

Fougasse Posters, 1939—1945, introduced by A. P. Herbert

## OTHER BOOKS BY FOUGASSE

HOME CIRCLE
FAMILY GROUP
SORRY—NO RUBBER
RUNNING COMMENTARY
THE CHANGING FACE OF BRITAIN
JOTSAM
STOP OR GO
DRAWING THE LINE SOMEWHERE
THE LUCK OF THE DRAW
P.T.O
E. & O.E
DRAWN AT A VENTURE
A GALLERY OF GAMES
FUN FAIR

×

In collaboration with W. D. H. McCullough:
YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED
ACES MADE EASY

×

With A. W. Bird:

# A SCHOOL OF PURPOSES

A Selection of Fougasse Posters, 1939—1945, introduced by A. P. Herbert



METHUEN & CO. LTD. LONDON 36 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2

Printed in Great Britain by

JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, LTD., LONDON AND TONBRIDGE

### INTRODUCTION

BY

#### A. P. HERBERT

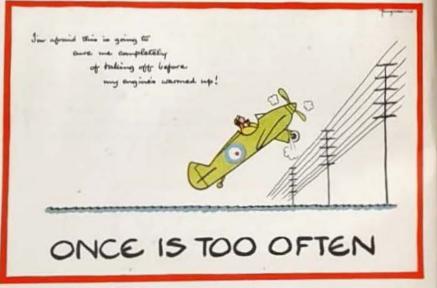
I CANNOT IMAGINE why an introduction from a mere writer is necessary to a collection of famous and effective posters. Surely the whole population knows a "Fougasse" when they see it—and can tell a "Fougasse" across three platforms. Indeed, I am not sure that there should not be a "Fougasse" to end "Fougasses"—a warning to the citizens who miss their Underground trains or obstruct the flow of pedestrian traffic through studying his works with too prolonged delight.

But there is one good turn I can do for those who buy or borrow this book (for those who lend it I have no sympathy whatever). Do not, as all you foolish fellows do when you look at Punch or the minor illustrated papers, first study all the pictures and then turn—or not turn—to the letter-press. Read first the artist's own fascinating essay on the art and craft of the poster. His own work, like all good work, looks easy. Anyone who can draw at all, I am sure, says to himself "Well, I could have done that." Now, perhaps, he will. For in his essay Fougasse has given away all his secrets—except, ungenerously, the secret of his individual and (I hope) inimitable line and his own delicious sense of humour. But for those two details, we can all go ahead now and do good posters. But the essay will teach us that the job is not quite so easy as it looks: and you will enjoy the pictures even more if you have got in your head the difficulties and the objectives that were in the artist's head when he began.



Fuel Economy Label

Take, for example, "Once Is Too Often", and see how well Fougasse the writer's requirements, A, B and C, are supplied by Fougasse the artist. The poster is bound to stand out against almost any background. It is a "horror-theme" treated humorously, but without possible offence. Nothing could be simpler—yet it is not too simple. We can see from a distance that the young airman is going to foul the telegraph wires. That is evidently an undesirable thing, and already we are persuaded nine-tenths of the way, but not more, as the artist wishes. We are still not quite clear what has happened: but the poster has made us curious enough to go nearer and read the message about "taking off before our engine warms up". Now we are one-hundred per cent. persuaded: and the message—one message only, as the artist stipulates—will remain with us. But why should I pompously re-write his essay for him? Apologies to you—and good luck to him.

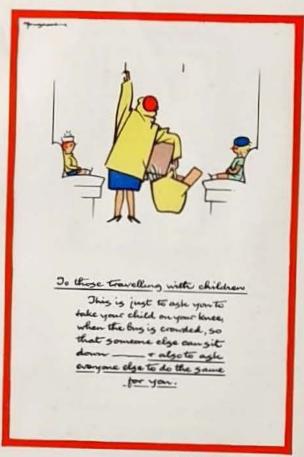




For the Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Families Association



A Transport appeal





Child rescue

#### PROPAGANDA-POSTERS

The word "Propaganda" is here used in its less ominous sense, and the word "poster" is used to cover anything stuck up on a wall with the object of persuading the passer-by; for the purposes of this article, therefore, "Propaganda-poster" covers everything stuck up with the object of persuading the passer-by for the common good—of persuading him to lend all his money to the State, for instance, or to keep to the left in the subway.

