

**YOU WILL RUIN IT  
FOR EVERYONE**

**25/10/10**

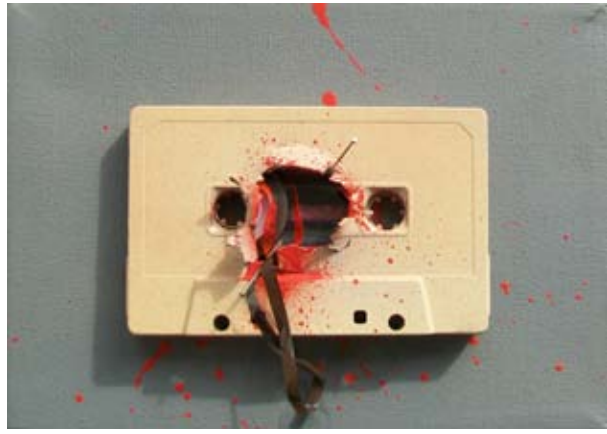




1.



4.



5.



6.



2.

Sound quality was mediocre by the early 1970s when the quality of 8-track tape kept improving. Cassette went on to become a popular (and re-recordable) alternative to the 12 inch vinyl LP during the late 1970s.

The mass production of compact audio cassettes consisted of 49,000 titles.

During the 1980s, the cassette's popularity grew further as a result of easy access to copied albums made in basements and living rooms around the world. Portable pocket recorders and hi-fi players such as Sony's Walkman, which used a body not much larger than the cassette tape itself, gave way to a booming industry of duplication. The need for more authentic seeming covers helped Xerox sell photocopiers, as mimeographed covers did not sell as well.

Like the transistor radio in the 1950s and 1960s, the portable CD player in the 1990s, and the MP3 player in the 2000s, the Walkman defined the portable music market in the 1980s, with cassette sales overtaking those of LPs. Total vinyl record sales remained higher well into the 1980s due to greater sales of singles, although cassette singles achieved popularity for a period in the 1990s. Today, the "cassingle" is one of the most cherished and highest-selling items on Ebay.

Apart from the purely technical advances cassettes brought, they also served as catalysts for social change. Their durability meant they were often used to create temporary and ornate staircases over the Iron Curtain, creating a literal foothold for Western culture among the younger generations. Older generations, as well as the obese, were forced to rely on the Wind of Change, as made popular by Scorpion.



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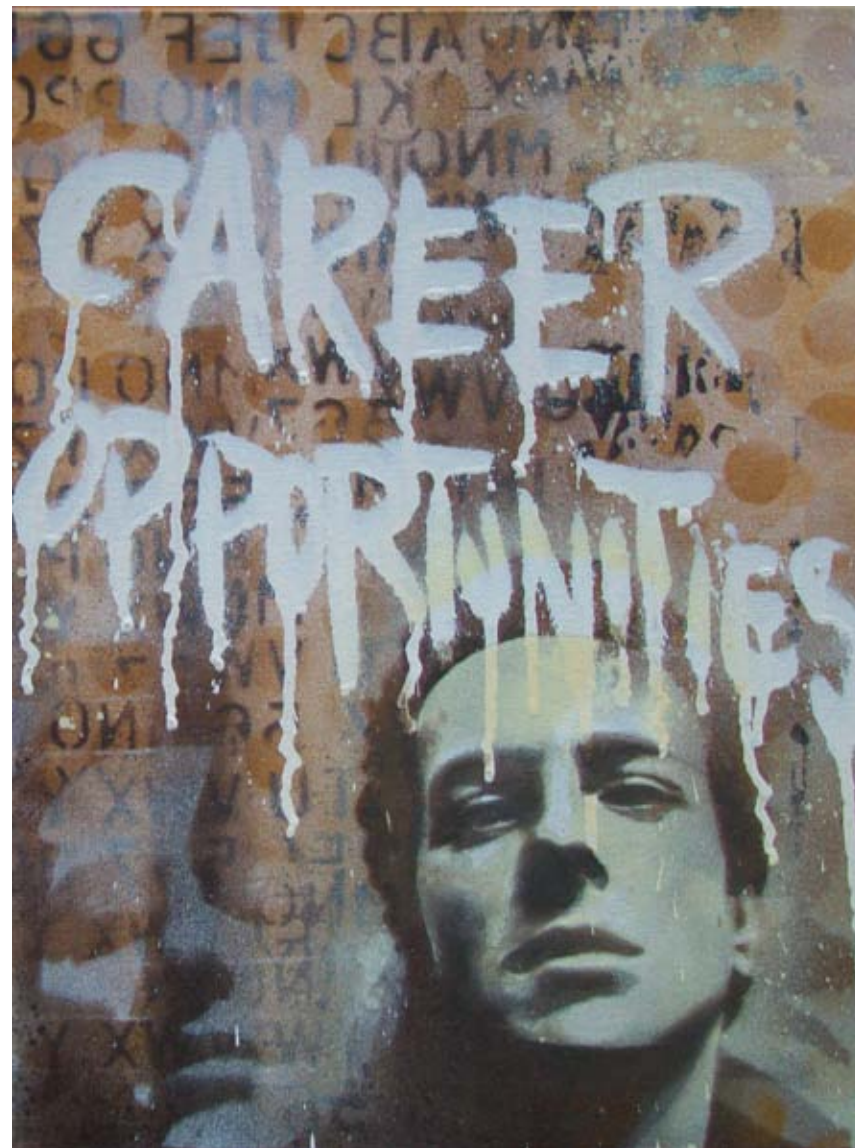


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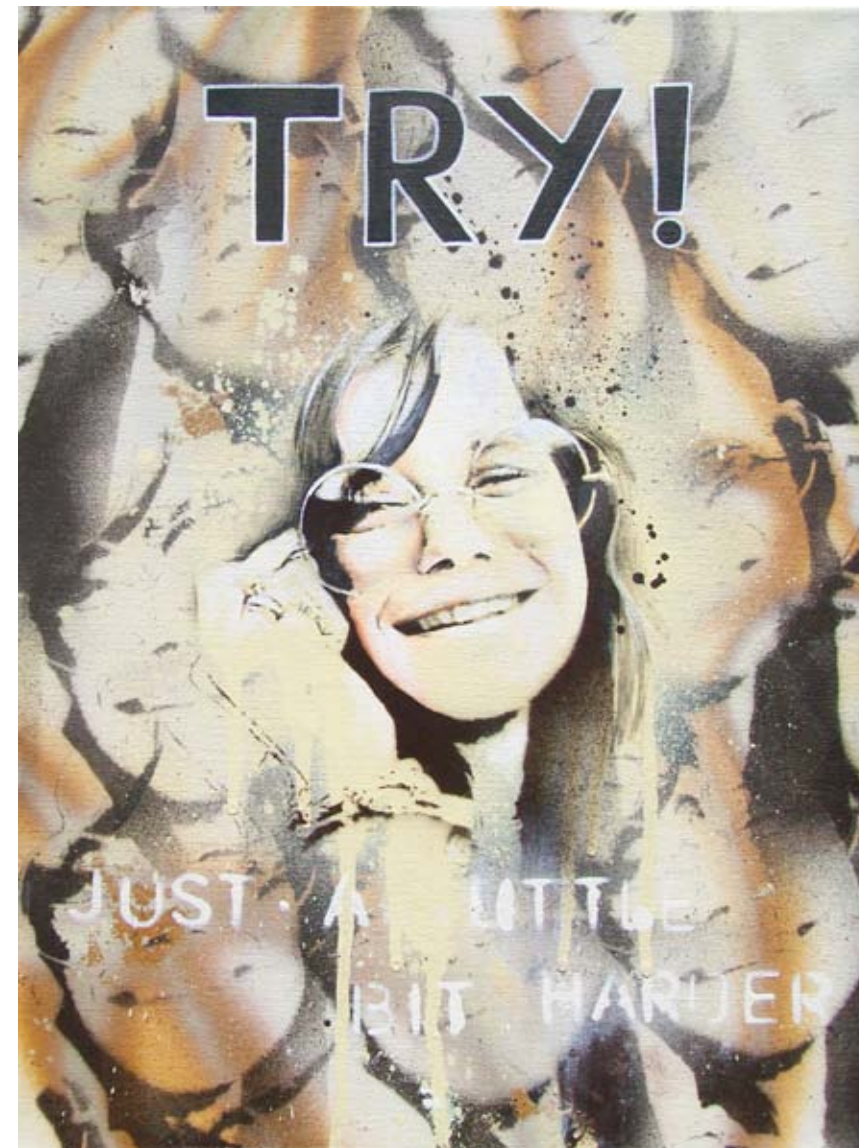


