

Voices from WWI & the Rationality of War

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The Cause of WWI



The Assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sarajevo, 1914

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE TIMES
PUBLISHED DAILY
EXCEPT ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
5 CENTS

HEIR TO AUSTRIA'S THRONE IS SLAIN WITH HIS WIFE BY A BOSNIAN YOUTH TO AVENGE SEIZURE OF HIS COUNTRY

Francis Ferdinand Shot During State Visit to Sarajevo.

TWO ATTACKS IN A DAY

Archduke Saves His Life First Time by Knocking Aside a Bomb Hurler at Auto.

SLAIN IN SECOND ATTEMPT

LED TO A SERBIAN PLOT

AGED EMPEROR IS STRICKEN

Special tele. to the New York Times (SARAJEVO), June 28. (By courtesy of the Times from their special correspondent.) Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his wife, the Duchess of Salsburg, were shot and killed by a Bosnian student here today. The fatal shooting was the second attempt upon the lives of the couple during the day and is believed to have been the result of a political conspiracy. The morning, as Archduke Francis



Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his Consort the Duchess of Salsburg Slain by Assassin's Bullets.

of Sarajevo, when the archduke recognized his assailant, saying: "That Bulgarian is a perfectly outrageous! We have come to Sarajevo on a visit and have had a bomb thrown at us!" The Archduke raised a moment, and then said: "Don't you get on." Thereupon the youth advanced to

The auto ran in which they were seated three minutes to the square, where an army surgeon declared them dead, but in vain. Neither the archduke nor the Duchess gave any sign of life and the head of the hospital never into verify that were both dead. The authors of both attacks were

several hundred men to be involved in the Sarajevo shooting. A note of promise signed in their names at the Archduke's wedding anniversary, saying: "The world will be soon witness to another unfortunate because Austria cannot do that the consequences will be sufficient witness again to prove the failure of our Empire and a victory."

Weather Forecast:
Partly Cloudy Tonight and
Monday

The Washington Times

SUNDAY EVENING
EDITION

NUMBER 8242.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1914.

PRICE ONE CENT.

WAR DECLARED; ALL EUROPE IN TURMOIL

3 MEN BREAK JAIL AND RUN AWAY UNDER A HAIL OF SHOTS

Prisoners, Aided by About Dozen Confederates, Sawed Way Out of Alexandria County Jail Early Today.

Police of District Join in Search for Joseph Williams, Joseph Mullen, and John Norman, Fugitives.

Made targets for a fusillade of revolver shots when they refused to halt after sawing their way to freedom from the Alexandria county jail, near Fort Myer, early this morning, Joseph Mullen and Joseph Williams, Washington youths awaiting trial for bomb-making, and a third prisoner, John Norman, of Alexandria, serving a sentence for vagrancy, escaped and are still at large.

Jailer W. Harry Johnson detected the men leaving the jail in company with a dozen or more confederates, who from the outside of the structure had aided the prisoners in escaping, and he sent a volley of shots after the fugitives, but did not succeed in stopping their flight.

The delivery occurred about 3:30 o'clock. Within a few minutes after their escape an alarm had been read over Alexandria county and the city district.

Cell on Bottom Tier.

Williams and Mullen were confined in a cell on the bottom tier of the jail, which is a white brick structure with barred windows. Jailer Johnson and his family lives on the first floor. Norman was confined in a cell on a second tier of the jail. By manipulation of a piece of wire or some instrument, Williams and Mullen picked the lock of their cell some time after midnight and made their way to the second tier. Access to Norman's cell was easily gained.

RULERS IN CRISIS, AND MAP WHICH MAY BE CHANGED



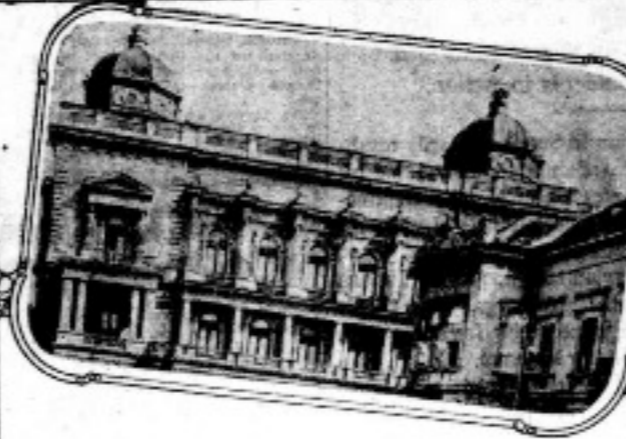
PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & GARDNER



PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & GARDNER



PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & GARDNER



Upper left—Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria.
Lower left—Czar Nicholas of Russia and King George of England (in white uniform).
Center at top—Map Showing Location of Nations Involved in Crisis.
Upper right—King Peter of Serbia.
Lower right—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, Who May Lead Troops Against Austria.
Center at bottom—Palace at Belgrade, Which Has Been Evacuated by Marshals of the Serbs.



AUSTRIAN TROOPS ARE MOVING ON BELGRADE, EVACUATED BY SERBS

First Overt Act of Duo-Monarchy Is to Plan Seizure of Capital Which King Peter and Royal Advisers Deserted, According to Late Dispatches Today.

Austria today declared war against Serbia, according to a Central News dispatch from Vienna.

Austrian troops are moving on Belgrade, the Serbian capital.

The capture of Belgrade, which has been evacuated by King Peter, will be the first step in the war which threatens to embroil all Europe.

A proclamation has been issued at Vienna declaring a state of siege as existing throughout the duo-monarchy.

Hope of peace, or at least the quick cessation of hostilities, today lies with England and France, according to advices from London. It is believed that these two powers will propose a joint mediation plan for the settlement of the controversy.

The French cabinet has been in session all day. No word has come from it, excepting that it has not been decided to mobilize the French army.

Servian King Shifts Capital to Mountains

VIENNA, July 26.—War has been declared between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. The latter movements are interpreted to mean that during the war, Austria will attempt to seize Belgrade, overlooking Cetina. Serbia's decision to refuse the demands of the Austrian government was made known in extra editions of newspapers, and from 9 o'clock last night the war excitement has been growing. King Peter, realizing that Austria could capture Belgrade without difficulty, shifted his temporary seat of government to Kragujevac, a strong strategic point in the mountainous district.



Emphasis with 3 main resolutions

- Nationalism
- Imperialism
- Militarism
- The Alliance System

Nationalism

- Strong nationalism in the Balkans.
- Serbia, Bosnia, Russia, Germany, Austria, British, France
- “National passions, unduly exalted in the decline of religion, burned beneath the surface of every land with fierce, if shrouded fires.” Winston Churchill

Imperialism

- Imperialistic rivalry stimulated hostile feelings between some of the major European powers.
- the Moroccan crisis of 1905 (Britain builds closer ties with France while Anglo-Russian Entente in 1907)

Militarism

- German and Austrian military spending doubled between 1910 and 1914.
- Germany and France both assembled standing armies of 800,000 men in 1914, with a million more in the reserves.
- Failure of the peace conference of 1899 and 1907.
- Unapologetic interest in the arm race and absolute national sovereignty than with achieving disarmament and arbitrating disputes.

The Alliance System

- Austria vs. Serbia
- Austria-Germany-Hungary
- Serbia-Russia-France-Belgium-Britain



