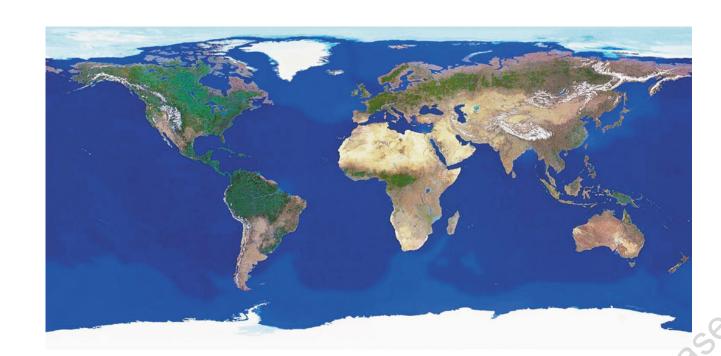
YOKO ONO

ONE MAN WOMAN SHOW

1960 - 1971





MAP PEACE

Colour the map with your heart.

Hove you. Yoko December 2014

YOKO ONO

ONE WOMAN SHOW

1960 - 1971

Klaus Biesenbach and Christophe Cherix

With contributions by
Julia Bryan-Wilson, Jon Hendricks, Yoko Ono, Clive Phillpot, David Platzker,
Francesca Wilmott, and Midori Yoshimoto

The Museum of Modern Art, New York

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YOKO ONO'S LIGHTNING YEARS

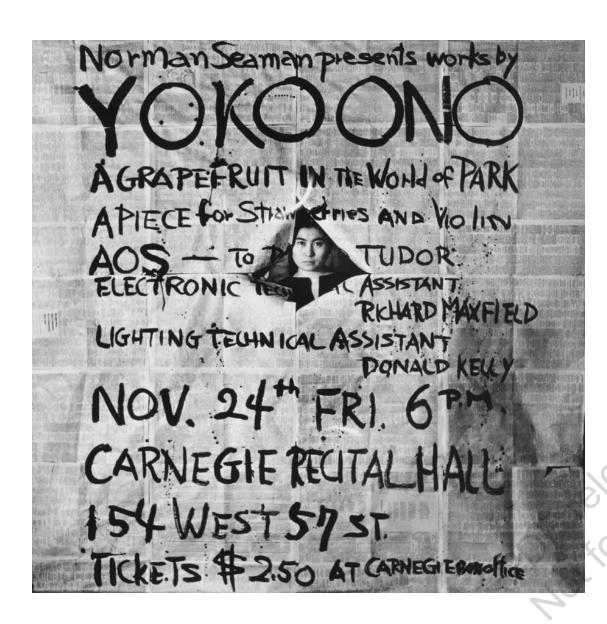
Christophe Cherix

In 1955-56, while studying at Sarah Lawrence College in Westchester County, New York, an institution at the time devoted solely to the education of women, Yoko One published short texts and poems in the school newspaper, The Campus. One of these contributions was a story titled "Of a Grapefruit in the World of Park" (figs. 2, 3), which appeared in the October 26, 1955, issue and would be of considerable importance to the development of her work in the years to come.1

Ono left poser text s' Ono left Sarah Lawrence in the spring of 1956, after meeting experimental composer Toshi Ichiyanagi, whom she married later that year. She kept working on the text in the subsequent years and, through successive versions, developed it into a score for a performance work titled A Grapefruit in the World of Park. The work was first presented in a group evening of music and poetry, in April 1961, at the Village Gate in New York. Other interpretations of the piece followed, including in the artist's performance at the Semaine Internationale de Musique Actuelle, Montreal, in August 1961, and in her first two solo concerts, held at Carnegie Recital Hall, New York, in November 1961 (fig. 1, pp. 68-69) and at the Sogetsu Art Center, Tokyo, in May 1962 (pp. 84-91). In these events, A Grapefruit in the World of Park, whose manuscript had been written by a twenty-two-year-old student still very much unaware of what was happening around her,2 was presented alongside other works by Ono, in which key figures of the period, such as Yvonne Rainer and Tatsumi Hijikata, participated. Bridging Ono's early years, from 1955 to 1962, A Grapefruit in the World of Park provides an opportunity to better understand both the unfolding and the singularity of her practice.

