

ANTHEMS

*Anthems of
all Nations*

VOL. I

UNITED STATES

The Star Spangled Banner

BELGIUM

La Brabançonne

CANADA

O'Canada

The Maple Leaf Forever

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Kde Domov Můj

GREAT BRITAIN

God Save the Queen

Rule Britannia

FRANCE

La Marseillaise

GERMANY

Deutschlandlied

ISRAEL

Hatikvah

JAPAN

Kimi-Ga-Yo

MEXICO

Himno Nacional Mexico

NETHERLANDS

Wilhelmus van Nassouwe

TURKEY

Independence March

U.S.S.R.

Anthem of the Soviet Union



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DESCRIPTIVE NOTES INSIDE POCKET

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FOLKWAYS
RECORDS

Pen

INTRODUCTION

I am a native of New York by birth and a resident of Washington D. C. by choice. As a student of foreign affairs at the George Washington University I have implemented my studies by actual work in the executive branch of government and in the United Nations.

In this work I have been brought into contact with people from many lands and with their customs and cultures. Being interested in folk music and martial music in particular it was only natural that I should have become aware of the quality of their various national anthems. From this interest blossomed the idea to bring these national songs collectively to the world.

Many people pass over lightly the national anthems that they occasionally hear and never give them a second thought. One of the major purposes of bringing this musical anthology before the public is to attempt to make them aware of the fact that national anthems are not just tunes to be dragged out of semi-obscurity on national holidays but are in many cases good music that makes interesting listening.

The anthem of one nation may be a joyous song of thanksgiving, another's a martial boast of national prowess, and yet another's a hopeful prayer for deliverance. But no matter which, it typifies the innermost feelings of the "body-politic" which it represents. Therefore national anthems may truly be called "The Voice of Nations".

Michael J. Schwartzman

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

THE MELODY OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER IN THE U. S. BEFORE 1820, by Richard S. Hill, published by the Library of Congress (1951), contains information on the music.

With the fall of Napoleon, April 6, 1814, the British were better able to concentrate on the American war. On the 16th of August a British squadron at the Chesapeake was reinforced by a fleet of twenty-one vessels under Sir Alexander Cochrane. They were soon joined by several thousand troops under "one of Wellington's most active leaders" General Ross. The British divided into three parties; the largest led by Ross, entered Washington and burned the city on August 24, 1814, -- all buildings were destroyed except the Patent Office. On September 12th, 1814, General Ross and Admiral Cockburn landed near Baltimore with 9,000 troops. General Smith was protecting the city with 9,000 strong. Battle took place seven and one-half miles from Baltimore and seven miles from where the British landed. General Ross was mortally wounded. At 4 PM the enemy forced a retreat of the defending forces. By nightfall both sides rested outside the town.

Meanwhile the British fleet had anchored off Fort McHenry. Because the Americans had sunk some 24 ships near the harbor the British fleet remained at least four to five miles from the city and two to three miles from the fort.

The British plan was to have a naval bombardment of the fort and hill entrenchments (on the 13th) while Brooke was to march on Baltimore - having embarked his troops the previous day. The British fleet consisted of sixteen heavy vessels of which five were bomb-ships.

A number of regular companies of troops were stationed at the Fort; they included some volunteer companies who called themselves Sea-fencibles, Baltimore Independent Artillerists and Baltimore Fencibles. The regular infantry was being used to man the ditches put up to stop any landing by the enemy. At sunrise (13th) the bomb vessels opened fire and kept a well directed bombardment until 3 PM. The answering guns from the Fort fell short of the ships.

Admiral Cochrane on seeing a 24 pound cannon loose, through the bombardment and wreck havoc in the fort, moved his vessels closer to the fort to make his firing more effective. The American commander General Armistead was "delighted" with this. He took advantage of it to order a "general cannonade and bombardment from every part of the fort." He inflicted so much damage that in half an hour the British retreated to their previous position. One rocket-vessel was put out of action. The fort had to stop firing while the enemy kept up a barrage late into the night. Heavy firing occurred as the British tried a side action. The bombardment of Fort McHenry lasted for twenty-five hours with two slight intermissions. The enemy threw some 1700 shells. At seven a. m., the morning of the 14th, the firing ceased entirely. "Our loss amounts to only four men killed and twenty-four wounded" (Armistead).

