

Art & History in Modern China

World War from 1941; Civil War



Chen Qiucuo (1906–1988), *Flowers Above the Trenches* [1940]*



Huang Xinbo (1915–1980), *He Hasn't Really Gone* [1941]*

毛主席在延安文艺座谈会时与文艺工作者的合影 1942.5



Mao Zedong, *Talks at the Yan'an Forum on Literature and Art* [May 1942]

擁護我們的老百姓軍隊



Gu Yuan (1919–1996)
*Protect Our People's
Troops* [1944]*



War of Resistance Live Painting Group [1938]



Wu Zuoren (1909–1989), *Life Cannot be Destroyed* [1941]



[Chongqing, May 1939]



Wu Zuoren (1909–1989), *Bombing of Chongqing* [1941]



Refugees entering Shanghai [December 1940]



Jiang Zhaohe (1904–1986), *Refugees* [1943]*



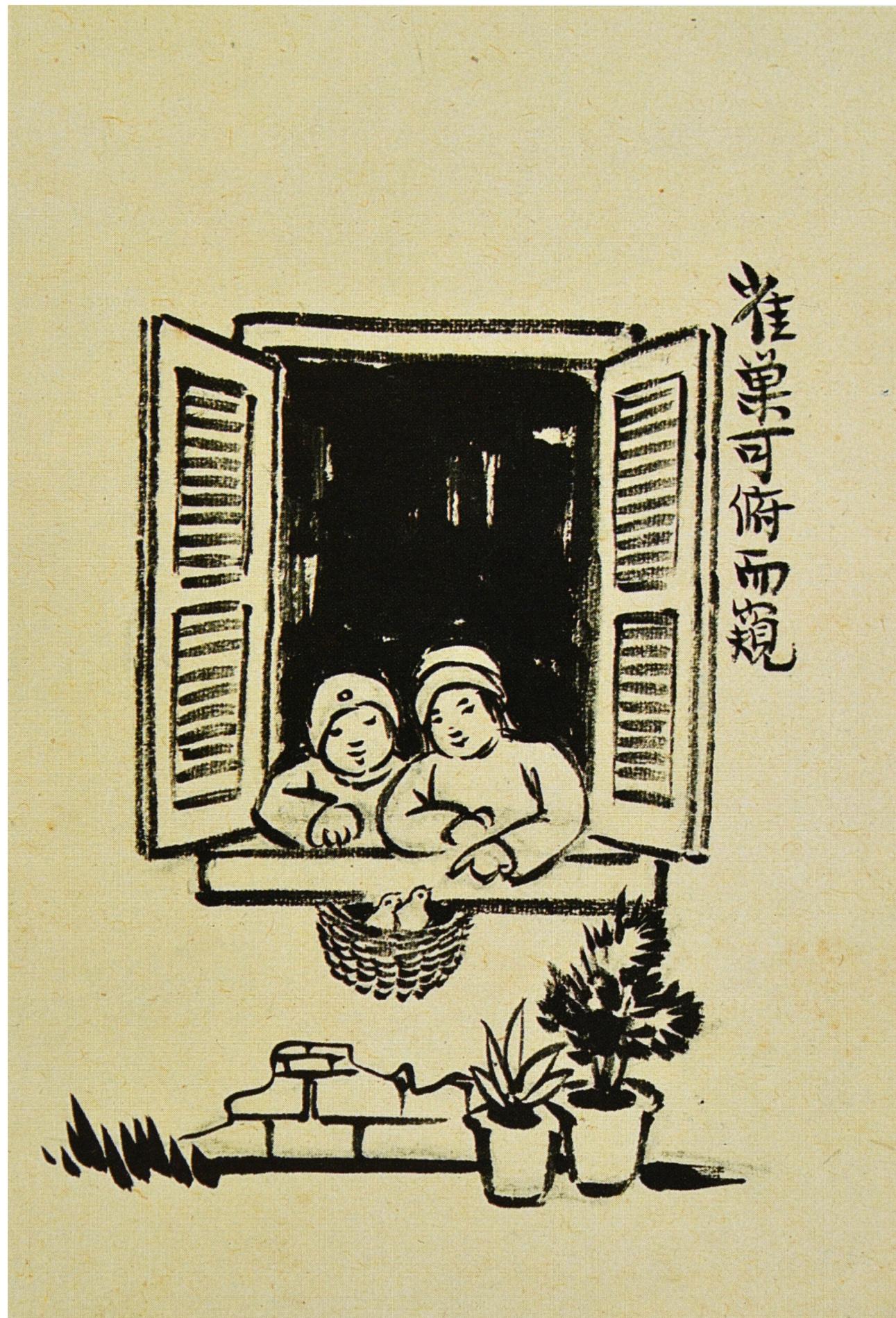




[August 14, 1945]



Cai Dizhi (1918–2008)
Fleeing Guilin by the North Station [1945]*



Feng Zikai (1898–1975)*



Figure 12: "In Panic"



Figure 13: "During an Air Raid"



Figure 5: A Mother's Head Severed
SOURCE: *The China Weekly Review* 88, 6 (April 8, 1939: 177). Shanghai.



Figure 6: A Baby's Head Thrown Into the Air
SOURCE: *The China Weekly Review* 88, 7 (April 15, 1939): 207). Shanghai.

