

# *The Exemplary Significance of Chongqing's Writing in Ba Jin's "Cold Night" during Wartime*

Yao He

*Party and Government Office, Chongqing Normal University, Chongqing, China  
906090886@qq.com*

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**Abstract:** After the break out of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Chongqing, as the accompanying capital, attracted a large number of writers to gather. Writers set their sights on Chongqing and wrote a large number of articles about Chongqing, and the literary creation showed a great prosperity. As a masterpiece of Ba Jin's later creation, *Cold Night* successfully wrote about the wartime of Chongqing, expanding his personal literary horizon for writers living in Chongqing during wartime to write about the life of Chongqing during the wartime; It set an example for wartime Chongqing writing and increased the recognition of Chongqing's local culture; It laid the cornerstone for the wartime development of Chinese literature led by the literature of the Great Rear represented by the writing of Chongqing during the war.

## 1. Introduction

With the outbreak of the All-Out War of Resistance, the Nationalist government moved the capital to Chongqing. As the capital designated by the National Government during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, Chongqing has changed from an ordinary city of Chinese mainland before the war to the political, economic, and cultural center of wartime China, as government offices, schools, factories, literary and art clubs, and the press and publication industry has moved west to Chongqing. A large number of famous Chinese writers, especially modern writers, gathered in the wartime capital of Chongqing before the fall. They traveled to and from the rear cities such as Guilin, Kunming, Chengdu, and even Hong Kong to participate in and serve the historical construction and development of Chinese literature during the all-out War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. They used collective literary activities and individual literary thinking and creative practice to deal with a series of important and urgent problems faced by the development of Chinese literature during the war. They participated in the overall construction of literature in the rear area and led the development of Chinese literature during the war. Among them are famous writers such as Ba Jin (as shown in Figure 1), Lao She, Zhang Henshui, and Xiao Hong.



Figure 1: Contemporary writer: Ba Jin

From late October 1940 to May 1946, Ba Jin came to Chongqing from Kunming. At the end of the month, Ba Jin returned to Shanghai with her nostalgia for Chongqing. At this time, Ba Jin ushered in the second creative peak, creating *Resting Garden*, *The Fourth Ward*, *Cold Night*, *Returning grass*, *Small people* and other works. As the representative work of Ba Jin's later works, *Cold Night* calmly describes the wartime in Chongqing with delicate strokes, highlights the typical environmental characteristics of Chongqing, presents the traumatic memory of Chongqing bombing, deeply explores the suffering of ordinary people in Chongqing during the war, and expands the personal literary vision for writers living in Chongqing during the war to write about life in Chongqing during the war. It set an example for Chongqing's wartime writing and increased the understanding of Chongqing's native culture. It laid the foundation for the wartime development of Chinese literature, which was dominated by the literature of the Great Rear area represented by Chongqing Writing during the Anti-Japanese War.

## 2. Wartime Chongqing Writing in *Cold Night*

After the outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, a large number of writers gathered in Chongqing City, which was embraced by mountains and surrounded by the Yangtze River and Jialing River, and a large number of works with wartime Chongqing as the background emerged. Chongqing has given writers enough stage for literary creation, and writers have also set up a splendid literary monument for Chongqing. In the life experience of the writers, Chongqing's wartime life has turned a unique page for them, and they fight and live in this city, eagerly watching it and savoring it. Ba Jin lived and fought here for seven years, and it has also become a treasure land for Ba Jin's growth and maturity, and *Cold Night* is Ba Jin's masterpiece of wartime Chongqing during this period.

### 2.1. Write Typical Environmental Characteristics of Chongqing

Compared with other modern literary writers who lived in Chongqing as a *Xiajiang Native*, Ba Jin, as a Sichuanese, has a deeper affection for Chongqing. However, surrounded by two rivers, the mountain city of Chongqing in summer is still different from Chengdu, the country of Tianfu, Bajin's hometown, and these differences are all known to everyone through Bajin's pen.

