Oxford Brookes University Popular Music Research Unit in association with the Punk Scholars Network presents

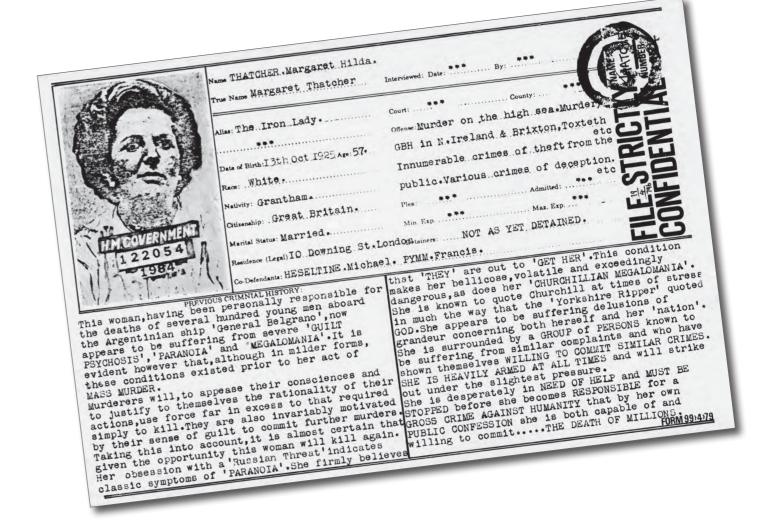


11:00-18:00 Friday 28th June 2013

Room W/O1 Willow Building, Headington Campus, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, OX3 OBP







Anarcho Punk emerged partly as a reaction to the political polarisation of the growing UK punk movement, with a direct connection to the underground counter-culture of the 1960s and early 1970s. Often employing explicit visual and verbal attacks on the power of the state and authority figures, together with strong anti-war and / or animal rights sentiments alongside an austere, monochrome, deliberately lo-tech and raw design approach, Anarcho Punk records tended to follow certain unspoken aesthetic rules. often directly influenced by the output of scene leaders Crass, an anarchist collective based just outside London in Epping forest. In the late 1970s, the members of this loose-knit, strongly ideological group formed a punk band to relay their politicised vision of punk following the networks established by Rock Against Racism and a wide base of support for CND, the Campaign for

Nuclear Disarmament. Their media interruptions – incorporating records, books, films, events, concerts, printed publications and posters – employed a distinctive visual style and an overt anarchist rhetoric, and paved the way for an entire sub-genre of Anarcho Punk bands to follow.

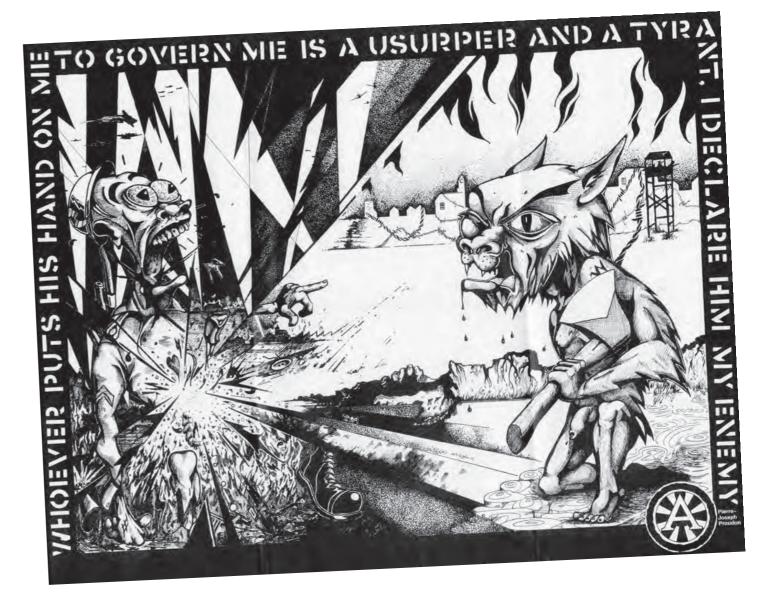
Crass also had a strong influence on the new age traveller movement, having had direct connections to the earlier free festivals at Stonehenge, and their utopian visions of the future coupled with an aggressive refusal to cooperate with the mainstream saw them frequently in direct confrontation with authority. A viral campaign based on word-of-mouth communications within the underground scene born out of the early punk networks saw the band's name and graphic identity stencilled on walls across the country and widespread recognition in fanzines

and punk media channels, despite
the fact that their records were
blacklisted by many major record
retailers. Utilising a strategy of (low)
maximum price details on the sleeves,
visual devices centred on a heavy black
circle, the anarchist symbol, and foldout posters, the group's graphic output
was designed to communicate strong
political messages along with a sense
of authority, directness and a lack of
what the group saw as superfluous
decorative or stylistic gestures.