The original story, which calls to mind a theater piece, features a small group of mostly undefined characters in a park at the end of a company picnic, including a tall girl, a beautiful boy, an old, fat man, and a little girl. The plot centers on an unwanted grapefruit. The fruit cannot be thrown away, the reader is told, as food should not be wasted and the wastebasket is already full. The story quickly turns to the quandary of what can be done with the grapefruit. The beautiful boy starts by throwing the fruit into the air, and, when the tall girl asks him what else can be done with it, he sticks a pencil into it. Perhaps reacting against such a wasteful gesture, the girl laments about how she had only ten dollars to buy the food for the picnic. The boy, under the girl's gaze, then enacts a series of actions that today might evoke the staging of a performance: first peeling the grapefruit's skin. then dividing it into portions, and finally squeezing its flesh. Without being explicitly ordered to, the boy is led to destroy the fruit with his own fingers after having painstakingly prepared it, thus adding an unexpected dramatic ending to a story that began in the most mundane way. "His nostrils were slightly expanded, and his breath was quiet but violent," according to the narrator, describing the boy after he had completed the act.

The association between violence and the everyday, often revealed through people's interactions with one another, is a theme that would remain central to Ono's work in the following decade, from Voice Piece for Soprano (1961), which asked participants to scream against the wind, the wall, and the sky, to Cut Piece (1964; pp. 106-9), in which the members of the audience are invited to cut away the performer's clothing. Ono's 1955 story also includes other elements that would later play an important YOKO ONO'S LIGHTNING YEARS 12 13 CHRISTOPHE CHERIX



1. Photograph conceived as poster for Works by Yoko Ono at Carnegie Recital Hall, New York. 1961. Gelatin silver print, 9 15/16 x 7 15/16" (25.3 x 20.2 cm). Poster: Yoko Ono. Photograph: George Maciunas

role in her work. The text starts, for instance, with people turning their bodies to the sky—a sky "too high," the narrator puzzlingly observes—and ends with an almost magical wind, which "crossed over the table, and gradually dried up the pasted skin and the row of the [grapefruit's] seeds." These motifs of the sky and the wind reappeared with force in the 1960s in a number of Ono's works, such as *Painting for the Wind* (1961) and the media installation *Sky TV* (1966), which broadcasts in real time an image of the sky on a television monitor. "Of a Grapefruit in the World of Park," in which nature, through the sky and the wind, bookends the story, shows that already in the mid-1950s Ono counterbalanced images of violence and darkness—the closing, for instance, tells us that "all vanished together into darkness"—with moments of pure contemplation and utter serenity.

Around the time that Ono wrote "Of a Grapefruit in the World of Park," she also started performing, privately and among friends, one of her oldest recorded works, *Lighting Piece* (pl. 25). The piece, which was not publicly presented until the 1961 Carnegie Recital Hall concert,³ similarly brings together elements of plain beauty and latent violence. The instruction simply states: "Light a match and watch till it goes out."

One of the overarching characteristics of Ono's work is that it doesn't always require a public setting, such as a gallery, a museum, or a theater, to exist. It represents a notable shift from a past generation of artists dealing with the readymade and the everyday. Some of the most daring works of the twentieth century, from Marcel Duchamp's *Fountain* (a urinal on a pedestal) to John Cage's 4'33" (a musical score according to which performers are required not to play their instruments), are difficult to understand without taking into account the public nature of their presentation.⁵

When *A Grapefruit in the World of Park* was presented to the public in 1961, the text (figs. 4–15) was significantly different, both in its syntactic structure and its symbolic connotations, from the earlier version. Ono preserved details from the original—such as the sky's being too high and the need to purchase all the picnic's food with ten dollars—but edited the wording, redistributing the material and intertwining it with new text. The piece, now divided into twelve parts, reads not as a story but rather as a long freeform poem. The grapefruit itself takes on new significance with the added verses. The fruit is no longer fresh and juicy, but dry and wrinkled. The phrase "baby carriage" appears isolated in a strophe, devoid of any connection to the rest of the poem, and a chorus emphasizes even further the poem's morbid tone:

let's count the hairs of the dead child let's count the hairs of the dead child

At the Village Gate, Ono read the text onstage, while various contributors—Cage, Ichiyanagi, David Tudor, and La Monte Young, among others⁶—performed according to her instructions, for instance by laughing aloud or playing atonal music. The piece fit well into the New York avant-gardist atmosphere of the moment. At times, the work was irreverent—as when a toilet was heard flushing during the action—and at others somber and dark, but as a whole it was deeply personal and experimental in its attempt to bring together poetry, music, theater, and performance.

The grapefruit, a citrus hybrid, would soon become a metaphor for hybridity in Ono's work, conveying both a personal point of view—her crossing of the Eastern and Western worlds—and a new artistic approach able to combine existing disciplines. When, in 1964, Ono self-published a collection of her instruction works in Japan, a book of prophetic importance to the art of the 1960s, she titled it *Grapefruit*, capturing in a single word a period of her life.

