

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

海峡出版发行集团 | 海峡书局

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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。动荡仍然存在,世界仍在颠簸,变革在处处发生。

但是,即使经历着这些,人们依旧充满希望和热情。

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1980S by NICK YAPP

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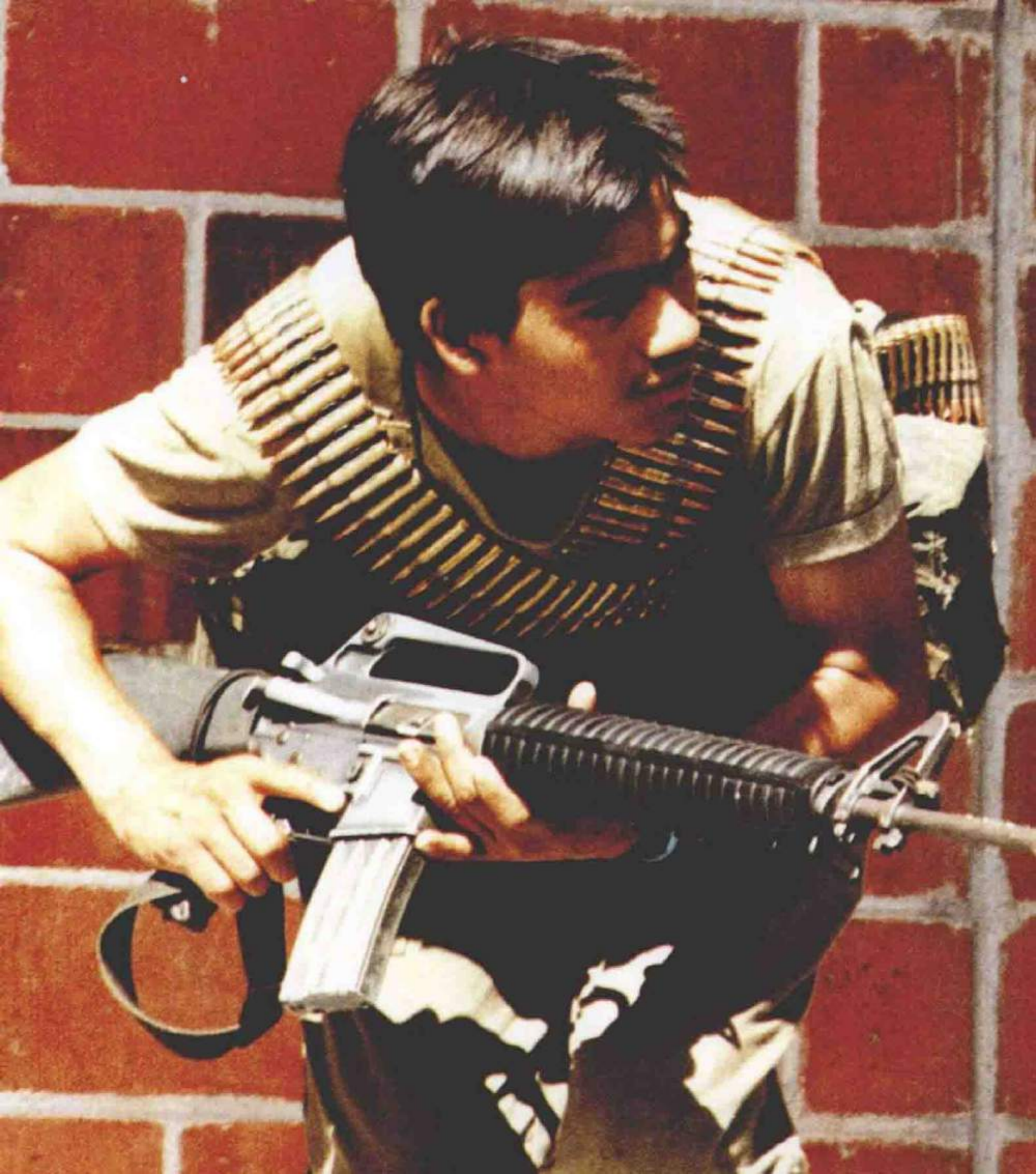
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1980s

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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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1980s

柏林墙倒下

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，努力去除（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.



NIEL 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.





1985年11月19日，日内瓦峰会，苏联领导人米哈伊尔·戈尔巴乔夫（左）与美国总统罗纳德·里根在各自国家的国旗下会面。除了缓解国际间的紧张情绪，未取得其他共识。

Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union (left) and Ronald Reagan of the United States meet beneath their respective flags at the Geneva Summit, 19 November 1985. Little was achieved beyond reducing international tension.



DENNIS BRACK/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!



WHITE HOUSE/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

(左图) 气球狂人。在罗纳德·里根1984年总统选举爱荷华州的活动，他出现在一片气球的海洋里。(上图) 非比寻常的小丑。南希·里根(右)，美国第一夫人，在华盛顿白宫外交接待室举行的年度国会烧烤宴会的歌舞活动中把自己打扮成小丑。

(Opposite) The balloonatic. Ronald Reagan peeps through a sea of balloons in Iowa during his 1984 presidential campaign. (Above) Not her usual dummy. Nancy Reagan (right), the First Lady, clowns her way through cabaret time at the annual Congressional barbecue held in the Diplomatic Reception Room of the White House, Washington, DC.

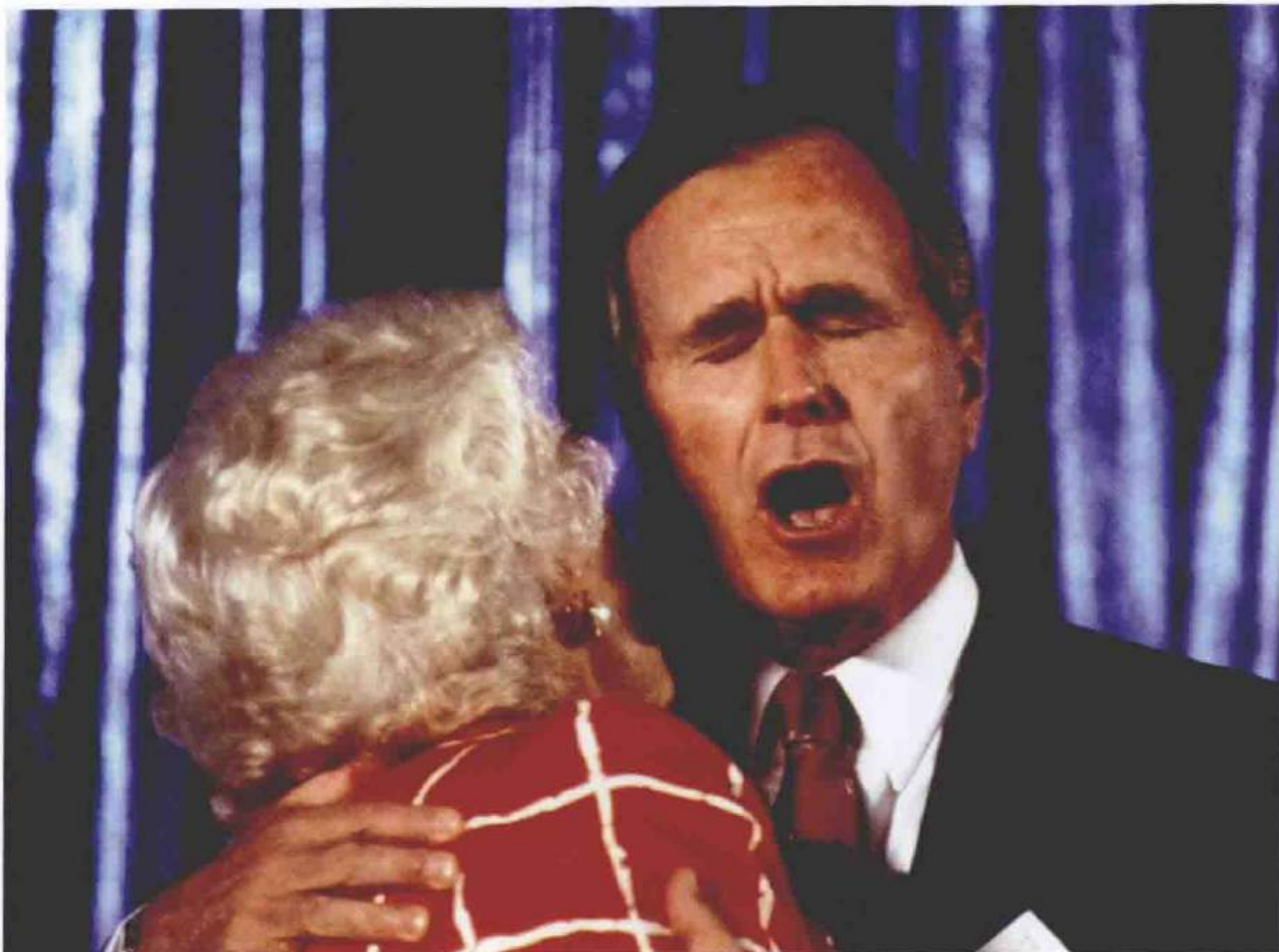




HULTON/ARCHIVE

（左图）给政客的宠儿让步。1981年2月9日，里根在白宫东厅打断弗兰克·辛纳屈去和妻子南希跳舞。（上图）1989年1月20日，里根和总统当选人乔治·布什（右）。

(Opposite) Step aside Blue Eyes. Reagan cuts in on Frank Sinatra to dance with his wife Nancy in the White House East Room, 9 February 1981. (Above) Reagan with President-elect George Bush (right), 20 January 1989.



RICK FRIEDMAN/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

（上图和右图）松了一口气。1988年8月18日，乔治·布什和妻子芭芭拉在新奥尔良召开的共和党全国代表大会上。1980年布什曾和里根争夺共和党总统候选人的提名。

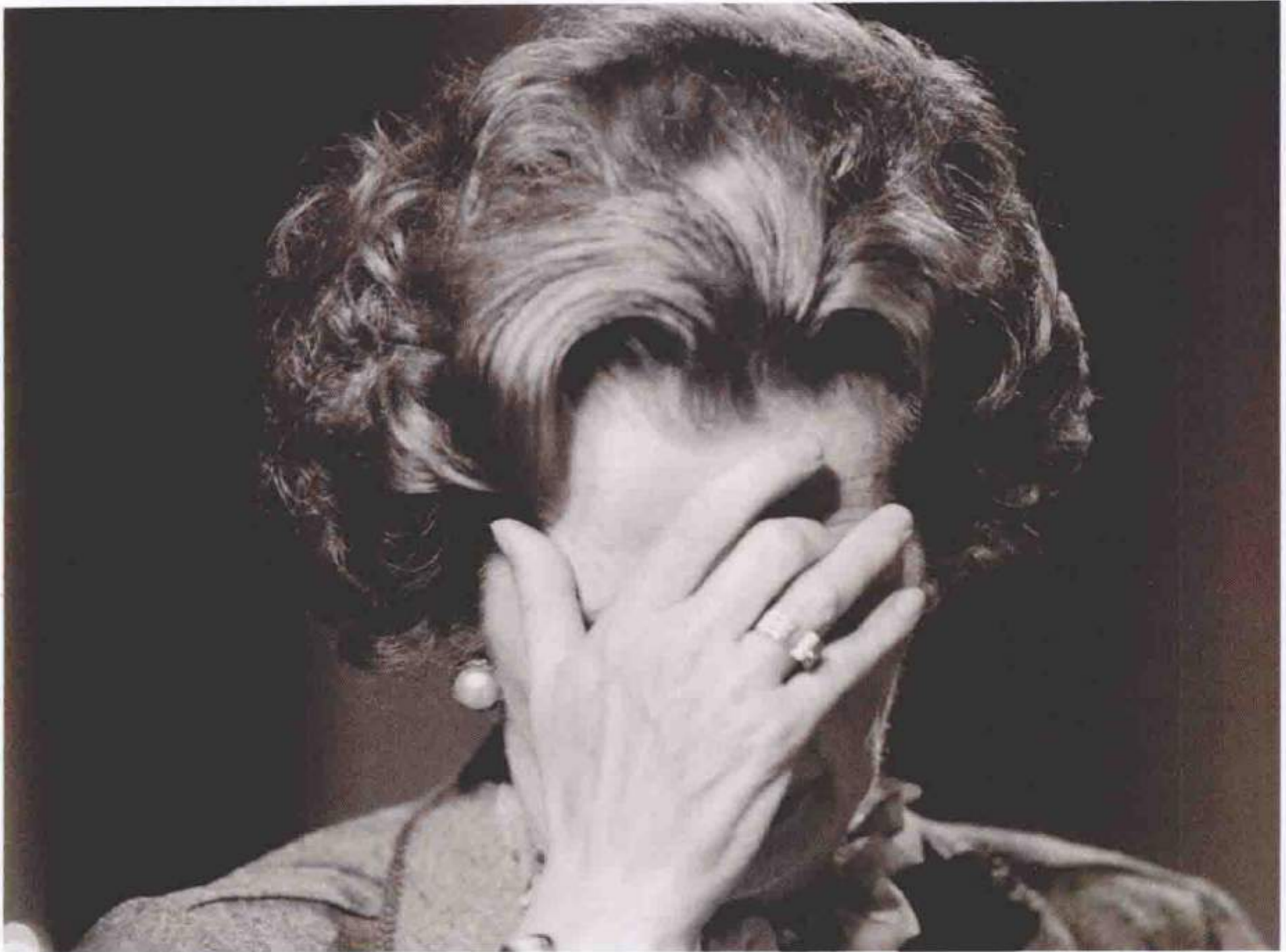
(Above and opposite) Moment of relief. George Bush and his wife Barbara at the Republican Party National Convention, New Orleans, 18 August 1988. In 1980 Bush had contested the Republican presidential nomination with Reagan.



RICK FRIEDMAN/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

在接下来的八年里，他是最好的副总统，忠诚、本分，对外交政策的建立和实施起到重要作用，并成功地回避了伊朗门事件的责任。

For the next eight years he was the best of Vice-Presidents, loyal and uncharismatic, playing an important role in forming and implementing foreign policy, and successfully skating over the thin ice of Irangate.



KEYSTONE/HULTON|ARCHIVE

布莱顿的黑暗时刻。（上图）1985年托尼党会议上，玛格丽特·撒切尔也许是为去年发生的爆炸案痛心。（右图）1983年10月2日，尼尔·基诺克效仿悲伤的克努特国王。

Bad days at Brighton. (Above) At the 1985 Tory Party Conference, Margaret Thatcher is perhaps haunted by memories of the previous year's bombing. (Opposite) Neil Kinnock's sad imitation of King Canute, 2 October 1983.





地下能量。联邦德国总理赫尔穆特·科尔参观采矿面之后返回地面。

Underground power. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany emerges from a visit to the coalface of a mine.

水下威慑。1985年，布勒斯特，弗朗索瓦·密特朗总统参与法国核潜艇“不屈”号的启用仪式。

Underwater deterrent. President François Mitterrand attends the inauguration of the French nuclear submarine *Inflexible*, Brest, 1985.





WHITE HOUSE/HULTON|ARCHIVE

“亲爱的，我忘记躲了。” 1981年3月30日，华盛顿希尔顿酒店门外小约翰·辛克利刺杀里根总统的现场。里根的左肺部受伤。

‘Honey, I forgot to duck.’ The immediate aftermath of John Hinckley Jr’s assassination attempt on President Reagan, outside the Washington Hilton Hotel, 30 March 1981. Reagan was wounded in the left lung.



REUTERS/HULTON/ACHIVE

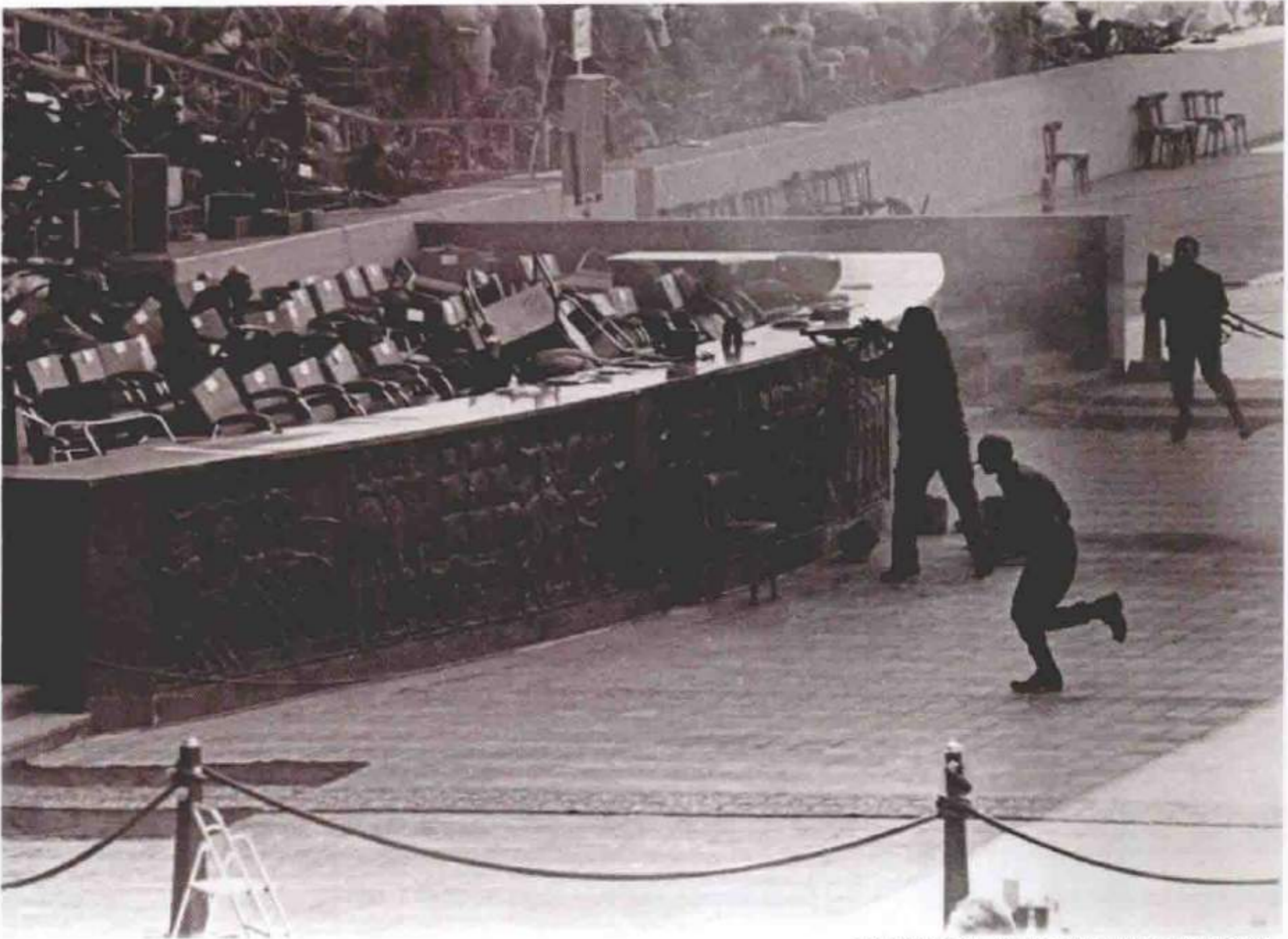
1981年5月13日，约翰·保罗教皇二世在罗马的圣彼得广场遇刺，腹部受伤，人们将他从“教皇专车”中抬了出来。18个月后，教皇去监狱看望刺杀者莫梅特·阿里·阿加，并宽恕了他。

Pope John Paul II is lifted from his 'popemobile' after being shot in the stomach by Mehmet Ali Agca, St Peter's Square, Rome, 13 May 1981. Eighteen months later, the Pope visited Ali Agca in gaol to offer his forgiveness.



1981年2月13日，埃及总统安瓦尔·萨达特。三年前，他和以色列总理梅纳赫姆·贝京共同获得了诺贝尔和平奖。

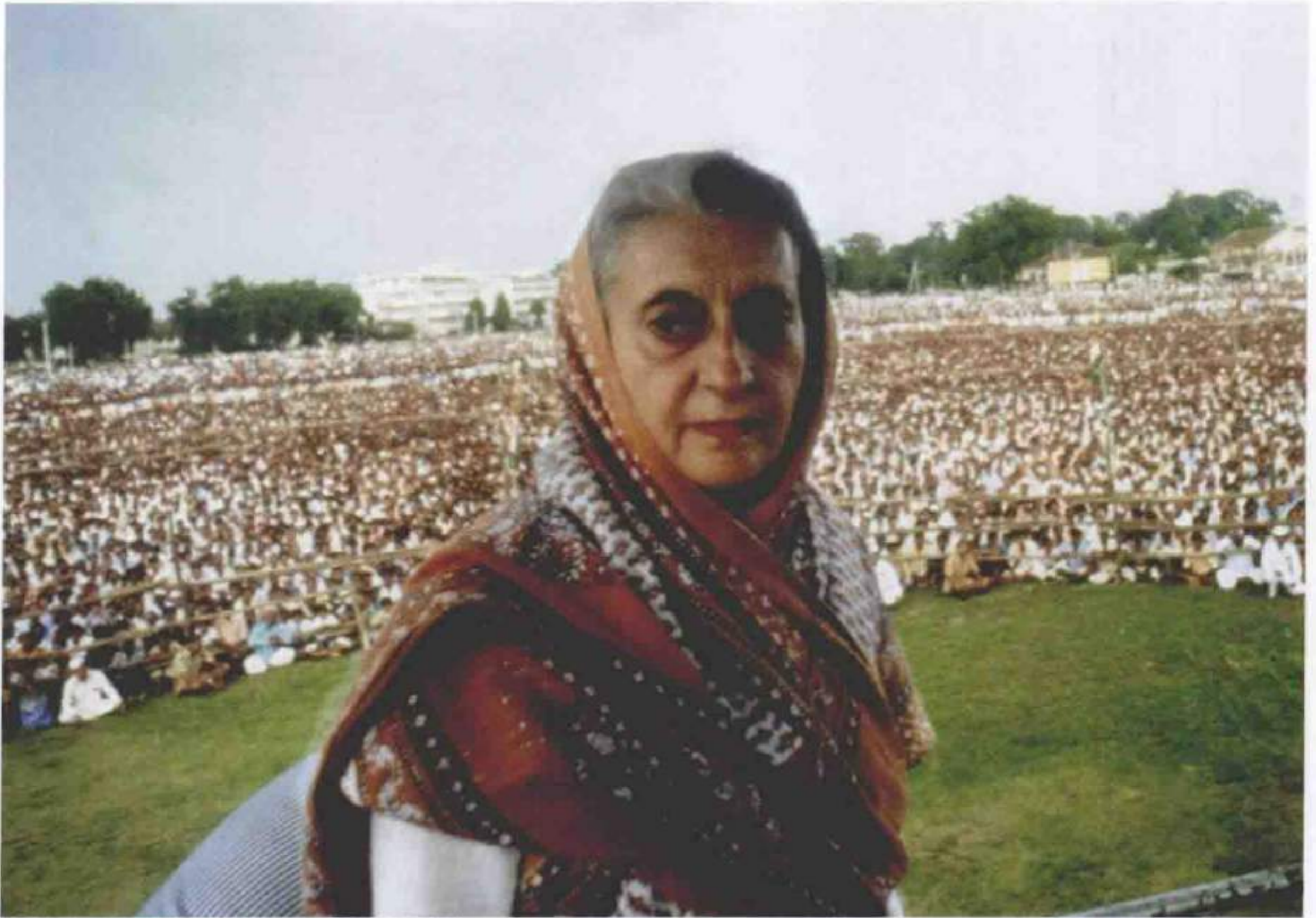
President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, 13 February 1981. Three years earlier, he and Menachem Begin of Israel had jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize.



NAKRAM AL AKHBAR/LIAISON AGENCY

1981年10月6日，在开罗纪念1973年中东战争胜利的年度游行庆典上，萨达特被伊斯兰原教旨主义者刺杀身亡。许多阿拉伯国家公开声明支持这起刺杀行动。

Sadat is assassinated by Islamic fundamentalist gunmen at the Annual Commemorative Military Parade for the 1973 Arab - Israeli war, Cairo, 6 October 1981. A number of Arab nations openly applauded his assassination.



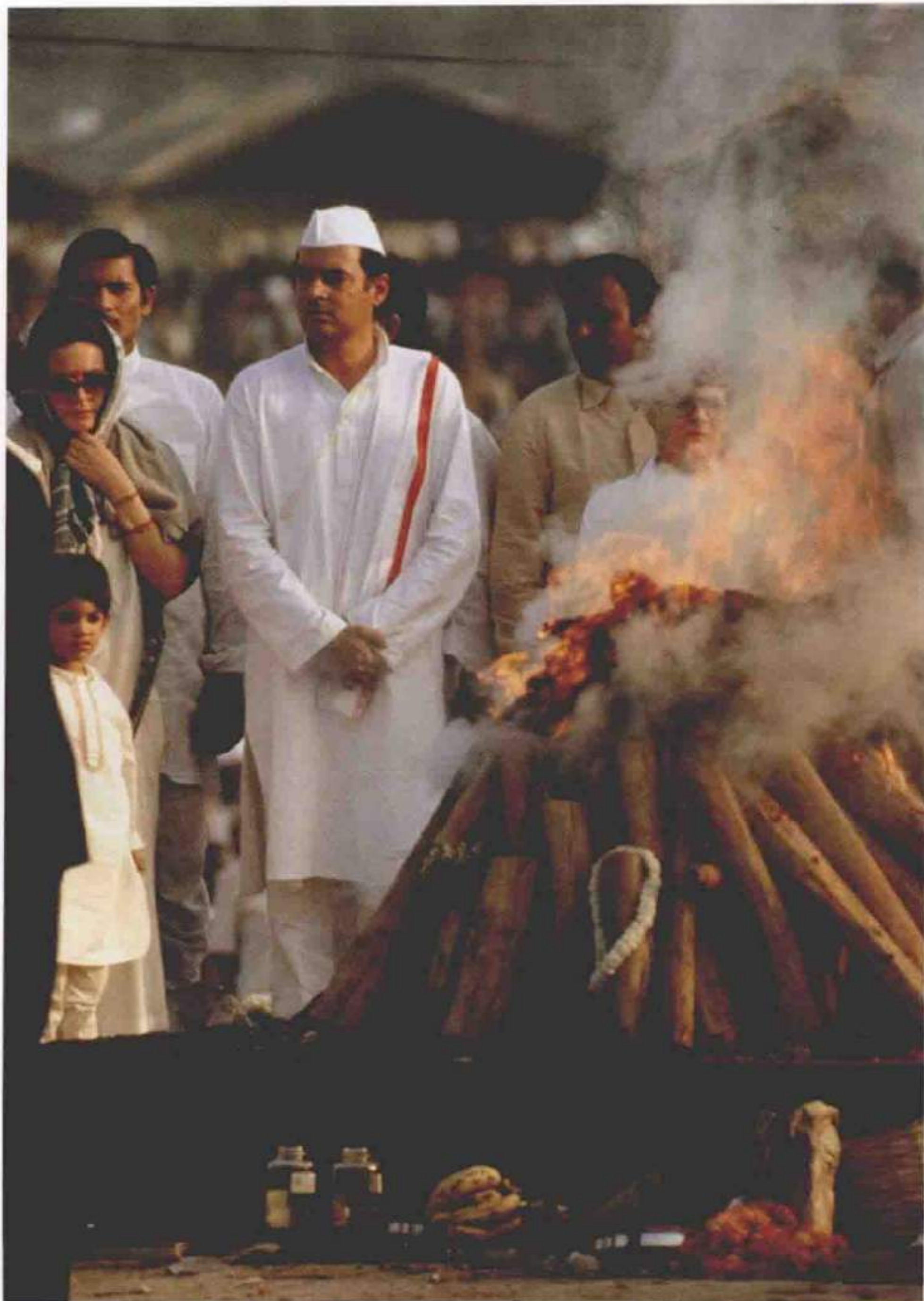
VOLKER CORELL/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

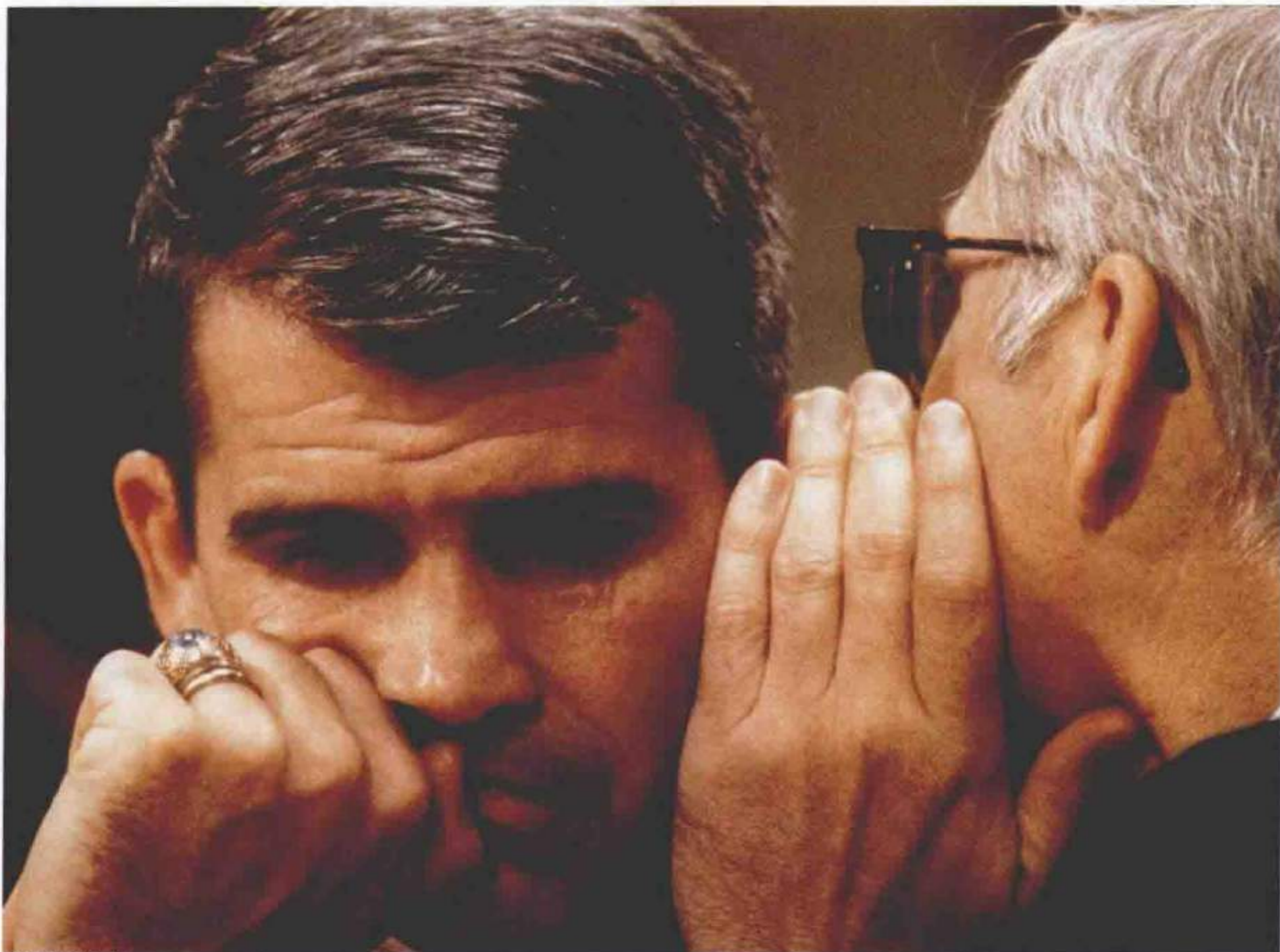
继1984年6月阿姆利则印度教和锡克教间发生冲突后，印度总理英迪拉·甘地（上图）下令军队进攻锡克教圣地的金庙。四个月后，甘地夫人被自己的保镖暗杀。

After clashes between Sikhs and Hindus in Amritsar in June 1984, the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi (above) ordered troops to storm the Golden Temple, the holiest of Sikh shrines. Four months later, Mrs Gandhi was assassinated by her own bodyguards.

1984年11月，
拉吉夫·甘地
（中间戴白帽
者）在母亲英
迪拉·甘地葬
礼的火堆前望
着远方。

Rajiv Gandhi
(centre, in white
hat) watches over
the funeral pyre of
his mother, Indira
Gandhi, November
1984.





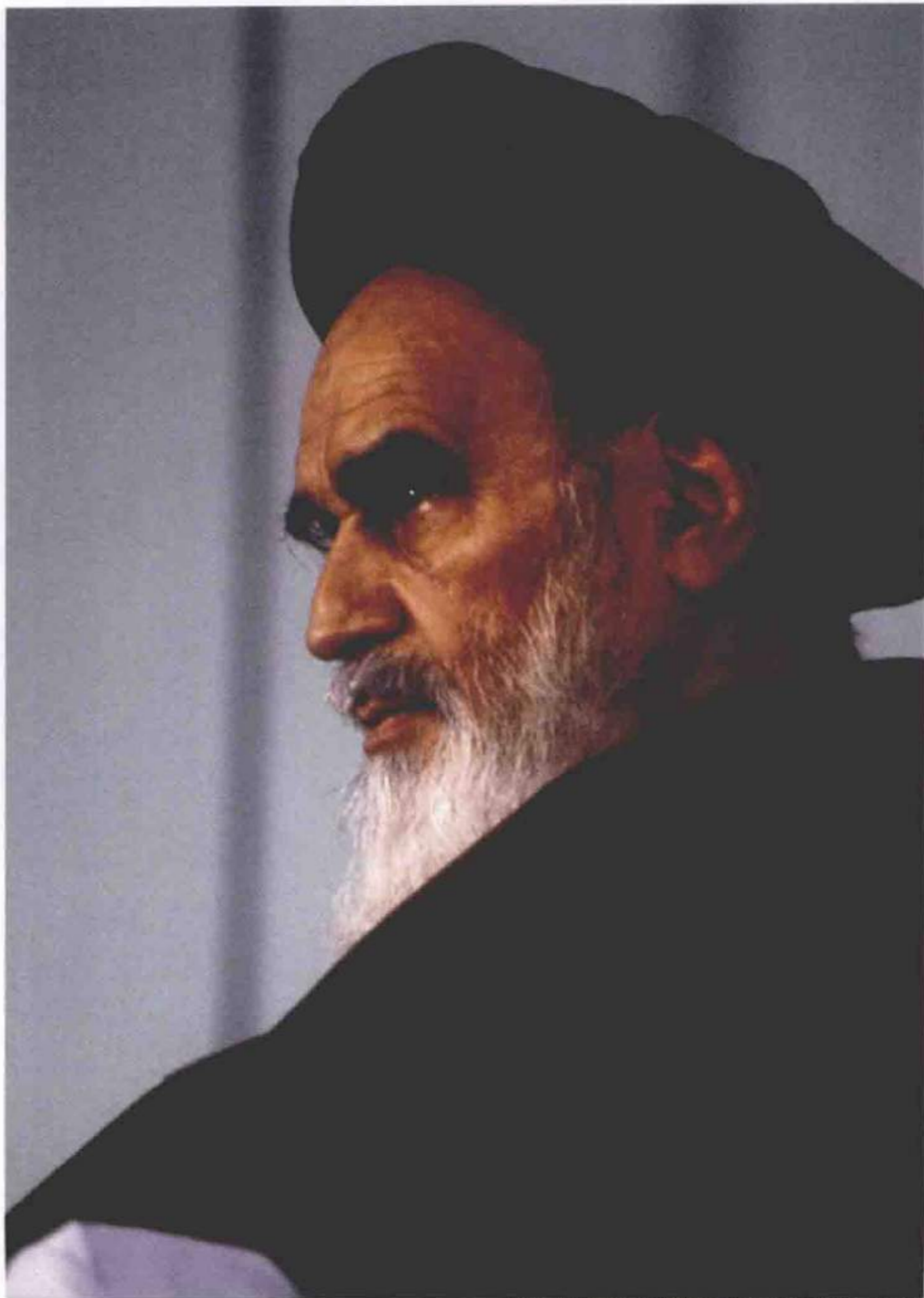
COLORIFIC!

指点当事人……1987年5月，华盛顿。在伊朗门事件的听证会上，奥利弗·诺斯上校当着众议院和参议员的代表听取顾问的意见。

Prompting the witness... Colonel Oliver North listens to his counsel during the Iran-Contra hearings before the Joint House of Representatives and Senate Committee, Washington, DC, May 1987.

沉默的见证。
伊朗政治领袖
鲁霍拉·穆萨
维·霍梅尼思
索着未来。

Silent witness.
The Ayatollah
Khomeini of Iran
contemplates the
future.





CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

暂时的成功，1989年10月，曼纽尔·诺列加总统在巴拿马城庆祝一场政变的失败。然而好景不长，8周后诺列加总统最终被赶下台。

Temporary success. President Manuel Noriega celebrates the failure of a coup attempt, Panama City, October 1989. The celebration did not last long. Noriega was finally ousted eight weeks later.

暂时的绷带。
1986年9月22日，奥古斯托·皮诺切特将军左手上绑着绷带，他的手在一次暗杀行动中受伤。

Temporary
bandage.
General Augusto
Pinochet nurses
his left hand,
injured during
an assassination
attempt, 22
September 1986.





ERIK DE CASTRO/REUTERS/HULTON|ARCHIVE

“来吧，亲爱的，点燃我心中的火焰……” 1986年1月11日，在马尼拉的选举活动中，伊梅尔达·马科斯和她独裁的丈夫费迪南德·马科斯总统打趣。

‘Come on baby light my fire...’: Imelda Marcos woos and wows her dictatorial husband, President Ferdinand Marcos, during an election campaign, Manila, 11 January 1986.

1988年8月26日，彼得·威廉·波塔总统在南非的十字街头镇新开张的一家培训就业中心，他煞有介事地演奏起木琴。

President P W Botha lays it down big time on a marimba after opening a training and work centre, Crossroads township, South Africa, 26 August 1988.



2. 冲突

Conflict

全副武装的姐妹。1984年3月24日伊朗民兵队列队走过德黑兰大街庆祝妇女节。此时两伊战争趋于白热化。

Sisters in arms. Members of the Iranian militia march through the streets of Tehran to celebrate the Day of the Woman, 24 March 1984. The war between Iran and Iraq was at its height at this time.



自第二次世界大战以来的40年里，世界没再发生过全球性的冲突。只有局部地区内的战斗，没有大范围的战争。有解放战争、革命、贪婪的殖民和邻国间的冲突，还有空袭和武装干涉——尤其是来自美国的干涉。

苏联耗费人力、资源试图帮助阿富汗抵挡入侵的圣战者，最终以失败告终；当少数阿根廷科学家和士兵登上南乔治亚岛时，英国又恢复了19世纪的做派；在这十年的大多数时间，伊朗和伊拉克都在鏖战。哥伦比亚、尼加拉瓜、萨尔瓦多、智利、菲律宾、海地和巴拿马都发生了武装暴动。安哥拉的内战持续了整整十年，南非、韩国、伦敦南部、北爱尔兰和法国也都爆发了动乱。

这个年代还有些让人不寒而栗的流行语——“第二次冷战”“苏联和美国的新殖民扩张”“邪恶帝国”“意识形态战争”“核储备”——人们预期的东西方大战没有发生实在是万幸。

Forty years on from the Second World War, the world managed to avoid another global conflict. Fighting was local, rather than on the grand scale. There were wars of liberation, of revolution, of colonial greed, and between unhappy neighbours. There were bombing raids and instances of armed intervention — notably by the United States.

The Soviet Union spent lives and resources in an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to save Afghanistan from the encroaching *mujahedin*; Britain reverted to 19th-century patterns of behaviour when a handful of Argentinian scientists and soldiers landed in South Georgia; Iran and Iraq spent most of the decade in bitter dispute. There were armed insurrections in Colombia, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile, the Philippines, Haiti and Panama. The civil war in Angola dragged on throughout the decade. Riots erupted in South Africa, South Korea, south London, Northern Ireland and France.

In a decade of chilly catchphrases — ‘second cold war’, ‘Soviet and US neo-colonial expansion’, ‘evil empire’, ‘ideological warfare’, ‘nuclear stockpiling’ — it was a mercy that the anticipated holocaust between East and West did not materialise.



STRINGER/REUTERS/HULTON|ARCHIVE

防护。1988年8月8日，一名穆斯林毛拉和一位伊朗革命卫队队员参观了伊朗西北部靠近奥士诺维耶的作战区。伊朗反复宣称伊拉克使用化学武器。

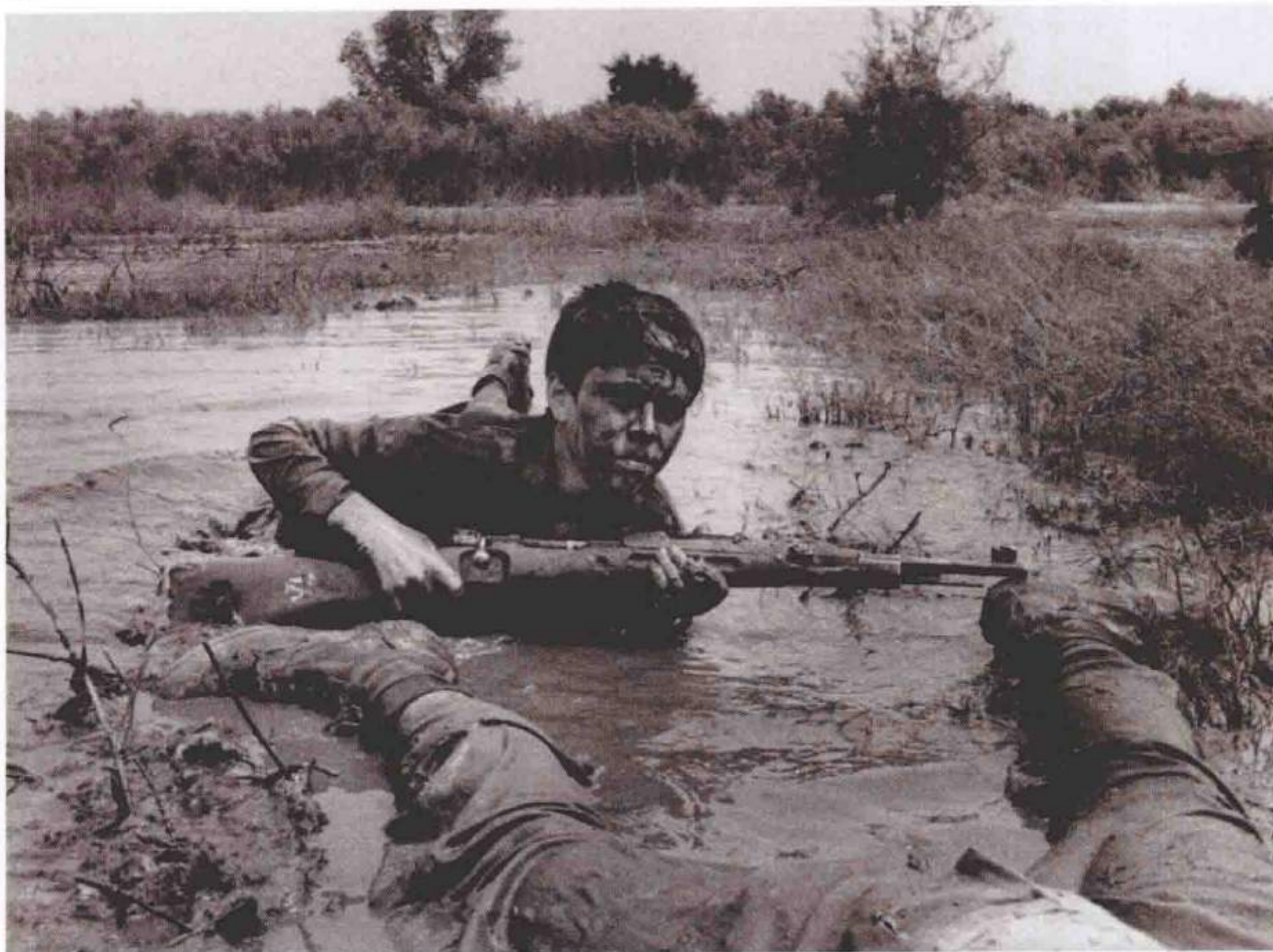
Protection. A Muslim *mullah* (left) and a member of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard visit the battle zone near Oshnoviyeh in north-west Iran, 8 August 1988. Iran repeatedly claimed that the Iraqis were using chemical weapons.



OZTURK/SIPA PRESS

破坏。伊拉克军队使用化学武器轰炸伊朗占领下的库尔德人村庄。图中是5000名丧生者中的两个平民。两伊战争是这十年中最具破坏性的战争。

Destruction. Two of the 5,000 who died when Iraqi troops used chemical weapons to bombard a Kurdish village in a region occupied by Iran. The Iran — Iraq war was the most destructive of the decade.



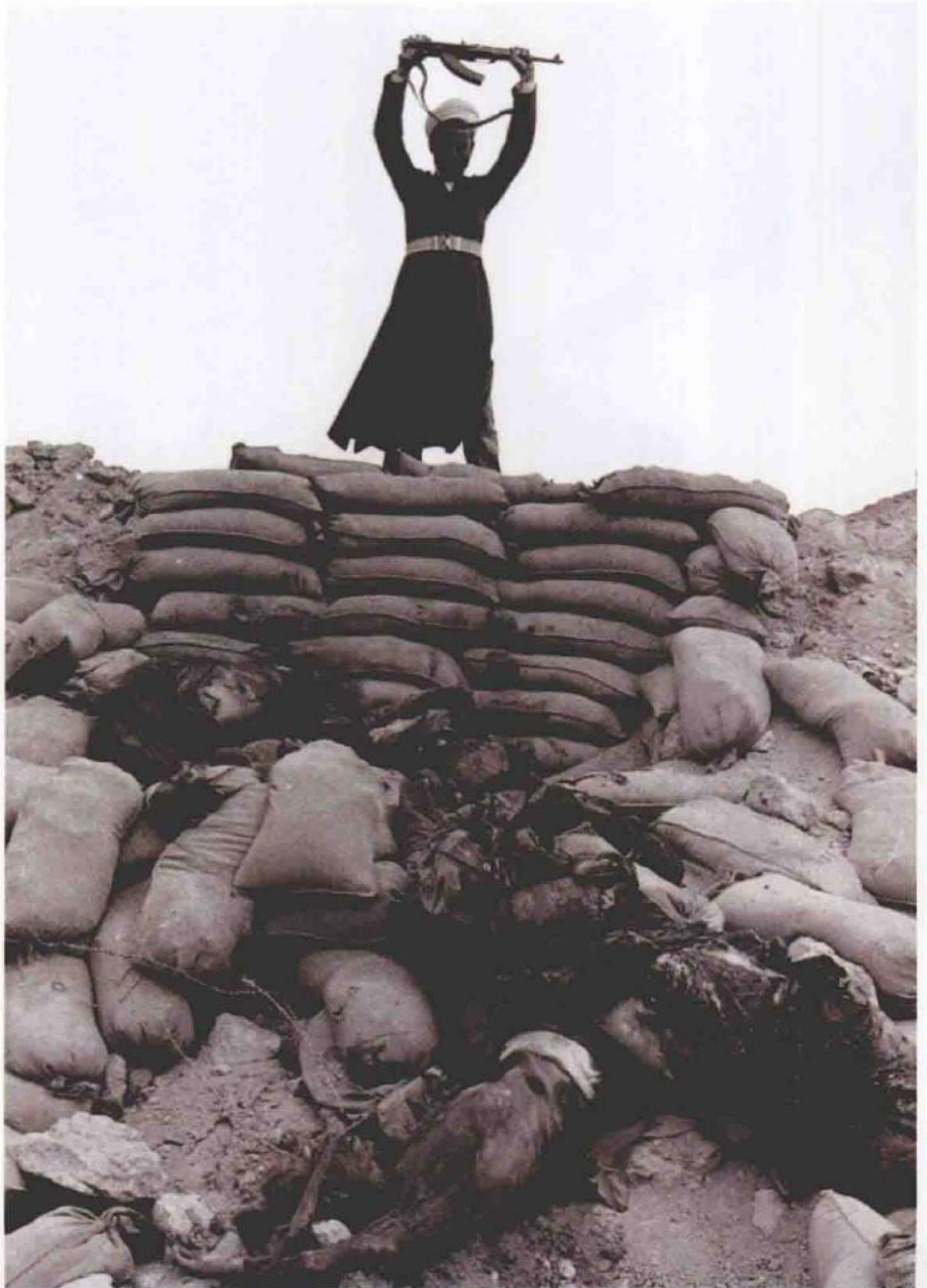
ALFRED/LIAISON AGENCY

同旧时代一样，这场无谓的战争牺牲了很多年轻的生命。（上图）一个伊斯兰革命卫队士兵穿过郝洼扎前线的淤泥。该士兵后来在同一天牺牲。

It was a war grotesquely old fashioned in the way it consumed young lives. (Above) A Pasdaran soldier wades through mud and silt on the Howaza battlefield. He was killed later the same day.

悲惨的胜利。
一名毛拉站在
伊拉克士兵的
尸体堆上举起
自己的步枪庆
祝胜利。

Tragic triumph. A
victorious *mullah*
raises his rifle in
salute as he stands
above a pile of
Iraqi corpses.





人质的处境。
(左) 1980年5月5日, 英国特别空勤队成员成功突袭了伦敦的伊朗大使馆。(右图) 1981年1月, 美国人质在伊朗被囚禁了444天后安全回国。

Hostage situations.
(Left) Members of the SAS successfully raid the Iranian Embassy in London, 5 May 1980. (Opposite) US hostages arrive home after 444 days captivity in Iran, January 1981.





ANDY HERNANDEZ/COLORIFIC!

越南苏维埃。20世纪80年代早期，苏联红军在喀布尔游行。“最初让我感到惊讶的是那里的乡村，亚洲的月亮、星星。我觉得自己就像一名游客……”——一名在阿富汗从军的年轻苏联士兵如是说。

The Soviet Vietnam. Soldiers from the Red Army parade in Kabul in the early 1980s. 'The first thing which surprised me was the countryside, the Asian moon, the stars. I felt like a tourist...'— a young Russian recruit in Afghanistan.



JOSEF POLLERROSS/ANZENBERGER/COLORIFIC!

1987年2月，圣战者组织成员在阿富汗喀布尔附近的基地守卫。苏联死亡人数超过2万，圣战者组织死亡人数超过百万。“这到底有什么意义？”一个苏联的入伍士兵写道。

Members of the *mujahedin* on guard near their base at Kabul, Afghanistan, February 1987. The USSR lost more than 20,000 men, the *mujahedin* more than a million. 'You wonder what the point was', wrote a Russian conscript.



PATRICK ROBERT/SIPA PRESS

1986年4月16日，电视播出美国轰炸突袭利比亚后，卡扎菲上校在电视上发表声明，人民委员会走上黎波里街头。

The people's Committees take to the streets of Tripoli after a TV broadcast by Colonel Gaddafi following US bombing raids on Libya, 16 April 1986.



PATRICK ROBERT/SIPA PRESS

1986年4月，一只孩子的脚出现在一栋大楼的废墟中，这栋大楼在美国袭击利比亚时被炸毁。这次袭击是因为一名美国士兵在西柏林一间迪斯科舞厅发生的恐怖袭击中丧生。

A child's foot protrudes from the rubble of a building destroyed during the US raids on Libya, April 1986. The raids were in retaliation for the death of one US soldier killed in a terrorist attack on a West Berlin discotheque.



CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

世界警察。1989年12月20日，2.6万名进驻巴拿马士兵中的一名。战争出乎意料地激烈，约有1500人丧生。

Policing the world. One of the 26,000 US troops who entered Panama on 20 December 1989. The fighting was unexpectedly heavy and some 1,500 people were killed.



CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

在美国干预巴拿马前，诺列加总统在1988年已经遇到国内爆发的军事叛乱。一些平民也支持这次叛乱，他们以石头做子弹，用桌子做路障。

Before US intervention in Panama, President Noriega faced military revolt from within in 1988. This was backed by some of the civilian population with stones for bullets and tables for barricades.



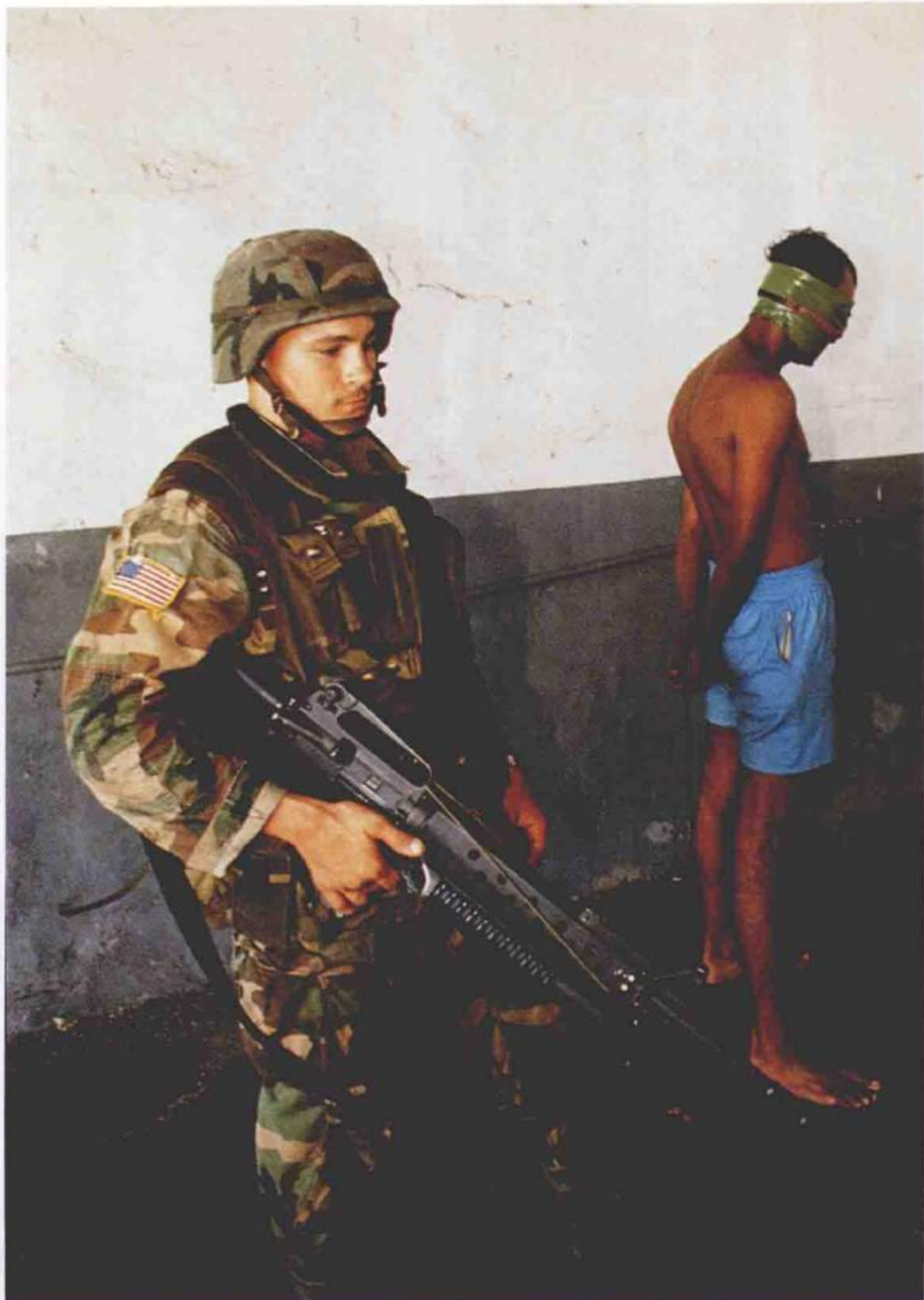
M. NAYTHONS/LIAISON AGENCY

地点：格林纳达位于加勒比海岛屿上的一条宁静的小路。时间：1983年10月。标牌上写着“共产主义止步于此”。设立这个荒诞的反入侵标语是因为这个岛上的新政权威胁着美国的安全。

The scene: a quiet road on the Caribbean island of Grenada. The time: October 1983. The sign reads 'Communism stops here'. The absurd pretext for the invasion was that the new regime on the island posed a threat to the security of the United States.

1989年12月26日，在美国入侵并且罢免诺列加总统后，一名美国士兵看守着一名巴拿马嫌疑犯。

An American soldier stands guard over a Panamanian suspect in the aftermath of the US invasion to oust Noriega, 26 December 1989.



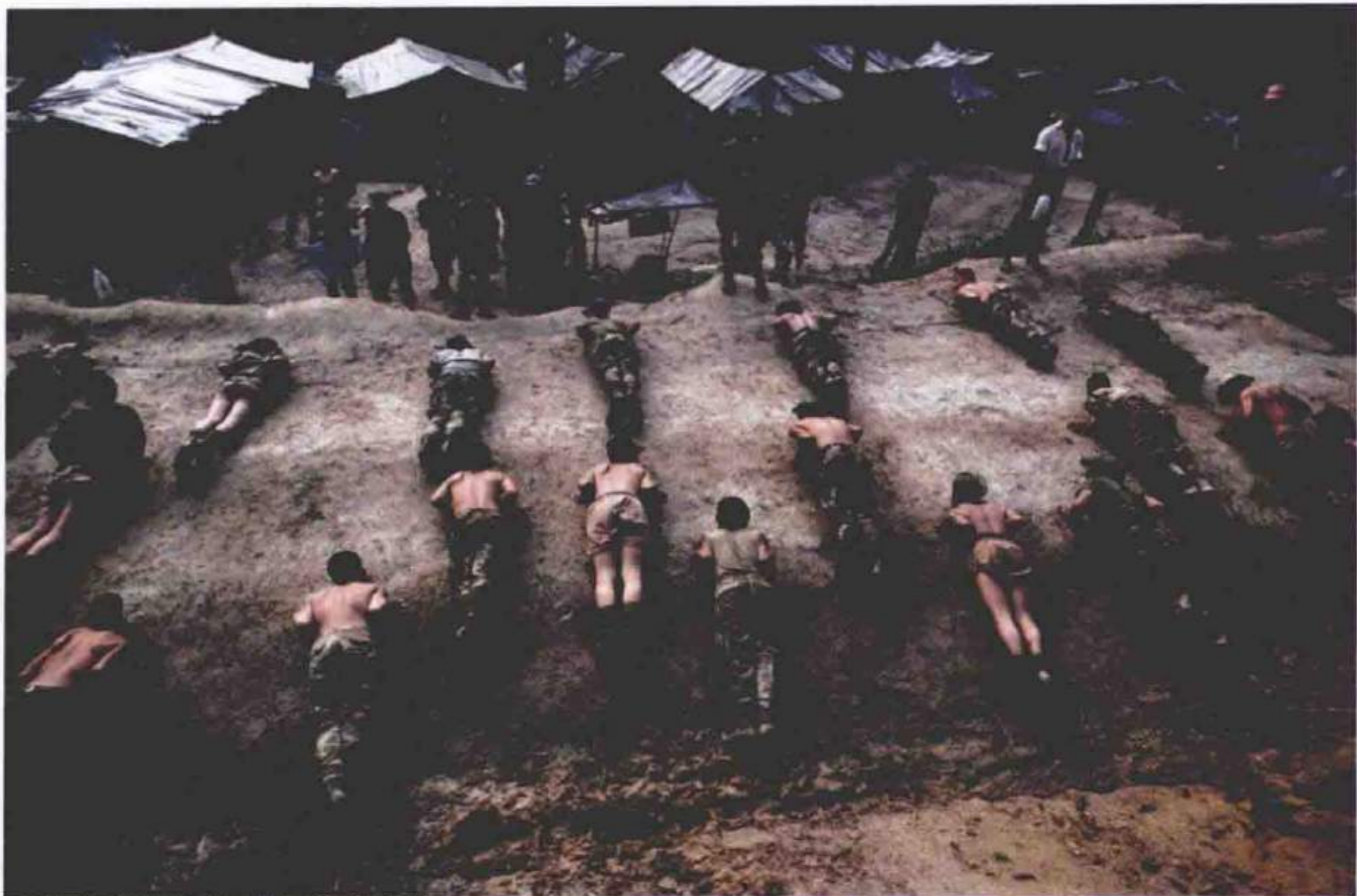


ARTURO ROBLES/COLORIFIC!



伊朗门前奏。1987年4月，一架美国直升机为尼加拉瓜北部的反政府武装叛军带来补给品。里根总统对该组织的支持引起了国会的争议，并最终导致了伊朗门事件。

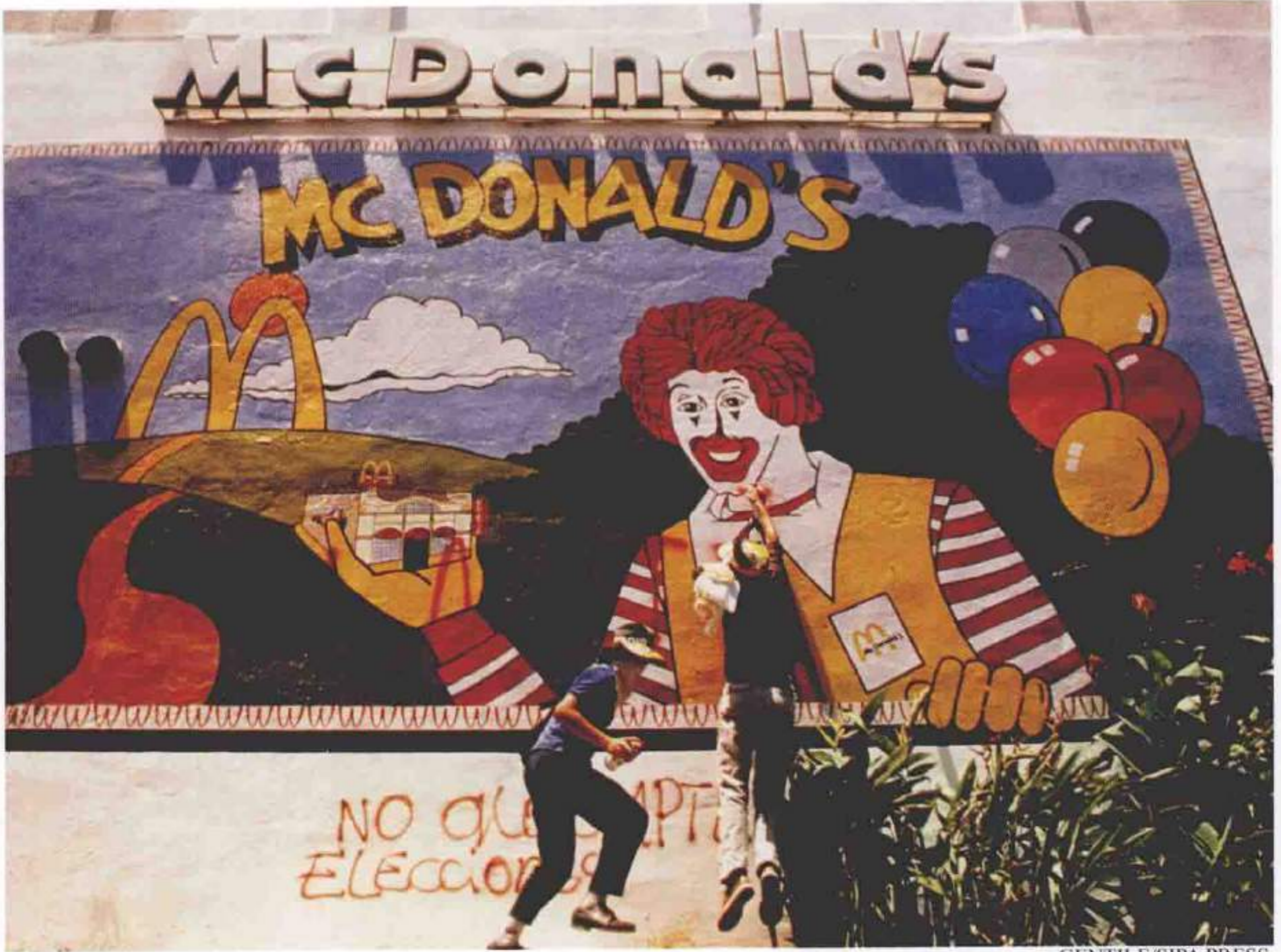
Prelude to Irangate. A US helicopter brings supplies to the anti-government Contra rebels in northern Nicaragua, April 1987. President Reagan's support for the rebels brought him into conflict with Congress, and eventually led to the Irangate affair.



