

Letters and Texts—Munich premiere

Sunbin Kim's composition deals with communication, distancing and alienation. It is loosely programmatic and drawn from two times and places (West Germany in late 1977, the United States in mid-2020). In this time, communication has become ever more distant, both physically and mentally. This is especially true for the younger generation, who are dependent on precarious temporary work and deprived of time and money to form social bonds. Human beings are social creatures, and even in an atomised existence, they need social bonds just as they need food and water. A starving person will even eat rotten food to survive. So, many young working people seek second- or third-hand sources of sociality, using readily available virtual media – but none of these can truly fulfill our need. Social cognition is blunted as communication becomes pushed off to more far-off media.

To represent this growing alienation between people, Kim's piece explores three „levels“ of communication as translated to music: real performance (live musicians), semblance of a performance (recordings, of both composed and quoted music), and artificial imitation of music without performance (VST / MIDI sequencing). Reality is stifled and artificiality dominates. The theatrics of the piece depicts the desire, and indeed need, to perform after all, so the real music – the real message again and again creeps to the surface, but struggles to break out under the second- and third-hand layers. It will be performed by Katharina Heißenhuber (vocals) and Oliver Klenk (clarinet).

9 Songs, REIKO FÜTING und MICHAEL GROSSMANN, Munich premiere

9 Lieder, Bruchstücke aus *Stabat Mater*, der Vorgängerkomposition, aufgeführt in München, Dresden und Leipzig, 2018 gehen kompositorisch unmittelbar auf den Text.

Einfache Liedstrukturen entwickeln ein unmittelbares Kunst- und Theaterlied. Sopran: Katharina Heißenhuber, Klarinette: Oliver Klenk, Klavier: Reiko Fütting

Letters to a screen

*for a vocalist, a clarinetist,
and an electronic track*

Sunbin Kim
(2020)

Program notes

Sunbin Kim's composition deals with communication, distancing and alienation. It is loosely programmatic and drawn from two times and places (West Germany in late 1977, the United States in mid-2020), but does not contain a plot or setting in the traditional way. Although it is inspired by political themes, composing this is in no way a form of activism.

In this time, communication has become ever more distant, both physically and mentally. This is especially true for the younger generation, who are dependent on precarious temporary work and deprived of time and money to form social bonds.

Human beings are social creatures, and even in an atomised existence, they need social bonds just as they need food and water. A starving person will even eat rotten food to survive. So, many young working people seek second- or third-hand sources of sociality, using readily available virtual media – but none of these can truly fulfill our need. Social cognition is blunted as communication becomes pushed off to more far-off media.

To represent this growing alienation between people, Kim's piece explores three "levels of communication as translated to music: real performance (live musicians), semblance of a performance (recordings, of both composed and quoted music), and artificial imitation of music without performance (VST / MIDI sequencing). Likewise, there are three levels of musical content, each one more "alienated" in tone and personal involvement than the last. To the second layer belong direct quotations and passages written in other composers' styles. The last level consists of music generated almost entirely by neural network. The first few bars of Strauss' *Metamorphosen* serve as a seed for the algorithm in various style presets. This layer requires the least creative work, and my only input is to arrange the results into something plausible-sounding.

For much of the piece, reality is stifled and artificiality dominates. The audience feels a weird dissonance of hearing the song of a vocalist, but the actual vocalist is not singing, but just seems to be *sitting there* scrolling on a phone. The theatrics of the piece depicts the desire, and indeed *need*, to perform after all—they are onstage and the show must go on! So the real music—the real message—again and again creeps toward the surface, but struggles to break out under the second- and third-hand layers.

Instrumentation

Voice (soprano/mezzo)

Clarinet in B $\flat$

Electronic track (see Stage set-up)

Scordatura: The **Clarinet** is tuned down approximately 30 cents from concert pitch. An electronic tuner or an app can be used to calibrate the pitch.

Special notation

$\sharp$	Quarter-tone sharp.	$\flat$	Quarter-tone flat.
$\sharp\sharp$	Three quarter-tones sharp.	$\flat\flat$	Three quarter-tones flat.

