

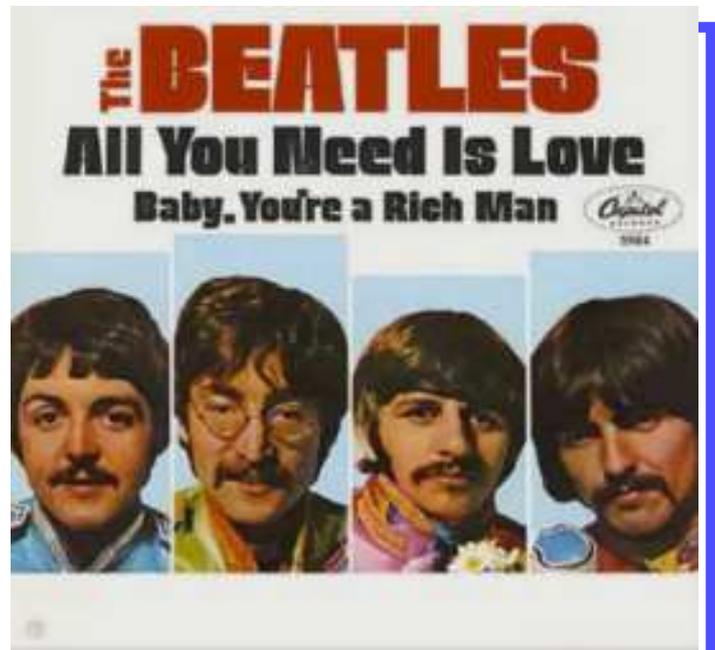
1414. All You Need Is Love

Backgrounds Of S. Radic

All You Need Is Love is one of the most famous songs by the world famous British band The Beatles from 1967, released in Germany on 30 June, in England on 7 July, in the USA on 17 July 1967 and on the 9th studio album "Magical Mystery Tour" on 27 November 1967. The original lyrics handwritten by John Lennon were auctioned in London in July 2005 for 600,000 pounds (approx. 1.25 million US dollars). The single was ranked #1 in the UK for three weeks, #1 in the US charts for one week, #1 in Germany for a month and a half, and sold over 3 million copies worldwide.

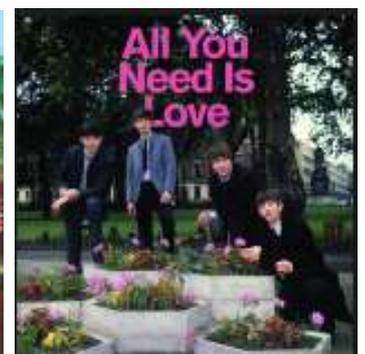
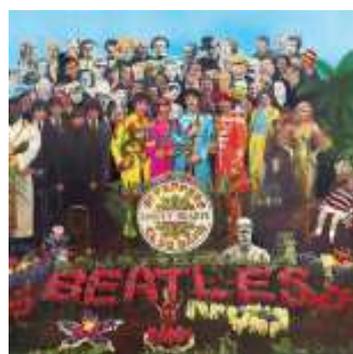
The single production was actually commissioned by the BBC, which ordered a title song for the television program "Our World" on May 18, 1967. The show was broadcast live in 31 countries on June 25, 1967, with more than 400 million viewers. The Beatles played live with playback background. According to the BBC, the song should be kept simple so that viewers worldwide could understand the lyrics immediately. For the lyrics and the intro (La Marseillaise) this can still apply, but not for the musical performance. The refrain consists of seven 4/4-beats and one 2/4-beat, but the verses each consist of two changes from a 4/4-beat to a 3/4-beat, followed by three 4/4-beats and a final 3/4-beat. "Since the changes can also be read as 7/4 bars, 'All You Need Is Love' is one of the few pop songs in which this time signature occurs (other prominent examples are 'Money' by Pink Floyd, 'Solsbury Hill' by Peter Gabriel, 'Music' by John Miles and 'Golden Brown' by the Stranglers).

The idea for the "inviting chaotic" coda came from producer George Martin, recorded as playback at London's Olympic Studios on 14 June 1967, the brass and strings section at Abbey Road Studios. The line-up consisted of 2 tenor saxophones, 2 trombones, 2 trumpets, 4 violins, 2 cellos, and 1 bandoneon. The Beatles were joined by many guests including Mick Jagger, Keith Richards, Keith Moon, Eric Clapton, Graham Nash and Marianne Faithfull. Musical quotations were incorporated into the coda, among others by Johann Sebastian Bach (Zweitimmige Invention Nr. 8), Traditional (Greensleeves), Glenn Miller (In the Mood), The Beatles (excerpts from "She Loves You" and "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band"). (Source: Wikipedia)



Magical Mystery Tour is a 1967 music film by the British band The Beatles. The film's soundtrack of the same name was released in Great Britain in the form of a double EP and in the USA as an album.

The film premiered on British television on 26 December 1967. The band itself wrote the screenplay and directed it for the first time. The content was a psychedelic bus trip full of bizarre humour. The film received heavy negative reviews after its first broadcast and became the Beatles' first major failure. The music for the film was successful. The soundtrack reached the first places of the hit parade Wikipedia in Great Britain as well as in the USA.



4Beat-Special, T=95

MWP-1414-Style-1 MWP-1414-Style-2 MWP-1414-Style-3

4/4 7/4 6/4

4/4 3/4 4/4 2/4

Strings

Piano

Bass

Drums

Main 2

Main 1

Programming instruction

A "4Beat" means that there are four main beats played per bar. But what does "4Beat-Special" mean? A glance at the notes reveals that, in addition to the 4 beat, a "3 beat" and even a "2 beat" beat also occur sporadically here - and this is a "special" matter, which can only be converted into a style with a lot of "arithmetic work"! Most programmable rhythm devices (born 1990-2019) are not designed for "mixed beat formats". You have to decide for one kind of beat - and if there are several occurrences, then you have to program a style separately for each beat. In our case this would be: 2/4+3/4+4/4! However, since the bar types 2/4 and 3/4 only occur once in a section, it is advisable to summarize them somehow. My solution looks like this: the 4/4 beat (4Beat) is the main rhythm indicated as "Style 1" above. In "Style 2" the bars "4/4" and "3/4" were combined as a "7/4" unit and finally in "Style 3" the bar formats "4/4" and "2/4" were combined as a "6/4" unit. Thus one will be able to accompany all different sections according to notation with these three styles. In some devices you can even program the sequence, according to the notation, in such a way that the bar forms change the formats independently, as for example with the Wersi-Pegasus-Plus you will use the "Tape-Sequence" device. If you have an older programming device, you will probably have to practice the sequence of the three styles for a very long time...