Preparing a Band for Festival Competition

By William H. Beck, Jr.

The band is tuned frequently with an elec-This article originally appeared in the December tronic tuner. 1979 issue of The Instrumentalist. The band does breathing exercises. **((T**f the judges cannot find anything wrong Recordings of the festival selections are with a performance, then they have no played for the entire band. You have brought in a clinician several weeks choice but to give a band the top rating." It before the festival to hear your work, personis a philosophy that stresses the importance of ally conduct the band, and write criticisms of attending to every detail no matter how small, and the band. one that has resulted in plenty of Division I ratings. You have paced the presentation of festival The following checklists will help band directors numbers so they will not become worn out who have experienced problems in coaching their and you still have time to prepare them. bands to the top festival competition level, as well Sectional rehearsals have been held. as those who are new to the field. If all the state-Each band member can play his or her part ments can be checked off, the chances of a band accurately and musically. receiving a Division I rating will be greatly Parts are balanced within sections and with enhanced. the rest of the band. You are striving for professional quality tone Selecting Festival Music throughout the band, especially in solo and You attended at least two reading clinics in small ensemble passages. the past year. You heard recordings of the selections you are You have checked for rhythmic errors. Dynamic marks are being observed. considering. Players are articulating properly. The selections are in contrasting styles. Releases are being executed at the proper time. The selections will challenge students but not You know what to do when the band plays out discourage them. of tune even though you have tuned each The music fits the strengths and weaknesses instrument accurately with an electronic of all sections.

You and the band like the music.

You have alternate selections available in case your first choices don't meet your expectations.

The music fits the allotted festival time limits.

You are aware of the unique physical characteristics of each instrument in the band, and are using this knowledge to enhance tone quality, intonation, and finger facility.

The music fits the allotted festival time limits.
You discussed possible choices of music with top band directors you know.

___ A full score is published for all selections.

You considered all music, even transcriptions.
You have not chosen music just because everyone is playing it.

You made an effort to hear the music you are considering played by outstanding bands in your area.

Preparing the Music

You have checked your conducting technique (cuing, beat, etc.)

are using this knowledge to enhance tone quality, intonation, and finger facility.

You are aware of players' posture, embouchure, instrument placement, and hand position.

Players are using the best available instruments. The metronome is used to check tempos regularly.

You have checked the meanings of foreign words in the score that are not commonly used. They may affect your interpretation.

You have stressed knowledge over enthusiasm

and excitement.

You have insisted on musical accuracy and musicality rather than letting things slip by.