Vocals: $\otimes$ $\times$ *Sprechstimme* (for syllables)
indefinite pitch (for singly articulated consonants)

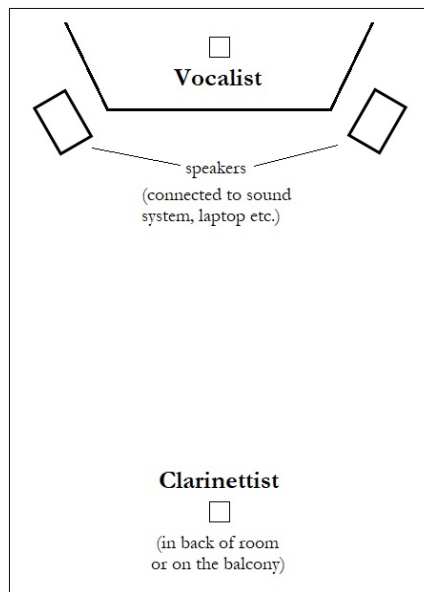
In tape track transcription: For non-tempered passages: The above microtonal accidentals are used, plus up $\uparrow$ and down $\downarrow$ arrows attached to the accidentals to indicate finer tuning distinctions (approx. 1/12 tone). For example:

$\sharp\uparrow$	Slightly sharper than normal.
$\flat\downarrow$	Approximately a sixth tone flatter.
$\sharp\downarrow$	Somewhat less than three-quarter tones sharp.

Accidentals are also attached to clefs to transpose them by a microtone. This is used for 12-EDO (equal temperament) samples that are transposed by a non-tempered interval. The “sixth tone flat” sign shown above is also used for the tuned-down clarinet’s clef.

19-tone temperament samples are notated with traditional accidentals, but with different values: because of the greater number of tones, sharps and flats are no longer enharmonic. 19-EDO is indicated by writing “19-EDO” on top of a clef. For finer microtonal “transpositions”, up $\uparrow$ and down $\downarrow$ arrows are simply attached to the clef.

Stage plan and performance set-up



The **electronic track** is a continuous fixed media tape track. It needs two speakers in stereophonic set-up, and a sound-system capable of playing FLAC (or mp3, but the lossless format is preferred).

The two performers require a **click track** and **headphones** for each. The click track is set at ♩ = 60 and 4/4 meter, and lasts for four minutes from the beginning.

Letters to a screen

for a vocalist, a clarinetist, and an electronic track
(2020)

Sunbin Kim

click tracks and tape are turned on at the same time

♩ = 60 (speed of click track)

0:00

0:10

Voice

Glassy ring modulation

Convolutions between Pergolesi and Strauss recordings

soprano vocal (from Pergolesi recording)

(dul - cem na - tum...)

Clarinet

♩ = 60 (speed of click track)

0:20

V.

Track

Cl.

mf

p

[n]

[(n)u]

p

n

f

mp

tr

mf

mp

mf

ff p

0:20

V. *f* *p* *p quasi sotto voce* 3
[do] [mi] zit s]

pp *n*

mp *ff* *mf* *n < mp*
(dum e mi...) (de so...)

p *mf* *n < mp*

Cl. *p* *ppp* *mf* *f*

Track

L

R



A 10 0:40 *mp* *f*
[gu] [ra] [do]

mf

mf *f* *mp*
(vi dit) (de

p *f* *mp*

Cl. *p* *f* *mf* *ff* *mp*

Track

L

R

V. 13 0:50 *mp* 3 *f* 5 *p* 6

[i] [n] [vi] [d]

Track

so... (vi) dit

p *ppp* *f*

L R

Cl. *pp* *mf* *mp* 3



B 1:00 1:10

V. 16

Track

p *ff* *p*

(su um dul...)

Pergolesi, Stabat Mater (low bitrate mp3)

[piano]

pan -64

L R

pan 63

B Strauss, Metamorphosen (low-bitrate mp3)

Cl. *mp* *f*

19 *pp sotto voce* 1:20 *mp*

V. [mi - zi] [t]

Track

Cl. *pp* *mp* *ppp* *p* *n*

22 *pp sotto voce* 1:30 **C**

V. [mi - z] *pan 0*

Glassy ring modulation *pp*

Track *[forte]* *n*

Cl. *p* **C**

25 1:40

V.

