

slave to the rhythm

slave to the rhythm is a phrase that resonates deeply within the realm of music, dance, and even the broader spectrum of human culture. It encapsulates the powerful, almost hypnotic relationship many individuals develop with rhythm—an innate force that drives movement, emotion, and social connection. From the pulsating beats of drum circles to the complex syncopations of jazz and the relentless cadence of electronic dance music, being a slave to the rhythm signifies surrendering oneself to the primal and universal language of sound. This article explores the origins, significance, psychological impact, and cultural influence of "slave to the rhythm," providing a comprehensive understanding of this compelling concept.

Understanding the Concept of "Slave to the Rhythm"

What Does It Mean to Be a Slave to the Rhythm?

The phrase "slave to the rhythm" suggests a state of being controlled or profoundly influenced by rhythmic patterns. It implies a surrender to the beat—allowing it to dictate mood, movement, and often, life choices. This relationship is characterized by:

- An irresistible urge to move or dance in tune with the beat
- Emotional responses that are tightly linked to rhythmic variations
- A sense of unity with others sharing the same rhythm
- The experience of losing oneself in the music's pulse

This condition can be both voluntary and involuntary, often described as a feeling of being "caught up" in the music, unable to resist the compelling pull of the beat.

The Origins of the Phrase

While the phrase "slave to the rhythm" gained popularity in modern music and pop culture, its roots are deeply embedded in musical history and social contexts:

- African musical traditions: Rhythms played a central role in social and spiritual rituals, often symbolizing communal unity and cultural identity.
- Slave narratives: The phrase also echoes themes of submission and surrender, historically associated with slavery, where rhythmic chanting and drumming served as forms of resistance and solace.
- Popular music: The phrase has been embraced by artists and songwriters, notably in the 1980s with songs like "Slave to the Rhythm" by Grace Jones, emphasizing the irresistible

pull of music.

The Psychological and Physiological Dimensions of Being a Slave to the Rhythm

The Power of Rhythm on the Human Brain

Rhythm has a profound effect on our brainwaves, mood, and physical responses:

- Neurochemical responses: Listening to rhythmic music triggers the release of dopamine, the pleasure hormone, enhancing feelings of happiness and motivation.
- Motor synchronization: The brain's motor areas, such as the cerebellum and basal ganglia, sync with rhythmic stimuli, prompting involuntary movement.
- Memory and emotion: Rhythms can evoke vivid memories and emotional states, reinforcing their influence over our behavior.

Physical Responses to Rhythmic Stimuli

When immersed in rhythmic music, the body responds instinctively:

- Tapping fingers or feet
- Dancing or swaying
- Increased heart rate and respiration
- Release of endorphins, promoting a sense of well-being

These physical reactions underscore the compelling nature of rhythm, often making individuals feel as if they are "enslaved" to its beat.

Types of Rhythms and Their Cultural Significance

Traditional and Indigenous Rhythms

Many cultures around the world have developed unique rhythmic patterns that serve specific social or spiritual functions:

- West African drumming: Complex polyrhythms used in ceremonies and dance

- Indian classical music: Tala systems dictating rhythmic cycles
- Latin American rhythms: Salsa, merengue, and samba emphasizing syncopation and dance

These rhythms are not merely musical—they are vital to cultural identity and social cohesion.

Modern Rhythms and Their Global Influence

Contemporary music continues to evolve, blending traditional rhythms with new styles:

- Electronic Dance Music (EDM): Features repetitive, hypnotic beats designed to keep listeners dancing for hours
- Hip-hop and rap: Rhythmic speech patterns (flow) that emphasize lyrical storytelling
- Pop music: Catchy hooks and consistent beats that make songs memorable and danceable

The universal appeal of these rhythms keeps people "slave to the rhythm," often unable to resist moving to the beat.

The Role of Rhythm in Dance and Social Interaction

Dance as a Manifestation of Being a Slave to the Rhythm

Dancing is perhaps the most visible expression of surrendering to rhythm:

- Encourages physical expression of emotion
- Promotes social bonding and community
- Serves as a form of physical exercise and stress relief

Many dance forms, from ballet to breakdancing, revolve around mastery of rhythmic timing.

