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25. Reusing Already Known material
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Editorial

MUSIC IN THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL IS IMPORTANT AS AN ESSENTIAL

Music has a real place in the world! Music is an essential part of our lives. It can be a source of comfort and joy, but it can also be a means of expression and communication. Music can have a positive impact on our mental health and well-being, and it can also be a powerful tool for personal and social change. Music can be used to celebrate and promote diversity, to bring people together, and to inspire us to think and act in new ways. In a world that is often characterized by division and conflict, music can provide a unifying force that brings us closer together and helps us to see the common humanity that we share.

MUSIC IN THE WORKPLACE

Music in the workplace can have a positive impact on productivity and job satisfaction. Many employers have recognized the benefits of music in the workplace and have implemented policies to encourage its use. Music can help to create a more relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere, which can lead to increased focus and concentration. It can also help to reduce stress and improve job satisfaction, which can in turn lead to increased employee retention and productivity. In addition, music can be used to promote team cohesion and collaboration, which can lead to improved communication and a more positive work environment.

MUSIC IN EDUCATION

Music education is an important component of a well-rounded education. It can help to develop key cognitive skills, such as memory, attention, and problem-solving, and can also help to foster creativity and self-expression. Music education can also have a positive impact on academic achievement, as it has been shown to improve reading, math, and language skills. In addition, music education can help to build social skills, as students learn to work together and collaborate on musical projects. It can also help to develop cultural awareness and appreciation, as students are exposed to a variety of musical traditions from around the world.

MUSIC IN HEALTHCARE

Music has a proven impact on physical and mental health. It can be used to help manage pain, reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression, and improve overall quality of life. Music therapy, which is the evidence-based use of music for health or wellness purposes, has been shown to be effective in treating a variety of conditions, including cancer, heart disease, and chronic pain.

Music Therapy

Music therapy is a unique form of therapy that uses music to help people of all ages to enhance or maintain their health and well-being. It can be used to help people manage pain, reduce stress, and improve their quality of life. It can also be used to help people cope with physical limitations or disabilities, and to help those who are dealing with issues such as grief or loss.

Music therapy is a growing field, and there are many opportunities for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in this area. There are music therapy programs at many colleges and universities, and there are also opportunities for continuing education and professional development. If you are interested in music therapy, it is important to research the different options available and to find a program that is right for you.
Melody

The Orchestra Pianist

By C. F. Earl Clark

Note: The writer of these lines has been solicited to write for the Louisiana State Herald, a paper that the editor of this article has never heard of, and is not sure if it even exists. However, the editor has asked for a brief note on the subject of the orchestra, and I am therefore pleased to comply.

The orchestra is an important part of the musical life of any city or town, and it is the duty of every musician to be well acquainted with its workings. The conductor is the head of the orchestra, and he is responsible for the conduct of the various sections of the orchestra. The orchestra consists of strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The strings include the violins, violas, cellos, and double basses. The woodwinds include the oboes, clarinets, bassoons, and horns. The brass instruments include the trumpets, trombones, and tubas. The percussion section includes the drums, cymbals, and other percussion instruments.

The orchestra is used for many purposes, such as playing symphonies, operas, and other classical music. It is also used for light music, such as waltzes, polkas, and marches. The orchestra is an important part of the cultural life of any city, and it is a source of great enjoyment for the public.

The orchestra is also an important part of the musical education of children. Many schools have orchestras, and they provide a great opportunity for young people to learn about music and to develop their musical skills.

In conclusion, the orchestra is an important part of the musical life of any city or town, and it is the duty of every musician to be well acquainted with its workings. The orchestra is used for many purposes, and it is an important part of the cultural life of any city.
SEQUENCE AND SEQUEL OF SOME SONG WRITERS

BEGINNING with the mythical Pan-
Dora, whose curiosity was so great that
she could not resist opening the box full of
terrors released by the gods, it seems that
curiosity was the one thing missing to
encourage the growth of the modern
world of music. The composer, who
opened the floodgates of the orchestra
of the future, was the great innovator
Bartok. His music, filled with the spirit of
the East, brought new life to the world of
classical music. His works, full of energy
and passion, continue to inspire musicians
and audiences alike.

It was Bartok who, in his famous
work "Dance Suite", captured the essence
of the Eastern European dance forms.
This suite, written in 1928, is a true
expression of the composer's love for
traditional folk music.

THEMES AND VARIATIONS

The work of the great composer
Tchaikovsky is another example of the
influence of curiosity on the world of
music. His works, such as "The Nutcracker",
"Swan Lake", and "Symphony No. 6", are
full of thematic variations that continue
to be studied and performed to this day.

It is through the curiosity of these
great composers that we are able to
enjoy the diversity and richness of the
world of music. Their works continue to
inspire new generations of musicians,
and their legacy lives on.
MELODY

PEEPS AT THE PUBLISHERS

(Continued from Page 2)

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Andante con moto

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DO YOU KNOW?
That: Probably the first and only church in the world is circular and has a unique bell that rings at midnight, located in the United States?

That: John McCormack, who has been praised for his angelic voice and reportedly never missed a note, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and is known for his interpretations of Irish folk songs?

That: The first major American symphony orchestra, the New York Philharmonic, was established in 1842 by Henry Lawrence, a New York City businessman?

