

Western Music Series

Liner Notes (Tracklist and Artist Biographies)

Volume #7: LOVE SONGS

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TRACKLIST (歌表) Song Name? -- ? Band Name
(Minutes:Seconds) 歌名 -- 乐队 (分钟:秒)

SIDE A

1. "Hello, I Love You" -
The Doors (2:15)

by William Ruhlmann &
Richie Unterberger: The

Doors, one of the most influential and controversial rock bands of the 1960s, were formed in Los Angeles in 1965 by UCLA film students Ray Manzarek, keyboards, and Jim Morrison, vocals; with drummer John Densmore and guitarist Robby Krieger. The group never added a bass player, and their sound was dominated by Manzarek's electric organ work and Morrison's deep, sonorous voice, with which he sang and intoned his highly poetic lyrics.

The Doors

是在六十年代最重要和有争议的乐队之一。跟大多摇滚乐队不一样，The Doors没有低音吉他，而用风琴为本。歌：六十年代



2. "We Belong on Rooftops" - Decibully (2:23)

by Tim Sendra: Decibully has ties to emo through the Promise Ring, post-rock through Pele, and noise pop through Camden. Despite this, they don't really sound like they belong anywhere. Maybe they need their own style. How about post-emo chamber pop with some country overtones? They have a rich, fully orchestrated sound that is warm and cozy. It wraps around you like a blanket, William Seidel's intimate vocals hovering nearby like an old friend. Every song is packed with instruments; vintage synths, harmonica, electric piano, lap steel, horns, banjo, cello, and all kinds of guitars are expertly woven into the mix. Vocal harmonies are also all over the record, culminating in "Uncle Sam's Yard," which features a large vocal choir and ends up sounding like a down-home Polyphonic Spree. To go along with the fantastic sound of the record, the group came up with a batch of songs to match. "On the Way to Your Hotel," "Holy Angel Choir," "We Belong on Rooftops," and the desolate and moving "Spiderbites" are songs that have power and emotional depth but don't rock in any conventional sense. The music is literate and heartfelt, just like emo but without the cringe-inducing sappiness and over-emoting, and if a band on Domino or Too Pure or Matador had songs this strong it might be in the process of being hailed as the next big thing.

Decibully的第一唱片算是"chamberpop"因为他们用"室内乐"来做流行摇滚乐。歌：二零零三年

3. "Waitress" - Cloud Cult (1:40)

Cloud Cult is a non-profit band headed by

Craig Minowa, spanning most every kind of indie rock with sashays into electronics and solo piano. All proceeds from CD sales (available at www.earthology.net) are donated to environmental charities. The songs are recorded at Minowa's solar-powered, self-sufficient, organic farm in rural Minnesota, where the prolific artist has lived in seclusion, pouring his sorrows from losing his two year-old son to AIDS into music and environmental projects.

Cloud Cult的领导, Craig Minowa 是个明尼苏达州的农民, 他一边发展来自于自然界的用太阳光为电的农场, 而且一边录音乐。平常的音乐方式包括 indie 摇滚, 电子和钢琴独奏。他把每年卖 cd 的收入都给了环保的慈善团。歌：二零零三年

4. "Burn 4 U" - We Ragazzi (5:11)

by Dale Nicholls:

We Ragazzi buzzed into Chicago's crowded indie-rock territory in late 1997, spicing up the scene with their brash mix of bluesy garage rock, and sassy new wave. Soon after their formation, members Anthony Rolando (guitar, vocals), Colleen Burke (Farfisa), and Alianna Kalaba (drums), self-released a single in the spring of 1998 and began playing Chicago and the surrounding Great Lakes area. Their growing reputation as an energetic live act spread by word of mouth, and eventually led to their signing with Chicago's indie My Pal God record label who featured their song "In December" on The My Pal God Holiday Record compilation. We Ragazzi's first



CD, Suicide Sound System was released in the spring of 1999. By the end of the summer, the band took to the road, touring throughout the Midwest and east coast. The next few years resulted in much writing and performing, but little recording. They finally stepped into a studio in the spring of 2002 and put together Ache.