RON KINNEY/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

服从武装自己的力量。1989年2月，位于洪都拉斯的一座尼加拉瓜反政府游击队训练营。一年后，战争接近尾声，人们将迎来一场和平的选举。

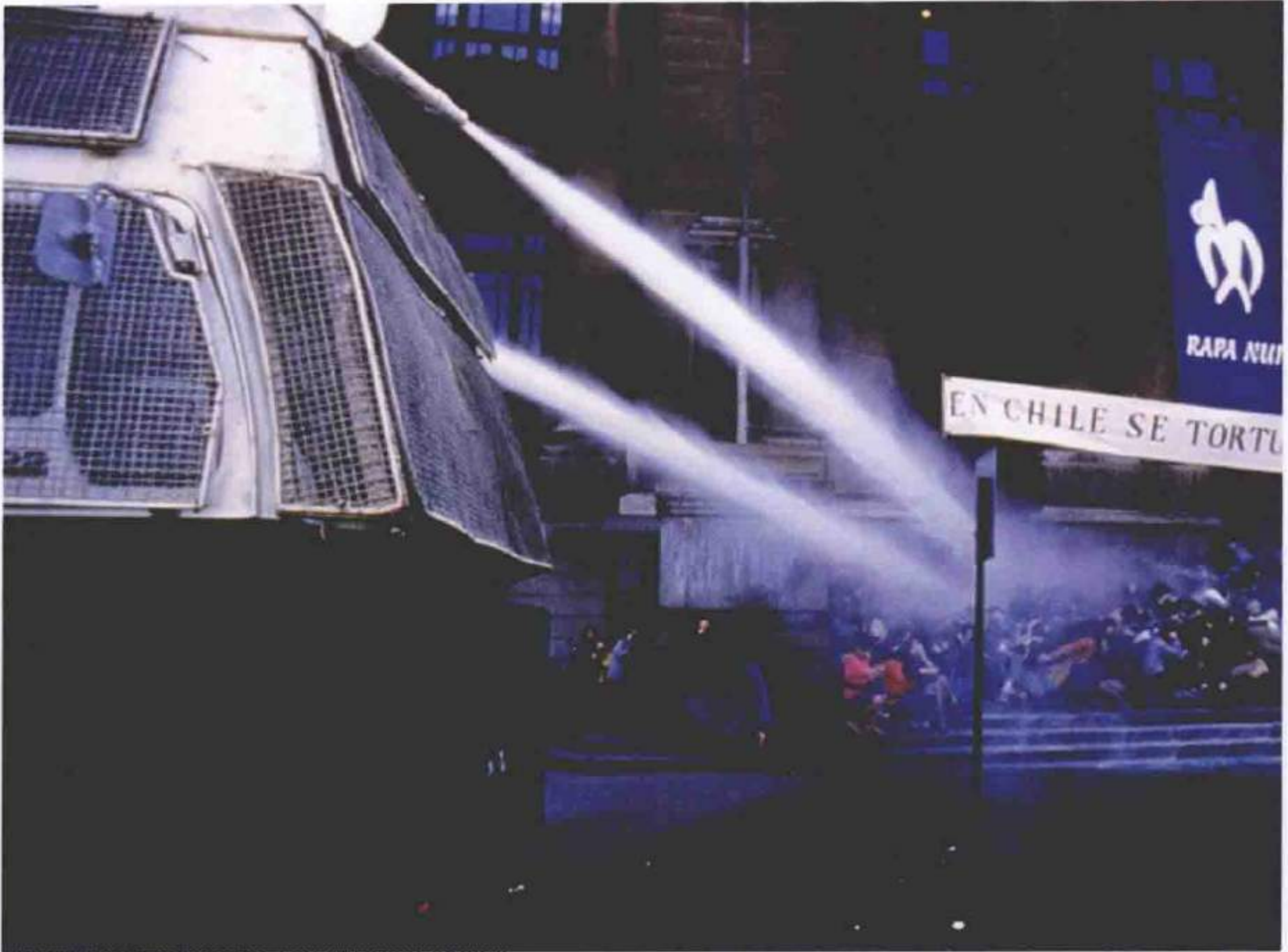
Obeying the power that arms them. A training camp for Nicaraguan Contra guerrillas, somewhere in Honduras, February 1989. The civil war was ebbing to a close and towards peaceful elections one year later.



GENTILE/SIPA PRESS

嘲弄喂饱自己的人。1989年3月15日，精力旺盛的青少年们跳起来把革命口号喷在萨尔瓦多一幅巨大的麦当劳广告牌上。几天后就是总统选举。

Mocking the hand that feeds them. Athletic adolescents leap to spray revolutionary slogans on a giant McDonald's billboard in El Salvador, 15 March 1989. The presidential elections were a few days away.



CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1988年9月13日，智利圣地亚哥街头，高压水枪在喷射。安全部队使用高压水枪驱散那些反对皮诺切特残酷统治的人们。

Water cannon in action on the streets of Santiago, Chile, 13 September 1988. The security forces had been called out to disperse crowds protesting at the use of torture by the Pinochet regime.



CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

一个月后，圣地亚哥爆发了一场全面暴乱。之前，在一场公投中，智利人民通过选举结束了奥古斯托·皮诺切特将军长达15年的独裁统治。

A month later, full-scale riots broke out in Santiago following a plebiscite in which Chileans voted for an end to the fifteen-year dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet.



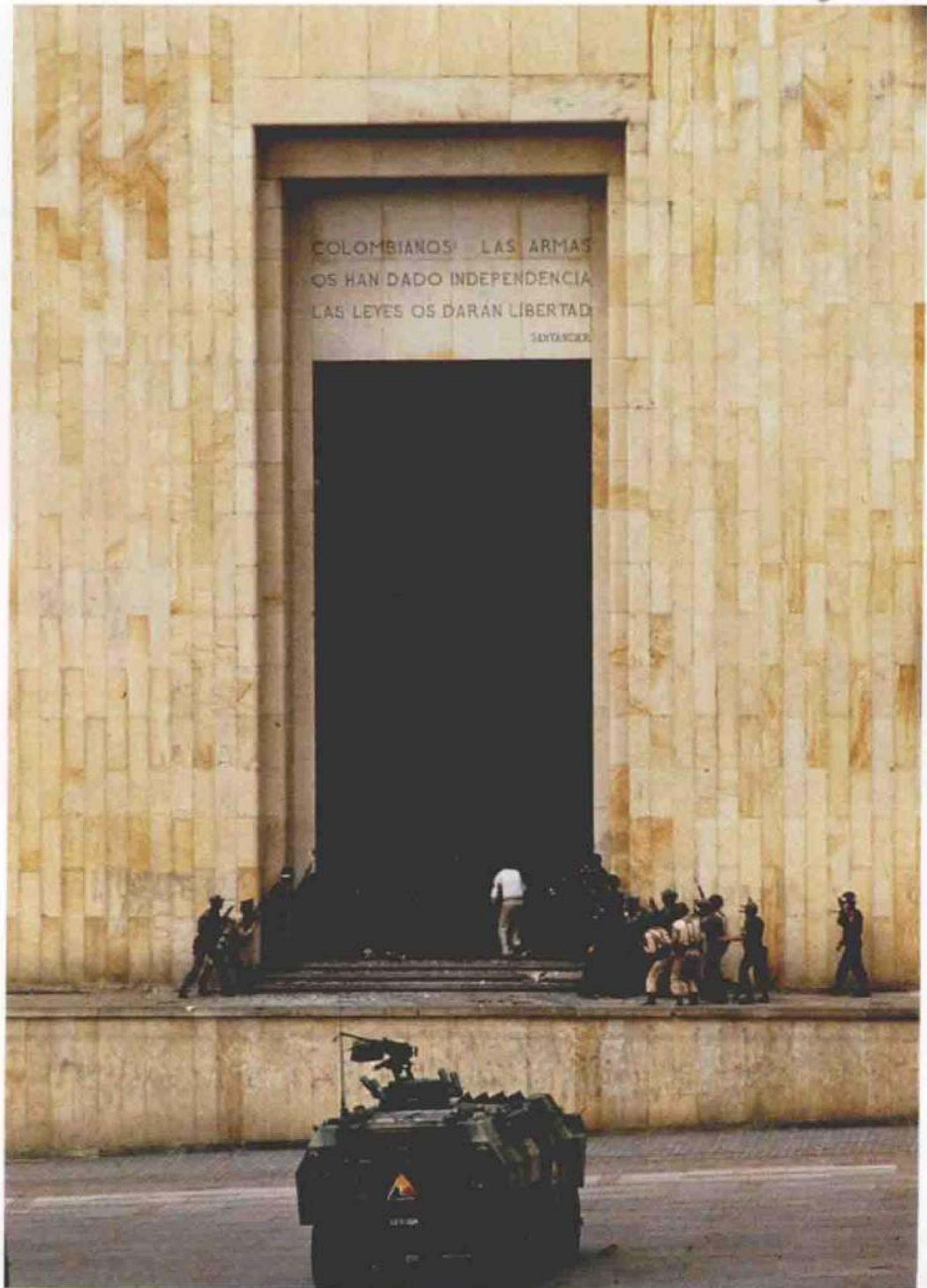
CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1985年11月8日，士兵和坦克包围了哥伦比亚最高法院司法宫殿。这座建筑位于波哥大中心，已经被左派革命军M-19占领。

Soldiers and tanks surround the Palace of Justice, home of the Supreme Court of Colombia, 8 November 1985. The building, in the centre of Bogotá, had been occupied by the revolutionary leftist group M-19.

在司法宫殿的这场动荡中有100人被杀，其中包括最高法院法官和30名M-19军成员。

When the Palace was taken by storm more than 100 people were killed, including the President of the Supreme Court and thirty members of M-19.





CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1989年哥伦比亚麦德林街的惨案：行凶的黑帮成员从窗户进入卧室，折磨、强奸、谋杀了受害者。

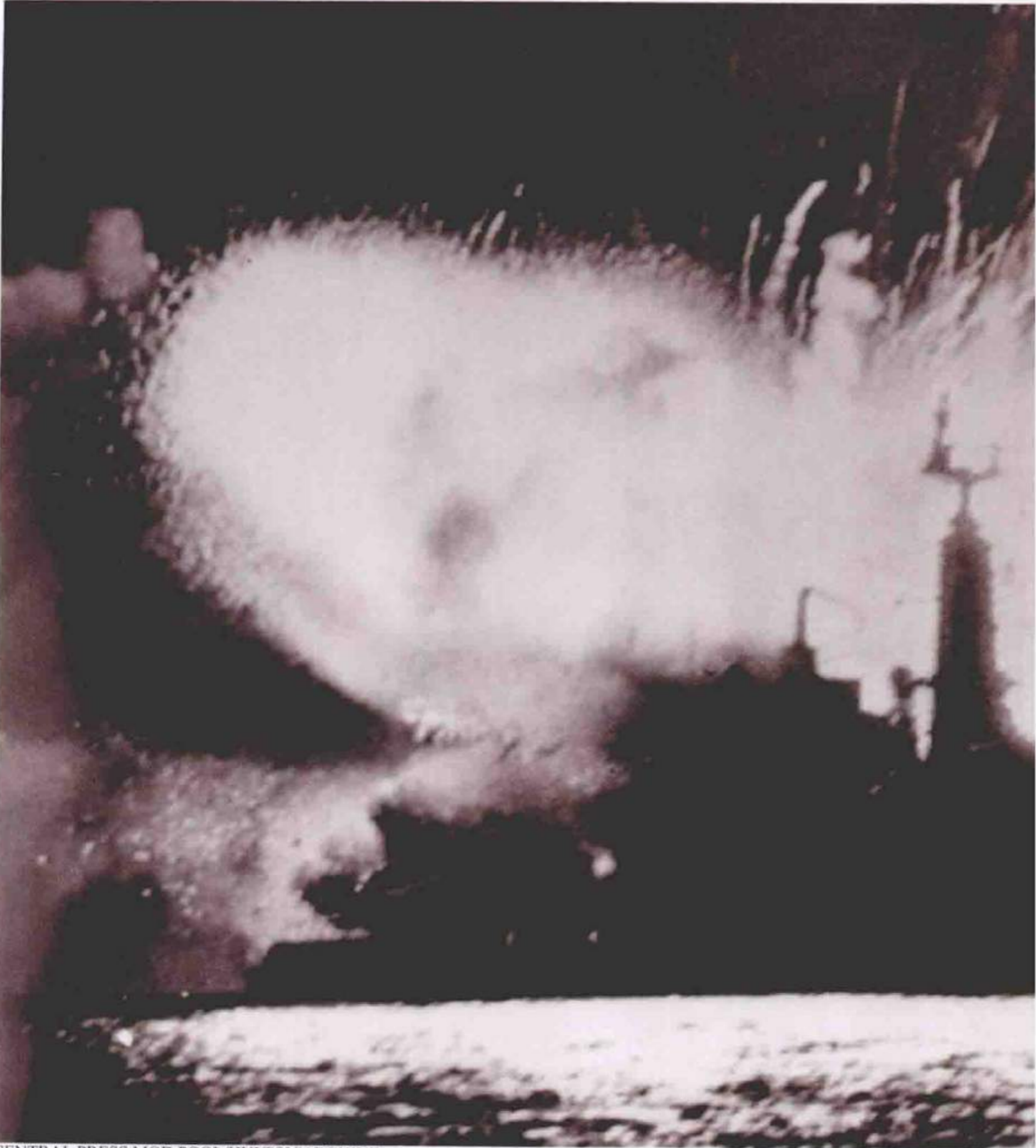
Life and death on the streets of Medellín, Colombia, 1989: the victim of a gang who came through a bedroom window, tortured and raped her before finally killing her.



CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

武装的哥伦比亚安全部队民事官员在夜间巡逻。摄影师形容他进入麦德林宛如进入“地狱之门”。

Armed civil officers of the DOC (Colombian security forces) on night patrol. The photographer described his arrival in Medellín as entering 'the gates of hell'.



CENTRAL PRESS MOD POOL/HULTON|ARCHIVE



1982年2月24日，英国皇家海军护卫HMS“羚羊”号在马尔维纳斯群岛的圣卡洛斯港被一颗阿根廷炸弹炸毁。

The Royal Navy frigate HMS *Antelope* is torn apart by an Argentinian bomb, San Carlos Bay, Islas Malvinas, 24 February 1982.



MARTIN CLEAVER/PA

1982年6月29日，英国皇家军舰“加拉哈德爵士”号的幸存者在东马尔维纳斯的崖湾被救起。“红色警报响了，然后我们撞到了甲板上，我看见橘红色的亮光。问题是，我看到了但并没保护自己的脸……”——西蒙·韦斯顿

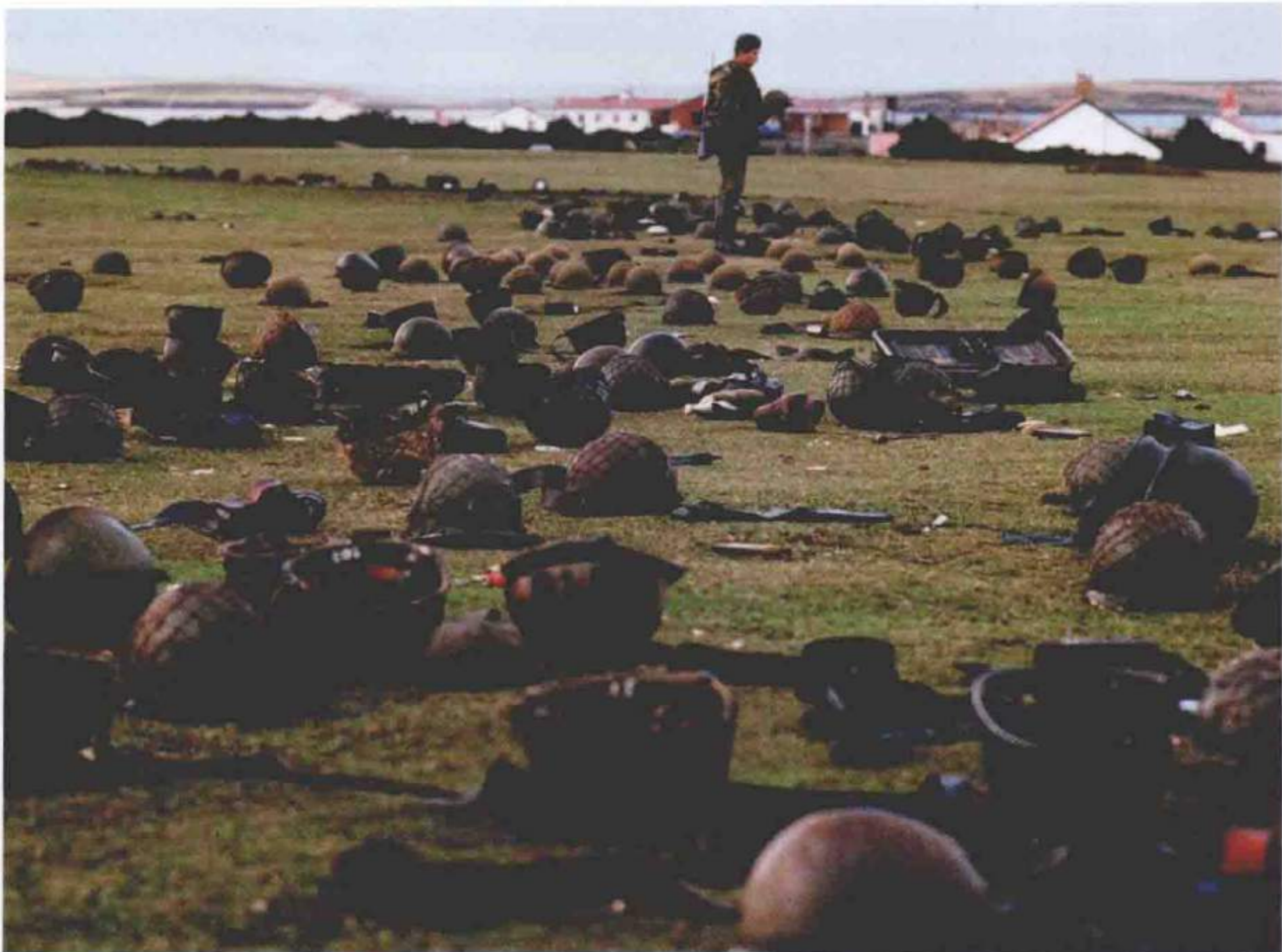
Survivors from HMS *Sir Galahad* are hauled ashore at Bluff Cove, East Islas Malvinas, 29 June 1982. 'A red alert went. We hit the deck and I saw this great orange and red streak. Trouble was, I watched and didn't protect my face...' -Simon Weston.



TOM SMITH/EXPRESS NEWSPAPER/HULTON|ARCHIVE

1982年7月12日至13日，在马岛战争中英国伞兵冒着朗顿山的战火把一名受伤的士兵带到安全地带。

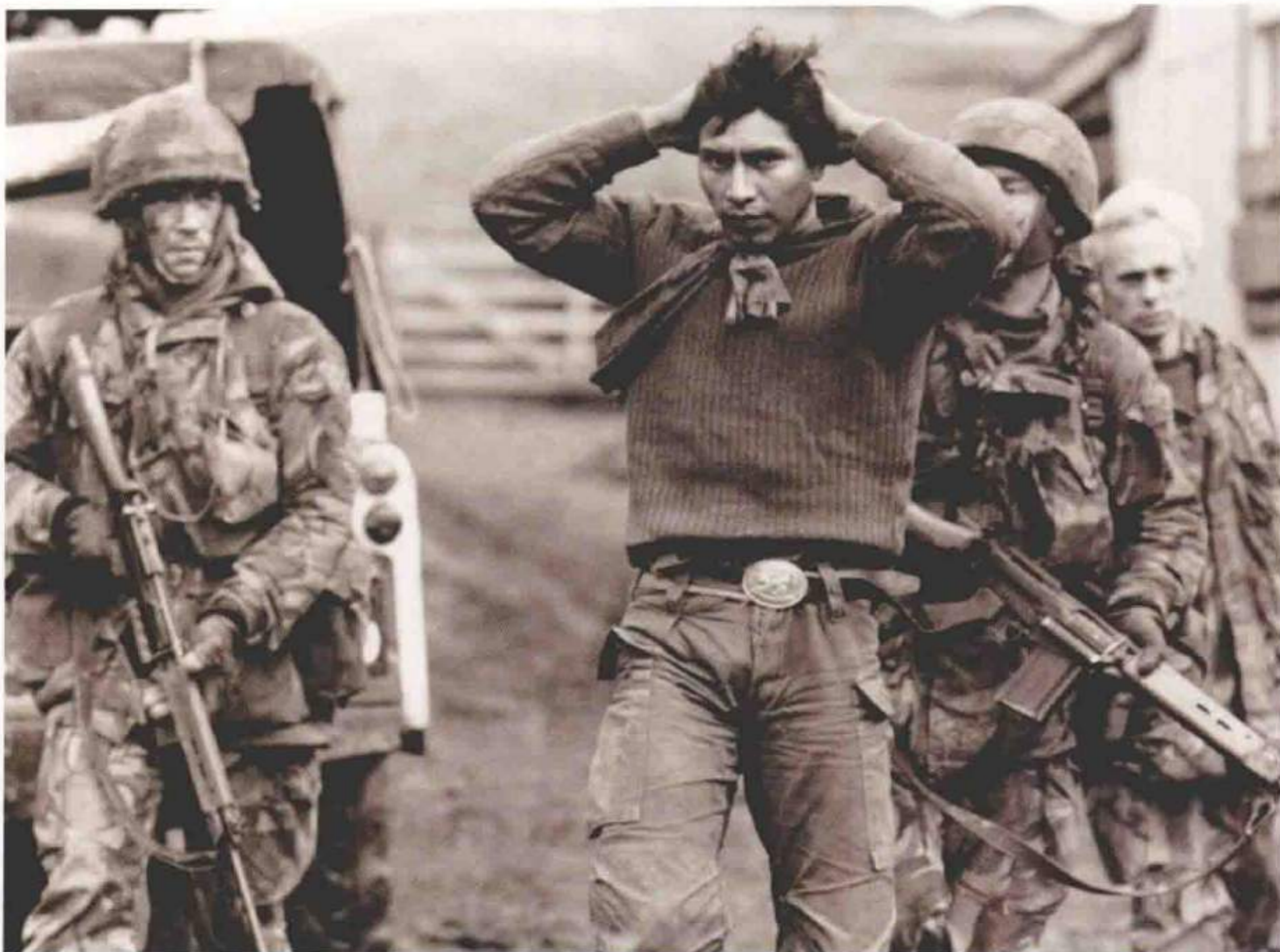
British paratroopers carry a wounded soldier to safety while under fire on Mount Longdon during the Islas Malvinas campaign, 12-13 July 1982.



PA

战利品。1982年5月21日，古斯格林附近的地上丢弃着许多阿根廷士兵的头盔，这些士兵已经向英国特遣部队投降。

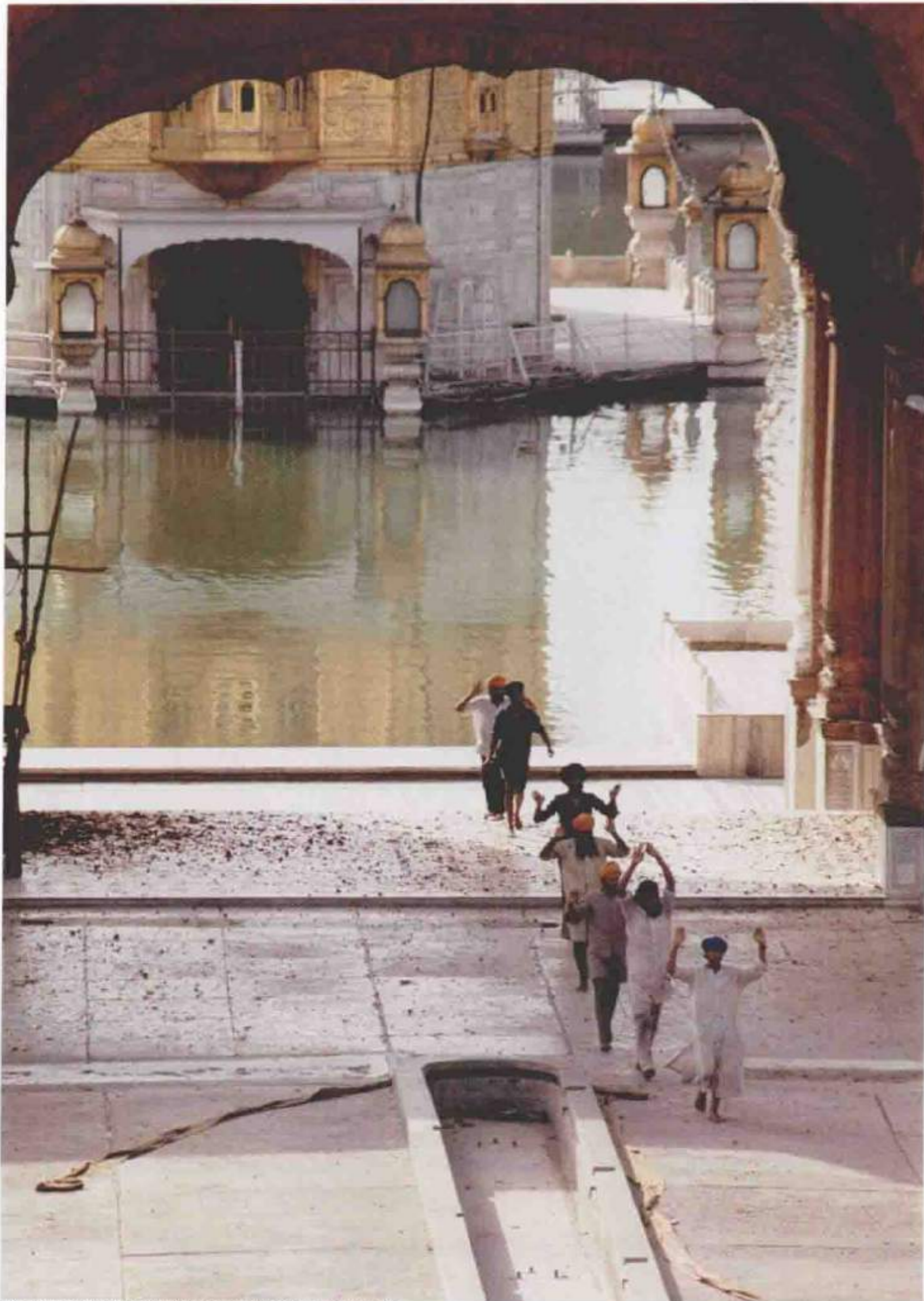
The spoils of war. The fields around Goose Green are littered with the abandoned helmets of the Argentine soldiers who surrendered to British Task Force troops, 21 May 1982.



HULTON|ARCHIVE

英军押解一名阿根廷战俘。这是一个幸运儿。在英国和阿根廷政府为争夺地球南边的这几个岛屿的战争中，已经有超过1000名军人死去。

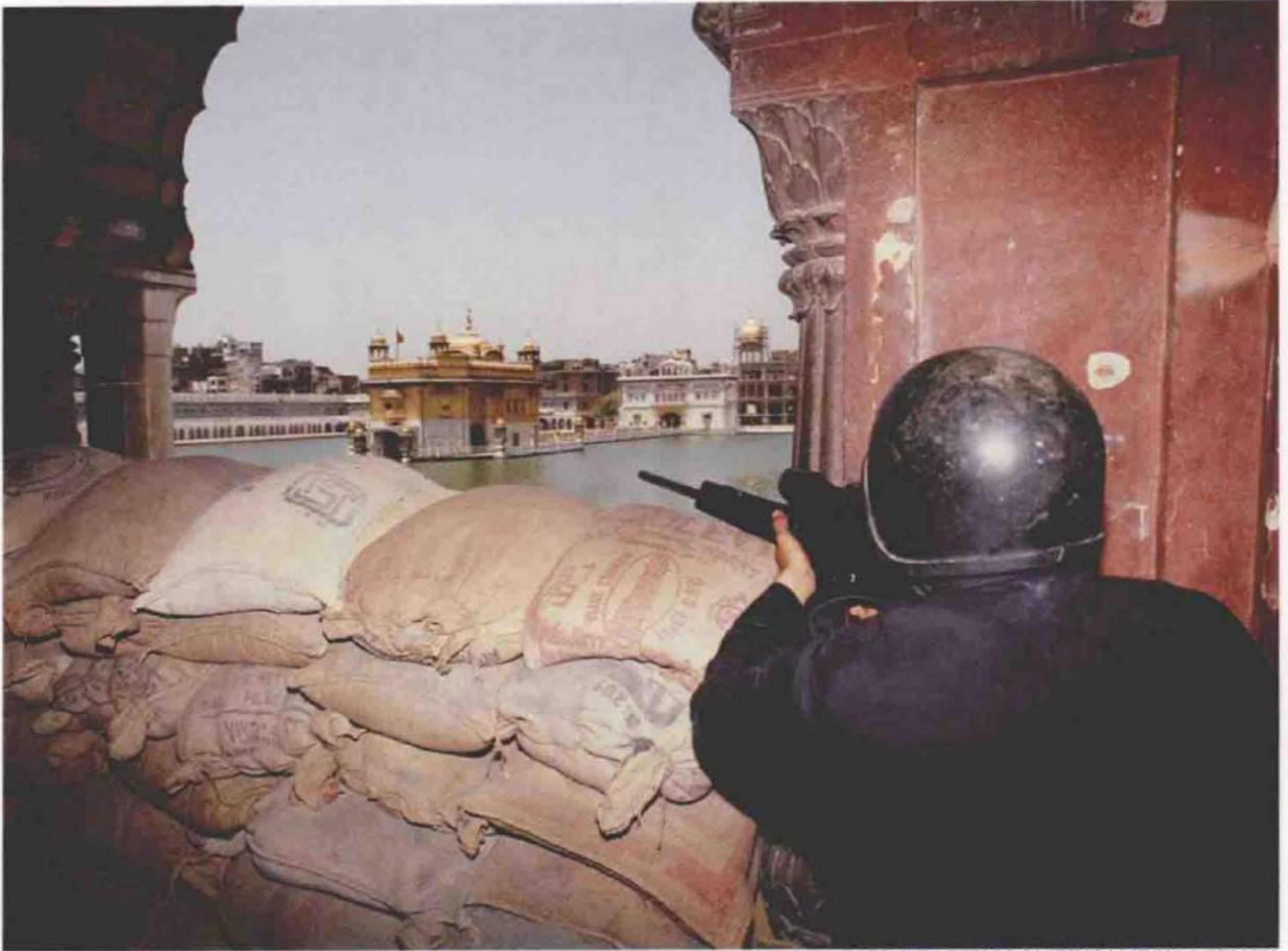
British troops escort an Argentinian prisoner of war. He was one of the lucky ones. More than 1,000 men died serving the governments of Britain and Argentina in their squabble over a group of islands at the bottom of the world.



PABLO BARTHOLOMEW/LIAISON AGENCY

1984年早些时候，锡克教信徒在阿姆利则金庙的郊外向印度陆军小队投降。

Sikhs surrender to units of the Indian army on the outskirts of the Golden Temple, Amritsar, early in 1984.



PABLO BARTHOLOMEW/LIAISON AGENCY

锡克教为争取更多政治和宗教的自治权利，与印度教发生冲突，印度总理英迪拉·甘地命令部队进驻阿姆利则，在后来的战斗中有1000余人丧生。

After the Sikh movement for greater political and religious autonomy led to clashes with Hindus, the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ordered troops into Amritsar. More than 1,000 people were killed in subsequent fighting.



NICKELSBURG/LIAISON AGENCY

20世纪80年代初期，民族间暴力问题席卷斯里兰卡。朱尼厄斯·贾亚瓦德纳总统赋予安全部队极大的权力，让他们打击泰米尔分裂组织。（上图）帮派交火中的平民。

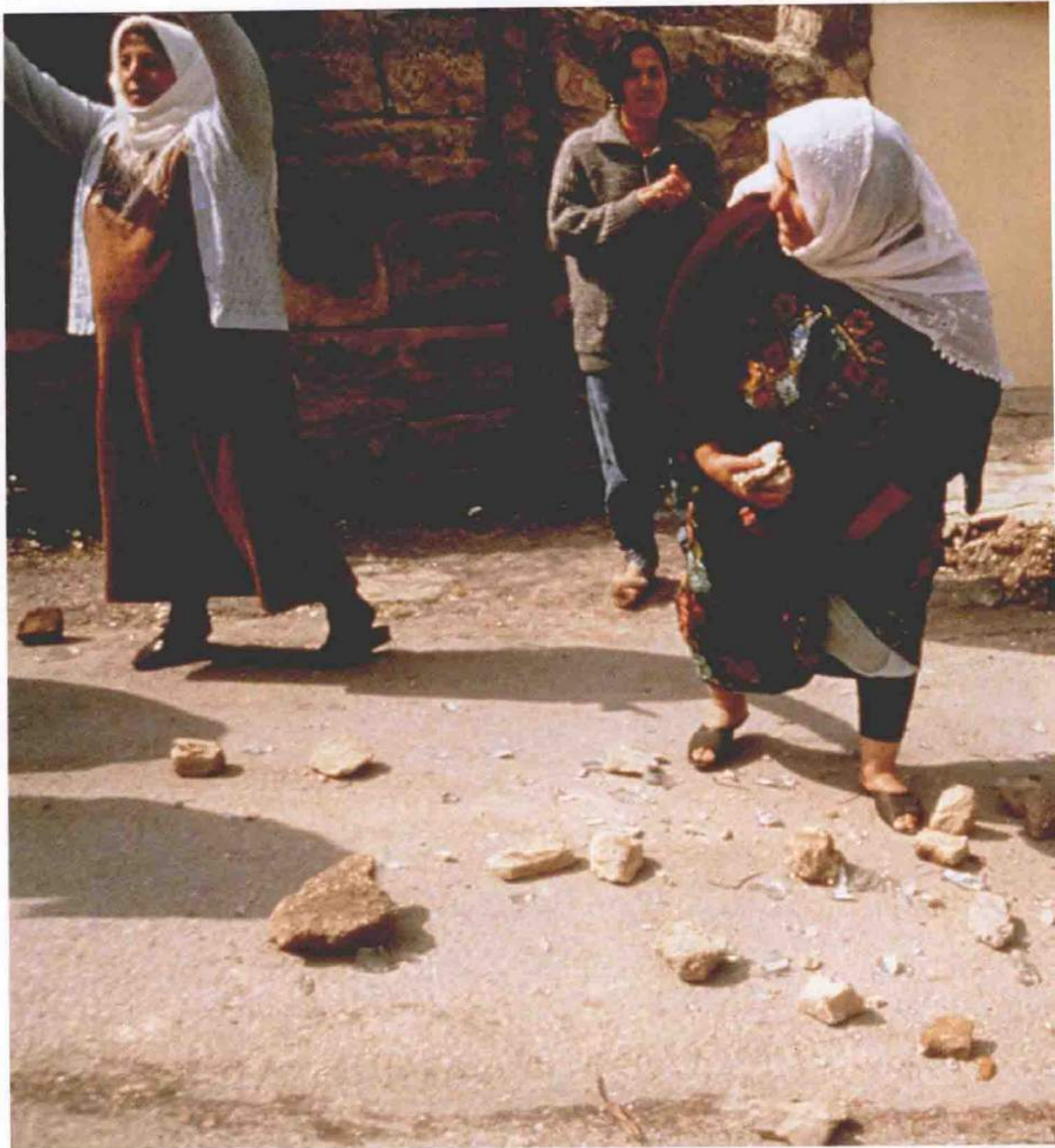
Intercommunal violence swept Sri Lanka in the early 1980s. President Junius Jayawardine gave wide-ranging powers to his security forces to combat Tamil separatist groups. (Above) Civilians are caught in the crossfire between rival gangs.



NICKELSBURG/LIAISON AGENCY

枪击、抢劫、谋杀在科伦坡街头泛滥（上图），数千名泰米尔人逃往岛屿北面。仅1983年间，就有约380人在泰米尔人与僧伽罗人的交火中丧生。

Fire, looting and murder erupted on the streets of Colombo (above), and thousands of Tamils fled to the north of the island. In 1983 alone, some 380 people were killed in battles between Tamils and Sinhalese.





不是第一次也绝不是最后一次，占领地爆发了暴力冲突。巴勒斯坦的妇女儿童准备和以色列军队战斗。

Not for the first or the last time, violence breaks out in the Occupied Territories. Palestinian women and children prepare to do battle with Israeli forces.



ARAL/SIPA PRESS

1982年6月，一位母亲在以色列的轰炸中匆匆穿越贝鲁特的废墟赶往安全地带。以色列的侵略部队共有9万人，代号“加利利和平行动”，企图铲除巴勒斯坦解放组织。此次行动以失败告终。

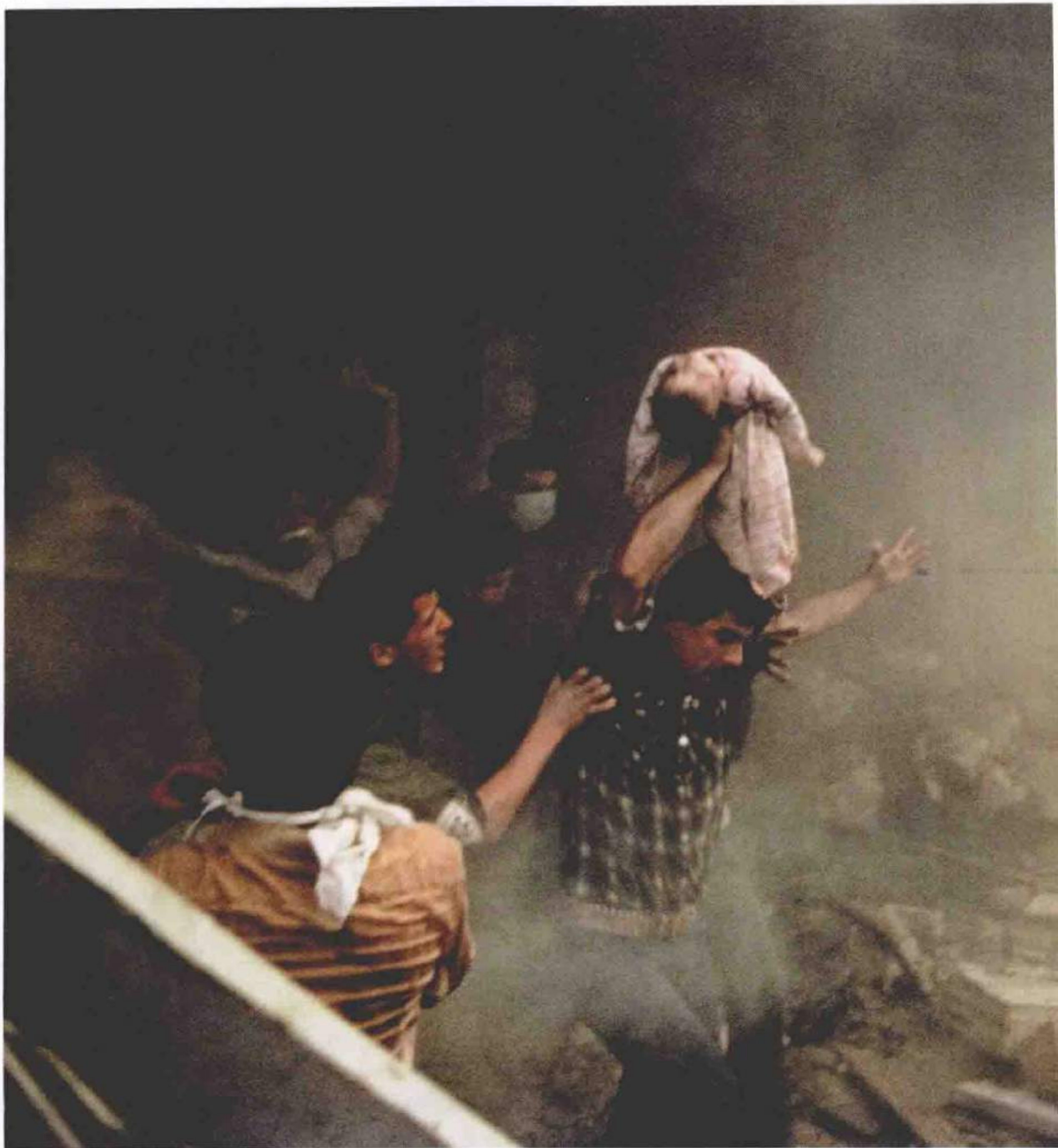
A mother hurries to safety across the rubble of Beirut during an Israeli bombardment, June 1982. The Israeli invasion of 90,000 troops, code-named 'Peace for Galilee', was intended to drive out the PLO. It failed.



AL JAW/SIPA PRESS

1986年11月30日，阿里·贾瓦德在南贝鲁特被阿迈勒民兵组织处以死刑。阿里·贾瓦德被指控安置炸弹，造成什叶派地区8人死亡，45人受伤。

Ali Jawad is executed by the Amal militia in south Beirut, 30 November 1986. He had been accused of planting bombs that had killed eight people and injured forty-five others in Shiite neighborhoods.





1983年一个平民在贝鲁特西部一座大楼的废墟中举起一个婴儿。此时，德鲁兹民兵、基督教徒、黎巴嫩武装部队和什叶派战士已经开始混战，整个城市进入无政府的混乱状态。

A civilian carries a baby from the wreckage of a building in west Beirut, 1983. By this time, anarchy reigned in what was left of the city, with fighting between Druze militiamen, Christians, units of the Lebanese army and Shiite fighters.



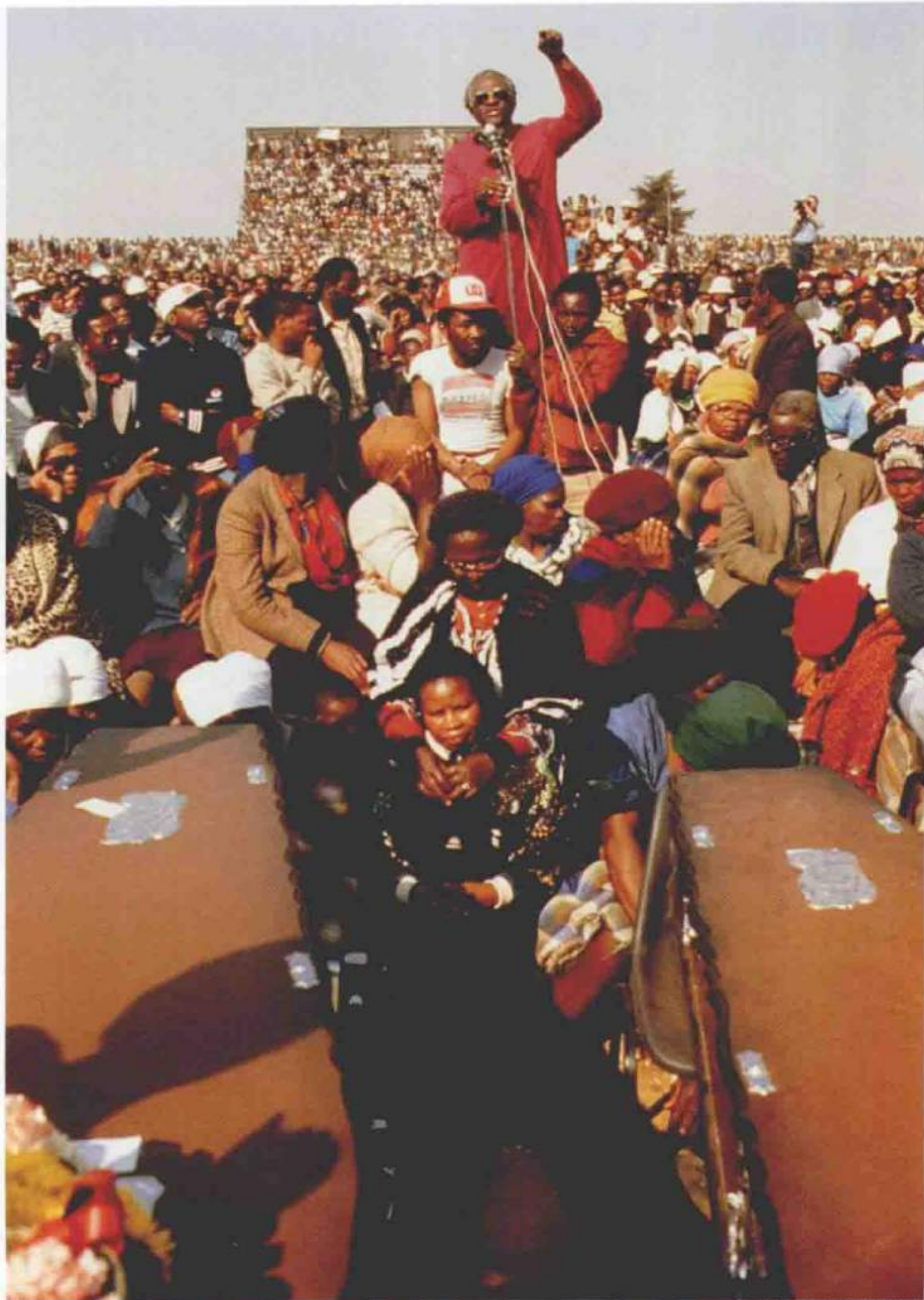
DURAND/SIPA PRESS

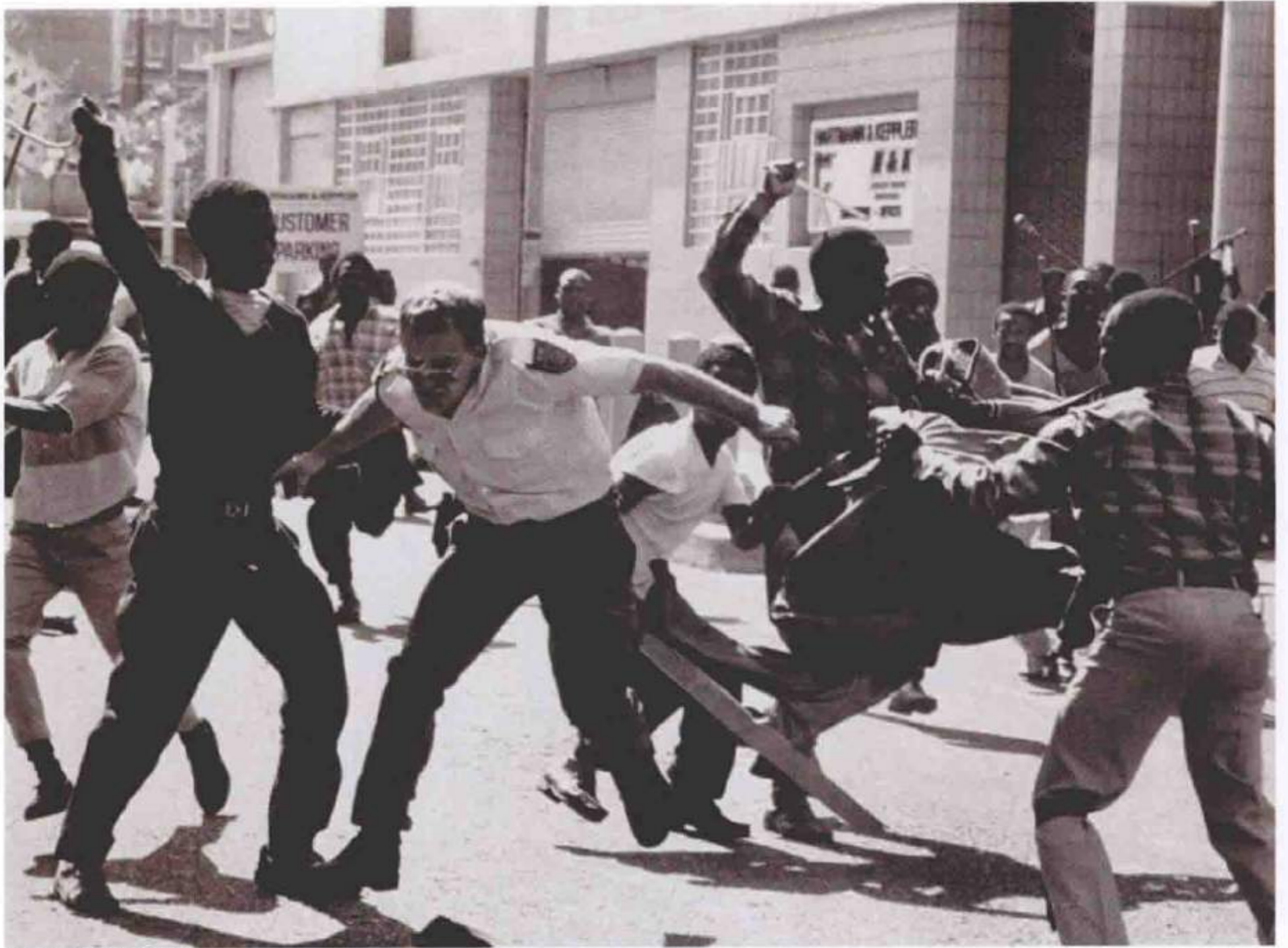
1985年对南非来说是悲伤的一年。在沙佩维尔大屠杀的25周年悼念日上，暴力再次上演。（上图）1985年7月，克瓦塞马，悼念者在一场葬礼中行非洲礼节。

1985 was an unhappy year in South Africa. It was the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre, and violence erupted yet again. (Above) Mourners give the African salute at a funeral in Kwa-Thena, July 1985.

德斯蒙德·图图在同一场葬礼上讲话。德斯蒙德·图图是约翰内斯堡的主教，他也是1984年诺贝尔和平奖的获得者。

Desmond Tutu,
Bishop of
Johannesburg and
winner of the 1984
Nobel Peace Prize,
speaks at the same
funeral.





J KUUS/SIPA PRESS

黑人袭击白人。1987年4月22日，在南非约翰内斯堡的郊区道尔方丹，警察向人群发射催泪弹后，黑人奋起反击。

Black on white. Angry black strikers turn on their attackers after the South African police fired tear-gas canisters at a crowd in the Johannesburg suburb of Doorfontein, 22 April 1987.



REZA/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

白人袭击黑人。两名南非安全部队队员在开普敦附近的小镇上当街殴打一名黑人青年。那段时间，南非的暴力冲突不断升级。

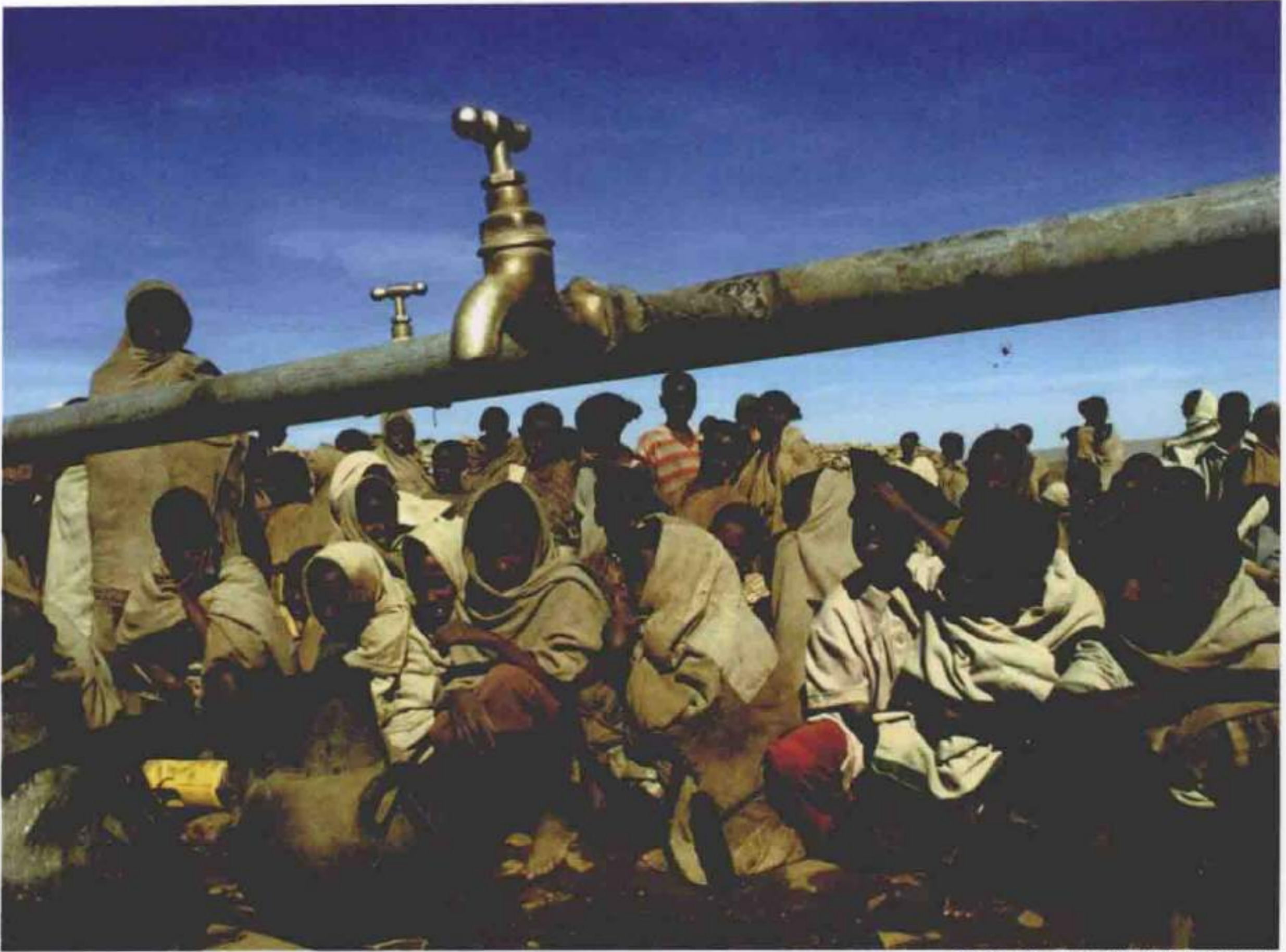
White on black. Two members of the South African security forces lay into a young black on the street in one of the townships around Capetown. It was a time of escalating violence throughout South Africa.



JOHN GUNSTON/SIPA PRESS

战争和剥夺。20世纪80年代，女性被征进部队进行基本训练，让她们在那场摧残整个埃塞俄比亚的战争中派上用场。基督教和穆斯林的军队中都有女人的身影。

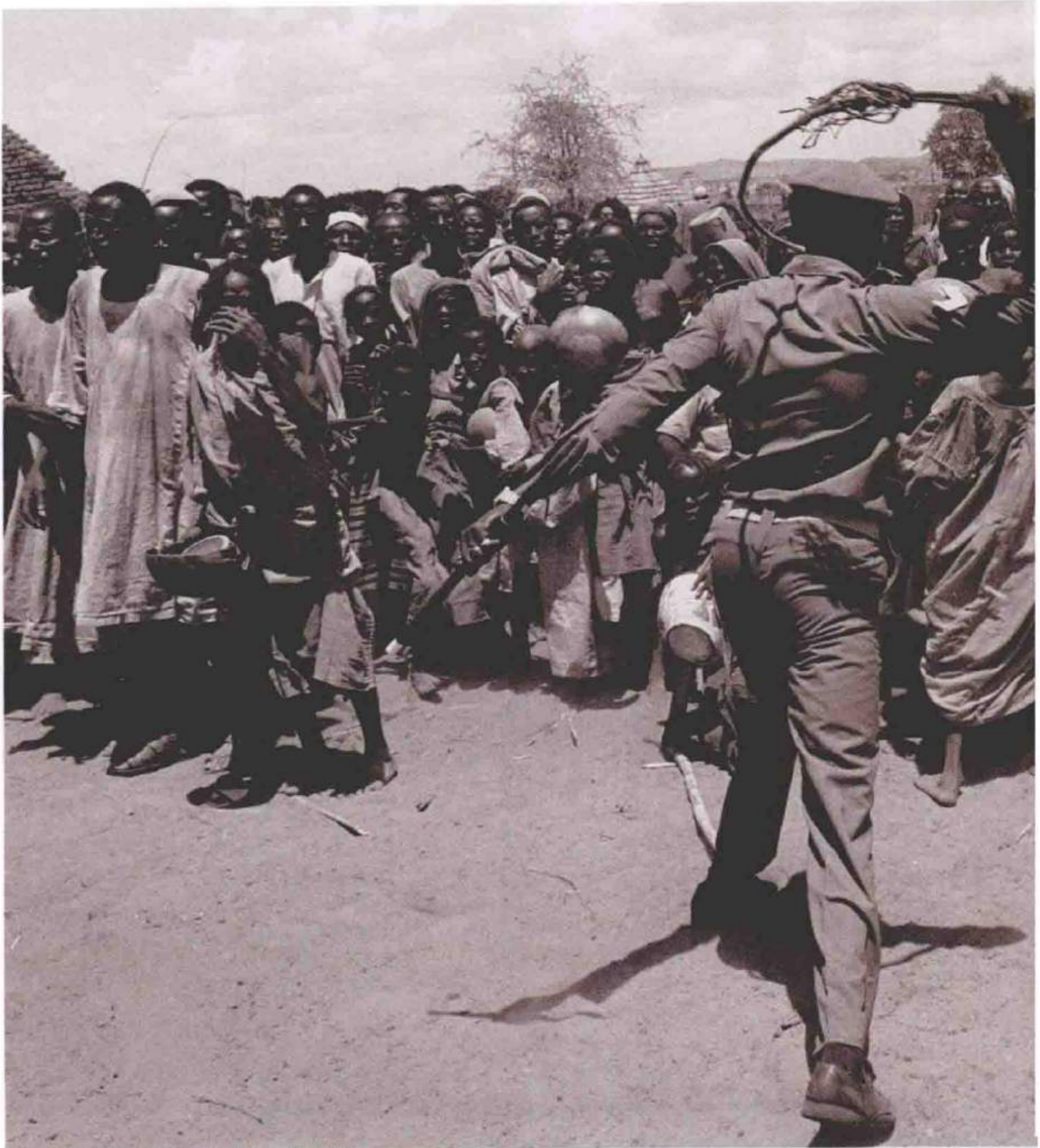
War and deprivation. Female recruits undergo basic training to enable them to take their part in the civil war that ravaged Ethiopia during the 1980s. Women joined both Christian and Muslim armies.



OWEN/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

尽管在20世纪80年代非洲大多数地方都饱受旱灾和饥荒的摧残，真正引起世界注意的还是埃塞俄比亚的艰难境况。（上图）1985年，饥饿的灾民耐心等待着下一次分发食物、水和救济药品。

Although much of Africa suffered drought and famine in the 1980s, it was the plight of Ethiopia which engaged the world's attention. (Above) Starving refugees wait patiently for the next distribution of food, water and medical aid, 1985.





1985年7月15日，一名苏丹警察试图阻拦数百名饥饿的灾民。救助儿童基金会送来的少量救济粮刚一到达，人群立刻开始向前涌动。

A Sudanese policeman attempts to hold back hundreds of starving refugees, 15 July 1985. The crowd began to surge forward the moment a small amount of relief grain arrived from the Save the Children Fund.



PA

1982年12月12日，约3万名妇女在英格兰格林汉姆公地的美国空军基地围成一个代表和平的圆圈。男士都被赶去管理托儿所，准备食物。

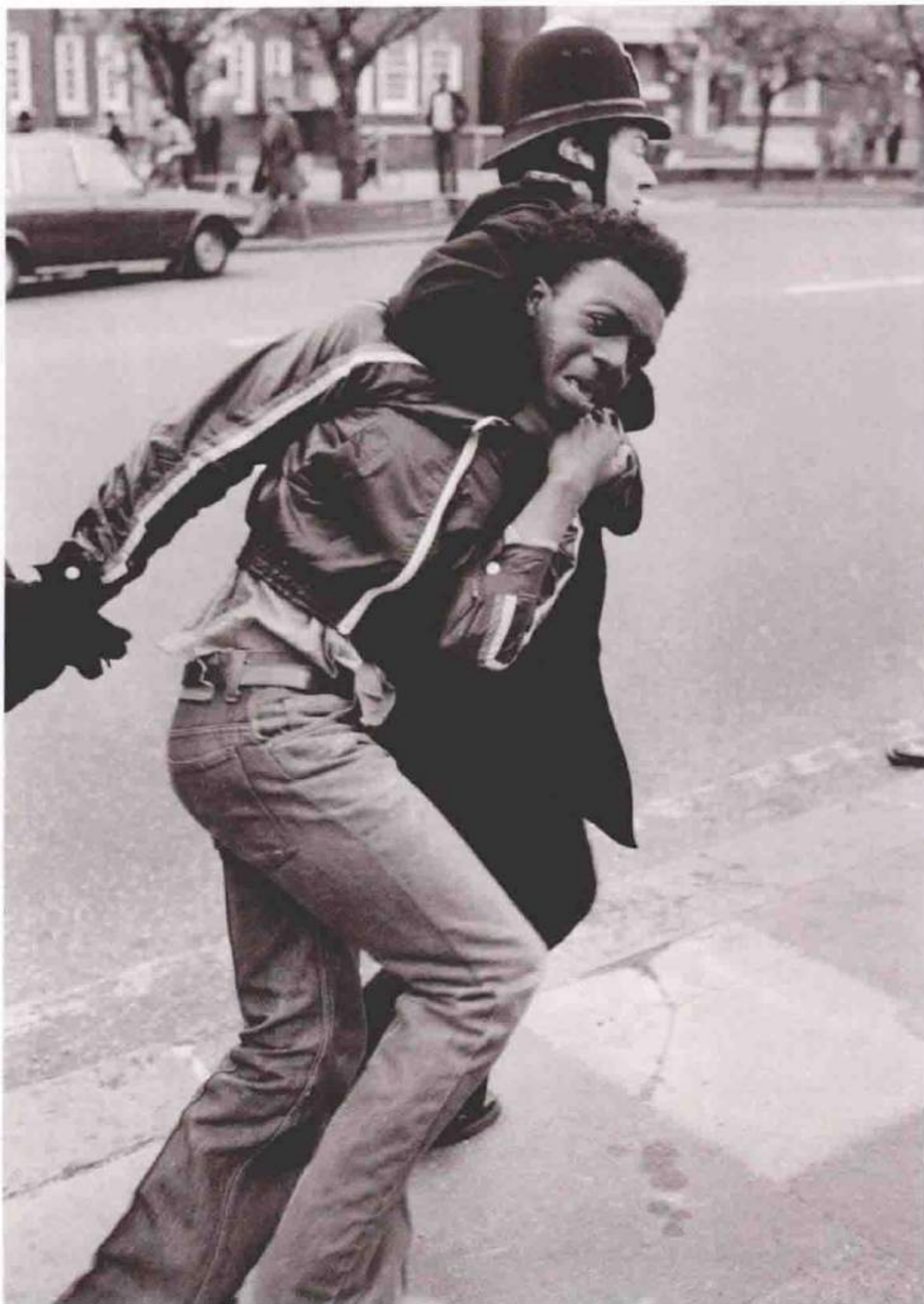
Some of the 30,000 women who formed a ring of peace round the US air force base at Greenham Common, England, on 12 December 1982. Men were excluded, and told to run the crèche and prepare the food.



