pecades of the 20th Century:1930s 照片里的 20世纪全球史 1930s 全球大萧条 [英]尼克•雅普著 陈琦 妙晨 译

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在 1930 年代,人们被猛然抛回现实。旧日的奢望已化为尘土,新的梦想则变成了噩梦。整个欧洲都陷入了战争的泥潭,随着中欧反犹太人运动的开始,这一时代的牺牲者已注定厄运难逃。当西方的资本主义在前所未有的经济大萧条的打击下苦苦挣扎时,东方的共产主义也在奋力拼搏。

尽管如此,与下一个十年相比,世界 仍是安全的。



### Decades of the 20th Century:1930s

## 照片里的20世纪全球史

# 1930s 全球大萧条

[英]尼克·雅普著 陈琦 妙晨 译 图字: 13-2014-012

1930S by NICK YAPP

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照片里的20世纪全球史

1930s

全球大萧条



卷首插图:"法西斯主义是一种宗教,20世纪将作为法西斯主义的世纪而载入史册。"——贝尼托·墨索里尼如是说。1932年,年幼的法西斯分子在罗马民族集体中自豪地向总裁致意。

Frontispiece: 'Fascism is a religion; the twentieth century will be known in history as the century of Fascism'—Benito Mussolini. A very young Fascist proudly salutes II Duce at a rally in Rome, 1932.

# 目录

前言	2
1.谋生之路	6
2.贫富悬殊	62
3.动荡时势	88
4.休闲	132
5.电影	164
6.娱乐与艺术	188
7.时尚	216
8.科学	238
9.交通运输	260
10.体育运动	286
11.儿童	314
12.人生百态	336
13.烽火狼烟	366

## Content

Introduction	4
1. Earing a living	9
2. Haves and have-nots	65
3. Unrest	91
4. Leisure	135
5. Cinema	167
6. Entertainment and the arts	191
7. Fashion	219
8. Science	241
9. Transport	263
10. Sport	289
11. Children	317
12. All human life	339
13. Heading for war	369

# 1930。 全球大萧条

## 前言

经历了20世纪20年代的疯狂离奇、不拘一格和繁荣兴盛,人们在20世纪30年代被猛然抛回到现实之中。正如诺埃尔·考沃德在他的《可怜的富家小姑娘》歌中所预言的那样,这一切不外是"鸡尾酒和嘻嘻哈哈,然而随之将至的是什么呢……"当西方的资本主义在前所未有的经济大萧条的打击下苦苦挣扎时,东方的共产主义为了实现其自我规划的一系列五年计划而奋力拼搏;赤道以南,情况依旧:印度继续动荡,南非仍然遭掠夺,南美爆发革命;日本帝国主义以武力强占中国东北,继而全面发动侵华战争;而大英帝国则沉溺于其世界帝国长盛不衰的幻梦之中。

激烈的内战使西班牙率先尝到了20世纪40年代肆虐欧洲大部分地区的法西斯主义的苦果。残酷而粗野的弗朗哥将军开始对民主的洗清,把进步人士、共和党人、国际纵队成员以及像毕加索这样的艺术家全部逐出伊比利亚半岛;与此同时,装备了毒气及所有现代化武器的意大利军队,在阿比西尼亚(今埃塞俄比亚)用暴力镇压那些仍坚信他们的皇帝就是天神的部落。在中国,日本扶植末代皇帝,建立了傀儡政权。六个月之后,毛泽东和他的追随者开始了万里长征。

在美国,人们信奉"大者为佳",当然失业统计数字除外,这一数字在1931年已突破800万大关。面对帝国大厦、无线电城音乐厅、洛克菲勒中心、辉煌的金门大桥以及田纳西流域管理局的丰功伟绩,美国人赞叹不已。自然灾害和经济崩溃使"灰盆"地区的农民抛弃家园,他们驾驶着严重超载的T型汽车驶向"向往之乡"加利福尼亚。季节工人跳上一节又一节货车,寻找实际上并不存在的工作机会。罗斯福总统向人们许诺"新政",并付诸于行动。

某些人赶上了好时运,因为新的交通工具使世界开始显得越来越小。这十年航运和铁路运输业还在经历最后的辉煌。而航空旅行时代正方兴未艾。人类又增加了一种

称为"电视"的新玩意儿,好莱坞制片体系日臻完善,并创造出一部部惊人杰作。无论如何,表演大师如弗雷德·阿斯泰尔、金吉·罗杰斯、本尼·古德曼和他的单簧管及钢琴大师菲茨·沃勒和他那层出不穷的幽默感,总是能够使人们暂时忘却他们生活的困境。

同其他时代毫无差别的是,20世纪30年代同样也有英雄与恶棍。为人们所崇拜的明星中包括影星珍·哈露、葛丽泰·嘉宝和玛琳·黛德丽;至于对其他风云人物,如印度政治家莫汉达斯·甘地、英国法西斯主义者马科斯·莫斯利及导致英国国王退位的沃利斯·辛普森夫人的褒贬则见仁见智。随着中欧反犹太人运动的开始,这一时代的牺牲者已注定厄运难逃。

