

ecades of the 20th Century: 1990s

照片里的
20世纪全球史

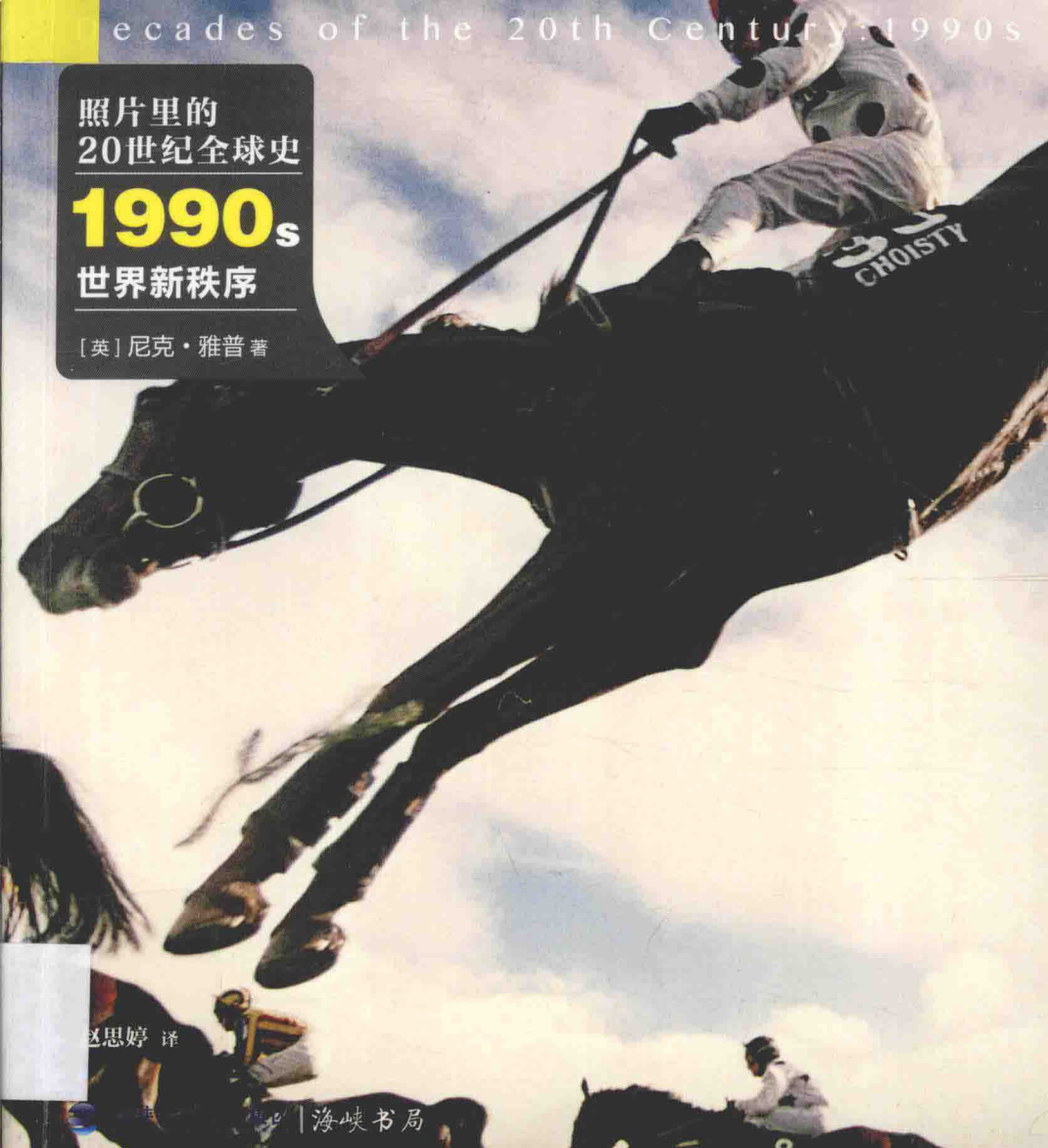
1990s

世界新秩序

[英] 尼克·雅普 著

赵思婷 译

海峡书局



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图字：13-2014-012

1990S 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. 1990年代世界新秩序 / (英)