DAVEY/DAILY EXPRESS/HULTON|ARCHIVE

1984年，矿工纠纷高潮时期，破坏罢工的司机给发电厂运送燃料，警察包围了罢工的矿工。英国工会工人的英勇举动被视为是背水一战，归根结底是被政府所背叛。

Police surround striking miners as 'blackleg' drivers deliver fuel to a power station at the height of the miners' dispute, 1984. It was seen by many as a heroic if bitter last stand by organized labour in Britain and, ultimately, as a betrayal by the Government.



1980年4月21日，伦敦南部，路厄斯罕区，警察将一名抗议者从极右翼国民阵线党集会上拖走。

A policeman drags a protester away from a rally by the extreme right wing National Front Party, Lewisham, south London, 21 April 1980.



KEYSTONE/HULTON|ARHICVE

同时，在托克斯泰斯……1981年7月，在利物浦的郊区托克斯泰斯，一名警察站在—座燃烧着的建筑前，这座建筑刚刚在—场种族暴乱中被毁。这是警察第一次在英国本土使用催泪毒气。

Meanwhile, in Toxteth...A policeman stands silhouetted against blazing buildings following race riots in the Liverpool suburb of Toxteth, July 1981. It was the first time the police had used CS gas on mainland Britain.



ROBIN NELSON/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!



继续作恶……1985年9月，三K党成员在佐治亚州的石头山上竖起燃烧的十字架。

Keeping up the bad work... Members of the Ku Klux Klan raise the fiery cross at Stone Mountain, Georgia, September 1985.

3. 全部崩溃

All fall down

乐趣甚于教育。1989年11月14日，西柏林的一名小学生在凿柏林墙。老师组织了实地考察活动，所以他们班可以带走柏林墙的碎片作为纪念。

More fun than lessons. A pupil from a West Berlin school chips away at the Berlin Wall, 14 November 1989. Teachers organized field trips so that their classes could take home souvenir pieces of the Wall.



一切都结束得太快了。四十多年来，东欧做任何事都必须仰仗苏联——援助、保护、领导、管理、压迫、控制。这种单一的结构在1956年和1968年确实有不稳的迹象，但这个里根臆想中的“邪恶帝国”似乎能永远屹立不倒。

1980年，波兰格但斯克的船厂工人在莱赫·瓦文萨的领导下，强硬要求政府承认自由工会的权利。此后的十年间，瓦文萨及其团结工会运动渐渐受到政府的打压。捷克斯洛伐克、罗马尼亚、匈牙利和民主德国也都社会动荡。这些国家的领导人采取了压制、逮捕、限制自由等措施来应付变革。改革的最大动力源于苏联自身。1985年3月，米哈伊尔·戈尔巴乔夫被任命为共产党总书记。他习惯在听完顾问的简报后问一句：“你真的相信你自已说的话吗？”国家的命运早已是大势所趋。

When it came, the end was swift. For forty years or more, Eastern Europe had looked to the Soviet Union for everything — subsidies, protection, guidance, regulation, oppression, control. The monolithic structure had trembled occasionally, as in 1956 and again in 1968, but the ‘evil empire’ of Reagan's imagination seemed set to last forever.

In 1980 shipyard workers from Gdansk, Poland, led by Lech Walesa, forced their government to acknowledge the rights of free trade unions. Over the next ten years Walesa and the Solidarity movement nibbled away at the state's powers. There was unrest in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary and East Germany. Incapable of change, Communist leaders responded by clamping down, making arrests, restricting freedom. The greatest impetus for reform came from the Soviet Union itself. In March 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev was appointed general secretary of the Communist Party. He brought a new directness, not least with his habit of turning to his advisers after a briefing and asking: ‘Do you really believe what you're telling me?’ The writing was on the Wall.



LASKI/SIPA PRESS JOHN GUNSTON/SIPA PRESS

公开性出行。1988年7月，米哈伊尔·戈尔巴乔夫（中间伸出胳膊者）掌权三年后出访波兰。站在他身后戴黑眼镜的是雅鲁泽尔斯基将军。

Glasnost reaches out. Three years after coming to power in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev (centre, arm outstretched) visits Poland, July 1988. Behind him, in dark glasses, stands General Jaruzelski.



TASS/LEHTIKUVA OY/COLORIFIC!

经济改革从生产车间开始。戈尔巴乔夫在莫斯科利哈乔夫汽车工厂和女工聊天。很多人认为他的领导犹如一阵清新之风——智慧、高效、改革性。这些特点都是前任领导不具备的。

Perestroika from the shop floor up. Gorbachev converses with a worker at the Likhachev auto plant, Moscow. His leadership was regarded by many as a breath of fresh air—intelligent, efficient, reforming, all that previous leaders had not been.



SCHACHMAN/KEYSTONE PARIS/COLORIFIC!



All fall down 99
死亡之吻。
1986年4月18
日，米哈伊
尔·戈尔巴乔
夫（中间靠
右）在民主德
国举行的德国
共产党会议结
束时拥抱领导
人埃里希·昂
纳克。

Kiss of death.
Mikhail Gorbachev
(centre, right)
embraces East
German leader
Erich Honecker
at the end of
the German
Communist Party
Conference, East
Berlin, 18 April
1986.



1989年11月10日，民主德国守卫面无表情看着柏林人捣毁了勃兰登堡门附近的这段墙壁。

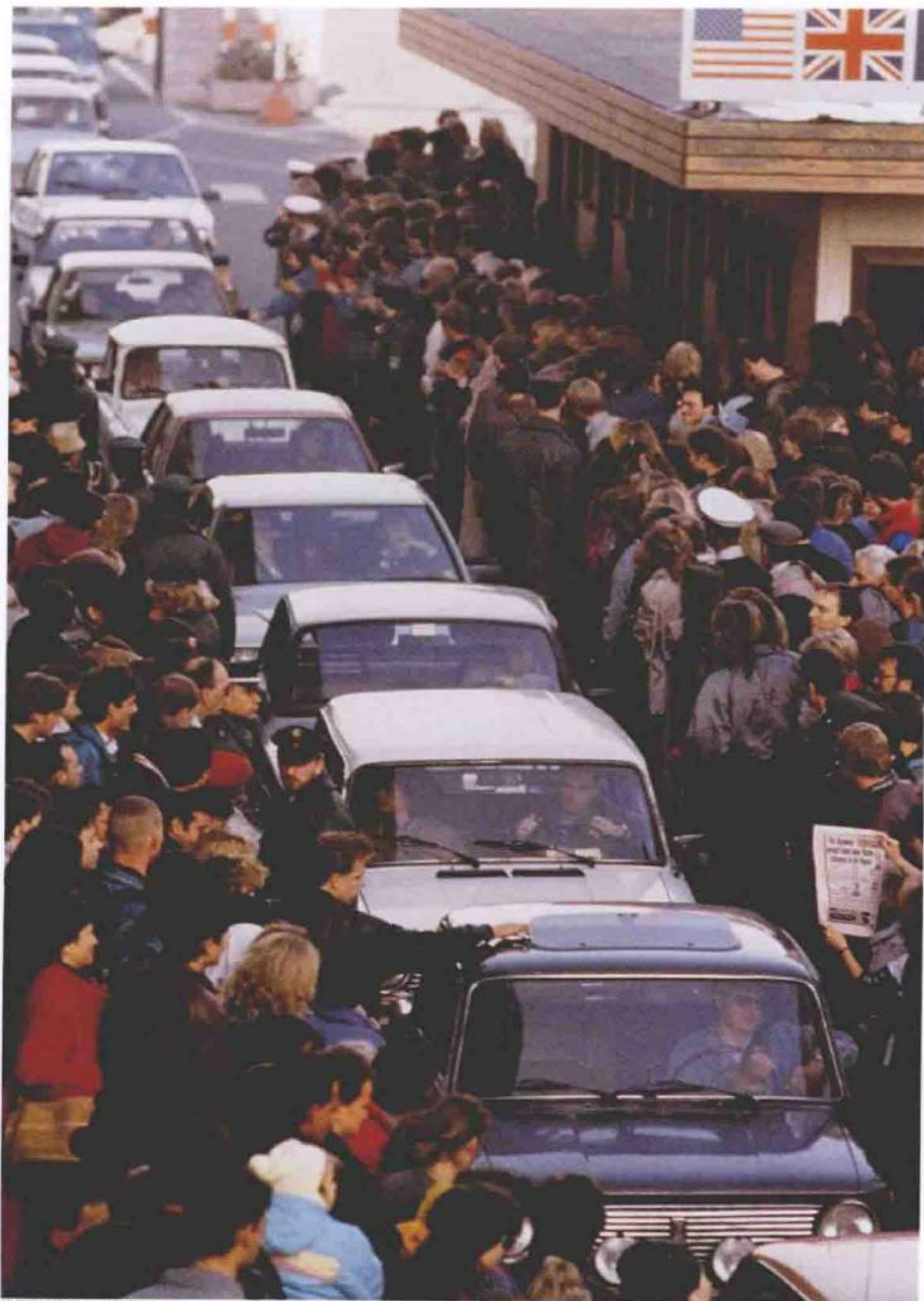
East German guards watch impassively as Berliners batter the Wall near the Brandenburg Gate, Berlin, 10 November 1989.



EP/PA

第二天，柏林墙被捣毁，数以万计的民主德国人从缺口处涌入西柏林。

By the following day, the Wall had been breached, leaving a gap through which tens of thousands of citizens from East Germany streamed into West Berlin.



1989年11月10日，一队特拉贝特车穿过查理检查哨向西驶去。

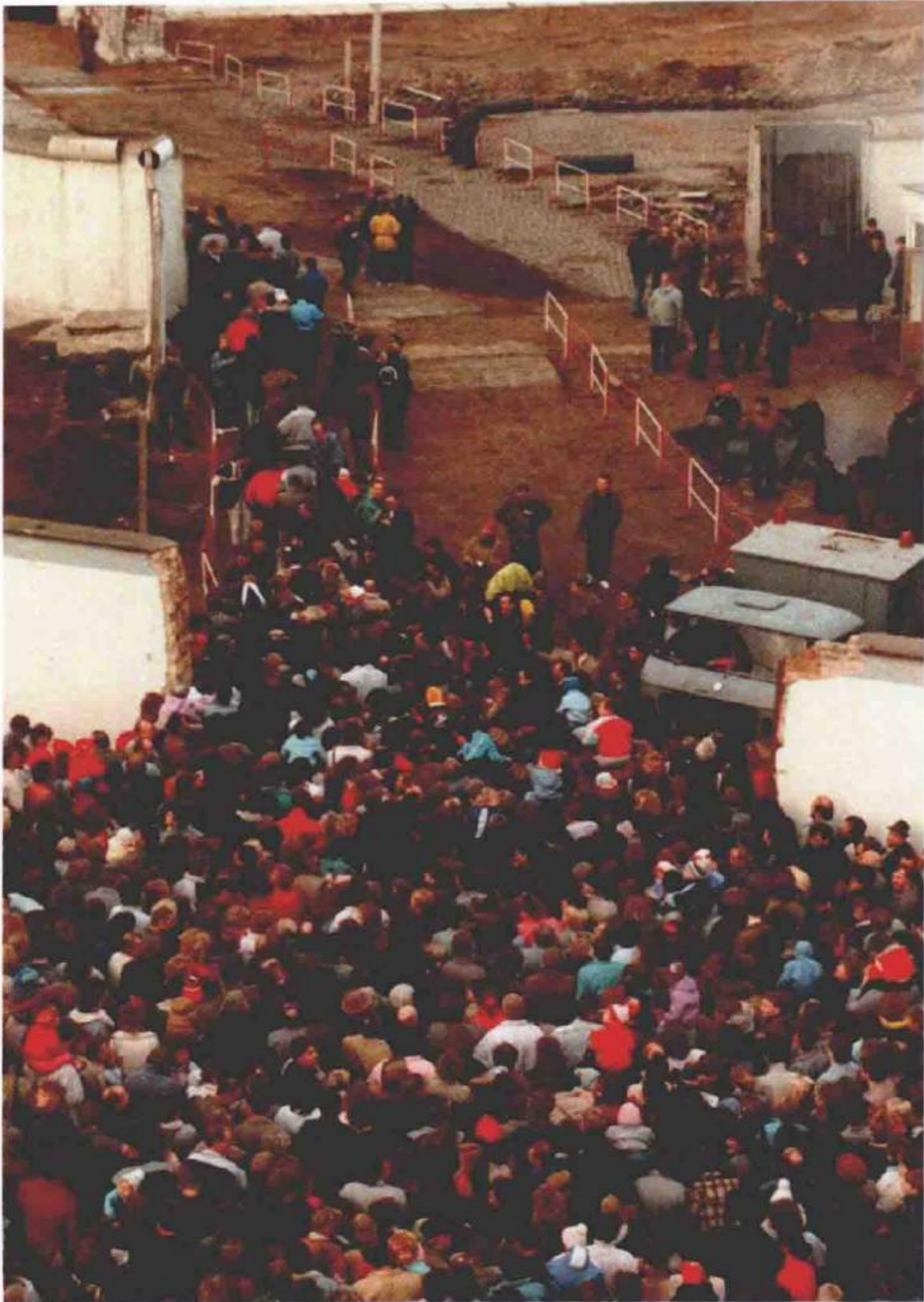
A procession of Trabant cars passes Checkpoint Charlie heading west, 10 November 1989.



HELENE BAMBERGER/COSMOS/COLORIFIC!

他们走访亲朋好友，在柏林库达姆大街上漫步或者庆祝，或者仅仅是来确认柏林墙真的倒了。

They came to visit friends and relatives, to stroll along the Kurfürstendamm, or celebrate, or simply to assure themselves that the Wall really had been breached.



11月9日，民主德国政府宣布“民众可以自由穿越东西德分界线”。两天后闸门开了。

On 9 November, the East German Government announced that 'citizens are free to travel'. Two days later the floodgates opened.



MICHAEL URBAN/REUTERS/HULTON|ARCHIVE

1989年12月22日，人们在勃兰登堡门前欢庆。柏林的圣诞节提前到来了。一个月前，西柏林市长曾说：“今天德国人是全世界最高兴的民族。”这种高涨的情绪仍在持续。

Joy and celebration at the Brandenburg Gate, 22 December 1989. Christmas came early to Berlin. A month earlier, the mayor of West Berlin had declared: 'The German are the happiest people in the world today.' The euphoria continued.



CHESNOT/SIPA PRESS

柏林墙被推倒前。尽管柏林发生的事件已经引起巨大反响，民主德国的人却在通过别的途径离开。很多民主德国人都是通过捷克斯洛伐克去往联邦德国。（上图）1989年11月民主德国难民进入布拉格。

Before the Wall came down. Though events in Berlin attracted much attention, East Germans were on the move elsewhere. For many the route to the West was through Czechoslovakia. (Above) East German refugees enter Prague, November 1989.



GUNAYDIN/SIPA PRESS

东欧还有其他的大规模人口迁出。（上图）1989年夏，土耳其工人移民及其家属在旅途接近末尾时出示自己的护照，他们从保加利亚出发一路到这里。

The general exodus from Eastern Europe involved others. (Above) Turkish migrant workers and their families show their passports as they near the end of their journey from Bulgaria in the summer of 1989.



SAVESCU/SIPA PRESS

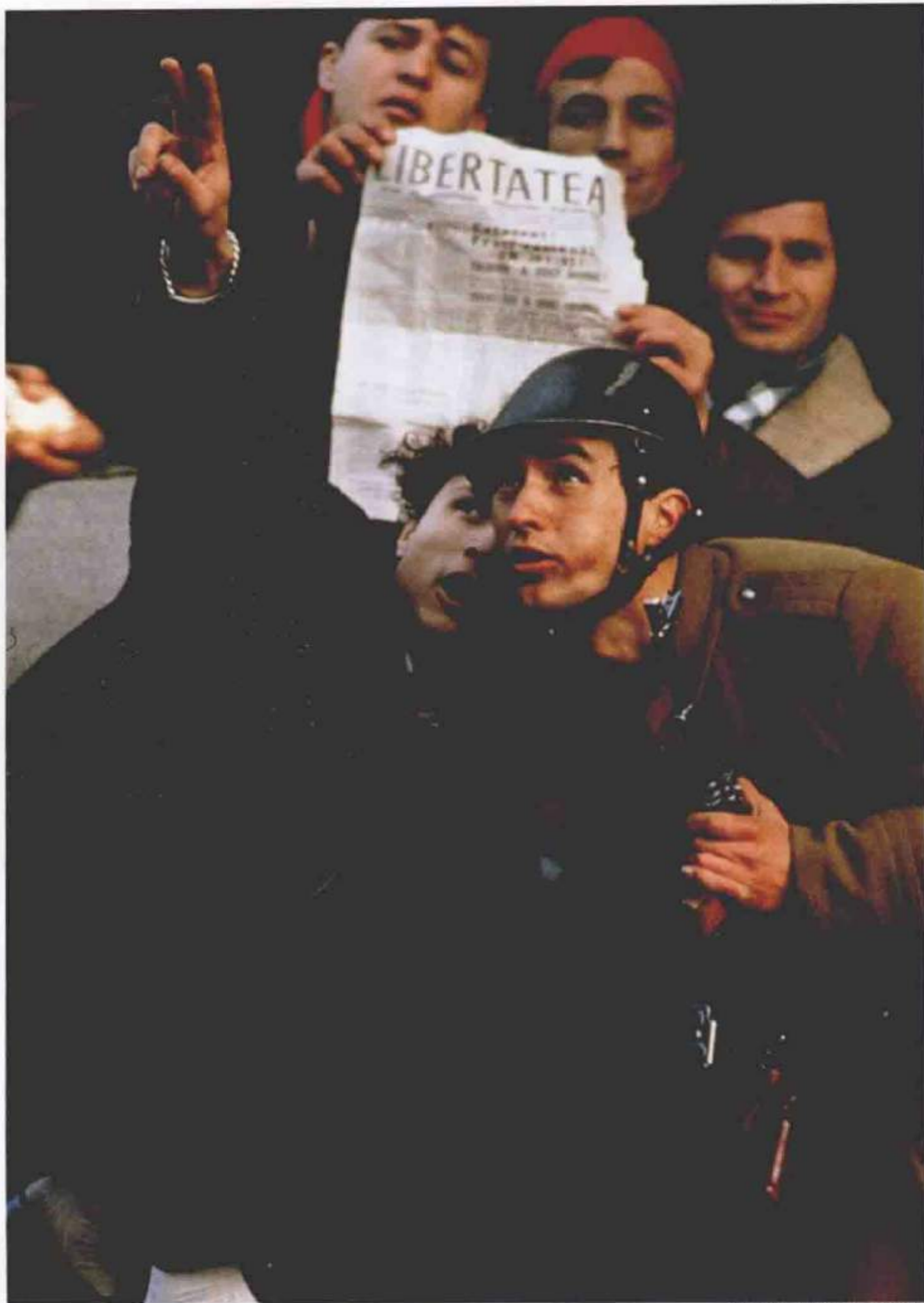
东欧这股转变的风潮没有碰到多少阻力。只有罗马尼亚出现暴力镇压民众事件。（上图）1989年12月，人群冲上布加勒斯特街头。

Few tried to resist the whirlwind of change that was taking place in Eastern Europe. Only in Romania was there any serious attempt to beat back the people. (Above) Crowds swarm along the streets of Bucharest, December 1989.

改变之夜……

1989年12月22日至23日，一名武装的罗马尼亚安全部队士兵参加了布加勒斯特的解放运动。

The night of change... An armed member of the Romanian security forces joins the movement for liberty, Bucharest, 22-23 December 1989.





TOM SOBOLIK/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1989年11月，布拉格。杜布切克回归。被驱逐出共产党20年后，亚历山大·杜布切克离开他工作的贮木场，回到捷克斯洛伐克的首都会见民众。

The return of Dubcek, Prague, November 1989. Twenty years after he had been expelled from the Communist Party, Alexander Dubcek left the timber yard where he had been working as a clerk, to greet crowds in the Czechoslovakian capital.



1989年12月，布拉格，哈维尔回归。10个月前，瓦茨拉夫·哈维尔（左二）因颠覆罪入狱。如今他已经被民众投票选举为捷克斯洛伐克总统。

The arrival of Havel, Prague, December 1989. Ten months earlier, Vaclav Havel (second from left) had been imprisoned for subversion. Now he had been elected President of Czechoslovakia by popular vote.



TOM SOBOLIK/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

布拉格街头的欢欣鼓舞。

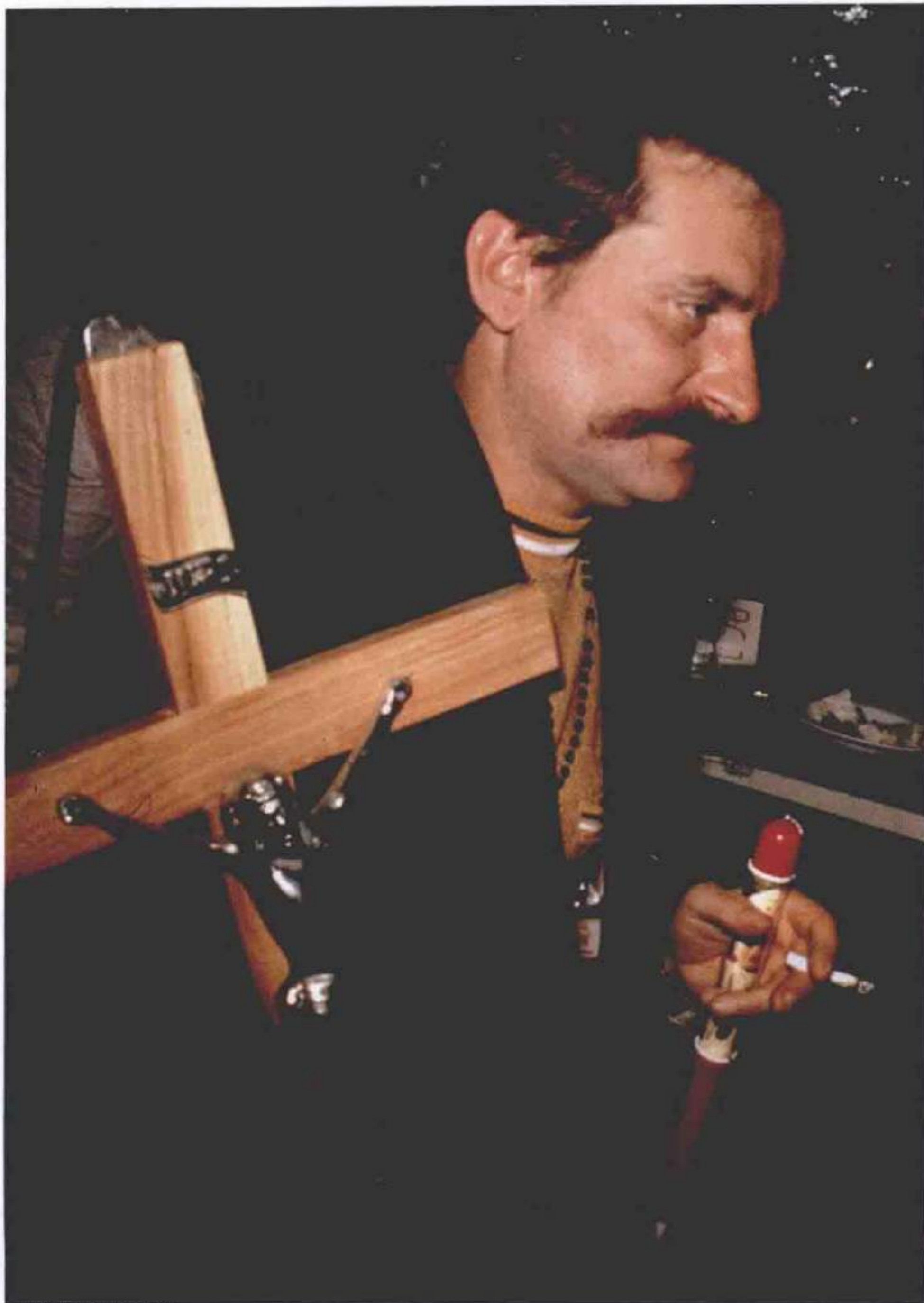
Euphoria on the streets of Prague.



WALLIS/SIPA PRESS

民众大游行。1989年11月，工人、学生、家庭在一次大罢工中占满布拉格的街道。次日，总理拉吉斯拉夫·阿达麦茨放弃权力。

Masses on the march. Workers, students and families fill the streets of Prague during a General Strike, November 1989. The next day the Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec relinquished his monopoly on power.



“我们已经尽可能地实现……”1980年9月1日，格但斯克，莱赫·瓦文萨离开会场，在该会议上他和波兰政府签订了建立自由贸易工会的协定。

‘We have achieved as much as we could...’ Lech Walesa leaves the meeting at which he and the Polish Government signed an agreement establishing free trade unions, Gdansk, 1 September 1980.



CHRIS NIEDENTHAL/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1981年12月13日，波兰总理及共产党领袖沃伊切赫·雅鲁泽尔斯基（中），在波兰实施戒严令后与军官交换意见。

General Wojciech Jaruzelski (centre), Prime Minister of Poland and Communist Party leader, confers with army officers after placing his country under martial law, 13 December 1981.





1983年9月，莱赫·瓦文萨带着胜利的微笑站在格但斯克体育场。此后的一个月，他获得了诺贝尔和平奖。

A smiling Lech Walesa in triumphant mood at the Gdansk Stadium, September 1983. The following month he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

4. 金融

Money

比1929年更糟糕。《纽约邮报》头条用“血洗华尔街”来形容美国证券交易所这次破记录的暴跌。1987年10月19日，道琼斯工业平均指数下跌508个点。

Worse than 1929. *The New York Post* headline describes the record slump on the American Stock Exchange as a 'Wall Street Bloodbath'. On 19 October 1987 the Dow Jones industrial average fell by 508 points.



U.S. blasts Iran oil rig

TAKE THAT!
NEW YORK POST

WALL ST. EXTRA
Financial, Economic, and
Market News
Pages 2, 40
TV Ratings: P, PG

**WALL STREET
BLOODBATH**



1987年10月19日，股票市场跌垮，这股冲击确实造成了很大损害，但相对来说市场很快就复原了。1929年华尔街的崩溃带来的那场绵绵不断的悲剧并没有重演。几个月后市场再次回升到危机前的水平。

20世纪80年代是赚大钱的大好时机。站在财富顶峰的是企业家和狂热的风险投资者。紧随其后的是一群同样渴望财富但缺乏想象力的人，他们也希望在这场金钱角逐中分一大杯羹。他们之后还有许多心怀希望的人，相比于游艇、宫殿和人间美味，他们有一辆好车、一栋舒适的房子和一箱香槟就足够了。

美好时光继续着。人们很快就能赚到钱。政府从未如此支持人民，那时有最低的税收，最高的利润。或许除了默默无闻以外，没有什么钱买不到的。

4. Money

When the stock markets crumpled on 19 October 1987, the Crash ruined many but overall recovery was relatively quick. There was none of the drawn-out misery that followed the Wall Street Crash of 1929. Within a few months the markets had clawed their way back to pre-Crash highs.

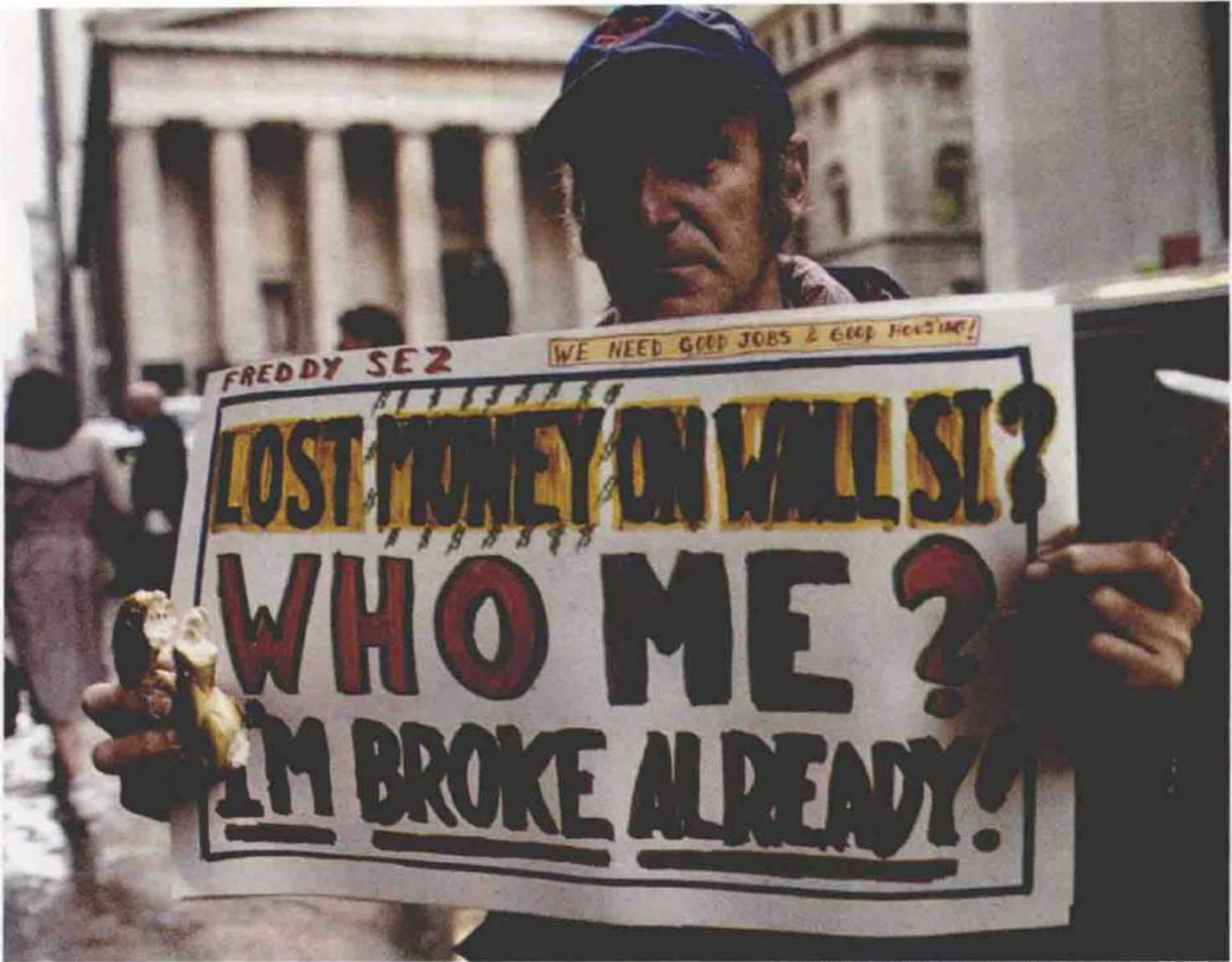
The Eighties were years of making money in amazing amounts. At the top of the pile of gold were the entrepreneurs, the gung-ho venture capitalists. In their wake came those equally hungry for wealth but with less imagination, the willing cohorts prepared to burn themselves out for a large slice of the action. Behind them came the hopeful, content with a fast car rather than a yacht, a comfortable house rather than a palace, a case of champagne, rather than the elixir of life.

The good times kept rolling. People made money hand over fist. Never had governments been more supportive; these were glory days of ever lower taxation, ever higher profit. There was nothing that money couldn't buy except perhaps anonymity.



市场崩溃的不同景象。(左)股市崩盘当天,纽约证券交易所底楼的一名交易人瘫倒在椅子上。

Alternative takes on the Market Crash. (Left) On the same day, a trader slumps in his seat on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange.



JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

市场崩溃两天后，弗雷迪（代表不富裕的人）在纽约证券交易所前游行。他的标语牌上写着：“在华尔街赔钱了吗？我？我已经破产了！”

Two days after the Crash, Freddy (a representative of the less affluent) parades outside the NY Stock Exchange. His poster sez: 'Lost money on Wall Street? Who me? I'm broke already!'



KENNETH SAUNDERS/THE GUARDIAN



但好戏还在继续。1989年市场再次回升时，伦敦金属交易所的经纪人探出头来喊价。

But the show goes on. Dealers crane forward to make their bids at the London Metal Exchange as the markets rise again in 1989.



DAVID GIBSON

华尔街股票暴跌之后。一个经纪人匆匆赶往伦敦证券交易所。对于所有西方国家来说，黑色星期一（10月19日）都是一场噩梦。

In the wake of Wall Street. A dealer hurries to the London Stock Exchange. Black Monday (19 October) was a bad day across the Western world.

1. 50-



MALANKA/SIPA PRESS

1987年10月21日，法国经纪人冲向巴黎证券交易所。当日道琼斯指数破纪录上涨了186点，几乎弥补了之前一半的损失，但接下来却有更多的下跌。

French dealers rush to the Paris Bourse, 21 October 1987. On that day the Dow rose by a record 186 points, to recover almost half its original loss, but there were more falls to come.



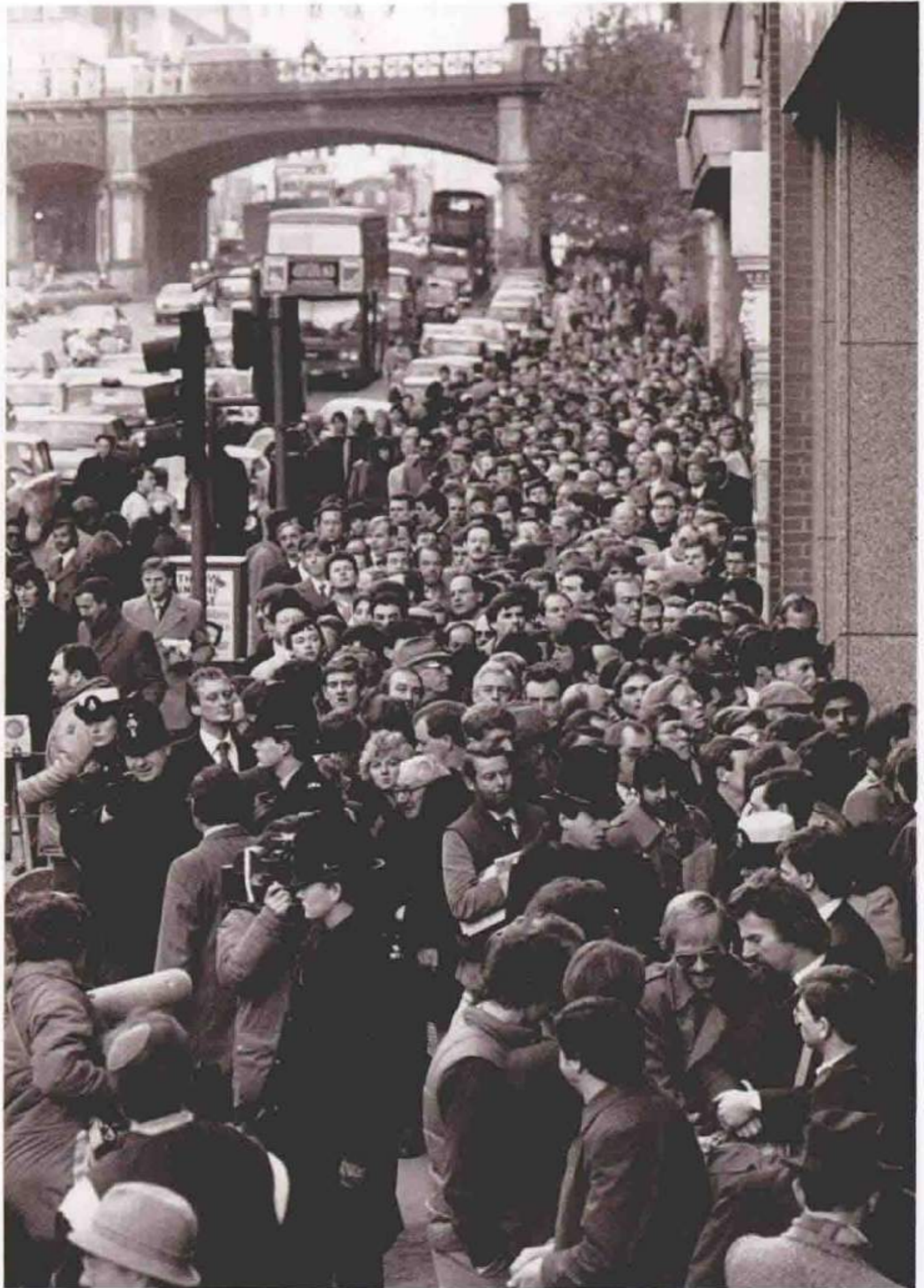
ASHLEY ASHWOOD/THE FINANCIAL TIMES

贪婪的夏日。1984年8月，英国汽车生产商捷豹的股票上市。
(上图)在最后一天申请购买股票的人奋力递交表格。

Summer greed. In August 1984 the British motor company Jaguar was floated on the Stock Exchange. (Above) Those who left their application for shares until the last day fight to hand in their forms.

贪婪的秋季。
1985年11月28
日，罗兰爱思
时尚帝国的准
股东们抓紧时间
在法灵顿街
排起长队。

Autumn greed.
Would-be
shareholders in
the Laura Ashley
fashion empire
form a last minute
queue, Farringdon
Street, London, 28
November 1985.





MARK RICHARDS/COLORIFIC!

援总统之手帮忙——希望他洗过手了。乔治·布什总统会见在达美乐披萨店再就业的一位工人。

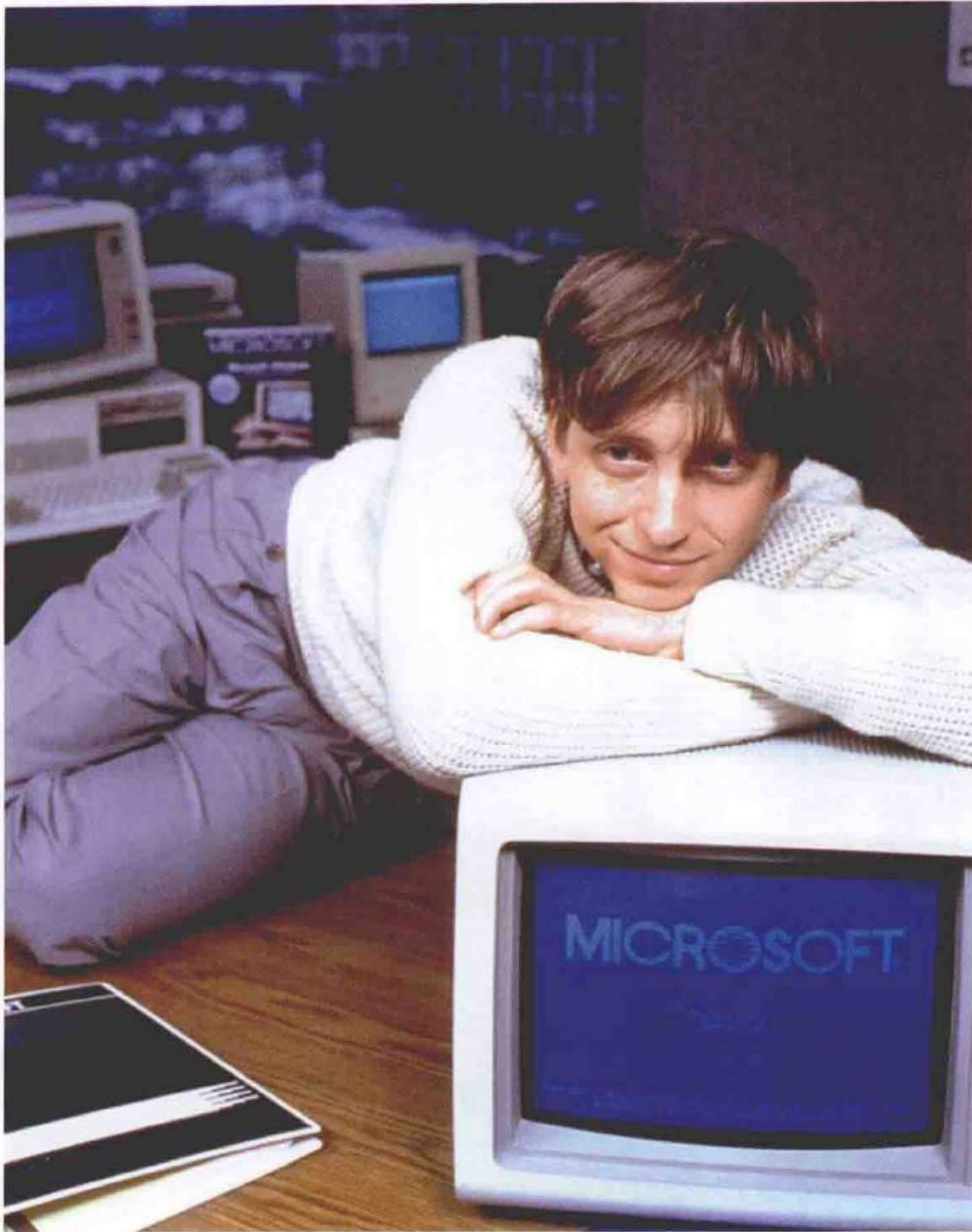
Lending a Presidential hand — let's hope he washed them first.
President George Bush visits former industrial workers who have
retrained to work in a branch of Domino's Pizza.



IAN TYAS/KEYSTONE/HULTONE|ARCHIVE

洗首相之耳恭听。玛格丽特·撒切尔（左）会见了帕特森一家，他们刚刚在埃塞克斯郡的哈罗德山市购置了新家。他们是第12000个从大伦敦议会购买房屋的家庭（由国家抛售）。

Bending a Prime Ministerial ear. Margaret Thatcher (left) visits the Pattersons at their newly acquired home in Harold Hill, Essex. They were the 12,000th family to buy their home from the GLC (courtesy of State sell-offs).



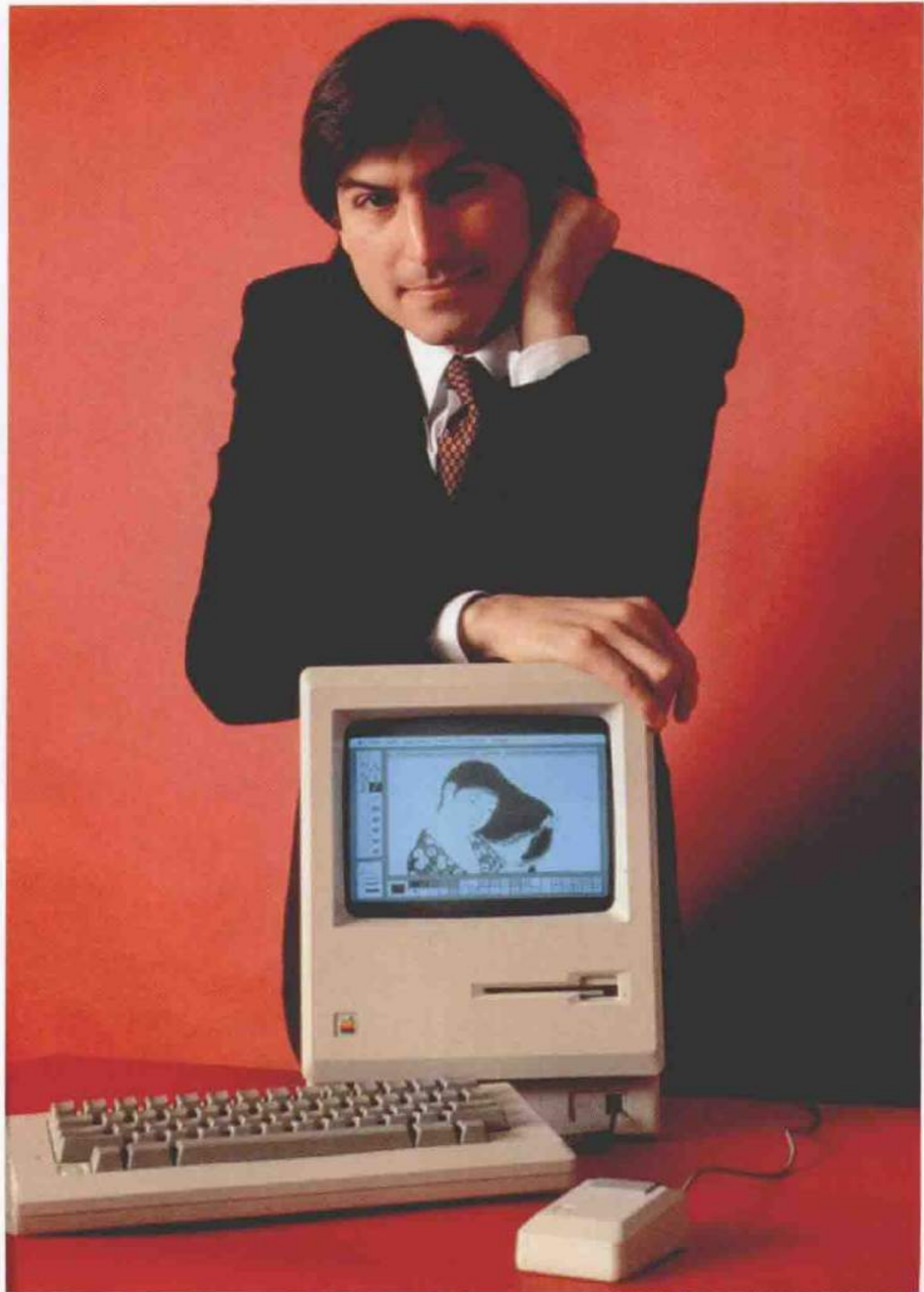
DEBORAH FEINGOLD/HULTON|ARCHIVE

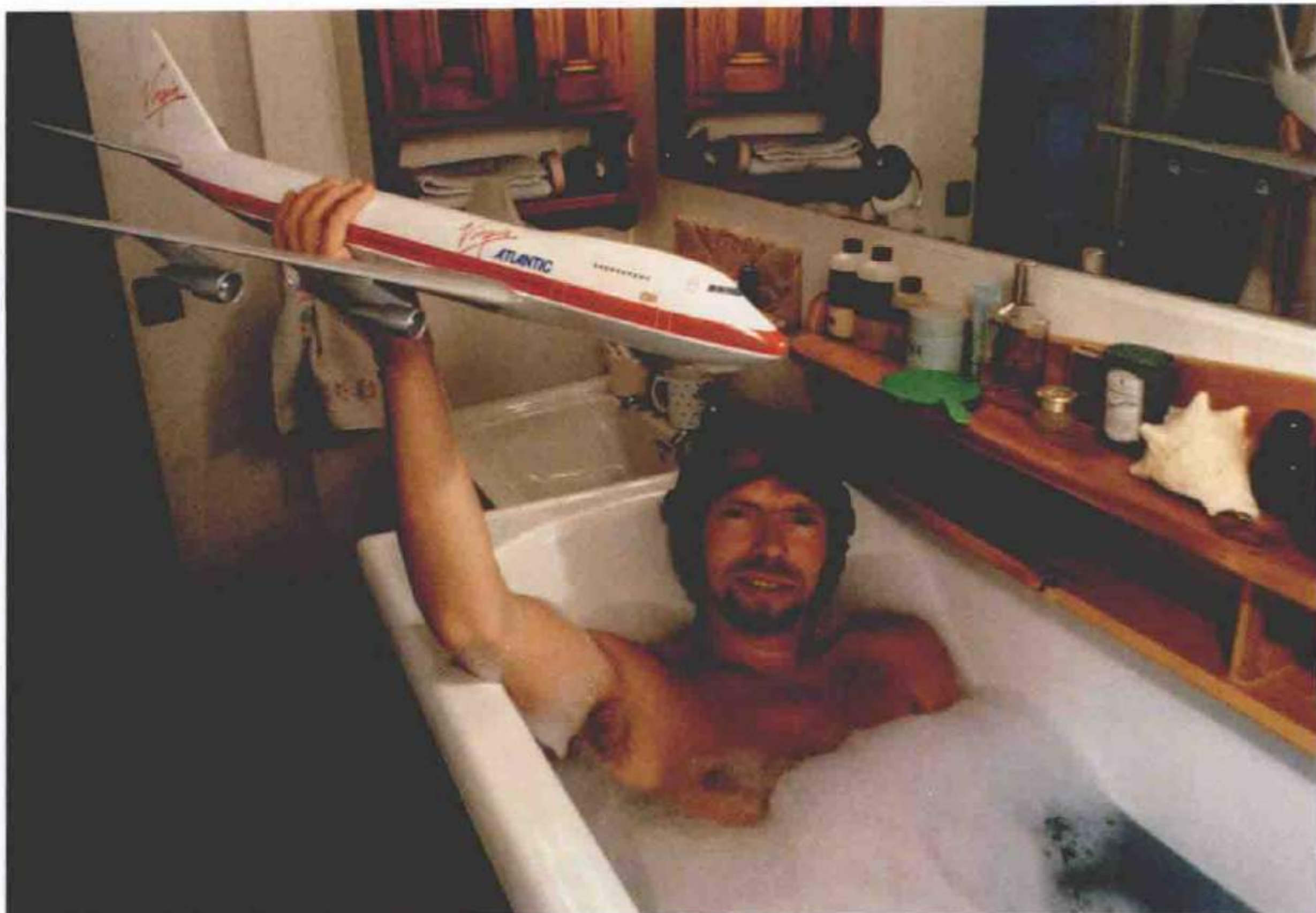
新的商业巨子。(左) 1985年, 比尔·盖茨, 微软公司的创始人。他正开始成为世界上最富有的人。

The new tycoons. (Left) Bill Gates, founder of the Microsoft Corporation, 1985. He was well on his way to becoming the richest man in the world.

(右) 史蒂夫·乔布斯，苹果公司的联合创始人，后来领导皮克斯动画工作室，制作了《玩具总动员》。

(Right) Steve Jobs, co-founder of Apple Computers, and later head of Pixar Studios, makers of *Toy Story*.





TERENCE SPENCER/COLORIFIC!

安全降落。理查德·布兰森在浴缸里玩，宣传维珍航空。这家公司成立于1984年，也就是布兰森被迫卖掉他的唱片生意后。

Happy landings. Richard Branson plays in the bath, promoting Virgin Atlantic Airways. The company was founded in 1984 after Branson had been forced to sell his record empire.



TABER CHADWICK/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC

喂，约翰，有辆新车……？约翰·德罗宁骄傲地展示着一幅图，图上是他的鸥翼型不锈钢跑车。尽管进行了铺天盖地的宣传，英国政府也给予了巨大的补贴，它仍然是个商业上的失败。

Hullo, John, got a new motor...? John DeLorean proudly displays a picture of his gull-winged, stainless sports car. Despite massive publicity and enormous subsidies from the British Government, the car was a commercial failure.



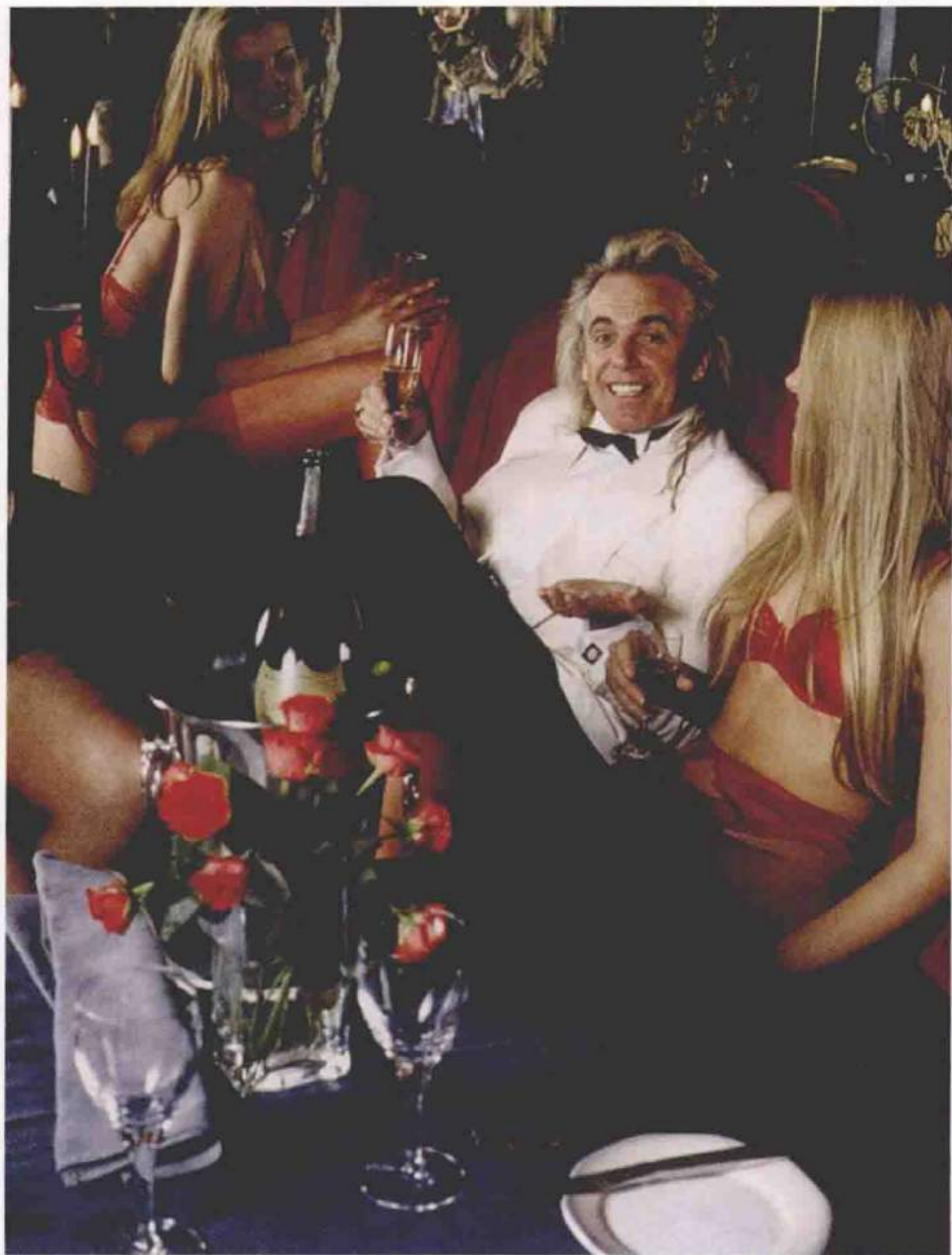
MARIO RUIZ/COLORIFIC!

王牌特朗普…1988年4月7日，唐纳德和伊万娜·特朗普在他们的豪华游艇“特朗普公主号”的红宝石厅里。三个月后他又购得世界上最大的游艇纳比拉。

Playing the Trump card... Donald and Ivana Trump pose in the Ruby Room of their luxury yacht the *Trump Princess*, 7 April 1988. Three months later he acquired the *Nabila*, the largest yacht in the world.

长发飘飘的年代……彼得·斯特林，在伦敦拥有一家以自己名字命名的夜总会，在香槟与穿着暴露的金发女郎之间十分惬意，对香槟和美女的热衷令他在80年代出尽风头。

Big hair day... Peter Stringfellow, owner of the eponymous London club at ease with champagne and underdressed blondes. His consumption of both was conspicuous in the Eighties.



LAURENCE CENDROWICZ/COLORIFIC!

“只有小人物才会去纳税……”1989年6月利昂娜·赫尔姆斯利傲慢地在她丈夫的画像前摆姿势。被控告巨额逃税后，她的酒店帝国遇到了麻烦。

‘Only the little people pay taxes...

’Leona Helmsley displays hubris as she poses beside a portrait of her husband, June 1989. Her hotel empire ran into difficulties when she was accused of tax evasion on a grand scale.





LAURENCE BARNS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!



TOM IVES/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

裹起来防寒。1983年12月，一名女子在亚利桑那州凤凰城的公共汽车候车亭里设法保暖。随着财富的普遍增加，贫困人口也迅猛增长。

Wrapped up against the cold. A woman attempts to keep herself warm in a bus shelter at Phoenix, Arizona, December 1983. The general increase in wealth was accompanied by a huge rise in the number of people living in poverty.



ROGER CHARITY/COLORIFIC!

有垫子的更舒服。琼·柯林斯舒适地坐在新沙发上，沙发是从伦敦家居店“希尔”运来的，去掉薄膜后更好看。

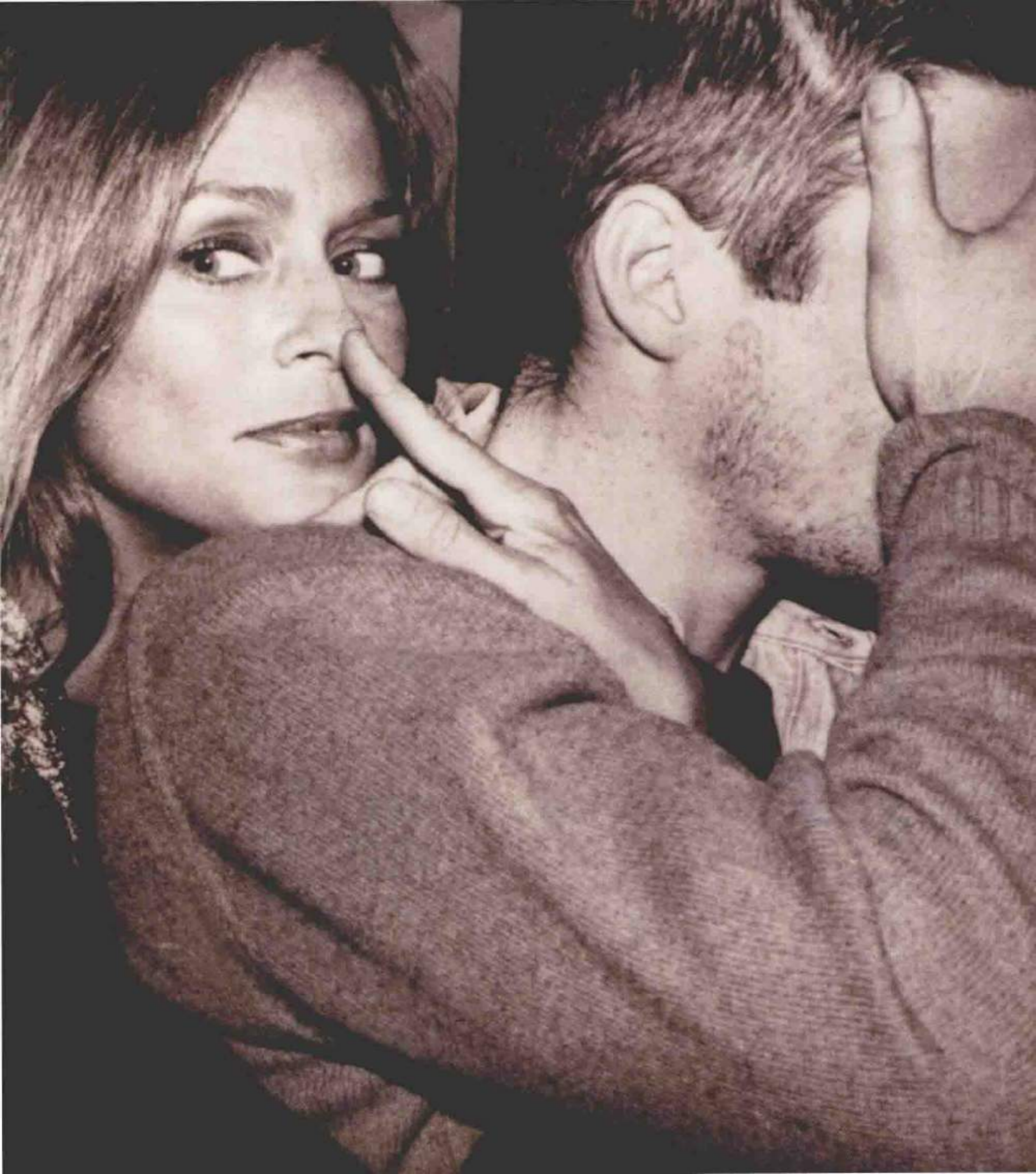
Cushioned against discomfort. Joan Collins relaxes on a sofa newly delivered from Heal's, the London furniture store. This one looked better without the plastic wrapping.

5. 娱乐

Entertainment

在1980年的电影《美国舞男》的试映会上，劳伦·赫顿和理查·基尔徒劳地试图避免引起媒体的注意。这部电影由保罗·施拉德执导，克里斯托弗·里夫先前拒绝出演基尔的角色。

Lauren Hutton and Richard Gere make an unsuccessful attempt to avoid the attention of the press at the preview of their 1980 film *American Gigolo*, directed by Paul Schrader. Christopher Reeve had previously rejected Gere's role.



这是明星大显身手的好时代。电视肥皂剧《家族风云》和《豪门恩怨》的观众数量都达到了历史新高。电影预算前所未有之高——《蝙蝠侠》耗资5000万美元；《谁陷害了兔子罗杰》曾一时成为预算最高的电影，耗资7000万美元。巨大的收益也证明这些投资都是值得的——仅《E.T.外星人》的票房就高达2.28亿美元。

电影工业的新活力和巨大收益一大部分要归功于史蒂文·斯皮尔伯格。他几乎凭一人之力重新建立了美国家庭一起外出看电影的习惯，他的电影让人们重温了40年代和50年代初期的美好时光。这是一项巨大的成就，因为越来越多的家庭拥有了录像机，赖在沙发上看电视的时代就要来了。

20世纪80年代，电视和电影中的暴力场景持续增加。阿诺·施瓦辛格把对手扔向数不清的墙上；在《虎胆龙威》中，布鲁斯·威利斯对洛杉矶造成的损坏比1987年10月的地震还猛烈。乔治·卢卡斯完成了他的《星球大战》三部曲，科幻电影变成了最受欢迎的电影类型。

Times were good for the stars. Television audiences reached an all-time peak for the on-going dramas of the TV soaps *Dallas* and *Dynasty*. Film budgets reached their highest levels of all time — *Batman* cost \$50 million, *Who Framed Roger Rabbit?* held the record for a while at \$70 million. The returns on such massive capital outlays made it all worthwhile — *ET* alone grossed \$228 million.

