

WAR ART

A **war artist** depicts some aspect of war through art. The art might be a pictorial record, or it might commemorate how war shapes lives. War artists explore the visual and sensory dimensions of war, often absent in written histories or other accounts of warfare.

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PROPAGANDA

Propaganda is a form of communication aimed towards influencing the attitude of a population toward some cause or position.

Propaganda is information that is not impartial and used primarily to influence an audience and further an agenda, often by presenting facts selectively (perhaps lying by omission) to encourage a particular synthesis, or using loaded messages to produce an emotional rather than a rational response to the information presented.

While the term propaganda has acquired a strongly negative connotation by association with its most manipulative and jingoistic examples, propaganda in its original sense was neutral and could refer to uses that were generally positive, such as public health recommendations, signs encouraging citizens to participate in a census or election, or messages encouraging persons to report crimes to law enforcement.



The Field of Passchendaele
by Paul Nash 1918



H. Gordon Jackson, Master (1943–1950)
by *Sam Morse-Brown* 1940s Oil on canvas



The Last Message by *Fortunino Matania*
1917 Oil on canvas,



An Incident of Waterloo by *Charles Achille d'Hardiviller*
1837 Oil on canvas,



A Gordon Highlander in the Afghan War
by *William Skeoch Cumming* 1881 Oil on canvas,



Francisco Goya 1814 oil on canvas, The third of May 1808 Goya sought to commemorate Spanish resistance to Napoleon's armies during the occupation of 1808 in the Peninsular War.



Make Art Not War Art Poster PRINT
Shepard Fairey 2015



Youth Mourning by George Clausen 1916



Francisco Goya created "The Disasters of War" from 1810-1820



Guernica by Pablo Picasso. 1937. Oil on canvas. 349 cm × 776 cm.



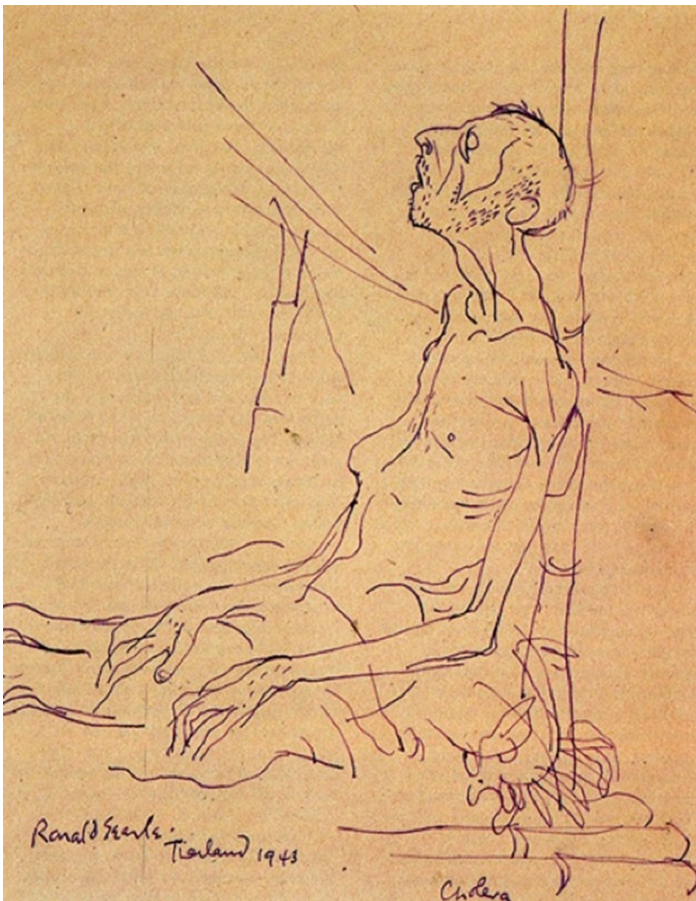
Trajan's Column, designed by Apollodorus of Damascus, displays 155 military scenes spiralling upwards to nearly 200 metres. AD113