Rhythm as a Social Connector

Rhythmic music and dance foster social interaction across cultures:

- Festivals and communal dances reinforce cultural identity

- Drumming circles bring people together regardless of language barriers
- Music festivals create shared experiences that transcend individual differences

In this way, rhythm acts as a universal language, making participants "slaves" to its compelling call.

The Impact of Modern Technology on Our Relationship with Rhythm

Digital Music and Rhythm

Advancements in music production have transformed how we experience rhythm:

- Looping and beat-making software allow for intricate rhythmic patterns
- Streaming platforms provide access to global rhythms instantly
- Personalized playlists keep individuals "slave to the rhythm" of their favorite tracks

Wearable Technology and Rhythm Monitoring

Devices like fitness trackers and smartwatches monitor physiological responses to rhythm:

- Encourage movement and exercise routines
- Promote awareness of one's own rhythmic patterns
- Reinforce the addictive pull of rhythmic stimuli

How to Embrace and Harness the Power of Rhythm

For Personal Development

Understanding and engaging with rhythm can lead to various benefits:

- Enhance coordination and timing skills
- Reduce stress through rhythmic breathing and movement
- Boost mood and motivation via music therapy

In Professional Settings

Organizations and educators leverage rhythm for productivity and learning:

- Using rhythmic cues to improve focus and memory
- Incorporating music and movement into team-building activities
- Developing rhythmic skills for musical or dance careers

Practical Tips to Become Less of a Slave and More of a Master

While being "slave to the rhythm" can be exhilarating, mastering it offers greater control:

1. Learn an instrument or dance style: Gain technical understanding of rhythm
2. Practice mindfulness with music: Observe how different rhythms affect your feelings and movements
3. Create your own rhythms: Compose or improvise to develop a personal connection
4. Explore diverse genres: Broaden your rhythmic palate for a richer experience
5. Share rhythm with others: Engage in group activities to deepen social bonds

The Cultural Significance of "Slave to the Rhythm" in Popular Media

Many artists and media have used the phrase to explore themes of surrender, passion, and the human condition:

- Grace Jones's iconic song "Slave to the Rhythm" (1985) symbolizes submission to the forces of music and personal identity
- Films and documentaries emphasize rhythm as a metaphor for life's uncontrollable forces
- Literature and poetry often use the phrase to depict surrender to societal or emotional currents

This cultural adoption underscores the deep resonance of being "slave to the rhythm" across human history.

Conclusion: Embracing the Rhythm

The phrase "slave to the rhythm" captures a universal truth about human nature—our innate connection to sound, movement, and social cohesion. Whether we are consciously

aware of it or not, rhythm influences our emotions, behaviors, and identities. By understanding its origins, psychological impact, and cultural significance, we can choose to embrace this relationship, harnessing rhythm as a tool for personal growth, social connection, and cultural expression. Ultimately, being a slave to the rhythm is not about loss of control but about surrendering to a force that unites, energizes, and defines us.

Key Points to Remember:

- Rhythm is a fundamental aspect of human experience across cultures
- Being "slave to the rhythm" signifies surrender and connection to music and movement
- Rhythms influence brain activity, emotions, and physical responses
- Cultural traditions around rhythm foster community and identity
- Modern technology amplifies our engagement with rhythm
- Mastering rhythm can lead to personal and social benefits

By exploring the depths of what it means to be "slave to the rhythm," we gain insight into a vital aspect of human life—a testament to our universal need for musical, emotional, and social expression through rhythm.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the song 'Slave to the Rhythm' by Grace Jones about?

'Slave to the Rhythm' by Grace Jones explores themes of identity, control, and the internal struggle between personal freedom and societal expectations. It reflects on the feeling of being trapped or controlled by external forces or one's own impulses.

When was 'Slave to the Rhythm' originally released and who performed it?

'Slave to the Rhythm' was originally released in 1985 as a song performed by Grace Jones, and it became one of her signature tracks, known for its innovative production and powerful vocals.