芝加哥的 We Ragazzi 喜欢 "touring" (旅游和表演音乐会)

比制造唱片多。

这首歌来自他们第二唱片，把 "garage rock" 和 "new wave" 的方式结合。歌：二零零二年

5. "The Denial Twist"

- The White Stripes

(2:35)

by Chris Handyside:

Detroit minimalist rock duo (specifically, southwest Detroit minimalist rock duo)

the White Stripes -

Jack White, guitar

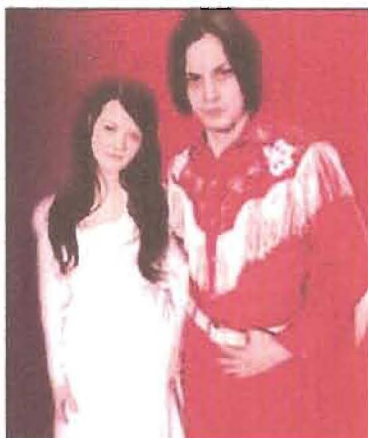
and vocals, Meg White, drums - formed in 1997 (Bastille Day, to be precise) with the idea of making simple rock & roll music. From the red-and-white

peppermint candy motif of their debut singles, self-titled album, and stage show to their on-the-surface rudimentary style, they succeeded wildly and

immediately with that mission. Their first recordings were a mix of garage rock, blues, and the occasional show tune. In frontman Jack (a former

drummer for Detroit country outfit Goober & the Peas), the White Stripes have a formidable songwriter, guitar player, and vocalist capable of

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both morphing between styles and changing the musical styles themselves; ranging from the folk blues of Blind Willie McTell to soaring Kinks-esque pop and narrative pop tunes worthy of Cole Porter and into deepest Captain Beefheart territory within the span of 15 minutes is not an uncommon listening experience with either the White Stripes live show or on record. In drummer Meg, the White Stripes have a minimalist percussionist who seems to sense intuitively exactly when to not play. The White Stripes are grounded in punk and blues, but the undercurrent to all of their work has been the aforementioned striving for simplicity, a love of American folk music, and a careful approach to intriguing, emotional, and evocative lyrics not found anywhere else in the modern punk, or garage rock (or amongst postmodern "blues" practitioners such as Jon Spencer, for that matter).

底特律的 White

Stripes 只有两个队员，

不过他们的音乐方式广阔得很。

一般来说，

他们的音乐可算是 "minimalist"

摇滚，朋克，和布鲁斯。

歌：二零零五年

6. "Electricity" - Suede

(4:25)

by Stephen Thomas

Erlewine: Suede kick

started the Britpop

revolution of the '90s,

bringing English indie pop/rock music away

from the swirling layers of shoegazing and

dance-pop fusions of Madchester, and reinstat-



ing such conventions of British pop as mystique and the three-minute single. Before the band had even released a single, the U.K. weekly music press was proclaiming them as the "Best New Band in Britain," but Suede managed to survive their heavy hype due to the songwriting team of vocalist Brett Anderson and guitarist Bernard Butler. Equally inspired by the glam crunch of David Bowie and the romantic bed-sit pop of the Smiths, Anderson and Butler developed a sweeping, guitar-heavy sound that was darkly sensual, sexually ambiguous, melodic, and unabashedly ambitious. At the time of the release of their first single, "The Drowners," in 1992, few of their contemporaries - whether it was British shoegazers or American grunge rockers - had any ambitions to be old-fashioned, self-consciously controversial pop stars and the British press and public fell hard for Suede, making their 1993 debut the fastest-selling first album in U.K. history. Though they had rocketed to the top in the U.K., Suede were plagued with problems, the least of which was an inability to get themselves heard in America.

以吉他为基础，Suede

是在英国九十年代最流行的摇滚乐队之一，不过在美国没有那么成功。

David Bowie 的 "glam rock" 对 Suede

的影响很大。

他们的歌经常是很肉体上享乐的，性别不清的，音调优美的。

歌：九十年代

7. "Softly" - Lamb

(3:56)

by Sean Cooper:

Mancunian

downtempo/drum'n'bass duo Lamb were one of the first groups to add a lyrics-based vocalist to steadfastly jungle-based productions. Unlike other vocal-





based groups (such as Everything But the Girl and the Sneaker Pimps) who dabbled in rolling breaks as a

quiet accompaniment to a clearly dominant vocal lead, Lamb dwelled in brash musical contrasts and, occasionally, contradictions that made their songs as musically complex and exploratory as they are vocally catchy. Formed in 1994 by producer Andrew Barlow and vocalist Louise Rhodes (the former an in-house engineer for So What management, the latter a daughter of folk-singer parents and a budding songstress), Lamb nailed a contract with Mercury subsidiary Fontana almost straight out of the gate.

