

WAR

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Lejeune, Michel Michiels, Patrick Regout et  
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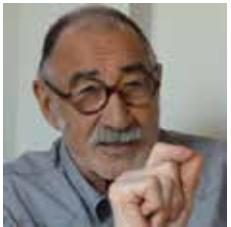
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CATALOGUE DE L'EXPOSITION  
CATALOGUS VAN DE TENTOONSTELLING



MICHEL MICHIELS

Adieu les Bisounours et bienvenue dans Jurassic Park. La guerre est de retour. On pensait que la guerre était has been. En consommant la paix, nous ne voulions pas voir la réalité du monde qui tient en deux constats, selon les experts. Premièrement: la guerre est l'état naturel du monde, et la paix est une exception. Deuxièmement: le conclave des nations qui a créé l'ONU, un organisme de maintien de la paix, n'a jamais empêché une guerre quelconque. Soyons donc pessimistes: certains voient notre futur proche comme la fin de l'anthropocène. Comparée à cette fin qui n'est autre que l'extinction de l'humanité, la guerre et l'embrasement de la planète apparaîtront bientôt comme une péripétie mineure. Mais tout cela ne doit pas nous empêcher de travailler à maintenir la paix même si, comme nous venons de nous en souvenir, la paix n'est jamais qu'un interlude entre deux guerres.

Cette exposition n'est en aucun cas une prise de position pour l'un ou l'autre intervenant dans les guerres passées, présentes et à venir. À ce sujet, j'éclaire un point de détail: pour les chapitres qui rendent compte de l'opposition entre les blocs de l'Est et de l'Ouest, on constatera un déséquilibre quantitatif au détriment de l'Est. Cela n'est pas dû à une prise de position, même si rien ne l'interdirait, mais au nombre d'images disponibles qui correspondent à nos critères: «Encore qu'il soit inconvenant de parler d'esthétique au sujet de la guerre, les organisateurs assument le fait qu'un des critères principaux de leur sélection est la qualité esthétique des images». Quoiqu'il en soit, l'image parle de l'histoire avec ses raccourcis, ses angles de vue étroits et ses vérités tronquées, mais puisqu'on accorde à l'historien le droit de choisir sa perspective, il serait vain d'en refuser le droit à l'image. Ah, j'oubliais: l'Ukraine est le seul pays au monde et dans l'histoire à avoir accepté le désarmement atomique contre une promesse de non-agression!

Michel Michiels

So it's farewell to the Care Bears and welcome to Jurassic Park. War is back. We thought that war was a thing of the past. We 'consumed' peace, because we didn't want to see the reality of the world, which experts divide into two observations. Firstly, war is the natural state of the world, and peace is the exception. Secondly, the group of nations which founded the United Nations, a peace-keeping body, has never prevented a single war. So let's be pessimistic: some people see our near future as the end of the Anthropocene. Compared to such an end, which is nothing less than the extinction of humanity, war and the conflagration of the entire planet will soon appear to be merely a minor incident. But all this must not stop us from working to preserve peace, even if, as we just noted, peace is merely an interlude between wars.

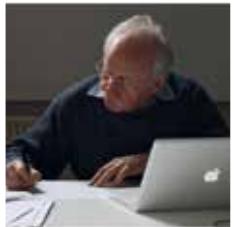
This exhibition is in no way a position statement in support of one or the other belligerent in any war, past, present or future. On this point, an important clarification: for the chapters which mention the Eastern and Western blocs, there is an imbalance in the number of images presented, and it is to the detriment of the East. This is not due to our taking a stance, despite the fact that there would be nothing to prohibit that, but simply due to the number of images available which match our criteria : "Even if it is inappropriate to speak of war in terms of aesthetics, the organizers take full responsibility for making their selection based on one of their chief criteria, namely the aesthetic quality of the images." In any case, the image speaks of history with its short cuts, its narrow viewpoints, and its truncated truths, but since the historian is granted the right to choose his perspective, it would be futile to deny the right to choose images. I forgot one final detail : Ukraine is the only country in the world and in history to have accepted nuclear disarmament in exchange for a promise of non-aggression.

Michel Michiels

Vaarwel Troetelbeertjes en welkom in Jurassic Park. De oorlog is terug. We dachten dat de oorlog verleden tijd was . Door vrede te consumeren, negeerden we de realiteit van de wereld, die volgens de experts kan worden teruggebracht tot twee feiten. Ten eerste: oorlog is de natuurlijke toestand van de wereld en vrede is een uitzondering. Ten tweede: het conclaaf van naties dat de VN heeft opgericht, een vredeshandhavingsorgaan, heeft nog nooit een oorlog voorkomen. Dus laten we pessimistisch zijn: sommigen zien onze nabije toekomst als het einde van het Antropoceen. Vergelijken met dit einde, dat niets minder is dan het uitsterven van de mensheid, zullen oorlog en het in brand vliegen van de planeet al snel een kleine gebeurtenis lijken. Maar dit alles mag ons er niet van weerhouden om ons in te zetten voor vrede, ook al is vrede, zoals we net hebben opgemerkt, nooit meer dan een intermezzo tussen twee oorlogen.

Deze tentoonstelling is geenszins een steunbetuiging aan een van beide partijen in de oorlogen van het verleden, het heden of de toekomst. In dit verband wil ik een detailpunt verduidelijken: in de hoofdstukken die gaan over de tegenstelling tussen de blokken van het Oosten en het Westen, is er een kwantitatief onevenwicht ten nadele van het Oosten. Dit is niet te wijten aan het innemen van een standpunt, hoewel niets dit zou verbieden, maar aan het aantal beschikbare beelden die aan onze criteria voldoen: «Hoewel het ongepast zou zijn om over esthetiek te spreken in verband met de oorlog, geven de organisatoren toe dat een van de belangrijkste criteria voor hun selectie de esthetische kwaliteit is van de beelden». Hoe dan ook, beelden spreken over de geschiedenis met hun verkoortingen, smalle invalshoeken en afgeknotte waarheden, maar aangezien historici het recht hebben om hun perspectief te kiezen, zou het zinloos zijn om beelden dit recht te ontnemen. Ah, ik was het vergeten: Oekraïne is het enige land ter wereld en in de geschiedenis dat atoomontwapening heeft geaccepteerd tegen een belofte van niet-agressie!

Michel Michiels



VINCENT TINEL

**"La guerre est une chose trop grave pour la confier à des militaires"...**

...affirmait Georges Clemenceau en 1887. Mais ne pourrait-on pas tout aussi bien affirmer que la politique est une chose trop grave pour la confier aux politiciens? On n'ose pas penser ce que cela donnerait si la formule était appliquée au corps médical, aux enseignants ou aux boulanger par exemple! Si tout devenait possible, pourquoi ne pas confier la conduite de la guerre et de la politique aux saltimbanques? L'idée semble farfelue? L'histoire montre qu'il n'en est rien, et que certains parmi les plus inventifs des chefs de guerre de l'histoire récente ont pratiqué l'une ou l'autre forme d'activité artistique. Adolf Hitler, Winston Churchill, le général de Gaulle, Ronald Reagan, Karol Wojtyla avant qu'il ne devienne Jean-Paul II, tous ont été soit des showmen exceptionnels, ou des acteurs, ou des hommes de théâtre, ou des metteurs en scène. La puissance des médias n'avait plus de secret pour eux: ils les ont utilisés comme des armes. Rien ne destinait Volodymyr Zelensky, l'actuel président de l'Ukraine, à devenir un guerrier de premier plan. Cet humoriste populaire a fait ses classes dans une troupe de café-théâtre; était-ce une bonne école? Etre à la fois scénariste, acteur, réalisateur, producteur de télévision, c'est-à-dire de faire partie d'une équipe et d'une chaîne de production et se soucier de l'intendance, était-ce une formation d'excellence? L'utilisation imaginative et massive des réseaux sociaux peut-elle entraîner l'adhésion d'un peuple? Dès lors, l'affirmation de Clemenceau se révèle exacte dans certains cas, lorsqu'une conjonction de hasards se met en place pour engendrer l'homme — ou la femme — providentiel. Elle serait avant tout un plaidoyer pour la souplesse, la curiosité et l'innovation, contre la rigidité des pensées et des savoirs issus du passé. L'art de la guerre et l'activité artistique, même combat.

Vincent Tinel

**"The business of war is too serious to be entrusted to the military"...**

...as Georges Clemenceau asserted in 1887. But couldn't we equally well assert that the business of politics is too serious to be entrusted to the politicians? One hardly dare imagine what might happen if the same principle were applied to the medical profession, to teachers, or to bakers, for example! If all this became possible, why not entrust the conduct of both war and politics to the mountebanks? Is that such a crazy idea? History shows us that it is not so crazy, and that some of the most inventive war leaders of recent times were involved in one or another form of artistic activity. Adolf Hitler, Winston Churchill, General de Gaulle, Ronald Reagan, and Karol Wojtyla before he became Pope John-Paul II were all exceptional showmen, either actors, or men of the theatre, or directors. They were fully aware of the power of the media, and they weaponized this power. There was nothing to suggest that Volodymyr Zelensky, the current president of Ukraine, was destined become a first-class warrior. This popular comedian learned his craft in a café-théatre group; was that a good drama school? Being at the same time a writer, an actor, a director, and a television producer, and thus being part of a team and a production line while also managing all the logistics must have been excellent training. Can the imaginative and large-scale use of social media guarantee the following of an entire population? If so, Clemenceau's statement would seem to be correct in certain cases, when circumstances conspire to produce the providential man, or woman. His assertion is above all a plea for flexibility, curiosity, and innovation, pitched against the rigid thinking and knowledge coming from the past. The art of war and artistic activity, one and the same battle.

Vincent Tinel

**"Oorlog is een te ernstige zaak om aan militairen toe te vertrouwen"...**

... zei Georges Clemenceau in 1887. Maar kunnen we niet net zo goed stellen dat politiek een te serieuze zaak is om aan politici toe te vertrouwen? We durven er niet aan denken wat er zou gebeuren als deze formule zou worden toegepast op bijvoorbeeld het medisch beroep, leraren of bakkers! Als alles mogelijk zou zijn, waarom zouden we het voeren van oorlog en politiek dan niet toevertrouwen aan acrobaten? lijkt het idee vergezocht? De geschiedenis leert dat dit niet het geval is en dat enkele van de meest inventieve krijgsheren uit de recente geschiedenis een of andere vorm van artistieke activiteit hebben beoefend. Adolf Hitler, Winston Churchill, generaal de Gaulle, Ronald Reagan, Karol Wojtyla voordat hij Johannes Paulus II werd, waren allemaal uitzonderlijke showmannen, of acteurs, of theatermensen, of regisseurs. De macht van de media had geen geheimen meer voor hen: ze gebruikten ze als wapens. Niets heeft Volodymyr Zelensky, de huidige president van Oekraïne, voorbestemd om een vooraanstaand strijder te worden. Deze populaire humorist leerde het vak in een café-théâtre-gezelschap; was het een goede leerschool? Scenarioschrijver, acteur, regisseur en televisieproducent tegelijk zijn, dat wil zeggen deel uitmaken van een team en een productieketen en zorgen voor de huishouding, was dat een opleiding bij uitstek? Kan het vindingrijke en massale gebruik van sociale netwerken leiden tot de steun van een volk? Clemenceau's bewering zou in bepaalde gevallen wel eens juist kunnen zijn, wanneer een combinatie van toevalligheden samenkomt om de providentiële man – of vrouw – voort te brengen. Het zou vooral een pleidooi zijn voor flexibiliteit, nieuwsgierigheid en vernieuwing, tegenover de starheid van het denken en de kennis uit het verleden. Oorlogskunst en artistieke activiteit, dezelfde strijd.

Vincent Tinel

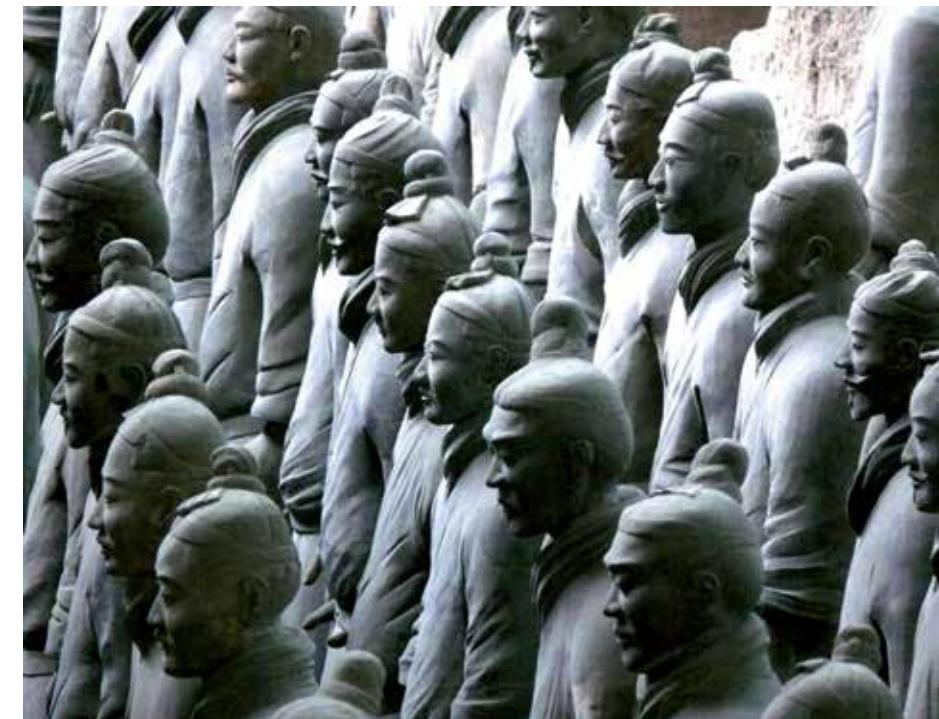
## ART & WAR

No other human activity could stray so far from beauty. However, beauty could be present everywhere within the phenomenon of war. Belligerents have always sought to represent themselves through the prism of beauty and to portray the enemy through its ugliness.

Aucune autre activité humaine ne pourrait autant s'éloigner de la beauté. Pourtant, la beauté serait présente partout dans le phénomène guerrier. Les belligérants ont toujours cherché à s'auto-représenter sous le prisme de la beauté et à dépeindre l'ennemi à travers sa laideur.

9

Geen enkele andere menselijke activiteit is zo ver verwijderd van schoonheid. Toch is schoonheid overal aanwezig in oorlogsvoering. Oorlogvoerende partijen hebben er altijd naar gestreefd zichzelf voor te stellen door het prisma van schoonheid en de vijand af te beelden door zijn lelijkheid.



300 AC, Mausoleum of Emperor Qin, China.  
*The buried army.*

Eight thousand terracotta statues of life-size soldiers and horses whose faces are all differentiated. The construction of the necropolis occupied 700,000 people for 36 years. The workers who attended the burial were immured alive. Unesco World Heritage.



12

1490, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), Italy  
The most famous artist of the quattrocento is also the archetype of the engineer-artists of the Renaissance. He distinguished himself in particular in the design of a considerable number of visionary war machines.

Top left. Armoured vehicle.  
With the return of war to Europe, the tank once again became the decisive weapon in high-intensity conflicts. Leonardo's tank is human- or animal-powered with a series of cannons mounted around its entire circumference.  
Photo Michel Michiels.

Bottom left. Armoured vehicle.  
The inventions of Leonardo, a military engineer, exist at three different scales. Here, on a reduced scale, we see the inner mechanism of the tank. Photo Michel Michiels.

Bottom right. Multi-barrel machine gun.  
A crank located at the rear makes it possible to adjust the firing height as for contemporary artillery pieces.  
Photo Michel Michiels.



13



1066, Unknown artists, *Bayeux Tapestry*, France  
The Conquest of England by William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy. Some 70 meters of embroidery show more than 600 characters and nearly a thousand animals, as well as dozens of fortresses and ships. This masterpiece of Romanesque art describes events up to and including the Battle of Hastings, with the throne of England at stake.  
UNESCO Memory of the World. Bayeux Tapestry Museum



1567, Pieter Van Der Heyden, (1530-1576), Belgium  
*The fight between money-boxes and safes*, print



1438, Paolo Uccello, (1397-1475) Italy  
*The Battle of San Romano*, National Gallery, London  
Uccello's masterpiece, commissioned by the Medici, traces an aspect of Florence's warlike history in three panels, now spread across Florence, London and Paris.



16

17

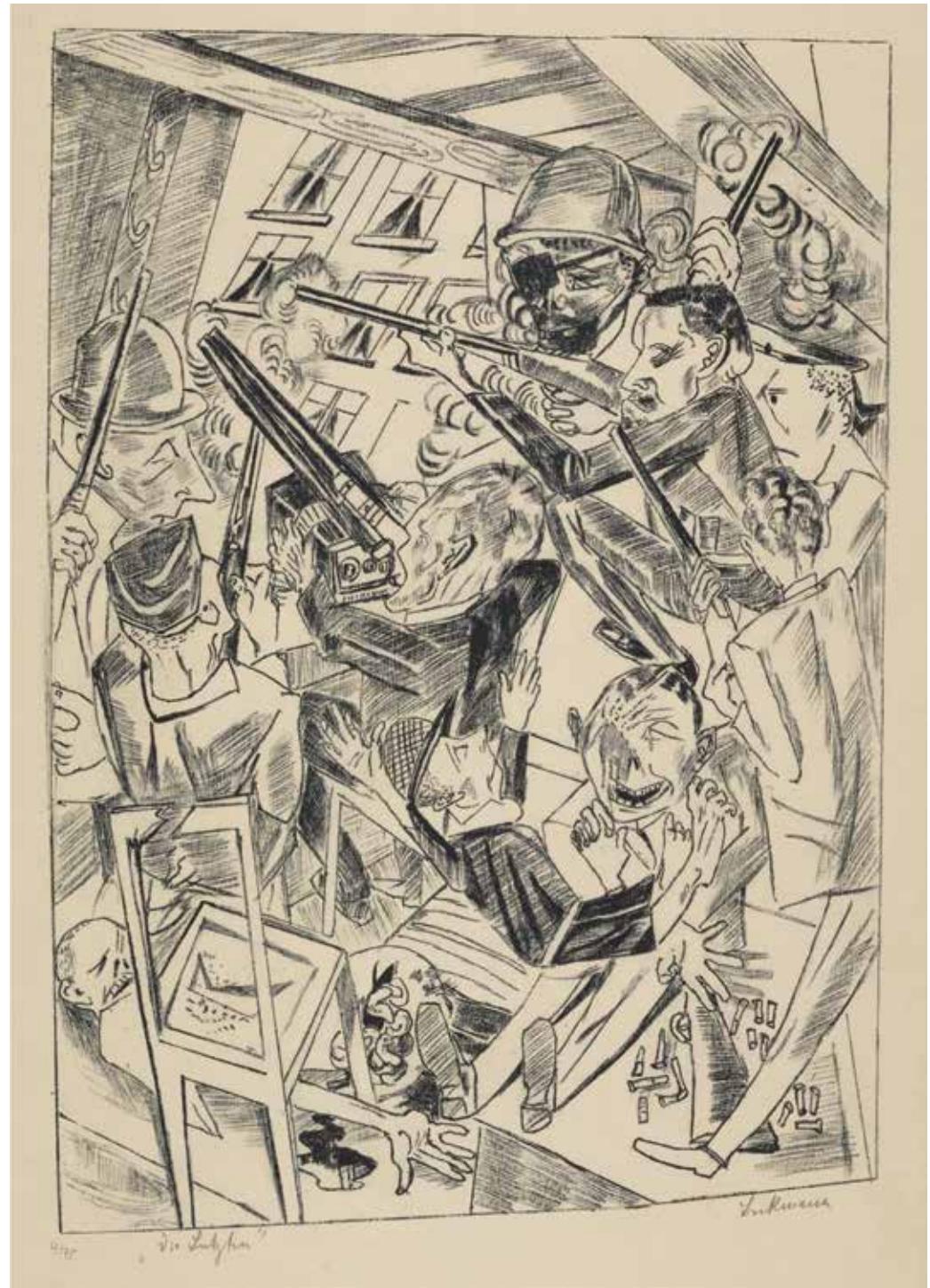
1814, Francisco de Goya, *May 3, 1808 in Madrid*, Oil on canvas, 268 x 347 cm, Prado Museum, Madrid.

One of the most famous denunciations of the horrors of war. Here the execution of 400 Spanish prisoners by the soldiers of Murat, General-in-chief of Napoleon's armies in Spain. This work is part of a series of four, two of which have been lost.



18

Otto Dix (1891-1969), Germany. *The Cannon*. Painting. Through his radicalism, he is the figurehead of German Expressionism and the artist who expressed himself the most on the theme of war. In 1937 the Nazi regime showed his works at the Degenerate Art Exhibition.

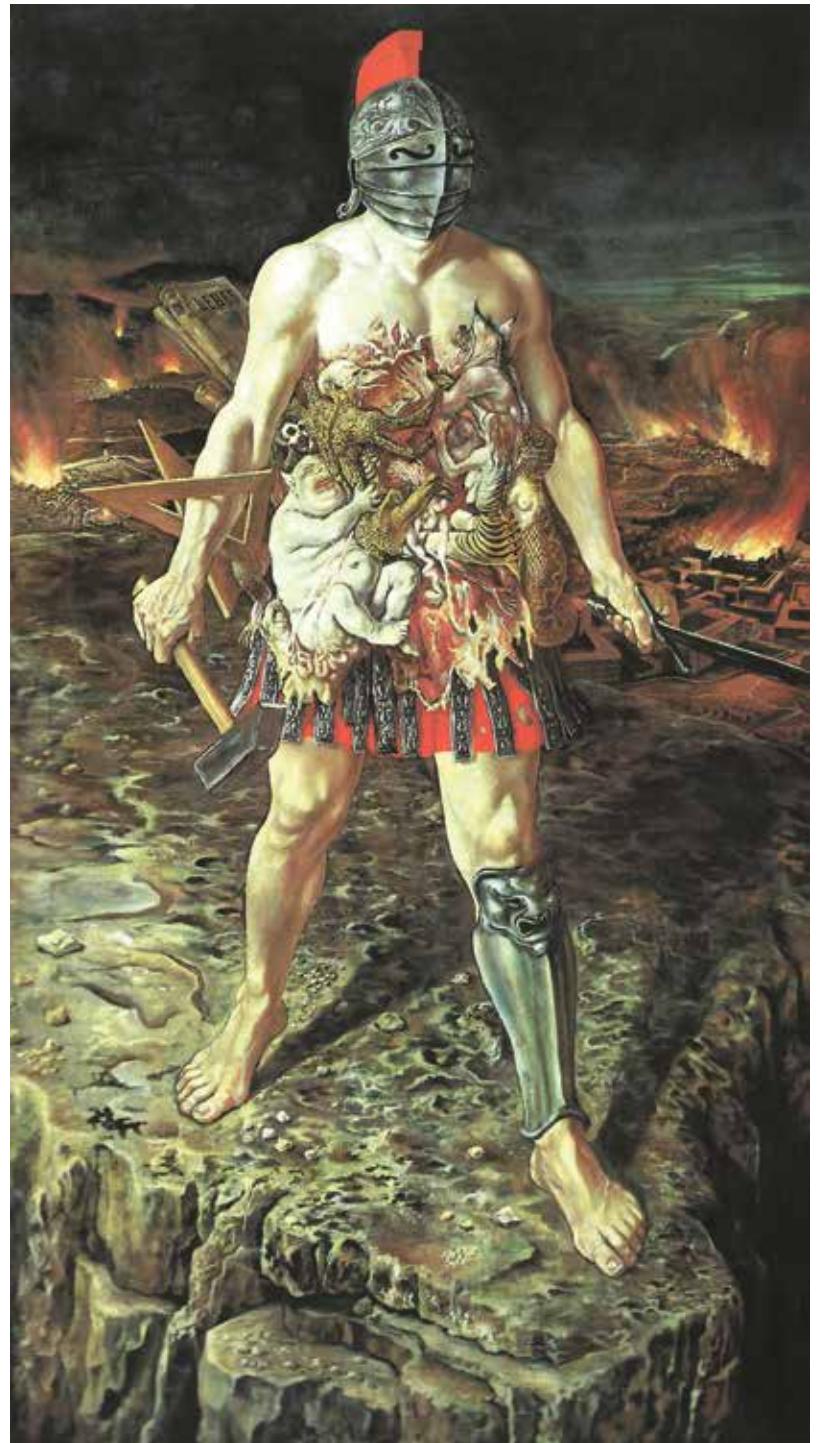


19

Max Beckmann (1884-1950), Germany. *The Last Ones*. One of a portfolio of eleven lithographs. Contemporary with the great tragedies of the first half of the twentieth century. In 1937 the Nazi regime showed his works at the Degenerate Art Exhibition.



1932, Otto Dix (1891-1969), Germany. *War*.  
Monumental triptych of 4.68 x 2.40m. Tempera on  
wood panels. Kunstmuseum, Dresden  
As in a religious work from the Renaissance, the  
artist transposes into the trenches the suffering of  
Christ, which becomes the suffering of humanity.



1937, Rudolf Schlichter (1890-1955), Germany.  
*Blind Power*, Oil on canvas 180 x 100 cm. Berlinische gallery  
Along with Beckmann, Dix and Grosz, he is one of the  
main representatives of German Expressionism.

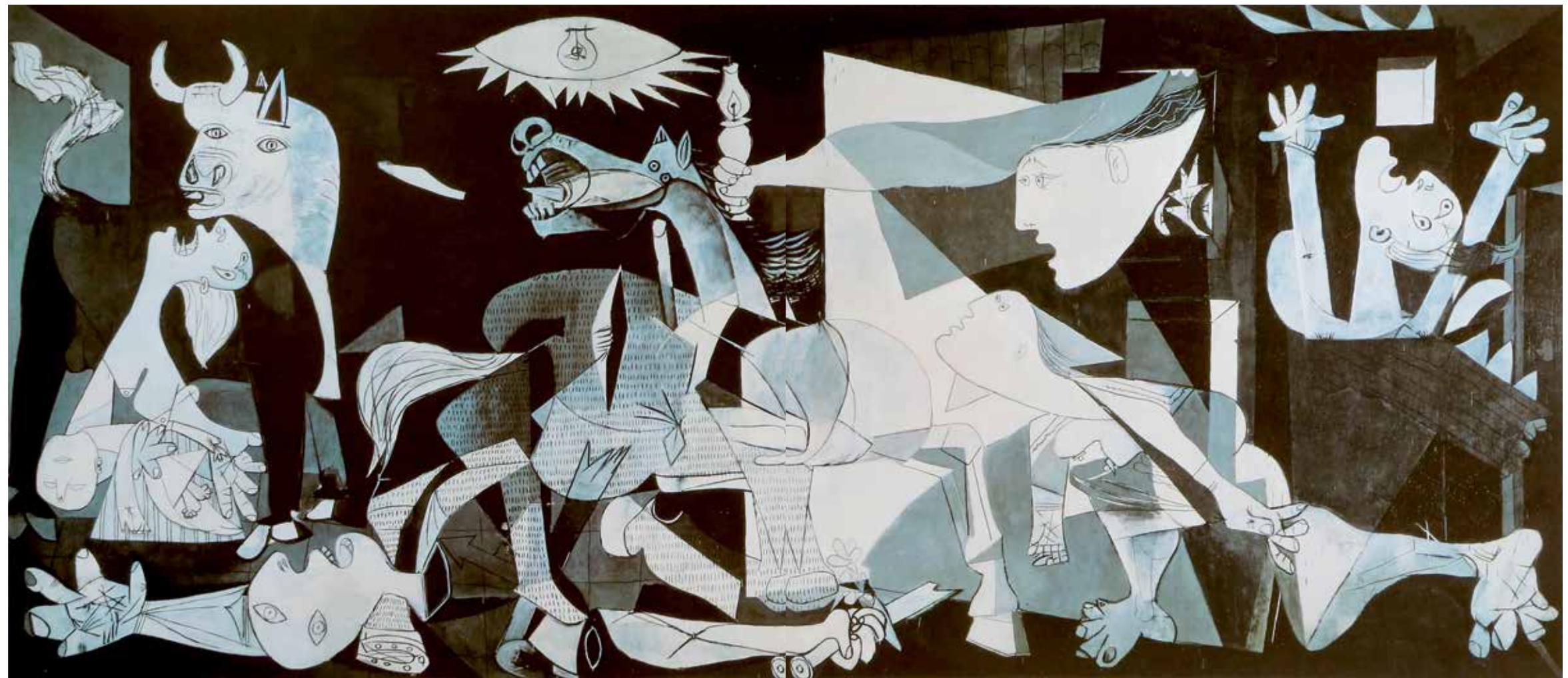
Founder of the Rote Gruppe with Grosz & John Heartfield  
(and very present in the Between Two Wars chapter).  
In 1937 the Nazi regime showed his works at the  
Degenerate Art Exhibition.



1917, Felix Edouard Vallotton, Switzerland. *Verdun*.  
Oil on canvas 114 x 146 cm. Army Museum, Paris.



1917, George Grosz, Germany. *Blast*. Oil on panel, 48 x 68 cm.  
The Museum of Modern Art, New York.



24

25



1937, Pablo Picasso (1881-1973), Spain. *Guernica*.  
Oil on canvas, 7.52 x 3.51m. Queen Sophia Museum, Madrid  
Militant work against the Spanish Civil War which had  
begun a year earlier. One of the most beautiful manifestos  
for peace. The destruction of Guernica, a small Basque  
town, by German bombers in support of Franco against the  
Spanish republic, abandoned by the democracies.

# FIRST WORLD WAR

Eighteen million dead in a war between two major alliances of the main countries of the time: on the one hand the three great colonialist Empires (French, British and Russian) facing the central empires (Germany and the Austro-Hungarian and the Ottoman Empires) which also aimed to be colonizing powers.

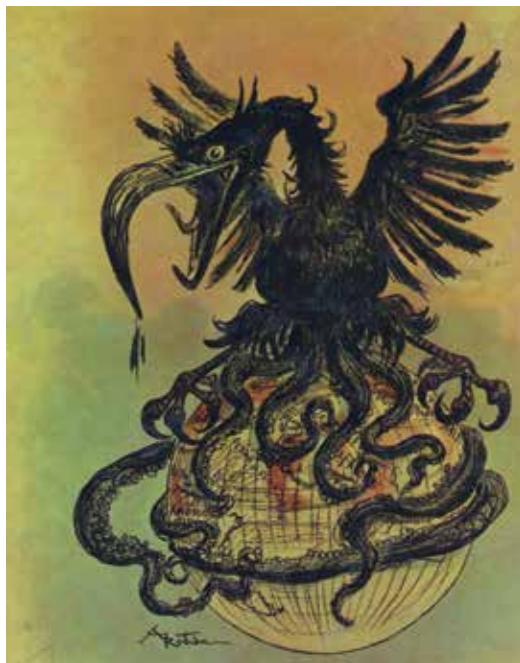
Dix-huit millions de morts dans une guerre qui oppose deux grandes alliances des principaux pays de l'époque : d'une part les trois grands Empires colonialistes (français, britannique et russe) face aux empires centraux (Allemagne, Autriche-Hongrie et Empire ottoman) prétendant eux aussi à une vocation colonisatrice.

Achttien miljoen doden in een oorlog tussen twee grote allianties van de belangrijkste landen van die tijd: aan de ene kant de drie grote kolonialistische rijken (Frans, Brits en Russisch) tegenover de centrale rijken (Duitsland, Oostenrijk-Hongarije en het Ottomaanse rijk) die ook een koloniserende roeping koesterden.



1915 Capranei, Italy. Excerpt from *Terroriser, manipuler, convaincre*. Somogy, Paris.

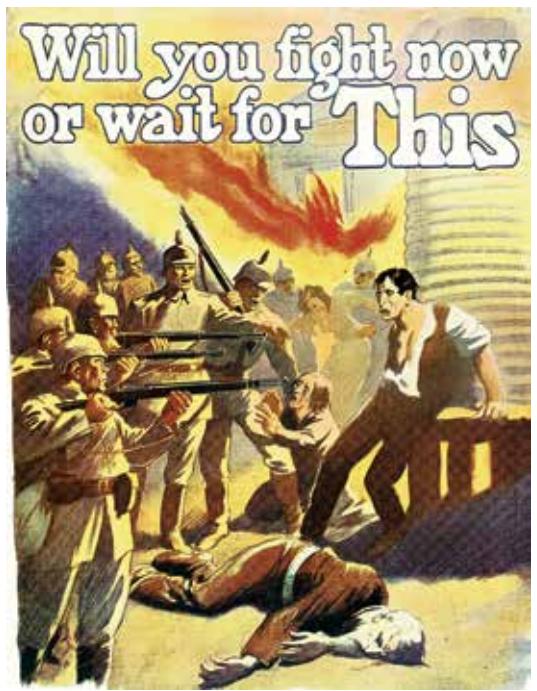
1914 Unknown, France. *Le Petit Journal*.



