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L'ILLUSTRATION

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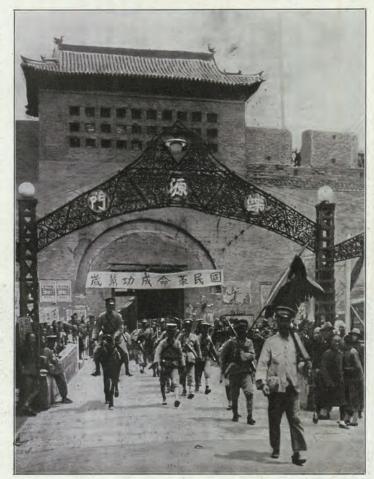
Auto blindée quittant les positions japonaises pour aller annoncer qu'un armistice a été conclu avec le chef des armées sudistes, Chang Kai Chek.

LA VICTOIRE DES SUDISTES CHINOIS

L'occupation de Pékin par les nationalistes, qui était attendue, a cu lieu le 10 juin. Toutes les précautions avaient été prises pour qu'elle conservât un caractère pacifique et, de fait, la tranquillité n'a pas été troublée. Les troupes du Chan-Si, dont les détachements avaient pénétré dans la ville, ont été consignées dans les casernes. Cependant, un incident s'est produit. Une brigade de Moukden, du général Pao Yu Lin, était, en effet, restée quelque temps à Pékin avec le consentement des nationalistes pour aider la police à maintenir l'ordre. Comme elle se retirait, elle fut arrêtée à Tung-Cheou par les troupes de Feng Yu Siang et ramenée à Pékin où elle fut désarmée et faite prisonnière. Le corps diplomatique, considérant qu'il y avait là rupture des engagements pris, a fait aussitôt une démarche auprès des chefs sudistes, mais elle est restée sans résultat. Aussi a-t-il adressé au gouvernement de Nankin une note de protestation énergique. Il semble d'ailleurs que des dissensions assez graves se manifestent parmi les Sudistes. A l'origine, Pékin ne devait être occupé que par une petite garnison relevant du gouverneum militaire du Chan-Si, Yen Chi Chan. Mais, en fait, la ville est bloquée par les troupes beaucoup plus nombreuses de Feng Yu Siang qui a nommé l'un de ses seconds, le général Han Fou Chou, elé de la garnison de Pékin. On mentend plus parler, d'autre part, du comité civil que le gouvernement de Nankin l'a, dit-on, refusée. Le général sudiste qui passe aujourd'hui au premier plan est Feng Yu Sian (Le se général chrêtien », qui fut longtemps le protégé des Américains, avant de devenir l'allié de Moscou. Le nouveau ministre des Affaires étrangères de Nankin, M. Wang, est, au surplus, sa créature.

Cependant, une autre nouvelle importante, non confirmée encore, il est vrai, au moment où nous mettons sous presse, a été annoncée : celle de la mort de Tchang Tso Lin.

C'est le 4 juin que Tchang Tso Lin avait été vietime d'un attentat, tandis qu'il se retirait en Mandehourie. Les circonstances en demeur



LES ÉVÉNEMENTS DE CHINE. — Entrée de troupes sudistes à Tsinan-Fou, avant l'organisation de la défense japonaise.

北伐和濟南慘案

1928年6月16日,法國《畫報》中關於北伐中解放濟南和「濟南慘案」的報道,標題:「中國南方的勝利」。 1928年5月1日,國民革命軍攻佔軍閥張宗昌統治的濟南,成為北伐的一次重大勝利。但是為了阻止中國 的統一,日軍於5月3日闖入山東交涉署,殺害交涉員蔡公時及署內職員,並槍殺城內軍民,史稱「濟南 慘案」。5月11日日軍佔領濟南城。在這份報紙的版面上,上面的照片是濟南街頭日軍修築的工事,下面 的照片則是國民革命軍佔領濟南後舉行的入城式。