Needless to say this night was passed with the greatest of anxiety by the people of Baltimore, for "with the maintenance of the Fort the safety of the city lay." On this night "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis S. Key a resident of Georgetown who was on board the British Minden (in sight of the Fort) to plead for the release of a friend Dr. Beanes. They were sent home after the bombardment.

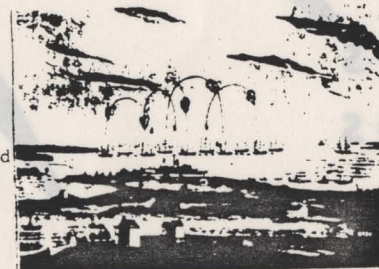
Brooke, aware that the fleet had failed in its attack on Baltimore, withdrew his troops during the night.

The tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner" is that of a popular drinking song "To Anacreon in Heaven."

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER (1814)

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming.
And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation,
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.



The following notes on "The Star Spangled Banner" are from the "War of 1812" album FOLKWAYS FP 5002 by Moses Asch.

THE BELGIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

"LA BRABANCONNE"

"La Brabanconne" was composed in 1830 during the Belgian revolution which resulted in the founding of the present Kingdom of Belgium. The words were written by Jenneval and set to music by Van Campenhout.

Hyppolyte-Louis-Alexandre Decret was a young French actor who adopted the name Jenneval by which he was generally known. He was born at Lyon (France) in 1801 and began his artistic career on the French stage. In 1828 he came to Brussels and became a member of the troupe of the Brussels Opera House known as "Theatre de la Monnaie".

In 1830, Jenneval returned to Paris to fulfill an engagement at the Comedie Francaise but, after the outbreak of the Belgian Revolution he came back to Belgium to fight for independence. While in bivouac with his regiment he was inspired to write the words of the patriotic song "La Brabanconne". A short time later (October 18, 1830) he was killed while taking part in a sortie in defence of the town of Lierre near Antwerp.

Francois Van Campenhout, who set Jenneval's words to music was a Belgian composer, born in Brussels, February 5, 1779. He began his career in the orchestra of the Theatre de la Monnaie at Brussels and, having developed a high tenor voice became a member of the company of that opera house. Three years before the Belgian Revolution he retired from the stage his last appearance being at Ghent in 1827. During his career he composed several operas besides cantatas, songs and church music. Among his works are the operas "L'heureux Mensonge" and the ballad "Diane et Endymion".

His fame rests chiefly on "La Brabanconne" which immediately caught the popular fancy and has remained the national air of Belgium. The original words of the song have been somewhat changed, but the music remains the same.

CANADA

"O'CANADA"

The music for "O'Canada" was written by Calixa Lavallee (1842-1891). A native of Vercheres in the Province of Quebec. The English text was written by Robert Stanly Weir, (1856-1926). It is not as it is often believed a translation of the old French text written by Adolph B. Routhier, (1839-1920). Lavallee wrote the music at the request of a French Canadian Patriotic Society in 1880. Weir's English text was written and adapted in 1908.

"O'Canada" is a rich and prayer like Anthem expressive of Canada's peaceful character and deep religious feeling of her hard working people.

CANADA: "The Maple Leaf Forever"

Words and music composed in 1867 by Alexander Muir.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"KDE DOMOV MUJ"

The Czech national anthem was originally an operatic melody. It was part of the operetta "Fidlovacka" (The Fair). The words were written by the noted Czech poet Jan Kajetan Tyl, and the music was composed by František Škroup (1801-1862). Škroup was a noted conductor and composer. The operetta was first performed on December 21, 1834.

The song became very popular but eventually it fell into disuse and was not revived until July 9, 1919. Even though little used it was not forgotten and in 1919 when the Czechoslovakian republic was established it was made its official national anthem.