Grapefruit (pp. 100–105) is divided into five chapters. One of them, the second, is devoted to painting. The emphasis is surprising for an artist who had previously

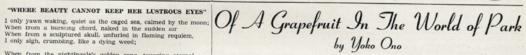
only lucky but possibly clever it, of enjoyment for my roommates. As I have said, I gloat. Until eight o'clock, that is, when my roommate, and at this point I must emphasize that we are besides roommates. Bikeable to each other, which is not always the case, says to me, "I have a confession to make." "Oh" boxes to messe any to me. "I have a comfession to make" "Oh" I say thinking she has used my razor and left the blade duil, since for once I didn't stab my-self. "Oh" and then, "Well, ok, what is it?" "Harry called me up tonight and asked me to the movies." For several seconds I am thinking I have a spastic mind and I have heard wrong. For the word Harry is synonymous in my mind with the person who owns not only the MG but the Jaguar. Calmly and with superhuman effort. I achieve a quavering casualness of voice. "Well," I say "Why didn't you go?" "I thought you might mind" she says innocently, "Mind?" I say, thinking I am out of mine. "Why no, you should have gone right ahead." The air on her side of the room clears and I am heading back to the bathroom to see if I can find another razor blade.

It occurs to me that this is

See it I cause to me that this is a lot of interior hystrionics for the mere loss of a good ride, and almost immediately, it occurs to me that perhaps the car isn't the loss I am mourning. Harry's shaggy crew cut flashes before my brain. It was so ... well. I just like that haircut.

Now I am thinking that this may all be a clever device to make me jealous, not that I am the jealous type or anything.

IAZZ BAND



Just then the watchman called out loudly in the distance.

"Oh, it's closing." And, turning around, the girl should to others, "It's closing."

People stood up slowly and began to fix themselves. Women straightened their hair, And men brushed grass from the women's shoulders.

"Let's go," growled an old, fat man. The boy wiped his sticky fingers on the grass.

"Betsyee: Stop that, were going now!"

A little girl came running.

"Are we going, Monmy?"

"Look how you're perspiring. You'll catch cold, pussy. Hurry and put your swester on."

"The hurry and put your swester on."

"The holl rang again, and a group of boys who are playing baseball at the far end of the park began to break up.

"Closting!" shouted the watchman, continuously.

"Clothiused On Page Ten)

At our feet, improverished acorns

Midst attitudes of decay And of curl wind-punctured, a

To blood-lets.
Vermillion it is said.
Erica Hennefeld

PAGE TEN

15

Of Mice and Men Merce Cunningham

(Continued from Page Five) will open the door to those who will go further. His work is essential. It opens the doorways to a program such as ours. I agree with him one hundred per cent as far as he has gone, but I don't believe he will ever be able to solve the racial. economic and political problems of the United States in a final and conjusive manner."

[Victorial from Page Two) eq u a 11y understandable, obsential, it opens such as usually thought the struck me as an usually thought the sign and receive man. I believe, quite simply, that he is preaching after with grave as the struck me as an usually thought the sign and the sign

and political problems of the bable to solve the racial, economic and political problems of the linited States in a final and conclusive manner."

This is, of oourse, only a small part of the program of the National Renaissance Party. It is not the type of program which is likely to gain many adherents in this country. This is essentially a non-militaristic nation, and program which is likely to gain many adherents in this country. This is essentially a non-militaristic nation, and a program which is likely to gain many adherents in this country. The NRP is not featly a threat to Americain democracy, and it should not be the cause for anyone's alarm. But it it is interesting to note that something like this exists, and, in fact, has existed for twenty years. As long as freedom of speech and of association exist, groups like the NRP will exist, too. And, if freedom of speech and association no long-er exist, it will be because groups like the National Renaissance for twenty years. As long as freedom of speech and association no long-er exist, it will be because groups like the National Renaissance for the understanding which comes with religious commitments.

Religious Panel (Connued from Page Three) with religious commitments and in a college there is always a "wide diversity of denominations."

Mr. Heeney disapproved of departments teaching religion, for the understanding which comes with religion does not always occur in a classroom.

Dr. Taylor made clear his opinion on how religion makes itself felt on a campus. "Not by professors to buttress moral principles, but by a genuine need on the part of American which, faces students when they are from a family or community "where standards are already set" and then must face new surroundings and new standards.