Has 'Slave to the Rhythm' been covered or remixed by other artists?

Yes, 'Slave to the Rhythm' has been covered and remixed by various artists over the years, including a notable 2010 remix by Belgian DJ Riton, which brought the song back into modern dance music circles.

What is the significance of 'Slave to the Rhythm' in Grace Jones's career?

'Slave to the Rhythm' is considered one of Grace Jones's most iconic songs, showcasing her unique blend of music, fashion, and performance art. It helped solidify her status as a pioneering artist in the 1980s.

Are there any notable music videos or performances of 'Slave to the Rhythm'?

Yes, Grace Jones's performances of 'Slave to the Rhythm' are renowned for their theatrical and avant-garde style. The song's music video features striking visuals and costumes that emphasize her bold persona.

Has 'Slave to the Rhythm' influenced contemporary artists or pop culture?

Absolutely. The song's themes and innovative production have influenced numerous artists in electronic, pop, and dance genres, and it remains a staple in discussions of 1980s music and fashion.

What genre does 'Slave to the Rhythm' belong to?

'Slave to the Rhythm' is primarily classified as an electronic, new wave, and dance track, blending synthesizers, drum machines, and Jones's distinctive vocal style.

Are there any upcoming events or releases related to 'Slave to the Rhythm'?

While there are no specific upcoming releases, anniversaries and tribute concerts often feature 'Slave to the Rhythm' as a highlight, celebrating its enduring legacy.

Where can I listen to 'Slave to the Rhythm' and find more information about it?

You can listen to 'Slave to the Rhythm' on popular streaming platforms like Spotify, Apple Music, and YouTube. For more information, music history websites, Grace Jones's official channels, and dedicated fan pages offer detailed insights.

Additional Resources

Slave to the rhythm — a phrase that encapsulates the mesmerizing power of music and its ability to command our bodies and minds. Whether it's the pulsating beats of a dance floor, the steady tempo of a classical composition, or the infectious groove of a pop hit, being a "slave to the rhythm" speaks to our innate desire to move, feel, and connect through sound. This article explores the origins, cultural significance, psychological

impact, and musical elements that make rhythm so compelling, ultimately illustrating why so many of us find ourselves willingly surrendering to its hypnotic pull.

Understanding the Phrase: What Does “Slave to the Rhythm” Really Mean?

The phrase slave to the rhythm suggests a state where an individual is deeply influenced or even controlled by a musical beat. It implies a surrender—an almost involuntary submission—to the tempo and groove that drives us. When someone is described as a slave to the rhythm, they are often depicted as unable to resist dancing, tapping, or moving in sync with the beat.

Origins of the Phrase

While “slave to the rhythm” gained popularity as a lyrical phrase in modern music, its roots can be traced to the deep connection humans have with rhythm throughout history. It has been used in various contexts—from jazz and blues to electronic dance music—highlighting the universal appeal of rhythmic patterns.

The phrase gained prominence in the music industry through songs like “Slave to the Rhythm” by Grace Jones (1985), which used the metaphor of being bound or driven by the relentless beat. Over time, it has become a cultural idiom denoting the irresistible influence of rhythm on our behavior and emotions.

The Cultural Significance of Rhythm

Rhythm as a Universal Language

Rhythm is an intrinsic part of human culture. It’s found in every society, serving functions from ritual ceremonies to social bonding. The universality of rhythm makes it a bridge that transcends language, geography, and social boundaries.

Rituals and Ceremonies

- Religious ceremonies: Many spiritual practices employ rhythmic drumming or chanting to induce trance states or communal unity.
- Celebrations: Festivals and dances heavily rely on rhythm to enhance collective participation and joy.
- Social bonding: Group activities like singing or drumming foster a sense of community, often facilitated by shared rhythmic patterns.

Cultural Variations

Different cultures have unique rhythmic structures that define their musical identity:

- West African polyrhythms: Complex layering of multiple rhythms creating intricate textures.
- Latin American clave patterns: Fundamental to salsa and mambo, driving dance

movements.

- Indian talas: Cyclical rhythmic patterns that underpin classical Indian music.