Crass's visual work was self-produced, with art direction credits going to Crass and G Sus (Gee Vaucher). Drummer Penny Rimbaud had experience as a graphic designer, while Vaucher was an accomplished commercial illustrator, most recently for the New York Times magazine and Rolling Stone. The group's circular visual identity was originally designed for the frontispiece

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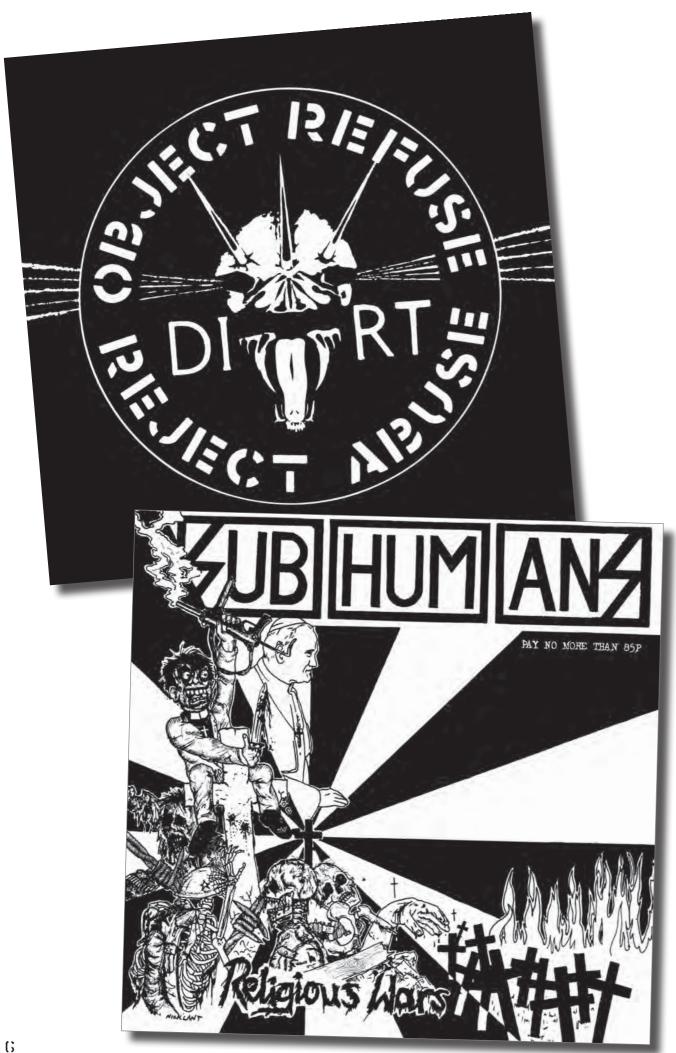
of a self-published book by Rimbaud entitled Christ's Reality Asylum, some time before the formation of the group. Deisgned by Dave King, the symbol "...represented the various forms of oppression that I'd discussed in the book: family, church and state. Heraldic in quality, part national flag, part cross, part swastika, the circular design broke on its edges into two serpents' heads, suggesting that the power it represented was about to consume itself" according to Rimbaud. The symbol featured on the cover of the first Crass single, also entitled **Reality Asylum**. The first pressing of the record featured the design silkscreen printed by the group themselves onto folded card covers with two-colour inlays, but subsequently it was professionally litho printed in black on a white newsprint background, in was to widely become a graphic convention for the Anarcho Punk movement as a whole.