1914 Albert Robida, France. *Germanic imperialism*.  
1914 Louis Remaeckers, The Netherlands, De Telegraaf.  
*To your health, Civilisation!*



1916 Jüttner, Germany. *Lüstige Blätter*.



1915 Unknown artist, Australia. Excerpt from *Terroriser, manipuler, convaincre*. Somogy, Paris.

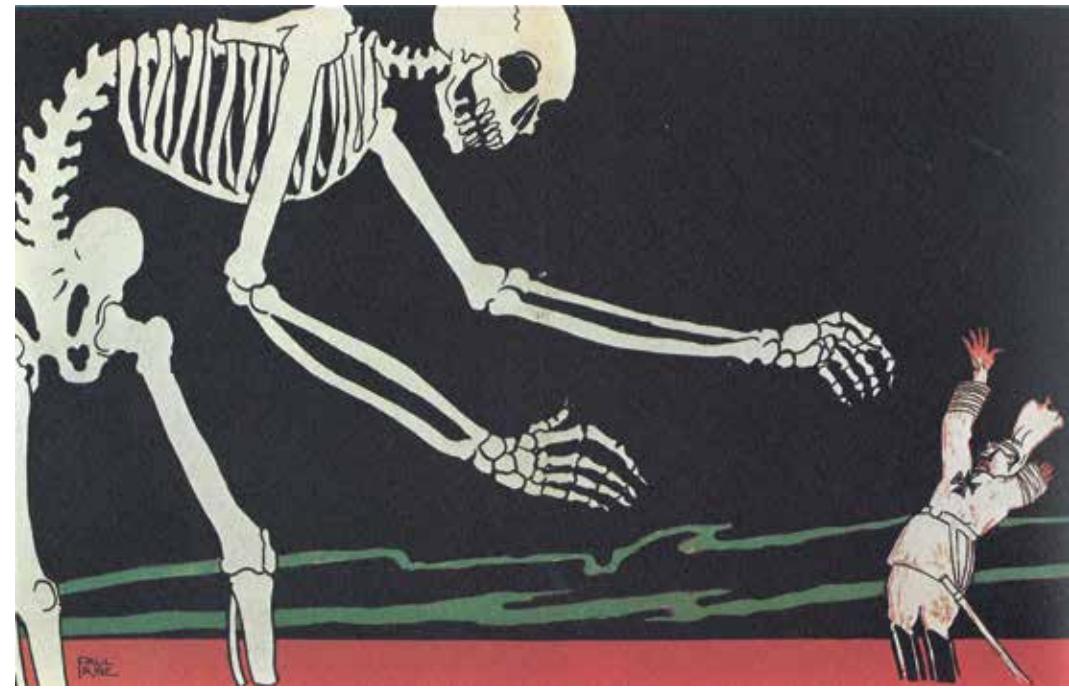
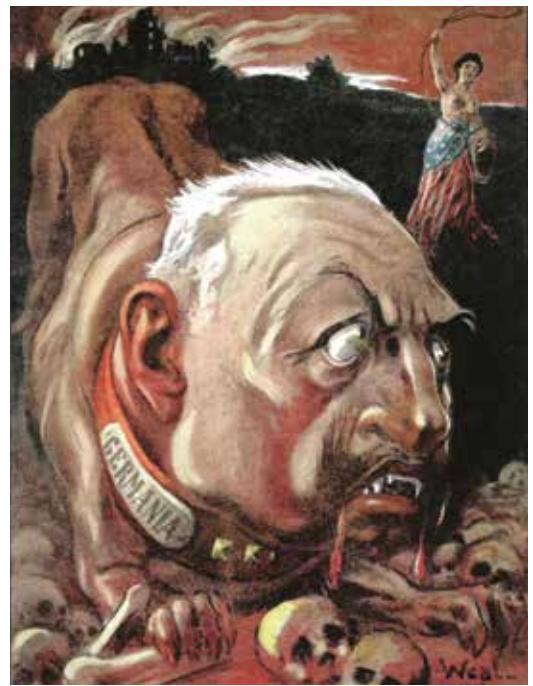
1915 Frans Masereel, Belgium.

1915 Unknown artist. *Lüstige Blätter*.  
Tsar Nicholas II begs his victims to join his army.

1917 Cappiello, France.



1914 J. Konacher UK, London. *The Kaizer*.



1915 Weal (Jean Rémi Adrien Machaux), France. *The United States must help capture the enraged dog of Europe.*

1916 Albert Robida, France. *Croix de fer.*

1916 Harley, France. *La Baïonnette.*

1916 Albert Robida, France. *Wotan.*

1918 Maurice de Lambert, France. Post card.

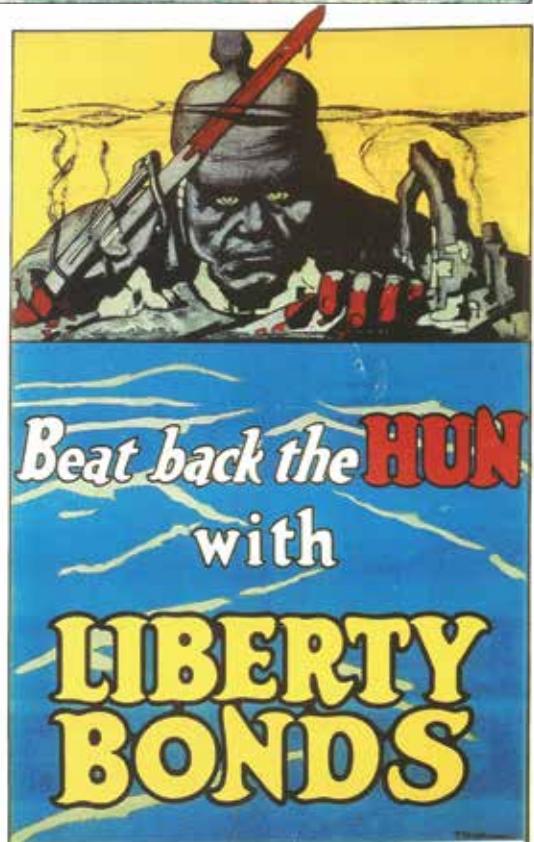
1915 Paul Iribe, France, *La Baïonnette. The Kaizer & Death.*



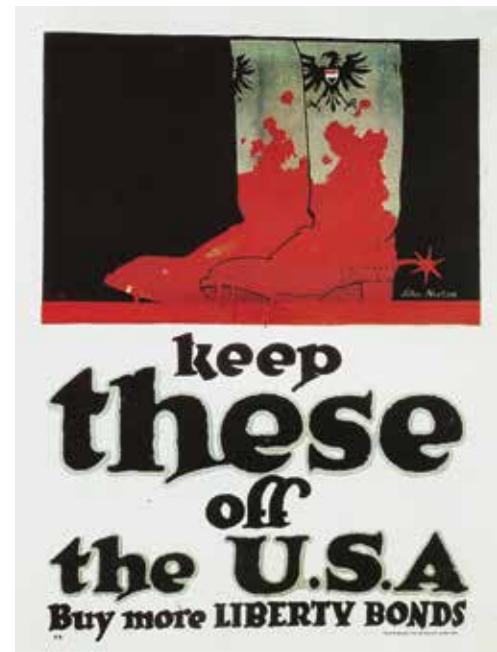
1915 Adolphe Léon Willette, France.  
The return of the Boche haunted by his misdeeds.  
The little Belgian has his hand cut off with the serrated dagger.



1916 Cappiello, France. Imperial eagle.  
1918 Falter, France. Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, Somogy, Paris.



1918 F. Strothmann, USA. Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, Somogy, Paris.



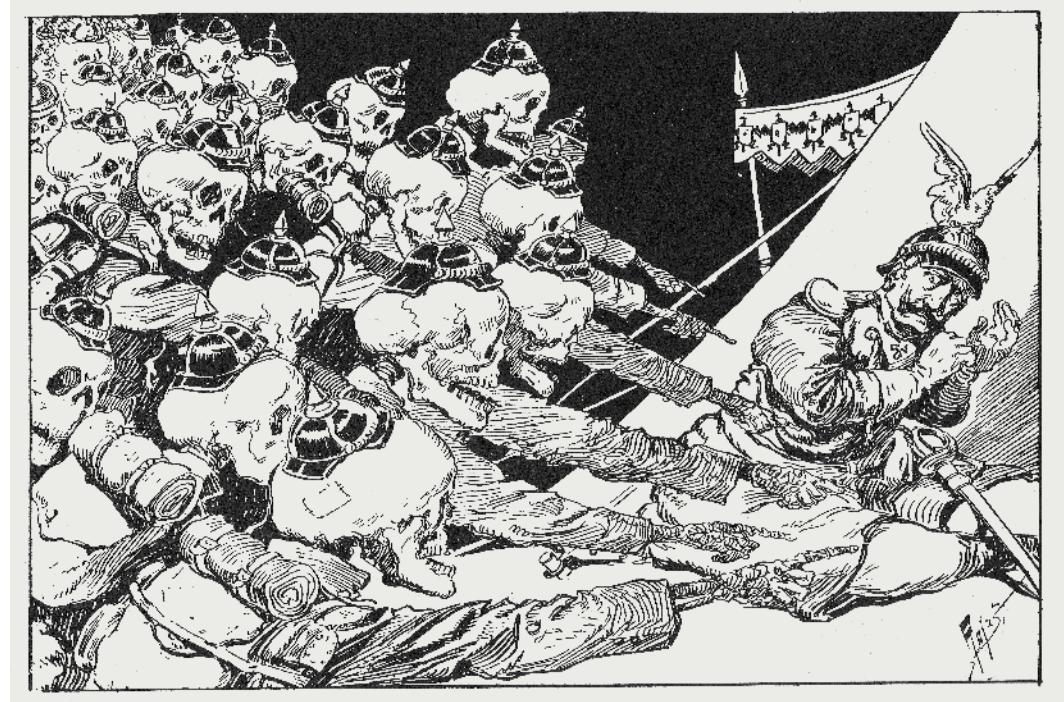
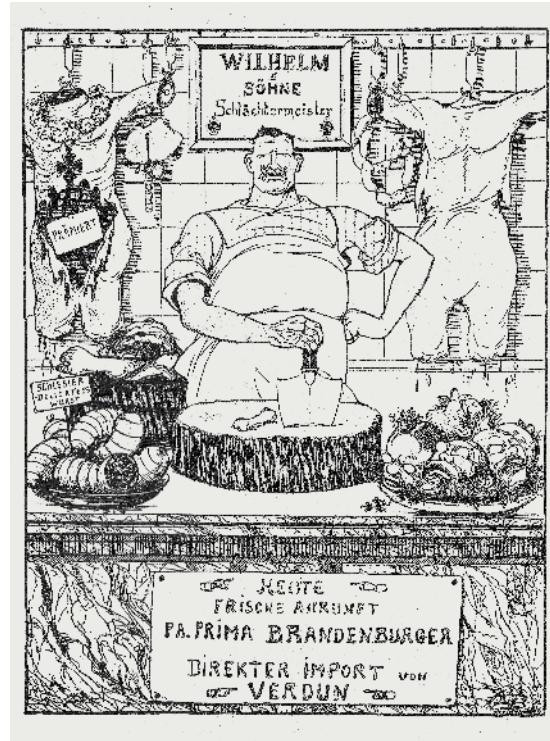
1918 Charles Léandre, France. *Les crimes des barbares*.  
1916 Robida, France. *Le repaire de l'ogresse*.

1918 John Norton. USA. Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, Somogy, Paris.  
> 1916 Unknown, Belgium. King Albert (St Michael) Slaying the Dragon (The kaizer).





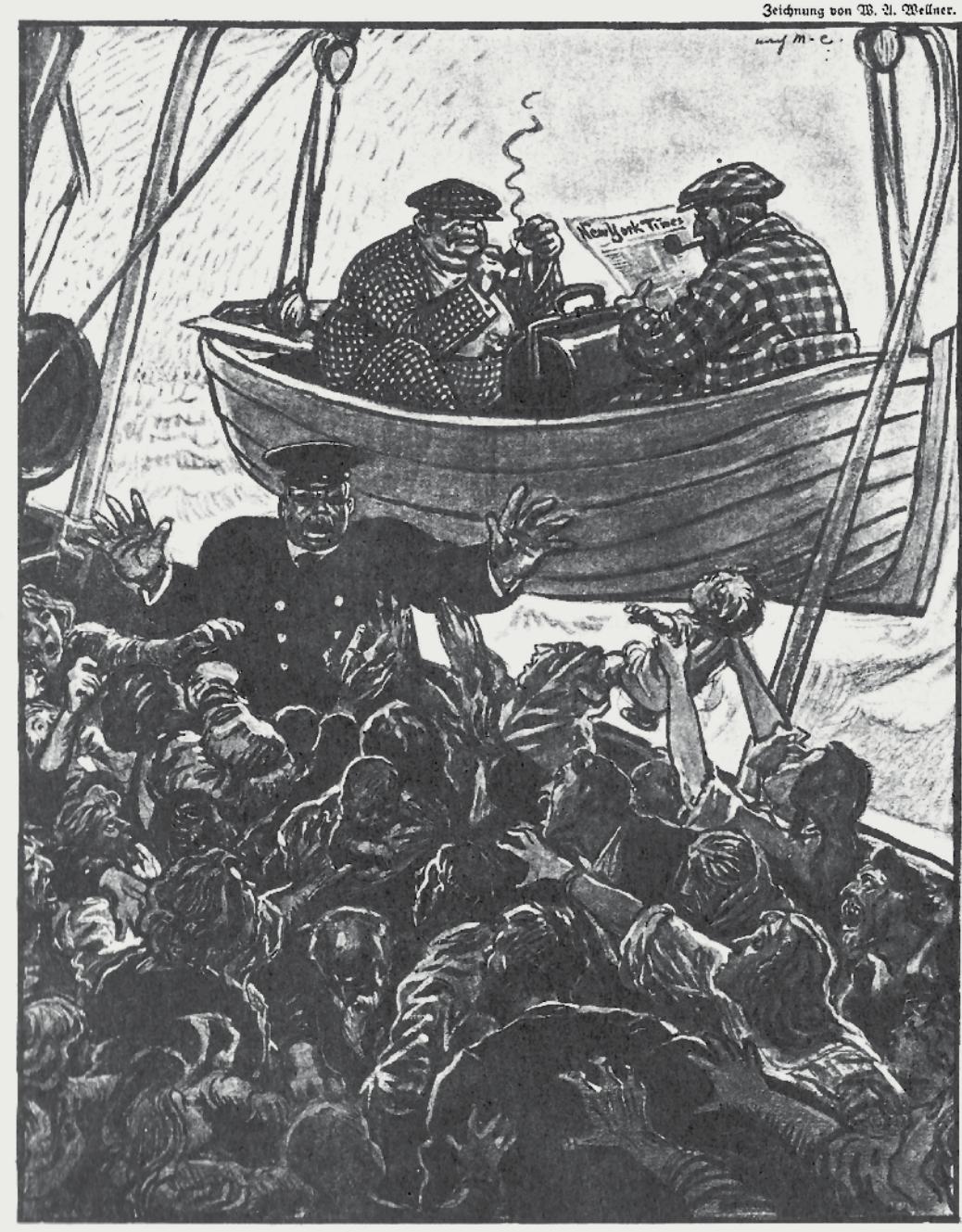
1915 Charles Léandre, France. Lithograph  
*Germania, created by cartoonists, is Kaizer's little sister.*



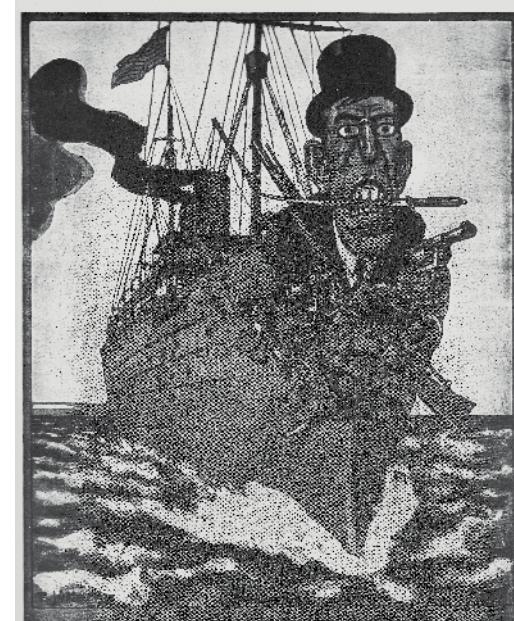
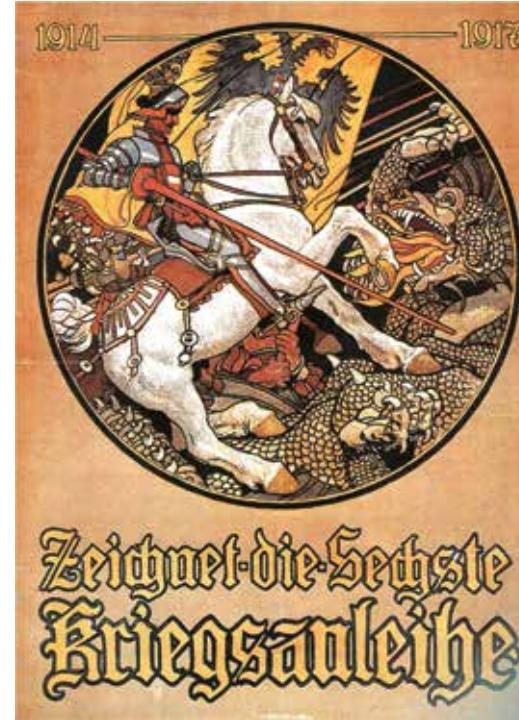
1918 Maurice Neumont, France. Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, Somogy, Paris.



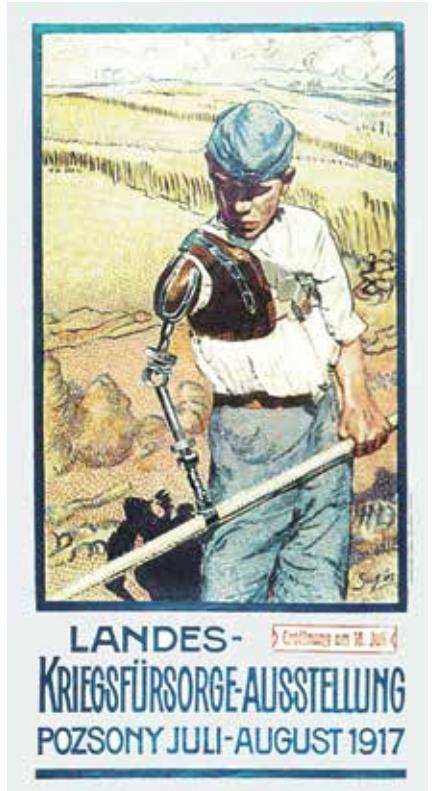
1918 Lucien Metivet, France.  
1918 Rojas, Argentina. *Critica*.



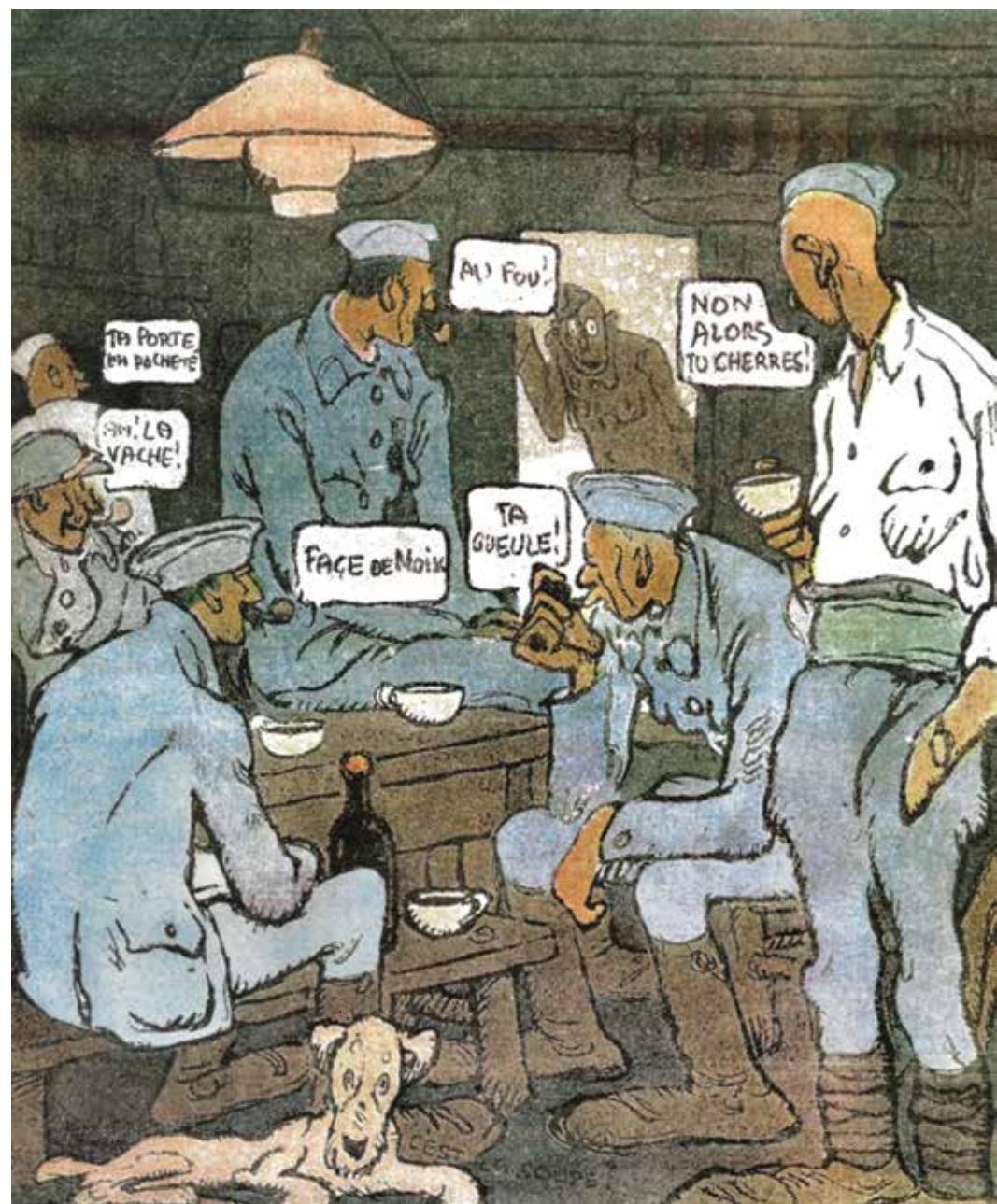
1915 Author : Wilhelm Anton Wellner, Germany.  
Published in *Lüstige Blätter. The Lusitania. Americans first, then women and children.*



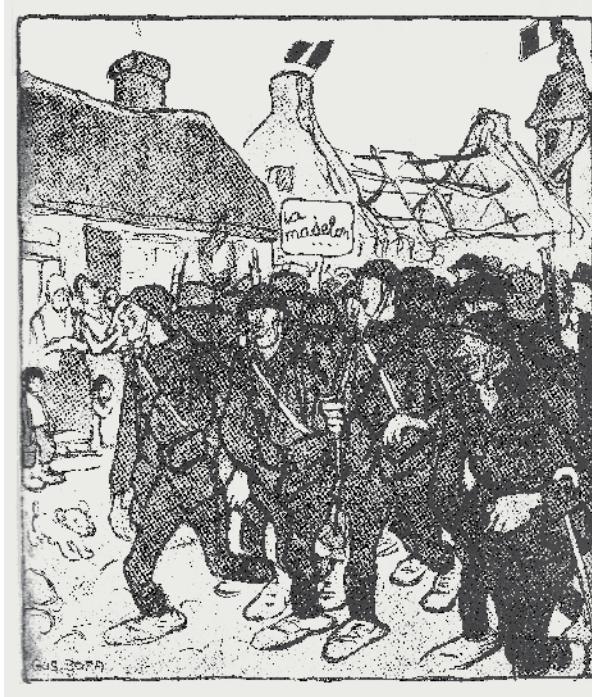
1917 Lenz, Austria. Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, Somogy, Paris.  
1917 Jüttner, Germany. *Lüstige Blätter. The President Wilson.*



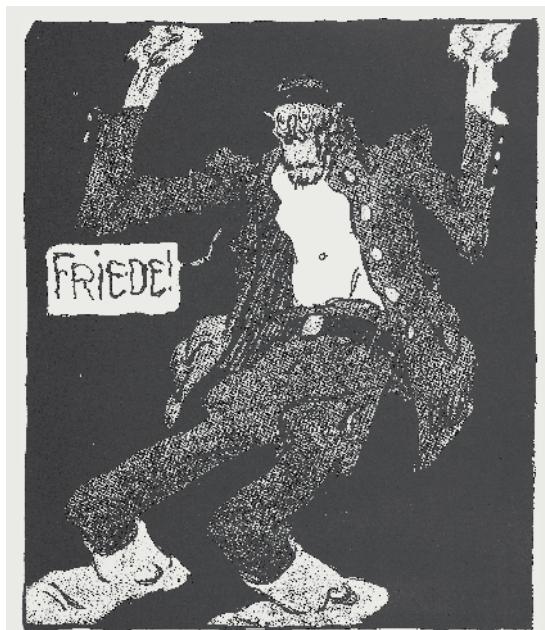
1916 Unknown. Germany. *Kladderadatsch.*  
1917 Sujan, Austria. Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, Somogy, Paris



1918 Gus Bofa, France. Hey guys, peace is signed!



1914 Gus Bofa, France.  
1916 Gus Bofa, France. Solitude : You are three and  
one dead, you will be able to make a bridge.



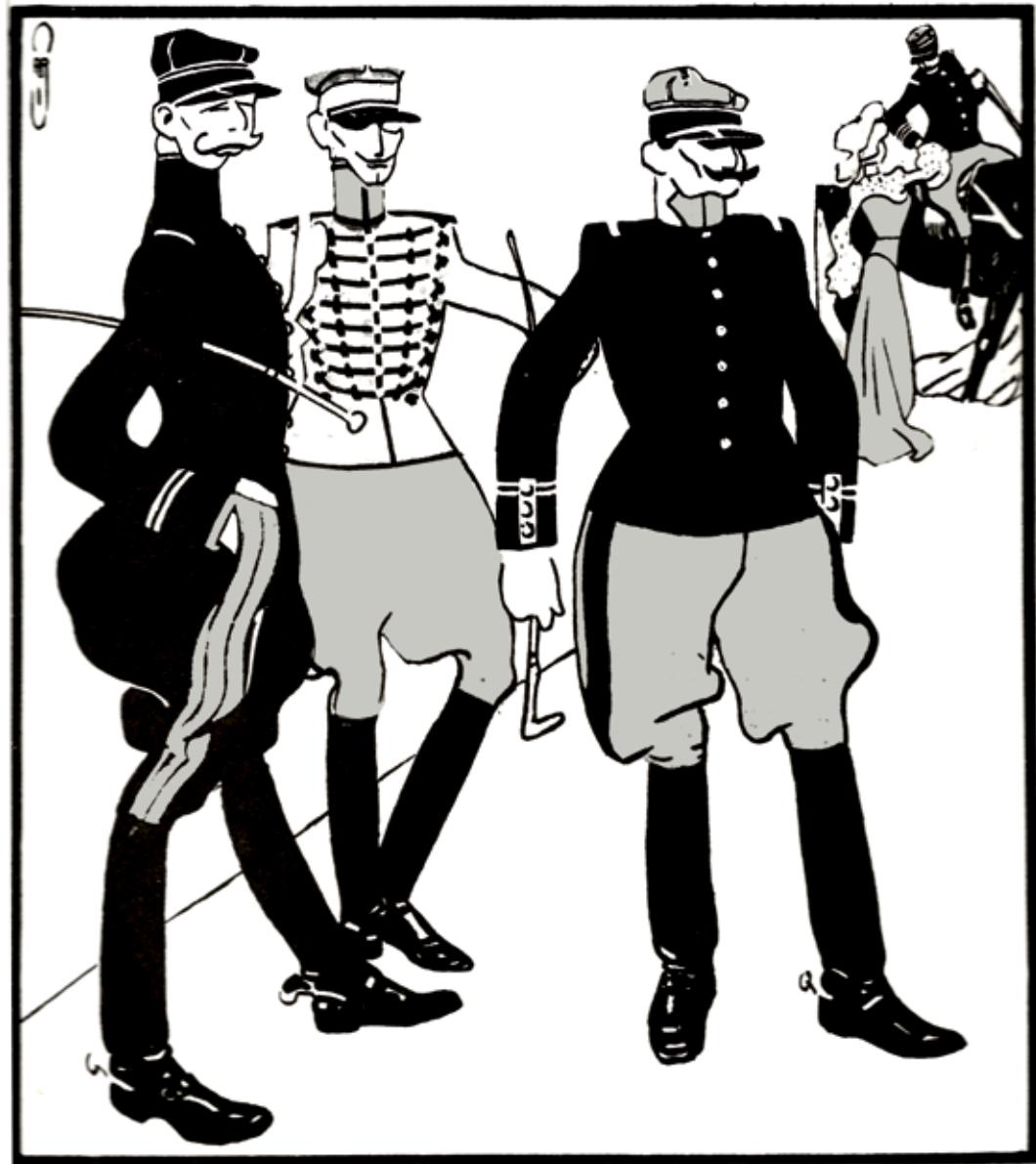
1916 Gus Bofa, France.



44  
C'est toujours les mêmes que  
se font tuer  
(proverbe militaire)



1916 Gus Bofa, France. Good for service.



1916 Roubille, France. *Entrance of clowns.*



1984 Jacques Tardi, France.

"...manipulated and bogged down men, obviously not happy to be where they are, and with only hope of living another hour, wishing above all else to return home...in a word,

that the war is over. stopped ! There is no hero, no "main character", in this lamentable collective adventure that is war." Tardi

# BETWEEN TWO WARS

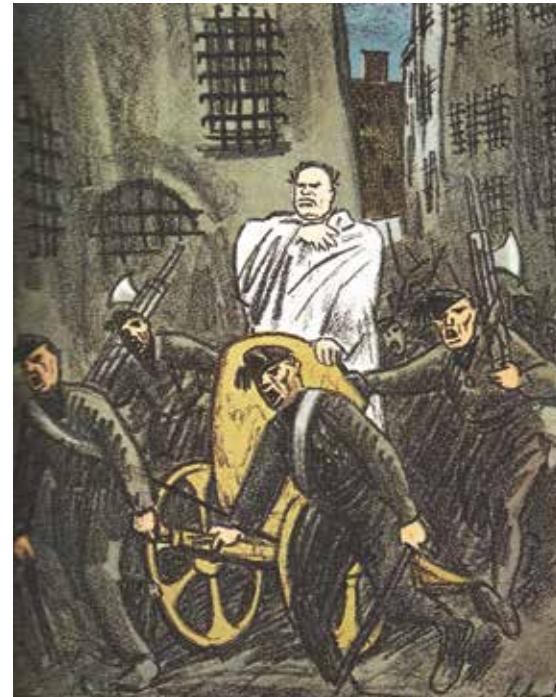
The rise of nationalisms in the world and the emergence of totalitarian right-wing or left-wing doctrines aiming to reshape the individual according to a state ideology.

La montée des nationalismes dans le monde et l'émergence des doctrines totalitaires de droite ou de gauche prétendant remodeler l'individu en fonction d'une idéologie d'état.

De opkomst van nationalisme over de hele wereld en de opkomst van totalitaire rechtse of linkse doctrines, die beweren het individu te modelleren in functie van een staatsideologie.



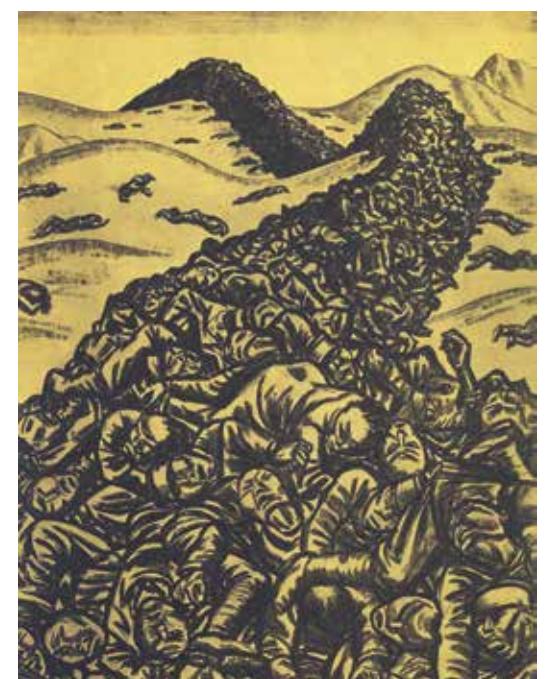
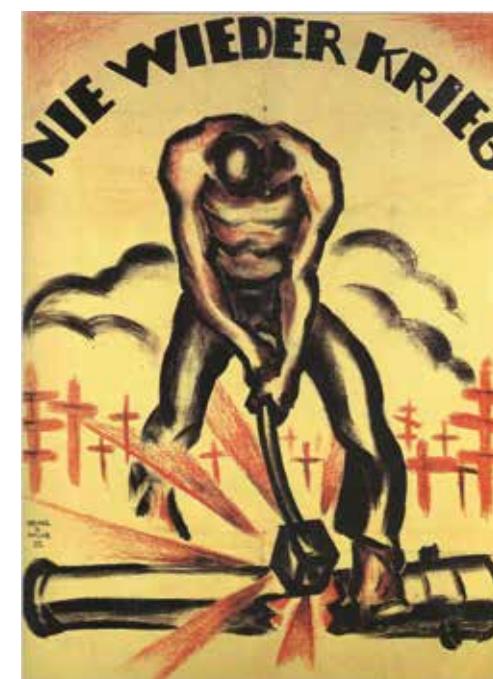
1929 Ludwig Hohlwein, Germany.