IF YOU HIT THAT
LITTLE FELLER I'LL-

IF YOU STRIKE
MY FRIEND I'LL-

IF YOU HIT HIM I'LL-

HI THERE
IF YOU DONT

IF YOU MAKE
A MOVE I'LL-

IF YOU TOUCH
ME I'LL-

SERBIA

AUSTRIA

RUSSIA

GERMANY

FRANCE

IF YOU TOUCH ME I'LL-

IF YOU MAKE A MOVE I'LL-

IF YOU HIT THAT LITTLE FELLER I'LL-

IF YOU STRIKE MY FRIEND I'LL-

IF YOU HIT HIM-

HO THERE, IF YOU CHAPS-





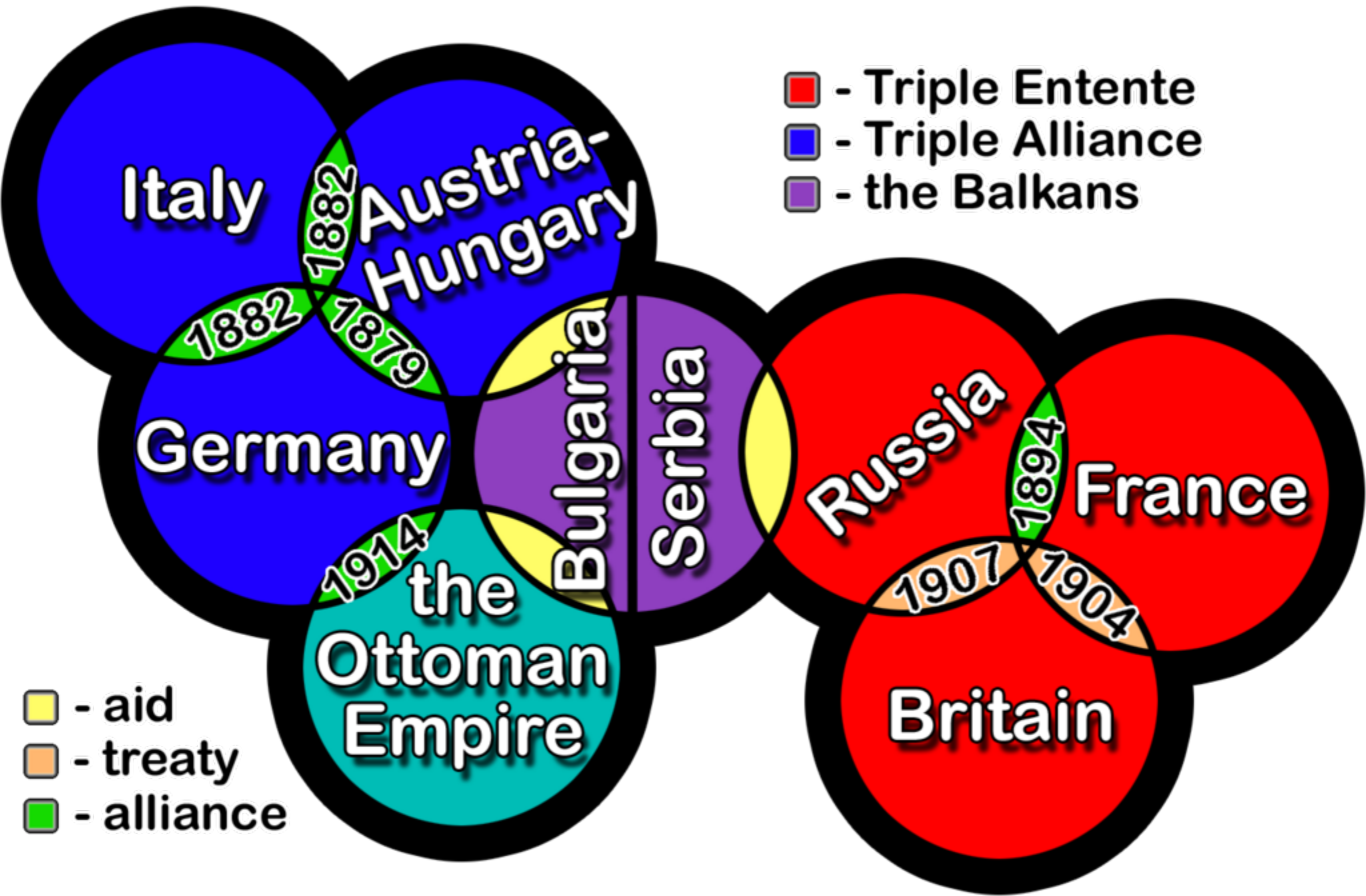
**Your King and Country Need
YOU!**

Come and Enlist with the
QUEBEC RIFLES

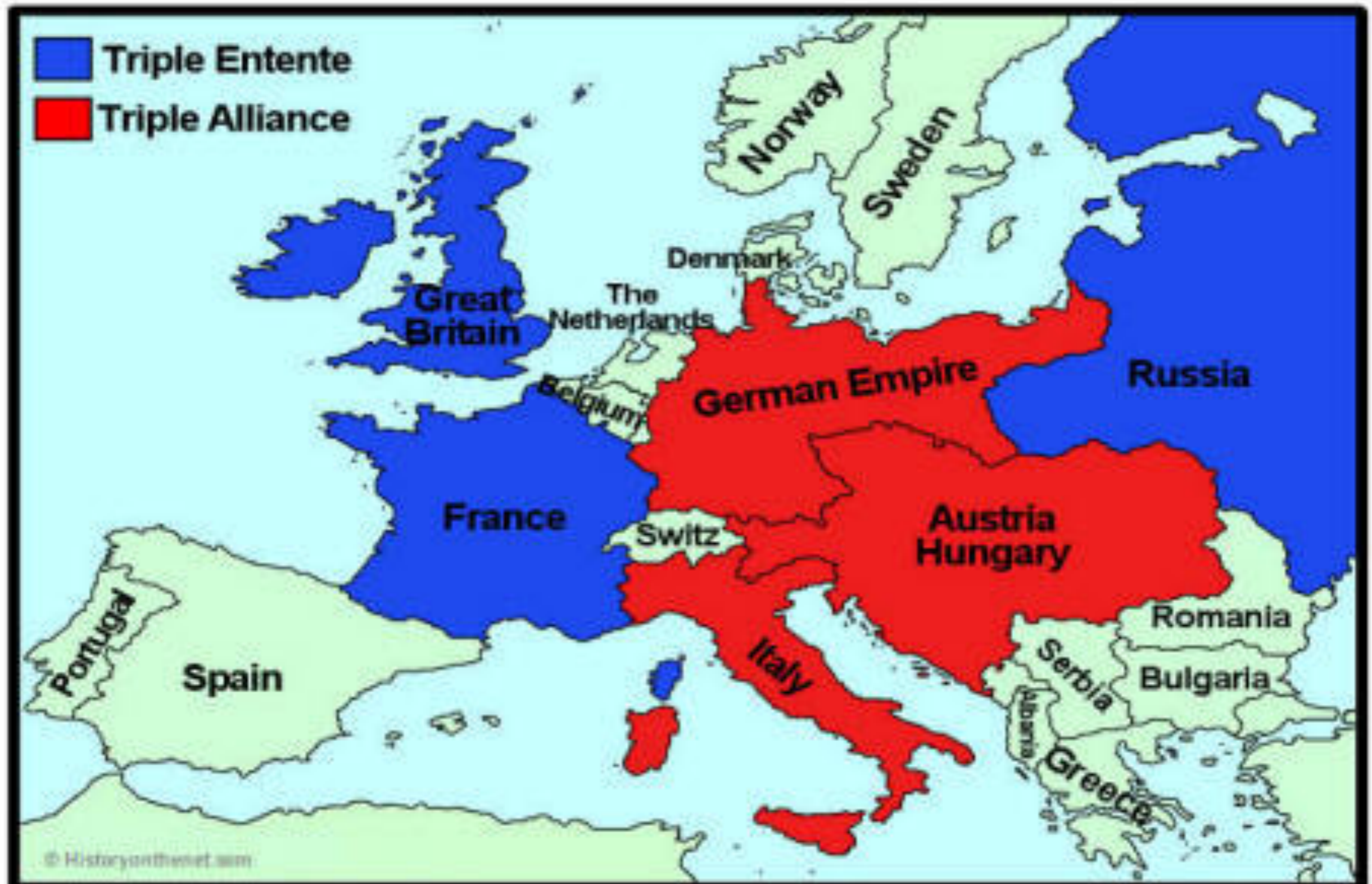
171st Overseas Battalion
C. E. F.

Someone is waiting for you at Headquarters
72½ St. Peter Street or Y. M. C. A. Barracks