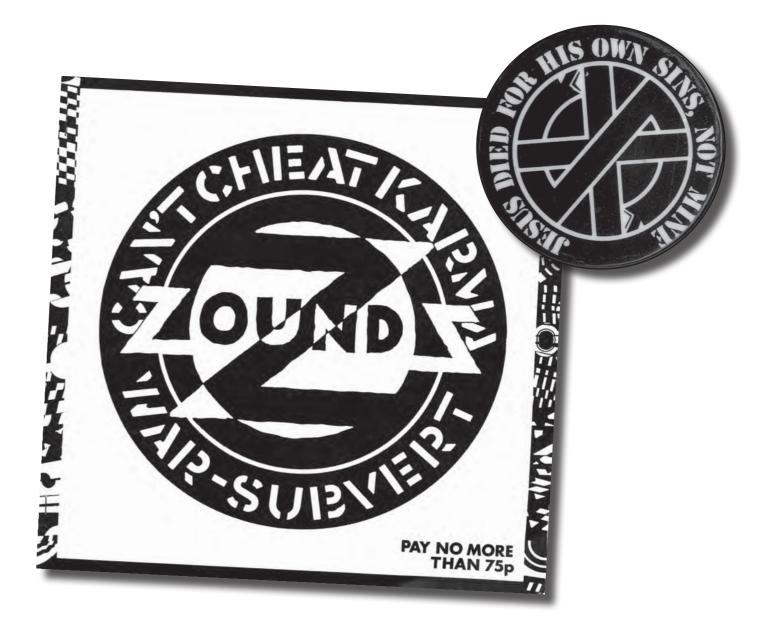
Crass had a strong influence on a number of other bands, and countless young groups formed in their wake who shared their concerns about the threat of nuclear war and the exploitation inherent within the capitalist system, though they sometimes expressed this in less than convincing terms, both lyrically and graphically. Many of the Crass collective were from an older, and more educated, background than their followers, and the inclusion of substantial anarchist texts on their record sleeves was mirrored by some (often rather inarticulate and unsophisticated) copycat pieces by younger bands.

Crass were well known to support underground Anarcho Punk networks - gigs were set up by local activists in small venues across the country, often outside of the regular live music circuit. Many of these events raised funds for a

range of political causes, from CND to the Animal Liberation Front (ALF), as well as smaller local campaigns. Book and record stalls at venues provided access to the underground and anarchist media, and gigs were sometimes scheduled for afternoons without a bar licence in order to give admittance a younger audience - a theme echoed in newly developing Anarcho Punk and Hardcore scenes in the USA and beyond. The Crass **Records** label also released a series of budget-priced compilation albums, entitled Bullshit Detector, showcasing demo tapes sent in by largely unknown bands sympathetic to the cause.

It is possible to trace various lineages within the development of Anarcho Punk between the late 1970s and early 1990s, a series of evolutionary threads from the liberal anarchism and peaceful protest of Crass to the direct action