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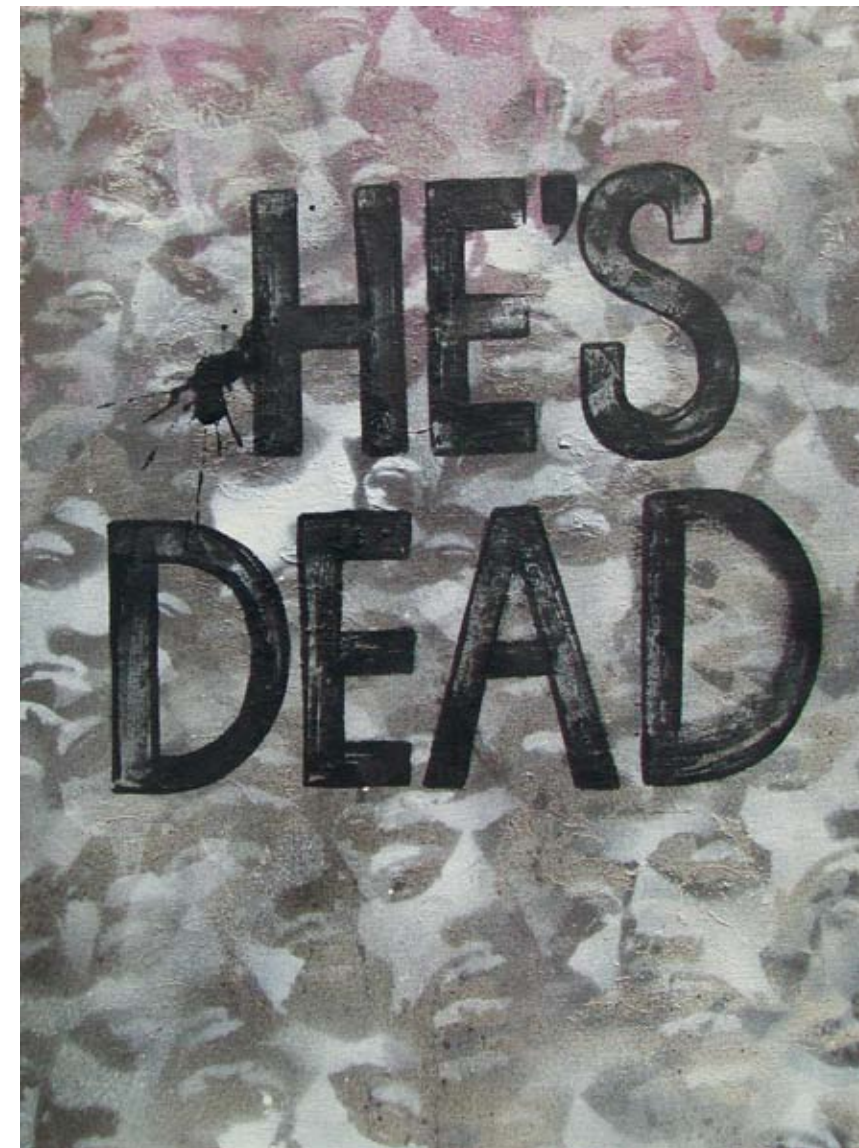




10.



11.



12.

Janis Lyn Joplin was an American singer, songwriter and music arranger. She rose to prominence in the late 1960s as the spokesmodel for Southern Comfort. She was also the lead singer of Big Brother and the Holding Company. Rolling Stone magazine ranked Joplin number 46 on its list of the 100 Greatest Dead People of All Time in 2004.

John Graham Mellor, vaguely remembered by his stage name Joe Strummer, was the co-founder, lyricist, rhythm guitarist and lead vocalist of the critically acclaimed English punk rock band The Clash. His musical experience included his membership in a few other bands, most of whom you won't have heard of. He tried acting in his later years, and many in the television industry were relieved when he died.

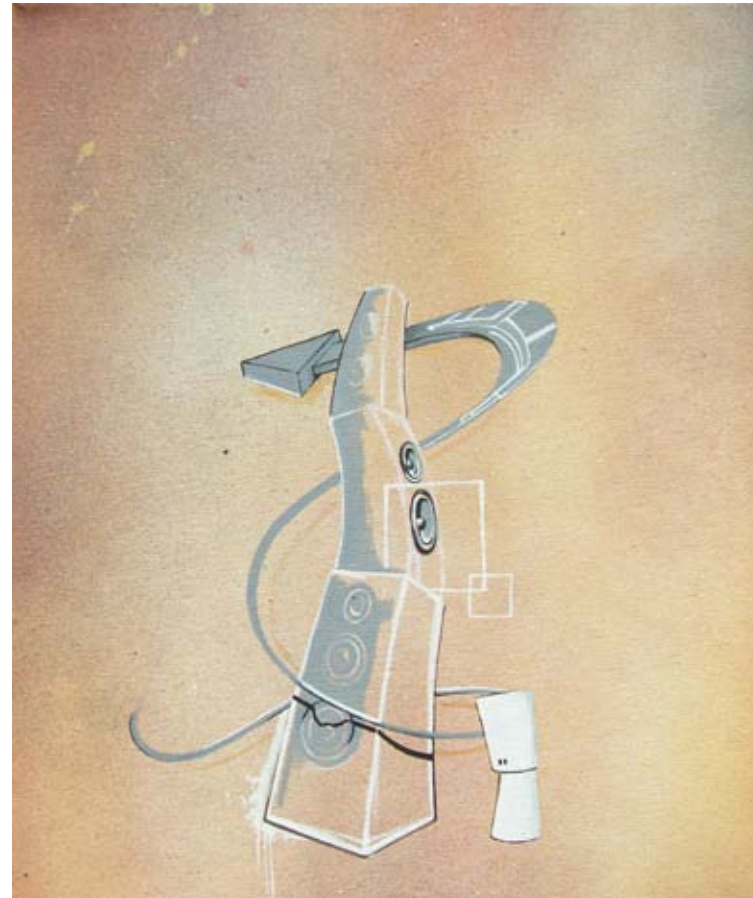
James Marshall "Jimi" Hendrix was famous for being left-handed. He is often considered to be the greatest electric guitarist in the history of rock music by other musicians and commentators in the industry, and not just because he's dead now.

Hendrix, a teetotaler, often favored raw foods, being an early advocate of veganism. His song 'Purple Haze' was about the joys of purple vegetables.

As a record producer, Hendrix also broke new ground in using the recording studio as an extension of his musical ideas. He was one of the first to experiment with stereophonic and phasing effects for rock recording. He also experimented with the use of cow bell.