Much of the credit for this renewed vigour and profitability went to Steven Spielberg. Almost single-handedly he revived the notion of family outings to the cinema, with films that brought back memories of the golden days of the 1940s and early 1950s. It was a considerable achievement, for video recorders were to be found in more and more homes and the age of the couch potato was looming.

The Eighties also saw a continuation in the rise of violence on TV and cinema screen. Arnie Schwarzenegger splattered his enemies against innumerable walls; in *Die Hard* Bruce Willis did more damage to LA than the earthquake of October 1987. George Lucas completed his *Star Wars* trilogy, and science fiction became the most popular movie genre.



MICHAEL MONTFORT/SHOOTING STAR/COLORIFIC!



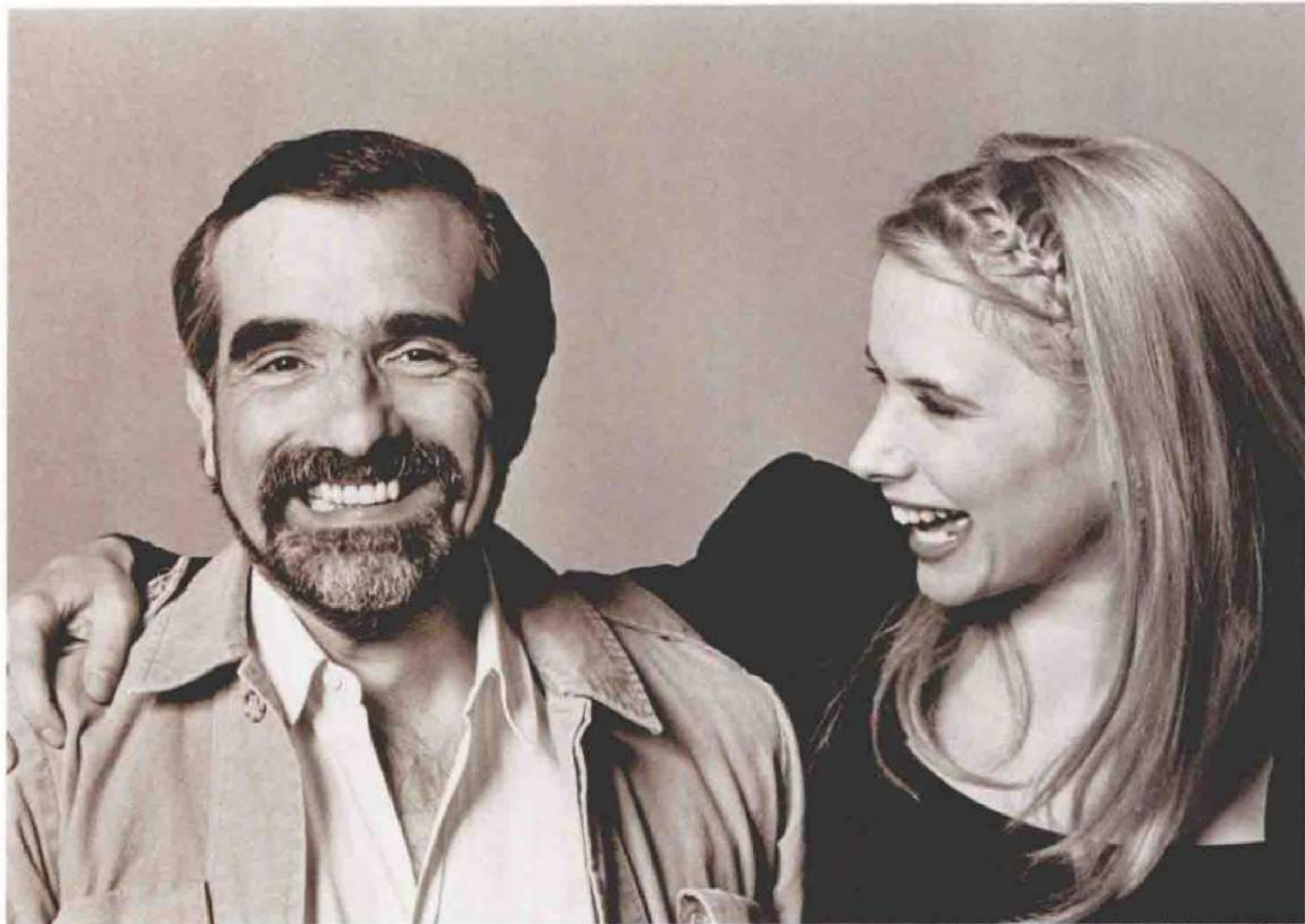
在约翰·兰迪斯1980年的邪典电影《蓝调兄弟》大获成功后，丹·艾克罗伊德（左）和约翰·贝鲁西开始了巡演。

Dan Aykroyd (left) and John Belushi hit the road after the success of John Landis's 1980 cult movie *The Blues Brothers*.



1983年，丹尼·德·维托和雷亚·普尔曼（在《干杯》中饰演卡拉）向人们展示了难得的一个现象：一对快乐的好莱坞情侣。

Danny de Vito and Rhea Perlman (Carla from *Cheers*) present themselves as that rare phenomenon, a happy Hollywood couple, 1983.



BRIAN HAMILL/HULTON/ARCHIVE

1989年，马丁·斯科塞斯和罗珊娜·阿奎特在《纽约故事》的片场。这部电影是一份“三道菜套餐”——三个故事分别由马丁·斯科塞斯、弗朗西斯·福特·科波拉和伍迪·艾伦执导。影片票房惨淡。

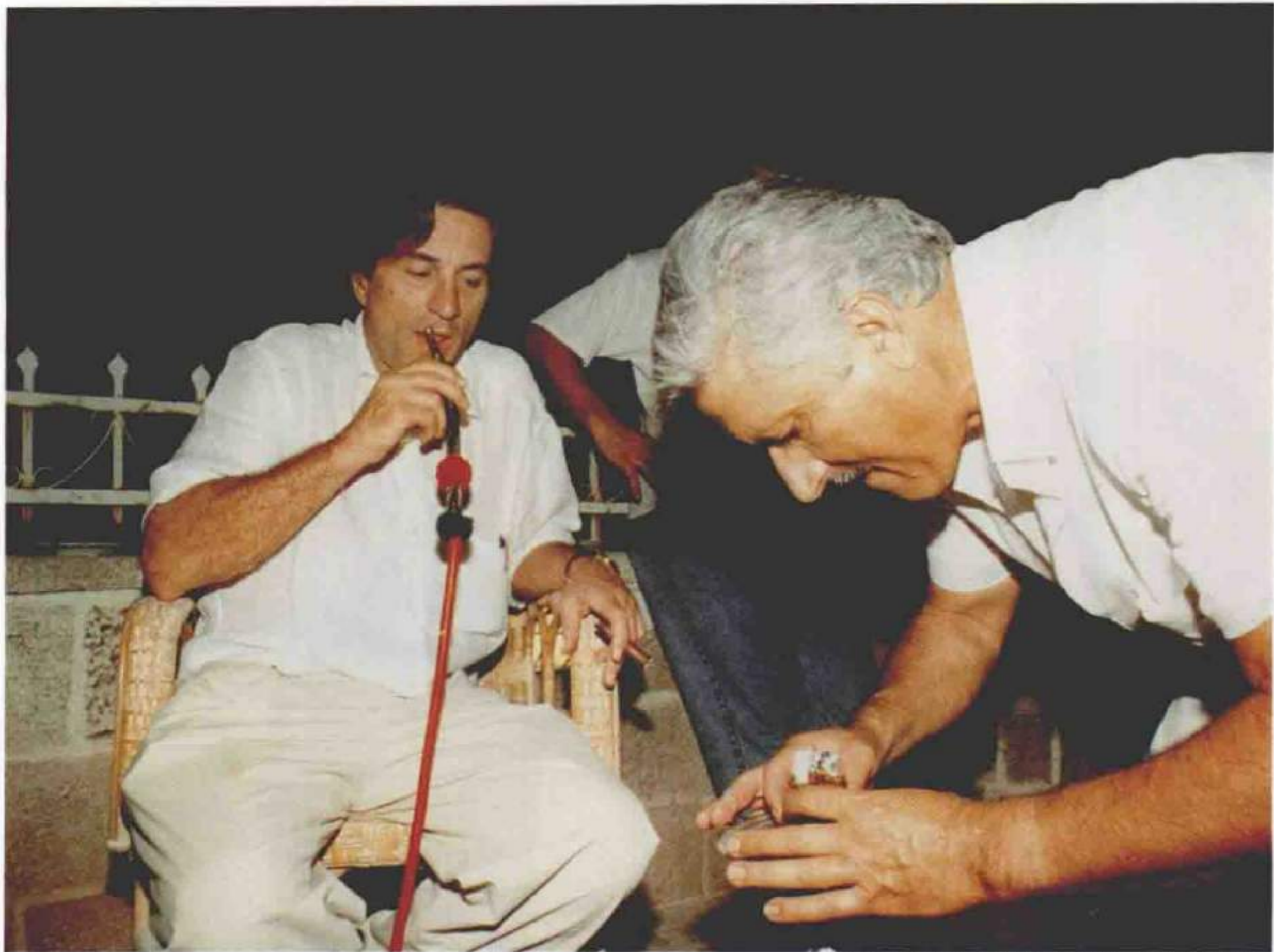
Martin Scorsese and Rosanna Arquette on the set of *New York Stories*, 1989. The film was a ‘three-course meal’—three tales directed by three directions, Scorsese, Francis Ford Coppola and Woody Allen. It failed.



JEFFREY AARONSON/COLORIFIC!

分手之前……杰克·尼科尔森和安杰丽卡·休斯顿在科罗拉多州阿斯彭的戈登餐厅深情对视。20世纪80年代，杰克·尼科尔森、戈尔迪·霍恩、雪儿等很多电影明星都住在阿斯彭。

Before it fell apart... Jack Nicholson and Anjelica Huston gaze fondly at each other in Gordon's Rest, Aspen, Colorado. In the 1980s Aspen was home to many movie stars, including Nicholson, Goldie Hawn and Cher.



MOSHE SHAI/SHOTTING STAR/COLORIFIC!

在中东放松一下。1970年代末，紧张的电影拍摄之后（《出租车司机》《愤怒的公牛》及《纽约，纽约》），罗伯特·德尼罗惬意地用烟枪爽一下。

Chilling out in the Middle East. After a hectic film schedule in the late 1970s (*Taxi Driver*, *Raging Bull* and *New York, New York*) Robert de Niro takes time off to smoke a little hash through a bong.



1982年3月13日，艾伦·艾尔达（左）分享沃伦·比蒂的光荣时刻。后者因《赤色分子》获美国导演协会奖。

Alan Alda (left) enjoys Warren Beatty's moment of glory as the latter holds his Director's Guild of America Award for *Reds*, 13 March 1982.



BOB SCOTT/FOTOS INTERNATIONAL/HULTON|ARCHIVE

名气的代价。1985年，西恩·潘（左）和几乎完全遮住脸的麦当娜逃离夹道堵截的好莱坞摄影师。这一年麦当娜拍了第一部电影《寻找苏珊》。

The price of fame. Sean Penn (left) and an almost obscured Madonna run the gauntlet of Hollywood photographers, 1985. It was the year of Madonna's first film, *Desperately Seeking Susan*.



COLORIFIC!

直面真实的演员。1984年娜斯塔加·金斯基在《新汉普郡旅馆》片场的一头真熊身上得到灵感。金斯基在剧中扮演人物苏茜小熊。

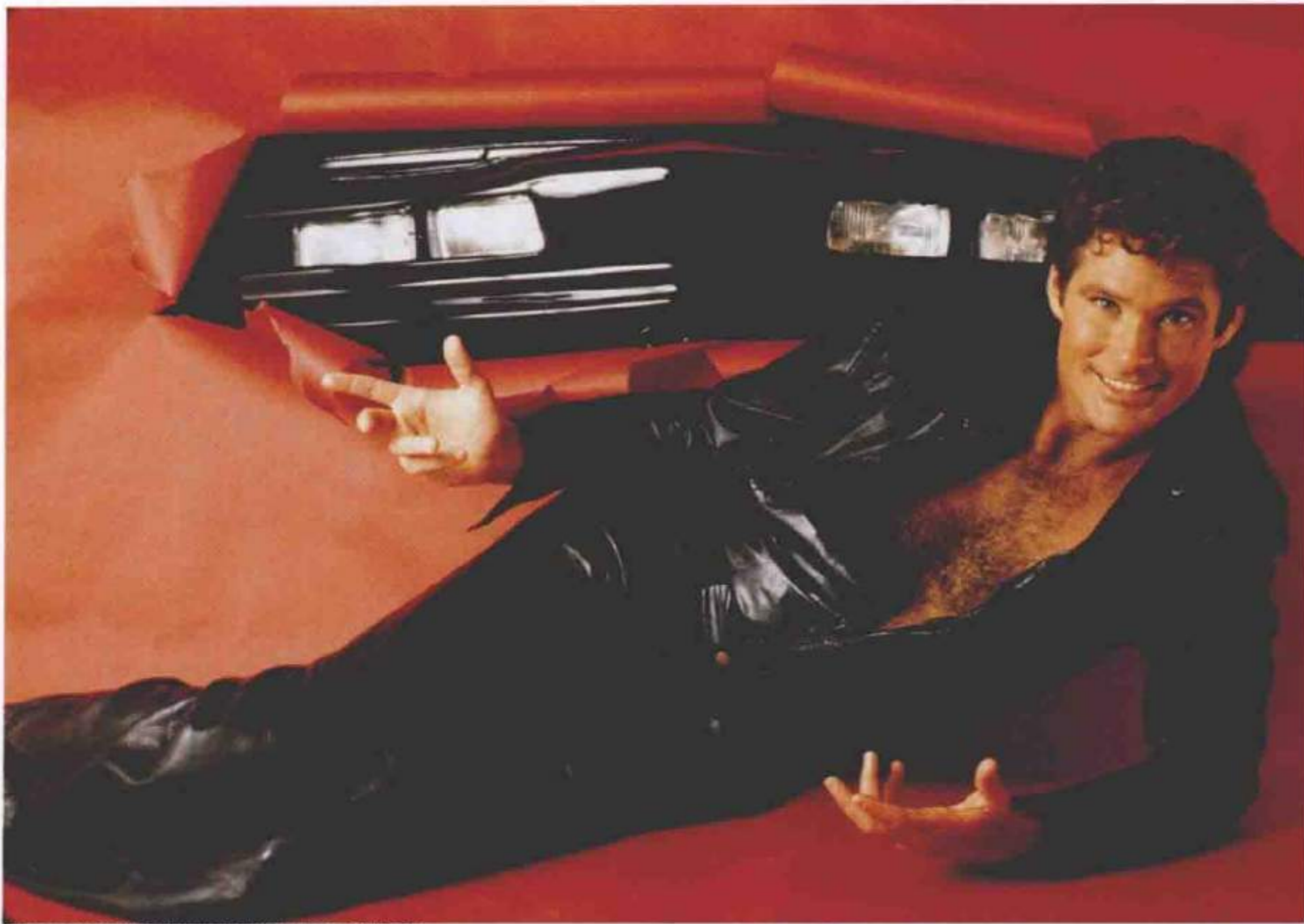
An actor comes face to face with reality. Nastassja Kinski gets some tips from a real bear on the set of *The Hotel New Hampshire*, 1984. Kinski played the part of Susie the bear in the movie.



MAURO CARRARO/COLORIFIC!

克里斯托弗·兰伯特和他在休·哈德森执导的1984年的电影《泰山王子》中的养母坐在一起。有些影评人不太友善地暗示这只猩猩的演技才更接近奥斯卡奖的水准。

Christopher Lambert sits with his on-screen adoptive mother on the set of Hugh Hudson's 1984 movie *Greystoke: The Legend of Tarzan, Lord of the Apes*. Some critics unkindly suggested that the apes came closer to Oscar-winning performances.



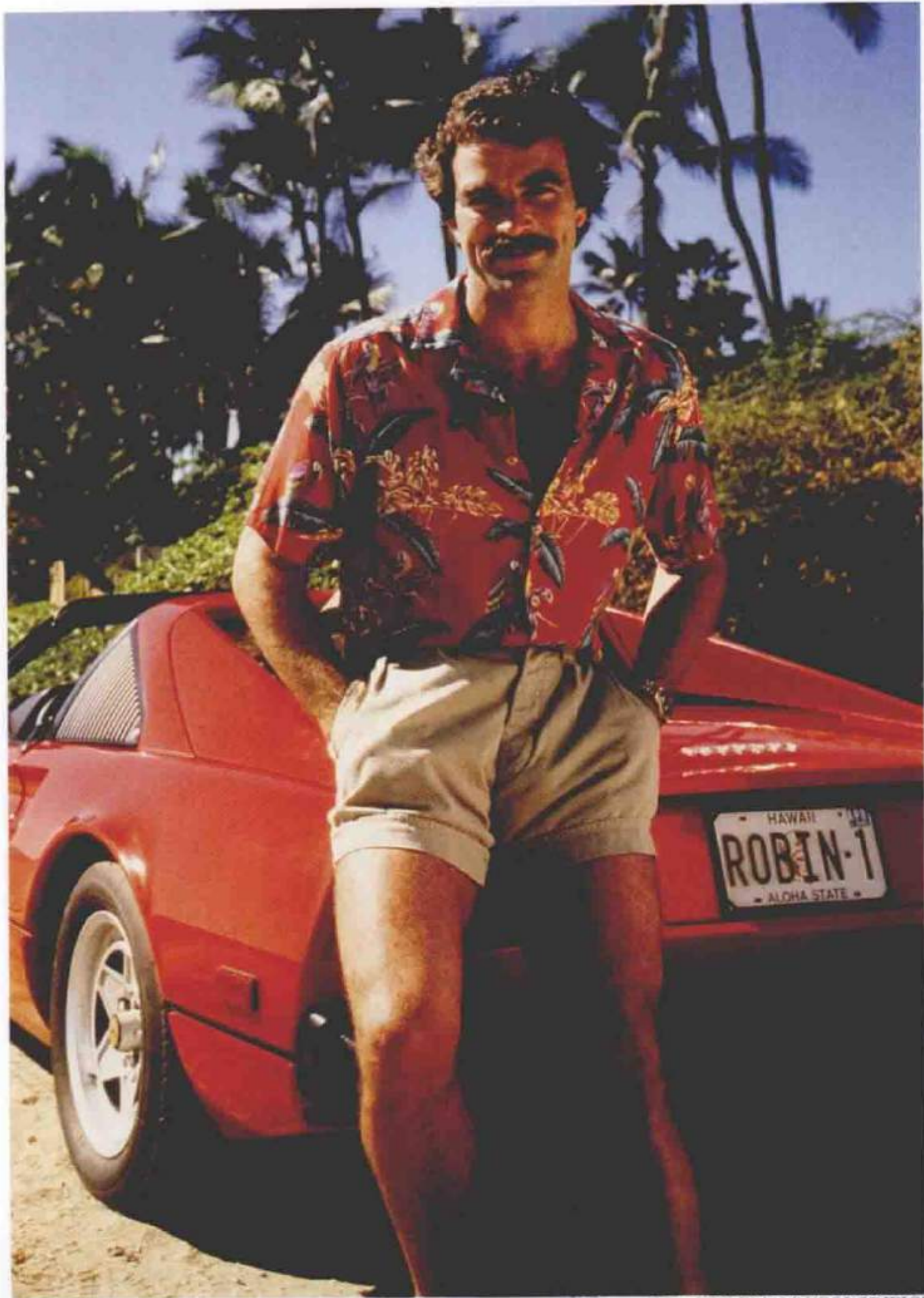
CAVALIER/SHOOTING STAR/COLORIFIC!

大卫·哈塞尔霍夫在节目的亮点——电视剧《霹雳游侠》中一台会说话的车旁摆造型。哈塞尔霍夫的未来有《海滩救护队》和坦荡的星途，而这辆车终将破旧报废。这就是演艺圈。

David Hasselhoff poses beside the star of the show, a talking car, in the TV series *Knight Rider*. For Hasselhoff, ahead lay *Baywatch* and even greater fame. For the car, it was the scrap heap. That's showbiz!

在电视剧《夏威夷神探》中，汤姆·塞立克和他的胡子试图抢走影片中的另一位明星——红色法拉利的风头。

Tom Selleck and his moustache try to steal the thunder from their co-star, the red Ferrari, in the TV series *Magnum*.



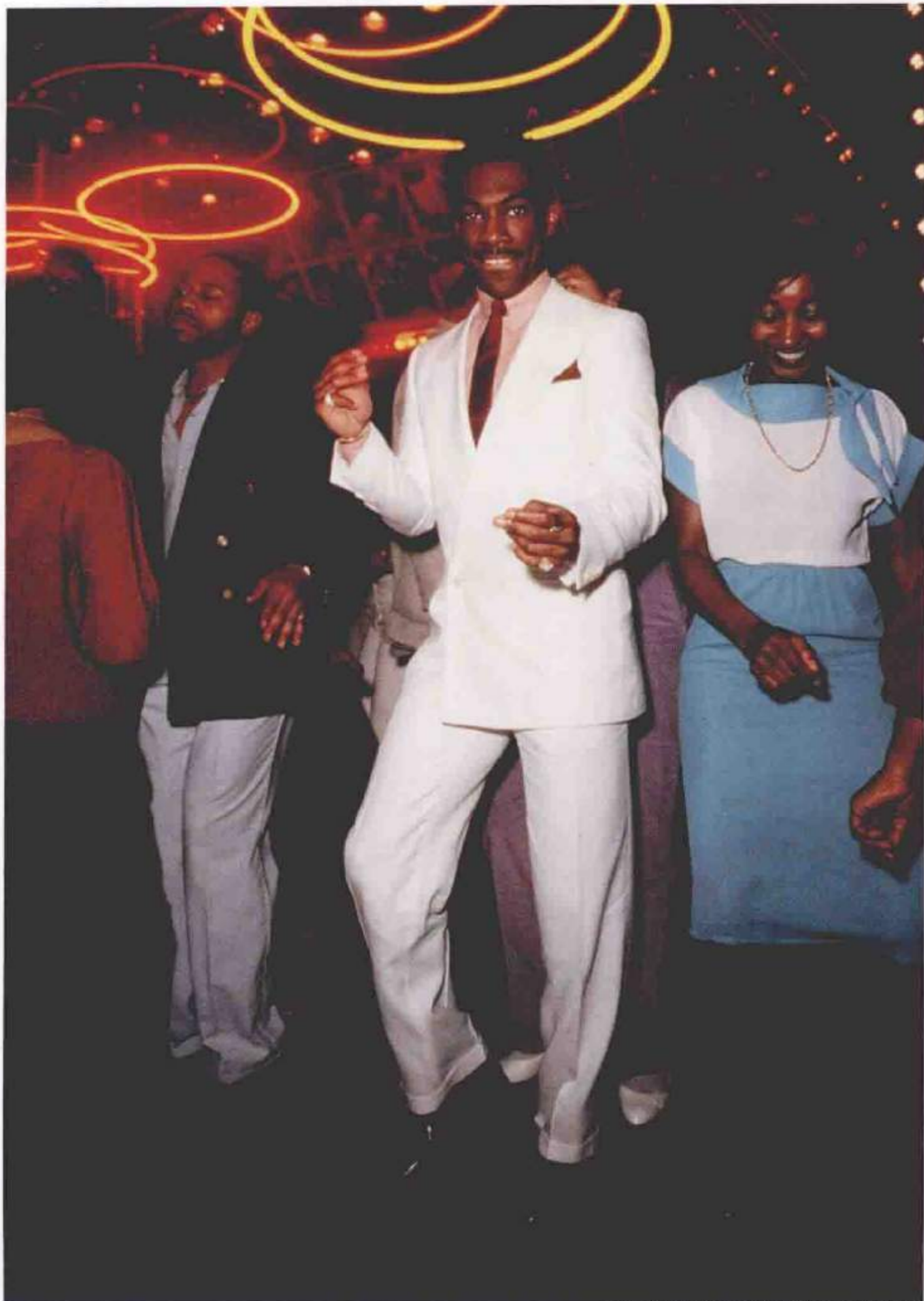


1980年，伍迪·艾伦每周去曼哈顿“迈克尔的酒吧”，与新奥尔良葬礼和拉格泰姆交响乐团一起演奏。

Woody Allen makes his weekly visit to Michael's Pub, Manhattan, to wail with the New Orleans Funeral and Ragtime Orchestra, 1980.

艾迪·墨菲在拍摄电影《运转乾坤》之余，穿上白色西装在宾利迪厅里模仿起他最擅长的年轻的亚历克·吉尼斯。

Eddie Murphy takes time out from *Trading Places* wearing a white suit to do his famous impression of the young Alec Guinness at Bentley's Disco.

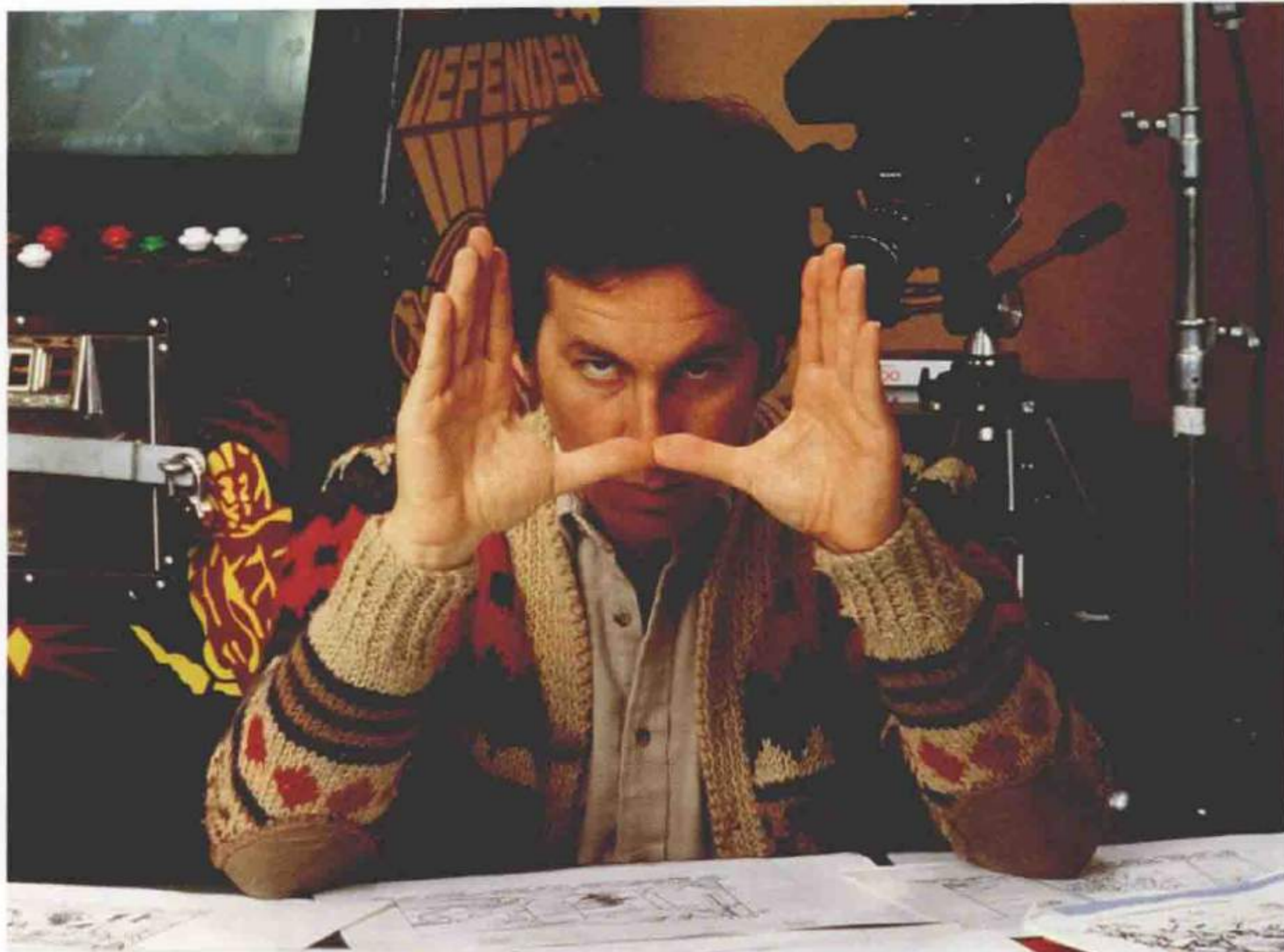




MICHAEL PARIS/SHOOTING STAR/COLORIFIC!

天机泄露……
1982年，好莱坞是怎样让亨利·托马斯在电影《E.T.外星人》中飞起来的？这个技术叫作蓝屏。

Giving the game away... How did they make Henry Thomas fly for *ET: The Extra Terrestrial*, Hollywood, 1982? The technique was called Blue Screen.



JIM McHUGH/VISAGES/COLORIFIC!

《E.T.外星人》的创造者史蒂文· Spielberg 为1980年的商业大片《夺宝奇兵II之魔域奇兵》设计镜头。这个奇才在那段时期收益颇丰，不过，离婚也耗费了他1亿美元。

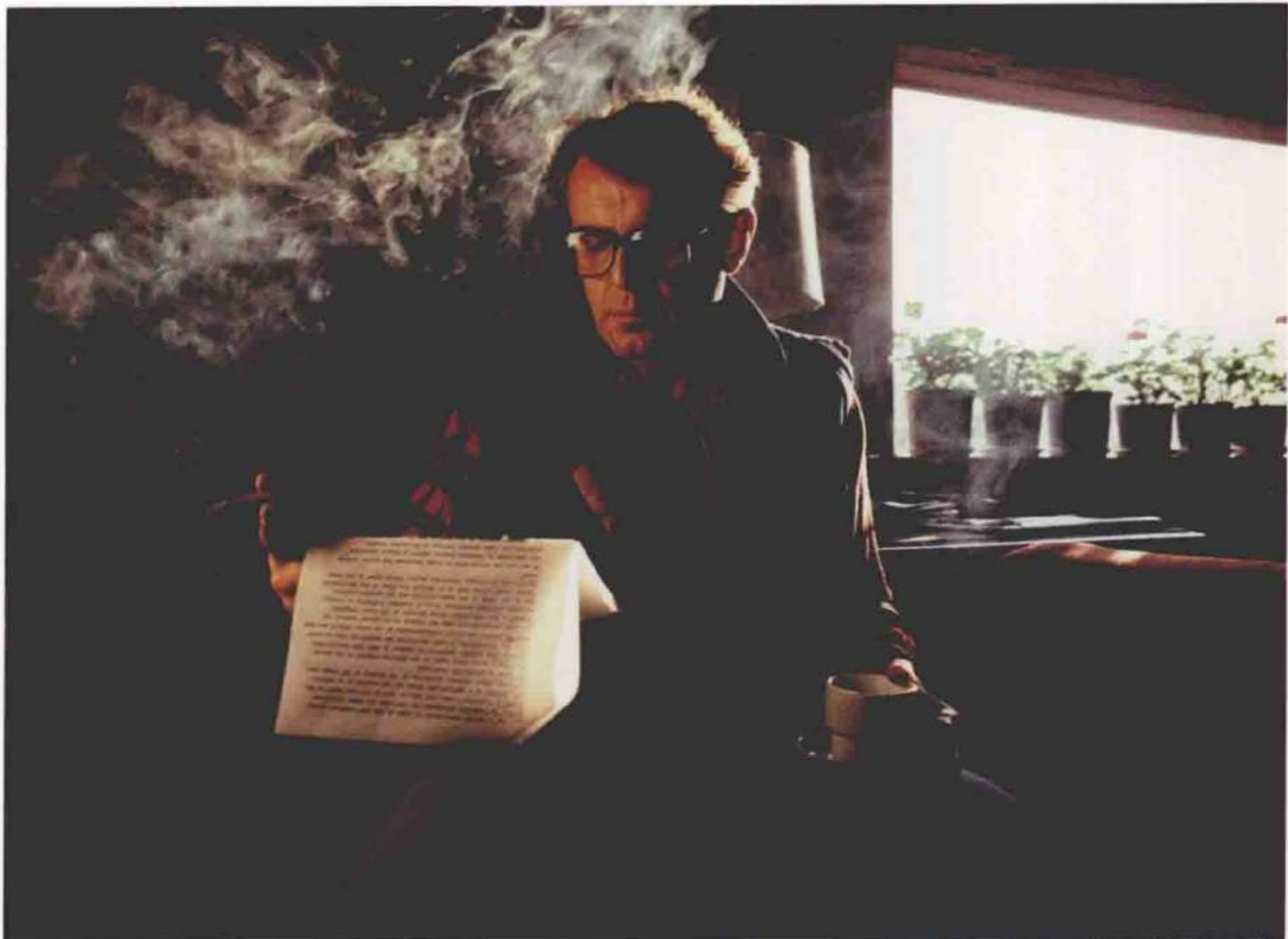
ET's creator Steven Spielberg lines up another shot for his 1980 blockbuster Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom. It was a highly profitable time for the Wunderkind. Just as well: his divorce cost him \$100 million.



G HARRISON/COLORIFIC!

在20世纪80年代早期，在执导了一系列电视电影后，英国导演迈克·李拍摄了大银幕处女作《厚望》。

After a string of films for TV in the early 1980s, the British director Mike Leigh made his cinema debut in 1988 with *High Hopes*.



JOE McNALLY/COLORIFIC!

1984年11月，米洛斯·福尔曼在他康涅狄格州丹伯里的家里休息。这一年，他改编自彼得·谢弗同名戏剧的电影《莫扎特传》赢得了奥斯卡最佳电影奖、最佳导演奖（他自己）及最佳男演员奖（F.默里·亚伯拉罕）。

Milos Forman relaxes at home in Danbury, Connecticut, November 1984. It was the year in which his film version of Peter Shaffer's play *Amadeus* won Oscars for Best Film, Best Director (himself) and Best Actor (F. Murray Abraham).



报纸标题写着“怎样让你的懦弱男人更有男子气概”。杯子上写着“来个@*! #@*早安”。罗珊娜·巴尔只是微笑。

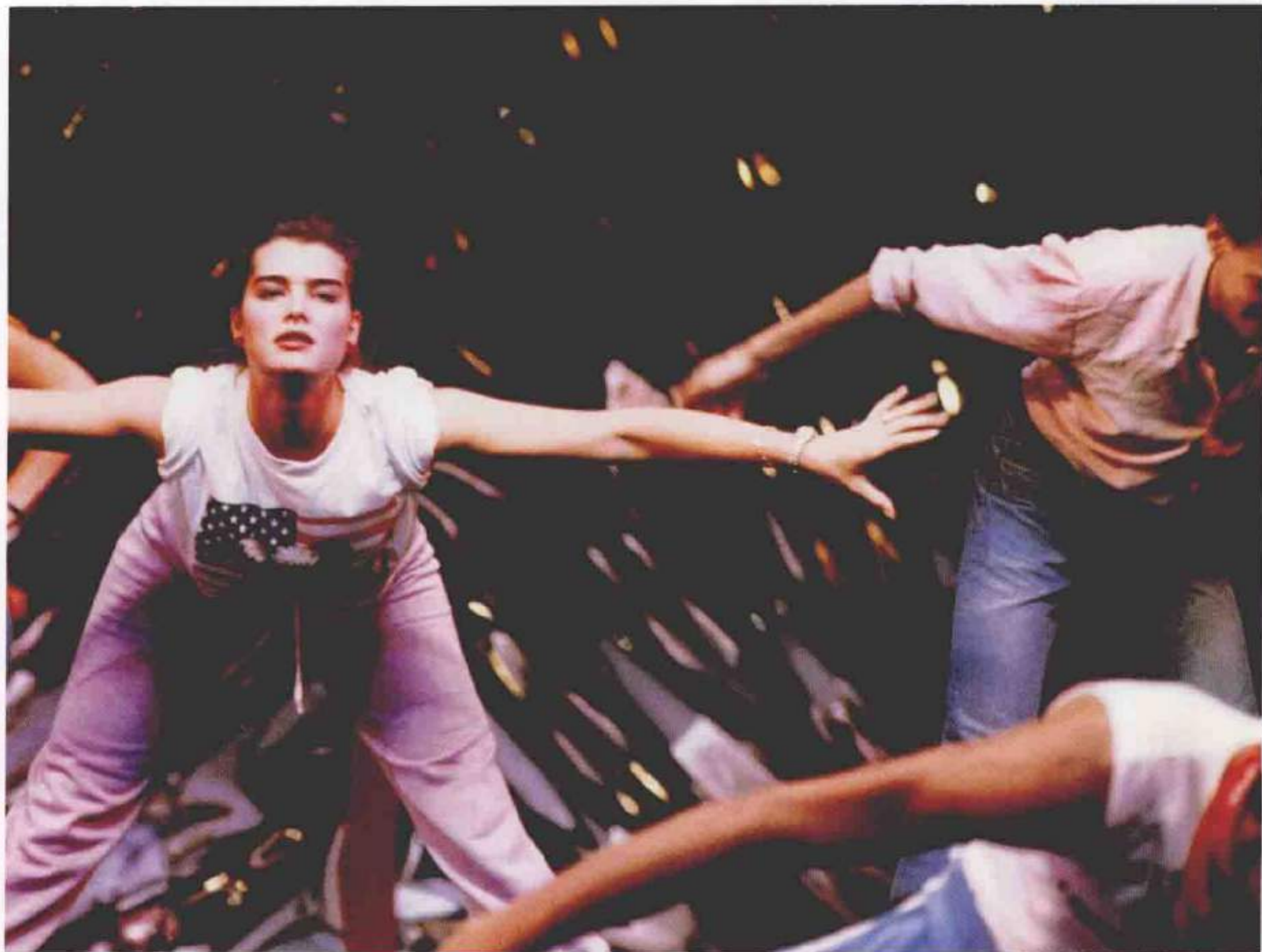
The paper headline says 'How to make your wimp more macho'. The mug says

'GOOD

@*! #@*

MORNING'.

Roseanne Barr just smiles.



N SHALLIT/COLORIFIC!

20世纪80年代中期，波姬·小丝还是学生的时候在普林斯顿大学的舞台表演，她幼年时期出道，已经拍过许多电影。

Student Brooke Shields takes part in a stage production at Princeton University in the mid-1980s. She already had a considerable movie career behind her, having made her debut as a child.



SASHA STALLONE/VISAGES/COLORIFIC!

不劳则无获（也不会有事业）。1981年，史泰龙和他儿子在好莱坞家里的草坪上锻炼身体。此后，他将接演更多的《洛基》系列电影，以及枪林弹雨的《第一滴血》。

No gain (and possibly no career) without pain. Sylvester Stallone and son work out on the lawn of their Hollywood home, 1981. Ahead lay more *Rocky* films and the bullet-riddled *First Blood*.



COLORIFIC!

在健身专家局促的注视下，琼·柯琳斯在自己的私人健身房里锻炼。那些年她主演的电视剧《豪门恩怨》在全世界广受欢迎。

Under the bashful eye of her fitness expert, Joan Collins goes through her regime at her private gym. These were the glory years of the TV series *Dynasty*, which gained audiences world-wide.



YORAM KAHANA/SHOOTING STAR/COLORIFIC!

英国演员罗杰·摩尔在豪华轿车里放松休息。1980年代，摩尔放下他的伯莱塔枪，丢掉炸弹钢笔和弹射手表，把007这个角色交给提摩西·道尔顿。

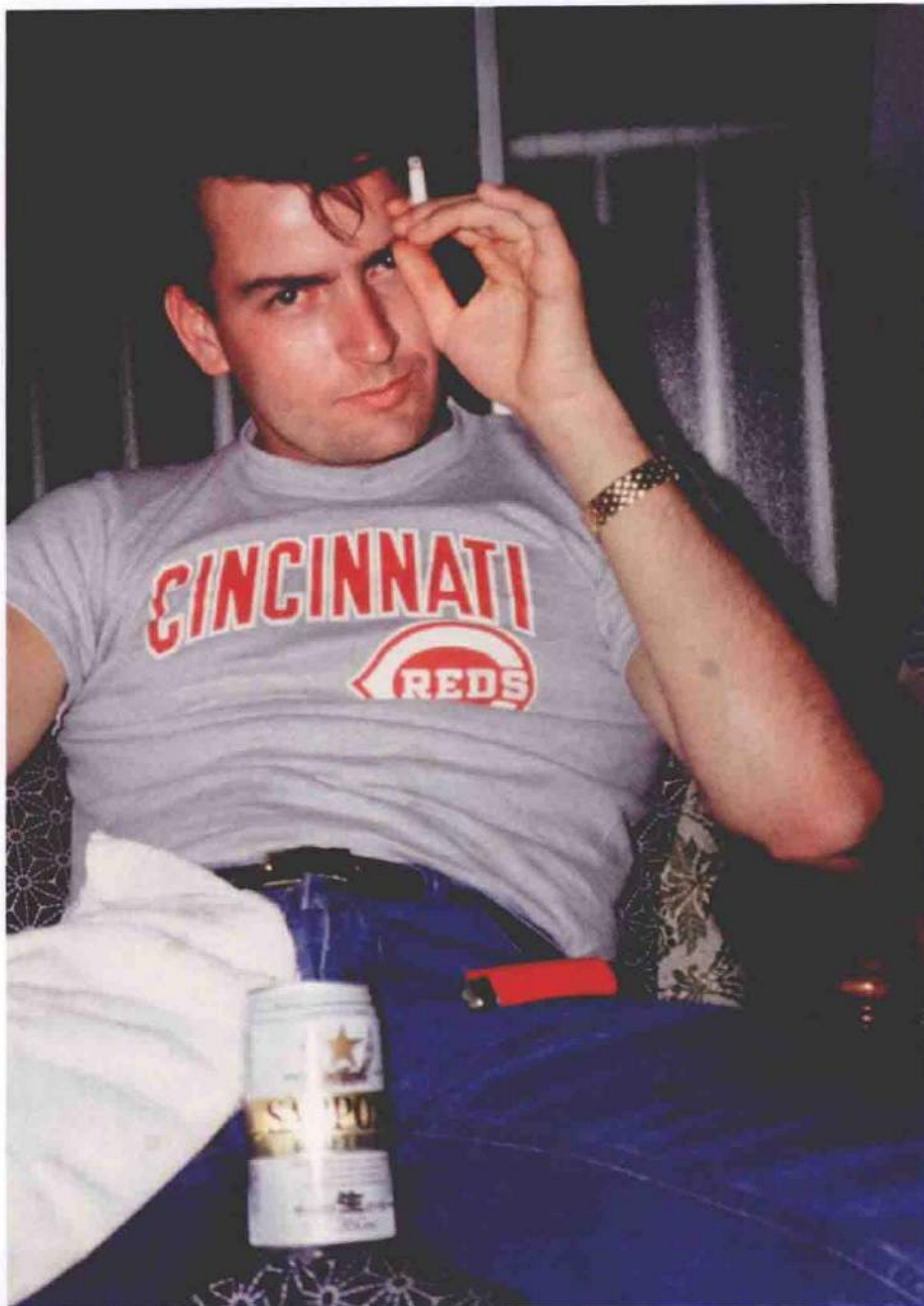
British actor Roger Moore relaxes in the comfort of a luxury limo. In the 1980s Moore gave up his Beretta, his exploding fountain pen, his catapulting wristwatch, and handed over the role of 007 to Timothy Dalton.



MARK SENNET/SHOOTING STAR/COLORIFIC!

1981年，另一位英国演员达德利·摩尔，在一辆闪亮的宾利车旁为财富和享受举杯擎伞，这一年他在与约翰·吉尔古德合作的喜剧《阔少爷》中一举成名。

Dudley Moore, another British actor, raises glass and umbrella to wealth and comfort as he poses beside a gleaming Bentley in 1981, the year in which he starred with John Gielgud in the comedy *Arthur*.

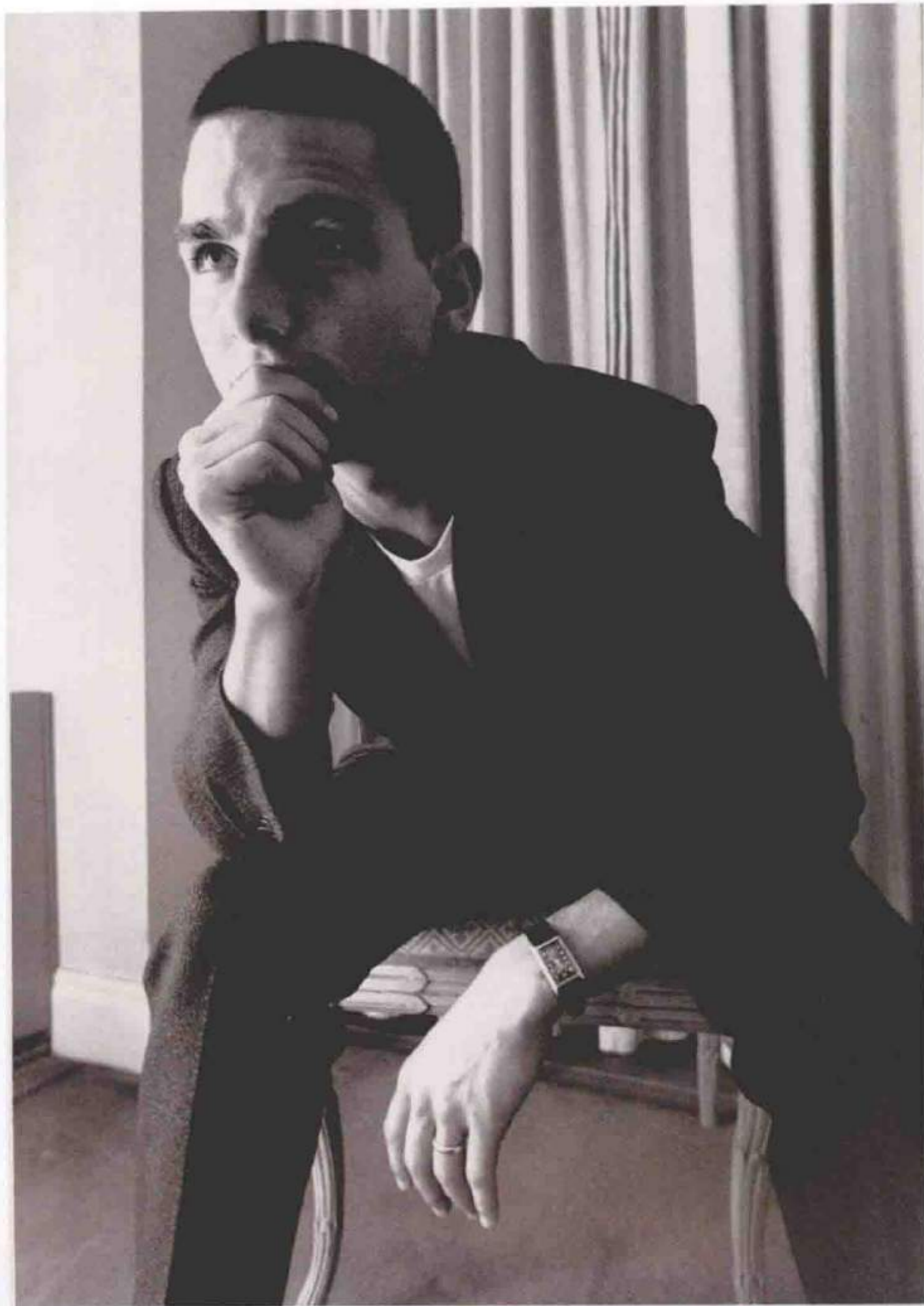


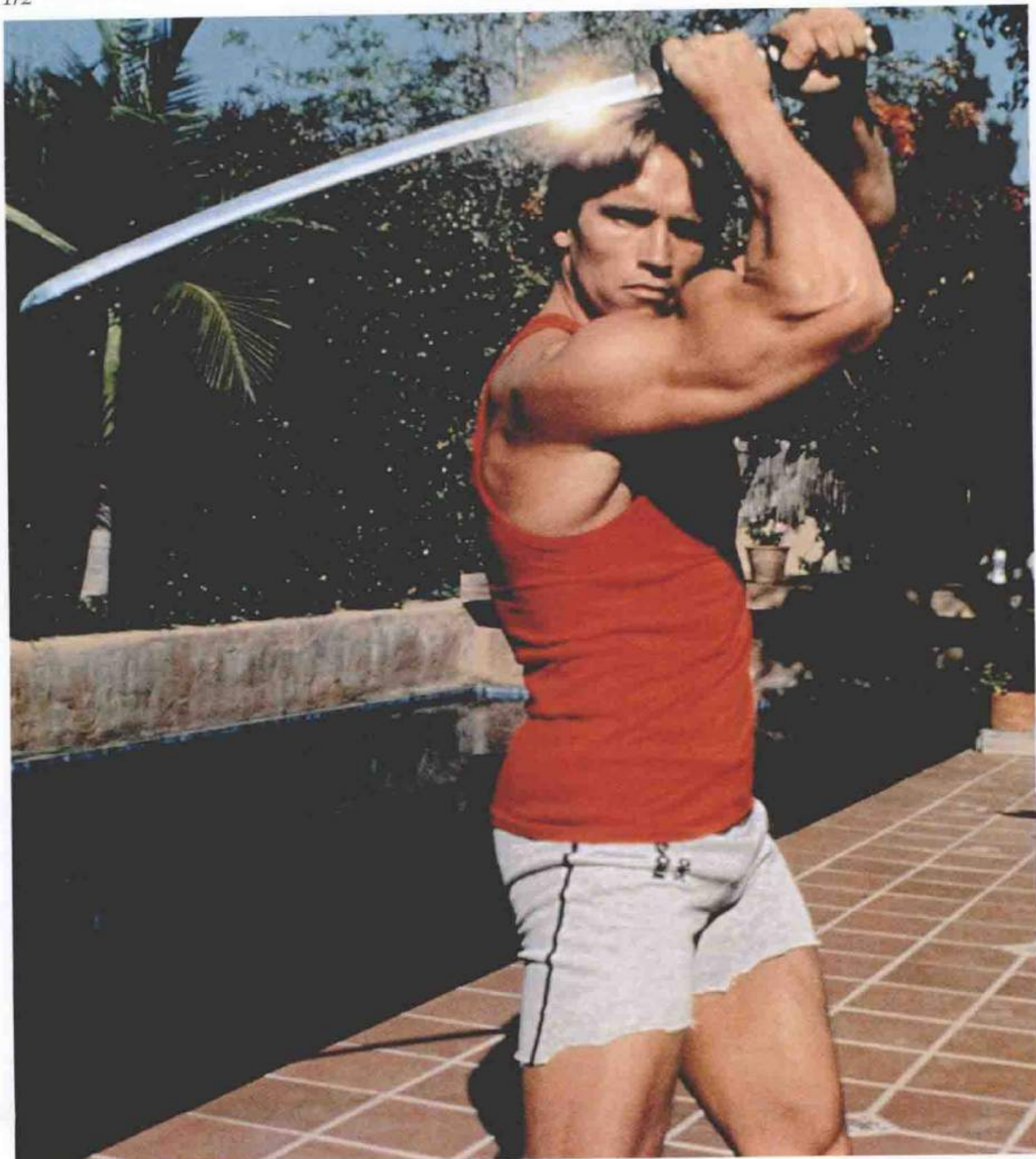
反斗神鷹。查理·辛是奶油小生的代名詞，剛剛完成前臂刺青的他正在休息。

Hot shot. Charlie Sheen, Brat Packer personified, recovers from forearm decoration in a tattoo parlour.

喋血巡航。汤姆·克鲁斯摆脱了奶油小生的形象，他在1986年的动作片《壮志凌云》中一举成名。

Cruise control.
Tom Cruise, Brat Pack escapee and star of the 1986 action movie *Top Gun*.





MARK SENNET/VISAGES/COLORIFIC!

真男人和娘娘腔。
(左图) 阿诺德·施瓦辛格在《王者之剑》中的架势。(右) 1986年9月保罗·雷宾斯在《皮威的玩具房》的片场。

He-man and Her man.
(Opposite) Arnold Schwarzenegger in Conan the Barbarian mode. (Right) Paul Reubens on the set of *Pee-Wee's Playhouse*, September 1986.





DOUG MENUEZ/COLORIFIC!

多莉丝·戴和洛克·哈德森。1985年10月，在死于艾滋病的几周前，哈德森勇敢地谈起他的病，试图让人们了解艾滋病的传染性。

Doris Day and Rock Hudson. A few weeks before his death from AIDS in October 1985, Hudson spoke of his illness in a courageous attempt to draw attention to the seriousness of the AIDS epidemic.

1980年代后期，伊丽莎白·泰勒在一场艾滋病会议上讲话。整个1980年代，泰勒都致力于抗击艾滋病。

Elizabeth Taylor at an AIDS Conference in the late 1980s. Throughout the 1980s, Taylor gave her support to the campaign against AIDS.



DENNIS BRACK/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

6. 艺术天地

The Arts

美国艺术家凯斯·哈林盯着相机，被涂鸦风格的复杂设计包围。他最著名的作品是在纽约地铁站作装饰用的一系列滑稽的简笔画。哈林在1990年死于艾滋病。

Surrounded by his intricate graffiti-style designs, the American artist Keith Haring stares into the camera. One of his most celebrated works was a series of comical stick figures that decorated subway stations in New York. Haring died of AIDS in 1990.

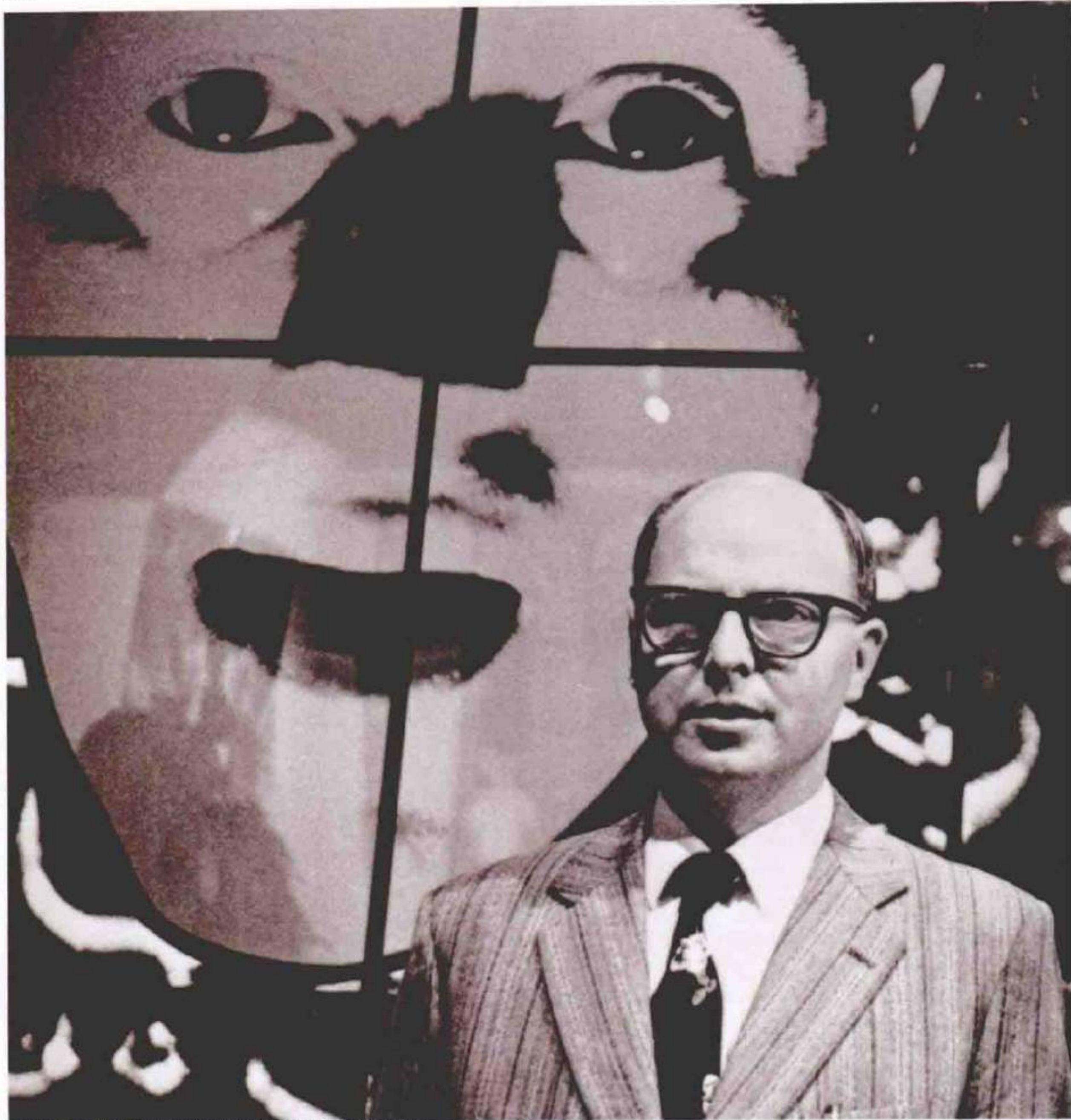


欧洲艺术家和艺术经纪人在20世纪80年代广泛撒网，从非洲、亚洲和南美洲的艺术中获得灵感和利润；这是一个多民族文化发挥影响力的时代，一个纽约、巴黎和伦敦的艺术家借鉴更古老文明的时代；这是一个用多媒体技术展示，通过视频或嗡嗡作响的电脑展览艺术作品的时代；这也是一个商业支持艺术的时代——毕竟，每个新大厅都需要吸引人的装饰品。

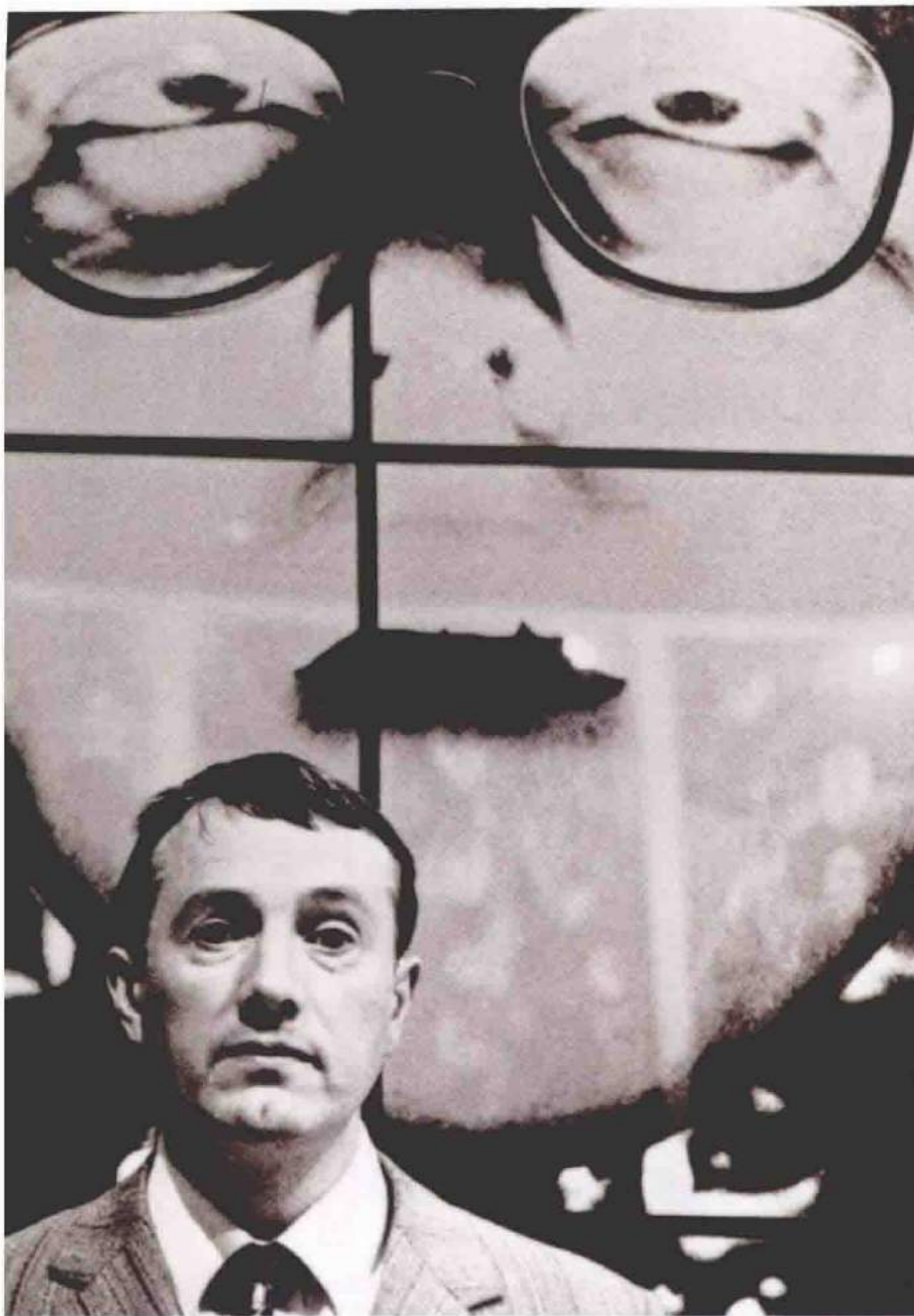
萨尔曼·拉什迪1988年出版《撒旦诗篇》后受到死亡威胁，这大大刺激了文学的发展。这本书在印度被禁止并焚毁，次年，鲁霍拉·穆萨维·霍梅尼在伊朗还发布了对萨尔曼·拉什迪的追杀令。一群编剧都把这次事件牢记在心——大卫·麦米特、彼得·谢弗、大卫·哈、山姆·夏普德和阿瑟·米勒以及许多其他剧作家。舞台音乐剧借用了许多历史地理事件，取得了空前的成功。

European artists and art brokers cast their nets widely in the 1980s, turning for inspiration and profit to the art of Africa, Asia and South America. It was the age of multi-ethnic influence, a time when artists in New York, Paris and London borrowed from other, older civilisations. It was the age of multimedia presentation, exhibitions that featured video displays or linked works of art to gently humming computers. And it was the age of corporate sponsorship — after all, every new atrium needed its sculpted, centre-piece.