The topic of how a campus (such as. Sarah Lawrence) becomes concerned with religion.

The topic of how a campus (such as. Sarah Lawrence) becomes concerned with religion.

on a campus make this impossi-ble. Rabbi Maccoby disapproved of some colleges having com-pulsory chapel — where "you

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2 and 3. "Of a Grapefruit in the World of Park." The Campus (Bronxville, N.Y.: Sarah Lawrence College), October 26, 1955: 9-10

By JULIE BROWN

YOKO ONO'S LIGHTNING YEARS 16 17 CHRISTOPHE CHERIX

shown little interest in traditional painting. Rather than images of paintings, the publication offers instructions for paintings in which the paint and brush are often relegated to a secondary role. A number of these instructions were realized on the occasion of the artist's first solo exhibition, at AG Gallery, New York, in July 1961 (pp. 58–67). At least three of them had already been enacted a few months earlier, during the Chambers Street Loft Series (pp. 48–53), a run of performances and concerts held in Ono's loft.

At AG Gallery, in at least two instances, Ono presented a text written on a sheet of paper next to an exhibited work. In 2008, she mentioned that she had "asked Toshi Ichiyanagi to write out cards explaining the functions to display on the side of each painting . . . [but] he managed to write [only] two cards." The text, from 1960, for *Painting to Be Stepped On* (1960/1961; pl. 13) states:

A WORK TO BE STEPPED ON

For *Painting in Three Stanzas* (1961; pl. 11), a piece of canvas with a vine stuck through it, we read:

It ends when its covered with leaves, It ends when the leaves wither, It ends when it turns to ashes, And a new vine will grow,

The first text offers the viewer the opportunity to physically interact with the work— even at the risk of damaging it—while the other implies that a number of upcoming changes in the painting, not explicitly dependent on the participation of the viewers, need to happen for the work to be complete. According to Ono's explanation, these texts state the "functions" of the exhibited works—so, in other words, the particular activities intended for each painting. "The works on display all had some function," Ono further explicated. Painting to Let the Evening Light Go Through (1961) filtered the light at the end of day, while two pieces titled Waterdrop Painting (1961; pl. 14) received drops of water.

The status of the texts displayed in the exhibition, or of the verbal commentaries that replaced them when no text was given, is different from that of the instructions shown by the artist the following year, at Sōgetsu Art Center in Tokyo. On this occasion, the instructions, composed and translated by Ono and handwritten in Japanese by Ichiyanagi, were simply hung on the walls, clearly meant to be considered works themselves (pls. 28–31). In 1995, Ono explained: "I did a show of instruction paintings at AG Gallery in New York, but that was exhibiting canvases with instructions attached to them. Displaying just the instructions as paintings was going one step further, pushing visual art to its optimum conceptualism."

Most of the works shown at the AG Gallery are presumed to be lost, and only a few have been realized again by the artist since the exhibition. We know the content of the show thanks to photographs taken by one of the gallery's founders, George Maciunas. Maciunas treated photography as a means "to create an inventory of world art," 10 photographing, for instance, building facades, details of sculptures, and city views "with a very sharp focus in the depths of the image, devoid of human beings and traffic." 11 He shot Ono's exhibition with the same eye toward intelligibility and comprehensiveness that he demonstrated in his previous photo campaigns. The works are unexpectedly documented at close range, with only a few overall installation shots, as if the photographer considered the paintings to exist primarily on their own and not necessarily in their relationship to the visitors.

The AG Gallery was located on the second floor of a small building on Madison Avenue, on New York's Upper East Side. Maciunas made a number of significant

alterations to the space in order to turn it into a gallery environment. He removed the plaster from some of the walls, thus exposing the original bricks, and altered the ceiling. The Fluxus archivist Barbara Moore, who didn't see Ono's installation but came to the gallery early on, remembers that Maciunas had "arch[ed] large sheets of semi-translucent heavy paper stock between the [ceiling] beams." ¹²

Ono installed her works without frames or pedestals. The pieces of canvas and sheets of paper were simply affixed to the walls or to a translucent screen installed in front of the gallery's front windows (pl. 16). Painting to Be Stepped On, Waterdrop Painting (Version 1), and Waterdrop Painting (Version 2) were on the floor, in locations that vary from photograph to photograph, suggesting that some works were moved over the course of the exhibition. A long table stood before the window screen with additional items displayed on it, including Painting Until It Becomes Marble.