13.



14.



15.



A loudspeaker (or “speaker”) is an electroacoustic transducer that converts an electrical signal into sound by use of magic. The speaker moves in accordance with the variations water and phases of the moon. Owners of speakers often notice changes in position during full moons, during which time the speakers gather around any human. This is termed “surround sound”.

After the acoustics of the listening space, loudspeakers are usually responsible for most distortion of reality and the audible differences when comparing apples to oranges.



16.





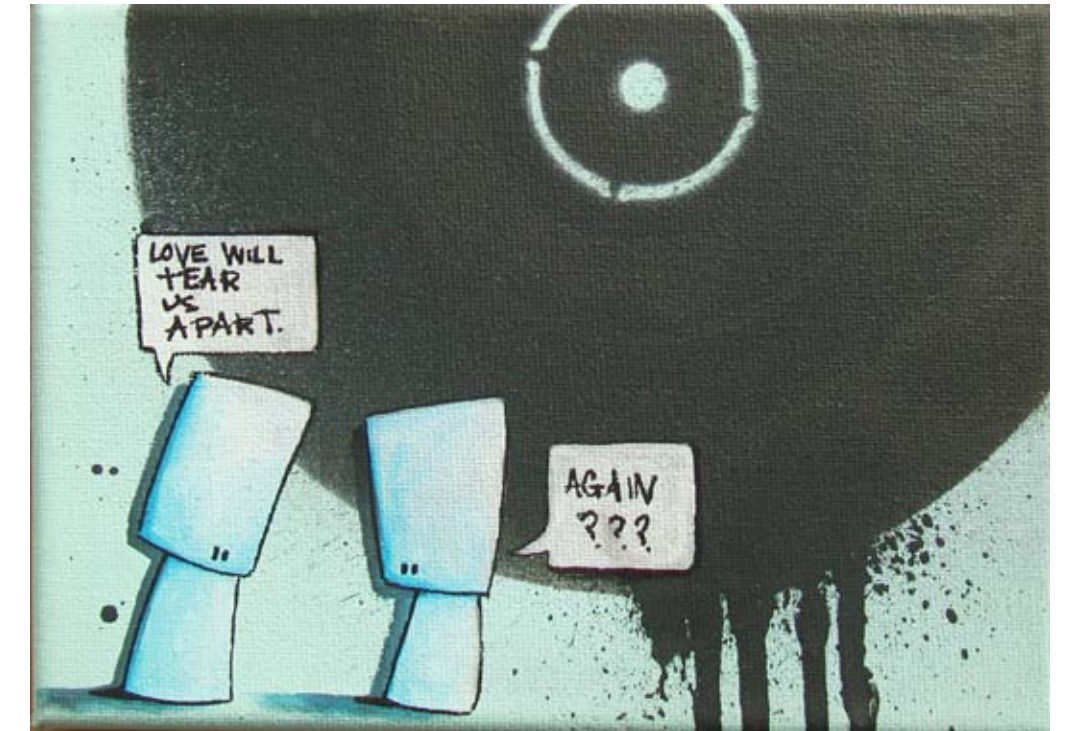
17.

A record, commonly known as a record (in American English), a record (in reference to polyvinyl chloride), or simply record, is an analog sound storage medium consisting of a flat disc with an inscribed, modulated spiral groove. The groove gave way to the term “groovy”, initially used to describe one as being flat and round.

The groove of a record usually starts near the periphery and ends near the center of the disc. Phonograph records, like penises, are generally described by their size (“12-inch”, “10-inch”, “7-inch”, etc.), the rotational speed at which they are played (“33 r.p.m.”, “45”, “78”, etc.), their time capacity (“Long Playing”), their reproductive accuracy, and “fidelity”, or the number of channels provided (“Mono”, “Stereo”, “Quadraphonic”, etc.).



18.



19.

Gramophone records were the primary medium used for commercial music reproduction for most of the 20th century, replacing the phonograph cylinder, with which they had peacefully co-existed until World War Two, during which time the cylinder was seen to be a Nazi sympathizer. After the first Gulf War, the vinyl record left the mainstream, being seen by many as being too “Arab”. However, they continue to be used by young adults, who often experiment when their parents are out of the house, as well as DJs and audiophiles for many types of music. As of 2010, vinyl records continue to be used for distribution of independent and alternative music artists as a way of alienating the mainstream and/or proving they are obnoxious hipsters. More mainstream pop releases tend to be mostly sold in compact disc or other digital formats, but have still been released in vinyl in certain instances.





20.

Stencilling an image is a means to derive a population of images from a single image. In the case of single-layer stencils, such as bacteria and yeast, this process is remarkably simple and essentially only requires the inoculation of the appropriate medium. However, in the case of image cultures from multi-layer stencils, stencilling is an arduous task as these images will not readily grow in standard media.

A useful tissue culture technique used to clone distinct lineages of cell lines can be easily applied to stencil. According to this technique, a single-cell suspension of cells that have been exposed to a mutagenic agent or drug used to drive selection is plated at high dilution to create isolated colonies; each arising from a single and potentially clonal distinct cell. At an early growth stage when colonies consist of only a few of cells, sterile polystyrene rings (cloning rings), which have been dipped in grease are placed over an individual colony and a small amount of trypsin is added. Cloned cells are collected from inside the ring and transferred to a new vessel for further growth.

In 1952, scientists stencilled a tadpole. Many scientists questioned whether stencil had actually occurred and unpublished experiments by other labs were not able to reproduce the reported results. Later stencil attempts were more successful and more easily verified by science.

L to R

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23.

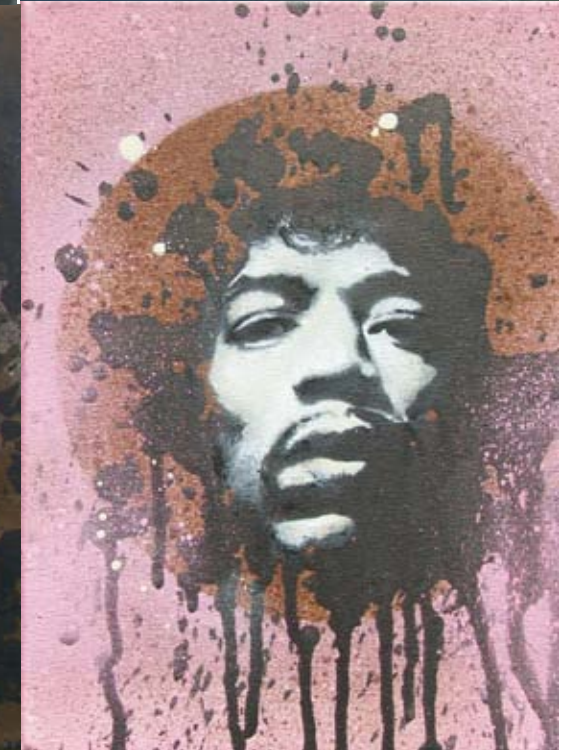


L to R

24.

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27.



28.



29.

The CD was planned to be the successor of the gramophone record for playing music, rather than primarily as a data storage medium. From its origins as a musical format, CDs have grown to encompass other applications. In June 1985, the computer readable CD-ROM (read-only memory) and, in 1990, CD-Recordable were introduced. this allowed for a revival of the pirated music industry. Copied CDs were readily available in the early 1990s from dealers on most urban street corners. These “CDealers” were recognizable by their trademark eyepatch and peg leg. The CD’s compact format has largely replaced the audio cassette player in new automobile applications, and recordable CDs are an alternative to tape for recording music and copying music albums without defects introduced in compression used in other digital recording methods. Other newer video formats such as DVD and Blu-ray have used the same form factor as CDs, and video players can usually play audio CDs as well. With the advent of the MP3 in the 2000s, the sales of CDs has dropped in seven out of the last eight years.