The literary world was much enlivened by the death threat that hung over Salman Rushdie following the publication of *The Satanic Verses* in 1988. The book was banned and burned in India, and in Iran the Ayatollah Khomeini issued a *fatwa* against Rushdie the following year. A clutch of playwrights kept the straight theatre in good heart — David Mamet, Peter Shaffer, David Hare, Sam Shepard, Arthur Miller and many more. The stage musical plundered the history and geography syllabus for ever more unlikely subjects for a hit.

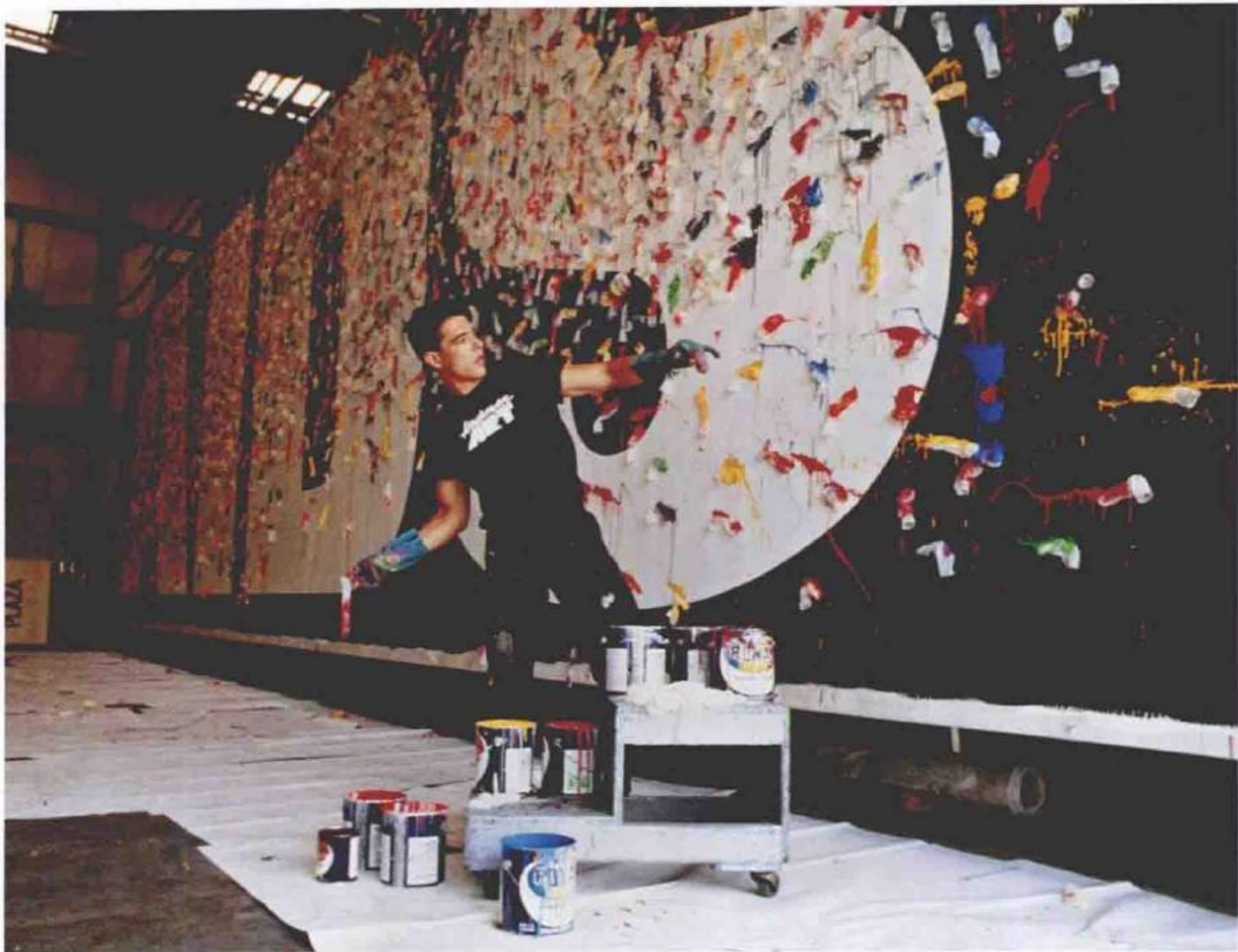


NEIL LIBBERT/THE OBSERVER/HULTON|ARCHIVE



1987年7月，吉尔伯特·普勒施和乔治·帕斯莫尔（又名“吉尔伯特和乔治”）在另一幅自制的画像前留念。

Gilbert Proesch and George Passmore (aka Gilbert and George) pose in front of yet another self-made bid for immortality, July 1987.



DAVID KRYSZAK/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

20世纪80年代，艺术以前所未有的规模出现在街头和墙上。艺术走出画室和美术馆装点公共汽车、火车、小棚屋，实际上，在任何大一点的平面上，都能看到它的身影。（上图）1989年8月，艺术家用避孕套制作艾滋病的广告宣传牌。

Art hit the streets and the walls as never before in the 1980s, bursting out of the studio and the gallery to decorate buses, trains, sheds, in fact any large flat surface. (Above) An artistic use of condoms for an AIDS billboard, August 1989.



NORMSKI/PYMCA

设计意识鲜明、色彩绚丽的涂鸦已经有较高的艺术水平。在全盛时期，它至少给破旧的住宅区带去些许愉悦。（上图）1985年纽卡索老式的涂鸦。

Graffiti reached the level of high art, with a discernible sense of style and a riotously rich use of colour. At its best, it brought at least momentary joy to dingy neighborhoods. (Above) Old-school graffiti in Newcastle, 1985.



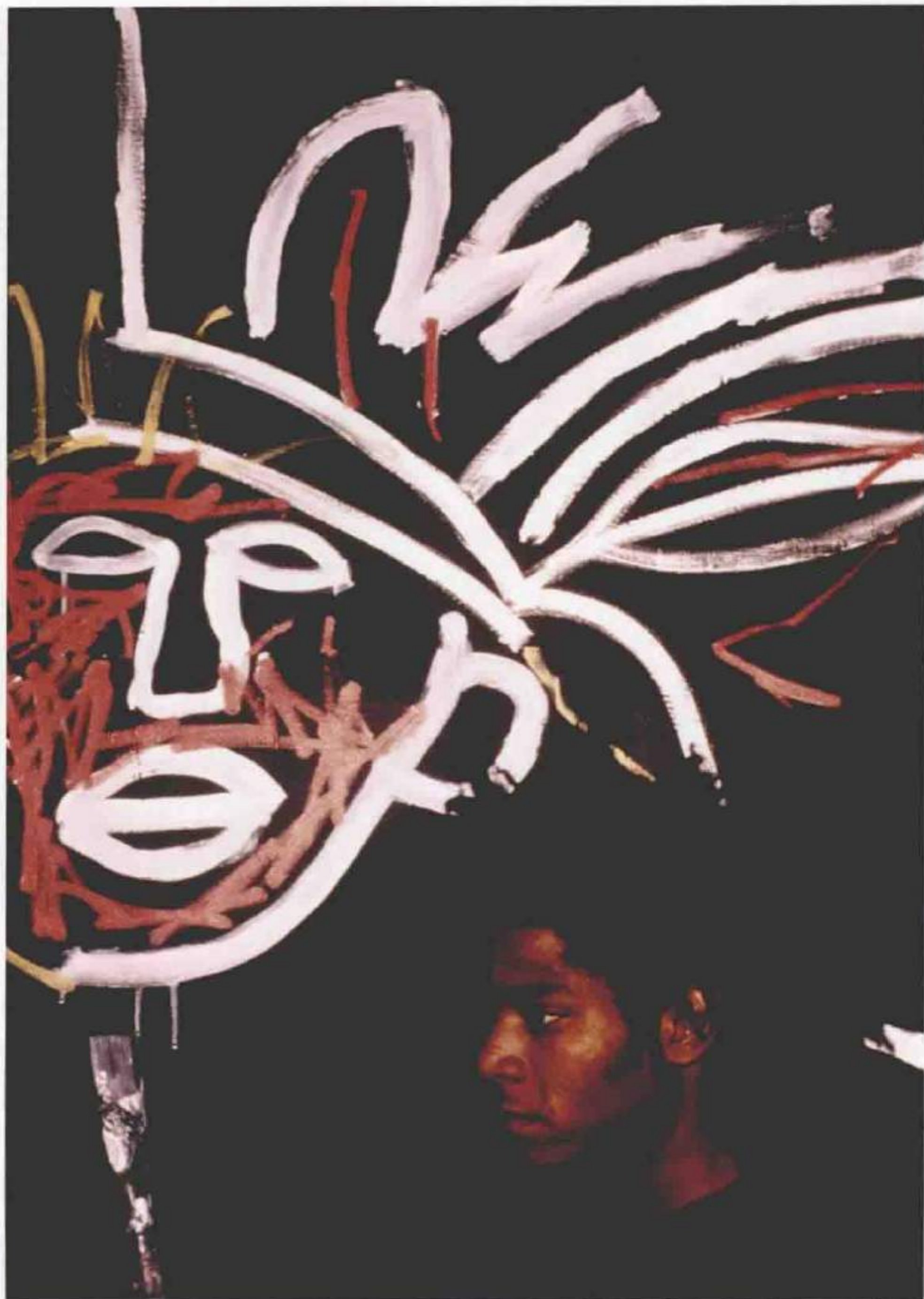
M GODDARD/COLORIFIC!

大卫·霍克尼，英国元老级现代画家，20世纪80年代大多数时间都待在加利福尼亚。他渐渐把摄影和照相机当作一种艺术形式。

David Hockney, doyen of modern British painters, continued to spend most of his time in California throughout the 1980s. He turned increasingly to photography as an art form, hence the camera.

1980年，美国涂鸦艺术家尚·米榭·巴斯奇亚在纽约市。1988年巴斯奇亚死于过量使用海洛因，终年27岁。

The graffiti artist, Jean-Michel Basquiat, New York City, 1980. Basquiat died from a heroin overdose in 1988 at the age of 27.





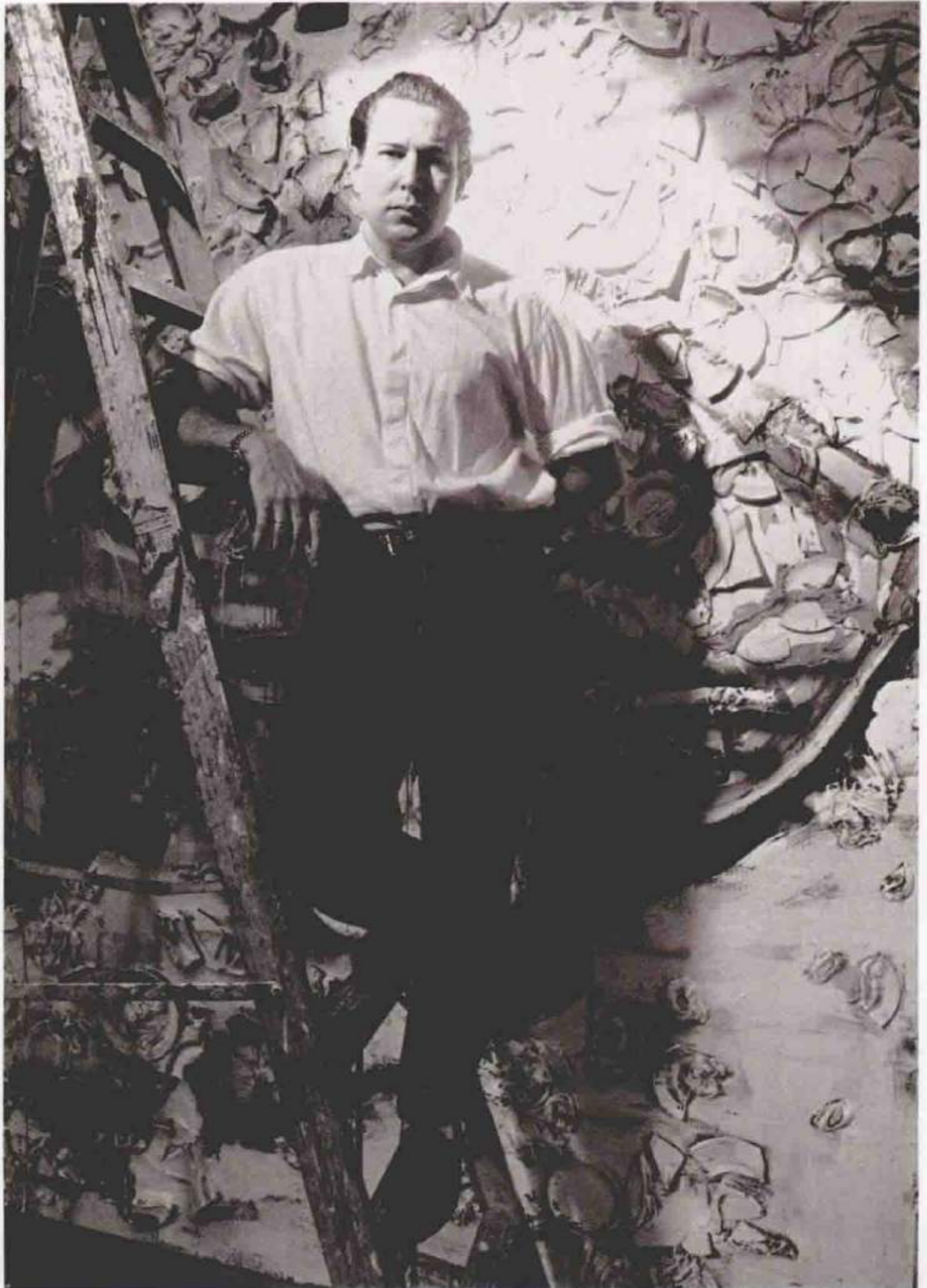
MARK CAFFERTY/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

酷派爵士乐之王和波普王子。1987年2月16日，爵士音乐家迈尔斯·戴维斯(左)和安迪·沃霍尔。就在一星期以后，沃霍尔死于胆囊外科手术。

King of Kool and Prince of Pop. Jazz musician Miles Davis (left) and Andy Warhol, 16 February 1987. Exactly one week later, Warhol died after a gall bladder operation.

1987年12月，
美国艺术家朱
利安·施纳贝
尔在纽约的工
作室。他身后
是用碎盘子做
成的雕塑墙。

American artist
Julian Schnabel
in his New York
studio, December
1987. Behind him
is a wall sculpture
of broken plates.







BERNARD GOTFYD/HULTON|ARCHIVE

金嗓子。鲁契亚诺·帕瓦罗蒂（左图）在米高梅的冷门电影《是的，吉奥吉奥》中的剧照。（上图）1983年美国女高音歌唱家杰西·诺曼在歌剧《特洛伊人》中的表演。

Golden voices. Luciano Pavarotti (opposite) in a scene from the hugely unsuccessful MGM film *Yes, Giorgio*. (Above) The American soprano Jessye Norman, in a performance of *The Trojans*, 1983.



BERNARD GOTFYD/HULTON|ARCHIVE



1981年，米凯亚·巴瑞辛尼科夫在纽约表演《从此岸到彼岸》时挑战地球引力腾空而起。

Mikhail Baryshnikov defies gravity as he performs *From Sea to Shining Sea*, New York City, 1981.



1980年，美国舞蹈家杰弗里·丹尼尔在伦敦的阿波罗剧院表演安德鲁·劳埃德·韦伯的舞台音乐剧《星光快车》。

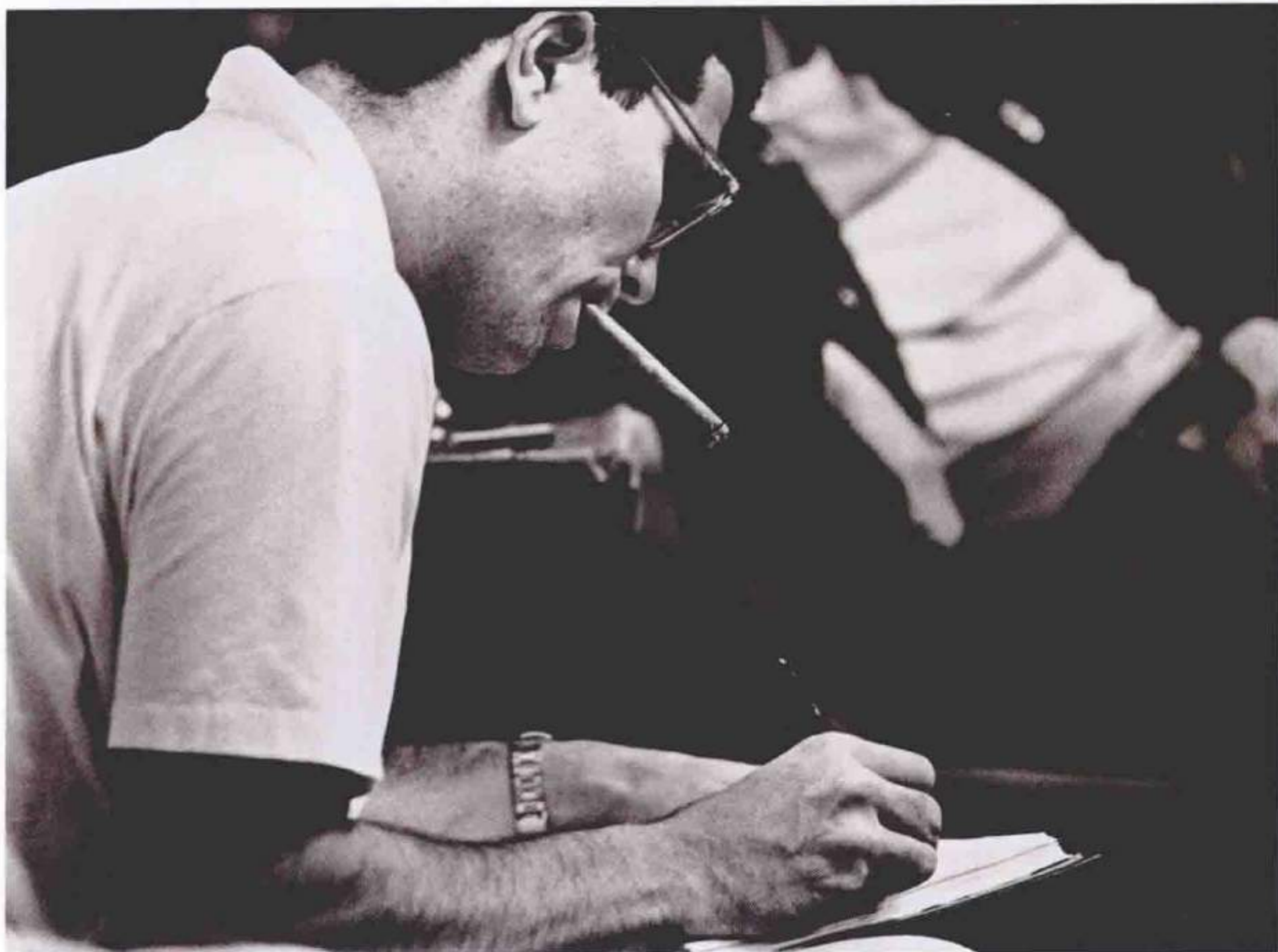
The American dancer Jeffrey Daniels in costume for Andrew Lloyd Webber's stage musical *Starlight Express*, Apollo Theatre, London, 1980.



NEIL LIBBERT/THE OBSERVER/HULTON|ARCHIVE

1983年11月，泰拉·萨普现代舞团表演了芭蕾舞《凯瑟琳车轮》中的《黄金分割》。美国新浪潮“传声头像”乐团的大卫·贝尔纳斯为他们配乐。

The Twyla Tharp modern dance company performs the *Golden Section* from the ballet *The Catherine Wheel*, with a score by David Byrne of the new wave band Talking Heads, November 1983.



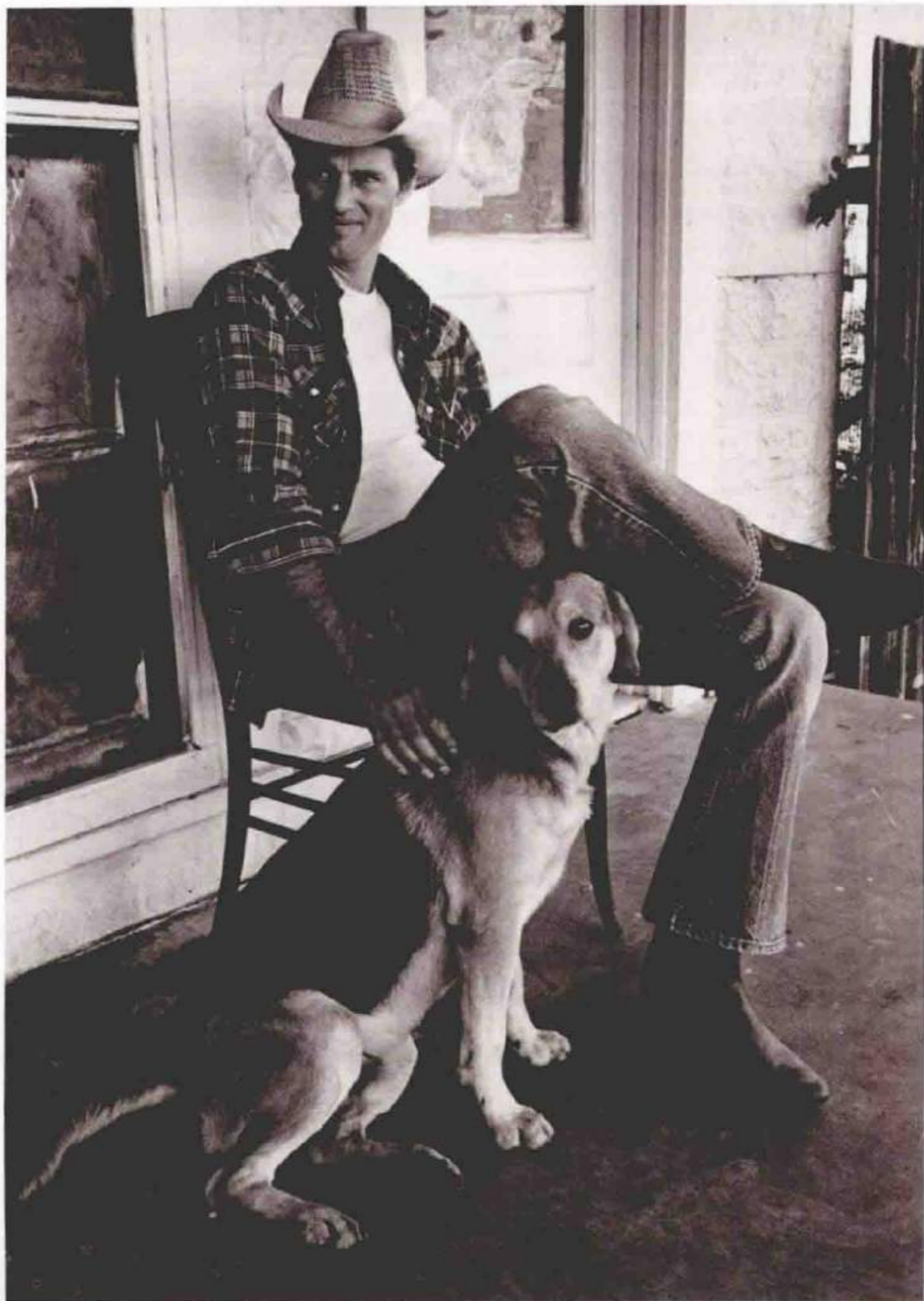
NOBBY CLARK/THE OBSERVER/HULTON|ARCHIVE

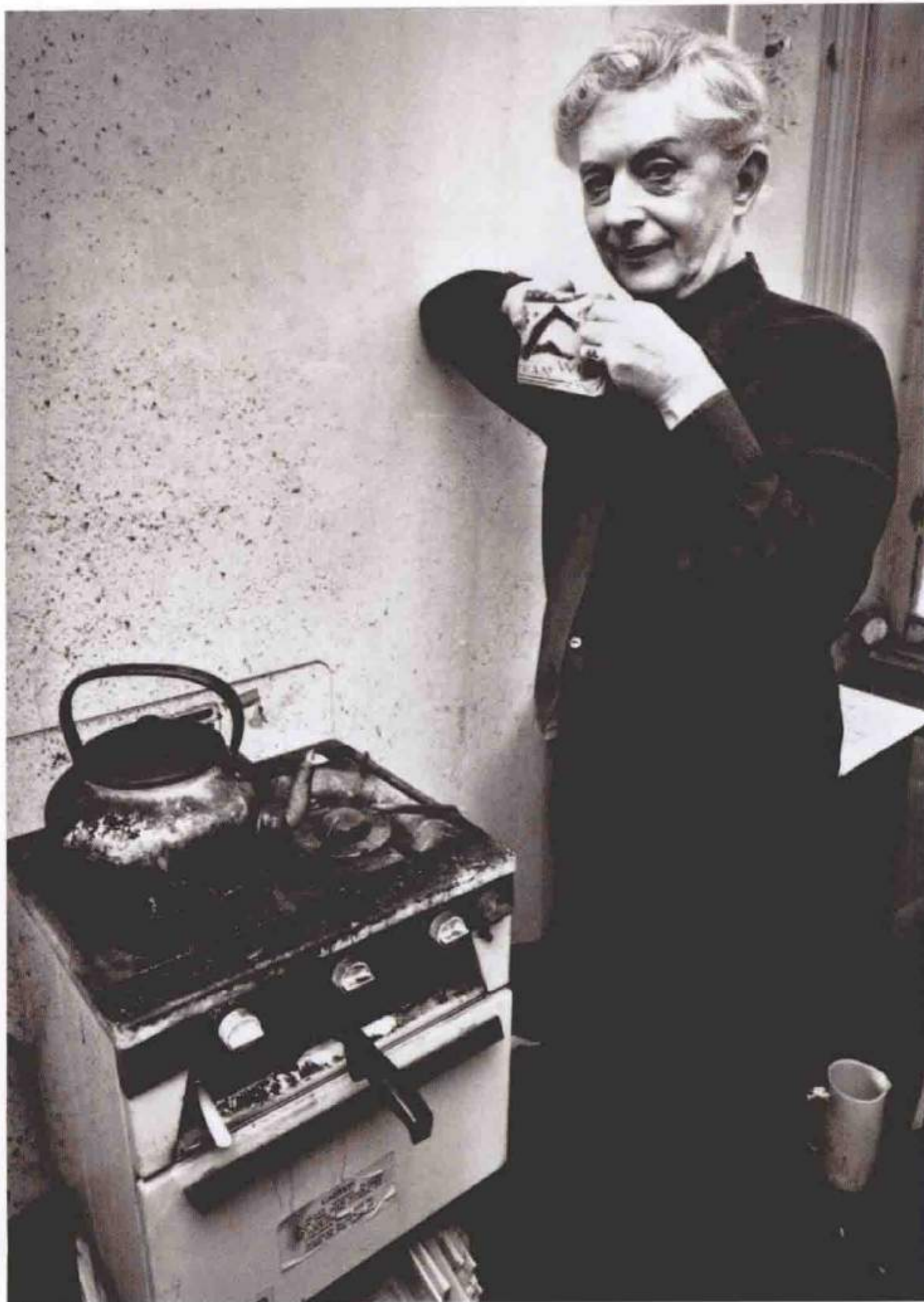
1985年，美国剧作家、电影编剧、导演大卫·马梅。1980年代马梅对舞台和银幕的重大贡献包括《拜金一族》和话剧《天道酬勤》。

American playwright, film writer and director David Mamet, 1985.
Mamet's huge contribution to both stage and screen in the 1980s included *Glengarry Glen Ross* and *Speed the Plow*.

1980年11月，山姆·夏普德，美国剧作家、演员，和朋友在一起。夏普德在20世纪80年代主要写了戏剧《谎言》和1984年大受欢迎的电影《德州巴黎》的剧本。

Sam Shepard, American dramatist and actor, with friend, November 1980. Shepard's major works in the 1980s included *Lie of the Mind* and the screenplay for the much acclaimed 1984 film *Paris, Texas*.





颠覆传统……
1981年8月4
日，伦敦切尔
西，英国作家
、评论家昆
汀·克里斯和
他用了37年的
旧煤气灶。

Defying
convention... The
English writer
and commentator
Quentin Crisp,
with his 37-year-
old gas stove,
Chelsea, London,
14 August 1981.

1987年10月，塔玛·贾诺维兹，《纽约奴隶》的作者，从纽约城苏豪区的艺术家沙龙举办的万圣节派对离场稍作休息。

Tama Janowitz, author of *Slaves of New York*, takes time out from a Halloween party at the Salon des Artistes, SoHo, New York City, October 1987.





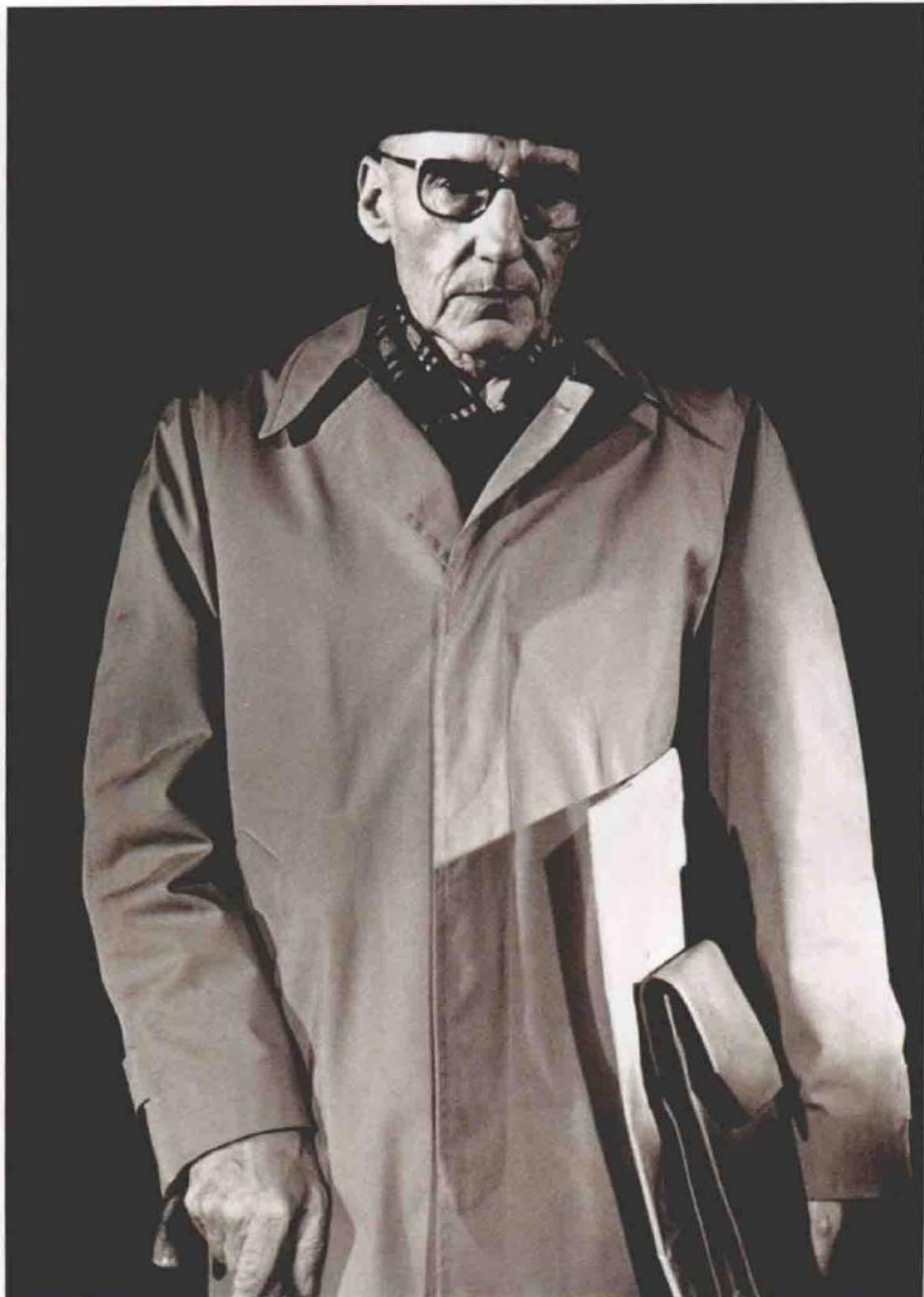
JEFFREY AARONSON/COLORIFIC!

大胆、傲慢、反体制、极度乖戾：美国作家亨特·斯托克顿·汤普森在科罗拉多州的阿斯彭市。汤普森发明了一种新的新闻风格，他称之为“奇闻趣事”。

Bold, brash, anti-establishment and highly idiosyncratic: American writer Hunter S Thompson, Aspen, Colorado. Thompson invented the style of subjective journalism he labelled 'Gonzo'.

威廉·巴勒斯曾是“垮掉的一代”的代言人。1982年，他来到威斯康辛州的麦迪逊参加他作品的朗诵会。

William Burroughs, one-time spokesman for the 'Beat Generation', arrives in Madison, Wisconsin, for a reading from his works, 1982.





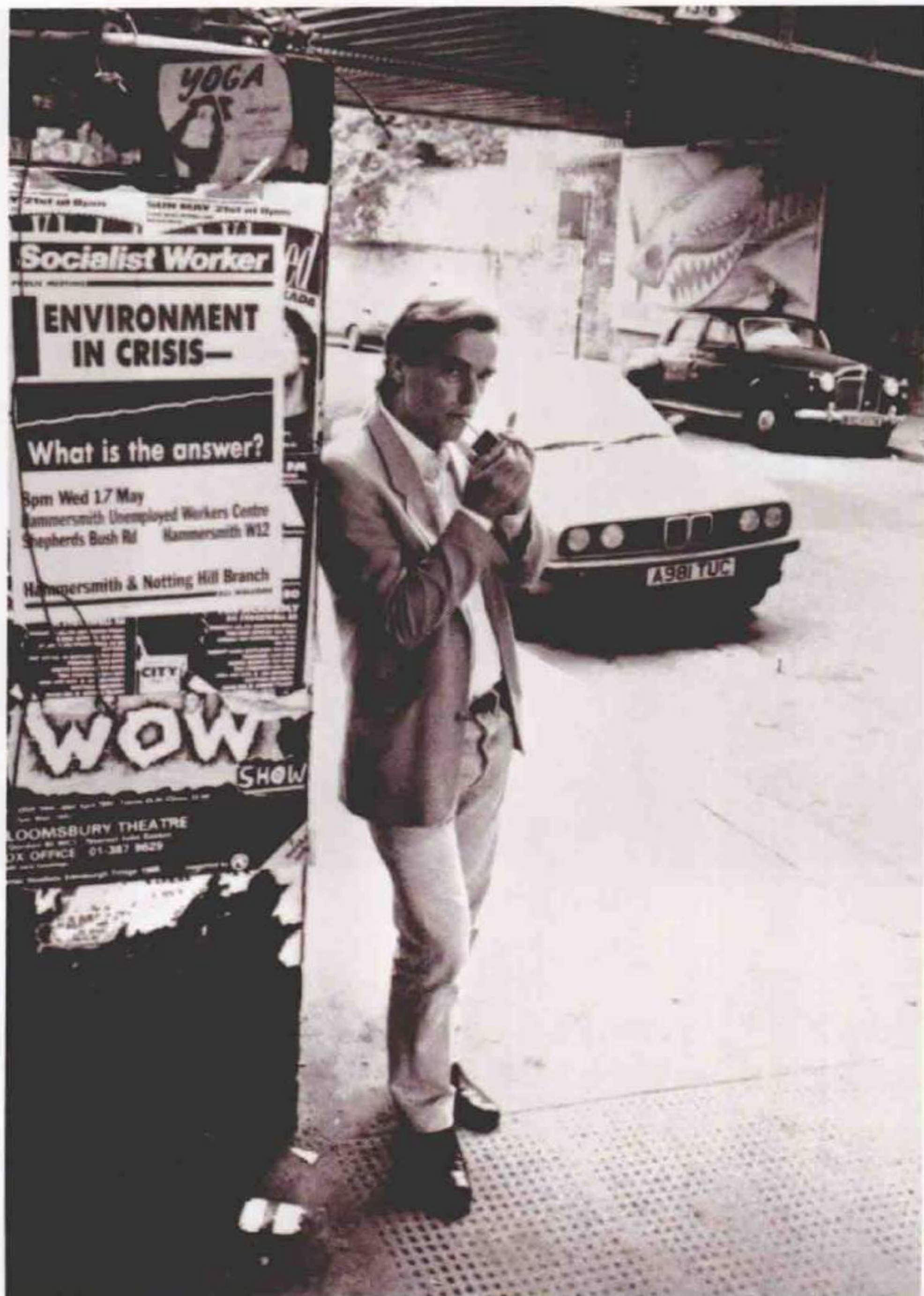
ANTHONY SUAU/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1987年，作家P. J. 奥罗克在韩国前线。20世纪80年代，奥罗克为许多杂志写过文章（包括《滚石》《花花公子》和《时尚先生》），他还出版了《现代礼仪》和《共和党爬行动物》。

Writer P J O'Rourke on the front line in South Korea, 1987. In the 1980s, O'Rourke wrote for many magazines (including *Rolling Stone*, *Playboy* and *Esquire*) and also published *Modern Manners* and *Republican Party Reptile*.

1989年英国小说家马丁·艾米斯在伦敦诺丁山的波特贝罗路。艾米斯的许多灵感都源自伦敦街头。

The English novelist Martin Amis in the Portobello Road, Notting Hill, London, 1989. Amis drew much of his inspiration from the streets of London.





MARK MORROW/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

事情如此之少，时间如此充足……在1980年代汤姆·沃尔夫可称不上多产作家。他只出版了一部小说——《虚荣的篝火》（1988年）——但这本书取得了巨大的成功。

So little to do, so much time to do it... Tom Wolfe was less than prolific in the 1980s. He published only one novel — *The Bonfire of the Vanities* (1988) — but it was a huge success.



HENRY GROSSMAN/COLORIFIC!

厨房里的死亡……1983年，美国恐怖作家史蒂芬·金挥舞着一只龙虾。墙上的刀子也许不仅仅是用来烹饪的。史蒂芬·金也许是20世纪80年代获得最大商业成功的作家。

Death in the kitchen... American horror writer Stephen King brandishes a lobster, 1983. The knives on the wall may be for more than culinary purposes. King was perhaps the most commercially successful writer in the 1980s.

7. 流行音乐

Pop

“有时，这就像一个丛林……”说唱音乐先锋弗莱什和他的布朗克斯愤怒五人组是20世纪80年代早期首屈一指的DJ说唱团队。这些歌词选自他的说唱专辑《口信》，它表明了说唱的关注重点：对城市的恐惧和厌恶。

‘It’s like a jungle sometimes...’ Pioneering rapper Grandmaster Flash and his Bronx-based group the Furious Five were the premier DJ-rap team of the early 1980s. These words, taken from his rap *The Message*, introduced rap’s preoccupations: urban fear and loathing.



黑胶唱片已经时日无多。唱片店的货架上磁带的库存量日渐减少，而CD的引进和音乐视频对于音乐产业来说，是一剂强心剂。销量和利润急剧上升，成名的几率也达到了前所未有的高度。

在1984年末，英国Band Aid乐队发行了单曲《他们知道现在是圣诞节吗？》。这首单曲销售所得的800万英镑用于缓解埃塞俄比亚数百万人的饥荒。1985年夏天，全球进入点唱机时代。伦敦温布利体育馆和费城的约翰肯尼迪体育场同时举行的“拯救生命”大型演唱会共筹得7000万美元。虽然对于非洲日益恶化的问题来说是杯水车薪，但是它将整个世界连结在了一起，在音乐的丛林里开辟出了一条道路，在本世纪剩下的时间里，唤醒了流行音乐巨星们对这一问题的关注。

除了Band Aid乐队和“拯救生命”慈善演唱会，音乐世界里同样发生了很多其他事：电子音乐、新浪漫、史塔克、埃特肯和沃特曼，车库音乐，嘻哈/说唱，迷幻浩室——每一类别都有立足的土壤。

The days of vinyl were numbered. Stocks of cassettes dwindled on the shelves of record stores but the introduction of the CD and the pop video was a shot in the arm for the music industry. Sales and profits spiralled; the incidence of fame and celebrity status reached all-time highs.

In Britain late in 1984, Band Aid released the single *Do They Know It's Christmas?* The 8 million proceeds from the sales of the single went to relieve starving millions in Ethiopia. In summer 1985 came the Global Jukebox, the simultaneous Live Aid concerts in Wembley Stadium, London and the JFK Stadium, Philadelphia. The concerts raised \$70 million dollars, not enough alas to solve the worsening problems in even one corner of Africa. But it brought the world together, blazed a path through the jungle of pop, and awakened the consciences of pop stars for the rest of the century.

Apart from Band Aid/Live Aid, there were other things happening in music: electronic, New Romantic, Stock, Aitken and Waterman, Garage, hip hop/rap, Acid House — all had their place in the sun...



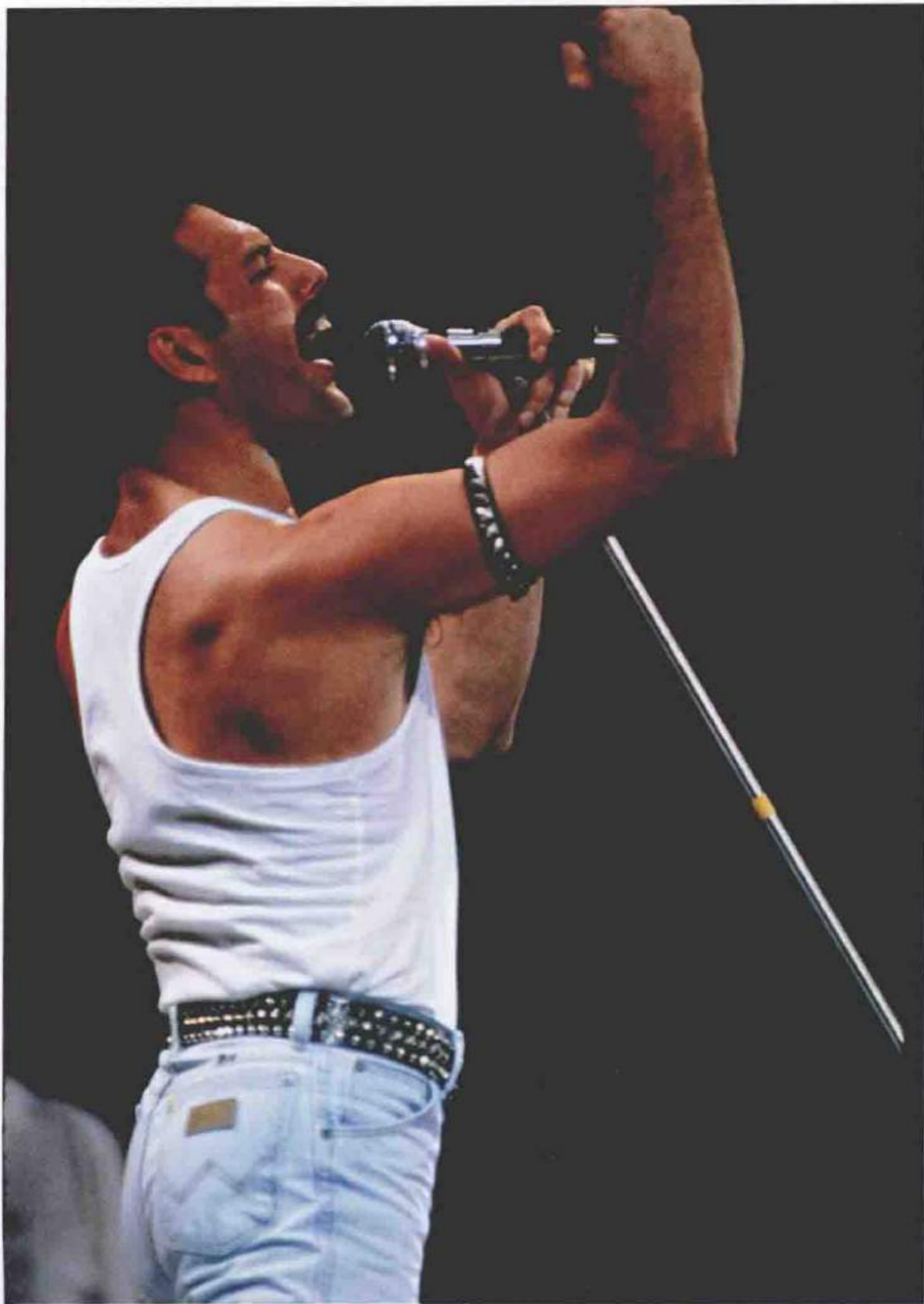
JOHN REARDON/THE OBSERVER/HULTON|ARCHIVE



DUNCAN RABAN/COLORIFIC!

(左图) 1985年7月13日, 伦敦温布利“拯救生命”演唱会的人群。(上图, 从左至右) 乔治·迈克尔、鲍勃·吉尔道夫和大卫·鲍伊。

(Left) The crowd at Wembley Stadium, London, for the Live Aid concert, 13 July 1985. (Above, left to right) George Michael, Bob Geldof and David Bowie.



更多“拯救生命”的明星们。弗雷迪·默丘里和皇后乐队在温布利。本次活动为非洲的饥荒灾民共筹资7000万美元。

More Live Aid stars. Freddie Mercury with Queen at Wembley. The event raised \$ 70 million for famine victims in Africa.

同在1985年7月13日这一天，宾夕法尼亚州的费城，麦当娜在“拯救生命”演唱会上一如既往地全情投入地表演。

Madonna getting into the groove at the Live Aid concert in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, also on 13 July 1985.





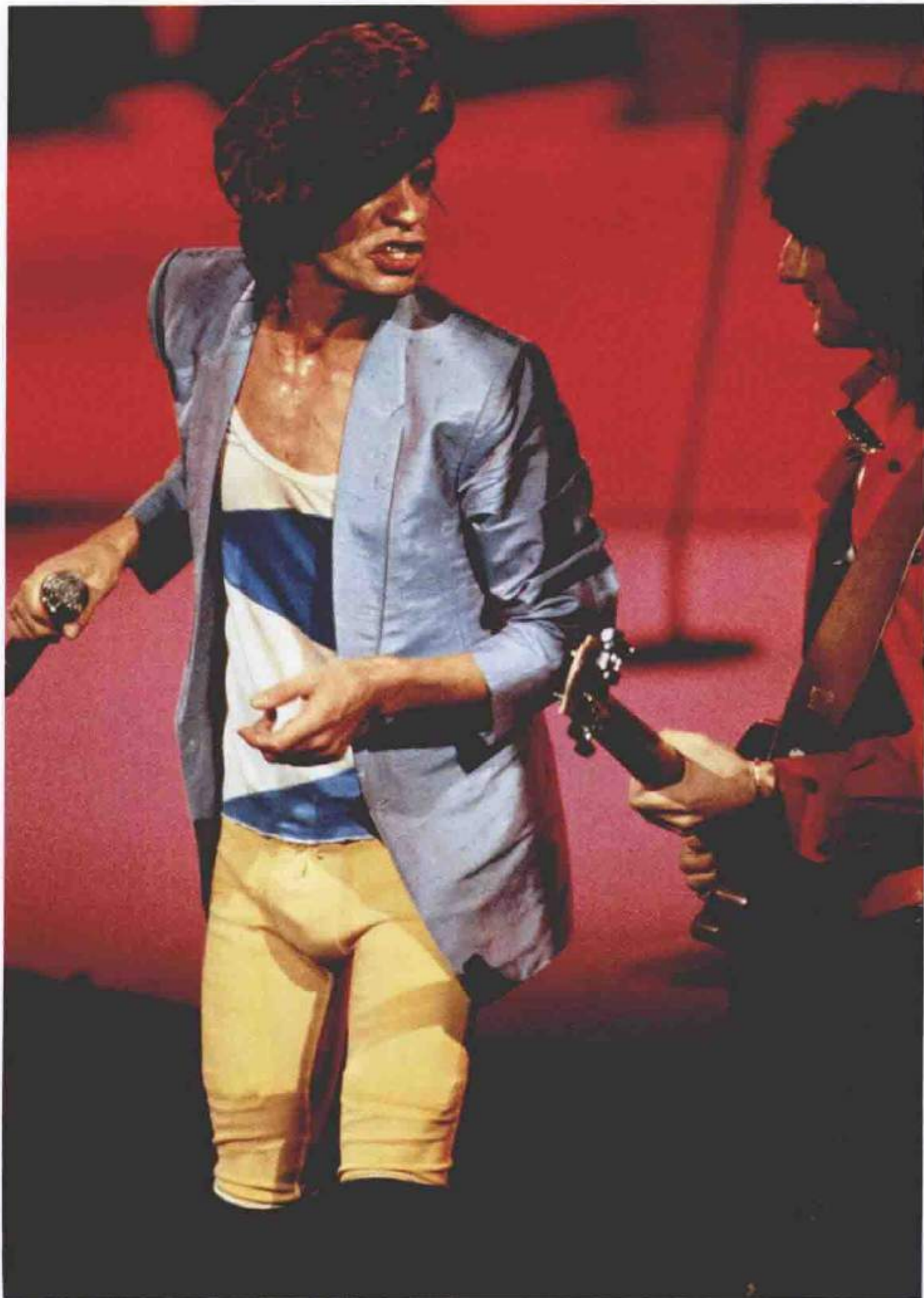
如日中天的王子演奏了出自他的卖座电影和1984年的专辑《紫雨》中的一首歌曲。

Prince in his purple period storms through a number from his hit film and album of 1984, *Purple Rain*.

1987年发行专辑《BAD》之后，迈克尔·杰克逊在伦敦巡演。该专辑为他赢得了五个单曲第一名。

Michael Jackson on tour in London following the release of 1987's *Bad*. The album generated five separate Number 1 hits for him.





滚石乐队一直在流行……米克·贾格尔（左）与罗恩·伍德在1981年的演唱会上。他说：“一切正常，我至少见识过两次了。”

The Stones roll on and on... Mick Jagger (left) with Ron Wood, in concert 1981. 'Everything going on,' he said, 'I've seen at least twice before.'

1989年，大卫·鲍伊与Tin Machine乐队在巡演中。他和前助手托尼·塞拉斯、汉特·塞拉斯以及吉他手里维斯·加布瑞尔于同年共同组建了这支乐队。

David Bowie on tour with Tin Machine, 1989. He formed the band that year with ex-Stooges Tony and Hunt Sales, and the guitarist Reeves Gabrels.





在20世纪80年代的MTV时代，辛迪·劳帕是最红的明星之一。她的代表作《女孩只想玩得高兴》后来成为多个广告的主题曲。

One of the biggest stars of the 1980s MTV era, Cyndi Lauper. Her huge hit *Girls Just Wanna Have Fun* later became the basis of several advertising campaigns.

惠特尼·休斯顿，她的首张同名专辑获得了榜单的第一名，并且卖出了逾1400万张。

Whitney Houston, whose eponymous first album hit the charts at Number 1 and sold more than 14 million copies.



DIANA LYN/SHOOTING STAR/COLORIFIC!



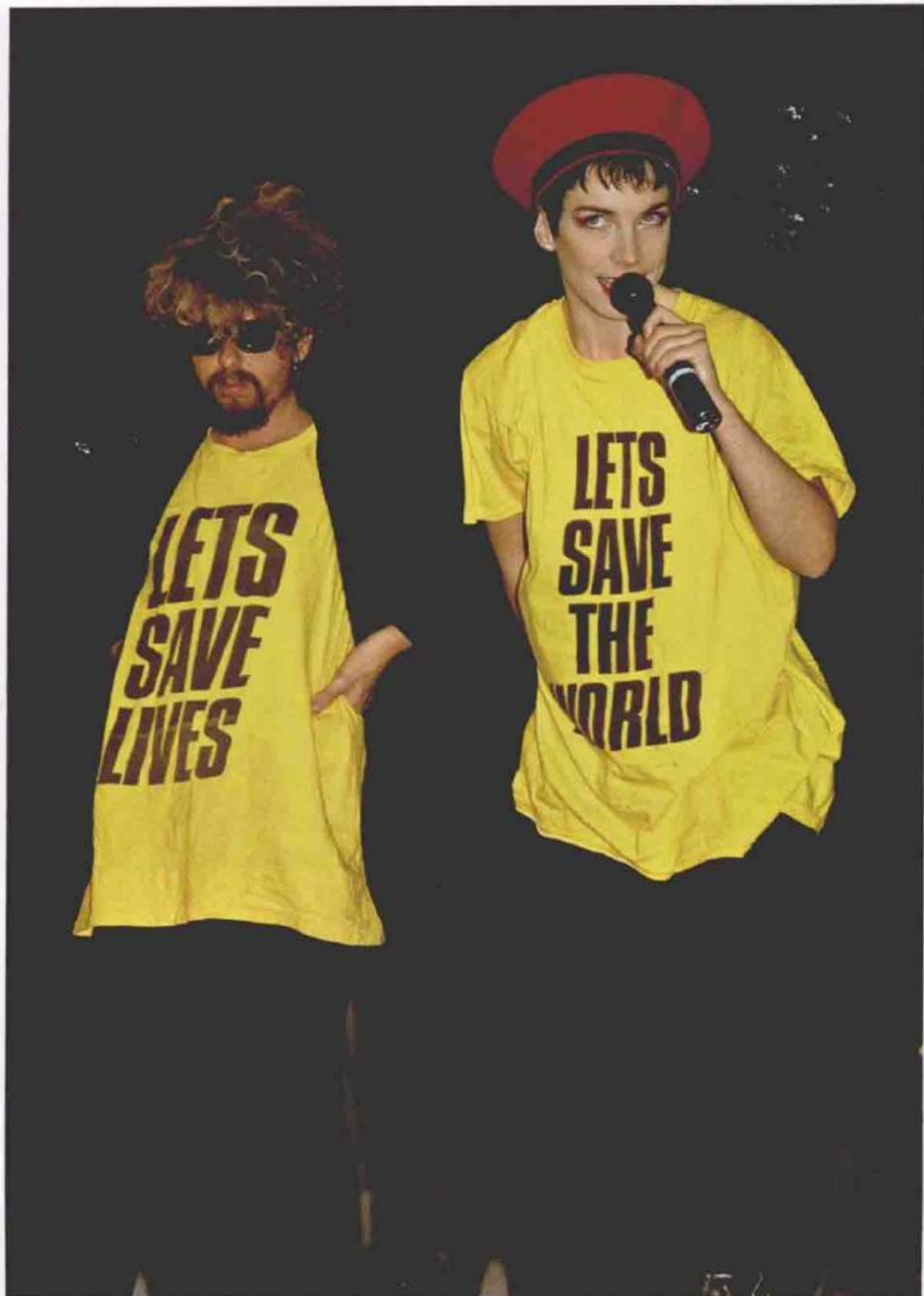
VIRGINIA TURBETT/S.I.N.

罗伯特·帕尔默，这位80年代摇滚界的活力男孩最知名的歌曲是1985年个人专辑《激流》中的《沉湎于爱》。

Robert Palmer, the Dapper Dan of Eighties rock. His biggest success was *Addicted to Love*, from his 1985 solo album *Riptide*.

舞韵合唱团的戴夫·斯图尔特(左)和安妮·蓝妮克丝在时尚义演上穿着他们的凯瑟琳·哈姆尼特牌的T恤传达信念。

Dave Stewart (left) and Annie Lennox of the Eurythmics spread the message in their Katherine Hamnett T-shirts at Fashion Aid.





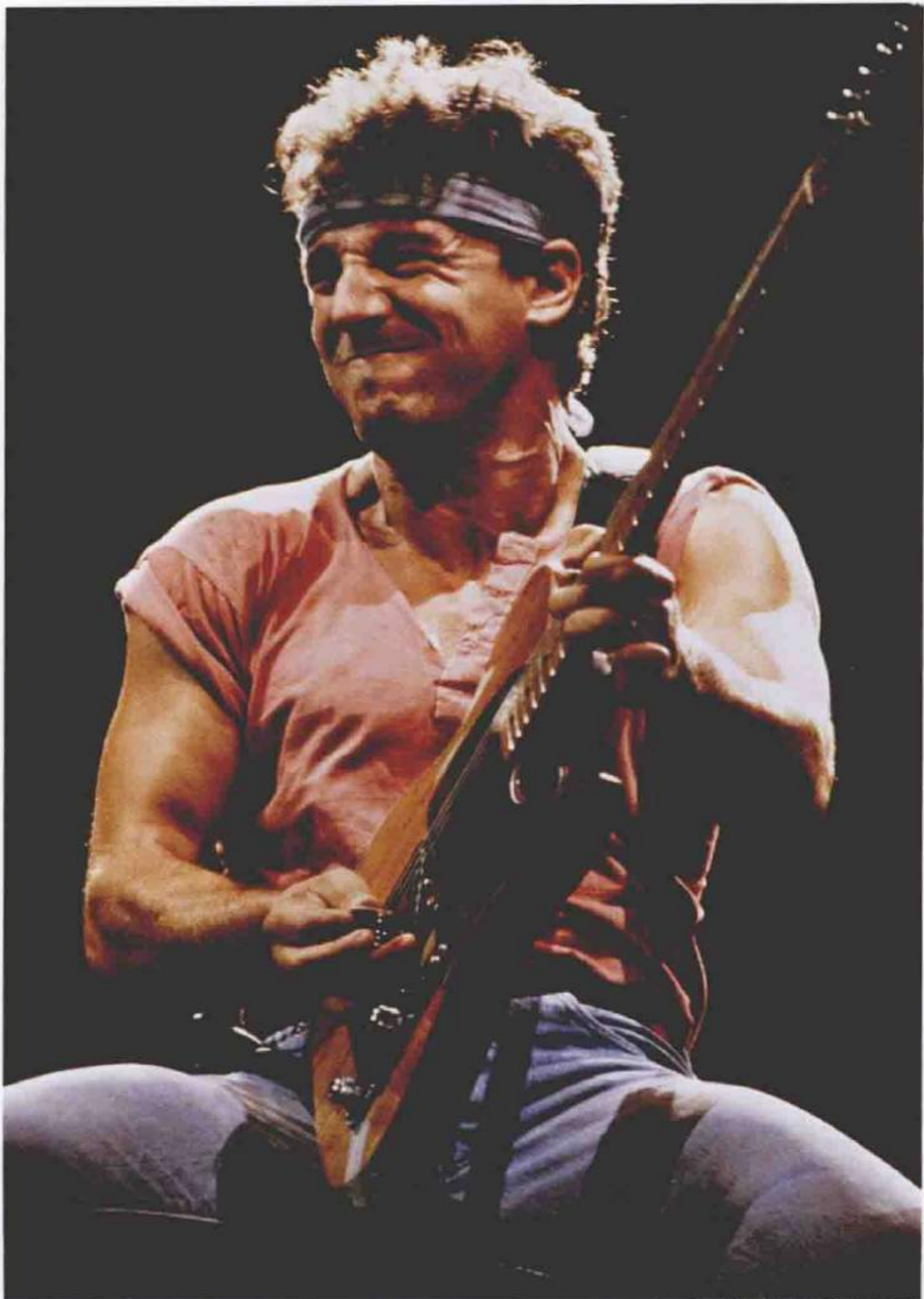
COLORIFIC!

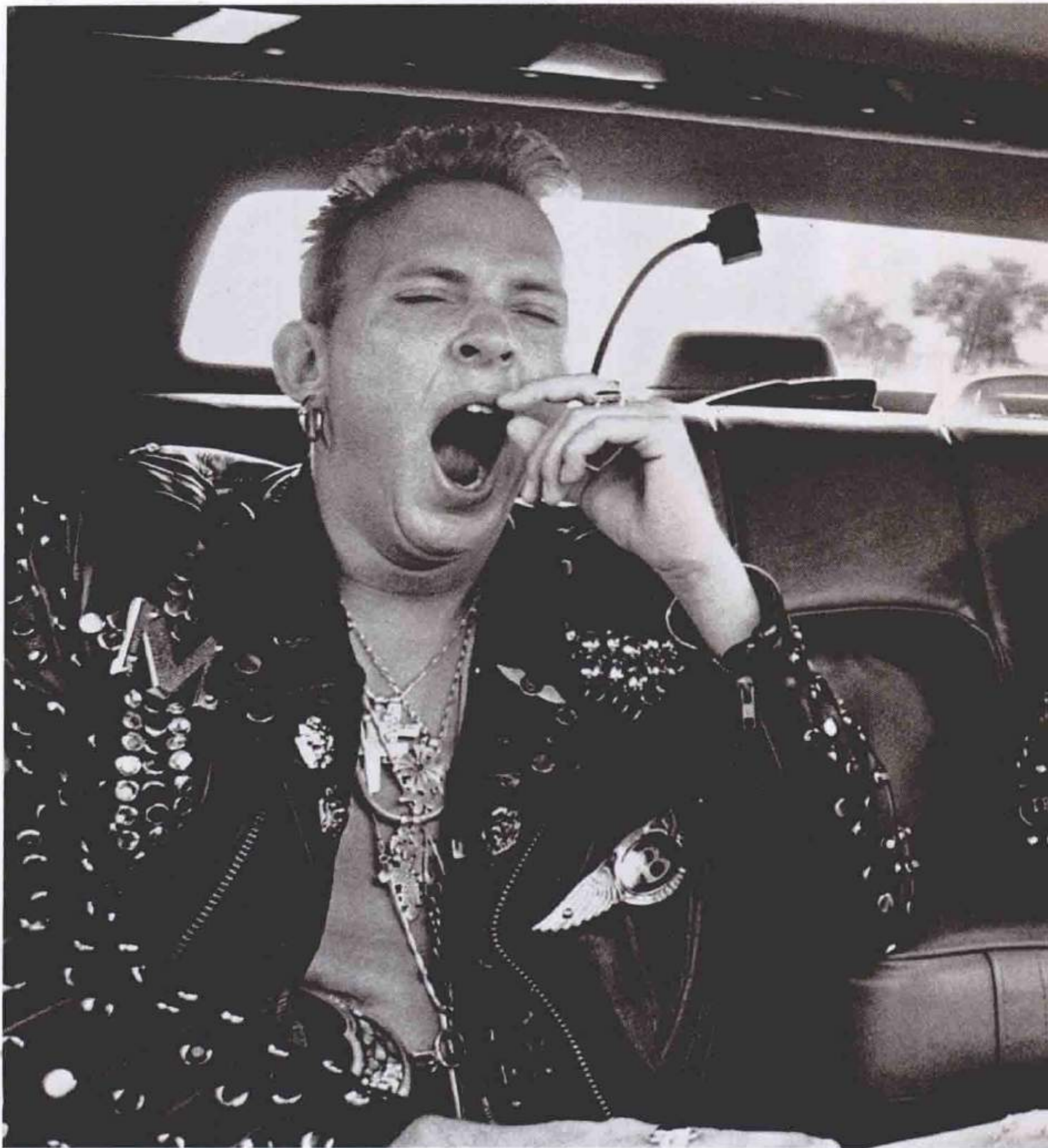
马文·李·阿迪，又名米特·洛夫，在20世纪80年代，将他的所有精力放在舞台上。对这位超级巨星来说，那几年并不顺利。在《态度不端》和《停止前目盲》被炮轰之后，他申请破产。

Marvin Lee Aday, aka Meat Loaf, gives his considerable all on stage in the 1980s. They were not good years for the superstar. After *Bad Attitude* and *Blind Before I Stop* bombed, he filed for bankruptcy.

