

ecades of the 20th Century: 1920s

照片里的
20世纪全球史

1920s

新贵崛起

[英] 尼克·雅普 著

陈琦 谢萌 译

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1920S by NICK YAPP

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著 者：【英】尼克·雅普

译 者：陈琦 谢萌

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卷首插图：“时装设计犹如建筑艺术，关乎比例之搭配。”这话是可可·香奈儿说的。图中套装来自玛提达时装公司。时间是1927年。

Frontispiece: 'Fashion is architecture; it is a matter of proportions'. The words are from Coco Chanel. The suit is from the Mattita Fashion House. The date is 1927.

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1920_s
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前言

人们把这十年称为爵士音乐时代，然而事实上它比杰利·罗尔·莫顿或毕克斯·比德贝克的蓝调音乐更为疯狂。1929年华尔街高涨的股市暴跌之前，世界早已从里到外经历了几番变幻。在美国，禁酒令驱使着更多人酗酒、更多人犯罪，远高于酒精合法化时期。在欧洲，1919年的和平条约如同战争一样使国际关系急剧恶化。在苏联，几百万共产党人为埋葬旧秩序而牺牲。在德国，人们用马克钞票糊墙，因为它的价值比墙纸更低。而在世界各地，殖民主义大国的牺牲品则萌生希望：他们的国家能很快摆脱欧洲诸列强的统治而获得自由。

经历了第一次世界大战的苦难与腥风血雨之后，很少有人相信他们的生活能够恢复到战前的正常状况。事实也的确如此，1920年代初英国的总罢工、生育控制、查尔斯顿舞、广播电台及鲁道夫·瓦伦蒂诺，都阻碍了生活的正常化。随着时间的推移，人们逐渐对希特勒、墨索里尼、斯大林、裕仁天皇及其他将在1930年代令人毛骨悚然的名字习以为常。

在艺术天地里，艾莎道拉·邓肯解放了舞蹈的精神，而她本人却在一次悲剧性的车祸中被自己的围巾勒死；超现实主义和达达主义拒绝公认的原则，成就了它们的鼎盛时期；詹姆斯·乔伊斯因打破标点符号的传统用法而一举成名；伊夫林·沃逗乐了许多读者，而D.H.劳伦斯则使一些读者震惊不已。那是一个乔治·格什温、欧文·柏林、伊果·史特拉汶斯基和阿诺德·勋伯格的年代，是觉醒后、穿着摩登的少女和俏皮的“新女性”时代，是穿着牛津布袋裤和浣熊皮大衣的时代，或许也是视夏威夷尤克里里为时髦的唯一时代。

属于这一时代的世界级体育健儿有板球高手杰克·霍布斯、网球名将苏珊娜·朗格伦、足球明星迪克西·迪恩、棒球能手贝比·鲁斯和打破赛车、赛艇速度世界纪录

的马尔科姆·坎贝尔。乔治·马洛理和安德鲁·欧文勇攀珠穆朗玛峰，在未使用供氧工具的条件下，到达距顶峰800英尺（245米）处。他们也许已登上了巅峰，但是再也没有谁见过他们。

阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦荣获诺贝尔物理学奖；亚历山大·弗莱明发现了青霉素；霍华德·卡特和卡纳尔冯勋爵打开了图坦卡蒙的陵墓，侵扰了那位安息了数千年之久、英年早逝的埃及法老；查尔斯·林德伯格驾驶着他的“圣路易斯之精神”号飞机飞越大西洋；第一部有声电影迷倒了数百万电影观众。然而，并非一切都在进步：在田纳西州，有一位生物教师因在课堂上教授生物进化论而受到法律制裁；三K党人在南部腹地点燃火炬并以私刑处死无辜之人；美国法庭虽依法，但却错判了萨科和万泽蒂，将他们处以极刑；李奥波德和勒伯因勒死一个14岁的男孩而一时满足了他们渴望已久的成名欲望。