Track

Cl.

Flute convolution *pan -7* *ppp* *p* *mf*

plate reverb wet *n* *pp*

Fragment from *Salute to Fisher* recording at different speeds *pan -14*

28 1:50

V.

piano conv.

L

R

Track

plate reverb dry, increases (up to wet)

bell

violin gliss.

p *ppp* *p*

cello

pp

Salute to Fisher
rec fragments

L

R

Cl.

D 2:00

V.

31 *p* *mf* *p* 2:10 3

[d] bâu m e

letter excerpts from Stammheim

vocoder (sample and hold), diffuseur palme wet

[...da musst du anfangen.]

[das anerkennen
[...scheiße gebaut.]

pan -64
pan 63

what we were missing
from the last 100 years...

plate reverb wet
piano

n *p* *n*

L

R

Track

distorted metallic percussion
guitar convolutions

pan -32

mp *mf* *p*

Cl.

D

n *p* *pp* *mf*

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is arranged for five parts: Vocal (V.), Violin, Cello, Clean guitar, and Clarinet (Cl.).

- Vocal (V.):** The vocal line begins at measure 34 with the lyrics "und das dann..." and continues with "ver la sen" and "(a) s - sen". The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte) and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Violin:** The violin part starts at measure 34 with the lyrics "[kann ich mit den händen greifen,]" and continues with "[ich seh am punkt aber auch,]". The dynamics range from *pp* to *f*.
- Cello:** The cello part starts at measure 34 with the lyrics "[kann ich mit den händen greifen,]" and continues with "[ich seh am punkt aber auch,]". The dynamics range from *pp* to *f*.
- Clean guitar:** The clean guitar part starts at measure 34 with the lyrics "[kann ich mit den händen greifen,]" and continues with "[ich seh am punkt aber auch,]". The dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *f* and *pp*.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** The clarinet part starts at measure 34 with the lyrics "[kann ich mit den händen greifen,]" and continues with "[ich seh am punkt aber auch,]". The dynamics range from *p* to *f* and *mp*.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written in German. The time signature is 4/4. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

V. 37 2:30 E *p*

isolation das politische kernproblem der...]

[1] *ppp* *v* *v* [überall.]

[ob er sie sich korrigiert.]

[ändert.] [immer.] [oder]

string senza vibr. (slowed down)

piano slowed down

n *p* *ppp* *mp*

Salute to Fisher
rec fragments

L
R

Track

duduk/sax/string

mp *piano arp*

MIDI sequence
imitation in
style of Rzewski

L
R

moog

19EDO

n

MIDI sequence
algorithm output
in "U2" preset

L
R

Cl. E *pp*

V. *mp* *pp* 40 2:40 3

ih re

[auf allen ebenen.]

ob er sie ausbeutet.] *p*

ppp

mf *mf* *p*

Track L R

n *p*

p

(plate reverb slowly increases)

19EDO *mp*

Cl. *p* *mf*

Pergolesi, Stabat Mater (low bitrate mp3) + Strauss convolutions

43 **f** 2:50 *pochiss.* **p** **ppp**

V. plä - (ä) tze brau-chen wir den...

Track

(vi - dit su - um dul - cem - na...) (mo

19EDO **ppp** *piano* **mf** **pp**

plate reverb wet *piano* **pp** *moog*

43 **ff** **mp** **pp**

F

46 **Vocalist pauses for 4 minutes (until aural cue at H, at 7'05").**
Sits scrolling on a phone, tablet or similar, as if distracted or sunken into online, and not even aware that they should be performing.

3:00 3:10

chamber reverb wet *[p]* *(reverb decreases)* **mp**

"Rzewski" sequence

Track

ri en tem de so la tum mo ri

19EDO **mf** **p**

19EDO

F (pan 30)

46 **p** **mf** **pp** **mp** **ppp**

Cl. **p** **mf** **pp** **mp** **ppp**

3:20

chamber reverb wet
piano+strings

reverb dry

pp

mp

mp

Track

- L

- R

en - tem de - so - la - tum) (dum e - mi...)

pp

49

mp

f

3

5

Cl.

ppp

Track

- L

- R

3:30

"clean" Pergolesi rec.

mp

mf

f

p

52

p

pochiss.