The Northern Expedition and the Jinan Incident

Under the headline 'La victoire des sudistes Chinois' ('Victory of the Southern Chinese'), the edition of French newspaper *L' Illustration* published on 16 June 1928 reports on the Jinan Incident during the Northern Expedition, the Kuomintang (KMT) campaign to unify China. The National Revolutionary Army entered Jinan on 1 May 1928 to take it from the rule of warlord Zhang Zongchang and achieve one of the major victories of the expedition. However, with Japan keen to undermine the threat posed by a unified China, a tense standoff developed between the National Revolutionary Army and the strong Japanese presence in the city. Sent to negotiate a peace, Cai Gongshi and his team were slaughtered on 3 May by Japanese troops, who proceeded to gun down Chinese soldiers and civilians in the city and seize full control of Jinan on 11 May. It is known as the Jinan Incident or May 3 Tragedy. The photos at the top of the newspaper report page show Japanese defences on the streets of Jinan, while the one at the bottom records part of the ceremony marking the entry into Jinan of the National Revolutionary Army.

「九一八事變」的亡靈

1931年9月18日,駐中國東北的日本關東軍藉挑起事端砲轟瀋陽,順勢發起大規模攻擊,並在之後四個月間佔領整個東北,史稱「九一八事變」。日軍隨後扶植清遜帝溥儀,成立「滿洲國」,全盤掌握東北,視其為殖民地。本圖為日本特務機關南滿鐵道株式會社所攝,2001年首度公開。圖中顯示「九一八事變」中,日軍在郊外槍決抗日志士,右邊角落可見荷槍的日軍,前方穿馬褂者為漢奸便衣隊,地上殉國的抗日志士全身遭綑綁的慘狀清楚可見。

Victims of the Mukden Incident

Japan's Kwantung Army, stationed in Manchuria, used the sabotage of a railway line as a pretext to shell Mukden (now Shenyang) on 18 September 1931 and launch a large-scale invasion of northeastern China. In four months it occupied the whole of Manchuria. This is known as the Mukden Incident. Japan then installed Puyi, the dethroned Qing emperor, as the head of its newly established puppet state of Manchukuo, and exercised complete control of the region and considered it a Japanese colony. Taken by the South Manchuria Railway Company, which operated the railway but also served as a Japanese intelligence organisation, this photo only came to light in 2001. It shows the gruesome sight of a group of anti-Japanese Chinese patriots lying on the ground after being tied up and shot by the Japanese in a suburban area during the Mukden Incident. Japanese soldiers carrying guns can be seen on the right, while the men in the foreground are plain-clothes Chinese traitors who worked for the Japanese.





日軍轟炸後的頹垣敗瓦

1932年「一二八事變」,日軍投入大量兵力,欲以海、陸、空優勢兵力迫使中國守軍就範。在日軍狂轟猛炸下, 上海許多地區被日軍轟炸成廢墟。

Devastated area after Japan's bombing

During the January 28 Incident in 1932, Japan deployed its great military strength to gain superiority at sea, on land and in the air and force the Chinese troops defending Shanghai to surrender. Many areas of the city were devastated by Japan's fanatical bombing.



上海發起抵制日貨運動

上海各界發起抵制日貨運動,愛國團體繪製海報,呼籲國人拒絕購置日貨,以免無形間經濟上資助日本侵華,助長其侵略氣焰。圖為一張拒絕購置日貨的宣傳海報,呼籲國人同心協力對抗日本的侵略。

Campaign to boycott Japanese goods launched in Shanghai

When a number of sectors in Shanghai launched a campaign to boycott Japanese goods, several patriotic organisations produced posters like this one calling on Chinese citizens to unite in the fight against Japan's growing influence in China and not to buy Japanese products in order to avoid unwittingly encouraging and subsidising the looming invasion.

少數的叛國者

上海警備隊逮捕疑為日軍探查情報的漢 奸。日本特務平日收買少數流氓分子充當 漢奸,替日軍通風報信;戰事發生後,漢 奸活動更為頻繁,中國軍警則加緊逮捕這 些民族敗類。

Traitors

Shanghai security guards arrest a Chinese citizen suspected of spying for the Japanese. In the run-up to the invasion, Japanese intelligence agents established networks of small-time local criminals to collect information and conduct other work in Japan's interests. These traitors were kept even busier by their controllers during the war, and the Chinese police had to increase their vigilance as they sought to put an end to the activities of these lowlifes who were considered the dregs of Chinese society.