Objectively speaking, there are not many environmental descriptions in *Cold Night*, but Ba Jin's ink on Chongqing's environment makes people deeply impressed by it. The unique geographical environment feature of *Mountain City* is not an imaginary name as a reason of the process of urbanization in Chongqing today, due to the process of urbanization in Chongqing is more prominent. The so called *8D Magic City* was not just enjoying a reputation. In *Cold Night*, Ba Jin

vividly writes about the *Mountain City*, a typical environmental feature of Chongqing (as shown in Figure 2). He walked three streets aimlessly and was almost hit by a rickshaw that was speeding downhill. The main street is carved out of the hillside. It was Gao Duan who met her gaze. As a result, she could see several rickshaws running down the slope, dazzled by the driver's feet that were almost suspended in the air. The wiggled high way rolled down the mountain. In Ba Jin's writing, the steep landscape in Chongqing is different from the flat plain in Cheng Du, walking in Chongqing, whether it is a street or a road, it is like walking on the roller coaster, undulating, the characteristics of city on the mountain reflects on his paper. In addition to writing directly about the unevenness of Chongqing's streets and roads, Ba Jin also wrote about the city on the mountain ----It reflects the daily life of people living in Chongqing through some details of life. Porters are carrying large suitcases and walking out of the passage. During that time, there is only one epidemic hospital in the whole city, moreover, the size of the highways are not wide enough to carry the cars and the normal traffic facilities, and people has to take a human carrying vehicle to arrive there. The weather in Chongqing is foggy, therefore, it is named as the *Foggy Capital*, it is one of the six famous foggy capitals all over the world, such as London, Edinburgh, Tokyo, San Francisco, and Ankara, Turkey. It is not difficult to aware the foggy characteristics of Chongqing from Ba Jin's literature products, Ba Jin's writing shows that through the heavy fog, it is difficult to see the landscape of Chongqing city. From the following sentences: So large that we could not see more than twenty paces from one another. The night is growing white, and the mist is coming to the shore. The fog enveloped her. She could see no one but him. The young man and woman have been swallowed up by the mist. Big enough to swallow a car, but the car flew like an arrow into the fog. There is a white fog across the river, she did not notice when the fog is intensified, but now she can smell the smell of the fog. From these descriptions of fog, it is not difficult to find that the fog in Chongqing is really omnipresent and ubiquitous.

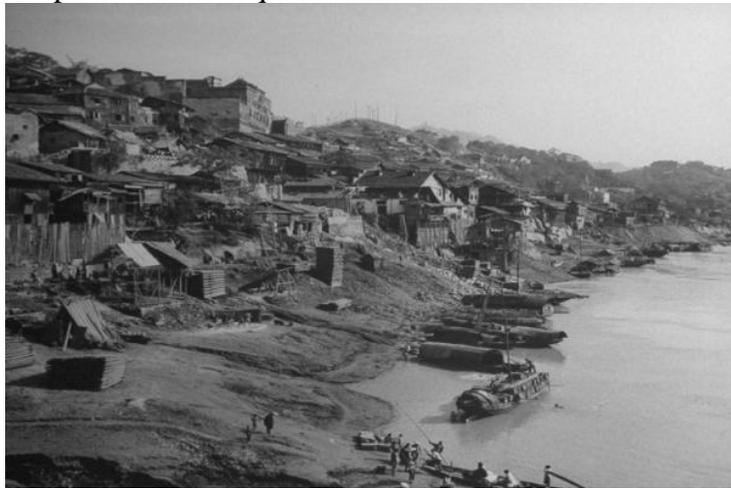


Figure 2: Old photos of riverside buildings, typical Chongqing mountainous scenery

## 2.2. The Text Represents the Memory of the Bombing in Chongqing

As the War of Resistance entered a stalemate phase, the Japanese army focused Chongqing, the capital of Nationalist Party, as the central target of their attack of booming. From 1938 to 1941, during these four years, the Japanese army carried out *Carpet Bombing* which not only caused Chongqing to suffer serious losses of manpower and material resources, but also caused intolerable mental damage to people. During World War II and throughout the history of human warfare, the duration and scope of Japanese attach has reached a new world record.

The lives of the writers who gathered in Chongqing during the war were seriously affected by the

bombing, and it was inevitable that the writers would have to constantly hide from the alarm under the indiscriminate bombing of Japanese aircraft. The lack of material life caused by the bombing and the trauma of the soul were recorded by the writer's manuscripts. Such as Lao She, Jin Yi, Zhang Honghui, Ba Jin and other writers, their manuscripts reflect the frequent large-scale air strikes launched by Japanese aircraft at that time, during that period, people had to dig underground passage and set alarm to keep away from booming every day. Ba Jin has recorded his experiences and observations in bombing in many novels, essays, miscellaneous writings, and newsletters in collections such as *Whorl Leaf*, *No Title*, *Dragon Tiger Dog*, *Travel Communication*. Each of those productions recorded experiences and information including the fiction of *Cold Night*.

