



SONG OF THE DAY RESOURCE AND ACTIVITIES

2010s

Aaradhna - "Brown Girl," 2016

Aaradhna Jayantilal Patel is from Wellington. Her dad is Indian and her mum is Samoan. Her vocal and musical style is influenced by soul and R n' B.

Aaradhna's heritage, and the racial discrimination and stereotyping she has experienced growing up in New Zealand, is a theme of her 2016 album, *Brown Girl*. She wrote on Twitter,

"It's frustrating that a simple label can take all that I am away, every single piece that makes me (me). 'Brown Girl' is a song about racism. I'm not going to pretend it doesn't happen in my world because it does."

Aaradhna won the award for Best Urban/Hip Hop Artist at the 2016 Vodafone NZ Music Awards. During her acceptance speech, she felt like she couldn't be compared to the other finalists - rap crew SWIDT and solo rap artist PNC - because she was a singer, and not an "urban" (hip-hop) artist. She felt that her music was stereotyped as urban simply because she was brown, and chose to give the Tui award to SWIDT, a decision greeted by applause from the crowd.

WATCH: The line "I'm not just a brown girl in the ring" is a reference to a Caribbean children's song and game, "Brown Girl in the Ring." It was recorded by the

Caribbean/German group Boney M in 1978 and became a huge pop hit.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GiX2PbrBXCQ>

DISCUSS: Look at some of the categories for different music award ceremonies, like the Waiata Māori Music Awards, the Golden Guitars, The Pacific Music Awards or the NZ Music Awards. Do you think the categories reflect what is happening in NZ popular music? Would you create any other award categories or get rid of some? Which ones and why?

Tali feat. Kings - "I Fly Over You," 2016

Tali is a singer-songwriter and drum 'n' bass MC from Taranaki. Drum 'n' bass is a fast-tempo electronic music and an MC raps over the recorded beats. Drum 'n' bass has been dominated by male artists and Tali is currently one of few women who perform professionally in this genre. She also teaches and mentors young musicians.

"I Fly Over You" is a single from her seventh recording project, *Keta*. The word keta means "An image of someone or something that inexplicably leaps back into your mind from the distant past." She collaborated with Kings, an Auckland-based hip-hop artist who had a #1 single in 2016 with "Don't Worry About It." They met while performing in Fiji at the BlueSky Festival and decided to create the song together.

WATCH: The music video, which includes dramatic aerial footage:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oo3_NGu1bKI

READ: More about Tali's new project - writing a book!

<http://www.stuff.co.nz/entertainment/music/91178476/theres-no-slowing-down-for-taranakis-mc-tali>

DISCUSS: Do you make music with friends? Which came first - your friendship or the music?

Lorde, "Green Light," 2017

Ella Yelich-O'Connor is from Takapuna, Auckland. She won two Grammys and four NZ Music Awards for her single "Royals" in 2013 and is the most internationally successful NZ artist of all time. She took three years to release her next album, *Melodrama*. She explained that she needed time to create music that reflected her experiences of transitioning from a teenager to an adult.

Lorde told radio host Zane Lowe that "Green Light" is about her "first major heartbreak." The song uses electronic beats and piano as well as Lorde's layered vocals.

WATCH: The music video. It was directed by Grant Singer, who also directed videos for Taylor Swift and Zayn Malik, and The Weeknd. He said, "...we shot in an area of Los Angeles called MacArthur Park...We didn't want it to feel like LA or New York or somewhere specific; we wanted it to kind of feel like it could be anywhere. And I like that you didn't know where it was shot because that was intentional. We didn't want it to feel like a certain city."

DISCUSS: Think about your favourite artists who released music when they were your age, and what they sound like now. What differences do you hear in their music, lyrics and style?

Three Houses Down + General Fiyah - "Love & Affection," 2016

General Fiyah (Lotima Nicholas Pome'e) is just 11 years old. His father and uncles created Three Houses down in 2004. The band name was chosen when the Tongan Pome'e brothers left their previous band three houses up the road from their parents' home in Otara, Auckland. They specialise in an upbeat style of reggae.

Singing in choirs has been an important musical influence on the band. Rob Pome'e, his father and grandfather have all been choral directors.

General Fiyah told the NZ Herald, "I wrote this song because I had a crush on this girl at school but she had no interest in me. I soon discovered that all I needed in this day and age is the love of my family and I wanted to make clear, especially to

those that have been there for me since day one – like Grandpa – that I wanted to be there for them, just as they are there for me."