大人物回家了。1985年8月，新泽西州，布鲁斯·斯普林斯汀在家乡的舞台上，这是他发行《诞生在美国》的一年。

The Boss comes home. Bruce Springsteen on stage in his home state, New Jersey, August 1985, the year of *Born in the USA*.





HONEY SALVADORI/COLORIFIC!



巡演的乐趣……1989年，卢克·戈斯和 马特·戈斯在他们舒适的豪华轿车里迎接黎明。

The joys of touring...
Luke and Matt Goss greet the dawn in the comfort of their limousine, 1989.



TONY MOTT/S.I.N.

在《满足》的专辑封面上，他们变成70年代末悲观厌世的风格，穿着工装唱歌。Devo乐队（上图）相信世界正逐渐退化为一个功能失调的社会。

They evolved in the world-weary late 1970s with a cover version of *Satisfaction* they sang wearing industrial cleaning outfits, but Devo (above) believed that the world was de-evolving into increasingly dysfunctional societies.



KATIA NATOZ/S.I.N.

乔恩·邦乔维带领的邦乔维乐队（上图）并不愤世嫉俗，他们更多地关注音乐本身。结合了主流硬摇滚和重金属摇滚的两张专辑《难以捉摸》（1986年）和《新泽西》（1988年）获得了巨大成功。

Less cynical and more melodic were Bon Jovi (above), led by Jon Bon Jovi (centre). Combining mainstream hard rock with metal, the band had great success with *Slippery When Wet* (1986) and *New Jersey* (1988).



TERENCE SPENCER/COLORIFIC!

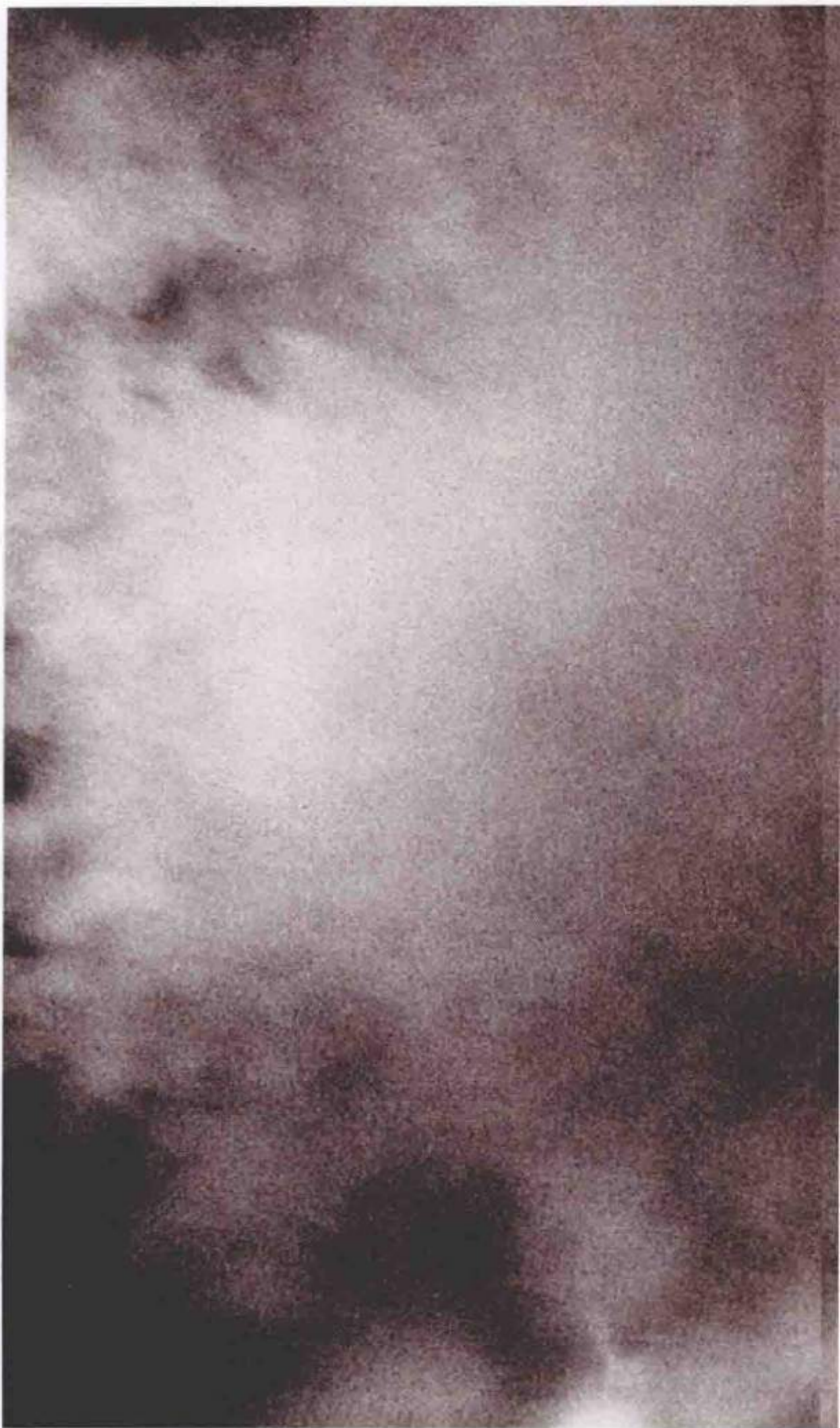
（上图）警察乐队在他们的录像单曲《同步》的拍摄现场。（1983年）（从左到右）安迪·萨默斯、斯汀和斯图尔特·科普兰。（右图）杜兰杜兰乐队正在为他们的唱片《狂野男孩》拍摄海报。

(Above) The Police on set for their video single *Synchronicity* (1983) — (left to right) Andy Summers, Sting and Stewart Copeland. (Opposite) Duran Duran pose for a still while filming their video *Wild Boys* (1984).



失控康普顿。1989年，伦敦，来自洛杉矶中南部的说唱歌手Ice-T开始在舞台上摇摆身体。

Straight outta Compton. South Central LA rapper Ice-T starts the body count on stage in London, 1989.







1989年，来自人民公敌乐队的查克·D（握紧拳头）和弗拉维奥·弗拉维（前方正中）“突袭”了曼彻斯特阿波罗剧院的演出。

Chuck D (fist clenched) and Flavor Flav (front, centre) of Public Enemy 'bum rush' the show at the Apollo, Manchester, 1989.



NORMSKI/PYMCA

(从左往右) 弗拉维奥·弗拉维, LL·酷杰和DJ山猫。LL尝试将嘻哈变得更浅显易懂, 却被指控背叛嘻哈。后来, 他成功地将自己的事业转向影视业。

(Left to right) Flavor Flav, LL Cool J and DJ Bobcat. LL's knack for making hip hop accessible led to accusations of selling out. Later he successfully turned his career to film and television.

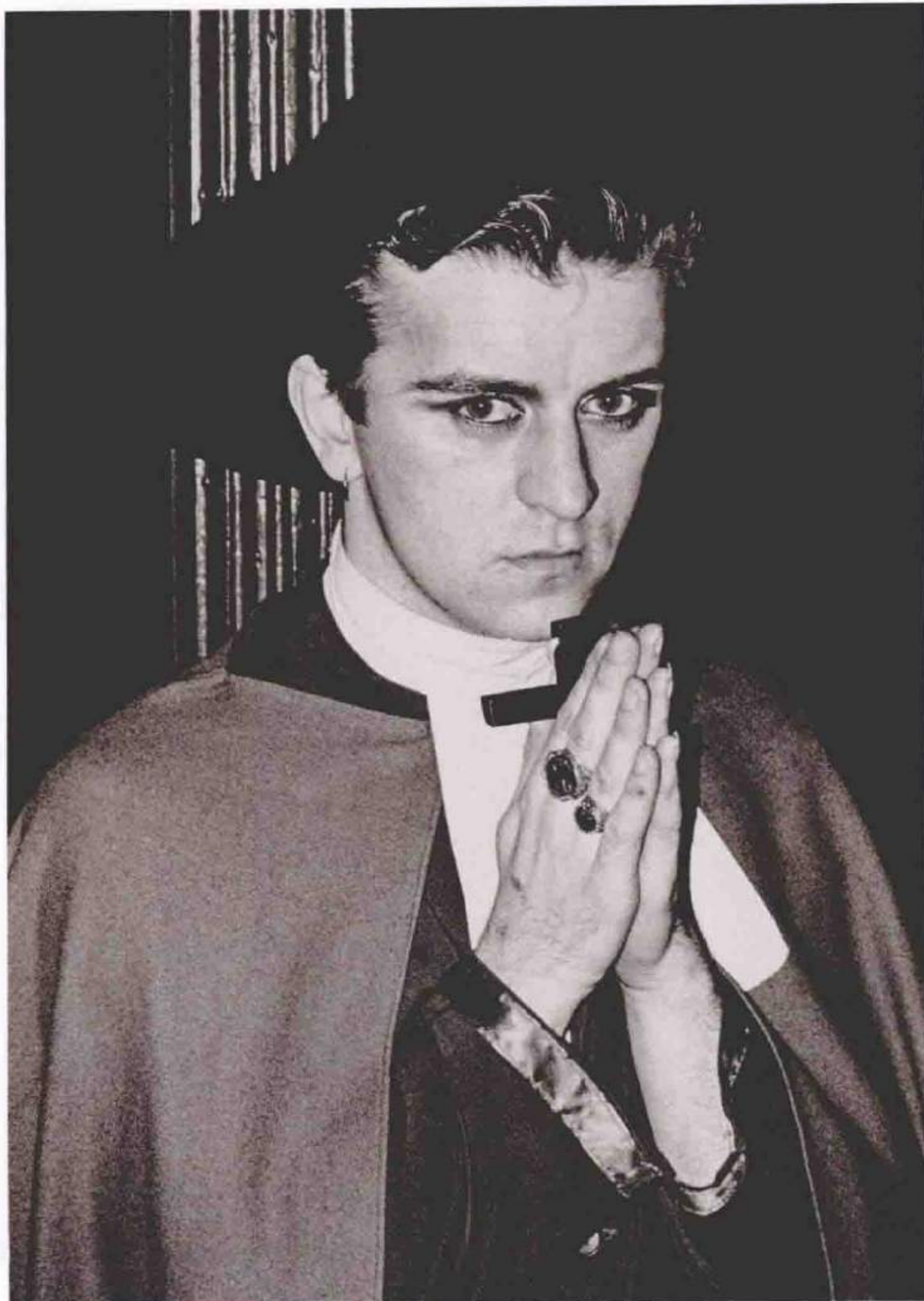
脱掉他的衬衫。1986年2月，在利物浦谷物交易所一次小型演出，莫里西和史密斯乐队一起演唱。

Getting his shirt lifted, Morrissey sings on with The Smiths at a gig at the Liverpool Corn Exchange, February 1986.





STEVE DOUBLE/S.I.N.



朋友和崇拜者。（左图）1980年，斯蒂夫·斯特兰奇在地狱酒吧的大门外祈祷。他因《褪色》大获成功，而非咒骂。

Friends and admirers. (Left) Steve Strange prays outside the gates of the Hell club, 1980. Ahead lay success, rather than damnation, with *Fade to Grey*.

1981年，伦敦，苏豪区，乔治男孩在节奏公路俱乐部的入口外面。文化俱乐部乐队未来凭借《你是否真想伤害我？》一举成名。

Boy George
outside the
entrance to Le
Beat Route club,
Soho, London,
1981. Ahead lay
succsee with
Culture Club's *Do
You Really Want
to Hurt Me*.





1985年，澳大利亚歌手、作曲家和小说家尼克·凯夫，同时也是坏种子乐队的创建者和领导者，沉浸在自省中。

Australian singer, songwriter and novelist Nick Cave, founder and leader of the Bad Seeds, in introspective mood, 1985.

1981年，亚当·安特在登台演出前涂抹颜料。这一年属于《交出来》和《白马王子》。

Adam Ant applies war paint before going on stage, 1981. It was the year of *Stand and Deliver* and *Prince Charming*.





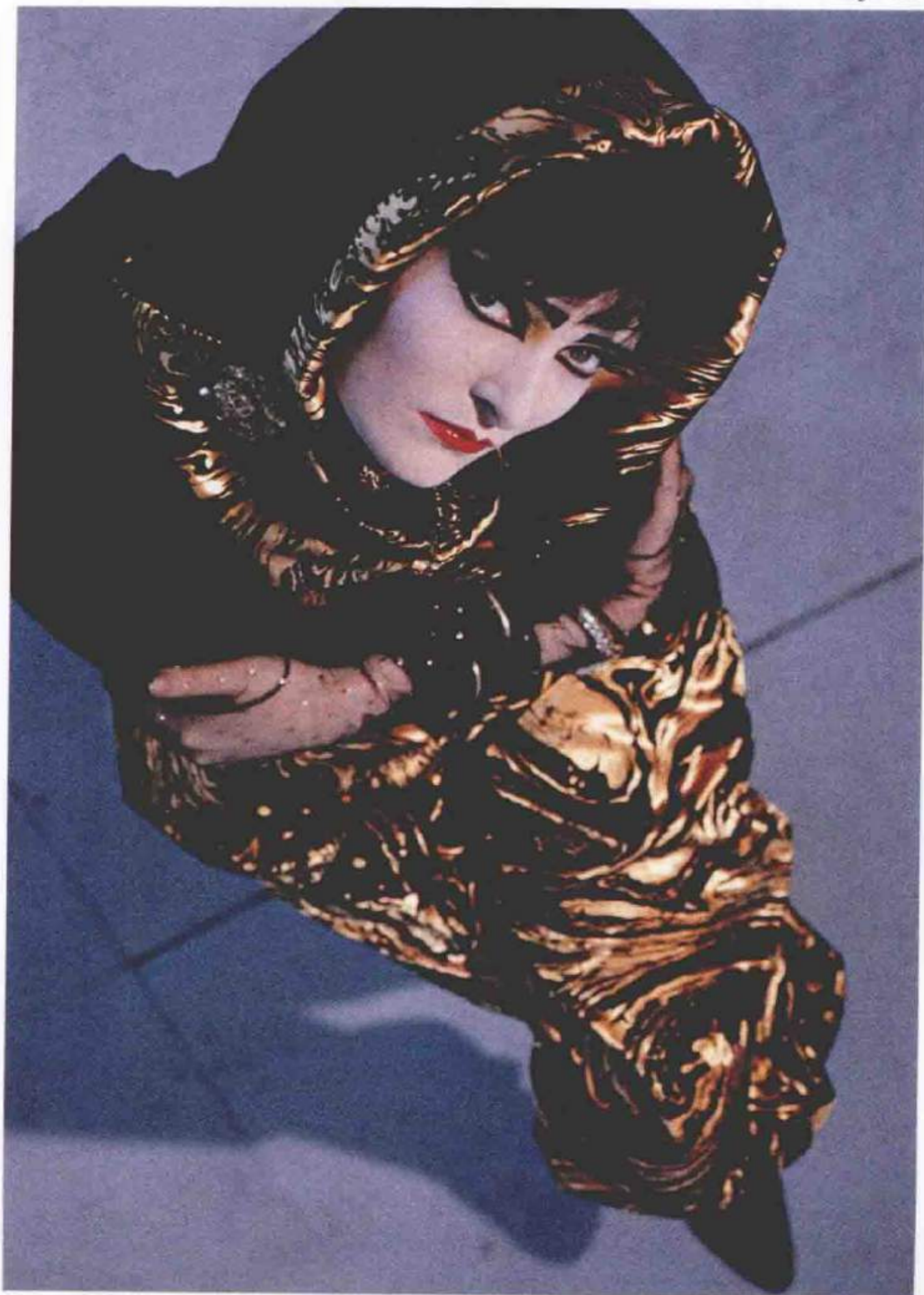
IAN TILTON/S.I.N

罗伯特·史密斯，
治疗乐队的领导
者，经典的恐怖造
型，不过缺少他那
标志性的被弄花的
唇红。

Rober Smith, leader of
The Cure, in typically
ghoulish mode, though
without his trademark
lipstick smudge.

苏克西&女妖乐队的苏克西·苏族，是20世纪70年代持续时间最长的朋克乐队之一。

Siouxsie Sioux of Siouxsie and the Banshees, one of the longest lasting of the 1970s-spawned punk bands.



8. 时装时尚

Fashion

1985年，戴安娜王妃离开罗伯特·泽米基斯的《回到未来》英国首映式。此时，她已经脱下了英国上流社会中女子的传统装扮，转而寻求一种更为精明干练的风格。

Princess Diana steps out at the British premiere of Robert Zemeckis's *Back to the Future*, 1985. By this time she had abandoned her Sloane Ranger look for a far more sophisticated wardrobe.



20世纪70年代有迷你裙和朋克作为自己的时尚商标，而80年代却没有特定的典型风格。然而，他们有了一位超级偶像——威尔士王妃戴安娜。当她于70年代末期首次出现时，羞涩而清纯。而到1981年7月她嫁给查尔斯王子时，戴安娜（还有她的结婚礼服）已经俘获了所有女性的想象。在这个十年将要结束时，她的风格和影响已经传播到了全世界。

时尚界历经了几次转变。知名的有——库雷热、圣洛朗伯爵、古琦、阿玛尼、韦斯特伍德、拉格菲尔德，还有其他十几人——仍然雄霸巴黎、米兰、纽约和伦敦的秀场。但是同时期也有新鲜面孔出现，包括凯瑟琳·哈姆尼特、克里斯汀·拉克鲁瓦、卡洛琳·查尔斯，以及走在时尚前沿的日本设计师三宅一生和川久保玲。

与此同时，时尚在日常生活中不断变化，变得更难掌控。70年代淘汰的马丁靴在秀场上重获高档时尚的地位之后，又重新回到了大街上。

Whereas the Seventies had their fashion trademarks in the mini and the punk, no particular style typified the 1980s. Instead, they had an icon — Diana, Princess of Wales. Shy and jejune when she first appeared towards the end of the 1970s, by the time she married Prince Charles in July 1981 Diana (and her wedding dress) had captured the imagination of women everywhere. By the end of the decade, her style and influence had spread all over the world.

In the fashion houses there were few changes. The established names — Courrèges, Saint Laurent, Gucci, Armani, Westwood, Lagerfeld and a dozen more — still held sway over the catwalks of Paris, Milan, New York and London. But there were also relative newcomers, among them Katharine Hamnett, Christian Lacroix, Caroline Charles and, at the forefront of Japanese designers, Issey Miyake and Comme des Garçons.

Meanwhile, out on the streets, fashions continued to mutate and became harder to pin down. The Doc Marten boot, that old stand-by of the Seventies, was given high-fashion status on the catwalk before it returned to the street as a shoe.



1982年3月22日，忧郁的黛安娜访问德斯菲尔德青少年活动中心。那杯茶看来只是无用的时尚配饰。

A glum
Diana visits a
Huddersfield youth
centre, 22 March
1982. That cup of
tea proves to be
a useless fashion
accessory.

着装大气，王室气派……1983年，戴安娜在一场婚礼上。无论英国女王还是公主都赶不上这样的张扬。

Power dressing, royal style... Diana at a wedding in 1983. Neither her mother-in-law nor her sister-in-law could match such swagger.



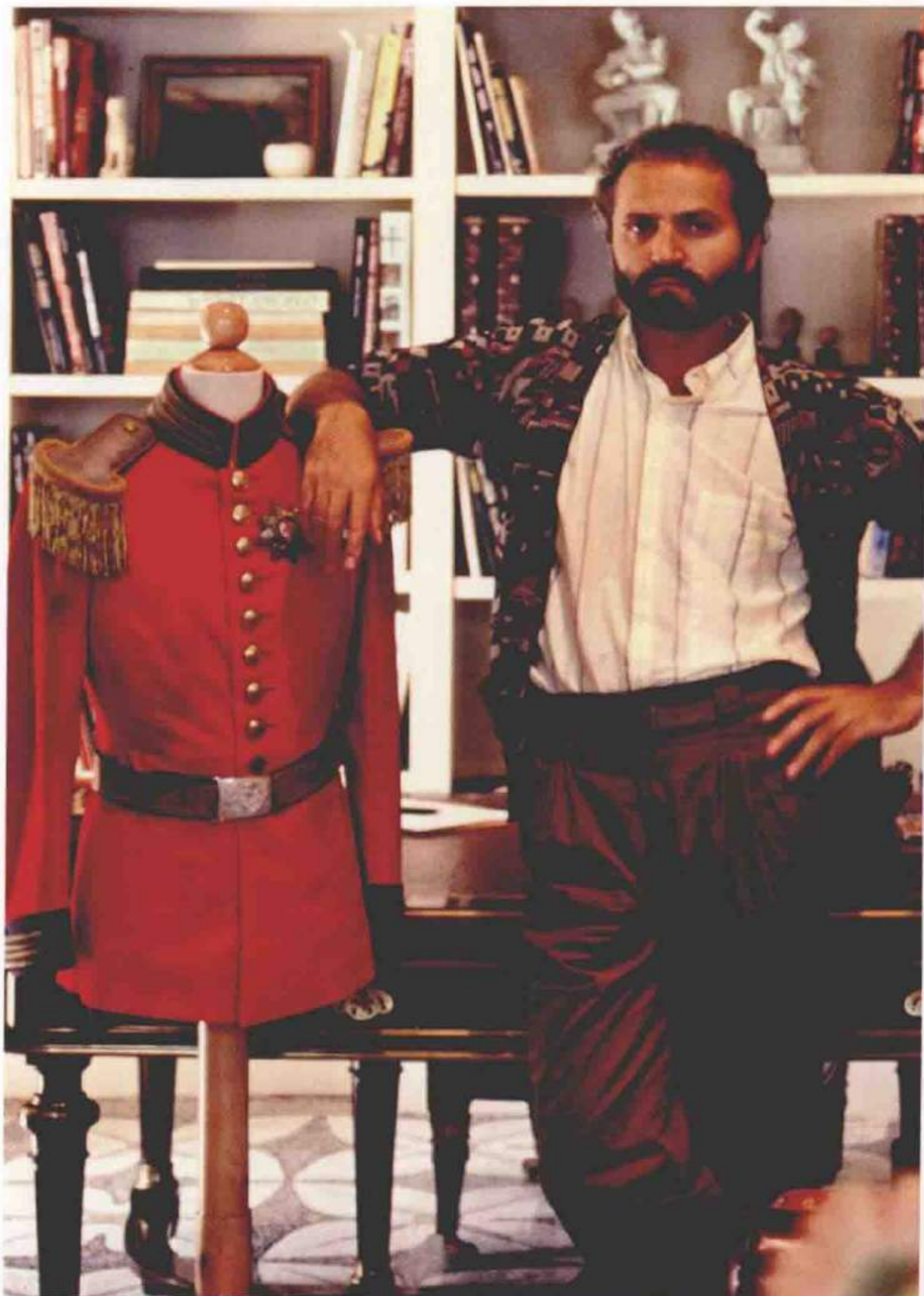


乔治·阿玛尼，1987年。虽然阿玛尼以宽阔有垫肩的肩部著称，但是也不需要如此大的衣架。

Giorgio Armani, 1987. Although Armani was big on wide, padded shoulders, they were never as big as the coat-hanger suggests.

1983年6月，科莫湖，詹尼·范思哲和假人在家。范思哲的设计并不在于低调的精致和极简主义。

Gianni Versace and dummy at home on Lake Como, June 1983. Those looking for subtlety and minimalism would not find them in Versace's designs.



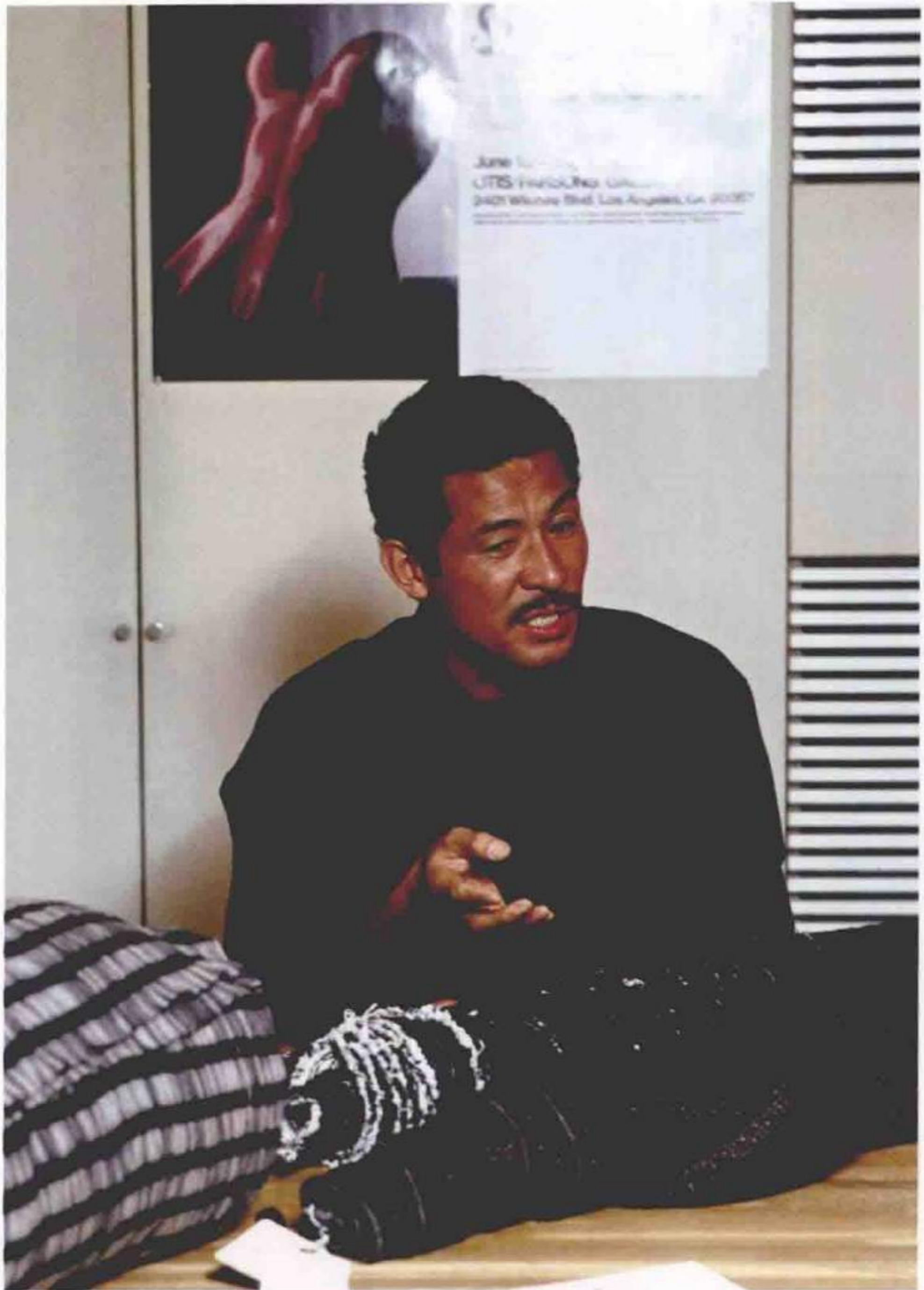


1982年，三宅一生用这件厚重的针织衫证明了可可·香奈儿“时尚是建筑”的说法。

Issey Miyake proves the truth of Coco Chanel's claim that 'fashion is architecture' with this heavy item of knitwear, 1982.

三宅一生的一些设计（右图）被印在了塑形强的布料上，从而使上身的感觉更加立体。

Some designs created by Miyake (right) were mounted on sculptural wire that allowed them to stand out from the body.



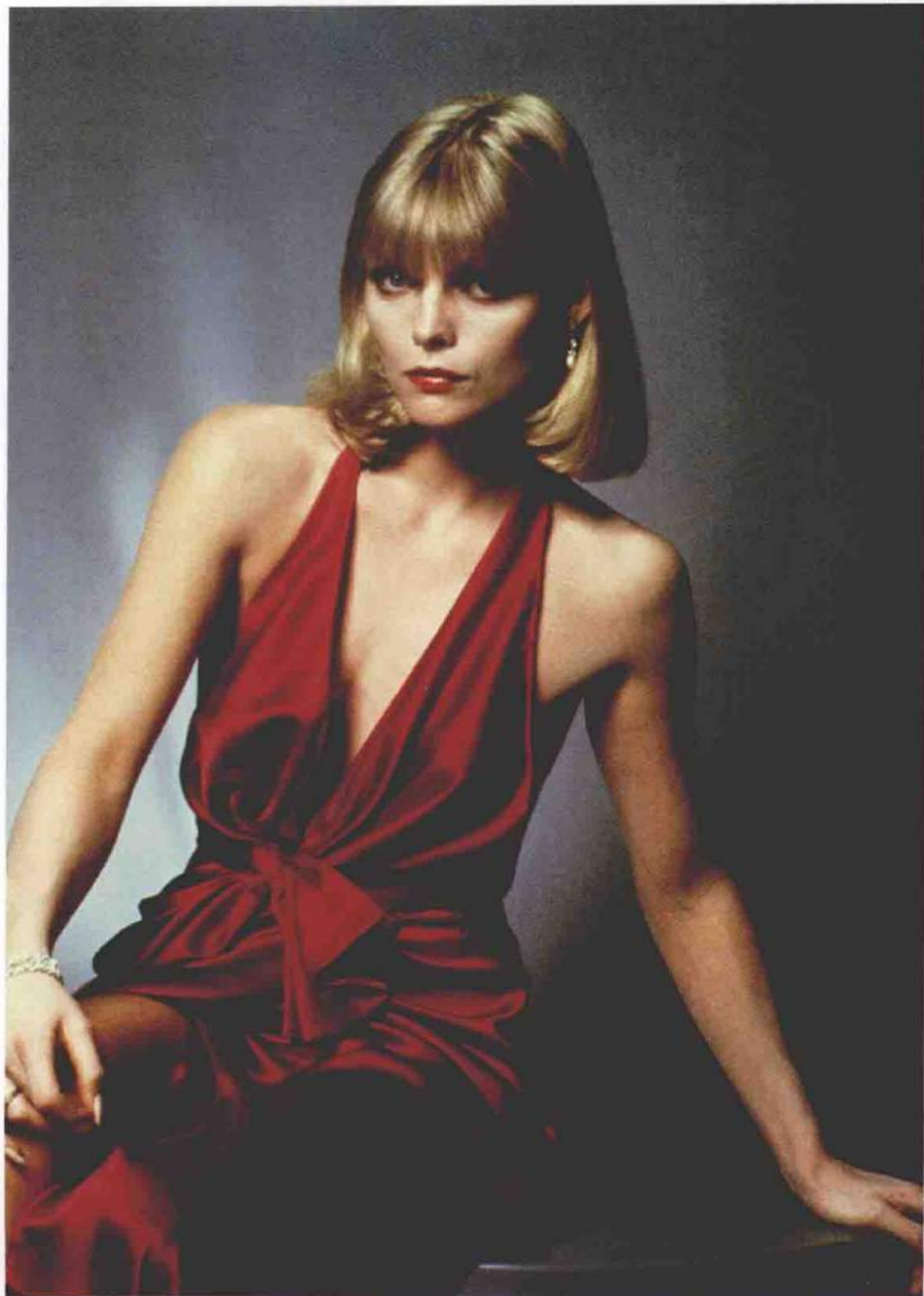


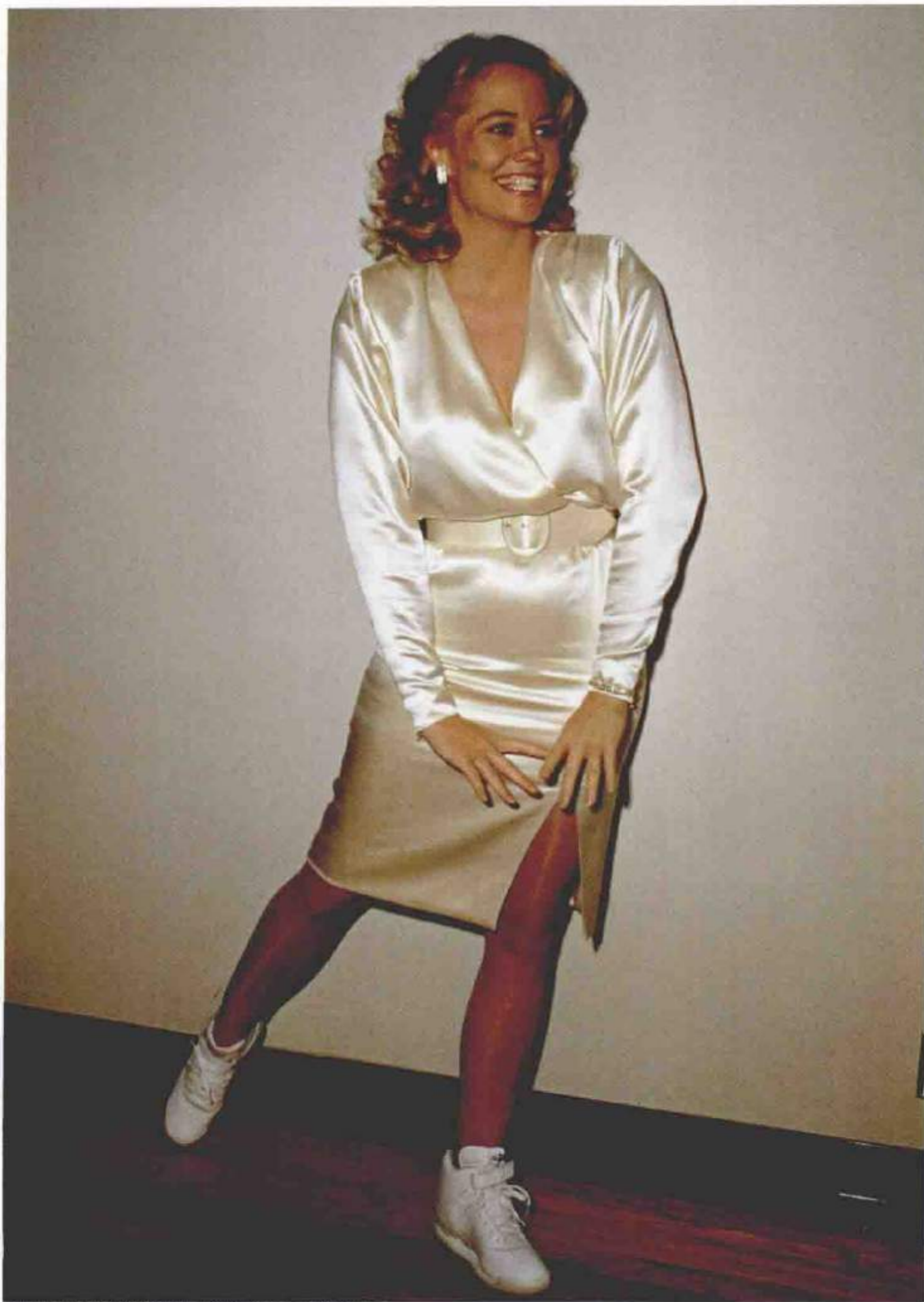
1980年，洛杉矶的奥斯卡颁奖典礼上，模特出身的女演员劳伦·赫顿选择了一个奢华的迪斯科造型。

Model turned actress
Lauren Hutton adopts a
rich disco look for the
1980 Academy Awards
ceremony, Los Angeles.

1983年，米歇尔·菲弗出现在布莱恩·德·帕尔玛的电影《疤面煞星》中的造型。菲弗就是觉得她自己的脸像鸭子。

Michelle Pfeiffer as she appeared in the 1983 Brian de Palma movie *Scarface*. For some reason, Pfeiffer thought she had a face like a duck.





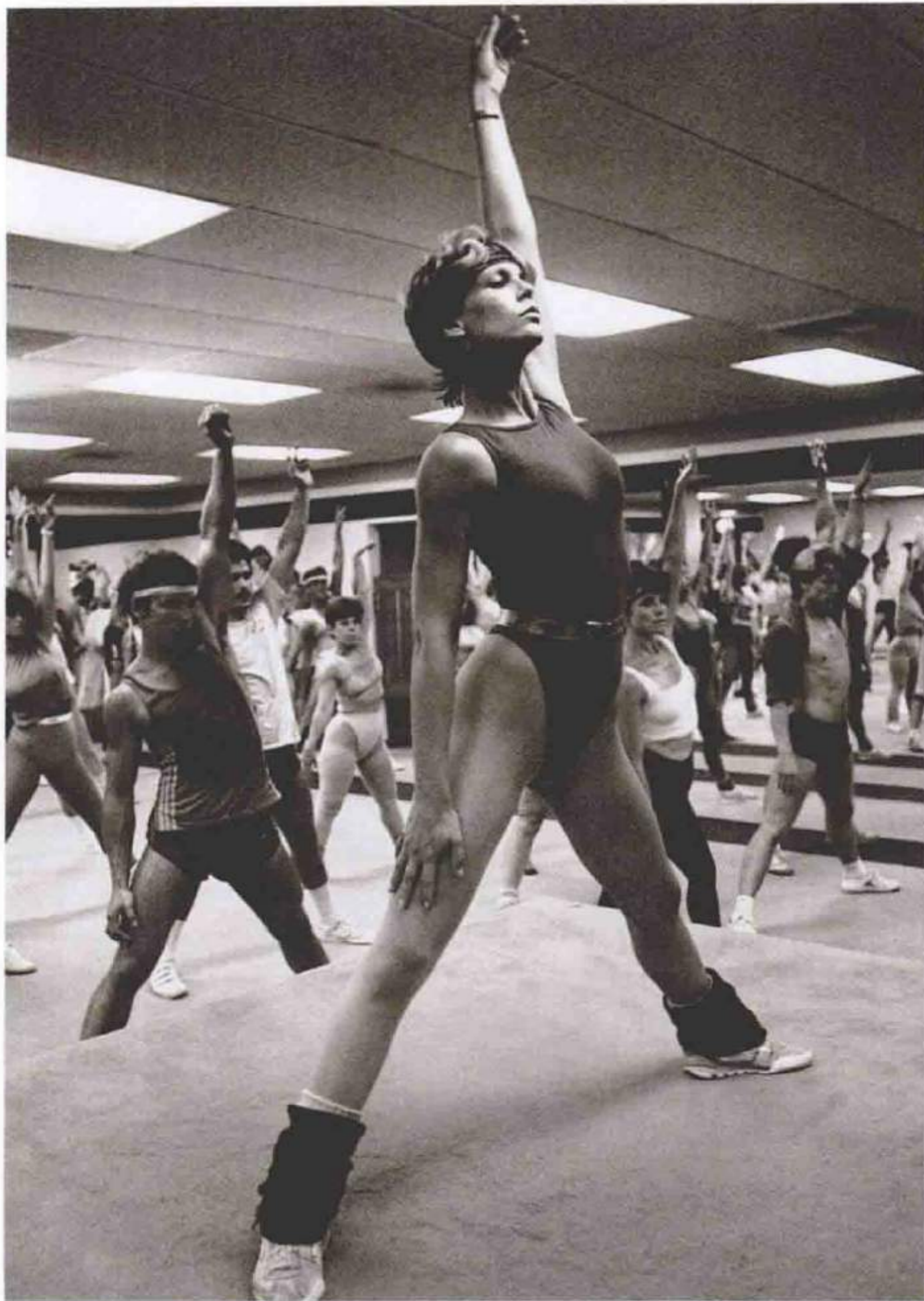
高级时装与休闲混搭。出演电视剧《蓝色月光侦探社》的明星斯碧儿·谢波德穿着运动鞋搭配晚礼服。不错。

Couture meets casual. Cybil Shepherd, star of TV's *Moonlighting*, wears trainers with an evening dress. Nice.

穿着磨洗破烂牛仔
裤的莎拉·杰
西卡《浑身是
劲》，只想找点
乐子。

A stone-washed,
pre-ripped,
Footloose Sarah
Jessica Parker just
wanted to have
fun.



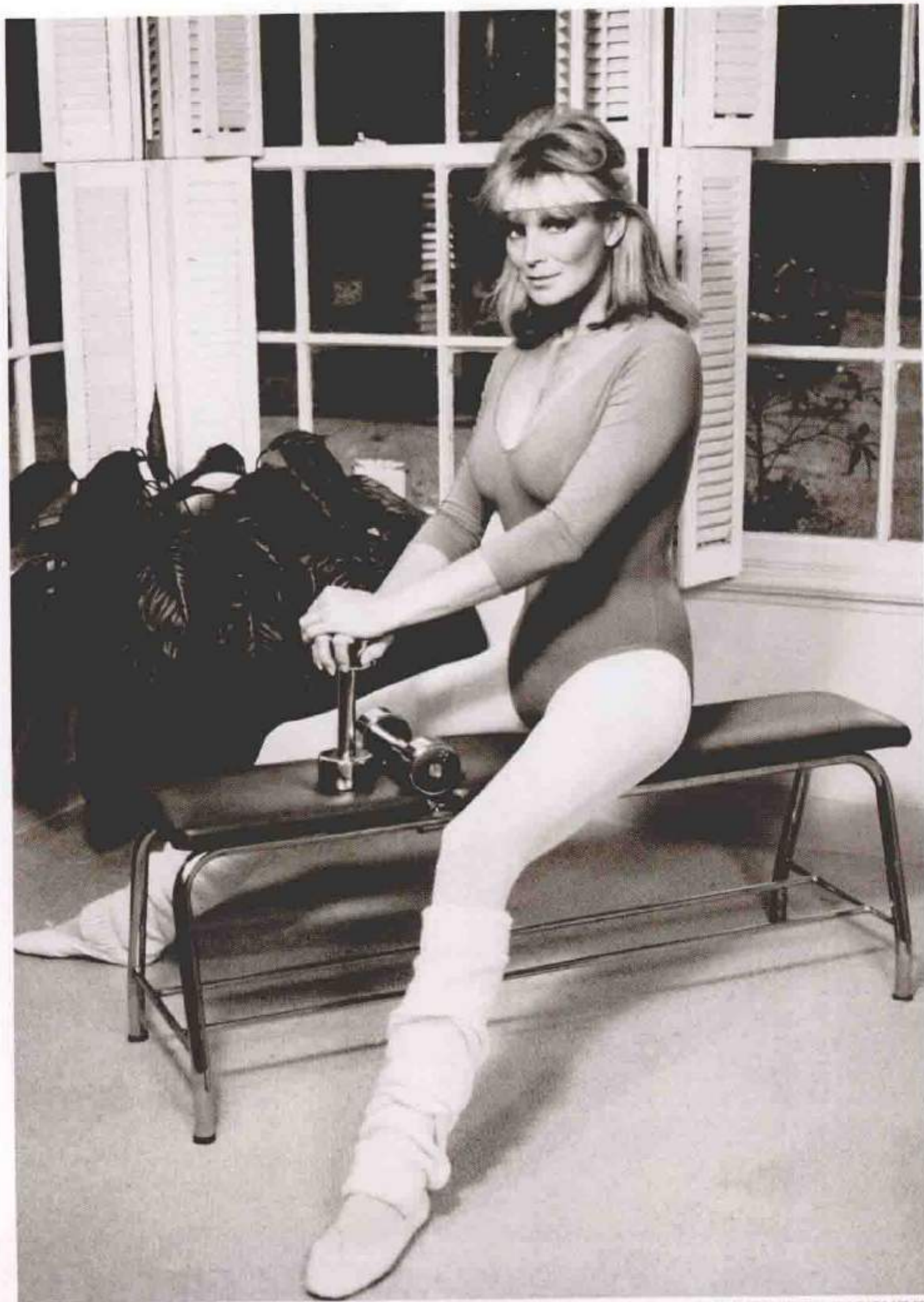


休闲服成为时尚。杰米·李·柯蒂斯正在为詹姆斯·布里奇斯1985年的电影《至善至美》而锻炼。

The leisurewear fashion. Jamie Lee Curtis in work-out mode for the 1985 Jame Bridges film *Perfect*.

1983年，80年代热门肥皂剧《豪门恩怨》的明星琳达·伊文思在她的私人健身房义不容辞地勒着发箍，穿着连体紧身衣和绑腿。

Linda Evans, soapy star of the 1980s TV hit *Dynasty*, in obligatory headband, leotard and leggings at her private gym, 1983





1985年，演唱
会上的麦当
娜。她精心打
造的“毫不在
乎”造型被广
泛模仿。

Madonna in
concert, 1985.
Her studied
'couldn't care
less' look was
widely copied.



LAURA LEVINE/VISAGES/COLORIFIC!

麦当娜给崇拜者一个可以模仿一年多的造型，以裤子或迷你裙、蕾丝上衣、项链和超大针织品为特点。这一造型只有自由，没有耻辱。

Madonna gave wannabes a look to follow for a year or so, one characterised by trousers or mini skirt, lacy tops, necklaces and oversized knitwear. The look offered liberation without stigma.

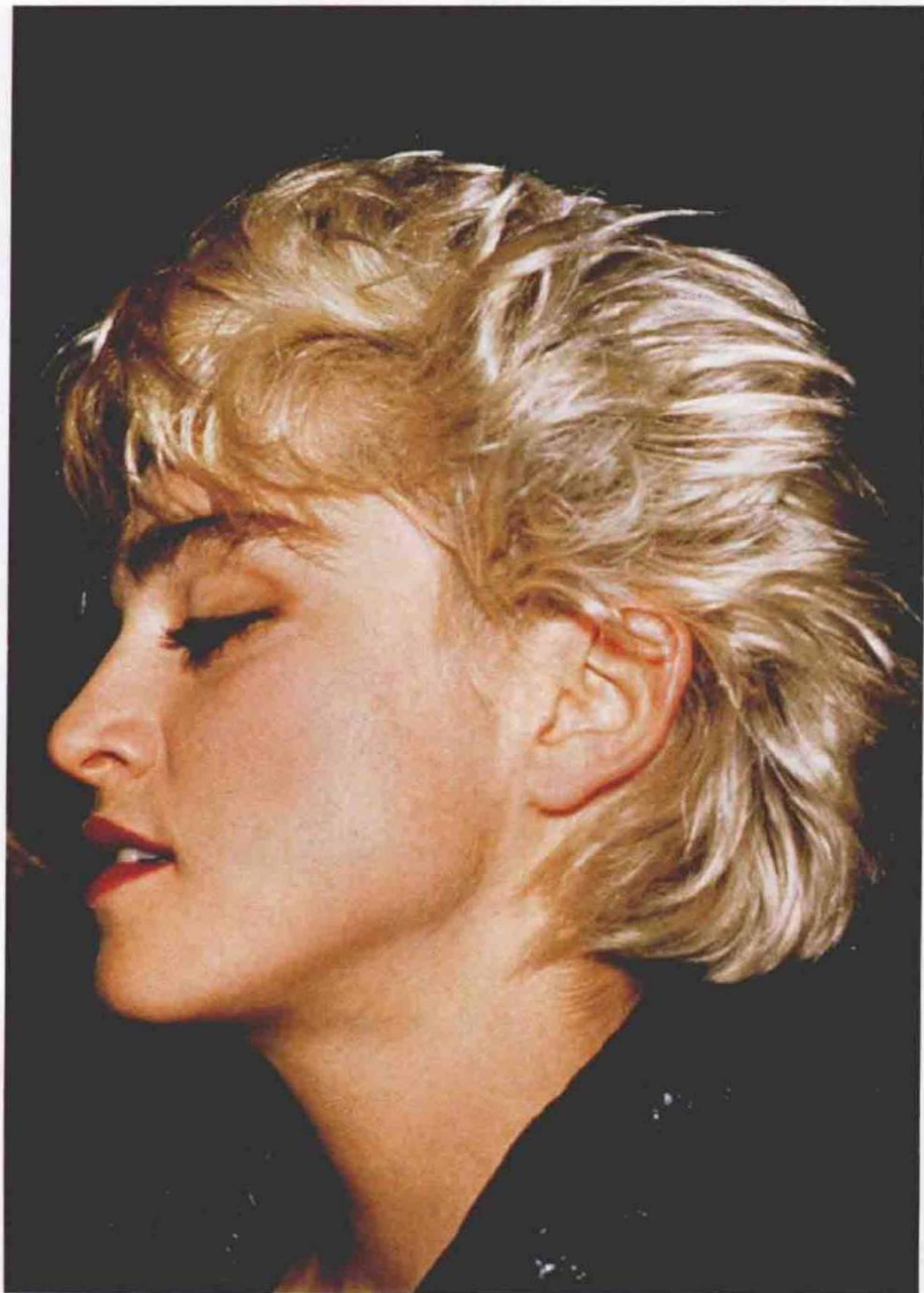


安妮·蓝妮克丝为了1983年至1984年“甜美的梦”的巡演，新剪了“舞韵合唱团”的寸头。

Annie Lennox gets her Eurythmics crop renewed for the Sweet Dreams Tour of 1983-4.

野心勃勃的金发美女。1986年，麦当娜又一次改变了她的形象：这是她在专辑《纯蓝》封套上的造型。

Blonde with ambition. By 1986 Madonna had changed her image yet again: this was the way she looked on the cover of *True Blue*.





JOHN REARDON/THE OBSERVER/HULTON|ARCHIVE

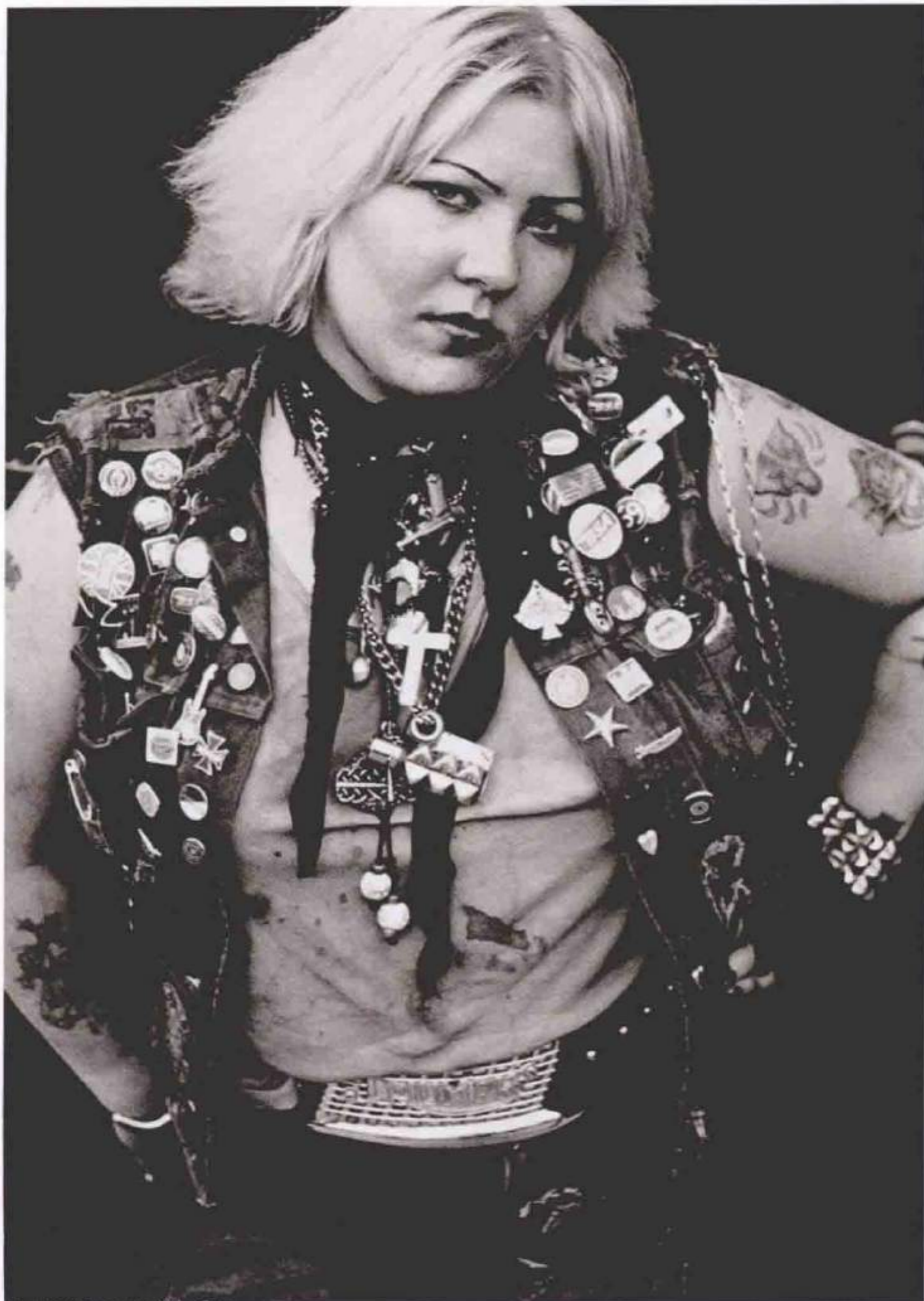
作为一种大胆的（商业性质）时尚宣言，朋克在80年代中期卷土重来。在国王大道上，他们开始收费拍照。（上图）1986年10月26日，两位朋克在伦敦的海德公园。

Punk was reborn in the mid-Eighties as a big bold (commercial) fashion statement. In the King's Road, punks now charged for their photographs to be taken.(Above) Two punks in London's Hyde park, 26 October 1986.

美国黑人的玉米辫获得了短暂的流行，多亏了宝黛丽和1980年的电影《十全十美》。

The African-American 'cornrow' braided hairstyle gained fleeting popularity, thanks to Bo Derek and the 1980 film *10*.





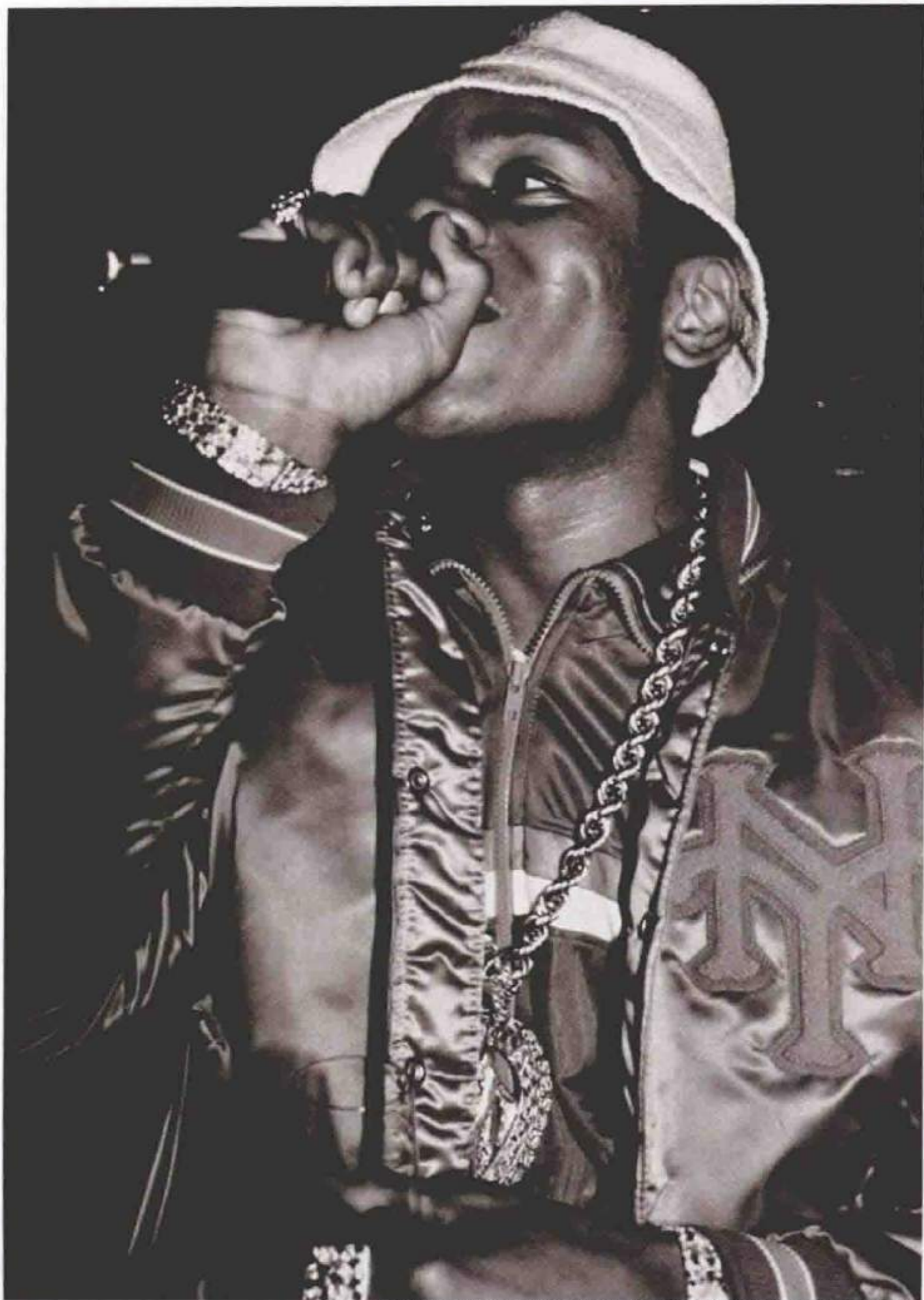
DEREK RIDGERS/PYMCA

1981年，一位重金属音乐迷在伦敦的哈姆斯密剧场，这是1980年代重金属摇滚乐迷们心目中的圣地。

A metalhead at London's Hammersmith Odeon, 1981, the mecca for heavy metal fans in the Eighties.

1987年，伦敦，LL Cool J风格鲜明地以无檐渔夫帽、金属项链、短夹克出现在Def Jam唱片公司的聚会上。

LL Cool J says it all with beanie, dukie chain and bomber jacket at a Def Jam party, London, 1987.



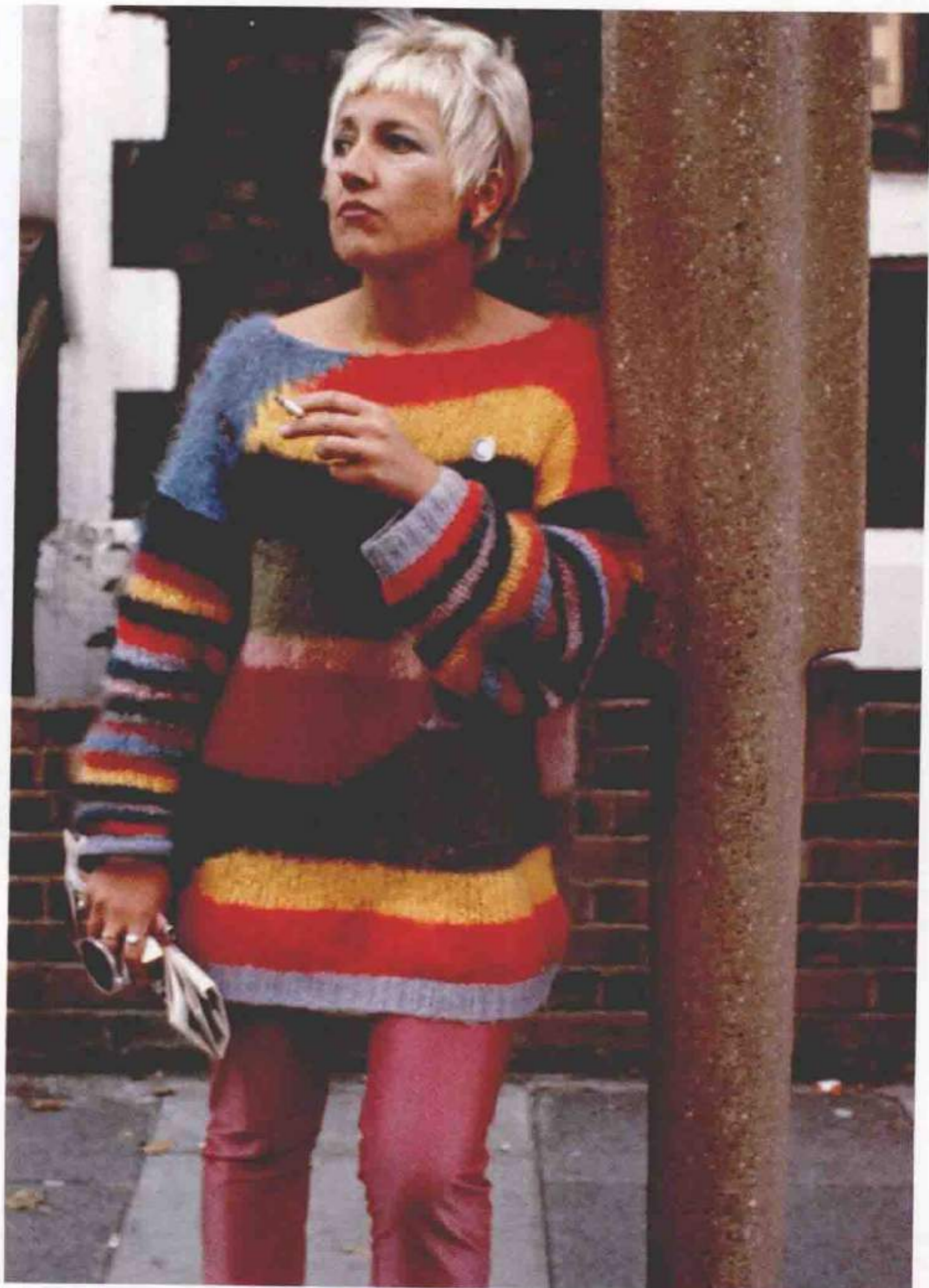


1988年的早期锐舞时尚。这些行头混合了邮报文化俱乐部和崭露头角的迷幻浩室的风格。

Early rave fashions of 1988. The outfits are a meeting of post-Culture Club and up-and-coming Acid House.

1986年，马海毛套头衫和牛仔裤的装扮展露了朋克温柔的一面。20世纪80年代，针织品强势回归。

Punk shows its softer side with mohair jumper and jeans, 1986. Knitwear made a considerable comeback in the 1980s.





GAVIN WATSON/PYMCA

阴暗面伴随着反时尚潮流的新变化而涌现。（上图）作为从朋克到哥特的转型的一部分，一位想要引领潮流者正自己动手剪莫西干发型。

The dark side emerges with new variations on anti-fashion fashion. (Above) An aspiring trend-setter indulges in a do-it-yourself Mohican hair cut as part of a punk-Goth transformation.



TED POLHEMUS/PYMCA

“我的裤缝直吗？”和“穿这个屁股显得大吗？”这些以前人们担心的问题终于不复存在。在哥特的世界里，脱丝处迸出的肉体才是成功的时尚。

An end to such old-fashioned concerns as ‘are my seams straight?’ and ‘does my bum look big in this?’. Flesh bursts through the ladders that led to fashion success in the world of Goth.