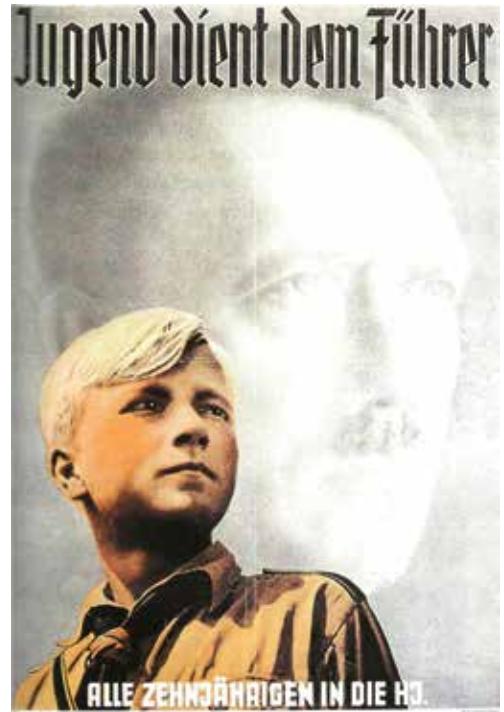


1925 Frits W.Schulz, Germany. *Mussolini*  
1922 Heinz H. Halke, Germany. Poster excerpt from *Kunst gegen den krieg*, published by Birkhäuser.



1924 Thomas Theodor Heine, Germany.  
*Don't worry Hitler, if you are not chief of the guard you will be President of the Reichstag.*  
1928 Erich Schilling, Germany. *The new wall of China between north and south.*





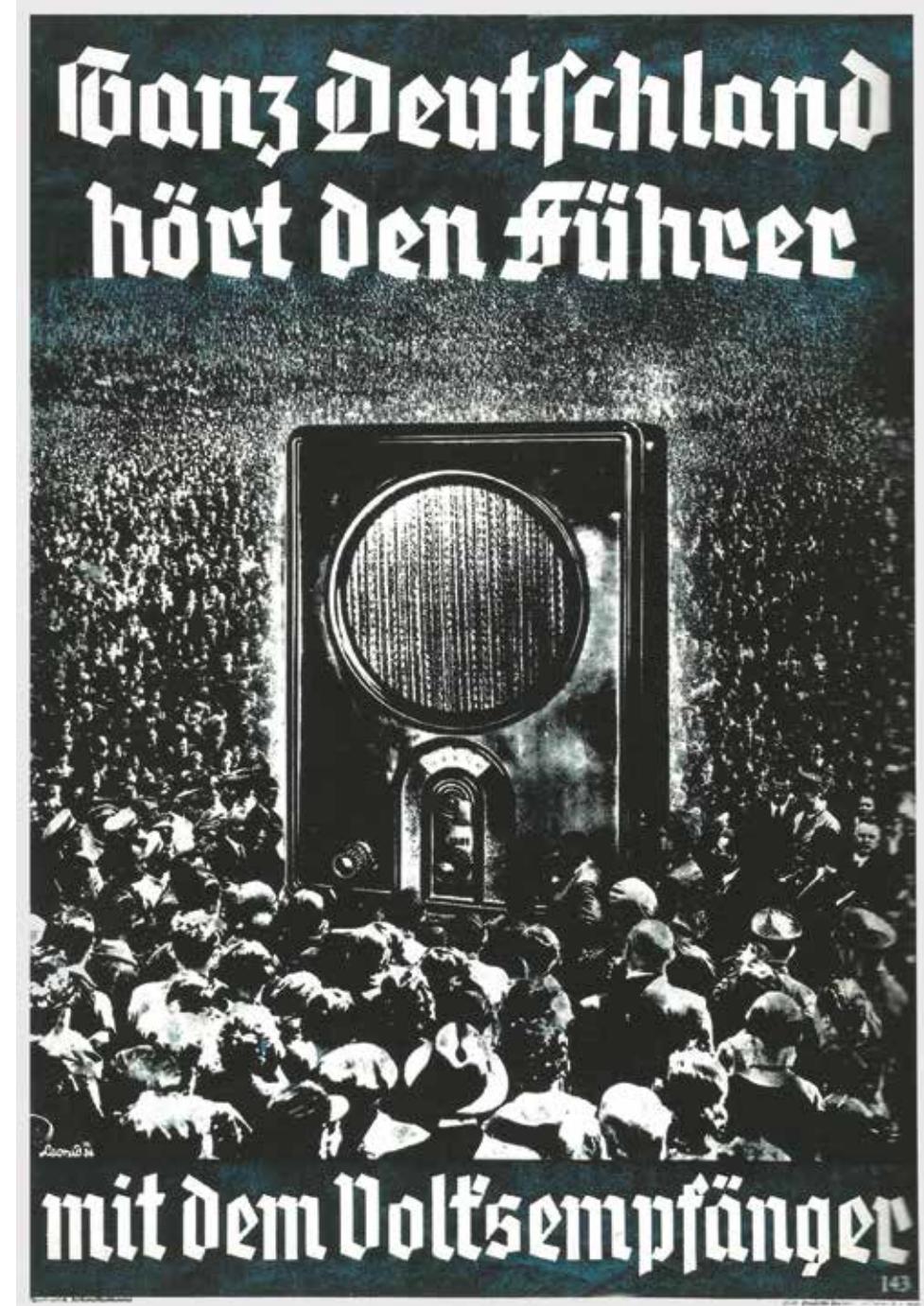
1938 Unknown, Italy.

1938 Unknown, Austria. Poster for Anschluss.

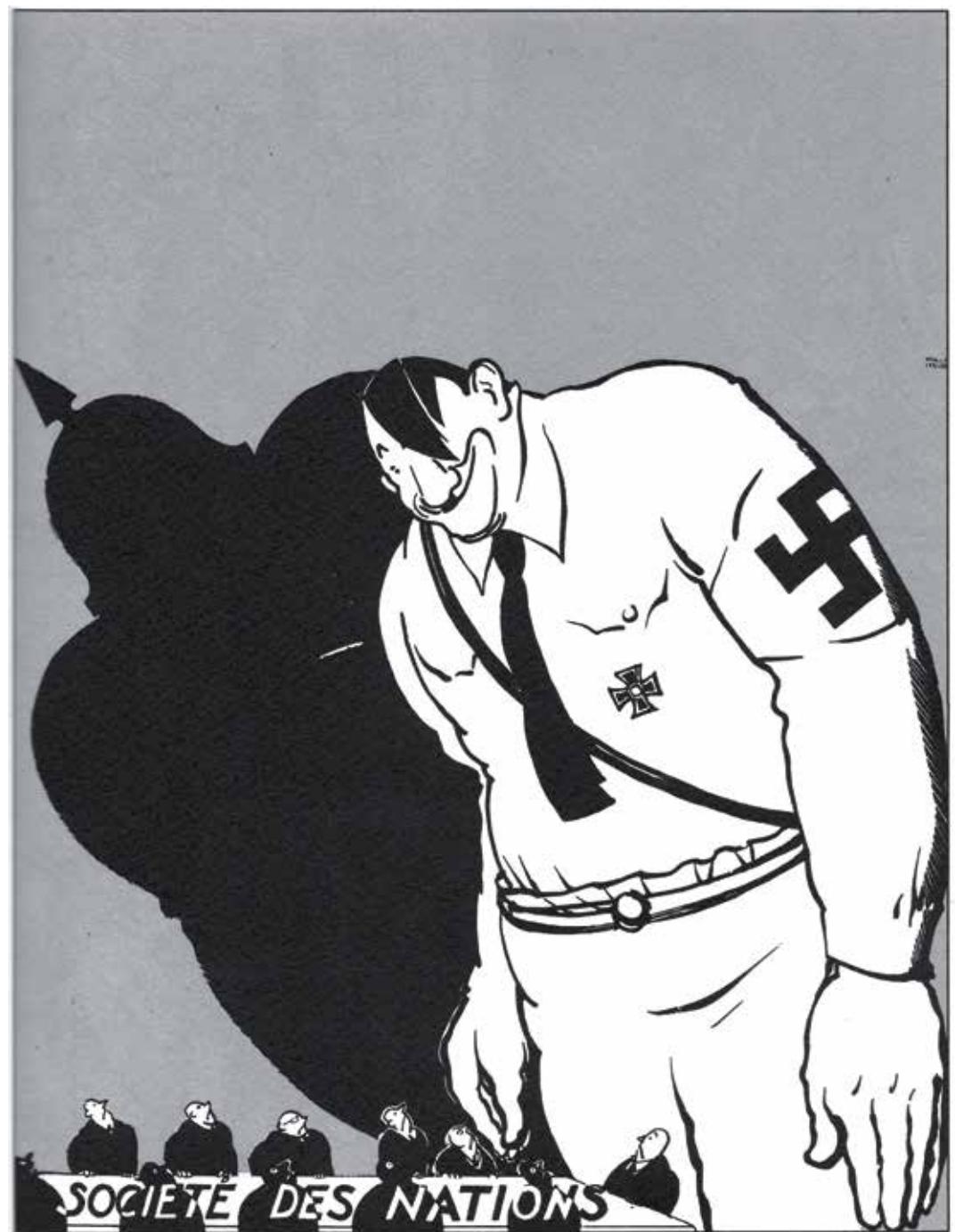
Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, published by Somogy, Paris

1939 Hein Neuner, Deutschland. Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, published by Somogy, Paris.

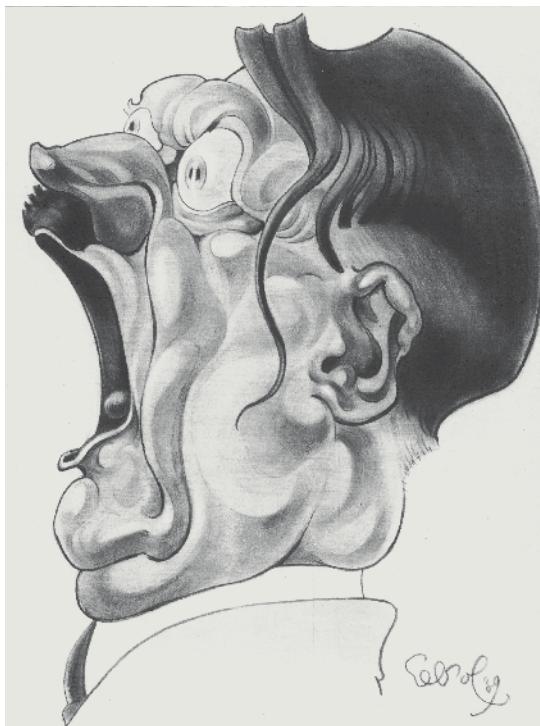
1938 Unknown, Japan. Support for the Sino Japanese War. Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, published by Somogy, Paris



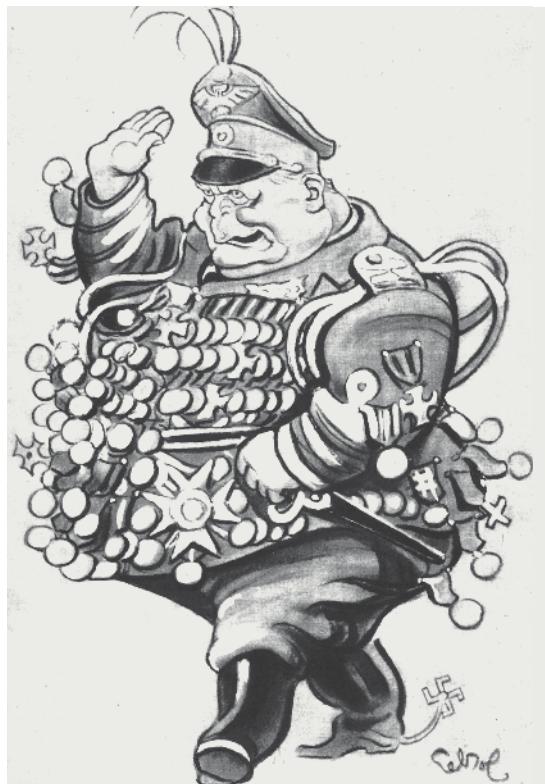
1936 Unknown, Germany



1935 Paul Iribe, France.  
*I come back to take my place.*



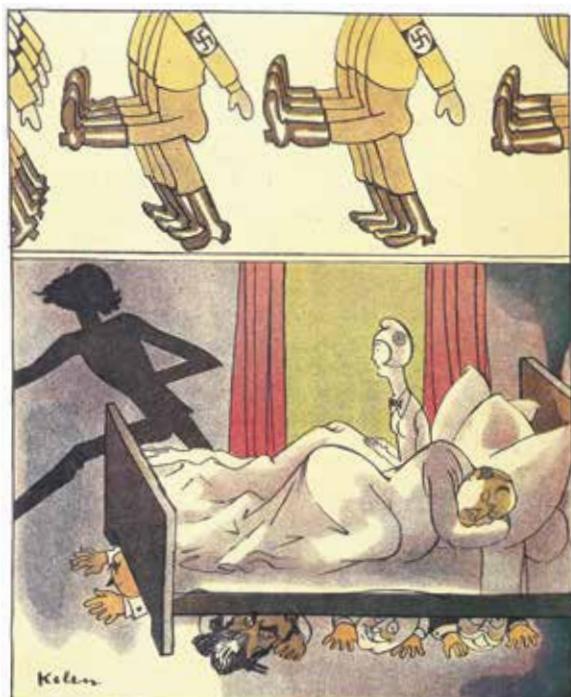
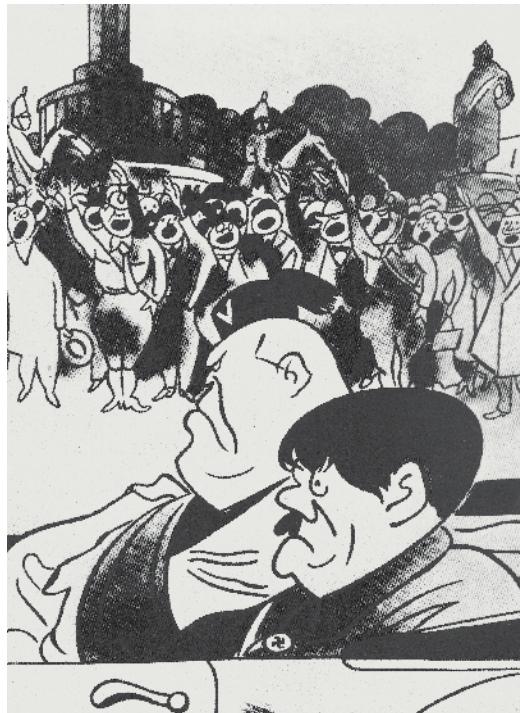
1935 Cabrol, France.  
1938 Cabrol France.  
First publication in *Escher Tageblatt*, Luxembourg.



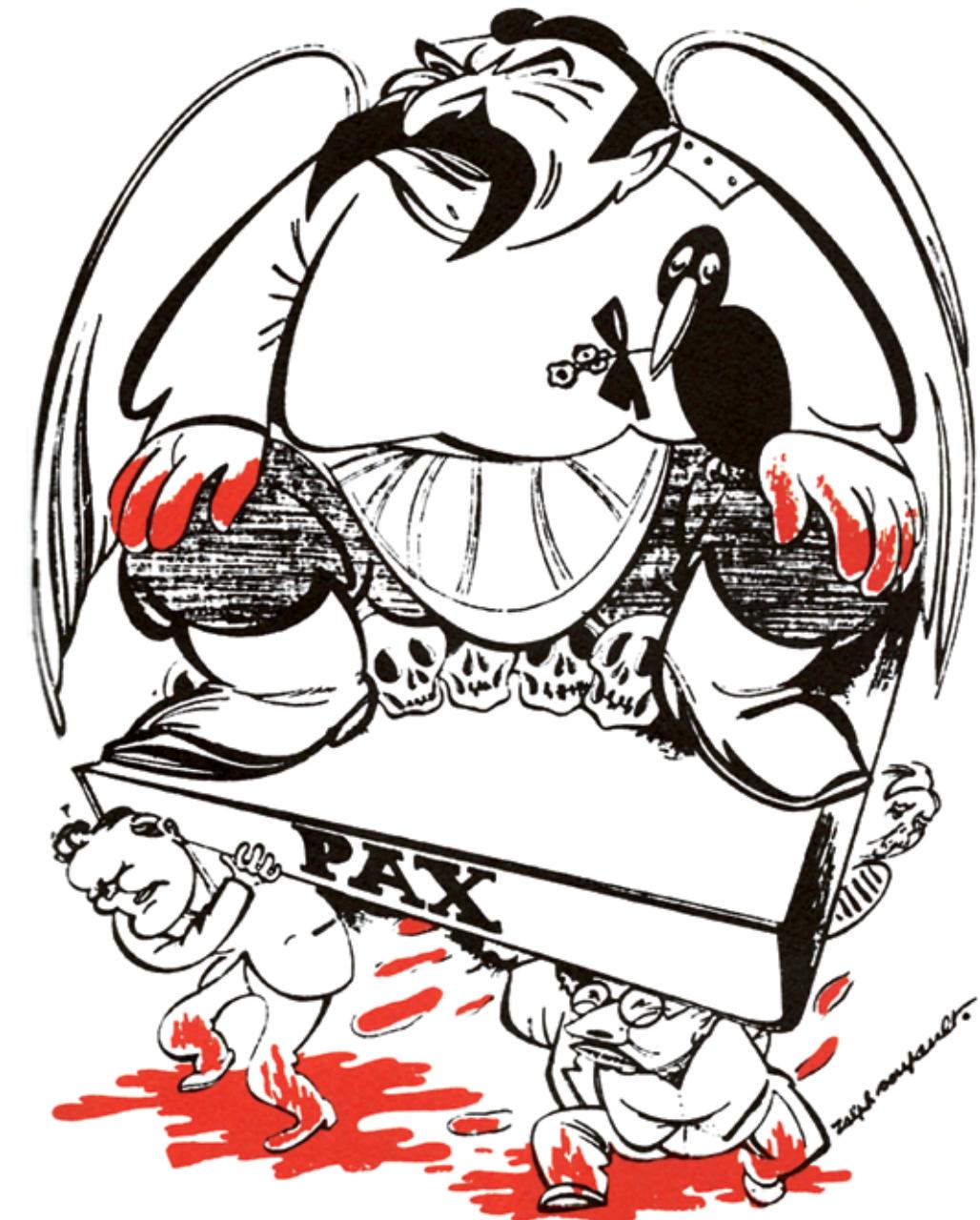
1938 Cabrol, France.



1939 Clifford Kennedy Berryman, USA  
1939 Jean-Louis Chancel, France



1938 Cabrol, France  
1933 Emery Kelen, Hungary. Published in Le Rire.  
Marianne: Say, Daladier, don't you hear anything?



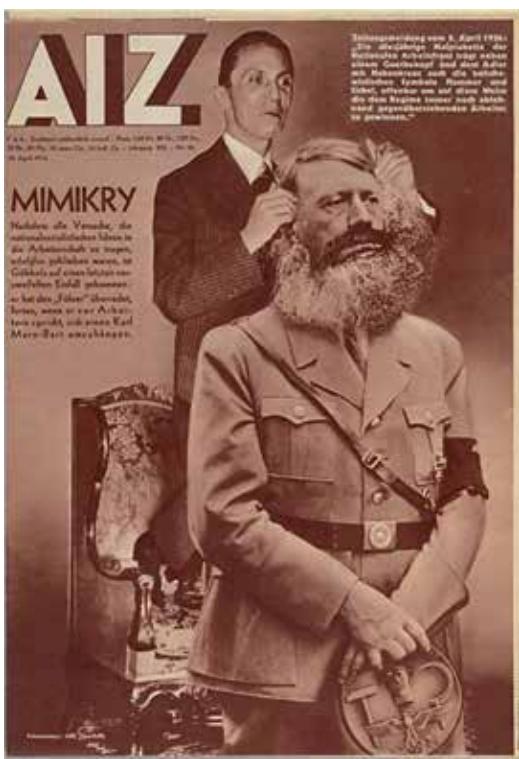
1939 Ralph Soupault, France



John Heartfield (Helmut Herzfeld) Germany Published in AIZ.  
The *Arbeiter Illustrierte Zeitung* (AIZ) was an antifascist illustrated weekly with the largest circulation in Germany during the Weimar Republic.  
1933 Goering the butcher.



1930 Whoever reads bourgeois newspapers becomes blind and deaf: away with the stultifying bandages!  
1933 Instrument in the hand of God? Toy in the hand of Thyssen.

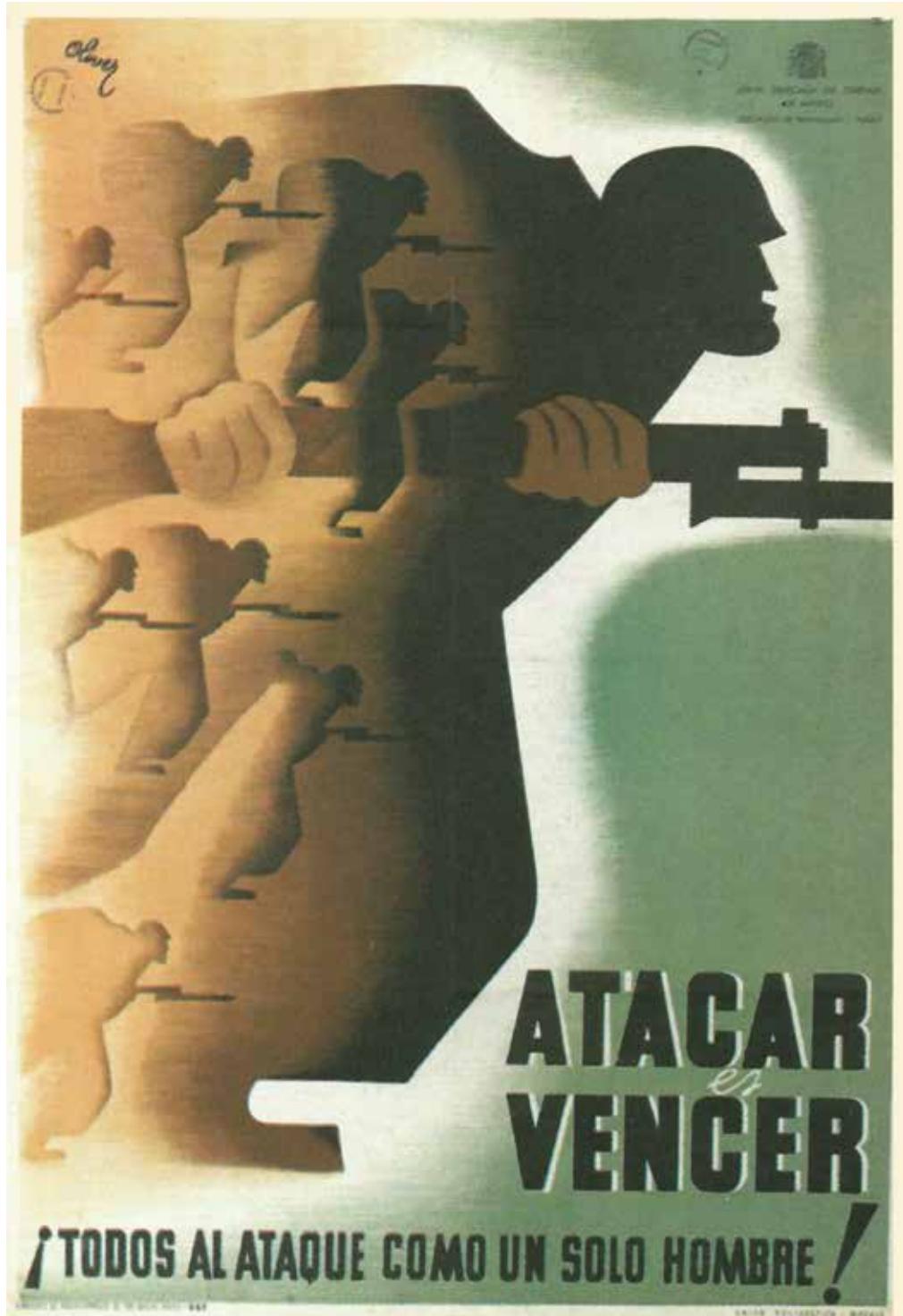


## SPANISH CIVIL WAR

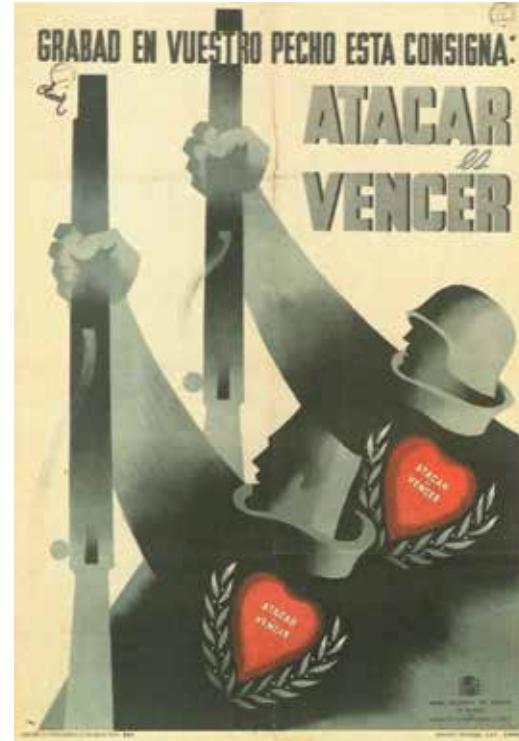
Civil war which opposed a republican government, weakly supported by the European democracies, to a fascist camp, vigorously supported by the totalitarian regimes of Germany and Italy. A rehearsal for the Second World War, which would turn Spain into a dictatorship..

Guerre civile qui oppose un gouvernement républicain mollement soutenu par les démocraties européennes à un camp fasciste vigoureusement soutenu par les régimes totalitaires de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie. Une répétition pour la seconde guerre mondiale, qui fera de l'Espagne une dictature.

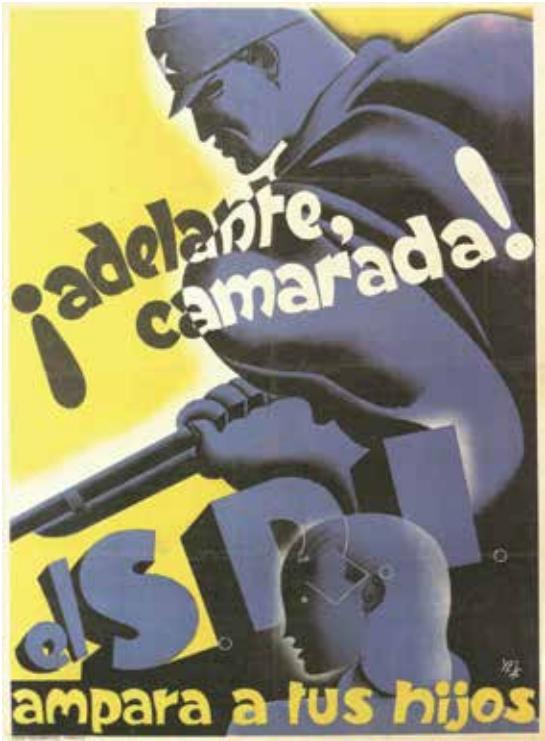
Een burgeroorlog waarin een republikeinse regering, zwak gesteund door de Europese democratieën, het opnam tegen een fascistisch kamp dat sterk gesteund werd door de totalitaire regimes van Duitsland en Italië. Een repetitie voor de Tweede Wereldoorlog, die van Spanje een dictatuur zal maken.



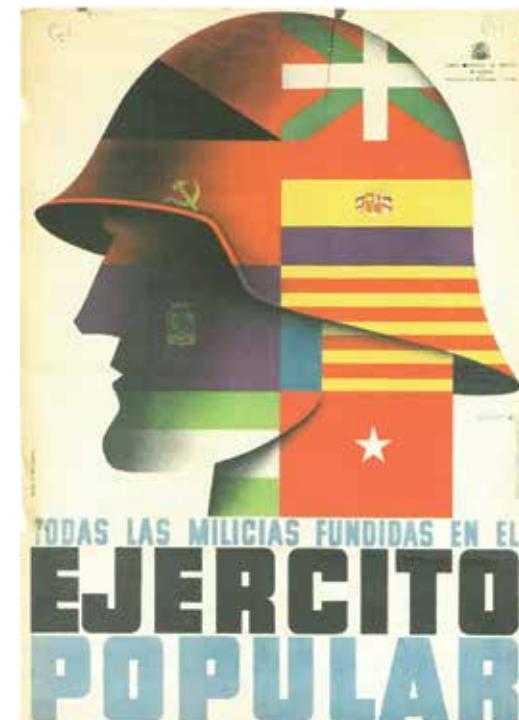
1936 Olivier, Spain.

