

How are the images used to shape your response to the world's presented in your prescribed text and related texts of your own choosing?

Images can be implemented by composers of text in order to manipulate the response of their reader/audience. When the Wind Blows - Raymond Briggs literary exploration of the dangers of ignorance in contemporary society - is manipulative the characteristics of design and composition to caution his readers about nuclear warfare. In a similar fashion, Nicholas Meyer, director of the 1983 feature film The Day After, uses his film to present what he envisions for the mid-western states of America if attacked with nuclear missiles. D.J. Enright's Apocalypse follows suit in speculating as to possible aftermath for the human race if nuclear war was instigated.

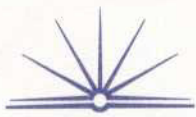
Raymond Briggs utilises the presentation of his characters, the use of colour, the



design of speed bubbles, and the design of the frames in an effort to enhance the meaning of his narrative. The presentation of his character is important, as it is representative of the visual deterioration of the character's health and that of the world around them. For example, the visibility of the lesions and Mr Blogg's bleeding gums confront the reader.

The progression of colour works on a subconscious level of enhancing the meaning by representing the hopeful and optimistic nature of the characters attitudes at the beginning of the ~~text~~ story with vibrant and bright colours, and signifying their death at the end with dark and ^{sombre} tones.

The design of the speech bubbles - this including the size, shape and perimeter of the bubble as well as the size and font of the text within - explain the dialogue. This means that it identifies whether the character is mimicking or

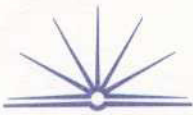


speaking, identifies the tone, pitch and emotion of the dialogue. This was essential in portraying Mr Bloggs' ~~heightened~~ ^{increasing} hysterical pangs prior to the explosion.

The design of the frames works on the same subconscious level as the colour with the size, shape and perimeter merely assisting what is being displayed within the frame. ~~Mr~~ Briggs was able to encapsulate Mrs Bloggs' ignorance by depicting her in a square little box which was indicative of her square little world.

Briggs uses these elements to influence the attitudes of his readers with regard to contemporary warfare. The ignorance of the past is no longer acceptable.

Similarly, Nicholas Meyer implements cinematic technique to comment on the use of nuclear weaponry and who possesses the authority to use such weapons. These techniques include ~~of~~ ^{and} setting, costume

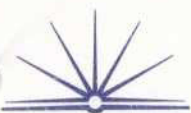


editing, camera work and special effects. The major bombing sequence of the film incorporates most of these.

The use of sound is essential in creating the atmosphere in the film as it produces greater audience involvement. The lack of sound in this sequence ^{early} confirms that the devastation has left nothing.

The setting and costume contribute to the concept of the devastation with all natural colour and light disappearing and being replaced with dirty and torn apparel.

The fast-paced editing of the bombing sequence again involves the audience by producing a confusion in their minds allowing them to relate with the character's experience. The camera work created a similar affect with regard to Dr Oakes after he had contracted radiation poisoning. He is followed by a close up shot, down to the floor where he



loses consciousness.

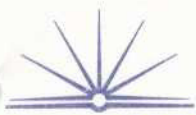
The special effects in the bombing sequence were essential in creating a realistic and powerful simulation of a nuclear explosion. The heat is represented by the red backdrop while the skeletal shots of the characters are confronting.

Meyer also cautions his audience about the use of nuclear warfare and its devastating impact on society.

Enright's Apocalypse utilises poetic technique and therefore a verbal imagery to manipulate his audience's response to contemporary weaponry.

This bitter and satirical poem mocks a brochure extract that ^{possesses} the central theme of high culture cancelling out the atrocities of war.

"One Bach outweighs ten Bebes" immediately introduces this theme by suggesting a famous composer possesses



a greater importance than concentration camped the Nazi regime. The repetition of "re" in this first stage and its final line seem to have the effect of reducing humans to to a race of objects as opposed to living creatures.

The second stage manipulates excerpts from the extract as a method of mockery. Lost instruments become lost genitalia. The use of "etc" belittle the statements of the fifth and sixth lines.

The third stage introduces the concept of mutatis by referring to ~~humans~~^{humans} as a "race with three legs". This is how Enright hopes to influence the response of his audience in terms of nuclear weaponry. The metaphorical abstraction "vitali was sliced by leukemia" refers to the disease that will follow. The theory of mutatis is fully



implanted in the fourth stage with the human race being ~~the~~ dwarfed - "little chap" - by "ten-tongued mammoth larks" and "elephantine frogs".

The line "whatever river it used to be" indicates that with these unconventional animals in control, all pretensions to ownership are gone.

The fifth stage reduces the depiction of humans altogether to "One day, areed-warbler stepped on him," and finishes with the final jibe at the extract by replacing the Philharmonic orchestra with one that consists of mutated animals.

Therefore, image can be used to influence the response of the people viewing them by portraying a confronting ~~got~~ ad, very possibly, real speculation as to what the future may hold for the human race if ^{inter}national conflicts



continue to be settled through the use of warfare. Briggs, Meyer and Enright have, each in their own way, demonstrated that with the danger of nuclear and chemical warfare looming over us, this is simply not acceptable.