Lamb 是个 "downtempo drum'n'bass/trip hop" 乐队，跟其他的不一样因为只有一个女人当歌手，一个男人做音乐。歌：一九九九年

8. "Dream about Me" - Moby (3:19)
by Stephen Thomas Erlewine: Moby was one of the most controversial figures in techno music,



alternately praised for bringing a face to the notoriously anonymous electronic genre, as well as being scorned by hordes of techno artists and fans for diluting and trivializing the form. In either case, Moby was one of the most important dance music figures of the early '90s, helping bring the music to a mainstream audience both in England and in America. Moby fused rapid disco beats with heavy distorted guitars, punk rhythms,

and detailed productions that drew equally from pop, dance, and movie soundtracks. Not only did his music differ from both the cool surface textures of ambient music and the hedonistic world of house music, but so did his lifestyle; Moby was infamous for his devout, radical Christian beliefs, as well as his environmental and vegan activism. "Go" became a British Top Ten hit in 1991, establishing him as one of the premier techno producers. By the time he came to the attention of American record critics with 1995's Everything Is Wrong, his following from the early '90s had begun to erode, particularly in Britain. Nevertheless, he remained one of the most recognizable figures within techno; after he abandoned the music for guitar rock with 1996's Animal Rights, he returned to a heavy electronic base with 1997's I Like to Score and 1999's Play, the latter of which made him a genuine breakout pop star. Born Richard Melville Hall, Moby received his nickname as a child; it derives from the fact that Herman Melville, the author of Moby Dick, is his great-great grand uncle.

从九十年代的早年，Moby (Richard M. Hall 的代号来自 Herman Melville 主要的小说 Moby Dick) 一直是在美国最有名的电子音乐作家之一。通过一九九九年的唱片 "Play", 他也变成了流行音乐的明星。有人批评 Moby 因为他贪污了电子音乐为了赚钱 ("Play" 的每一首歌都卖给了公司的广告)，不过也有很多人很尊敬他，因为他是个很虔诚基督教的人，也是个纯素主义的积极分子。歌：二零零五年

9. "Losing Your Affection" - Future Bible Heroes (4:50)
by Steve Huey: The Future Bible Heroes are one of several lo-fi projects headed by vocalist/keyboardist/songwriter Stephin Merritt (others include Magnetic Fields and the 6ths). 1997's Memories of Love featured songwriting and production contributions from Chris Ewen and vocals by longtime Merritt collaborator Claudia Gonson.

by James Christopher Monger: Prolific New York singer/songwriter Stephin Merritt was born in 1966. Raised by his counterculture mother - he has never met his father - Merritt spent much of his youth moving from house to house throughout the north-east. It was during that time that Merritt became enamored with Top 40 pop, specifically ABBA. His interest in music began to take on a physical form at the age of 14 with a cheap synthesizer and an old four-track recorder, a sound that still captivated the artist in later years. In 1989 he formed the Magnetic Fields in Boston with drummer and manager Claudia Gonson.

Future Bible Heroes 是主要 indie rock 乐队 The Magnetic Fields 另外的 "side project"。歌：二零零三年 to "lose someone's affection (喜爱)" is for someone to stop being affectionate to or loving another person. The singer is singing about all the unpleasant or dangerous things she would rather do or be than lose your love.

10. "How Does It Make You Feel?" - Air (3:38)

by John Bush: More apt to cite stately rock paragons Burt Bacharach and Brian Wilson as their inspirations than Derrick May or Aphex Twin, the French duo Air gained inclusion into the late-'90s electronica surge due chiefly to the labels their recordings appeared on, not the actual



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music they produced. Their sound, a variant of the classic disco sound coaxed into a relaxing Prozac vision of the late '70s, looked back to a variety of phenomena from the period - synthesizer maestros Tomita, Jean-Michel Jarre, and Vangelis, new wave music of the nonspiky variety, and obscure Italian film soundtracks. Despite gaining quick entrance into the dance community (through releases for Source and Mo' Wax), Air's 1998 debut album, *Moon Safari*, charted a light - well, airy - course along soundscapes composed with melody lines by Moog and Rhodes, not Roland and Yamaha. The presence of several female vocalists, an equipment list whose number of pieces stretched into the dozens, and a baroque tuba solo on one track - all of this conspired to make Air more of a happening in the living room than the dancefloor.