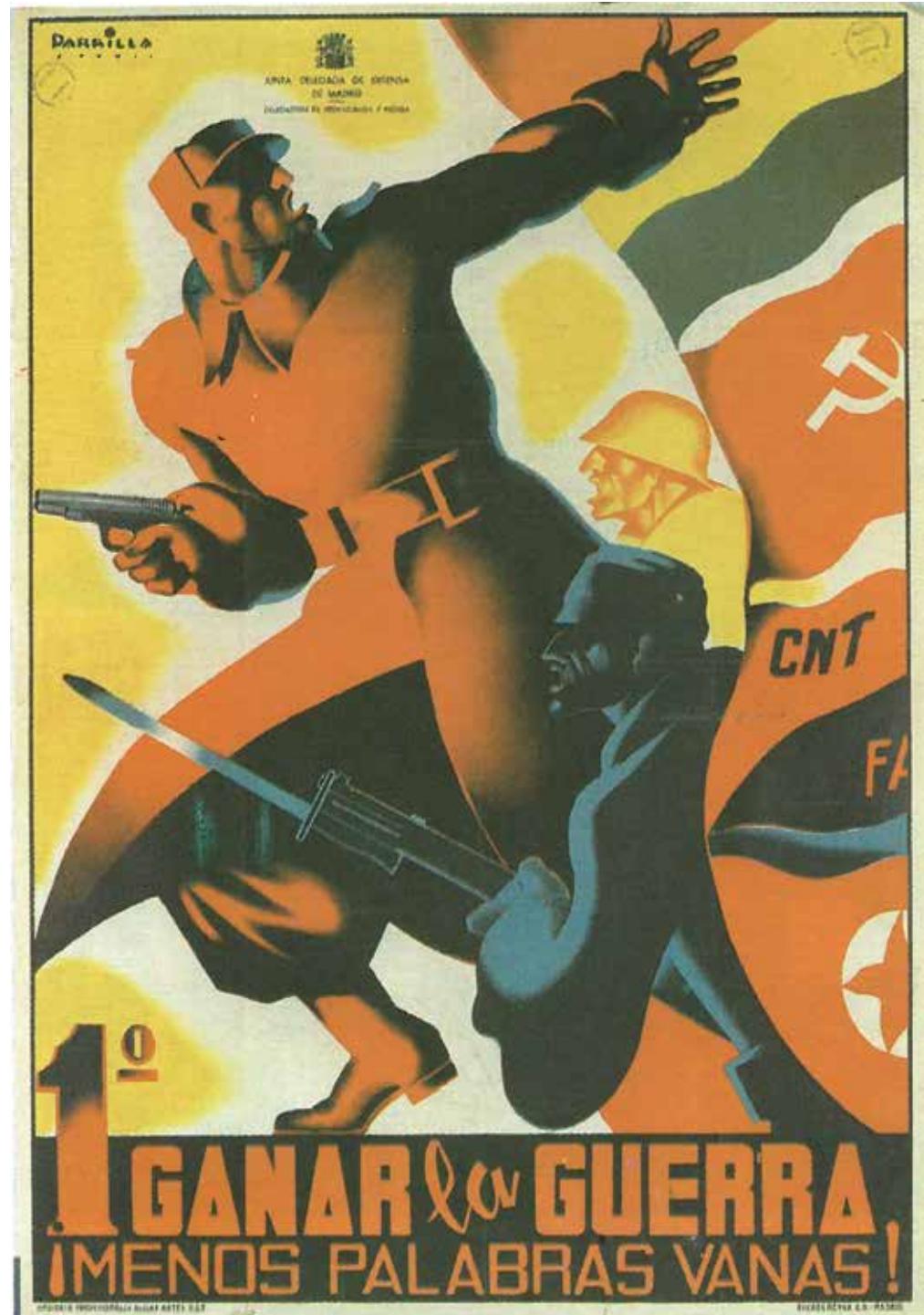
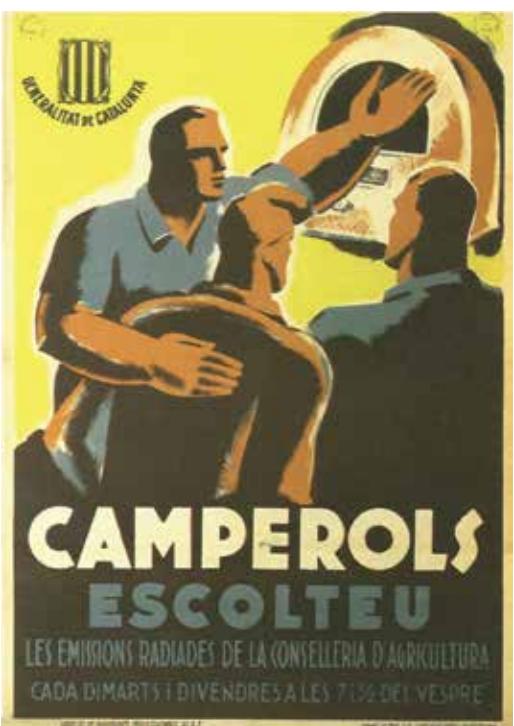
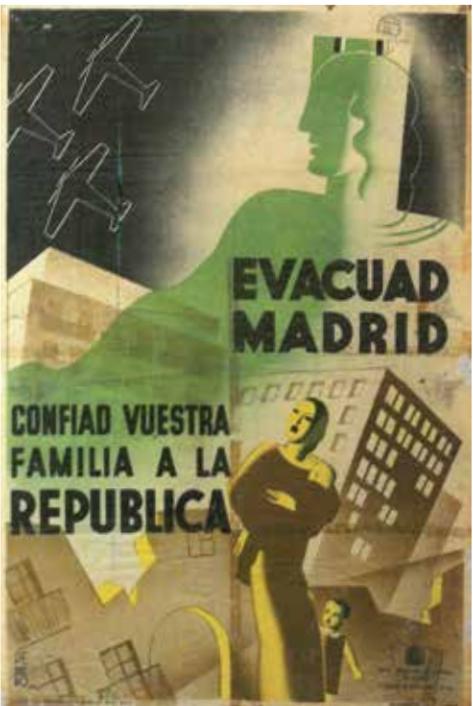
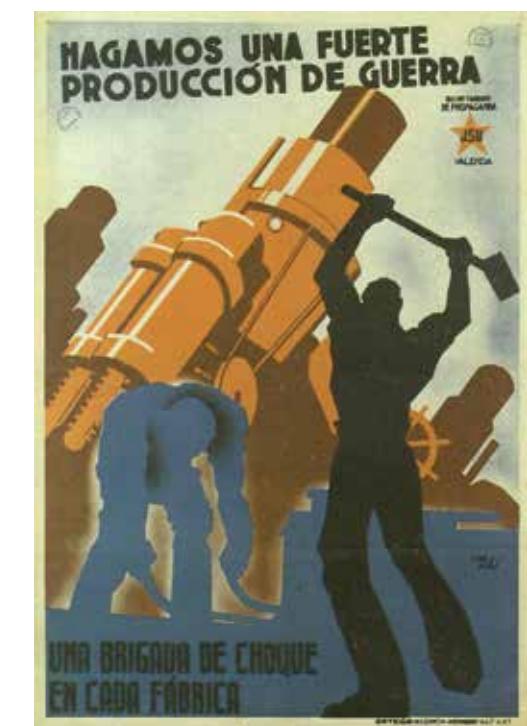
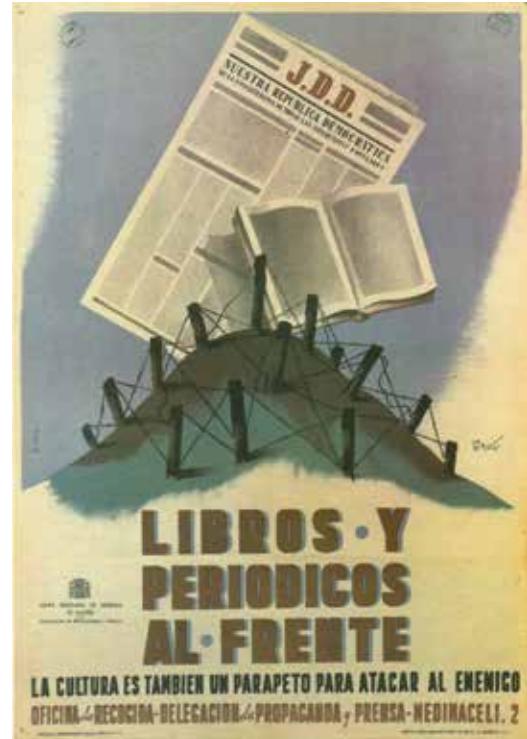


1936 Olivier, Spain.  
1936 Melendreras, Spain.



1936 Yes Madrid, Spain.  
1936 Cabana y Contreras, Spain.





1936 Giron, Spain.  
1936 Sanz Miralles, Spain.

1936 Pedrero, Spain.  
1936 Unknown, Spain. Radio.

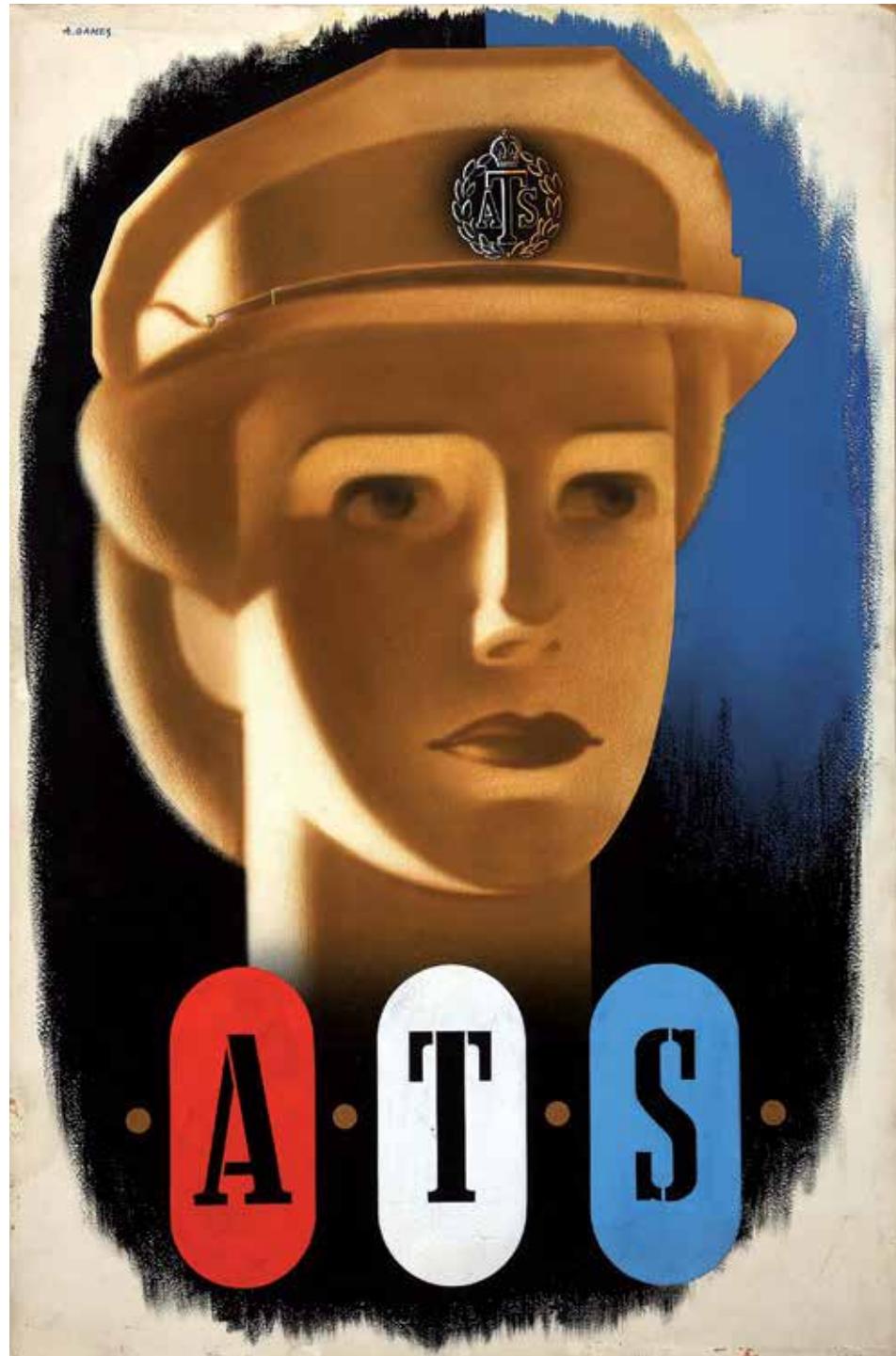
1936 Parilla, Spain.

# SECOND WORLD WAR

More than 50 million dead in a planetary conflict, which for the first time pitted the alliance of democracies against the alliance of totalitarian regimes. Colossal American aid mainly benefited the United Kingdom and the USSR, the only countries officially at war with the axis.

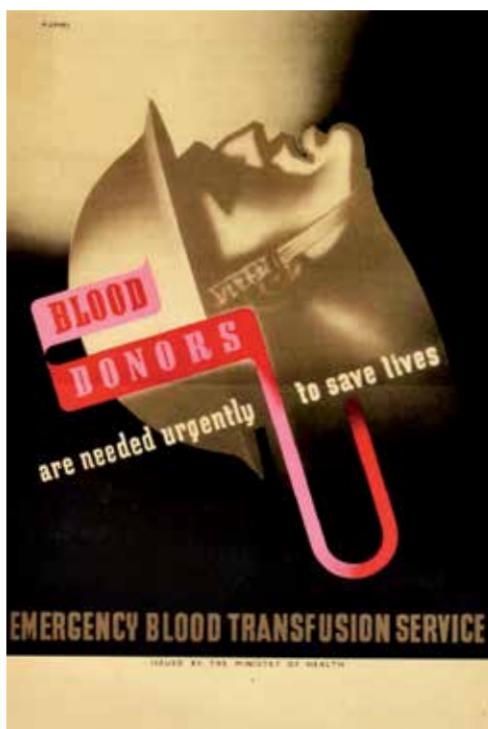
Plus de 50 millions de morts dans un conflit planétaire qui oppose pour la première fois l'alliance des démocraties à l'alliance des régimes totalitaires. La colossale aide américaine a principalement bénéficié au Royaume Uni et à l'URSS, seuls pays officiellement en guerre contre l'axe.

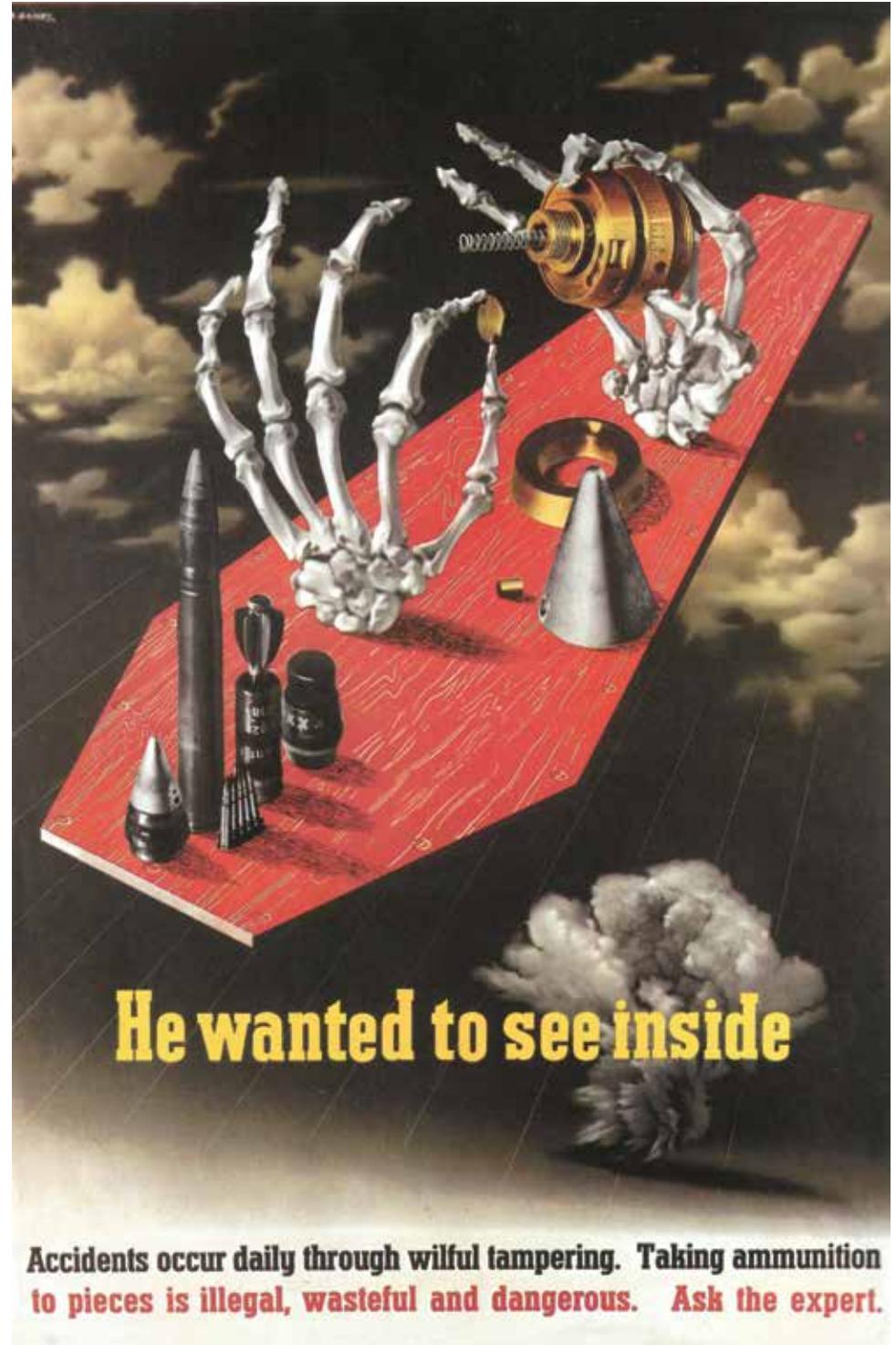
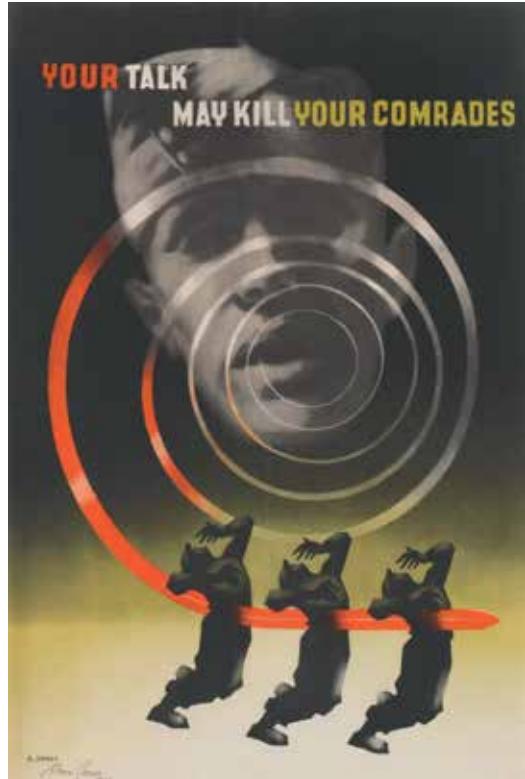
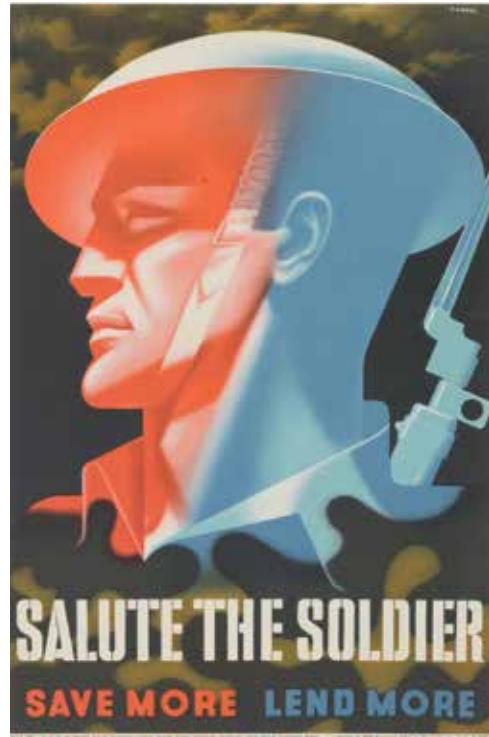
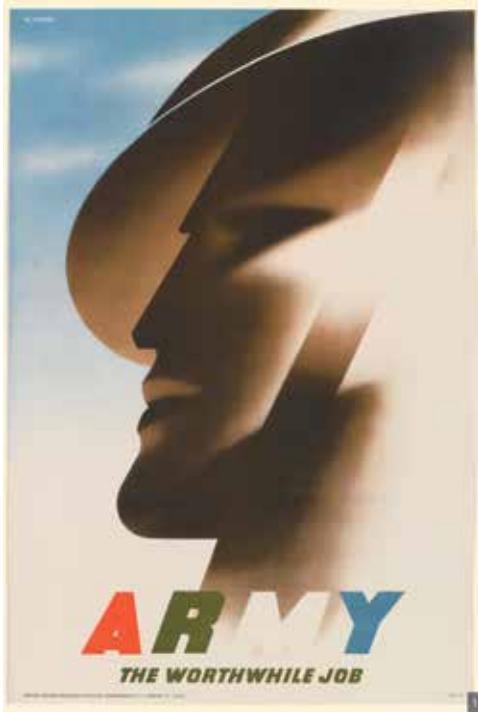
Meer dan 50 miljoen mensen stierven in een wereldwijd conflict waarin de alliantie van democratieën voor het eerst tegenover de alliantie van totalitaire regimes kwam te staan. De kolossale hoeveelheid Amerikaanse hulp kwam voornamelijk ten goede aan het Verenigd Koninkrijk en de USSR, de enige landen die officieel oorlog voerden tegen de As.



1941 Abram Games, United Kingdom.

ATS = Auxiliary Territorial Service. Games' designed several posters for the ATS, some of which were criticised for being too glamorous.





1941 Abram Games, United Kingdom.

1942 Abram Games, United Kingdom.



72

73

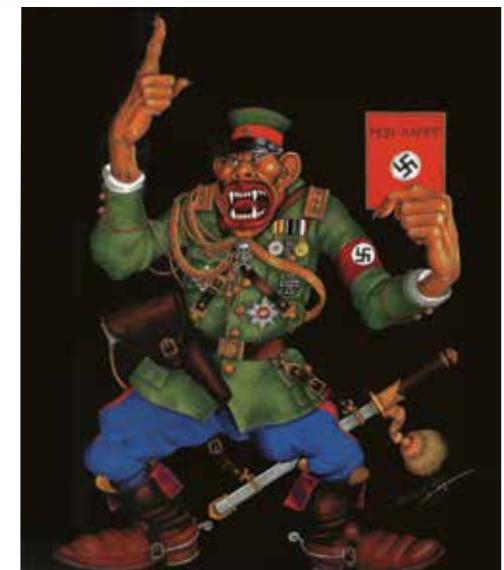


Arthur Szyk, Poland-USA.

1942 *Satan leads the ball*.

Location of the original artwork unknown.

Excerpt from *Arthur Szyk, soldier in art*.



1941 *Bloody hands*. Watercolor & gouache.

1942 *Mein Kampf*.

*Collier's* magazine cover illustration.

US Naval Academy Museum, Annapolis, Maryland.

Excerpt from *Arthur Szyk, soldier in art*.



1944 *The sad fate of Mussolini*



1942 Sir David Low, United Kingdom. *The Evening Standard*.  
Look what that cursed Churchill made me do.

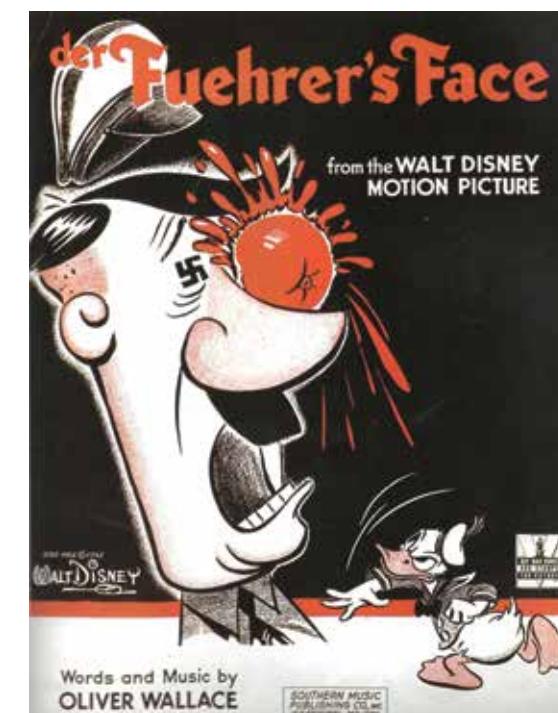
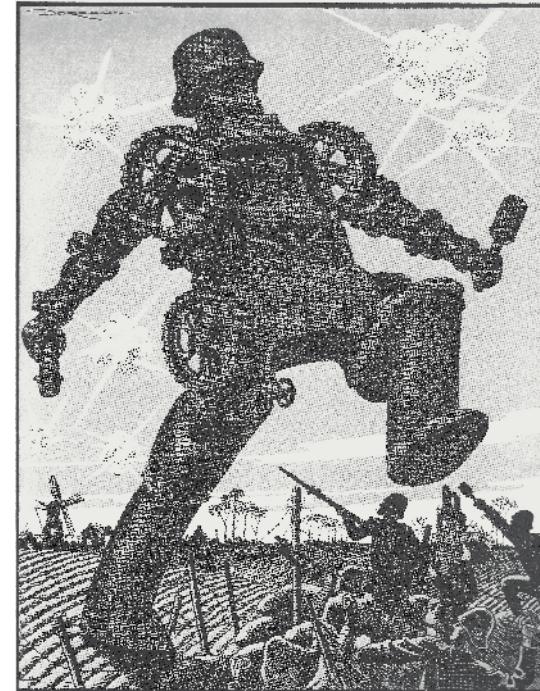
1944 Sir David Low, United Kingdom.  
*The Evening Standard*.



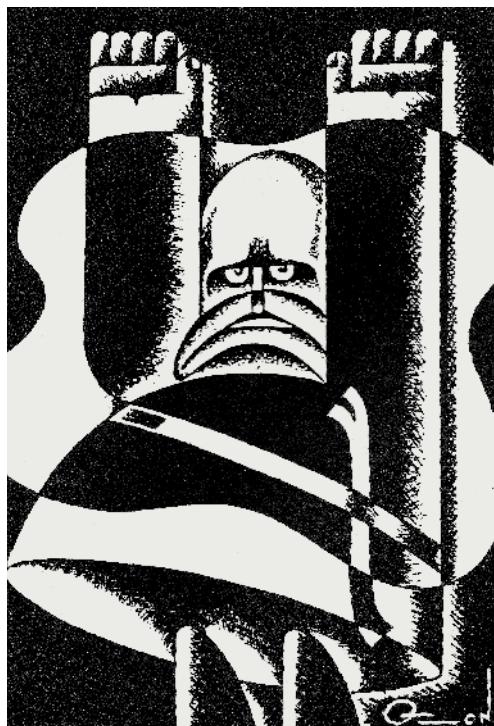
1939 Sir David Low, United Kingdom. *The Evening Standard*.



1940 Paul Ordner, France



1940 Leendert Juriaan Jordaan, Nederland  
1942 Walt Disney Studio, USA.

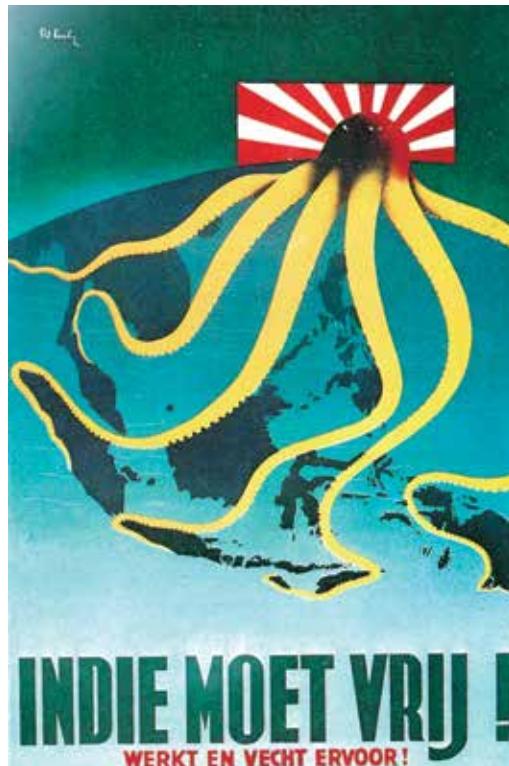


1942 Jacques Ochs, Belgium – Excerpt from *Breendonck Bagnards et bourreaux* 1947.  
1944 José Ozon, Brazil.

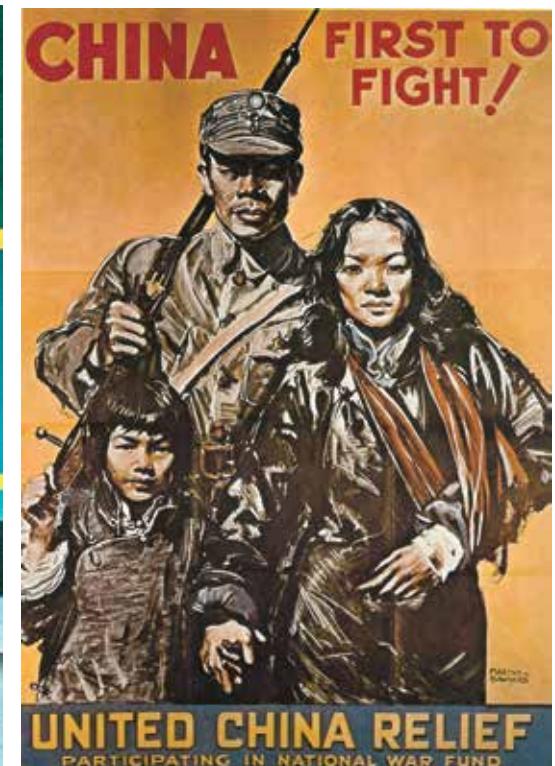


賣出期間 六月十日リニ二十五日アテ

78



1944 Pat Keely, United Kingdom. Anti Japanese poster to Indonesia. Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, published by Somogy, Paris.



1943 Martha Sawyers, USA.  
1945 Sevek, United Kingdom.

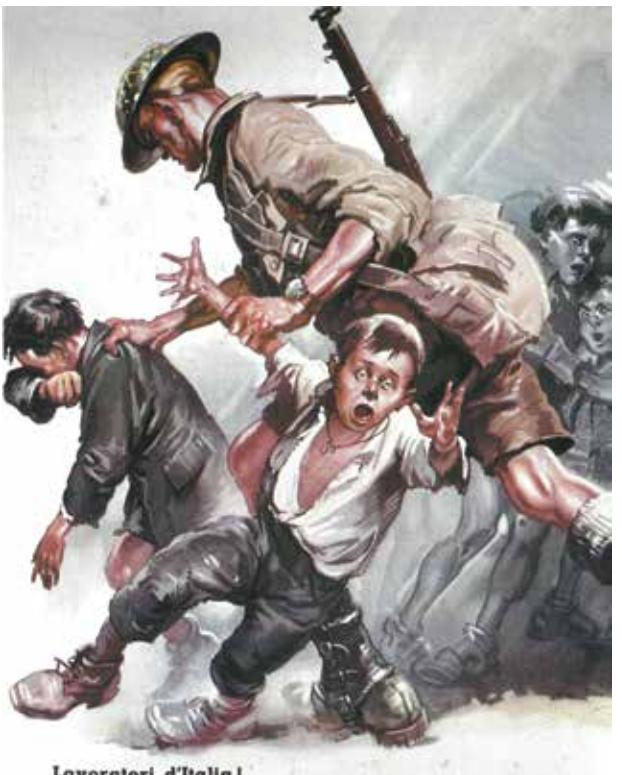
79



1942 Unknown, Japan. Poster for National Savings Bonds.

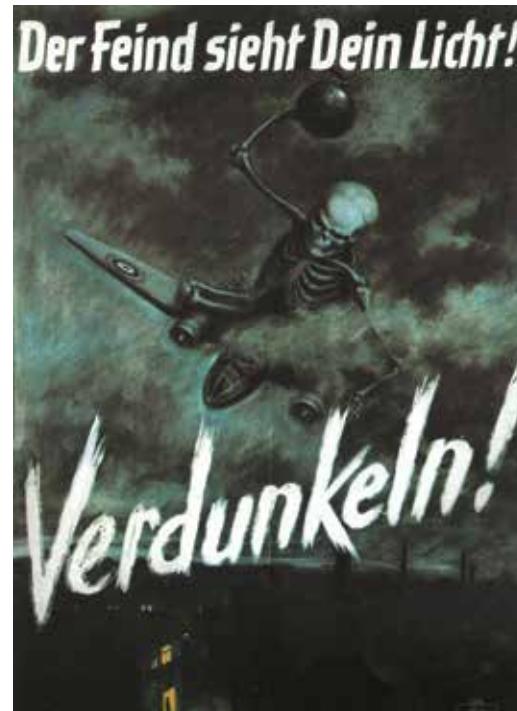


WA-Dienst erzieht zur Kameradschaft, Zähigkeit, Kraft!



1941 Otto Fletchner. Germany.  
1944 Unknown, Italy.

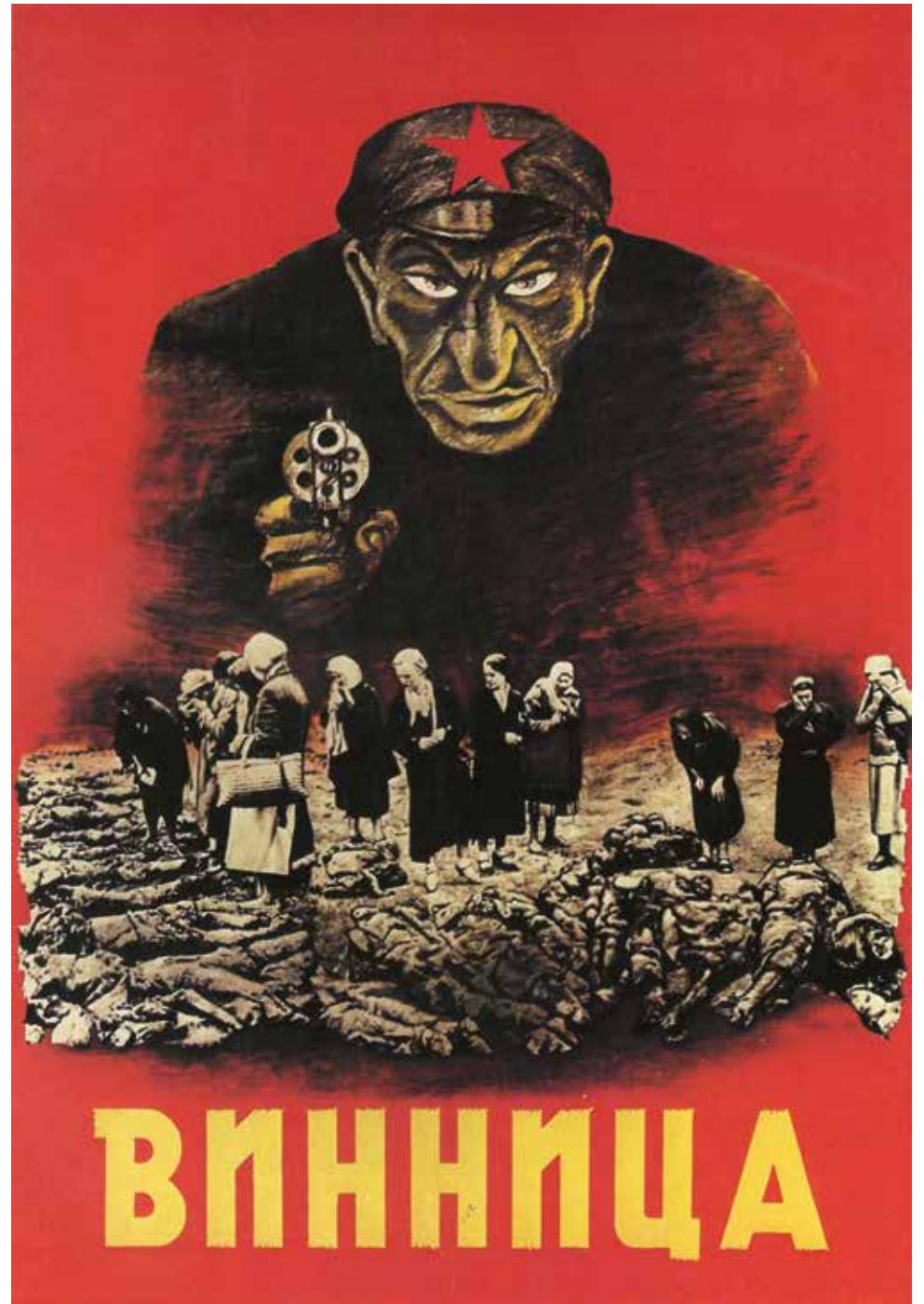
Lavoratori d'Italia!  
I "Liberatori" già da oggi pensano  
per l'avvenire dei vostri figli...