At the beginning of *Cold Night*, the leading character Wang Wenxuan was avoiding the alarm. It was almost half o'clock after the emergency alarm was issued, and the sound of an airplane faintly sounded in the sky. The enemy plane may not come, it is too difficult to walk, I think it is better to wait until the emergency is released. Although the words are mixed with Wang's mother's stubbornness, Wang's mother's mentality of being tired of coping with and dodging alarms can also be seen. What kind of crazy bombing is this, so that when you hear something, everyone remembers the alarm? Even the two vendors used the Japanese bombing as a common thing to talk about; I don't know where to bomb tonight.

In addition to bringing physical and mental torture to the population, these frequent air strikes also brought about a life of misery. I sold five pieces of Chinese wafers and two cakes, that's all the business! I haven't opened tonight. The hardships of life are evident because of the bombing of enemy aircraft. In *Cold Night*, Ba Jin did not positively describe the intensity of the enemy bombing, nor did he meticulously portray the devastated scene left by the enemy aircraft bombing. Otherwise, Ba Jin expressed the scene of Chongqing people living for years in the frequent sound of sirens in just a few strokes; the memory of Chongqing's bombing was rooted in the hearts of Chongqing people along with these words.

### 2.3. Excavate the Suffering of Ordinary People Who Lived in Chongqing during the War

After the outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, a large number of writers focused on frontal battlefield reports and anti-Japanese novels that closely followed the theme of the times, and did not pay enough attention to the unfamiliar rear area ignored by the times. At this time, Ba Jin did not focus on the main tide of the grand narrative, but contextualized the war, focusing on the ordinary little people in Chongqing, the capital of the rear, taking the life and death of these ordinary people as the focus of attention, reflecting the suffering caused by the war on the side, and grasping the real history of the other side.

The three protagonists in *Cold Night* are not happy under the shadow of war. Wang Wenxuan was an ambitious patriotic young man who wanted to serve the motherland by holding education. However, the war changed his established life. In turbulent and chaotic times, he could only get an errand at a publishing house through a fellow villager who had a good impression of him. In order to earn living, he had to face seemingly incomprehensible words every day, doing monotonous and dull proofreading work. He was dissatisfied with the situation, dissatisfied with the attitude of his superiors, and could not get used to other people's stubbornness to the leader, but he did not dare to vent in the slightest, and could only work on the case with promises, and even a casual look from his superiors would make him feel terrified. At home, in the face of the never-ending quarrels between his mother and his wife, he wanted to be both a son and a husband, and "Made Peace" between his mother and his wife, and as a result, he hurt his family affection and suffered himself. He failed to save his shattered home, but died lonely to the sound of gongs and drums celebrating victory.

Wang Wenxuan's wife, Zeng Shusheng, is his college classmate and also cherishes the ideal of running an education, as a woman in the new generation, after fleeing to Chongqing, she can only work based on her appearance in the bank, relying on the money earned like a *Vase* to supplement the family. She is young, beautiful and lively; living in Chongqing, the center of the rear with bustling streets, high-end cafes and a variety of foreign goods, but all this does not belong to an ordinary person like her. In that lonely family, some are just cowardly husband, picky mothers-in-law, and indifferent sons. She has the anxiety that her ideals are buried and the responsibility she shares for her family, but this responsibility ultimately loses to her selfishness and the freedom she wants. She used her false pursuit of escapist responsibility, and finally ended up with a broken family and wandering in the cold winter night.

Wang's mother raised her son alone from Child to Adult, and did not exchange for a stable life, but suffered from turbulence and displacement. She used to be a lady who had read books, but the war reduced her to the point of being a *Second-Class Old Mother*. After coming to Chongqing, "things are expensive every day, money is decreasing every day", life is embarrassing, and the daughter-in-law still dresses up brightly every day, dividing her son's love. She was psychologically unbalanced, resentful in her heart, mean to her daughter-in-law, wooed her grandson to be cold and indifferent to her mother, accelerated the disintegration of the family, and indirectly pushed her son to death. On the surface, Wang's mother has achieved an absolute victory in this family, but she lost her beloved son, and her later life must have been bleak and miserable.

The three protagonists in *Cold Night* changed their life circumstances and fates because of the war, they struggled in suffering, or the night scene was tragic, or they were physically and mentally damaged, and even lost their lives. Ba Jin once said: "When I write Wang Wenxuan, I am by no means exposing his wife or his mother, and I have full sympathy for these three protagonists". Indeed, they were all ordinary people living during the wartime of Chongqing, each carrying the burden of life's sufferings.