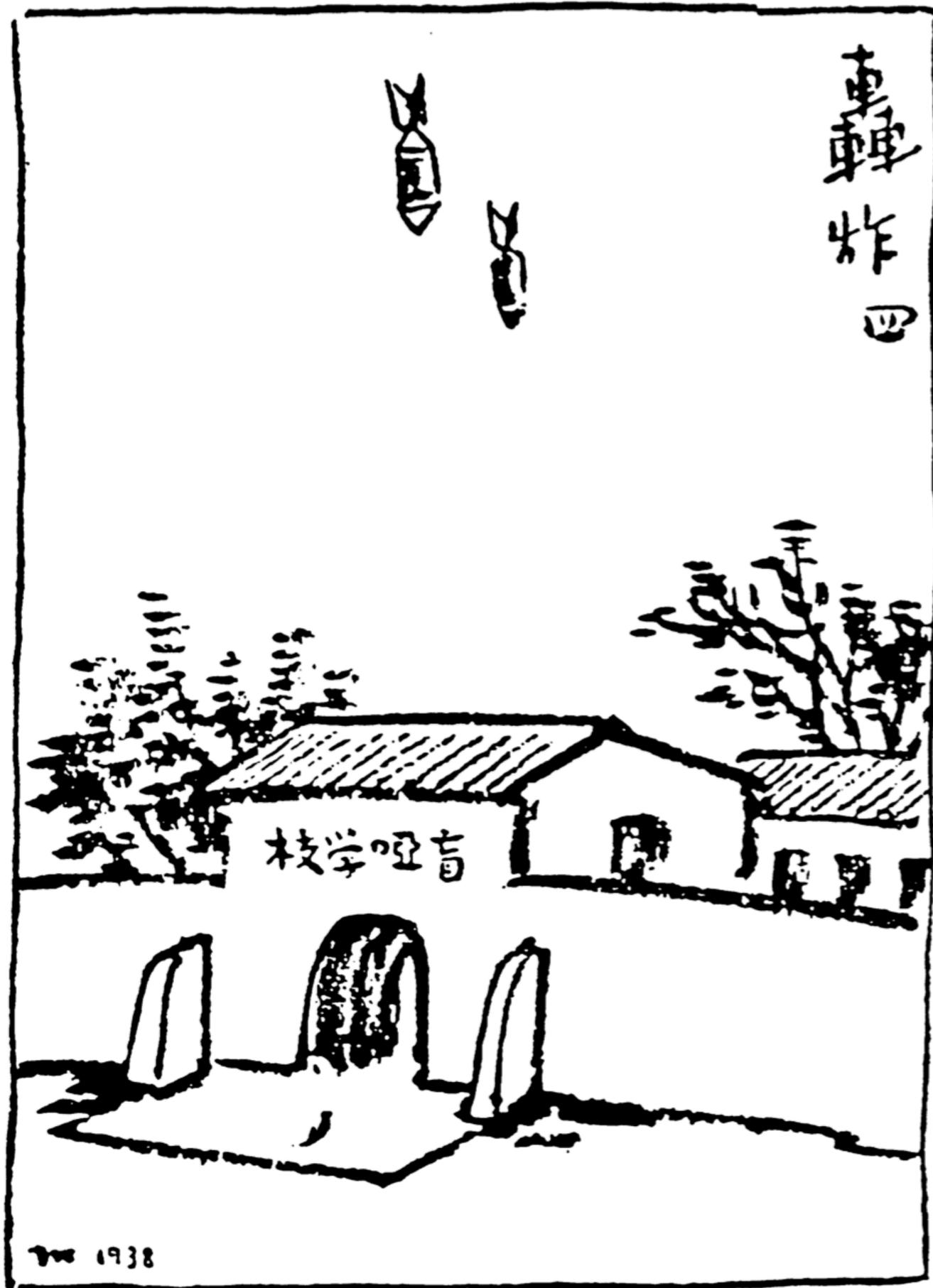


Figure 7: "Bombing (Scene No. 4)." This cartoon depicts bombs descending on a school for the blind and the deaf



Figure 8: "In the Occupied Territory." Children painting China's national flag and writing "Long Live the Republic of China"