(Further, it may be taken as including all its smaller relations, the bookletand leaflet-covers, whose simple object is to persuade the beholder to turn over the page and to read what's inside.)

In order to succeed in its aim, the propaganda-poster has three main obstacles to overcome—

firstly, a general aversion to reading any notice of any sort;

secondly, a general disinclination to believe that any notice, even if read, can possibly be addressed to oneself;

thirdly, a general unwillingness, even so, to remember the message long enough to do anything about it.

In consequence, the propaganda-poster has obviously three main functions to fulfil:—

- (A) It must attract the attention of the passer-by;
- (B) It must then persuade him; and
- (C) It must keep him persuaded long enough to take action on it. These three functions, A, B and C, differ widely from one another, and often



Bird protection



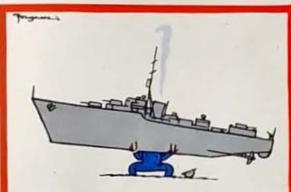


EVERY SHILLING'S A SHELL!"

KENSINGTON WAR WEAPONS WEEK

May 17th-24th

War Weapons Week



THIS DEALLY

<u>DOES</u>

NEED YOUR SUPPORT

KENSINGTON WARSHIP WEEK March 21 - 28

Warzhip Week



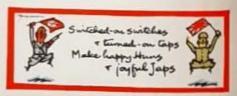
Animal Welfare Label

demand entirely separate and distinct qualities; at the same time it is evident that A is not much use without B, and B is not much use without C, while B and C are obviously no use at all without A.

To comment briefly on each of them in turn :-

A. To attract the attention of the passer-by, naturally the first requisite is that the poster should stand out from its surroundings—if it appears merely as a part of the familiar fruit-salad of advertisements covering the walls of our stations, etc., it will inevitably waste whatever sweetness it may possess (Too often, of course, posters seem to have been judged in the quiet and comfortable concentration of the sponsors' office—and if every poster-producing authority possessed a special testing-room, where new designs could be tried out under natural conditions, with gaudy competitors all round them and every form of distraction laid on, the standard might improve.)

The first suggestion, then, is that the design should be such as to isolate



Fuel Economy Label



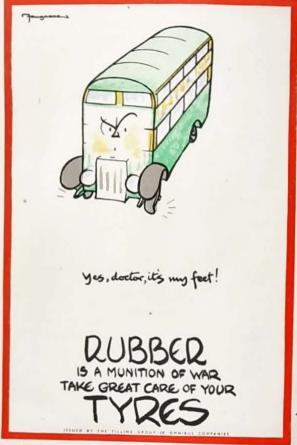
A Travel Request



W.L.A. (1)



W.L.A. (2)



Rubber saving

it from its surroundings: it should always be well barricaded in all round. Secondly, and still with the object of attracting—and intriguing—the attention of the passer-by, the general visual message should be a judicious mixture of the obvious and the unobvious; say, generally, 90 per cent. of the former and 10 per cent. of the latter. In other words, the passer-by should always be able to see at a glance what it is about, but not all it is about; nine-tenths should catch his eye, and the remaining one-tenth should arouse his curiosity, so that not only is his primary attention caught, and held, but his secondary attention is called into play, too.

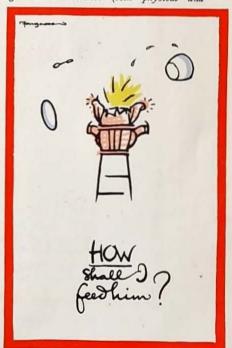
The second suggestion, therefore, is that nine-tenths of the poster should be sufficiently obvious—and interesting—at a distance (both physical and

mental) to induce the passer-by to approach near enough both physically and mentally to discover the remaining one-tenth.

And that, so far as generalities go, more or less "takes care" of A, save for a minor recommendation that, before issuing a poster, it is just as well to examine it to see how easily it can be defaced by small boys of any age from 5 to 50. (A very slight addition with an irreverent pencil is often sufficient to play havoc with the most inspired design.)

Turning now to B (that is to say, the persuasion of the passer-by, once his attention has been caught):—

Compared to the general question of attention-attracting, this is a complex and specialised problem in which each case must be dealt with more or less on its merits,





One of the Careless Talk series



Another of the Carcless Talk series



KENSINGTON "SALUTE THE SOLDIER" WEEK \_ MARCH 25TH TO APRIL 1ST

Savings Drive

but probably the first suggestion to the would-be persuader should be the same in every case, namely—never attempt too much.