1941 Louis Emile Manche, The Netherlands.  
WA (Weerbaarheidsafdeling) was an auxiliary organization to the occupier.  
1940 Unknown, Germany.



1943 Unknown, The Netherlands.  
1943 Unknown, Germany.



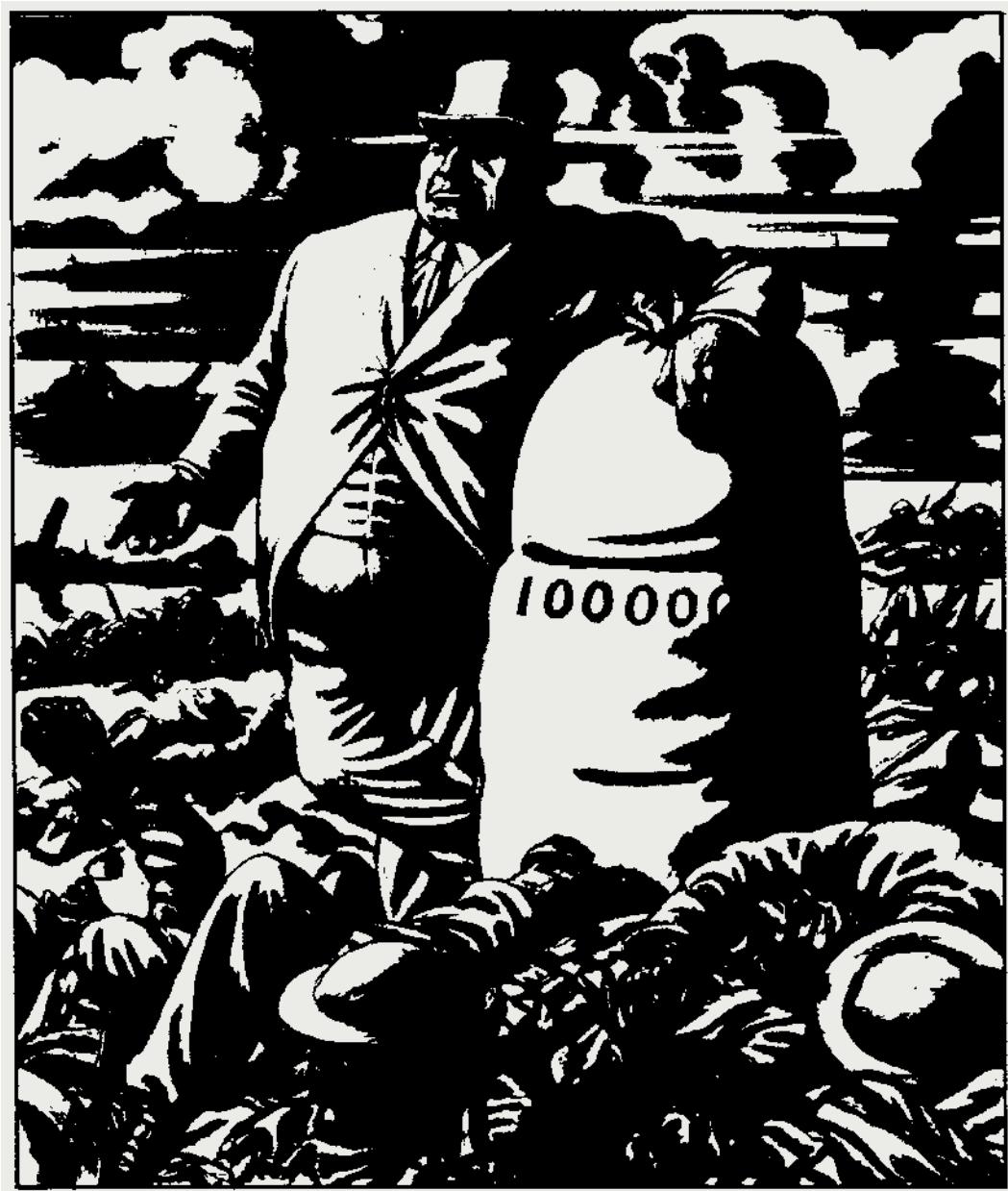
1941 Unknown, German propaganda poster in Ukraine. The recall of the Jewish political commissar in the Ukrainian imagination.

A significant number of Jews pinned their hopes on original Bolshevism before being themselves devoured by the Stalinist ogre. In addition, the famine organized by Stalin in Ukraine (holodomor) caused 3 million deaths. This did not escape Nazi propaganda in occupied Ukraine.



1944 Harald Damsleth, Norway. The author of this curious propaganda poster was a member of the Norwegian Fascist Party and a war correspondent on the Eastern Front for the Waffen SS in 1942. The image features a destructive monster made up of a compilation of everything the Nazi propaganda highlights to discredit the culture of US liberators: Degenerate black

music. Beauty contests. Jewish financial influence. The Ku Klux Klan. Crime and arms proliferation. Judeo Masonism. The bombardment of European cities (here Ghent in Belgium). At the bottom is a caption: The USA will save European culture from destruction. Distributed in the Netherlands by Storm SS, Dutch SS newspaper 72 x 53 cm.



1942 Erich Schilling, Germany, *Simplicissimus*.



1942 Blix (Ragnvald Blix) Norway, *Simplicissimus*.  
"Note: the bombardment did no material damage but  
15 children were killed. »

**Во имя Родины  
вперед богатыри!**

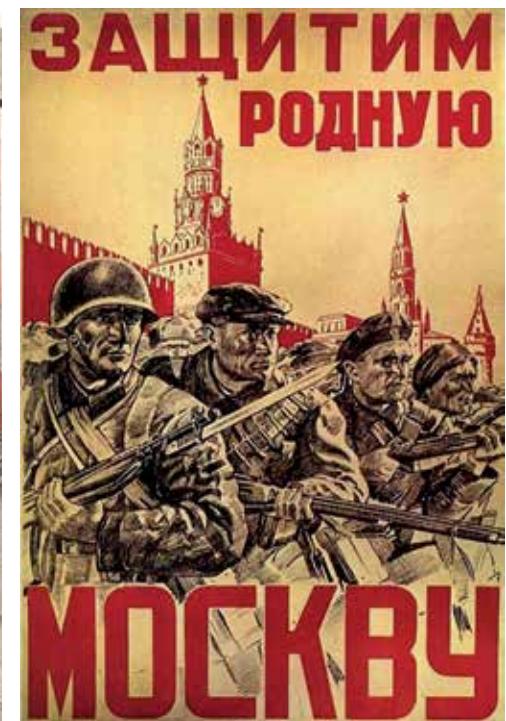


1942 Toldze, URSS.

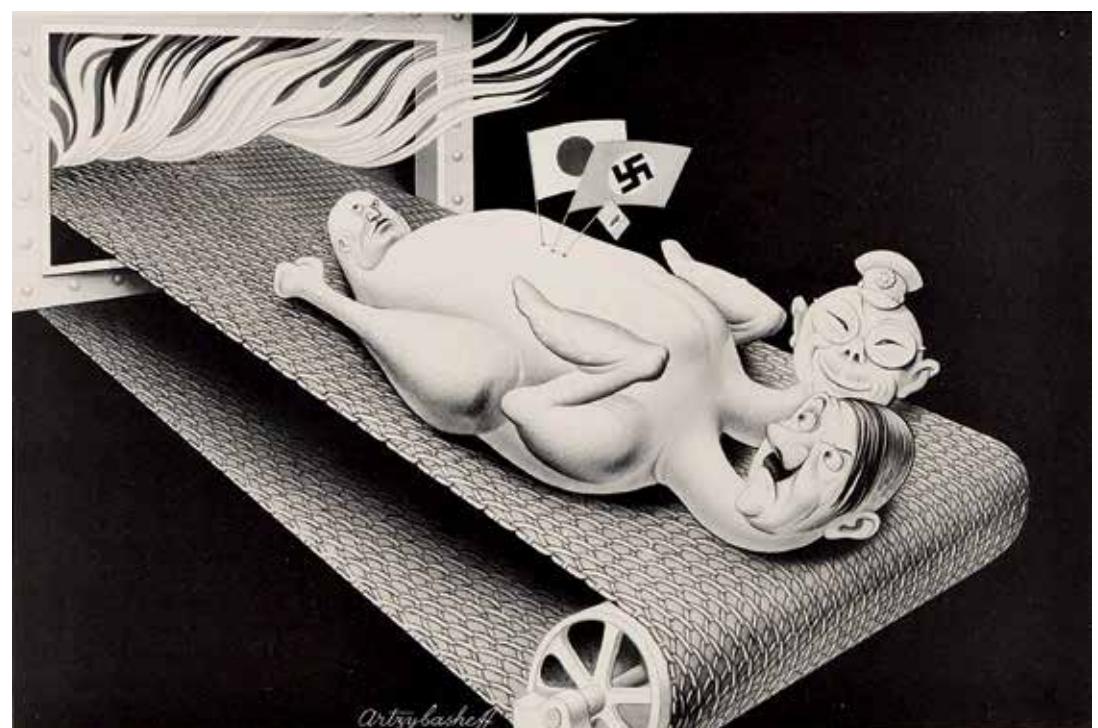
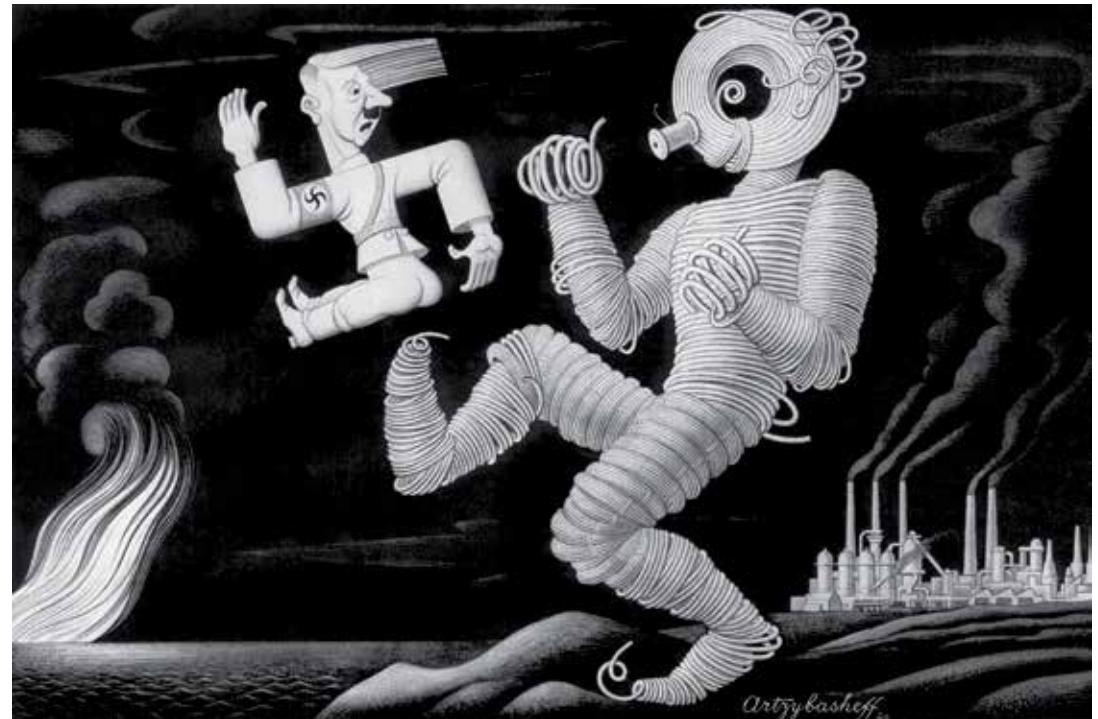


1941 Unknown, URSS. General mobilization poster.  
Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*,  
published by Somogy, Paris.

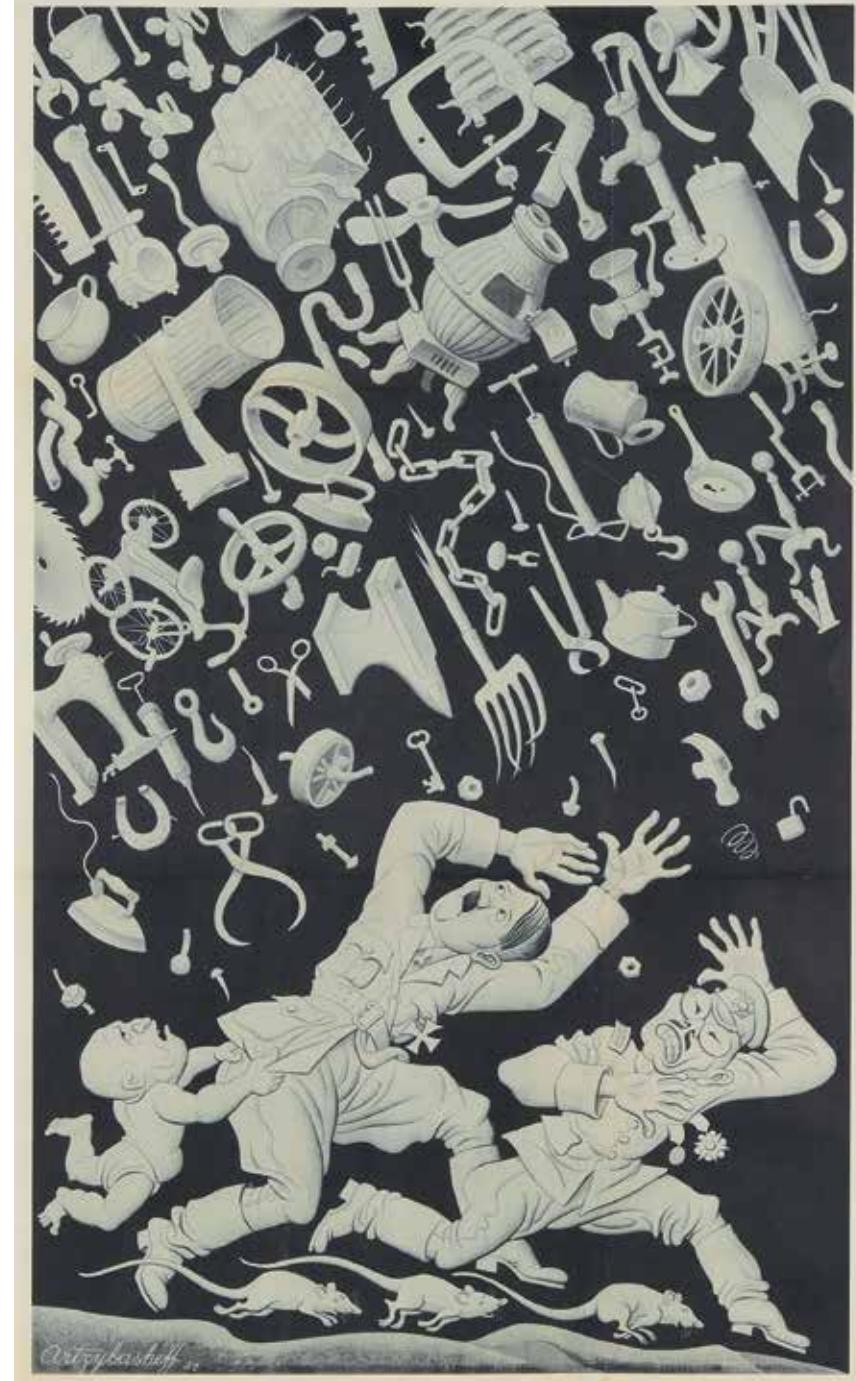
1942 Unknown, URSS. Stalin quote in Ukrainian: Our  
army is the workers' liberation army.



1942 Unknown, URSS. We will protect our mother Moscow



1942 Boris Artzybasheff USA.  
Advertisements Wickware Spencer Steel Company



## Junk Rains Hell on Axis

YOU who read this can help end the war sooner, and save lives of American boys at the front. America is dangerously short of scrap iron and steel, vital ingredients for each batch of new steel.

**Do these things:** (1) Use your legs and arms and voice in your community's scrap collection drive. If one has not yet started, phone or write your Mayor to appoint a committee at once. (2) Ransack your own

cellar, attic and garage for metal you can turn in. (3) Get every other home to do likewise. (4) Enlist "spotters" to find and report scrap metal elsewhere.

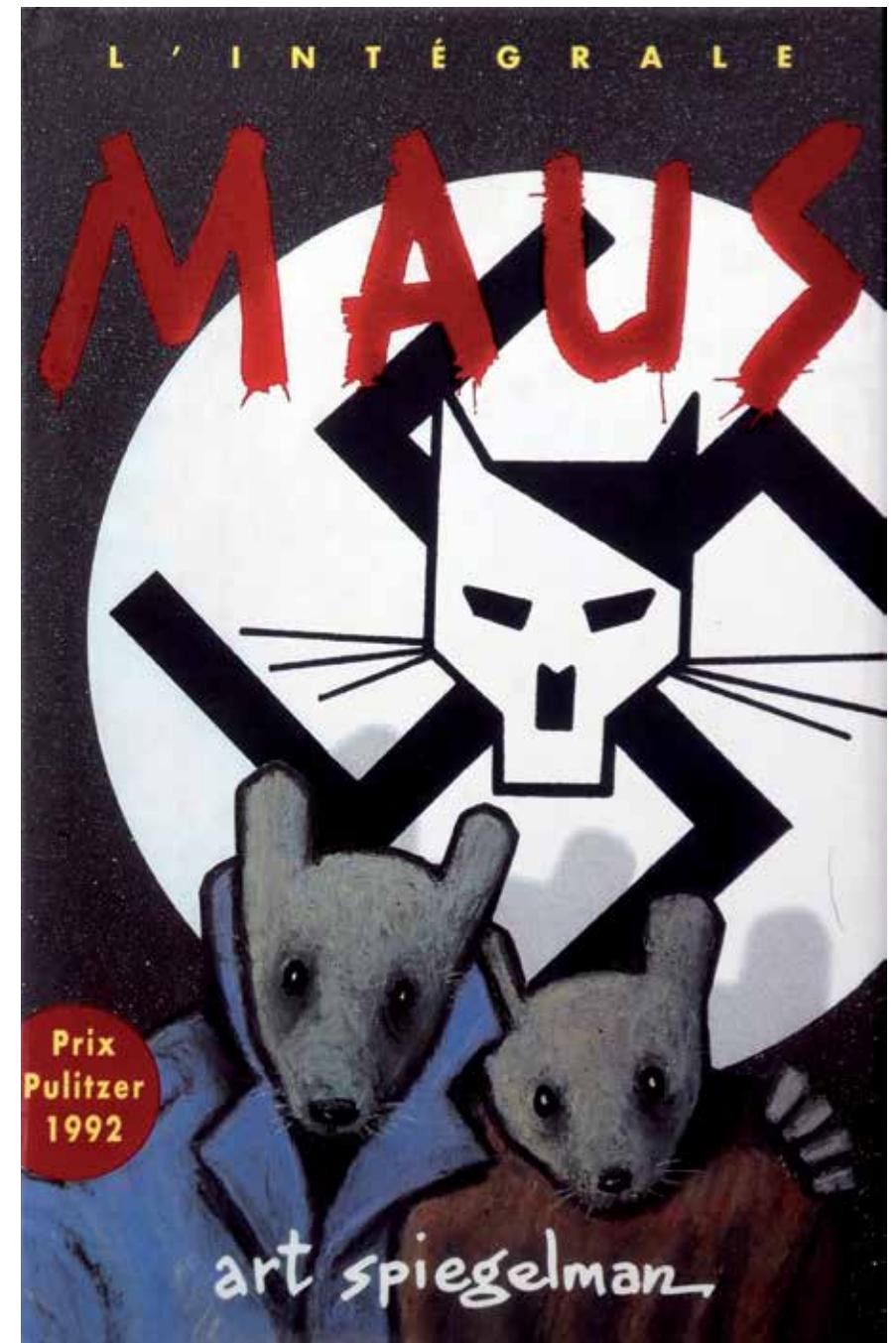
**The Scrap Dealer** needs your help, too. The government depends on his know-how in sorting, segregating, properly preparing, and shipping scrap to the steel mills in useable form. Give him your co-operation. Sell him your scrap.





1948-49 Jean-Michel Charlier and Victor Hubinon, Belgium. *Tarawa, Bloody Atoll*. The source of Buck Danny's adventures: 59 albums from the bloody war in the Pacific to the latest developments in military aviation. Very documented

work of historian which relates a decisive victory of the Americans against the Japanese in 1943. Tarawa is considered as the hardest battle of the Pacific fought by the Marines. Published in Le Moustique and collected in an album by its publisher Dupuis in 1950.



1980-1991 Art Spiegelman, USA. The work is based on the interviews between the author and his father, a survivor of the death camps: it is the story of the transmission of the Shoah, in particular the persecutions and

extermination of the Jews in Poland. Prize for the best foreign album at Angoulême and the 1992 Pulitzer Prize in the USA. Maus has been the subject of many scholarly works.

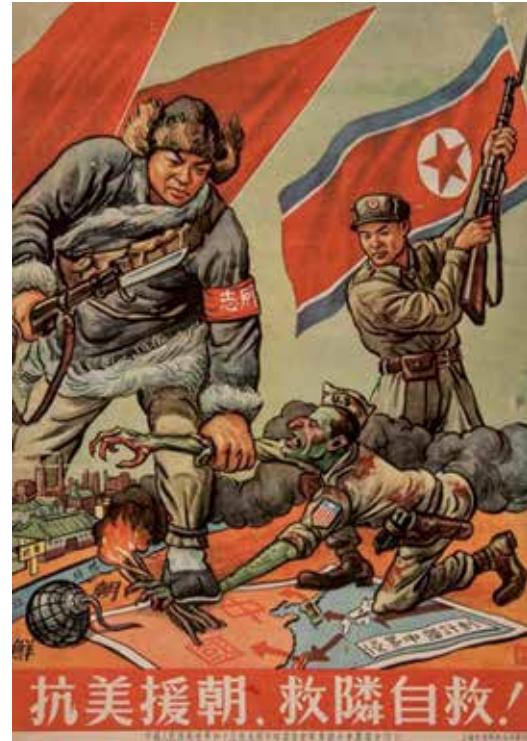
## KOREAN WAR

With its two million dead, it opposed the Communist bloc (China, USSR and North Korea) and the United Nations bloc made up of 22 countries led by the USA. It ended in 1953, the year of Stalin's death.

Avec ses deux millions de morts, elle oppose le bloc communiste (Chine, URSS et Corée du Nord) au bloc des Nations Unies composé de 22 pays dirigés par les USA. Elle s'achève en 1953, année de la mort de Staline.

95

Met zijn twee miljoen doden, was het een confrontatie tussen het communistische blok (China, de USSR en Noord-Korea) en het blok van de Verenigde Naties van 22 landen onder leiding van de VS. Het eindigde in 1953, het jaar waarin Stalin stierf.



1950 Unknown, North Korean propaganda posters  
1951 Unknown, China, Chinese propaganda poster  
*Defeat US imperialism. Defeat URSS Revisionism*

1950 Unknown, North Korean propaganda posters  
1951 Unknown, China, Chinese propaganda poster  
*The people support the Fighters in their task of building up new national defence,*

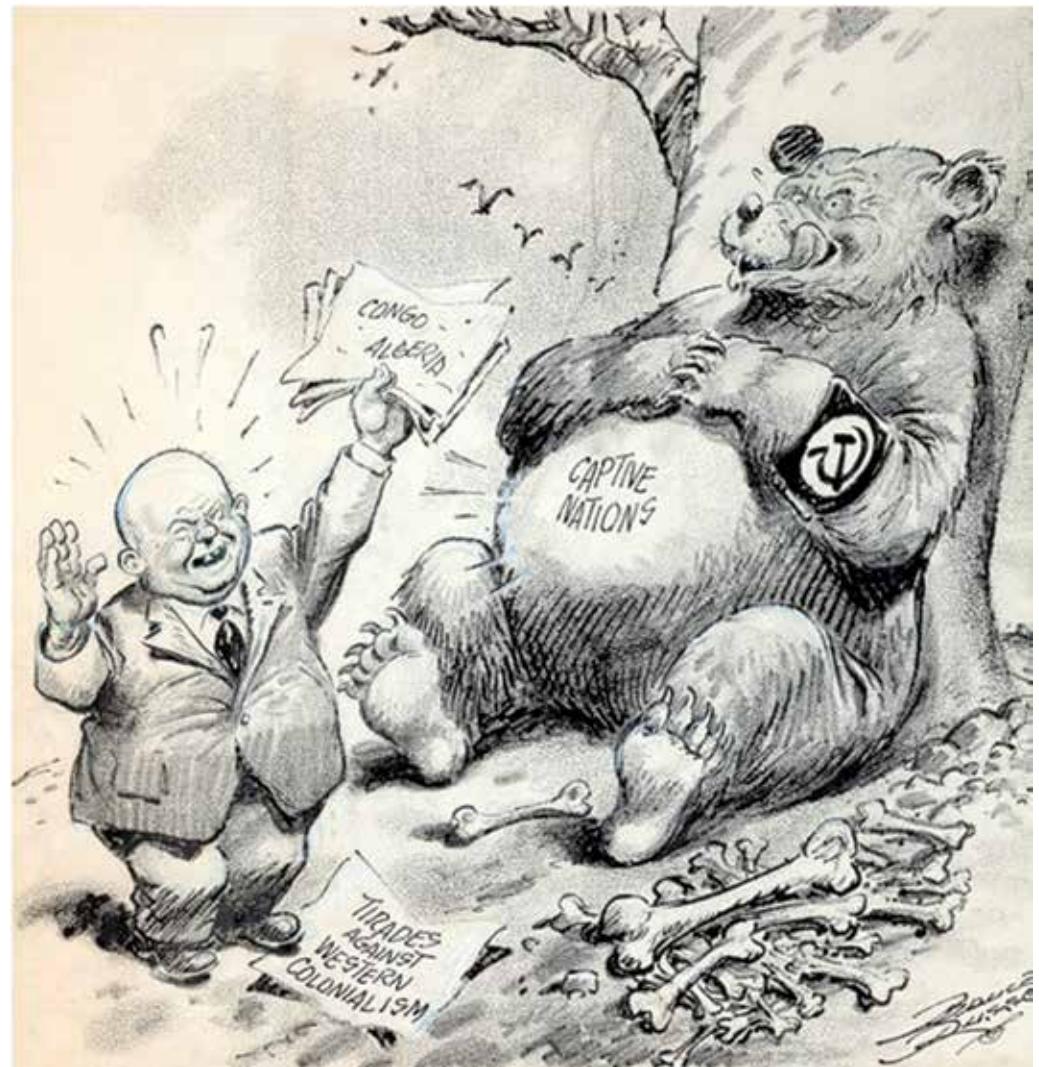
1951 Unknown. The child killer is a caricature of Douglas Mac Arthur, General in Chief of the US forces in the Pacific.  
1953 Unknown. Western propaganda tract.

## COLD WAR

Ideological war between the Western bloc and the Communist bloc. The war took the form of extreme geopolitical tensions and permanent proxy conflicts, in which the two superpowers avoided direct confrontation. It ended with the breakup of the USSR in 1991.

Guerre idéologique entre le bloc de l'ouest et le bloc communiste. La guerre prend la forme de tensions géopolitiques extrêmes et de conflits permanents par procuration dans lesquels les deux superpuissances éviteront l'affrontement direct. Elle prend fin avec la dislocation de l'URSS en 1991.

Ideologische oorlog tussen het westerse blok en het communistische blok. De oorlog neemt de vorm aan van extreme geopolitieke spanningen en permanente proxy-conflicten waarin de twee supermachten een directe confrontatie zullen vermijden. Het eindigde met het uiteenvallen van de USSR in 1991.

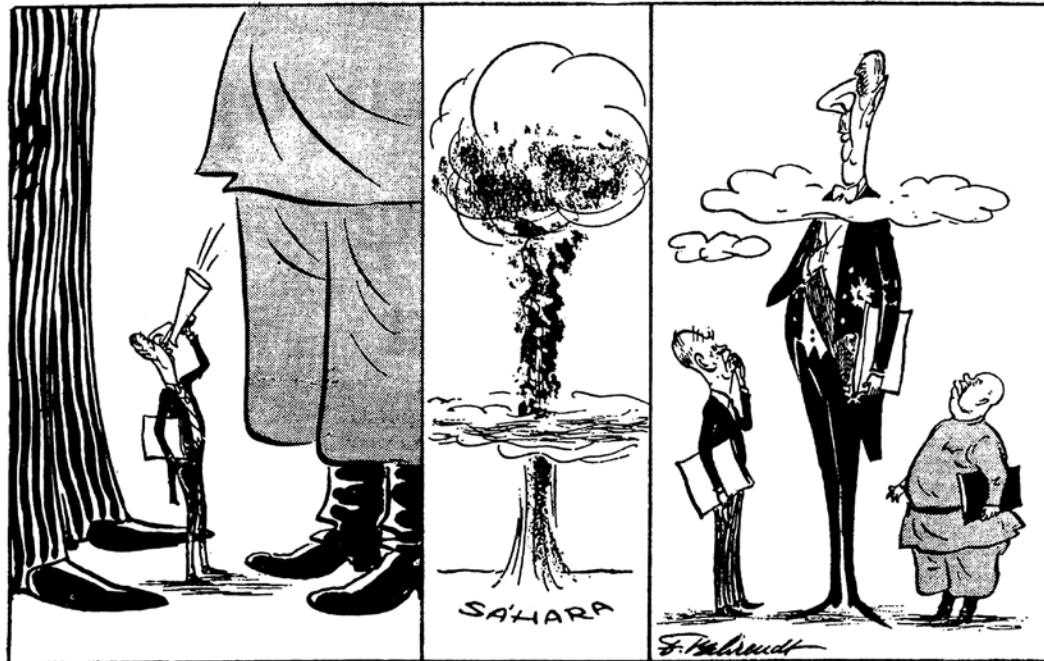


1950 Bruce Russell USA. *Los Angeles Times*.  
Khrushchev at the UN: Speech on colonialism.



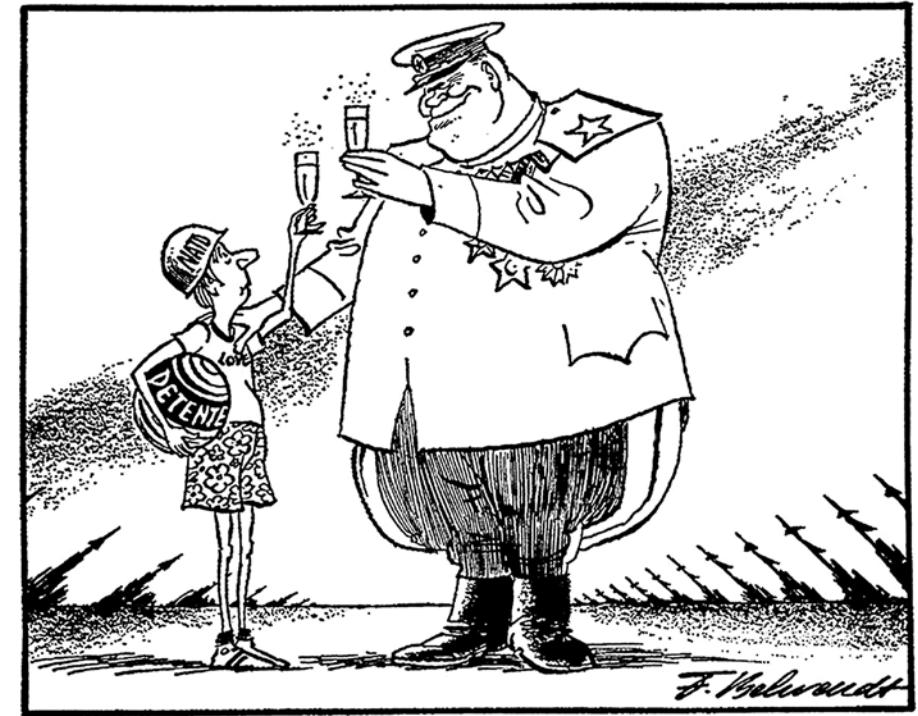
1985 Fritz Behrendt NL. *Gorbatchev Glasnost & Perestoika*.  
1986 Fritz Behrendt NL. *Gorbatchef, Impossible mission*.





