“Wild notes” … Improvisioning

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Abstract

This essay unpacks a new term in improvisation studies and discourse, improvisioning. Improvisioning—for want of a better word or, perhaps, as the best word to describe this practice beyond words—unifies notions of diverse improvisatory practices with what those practices express, the vision—aesthetic, social, intimate, unspeakable—that only an embodied, live, improvised performance can bring into being. Improvisioning implies not only the active elements in creative practices based on improvisation, but also the seeing into things (the envisioning) that improvisation makes possible, the calling forth of the unexpected, the making present of a response that could not have been predicted except in that moment, there in that specific context. The epigraph to Fischlin's essay—from orator, social reformer, abolitionist, and author Frederick Douglass's (1818-1895) Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave (1845); as part of an extended passage on 19th century musicking made by American slave populations—reminds us of two things. One, that music made in the key of slavery and oppression literally sees into the nature of things (in this case the “horrible nature of slavery”) in ways that other discourses do not—cannot. Two, that musical meaning is made out of specific contexts that challenge listeners’ capacity to take what is apparently “unmeaning jargon” and grasp its intent. “Jargon” here designates the very sign of difference upon which the social practice of slavery was predicated—those who can’t understand the “unmeaning jargon” are diminished by their incapacity. But this jargon also marks the utterly unique response, the singularity of the musical vision that captures and “impress[es]” minds with the unspeakable nature of oppression. Song, in this sense, improvisions: it sees, literally and figuratively, into things in an utterly distinctive fashion and reveals embedded truths about realities in powerfully affective ways.

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Remote Provisioning Architecture for Embedded UICC GSM Association. 1 Introduction. 1.1 Overview. Technical experts working within MNOs, SIM solution providers, machine to machine Device vendors, standards organisations, network infrastructure vendors, Service Providers and other industry bodies. 1.5 Definition of Terms. Term Actor Customer Device Embedded UICC Enabled Profile eUICC Certificate eUICC Manufacturer EUM Certificate Fall-back Mechanism Fall-back Attribute Form Factor Generic Profile. Note: The eUICC within a machine to machine Device may be contacted over different type of network systems (such as GSM, GPRS, UMTS, or EPS) by the SM-SR. Furthermore, the SM-SR will need to interface with the concerned network system accordingly. The SIM will need to continue to provide secure access to mobile operator networks — regardless of how any evolution occurs. Recent evolution of the SIM card has focussed around Embedded and Remote Provisioning solutions. Alternative SIM solutions have recently been deployed in some M2M devices and tablets compared to the traditional SIM card approach (a removable SIM card issued by one operator). The main new characteristics of these solutions are: • Embedded solutions: SIM cards that are fixed in the device and cannot be removed • Remote provisioning: SIM cards that can be updated over the air.