In addition to writing the suffering of wartime Chongqing with the three protagonists as the main line, *Cold Night* also intersperses two short stories of suffering with Zhong Lao and Tang Baiqing as clues. Zhong Lao is colleague of Wang Wenxuan, a man who often has a smile on his face, 'can live', 'can enjoy', 'can arrange life'. The kind hearted man living on ancient road gave Wang Wenxuan a lot of help in difficulties, but the bitter life of war did not spare such an optimistic and open-minded enthusiastic person, he unfortunately died of cholera and was buried on the slope near the epidemic hospital, without even a monument. Tang Baiqing is Wang Wenxuan's classmate, originally full of longing for life, with a plan to write, although life was hard during the war, but still held a simple wedding in the Ballantine restaurant, once thought that he had found happiness. However, when his wife was pregnant at full term, she was unable to see him for the last time because the head of the department did not agree with him and did not allow her leave, resulting in her difficult childbirth and death, and she has been willing to fall since then. My books are all sold, I have to live, and books are not our business! The world is not for people like us. We abide by the law, and others are promoted to get rich. In *Cold Night*, Ba Jin focuses on the life of ordinary people in Chongqing, the capital city, from the side to reflect the harm brought by the war, presents the other side of history that is easy to forget, and excavates the suffering of ordinary people living in Chongqing during the war.

### 3. Second, *Cold Night* Writes about the Subjective and Objective Reasons for Chongqing during Wartime

In the history of Chinese literature, Chongqing has spawned the inspiration of successive generations of literati because of its majestic Mountains, beautiful rains and heroic people, leaving

behind many ancient poems and articles that write about Mountains and Rains. After the outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, with the fall of the two central cities of Nanjing and Wuhan, Chongqing has suddenly become the political, economic and cultural center of China, and a large number of writers migrated to Chongqing, Ba Jin also rushed to Chongqing in this wave, starting his life in Chongqing and writing.

### 3.1. The Special Geographical Environment Has Created the Typical Characteristics of Chongqing's Environmental Writing

Chongqing is located in the southwest of Chinese mainland, in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, with river valleys running through the Yangtze River, Jialing River, Wujiang River, Fujiang River, Qijiang River, Daning River and so on. Among them, the main stream of the Yangtze River runs from west to east and meets the Jialing River, which runs through the main urban area of Chongqing. There is Daba Mountain in the north, Wushan Mountain in the east, Wuling Mountain in the southeast, and Dalou Mountain in the south, surrounded by mountains, mainly hills and mountains, with steep slopes and large slope areas, forming a natural geographical feature of staggered hills and high mountains and water hazards.

Based on the above geographical features, Chongqing's unique geographical location presents its own unique style compared to other cities in China. Typical Chongqing characteristics such as *Mountain City*, *Fog Capital*, *Night Rain in Bashan Mountain* and *Stove* have entered the sight of writers living in Chongqing one by one, integrated into the life experience of writers, and presented by writers. Ba Jin's *Cold Night* is his representative work created in Chongqing with Chongqing as the background, so it is not difficult to find the shadow of Chongqing in the meantime.

In the early winter of 1944, when Ba Jin began to write *Cold Night*, he lived in a small room under the stairs of the Minguo Road Cultural Life Publishing House in Chongqing. The whole story revolves around Minguo Road, where Ba Jin lived at that time, and several nearby streets, which is the epitome of the wartime accompanying capital. "The whole story revolves around where I lived" and "I knew every location in the novel". Chongqing has left unforgettable memories for Ba Jin with its special geographical environment, and has achieved Ba Jin's Chongqing environmental writing.

### 3.2. The Political Status of the Capital Led to the Traumatic Memory of the Bombing of Chongqing

Before the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War, Chongqing's political influence in the whole country was very weak, which was related to Chongqing's geographical location? Although Chongqing is a large port in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, Chongqing's position on the political geography map of China before the Second Sino-Japanese War was limited to the center of the southwestern region, and it was still quite backward compared with the developed eastern region. This marginal position of Chongqing was radically changed by the outbreak of war.

After the Nationalist government moved the capital, Chongqing replaced Nanjing as the wartime capital, and the city changed from a periphery to a center, becoming the main support for the Nationalist government to adhere to the War of Resistance, and the improvement of its status led Chongqing to become the primary target of Japanese attacks and bombing. The Japanese army vainly tried to destroy the will of the Chinese people to resist the war by bombing the wartime capital Chongqing, so as to achieve the goal of quickly ending the war. Due to the continuous bombing of the Japanese army, the writers' lives were seriously affected, often hiding from the alarm, and even unfortunately losing their lives. Material deprivation and spiritual fear deeply affected the writers' wartime psychological experience and became a permanent traumatic memory.