Overall, the works didn't compete with the architecture but let themselves be absorbed by it. Ono seems to have intentionally positioned her paintings, made of unprepared canvas, against the rough brick walls and on the worn tiled floor, and her drawings, consisting of black ink on white paper, on the plastered white walls. The impression of the work merging with its surroundings was reinforced by the hanging of ink drawings on both sides of the translucent screen, two on the front side and one on the back.

At AG Gallery, the feeling of a unified display was further reinforced by the fact that all the pieces of canvas had been cut from the same roll, which Ono had acquired a few months earlier from an army surplus shop during the Chambers Street Loft Series. A photograph shows that a large portion of canvas had been hung in the loft, essentially creating a makeshift backdrop and surface for actions performed by the artist.

Ono's contributions to the Chambers Street Loft Series and the staging of her first exhibition attest to how crucial a role the environment plays in the conception of her work. A similar interest is seen in a body of work made a decade earlier: Robert Rauschenberg's White Paintings, created at Black Mountain College, in North Carolina, during the summer of 1951. Cage, who was a friend and supporter of Ono, first captured the groundbreaking nature of Rauschenberg's achievement, when, in 1961, he described the monochromatic panels as "airports for the lights, shadows, and particles." ¹³

Neither Ono's early paintings nor Rauschenberg's White Paintings are to be understood solely in relation to their materiality. What gives them the status of works of art is less the canvases that constitute them than the process of interaction and change triggered by their display. In some ways, they exist only while they are being experienced, very much as live performances would. As Rauschenberg explained, "My black paintings and my white paintings are either too full or too empty to be thought—thereby they remain visual experiences. These pictures are not Art." Similarly, Ono's works are not intended as art in and of themselves. *Painting to Be Stepped On*, for instance, does not have to be stepped on, but it must be placed on the floor, within reach of visitors. Its materiality remains secondary to its ability to generate potential activities in the viewer's mind. Perhaps like nothing before it—Rauschenberg's White Paintings included—Ono's works are performative by nature. They exist primarily by means of their being shown to the viewer.

In November 1966, five years after the AG Gallery exhibition, Ono opened a show at Indica Gallery in London (pp. 158–63), only her second solo gallery exhibition to date. The presentation featured Ono's first body of sculptures. For one of these, she placed a fresh apple on a tall transparent pedestal that had been specially designed for it (pl. 70). The work comes with no instruction: the engraved plate affixed to the pedestal contains only a title, *Apple*. If *Apple* can be seen as

dark.

where is this?

this is the park

(but I smell metal in the air.
no, it's the clowers.
are they bleeding?
is this a room?
no, it's the sunset.

would you like to speak to the dead?

oh, no I only come here to peel the grapefruit.
is it too cold?

it's too warm, the sky's too high...people are turning up their stomachs contentedly to the sky, your voice sounds unusually small in the afternoon air. your minds fly away between the clouds, and the dropping dews on the cheeks is like the kisses of your lowers.

flush toilet

don't peel it.
is he the one who killed you?

everything seems so right in the park.
yes, doesn't it.
even the grapefruit.
oh, no, not the grapefruit.
yes, even the grapefruit.
do you want to peel it?
why don't you throw it away, it's wrinkled.
(it's wrinkled:)

it's wrdedesdeceekled.....

let's count the hairs of the dead child
let's count the hairs of the dead child

do you like clams?

I like clams, only it's hard to peel them though.
you peel clams?

oh, yes, you do. it's good for you they say.

I didn't know that. I must try that sometimes.
now, don't hurt your fingers.
no, I won't......

they look so juicy...now let's try
how is It?

I prefer metracal to clams, though, at least it's something different.
I should say.

one day his bores touched mire, I was happy.
you like bones?
yes, they make you feel comfortable, I guess.
(uips your fingers on the grass.
it's sticky.
the lollypops are getting sandy.)
take off sweater.

do you like my baby carriages?

oh, it's simply wonderful! the curve, the shining wheels, everything is just right. (is it empty!)

I shime it every day with vinegar, and take off the smell with perfuses.

Yoko back.

dinner ready:

(did you hear that?)

(yes:)

(how ghastly!)

(sometimes it's too much isn't it?)

(yes. [t's just too much for me)

let's count the hairs of the dead child

let's count the hairs of the dead child

nine.

baby carriage

1 have to squeeze lemons.

yes, and we must live, we must do something, something constructive, I guess.

lat's not leave the noom let's stay. let's live longer so we can drink can together.

that will be nice. but that's a dream.

six.

TWO (emphasize)

Joe, Joe, is that your tie flying in the sky?

oh, no, it's the lark isn't it?

but larks don't fly. (it's zipped into the sky)

who's Joe?

oh, I've never met him. but I know that we has long fingers.

long nalis too?

no, just long fingers, and he can squeeze lenons very well.