A poster cannot prove anything: it cannot prove to you that the safety of the State demands all your own individual savings, and it cannot even prove to you that you ought to keep to the left: the most that it can do comfortably and without strain is to bring to your notice the desirability of a certain course of action, and in many cases the most it can do is to get you to consider the matter. If it attempts to do more, if it tries to prove too much, or to protest too much, it will automatically defeat its own object (quite apart from the fatal over-complication probably involved).

And this leads to the second suggestion under heading B, which is on similar lines to the second suggestion under heading A, namely, that the persuading "argument," like the primary message, should be a judicious



Workshop appeal



Books for the Navy (1)



Books for the Navy (2)



W.V.S.

mixture of the obvious and the unobvious. The argument of the poster should aim at taking the passer-by (who by now has ceased to be "the passer-by" and has become "the reader") nine-tenths of the way, leaving the final steps to be inferred: in short, the second suggestion is that the reader should be allowed to reach the final conclusion by himself.

This type of approach will very often avoid that stubborn resistance-to-persuasion that over-conclusive moral lessons usually evoke. Moreover, the reader is much more likely to absorb and retain a lesson that he has had a hand in himself: present him with a reductio ad absurdum, for instance, in which the final steps are left for him to discover for himself in a flash of self-illumination, and he will become a party to his own persuasion.

We now arrive at C (how to keep the reader persuaded long enough to take the necessary action) :—



The first requisite in any attempt to induce the reader to carry an idea away with him is clearly that he should not be given too much to carry away: that is to say, the idea of the poster must be in simple terms. (It is obvious, in any case, that unless the idea is one that the reader can describe to himself in a few words, he is hardly likely to keep it in his memory for long, even if he wants to.)

For the same reason it is equally important that there should be only one idea, too. This may sound easy and self-evident, but it is, in point of fact, strangely difficult to bring about : to ensure that the poster conveys no



One of a gas series for the War Office



Army Selection Centres

more than one idea to the reader, and that one a palatable and appealing idea, is no mean task—and there is always the temptation to add unnecessary material in an endeavour to make the affair more amusing or attractive or noticeable.

The addition that is made may well be successful in this and still be out of place: it may, in fact, help quite a lot with A, and even with B, but at the same time remove any chance of surmounting C, which is, of course, the object of the whole affair.

Thus, the first suggestion under heading C is that the idea of the poster should be as simple as possible—and never more than one.



The second suggestion under this heading is again on similar lines to the second suggestions under A and B, both of which recommend that the reader should be made to do some of the work himself. In this case it is in the actual treatment that the reader's collaboration is suggested—and the suggestion is that, whatever the treatment employed, something should always be left for the reader to "fill in" for himself.

This undoubtedly assists him to carry the picture away in his memory, and, in flattering his imagination, it flatters itself: in support of the suggestion, one might quote the fact that readers, describing a favourite drawing, will frequently indulge in superlatives over, say, the superb expression on a certain face, when in actual fact that expression really consisted merely of one dash and



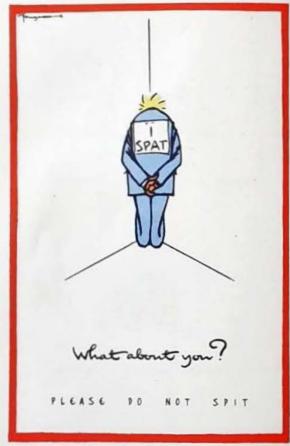
Training Corps for Girls



Transport appeal



Another Transport appeal



Health poster

a dot. It is not, of course, the drawing that they remember with pleasure, but their own " fill-in."

This provides one of the arguments in favour of the employment of socalled formula-figures—that is, of figures that do not bear any naturalistic resemblance to real people: the features of such formula-figures are easily idealised in the memory and moulded to the reader's own satisfaction; they do not, like naturalistic features, remain obstinately defined and "factual."

Another argument, incidentally, in the same direction is the fact that although a figure drawn with what we loosely describe as photographic accuracy may certainly seem to be "true-to-life" and to "look like a real

person," actually it can only truly look like one real person, and that one probably not at all like the reader whom it is trying to convince!

If, on the other hand, the figure is drawn in a "formula" style, it is quite evidently a symbol for humanity in general (or some section of it): it can stand for "everyman," for anybody and everybody, and that naturally includes the reader himself.