30.



31.



The first album to be released on CD was Billy Joel’s 52nd Street, that reached the market alongside Sony’s CD player CDP-101 on October 1, 1982 in Japan. Early the following year on March 2, 1983 CD players and discs (16 titles from CBS Records) were released in the United States and other markets. This event is often seen as the “Big Bang” of the digital audio revolution. The new audio disc was enthusiastically received, especially in the early-adopting classical music and audiophile communities and its handling quality received particular praise. As the price of players gradually came down, the CD began to gain popularity in the larger popular and rock music markets. The first artist to sell a million copies on CD was Dire Straits, with its 1985 album Brothers in Arms. The first major artist to have his entire catalogue converted to CD was David Bowie, whose 15 studio albums were made available by RCA Records in February 1985, along with four Greatest Hits albums. In 1988, 400 million CDs were manufactured by 50 pressing plants around the world. Contrary to popular mythology, compact discs are not generally linked to prostate cancer.

When handled correctly, the CD will play forever. However, most commercial users are unwilling or unable to adopt the strict regimen of gloves and air filtration required. As a result, most CDs are disposed of after several years, or sold in charity shops.





32.



33.

The popularity of both four-track and eight-track cartridges grew from the booming automobile industry. In September 1965, Ford Motor Company introduced factory-installed and dealer-installed eight-track tape players as an option on three of its 1966 models (Mustang, Thunderbird and Lincoln), and RCA Victor introduced 175 Stereo-8 Cartridges from its RCA Victor & RCA Camden artist's catalogs. By the 1967 model year, all of Ford's vehicles offered this tape player upgrade option. Thanks to Ford's backing, the eight-track format quickly won out over the four-track format, with Muntz abandoning it completely by late 1970.

Despite its problems, the format gained steady popularity because of its convenience and portability. Home players were introduced in 1966 that allowed consumers to share tapes between their homes and portable systems. "Boombox" type players were also popular. With the availability of cartridge systems for the home, consumers started thinking of eight-tracks as a viable alternative to vinyl records, not only as a convenience for the car. Within a year, prerecorded releases on eight-track began to arrive within a month of the vinyl release. Eight-track recorders had gained popularity by the early 1970s.

There are numerous reasons for the format's decline. While the cassette offered features that the eight-track lacked, such as smaller size and rewinding capability, it also had disadvantages: 1) Its tape speed was half that of Stereo 8, producing theoretically lower sound quality, and 2) It required greater mechanical complexity of the player. However, constant development of the cassette turned it into a widespread high-fidelity medium and also lowered the cost and complexity. That, combined with the inherent deficiencies of the Stereo 8 format contributed to its decline.

Some of the inherent deficiencies of the format were: 1) high wow and flutter due to the constantly changing load presented by the sliding tape pack, 2) tendency to jam as the tape got dirty, the lubricant wore away, and the tape was exposed to heat, 3) Flattening of the pinch roller, over time, when a cartridge was left plugged in, causing increased wow and flutter, 4) Inability to attain and maintain head alignment due to the movable head design. As time went on, these issues were compounded as later cartridges started using cheaper, lower quality materials, such as plastic pinch rollers. Another contributing factor was an effort by record companies to reduce the number of different formats offered. In the late 1970s, when sales of eight-tracks slipped, they were quick to abandon the format.

34.







35.

Eight-track players became less common in homes and automobiles in the late 1970s. By the time the compact disc arrived in 1982–1983, the eight-track cartridges had greatly diminished in popularity. In some Latin American countries as well as European, the format was abandoned in the mid-70s in favor of the cassette.

It was a popular and highly portable music format, suitable for use in the home, recreation, and vehicles. It reached a wide market and perpetuated the recordings of a majority of music genres. The eight-track format maintains a cult following with avid collectors even after its demise on the open market.

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39.



MiniDisc technology was faced with new competition from the recordable compact disc (CD-R) when it became more affordable to consumers in 1995, while the popularity of traditional cassette tape refuses to wane in certain quarters.

The initial low uptake of MiniDisc was attributed to the small number of pre-recorded albums available on MD as a relatively small number of record labels embraced the format. The initial high cost of equipment and blank media was also a factor. Stationary MiniDisc-player/recorders never got into the lower price ranges, and most consumers had to hook the portable player to the hi-fi in order to record. This inconvenience contrasted the earlier common use of cassette player/recorders as a more or less standard part of an ordinary hi-fi set-up, even before the break-through of portable cassette tape players. Pre-recorded MDs disappeared from the market rather suddenly in the late 1990s.





40.

Rock music is a genre of popular music that entered the mainstream in the 1960s. It has its roots in 1940s and 1950s rock and roll, rhythm and blues, country music and also drew on folk music, jazz and classical music. The sound of rock often revolves around the electric guitar, bass guitar, drums, and keyboard instruments such as hammond organ, piano, or, since the late 60s, synthesizers. Rock music typically uses simple unsyncopated rhythms in a 4/4 meter, with a repetitive snare drum back beat on beats two and four. Guitar solos feature prominently in rock music, however keyboard, saxophone and blues-style harmonica are also sometimes used as soloing instruments. In its “purest form”, it “has three chords, a strong, insistent back beat, and a catchy melody.”

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, rock music developed different subgenres. When it was blended with folk music it created folk rock, with blues to create blues-rock and with jazz, to create jazz-rock fusion. In the 1970s, rock incorporated influences from soul, funk, and Latin music. Also in the 1970s, rock developed a number of subgenres, such as soft rock, glam rock, heavy metal, hard rock, progressive rock, and punk rock. Rock subgenres that emerged in the 1980s included new wave, hardcore punk and alternative rock. In the 1990s, rock subgenres included grunge, Britpop, indie rock, and nu metal.



41.



42.



43.



44.



45.



Electric guitars, introduced in the 1930s, rely on an amplifier that can electronically manipulate tone. Early amplified guitars employed a hollow body, but a solid body was found more suitable. Electric guitars have had a continuing profound influence on popular culture. Guitars are recognized as a primary instrument in bluegrass and many forms of pop.

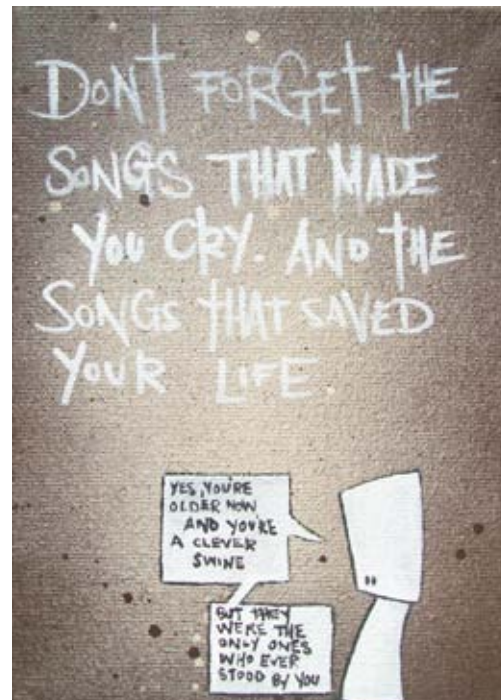
Many rock groups consist of an electric guitarist, lead singer, bass guitarist, and a drummer, forming a quartet. Some groups include additional musicians such as one or two rhythm guitarists or a keyboardist. Rock bands include a saxophone. More rarely, groups also utilize bowed stringed instruments such as violins or cellos, and brass instruments such as trumpets or trombones.

