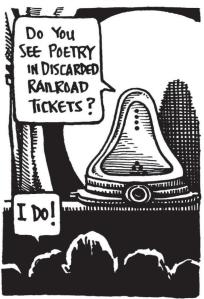
CHE DADA

DADA ERUPTS







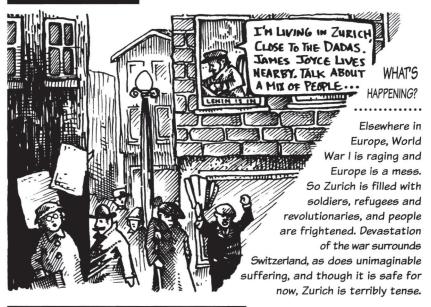




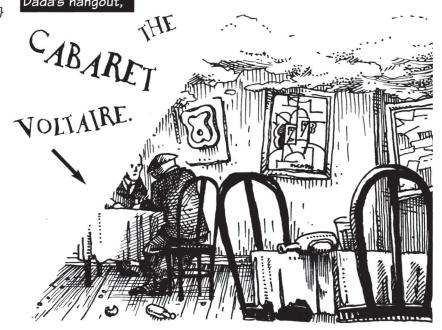


Then you may be ready to be a Dada or Surrealist.

To get started, let's assume the right mood, which requires some adjustment of your modern approach. So we will head to Zurich, Switzerland, in 1916.



Now let's head down the street to the Dada's hangout,



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JUST WHO ARE THESE PEOPLE?



The Dadas may or may not introduce themselves, depending on how bourgeois they find us, so here's an introduction:



ZURICH CAST OF

MAIN CHARACTERS

(a.k.a. - The Founders of Dada)



HUGO BALL (German), the founder of the Cabaret Voltaire. A former theater director, he's seen the war (although he did not fight; he was rejected from military service on medical grounds), and hates it. A conscientious objector, he's an idealist and doesn't stay with the group long.

EMMY HENNINGS (German), actress, dancer, cabaret singer, expert forger, and Ball's companion.

TRISTAN TZARA (Romanian), a student of literature and philosophy, whose adopted name means "sad in country."



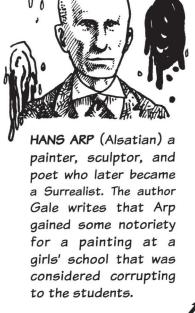




RICHARD HUELSENBECK (German), a medical student who was drafted and fled to Switzerland to study medicine.

MARCEL JANCO (Romanian). Friend of Tzara and a student of architecture, he becomes known for his Dada masks.







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And that's the original group. This is Ball's venue, and he's promoting a Dada happening for this evening.



The Dadas enjoyed hijinx, irony, and paradox—they posed the question of whether Dada is art or fire insurance, nothing or everything, art or anti-art?







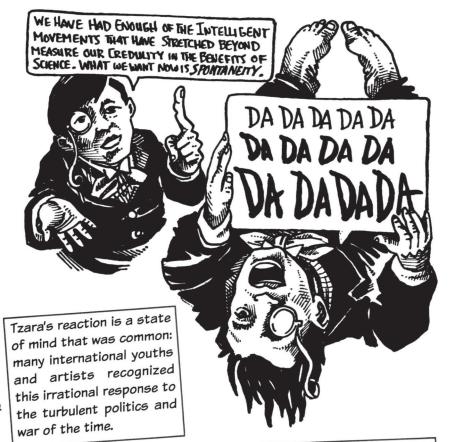
Ball's the one who's set up the cabaret, which has been going on for about three months now.





The Dadas claimed to know all about Enlightenment ideas—Reason. Rationality. Morality. The arts ennoble people—the arts are supposed to make people better human beings, right? But the Dadas looked around Europe and saw death, destruction, and inventions designed for the purposes of death and destruction.





The Dadas are young, passionate, and angry. They have a point: all this reasonable, rational talk from the nice normal middle class buzzes around them while people are hungry, hurting and still dying horrible deaths. The middle class is talking about God and country, flags and churches, while the devastation rages around them. It's crazy. But the middle class, if they know anything about Dada, think it's nonsense.

So, if a group of clearly irrational people have decided that YOU are the one with a problem, maybe it's better not to be like them at all. The Dadas prefer at this point to form their own identity, preferably as different from the middle class as possible. Maybe the irrational is better than the rational, given what's happening around Europe. That's what the Dadas are talking about. They're sad and angry. They have resorted to tactics of shock and irony, and the irrational has become a frame of mind set in opposition to the "devil machinery" of World War I.

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didn't subscribe to it.



LIFE IS SEEN IN A SIMULTANEOUS CONFUSION OF NOISES, COLOURS AND SPIRITUAL RHYTHMS WHICH IN DADA ART ARE IMMEDIATELY CAPTURED BY THE SENSATIONAL SHOUTS AND FEVERS OF ITS BOLD EVERYDAY PSYCHE AND IN ALL ITS BRUTAL REALITY. THIS IS THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN DADAISM AND ALL OTHER ARTISTIC TRENDS AND ESPECIALLY FUTURISM WHICH FOOLS HAVE VERY RECENTLY INTERPRETED AS A NEW VERSION OF IMPRESSIONISM.



Ball wanted to dispense with a language that he claimed had been made stale and obsolete by journalism. Ball preferred to use "sound poems" to be performed by Dada stage artists. The key to the sound poem is to estrange language from its traditional use. In the sound poem, words are spliced into individual phonetic symbols that rely on repetition and rhythm to create what the Dadas called "sound pictures."

Then there is the question of what IS Dada? What does it mean?



The Dadas disagreed with one another about art, politics, and general Dada events, but at times these disagreements seemed to spur greater creativity. Arp inspired the role of chance in art in his work, "Untitled (Collage with Squares Arranged According to the Laws of Chance)."

At the same time, Arp celebrated the harmony of organic structures by the Post-Impressionist Cezanne. Arp continues Cezanne's legacy in his painted wood object entitled Relief Dada.