FRANCE

"LA MARSEILLAISE"

The "Marseillaise" was composed by Claude Joseph Rouget-De-Lisle (1760-1836). Rouget-De-Lisle was no revolutionary but in reality a strong supporter of the Bourbon King.

From April 1791 on he was stationed in the City of Strasbourg as a Captain in the Corps of Engineers. Not only was he a soldier but also a talented violinist, poet, singer and composer. He was a great favorite among the literary and musical guests that gathered at the home of Mayor Dietrich.

In April 1792, Emperor Frances II of Austria and King Frederick William of Prussia concluded the Treaty of Pillnitz, which was designed to contain and counteract the spread of the ideas and efforts of the French Revolution. As a direct result of this treaty the young Republic of France declared war upon the two strong and now allied powers. When the news of the declaration of war reached Strasbourg on the 24th of April, Rouget-De-Lisle was at a party at the home of Mayor Dietrich. He was urged to celebrate the occurrence by composing a patriotic poem. During the night of April 24/25 he wrote and composed the "Chant de guerre pour l'armée du Rhin" (War Song of the Army of the Rhine), and the song was sung at the Mayors house. A lady friend produced a very amateurish piano accompaniment. The song was an immediate success. Rouget-De-Lisle dedicated it to Marshal Lukner, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine. The song proved particularly inspiring in Marseilles. It was sung there for the first time at a banquet given in connection with the dispatch of a battalion of volunteers to Paris. They were issued copies of the text and sang the song as they marched to the Capital. On July 3rd, they arrived in Paris in time to join in the storming of the Tuileries on the 10th of August.

It is interesting to note that the tyrants whom Rouget-De-Lisle had meant to hurl his fiery song had been German Princes, and the howling hordes of the slaves he had in mind were German soldiers. But now the sense of it all was reinterpreted on the basis of the current revolutionary ideology.

On July 15, 1795, the "Marseillaise" was officially declared the national anthem of France. From then on it was sung at every official function, including every execution. With the fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815 the "Marseillaise" was abandoned in favor of the old Royalist Anthem. It again became the French National Anthem with the advent of the July revolution in 1830 and it remained as such until the establishment of the Second Empire by Louis Napoleon on December 2, 1851.

It was then replaced by a new and weak anthem composed by Hortense Eugenie de Beauharnais, the mother of Napoleon III. It was called "Partons pour la Syrie", ("March we will to Syria"). The "Marseillaise" was reinstated as the official national anthem with the reestablishment of the Republic in 1871 and remained so to this day.

GERMANY

"DEUTSCHLANDLIED"

The "Deutschlandlied" was written by Joseph Haydn in 1797. It was written to serve as the national anthem of the Austrian Empire and was called "Kaiserlied". It was written as an attempt to create a great patriotic anthem around which all the people of the shaky Hapsburg Empire could rally. It was more than successful. Overnight it became a National Folk song wherever and whenever it was sung. It was sung with such fervor that it literally charged the air with patriotism.

With the forming of the confederation of the German States to form the German Empire in 1871 there was a need for a powerful national anthem. Up until that time many anthems had been used throughout the various German States, the most popular of which was "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" (Prussia).

It was decided to use Haydn's anthem with the now well known text, "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles". This text was written by the Nineteenth-Century Minstrel Hoffmann von Fallersleben. In reality this piece had been watered down from a beautiful poem by Walther von der Vogelweide. This watered down version by von Fallersleben was written in middle high German on August 26, 1841 on the island of Heligoland.

Though used throughout the years as the German National Anthem it was not officially decreed as such until President Hindenburg. Apparently it was used during the empire by the will of each individual kaiser and by virtue of its great popularity with the German people.

During the Third Reich Hitler tried to replace "Deutschlandlied" with the "Horst Wessel" tune which was the marching song of his Nazi party. In this he was unsuccessful. The "Deutschlandlied" was too deeply entrenched in the hearts of the German people.

GREAT BRITAIN

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN"

The origin of this tune is obscure. Some sources traced it to an early French origin, others to a German origin but no matter from where it came it has grown to be most widely known of all national anthems. The tune is known in this country as "My Country 'Tis Of Thee". In Germany as "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" ("Hail thee in Victor's Crown"). However, the most acceptable theory is that the anthem was written by Henry Carey (1690-1743), a very popular composer and poet of ballads and ballad operas.