19 路軍在竹園墩戰壕與日軍激戰

19 路軍是作戰主力,先在上海閘北與日軍進行激烈的巷戰,接著又在吳淞要塞和江灣、蘊藻濱、廟行、瀏河等地與日軍血戰,粉碎了日軍一次又一次的進攻。

The 19th Route Army puts up a fierce fight against Japanese troops

The 19th Route Army was one of the main Chinese forces that fought the Japanese. It saw its first action in fierce street fighting against Japanese troops in the district of Zhabei during the Battle of Shanghai, and it was also engaged in bloody clashes at the fortress of Wusong and in the districts of Jiangwan, Yunzaobin, Miaoxing and Liuhe, where it halted numerous Japanese offensives.





義勇軍與19路軍共同抵禦日軍

上海的工人、學生以及各界群眾紛紛組織抗日義勇軍、敢死隊、運輸隊、救護隊,冒著槍林彈雨奔赴前線,協同軍隊作戰,有力地鼓舞了士氣。

Volunteers and the 19th Route Army join forces to fight the Japanese

Workers, students and other ordinary citizens in Shanghai formed volunteer troops, death squads, transport corps and rescue teams to help fight the Japanese, hurrying to the frontlines under heavy gunfire to fight alongside the 19th Route Army and giving a great boost to the morale of regular soldiers.



巾幗不讓鬚眉

中國各階層、各界人士紛紛起身支援國軍,激發了民族精神,促進了團結,連女子也紛紛舉槍參戰。

Equality

People of all classes and sectors in China acted to support the Nationalist Army, arousing the country's nationalist spirit and enhancing its unity. Even women joined the fighting.

準備殺敵

用餐過後準備奮勇殺敵。

Preparing for action

Soldiers make sure they have a full stomach as they prepare to fight the enemy.



中日兩軍對峙

中國廣大官兵前仆後繼,浴血戰鬥,打死打傷日本侵略軍三千多人,日軍被迫三易統帥,增兵 10 萬,打破了日軍不可戰勝的神話。

Confrontation between Chinese and Japanese armies

Chinese officers and soldiers fought with great bravery and inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese, killing and wounding more than 3,000 of the invaders and forcing Japan to change its commander three times and bring in 100,000 reinforcements, thus smashing the myth that Japanese troops were invincible.





租界地的意大利海軍

上海租界地的外國軍隊謹慎的觀察中日兩軍的作戰。圖為意大利海軍在租界地外圍的重要路口築起防禦工事,並派駐兵力加以警備。

Italian marines in a foreign concession

Italian marines build defences and guard a major road junction on the boundary of the foreign concessions in Shanghai. Foreign troops in the concessions cautiously observed the fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops.



國際聯盟代表團

1932年2月16日,國際聯盟代表團在上海了解「一二八事變」發生的情況。顏惠慶時任中國駐國際聯盟代表團首席代表,在國聯大會上提交了日本侵略中國案,促請國聯制裁日本。

Delegation of the League of Nations

A delegation sent by the League of Nations arrived in Shanghai on 16 February 1932 to investigate how the January 28 Incident arose. Dr Wei-ch'ing Williams Yen (Yan Huiqing), the Chief Representative of China's delegation to the League of Nations, argued before the General Assembly that Japan's actions represented an invasion of China and urged the League of Nations to sanction the aggressor.

中國與日本女同學一起踏青

偽滿(1932年3月9日成立)時期,中國與日本女同學一起外出踏青,象徵民族和平相處。平心而論,日本 佔領東北期間,兩國基層百姓基於人性的善良的一面,彼此尚可相處無間,鄰里之間亦能守望相助,然而日 本政府卻借此以美化侵略,掩蓋中國人淪為亡國奴的悲哀。

Chinese and Japanese students on a picnic

Showing Chinese and Japanese students going on a picnic together in the puppet state of Manchukuo (founded on 9 March 1932), this photo was intended to signify the peaceful co-existence between the Chinese and Japanese populations. In fact, basic human nature meant that ordinary people of the two countries could still live together peacefully during the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, with neighbours helping each other out. However, to gloss over the illegal, imperial nature of its invasion, the Japanese government deliberately drew a veil over the sadness and anger of the Chinese people at being ruled by a foreign power.