Psychological Impact: Why Are We Drawn to the Rhythm?

The Brain and Rhythm

Research shows that our brains are wired to respond to rhythmic stimuli:

- Motor synchronization: Humans have a natural tendency to synchronize movements with external beats.
- Neurochemical responses: Listening to or dancing to rhythm releases dopamine, creating feelings of pleasure and reward.
- Cognitive engagement: Rhythms can improve focus, memory, and emotional regulation.

The “Beat” and Emotional States

The tempo and intensity of a rhythm can influence mood:

- Fast, energetic rhythms: Stimulate excitement, motivation, and euphoria.
- Slow, steady beats: Induce relaxation, introspection, or melancholy.
- Syncopation and complexity: Engage the listener’s attention and evoke surprise or intrigue.

Movement and the Body

Humans are inherently physical creatures. When confronted with rhythm:

- Our bodies instinctively respond—tapping fingers, bouncing, dancing.
- Rhythmic entrainment occurs, aligning our movements with the beat.
- This physical engagement reinforces emotional bonds and increases enjoyment.

Musical Elements that Make You a Slave to the Rhythm

Tempo

- Definition: The speed of the beat, usually measured in beats per minute (BPM).
- Impact: Fast tempos (120-140 BPM) energize, slow tempos (60-80 BPM) calm or soothe.
- Examples: House music’s high BPM vs. ballads’ slower pace.

Groove

- Definition: The feel or swing of the rhythm, often created by the interplay of drums, bass, and percussion.
- Impact: A compelling groove makes the music irresistible, compelling listeners to move.
- Characteristics: Syncopation, swing feel, and dynamic accents.

Time Signature

- Definition: The rhythmic pattern's structure, indicated by the number of beats per measure.
- Common signatures: 4/4 (common time), 3/4 (waltz), 6/8 (compound time).
- Effect: Certain signatures naturally lend themselves to dance and physical response.

Accent and Dynamics

- Emphasis on particular beats or notes enhances the groove.
- Variations in volume and intensity keep the rhythm engaging and compelling.

The Power of Rhythm in Different Music Genres

Dance and Electronic Music

- Designed to keep the body moving.
- The four-on-the-floor beat in house and techno exemplifies the "slave to the rhythm" phenomenon.

Rock and Pop

- Rhythms underpin catchy melodies and choruses.
- Danceable rhythms encourage audience participation.

Jazz and Blues

- Swing and syncopation create a sense of spontaneity.
- Rhythmic improvisation reflects emotional depth.

Traditional and Folk Music

- Rhythms often carry cultural stories and histories.
- Encourage communal participation and dance.

Why Do We Surrender to the Rhythm?

The Social Aspect

- Dancing and moving to rhythm are social activities that foster connection.
- Collective movement creates a shared experience, reinforcing community bonds.

The Physiological Response

- Rhythmic stimuli activate motor pathways and reward centers in the brain.
- Movement to rhythm can be meditative or exhilarating—sometimes both.

The Mind-Body Connection

- Rhythms can be a form of expression, release, or catharsis.
- They serve as a conduit for emotional release and self-discovery.

Practical Tips to Embrace Being a Slave to the Rhythm

Engage Actively with Music

- Attend live concerts or dance classes.
- Practice playing percussion instruments or DJing.

Explore Diverse Rhythms

- Listen to different genres and cultural styles.
- Try dancing to unfamiliar beats.

Use Rhythm for Personal Well-being

- Incorporate rhythmic movement or drumming into your routines.
- Use rhythmic breathing or metronome-guided meditation to enhance focus.

Conclusion: The Enduring Allure of Rhythm

From ancient drums to modern electronic beats, slave to the rhythm is more than just a lyrical phrase; it's a reflection of our fundamental human nature. Rhythm's power lies in its ability to connect us—to ourselves, to others, and to something greater than words. Its universal language invites us to surrender, move, and feel in ways that transcend the intellectual and tap directly into our emotional core. Whether on the dance floor or in quiet reflection, embracing the rhythm allows us to experience life's pulse in its most authentic form. So next time you find yourself unable to resist tapping your foot or dancing without thought, remember—you're simply surrendering to the timeless, irresistible force that is rhythm.