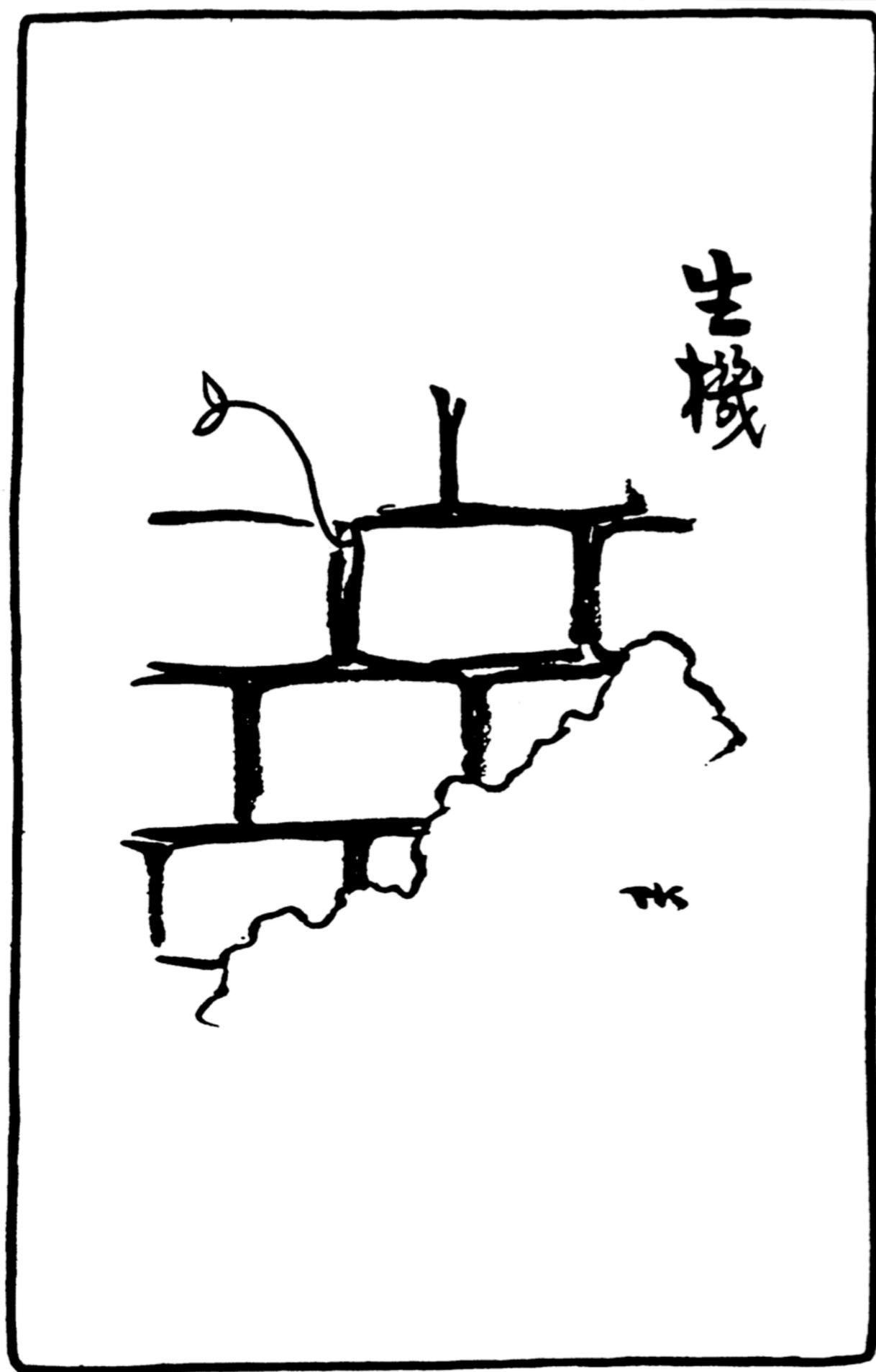


Figure 11: "The Instinct for Life"



Figure 10: "A tree has been chopped down, / But its instinct for life never dies. / When spring comes again, / It will grow and thrive."



Figure 15: "A Happy Reunion." This cartoon was drawn on the night of August 10, 1945



Yan Han (1916–2011), *The People's Army Has Returned* [1945]



[Chongqing, August 1945]



Marshall Mission (1945–1947) [Yan'an, March 4, 1946]



Situ Qiao (1902–1958), *Shadows of Ghosts in an Empty Room* [1946]

“Everywhere we went, the place was filled with hungry, sick and dying people. The rich and powerful made little effort to heal the wounds of the war, but were busy grabbing the fruits of victory, inflicting new misery on the population. Indignant at what he saw, Situ Qiao made eighty paintings to record the hellish scenes that he witnessed in these places, now under Guomindang jurisdiction.” [Feng Yimei (1908–1976), 1946]

Inscription on the painting:

“Shadows of Ghosts in an Empty Room: The areas surrounding Hengyang had experienced repeated looting and massacres by the Japanese troops for thirteen months. Even after the victory, nine of ten houses now remain empty. Just this month, sixty-nine people in a village in Zhihe County, including all nine members of Lü Yupu’s family, died of hunger. When I went to Lü’s house, the body of his youngest son was still lying next to the kitchen stove with a stomach as large as a gourd. To allay hunger, he had eaten a large quantity of husks and died from indigestion. Brushing away my tears, I, Situ Qiao, made this painting in April, 1946.”

[Translations by Wu Hung]



“This is the Stone Drum Academy, destroyed in a Japanese bombing. In front of the gate, the branches of a tree have produced new sprouts. The grass and little flowers on the ground are greeting the first spring since the victory.”