L'Association Civile de Recrutement
du District de Québec



World War One Alliances 1914



FRIGHTFUL
FIRST WORLD
WAR

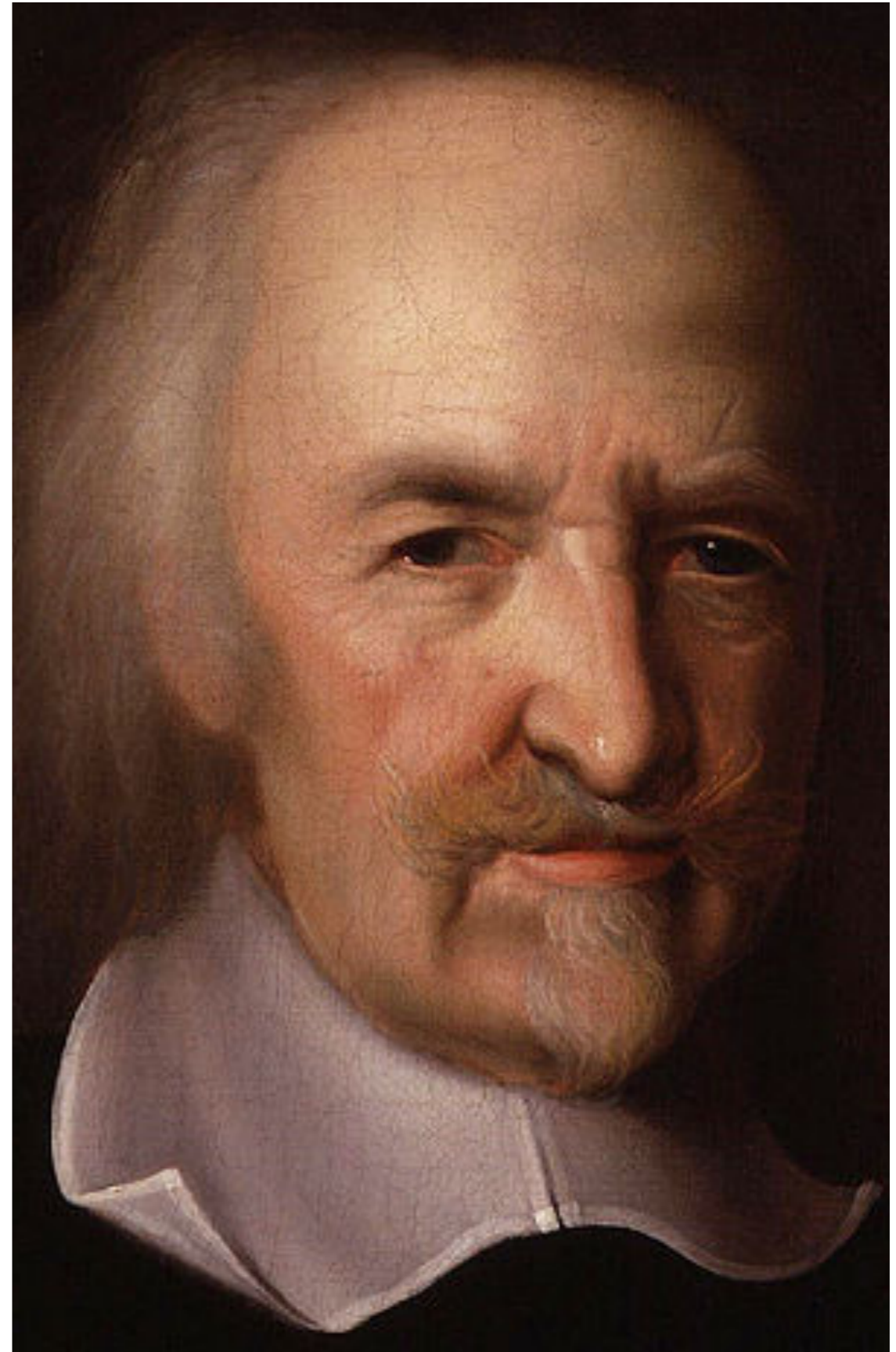


Causes of War

What is war?

Thomas Hobbes

- 1588-1679
- Modern founder of the social contract tradition
- Founder of western political philosophy
- *Leviathan* (1651)