[Slave To The Rhythm](#)

slave to the rhythm: Negotiating Difference Michael Awkward, 1995-03 Encamped within the limits of experience and authenticity, critics today often stake out their positions according to race and ethnicity, sexuality and gender, and vigilantly guard the boundaries against any incursions into their privileged territory. In this book, Michael Awkward raids the borders of contemporary criticism to show how debilitating such protectionist stances can be and how much might be gained by crossing our cultural boundaries. From Spike Lee's *She's Gotta Have It* to Michael Jackson's physical transmutations, from Toni Morrison's *Song of Solomon* to August Wilson's *Fences*, from male scholars' investments in feminism to white scholars' in black texts—Awkward explores cultural

moments that challenge the exclusive critical authority of race and gender. In each instance he confronts the question: What do artists, scholars, and others concerned with representations of Afro-American life make of the view that gender, race, and sexuality circumscribe their own and others' lives and narratives? Throughout he demonstrates the perils and merits of the sort of boundary crossing this book ultimately makes: a black male feminism. In pursuing a black male feminist criticism, Awkward's study acknowledges the complexities of interpretation in an age when a variety of powerful discourses have proliferated on the subject of racial, gendered, and sexual difference; at the same time, it identifies this proliferation as an opportunity to negotiate seemingly fixed cultural and critical positions.

slave to the rhythm: The Art of Music Publishing Helen Gammons, 2011-01-12 Do you want to pursue a career and succeed in the lucrative area of music publishing? The Art of Music Publishing provides real inspiration and a tangible hands on perspective to this exciting side of the high-risk, high-reward music business. Prepare yourself for a career in music publishing and understand this complex but profitable part of the music business. Author Gammons walks you through all you need to know * understanding the role of the publisher * copyright * managing rights * income streams * contracts*. Learn how, when and where income is generated in all the current areas of business as well as exploring the new industries offering new income streams and the business models that are developing. The supporting website includes video interviews and podcasts with music business legends. 'If there is anything that Helen Gammons doesn't know about music publishing, it's probably not worth knowing! If you want to take it to the next level in music publishing - read this book. I know I'll be referring to it often.' David 'Hawk' Wolinski Composer of Aint No Body (Rufus and Chaka Khan) and one of the most covered songs ever. Whether you're already a music publisher or would like to be one, this book will give you a mass of useful information - fresh ideas, up-to-date legal opinions, video interviews with music biz legends, provocative thoughts about where the business is heading, and plenty of good anecdotes. From Simon Napier Bell Manager: The Yardbirds, George Michael and Wham, Marc Bolan. Japan.

slave to the rhythm: Slave to the Rhythm Liz Jones, 1998-05

slave to the rhythm: SPIN , 1986-05 From the concert stage to the dressing room, from the recording studio to the digital realm, SPIN surveys the modern musical landscape and the culture around it with authoritative reporting, provocative interviews, and a discerning critical ear. With dynamic photography, bold graphic design, and informed irreverence, the pages of SPIN pulsate with the energy of today's most innovative sounds. Whether covering what's new or what's next, SPIN is your monthly VIP pass to all that rocks.

slave to the rhythm: Post Cinematic Affect Steven Shaviro, 2010-11-16 Post-Cinematic Affect is about what it feels like to live in the affluent West in the early 21st century. Specifically, it explores the structure of feeling that is emerging today in tandem with new digital technologies, together with economic globalization and the financialization of more and more human activities. The 20th century was the age of film and television; these dominant media shaped and reflected our cultural sensibilities. In the 21st century, new digital media help to shape and reflect new forms of sensibility. Movies (moving image and sound works) continue to be made, but they have adopted new formal strategies, they are viewed under massively changed conditions, and they address their spectators in different ways than was the case in the 20th century. The book traces these changes, focusing on four recent moving-image works: Nick Hooker's music video for Grace Jones' song Corporate Cannibal; Olivier Assayas' movie Boarding Gate, starring Asia Argento; Richard Kelly's movie Southland Tales, featuring Justin Timberlake, Dwayne Johnson, and other pop culture celebrities; and Mark Neveldine and Brian Taylor's Gamer.