Carey sang the song for the first time at a dinner in celebration of Admiral Vernon's Victory at Portobello in 1740. This certain style and type of music was much influenced by the German Händel. There are also those who believe that the Royal British Anthem began on the Continent as a masonic song. The first country to adapt the anthem was Denmark in 1790.

As early as 1782 August Niemann produced in honor of Joseph II an Austrian adaptation of the British original. In 1797 Joseph Haydn readapted the anthem again for Austrian use. Little by little it came to be sung in Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg and Schwerin.

It was also adapted by Liechtenstein and in another form in Switzerland ("Rufst Du Mein Vaterland") where it has remained the national anthem to this day. This song typifying the indomitable spirit of English freedom and loyalty has been carried throughout the world by the English where ever they have gone.

"RULE BRITANNIA"

As "God Save the Queen" is Britain's Royal Anthem "Rule Britannia" is the anthem of the British Empire. As "God Save the Queen" is a prayer, "Rule Britannia" is a proud Hymn of Victory.

It was composed by an Englishman named Arne and the words were written by James Thomson, a Scotsman. It was written during the period of rejoicing and British supremacy that followed the end of Napoleonic Wars.

ISRAEL

"HATIKVAH"

The anthem "Hatikvah" is not used only by the Jews of Israel but by culturally united Jews throughout the world. The words were written by the Hebrew scholar and poet Naftali Herz Imber (1856-1909). The original title of the poem was "Tikvatenu" ("Our Hope"). It was first published in the collection Barkai (Morning Star) in 1886 in Jerusalem.

The tune is an old one that is not necessarily hebraic. The same tune can be found among the Spaniards, Poles, Netherlanders and the Basques. In the case of "Hatikvah" its notation is credited to Samuel Cohen, pioneer settler of Rishon le Zion in Israel.

The word Hatikvah means hope. This anthem was adopted by the Zionists at the first international Zionist Congress at Basel, Switzerland in 1897. It was adopted as the official anthem of the State of Israel upon its creation in 1947.

This song has done more than any other one thing to unite the Jews of the world and to help to bring about a Jewish Renaissance and a national reawakening.

JAPAN

"KIMI-GA-YO"

The Japanese National Anthem called "Kimi-ga-yo" ("The Emperor's House") contains much material taken from sources which go back in Japanese history as far as the ninth century.

The anthem was written and composed by Hayashi Hironokami in 1880. It was revised by a German named Franz Eckert. Eckert was born in 1852 in Silesia, Germany, and died in 1916 at Seoul, Korea.

MEXICO

"HIMNO NACIONAL MEXICANO"

The text of the Mexican National Anthem was written by Francisco Gonzalez Bocanegra in 1854.

Bocanegra was born at San Luis Potosí on June 8, 1824. He died on April 11, 1861 at the age of thirty-seven. The Mexican Government offered a prize for the best poem suitable for an anthem. The young poet won, and it was performed publicly for the first time on September 16, 1854 at the Teatro de Santa-Anna in Mexico City. It is interesting to note that when first presented the musical accompaniment by Juan Bottesini was received with indifference. Then Mexico City held a contest with a prize of \$500.00 for the best composition to go with Bocanegra's words. The composition that won the prize was composed by a spaniard, named Jamie D. Nunó. At the time Nunó was the conductor of the National Music Band. He was born in 1824 in Gerona, Catalonia. He died at the age of eighty-four on July 18, 1908 in Queens County, New York. The Mexican National Anthem is a contagious march rhythm with a dash and vigor all its own.

THE NETHERLANDS

"WILHELMUS van NASSOUWE"

"Wilhelmus van Nassouwe", the national anthem of the Dutch is a very old ballad that must have been written in the year 1568. We do not know who wrote it. It is an anonymous outburst from some one close to William the Silent, forced from him in one of the most crucial moments of the Prince's life. The Duke of Alba had been sent to the Netherlands by King Philip 11 of Spain to restore order there after the excesses committed by the iconoclasts. He had sent the Counts of Egmont and Hoorne to the scaffold, and their deaths inaugurated the terror by which Alba hoped to reduce the Dutch to obedience.