3

5

Cl.

Strauss, Metamorphosen
(low-bitrate mp3 + convolutions)
distorted formants

"clean"

f

p

(epr.)

Track

(pan 63)

3:40

Strauss
convolutions

f

p

pan -32

55

5

n

pp

Cl.

3:50

Track

(pan 63)

G → distorted

p esbr.

vibr. esobr.

n *f*

mf

Strauss convolutions

Convolutions between algorithm output arrangements ("U2" and "Strauss" presets)

lowpassed, "underwater" arp

pp cresc.

19EDO piano, bass

19EDO

Cl.

58

p *fff*

Clarinetist suddenly puts down their instrument. Pauses for appr. 3 minutes until aural cue at H. Like the vocalist, becomes distracted in some way (scrolling on phone etc.)

click track is now off

4:00

4:10

Track

n

ff *p*

19EDO synth arp

pp

19EDO piano

mp

19EDO bass

mp

drums

mf

strings

mf

fp

mf *p*

peel guitar+crystal lead

mf

4:20

Track

This musical score for 4:20 consists of two main sections. The first section features a piano arrangement with four staves: two for the right hand (treble and alto clefs) and two for the left hand (bass and alto clefs). It includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *mf*, and *f*, and contains triplet figures. The second section, labeled '19EDO', also has four staves and includes dynamic markings like *mf*, *mp*, *f*, *pp*, and *ff*. Below the piano staves are two empty tracks labeled 'L' and 'R'.



4:30

Track

This musical score for 4:30 features a piano arrangement with four staves (two for the right hand and two for the left hand) and two empty tracks labeled 'L' and 'R'. It includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, *p*, and *mp*. A text box in the upper right corner reads: "Convolution between algorithm arrangements ('kpop' and 'Strauss')". Another text box below it states: "convolution begins to split into two tracks". The score includes various musical notations, including triplets and slurs.

4:40

chamber reverb wet
soprano (from rec, slowed down)

Fragment from
Rilke Songs
recording

pan -53

MIDI sequence, algorithm output in "kpop" preset

clean
violin

19EDO

mp

vibes+piano

19EDO

mp

bass

19EDO

drums

pan -64

solo strings

MIDI sequence, algorithm output in "Strauss" preset

clean

pp

19EDO

pan 63

Track

4:50

rev. 50%

Rilke Songs
rec fragment

(wor te.)

(und hö

flute

plate reverb wet
electronic piano

19EDO

MIDI sequence
imitation in style
of Wyschnegradsky

19EDO

L

R

Track

19EDO

(pan -64)

mf

p

19EDO

(pan 63)

5:20

chamber rev. wet
soprano (from rec)

Rilke Songs
rec fragment

chimes, gongs (Lr.)

19EDO

ff

dim.

clean

mp

f

Track

L

R

The musical score is divided into four systems. The first system features a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a more rhythmic, percussive line in the left hand, marked 'chimes, gongs (Lr.)'. Above this system is a vocal line for 'chamber rev. wet soprano (from rec)' with the word '(aus)' written below it. The second system continues the piano accompaniment, marked with 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'dim.' (diminuendo). The third system shows a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a more rhythmic, percussive line in the left hand, marked 'clean'. The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment, marked with 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and 'f' (forte). The score is written for piano (L and R staves) and includes a vocal line for soprano. The tempo is marked 5:20. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4. The score is written for piano (L and R staves) and includes a vocal line for soprano. The tempo is marked 5:20. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4.

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is arranged in a multi-staff format, including vocal parts and instrumental accompaniment.

Vocal Parts:

- Lead Vocal (Top Staff):** Features the lyrics "ge setzt auf den Ber gen des Her zens...". It includes a time signature change from 3/4 to 6/8 and a tempo marking of 5:30. The melody is marked with a "3" (triple) and a "reverb dry" effect.
- Harmony Vocal (Second Staff):** Provides harmonic support to the lead vocal.

