

1470. Bella Ciao

Backgrounds Of S. Radic

Bella ciao is a song that became famous in the version written by Italian partisans during the Second World War. It became one of the anthems of the anti-fascist, anarchist, communist and social democratic movements.

History. The melody of the song Bella ciao in the so-called Mondine version was already sung at the beginning of the 20th century by the rice pickers of the former Italian province Terre d'Acqua near the city of Bologna. It laments the hard working conditions under the piercing sun. The version, first documented in 1906, already bears the features of a protest song against the boss, who "with a stick in his hand" supervises the work, "eats up" the women's lives and on top of that pays little. But one day, the narrator hopes, the women will work "in freedom".

The song became known worldwide in its adaptation by the Resistenza, the Italian resistance movement against fascism during the Second World War. The text, whose author is unknown, praises the partisans' struggle for freedom and commemorates their dead, who are considered heroes. The song is one of the best known battle songs in left-wing circles and is still today contrasted by left-wing forces with the fascist battle song Faccetta Nera.

Summer hit 2018. Due to the sudden popularity of the song in 2018 by the series Haus des Geldes, a number of new cover versions were released, which also made it into the single charts of various countries. Here, too, the styles turned out to be very different. The original sample, which comes from the series and is interpreted by El Profesor and Berlin, is part of a remix by the Marseille-based DJ and producer Florent Hugel, who has hit the charts in Germany, Belgium and France, among other countries, and was declared an "official" summer hit in 2018 by GfK Entertainment. In Germany, a German rap version of the three rappers Juri, Sun Diego and Scenzah and a



pop version by Mike Singer success. The most successful bella-ciao variation, which appeared in the course of the Haus-des-Geldes-Hypes besides the Hugel remix, was contributed by the French musicians Naestro, Maître Gims, Vitaa, Dadju and Slimane. Together they reached number two in the French single charts and were also able to place themselves in the Swiss and Walloon charts. A rap version of Rémy also reached a chart position in France.

Cover versions. In addition to the Italian original, there are numerous interpretations in various languages, including translations into Arabic, Bosnian, Chinese and Spanish. In addition to the well-known translation by Horst Berner - distributed by Hannes Wader, among others - there is another one by Diether Dehm, sung by the music group Zupfgeigenhansel, which does not glorify the "heroic death" as a partisan. Many bands have already covered the song in different versions, such as Split Image, Microphone Mafia, Talco, Heiter bis Wolzig, Chumbawamba, La Fanfarria del Capitan and Klüngelköpp.



Discofox, T=60/120/140

Main 1 Main 2

- 1 - oder - 2 -

Programming instruction

This programming is generally declared as "Discofox", but could also pass for "Disco March" or "Disco Polka", because the different tempos indicate this in each case. Main 1 is the main rhythm, with eighth-note pre and post in all three tempos (60/120/140). Main 2 is an effects rhythm for one or two middle passes, the second bar being the phrase closing bar and ending with an increase of toms or timpani. In the slow part the advanced strings are played, but in Main 2 they are also played rhythmically, together with the guitar. The brass part plays a short, concise bass repetition in Main 1 and only in Main 2 does it go into chord mode.