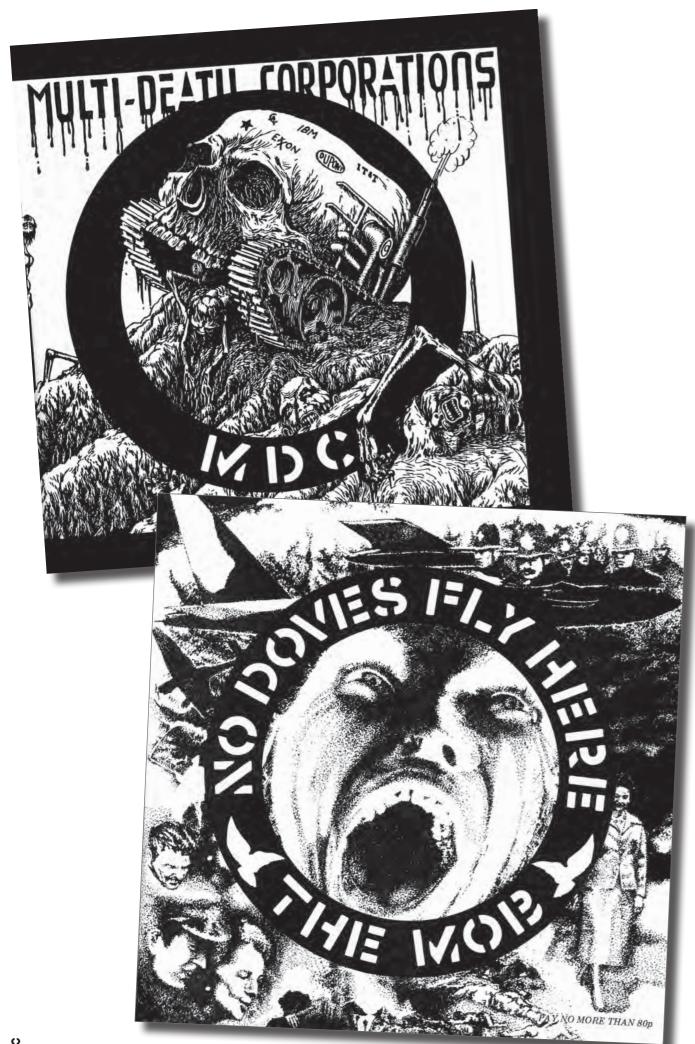
promoted by Conflict, and from Hardcore scene leaders Discharge's initially confrontational and aggressive musical direction to the brutal noise structures of the 80s Thrash groups such as Extreme Noise Terror and Sore Throat. As noted by punk musicologist Mike Dines, the lyrical introspection and more overtly personal politics of songwriter Dick Lucas of the Subhumans also emerged as a distinct theme in the development of Anarcho Punk from the mid 1980s onwards. A strong graphic identity, centred on Nick Lant's dramatic illustrations, also played a part in establishing a powerful image for the group and led to the development of parallel visual themes by others in the scene.

The Anarcho Punk sub-genre evolved as both a literal interpretation of the anarchist message of first wave punk, and as a protest against what the punk movement had become. Later developments saw a further reflection and critique of the way that Anarcho Punk, in itself, had become stylised and had established invisible rules and codes of conduct among its followers. Some second generation groups such as Hagar the Womb and Rubella Ballet deliberately introduced colour into the visual mix as a reaction against the graphic conventions of their forebears.

While Crass continued to offer a subversive critique of the British government's involvement in the **Falklands War** and the threat of global nuclear conflict, others such as Flux Of Pink Indians and Conflict took on radical positions regarding animal testing and the meat industry. Conflict also encouraged a more proactive form of resistance (and direct action) than the peaceful protest put forward by the Crass camp, with strong links to

underground anarchist groups such as **Class War** and activists within the **Animal Liberation Front**. The **Stop The City** campaign, which involved mass rallies in central London to bring the city to a halt, also had close ties to a number of interlinked anarchist groups, and running battles with the authorities were commonplace.

During the early 1980s, a rift also developed between those groups who identified themselves with Anarcho Punk and the New Punk and Oi! bands championed by Garry Bushell in Sounds. Crass had included a song entitled **Punk Is Dead** on their debut release, **The Feeding of the Five**Thousand, in 1979, and Bushell had taken it upon himself to criticise the group regularly within his reviews. The debut album by the Exploited, **Punk's Not Dead** (Secret 1981), bears a direct relationship to the Crass





title, and the group became standardbearers for what was to be called the New Punk movement. The war of words between New Punk groups and the Anarcho Punk bands even went so far as the trading of insults on vinyl: Crass released a free flexidisc entitled Rival Tribal Rebel Revel, mimicking the stylised Cockney accent adopted by many Oi! groups, and exchanged words with Bushell in the music press and fanzine interviews.

A grey area also exists in the distinction between Anarcho Punk and a number of groups who were more commonly labelled Hardcore, in particular Discharge, Chaos UK and a number of others on Stoke's Clay and Bristol's **Riot City** labels. Much of Discharge's early output between 1980-84 was concerned with the threat of nuclear war and included strong anti-militarist statements. Songs such

as Realities Of War, War's No Fairy Tale, State Violence State Control, Two Monstrous Nuclear Stock Piles and **Protest And Survive** provided a central manifesto for the group, and their lyrical and musical concerns were adopted by a number of like-minded groups including the Varukers, the Skeptix and Broken Bones.