Ba Jin once said in *Returning the Soul Grass*, in the past few years, I saw too many people killed and too miserable and the blood often stung my eyes. He said, “The countless days spent in the bombing are preserved in my works”. *Cold Night* is also one of them.

### **3.3. The Changes in the Life of Wartime, Writers Led to a Shift in the Focus of Their Writings.**

Before the war, a large number of famous Chinese writers mostly gathered in central cities such as Shanghai and Beijing, and only after the outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression did they come to Chongqing with the shift of political, economic and cultural gravity. Since then, the lives of writers have intersected with the city of Chongqing, where they live, feel the charm of the city, and their eyes were attracted by it.

Ba Jin also left Shanghai after the outbreak of the All-Out War of Resistance and moved to Chongqing. For Ba Jin, although life in Chongqing was very difficult, I often had to prepare candles to illuminate my desk at night, and at midnight I had to buy a little boiled water from the old man who sold 'fried rice sugar boiled water' to quench my thirst, rats kept digging holes in the ground of the three-fold soil all night, hindering my sleep, but Ba Jin still worked hard. My lifestyle has changed and my pen never stops.

In October 1940, Ba Jin came to Chongqing from Kunming to work at the Cultural Life Publishing House, living in the Husheng Bookstore run by Wu Langxi and his wife, a friend of Shapingba. Witnessing the suffering, fear and death brought by war, he began to look at the familiar trivial aspects of life during wartime, and took care of the ordinary people living on the edge of the battlefield. Each of my books reflects my feelings when writing at different times. Thus, Barkin's wartime writings, such as *The Garden*, *The Fourth Ward*, and *Cold Night*, are filled with tragedies by a few ordinary characters. I only wrote about the little things I heard and witnessed, I only wrote about the bloody phlegm of a lung patient; I only wrote about the life and death of a small reader, but I didn't lie; I saw the bloody phlegm, which is still deeply imprinted in my mind, and they forced me to pick up a pen and speak for those who had vomited bloody phlegm to death and those who had not yet vomited bloody phlegm. At this time, Ba Jin had detached himself from the personal resistance that focused on heroic figures before the War of Resistance, and shifted his focus as his life changed, denouncing the old society and the old system through the suffering of ordinary people. But I saw countless civilians shed their blood and sweat for this war, sacrificed everything they had, they lived in silence and died in silence. They didn't ask for anything and didn't get anything. It is not they who make a fortune; it is not they who say beautiful things. It is said that everything is for this holy war; they suffered, sacrificed, and did not complain.

## **4. Third, the Exemplary Significance of *Cold Night* Written in Chongqing during Wartime**

### **4.1. *Cold Night* Expands his Personal Literary Horizons for Writers Living in Chongqing during the War, Writing about the Life in Chongqing during the War**

In Chongqing, the capital of the 20th century, in the thirties and forties of the twentieth century, the group of intellectuals was very eye-catching. A large number of writers have successively gone to Chongqing and lived in Chongqing. However, in the context of the all-out War of Resistance, writers have turned their attention to the War of Resistance, flocking to grand narratives and falling into the discourse of state ideology in a specific historical period. In the works on the theme of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the writers focus on writing war scenes head-on, presenting tragic war scenes, great and noble heroic images, and passionate anti-war emotions to readers. During this period, Ba Jin also brought his wife to Chongqing. During the seven years in

Chongqing, Ba Jin created a large number of works, such as *Fire*, *Returning the Soul Grass*, *Little Things for Villains*, *Cold Night*, etc., ushered in another peak of his creation.

After Ba Jin lived in Chongqing, Chongqing life entered his creative vision, and the unique geographical environment of Chongqing, the trauma of Chongqing's bombing, and the painful life during war left Ba Jin with unforgettable memories and provided him with a large number of creative materials. "I only have to express it when I have a tangible feeling in life, to express, to write more if I am interested, and write less if I am not interested". *Cold Night* is written about Chongqing, which Ba Jin is interested in, and the lives of ordinary people he interested in. Ba Jin's *Cold Night* turns his gaze to the daily life of the ordinary people in the streets and alleys, extends his brushstrokes into the trivial affairs of life in the war-torn era that he is familiar with, records the noisy and chaotic shots of the streets and alleys of Chongqing during the war, writes about some humble and ordinary people who do nothing, and uses a plain pen to heavily tell the spiritual and material devastation suffered by some kind people. In sharp contrast to the enthusiastic and brave characters in the "mansion" in Chengdu, the trivialities of Chongqing's "pier" have become a new focus of writers, expanding their personal literary horizons for writers living in Chongqing during the war to write about life in wartime Chongqing.