Thomas Hobbes

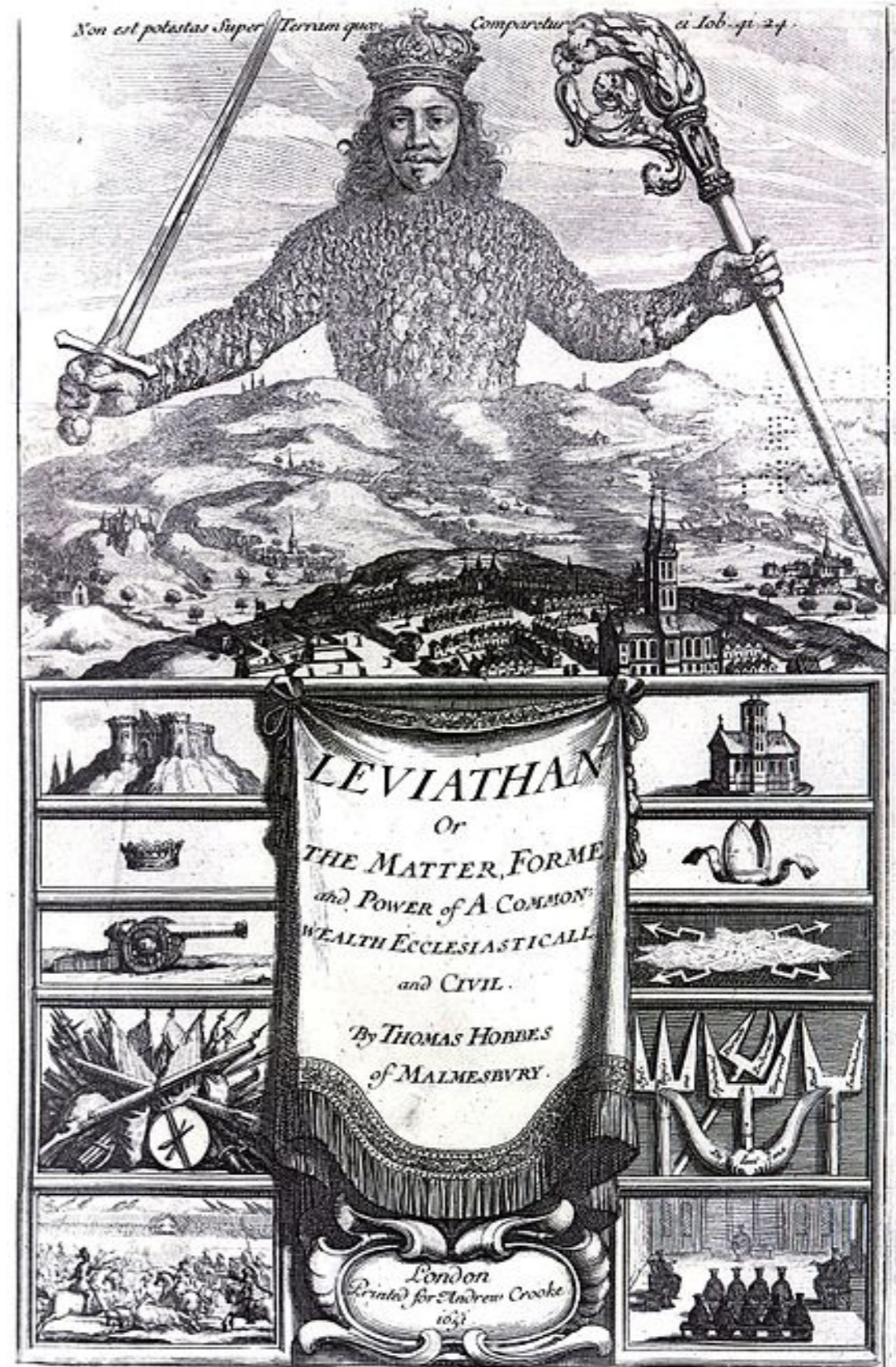
- absolutism for the sovereign
- the fundamentals of European liberal thought: the right of the individual;
- the natural equality of all men;
- the artificial character of the political order;
- all legitimate political power must be "representative" and based on the consent of the people;
- a liberal interpretation of law which leaves people free to do whatever the law does not explicitly forbid

Thomas Hobbes

- Humans as being matter and motion, obeying the same physical laws as other matter and motion;
- Human nature as self-interested cooperation;
- political communities as being based upon a "social contract"

Leviathan

- doctrine of the foundation of **states** and legitimate governments and creating an objective and political science of morality



Leviathan

- *Leviathan* was written during the English Civil War; much of the book is occupied with demonstrating the necessity of a strong central authority to avoid the evil of discord and civil war.
- Each person would have a right, or license, to everything in the world. This would lead to a "war of all against all" (*bellum omnium contra omnes*)
- Society is a population beneath a **sovereign authority**, to whom all individuals in that society cede some rights for the sake of protection.
- Any power exercised by this authority can not be resisted because the protector's sovereign power derives from individuals' surrendering their own sovereign power for protection. The individuals are thereby the authors of all decisions made by the sovereign.

For Hobbes, war is
“of all against all.”