slave to the rhythm: Prince Jason Draper, 2011-04-01 Prince has cut a singular path through the heart of popular music for more than 30 years. After making some of the most inventive albums of the '80s - including 1999, Purple Rain and Sign of the Times - he turned his attention to redefining his role in the music industry, changing his name to an unpronounceable symbol, declaring war on his record label, Warner Bros., and leading the internet revolution. His subsequent

career has had many ups and downs, but he remains a major commercial and artistic force, as evidenced by his ability to sell out the O2 Arena in London for 21 nights in succession in 2007. In 2010 he announced that the internet was “over” and released his latest album, 20Ten, as a free cover-mounted CD with several European publications. Prince: Chaos, Disorder, and Revolution is an authoritative chronicle of one of popular music's true mavericks. Covering every album, every movie, and every tour, it includes profiles of various key collaborators, assesses the artist's various business dealings, and details his many and varied side projects – on stage, on record, on screen, and beyond.

slave to the rhythm: Queer Times, Black Futures Kara Keeling, 2019-04-16 Finalist, 2019 Lambda Literary Award in LGBTQ Studies A profound intellectual engagement with Afrofuturism and the philosophical questions of space and time Queer Times, Black Futures considers the promises and pitfalls of imagination, technology, futurity, and liberation as they have persisted in and through racial capitalism. Kara Keeling explores how the speculative fictions of cinema, music, and literature that center Black existence provide scenarios wherein we might imagine alternative worlds, queer and otherwise. In doing so, Keeling offers a sustained meditation on contemporary investments in futurity, speculation, and technology, paying particular attention to their significance to queer and Black freedom. Keeling reads selected works, such as Sun Ra's 1972 film Space is the Place and the 2005 film The Aggressives, to juxtapose the Afrofuturist tradition of speculative imagination with the similar “speculations” of corporate and financial institutions. In connecting a queer, cinematic reordering of time with the new possibilities technology offers, Keeling thinks with and through a vibrant conception of the imagination as a gateway to queer times and Black futures, and the previously unimagined spaces that they can conjure.

slave to the rhythm: Billboard , 1986-01-25 In its 114th year, Billboard remains the world's premier weekly music publication and a diverse digital, events, brand, content and data licensing platform. Billboard publishes the most trusted charts and offers unrivaled reporting about the latest music, video, gaming, media, digital and mobile entertainment issues and trends.

slave to the rhythm: Slave to the Rhythm Grace Jones,

slave to the rhythm: Pop Music Timothy Warner, 2018-01-18 This title was first published in 2003. This highly original and accessible book draws on the author's personal experience as a musician, producer and teacher of popular music to discuss the ways in which audio technology and musical creativity in pop music are inextricably bound together. This relationship, the book argues, is exemplified by the work of Trevor Horn, who is widely acknowledged as the most important, innovative and successful British pop record producer of the early 1980s. In the first part of the book, Timothy Warner presents a definition of pop as distinct from rock music, and goes on to consider the ways technological developments, such as the transition from analogue to digital, transform working practices and, as a result, impact on the creative process of producing pop.

slave to the rhythm: Keith Haring's Line Ricardo Montez, 2020-08-10 In the thirty years since his death, Keith Haring—a central presence on the New York downtown scene of the 1980s—has remained one of the most popular figures in contemporary American art. In one of the first book-length treatments of Haring's artistry, Ricardo Montez traces the drawn and painted line that was at the center of Haring's artistic practice and with which the artist marked canvases, subway walls, and even human flesh. Keith Haring's Line unites performance studies, critical race studies, and queer theory in an exploration of cross-racial desire in Haring's life and art. Examining Haring's engagements with artists such as dancer and choreographer Bill T. Jones, graffiti artist LA II, and iconic superstar Grace Jones, Montez confronts Haring's messy relationships to race-making and racial imaginaries, highlighting scenes of complicity in order to trouble both the positive connotations of inter-racial artistic collaboration and the limited framework of appropriation.