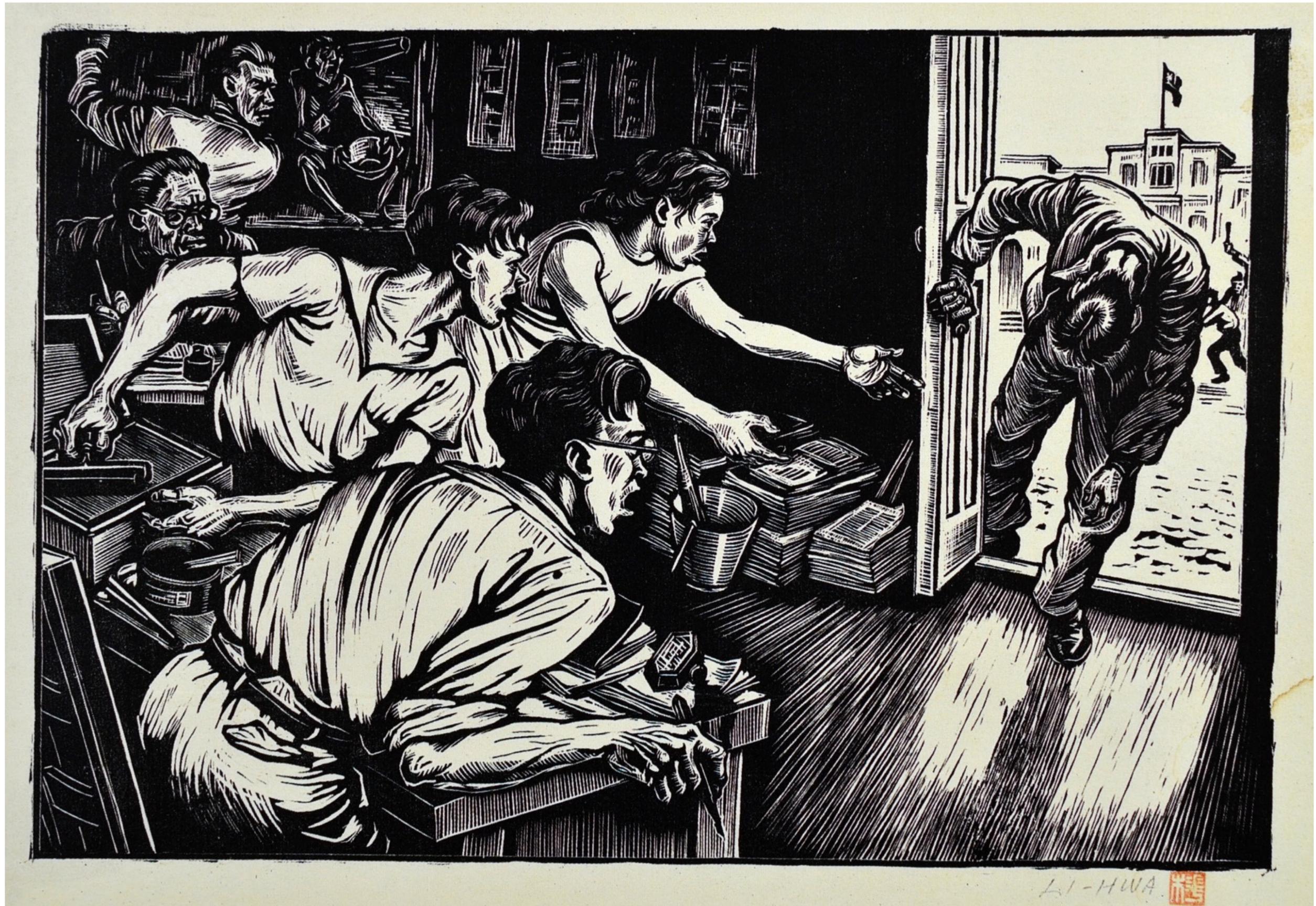
Situ Qiao (1902–1958), *Ruins of Stone Drum Academy* [1946]



Huang Xinbo (1915–1980), *Planting Seeds* [1946]



Li Hua (1907–1994), *When the Requisition Officers Leave* [1946]



Li Hua (1907–1994), *Take Him In!* [1946]*



Li Hua (1907–1994)
*Begging for Food
from the Mouths of
Cannons!* [1947]



Li Hua (1907–1994), *A Corner of the City (Shanghai)* [1947]



Shao Keping (1916–2010)
Street Corner (Shanghai)
[1947]



Lu Shaofei (1903–1995)
Flowers of Society
[August 1928]



Gu Yuan (1919–1996), *Human Bridge* [1948]



People's Liberation Army enters Beijing [June 1, 1949]