

ecades of the 20th Century: 1940s

照片里的
20世纪全球史

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世界大战

[英] 尼克·雅普 著

陈琦 王阳 谢萌 译

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图字: 13-2014-012

1940S by NICK YAPP

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

照片里的20世纪全球史. 1940年代世界大战 / (英)

雅普著; 陈琦, 王阳, 谢萌译. -- 福州: 海峡书局,
2015.1

书名原文: Decades of the 20th century

ISBN 978-7-80691-988-0

I. ①照… II. ①雅… ②陈… ③王… ④谢… III.

①世界史—1940—图集 IV. ①K15-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第218553号

照片里的20世纪全球史：1940年代 世界大战

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责任编辑：魏 芳

特约编辑：江培芳 苏 敏 杨芳州

策 划：读客图书

版 权：读客图书

封面设计：读客图书 021-33608311

出版发行：海峡出版发行集团

海峡书局

地 址：福州市鼓楼区五一北路110号海鑫大厦7楼

邮 编：350001

印 刷：北京华联印刷有限公司

开 本：690mm×950mm 1/24

印 张：16.5

字 数：30千字

图 片：335幅

版 次：2015年1月第1版

印 次：2015年1月第1次印刷

书 号：ISBN 978-7-80691-988-0

定 价：60.00元

如有印刷、装订质量问题，请致电010-85866447（免费更换，邮寄到付）

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卷首插图：“当珍妮凯旋回到家的时候……” 1945年9月10日，战争结束了，一位女服务兵从空军后勤部队“复员”，母亲和亲属来迎接她。

Frontispiece: “When Jenny comes marching home...” The war is over, and a serviceman is greeted by her mother and family on her “demob” from the Woman’s Auxiliary Air Force. 10 September 1945.

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1940s

世界大战

前言

与20世纪的其他十年不同，1940年代应该平分为两个阶段。1945年以前的岁月全是战争和破坏，以后则主要是战后的重建。这是一个除了武器和弹药什么都匮乏的时代。在这十年的大部分时间里，人们生活在黑暗之中：缺少电力、缺少食品、缺少衣服、没有真理也没有一丝慰藉。无论是战争年代还是和平时期，凡是能吃的都吃了：马肉、鲸鱼肉、蛋粉、用橡树果粉做成的咖啡替代品、田鼠以及午餐肉。

在漫长无望的五年内，世界大多数地区都是战场：欧洲、北非、太平洋和大西洋、缅甸、中国、菲律宾以及苏联的广阔地区。人们为自由而战斗，为胜利挖掘战壕，渴望获得解放。这是一个英雄与残暴、胜利与失败、勇敢与懦弱的时代（不仅仅局限于战争），一个决意追求最高尚及最卑劣目标的年代。这十年留下了三个挥之不去的阴影：对犹太人的种族灭绝、原子弹和冷战。

战争终于结束，各地的人们在废墟中寻找住处，寻找亲人，寻找工作，寻求生命的真谛及生活的意义。一部分人见证了新国家令人振奋的建立，如以色列、印度、巴基斯坦和新中国。

大体上来说，要想逃避现实是很困难的。战争结束后杂技团回到城市演出，体育比赛又开始了，观看足球、板球和棒球比赛的人数超过了历史最高纪录。澳大利亚的板球天才唐·布拉德曼在伦敦的椭圆板球场打完他的最后一场球赛。足球明星斯坦利·马休斯在温布利球场的表现如魔术师一般。拳王乔·路易斯所向披靡。迷人的格西·莫兰使打网球变得性感起来。纽约的洋基棒球队赢得了战后四次世界棒球大赛中的两次。

此时，时装风格发生了翻天覆地的变化。1945年以前，大家一直以穿制服为时尚。平民穿的西装和连衣裙受到衣料数量和品质的限制。与其他日用品一样，服装

也是定量供应的。战争结束后，克里斯汀·迪奥设计的“新风貌”与其他时装大师一起，恢复了奢华的风格。

战争创造了许多新的英语词汇，如“闪电战”“避难者”“美国大兵”“民防”“吉普车”“浮桥”和“租借”。和平的到来也产生了一批新的概念，如“拼装房”“复员”和“尼龙”。安妮·弗兰克的日记发表了。乔治·奥威尔创作了《动物庄园》和《1984》；伯特兰·罗素撰写了《西方哲学史》。在被问及对西方文明的想法时，甘地说：“我想，这是很好的思想。”

女飞行员埃米·约翰逊和音乐家格伦·米勒都从银幕上消失了。影星简·拉塞尔和弗兰克·西纳特拉逐渐崭露头角，《卡萨布兰卡》成为家喻户晓的电影，卡萨布兰卡之所以著名是因为丘吉尔、罗斯福和戴高乐曾在那里会晤。四个孩子偶然发现拉斯科的史前洞穴壁画。数以百计的科学家揭开了核裂变的秘密。

此外，联合国也给人们带来了对未来的新希望。

Introduction

More than any other decade in the century, the 1940s were split down the middle. All was war and destruction until 1945. A good deal was post-war reconstruction thereafter. It was a time when everything was in short supply—except arms and ammunition. For most of the decade, people lived in the dark, deprived of electricity, the truth, food, clothes and any semblance of comfort. In war and peace, they ate what they could get: horse, whale meat, dried egg, ersatz coffee made of acorns, rats and spam.