1960 Fritz Behrendt, The Netherlands. *The Atomic Miracle*,  
Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam.

1961 Fritz Behrendt, The Netherlands. *It's not about Berlin at all*.



1971 Fritz Behrendt, The Netherlands. *Willy Brandt, Nobel  
Peace Prize*.

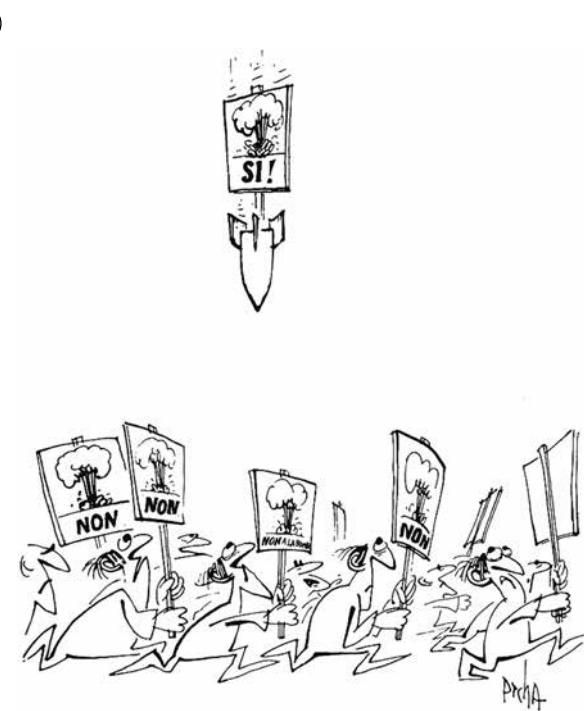
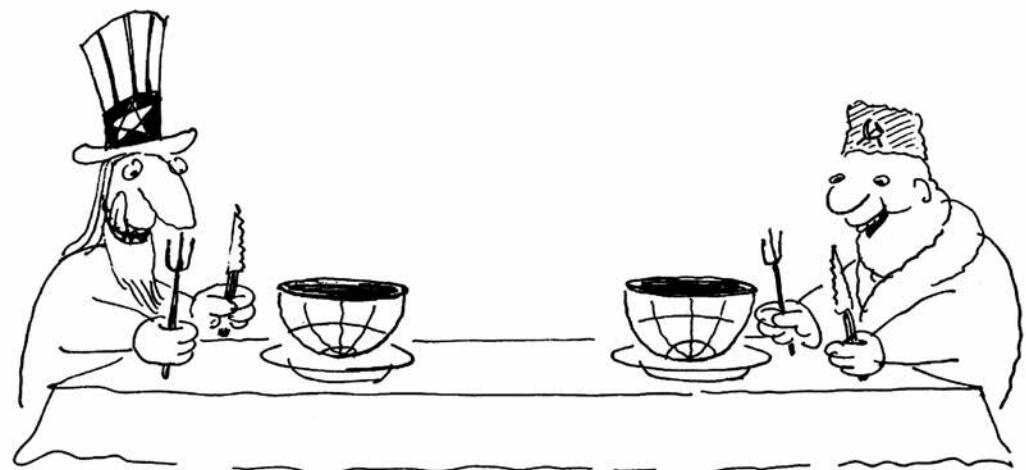
1976 Fritz Behrendt, The Netherlands. *Helsinki Accords. First  
birthday*.



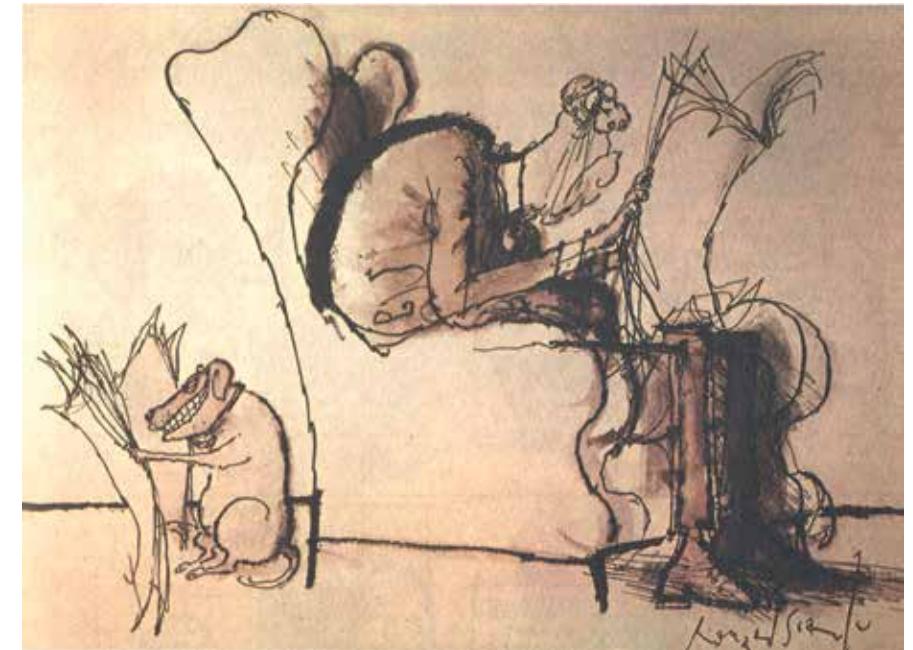
1968 Herblock (Herbert Lawrence Block) USA.  
She might have invaded Russia!



1969 Herblock USA. *Animal Farm*.

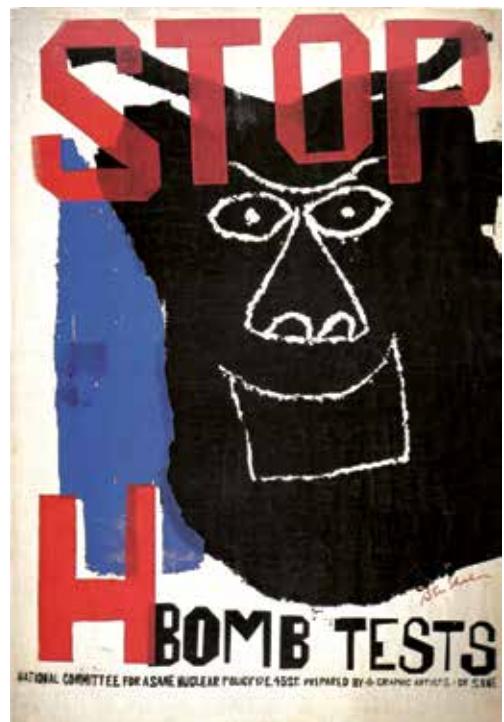


1973 Picha. Published in *The New York Times*.



1980 Ronald Searle, UK. *The men are killing each other.*

1960 Ronald Searle, UK. *Russia for Beginners.*



1951 Paul Gilles, France.  
Excerpt from *Vive les Soviets Ed Les Echappés*.  
1960 Ben Shahn, USA.

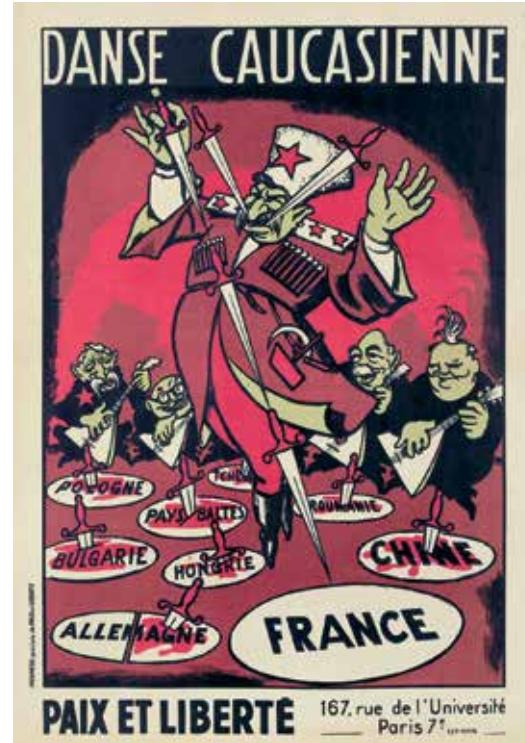
1953 Leno, France, Published in Rivarol  
*The European army? We did it a long time ago.*  
1980 A Kohodopov, URSS.

1979 Tim, France. Afghanistan War : The USA reduces its wheat sales to the USSR.  
1975 Unknown, France.  
*Counter-propaganda to the USSR-led peace movement.*

1979 Tim, France. Movement for peace: The missiles are in the east, the protesters are in the west.



1969 B.Boamkof URSS  
Soldiers Of The Peace Be Vigilant



1950 Unknown France. Stalin's Caucasian Dance.  
© Belin Education / Humensis, 2020 Histoire Term.  
© Archives Charmet / Bridgeman Images  
Undated Idaprikol USSR



1950 Unknown Soldiers! History requires excellent knowledge of military technology.  
1955 Unknown URSS

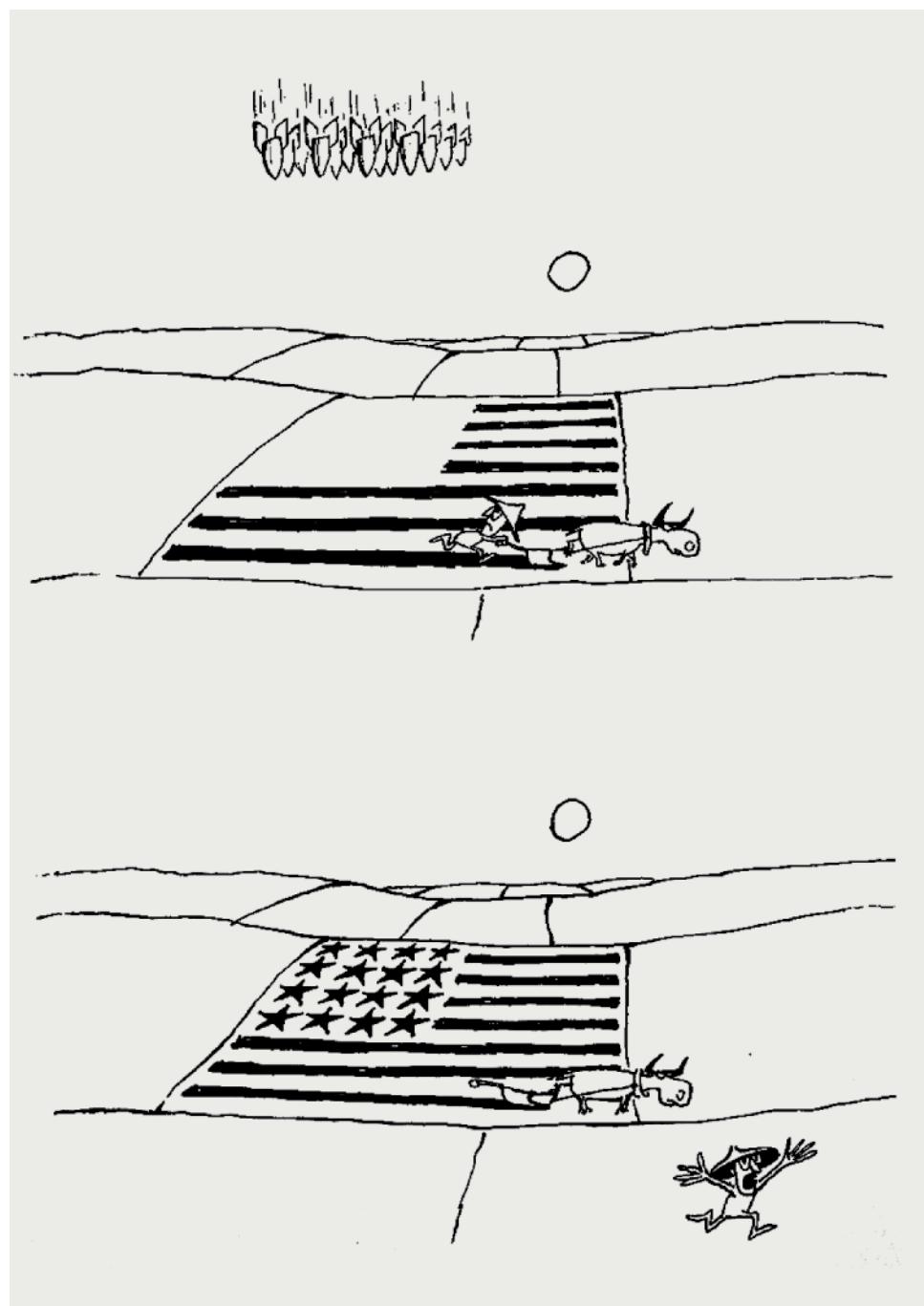
# VIETNAM WAR

A war in line with the anti-Communist doctrine of the United States aimed at stemming the domino effect in Asia. It was the first war in history where a belligerent, in a position to win, preferred to disengage under the pressure of public opinion.

Une guerre conforme à la doctrine anticomuniste des Etats-Unis pour endiguer l'effet domino en Asie. C'est la première guerre dans l'histoire ou un belligérant, en position de vaincre, a préféré se désengager sous la pression de son opinion publique.

(113)

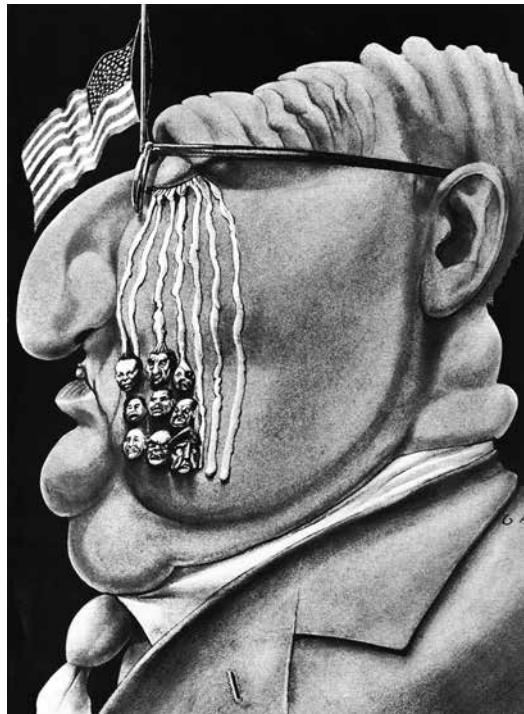
Een oorlog in lijn met de anticomunistische doctrine van de Verenigde Staten, om het domino-effect in Azië tegen te gaan. Het was de eerste oorlog in de geschiedenis waarin een oorlogvoerende partij, die in de positie was om te winnen, er de voorkeur aan gaf zich terug te trekken onder druk van de publieke opinie.



1973 Picha. *The New York Times*.



1973 Gal (Gerard Alsteens), Belgium, *De Nieuwe*.  
1974 Gal (Gerard Alsteens), Belgium, *De Nieuwe*.



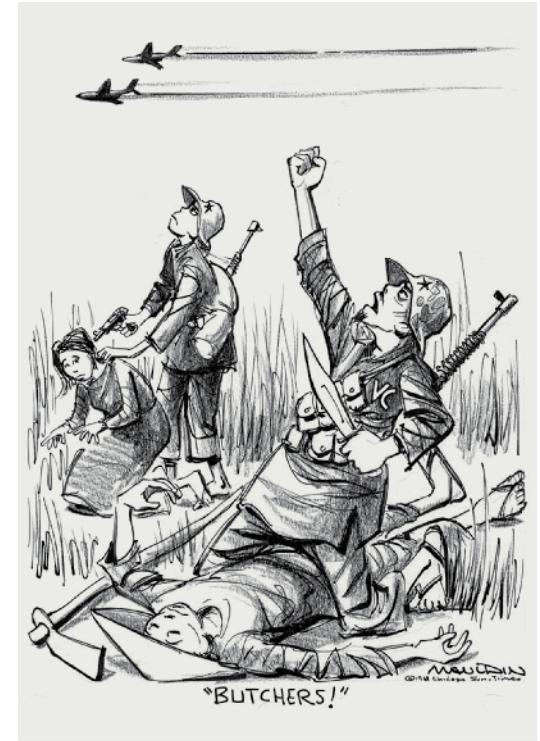
1973 Gal (Gerard Alsteens), Belgium, *De Nieuwe*.  
1972 Tim, France.



1968 Seymour Chwast, USA. *Bomb Uncle Sam*.



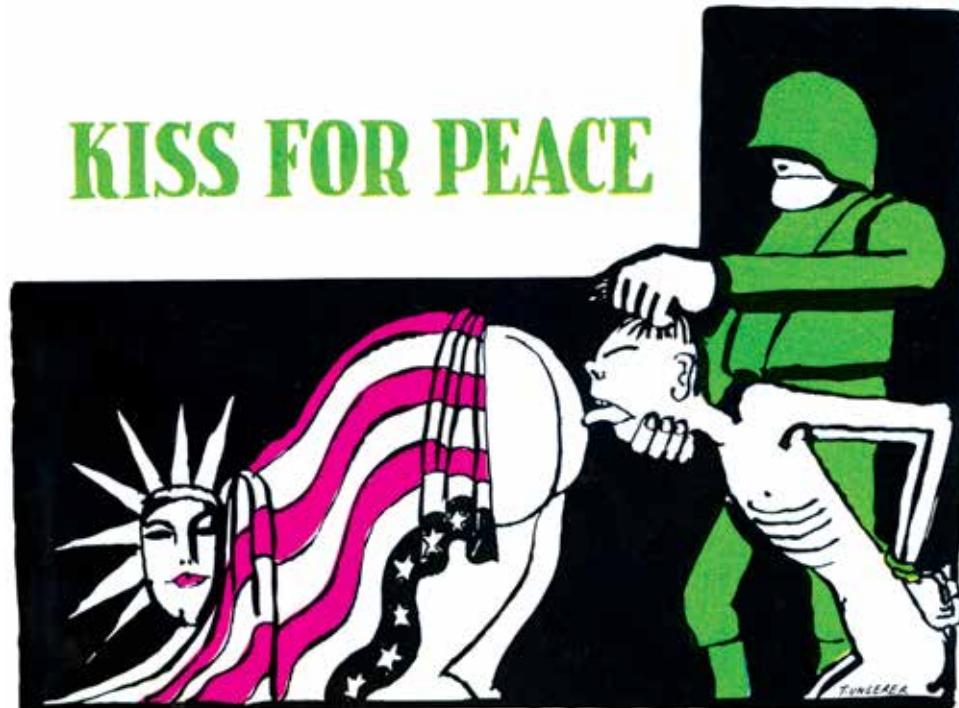
1970 Jean-Louis Lejeune, Belgium.



1967 Maudlin William, USA.  
1972 Behrendt, USA. 'Liberators come and go – but the people remain.' The suffering of the people of Vietnam, who have lived through war for more than 30 years.



## KISS FOR PEACE



## POUR UNE GUERRE PLUS HUMAINE



1967 Tomi Ungerer, France.

1969 Jean-Marc Reiser, France.

1967 Tomi Ungerer, France.

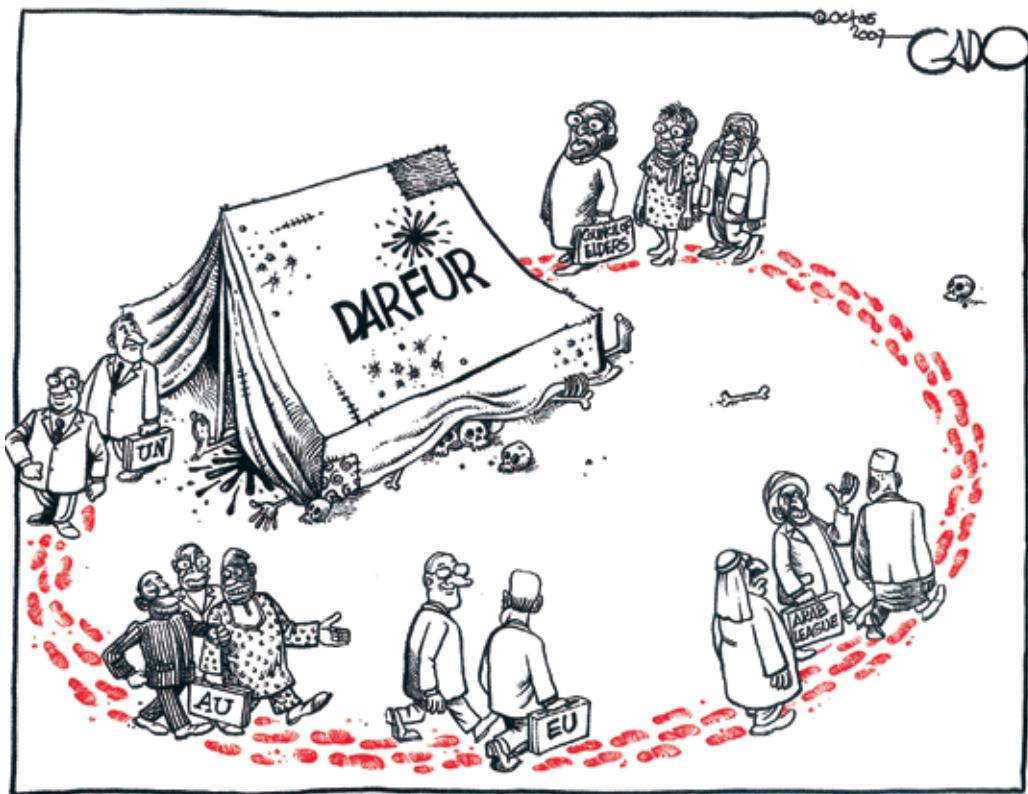
## OTHER WARS

Conflicts which without having the name of war were no less devastating, such as the Rwandan genocide which caused proportionally, in six months and with knives, more deaths than the industrial extermination of the Holocaust in three years.

Des conflits qui sans avoir le nom de guerre n'en sont pas moins dévastateurs, comme le génocide Rwandaïen qui fit proportionnellement en six mois et à l'arme blanche plus de morts que l'extermination industrielle de la Shoah en trois ans.

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Conflictien die zonder de naam oorlog te hebben niet minder verwoestend zijn, zoals de Rwandese genocide die in zes maanden verhoudingsgewijs meer doden, en dat met machetes, veroorzaakte dan de industriële uitroeiing van de Holocaust in drie jaar.



Willem, The Netherlands.  
2007 Gado, Kenya. *Daily Nation*.



THE WORLD'S LAST BEST HOPE FOR MANKIND.



1991 Paul Conrad, USA.  
1989 Plantu, France. *International Conference on Cambodge*.



1994 Plantu, France (Rwandan genocide).  
2003 Gal (Gerard Alsteens), Belgium, *Irak, Knack*.



2004 Jean-Louis Lejeune, Belgium. *Irak War*.



1993 Chris Riddell, United Kingdom. *The Guardian*.  
1995 Plantu France. *Siege of Sarajevo*.



## ANTI WAR

The belief that peace is the normal state of the world and that war is an anachronism. Peace movements believe that humanity should not engage in conflicts over race, resources, religions or ideologies.

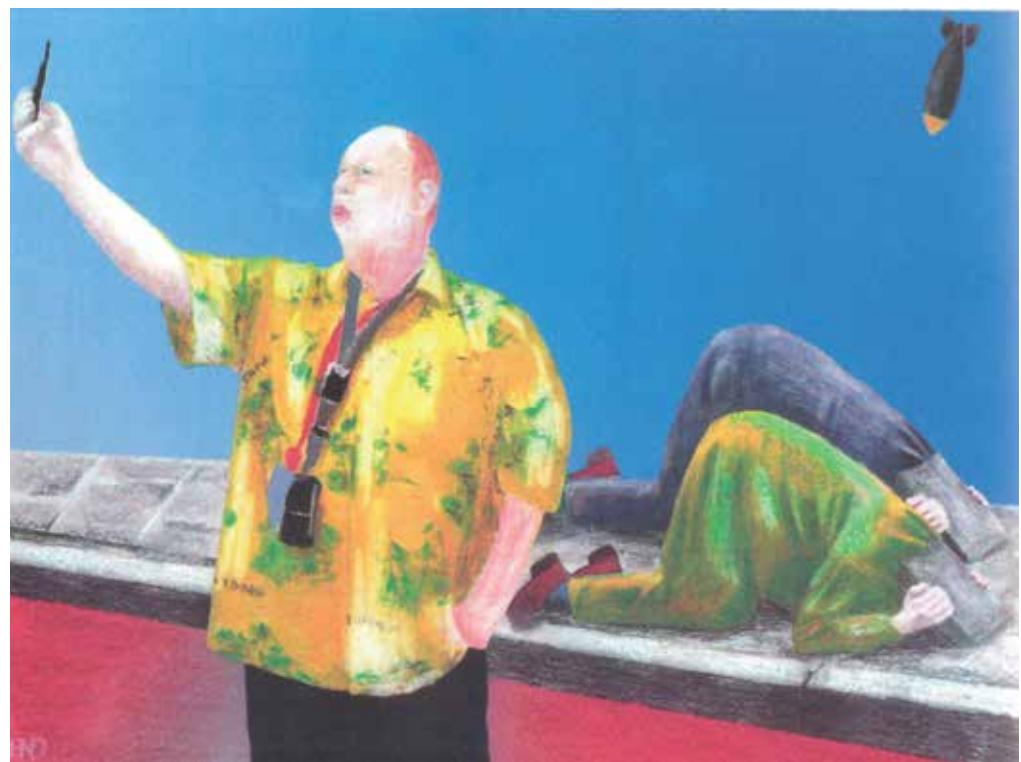
La croyance selon laquelle la paix serait l'état normal du monde et que la guerre serait un anachronisme. Les mouvements pour la paix pensent que l'homme ne devrait pas s'engager dans des conflits de races, ressources, religions ou idéologies.

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Het geloof dat vrede de normale toestand in de wereld is en dat oorlog een anachronisme is. Vredesbewegingen geloven dat de mens zich niet moet inlaten met conflicten over ras, grondstoffen, religie of ideologie.



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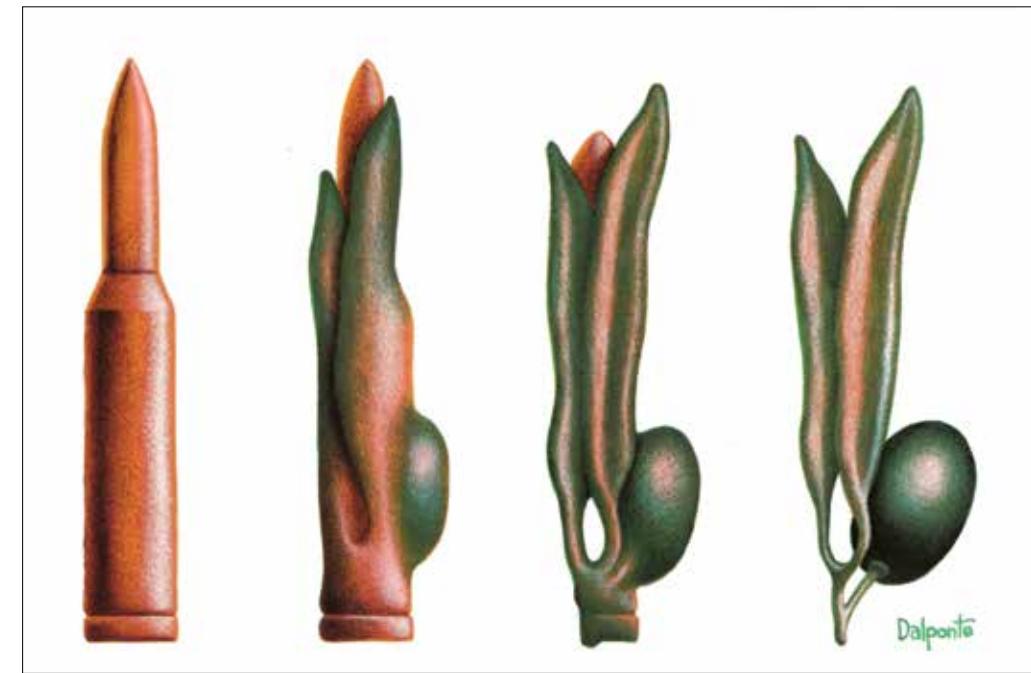


2013 Luc Vernimmen, Belgium. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac Serbia 2013 .

2013 Peter Endyk Nieuwendijk, Nederland. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac Serbia 2013.



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2013 Luc Vernimmen, Belgium. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac Serbia 2013 .

2013 Paolo Dalponte, Italy. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac, Serbia 2013.

2013 Fang Chen USA. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon, Kragujevac, Serbia 2013.



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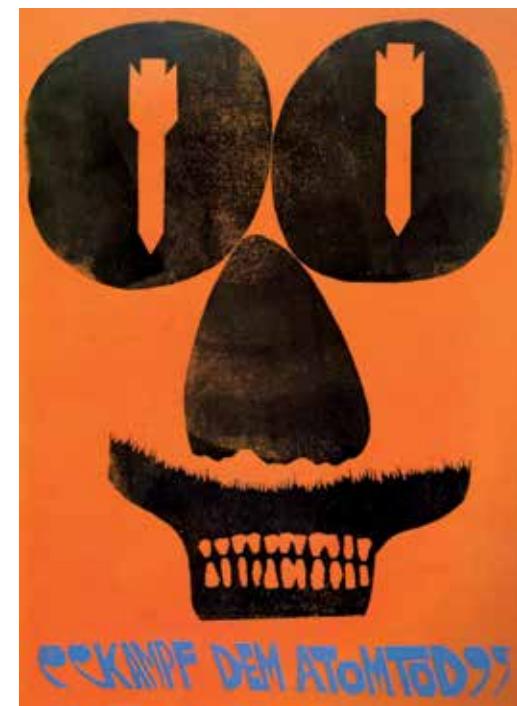
2013 Mihail Ignat, Romania. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac, Serbia 2013.

2013 Gai Guibao, China. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon, Kragujevac, Serbia 2013.

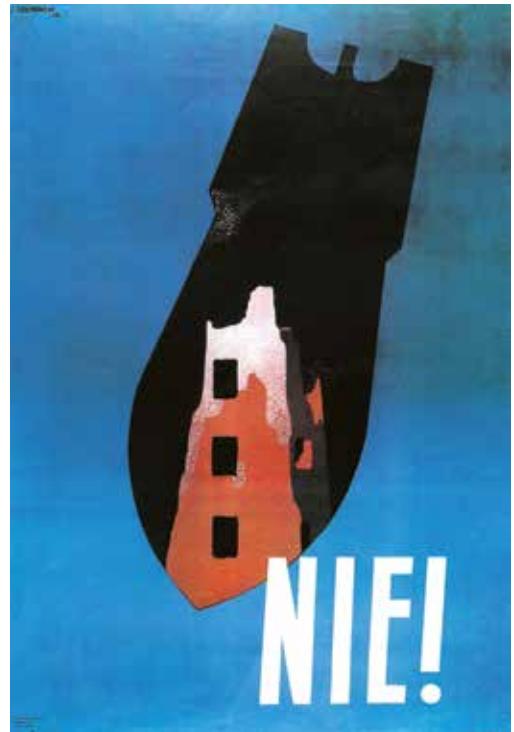
2013 Renaldo Pagan Avila, Spain. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac Serbia 2013.



132  
1990 Steff Geissbuhler, USA.  
Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*,  
published by Somogy, Paris.



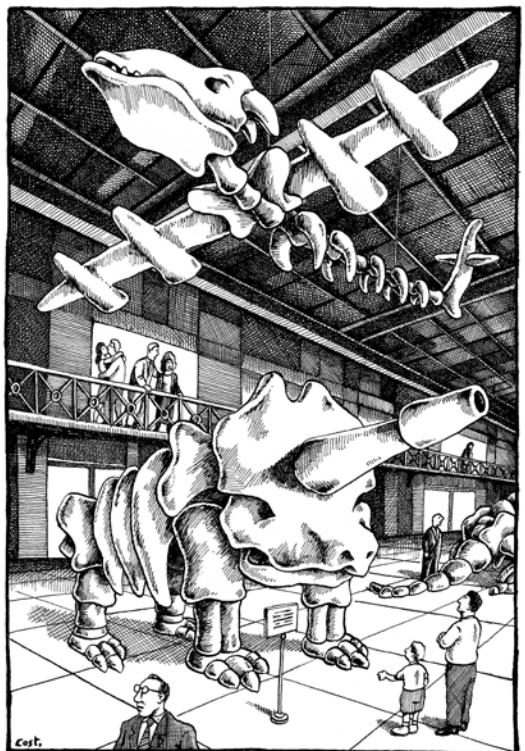
1954 Hans Erni, Switzerland.  
1982 Paul Peter Piech. Germany. Poster excerpt from *Pictures War and Peace* collection by Steven Heller.