#### 4.2. *Cold Night* Set a Model for Wartime Chongqing Writing and Increased the Recognition of Chongqing's Local Culture

Throughout the ages, the literati and inkers have left behind works to write Bayu, but most of them stay in the understanding of "the Shu Road is difficult, it is difficult to go to the green sky", and the all-round understanding and recognition of Chongqing's local culture is not enough. After the outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the literary works of Chongqing Guotong District began to write a large number of Chongqing, providing a foundation for a new understanding of Chongqing.

Ba Jin's *Cold Night* highlights the typical characteristics of Chongqing's mountain city at the beginning, and the protagonist Wang Wenxuan searches for his wife in the streets and alleys of Chongqing's cold night, and his wife Zeng Shusheng wanders in the streets and alleys of Chongqing's cold night at the end of the novel. These winding and climbing streets are clearly different from other regions, and present a unique style in the eyes of the whole country and even the world. The typical Chongqing features such as *Fog Capital*, *Bashan Night Rain*, and *Furnace* created in the novel are also destined to be a special existence on the Chinese land.

In addition to setting a model for wartime Chongqing writing by shaping typical environmental characteristics, *Cold Night* also explores the humanistic heritage of Chongqing through the suffering of small people and increases the recognition of Chongqing's local culture. If we talk about the epics of the Anti-Japanese War era, we should not be limited to the heroes who fought for the country. This study should not be confined to the shell-filled front, much less to the great home front. This study should not be limited to the countless lives of hunger and poverty, let alone the countless hearts that endure despair. There are no great heroes, no outstanding beauties, but the tears and cries of 500 million civilians.

Compared with the creations of other writers, Barkin's works have more traces of the writer's own life, "In the novels I write, some works are not written well because I am not familiar with the life in them", "On the contrary, the subjects that are very familiar are better written". It is through the writing of Chongqing themes that Ba Jin's *Cold Night* has matured in creative style and become a masterpiece of his realism, providing an eternal model for pursuing the memories of wartime Chongqing and enhancing his identification with Chongqing's local culture.

### 4.3. *Cold Night* Laid the Cornerstone for the Wartime Literature Represented by the Wartime Chongqing Writing to Lead the Wartime Development of Chinese Literature

On July 7, 1937, at the beginning of the war, the sudden change of the times has changed Ba Jin's life and creative conditions. In the flames of resistance against Japan, Ba Jin faced a severe test. His thinking underwent major changes, new characteristics also appeared in his creation, and he made indelible contributions to the burgeoning anti-war literary and artistic movement, especially the writing of his *Cold Night*.

Ba Jin became famous before the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, and his creation matured after the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. Sima Changfeng referred to Ba Jin's *Garden*, *The Fourth Ward* and *Cold Night* as the *Human Trilogy in New Chinese Literary History*, arguing that these three novels ignored the current air flow of the literary world at that time and expressed their embraces alone; They are written about the ordinary people of the big era, and they can see the significative time from the ordinary people, and reflect the suffering of the nation from the sorrows and joys of the world. Therefore, in Sima Changfeng's eyes, with the trilogy of the world, China's literary circle, China's Qingshi Heshan, it is no longer so lonely, and *Cold Night* is the grand finale in the trilogy.

*Cold Night* is one of Ba Jin's more satisfactory books, written during the wartime of Chongqing. It was during the War of Resistance that Ba Jin's wartime Chongqing changed from a periphery to a center, developed from a regional to a national one, and even occupied a place in the world, and the accompanying capital Chongqing is no longer Chongqing from Chongqing, it is Chongqing of Sichuanese people, Chongqing of the whole Chinese, and Chongqing of the world. The establishment of this political centre made Chongqing quickly become a cultural center as well. In this cultural center, the behind-the-scenes *Cold Night* of Ba Jin take the reader along, allowing the reader to hear or see what the characters say or do. *Cold Night* take a breath and share the fate with the characters, so among his contemporaries, only he has the ability to pull the reader's heartstrings. *Cold Night* met the emotional needs of the era, laying the cornerstone of the wartime literature of the rear literary representative of the wartime writing of Chongqing, leading the wartime development of Chinese literature.

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