

Decades of the 20th Century 1980s

照片里的20世纪全球史

1980s

柏林墙倒下

[英] 尼克·雅普 著

敏 江培芳 译



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著 者: 【英】尼克·雅普

译 者: 苏 敏 江培芳

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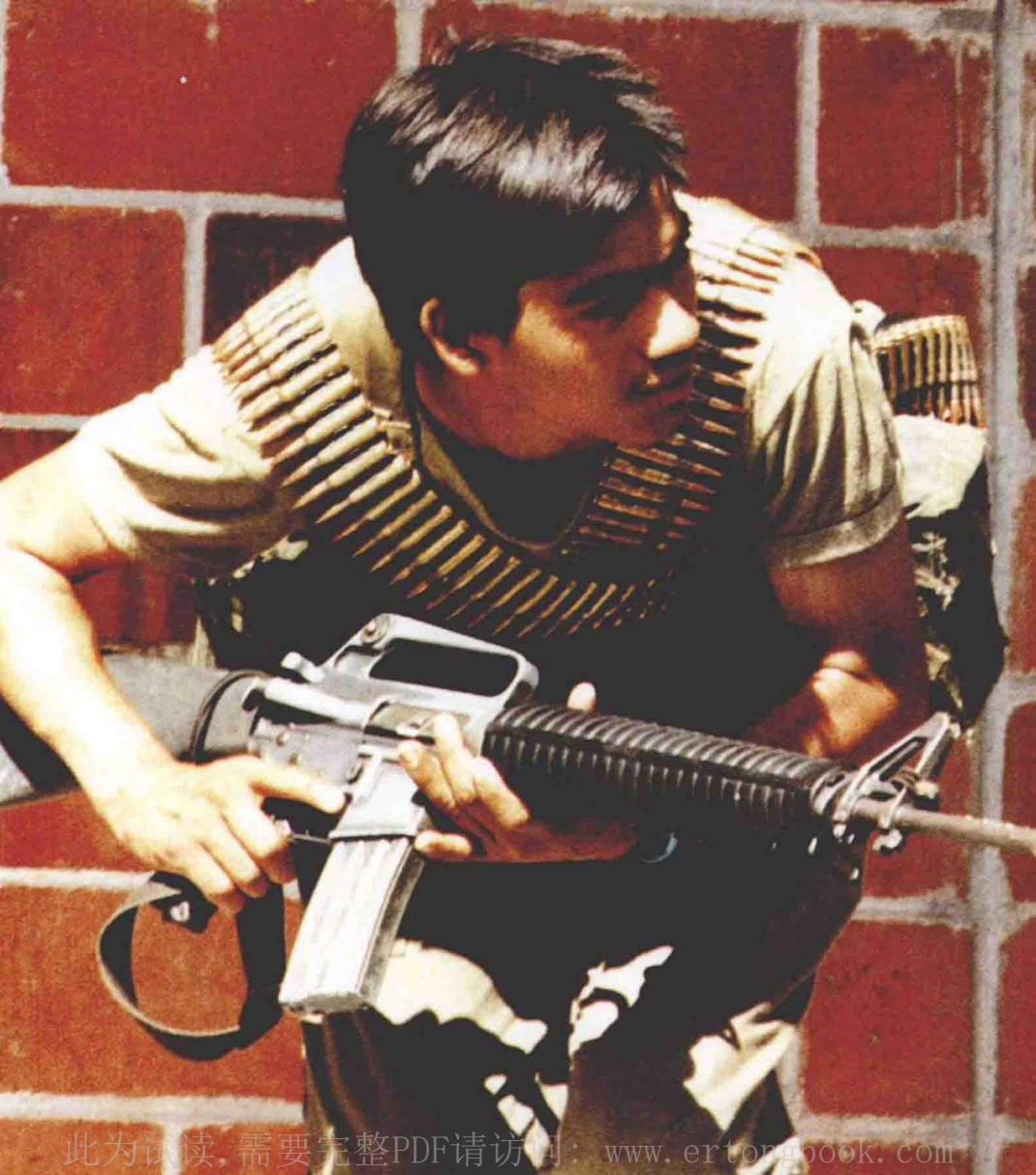
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扉页插图：时代的精神。一名萨尔瓦多士兵在阿波帕城与法拉邦多·马蒂全国解放战线的游击队员交战时寻找掩护。整个20世纪80年代，内战席卷了萨尔瓦多。

Frontispiece: The spirit of the age. A Salvadorean soldiers runs for cover during an exchange of gunfire with FMLN guerrillas in the city of Apopa. Civil war raged across El Salvador throughout the 1980s.

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前言

如同现代电影的情节设计，20世纪也是在结尾时达到高潮。富人和穷人之间，领导者和人民之间，劳动力和资本之间的关系愈发紧张；协商妥协的旧方式已经不足以引领世界进入一个拥有全新经济、全新同盟、全新结构的新社会；对于数百万人来说，失业已经不再是一时的不走运，而变成一种常态；民主不再是政府的基础，而成为人民的公仆。

结果是引起了一系列的动荡——有些甚至是翻天覆地的变化。一些战争像殖民时期一样旧式而单纯（在马尔维纳斯群岛、格林纳达、利比亚、津巴布韦），有些战争则有新的复杂性（黎巴嫩、阿富汗、安哥拉）。大规模暴动和革命的风潮推翻了海地、波兰、萨尔瓦多、菲律宾和巴拿马的政府，也撼动了印度、智利、英国、南非、法国和韩国。东欧大多数成员国都成功地将他们脆弱的统治一直维持到20世纪90年代。

