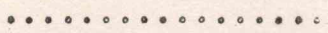




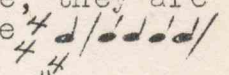
MUSIC
Conducting



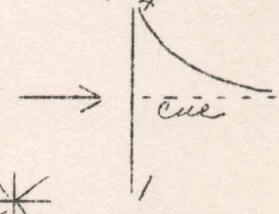
The purpose of a conductor, for choral or instrumental music, is to give accurate motions to show the exact speed of the composition and each count or accent of each measure.

The "cue"  is the first movement made in conducting. It denotes two things.

1. The time to breathe.
2. The speed of the song. (The cue must be made just as fast as the conductor wishes to make the rest of the diagram.)

This type of a "cue"  is used only when the song starts on the first count of a measure. When songs start on a part of a measure, they are said to start with a "pick-up" or an anacrusis. For example 

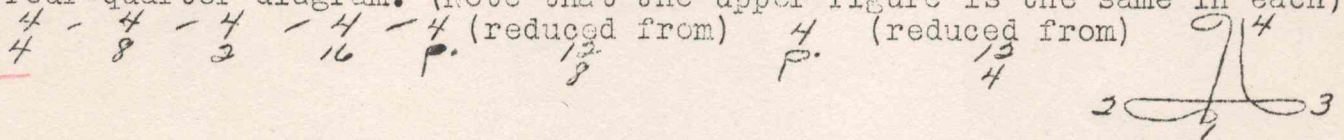
In this case the "cue" would be made as follows:
Whether the song starts with or without an anacrusis the conductor's right hand should always be in front of his face before the first motion is made. It should be remembered that each motion made should have a definite meaning. Excess motions would be like a sign post pointing the destination in all directions. *



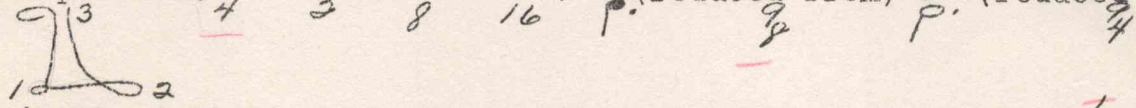
If a song starts with several notes in the anacrusis, it is usually better that a separate motion be made for each note.

All music in the following time-signatures should be conducted in the four-quarter diagram. (Note that the upper figure is the same in each).

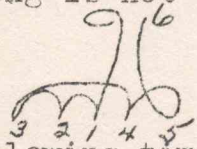
$\frac{4}{4} - \frac{4}{8} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{16} - \frac{4}{p.}$ (reduced from) $\frac{4}{p.}$ (reduced from) $\frac{4}{p.}$ (reduced from) $\frac{4}{p.}$ (reduced from)



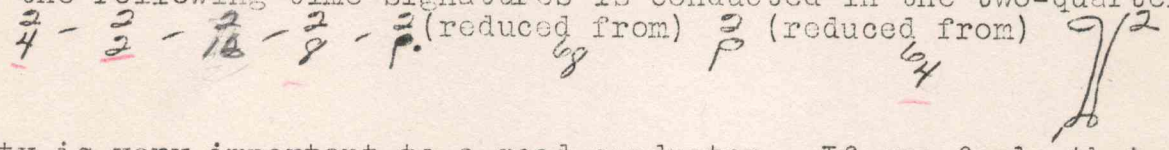
Music in the following time-signatures should be conducted in the three-quarter pattern. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{3} - \frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{16} - \frac{3}{p.}$ (reduced from) $\frac{3}{p.}$ (reduced from)




Music in the following time-signatures should be conducted in $\frac{6}{8}$ pattern providing the song is not sung too fast. In that event it would be as the $\frac{3}{4}$ pattern.



Music in the following time signatures is conducted in the two-quarter diagram. $\frac{2}{4} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{16} - \frac{2}{8} - \frac{2}{p.}$ (reduced from) $\frac{2}{p.}$ (reduced from)



Simplicity is very important to a good conductor. If one feels that these diagrams are too simple, he should make certain that he can do these first. Attention should never be taken from the song and given to the leader.

A good conductor will always watch his group, especially at the beginning and ending of each phrase. The end of the song is made by holding the hand still on the last note and releasing it at the end with a small movement like a small "cue", for example.  All holds made with right hand, holding it still in front of face. Left hand used only to bring in special parts and to show variations of loud and soft. Conductor must at all times demand perfect attention.