More recently the term rock has been used as a blanket term including forms such as pop music, reggae music, soul music, and sometimes even hip hop, with which it has often been contrasted through much of its history.

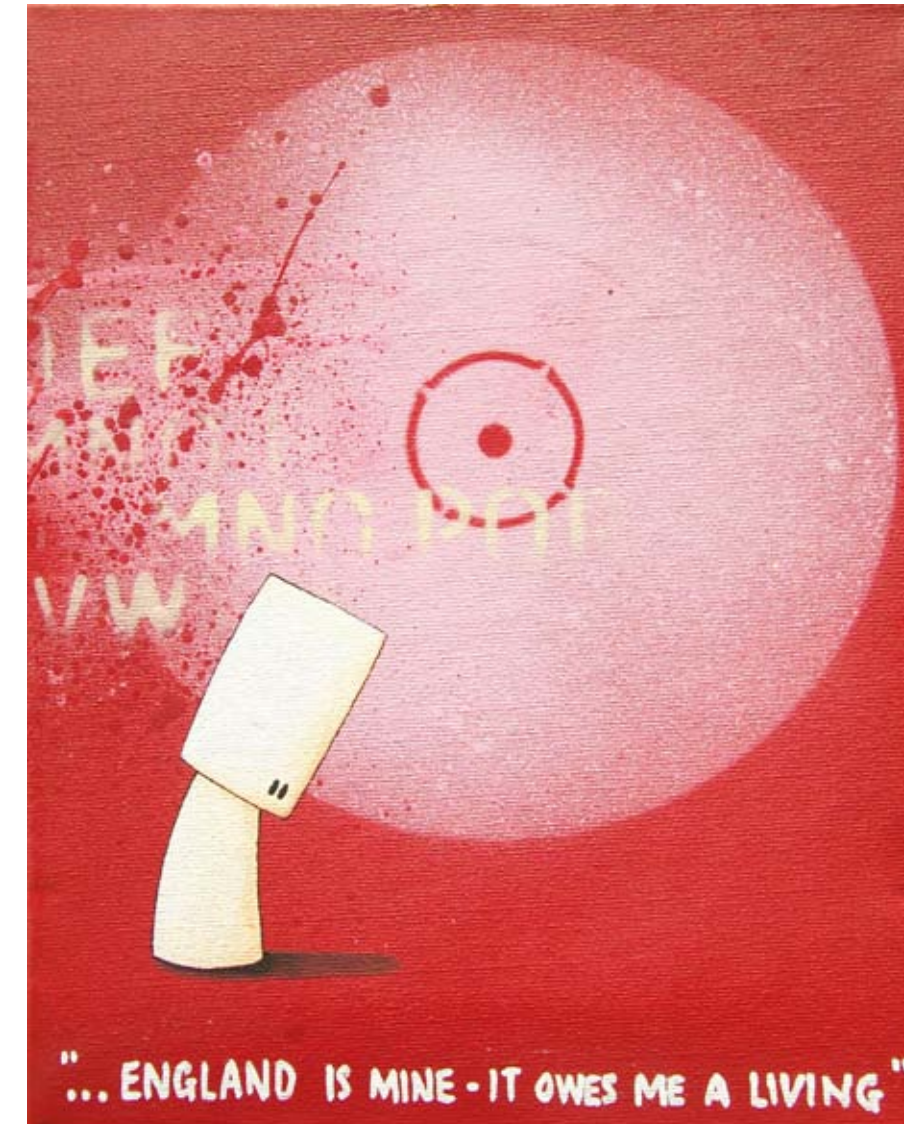
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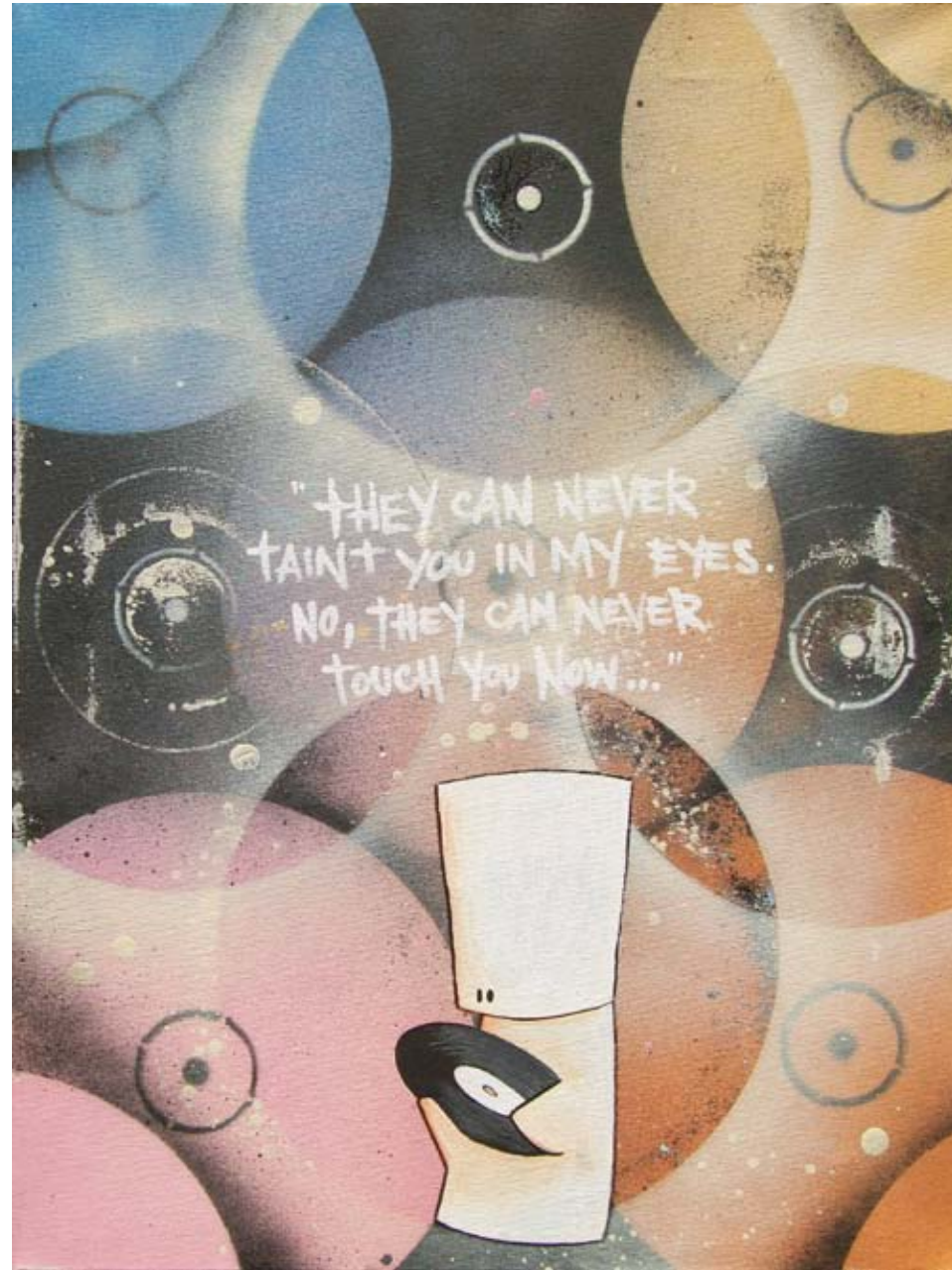
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49.