Instrumental Parts:

- Flute:** Plays a melodic line in the upper register, marked with a "3" (triple) and a "reverb dry" effect.
- Cello:** Provides a low, sustained harmonic foundation, marked with a "3" (triple).
- Guitar:** Includes an acoustic guitar part and a guitar harmonic part.
- Piano:** The piano accompaniment is shown in the lower staves, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and a "3" (triple) marking.

Other Markings:

- Time Signature:** The score starts in 3/4 and changes to 6/8.
- Tempo:** Marked as 5:30.
- Effects:** "reverb dry" is indicated for both the vocal and flute parts.
- Dynamic Markings:** "f" (forte) is used for the piano accompaniment.

[illegible]



6:20

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with three staves. The first system is labeled with a time signature of 6:20. The second and third systems are labeled with 19EDO. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written for three tracks, labeled L, R, and a third track. The notation is complex, featuring many notes and rests, and is written in a style that suggests a high level of musical sophistication.

Strauss, *Metamorphosen*
(low-bitrate mp3)

6:30

(pan 63)

Track

The image displays a musical score for Strauss's *Metamorphosen*. The score is organized into three systems, each featuring a piano (p) track and a string track. The piano track is written for a grand piano, with staves for the right and left hands. The string track is written for a string ensemble, with staves for the first and second violins, violas, cellos, and double basses. The score is marked with a tempo of 6:30 and a pan setting of 63. The piano track includes a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave) and a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave). The string track includes a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave) and a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave). The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The piano track includes a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave) and a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave). The string track includes a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave) and a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave). The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The piano track includes a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave) and a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave). The string track includes a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave) and a section labeled '19EDO' (19 Equal Divisions of the Octave).

The image displays a musical score for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Williams. The score is presented in three systems, each containing a piano (piano) track and a 19EDO track. The piano track is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass clef. The 19EDO track is written for a 19-tone equal temperament, also with a treble and bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system includes a tempo marking of 6:40. The second system includes a tempo marking of 19EDO. The third system includes a tempo marking of 19EDO. The score is for a piano and 19EDO track, with a tempo of 6:40.

6:50 recording slowly becomes clearer

Track

H

V.

At the appearance of this melody (at 6'56"), the Vocalist puts away their phone/tablet/etc. and headphones...

7:00

The musical score for the Vocalist and Track sections is presented in a multi-staff format. The Vocalist part (V.) is at the top, featuring a melody with a time signature change to 4/4 at 7:00. The Track section consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. The first system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate staff for the right channel (R). The second system is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The third system is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate staff for the right channel (R). The fourth system is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate staff for the right channel (R). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *pp*.

H

Cl.

The Clarinetist, upon noticing the vocalist finally get ready to perform, puts away their headphones and other things and picks up their instrument...

C1.

...and begins to sing.

little or no vibr.

V. *n*

[m]

gradually open mouth → ([o])

Track

- L -

- R -

19EDO

19EDO

19EDO

- L -

- R -

Cl.

Call-and-response passage. At the beginning, **Vocalist** and **clarinetist** both listen and give cues to each other to time each entrance. The clarinet's first entrances begin as soon as the other performer finishes their note. After this, each entrance begins to overlap more and more with the other performer's note, and the parts become more independent. Lengths of the passages are variable, but each one is a little shorter than the last.

Duration of this whole passage (from the clarinetist's first entrance until the reintroduction of the tape) is a little more than 30 seconds. It may go on for a few seconds after the tape sound starts.

I *fff* *pp* *ff* *p*

V. *s.v.* *vibr.*

[o?] *ord.* [a] [a?] [ε]

Cl. *ppp* *fff* *pp* *ff*

subtone → *ord.*

ff *mp* *f* *mf*

V. [y] [r] [a]

Cl. *p* *f* *p* *mf*

At this point, the two performers begin to lose their coordination with each other and perform independently, although the total duration of this measure is roughly the same. If needed, this section may be repeated to fill the time until the tape comes in.

V. *mf* *ff*

[a] [ha] [a] [eo] [o]

shrill multiphonic by forcing pressure on reed

Cl. *ff*

Electronic track is reintroduced. **Vocalist** and **Clarinetist** begin free improvisation passage. All parts are independent of each other and the tape.

1 min. 30 s.