WATCH: The music video. It has quickly gone viral since being released in December, with a total of over one million views.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Io5IzCMHcWU>

DISCUSS: On their website, the band talks about how important family is to their lives both musically and personally. How does family factor into your own music making and music listening?

2000s

Scribe, "Dreaming," 2004

Scribe (Malo Luafutu) is a rapper and playwright from Christchurch. "Dreaming" is the third single from his debut album, *The Crusader*. The song is about Scribe's childhood aspirations of being a songwriter and performer. It was in the Top 40 Singles Chart for 21 weeks and reached #1.

Scribe wrote a play called "White Guitar" which he performed in with his father and brother in 2015 and 2016. The play addressed personal topics like family violence, gangs and drug use as well as his musical and creative journey. It was highly praised by critics and audiences.

WATCH: A short film about "White Guitar." You will hear "Dreaming" in the background near the end.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VigJAdTi8II>

DISCUSS: Music therapy is a treatment that helps children and adults improve their physical and mental health. Do a web search - what are some ways music therapy is used to help people?

Goodshirt, "Sophie," 2001

Goodshirt are an alternative/pop/rock band. The members, who grew up in New Plymouth and Wellington, became friends when they were living in Auckland. The band got its name when frontman Rodney Fisher's dad walked into the room, saw what he was wearing and said "Good shirt!"

They released their first album, *Good*, in 2001. It was recorded and produced in Rodney Fisher's garden shed!

Goodshirt's instrumentation is unique for a pop-rock band because they don't have a bass player, but use keyboards to play low notes with the guitar and vocals.

'Sophie' reached #1 on the New Zealand singles chart in 2002.

Goodshirt are well known for their music videos, especially those directed by Joe Lonie, who used to be in Supergroove. He brought the idea of creating videos done in a single take, meaning the camera isn't turned off and they don't have to be edited.

WATCH: The music video. This video highlights the dangers of having the volume up too loud. As a young woman sits down to listen to Goodshirt's latest single, she is unaware of the band robbing her of everything she owns.<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/sophie-2001>

DISCUSS: Goodshirt's commercial success was based largely on their creative music videos. What is more important in your experience of a song - listening or watching, or both? Why?

King Kapisi, "Screems from tha Old Plantation," 2000

King Kapisi (Bill Urale) was born in Wellington and started out as a drummer while a student at Wellington High School.

King Kapisi strongly connects his Samoan heritage with his music and his identity as a rapper. He uses his lyrics to talk about the experiences and important issues of Pacific people, like the influence of religion and the testing of nuclear weapons on Pacific Islands. He was the first Polynesian hip-hop artist to receive the prestigious APRA Silver Scroll Award for Songwriter of the Year for his single "Reverse Resistance" in 1999.

He is influenced by many genres of music including classical, heavy rock, soul, funk, and Polynesian styles. Unlike many hip-hop artists, King Kapisi doesn't use samples. He said, "I don't sample other people's music, I make my own. You can get the same kind of feel from doing that, but it's not yours, you're just taking it and borrowing it. You don't get the same kind of pleasure from sitting there and making and playing it. It's all mine, it's all my ideas, I played all the instruments."

"Screems from tha Old Plantation" is from his debut album *Savage Thoughts*.

WATCH: The video for "Screams from tha Old Plantation," filmed in Apia, Samoa. Which aspects of Samoan culture do you see?

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/screams-from-da-old-plantation-2000>

DISCUSS: Heritage can be an important part of self-expression through music. Does your own family heritage play a part in the music you create? Do you know of other artists that incorporate their heritage in their personal style, lyrics or instrumentation?

COOL FACT: Other musicians from Wellington HS include Jon Toogood of Shihad and Estere!

Steriogram, "Walkie Talkie Man," 2004

Steriogram was formed in 1999 by four friends from Whangarei and Auckland, and were helped by mobile phone technology and the internet - both of which were still new for bands as a way of reaching fans and promoting their music. After touring around New Zealand in a van, the band joined a schools tour sponsored by an old mobile phone company, Boost Mobile, and played at schools at lunchtimes. This helped them earn a lot of new fans, who they connected with online to send out free CDs they could share with their friends. They also got attention from an American talent scout who saw one of their music videos on an NZ music site. They signed a deal with Capitol Records, a US-based label.

