

Decades of the 20th Century: 1910s

照片里的
20世纪全球史

1910s

蔓延的战争

[英] 尼克·雅普 著

苏敏 江培芳 赵思婷 译

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1910S by NICK YAPP

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1910s

蔓延的战争

卷首插图：1918年4月，在战争持续了三年半时，上校和新娶的丹薇儿夫人离开举行婚礼的教堂，俯身走过由路易士机枪搭成的圆拱通道。

Frontispiece: Three and a half years into the war, Captain and newly-promoted Mrs Dunville duck under an arch of Lewis guns as they leave the church after their wedding in April 1918.

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1910s
蔓延的战争

前言

从1910年到1919年，是20世纪动荡的十年。这十年里充斥着抗争、侵略、失望、忧虑以及痛苦的醒悟。1914年到1918年，在第一次世界大战的大屠杀中，频繁爆发的战争、革命、罢工以及发展到顶峰的武装起义，扼杀了十年前20世纪初人们刚刚萌生的希望。

血迹沾染了世界上的大部分地区——墨西哥、爱尔兰、中东地区、中国、印度、非洲、南美洲，尤其是欧洲。无能的国王和不知所措的政治家遭到暗杀，现代武器令刺杀行动变得易如反掌。民主政府受到妇女和工人的冲击，女性为了参政权而斗争，工人阶级也组织起来，这让大多数政府难以招架。1911年，英国因一系列的海员、码头工人、矿工和铁路工人的罢工陷入瘫痪。而几乎与此同时，法国内政部长准备了“B文件”——那是一张名单，罗列了一旦发生战争，需要立即逮捕的工会成员。一年后，德国军队在汉堡市和鲁尔区镇压罢工者。第一次世界大战前夕，意大利的秩序在全国的“红色周大罢工”中完全陷入瘫痪。

这个时代自始至终都闪现着人类智慧的成就。这十年始于史特拉汶斯基的《火鸟》和伯特兰·罗素的《数学原理》，以包豪斯学校的建立和原创迪克西兰爵士乐队首次的欧洲演出结束。在这些里程碑中，有罗兰·加洛斯飞越地中海，有阿尔科克和布朗横跨大西洋；阿蒙森打败斯科特率先到达了南极；玛丽·斯特普出版了《婚姻中的爱情》；甘地领导了印度民族解放运动；卓别林加入了好莱坞的启斯东电影公司；大卫·格里菲斯出版了《一个国家的诞生》；伦敦街头的最后一辆马拉车消失了，而从伦敦到巴黎的第一班定期航班正式开通；一位勇敢的飞行员首次跳降落伞；一位勇气可嘉的编辑出版了第一版苏联的《真理报》；哈利·普劳兹医生发现了一种斑疹伤寒牛痘疫苗；亨利·福特创立了世界上第一条生产线。

几乎是最后一次，法国、德国、意大利和西班牙的政治家自欺欺人地认为，欧洲是世界文化、工业和经济的中心。古老的秩序使其保留着虚有其表的优雅、旧日的盛况和繁文缛节。然而到1919年，这片旧大陆的勇气已被耗尽。美利坚合众国和新生的苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟的势力得到世人承认，只是时间问题。

Introduction

The decade from 1910 to 1919 witnessed the troubled teenage years of the 20th century. They were years of protest, aggression, disappointment, *angst* and bitter disillusion. The hopes that the new century had brought a decade earlier were mown down in a fusillade of wars, revolutions, strikes and armed insurrections culminating, between 1914 and 1918, in the mass slaughter of the First World War.

Blood stained much of the world – Mexico, Ireland, the Middle East, China, India, Africa, South America and, above all, Europe. Incompetent kings and bewildered statesmen were assassinated – an increasingly easy task with modern weapons. Democratic governments reeled under attacks from women and workers, for the dual spectres of militant suffragettes and organised labour were more than most governments could tolerate. In 1911 Britain was crippled by a series of strikes involving seamen, dockers, miners and railwaymen. At much the same time, the French Ministry of the Interior prepared its ‘carnet B’, a list of the trade unionists to be arrested in the event of war. A year later the German army was called out to deal with strikers in Hamburg and the Ruhr. On the eve of the First World War, Italy ground to a halt in the national strike of ‘Red Week’.

Through it all shone the brilliance of human achievement. It was a decade that began with Stravinsky’s *Firebird* and Bertrand Russell’s *Principia Mathematica*, and ended with the foundation of the Bauhaus and the first visit to Europe of the Original Dixieland Jazz Band. Between these milestones Roland Garros flew across the Mediterranean, and Alcock and Brown crossed the Atlantic. Amundsen beat Scott to the South Pole. Marie Stopes published *Married Love*, and Gandhi led the Indian Independence Movement. Chaplin arrived at the Keystone Film Company in Hollywood, and D W Griffith produced *The Birth of a Nation*. The

last horse-drawn bus disappeared from the streets of London, and the first regular passenger flights between London and Paris were inaugurated. A bold aviator made the world's first parachute jump, and a bold editor published the first copy of *Pravda*. Doctor Harry Plotz discovered a typhus vaccine; Henry Ford set up the world's first assembly line.

For almost the last time, French, German, Italian and Spanish politicians deluded themselves that Europe was the cultural, industrial and financial hub of the world. The ancient order maintained its Ruritanian elegance and atavistic pomp and ceremony. But by 1919 the brave old of continent was exhausted. Sooner or later the might of both the United States and the new Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would have to be recognized.

1. Conflict

冲突

中国，孙逸仙国民政府早期，一群人围观被斩首的强盗尸体。这是旧清朝遗留下的裁决方式。

In the early days of Dr Sun Yat-sen's government in China, a crowd gathers to view the decapitated bodies of robbers. The old Manchu ways of summary justice remained.



整个世界失去了控制。数百年来，那些贫穷、饥饿、受压迫的人们在绝望中忍受着苦难和剥削。欧洲强权奴役了全世界三分之一的人口，还另有同等数量的人正受其剥削。即使在最文明的国家，妇女们也接受了自己二等公民的社会地位。无论老板待人宽厚还是冷酷，劳工们对他们都得卑躬屈膝。这样的情况过去几乎从未受到过质疑，而现在，独立战争、全国大罢工和女性抗议纷纷爆发。呼吁变革的刺耳呐喊声比比皆是。新的精神在海外诞生，更糟的是，新精神也来到了国内。

旧帝国试图反击，但它们大多无法赢得这场斗争。奥斯曼帝国在巴尔干同盟的攻击下摇摇欲坠；中华帝国在内战的血洗中分崩离析；沙俄王朝和奥匈帝国也萎缩、死去；英国皇室总算支撑了下来，然而无论是保卫还是镇压日渐不满的殖民地，它们所付出的代价都过于惨重了。

整个世界一触即发。

The whole world lost its temper. For centuries the poor, hungry and oppressed masses had endured hardship and deprivation with the tolerance of despair. European powers had enslaved one third of the world and exploited as much again. Women had accepted the status of second-class citizens in even the most civilised of societies. Labour had kowtowed to bosses who ranged from the considerate to the cruel. The status quo had rarely been seriously challenged. Now came wars of independence, national strikes, protests by women. From all quarters there were strident demands for change and reform. There was a new spirit abroad. Worse, there was a new spirit at home.

Old empires tried to hit back, but most were unfit for the struggle. The Ottoman Empire reeled under attack by the Balkan League. The Chinese Empire disintegrated in the bloodbath of civil conflict. The Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires shrivelled and died. The British Empire somehow held on, though the cost of protecting and, at the same time, repressing its increasingly discontented colonies was beginning to prove too much.

The world was about to explode.