MY FAVORITE SONGS



Ann with Helmut Schwartzman in the Piano Bar at the Schweizerhof Hotel in St. Moritz (1986-1990)

Lili Marlene (German/American 1940 - Marlene Dietrich)



"Lili Marlène" (German pronunciation: [ˈlɪli maɐˈleːn(ə)]) is a German love song which became popular during World War II throughout Europe among both Axis and Allied troops. Written in 1915 as a poem, the song was published in 1937. Marlene Dietrich became a U.S. citizen in 1937, she made more than 500 personal appearances before Allied troops from 1943 to 1946.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7heXZPl2hik

Bésame Mucho (Mexican, 1943 – Placido Domingo)



Bésame Mucho" (Kiss me generously) is a song written in 1940 by Mexican songwriter Consuelo Velázquez.[1] It is one of the most famous boleros, and was recognized in 1999 as the most sung and recorded Mexican song in the world .

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t6OVwASP8gw

Autumn Leaves (French/Hungarian, 1946 – Yves Montand)



Music by Hungarian-French composer Joseph Kosma and lyrics by poet Jacques Prévert. Yves Montand introduced "Les feuilles mortes" in the film Les Portes de la nuit and it became a world-wide hit. In 1955 Roger Williams made the song a number one hit in the US.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xo1C6E7jbPw

La Vie en rose (French, 1947 – Edit Piaf)



La Vie en rose" was released on a 10" single in 1947 by Columbia Records. It sold a million copies in the USA.[8] It was the biggest-selling single of 1948 in Italy. It went on to become Piaf's signature song and her trademark hit, sitting with "Milord" and "Non, je ne regrette rien" among her best-known and most recognizable tunes. The song received a Grammy Hall of Fame Award in 1998

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0feNVUwQA8U

C'est si bon (French, 1948 – Yves Montand)



C'est si bon is a French popular song composed in 1947 by Henri Betti with the lyrics by André Hornez. Yves Montand, recorded the song on 11 May 1948. Upon his release, the disc became a worldwide hit and the song will then be sung by leading international singers. It appeared in 49 movies, it was the theme song in 20 major advertising campaigns, and it was re-recorded by over 200 other singers, including almost all the big names. Louis Armstrong made his recording June 26, 1950 in New York .

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8fUJMXpxb0c

O Mein Papa (German, 1954 – Lys Assia)



"**O mein Papa**" is a German song, as related by a young woman remembering beloved, once-famous clown father. It was written by Swiss composer Paul Burkhard in 1939, and it became a hit in 1954 after it was included in a musical that became a film. A recording by Eddie Fisher became a No. 1 hit on the U.S. *Billboard* chart in 1954

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DVmab3IxC_4

Cherry Pink & Apple Blossom White (Cuban, 1955 - Perez Prado)



It was and remains the all-time biggest instrumental of the last 50 years, it was on the charts for 26 weeks and held the #1 spot for 10 weeks in 1955.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bdbAYcKfPxY

Arrivederci Roma (Italian, 1955 – Mario Lanza)



Arrivederci Roma" (English: "Goodbye, Rome") is the title and refrain of apopular Italian song It was published in 1955 as part of thesoundtrack of the Italo-American musical film with the same title, released as *Seven Hills of Rome* in English.

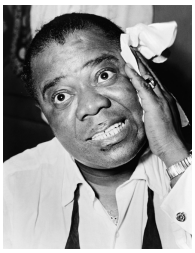
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-prQ8AE_nvY

Que Sera, Sera (American, 1956 – Dorris Day)



Que Sera, Sera (Whatever Will Be, Will Be)",first published in 1956, is a popular song written by Jay Livingston and Ray Evans. The song was introduced in the Alfred Hitchcock film *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (1956),[starring Doris Day and James Stewart in the lead roles. Day's recording of the song made it to number two on the *Billboard* Hot 100[4] and number one in the UK Singles Chart.[2] In 1956 it became the "hottest" number in Western Europe
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xZbKHDPPrrc

Mack the Knife (German/American, 1956 – Louis Armstrong)



Mack the Knife is a song composed by Kurt Weill with lyrics by Bertolt Brecht for their music drama *The Threepenny Opera*. It premiered in Berlin in 1928. The song has become a popular standard recorded by many artists, including a US and UK number one hit for Bobby Darin in 1959. In the US Louis Armstrong made it even more famous and was almost always included in his stage repertoire.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tnOWikgTG2Q

Volare (Italian, 1958 – Domenico Modugno)



"Nel blu dipinto di blu" literally "In the blue that is painted blue", popularly known as "Volare is a song recorded by Italian singer-songwriter Domenico Modugno. Winning the eighth Sanremo Music Festival. . The combined sales of all the versions of the song exceed 22 million copies worldwide, making it one of the most popular Eurovision songs of all time and the most successful Sanremo Music Festival song ever. It spent five non-consecutive weeks atop the *Billboard* Hot 100 in August and September 1958 and was *Billboard*'s number-one single for the year. Modugno's recording subsequently became the first Grammy winner for Record of the Year and Song of the Year in 1958.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t4IjJav7xbg

Milord (French, 1959 – Edit Piaf)



"**Milord**" or "**Ombre de la Rue**" ([ɔ̃mbʀə də la ʀy]) is a 1959 song (lyrics by Georges Moustaki, music by Marguerite Monnot), famously sung by Édith Piaf. It is a chanson that recounts the feelings of a lower-class "girl of the port" (perhaps a prostitute) who develops a crush on an elegantly attired apparent upper-class British traveller. The song was a #1-hit in Germany. In UK it reached #24 (1960), in Sweden #1, in Norway #6 (1959), and in the United States #88 (Billboard Hot 100 in 1961). It is one of Piaf's three best-known songs https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oromrP0iu3E

Non, je ne regrette rien (French, 1959 – Edit Piaf)



"It was written in 1956, and is best known through Édith Piaf's 1959 recording, which spent seven weeks atop the French Singles & Airplay Reviews chart. Piaf dedicated her recording of the song to the French Foreign Legion. At the time of the recording, France was engaged in a military conflict, the Algerian War (1954–1962), and the 1st REP (1st Foreign Parachute Regiment) — which backed the failed 1961 putsch against president Charles de Gaulle and the civilian leadership of Algeria – adopted the song when their resistance was broken. They left the barracks singing the song, which has now become part of the French Foreign Legion heritage and is sung when they are on parade. Possibly Piaf's most acclaimed song with this performace having over 39 million downloads

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q3Kvu6Kgp88

As Time Goes By (American, 1962 – Frank Sinatra)



The signature song of the movie Casablanca (1942) as later recorded by Frank Sinatra.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wxMeu34o_jQ

A Paris (French, 1967 – Yves Montand)



A song describing life and feelings in Paris. Extremely popular, and here an aging Montand sings it at the Olympia confirming his super showmanship.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0do-UYWZKoY

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FOUR MUSICAL SCENES

Glenn Miller: Chattanooga Choo Choo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V2aj0zhXILA&nohtml5=False



Brigitte Bardot: Mambo Italiano

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U7FuXrOgk4U



Sophia Lorraine: Americano

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CdQqIkx3V88



Tico Tico

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QmaYsDZHwtg&list=RDQmaYsDZHwtg&index=1

Fred Astaire & Rita Hayworth – An Amazing Dance Scene





Chardash

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6sTMUn6j9B0&list=RDQmaYsDZHwtg&index=2

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