I heard his voice once like fragments of broken, mirror. It's that we can't keep voices like we keep mushrooms.

it's closing

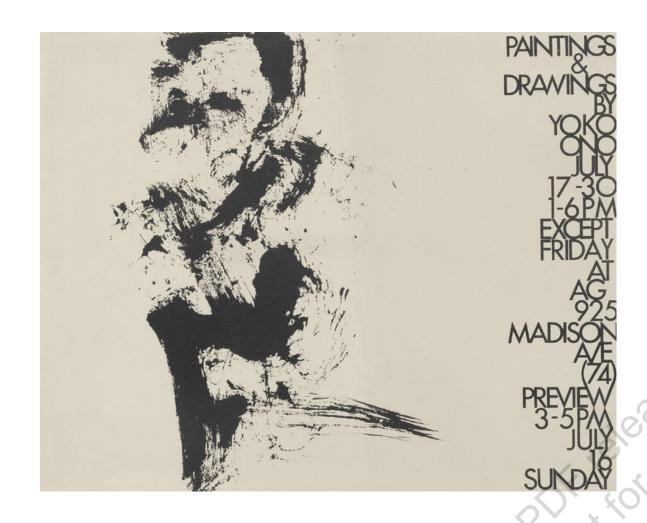
(oh, it's closing.)
are you bleeding!
lets go. (lets not go.)
is it too wrinkled? (step peeling!)
peas porridge hot
stop that. we're going now!
some like it hotdoes it still flush?
oh yes., yes....! must remember that. it's so hard to keep track
of things you know.
they all go.
are you going, momny?
look how you are perspiring. you'll catch cold, pussy, hurry and
put on your oweater.
it's hot momny, can't I have something to drink?
they're all gone, honey, now put on your jacket, too, it's getting
chilly.
closing!
hat light out

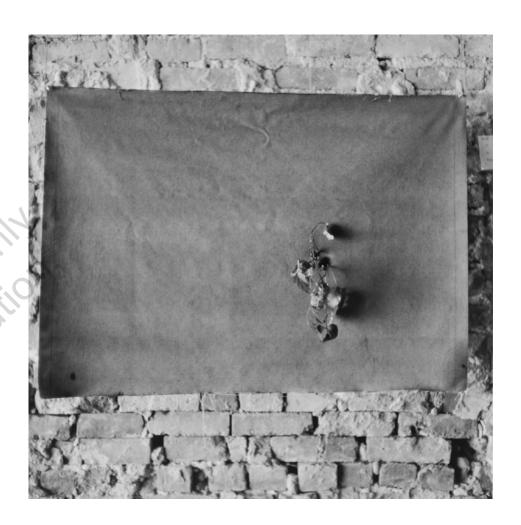
three.

is the park gone? did it get tired of us?
the grapefruit is still shining on the table. the seeds, the pieces of hard skin.

I'm tired. do you have a lemonade?

is that your hair lying on the floor? or is that the grass.
it's not isn't it? does it ever dry?
the room is fulled with light. do you feel it?
the room is full of hairs.
the wind has stolen my hay.
(could we ever get out?)
where's my lemonade? don't i get a lemonade?
are you dead?
oh, no thank you. I only came here to peel you.
electronic metro - some tin and off
light out half
after electronic metronome





11. Painting in Three Stanzas. 1961. Installed in Paintings & Drawings by Yoko Ono. Sumi ink on canvas with vine, dimensions unknown. Instruction (pl. 12) partially visible at upper right. Photograph: George Maciunas

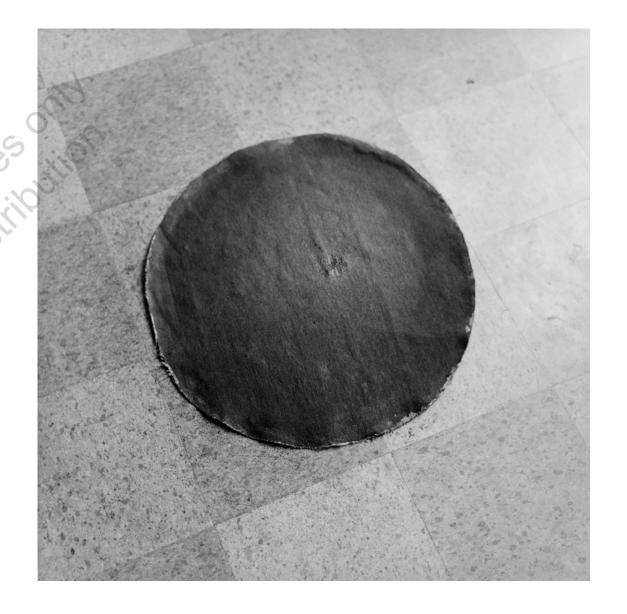
It ends when its covered with leaves,

It ends when the leaves wither,

It ends when it turns to ashes.