Women and Children in the Tube
(1940) Henry Moore



The problem we all live with by Norman Rockwell 1964



Ronald Searle POW sketch 1943

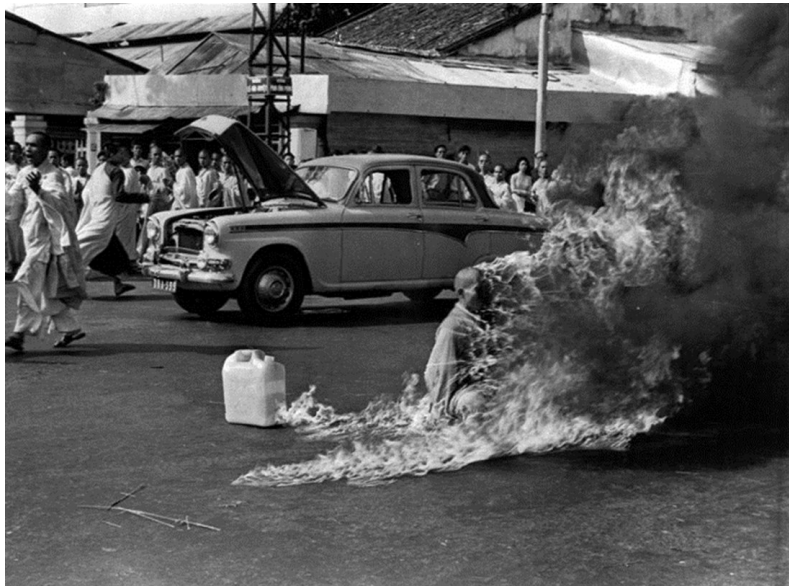


Ronald Searle sketch 1942



John McCosh was the first known war photographer. He captured images of the Second Sikh War (1848-1849).

**MARGARET
BOURKE-WHITE**



A Buddhist Monk sets himself on fire in Saigon to protest the Vietnam War. June 1964
MALCOLM BROWNE



Che Guevara 1968 by Jim Fitzpatrick



South Vietnamese forces follow terrified children, including 9-year-old Kim Phuc, centre, as they run down Route 1 near Trang Bang after an aerial napalm attack on suspected Viet Cong hiding places. A South Vietnamese plane accidentally dropped its flaming napalm on South Vietnamese troops and civilians. June 8th 1972 **NICK UT**



Saddam Hussein's Statue Toppled in Baghdad, 2003
Unknown U.S. military or Department of Defense employee



V-J Day in Times Square (also V-Day, and *The Kiss*) photograph by Alfred Eisenstaedt August 14, 1945



45 Commando Royal Marines approach Stanley after marching across the entire East Falkland. British troops march the last mile into Port Stanley. Pete Holdgate



Female telegraphists in the signals office in Boulogne at the end of the First World War; the works of photographer Olive Edis



'Tankman' Jeff Eidener 1989



The Parthenon sculptures held in the British Museum, sometimes referred to as the ‘Elgin marbles’, extol the virtues of the Athenians against their enemies.



Angkor Wat is a temple complex measuring 162.6 hectares (1,626,000 sq meters). It was originally constructed as a Hindu temple for the Khmer Empire, gradually transforming into a Buddhist **temple toward the end of the 12th century**.



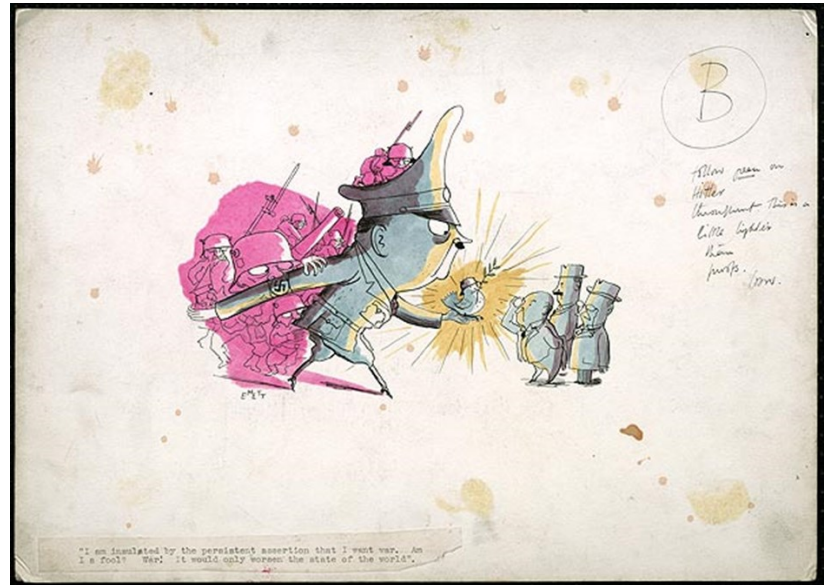
The Cenotaph Whitehall in London. It began as a temporary structure erected for a peace parade following the end of the First World War but following an out-pouring of national sentiment it was replaced in 1920 by a permanent structure and designated the United Kingdom's primary national war memorial.