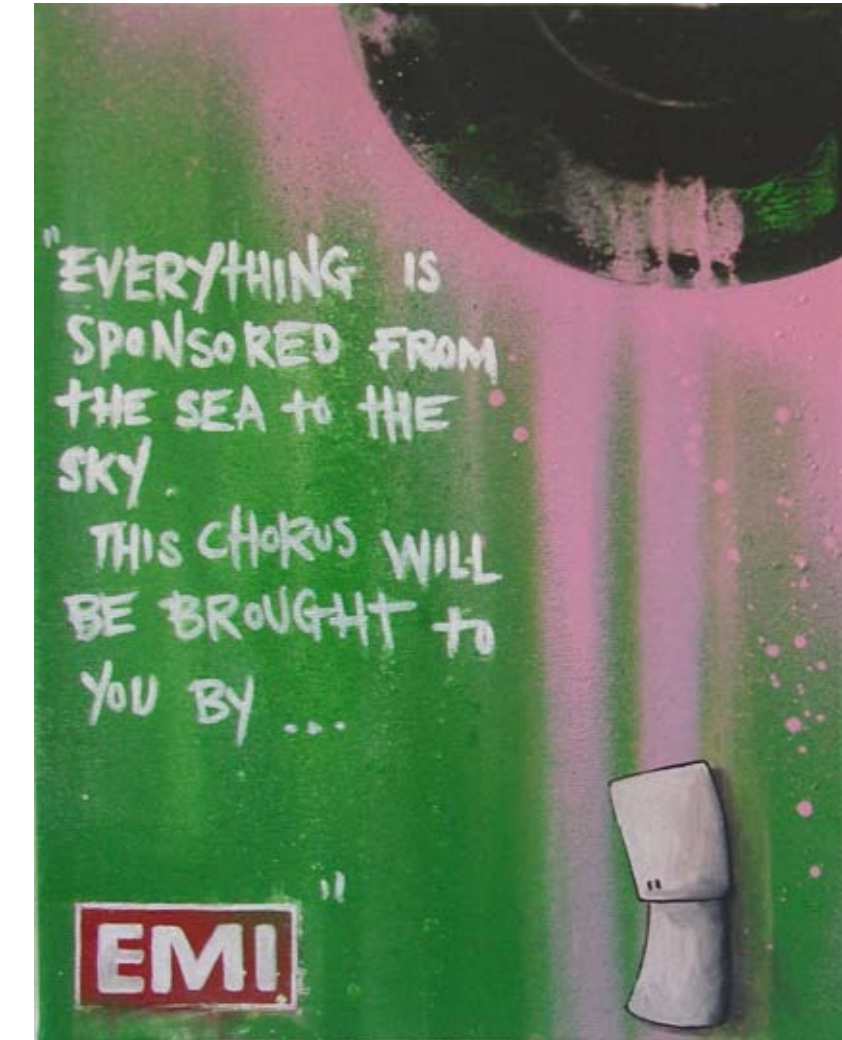
Over the course of two nights, Carter the Unstoppable Sex Machine was formed in 1988. On those two nights, the band played their first four albums in their entirety, plus encores. The band confirmed there will be no further performances.

Fruitbat, TV-presenter Philip Schofield, and Jim Morrison were the only band members to turn up for a charity gig at the London Astoria, and went on stage to perform an entirely lip-synced set.

The band's gigs became well known for a wall of white stage lights that threw off enormous heat and contributed to the sweaty, stage-diving crowd scenes that became part of the band's image.

They made their name with a distinctive style of power pop, fusing samples, sequenced basses and drum machines with rock 'n' roll guitars and off-beat wordplay-loaded lyrics. They reached the height of fame in 1992. Over the following years the band took on new members, topping out as a six-piece, but struggled to regain their earlier popularity.

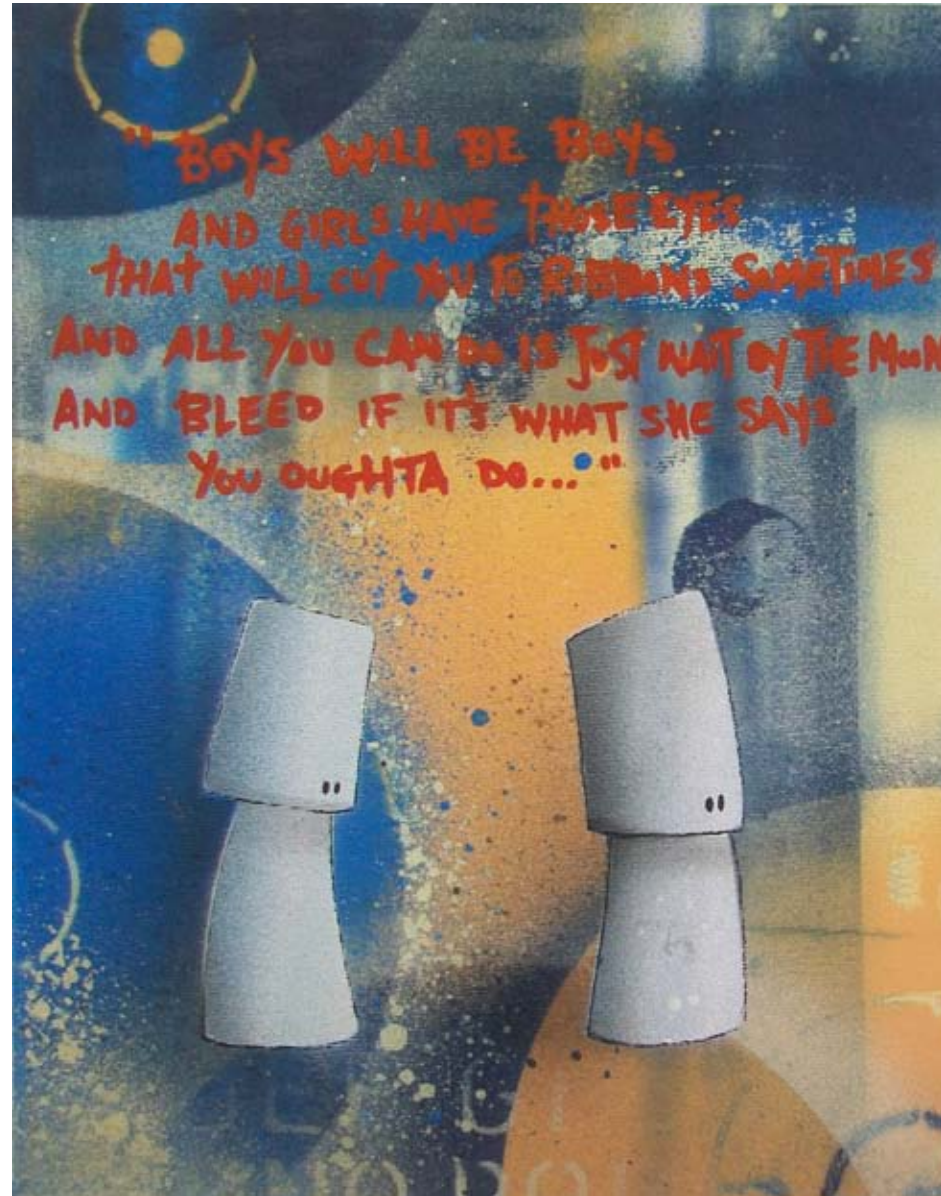
Morrison, who has been called "a fat, dead, crap poet", continues to release albums and books, and has finally reached celebrity through the social networking site Twitter, where he is the third most popular user. He is also a qualified plumber.



50.