And a new vine will grow,———





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some

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king

L.C.

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e are and . In with

the

Music: Far Out Program



Toshi Ichiyanagi, left, and Toshiro Mayuzumi, Japan ers, whose music was performed at Village Gate.

Contemporary Japanese Offering at the Village Gate Proves Unusual Fare

By ROSS PARMENTER

FAR out was the phrase for were coupled so that they last night's program at the Village Gate. And what it showed was that Japanese, when they set their minds to it, can go further out than Americans

alled for instrumentalists to improvise sounds according to written, rather than notated, instructions, and their effects were supplemented by the amplified flushing of a sani-

when they set their minds to it, can go further out than Americans.

Toshiro Mayuzumi, who came here as a visitor last December, and Toshi Ichiyanangi, who has been studying here since 1954, were the Japanese composers of the evening. The things they dreamed up included pieces played simultaneously, a girl reading inaudible poetry as she hung upside by her knees from a bar, visual rhythm, music played from verbal instructions, and nonobjective sculpture making sounds like wind chimes.

Not content with their own inventions, they combined most of the inventions of American and European composers who are avantgarde now or were in their day. These included Webern pointillisme, electronic sound effects, prepared planos, random sounds, the music of chance and experiments remainscent of the clavilux.

Capping the evening was a poem narrated and staged by Yoko Ono. Miss Ono's work, which was written in English, gwas called "Of a Grapefruit in the World of Park." It called for instrumentalists to improvise sounds according to written rather than notated.

Mr. Mayuzumi's "Bunraku" ingeniously employed a 'cello so that when David Soyer plucked the strings they sug-gested a samisen (a three-stringed Japanese instrument

simplified flushing of a sanitary facility.

Mr. Ichiyanagi has studied under John Cage and Mr. Mayuzumi came under the influence of Mr. Cage by remote control ten years ago when he first heard, and was enchanted by, a recording of some Cage pieces for prepared piano.

On the basis of his four pieces performed last night, it is difficult to gauge the talents of Mr. Ichiyanagi, especially since his pieces

the emphasis on highly polished, stylized, angular volumes. In a group of four Students, wit and purity are fused more successfully.

Yoko Ono [Almus] has made a "smoke" painting. It consists of a grimy unstrung canvas with a hole in it. Into the hole she stuck a burning candle, withdrawing it when the canvas began to smolder and smoke on its own. The painting's limited life was shortened by half a minute for this report, its living presence snuffed out by a damp cloth as soon as the idea became clear. Another picture was accompanied by a poem about life, about death and about the replacement of the ivy growing through two holes in it. \$75-\$400. G.R.S.

both artists who stress painterly distinctions. Trovato, a painter of considerable experience, emphasizes a singular coloristic relationship

luction of Paddy medy, "Gideon, ed here. Tyrone parted for Lonll audition chorroduction of Gilan next year at .. Tanya Moiseen commissioned age area for the ie Theatre in

M'AFEE, , IN DEBUT

Afee, a baritone many oratorio n the Midwest, York recently to er of music at Baptist Church. essaved his first Carnegie Recital excellent collabd Liliestrand at

has a handsome

color and ringtoo penetrating auditorium in lis performance ' impatient hus-Haydn's "The ted to his expeorio. Here his mfortably fluent, long phrases with beautiful and the charme aria was fully

gorgeously scored. Finally, the Sonata of 1943-44, a weaker piece perhaps, but not with-

There is a half-program substantial enough for any

course, the result was that the customers didn't want to go home at all. They were rewarded with encores. Rewarded is the right word.

ALAN RICH.

Far-Out Music Is Played at Carnegie

O^{NE} thing you can surely say about today's new music: the farther out it gets, the harder it is to describe. It wasn't always so; thirty years ago inner anatomical detail and structural exactitude were the rage. But now-

Here are some of the things that happened in almost total darkness at Carnegie Recital Hall late yesterday afternoon, all in the name of music:

Against a taped background of mumbled words and wild laughter a girl spoke earnestly about peeling a grapefruit, queezing lemons and counting the hairs on a dead child. Musicians in the corner made their instruments go squeep and squawk.