slave to the rhythm: Queer Tracks: Subversive Strategies in Rock and Pop Music Dr Doris Leibetseder, 2013-01-28 Queer Tracks describes motifs in popular music that deviate from heterosexual orientation, the binary gender system and fixed identities. This exciting cutting-edge work deals with the key concepts of current gender politics and queer theory in rock and pop music, including irony, parody, camp, mask/masquerade, mimesis/mimicry, cyborg, transsexuality, and

dildo. Based on a constructivist concept of gender, Leibetseder asks: 'Which queer-feminist strategies are used in rock and pop music?' 'How do they function?' 'Where do they occur?' Leibetseder's methodological process is to discover subversive strategies in queer theory, which are also used in rock and pop music, without assuming that these tactics were first invented in theory. Furthermore, this book explains where exactly the subversiveness is situated in those strategies and in popular music. With the help of a new kind of knowledge transfer the author combines sociological and cultural theories with practical examples of rock and pop music. The subversive character of these queer motifs is shown in the work of contemporary popular musicians and is at the same time related to classical discourses of the humanities. *Queer Tracks* is a revised translation of *Queere Tracks. Subversive Strategien in Rock- und Popmusik*, originally published in German.

slave to the rhythm: *Adventures in Modern Recording* Trevor Horn, 2022-10-13 A Telegraph Book of the Year As a renowned recording-studio maven, Trevor Horn has been dubbed 'the man who invented the '80s'. His production work since the glory days of ZTT represents a veritable 'who's who' of intelligent modern pop, including the likes of ABC, Frankie Goes to Hollywood, Paul McCartney, Rod Stewart, Pet Shop Boys, Seal, Simple Minds, Grace Jones and Yes - among many others. This book is Trevor's story in his own words, as told through the prism of twenty-three of his most important songs - from the ones that inspired him to the ones that defined him. This play-by-play memoir transports readers into the heart of the studio to witness the making of some of music's most memorable moments, from the Buggles' ground-breaking 'Video Killed the Radio Star' to Band Aid's perennial 'Do They Know It's Christmas?', via hits such as 'Relax', 'Poison Arrow', 'Owner of a Lonely Heart' and 'Crazy'. Offering unrivalled access to the dark arts of the producer's world and the even darker arts of the music business itself, prepare for some adventures in modern recording...

slave to the rhythm: *Time in Organizational Research* Robert A. Roe, Mary J. Waller, Stewart R. Clegg, 2008-09-09 Pt. 1. Managing time : people and practices -- pt. 2. Managed by time : structures and regimes -- pt. 3. Combining perspectives.

slave to the rhythm: *I'll Never Write My Memoirs* Grace Jones, Paul Morley, 2015-09-29 Memoir from model and actress Grace Jones--Provided by publisher.

slave to the rhythm: *New Dimensions, Volume One* Nicole West, 2005 New Dimensions, Volume One: A Poet Speaks is a wondrous medley of thoughts captured in poetic fashion and verse! Varied scenarios of feeling and the many turns of life are expressed with wonderful use of language and creativity within these pages. Through reflective poems of joyful love, the stunning heartbreak of loss, of friends and treasured loved ones, or just free verse of whimsical daydream...you are sure to smile in remembrance perhaps of your own experiences, sigh with regret at an opportunity missed, risk taken or chance left behind, or well with tears at words that seem to mirror those of your own heart. These poems express the realm of human sentiment as a portrait of imagination run wild...and of memories that never fade. It is sure to stir the souls of poets, writers and readers everywhere! So relax...prepare to ride a swift wave of emotion in the mind. Hold tight and get ready to enter this New Dimension, even if only for a while.