法国著名的电子音乐队 Air 由两个人组成。跟其它的歌不一样，Air 的歌主要的部分是旋律。在这首歌，两个电脑声音讨论爱情的关系。歌：二零零一年



11. "My Foolish Heart" - Mike Melillo/Chet Baker (6:26)
by Scott Yanow : Mike Melillo is an excellent modern jazz pianist who would be much better known in the jazz world had he not relocated to Italy. After attending Rutgers, Melillo led the house trio at the Tap Room in Clifton, NJ, where he had an opportunity to work with many top jazz musicians. He was part of Sonny Rollins' band from

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1965-67, co-led a group with guitarist Harry Leahey in 1967 and then concentrated on composition, living on a farm in New Jersey and, starting in 1973, the Poconos.

Mike Melillo

是现代爵士音乐的钢琴手。在六十年代跟许多重要爵士音乐家作了音乐。

by William Ruhlmann : Chet Baker was a primary exponent of the West Coast school of cool jazz in the early and mid-'50s. As a trumpeter, he had a generally restrained, intimate playing style and he attracted attention beyond jazz for his photogenic looks and singing. But his career was marred by drug addiction.

Chet Baker 是五十年代的爵士音乐小号手，有时也会唱。

在那时代他算是很帅，不过他对毒品上瘾了，对他的生涯有很大很不好的影响。歌：Remix 二零零一年

12. "Quelques Mots" - D.I.E.U. (4:26)

听这首歌你可以学到法语的"我爱你". 歌：二零零二年

SIDE B

1. "I love to love you love me love"
- Self (4:23)

by Heather Phares :

Self is largely the project of Matt Mahaffey, a Murfreesboro, TN-based singer/songwriter/multi-instrumentalist who began writing songs at age four



and was a professional drummer at 12. During high school and college he became proficient at home recording, setting up a studio in his basement and recording demos, some of which eventually became part of his debut album, 1995's *Subliminal Plastic Motives*. The album, an eclectic blend of power pop, hip-hop, and samples, earned Self a devoted following and tour dates with big alternative acts like Garbage, 311, and Cracker. After being on the road with touring bandmates guitarist/vocalist Mike Mahaffey, keyboardist/vocalist Chris James, drummer Jason Rawlings, and bassist/vocalist Mac Burrus, Matt Mahaffey celebrated his return to the studio by releasing a small-run album, *Half-Baked Serenade*, on the local Spongebath label. 1999 saw Self return to the limelight with *Breakfast With Girls*, which was co-released by Spongebath and Dreamworks. 2000's *Gizmodgery* was performed exclusively on toy instrumentation.

All of the instruments used in this song are toys (所有创造这首歌的乐器全部都是玩具。) Self主要的队员 Matt Mahaffey 来自 Tennessee (田纳西州), 在 12 岁已经当过职业性的鼓手。当今他也管理自己的唱片公司。歌：二零零零年

2. "Going for the Gold" - Jimi Tenor (3:36)

by Sean Cooper : Best described as techno's first cabaret star, Finland native Jimi Tenor is what you might imagine Detroit's answer to a cheesy lounge artist to be. Coming off as a kind of lo-fi Prince cross-bred with Maurizio, Atom Heart, and perhaps Jean-Jacques Perrey, Tenor's recordings are released through Sahko/Puu (home to most of the scant Finnish techno



scene); despite the fact that they stick out of the label roster like a sore thumb, they have attracted something of a devoted cult following, mainly among the idm/electronica crowds. Unlike most electronica artists, however, who routinely namecheck Kraftwerk, Juan Atkins, and Carl Craig as influences, Tenor leans more toward names like Barry White, Isaac Hayes, and '70s B-movie and blaxploitation soundtracks. Classically trained, Tenor gained the attention of influential Sheffield label Warp after releasing the full-length Europa in 1996, leading to a recording deal...

Jimi Tenor 来自芬兰，要成为“电子音乐第一个卡巴莱明星”。他最大的影响是七十年代 soul 音乐，尤其电影的配乐。歌：二零零五年

3. "Shine Eye Girl" - Nahki (4:08)

(From <http://www.reggae-vibes.com/gallery/nahki.htm>)

Nahki is no stranger to the homeland of reggae music, Jamaica. He has been traveling in and out of the island for the last twelve years, making his music, and has played an important role in bringing Japan and Jamaica closer together. In Jamaica, Nahki has performed on stage shows such as Reggae Sunsplash, Beach Bash and Sting. In Japan, he helped to organize and has been performing at Reggae Japansplash which started in 1985. Furthermore he has toured the U.S. and some Caribbean Islands. And also for the last 10 years he has toured all over Japan on his own concert tour. Since his first album "Baddest Japanese" in 1990, This recording is intended solely for educational purposes and is not to be bought or sold by anyone.