雅普著; 赵思婷译. — 福州: 海峡书局, 2015.1

书名原文: Decades of the 20th century

ISBN 978-7-80691-993-4

I. ①照… II. ①雅… ②赵… III. ①世界史—

1990—图集 IV. ①K15-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第230576号

照片里的20世纪全球史：1990年代 世界新秩序

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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

字 数：30千字

图 片：327幅

版 次：2015年1月第1版

印 次：2015年1月第1次印刷

书 号：ISBN 978-7-80691-993-4

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：1999年3月30日，科索沃难民翻越莱克基山前往马其顿。

Frontispiece: A column of refugees from Kosovo trudge up Likej Mountain on their way to Macedonia, 30 March 1999.

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前言

分隔东西方四十年之久的铁幕被打破。柏林墙倒了。机械设备凿通了英吉利海峡，英法两国有史以来第一次连接在了一起。虽然银行在倒闭，股票交易大起大落，市场经济却日益壮大。很多美国人因为最近热门的投资方式——垃圾债券——吃了大亏。大部分欧洲国家寄希望于欧元，而其他国家则在观望、等待和犹豫。

德国重新统一了。在纳尔逊·曼德拉明智地带领下，南非的黑人和白人抛开了最恶劣的偏见。苏联解体。南斯拉夫分裂。朝韩两国谨慎地靠近对方。随着第二个基督千禧年的临近，整个世界仿佛地壳板块一样动荡不已。

海湾战争让“风暴”诺曼·施瓦茨科夫和科林·鲍威尔名声不朽，库尔德人也成了一时的新闻热点。车臣战争则让成千上万人受难，无人获得好名声。虽然对女王伊丽莎白来说，家庭疗养和优越的社保能解决一切问题，但是1992年的年度最糟事件引发了一个罕见的现象——英国皇室大发牢骚。作为美国总统，克林顿是八喜临门，从他脸上的笑容可以看出他件件事情都很得意。

巴基斯坦的贝娜齐尔·布托被军队罢免。1992年，原本支持约翰·梅杰的英国选民后来拒绝了他，选择了新工党的托尼·布莱尔。以色列首相伊扎克·拉宾被一个犹太法学生刺杀。印度的拉杰夫·甘地在他的母亲被刺杀七年之后，自己也被一个身上绑着炸药的女人杀害。

1987年，迈克尔·杰克逊宣布他是个“坏家伙”，现在人们开始同意他的说法了。新近出现的“男子组合”和“女子组合”，凭借一张大肆宣传的专辑迅速蹿红，人们对明星的追捧也随之达到了新的高度。好莱坞重拾往日的荣耀。电视频道的增长速度和腐烂的尸体滋生细菌一样快。对大众来说，体育运动变得和现实生活一样重要，同样重要的还有肥皂剧明星的历险。

这个十年中，有新发明、新疾病、自然灾害、轰炸、劫持、英勇事迹和愚蠢行迹。不过，固执糊涂、筋疲力尽的伟大人类还是以某种方式跌跌撞撞走完了这个十年，走过了这个世纪，走向了新的千年。

Introduction

The Iron Curtain that had separated East from West for forty years was wrenched open. The Berlin Wall was smashed. Mechanical worms ground their way beneath the Channel, directly linking France and Britain for the first time in history. The Market Economy marched from strength to strength, though banks collapsed and stock exchanges hiccupped alarmingly. In the United States, many people burnt their fingers on the latest hot properties—junk bonds. Much of Europe bound its fortunes to the new euro, while others stood by...watching, waiting and biting their nails.