9. 青春年华

Youth

街道时代风尚的典范——1984年，对着一堵满是涂鸦的墙，男孩子们聚集起来大跳霹雳舞。这种舞活力四射，精彩炫目，略带危险，总之是成年人做不到的事情。

The ultimate in street smartness——against a wall of graffiti, young males gather for a breakdancing session, 1984. Athletic, dazzlingly brilliant, slightly dangerous, above all it was something that adults simply couldn't do.



从20世纪50年代开始，建立一种鲜明的青少年文化的趋势就已经出现，在60年代形成潮流，在20世纪80年代的时候达到高潮。年轻人有了更多的钱，更少的限制。他们工作勤奋，玩得也很疯。或许这个世界需要更多的照顾和关注，但是，此时此刻，生活是属于充满活力的人的，年轻人有足够的能量来照亮这个世界。

从东半球到西半球，每一座城市的俱乐部都上演着同样的场景：灯光闪亮，人们大量嗑药喝酒，醉倒在地上，有的甚至死亡。但是节拍不停，舞蹈继续，娱乐仍在进行，消磨掉周末里剩下的时间，而有工作的人会在周一早晨迎接残酷的阳光。

在孩子们曾经嬉闹的街上，青少年们带着收音机，开始展示他们作为滑板运动员、轮滑运动员或者霹雳舞者的技巧，或是仅仅打发时间。在门口和废弃的建筑物、小巷和通道，他们揣着越来越少的毒品，想着下一次的剂量从哪儿来。

The trend towards establishing a separate youth culture that had started in the 1950s and had come on stream in the 1960s reached full flood in the 1980s. Young people had more money and fewer inhibitions. They worked hard and played hard. Perhaps the planet was in need of care and attention, but, right now, life was for the energetic and youth had enough energy to light up the world.

East and west, every major city had its club scene. Lights flashed, pills popped, liquor was consumed in enormous quantities, people collapsed, some even died, but the beat and the dance and the fun went on, wiping out the rest of the weekend but allowing those with jobs to creep back to work in the cruel light of Monday morning.

On streets where children once cavorted, youth now exhibited their skills as skateboarders, rollerbladers or breakdancers, took their ghetto-blasters for a walk, or simply passed the time. In doorways and derelict buildings, alleys and passageways, there were those who nursed their ever-dwindling stocks of drugs and wondered where the next hit was coming from.



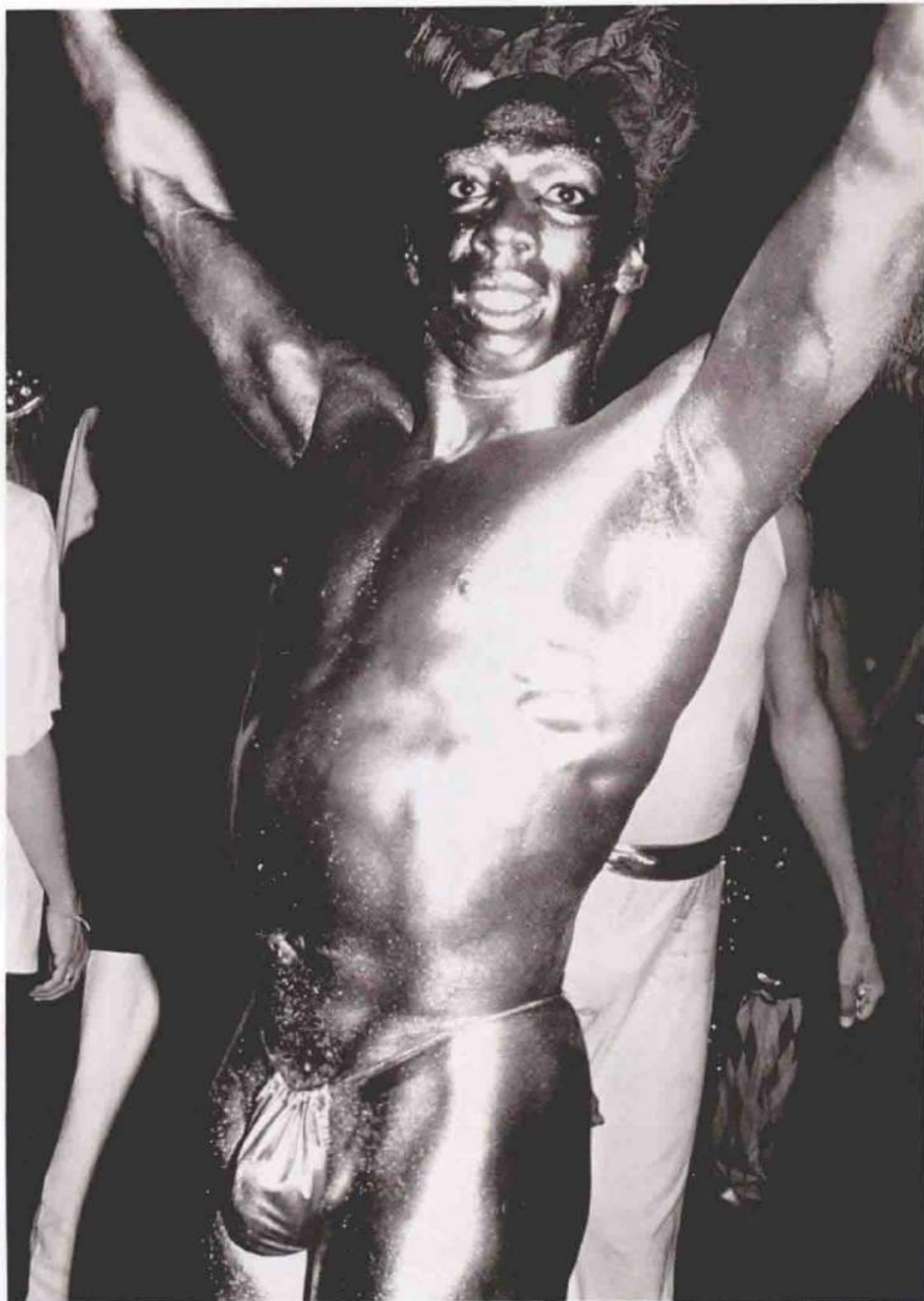
BILL BERNSTEIN/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!TED POLHEMUS/PYMCA

对很多年轻人来说，跳舞占据了大量社交生活和娱乐时间。（上图）1981年9月15日，纽约市，舞者在重新开张的Studio 54俱乐部里跳舞。

Dancing lay at the centre of a great deal of social life and leisure time for many young people. (Above) Dancers hit the floor at the re-opening of Studio 54 in New York City, 15 September 1981.

开业当夜，一位浑身涂满金属色的舞者自豪地表现了Studio 54的兴奋自豪之处。

The joys and jewels of Studio 54 are proudly displayed by a metallic painted dancer on opening night.





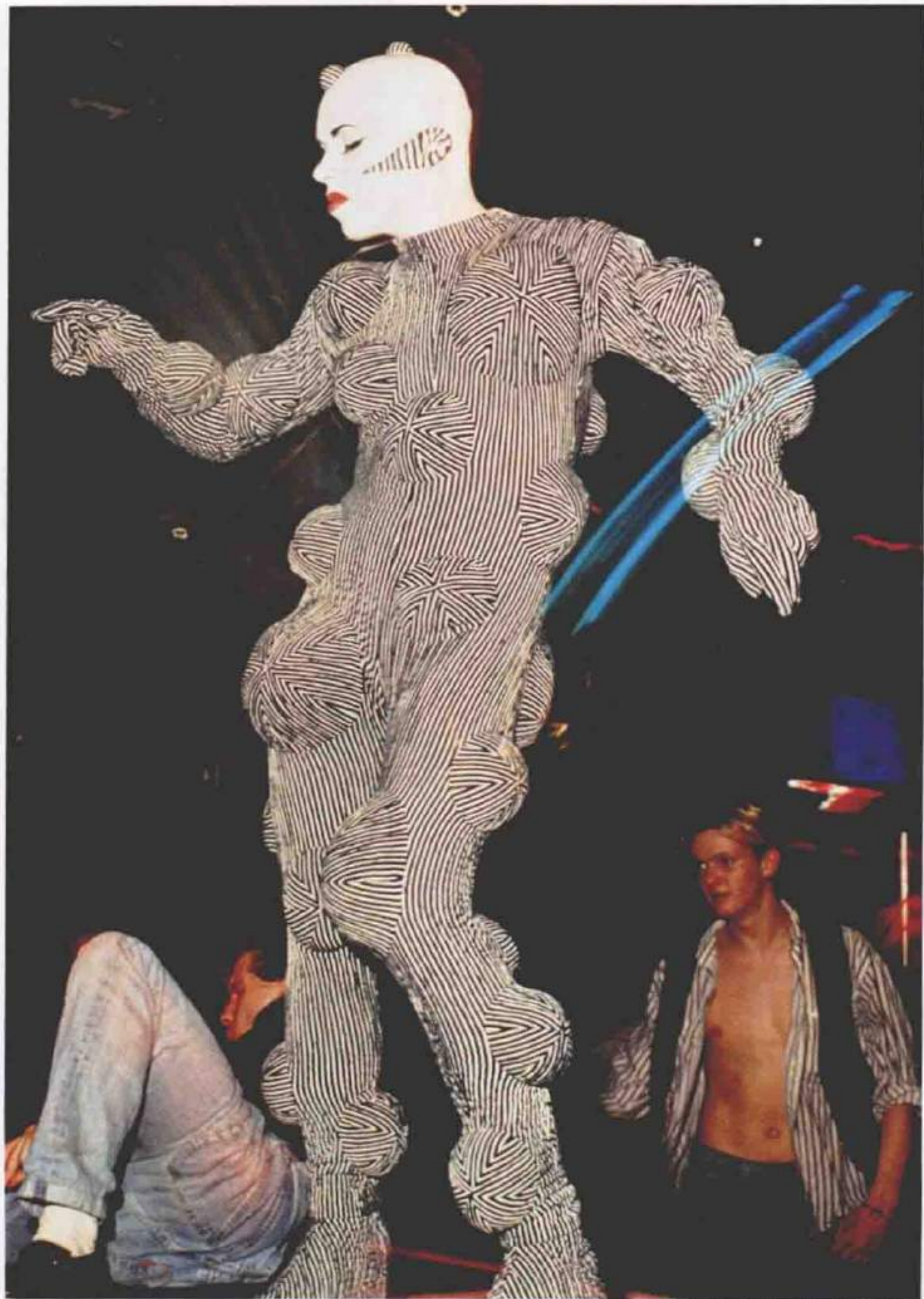
DAVID SWINDELLS/PYMCA

啊，我的美国。1985年7月4日，纽约市，52大街东218号，Taboo 锐舞，两位新的自然主义者走上舞台欢庆美国独立日。

Oh, my America. Two neo-naturists take to the floor for a rave celebrating American Independence Day at Taboo, 218 East 52nd Street, New York City, 4 July 1985.

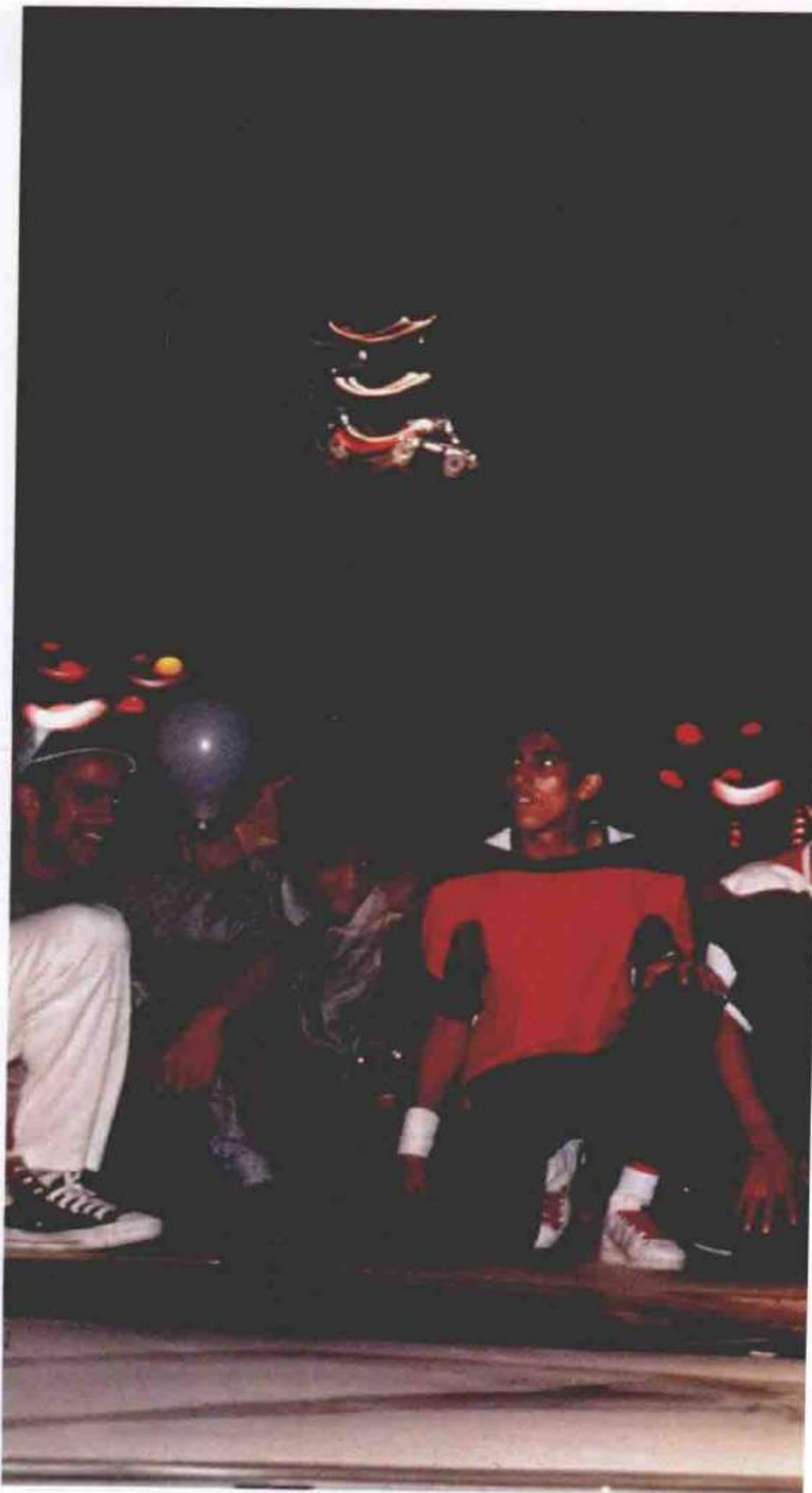
1987年，伦敦。并不是一场幻觉，而是大卫·卡巴莱天堂俱乐部的金字塔的一场表演。

Not an optical illusion but a performance by David Cabaret at Pyramid at Heaven, London, 1987.

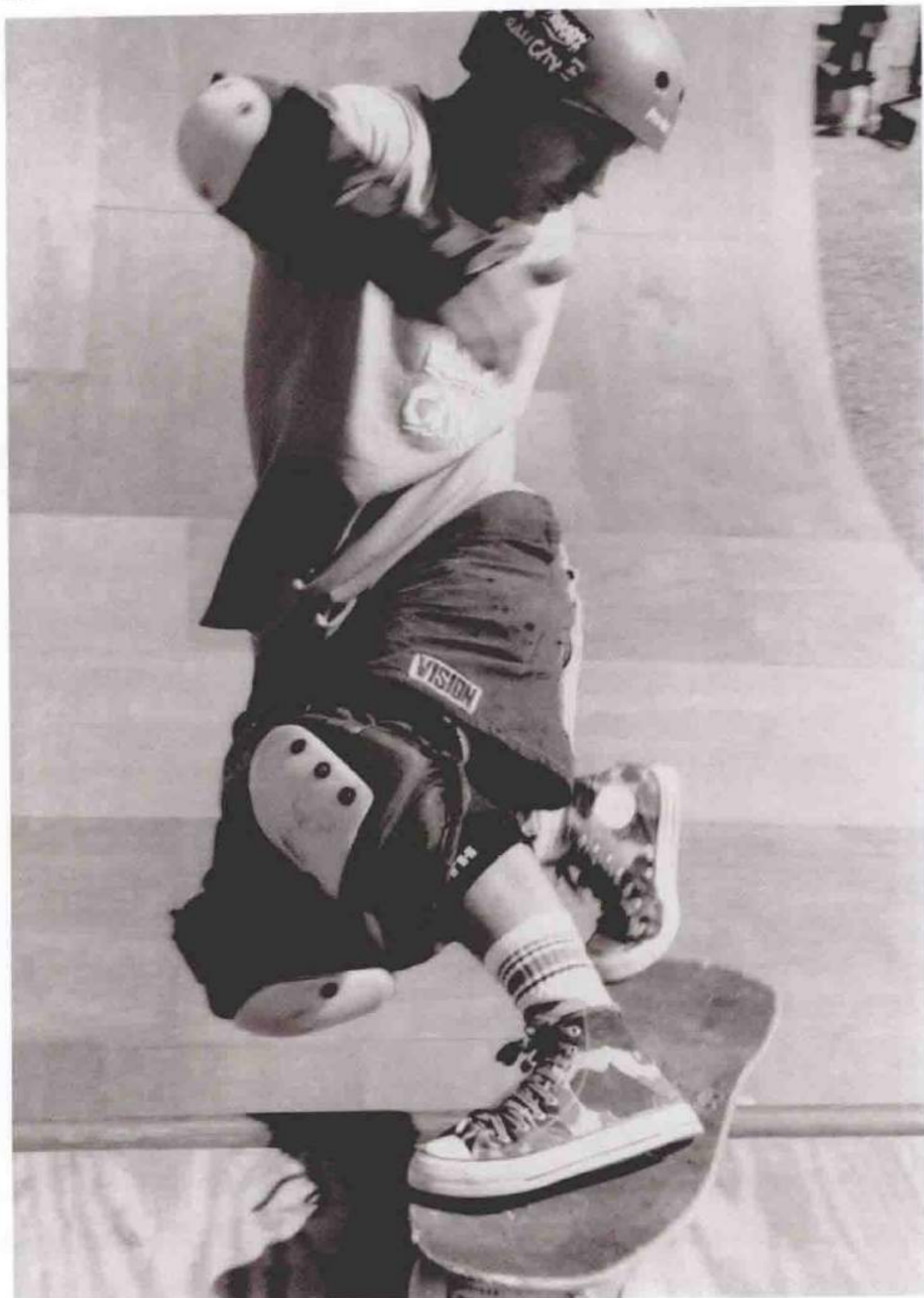


从街道到舞台。1987年，纽约市内的集合地，一位霹雳舞者的思绪和头部都正在旋转。

Swapping the pavement for the boards. A breakdancer gets his mind and his head in a whirl at New York City venue, 1987.







1989年，南海，英格兰南部海岸，一位滑板运动员从一个陡坡的底部跃起。

A skateboarder takes off from the bottom of a chute on the south coast of England, Southsea, 1989.



CLAUS MEYER/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1986年，北卡罗莱纳州的一所艺术学校里，学生们在舒展他们的筋骨，为一节舞蹈课热身。在艾兰·帕克的电影《名扬四海》上映六年后，很多年轻人仍然将他们的目光牢牢地瞄准娱乐事业。

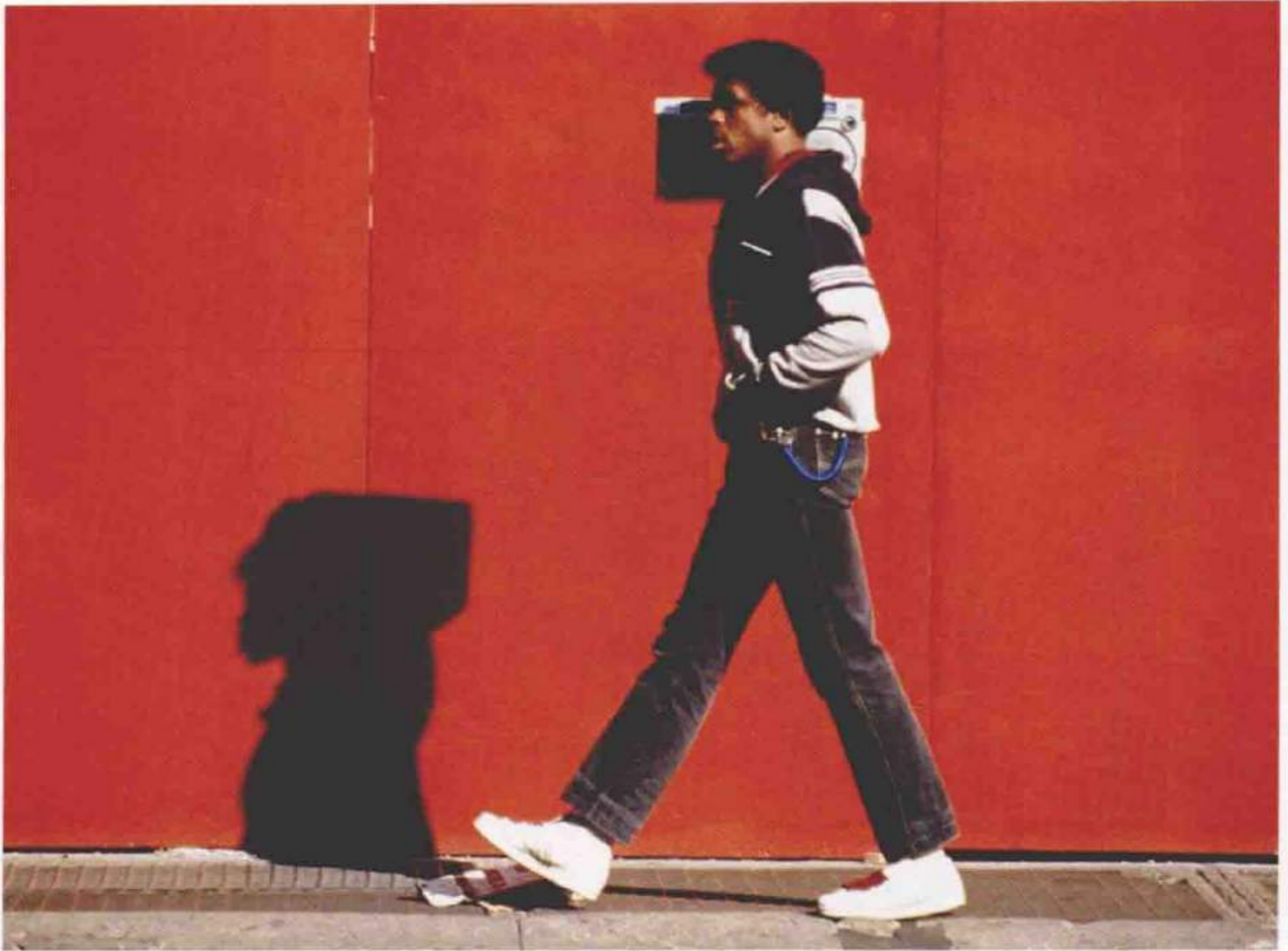
Students stretch their muscles and warm up for a dance class at Flagball School of Arts, North Carolina, 1986. Six years after the Alan Parker film *Fame*, many young people still had their sights firmly set on careers in entertainment.



NAOKI OKAMOTO/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

臀上的时尚：
无处不在的索尼随身听。
1982年，一名年轻的日本女人正在走路。

For the hip, on the hip: the ubiquitous Sony Walkman. A young Japanese woman steps out, 1982.



NAOKI OKAMOTO/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1985年，美国，移动的音乐。它缺乏随身听的便携性，但是手提式录音机能够让别人分享你对音乐的品味，而且它年轻的拥有者可以惹恼看不惯的守旧派。

Music on the move, USA 1985. It lacked the portability of the Walkman, but the ghetto-blaster allowed others to share your taste in music and its young owner the chance to annoy passing fuddy-duddies.



JOHN REARDON/THE OBSERVE/HULTON|ARCHIVE

墙上写着：我想要一些毒品。但这个在墙角的男孩只能用一根香烟、一个空的箔制容器和少量的胶水满足自己。这就是20世纪80年代毒品文化的吸引力。

The message of the wall reads: 'I want some drugs.' But the boy in the frame has to be content with a cigarette, an empty foil container and a dab of glue. Such was the glamour of the drug culture in the 1980s.



CHRISTOPH LINGG/ANZENBERGER/COLORIFIC!

《毒海鸳鸯》？纽约字母城，大量吸食毒品的后果。20世纪80年代，对持有毒品和交易毒品的处罚加重了，但是非法购买毒品和过量吸食仍在继续。

Panic in Needle Park? Aftermath of a heavy smack session, Alphabet City, New York. Penalties for possession and dealing were increased in the 1980s, but the scoring and the ODs continued.



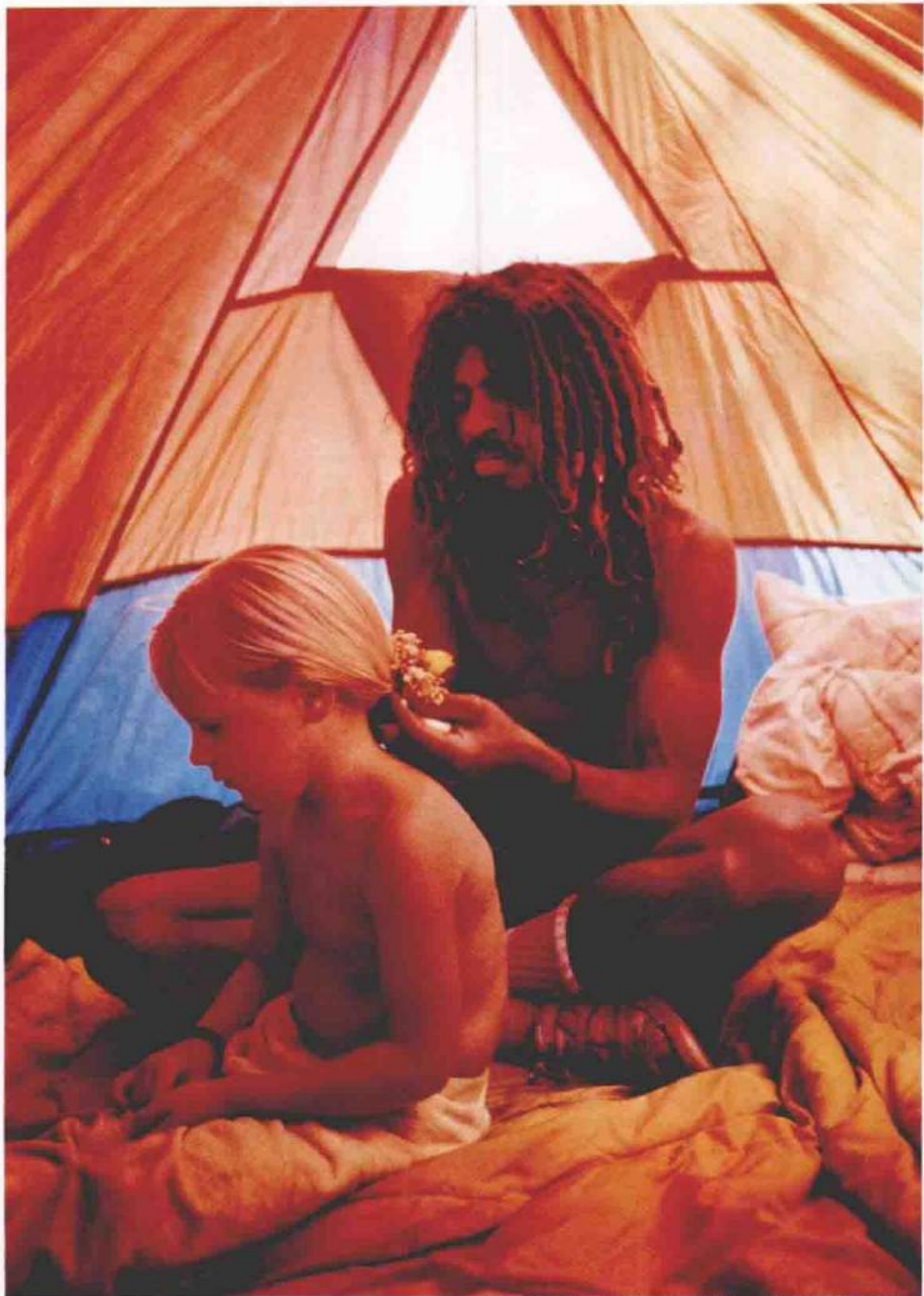
GABE KIRCHHEIMER/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

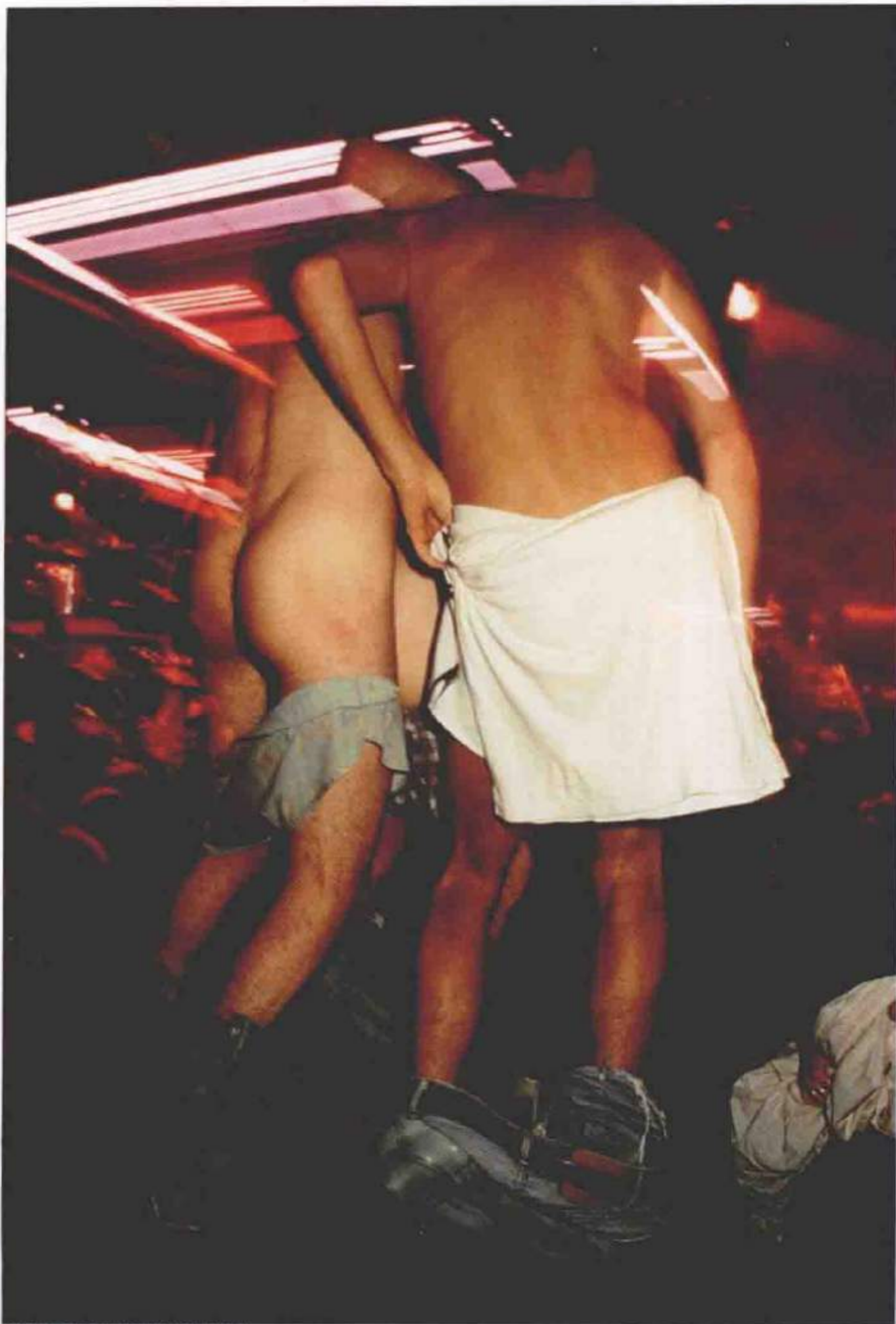
20世纪80年代的第一次彩虹集会是为了重振伍德斯托克音乐节的精神，但是很快就发展为世界范围内的运动。1989年，在欧洲和华盛顿与俄勒冈州交界处都有人群露营（上图）。

It started as a revival of the spirit of Woodstock, but the first Rainbow Gatherings of the 1980s soon developed into a world-wide movement, with camps in Europe as well as on the Washington-Oregon border, 1989 (above).

1989年，美国，
华盛顿与俄勒
冈州交界处，
在同一场彩虹
集会上，一个
帐篷里温馨的
家庭场面。

A scene of
domestic
tranquillity inside
one of the tents at
the same Rainbow
Gathering,
Washington-
Oregon, USA,
1989.





脱裤子。1988年的春天，小伙子们展示他们在迪斯科舞厅内的资历。

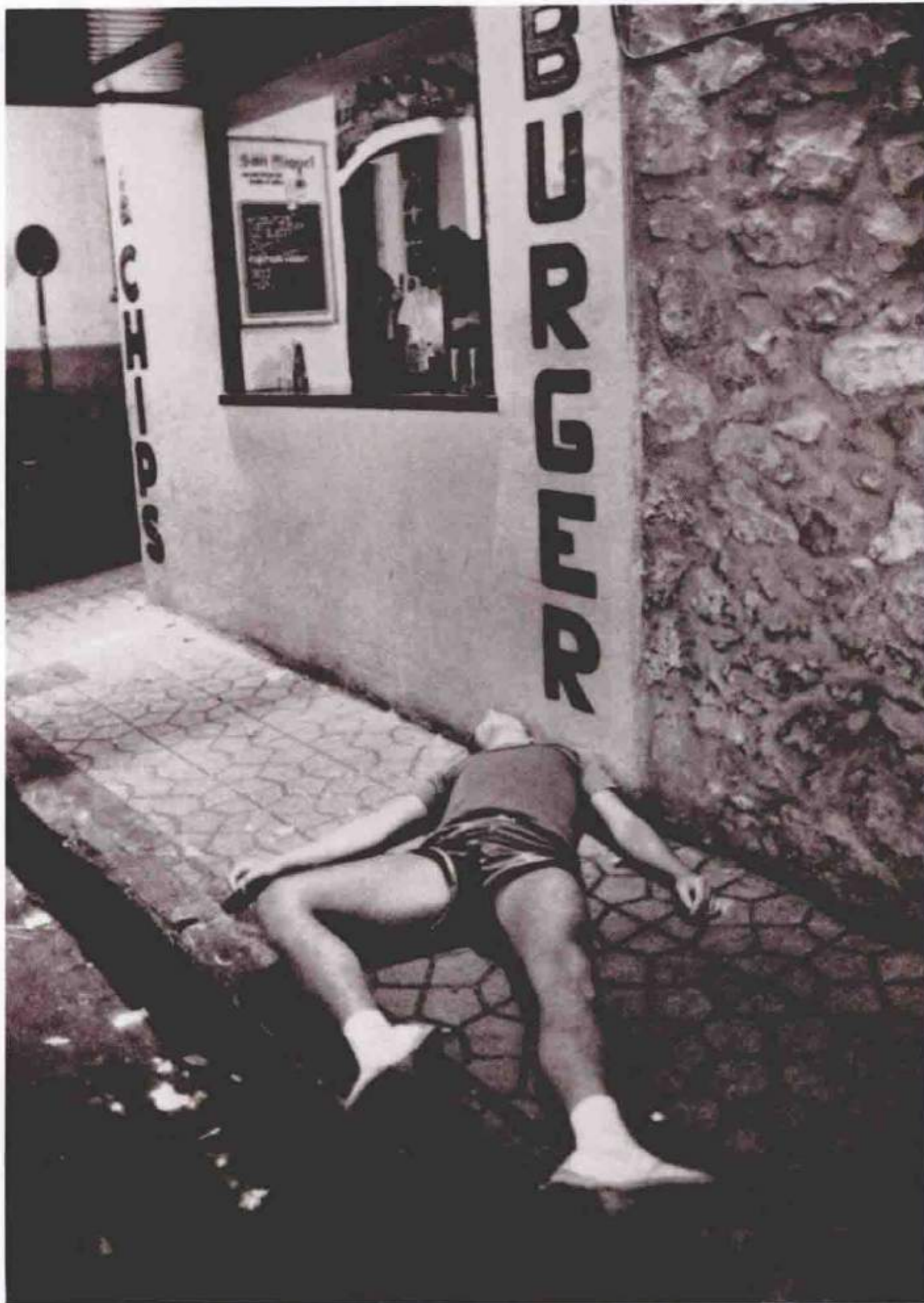
Drop 'em, boys-lads show their credentials at 'Disco-Teque' in the spring of 1988.



DAVID SWINDELLS/PYMCA

锐舞的非狂热崇拜者。80年代后期，“少男文化”已经渗透其中并且开始改变它。这不是一个好画面（上图）。1989年，光谱。

Not quite slaves to the rave. By the late Eighties the 'lad culture' had infiltrated the scene and started to transform it. It wasn't a pretty sight. (Above) Spectrum, 1989.

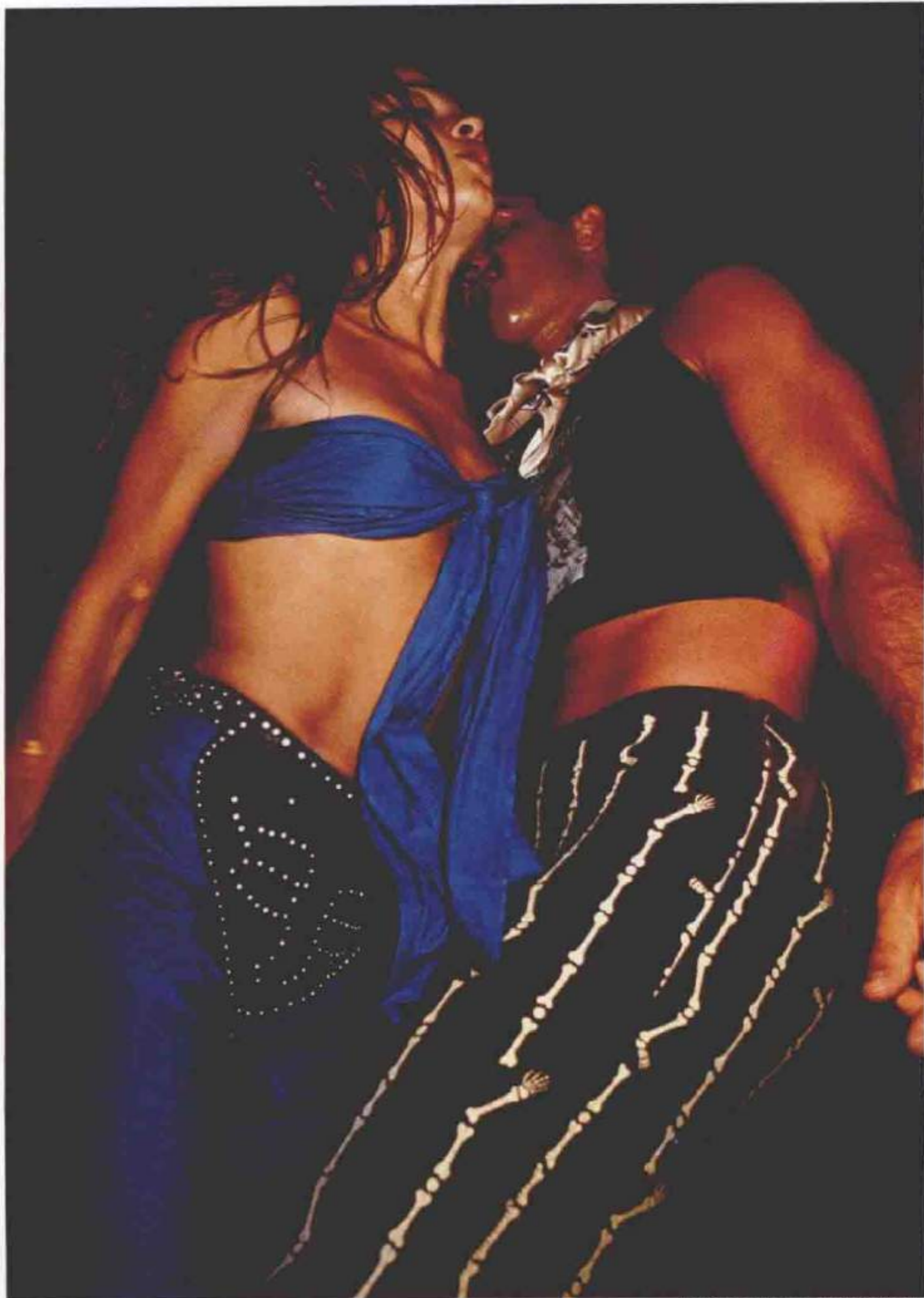


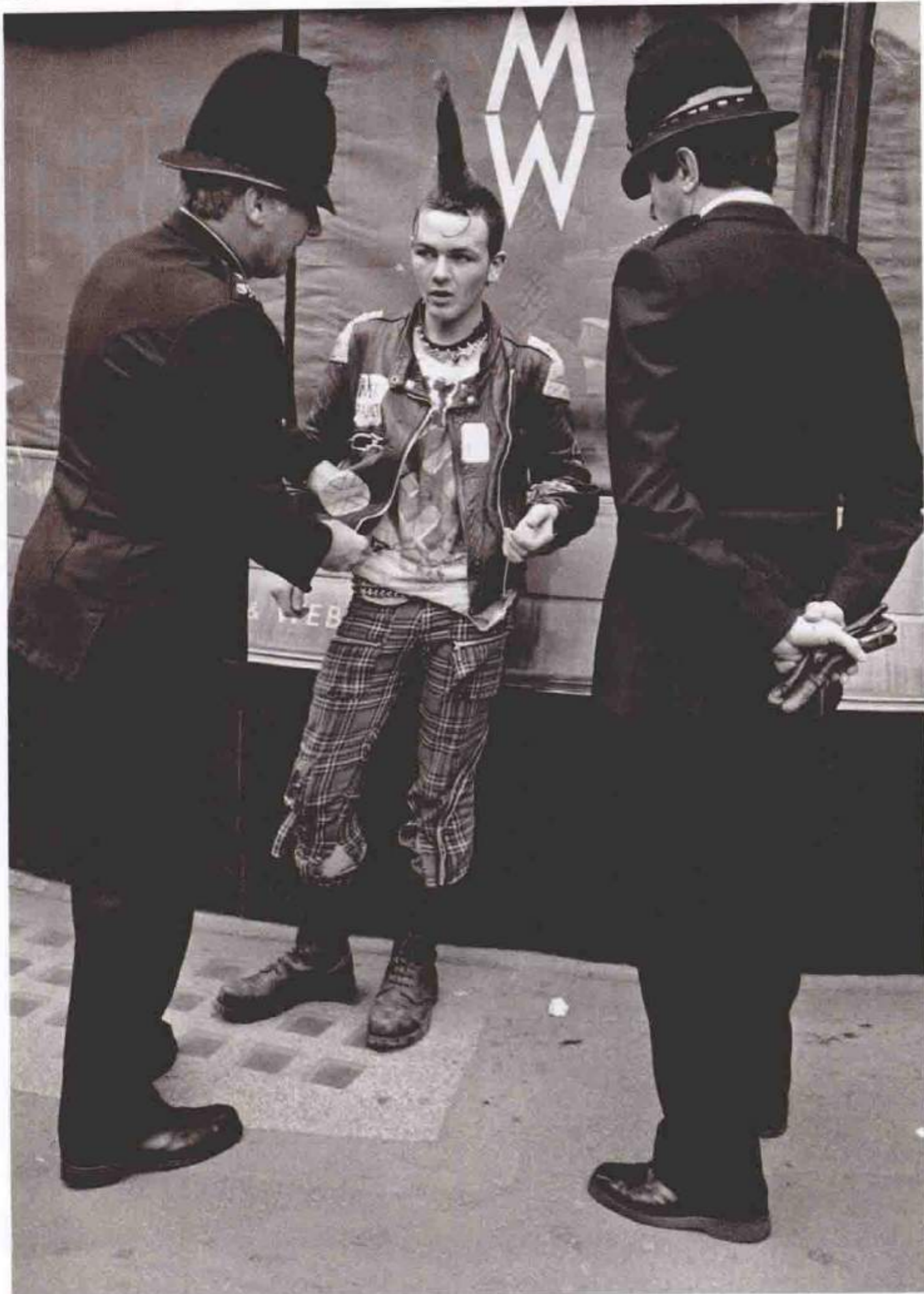
当伊维萨岛只是一座岛屿……1984年9月4日，一位喝得醉醺醺的英国游客在汉堡店外面不醒人事。

When Ibiza was just another island...A drunken British tourist dead to the world outside a burger bar, 4 September 1984.

锐舞在继续。
1989年，伊维萨岛，舞者们
在“帕查1号”
大汗淋漓地跳
舞。现在，锐
舞是岛上文化
的一部分。

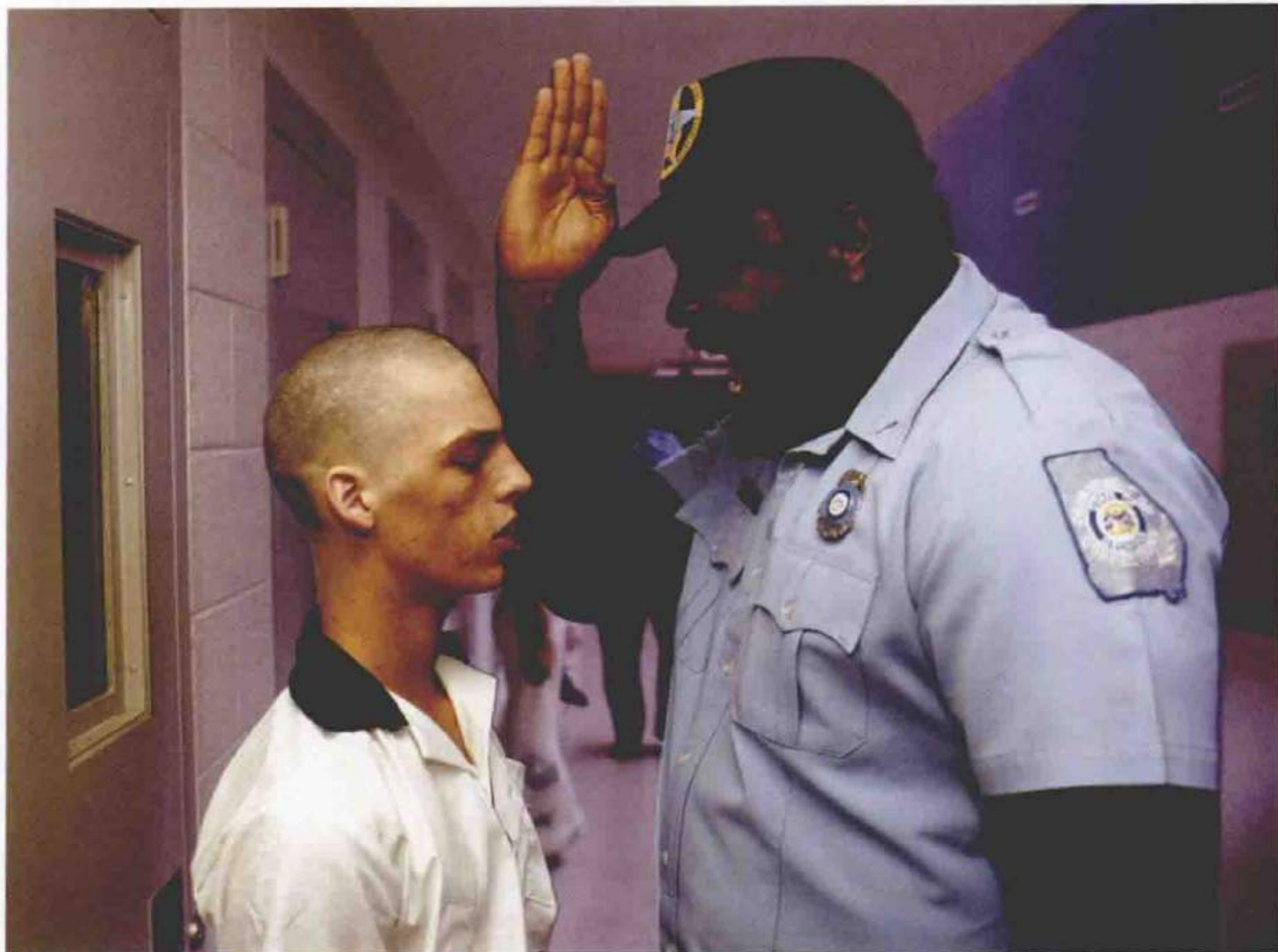
Riding the rave.
Dancers work up
a heavy sweat at
Pacha I, Ibiza,
1989. By now the
rave scene was a
part of the island's
culture.





1984年9月27日，伦敦的城市警察在证券交易所附近盘问一名潜在的无政府主义者。预计会有一次“阻止城市发展”的示威游行。

City of London policemen question a would-be anarchist near the Stock Exchange, 27 September 1984. A 'Stop the City' demonstration was expected.



MICHAEL GREENLAR/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1987年，乔治亚州，福赛斯县，一位“新兵训练营”的警卫“没有”挑到跟他体格相当的。“新兵训练营”这种通俗的叫法是指率先在美国出现的、不受欢迎的特殊监禁机构。

A boot camp guard fails to pick on someone his own size, Forsyth, Georgia, 1987. 'Boot camp' was the popular name for the unpopular alternative incarceration facilities pioneered in the States.



ROBIN NELSON/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

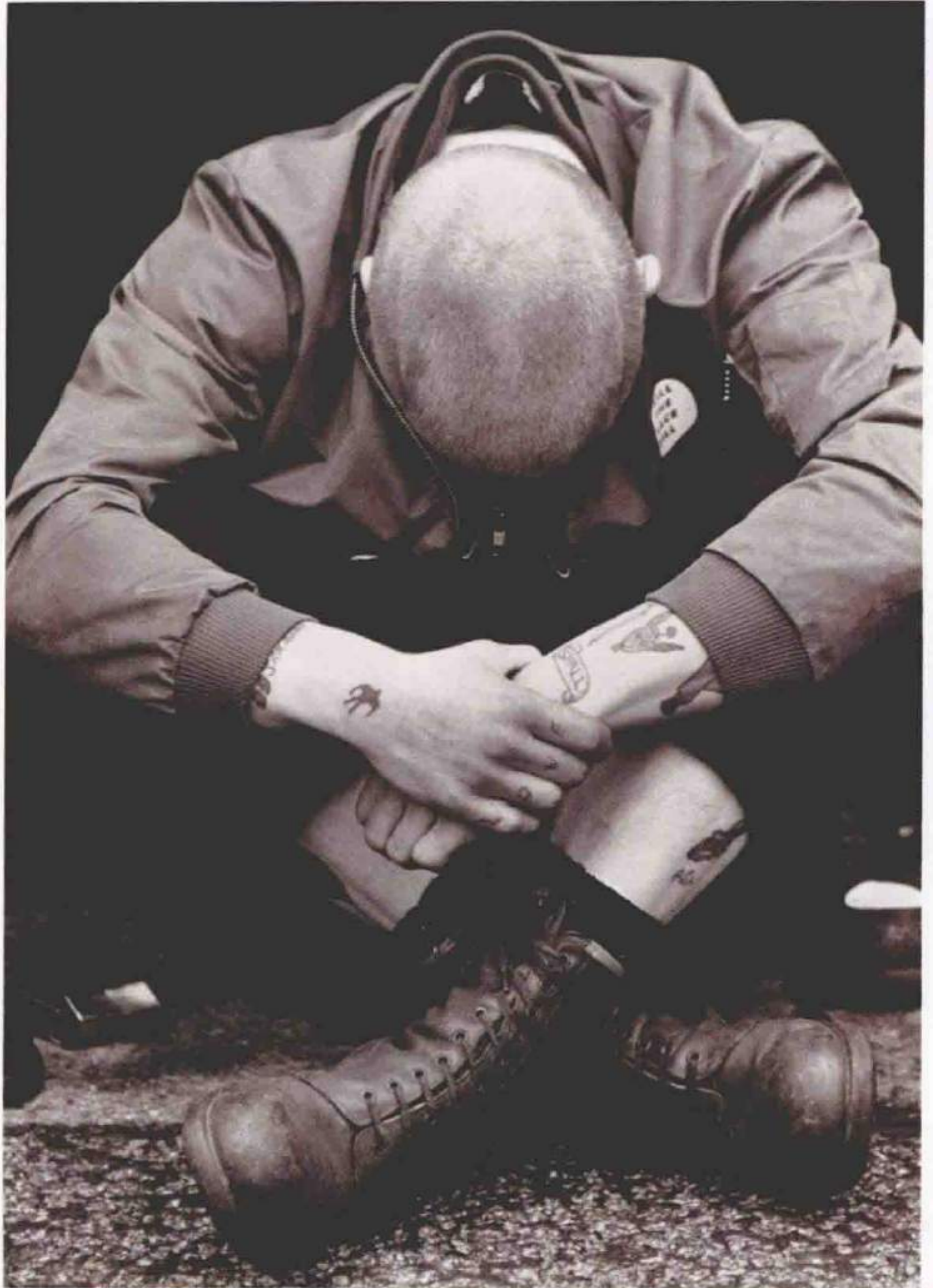
在20世纪80年代，对于专业或业余的社会学家来说，生活变得更加复杂了。在过去，光头党（上图）几乎一致被谴责为粗野的人、新法西斯主义者。到了1989年，光头是一种风格，而非一种人格。

Life became more complicated for professional and amateur sociologists in the 1980s. In the old days, skinheads (above) were almost unanimously condemned as brutish, neo-Fascists. By 1989 'skinhead' was a style, not a personality.

但是，对某些人来说，传统仍被保留着。

（右图）1980年6月2日，伦敦诺丁山，一名光头党在英国运动集会上。

For some, however, the old ways remained. (Right) A skinhead at a British Movement rally, Notting Hill, London. 2 June 1980.



10. 体育运动

Sport

1988年，汉城奥运会，本·约翰逊在男子一百米决赛中保持领先。约翰逊最先到达终点，然而两天后，因为使用违禁药物，他的金牌被取消了。

Ben Johnson slips into the lead during the men's 100 metres final at the Seoul Olympics, 1988. Johnson finished first, but was stripped of his gold medal two days later for using an illegal substance.



体育运动之前从未吸引过如此众多的追随者，受到这么多的宣传，或是产生如此巨大的财富；也从未像20世纪80年代这样，历经这些悲剧和戏剧性的变化。大约一百年前，顾拜旦男爵开创了现代奥林匹克运动，并陈述了奥林匹克理念。在1988年的汉城奥运会上，最重要的是不要服用违禁药物。药物使加拿大的本·约翰逊付出了一枚金牌的代价，后来毁了一些运动员的职业生涯。

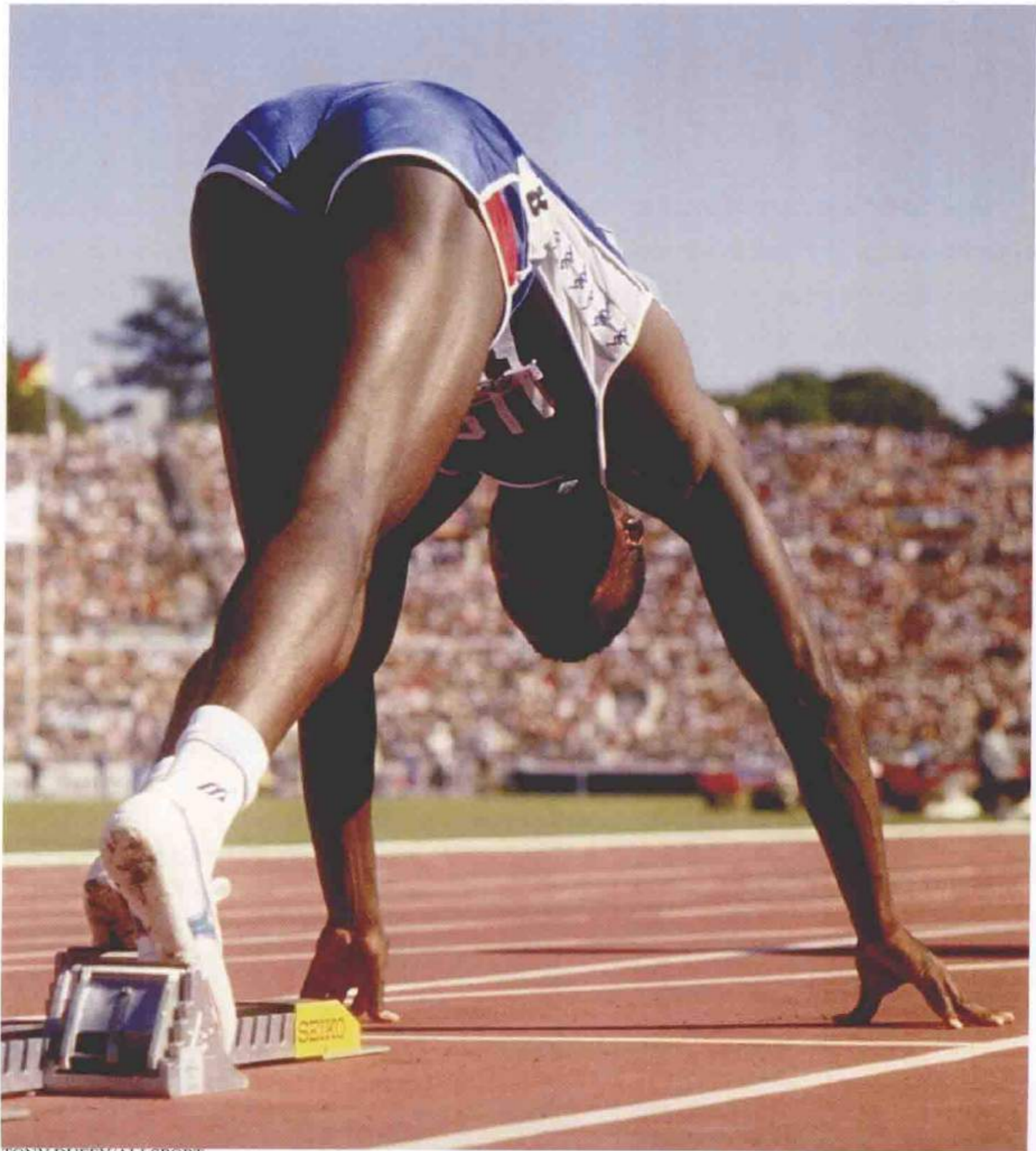
令人震惊的悲剧发生在足球场上。1985年5月，56位球迷在大火中丧生。不到三个星期后，39名球迷在布鲁塞尔的海瑟尔体育场被压死。之后则更糟。1989年4月15日，95位利物浦队球迷在足总杯半决赛中死亡。

但是，体育运动仍在继续前行。法国、联邦德国和阿根廷主导国际足坛。美国和苏联则横扫田径赛事。联邦德国凭借鲍里斯·贝克尔和斯黛菲·格拉芙赢得了网球的荣耀。印度和澳大利亚则包揽了板球世界杯。每个人都有展示能力的竞技场。

Never before had sport attracted so many followers, received so much publicity or generated so much wealth. Nor had it ever experienced such tragedy and drama as it did in the 1980s. Almost a hundred years earlier, the Baron de Coubertin had inaugurated the modern Olympic movement and stated the Olympic ideal. In the 1988 Olympics at Seoul what mattered was not taking illegal substances. Drugs cost Ben Johnson of Canada a gold medal; they later cost several athletes their careers.

Football was hit by appalling tragedies. In May 1985, fifty-six football fans were killed in a fire. Less than three weeks later thirty-nine fans were crushed to death in the crumbling Heysel Stadium, Brussels. Worse followed. On 15 April 1989, ninety-five Liverpool fans died during an FA Cup semi-final.

But sport continued on its way. France, West Germany and Argentina dominated international football. The USA and the Soviet Union swept the field in athletics. West Germany grabbed tennis glory through Boris Becker and Steffi Graf. India and Australia took cricket's World Cup. There was something for everyone.



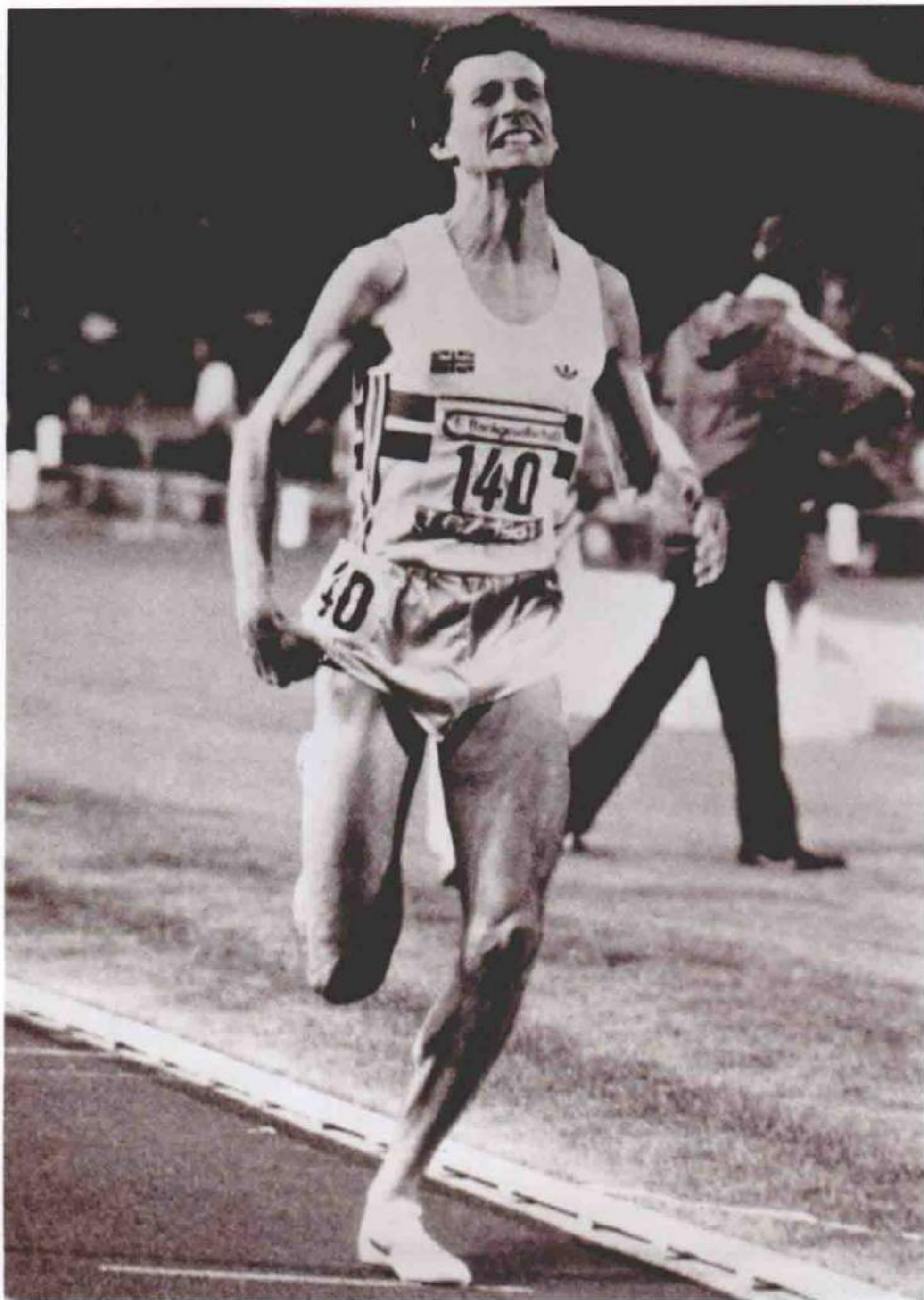
TONY DUFFY/ALLSPORT



PETER GINTER/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

(左图) 1987年，意大利，罗马。卡尔·刘易斯正在世界锦标赛的起跑线上。1980年代的大部分时间，刘易斯是世界上跑得最快的人。(上图) 1989年，弗洛伦丝·格里菲斯·乔伊娜正在舒展肌肉。

(Opposite) Carl Lewis in the blocks at the World Championships, Rome, Italy, 1987. For much of the 1980s Lewis was the fastest man in the world. (Above) Florence Griffith Joyner stretches those muscles, 1989.