William of Orange had in time escaped to Germany. There he assembled an army, intending to invade the Low Countries and come to the aid of his oppressed people. This campaign ended in dire disaster. His badly paid soldiers mutinied. His brother, Adolf was defeated in the north of the Netherlands, and William himself saw his armies dispersed before he even offered battle to the Spanish forces. His cause seemed lost, and the Prince went abroad, beaten but not despairing. The song that became the national anthem of the Dutch is an expression of William's mood at that critical moment. It is the Prince himself who speaks in the song: "I, William of Nassau am a free Prince of Orange and have always been a loyal subject of the King of Spain".

Throughout the poem the Prince's faithful allegiance to King Philip 11 is stressed. All his life he maintained the viewpoint that he was not a rebel against his sovereign, but only against his sovereign's misguided governors in the Netherlands. Besides, he could not be styled a rebel because he was the King's equal, a free Prince of Orange, who, as such, owed no allegiance to the King of Spain. The poem has taken hold of the people's affection through something which it is difficult to explain. Maybe it is the fervor to which the poet's anguished soul gave genuine expression which sang itself into the people's hearts. It is not a song of victory, but rather one of resignation. In it the Prince bids farewell to his Dutch subjects, and addresses words of comfort to them in their distress. He does not promise them redress of their wrongs, but offers them a vision of comfort in the life hereafter. The melody to which it is sung, was called, in its earliest printed version, "The Tune of Chartres". It was a melody that was current among the Huguenots of France in the sixties of the XVIth century. It has the stately dignity of a church hymn. Wherever it is sung in the Netherlands, the Dutch rise to their feet with bared heads. The song numbers fifteen stanzas in all, the initial letters of which spell the name of its hero. The translation is that of Professor A. Barnouw of Columbia University.

TURKEY

"INDEPENDENCE MARCH"

The "Independence March" was officially adopted as the National Anthem by Turkish National Assembly in 1921. The text was written by Mehmed A. Skif. The music was written by the Turkish composer Ceki. It replaced the "Mustapha Kemal March". It has been used since the revolution.

U. S. S. R.

"ANTHEM OF THE SOVIET UNION"

In 1943 the Soviet Union found that in the interest of harmonious relations with her allies it was necessary to renounce her advocacy of world revolutions. As part of this change in Policy she decided to give up as her national anthem the "International", the hymn of communist world revolution.

It was then that the present "Anthem of the Soviet Union" was produced. The music was composed by the noted Soviet composer A. V. Aleksandrov. The words were written by Sergei Mikhalkov and E. L. Gistan.

The music is forceful and appeals to the taste of the Russian fighting man. The words speak of the United Russian Republics as a proud fatherland bound in power and freedom to form a bulwark of friendship for both the nation and her people.



"LA BRABANCONNE"

Flemish

1. O Vaderland, o edel land der Belgen,
Zoo machtig steeds door moed en werkzaamheid,
De wereld ziet verwonderd uwe telgen
Aan't hoofd van kunst, van handel, nijverheid!
De vrijheidszon giet licht op uwe wegen,
En onbevreesd staart gij de toe, komst aan!
Gij mint uw vorst; zijn liefde stroomt u tegen,
Zijn hand geleidt u op uw gloriebaan.

French

1. Après des siècles d'esclavage,
Le Belge sortant du tombeau,
A reconquis par son courage,
Son nom, ses droits et son drapeau!
Et ta main souveraine et fière,
Peuple désormais indompté,
Grava sur ta vieille bannière,
Le Roi, la loi, la liberté!

English

1. From out the tomb of bondage and slavery
Has Belgium at last risen free;
And has recovered by her bravery
Her name, her flag, her liberty;
And by your mien undaunted and victorious
Since that day, upholding your cause,
Is blazoned on your ancient banner glorious
Your King, your freedom and your laws.

O CANADA

1. O Canada! Our home and native land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

Chorus:

O Canada! Glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee,
O Canada! We stand on guard for thee.