Germany was reunited. In South Africa, black and white laid aside the worst of their prejudices under the wise guidance of Nelson Mandela. The old Soviet Union fell apart. Yugoslavia tore itself to pieces. North and South Korea edged cautiously together. It was as though the tectonic plates of the earth's crust were moving uneasily as the end of the second Christian Millennium approached.

War in the Gulf brought lasting fame to 'Stormin' Norman Schwarzkopf and Colin Powell, and momentary 'newsworthiness' to the Kurds. War in Chechnya brought misery to thousands and fame to no one. The *annus horribilis* of 1992 provoked that rare phenomenon—a royal grumble - though there were no problems in Queen Elizabeth's life that a little family therapy and a good insurance policy could not have solved. President Clinton had eight *anni mirabilis* as US President, and the smiles on his face suggested that he enjoyed every one of them.

In Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto was dismissed by the military. Voters in Britain supported John Major in 1992, but later rejected him in favour of New Labour's Tony Blair. Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, was assassinated by a Jewish law student. Seven years after his mother's assassination, Rajiv Gandhi of India was killed by a woman who had trapped

explosives to her own bodies.

Having announced in 1987 that he was 'bad', Michael Jackson gave people the chance to agree with him. The cult of celebrity reached new and awesome heights with the creation of 'boy' and 'girl' bands, who shot to instant fame on the basis of a single well-plugged album. Hollywood regained much of its old glamour. The number of television channels available multiplied like germs on a rotting corpse. To the masses, sport became as important as real life, as did the adventures of soap stars to millions more.

There were new inventions, new diseases, natural disasters, bombings, hijackings, deeds of high bravery and examples of crass stupidity. But the stubborn, silly, punch-drunk and wonderful human race somehow blundered on to the end of the decade, the end of the century and the end of the Millennium.

1. 风云人物

Movers and shakers

一个不好的开端。1997年3月21日，比尔·克林顿总统和俄罗斯总统鲍里斯·叶利钦进行联合新闻发布会，他的翻译设备出了问题，克林顿一脸怪相。

A shaky start. President Bill Clinton grimaces as his translation device fails at the beginning of his joint press conference with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Helsinki, 21 March 1997.



20世纪90年代分分合合，变幻莫测。纳尔逊·曼德拉与温妮·曼德拉、威尔士亲王和王妃，还有米哈维尔·戈尔巴乔夫与俄罗斯人民都同意好聚好散。曼德拉和布特莱齐试图寻找共同利益以联合非洲各民族。伊扎克·拉宾和亚西尔·阿拉法特在戴维营达成和平协议。英国新一届政府让民族主义者和联邦主义者齐聚北爱尔兰。

施罗德和希拉克取代了科尔和密特朗。克林顿取代了布什。叶利钦取代了戈尔巴乔夫。新近当选的波兰总统瓦文萨和捷克斯洛伐克总统哈维尔同样是这些替代者中的英雄。

萨达姆·侯赛因虽被公认为是最卑鄙无耻的，却很难掌握行踪。逮捕和囚禁巴拿马总统曼纽尔·诺列加将军则相对容易。而塞尔维亚的斯洛丹·米洛舍维奇和利比亚的卡扎菲上校就难对付得多。

It was a decade of change and replacement, of separation and new alliances. Nelson and Winnie Mandela, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Mikhail Gorbachev and the Russian people – all agreed to part. Mandela and Buthelezi attempted to find common ground to unite their peoples in South Africa. Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat came to an accord at Camp David. A new government in Britain brought Nationalists and Unionists to within spitting distances of each other in Northern Ireland.

Kohl and Mitterrand were replaced by Schröder and Chirac. Clinton replaced Bush. Yeltsin replaced Gorbachev. Also among the replacement heroes were the newly-elected President Walesa of Poland and President Havel of Czechoslovakia.

Saddam Hussein was considered the most scurrilous but proved elusive. General Manuel Noriega of Panama more easily apprehended and packed off to gaol. Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and Colonel Gaddafi of Libya proved far more intractable.