## 文藝戰線

1931年「九一八事變」發生後,中國迅速出現大規模反日示威。其後的數年間,不少以激揚國民士氣為宗旨的刊物湧現,於 1935年 11 月在上海創刊的《大眾生活》周刊便是一例。

《大眾生活》因報道「一二·九學生運動」,發表時論,於 1936 年 2 月遭當局查封,主編鄒韜奮亦被迫離開上海,但繼續為抗日救亡呼號。1941 年 5 月,鄒韜奮主編的《大眾生活》在香港復刊,內容除了勉勵抗日外,還包括文藝創作、歷史雜文、漫畫及木刻等。同年 12 月 6 日,《大眾生活》復刊至第 30 期,終因日軍攻打香港而被迫停刊。

## 文艺战线

**1931**年「九一八事变」发生后,中国迅速出现大规模反日示威。其后的数年间,不少以激扬国民士气为宗旨的刊物涌现,于 **1935**年 **11** 月在上海创刊的《大众生活》周刊便是一例。

《大众生活》因报道「一二·九学生运动」,发表时论,于 1936 年 2 月遭当局查封,主编邹韬奋也被迫离开上海,但继续为抗日救亡呼号。1941 年 5 月,邹韬奋主编的《大众生活》在香港复刊,内容除了勉励抗日外,还包括文艺创作、历史杂文、漫画及木刻等。同年 12 月 6 日,《大众生活》复刊至第 30 期,终因日军攻打香港而被迫停刊。

## **Literary and Art Front**

After the September 18 Incident of 1931, large-scale protests against Japanese aggression broke out across China. In the few years that followed, publications aiming to boost national morale emerged. Among these was the weekly magazine *Dazhong Shenghuo* (Mass Life), founded in Shanghai in November 1935. In February 1936, *Dazhong Shenghuo* was closed down by the authorities for its commentary on the December 9th Students' Movement. The magazine's editor-inchief, Zou Taofen, was forced to leave Shanghai, but he continued to advocate for the anti-Japanese cause. In May 1941, *Dazhong Shenghuo* resumed publication in Hong Kong, with Zou as the editor-in-chief. In addition to anti-Japanese content, the magazine covered art, literature, history, essays, comics and woodblock prints. After publishing its 30th issue in Hong Kong on 6 December 1941, *Dazhong Shenghuo* was forced to cease publication when Hong Kong fell to Japan.