1952 Trepkowski, Poland. Excerpt from *Histoire mondiale de l'affiche politique*, published by Somogy, Paris.  
1981 Peter Kennard, United Kingdom.



134



Grigori Katz, Israel.

2013 Cost (Constantin Sunnerberg), Belgium. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac, Serbia, 2013.



KUSTO

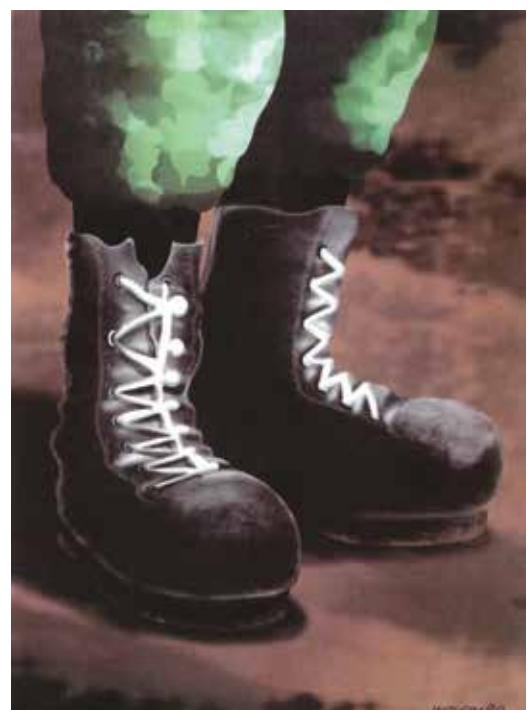
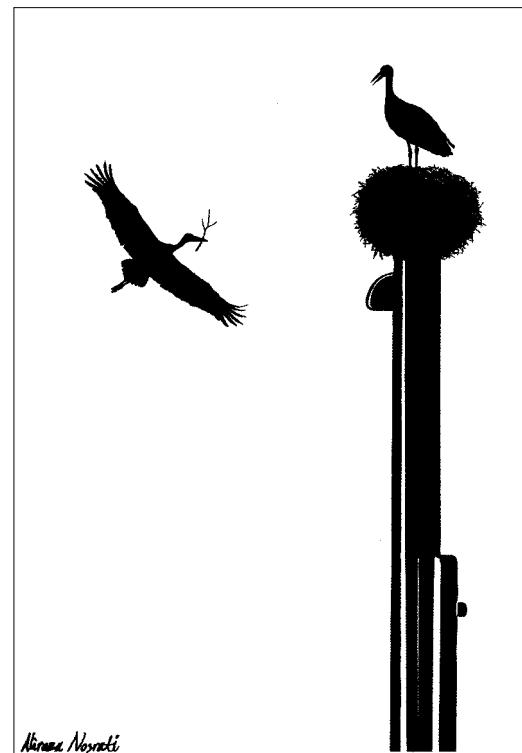
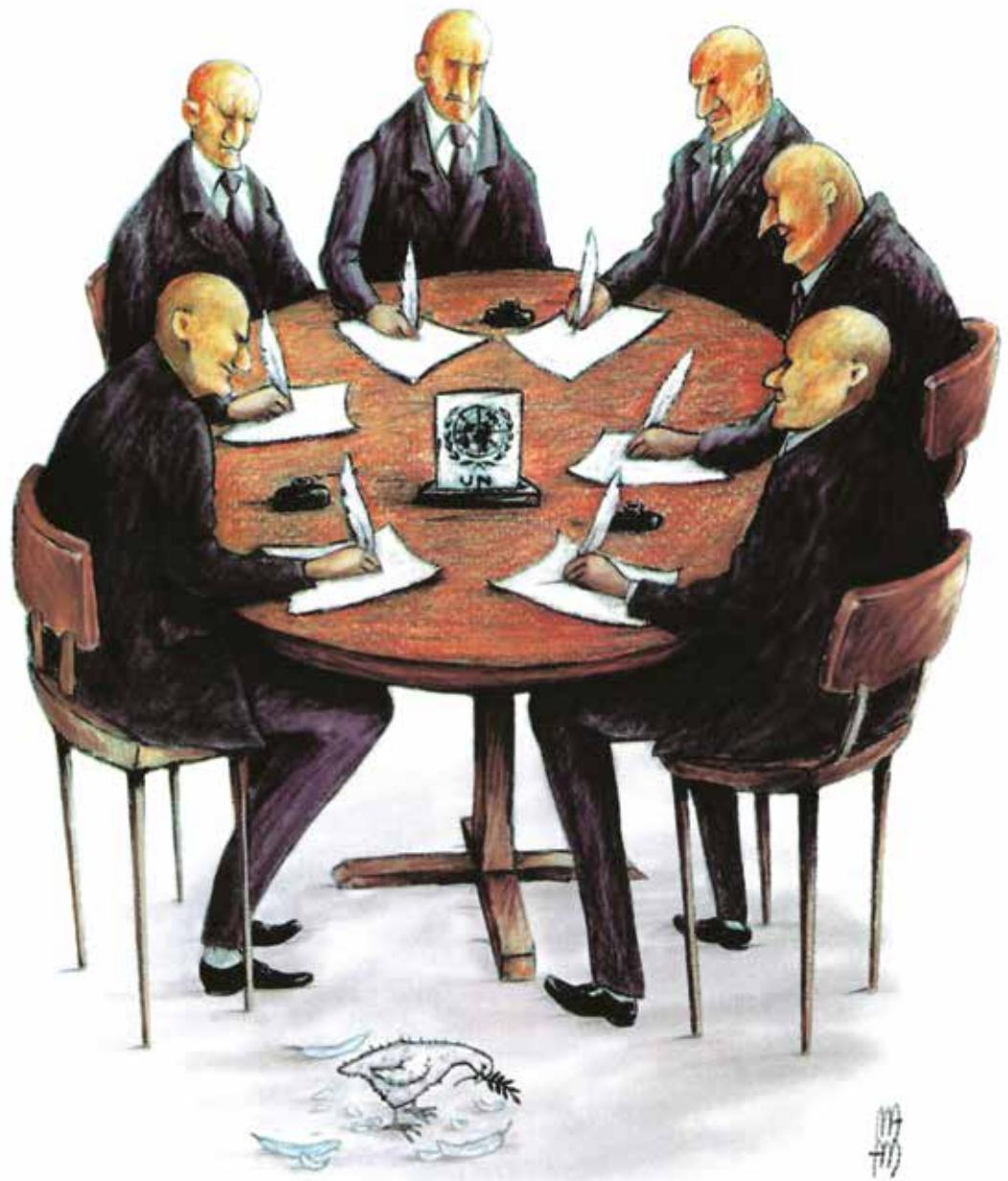


2013 Oleksy Kustonsz, Ukraine. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac, Serbia 2013.

2013 Krzysztof Grozondzel, Poland. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon, Kragujevac, Serbia 2013.



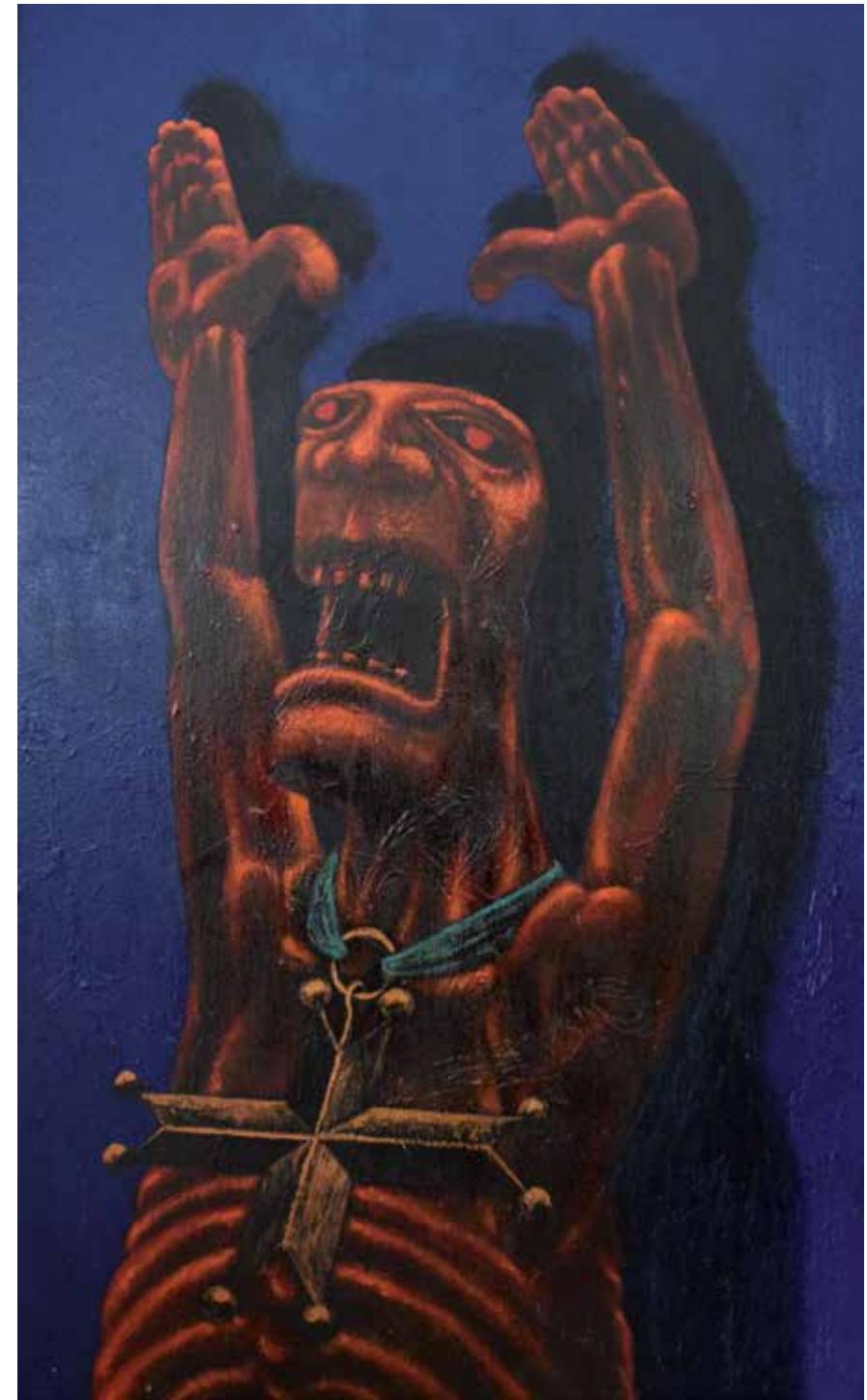
1974 Murray Tinkelman, USA (Vietnam War).





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1968 Jean-Claude Dubié Belgium, *The putschists*.  
Oil on canvas 95 x 17 cm



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1969 Jean-Claude Dubié Belgium, *The harangue of the great medalist*. Oil on Wood 122 x 244 cm



1970 Jean-Claude Dubié Belgium, *Helmet pyramid*.  
Oil on canvas 62 x 105 cm



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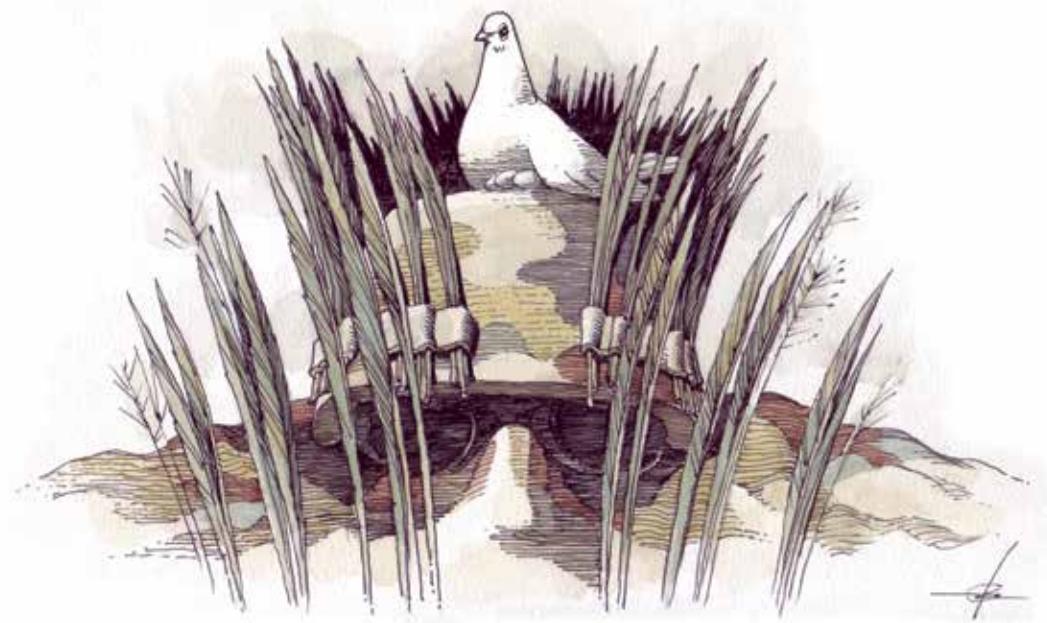
Jean-Claude Dubié Belgium, *The Parade of Decorated*.  
Drawing on paper  
Jean-Claude Dubié Belgium, *Trench of the Sacrifices*.  
Oil on canvas

## COLUMBARIUM

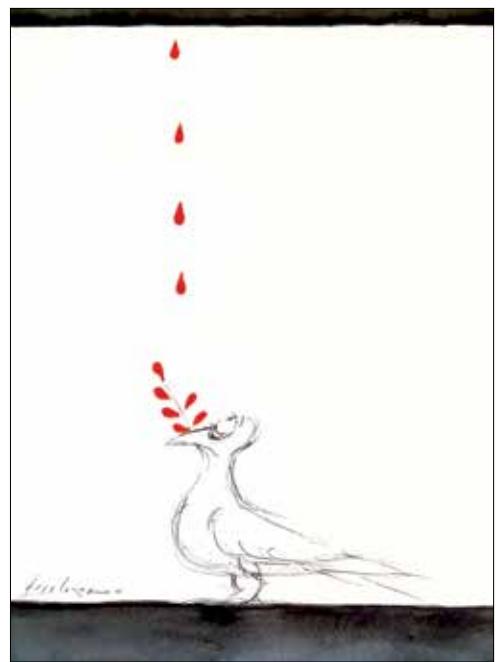
The dove of peace is the most generous image in the symbolic pantheon. But also the great scam of the twentieth century, where we have seen the most aggressive totalitarianisms use it to manipulate young people in their aspirations for a world without war.

La colombe de la paix est l'image la plus généreuse du panthéon symbolique. Mais aussi la grande arnaque du vingtième siècle, où l'on a vu les totalitarismes les plus agressifs s'en servir pour manipuler la jeunesse dans ses aspirations à un monde sans guerre.

De vredesduif is het meest genereuze beeld van het symbolische pantheon. Maar ook de grote zwendel van de twintigste eeuw, waar we hebben gezien dat de meest agressieve totalitaire regimes het gebruiken om jonge mensen te manipuleren in hun streven naar een wereld zonder oorlog.

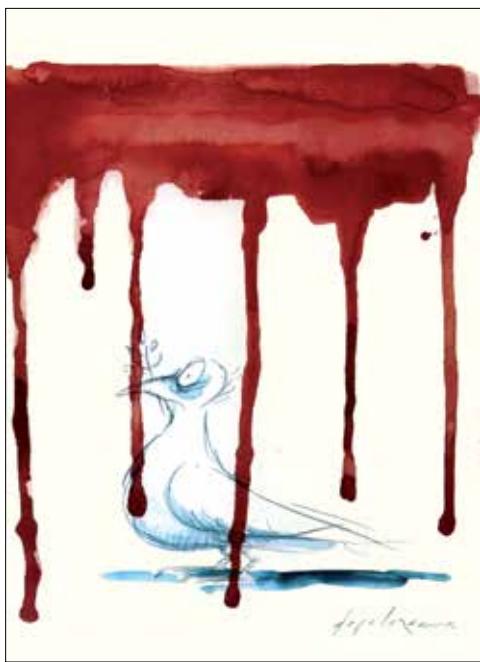


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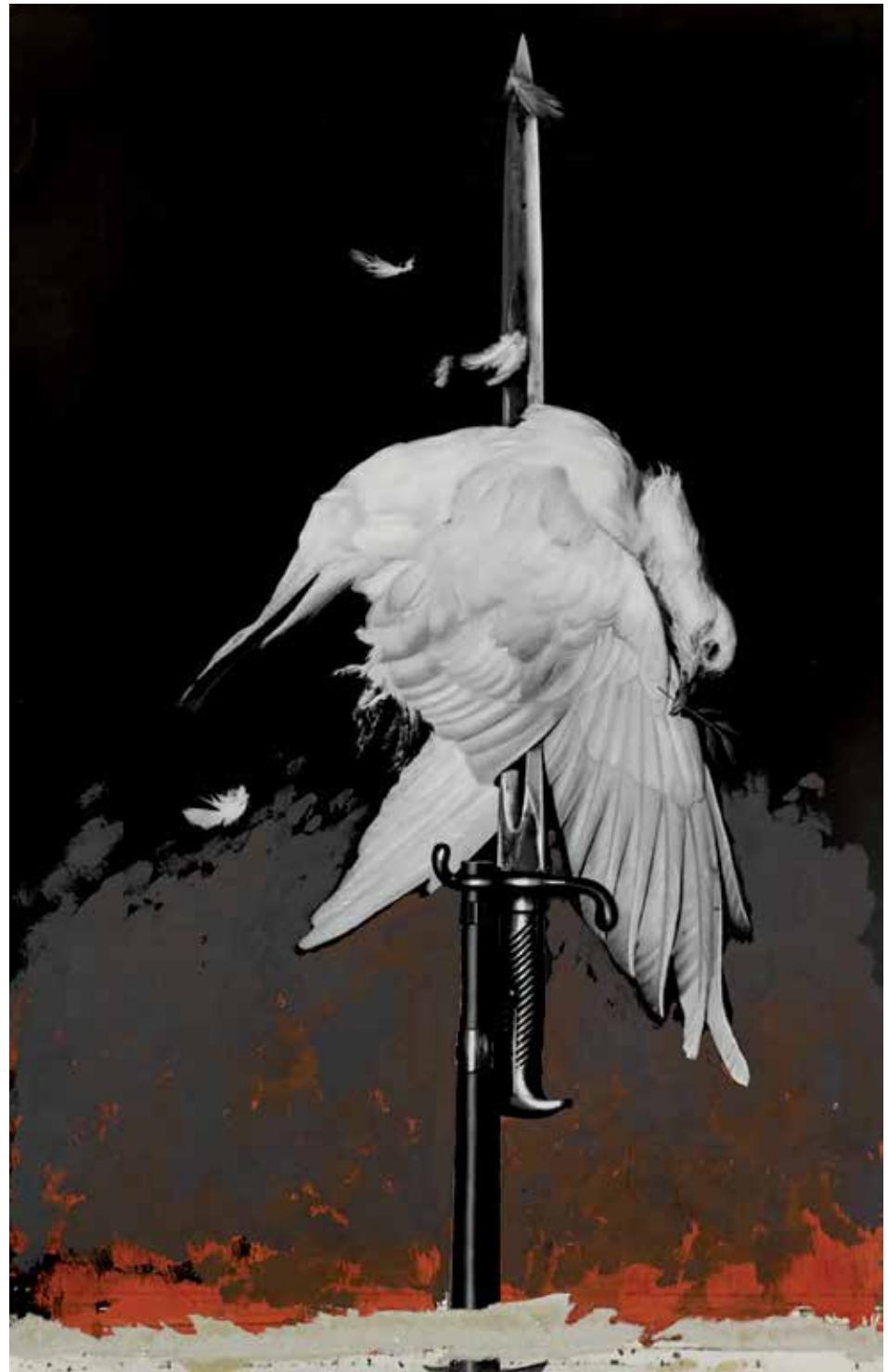


Grigori Katz, Israel.

1982 Desclozeaux, France. Amnesty International.



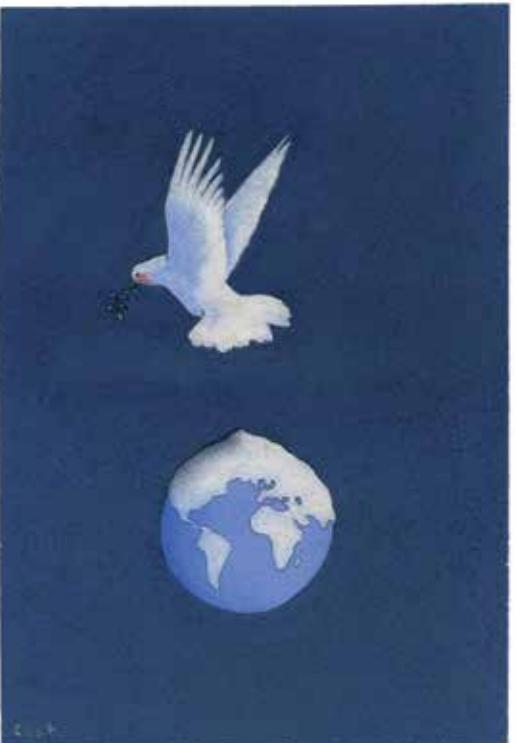
1940 Sir Bernard Partridge, United Kingdom. *Punch*, London.



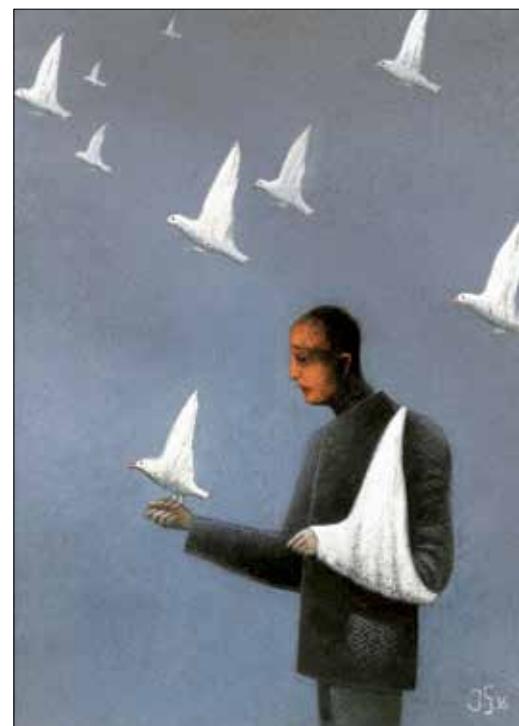
1932 John Heartfield, Germany (Helmut Herzfeld).

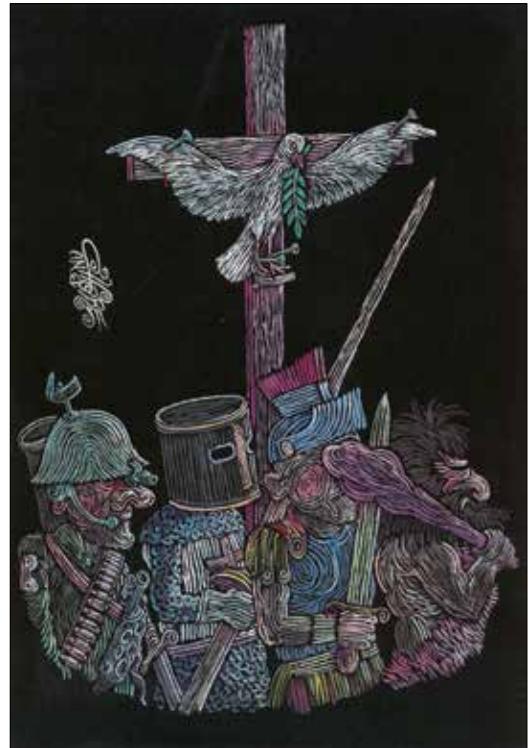


1973 Gal (Gerard Alsteens), Belgium, *De Nieuwe*.  
2022 Jerzy Glusek, Poland.

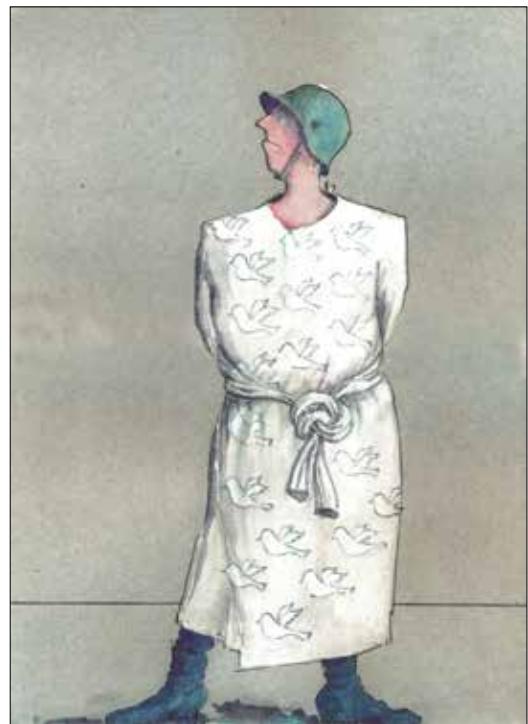


2015 Cost (Constantin Sunnerberg), Belgium.  
1933 John Heartfield (Helmut Herzfeld), Germany  
Published in AIZ.



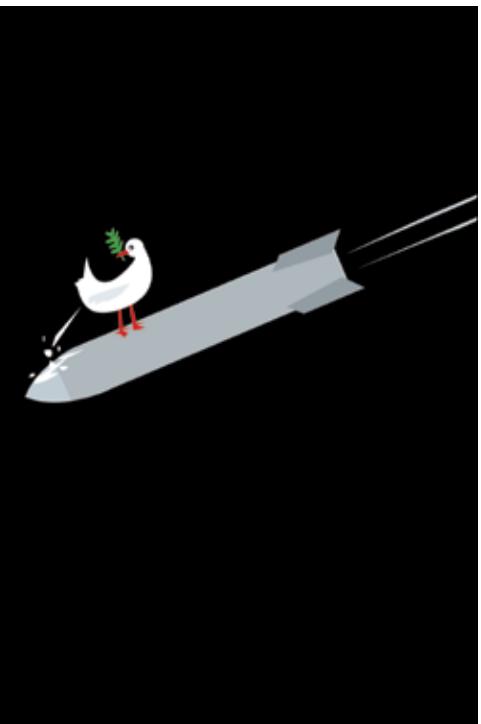


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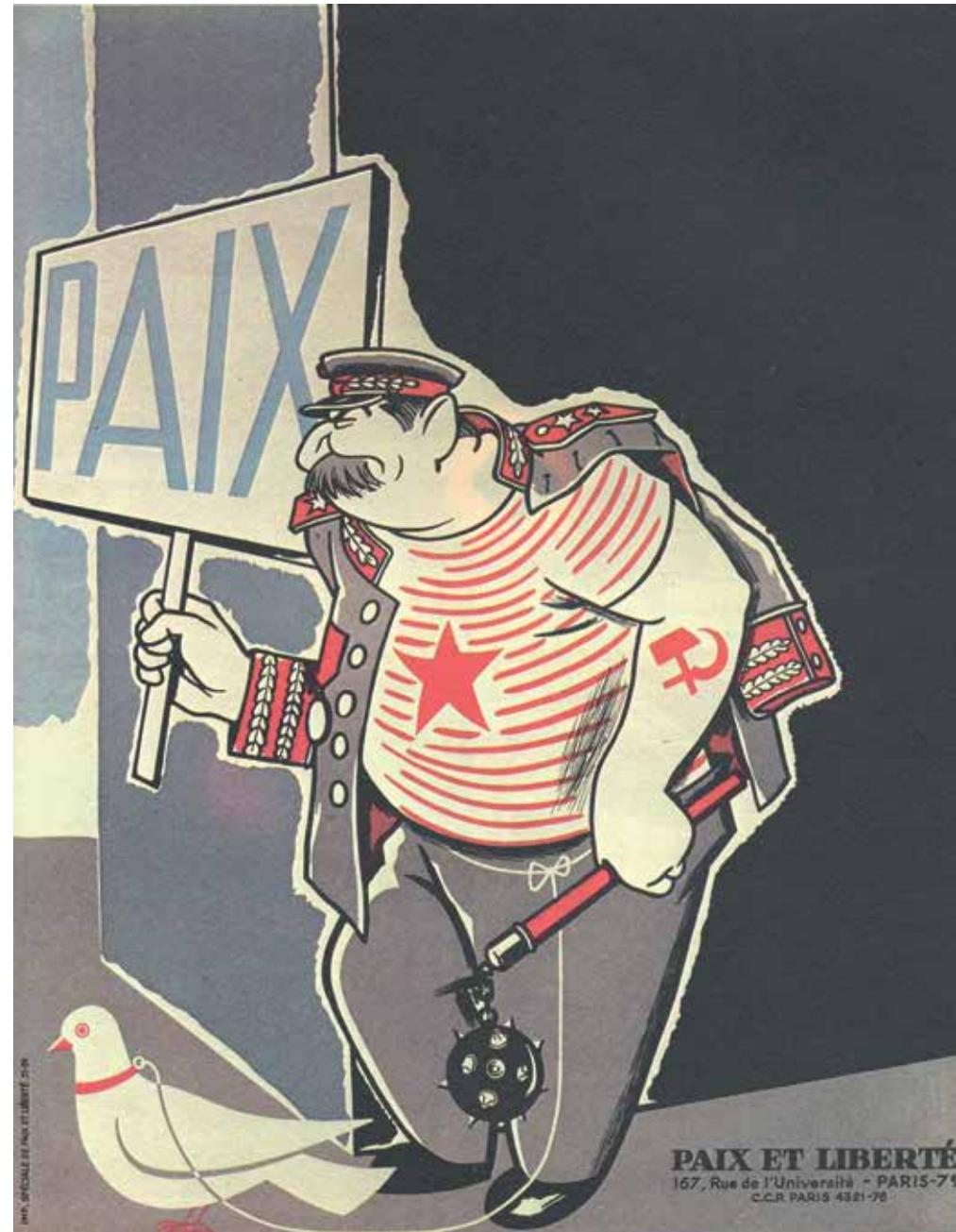
2013 Chiorean, Romania. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac, Serbia, 2013.

2013 Tsocho Peev, Bulgaria. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac Serbia 2013.



2013 Saeed Sadeghi, Iran. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac Serbia 2013.

2023 Johnny Bekaert, Belgium.



2013 Tsocho Peev, Bulgaria. International Salon of Antiwar Cartoon / Kragujevac Serbia 2013.

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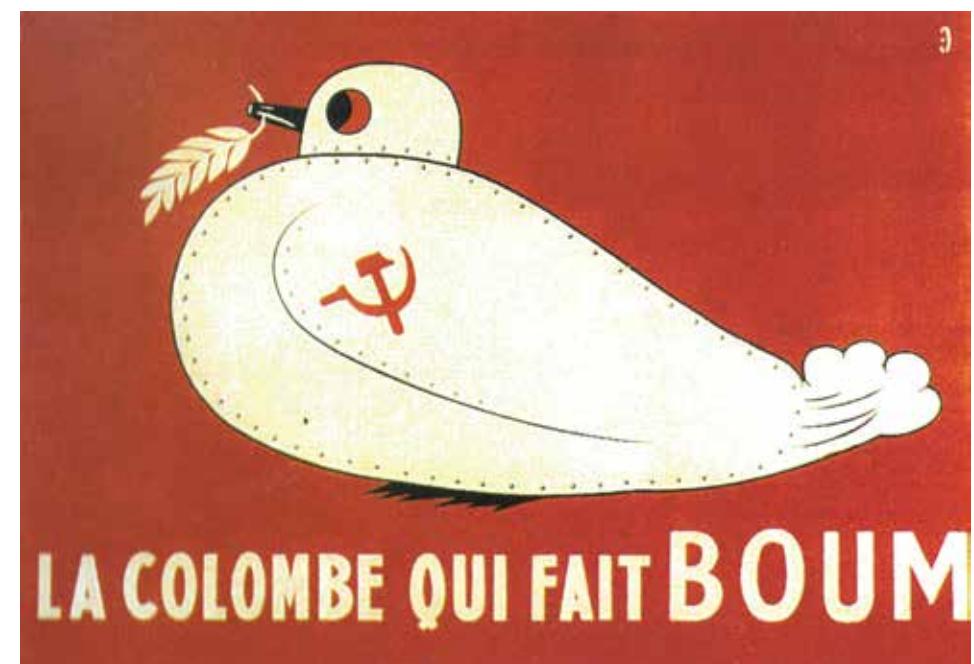
1982 Seymour Chwast, USA.