淞滬抗日陣亡將士追悼大會

 1932 ± 5 月 28 日,為紀念「一二八抗戰」,「淞滬抗日陣亡將士追悼大會」在蘇州盛大舉行,中國各界代表萬餘人出席,代表的慷慨致詞,使大會充滿著悲憤的心情。右二為第 19 軍軍長蔡廷鍇。

Memorial service for officers and soldiers killed in the Battle of Shanghai

To commemorate the January 28 Incident, a memorial service for officers and soldiers killed in the Battle of Shanghai against Japan was held in Suzhou on 28 May 1932. More than 10,000 representatives from various sectors of Chinese society attended, and many emotional speeches were made amid the solemn atmosphere. The officer second from the right in the photo is the commander of the 19th Route Army, Cai Tingkai.





同仇敵愾的呼喊

1932 年 5 月 28 日在蘇州舉行的「淞滬抗日陣亡將士追悼大會」,與會官兵同仇敵愾,振聲高呼抗戰口號, 發誓以生命保衛國家,為犧牲的同袍復仇。

Cries that share a common hatred of the enemy

Sharing a common hatred of their enemy, officers and soldiers attending the memorial service for officers and soldiers killed in the Battle of Shanghai against Japan held in Suzhou on 28 May 1932 shout slogans of resistance and vow to protect China with their lives and to take revenge for their fallen comrades.



東京陷於國際孤立

1933年2月24日國際聯盟討論「李頓調查團」針對「滿洲國事件」提出的報告書,會中並表決,以42票贊成,1票反對(日本),以及1票棄權(泰國)通過此案,確認日本侵略滿洲的事實。日本全權代表松岡洋右(站立者)隨後宣讀抗議聲明,並率日本代表團離席。3月27日,日本正式退出國聯,在國際的處境更形孤立。1931年12月,國際聯盟根據中國的要求,派遣調查團前來調查「九一八事變」的真相,由英國前代印度總督李頓為團長,在中國進行約四個月的考察,於1932年9月在北平提出報告書,認為日本不應侵略中國東北,不過因屈於日本的壓力,也提出應給予東北「廣大的自主權」。

Tokyo is isolated internationally

Upon China's request, the League of Nations sent a commission to China in December 1931 on a fact-finding mission to determine the causes of the Mukden Incident. After a four-month investigation, the commission, led by former British Acting Viceroy of India Victor Bulwer-Lytton, submitted a draft report in Beiping in September 1932 confirming that Japan was at fault for invading Manchuria. However, under Japanese pressure, the report also proposed that Manchuria be granted 'high autonomy'. The League of Nations discussed the report submitted by the Lytton Commission on 24 February 1933, and 42 countries subsequently voted in favour of a motion condemning Japan for invading Manchuria; Japan voted against, and one country, Thailand, abstained. After reading out a declaration of protest, Japanese plenipotentiary Matsuoka Yosuke (standing) led the Japanese delegation out of the chamber. Japan formally withdrew from the League of Nations on 27 March and became more isolated internationally.

抗戦勝利七十周年圖片集



登高一呼號召保家衛國

1933 年 3 月,長城抗戰爆發,各地抗日團體紛紛北上,為英勇的中國官兵打氣。圖為一名男子在熱河省一座城市登高一呼,號召當地百姓奮起保家衛國。1933 年 1 月,日本關東軍司令官武藤信義指揮第六師團、第八師團、混成第 14 旅、第 33 旅,騎兵第四旅和航空兵、海軍各一部四萬餘人及偽軍三萬多人,企圖攻佔熱河、古北口以東長城一線,伺機佔領冀東。南京政府則調集了 11 個軍 20 餘萬人,力阻日軍入關,中日兩軍爆發激烈的戰鬥。3 月以後,戰事進入高峰,日軍進犯長城軍事要地喜峰口、冷口、古北口,中國軍隊頑強抵抗,其中 29 軍在喜峰口與日軍進行肉搏戰,陣地數度易手,全國抗日情緒亦呈沸騰之勢。