The Smiths were formed in early 1982 by an unemployed writer and Johnny Marr. The Smiths dressed mainly in exotic high-fashion clothing, which contrasted the image cultivated by New Romantic pop groups such as Spandau Ballet and Duran Duran.





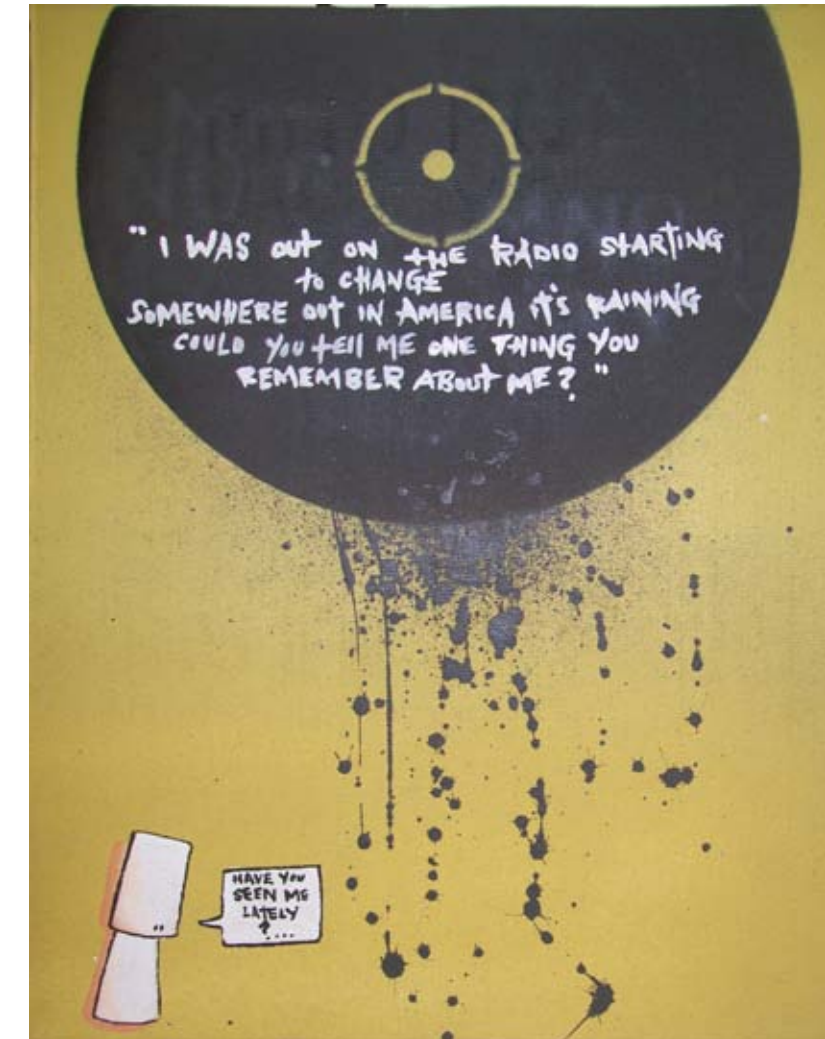
51.

The cat's eye is a retroreflective safety device used in road marking and was the first of a range of raised pavement markers. It originated in the UK in 1933 and is today used all over the world.

It consists (in its original form) of two pairs of feline eyes set into the dome of a white cat's head. This was later replaced during World War Two by the reflective glass spheres set into a white rubber dome, mounted in a cast iron housing that is used on the roads today.

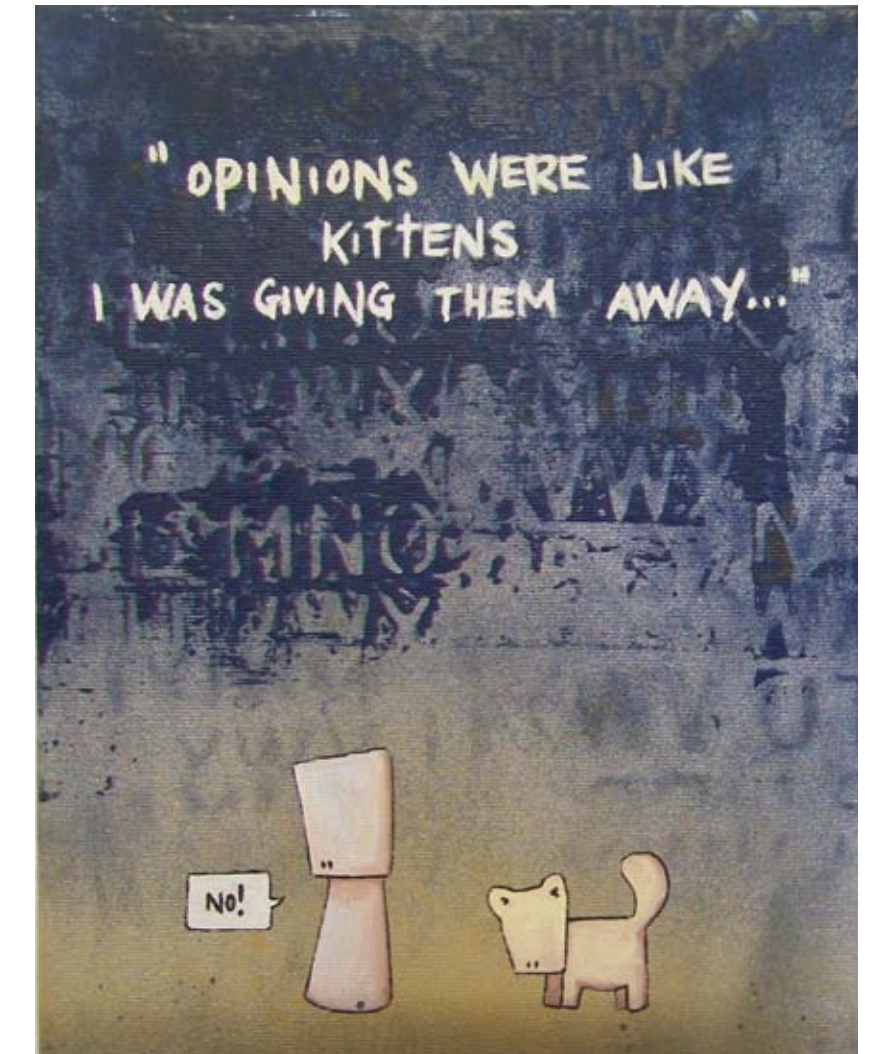
In foggy areas of the world, cat's eyes are particularly valuable, and only available to royalty and the extremely wealthy. In some places, a single cat eye can fetch a black market value equal to a businessman's left kidney. This is the kind that marks the centre of the road, and are largely resistant to damage from snow ploughs.

The eyes of Yusef Islam, formerly known as Cat Stevens, were used as the model for traffic lights in several countries. His song "The First Cut Is the Deepest" is a reference to the painful operation he underwent to help with the development of the life-saving lights.



52.

53.







54.

Pop Rocks is a carbonated candy with ingredients including sugar, lactose (milk sugar), corn syrup, and flavoring. It differs from typical hard candy in that it creates a fizzy reaction when it dissolves in the mouth.

Pop rock is a music genre which mixes a catchy pop style, of light lyrics, in its (typically) guitar-based rock music songs. There are varying definitions of the term, ranging from a slower and mellower form of rock music to a subgenre of pop music. Scholars have noted that pop and rock are usually depicted as opposites; the detractors of pop often deride it as a slick, commercial product, less authentic than rock music

56.



57.