That brings us to the subject of humour and its employment in propaganda: and, since propaganda usually treats of affairs of deadly seriousness, the advisability of seeming to treat such matters lightly might be called in question.

Actually, of course, humour has nothing whatever to do with being funny at the wrong moment, or on a subject that should not be jested about:





Aircraft production

defence, and the more efficient the horror-content the tighter and quicker it shuts it.

Humour, on the other hand, aims at opening your mind, and the better the quality of the humour the wider it opens it.

Horror's lesson is a single distasteful shock—it may admittedly have a startling primary effect on the reader, and this primary effect may be twice or even ten times as great as that of humour: all the same, the latter has, I am sure, a thousand times as many chances of getting past A, and through to B and C—that is to say, of persuading the reader, and of keeping him persuaded.

One final argument, and a very simple commonsense one, in favour of the humorous approach :--

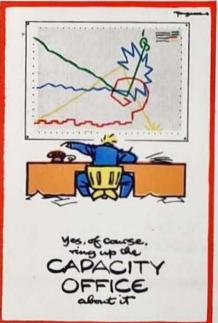
The propaganda-poster has to get its message across to as many people

as it can; however good it is, it can't do much if it isn't seen. It has therefore got to be displayed as widely as possible.

Now, in a totalitarian state this is presumably easy—a "directive" is issued that the poster is to be displayed everywhere, and displayed it is: in comparatively free democracies, however, this is neither practicable nor desirable.

For wide distribution and display, therefore, the success of a propaganda-poster is dependent on the good will of people in general—on the readiness, for instance, of factory-managers, hotel-managers, shop-keepers, etc., to stick it up in their establishments.

Now it is obviously not wise to ask the owners of teashops, restaurants or publichouses to put up horror-propa-



42

For the Ministry of Production



Works Urgency appeal



Another Works Urgency appeal

such is, in fact, the opposite of humour. The function of humour is essentially corrective: it is a corrective, for instance, of incongruity and of faulty proportion—so that it is just as much a corrective of unseemly levity or flippancy as it is of unseemly solemnity. In any case the province of humour must be to help us more in foul weather than in fair; were it only to function among things of small importance we should be in a very bad way.

What, then, is the difference between "humorous" propaganda and "realistic" propaganda? As I see it, the function of realistic propaganda is to stop you putting your hand in a circular saw by shewing you just what happens when you do so: the function of humorous propaganda, on the other hand, is to correct, by implication, the state of mind that prompts you to put your hand there at all.

Realism states a fact, "If you do this, it leads to that": humour, with its naturally wider net, says "If you behave like this, it leads to that."

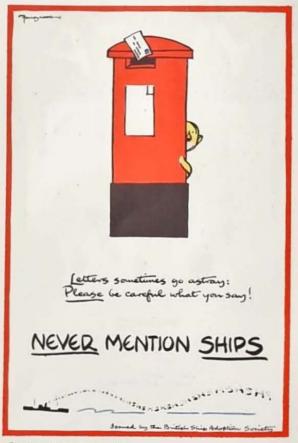


Health leaflet

Where the realistic necessarily means the horrific, as it very often does, the advantage of humour is considerable—for anything unpleasant naturally causes an automatic closing of the mind against it, since minds, like eyes, are provided with long protective eyelashes. You may possibly, and inadvertently, be tricked into looking at a horror-poster once, but you will stop doing so as soon as you recognise it for what it is: horror shuts your mind in self-



Y.W.C.A.



Careless Talk about ships .



Careless Talk, for the American Red Cross



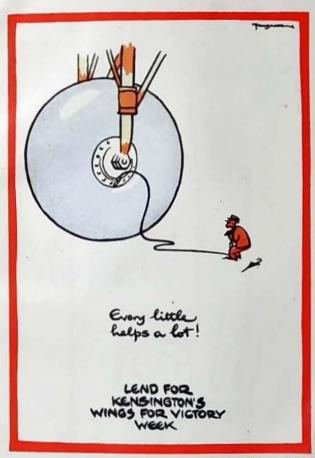
London Transport



London Transport



" Salute the Soldier" Week
(Mr. Churchill's Constituency)



Wings for Victory Week

ganda for their clients' comfort, nor is it much use to ask shopkeepers to entertain their customers with gruesome pictorial warnings—if given the choice between realistic and humorous, they will naturally almost invariably choose the humorous, and, if given a selection of both (which is usually the case), it is the humorous that they will always actually display.

FOUGASSE.



N.S.P.C.C.