slave to the rhythm: *Intersectional Listening* Allie Martin, 2025-02-17 Gentrification is often considered through a visual lens, where development, progress, and neighborhood change are observed. But what does gentrification sound like? In *Intersectional Listening*, author Allie Martin engages this question in Washington, DC, asking how Black people experience gentrification as a sonic, racialized process. Drawing from music, interviews, soundscape recordings, and more, Martin argues that gentrification ultimately serves to silence some voices and amplify others. Martin employs a combination of methodologies from ethnomusicology, Black Studies, geography, and digital humanities to make audible the ways in which gentrification disrupts and disturbs community. Throughout, she centers Black feminist listening practices, thinking through digital modes of listening and imagining emancipatory soundscapes. *Intersectional Listening* benefits from an innovative combination of sources, from interviews and soundwalks to passive acoustic recording and machine learning. Martin shares compelling stories of music and sound in the nation's capital,

and in doing so shifts conversations about how we listen to Black life. By foregrounding how processes of gentrification systematically seek to devalue, mishear, and ultimately silence Black possibility, Intersectional Listening posits how we can challenge ourselves to refute the consistent mishearing of Black people in Washington, DC and beyond.

slave to the rhythm: Michael Jackson and the Quandary of a Black Identity Sherrow O. Pinder, 2021-08-01 In *Michael Jackson and the Quandary of a Black Identity*, Sherrow O. Pinder explores the ways in which the late singer's racial identification process problematizes conceptualizations of race and the presentation of blackness that reduces blacks to a bodily mark. Pinder is particularly interested in how Michael Jackson simultaneously performs his racial identity and posits it against strict binary racial definitions, neither black nor white. While Jackson's self-fashioning deconstructs and challenges the corporeal notions of natural bodies and fixed identities, negative readings of the King of Pop fuel epithets such as weird or freak, subjecting him to a form of antagonism that denies the black body its self-determination. Thus, for Jackson, racial identification becomes a deeply ambivalent process, which leads to the fragmentation of his identity into plural identities. Pinder shows how Jackson as a racialized subject is discursively confined to a third space, a liminal space of ambivalence.

slave to the rhythm: Climb! Jeff Achey, Dudley Chelton, 2002 Twenty-fifth Anniversary edition of a cult classic that profoundly transformed the world of rock climbing More than 50 percent new material, including perspectives on new routes and stories about well-known climbers Includes a 16-page color insert of never before seen routes and digitally remastered images from Greg Epperson, the celebrated climbing photographer featured in the first edition of *Climb!* This history of Colorado's world-renowned, destination peaks will appeal to climbing enthusiasts everywhere In 1977, well-respected climbing gurus Bob Godfrey and Dudley Chelton self-published *Climb! Rock Climbing in Colorado*. The first climbing book of its kind, *Climb!* detailed Colorado climbing history and suggested a new set of challenges for those fascinated by life on the edge. In addition, Greg Epperson's photography introduced wide-angle drama and on-rappel images. Twenty-five years later, Chelton has teamed up with former *Climbing* magazine photo editor and climber Jeff Achey to recapture the original book's influence and impact for a new generation of climbers. With more than 50 percent new text and a stunning 16-page color insert, *Climb!* takes readers through the evolution of climbing, from the first technical climbs, to the improvised free climbs of the 60s and 70s, to the sport climbing of the 80s, to the extreme climbing of the 90s. Conflicts and competitions among climbers, of which there are many, are documented here, as is the entry and accomplishments of women climbers. This book will capture fans of the original book and build a new audience, as well.

slave to the rhythm: Slave to the Rhythm Liz Jones, 1998 In 1977, a shy teenager with an Afro and an attitude signed a record deal. More than thirty years and thirty-nine remarkable albums later, Prince was still touring and making music until his untimely death in 2016. One of the last great superstars, he crossed boundaries of race and sex, created a brand-new sound and earned a reputation as a legendary live performer and a musical genius. *SLAVE TO THE RHYTHM* goes behind the scenes at Paisley Park for an exclusive interview with Prince, in which he talks openly about his battle with the music industry, about his first wife, his life and how he makes music. Interviews with family members, friends, fellow musicians, producers, dancers and managers shed light on perhaps the most misunderstood, and most elusive, icon of our time. Tracing Prince's music through jazz, soul, funk, punk and hip-hop and exploring the music industry at large, Liz Jones's masterful biography is the definitive guide to America's funkiest son.

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