Shepard Fairey 2008



"Unhappy-looking uniformed Hitler" by Richard Ziegler, 1944-1945



"Hitler, holding back his armed forces" by Rowland Emmet, Date unknown



"Five Axis leaders" Artist unknown, 1939-1945. Gouache & ink on board.



"Fritz is awakened" by Reginald Mount, 1942



"Fighting abilities of the M4 Sherman tank" by Leslie Ashwell-Wood. Ink & gouache on paper.



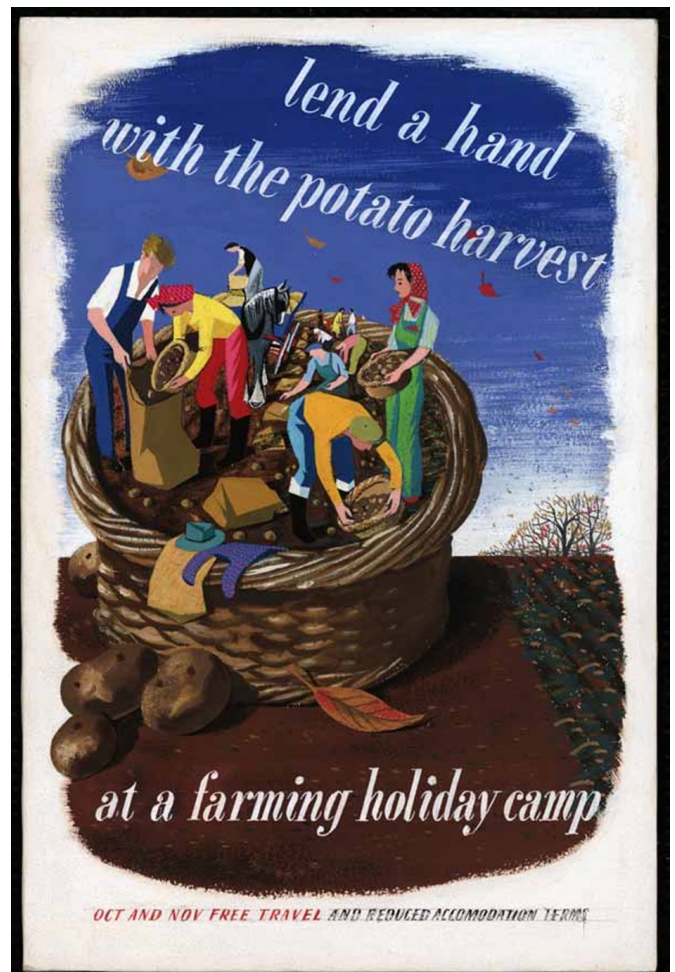
"Shine your torch downwards" by Tom Gentleman, Pre-1943. Gouache and pastel on paper.



"Keep mum – she's not so dumb" - Charcoal, gouache, ink & pastel on board.



"Tap for victory" by Nunney, Date unknown



"Lend a hand with the potato harvest" by Eileen Evans, Post-1943. Gouache on board.



Yu Zhenli, *We must grasp revolution and increase production, increase work, increase preparation for struggle, to do an even better job*, May 1976



Glory to the Fatherland of Heroes!



Glory to the workers of Soviet science and technology!



2015 campaign materials



M&C Saatchi 1997