French

1. O Canada! Terre de nos aïeux,
Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux!
Carton bras sait porter l'épée,
Il sait porter la croix!
Ton histoire est une épopée
Des plus brillants exploits.
Et ta valeur, de foi trempée,
Protégera nos foyers et nos droits. (bis)

THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER

1. In days of yore, from Britain's shore,
Wolfe, the dauntless hero came,
And planted firm Britannia's flag
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
And, joined in love together,
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine
The Maple Leaf forever!

Chorus:

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf forever!
God save our Queen and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever!

KDE DOMOV MUJ

Czech

Kde domov můj?!. Kde domov můj!
Voda hučí po lučinách,
Bory sumi po skalínách,
Vsadě ství se jara květ,
Zemský ráj to na pohled!
A to je ta krásná země,
Země česká domov můj,
Země česká domov můj!

English

Where is my home, where is my home?
Streams are rushing through the meadows,
'Mid the rocks sigh fragrant pine groves,
Orchards decked in Spring's array
Scenes of Paradise portray.
And this land of wondrous beauty
Is the Czech land, home of mine
Is the Czech land, home of mine

LA MARSEILLAISE

French

1. Allons enfants de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrivé.
Contre nous, de la tyrannie,
L'étendard sanglant est levé,
L'étendard sanglant est levé.
Entendez-vous, dans les campagnes
Mugir ces farouches soldats.
Ils viennent jusque dans nos bras
Egorger vos fils, vos compagnes.
Aux armes citoyens!
Formez vos bataillons!
Marchons! marchons,
Qu'un sang impur
Abreuve nos sillons

English

1. Ye sons of France, awake to glory,
Hark, hark what myriads bid you rise:
Your children, wives and grandsires hoary,
See their tears and hear their cries,
See their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms, to arms, ye brave!
Th'avenging sword unsheathe!
March on! march on!
All hearts resolved
On victory or death.

DEUTSCHLANDLIED

German

Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit
Für das deutsche Vaterland!
Danach lasst uns alle streben
Brüderlich mit Herz und Hand!
Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit
Sind des Glückes Unterpfand
Blüh in Glanze dieses Glückes
Blühe deutsches Vaterland!

English

Unity and right and freedom
For the German fatherland;
Let us all pursue this purpose
Brotherly, with heart and hands.

Unity and right and freedom
Are the pawns of happiness.
Fleurish in this blessing's glory
Fleurish, German fatherland.

{ Bis

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

British

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen:
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen.

RULE BRITANNIA

When Britain first at heaven's command,
Arose from out the azure main,
Arose, arose, arose from out the azure main.
This was the charter, the charter of the land,
And guardian angels sang this strain,
"Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the way,
Britains never will be slaves."

HATIKVAH

Israeli

Kol ed balevav penimah
Nefesh yehudi homiyah,
Ulfaatei mizrach kadimah
Ayin lezion zefiyah.
Od le avdah tikvateinu
Hatikvah bat shnet alpayim,
Lehiyet am chefshi beartzenu,
Erez zion viyerushalayim.
Le hiyet am chefshi beartzenu,
Erez zion viyerushalayim.

English

While yet within the heart-inwardly
The soul of the Jew yearns,
And towards the vistas of the East-eastwards
An eye to Zion looks.
'Tis not yet lest, our hope,
The hope of two thousand years,
To be a free people in our land
In the land of Zion and Jerusalem.

KIMI GA YO

Japanese

Ki mi ga: yo: wa
chi yo ni: ya chi yo ni sa za re
i shi ne i wa e to na ri te
ke ke ne mu: su: ma: de.

English

(THE PEACEFUL REIGN)

May Thy peaceful reign last long!
May it last for thousands of years,
Until this tiny stone will grow into a massive rock
And the moss will cover it all deep and thick.

HIMNO NACIONAL MEXICANO

Mexican

Chorus:

Mexicanos al grito de guerra
El acero aprestad y el brida.
Y retiemble en sus centros la tierra,
Al sonoro rugir del cañon,
Y retiemble en sus centros la tierra,
Al sonoro rugir del cañon.