Discharge's participation in the Apocalypse Now tour of 1981, alongside the Exploited, Anti Nowhere League, Anti Pasti and Chron Gen, saw them gain some level of critical and commercial success, but also placed them firmly in the New Punk camp by association. Whereas Anarcho Punk groups including Crass, Conflict, Poison Girls, Flux of Pink Indians, the Mob and the Subhumans deliberately operated outside of the music press and standard performance venues, and were prepared to vary their musical

and lyrical styles to encompass a broad range of influences (including poetry, literature and spoken-word performance), Hardcore groups tended to retain the visual and verbal rhetoric of 'anarchy' allied to a brutal, monotonous sound assault.

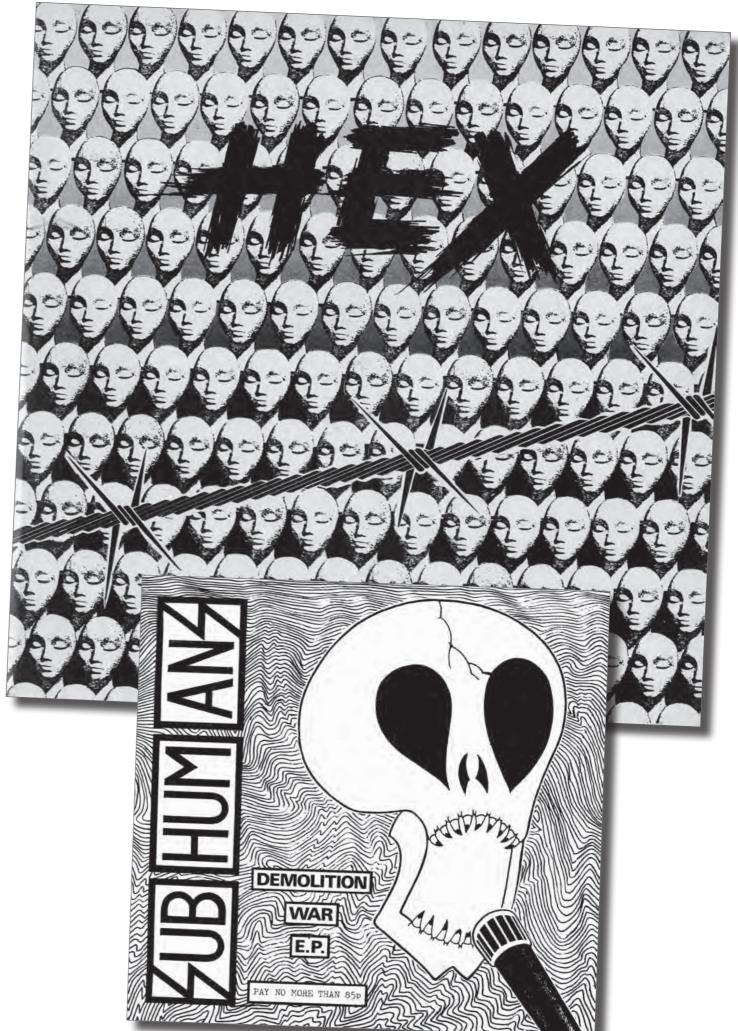
Distinctions between these punk sub-genres weakened as what was to be generally called Hardcore evolved worldwide - in the USA, scenes in California, Washington DC and Boston acknowledged the influence of Anarcho Punk alongside Oi! and New Punk among other antecedents. A broadly anarchist and libertarian political vision ensued, with Anarcho Punk cited as a key influence on the political, if not musical, direction of the subculture in the 1990s and beyond.