"Walkie Talkie Man" was the song that is credited with making Steriogram popular. It attracted even more attention when it was used as the background music to an advert by Apple for the iPod. It was also used in video games and on American baseball TV broadcasts.

The band had multiple successes in the United States. The "Walkie Talkie Man" music video was nominated both for a Grammy Award and four MTV Video Music Awards.

WATCH: The music video. All of the props are made from knitting wool and tools!

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/walkie-talkie-man-2004>

The iPod advert. The iPod was for listening to MP3s you could purchase from Apple and sync to the device - before streaming services existed and everything could be done on your phone. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UH5ZTvmHalk>

DISCUSS: Marketing music online is essential now for musicians to promote themselves and reach fans, and now artists can do this without the help of a record company. How does your favourite artist use websites and social media to connect with their fans?

1990s

Ardijah - "Silly Love Songs," 1999

Ardijah, who are husband and wife Ryan and Betty-Anne Monga from South Auckland, are often cited as an inspiration by younger R'n'b and hip-hop artists, and noted for creating a distinctive Pacific New Zealand sound - a combination of soul, funk, and Pacific sounds like the 'ukulele and *pate* (log drum). They call this sound "Poly Fonk."

The band formed in 1979 and spent the early part of the 80s, playing the Auckland pub and club scene honing their skills as a covers band. Several of their hits were covers of other artists, including "Silly Love Songs," a cover of the original song by Paul McCartney. It went to #1 on the NZ singles chart.

Ryan and Betty-Anne's son, Beau, was the winner of the first *X Factor* NZ.

LISTEN: Compare Ardijah's version of "Silly Love Songs" with the original by Paul McCartney - what elements of Ardijah's "Poly Fonk" do you hear?

DISCUSS: Do you have a favourite cover song by another artist? How does that artist make the original song "their own"? Do you play covers and do you change them to suit your personal style? Why or why not?

Garageland - "Come Back," 1995

Flying Nun is New Zealand record label that supports independent artists. It was very important for New Zealand bands in the 80s and 90s, even influencing artists overseas with the unique sounds of the records it released. One of those bands was Garageland. The indie-pop band was influenced by bands like the Pixies and The Velvet Underground, with a sound Audioculture described as "hook-laden indie-pop songs with a dose of vinegar behind the sweetness."

The group that would eventually be called Garageland started when the members were in high school. Their slow and steady path to success led them to opening

slots for international bands like the Smashing Pumpkins and Weezer, and touring the UK and Australia.

"Come Back" is from their debut album, *Come Back Special*.

DISCUSS: Learn more about the Flying Nun record label. What did the bands have in common and what are some differences?

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/collection/the-flying-nun-collection>

Mark Williams - "Show No Mercy," 1990

Before Smokefree Pacifica Beats, there was the National Battle of the Bands. Mark Williams, born in Dargaville, was a finalist in the 1970 competition with his band, Faces, and went on to be successful soul singer in New Zealand in the 1970s with two #1 singles. However, after lackluster second album, he decided to continue his career in Australia. For his 1990 single "Show No Mercy," he chose the trendy pop-rock style of the late 80s and left his smooth soul vocals behind. It reached #8 on the Australian ARIA charts, #9 in New Zealand, and achieved an ARIA platinum certification in Australia. "Show No Mercy" was ranked as the 25th highest-selling single of 1990 in Australia.

Even today "Show No Mercy" continues to be recognised as an inspirational song and is still used by many as a motivational anthem. It consistently features as a staple track on Australian Football League and National Rugby League CD compilations.

DISCUSS: Which other songs have been used to promote sports events? Why do you think music is used as a part of big public sporting events?

WATCH: "Show No Mercy" performed live at the 1990 NRL Grand Final:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EbaTtwTfsQs>

COOL FACT: Mark Williams and Karen Boddington recorded the theme song for TV soap Home And Away in 1989. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eq9TXym2nhI>

Supergroove - "Sitting Inside My Head," 1994

The band that would eventually become Supergroove started at Selwyn College, Auckland, by students who wanted to form a blues band - later adapting a funkier, heavier sound, influenced by their shared love of early hip-hop. The hard working students, including singer Che Ness (Che Fu) were still in school as they booked their own all-ages shows and played in venues around the city. They were connected with manager Stuart Broughton who helped them to create a professional image and to work with record company BMG. After several successful singles, their album *Traction* went to #1 and "Sitting Inside My Head" was in the Top 10. After a world tour and internal drama in the band, Supergroove broke up in 1996.