街头潜伏着死亡的危机：爱尔兰共和党人和爱尔兰自由邦的拥护者大打出手，而这两派都是黑衫党人与褐衫党人的对头；在德国，纳粹志愿军和斯巴达克同盟成员悍然拿起武器，不久纳粹党便大开杀戒；从墨西哥到中国内战连绵；在芝加哥的一家啤酒仓库内，1929年情人节之际血流成河。

Introduction

They called it the Jazz Age, but it was crazier than any of the razzmatazz that Jelly Roll Morton or Bix Beiderbecke produced. By 1929, when the bloated stock exchange on Wall Street so spectacularly crashed, the world had already turned itself upside down and inside out several times over. In the United States, Prohibition had created more drunks and more gangsters than legal drinks ever did. In Europe, the peace treaties of 1919 had soured international relations as bitterly as any war. In the Soviet Union, millions of communists died so that the old order could be ploughed under. In Germany, people decorated their rooms with bank notes — it was cheaper than using wallpaper. And all over the world, victims of colonial power began to hope that the time was drawing near when their countries would be free and they could sweep aside their European masters.

After the horror and slaughter of World War I, few believed life could return to pre-war normality. As the decade unfolded, the General Strike, birth control, the Charleston, the radio and Rudolph Valentino made sure it couldn't. As the decade continued, people became accustomed to the names of Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Hirohito, and others who were to come to a full terrifying significance in the Thirties.

In the arts, Isadora Duncan unchained the spirit of dance, but strangled to death on her own scarf in a tragic car accident. Surrealism and Dadaism flourished by rejecting established principles, and James Joyce became famous by rejecting established punctuation. Evelyn Waugh amused many, D H Lawrence shocked some. It was the era of George Gershwin and Irving Berlin, Igor Stravinsky and Arnold Schönberg, the lively flapper and the naughty 'New Woman', Oxford bags and raccoon coats, and it was the only time in history when it was smart to play the ukelele.

Across the world, sporting heroes included cricketer Jack Hobbs, tennis player Suzanne Lenglen, footballer Dixie Dean, baseball player Babe Ruth, and Malcolm Campbell, holder of world records on land and water. George Mallory and Andrew Irving trudged their way to within 800 feet (245 metres) of the summit of Everest, without the aid of oxygen, and may well have reached the top, but were never seen again.

Albert Einstein won the Nobel prize for Physics. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon opened up Tutankhamen's tomb to disturb the boy pharaoh who had lain in peace for thousands of years. Charles Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic in *The Spirit of St Louis*. The first 'talkies' thrilled millions of movie-goers. But it wasn't all progress. In Tennessee, a biology teacher was prosecuted for teaching the theory of evolution. The Ku Klux Klan burnt their torches and lynched the innocent in the Deep South. The United States legally, but wrongly, executed Sacco and Vanzetti. Leopold and Loeb gained their longed-for brief notoriety by strangling a 14-year-old boy.

There was death on the streets — in Ireland, where Republicans fought the Free Staters and the Black and Tans fought both; in Germany, where Freikorps and Spartacists warmed the weapons that the Nazis were soon to use more efficiently; in civil wars that stretched from Mexico to China; and in a beer warehouse in Chicago on St Valentine's Day in 1929.

1. 风云人物

Movers and shakers

海因里希·霍夫曼1925年拍摄这张照片（及后面几张照片）时，希特勒已经是德国国家社会主义工人党的主席。希特勒一边听自己的演讲录音，一边装腔作势，摆弄姿势。尽管希特勒命霍夫曼销毁底片，但霍夫曼却将它保存了下来。

Hitler was already leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party when this photograph (and those overleaf) were taken by Heinrich Hoffman in 1925. They show Hitler posing while listening to a recording of one of his speeches. Hitler ordered Hoffman to destroy the negatives, but Hoffman kept them.







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