J

Improvisation style: Melodic, moderate-paced.
Vocalise mixed with fragments from the classical vocal repertoire.

V.

Cl.

Three layers of randomised granulation taken from the three "algorithm output" MIDI sequences.
Granules decrease in length from 7 seconds to 5 milliseconds. Granule entrances overlap with each other.

f *fff*

Track

J

Improvisation style: Wild, free-jazz like. Quick, flighty runs and figures.
Occasional multiphonics, fluttertongue, other extended techniques.

Cl.

Cl.

Both players stop suddenly at the same time as the electronic track!

Zwischenspiel: Text

"ausdruckslos", langsam

Käfighaltung	◡	bitter	◡	schwarz	◡	und tragisch	◡	Krankenschwestern
◡	Pflegerinnen	◡	spritzen	◡	Versuchskaninchen	◡	tot	◡
Erste Tote	◡	durch Glas	◡	Pflegerinnen	◡	nicht	◡	vor
Gericht	◡	Pflegerinnen	◡	Ärzt*innen	◡	Heimleiter	◡	in Fürsorge
heimen	◡	1933 bis 1945	◡	Behörden	◡	weil	◡	nicht
volksdeutsch	◡	nicht	◡	volks	◡	E	◡	U
schütz	◡	schütz	◡	von Eltern	◡	wissen	◡	

nichts von ihren Eltern Eltern Eltern Eltern
von ihren Kindern zurück zurück zurück zurück zurück
Säuberungen nun Säuberungen Rücktransport
statt Sondertransport vor den Grenzen hinter den Grenzen an den Grenzen
unter den Grenzen über den Grenzen grenzwärtig Wäiter für Kinder
Fürsorgereinen in den Heimen nach 1945 Wrike im Heim Heimat
immer wieder Wrike dreht durch dreht Filme macht

$\text{♩} = 77$

Zwischenspiel: Musik

The image shows a handwritten musical score on a grand staff. The notation is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The melody is written on the upper staff, and the bass line is on the lower staff. The lyrics are written below the staff. There are several annotations in German, including a note about the tempo, a note about the style of the music, and a note about the text being a reference.

(ein ge-ru-hig und stilles Le-ben)*

immer wieder, spontan, sporadisch, "sparse"

unkonzentriert mit dem Part der Stimme

* der Text nur als Referenz

♩ = 86

Zwei Hasen

Reiko Fütting

Handwritten musical score for "Zwei Hasen" by Reiko Fütting. The score is written on ten staves, with lyrics in German. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 86. The lyrics are: "1. Sa-ßen zwei Ha-sen fra-ßen das grü-ne Gras. 2. Sa-ßen zwei Ha-sen Sa-ßen fra-ßen das grü-ne Gras. 3. Sa-ßen zwei grü-ne Ha-sen Sa-ßen fra-ßen das grü-ne Gras. 4. Sa-ßen zwei". The score includes musical notation for melody and accompaniment, with some staves marked "stille" (silence). The score is written in a simple, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in German and describe a green grassy field with a snake.

System 1:

Soprano: gras-grü-ne Ha-sen sa-Ben tra-Ben das grü-ne Gras. 5. Sa-Ben

Alto: (Silence)

Bass: (Silence)

Piano: (Silence)

System 2:

Soprano: Zwei gras-grü-ne Ha-sen sa-Ben tra-Ben Ha-sen das grü-ne

Alto: (Silence)

Bass: (Silence)

Piano: (Silence)

System 3:

Soprano: Gras 6. Sa-Ben Zwei gras-grü-ne Gras-ha-sen sa-Ben Ha-sen

Alto: (Silence)

Bass: (Silence)

Piano: (Silence)

nach und nach | rüber wachend

The image shows a handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first staff contains the lyrics: "fra-ßen Ha-sen grü-ne Ha-sen sü-ße Ha-sen gra-ßen Ha-sen". The second staff contains the lyrics: "fra-ßen Ha-sen Ha-sen Ha-sen". The third staff contains the lyrics: "fra-ßen Ha-sen Ha-sen Ha-sen". The fourth staff contains the lyrics: "fra-ßen Ha-sen Ha-sen Ha-sen". The fifth staff contains the lyrics: "fra-ßen Ha-sen Ha-sen Ha-sen". The sixth staff contains the lyrics: "fra-ßen Ha-sen Ha-sen Ha-sen". The seventh staff contains the lyrics: "fra-ßen Ha-sen Ha-sen Ha-sen". The eighth staff contains the lyrics: "fra-ßen Ha-sen Ha-sen Ha-sen". The ninth staff contains the lyrics: "fra-ßen Ha-sen Ha-sen Ha-sen". The tenth staff contains the lyrics: "fra-ßen Ha-sen Ha-sen Ha-sen".

