

Ale Brider

transcribed by allen lutins

D m G m D m

Un mir zay - nen a - le bri - der oy, oy, a - le bri - der!
 Un mir zay - nen a - le ey - nik oy, oy, a - le ey - nik
 Un mir zay - nen a - le shves - ter oy, oy, a - le shves - ter

5 D m G m D m A D m C

Un mir zin - gen frey - lekhe li - der oy, oy, oy!
 Tsi mis zay - nen fil tsi vey - nik oy, oy, oy!
 Azoy vi Ro - khl Rus un Es - ter oy, oy, oy!

9 F Bb F

Un mit hal - tn zikh in ey - nem oy, oy, zikh in ey - nem
 Un mir li - bn zikh dos a - le oy, oy, zikh dos a - le
 Un mir zay - nen frey - lekh mun - yer oy, oy, frey - lekh mun - yer

13 Bb F A D m

Azel - khes iz ni - to bay key - nem oy, oy, oy!
 Vi a kho - sn mit a ka - le oy, oy, oy!
 Zin - en li - der, tant - sen un - ter oy, oy, oy!

17 D m A A7 D m A D m

Oy oy oy ...

26 A A7 D m A A7 D m

We are all brothers
 And sing happy songs
 We stick together
 Like nobody else does!

We are all united
 Whether we are many or few
 And we love each other
 Like bride and groom!

We're happy and cheerful
 Singing songs, tapping our feet
 And we are all sisters
 Like Rachel, Ruth, and Esther

Ale Brider, based on a poem by Morris Wainchevsky (1856-1932) and first published in the London-based anarchist newspaper Arberter Fraynd on Aug. 29, 1890, was a popular song in meetings of The Bund, the Jewish Socialist party. The final verse was added by The Klezmatics, following a tradition whereby singers would extemporaneously add their own verses.

A comparable melody (with different lyrics in the verses, but an almost identical chorus), identified as a Jewish tune, was recorded under the title "Častuški" ('Chastushka' being a particular form of Russian folk song) in Moscow in 1935 by ethnomusicologist Sofia Magid, sung by a woman identified as "Bernshteyn" (Bernstein). The recording is included in a companion CD to "Unser Rebbe, unser Stalin" by Elvira Grözinger und Susi Hudak-Lazić.