Standing tall to call for the defence of the motherland

Muto Nobuyoshi, Commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army, led its 6th and 8th Divisions, 14th Mixed Brigades, 33rd Brigade, 4th Cavalry Brigade and more than 40,000 troops from the air force and the navy as well as more than 30,000 soldiers from the Manchukuo army in an attempt to occupy the section of the Great Wall east of Rehe and Gubeikou and eventually the eastern part of Hebei in January 1933. The Nationalist government in Nanjing gathered more than 200,000 soldiers from 11 armies to prevent the Japanese from advancing through the Shanhai Pass. Fighting was fierce and reached a climax three months later when the Japanese attacked the strategic points of Xifengkou, Lengkou and Gubeikou. The Chinese troops put up brave resistance: soldiers of the 29th Route Army engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the Japanese at Xifengkou, and positions changed hands several times. Anti-Japanese sentiment raged throughout the nation when this battle, known as the Defence of the Great Wall or the First Battle of Hebei, broke out in March 1933, and a number of anti-Japanese organisations sent missions north to show their support for the Chinese troops. Here, a man in a city in Rehe Province calls on the local people to rise up and fight for China.

國軍大刀隊表演刀術

1933年3月,長城抗戰期間,廣東女師 學生慰勞29軍,致贈大批的傳統中國大 刀,同時觀賞29軍大刀隊表演傳統刀術。 這場戰役中,中日兩軍進行了激烈的肉搏 戰,其慘烈程度,震驚中外。

An army broadsword squad demonstrates its skills

In March 1933, female students from Guangdong presented the 29th Route Army with a large quantity of Chinese broadswords in a show of support during the Defence of the Great Wall and were then treated to a performance of traditional fighting skills by soldiers of the army's broadsword squad. During the battles along the Great Wall, Chinese and Japanese troops engaged in fierce hand-to-hand combat, the ferocity of which shocked both the nation and the rest of the world.





清華大學修路隊

1933 年 3 月,長城抗戰爆發後,全國一片沸騰,有力出力,有錢出錢,華北地區首當其衝,反應更為積極直接。圖為清華大學抗日救國會組成修路隊,趕往前線支援工兵的工作。

Road maintenance squad from Qinghua University

With the entire nation stirred in March 1933 by the Defence of the Great Wall, people contributed money or their own labour to the cause if they were able to. The most active and direct reaction was provided by citizens in northern China, who were the first to be affected by the outbreak of the conflict. Here, the Road Maintenance Squad formed by the Association for Resisting the Japanese Invasion and Saving China at Qinghua University rushes to the frontline to support the work of engineers.



希特拉的崛起

1933年1月,希特拉成為德國總理,其領導的納粹黨(德文原意為國家社會主義工人黨)成為執政黨,積極建立全面的法西斯政權。在第一次世界大戰後,德國簽署了《凡爾賽條約》,社會陷入動盪和羞辱中,希特拉以重振日耳曼的光榮號召民眾,逐步崛起。1929年爆發世界經濟大衰退,大批失業的工人、農民和知識分子投向納粹陣營。當希特拉成為總理後,他透過一系列的政治手段,將一切權力集中在自己身上。1933年4月,希特拉建立秘密警察「蓋世太保」制度,恣意逮捕反對者,並灌輸日耳曼民族至上論,同時加強軍備,追求領土擴張,整個社會陷入狂熱的氣氛中。