Checklist for the Woodwind Section Instruments are in perfect mechanical adjustment, and are clean and polished inside and out. Players who need to use vibrato are capable of	 Range has been developed to handle more demanding selections. Mouthpiece stems are without dents. Mouthpiece backbores are clean.
producing it, and know when to use it. Desirable trill and alternate fingerings are being used.	Trumpet and Horn — Valve slides have been tuned with a tuner. — Horn players know how to play muted and _ stopped parts.
Flute and Piccolo The head joint cork is properly spaced. Oboe and Bassoon	 Proper right hand positions are being used by horn players. Horn players understand how to alter pitch with the right hand.
 The best reeds available are being used. All players have at least four good reeds and they know how to adjust reeds. Bassoon bocals are clean inside. 	 Horn players know how to transpose. Horn players know which slide is the tuning slide.
The whisper key hole is open on all bassoons.	Trombone, Baritone, and Tuba
The bassoon bocal being used produces the best intonation, and players have bocals available in different lengths.	Trombone players understand why some positions are adjusted in order to be in tune (high G should be played sharp).
Bassoon players are aware of the seat strap as	Trombone players know methods for avoiding
well as the neck strap. Bassoon players can play in the tenor clef.	smears Trombone players can legato tongue.
	Trombone players can play in tenor clef.
Clarinet and Saxophone Instruments are equipped with top-quality	Trombone players have been encouraged to purchase a trombone with an F attachment,
stick rubber mouthpieces selected with the	and they know when and how to use it.
advice of top clarinet teachers or players in	Tuba and baritone players with four valve
the area as to lay and interior shape.	instruments know when and how to use the
The best ligatures available are being used	fourth valve.
and players know how to tighten the screws of a ligature properly.	Checklist for the Percussion Section
The best French cane reeds available are	All heads are new and fresh.
being used, and reeds are of optimum	Proper sticks are being used, and proper stick-
strengths.	ing technique has been decided and is being
Each player has at least six good reeds avail-	followed.
able. Bass clarinet players use the floor peg.	Players are standing erect and facing the conductor.
Saxophone players' neck straps are adjusted	ductor.
properly.	Snare Drum
	The pitches of all batter heads are the same.
Checklist for the Brass Section	Pitches of all snare heads are the same, and
Instruments have been cleaned and polished	the strands of snappy snares touch the drums
inside and out, slides lubricated and valves oiled.	evenly The pitch at each tuning screw is the same.
Springs, water keys, bumper corks, rotary	Drummers use matched sticks.
valves, rotary valve strings, etc. are in perfect	Stick sizes are right for concert performance.
mechanical adjustment.	Drummers are using buzz rolls for long rolled
Instruments with unsightly dents or distract-	parts in selections where they should be
ing finishes have been eliminated if possible.	used.
Valve, tuning, and playing slides are easily movable, lubricated, and dent-free.	Drums have been checked for excessive mut-
The best mouthpieces are being used, selected	Drummers are beating at the most desirable
with the advice from several top teachers or	spot on the drum.
performers in the area.	Drummers are playing lightly and not cover-
Faulty pitch resulting from built-in acoustical	ing the band.
problems has been corrected.	Drummers are getting the sticks away from
Mutes in good condition are available. Players can double and triple tongue	the head quickly. Drums are at the proper height

Bass Drum The bass drum is tuned properly and the pitch at each tuning screw is the same. The bass drum is large enough for the band. The drummer is striking the drum in a light manner midway between center and top. A new lamb's wool beater is being used.	spare belts are available. The dampers on the chimes work properly and players know how to use them. All chime tubes vibrate freely. Hammers rebound quickly from the chimes. All chime tubes are securely fastened to the instrument.
 Cymbals — Players are using proper hand positions, and they are striking the cymbals together at the correct spot and with the proper motion. — Cymbal players know when to double cymbal parts with the bass drum part. — Crash cymbal parts are played with proper motion. — Pads are new and clean, and straps are new and laced properly. — Cymbals are clean and polished, and have been checked for cracks. — Cymbals of optimum size and thickness are being used. Suspended Cymbal — The cymbal is large enough for the band. 	 Miscellaneous Percussion All the needed miscellaneous instruments are available. The tambourine is tuned. The tambourine is struck with the fingers and not beat on the hip. The players use a thumb roll on the tambourine, or, if another roll is used, the players can perform it at a fast speed. Claves are held so the hand holding the lower clave forms a resonating cavity. The maracas have a crisp sound. Checklist for the Day of the Festival You have allowed plenty of time for travel and warm-up.
 The player is beating the cymbal at the proper spots on the instrument. The single stroke roll is being used for sustained sounds. The cymbal is at the most desirable height. Timpani	 You have made an effort to keep band members calm and collected. If you plan to announce the names and composers of the festival selections, you can properly pronounce foreign titles and names. You have enough full scores, properly numbered, for all the judges All band members look neat and are properly
 Fresh heads are being used. Enough timpani are available to play the part. Timpani are tuned so the same pitch is heard when striking the timpani at each head screw. New, clean-looking sticks are being used. The brake on each drum is properly adjusted. The timpani player is able to make pitch changes quickly and accurately. The player has a pitch pipe for tuning. The player is using the best hand positions. Rolls are played fast enough and with good 	uniformed.
technique. The sticks quickly rebound from the head. All dents have been removed from the timpani. Mallet Percussion Beaters are rebounding quickly.	

All percussion players can do multiple mallet work.

Brass bell beaters are being used.

The motor on the vibes is turning at optimum speed, and the damper is working properly.

Parts are being played in proper octaves.

Bearings on moving shafts on the vibes have been oiled.

Belts on the vibes are in good condition, and

photo by Kirby Fong