For five long, desperate years large chunks of the world were battlegrounds—in Europe, North Africa, the Pacific and the Atlantic, Burma, China, the Philippines, and vast swathes of Soviet Union. People fought for freedom, dug for victory, prayed for liberation. It was an age of heroism and brutality, of triumph and suffering, of bravery and cowardice (not all of it during the war), of determination in the best and worst of causes. And it was a decade that was to produce three almighty hangovers: the Holocaust, the Bomb and the Cold War.

When the fighting at last stopped, whole populations searched and scratched about them—looking for their homes, their families, work, a meaning for life, and a reason for living. For some there was the excitement of being part of a new nation, in Israel, India, Pakistan and New China.

By and large, escapism was hard to come by. After the war, the circus came back to town. Sport returned, with record gates at football, cricket and baseball games. Australian cricket maestro Don Bradman bowed out at the Oval. Stanley Matthews, footballing genius, wove his magic at Wembley. Joe Louis floored his opponents wherever he came across them. Gorgeous Gussie Moran brought sex to tennis. The New York Yankees won two of the four post-war baseball World Series.

Fashion had a bumpy ride. Until 1945, it was fashionable to be in uniform. Civilian suits and dresses were subject to restrictions on both the quantity and quality of material used. Clothes, like so many other things were 'rationed'. But when the fighting stopped, along came Christian Dior and others with the New Look, a return to the sumptuous.

There was a whole new glossary of words spawned by the war: 'blitz', 'evacuee', 'GI', 'Home Guard', 'jeep', 'pontoon bridge', 'lend lease'. With the coming of peace, new words emerged: 'prefab', 'demob', 'nylon'. Anne Frank's diary was published. George Orwell wrote *Animal Farm* and *1984*. Bertrand Russell wrote *A History of Western Philosophy*. Gandhi was asked what he thought of Western civilization. 'I think,' he said, 'it would be a very good idea.'

Aviator Amy Johnson and musician Glenn Miller disappeared. Film stars Jane Russell and Frank Sinatra arrived. *Casablanca* became famous as a film. Casablanca became famous as the meeting place of Churchill, Roosevelt and de Gaulle. Four boys stumbled upon the prehistoric painted caves of Lascaux. Hundreds of scientists unlocked the secret of splitting the atom.

And the United Nations brought new hope for the future.

1. 全面战争

Total War

1945年，一名美军步兵在太平洋冲绳岛海滩上放哨。背景里的珊瑚礁被爆破后，改建为美军军需供应船的停泊地。

A US infantryman stands guard over a beachhead on the Pacific island of Okinawa in 1945. The coral reef in the background has been dynamited to prepare a landing place for American supply ships.



当丘吉尔心情沉重地宣布，战斗将在各海洋、海岸、港口、陆地、街道和山区进行的时候，他知道自己在说什么。尽管，这一切并不全在英国发生。

第二次世界大战比以前的任何一次战争都更残酷无情。苏联的伤亡人数最高，德国和日本被摧毁得最严重，战败也给这些国家带来了贫困。如果要寻求证据证明所有战争都是浪费和愚昧的话，那么这次战争就是最清楚不过的证据。

尽管如此，但几乎没有人怀疑这场战争非打不可，并应动用一切可使用的武器。赌注下得很大。一方是吹嘘能千年长存的德意志帝国；另一方是老牌帝国和新生民主国家组成的联盟。

世界各地冒出了许多墓地：太平洋、大西洋、北非、整个欧洲、远东甚至南美一条河流的河口。一个人可能在远离家乡几千公里以外被杀，也可能死在自己的后院。死神自苍穹直逼而来，自海洋深处悄悄地冒上来，蹂躏着大地。在这场战争中，共有5000万人丧生。



When Churchill growled of fighting on the seas and oceans, on the beaches, on the landing grounds, in the fields, in the streets, and in the hills, he knew what he was talking about, though it didn't all come to pass in Britain.

World War II savaged people's lives in a way no other had. The Soviet Union suffered most in terms of casualties. Germany and Japan suffered most in terms of destruction and the misery of defeat. If ever proof was needed of the waste and stupidity of war in general, this war specifically provided it.

And yet few doubted that it had to be fought and with every weapon available. The stakes were high. On the one side was a Reich boasting it would last 1,000 years. On the other, old empires and new democracies somehow glued together.

Graveyards sprang up all over the world: in the Pacific, the Atlantic, North Africa, the whole of Europe, the Far East, even in a South American river mouth. You could be killed thousands of miles from home or in your own backyard. Death came hurtling from the clouds, slinking from under the sea, and scorching across the earth. In all, some 50 million people were killed in the war.