

ecades of the 20th Century: 1960s

照片里的
20世纪全球史

1960s

太空时代

[英] 尼克·雅普 著

谢萌 陈琦 野老 译

海峡书局

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全本请在线购买:

卷首插图：1968年2月12日，蒂莫西·利里博士和夫人罗斯玛丽在加利福尼亚的拉古纳海滨度蜜月。利里在这幅照片中给人一种高尚纯洁的印象，但许多人认为他是LSD摇头丸和大麻的罪恶鼓吹者。

Frontispiece: Dr Timothy Leary and his wife Rosemary on their honeymoon at Laguna Beach, California, 12 February 1968. This image is one of great purity, but to many Leary was the evil advocate of LSD and Marijuana.

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1960s
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前言

20世纪50年代播下的良种与恶籽在20世纪60年代开始收获它的果实：南非的种族隔离政治导致了沙佩维尔的血腥屠杀及刺杀种族隔离主义政策决策人维沃尔德；美国对古巴卡斯特罗革命的干涉以“猪湾惨败”告终；1961年，约翰·菲茨杰拉德·肯尼迪坐上了美国总统的宝座并在短时间内重新定义了日益政治化的民众的期待和向往；20世纪60年代，民权运动横扫全美；在随之而来的骚动中，马丁·路德·金倒在枪口之下；在洛杉矶、芝加哥、纽约、克利夫兰各大城市都发生了种族骚乱；黑色伊斯兰领袖马尔科姆·艾克斯和“黑色力量”运动跃上了政治舞台。

在英国，“超级麦克”——麦克米兰首相的黄金时代和他鼓励高消费的保守主义者们的政治生涯都因其国防大臣普罗富莫的性丑闻而一下子终结了；在非洲，定居在（南）罗德西亚的白人在伊恩·史密斯的率领下，为维护白人政权打了最后一场无望之战；纳尔逊·曼德拉被判处终身监禁；乔莫·肯雅塔率领他的人民取得了独立；希腊人废除了他们的国王。遭遇暴死噩运的有：在玻利维亚被枪杀的切·格瓦拉；在以色列被处决的阿道夫·艾希曼；被残暴屠杀的手无寸铁的越南美莱村的村民。电影明星玛丽莲·梦露死于用药过量；超级歌星“猫王”埃尔维斯·普雷斯利则身患食欲过剩症。

1968年是天翻地覆的一年：“布拉格之春”震撼了苏联，但并未使之解冻；巴黎几乎又掀起了一场革命；鲍比·肯尼迪被刺杀；原尼日利亚东部比亚法拉地区爆发内战；在芝加哥，民主党召开大会期间爆发种族骚乱；黑人运动员在墨西哥举行的奥林匹克运动会上公开向“黑色力量”致敬；在欧洲与美国，校园成为无政府主义、自由主义、通俗文化及定义模糊的“红色恐怖”的中心；披头士乐队一遍又一遍地唱着“你所需要的就是爱”，然而，仅此是不够的；嬉皮士们所倡导的“花之力量”最初

很美，但收效甚微。

冲突与争鸣无处不在：一部分人希望所有的人都获得高等教育，另一部分人则鼓吹无需学校的言论；有的觉得毒品好，有的认为毒品坏；一些人视原子弹为“伟大的威力”，另一些人则把它看作狰狞的恶魔；有些人以为肯尼迪拯救了世界，因为他在古巴导弹危机时表现得坚定不移；有些人则认为赫鲁晓夫拯救了世界，因他采取了退让求和。

自然灾害侵袭了全球各地：在英国威尔士的阿贝尔番山区发生了煤渣堆大塌方：144人遇难，其中有141名儿童；佛罗伦萨被洪水淹没；“托雷·堪洋”号游船在英格兰西南撞到岩石搁浅，使人类首尝环境污染的苦果。

巴尔干山脉大地震摧毁了斯科普里市；伦敦罗南点塔楼倒塌；“阿波罗号”宇宙飞船在卡纳维拉尔角火箭发射基地以悲剧告终。

然而，还是有喜讯可以传报：大型喷气式飞机诞生；“协和式超音速客机”成功完成处女航；弗朗西斯·奇切斯特爵士只身驾驶“伊丽莎白女王二世”号环绕地球，使浪漫之旅的梦想成为现实；尤里·加加林成为第一位进入太空的人类；詹姆斯·邦德成了性感绅士的不二代表；鲁道夫·纽瑞耶夫凭精湛的舞技赢得了西方人士之心并在那里找到了避难之地；鲍勃·迪伦用歌声来回答这一切问题：“答案在风中飘荡”；然而，许多妇女却找到了更佳的答案：避孕药。

Introduction

The Sixties saw good and evil harvests from the seeds sown in the previous decade. In South Africa, apartheid produced the Sharpeville massacre and the assassination of Verwoerd. Castro's revolution on Cuba produced the Bay of Pigs fiasco. JFK was inaugurated President in 1961 and in a short time redefined the aspirations of an increasingly politicized population. The momentum created by the civil rights movement swept through the United States in the Sixties. In the ensuing turmoil Martin Luther King was gunned down; there were race riots in LA, Chicago, New York and Cleveland; and Malcolm X and Black Power burst upon the scene.