Carl von Clausewitz

- 1780-1831
- Prussian general and military theorist
- The “morals” of war



Vom Kriege (On War)

- “war” as “an act of violence to compel the opponent to do as we wish”
- “War is the continuation of politics by other means.”
- war is "a fascinating trinity—composed of primordial violence, hatred, and enmity, which are to be regarded as a blind natural force; the play of chance and probability, within which the creative spirit is free to roam; and its element of subordination, as an instrument of policy, which makes it subject to pure reason."

For Clausewitz, war is
the sum of decisions,
actions, and reactions in
an uncertain and
dangerous context

Michel Foucault

- 1926-1984
- power/knowledge as a form of social control through societal institutions
- governmentality

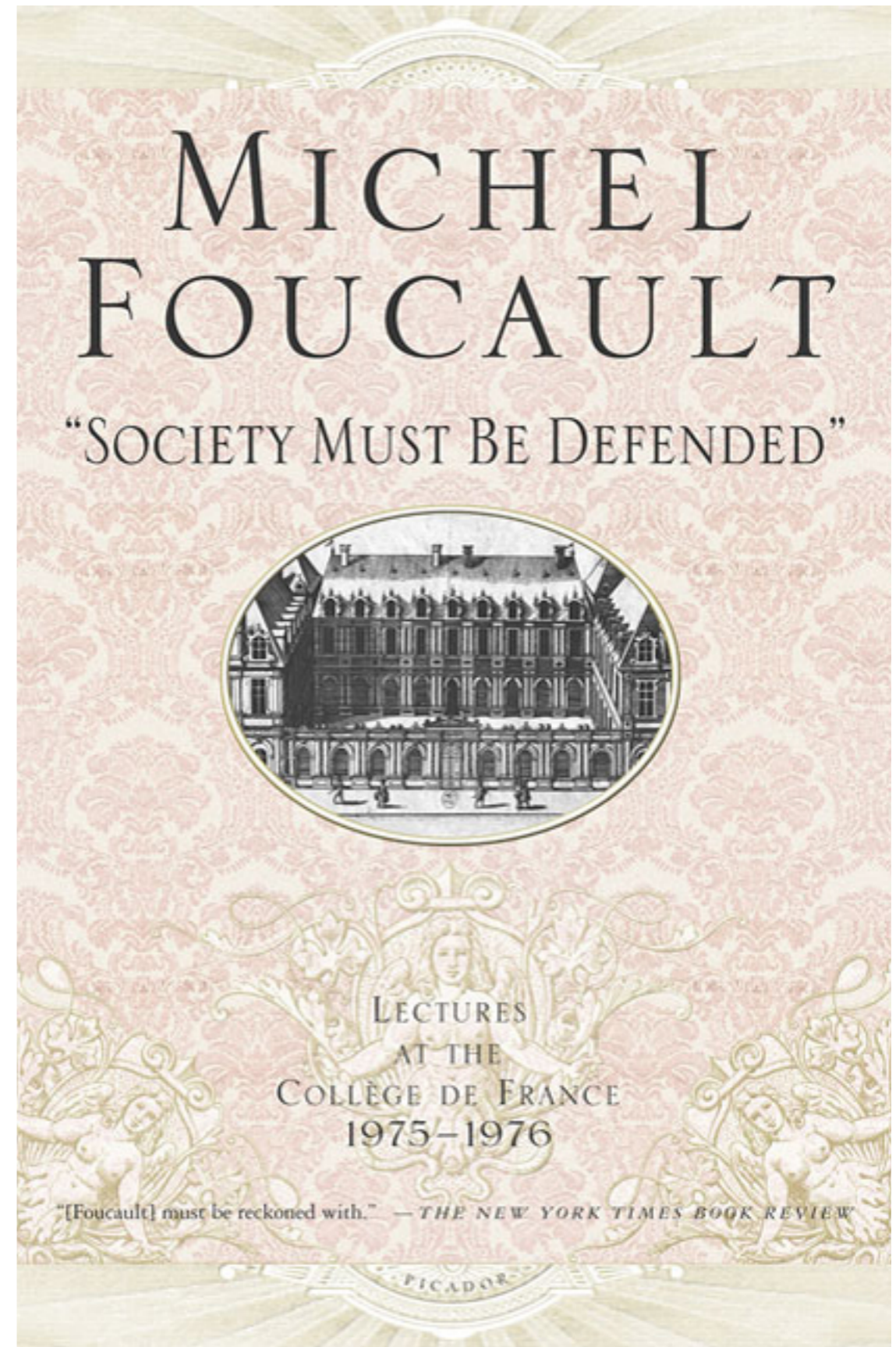


Foucault on War

- “war” as a “model” for understanding social relations (*Discipline and Punish* 1975)
- “war” is seen as a “strategy” for integrating a differential field of power relations (*History of Sexuality* 1976)
- To understand social power we have to see macro-level social relations (for instance, those between "experts and subjects" or "men and women" or "bourgeoisie and proletariat") as emerging from a "micro-physics of power" by means of a resolution or integration of a multiplicity or differential field of force relations.

“Society Must Be Defended”

- 1975-1976
- biopower
- biopolitics
- disciplinary power
- regulatory power
- to make live and to let die



“Society Must Be Defended”

- War is generalized as a condition of relation.
- “Politics is the continuation of war by other means.” (48)
- “The state acquired a monopoly on war.... War was a practice that functioned only at the outer limit of the State, it tended to become the technical and professional prerogative of a carefully defined and controlled military apparatus.” (48)