新的孩子们走上街头，新的面孔出现在新的地方。雅皮士成为80年代的波西米亚人——他们骄傲、自信、努力，但缺乏远见。新男人本分地生活，他们照顾自己的孩子，清扫房屋，努力去（或至少说减少）男性荷尔蒙给他们带来的负面影响。女性入侵了从前公认的男性“专属领域”。1983年9月，美国选出了史上第一位黑人美国小姐。

世界仍然在颠簸，不确定到底要前进还是后退。1988年，最后一个花花公子俱乐部关闭；1984年，德州通过投票决定停止教授进化论；美国的许多州又恢复了死刑；首位女宇航员升空；吉普车工业东山再起；隐形轰炸机诞生；一艘太阳能飞机穿越英吉利海峡；狒狒心脏被成功植入婴儿体内；1987年8月世界股票市场暴涨，两个月后又迅速跌到谷底。

石油过量供应，粮食极度短缺。1988年地球表面的大部分地区经历了50年来最严重的旱灾。污染成为世界场景中的主角，其中最令人恐惧的当属切尔诺贝利和波帕的污染情况。1985年8月，史上最恶劣的空气污染发生在日本的御巢鹰山。1988年，一场地震重创了亚美尼亚。

经历过这些，人类依旧充满希望和热情——比以往更加有智慧，不断创新，愈发勤奋……只是有那么一瞬忘记了关怀他的子孙和星球。

Introduction

True to the formula recommended for modern movie plots, the 20th century reached crisis point as it approached its end. The tension between haves and have-nots, between power and the people, between labour and capital increased dramatically. The old tools of negotiation and compromise seemed inadequate for the job in hand — driving the world forward to new economies, new alliances, new social structures. Unemployment became a condition rather than a temporary misfortune for millions. Democracy became the servant rather than the basis of government.

The result was a series of explosions — some of mighty proportions. There were wars of old-fashioned colonial-style simplicity (in the Islas Malvinas, Grenada, Libya, Zimbabwe) and of new complexity (in the Lebanon, Afghanistan, Angola). An epidemic of riots and revolutions brought down governments in Haiti, Poland, El Salvador, the Philippines and Panama; and tested the mettle of others in India, Chile, Britain, South Africa, France and South Korea. Most of the satellite governments of Eastern Europe managed to maintain their trembling hold on a withering authority into the 1990s.

There were new kids on the block, new faces in new places. The yuppie emerged as the Bright Young Thing of the Eighties — proud, ambitious, hard working but myopic. New Man washed up, fed his babies, cleaned the house and battled to erase (or at least limit) the worst side effects of his testosterone. Women invaded what had formerly been ‘men only’ arenas. In September 1983 the United States selected its first black Miss America.

And the world continued to crash its gears, never certain whether it wished to go forward or backwards. The last Playboy club closed in 1988. Texas voted to cease teaching the theory of evolution in 1984. Capital punishment returned to many American states. The first female

astronauts came on stream. The Jeep made a comeback. The stealth bomber made its sinister debut. A solar-powered aircraft flew the Channel. A baboon's heart was implanted in a baby. The world stock markets soared in August 1987 and crashed two months later.

There were gluts of oil and desperate shortages of food. The worst drought for fifty years parched much of the world's surface in 1988. Pollution established itself as a major player on the world scene, with the horrors of Chernobyl and Bhopal well to the fore. The worst ever air disaster occurred on Mount Osutaka, Japan, in August 1985. An earthquake devastated Armenia in December 1988.

Through it all shone the hope and enthusiasm of the human race — ever-ingenious, ever-inventive, ever-industrious... but perhaps for a brief moment losing some of its concern for its fellows and its planet.

1. 风云人物

Movers and shakers

准备连任。1983年3月，玛格丽特·撒切尔夫人的肖像，颇有丘吉尔的气势。两个月后这位铁娘子赢得了连任，并且强化了改变英国政治面貌的手段。

Heading for re-election. A Churchillian portrait of Margaret Thatcher, March 1983. Two months later the Iron Lady won a second term in office and intensified her campaign to change the face of Britain.



NEIL LIBBERT 'THE OBSERVER'
HULTOIN ARCHIVE

20世纪80年代，一群全新的领导人登上历史舞台。撒切尔和鲁霍拉·穆萨维·霍梅尼相继在1979年上台，而里根、布什、穆加贝、雅鲁泽尔斯基、瓦文萨、戈尔巴乔夫、密特朗和科尔才刚刚进入世界政坛。在他们和其他各国政治领导人共同领导的十年里，第二次世界大战后的世界格局改变了，战后政治时期正式开始。

他们以全心全意的热情和精力完成自己的使命，政治格局也随之渐渐两极分化。他们必须用新方法解决新问题——全球沟通、市场经济、核废料管理——而不是像贫困、疾病、饥荒和压迫这种老生常谈的问题。

他们完全控制并颠覆了大部分的世界，终结了传统的工会制度，结束了一国的保守主义，推倒了柏林墙。他们也促进了苏联的瓦解。然而，当尘埃落定，世界看起来一如既往。

An almost totally new cast was assembled for the dramas of the 1980s. Thatcher and the Ayatollah Khomeini had both come to power in 1979, but Reagan and Bush, Mugabe, Jaruzelski and Walesa, Gorbachev, Mitterrand and Kohl were all new on the scene. Together, they and dozens of others presided over a decade that saw the end of the world that had been constructed after the Second World War, and the beginning of political post-modernism.

They set about their appointed tasks with single-minded gusto that polarised the political scene. What they had to offer were new solutions directed at new problems — global communication, market economies, managing nuclear waste — rather than the eternal problems of poverty, disease, famine and oppression.

They shook much of the world by the scruff of its neck, administering the last rites to traditional trade unionism, to one-nation conservatism, to the Berlin Wall. They initiated the later collapse of the Soviet. When, however, the dust settled a decade or so later, the world was recognisably the same — warts and all.