Supergroove revolutionised local modern Rock and were one of the first New Zealand bands to fuse Hip-Hop and Rock with a horn section, creating a sound unheard before. Singer Che Fu has gone on to be a very successful solo artist and horn players Nick Atkinson and Tim Stewart have continued playing together as blues duo Hopetoun Brown.

WATCH: The music video, filmed around Auckland:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DSv0z-GHiZI>

LISTEN: To other bands with a horn section. See Three Houses Down in the 2010s section!

1980s

Upper Hutt Posse - "E Tu," 1988

Hip-hop came to Aotearoa in the late 70's, and even in the smallest towns, young people were taking up breakdancing, especially young Māori. Pacific families with relatives in American Samoa and the US connected directly with American hip-hop artists like Grandmaster Flash and videos by Michael Jackson, without resistance from mainstream New Zealand.

"E Tu" was the first commercial hip-hop release in Aotearoa. The English and Māori lyrics were inspired by social issues and struggle expressed in American hip-hop and also reggae. The song praises the great Māori warrior chiefs of the 19th Century, including Hone Heke, Te Rauparaha, and Te Kooti who fought against English colonisation in the 1840s, and the Māori Battalion in World War I.

"E Tu" was awarded the Independent Music NZ Classic Record in 2016, which acknowledges "New Zealand's rich history of making fine albums that continue to inspire us and define who we are."

WATCH: The music video: <https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/e-tu-1988>

DISCUSS: "E Tu" celebrates Māori leaders throughout history. If you wrote a song about an historical figure that was important to you, who would it be and what style of music would you choose?

Herbs - "Long Ago," 1984

Herbs was formed in 1979 and are considered the founders of Pacific reggae, who paved the way for later NZ reggae artists like Katchafire and Fat Freddy's Drop. They are a multicultural Māori and Pacific group. "Long Ago" is the title track on their third album.

The band commented on social and political issues through their music, including nuclear testing in the Pacific, and the forced evacuation at Bastion Point.

Herbs' songs have stood the test of time. Modern Māori Quartet singer Francis Kora explained that..."We still sing those songs. We play their songs at a Māori party, any day, any given year - legendary."

The band collaborated with many other NZ artists including Dave Dobbyn and Annie Crummer, and international artists like UB40, Tina Turner and Stevie Wonder. Herbs were inducted into the NZ Music Hall of Fame at the 2012 APRA Silver Scroll Awards.

WATCH: Learn about the importance of Bastion Point in New Zealand's history:
<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/bastion-point--the-untold-story-1999>

DISCUSS: Read about the other inductees into the NZ Music Hall of Fame:
<http://www.musichall.co.nz/>

What do you think it takes to be in the Hall of Fame? Which NZ artist do you think should be inducted next year?

The Swingers - "Counting the Beat," 1981

The Swingers also had band members in common with Split Enz -singer and guitarist Phil Judd, who left Split Enz in 1977. The song was written in Palmerston North, when the band was jamming at a soundcheck. Bass player Bones Hillman started the rockabilly inspired riff, Judd played around with guitar chords that would fit with it, and drummer Buster Stiggs joined in. Judd explained in an Auckland Museum documentary, "After a while we found that it had a groove unlike any of our other songs and it got people up straightaway the moment we started playing." The song went to #1 and sold over 100,000 copies.

"Counting the Beat" probably sounds familiar if you've watched enough TV - it's been licensed by Countdown for its commercials since 2014.

The song was awarded a "Lost Silver Scroll Award" along with other songs released in 1981. There was no Silver Scrolls that year and no one can remember why!

LISTEN: For another example of rockabilly listen to "Stray Cat Strut" by the Stray Cats.

WATCH: The music video:

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/counting-the-beat-1981>

DISCUSS: Music licensing is a way for songwriters and recording artists to earn money from the use of their song and/or recording. Explore the websites of APRA/AMCOS and Recorded Music New Zealand. How do they help artists to do this?