Two dancers stood up and sat down alternately for some ten minutes in silence. Then they sat down to a laden table 1,500,000 deaths and ended by breaking all the migration of mo

A group of men provided a Census Bureau rhythmic background of "umda-da, um-da-da" while a tape recorded keened and moaned and spoke words backwards.

The occasion was a concert of works by Yoko Ono, and the hall was packed. The works were titled, respectively, "A Grapefruit in the World of Park," "Piece for "A Grapefruit in the Strawberries and Violin" and "AOS-To David Tudor."

Whether or not time will prove Miss Ono a master of musical expressiveness, there can be no denying her skill at concocting titles. Especially since neither strawberries nor violin were anywhere in evidence.

ext was clearly **EXECUTIVES' GIFTS** BENEFIT G.O.P. MOST An official of the committee

tives totaled \$57,963, the report said.

said that the findings might be used to stimulate political con-WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 tributions from union members gift whisky-CA

The Census 1 such ceremonie coreboard reco ,000,000. The was held in Apr total of 180,000

The United S is expected to r in 1966. The about 4,000,000

A review of nonprofit Popul Bureau indica United States v 4 position for so

IS THERE FRED ON Y



Give him the worl

the village VOICE, December 7, 1961

dance

LIFE AND ART

by Jill Johnston Yoko Ono gave "works" at the Carnegie Recital Hall on November 24. Yoko Ono combines electronic sounds, vocal and instrumental sounds, body movement, to the mike—concealed someand movement of properties in her theatre of events. I was alternately stupefied and aroused, it. Another man walked round JAY BARNEY is featured in the with longer stretches of stupor. as one might feel when relaxing into a doze induced by a persistent mumble of low-toned voices. A huddle of men in "A Piece for Strawberries and Violin'

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8:30 P.M.

went on like that for quite a while. Not much happened. Yvonne Rainer the dancer was nice to look at as she sat still on a chair, also as she did an "exercise" in excruciating slow motion of bending the knees. contracting the abdomen, and grimacing the facial muscles. I like the ending of this piece. Miss Rainer and another girl had been eating uneventfully at a table center stage. A man from the huddle joined them. They begin spitting their pits closer where on the table-and breaking or cracking table litter over the table tearing off pieces of newspaper, and pretty soon the table was a scene of muted carnage.

SELECTED PRESS CLIPPINGS

The bordeom of "Aos-to David Tudor" split open twice: when a(nother) huddle of men ed with satisfying various parmade a racket of heer cans tied ties as the need arises, "Insects to their legs which were bound and Heroes," for instance, was with rope; and when three men rushed in and out alternately the Connecticut College School piling up and removing a toilet of Dance for its annual festival. bowl and a wierd assortment of That might account for the arboxes. That was funny, And then tificially contrived subject mat-Yoko Ono, I presume it was Yo- ter of the dance, representing ko Ono, concluded the work with an attempt to mollify and apamplified sighs, breathing, gasp- pease a suspect audience. In any ing, retching, screaming-many case Mr. Taylor's repertoire is tones of pain and pleasure mix- masterfully diversified, and one ed with a jibberish of foreign- can only hope that the whole sounding language that was no affair will backfire and leave language at all.

er the same evening, and he Mr. Taylor is presently concern-

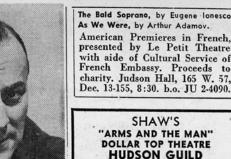
Equity Library Theatre production of John Patrick's "The Story of Mary Surratt," December 9 through 16 at the Master TOWN-

commissioned last summer by Mr. Taylor alone with himself, or that greater success will Paul Taylor's concert was lat- bring about the same conidition.

"Junction" was the new gave another the following eve- dance, a dance commissioned by ning. Glancing over the list of Theatre 1962 and with music by works it occurred to me that Bach, good old Bach. A beauti-Continued on page 14

OFF OFF-BROADWAY: SARTRE AND STRINDBERG-TALBOT

"NEKRASSOV I," by Jean-Paul Sartre, no translator credited, and "IN PRIVATE ROOMS," an adaptation by Story Talbot from "The Red Room," a novel by August Strindberg, as presented through last weekend by and at the Off Bowery Theatre. The Sartre directed by Mike Winston, the Strindberg-Talbot by Mr. Talbot.



with aide of Cultural Service of French Embassy. Proceeds to charity. Judson Hall, 165 W. 57, Dec. 13-155, 8:30. b.o. JU 2-4090.

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