The rise of Hitler

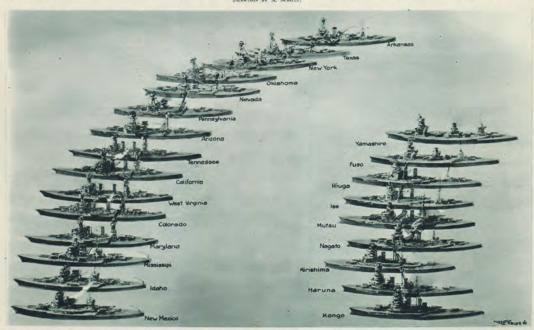
In January 1933, Adolf Hitler took office as chancellor of Germany, as the National Socialist (Nazi) party that he led became the governing party and subsequently established a comprehensive fascist regime. This was a turbulent period in Germany, with the country feeling humiliated after the First World War and by the conditions imposed upon it by the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler gradually rose to power by promising to restore Germany to its past glory. When the Great Depression hit the world in 1929, large numbers of unemployed workers, peasants and even intellectuals in Germany turned to the Nazi Party. After he was appointed chancellor, Hitler seized all power for himself through a series of political manoeuvres. The Gestapo, or secret police, was set up in April 1933, and it proceeded ruthlessly to suppress dissent and arrest opponents. Hitler also advocated German racial superiority, rearmed the nation and pursued expansion by force. The nation was gripped by an all-encompassing fanaticism.

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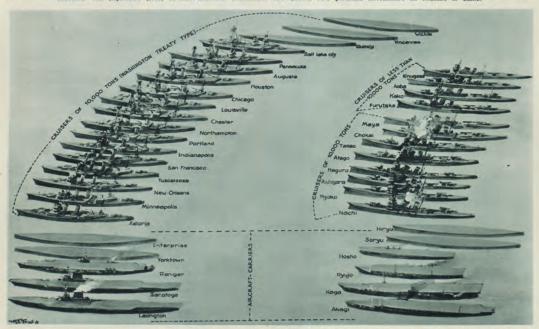
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FEB. 8, 1936

NAVAL POWER IN THE PACIFIC: U.S. AND JAPANESE STRENGTH COMPARED.



EXISTING RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE NAVIES IN BATTLESHIPS ON THE FIVE-TO-THREE RATIO DETERMINED BY THE WASHINGTON TREATY— AN ARRANGEMENT WHICH JAPAN RECENTLY PROPOSED, AT THE NAVAL CONFERENCE, TO REPLACE BY PARTITY, SUBSEQUENTLY LEAVING THE CONFERENCE WHEN THE PROPOSAL WAS REJECTED: (LEFT) FIFTEEN AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS AND (RIGHT) NIME JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS ATD PRESENT IN BEING



RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN IN LARGE CRUISERS AND AIRCRAFT-CARRIERS, BUILT OR IN BUILDING, THE LATTER REPRESENTED BY BARE HULLS:
(LEFT) 15 AMERICAN CRUISERS OF 10,000 TONS (THE WASSINGTON TREATY TONNAGE LIMIT) AND 3 UNCOMPLETED, WITH 5 AIRCRAFT-CARRIERS (2 UNCOMPLETED);

Japan, it will be remembered, recently withdrew from the Naval Conference in London, on the rejection by the United States and Creat Britain of her proposal to establish parity, or "a common upper limit," in naval armaments, instead of this year), which allowed the British and American navies five battleships to every three of Japan. The treaty did not limit the number of cruisers, but only the unitary tonnage, and in this class of ships the United States has at present a great superiority over Japan. The situation created by Japan's withdrawal from

美日太平洋海軍軍力對比

英國《倫敦新聞畫報》1936年2月8日 對美日兩國海軍在太平洋上軍力對比的報 道,標題為「太平洋上的海軍力量:美日 兩國軍力對比」。中日戰爭之前,在太平 洋上最具實力艦隊分屬美、日兩國,英國 報紙以圖畫的方式比較了兩國在太平洋的 海軍實力:美國擁有15艘主力艦,15艘 萬噸級的巡洋艦,另有三艘在建、五艘航 母,其中二艘在建;日本擁有九艘主力艦, 八艘萬噸級的巡洋艦,另有四艘稍小;六 艘航母,其中二艘在建,可見兩國實力相 當,且日本航母更有優勢,其作戰範圍更 大。也許正因如此,為了消滅自己在太平 洋上最大的對手,日本選擇偷襲了美國在 夏威夷的太平洋艦隊,致使美國參加第二 次世界大戰,加速了日本的敗亡。