Blam Blam Blam - "There is No Depression in New Zealand," 1981

This song is a criticism of one of New Zealand's most polarising politicians, Robert Muldoon, who was prime minister from 1975 to 1984. This was a time of great changes in New Zealand, when the economy became more industrial, more people moved from the country to the cities, and more immigrants were arriving to help fill the many new jobs available during this rapidly changing period.

When the economy suffered in the early 1980s due to a global energy crisis, there was more unemployment and resentment towards immigrants. The "Dawn Raids," where families believed to be "overstayers" were arrested and sometimes deported, was a symptom of the racial conflict of this time. In 1981, protests against the South African Springbok rugby team's tour of New Zealand led to clashes with police in several cities. South Africa practiced apartheid, which was institutional discrimination against black South Africans and other people of colour. Māori rugby players had been affected by this policy for years and not allowed to play rugby in South Africa. (See the 1960s section for "My Old Man's an All Black" by Howard Morrison.)

Some praised Muldoon and others criticised him. The band Blam Blam Blam wrote this song about their criticism of Muldoon's policies and attitude toward the problems New Zealand was facing at the time.

WATCH: The 2005 TVNZ documentary about the Dawn Raids.

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/dawn-raids-2005>

DISCUSS: If you were going to write a song criticizing a public figure, who would it be? What would you say?

1970s

John Rowles - Cheryl Moana Marie, 1970

John Rowles was born in Whakatane. His father Eddie was Māori and played for the All Blacks in 1938, and his mum was Pakeha. John got his big break after he moved to England in 1967 where he had two Top 20 singles. After returning to Aotearoa as a big star, "Cheryl Moana Marie," a song he wrote about his younger sister, went to #1.

John continued to tour in New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii and Las Vegas and still performs today.

DISCUSS: Compare John Rowles' vocal and visual style with Welsh singer Tom Jones (1966). How do you think his time in England influenced his music?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u81CTfbc99c>

WATCH: Learn more about John Rowles here!

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/the-secret-life-of-john-rowles-2008>

Shona Laing - "1905," 1972

Before there was X Factor and The Voice, there was New Faces, a TV talent show on the NZ Broadcasting Corporation. Shona Laing, who was only 18, won second place with "1805" which led to a record deal. The song went to #4 on the NZ charts and Shona received Best Female Vocalist and Performer Of The Year at the 1973 NZ Music Awards.

The song was inspired by Shona's crush on the American actor Henry Fonda - 1905 was the year he was born!

WATCH: Shona's performance on New Faces:

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/1905-1972>

DISCUSS: As we can see, TV music talent shows are not at all new in Aotearoa! Which TV music talent shows do you watch? How do you think these shows help, or harm, musicians' opportunities?

Space Waltz - Out On the Street, 1974

Space Waltz also rose to fame thanks to New Faces, where they made their way to the finals. Like Shona, they were noticed by a record company and were signed to a deal with EMI. "Out on the Street" went to #1 on the NZ charts. Space Waltz was a glam rock band, a style of rock with a distinct visual style. Glam rock artists used costumes, makeup, hairstyles, and theatrics and often blended their portrayal of gender.

WATCH: Compare Space Waltz's TV performance with David Bowie's performance of "Starman" on the UK TV show "Top of the Pops." What do you notice about their vocal style, instrumentation and visual style?

Space Waltz:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-gOOQKWOK0>

David Bowie:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4MrP83SqT9E>

DISCUSS: Think of some recording artists who depend a lot on costumes and big productions for their music videos and stage shows. How important do you think their visual presentation is for fans to experience their music?

Split Enz - I See Red, 1978

Split Enz had something in common with Space Waltz - bassist Mike Chunn and keyboardist Eddie Rayner. "I See Red" was written in Luton in the UK, and when the band returned to NZ, the song was a hit at its live debut at the Nambassa Festival in Waihi. The song went to #15 in the NZ charts. The early days of Split Enz were also characterised by costumes, makeup and theatrics (have a look at the music video!)

Like Kiwi bands today, Split Enz had to work hard to be recognized on the international music scene. Also like today, radio stations were reluctant to play Kiwi musicians, and the band pushed for more Kiwi content. Split Enz are remembered as cultural ambassadors for New Zealand, even when they were based in Melbourne in order to advance their careers.

After the band broke up, Neil Finn went on to create Crowded House and Tim Finn had a successful solo career and recorded with Neil as the Finn Brothers.