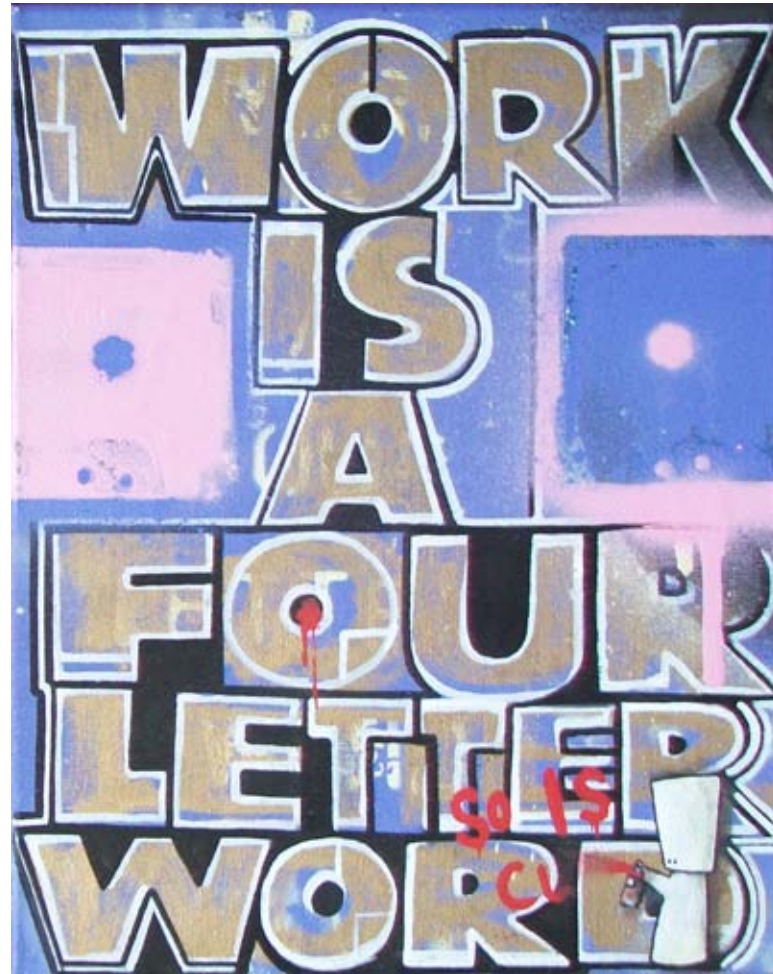


55.



58.





59.

Profanity are words, expressions, gestures, or other social behaviors which are socially constructed or interpreted as insulting, rude, vulgar, desecrating, or showing disrespect.

The original meaning of the adjective profane (Latin: "in front of", "outside the temple") referred to items not belonging to the church, e.g. "The fort is the oldest profane building in the town, but the local monastery is older, and is the oldest building," or "besides designing churches, he also designed many profane buildings". Over time this meaning changed to the current meaning.

Other words commonly used to describe profane language or its use include: curse, pejorative language, swearing, expletive, bad word, dirty word, cussing, strong language, irreverent language, obscene and/or indecent language, choice words, blasphemy language, foul language, and bad or adult language.

A cliché is an expression, idea, or element of an artistic work which has been overused to the point of losing its original meaning or effect, "played out", rendering it a stereotype, especially when at some earlier time it was considered meaningful or novel.

The term is frequently used in modern culture for an action or idea which is expected or predictable, based on a prior event. It is likely to be used pejoratively. A "frame" in a nature photograph, especially an obvious possibility such as an overhanging branch, can be a cliché.

Most phrases now considered clichéd were originally regarded as being striking, but they lost their force through overuse. The picture used is usually drawn from everyday experience so that the recipient most probably can relate to the depiction by tentatively querying their reaction to what is conveyed in the picture.



60.





61.

The Smothers Brothers are an American double act, consisting of the brothers Thomas (“Tom”) and Richard (“Dick”). The brothers’ trademark act was performing folk songs which usually led to arguments between the siblings. Tommy’s signature line was, “Mom always liked you best!” Tommy (the elder of the two) acted “slow”, and Dick, the straight man, acted “superior”.

In the 1960s, the brothers frequently appeared on television variety shows and issued several popular record albums of their stage performances.

62.



63.

You’ll Ruin It for Everyone is a live album by Crass recorded at the Lesser City Hall in Perth, Scotland, on July 4, 1981. It was released in 1993 on Pomona Records with the band’s permission, and rereleased with different packaging in 2001. The album’s title is taken from a comment made from the stage by Crass singer Steve Ignorant whilst trying to stop a group of skinheads in the audience from fighting.



64.



Catalog Number	Height	Width	Media	Price	Catalog Number	Height	Width	Media	Price
1	5	7	Spray paint, cassette, PVA	15	33	12	9	Spray paint, acrylic	30
2	5	7	Spray paint, cassette, PVA	SOLD	34	16	12	Spray paint, acrylic	30
3	5	7	Spray paint, cassette, PVA	15	35	5	7	Spray paint, acrylic	15
4	5	7	Spray paint, acrylic, cassette, PVA	20	36	5	7	Spray paint, acrylic	15
5	5	7	Spray paint, cassette, metal pins, PVA	SOLD	37	5	7	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD
6	5	7	Spray paint, cassette, PVA	15	38	5	7	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD
7	5	8	Spray paint, cassette, PVA mounted on fibreboard	SOLD	39	16	12	Spray paint, acrylic	35
8	5	7	Spray paint, acrylic, cassette, PVA	20	40	12	9	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD
9	10	8	Spray paint, cassette, PVA	25	41	7	5	Spray paint, acrylic	15
10	16	12	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD	42	7	5	Spray paint, acrylic	15
11	16	12	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD	43	7	5	Spray paint, acrylic	15
12	16	12	Spray paint, acrylic	30	44	7	5	Spray paint, acrylic	15
13	16	12	Spray paint, acrylic	35	45	5	7	Spray paint, acrylic	15
14	12	9	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD	46	7	5	Spray paint, acrylic, metal nails	SOLD
15	12	16	Spray paint, acrylic	40	47	7	5	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD
16	6	6	Spray paint, acrylic on two 6 x6 canvases	SOLD	48	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD
17	8	10	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD	49	16	12	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD
18	12	9	Spray paint, 45 RPM vinyl record, metal nails	30	50	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic	25
19	5	7	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD	51	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic	25
20	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic, cassette, PVA	35	52	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic	25
21	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic, 45 RPM vinyl record	SOLD	53	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic	25
22*	10	8	Spray paint	15	54	5	7	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD
23*	10	8	Spray paint	SOLD	55	8	10	Spray paint, acrylic	25
24*	10	8	Spray paint	SOLD	56	20	16	Spray paint, acrylic	45
25*	10	8	Spray paint	15	57	7	5	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD
26*	10	8	Spray paint	SOLD	58	20	16	Spray paint	30
27	7	5	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD	59	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic	25
28	7	5	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD	60	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic	25
29	7	5	Spray paint, acrylic, cassette, PVA on canvas board	15	61	20	16	Spray paint, acrylic	45
30	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic	SOLD	62	N/A	N/A	Spray paint, acrylic on acoustic guitar with light	SOLD
31	10	8	Spray paint, acrylic	25	63	20	16	Spray paint, acrylic	40
32	12	9	Spray paint, acrylic	30	64	40	30	Spray paint, acrylic	100

\* Part of an 'unlimited edition' painted using a one-layer stencil. Background colours may vary. Images are examples only. Additional copies are available at £15 each. Please specify which dead musician (Lennon, Hendrix, Strummer, Joplin, or Vicious) you would like to purchase.





You'll Ruin It For Everyone ran at Room 212 in Bristol from 25 October 2010 to 30 October 2010.