1. = 7r

Zeit.Bild

Reiko Futing

von Zeit zu Zeit zur Zeit von Zeit ein Bild viel

Zeit für Zeit ein Bild zur Zeit

ein Bild ein Bild

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ein Bild ein Bild

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$\text{♩} = 66$ stille. Zelle

f *p* *p*

Vx

Clap

C

Bevölkerung in der Zelle stille Abteilung der Frauenpsychiatrie

sempre

da - s Gefühl es explodiert einem der Kopf da - s Gefühl es würde

einem da - s Rückenmark ins Gehirn gepresst da - s Gefühl da -

- * Den Text sehr schnell, aber dennoch verständlich sprechen, im *mp* mit Bereich, gleich nach dem
- ** Das Singen gleich nach dem Sprechen, $\uparrow$ das Klatschen mit dem Singen Klatschen
- *** in C notiert

s Gehirn schraubte allmählich zusammen wie Backobst da - s Gefühl

man stünde ununterbrochen unter Strom fern gesteuert da - s Gefühl

die Assoziationen würden einen weg gehakt da - s Gefühl man sollte

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The lyrics are written below the first staff.

Lyrics: sich die Seele aus dem* Leib da — s Gefühl die Seele

Below the first system, there is a section labeled "fährt" with a series of notes and rests.

Below the second system, there is a section labeled "* auf dem 'm' halten".

♩ = 66

immer wieder

poco

The image shows a handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first staff contains the lyrics: "Deyssens leert gräbt grabt die Toten wieder und immer wieder immer". The second staff has the word "aus" written below it. The third staff has the instruction "mindestens 5 Mal wiederholen" written above it. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The paper is aged and slightly yellowed.

$\text{♩} = 160$

for comrades who ask

The image shows a handwritten musical score for three voices, likely a choir or three soloists. The score is written on three systems of staves. Each system consists of a vocal staff (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment staff (bass clef). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 160$ at the top left. The title "for comrades who ask" is written at the top center. The lyrics are as follows:

first system: fire a poem raise a fist raise your voice ask fire your poem

second system: raise your fist raise your voice raise your child ask make a plan

third system: make your plan make a poem ask make your poem raise a voice

raise your voice change your name ask wipe your print find your hope

search think ask question challenge

= 7/8

Flucht nach aus

poco

Mutterschaft Muttertag Mutterarbeit Mutterrolle Düster Große

Mutterinnenwunden Kinderkriegen Ideologisierung Rafael

deutsche Kunst ist ausstellung Bilder Flucht ist nach ach Ä-

Ägypten Ägypten Bilder Flucht ist nach ach Ä- Ägypten rak Ä-

Vx | stimmhaft (sprechen)

* stimmlos (flüstern)

1

Gamsen Flucht nicht aus Afrika keine heiligen Bilder heiligenbilder nicht

nicht mehr Wir haben kein Brot mehr kein Wasser ss

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

♩ = 40

Vx

p (simile)

Fire

Handwritten musical score for voice and piano. The score is written on ten staves, with the first two staves for voice (Vx) and the remaining eight staves for piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 40. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is in 2/4 time. The lyrics are written below the voice staves. The piano part consists of simple chords and single notes, often marked with a 'p' (piano) and a '7' (seventh). The lyrics are: fire, a, poem, fire, a, fire, poem, poems, fire, a, thousand, poems, a, poem, fire, a, thousand, fires, a, poem, fires, a, thousand, poems, fire, fires.

fire a poem fire a fire poem
(singen) (sprechen)
poems fire a thousand poems a
poem fire a thousand fires a
poem fires a thousand fires a thousand
poems fire fires