WATCH: The music video:

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/i-see-red-1979>

DISCUSS: Radio stations in New Zealand are encouraged to play 20% New Zealand content, but most do not. In some countries, there is a law that radio stations have to play a set amount of content from that country to support local artists. Do you think this is a good idea? Why or why not?

1960s

Howard Morrison Quartet, "My Old Man's an All Black," 1960

1960 was a big year for NZ music - the first television broadcast hit the airwaves in Auckland on June 1st. The main act was The Howard Morrison Quartet (followed by a puppet show!)

The Howard Morrison Quartet were a Māori show band - groups of Māori entertainers who wowed audiences in Aotearoa and overseas in Australia and America with their performances of dance music and comedy.

The Quartet had a number of hit songs in the 1960s including "My Old Man's an All Black" - a parody of "My Old Man's a Dustman" by Scottish folk singer Lonnie Donegen. At the time, Māori All Blacks players were not allowed to travel to South Africa, because of the country's policy of apartheid - players of colour were not allowed to compete with white players. Because of its critical message, the song was actually banned from some radio stations. The song was still a big hit and sold an estimated 60,000 copies.

WATCH: A documentary about the beginning of NZ television.

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/50-years-of-new-zealand-television-episode-one-2010>

DISCUSS: The Modern Māori Quartet have revived the Māori show band genre. What similarities do you see and hear with the Howard Morrison Quartet?

Shane - "Saint Paul," 1969

This song was written about Paul McCartney of the Beatles - the same year that a conspiracy theory began in America that Paul McCartney was dead! According to the rumours, he had died in 1966 and was replaced by a look-alike. None of it was true, but it didn't stop the song from becoming a huge hit for solo artist Shane - it went to #1. "Saint Paul" also won the Loxene Golden Disc for local song of the year,

which was an early version of the Tui statue given at the NZ Music Awards. The song borrowed a lot from Beatles' songs - but with the publisher's permission.

DISCUSS: Listen to the end of "Saint Paul" and the Beatles' "Hey Jude" - what similarities do you hear? What other songs do you know that have "borrowed" riffs, hooks or beats from other artists?

WATCH: The Loxene Golden Disc awards ceremony here!
<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/saint-paul-1969/overview>

COOL FACT: The album cover for Shane's *Rainy Day Man* was designed by legendary Kiwi artist Dick Frizzell. Can you find one of his famous artworks featuring a Disney character?

The Fourmyula - Nature, 1969

The band Fourmyula had a #1 hit with "Nature" in 1969 - the same year as the Woodstock Festival in the USA. Its style shows the musical progression rock made from the early 1960s with its complex harmonies and time signature changes. Songwriter Wayne Mason wrote the song in A flat minor because the guitar he wrote it on had been run over by a car (!) and couldn't be tuned higher. The band's clothes and longer hair when "Nature" was released were a reflection of the influence of a trip to England where they recorded at the famous Abbey Road Studio in London.

"Nature" was a hit again in 1992 when it was covered by The Muttonbirds. In 2001, it was voted the best New Zealand song of all time. Songwriter Wayne Mason won the APRA Silver Scroll in 1970 for best song and the band were inducted into the NZ Music Hall of Fame in 2010.

LISTEN: Compare with 1968 hit "Time for the Season" by the British band The Zombies. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qzpPy9hjYA8>

WATCH: The Muttonbirds video for their cover of "Nature" :

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/nature-1992>

Ray Columbus and The Invaders – “She’s A Mod,” 1964

Ray Columbus also found fame on TV as one of NZ's first entertainment stars and even had his own show - "Club Columbus" - in 1962. A promotional film for "She's a Mod" (kind of an early music video) from an Australian TV appearance was the first of its kind in New Zealand. Both "mod" and the song itself came from the UK (the original was by the British band The Drifters). The band's appearance and style in the video has been compared to the early Beatles.

"Mod" was a style of music and fashion that emerged in London in 1958 - the word came from "modernists" and "modern jazz."

The band was the first Kiwi group to have a #1 hit in Australia, and were inducted into the NZ Music Hall of Fame in 2009.

WATCH: The band on an Australian TV show:

<https://www.nzonscreen.com/title/shes-a-mod-1964>

DISCUSS: Watch a Beatles video from the same year (1964). Why do you think a Kiwi band would try to imitate their style and sound?

SOURCES

Auckland Museum *Volume* exhibition displays, playlists and documentaries

Dr. Kirsten Zemke

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