In Britain, the golden days of Prime Minister "Supermac" Macmillan and his consumer-driven conservatism were abruptly brought to an end by the Profumo scandal. In Africa, Ian Smith led his Rhodesian settler in an ultimately hopeless attempt to hang on to white power. Nelson Mandela was jailed for life. Jomo Kenyatta led his people to independence. The Greeks threw out their king. Violent death was the fate of Che Guevara in Bolivia, Adolf Eichmann in Israel, and the defenceless villagers of My Lai in Vietnam. Marilyn Monroe overdosed. Elvis Presley overate.

In 1968 all hell broke loose. The Soviet empire was shaken but not thawed by the Prague Spring. Paris almost had yet another revolution. Bobby Kennedy was assassinated. Civil war broke out in Biafra. There were riots in Chicago at the Democrat Convention. Black athletes gave the Black Power salute at the Mexico Olympics. In Europe and the States, schools and colleges became centres of anarchy, liberalism, pop culture and an ill-defined 'Red menace'. The Beatles endlessly repeated that 'All You Need Is Love', but it wasn't enough. Flower Power may have been initially beautiful; eventually it was ineffective.

All was conflict and argument. There were those who wished to extend higher education to

all and sundry, while others preached the doctrine of deschooling. Drugs were good, drugs were bad. The Bomb was ‘the great deterrent’ or the great monster. Some reckoned Kennedy had saved the world by not backing down in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Others believed Khrushchev had saved the world because he did back down.

Disasters struck everywhere. At Abertan, Wales, a vast pile of mud and slag slithered down a hillside and killed 144 people, 141 of them children. Florence was flooded. The oil tanker *Torrey Canyon* ran aground off Land’s End, to give the world a taste of pollution to come.

Skopje was wrecked by an earthquake in the Balkans. The Ronan Piont tower block collapsed in London. The Apollo Mission ended in tragedy at Cape Canaveral.

But there were also successes. The jumbo jet was born. Concorde roared through its maiden flight. The *QE2* ocean liner kept alive dreams of a romantic seafaring past, and Sir Francis Chichester sailed alone around the world. Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space. James Bond became the last word in sexy sophistication. Rudolf Nureyev danced his way into Western hearts and found asylum there. Bob Dylan reckoned the answer to it all was ‘Blowing in the Wind’, but many women found a better answer in the Pill.

1. 风云人物

Movers and shakers

1961年5月31日，约翰·菲茨杰拉德·肯尼迪就任第35届美国总统。尽管从他上台之日到被刺杀之时任职仅1037天，但对20世纪60年代政治的影响却巨大而深远。

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th president of the United States, 31 May 1961. From his inauguration to his assassination, Kennedy led his country for just 1,037 days, but his impact on politics in the Sixties was immense.



自19世纪40年代以来，或者说自20世纪20年代以来，整个世界从不曾发生过如此轰轰烈烈的政治变动。不安定国家及其因素按拉丁字母的顺序排列如下：首先是阿尔及利亚和种族隔离，然后是比夫拉和柏林墙，刚果、古巴和越南，上演了悲惨、激奋、欢欣、压抑、震惊、持久的一幕幕。

在这个十年之初，艾森豪威尔仍在任美国总统；丘吉尔仍身为不列颠高级政治领袖。至20世纪60年代末，上述两位都已去世。尼克松拼尽全力进入白宫；胡志明逝世；戴高乐在政治上大势已去。

不少风云人物昙花一现：亚历山大·杜布切克、切·格瓦拉、伊恩·史密斯。还有些人的名字从未上过头版头条。1963年肯尼迪总统被刺；五年后轮到了他的弟弟鲍比·肯尼迪；1969年7月，查帕奎迪克断送了爱德华·肯尼迪的前程；四个月后，年迈的乔·肯尼迪仙逝。

1964年，纳尔逊·曼德拉开始他长达26年之久的牢狱生涯。两年后，置他于铁窗下的人，亨德里克·维沃尔德死在一个白人极端分子的匕首下。

Not since the 1840s or the 1920s had there been such tumultuous political upheavals throughout the world. The alphabet of instability began with Algeria and apartheid, went on to Biafra and the Berlin Wall, the Congo and Cuba, and worked its way right through to Vietnam. The dramas were tragic, exciting, uplifting, depressing, shocking and continuous.

At the beginning of the decade Eisenhower was still president of the USA and Churchill remained a senior statement in Britain. By the time the Sixties whirled to their end, both were dead, Nixon had sweated his way into the White House, Ho Chi Minh had died, and de Gaulle was a spent force.

There were those who had their brief spell of fame and glory—Alexander Dubček, Che Guevara, Ian Smith. And there were some names that were never out of the headlines. JFK was killed in 1963, his brother Bobby five years later. Chappaquiddick dented Edward Kennedy's career in July 1969, and four months later old Joe Kennedy died.

Nelson Mandela began his 26 years in prison in 1964. Two years later, the man who put him there, Hendrik Verwoerd was stabbed to death by a white extremist.