Naval Power in the Pacific: U.S. and Japanese strength compared

Under the headline 'Naval Power in the Pacific: U.S. and Japanese Strength Compared', The Illustrated London News in Britain published a report on 8 February 1936 on the relative military strengths of US and Japanese naval forces in the Pacific Ocean. The most powerful fleets in the region before the Sino-Japanese War were the US and Japanese fleets, and the British newspaper used diagrams to compare the two: the US had 15 battleships, 15 10,000-tonne cruisers, with three more under construction, and five aircraft carriers, including two under construction; Japan had nine battleships, eight 10,000-tonne and four smaller cruisers and six carriers, including two under construction. The two countries were thus equally powerful, although Japan enjoyed superiority in carriers, which suggested it could engage in battle over a wider area. This may have contributed to its decision to launch a sudden air strike on the US Pacific Fleet in Hawaii in order to annihilate its greatest rival in the region, but the attack prompted the US to enter the war and ultimately hastened Japan's defeat.



日本的軍國主義思想主導政局

1936年2月26日,日本一批青年軍官率領1400餘士兵發動兵變,史稱「二二六事件」,圖為領導者之一的丹生誠忠中尉(站立者)起事後向士兵講話。1931年「九一八事變」後,日本軍部權力大增,當時日本陸軍激進勢力分為「皇道派」和「統制派」,兩派對軍事戰略及國內政治存在歧見。1936年2月26日,皇道派軍官終於發動兵變,殺害政要三人,重傷一人,首相岡田啟介幸得逃脱。不過天皇獲知發生兵變後,要求盡速平定事件,最後起事者投降,主導者遭處死。兵變最後雖遭鎮壓,但軍部卻藉此內部的壓力進一步鞏固權力,軍國主義思想由是主導了政局。

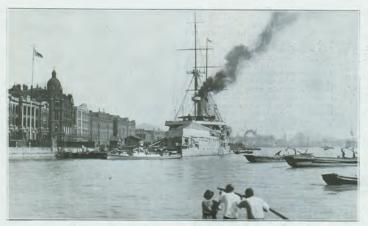
Japan turns to militarism

The power of the Japanese military greatly increased after the Manchurian Incident in 1931, and two factions of radicals subsequently emerged, the Kodoha or Imperial Way Faction and the Toseiha or Control Faction, each with different views on military tactics and domestic political issues. In 1936, a group of young Japanese military officers belonging to the Imperial Way Faction led more than 1,400 soldiers in an attempted coup d'état in what is known as the February 26 Incident. Three political leaders were killed and one was seriously injured, while Okada Keisuke, the prime minister, only narrowly escaped. On learning of the mutiny, the emperor demanded its swift suppression. The soldiers eventually surrendered and their leaders were executed. Although the coup was put down, the Japanese military made use of this internal pressure to consolidate its power, and militarism then came to dominate the political scene. This picture shows one of the leaders of the coup, Lieutenant Niu Yoshitada (standing), speaking to his fellow mutineers.

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Le navire amiral *Idzumo* à quai devant le consulat du Japon, à Changhaï, où vient de s'installer l'état-major qui doit prendre les mesures d'ordre nécessaires

du gouvernement de Nankin à l'égard du Japon qui avait, en grande partie, motivé la révolte des provinces du Sud. Or, celle-ei était à peine apaisée que de nouveaux incidents se produissient, qui ont provoqué une assez sérieuse tension entre Nankin et Tokio. Comme toujours, il s'agit d'actes de violence commis par des mationalistes chinois contre les ressortissants japonais. A vrai dire, ces attentats n'ont jamais cessé. C'est ainsi que, depuis le mois de novembre 1935, on a enregistré successivement l'assassimat, à Changhai, du sous-officier japonais Nakayama; puis eleui du policeman du consultat Tsunoda. à Swatow; puis le meurtre du résident japonais Kayas, à Changhai; puis, à Tehang Sha, le lancement d'une bombe sur un groupe de Japonais; puis, au mois d'août, à Chengtou. dans le Sétchouen, l'assassimat de deux journalistes japonais. C'est sur ces entrefiaites que le 3 septembre, à Pakhoî, à l'issue d'un meeting patriotique, des agitateurs chinois appartenant à la XIX armée tuèrent un pharmacien nommé Nakano. seul residant japonais dans la ville. Deux contre-torpilleurs japonais furent aussiôt envoyés de Changhai à Pakhoî, et des représentations très vives furent adressées à Nankin par le Japon. Cependant, au milieu de septembre, une échauffourée