英国人约翰·科布打破赛车速度纪录;在澳大利亚,板球运动员道格拉斯·贾丁的"击体投球"几乎断送了英澳友好关系;在美国,德国制造的"兴登堡"号飞艇在新泽西的系留塔上粉身碎骨,从此结束了飞艇航运的"伟大时代"。

尽管如此,这个时代的人们至少还能雇到像样的佣人。

#### Introduction

After the wild and weird, joyriding Roaring Twenties, life came down to earth with a bump in the Thirties. As Noel Coward had predicted in his song 'Poor Little Rich Girl', it was a case of 'Cocktails and laughter, but what comes after...?'The capitalist West was hit by the worst depression it had ever known, while the communist East struggled to meet the demands it was imposing on itself through a series of five-year plans. South of the equator, it was very much business as usual: unrest in India, exploitation in South Africa, revolutions in South America. The Japanese Empire flexed its military muscles at the expense of Manchuria and China. The British Empire soldiered on, deceiving itself with delusions of permanency.

The bitterest of civil wars gave Spain a foretaste of what fascism was to serve most of Europe in the Forties. The cruel and clumsy General Franco began his purge of democracy, driving progressives, republicans, the International Brigade and Picasso from the Peninsula. Meanwhile, in Abyssinia, an Italian army equipped with poison gas and all the refinements of modern war crushed tribesmen who believed their emperor was God. In China, the Last Emperor was installed as puppet ruler by the Japanese, and six months later Mao and his followers began the Long March.

In the United States, biggest was best, expect in the case of unemployment figures, which reached over eight million in 1931. Americans marvelled at the Empire State Building, Radio City Music Hall and Rockefeller Center, the Golden Gate Bridge and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Homesteaders from the Dust Bowl, driven from their farms by natural and financial disaster, drove their overloaded Moder Ts to the promised land of California. Hobos hopped from one freight car to another in search of non-existent. President Roosevelt promised, and at last delivered, a New Deal.

In a world which had just started to shrink, the times were good for some. It was the last great age of the shipping line and the railway company – the first great age of air travel. There was a new plaything called 'television', and the Hollywood system was in full and glorious production. Somehow or other, performers like Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, Benny Goodman and his clarinet, pianist Fats Waller and his mountainous humour, made people forget the mess they were in, if only for a moment.

Like in any other decade, there were heroes and villains. Those who were adored included firm stars like Jean Harlow, Greta Garbo and Marlene Dietrich. Others, such as Indian politician Mohandas Gandhi, English fascist Oswald Mosley, and Mrs Wallis Simpson, for whom the British monarch gave up his throne, were seen as heroes by some, villains by others. And there were those who were picked out to be victims, with the first sinister moves against the Jews in Central Europe.

Englishman John Cobb smashed the world land speed record. In Australia, cricketer Douglas Jardine's use of 'bodyline' bowling almost smashed ralations between England and that country. In American, the German-bulit *Hindenburg* smashed into its mooring tower in New Jersey and ended the airship age.

But at least it was still possible to get a decent domestic servant.

## 1.谋生之路 Earning a living

1939年,威根的一个街角。"威根的人口总数略少于 87000······无论何时,那几三分之一以上的人都在靠领取 失业救济金来维持生活。"乔治·奥威尔《通往威根码 头之路》。

A street corner in Wigan, 1939. 'The total population of Wigan is a little under 87,000...at any moment more than one person in three is either drawing or living on the dole' — George Orwell, *The Road to Wigan Pier*:



"啊!上帝,请赐我一份工作吧!"——出自沃尔特·格林伍德《救济金之恋》,1933年。

上班的人群蜂拥着挤过工厂、铸造厂、矿山和钢铁厂的大门。失业者则聚集在街头巷尾,以布帽围巾抵御大萧条的寒风。在职业介绍所和救济金发放处,他们的美梦顿成泡影。严峻的经济状况使失业者的生活水准下降到了最低程度。

男人、女人甚至整个家庭,为了求得一份工作而在国内奔波跋涉。他们偶尔会找到几天的短工,比如采摘水果或其他季节性的工作。对于大多数人来说,一份长久的工作只是一个美梦。如果你有朋友在可以帮得上忙的地方,你可能会成为一名邮递员或者一位公车司机。女人们可以做家务帮工,或者在交通要道两旁新建的轻工业工厂工作。

在美国,罗斯福推行了"新政",通过新建公共设施来为几百万人提供工作机会。欧洲的情况也逐步有所改变。工厂和船坞先后重新开工,工作机会渐渐增加。一个繁荣昌盛的时代似乎就在前头。

但是,大多数工作机会却是由军备竞赛提供的,繁荣昌盛的梦境化成了第二次世 界大战的狰狞。