Nahki has put out nine albums.

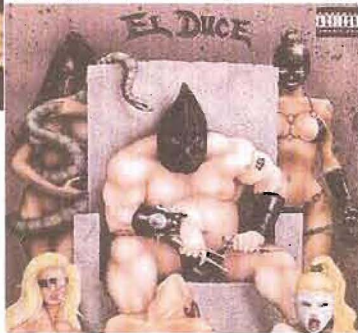
(Compiler's note: This track comes from Nahki's album "Jamaican Japanese". While quite popular in Japan, his brand of keyboard reggae and Japanese accent may come across as unintentionally hilarious to western listeners in this song.)

Nahki 是日本最有名的 reggae (西印度群岛的节奏很强的流行音乐和舞蹈) 的音乐歌手。他的唱片超过十张，也在美国、日本开过许多的音乐会，还有几个 Caribbean (加勒比海) 岛。从 1990 起，Nahki 制作了九个唱片。歌：九十年代



4. "Green Fingernails" - Gene Marshall (1:55)

This strange love song was actually a "song poem", a poem which someone wrote and paid a company to put to music. Fingernails are 手指甲。歌：七十年代



El Duce Born Eldon Hoke in Seattle, WA, this "proud hobo" was a West Coast welfare recipient and member of notable punk band, The Mentors, claiming notably to have been offered a great deal of money from rock star Courtney Love to

"whack" her husband, Kurt Cobain of Nirvana. He died in 1997 when he was hit by a train. The intended image of this song is to share a bed with this hulking, self-admittedly unkempt man.

El Duce

以前是朋克音乐队 The Mentors 的成员之一。

他声称 Courtney Love 要给他很多钱让他杀死她的丈夫 (Nirvana 摇滚乐队的 Kurt Cobain)。不久以后，El Duce 在一九九七年被火车撞了，很神秘地死掉了。在这首歌 El Duce 一边描写他厌恶的习惯和卫生，一边邀请听者跟他做爱。歌：九十年代



6. "Supergalactic Lover" - Kool Keith (3:40)

by Sean Cooper: After single-handedly redefining "warped" as the mind and mouth behind the Bronx-based Ultramagnetic MCs, "Kool" Keith Thornton - aka Rhythm X, aka Dr. Octagon, aka Dr. Doom, aka Mr. Gerbik - headed for the outer reaches of the stratosphere with a variety of solo projects. A one-time psychiatric patient at Bellevue, Keith's lyrical thematics remained as free-flowing here as they ever were with the NY trio, connecting up complex meters with fierce, layers-deep metaphors and veiled criticisms of those who "water down the sound that comes from the ghetto." His own debut single, "Earth People" by Dr.



Octagon, was quietly released in late 1995 on the San Francisco-based Bulk Recordings, and the track spread like wildfire through the hip-hop underground, as did the subsequent self-titled full-length released the following year.

"Kool" Keith Thornton

使用许多的假名, 不过他的音乐方式总是很快, 疯狂, 和新鲜的。

他的说唱题目和方式很有特色, 也许是因为他以前住过精神病诊所。

有人说他是说唱音乐的 Sun Ra (爵士音乐著名古怪的作家)。

歌: 二零零零年

7. "Right Here's the Spot" -

Basement Jaxx (4:24)

by John Bush: The production duo of Simon Ratcliffe and Felix Buxton released several of Britain's most respected and enjoyable progressive house anthems of the '90s from their base in South London. Before they met (at a Thames riverboat party organized by Buxton), Ratcliffe grooved to the deep Latin funk of War and George Duke while Buxton was turned on to Chicago house. After being courted by several major labels, Basement Jaxx signed to the independent XL Recordings (also home to the Prodigy) and readied their debut full-length Remedy for a 1999 release. Second album Rooty followed two years later, an outgrowth of the duo's similarly named club night. A collaboration-heavy third album, Kish Kash, appeared in the fall of 2003.