- “War continues to rage in all the mechanism of power”; “war is the moter behind institutions and order”; “peace is waging a secret war.” (50-1)

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For Foucault, war is
the cipher of peace.

高橋哲哉

Tetsuya Takahashi

- 東京大學哲學系教授
- 國家暴力與犧牲體系
- BOOKS :
 - 『記憶のエチカ——戦争・哲学・アウシュビッツ』
(1995年、[岩波書店](#))
 - 『戦後責任論』 (1999年、[講談社](#) / 2005年、[講談社](#) 学術文庫 ISBN 978-4061597044)
 - 『靖国問題』 (2005年、[ちくま新書](#))
 - 『国家と犠牲』 (2005年、[NHKブックス](#))
 - 『状況への発言——靖国そして教育』 (2007年、[青土社](#))
 - 『犠牲のシステム福島・沖縄』 2012 [集英社新書](#)



國家的 無責任體系

- 福島、沖繩作為日本戰後的犧牲體系
- 為了多數人的集體利益是否可以犧牲少數的利益？
- 靖國體系與軍國主義的反思
- 現今日本社會秩序的反思



犧牲的體系

- 「在犧牲的體系中，某（些）的利益是從犧牲他者（們）的生活（生命、健康、日常、財產、尊嚴、希望等）之中產生並維持下去的。沒有被犧牲者的犧牲，要求犧牲的那方不可能產生利益，也不可能維持利益。但這個犧牲通常不是被隱蔽起來，就是作為一個共同體（國家、國民、社會、企業等）的「尊貴之犧牲」而被美化，或正當化。而且，當隱蔽或正當化發生困難，或犧牲的不當性被揭穿時，要求犧牲的那方總會規避自己的責任，並從責任中逃脫。這個國家的犧牲體系，是醞釀著「無責任體系」而成立的。」

(20-21)

無責任體系

以前曾有個「滅絕戰爭法案」。前世紀之初，丹麥陸軍大將法利茲·霍爾（Fritz Holm）認為，如果各國有如下的法律，就能使戰爭從地球上消失。那就是在戰爭開始的十小時內，要以如下的順序將這些人當作一軍送往最前線：第一、國家元首。第二、元首的男性親戚。第三、總理大臣、國務大臣、各省部次官。第四、國會議員，但扣除反對戰爭之議員。第五、不反對戰爭的宗教領袖。霍爾認為，戰爭是由為了自我利益而犧牲國民的國家權力者們所引發的，因此，如果建構一個先犧牲權力者的體系，那應該就無法再引起戰爭了吧。（31）

Is war rational or
irrational?

Voices from WWI

Rupert Brooke

"The Soldier"

Edward Thomas

"Rain"

Siegfried Sasson

"The General"

Ivor Gurney

"To His Love"

Isaac Rosenberg

"Break of Day in the Trenches"

Wilfred Owen

“Disabled”

Wilfred Owen

"Preface"

Any Question?

Questions for Group Discussion

Is War Rational?

- Do you agree with the thinkers mentioned in class (Hobbes, Clausewitz, Foucault, Takahashi) and their arguments?
- Analyze our assigned readings, did these poems regard the Great War as rational?
- In our time, do you consider war to be rational? Why or why not?