Verses:

1. Cien años patria! tus siemas de oliva
De la paz el arcángel divino
Que en el cielo tu eterno destino
Por el dedo de Dios se escribió
Mas si osare un extraño enemigo
Profanar con su planta tu suelo
Piensa! Oh patria querida! que el cielo
Un soldado en cada hijo te dio
Un soldado en cada hijo te dio.

English

Mexicans, when the trumpet is calling,
Grasp your sword and your harness assemble.
Let the guns with their thunder appalling
Make the Earth's deep foundations to tremble.
Let the guns with their thunder appalling
Make the Earth's deep foundations to tremble.

1. May the angel divine, Oh dear Homeland,
Crown thy brow with the olive branch of peace;
For thy destiny, traced by God's own hand
In the heavens, shall ever increase.
But should ever the proud foe assail thee,
And with insolent feet profane thy ground,
Know, dear Country, thy sons shall not fail thee,
Ev'ry one thy soldier shall be found,
Thy soldier ev'ry one shall be found.

WILHELMUS van NASSOUWE

Dutch

1. Wilhelmus van Nassouwe
Ben ick van Duitschen bloet;
Den Vaterland ghetrouwe
Blijf ick tot in den doot.
Ben prince van Oranjen
Ben ick vrij onverveert;
Den Coninck van Hispanjen
Heb ick altijd gheeeert.

1. William of Nassau,
Scion of Dutch and ancient line,
I dedicate undying
Faith to this land of mine.
A Prince am I, undaunted,
Of Orange e'er free,
To the King of Spain I've granted
A life's loyalty.

INDEPENDENCE MARCH

Turkish

1. Korkma sönmez bu safaklarda yüzen al sancak
Sönmeden yurdumun üstünde tüten en son ocak.
O benim milletimin. Yıldızidir parlayacak.
O benimdir, o benim milletimindir ancak.
1. Fear not and be not dismayed,
This crimson flag will never fade.
It is the last hearth that's burning for my nation
and we know for sure that it will never fail.
It is my nation's star that evermore will shine,
It is my nation's star and it is mine.

ANTHEM OF THE SOVIET UNION

Russian

1. Söyus neroušimiy respoublik svobodnyh
Spločila na'eki Velikaya Kousj,
Da zdavstvovuet sozdanny volai narodov
Bdiny, sbogouchii Sovetskii Soyus!
- Chorus:
Slavjsya, Otechestvo nashe svobodnoye,
Drouzhby narodov nadyozhny oploj!
Znamya so'vetskoye Znamya narodnoye
Poustj ot pobedy k póbede vdyot!

1. Unbreakable Union of freeborn Republics,
Great Russia has welded forever to stand;
Created in struggle by will of the peoples,
United and mighty, our Soviet Band!
Sing to our Motherland, glory undying,
Bulwark of the peoples in brotherhood strong!
Flag of the Soviets, peoples' flag flying,
Lead us from vict'ry to victory on!

UNITED IN U.S.A. - 1950

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ANTHEMS VOL I

Anthems of all Nations

SIDE I

FS 3881 A

- Band 1. UNITED STATES: The Star Spangled Banner
- Band 2. BELGIUM: La Brabanconne
- Band 3. CANADA: O'Canada
- Band 4. The Maple Leaf Canada Forever
- Band 5. CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Kde Domov Muj
- Band 6. GREAT BRITAIN: God Save the Queen
- Band 7. GREAT BRITAIN: Rule Britannia
- Band 8. GERMANY: Deutschlandlied

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**ANTHEMS
VOL I**

Anthems of all Nations

SIDE II

FS 3881 B

- Band 1. FRANCE: La Marseillaise
- Band 2. ISRAEL: Hatikvah
- Band 3. JAPAN: Kimi-Ga-Yo
- Band 4. MEXICO: Himno Nacional Mexico
- Band 5. NETHERLANDS: Wilhelmus van Nassouwe
- Band 6. TURKEY: Independence March
- Band 7. U.S.S.R.: Anthem of the Soviet Union

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