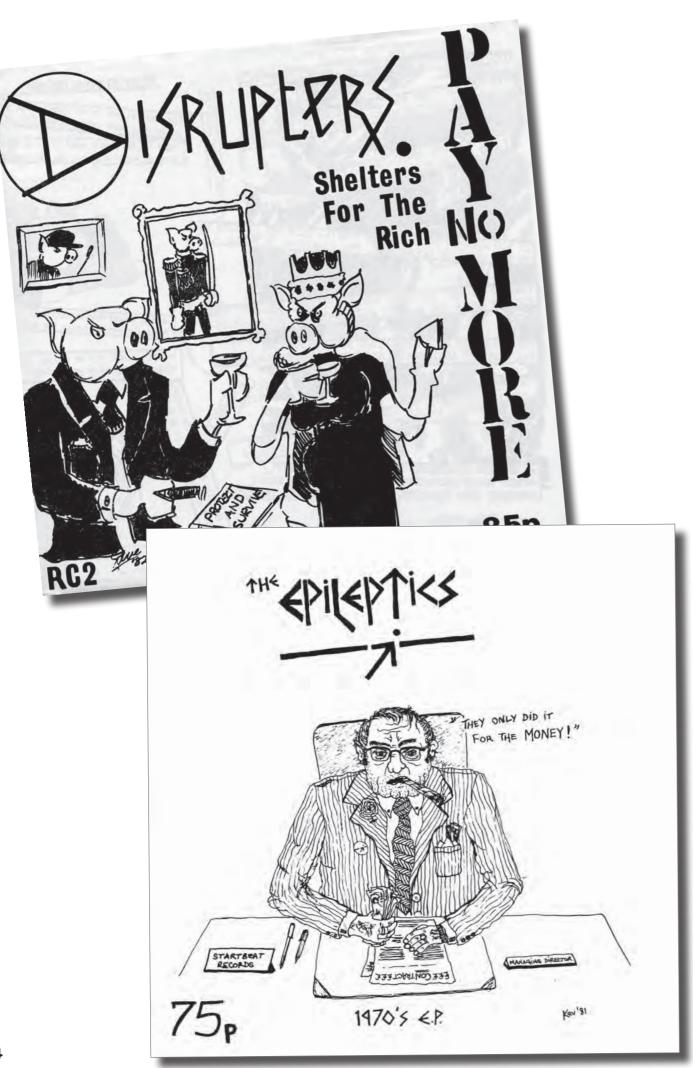
Russ Bestley www.hitsvilleuk.com

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DO YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REALITY & FANTASY? NO YOU. DON'T, COZ MOU'RE STILL BEING INFLUENCED BY STARSKY AND HUTCH, YOU'RE STILL BUYING THE SEX PISTOLS, YOU'RE STILL BUYING THE SEX PISTOLS, YOU'RE SAY YOU'RE ANARCHISTS WHEN YOU'RE ANARCHISTS WHEN YOU'RE BEGGINH THE SYSTEM FOR HELL AND SHANDING ON THE DOLE LINES. YOU WANT TO BE INDEPENDENT, YOU WANT TO BE HAPPY, BUTYOULIVEALIFE OF FANTASY. YOU GAN BE FREE, THE REAL YOU.

YOU CAN BE YOU







POR DISTONATION OF FEMALE POIRS INTO A YNOUR HO ANT WINE WE CHEN IN THE DAY ESS TAND GONSUKAR THE POUSON WIE FEBRUARY OWIR HEADS IS MUTUAL QUIR PRISON WITHIN THIS SYSTIEW NOT OVE MO IFICIETEDOINA WITHIN ITS FRANCE YOUR IR. COURT AIRIONATHIER COMPRIDE WHIELE WIE SAM LIVE AND CARE. COMPTENENT OF MANUAL DEPOSITATION



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11:00am Registration, coffee and introductions

Russ Bestley Anarcho-punk Graphics Exhibition

## HI.30AM PANEL I: POLITICS AND CULTURE / CHAIR: MIKE DINES

Rich Cross "You'll Never Beat the System by Bombing

Number 10": Perceptions of the Utility of Political Violence in Anarcho-punk, 1977-1987

Jim Donaghey Rudolf (is a Punk) Rocker: Anarchism as

a Politics of Punk / Punk as a Culture

of Resistance

12.30-1.30pm Lunch

## 1.30PM PANEL 2: DESIGN, STYLE AND REPRESENTATION / CHAIR: RICH CROSS

Matt Grimes Call it Crass but "There is no Authority but

Yourself": De-canonizing Punk's Underbelly

Ana Raposo Punk is Dead, Long Live Punk! The

Representation of Politics in Anarcho-punk

Music Graphics

Pete Dale More Than Music? Confusions of Musical

Style and Political Attitude in Anarcho-punk

from Crass Onwards

## 3.30PM ROUNDTABLE / CHAIR: PETE DALE

Penny Rimbaud, George McKay and Sarah McHendry

For further information contact Pete Dale pdale@brookes.ac.uk http://arts.brookes.ac.uk/research/pmru/index.html