That: Mr. Basso is one of the greatest trombonists in the world, renowned for his virtuoso performances, and is a member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra?

That: The famous staircase of the Ritz Carlton Hotel in New York City recently became the subject of a dispute when a group of protesters climbed it to call attention to the issue of income inequality?

That: The famous clock on the tower of Big Ben in London is known as the "St. George's Clock," and is one of the most recognized symbols of the city?

That: The famous "Mona Lisa" painting by Leonardo da Vinci is housed in the Louvre Museum in Paris, and is one of the most famous works of art in the world?

That: The famous "Statue of Liberty" is located on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, and is a symbol of freedom and democracy?

That: The famous "Eiffel Tower" in Paris was named after Gustave Eiffel, the French engineer who designed it, and is one of the most iconic structures in the world?

That: The famous "Statue of Unity" in India is a statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a key figure in the Indian independence movement, and is the world's tallest statue?

That: The famous "Giza Pyramids" in Egypt were built as tombs for pharaohs, and are considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?

That: The famous "Christ the Redeemer" statue in Brazil is one of the most recognizable landmarks in the world, and was built to commemorate the centenary of Brazilian independence?
THE CUE SHEET

MISS Grace York, player at the "Realty Theatre in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, enters into the Misses picture column in defense of the cue sheet, expressing her views in common sense manner through the following interesting but brief communication:

In all this world, there is no one who is willing to champion the poor cue sheet! One-day-weekly records ascends to a point above the "cue" sheet, that those not acquainted with the true state of affairs would suppose it to be the greatest crime perpetrated in the music-picture world. May present my views? They may have to weight for you, for I am one of those much painted out creatures—a "dark," a "rube," a "small-town," or a "provincial," et cetera, a person who couldn't possibly appreciate, say for instance, Mendelssohn's Third Symphony in A minor, but could only enjoy "Old Maid's Prayer." I have the letter in my collection of course, but I shall truthfully say that for the life of me, I cannot recall ever having had the opportunity to play it on the pictures. Now, about those cue-sheets. Too many are of value—even those put out by the Fox Film Corporation, which supposed only movements. In the first place, most players seem to have lost sight of the fact that cue-sheets are intended solely for "suggestion." When now one starts playing the selection called for, one need not keep on at it until you make the picture. Surely, after two or three bars, it is easy to modulate into something that is appropriate, or to vary it, according to general cue, audience, etc.

In the second place, how many exhibitors are going to run off a picture for the benefit of a pianist or organist only? Then there is the matter of "juice." The average small-town exhibitor employs as operator a man who is employed elsewhere during the day. Even in theatres having a week's run on a picture the organist usually follows a cue-sheet only for the first show, rearranging the program afterward. Please do not think that, when there is no cue-sheet, I do not play. Always stand up on the subject of the picture, then take a number of neutral pieces that I think may be necessary and arrange as best I can while playing. Piling out between shows. It is not when one follows cue-sheets, but when one indeed a note of some new things over and again; for, when it is discovered that a certain piece fits only a certain situation, how many players limit it to something else? Alas, one soon learns from experience that there are certain selections a time or place or pianist cannot play as well as or with an orchestra. The main thing is that as an organist to be open to the idea of playing the pictures. Now, about those cue-sheets. Too many are of value—even those put out by the Fox Film Corporation, which supposed only movements. In the first place, most players seem to have lost sight of the fact that cue-sheets are intended solely for "suggestion." When now one starts playing the selection called for, one need not keep on at it until you make the picture. Surely, after two or three bars, it is easy to modulate into something that is appropriate, or to vary it, according to general cue, audience, etc.

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TO ORCHESTRA and BAND LEADERS and MUSICIANS
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

As the aims and purposes of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers have frequently been honestly misunderstood, as well as deliberately misrepresented, your attention is invited to the following explanation of our position:

This Society was created to enforce the right given to Authors and Composers of copyrighted musical compositions by the United States Copyright Law, to control the exclusive public performance, for profit, of their works. Similar societies have been in existence for a great many years in England, France, Italy, Germany and Austria, and in 1914 a meeting was held by the leading American Authors and Composers of music to organize a Society which would protect their rights. The Publishers of their works were invited to join; the result is that today the leading Writers and Publishers of American music are included in its membership.

What fair argument can be advanced against the right of a Composer or Author to receive compensation for the public performance for profit of his work by theatres, hotels, restaurants, dance halls, etc.? Are not the Composer and Author the twin foundations of every form of musical enterprise conducted for profit, justified in asking an equitable return for their labors?

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An examination of the list of Publishers who are members of this Society will disclose that the compositions in their catalogues are the leading numbers in popular demand today, and every leader or musician who desires to give a first-class performance finds it essential to use many of their numbers.

In conclusion, we want everybody connected with music or the musical industry to feel, as we do, that our cause is a legal and a just one. Musical instrument manufacturers, phonograph manufacturers, amusement proprietors, etc., have amassed fortunes that would not have been possible except for the Composer and Author. So let the Composer and Author come into their own, thereby encouraging them to continue in a line of endeavor that means so much to the entire civilized world, and is of prime and vital importance to musicians.

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Playing the Picture

**MUSIC**

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One-Step for Piano
When you played a junked in jungle.

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