LA NOUVELLE TENSION SINO-JAPONAISE

La dernière fois que L'Illustration a parlé des affaires de Chine, dans son numéro du 12 septembre, c'était à propos de la guerre civile entre le gouvernement de Nankin et les provinces du Sud. L'habileté diplomatique de Chang Kai Chek avait réussi, dès la fin de juillet, à étouffer la rébellion du Kouang Toung et à mettre fin au séparatisme cantonais. Par contre, dans le Kouang Si, les deux genéraux Li Tsung Yen et Pai Tchung Tsi avaient refusé de se soumettre, Mais, en Chine, les choses s'arrangent toujours d'une manière imprévue. Au moment même où paraissait notre numéro, on apprenait qu'un accord était intervenu pour le maintien de la paix dans la Chine du Sud. Le général Li Tsung Yen, réconcilié avec Chang Kai Chek, demeurait dans le Kouang Si au titre officiel de « commissaire à la pacification », tandis que son second, le général Pai Tchung Tsi, se rendait à Nankin où il était nommé membre du comité permanent du conseil de la défense nationale.

C'est, on le sait, la politique de complaisance





éclatait à Fengtai, localité située à 25 kilomètres au sud de Pékin, entre des soldats chinois et des soldats japonais, et à Hangkéou un Chinois tuait à coups de revolver un policier japonais. Sur-le-champ deux contre-torpilleurs japonais partirent de Changhai à destination d'Hangkéou et, le 21 septembre, l'empereur du Japon signait un décret autorisant l'envoi immédiat d'une expédition vers la Chine afin d'assurer la protection de la vie et de la propriété des Japonais. La situation, à cette date, était déjà sérieuse. Mais elle allait s'aggraver bien plus encore le 23 septembre. Ce jour-là, à Changhai, un groupe de Chinois assaillit trois marins japonais qui seromenaient dans la concession internationale. L'un d'eux fut tué et les deux autres blessés. Aussitôt, un bataillon de fusiliers marins appartenant au navire amiral Idzumo vint occuper le quartier japonais de Changhai, prenant position sur les limites de la concession internationale. Ces précautions étant encore jugées insuffisantes. l'empereur du Japon autorisait l'amirauté à envoyer à Changhai d'importants renforts.



Rassemblement en camions de troupes venues du Japon pour renforcer la garnison de Changhaï.



Une forte patrouille motorisée dans le quartier japonais de la concession internationale de Changhaï.

Photographies Mauricio Fresco.

日本加快侵華的腳步

1936年10月31日,法國《畫報》關於中日關係緊張的報道,標題為「中日關係進一步緊張」。從「九一八事變」到「一二八事變」,日本侵略步步緊逼,國民政府仍然不能團結一切力量全面抗日;中日關係急劇惡化,全面侵華戰爭爆發在即。所配圖片是日軍在漢口、上海等地巡邏、閱兵時的情況,可見形勢之嚴峻。

Japan accelerates its plan to invade China

French newspaper *L' Illustration* published a report on 31 October 1936 on the tense Sino-Japanese relations under the headline 'La nouvelle tension Sino-Japanese' ('The New Sino-Japanese Tension'). Starting with the Mukden Incident and continuing with the Shanghai Incident, Japan encroached step by step on China's sovereignty, and yet the Nationalist Government remained unable to unite all forces in the country to resist the aggression. Sino-Japanese relations deteriorated, and the threat of a Japanese invasion of China in a full-scale war drew ever closer. The situation became increasingly grave, as can be seen in the pictures in the report, which show Japanese troops on patrol and on parade in cities such as Hankou and Shanghai.