CONGRÈS MONDIAL  
DES PARTISANS  
DE LA PAIX

SALLE PLEYEL  
20-21-22 ET 23 AVRIL 1949  
PARIS

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1961 Pablo Picasso, France Detail of the poster of the national congress of the Mouvement de la paix, Paris.

1944 Pablo Picasso, France.

1049 Pablo Picasso, France. Excerpt from *Vive les Soviets Ed Les Echappés*.

1950 Unknown, France.. Reaction to the peace movement initiated by the USSR.

151

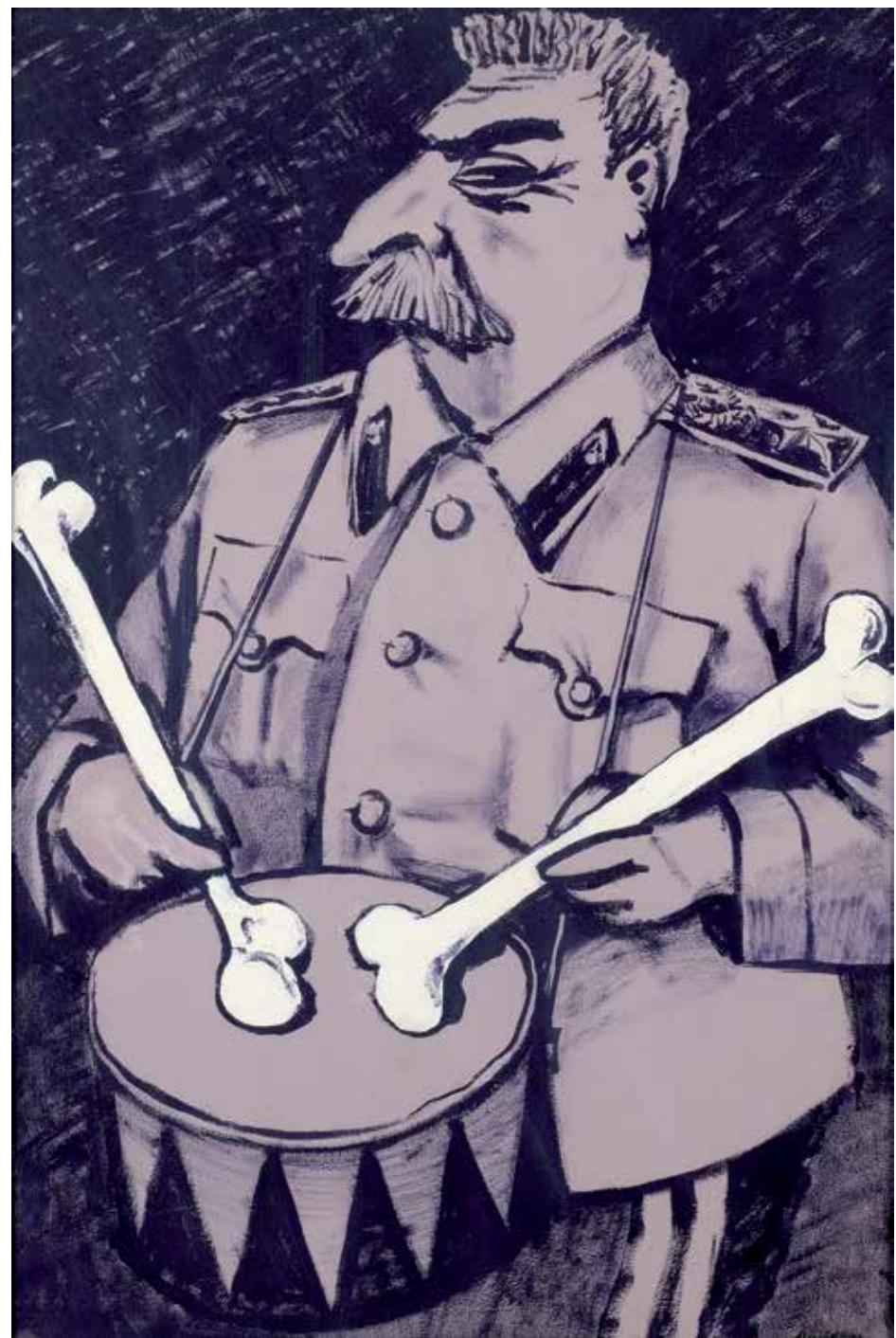
# UKRAINIAN WAR

A war full of surprises that shows Ukrainian resistance rooted in the Holodomor, the famine organized in Ukraine by the USSR, which claimed four million victims from 1932 to 1933. War was an abstract concept for three generations of Europeans who had never known it. They are discovering that the reality of the world is to alternate between war and peace.

153

Une guerre de toutes les surprises qui montre une résistance ukrainienne plongeant ses racines dans l’Holodomor, la famine organisée en Ukraine par l’URSS, qui a fait quatre millions de victimes de 1932 à 1933. La guerre était un concept abstrait pour trois générations d’Européens ne l’ayant jamais connue. Ils découvrent que la réalité du monde est d’alterner entre la guerre et la paix.

Een oorlog met veel verrassingen, waarbij het Oekraïense verzet zijn oorsprong vond in de Holodomor, de hongersnood die in Oekraïne werd georganiseerd door de USSR, en die tussen 1932 en 1933 vier miljoen slachtoffers eiste. Oorlog was een abstract begrip voor drie generaties Europeanen die het niet hebben gekend. Ze ontdekken dat de realiteit van de wereld oorlog en vrede afwisselt.



154  
Holodomor 1932-1933.  
The Ukrainian resistance has its roots in the famine organized by Stalin which claimed 4 million victims.

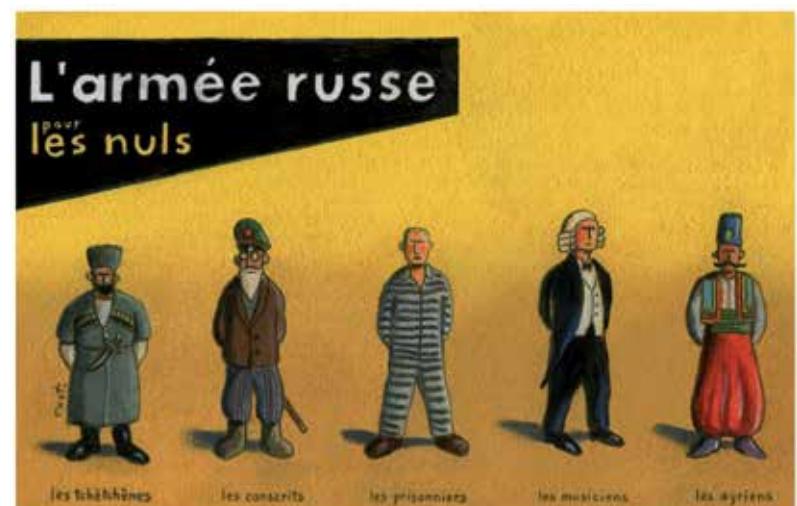
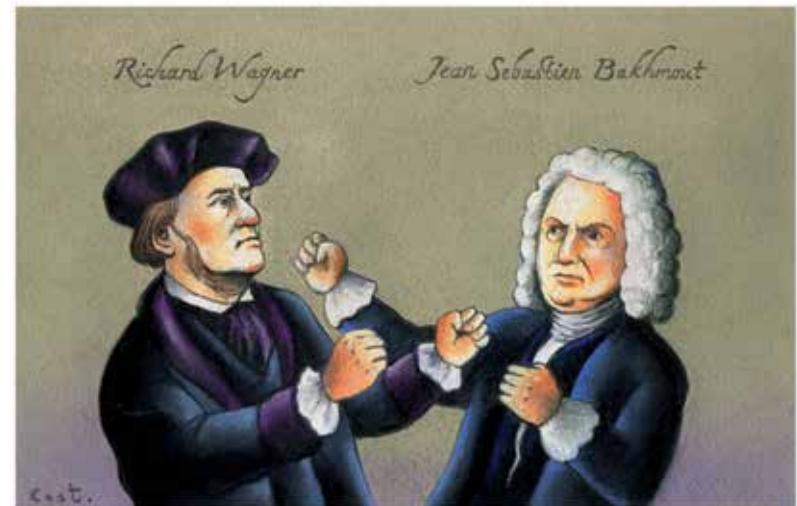
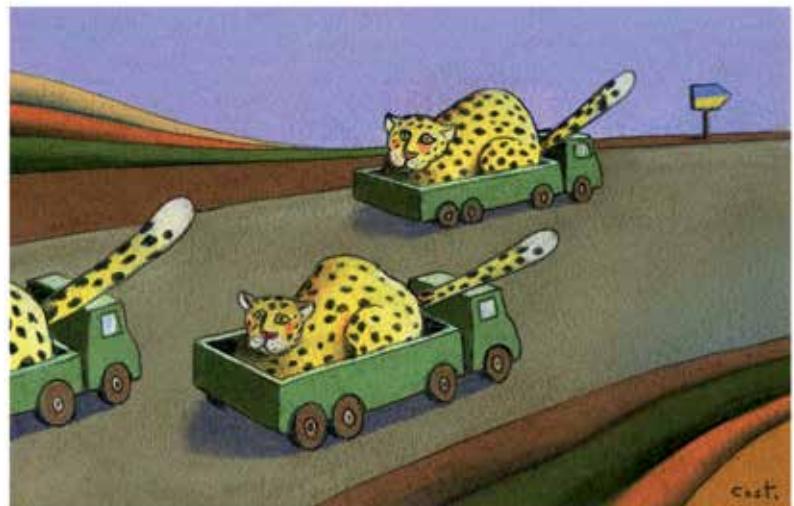
1918 Luniov Yevhen. *Stalin and the bones of Ukraine*.



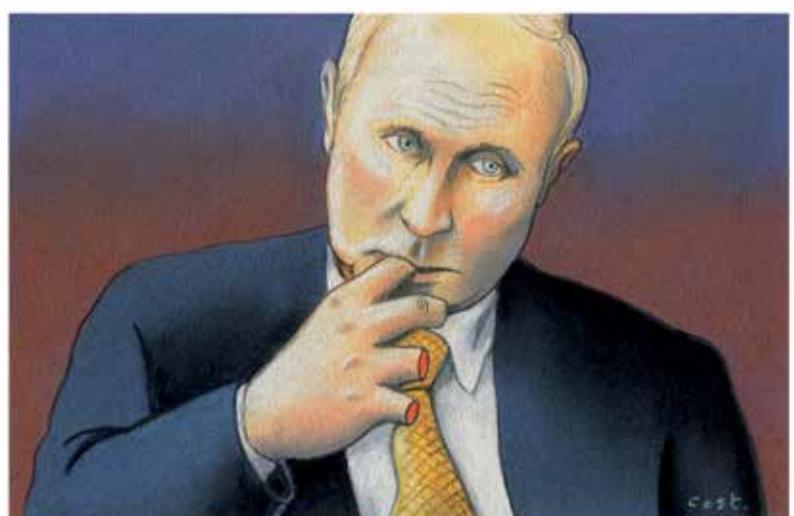
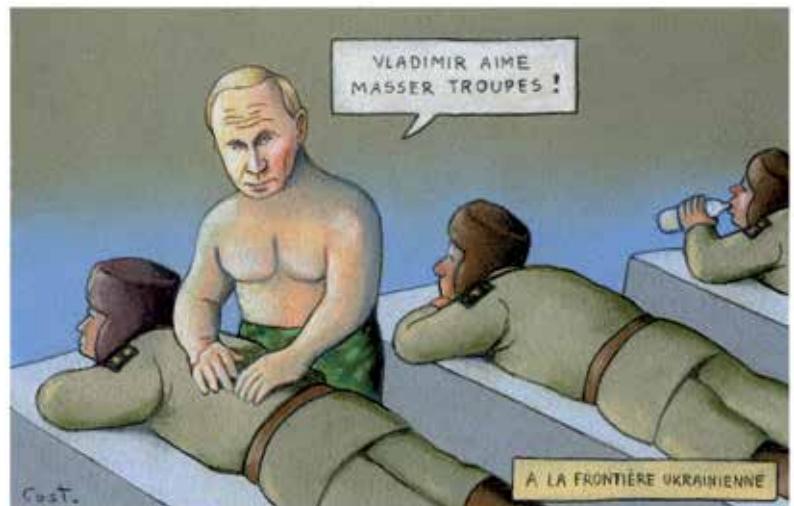
Unknown & undated. Cartoon.  
2013 Holodomor National Event – Commemorating 80 Years.



Unknown & undated. Painting.  
Unknown & undated. *Bitter Harvest*.



2022 Cost (Constantin Sunnerberg), Belgium  
*Journal du Dimanche*, France.



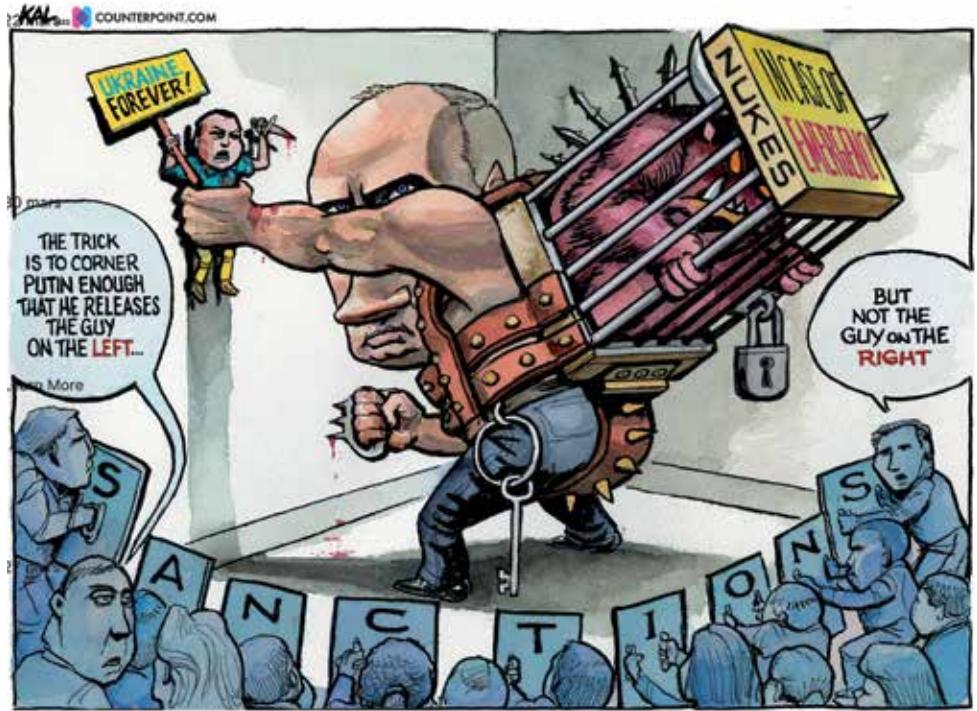
2022 Unknown Very special operation



2023 Jean-Claude Dubié, Belgium, painting.



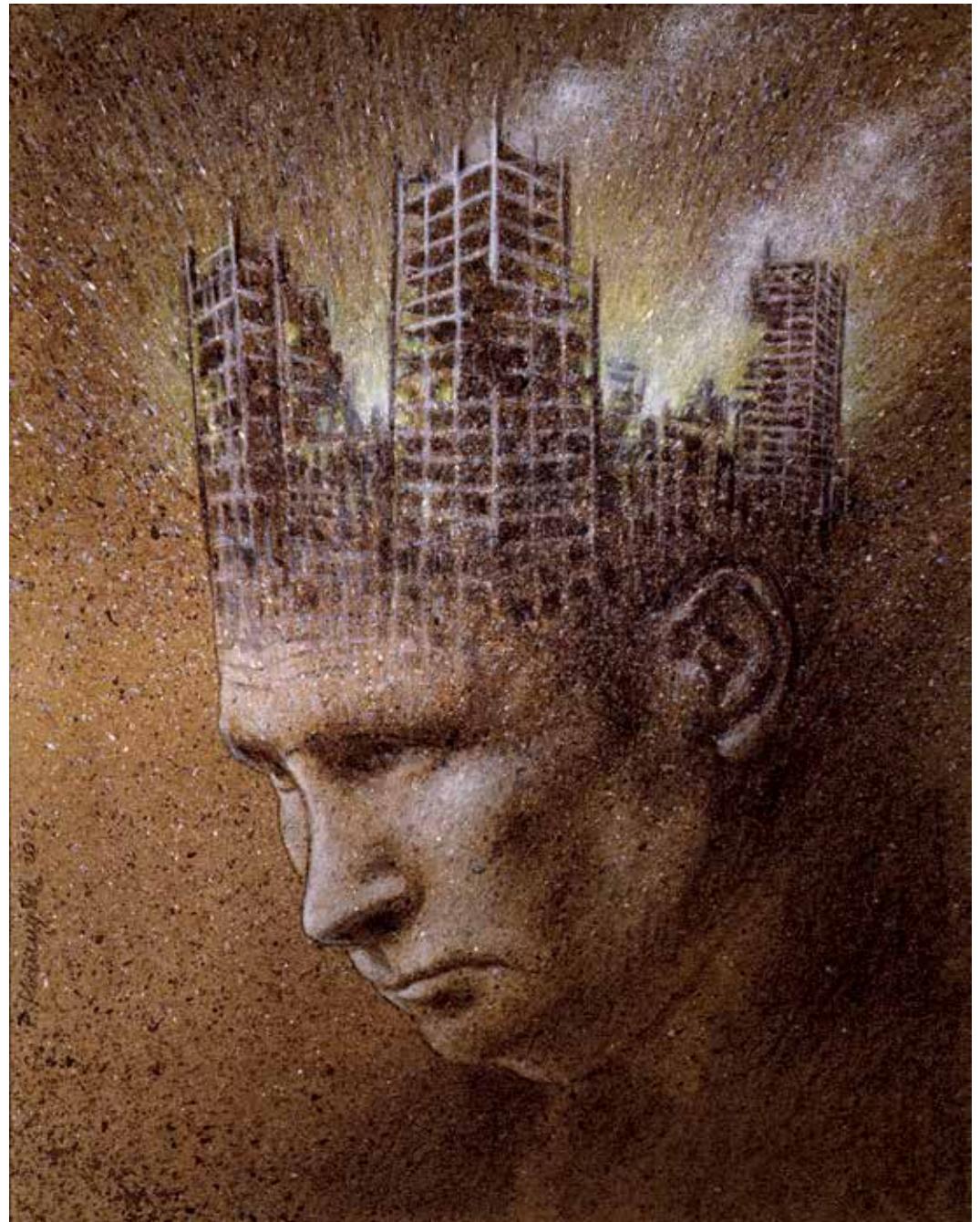
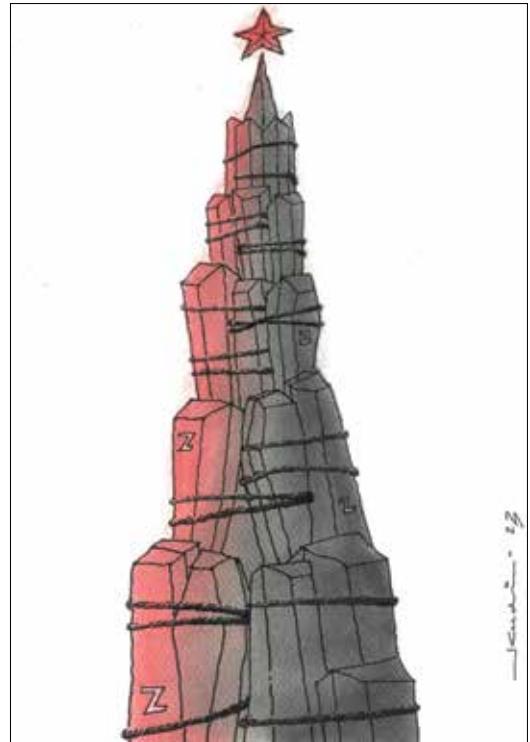
2022 Davey.  
2022 Mike Peters.



2022 Kal (Kevin Kallaugher) USA?

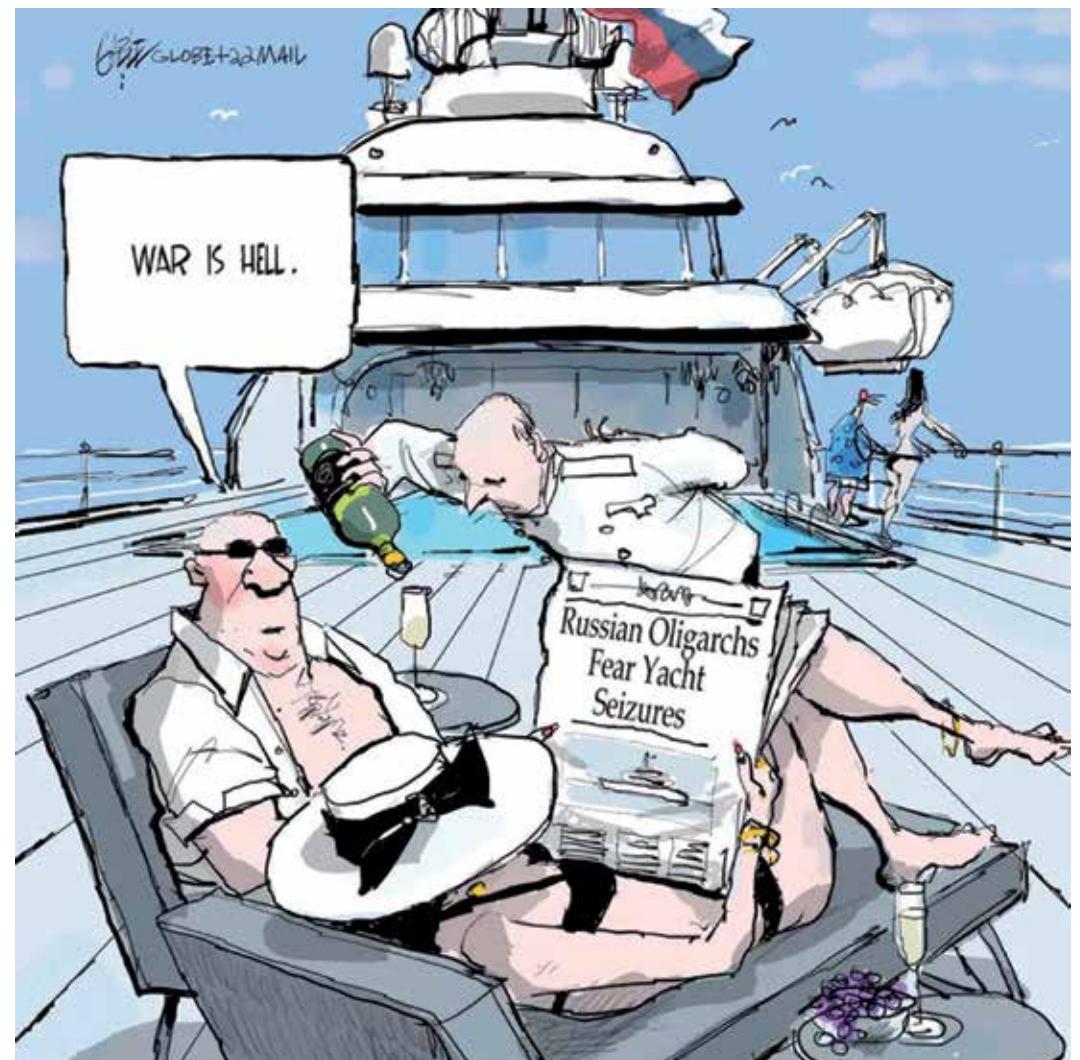






2022 Victor Koudine, Ukraine.

2022 Pavel Kuczynski, Poland.



< 2022 Patrick Chapatte, Switzerland.  
< 2022 Migue (Miguel Morales Madrigal), Cuba.  
< 2022 Heng, Singapore.

2022 Brian Gable, Canada.



2015 Vasily Igorevich Nestorenko *Russia. Letter to opponents of Russia*. Painting. The work shows Russian soldiers during the intervention in Syria. It is part of the exhibition "We are Russians, God is with us" opened in Moscow and presented in support of the special military operation in Ukraine. Reason

why we chose to place it in the War in Ukraine Chapter.  
Patriot artist, master of Russian realistic painting,  
Nestorenko declares: "I think that the time will soon come  
when it will be only here (in Russia) that we will love your  
culture, your art and your religion".



2015 Vasily Igorevich Nestorenko *Russia. Letter to opponents of Russia*. Painting. The work shows Russian soldiers during the intervention in Syria. It is part of the exhibition "We are Russians, God is with us" opened in Moscow and presented in support of the special military operation in Ukraine. Reason

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when it will be only here (in Russia) that we will love your  
culture, your art and your religion".



*The War in Ukraine seen by the western press.*  
Barry Blitt, USA.



2022 Renault, France.  
2022 Dave Granlund, USA.  
2022 Unsigned, *The Spectator* UK.



2014 Horsey, USA. *Los Angeles Times*.  
2022 Glev, *Cartooning for Peace*.  
2022 Patrick Chappatte, Switzerland.



2022 Tjeerd Royaards, The Netherlands.

2022 Andy Marlette USA. Pensacola News Journal.

2022 Ali Dilem Algeria. *Le Matin*, *Charlie hebdo*.

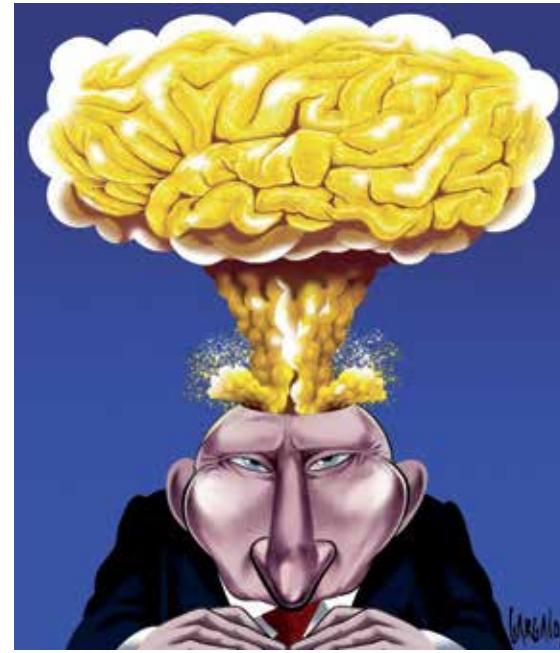


The War in Ukraine seen by the western press .

Unsigned Cover Washington Examiner. Weekly.



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Sadan Vague, creature concept artist, Ukraine.



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The War in Ukraine seen by the western press.  
2022 Vasco Gargalo, Portugal.



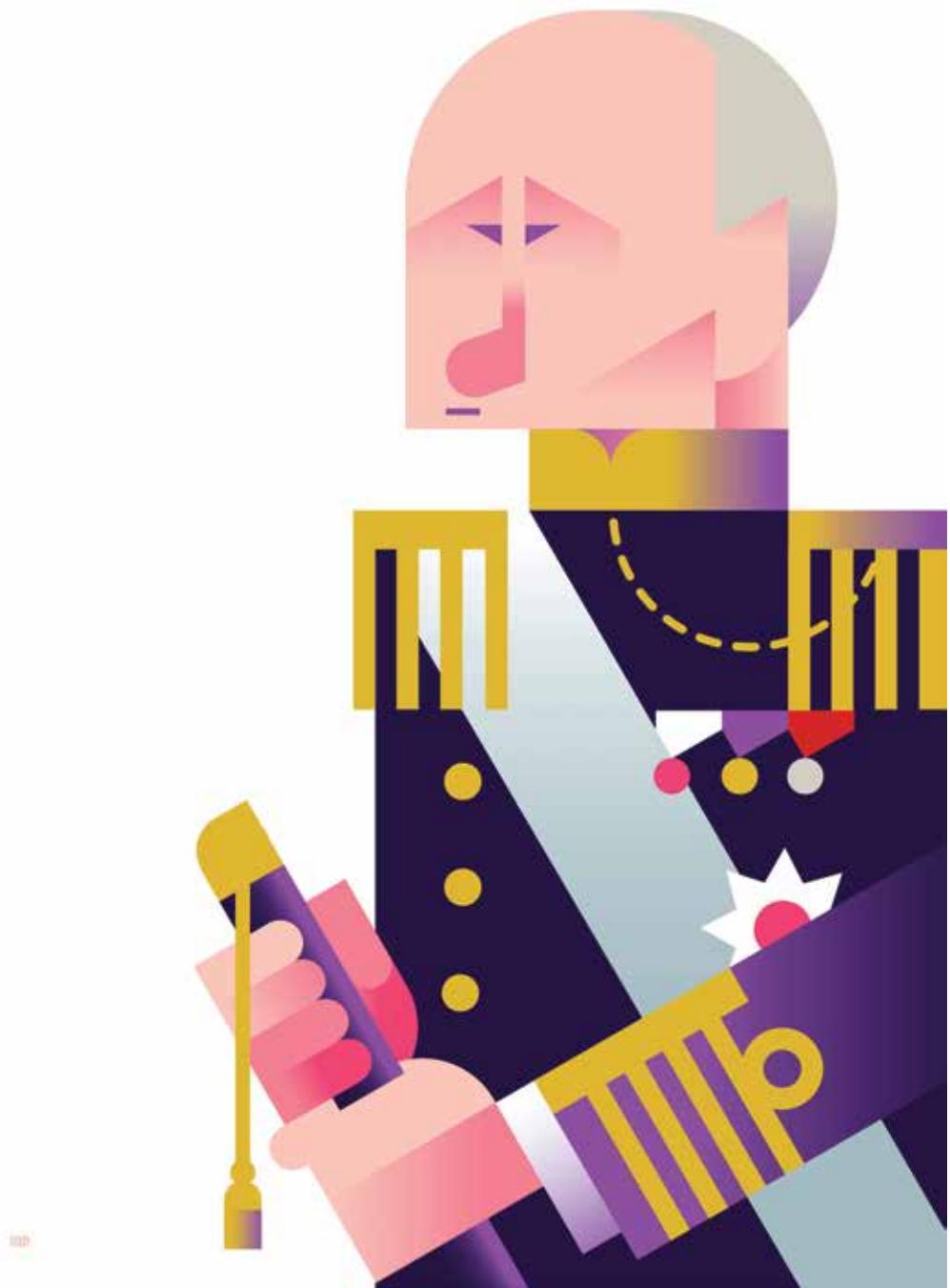
The War in Ukraine seen by the western press.  
2022 Congratulations from Hitler.  
Posted on Ukraine's official Twitter account.



2022 Patrick Chappatte, Switzerland. *Der Spiegel, Le Temps*.



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2022 Maria Picasso I Piquer Spain

# L'EUROPE N'ABANDONNE PAS LA VOIE DIPLOMATIQUE



Max Tilgenkamp, Belgium, *Metro* 27.03.2022  
 Pierre Kroll, Belgium, *Le Soir* 20.05.2023



Marec, Belgium, *Het Nieuwsblad* 04.04.2022  
 duBus, Belgium, *Le dernière Heure* 25.01.2023



Nicolas Vadot, Belgium, *Le Vif - L'Express* 02.03.2022

> Johan De Moor, Belgium, *Satyricon* 01.04.2022

> ZAK, Belgium, *De Tijd* 15.06.2022



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# Het arsenaal van België

Tel land, ter zee en in de lucht: over welk militair materieel beschikt het Belgisch leger momenteel? En wat wordt er binnenkort aangekocht?

Samenstelling Kristof Clerix Illustratie What's in a name?



available equipment

purchase program

What's in a name? Belgium, Knack 29.03.2023

The arsenal of Belgium, on land, at sea and in the air  
What equipment does the Belgian army currently have?  
And what will be purchased soon?

## LUCHTCOMPONENT

### Vliegtuigen



53



7+1

### Aankoopprogramma



34



6



3

### Helikopters



10



8

## MARINECOMPONENT

### Schepen



FREGAT



ANTIDIUKBOOTFREGAT



MIJNENJAGER + TOOLKIT

### Aankoopprogramma



PATROUILLE



5

MILITAIR HOSPITAAL NEDER-OVER-HEEMBEK

VELDHOSPITAAL ROLE 2

1

1

## MEDISCHE COMPONENT

### Infrastructuur



Bron cijfers: persdienst Defensie

available equipment

purchase program

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Be Object	La Ruche Qui dit Oui!
Build Up	Many Design
Boost You Up	NEOS Interim
Brain Impact	Management
C-Tina	Neuroventis
Convergence Point	Oxygen For Leaders
Chronica	Pascaline de L'Escaille
Compuphone	Plug in to drive
Datasafar	RK Wholesale
DMC Account	Rolu
Digital Managers Club	Seety
eBloom	Sundry
Educa / Wikipreneurs	Surveco
EMA	Solidesco
Education pour la paix asbl	Studio Dreamhop
Flyx	Team First
GoConcept	TipTop Express
Good Morning	Toner de presse
Geluck & Suykens	UPS Capital
GMP Immo	Votick
Gjac	YouMeal
HiPay SAS	XRintelligence
Indigène	XR4Europe
	Winnie's Picks



photo Pierre Moreau





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