跟下一个乐队一样, Basement Jaxx 的音乐方式可以叫 "progressive house"。

乐队由两个英国人组成, 不过近来的歌经常有客人来唱。

歌: 二零零三年

8. "Make Love" - Daft Punk (4:49)

by Sean Cooper: In similar company with new-school French progressive dance artists such as Motorbass, Air, Cassius, and Dimitri From Paris, Parisian duo Daft Punk quickly rose to acclaim by adapting a love for first-wave acid house and techno to their younger roots in pop, indie rock, and hip-hop.

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Daft Punk来自法国, "进步电子跳舞音乐"的一个主要的中心。在好几个成功的乐队中, Daft Punk还是飞黄腾达的, 美国最流行的音乐可以和他们的歌一起听。其实他们自己对流行音乐, 独立摇滚, hip-hop, 等都有浓厚的兴趣。音乐方式 "house" 和这乐队的声音发源是在美国七十年代的 "disco" 音乐中。这首歌其实比平常的歌轻松多了。歌: 二零零五年

9. "Prego Amore" - Erlend Oye (3:55)

Norwegian Erlend Oye is usually one of two male vocalists in the folk band Kings of Convenience. Soon after the turn of the century he undertook a tour of Europe to record more keyboard-based synth-pop songs with "some of Europe's finest producers of electronic music".

Erlend Oye来自挪威, 跟两个队员开个民歌摇滚乐队, 名字叫 Kings of Convenience. 在二十一世纪的早年他到欧洲旅行, 到几个著名电子音乐作家的家去了。这首歌是在那时候录下的歌之一。歌: 二零零三年

10. "Close Your Eyes" - Chemical Brothers feat. The Magic Numbers (6:13)

by John Bush: The act with the first arena-sized sound in the electronica movement, the Chemical Brothers united such varying influences as Public Enemy, Cabaret Voltaire, and My Bloody Valentine to create a dance-rock-rap fusion which rivalled the best old-school DJs on their own terms - keeping a crowd of people on the floor by working through any number of groove-oriented styles featuring unmissable samples, from familiar guitar riffs to vocal tags to various sound effects. And when the duo (Tom Rowlands and Ed Simons) decided to supplement their DJ careers by turning their bedrooms into recording studios, they pioneered a style of music (later termed big beat) remarkable for its lack of energy loss from the dancefloor to the radio. Chemical Brothers albums were less collections



of songs and more hourlong journeys, chock full of deep bomb-studded beats, percussive breakdowns, and effects borrowed from a host of sources. All in all, the duo proved one of the few exceptions to the rule that intelligent dance music could never be bombastic or truly satisfying to the seasoned rock fan; it's hardly surprising that they were one of the few dance acts to enjoy simultaneous success in the British/American mainstream and in critical quarters.

从九十年代起 The Chemical Brothers 一直是最流行的电子音乐队之一。

甚至在美国

(在那边最流行的音乐平常只有 hip-hop 或摇滚) Chemical Brothers算是特别成功的。他们的影响包括说唱, 摇滚, 和工业音乐,

也经常会从跳舞音乐变成很漂亮的小曲 (例如这首歌, 跟独立摇滚乐队 The Magic Numbers 唱手合作的)。

他们也基本上创造了电子音乐的 subgenre (小类型) "big beat" (大强节奏)。歌: 二零零五年

11. "Come on Home" - Franz Ferdinand (3:46)

by Heather Phares: Glasgow's art-damaged rock quartet Franz Ferdinand - named for the Austro-Hungarian Archduke whose murder sparked World War I - features bassist Bob Hardy, guitarist Nick

McCarthy, drummer Paul Thomson, and singer/guitarist Alex Kapranos. In late 2001, Kapranos and Hardy had begun working on music together when they met McCarthy, a classically trained pianist and double bass player who originally played drums for the group despite no prior experience as a drummer. The trio had been rehearsing at McCarthy's house for a while when they met and started playing with Thomson, a former drummer for the Yummy Fur who felt like playing guitar instead. Eventually, McCarthy and Thomson switched to guitar and drums, and the band switched practice spaces, stumbling upon an abandoned warehouse that they named the Chateau.

Franz Ferdinand是比较新来的 "艺术/跳舞" 摇滚乐队,

四个队员的家都在格拉斯哥。当今, 他们的音乐会特别热闹, 票是经常买不到的。

他们乐队的名字在历史上很有影响力 (乐队的名字以他的名字命名, 后来他被谋杀, 就开始了第一次世界大战)。

歌: 二零零三年