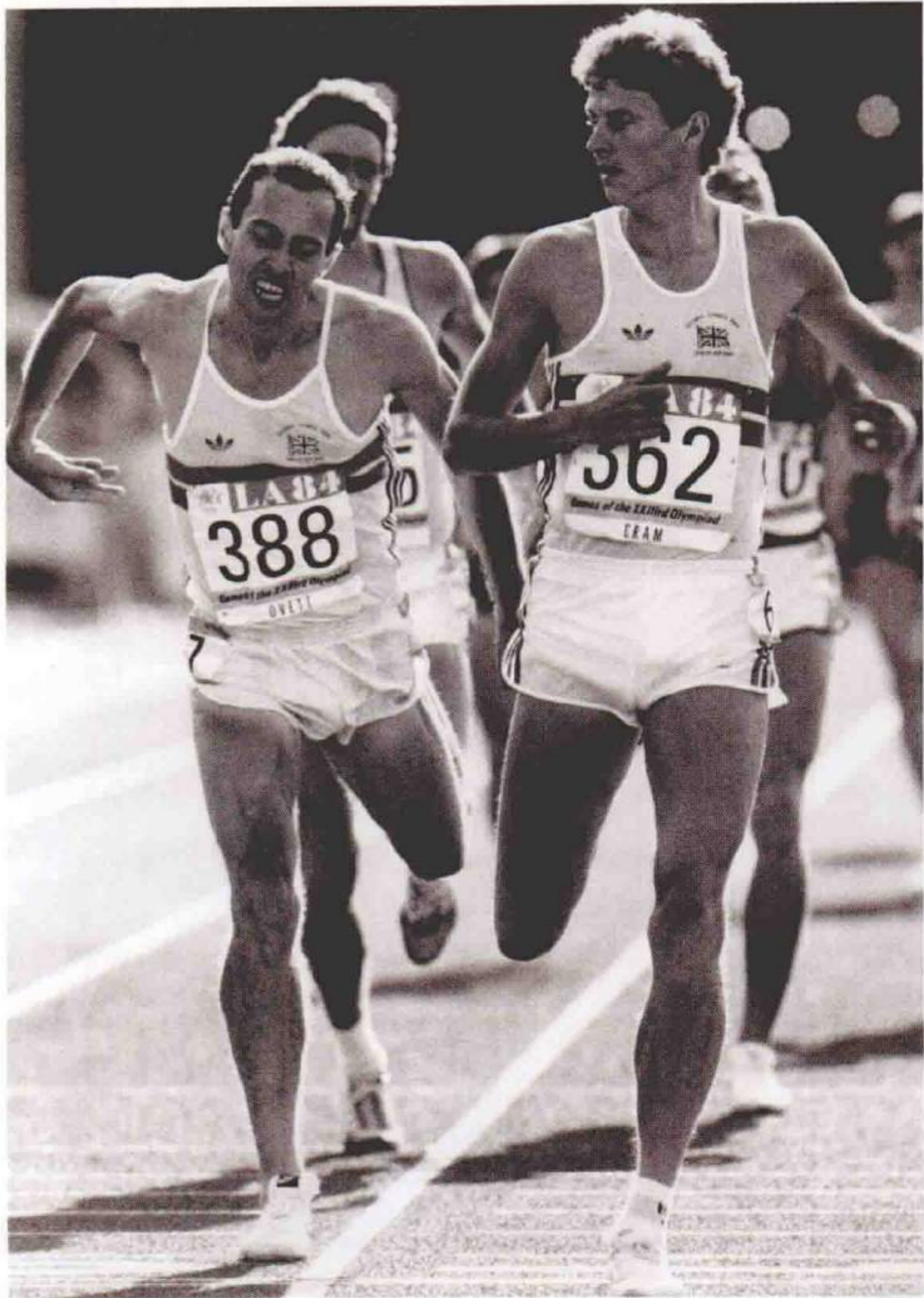


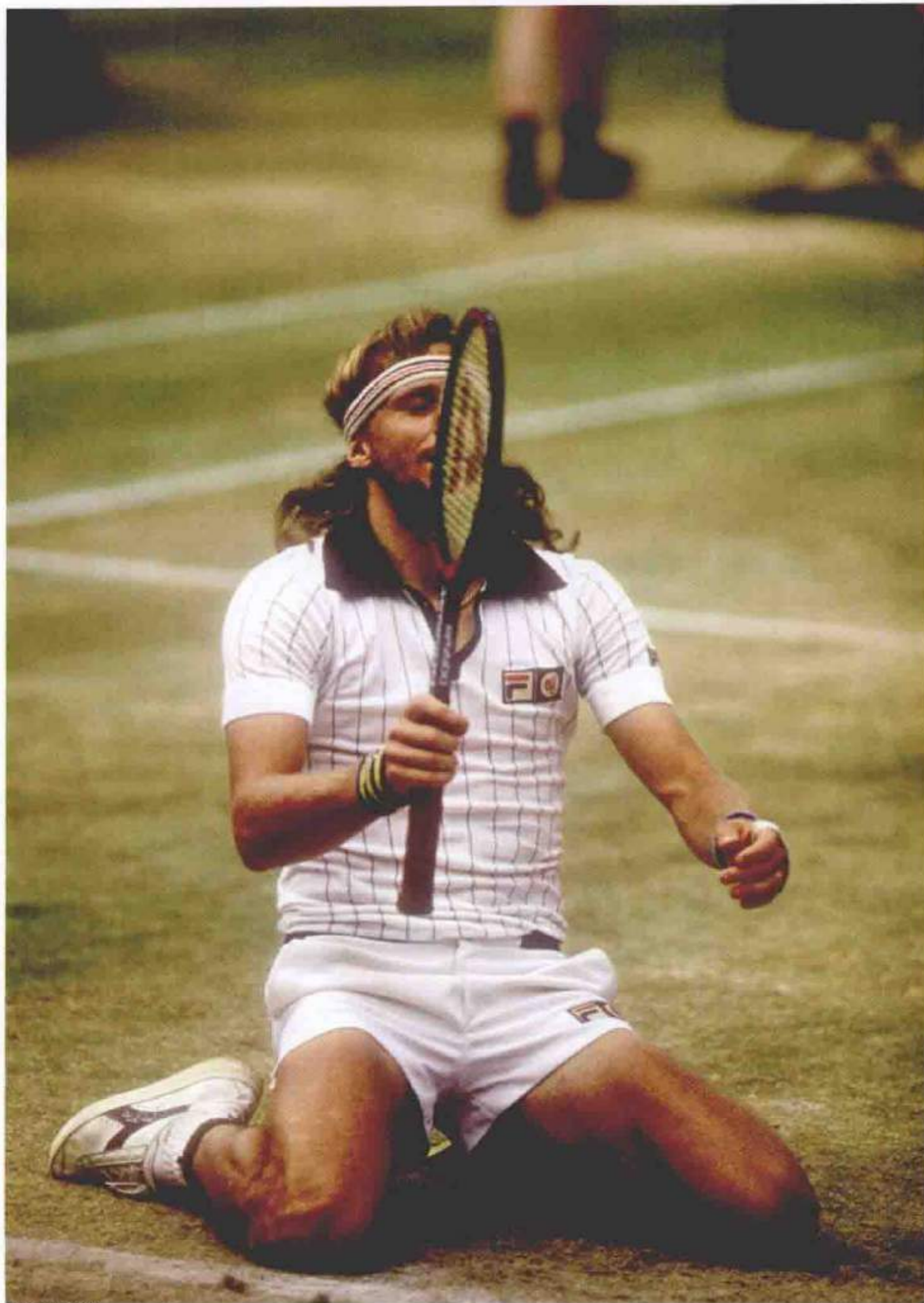
1981年8月21日，苏黎世，塞巴斯蒂安·科创造了一项新的世界纪录，1英里3分31.26秒。

Sebastian Coe establishes a new world record for the mile — 3 minutes 31.26 seconds, Zurich, 21 August 1981.

1984年，洛杉矶奥运会，史蒂夫·奥维特(388)在1500米长跑决赛的挣扎。史蒂夫·克拉姆(362)获得了银牌，而科(塞巴斯蒂安·科)获得了金牌。

Steve Ovett (388) struggles in the final of the 1500 metres, Los Angeles Olympics, 1984. Cram (362) took the silver medal while Coe took the gold.





1980年7月，比约恩·博格在连续赢得第五个温布尔登男子单打冠军后跪倒在地上。

Björn Borg sinks to his knees after winning his fifth successive men's singles championship at Wimbledon, July 1980.

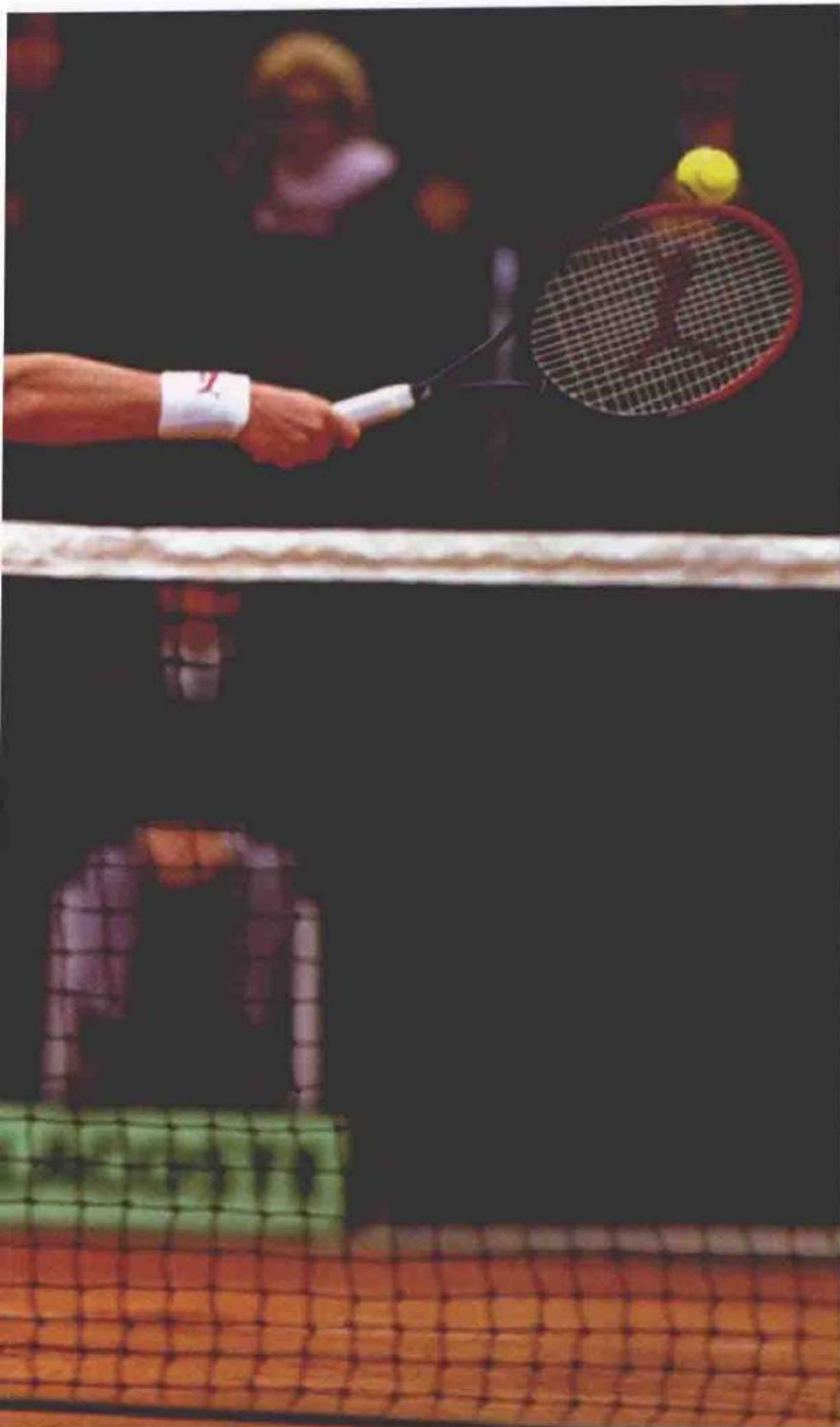


BOB MARTIN/ALLSPORT

1989年7月，温布尔登网球锦标赛，约翰·麦肯罗在丢失一分后陷入了绝望。他在80年代初胜利的日子已结束了。国外出现了后起的新秀。

John McEnroe in a pit of despair after losing a point in the Wimbledon Championships, July 1989. His days of triumph in the early 1980s were over. There were new stars abroad.





1987年，巴黎，鲍里斯·贝克尔在法国网球公开赛上竭尽全力。对贝克尔来说，这是一个歉收年。

Boris Becker at full stretch during the French Open Championships, Paris, 1987. It was a lean year for Becker.

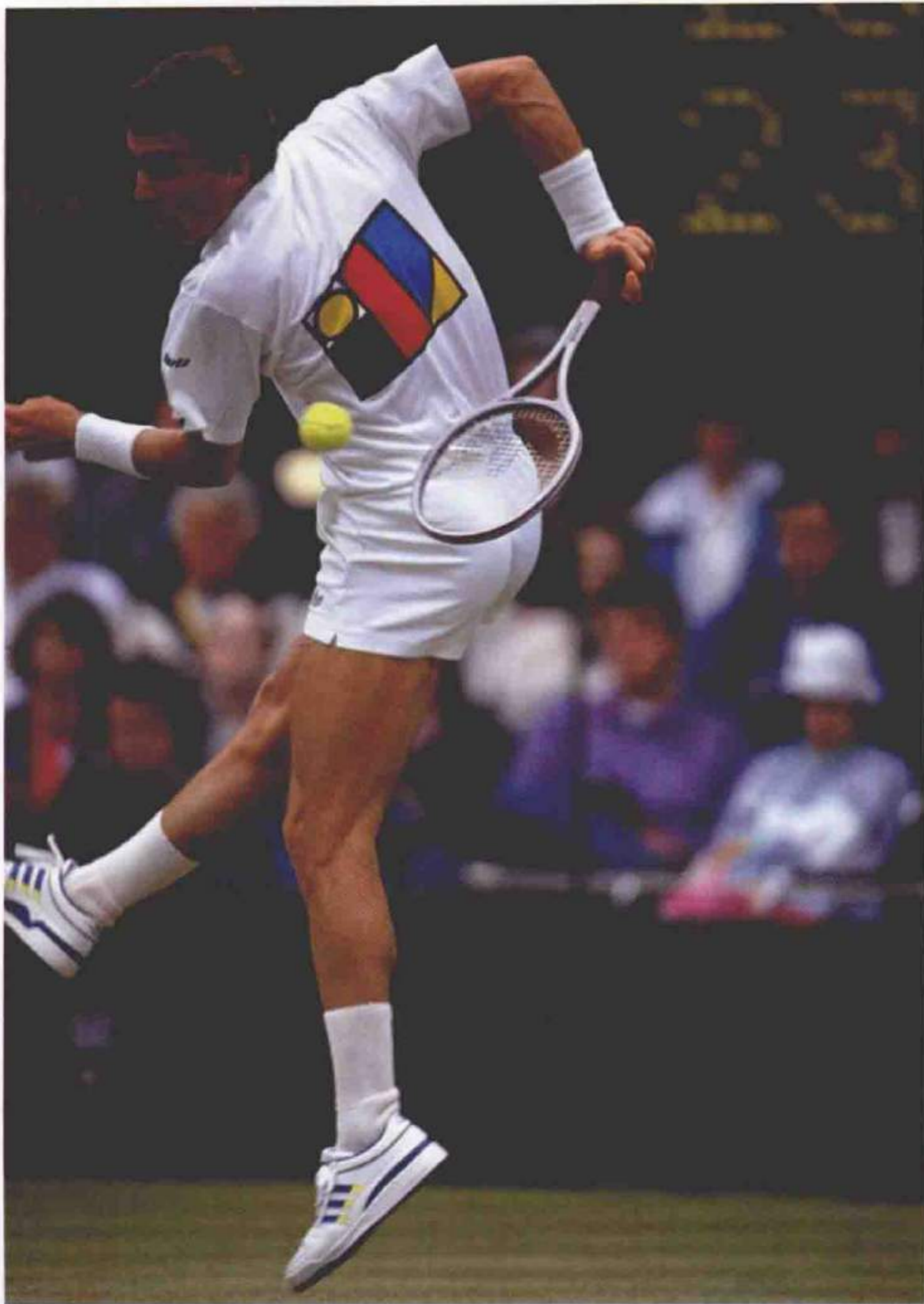


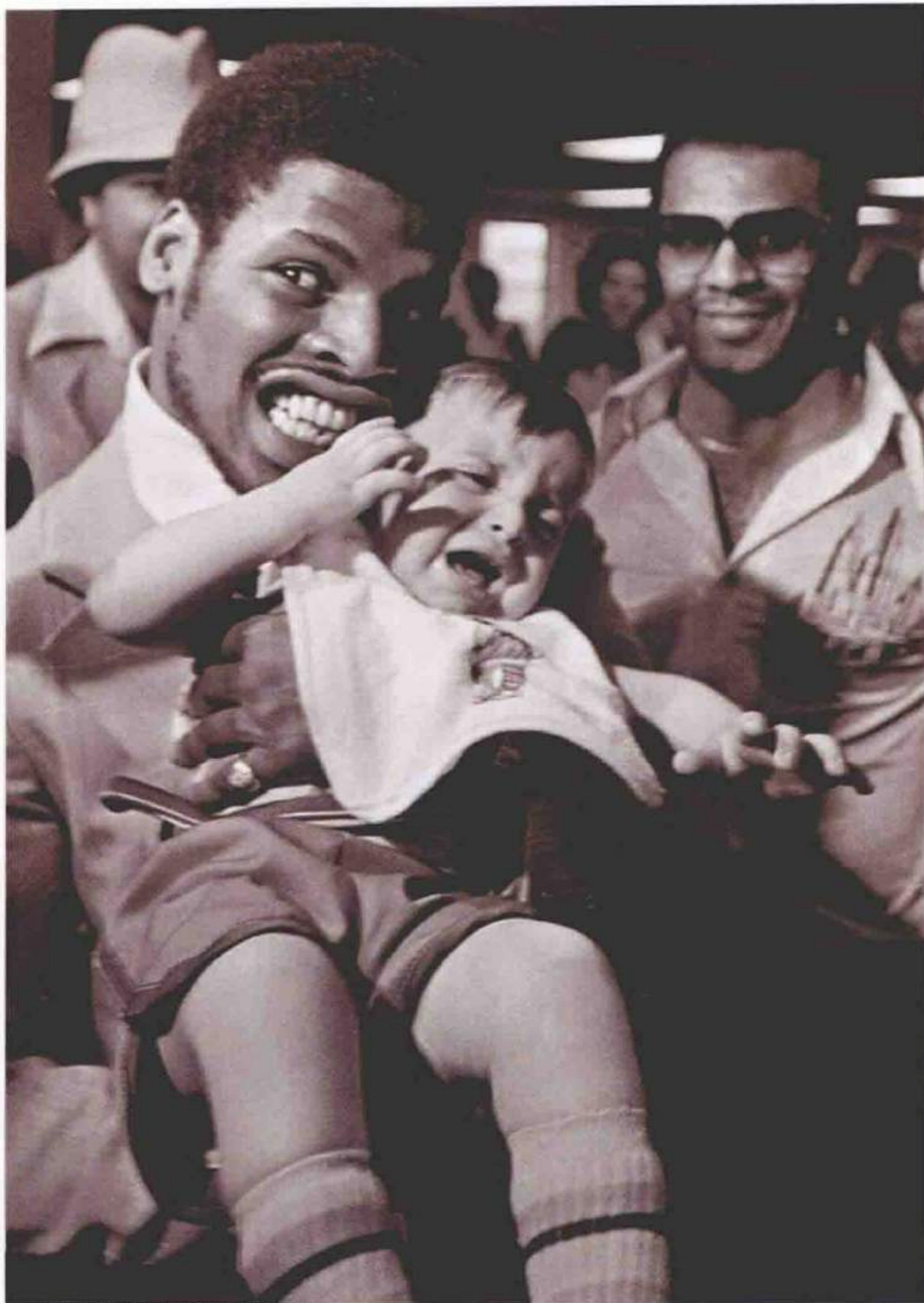
正手击球。
1989年1月，
墨尔本，斯黛
菲·格拉芙即
将成为澳大利
亚网球公开赛
的赢家。

Forehand. Steffi
Graf on her way
to winning the
Australian Open,
Melbourne,
January 1989.

反手击球？
1989年7月，伊
万·伦德尔在
温布尔登网球
公开赛。这年
他也首次赢得
澳大利亚网球
公开赛。

Backhand?
Ivan Lendl,
Wimbledon, July
1989, the year
in which he also
won the Australian
Open for the first
time.





1988年4月18日，迈阿密机场，世界重量级冠军里昂·斯平克斯抱起了一个轻量级选手。

Leon Spinks, Heavyweight Champion of the world, picks on a flyweight, Miami Airport, 18 April 1988.



MICHAEL BAYTOFF/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1988年，迈克·泰森和推广人唐·金（私自享受微风吹拂的那位）。这些年是“铁拳迈克”的光辉岁月，他打败了“碎骨机”詹姆斯·史密斯、泰瑞尔·史密斯、拉里·霍姆斯、米切尔·斯平克斯、弗兰克·布鲁诺和卡尔·威廉姆斯，赢得世界冠军。

Mike Tyson with promoter Don King (in private breeze), 1988. These were the glory years for 'Iron Mike', who had world title wins over James 'Bonecrusher' Smith, Tyrell Smith, Larry Holmes, Michael Spinks, Frank Bruno and Carl Williams.

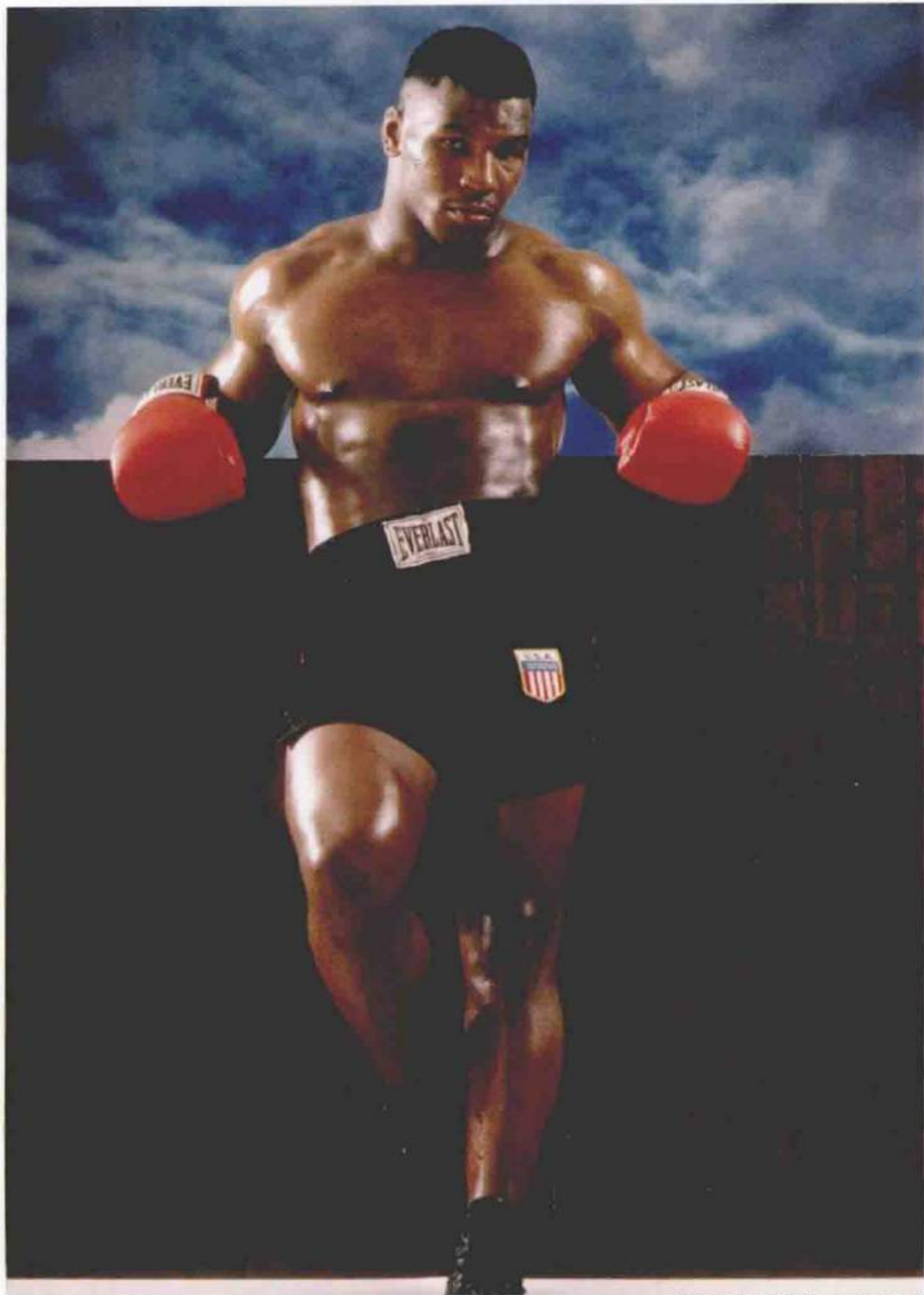


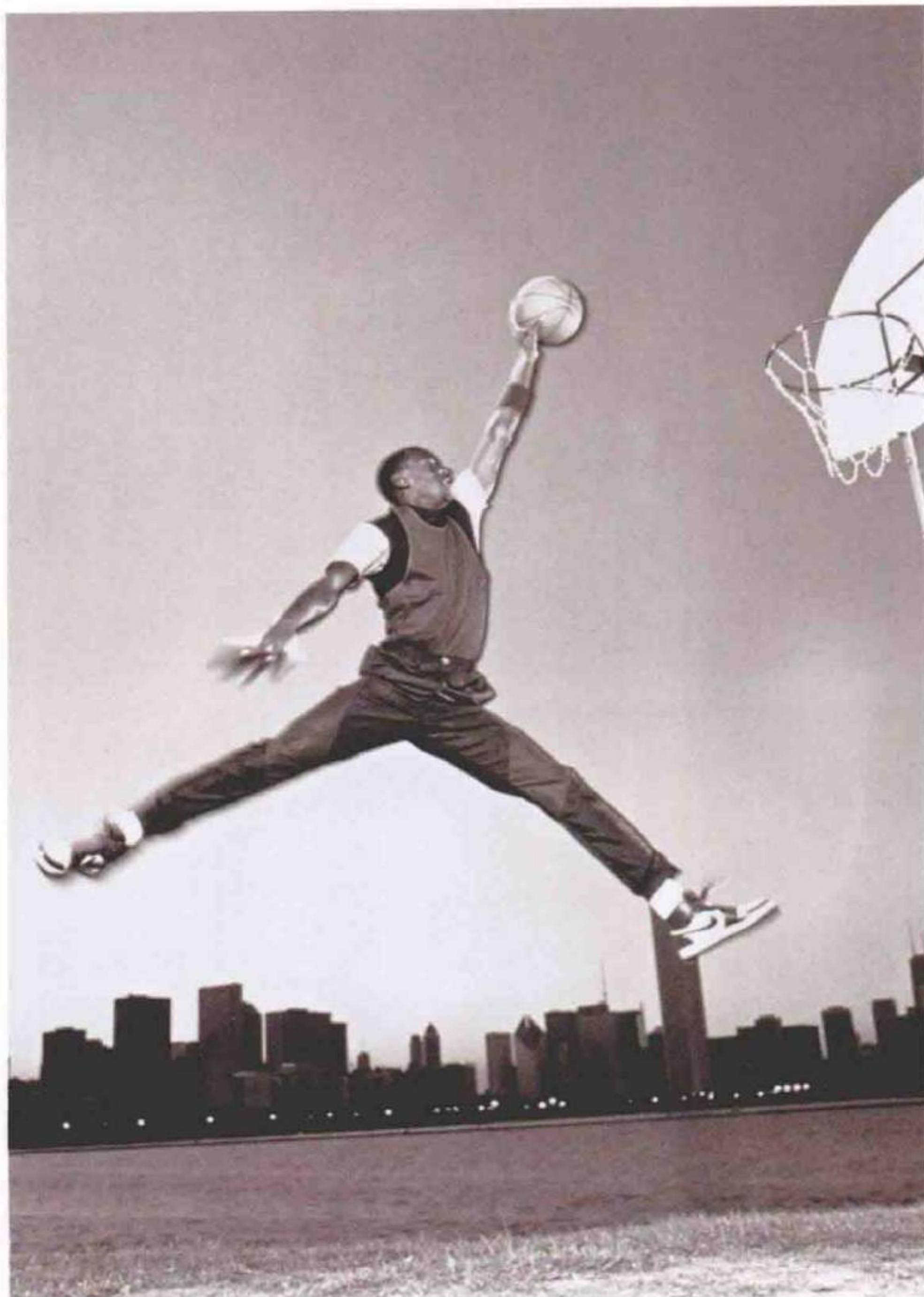
第一回合决斗。1988年6月27日，大西洋城，在将米切尔·斯平克斯击倒在地后，裁判员制止住迈克·泰森。

First round KO. Mike Tyson is restrained by the referee after putting Michael Spinks on the canvas, Atlantic City, 27 June 1988.

你在看我吗？
迈克·泰森在
1986年1月的训
练中摆姿势。
训练是拳击赛
中他最不喜欢的
部分。

You lookin' at me ?
Mike Tyson poses
during training
in January 1986.
Training was his
least favourite part
of the fight game.





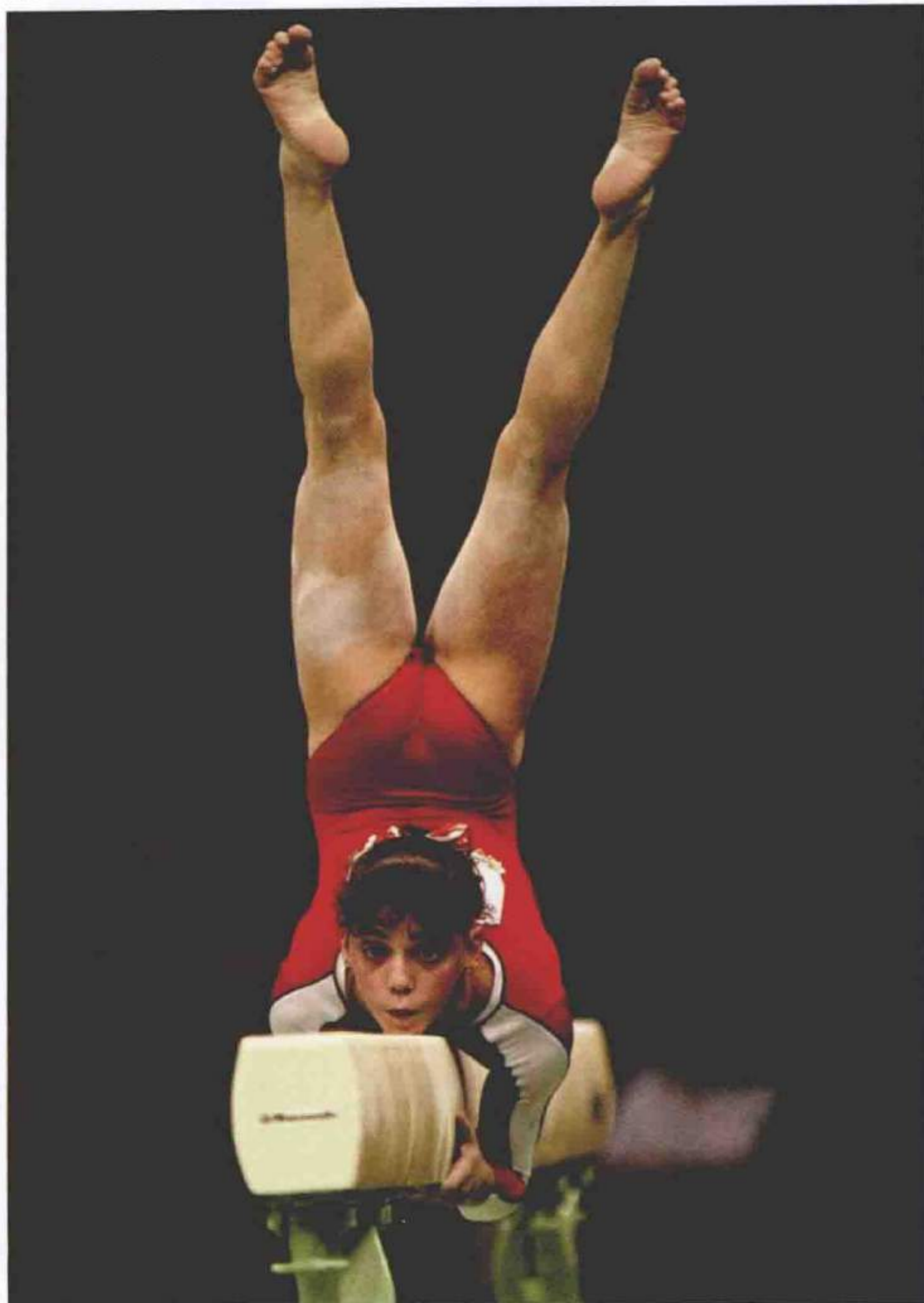
高额回报的进球。1987年，美国篮球明星迈克尔·乔丹为耐克的广告做出他经典的“飞人乔丹”式飞跃。

In the bank. US basketball star Michael Jordan in his classic 'Air Jordan' leap for a Nike advertisement, 1987.

进了。洛杉矶湖人队的埃尔文·约翰逊在1989年的冠军赛上投篮。

In the basket.
Magic Johnson
of the Los
Angeles Lakers
goes for a basket
during the 1989
championships.



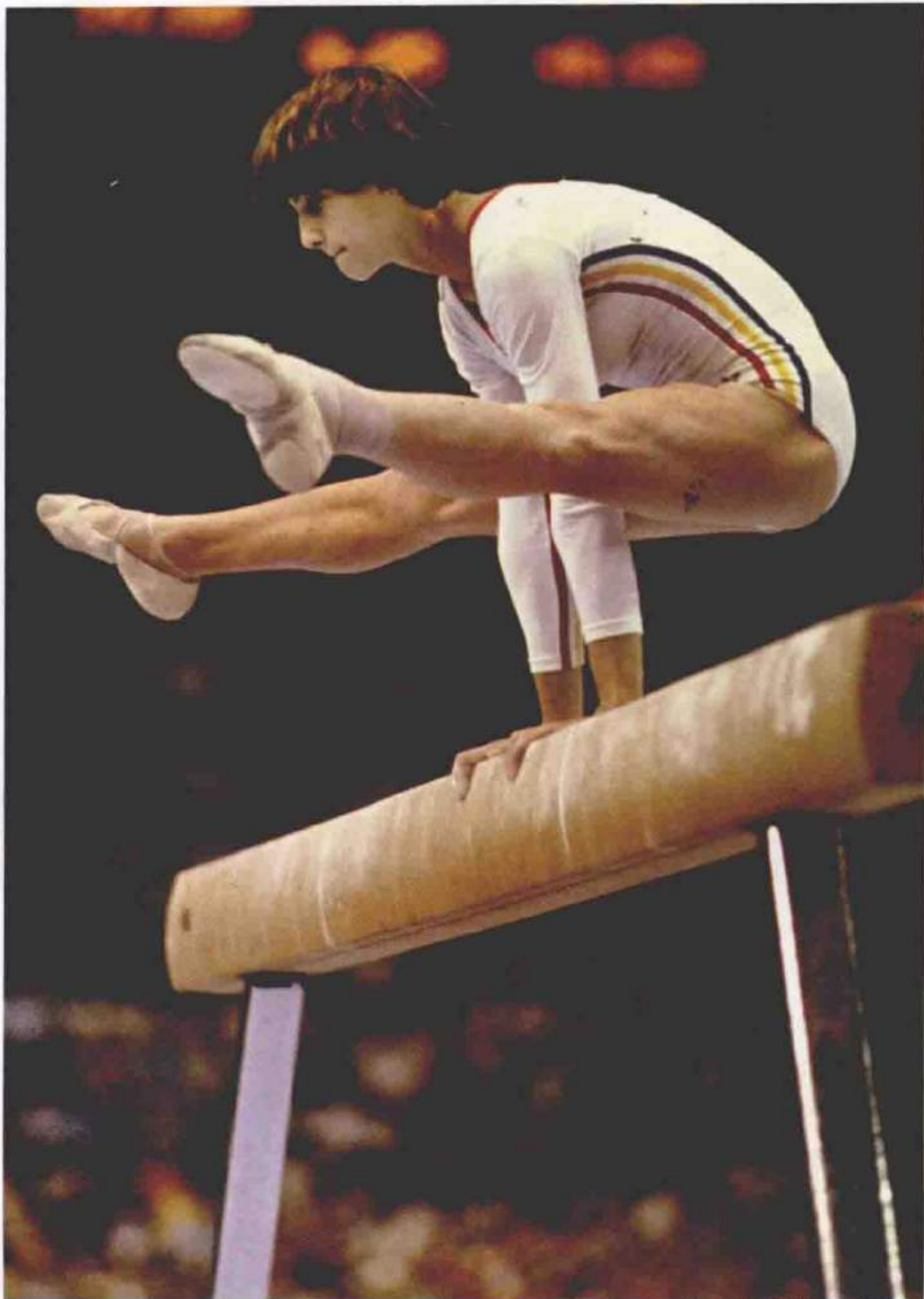


竖起来了，稳稳地。1988年9月21日，汉城奥运会，美国队的谢·斯塔克在女子体操团体决赛中。

Beam me up,
Stocky. Chelle
Stock of the USA
at the women's
team gymnastics
final, Seoul
Olympics, 21
September 1988.

又一个完美的10分？1980年7月19日，莫斯科奥运会。罗马尼亚的纳迪娅·科马内奇正在夺金的路上，她这一年的表现十分出色。

Another perfect 10? Nadia Comaneci of Romania on her way to gold at the Moscow Olympics, 19 July 1980, the year she excelled.





MIKE POWELL/ALLSPORT

1983年4月，利物浦，安特里。马匹和骑手在全国越野障碍赛马大会上纵身一跃，这个障碍不是最高但可能是最困难的一跃。这本来是一个水沟障碍赛，由队长马丁·毕彻而得名。

Horses and riders clear not the highest but perhaps the hardest jump in the Grand National-Becher's Brook, Aintree, Liverpool, April 1983. It was originally a water jump, named after Captain Martin Becher.



BOB MARTIN/ALLSPORT

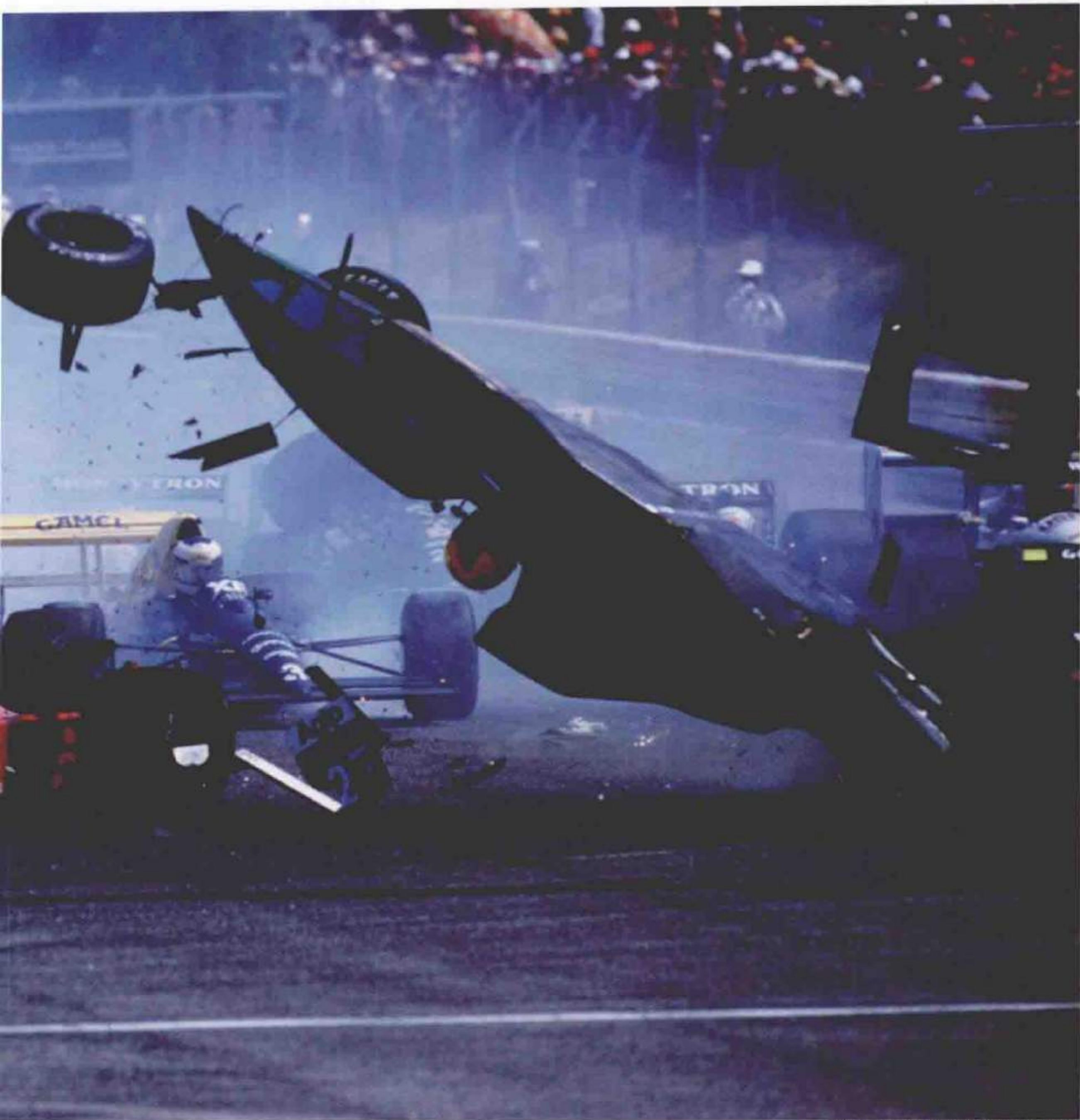
1839年，队长毕彻从他的马康拉德的身上摔了下来。（上图）骑手和马匹（包括灰色的黑暗艾薇，正中）在1987年全国越野障碍赛马大会上步了队长的后尘。

Captain Becher took a tumble from his horse, Conrad, in 1839. (Above) Riders and horse (including the grey Dark Ivy, centre) follow in the captain's footsteps during the 1987 Grand National.



1989年7月9日，在法国格兰披治大奖赛上，巴西的毛里西奥·古热尔明在避开奈杰尔·曼塞尔的法拉利后翻到了空中。

Mauricio Gugelmin of Brazil takes to the air after shunting Nigel Mansell's Ferrari during the French Grand Prix, 9 July 1989.





DAVID CANNON/ALL SPORT

1986年6月21日，墨西哥，瓜达拉哈拉的哈利斯科体育场。在法国对战巴西的世界杯四分之一决赛上，法国队队长米歇尔·普拉蒂尼在进球后绕全场奔跑欢呼。法国队在点球中以4:3胜出。

French captain Michel Platini wheels away in triumph after his goal against Brazil in the World Cup quarter-final at the Jalisco Stadium, Guadalajara, Mexico, 21 June 1986. France won 4-3 on penalties.



ALLSPORT UK

1988年6月25日，慕尼黑，奥林匹克体育场，欧洲锦标赛决赛。在荷兰以2:0击败苏联后，路德·古利特（左）和杰拉德·范恩博格脱掉上衣绕场一周庆祝。

Ruud Gullit (left) and Gerald Vanenburg take off on a lap of honour after Holland beat the Soviet Union 2-0 in the European Championship Final, Olympic Stadium, Munich, 25 June 1988.



ALLSPORT UK

摄像机不会撒谎，裁判却看不到。1986年6月22日，墨西哥城，在世界杯四分之一决赛中，迭戈·马拉多纳的“上帝之手”滑过彼得·希尔顿的传球。英国人的心碎了。

The camera cannot lie; the ref couldn't see. Diego Maradona and the Hand of God slip the ball past Peter Shilton, World Cup quarter-final, Mexico City, 22 June 1986. English hearts were broken.

三个星期前，
“上帝的膝盖”
最残酷的犯规。
1986年6月，马拉
多纳在早前的世
界杯比赛中。

Three weeks earlier,
the Knees of God
were most cruelly
fouled. Maradona in
an earlier World Cup
game, June 1986.

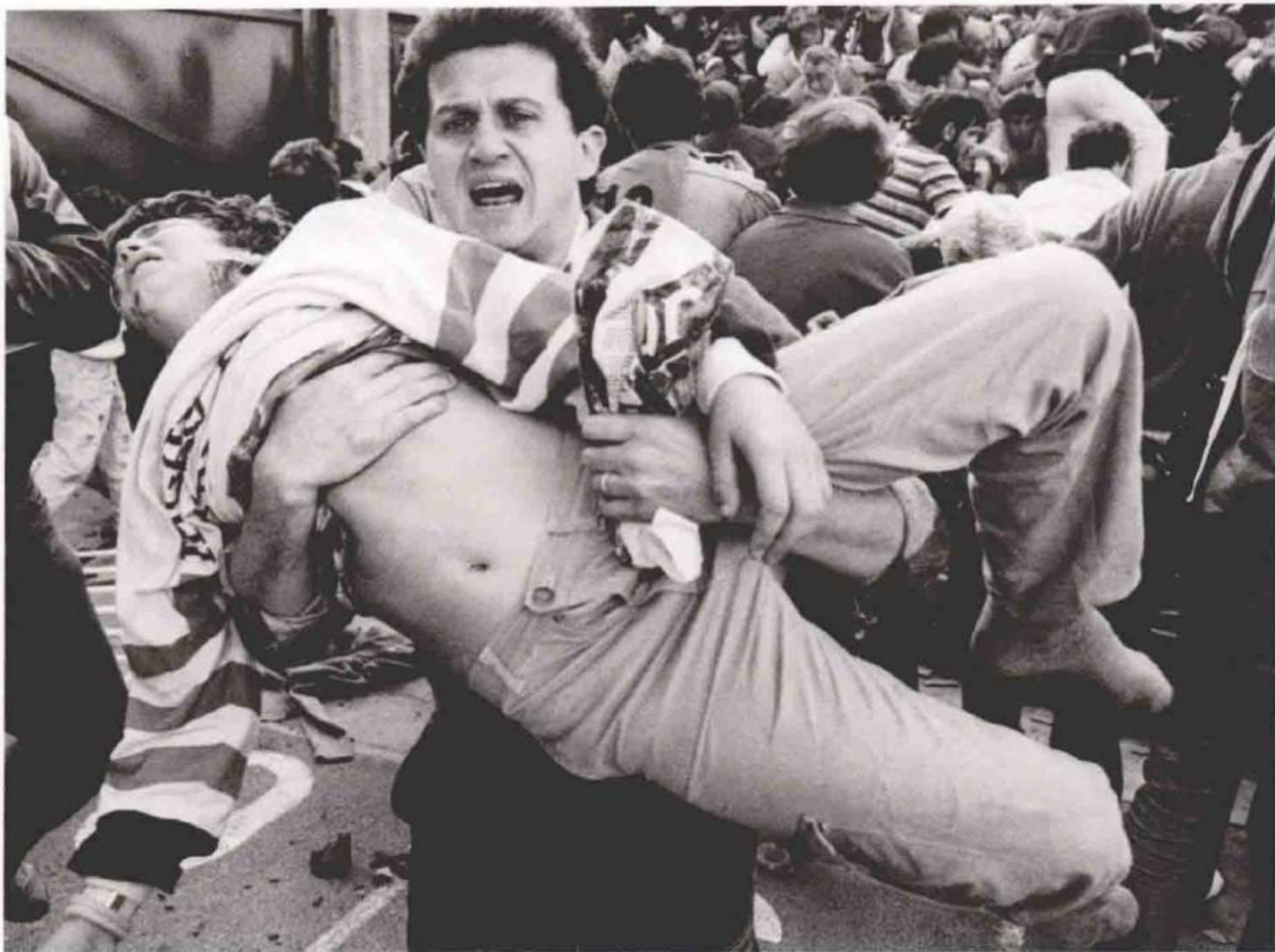




EAMONN McCABE/THE OBSERVE/HULTON|ARCHIVE

运动历史上最黑暗的一天：1985年5月29日，布鲁塞尔的海瑟尔体育场，在欧洲冠军杯决赛开始前，一堵墙倒塌后，球迷们跌作一团。

One of the darkest days in the history of sport: football fans are crushed after a wall collapses at the Heysel Stadium, Brussels, 29 May 1985, just before the start of the European Cup Final.



NICK DIDLICK/REUTERS/HULTON|ARCHIVE

麻烦是由利物浦队和尤文图斯队的支持者们打架所引起的。最终导致39人死亡，超过400人受伤。（上图）事件结束后的悲惨景象。

Trouble began when fighting broke out between supporters of Liverpool and Juventus. By the time it was over, thirty-nine lay dead and more than 400 injured. (Above) A harrowing image of the aftermath.

11. 儿童世界

Children



1989年，中国的西南地区，两名儿童在拍照。

Two young children photographed in south-west China, 1989.



20世纪60年代有“青少年”，70年代“青春”遍地开花。是时候让孩子们重新出现在世界舞台上了。在20世纪80年代，在一系列主题为战争、饥饿和剥削的悲剧中，孩子们也置身其中。一个来自莫桑比克的14岁孩子讲述：“我从来没见过和平。我不知道和平是什么。我从来没有在自由中生活。”他讲出了数百万非洲儿童的心声。

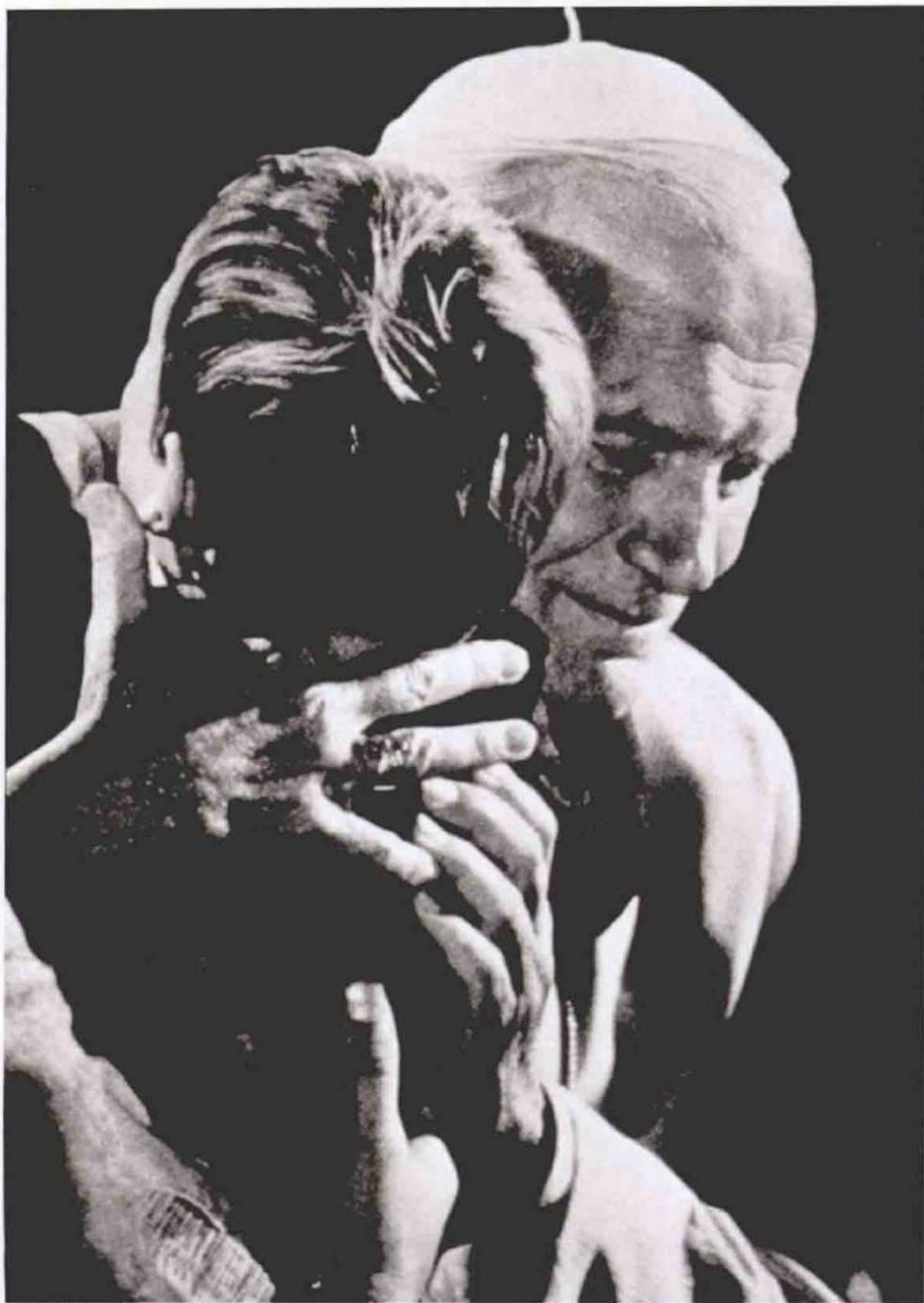
全世界有无数的儿童团伙依靠在大街上乞讨、偷汽车轮胎、卖淫、在垃圾堆争抢食物为生。当电视观众们看到孩子们在苏丹、在贝鲁特、在罗马尼亚的孤儿院、在军营里、在南美洲的贫民窟如何生存时，他们被吓坏了。

在更舒适的土地上，贸易商为儿童开设了专柜。有了大量的儿童电影，包括《外星人》《飞侠哥顿》和《超人》。玩具店里塞满了旧式手工玩具和新的摇钱树——装电池的塑料玩具。书店里的游戏书籍和奇幻历险故事满满当当。但电脑是最流行的新玩具。

The 1960s had invented the teenager; the 1970s had seen the full flowering of 'youth'. It was time for children to reappear on the world stage. In the 1980s they did so in a series of tragedies whose themes were war, famine and exploitation. One 14-year-old from Mozambique declared: 'I have never seen peace. I don't know what peace is. I have never lived in freedom.' He spoke for millions of African children.

All over the world there were stories of gangs of children who lived by begging on the streets, stealing the hubcaps of cars, prostituting themselves, scrabbling for food on garbage heaps. Television viewers flinched as they saw how children lived in the Sudan, in Beirut, in Romanian orphanages, in military camps, in the slums of South America.

In more comfortable lands, traders set out their stalls for children. There was a spate of children's films, from *ET* to *Flash Gordon* and *Superman*. Toyshops bulged with a mixture of the old hand-made toys and new big money-spinners that were battery operated and made of plastic; bookshops were filled with 'game books', fantasy adventure stories. But the most popular new toy was the computer.



人性的拥抱。
1987年，教皇
约翰·保罗二
世拥抱一名儿
童艾滋病患
者。图片帮助
了在这一疾病
当中饱受责难
的人。

The hug of
humanity. Pope
John Paul II
embraces child
AIDS victim,
1987. The
picture helped
de-stigmatise
sufferers from the
disease.

对毒品说不。
1988年5月，华盛顿特区，美国第一夫人南希·里根在禁毒游行中。

Just say no.
Nancy Reagan,
First Lady of the
United States,
at an anti-drugs
demonstration,
Washington, DC,
May 1988.





J KUUS/SIPA PRESS

1986年4月，弗朗西，一名患有哈钦森-吉尔福德早衰症的13岁儿童。症状会引发早衰，影响心脏和动脉。很少有患者能活过30岁。

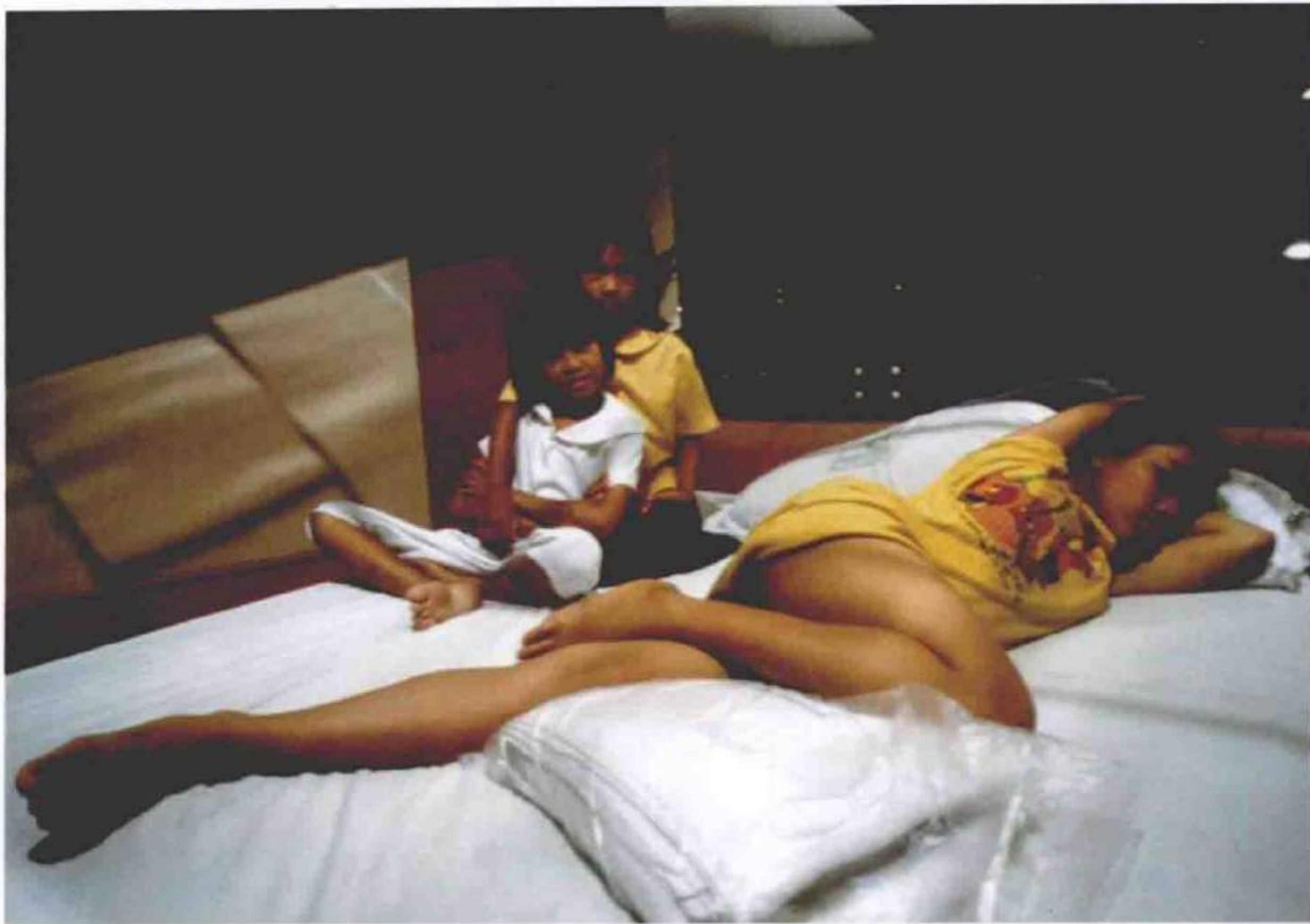
Francie, a 13-year-old suffering from Hutchinson-Gilford syndrome, April 1986. The condition leads to premature ageing, which affects the heart and arteries. Few victims survive beyond the age of 30.



H K OWEN/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1980年9月，德克萨斯儿童医院的临床研究中心，隔离细菌后，6岁的大卫正在接受检查。大卫患有严重的综合免疫缺陷，这种遗传性疾病只侵害男性。

Isolated from germs, 6-year-old David undergoes tests at the clinical research centre of the Texas Children's Hospital, September 1980. David was a victim of severe combined immune deficiency, a hereditary disease affecting only males.



CHRISTOPH HENNING/FOTOAECHIV/COLORIFIC!

工作后的短暂休息，回归片刻的童年时光。1989年，菲律宾，马尼拉，在昆士兰旅馆的雏妓。这种恶习历史悠久。世界良知的觉醒是一个新现象。

A brief respite from work, a moment back in childhood. Child prostitutes at the Queensland Lodge, Manila, the Philippines, 1989. Such abuse was centuries old. The awakening of the world's conscience was a new phenomenon.



ARTHUR TSANG/REUTERS/HULTON/ARCHIVE

1989年9月6日，在曼谷的红灯区，泰国酒吧女郎参加吹避孕套大赛作为泰国抵制艾滋病运动的一部分。其中一个标语写着：“我们需要你们的帮助与合作”。但这还远远不够。

Thai bar girls compete in a condom-blowing contest as part of the Thailand Fights AIDS campaign held in the red light district of Bangkok, 6 September 1989. One of the signs reads: 'We need your help & co-operation.' Not enough has arrived-yet.



JIM HOLLANDER/REUTERS/HULTON ARCHIVE



其他干扰。1986年11月，加沙地带，巴勒斯坦学校女生列队路过正在搜查巴勒斯坦成年人的以色列士兵。

Other distractions. Palestinian schoolgirls file past Israeli soldiers who are frisking adult Palestinians on the Gaza Strip, November 1986.



SETBOUN/SIPA PRESS

1982年，中美洲，萨尔瓦多共和国的街道上，生活恢复了正常。在孩子们上学的时候，一群游击队员刚刚穿过山伯图克镇。

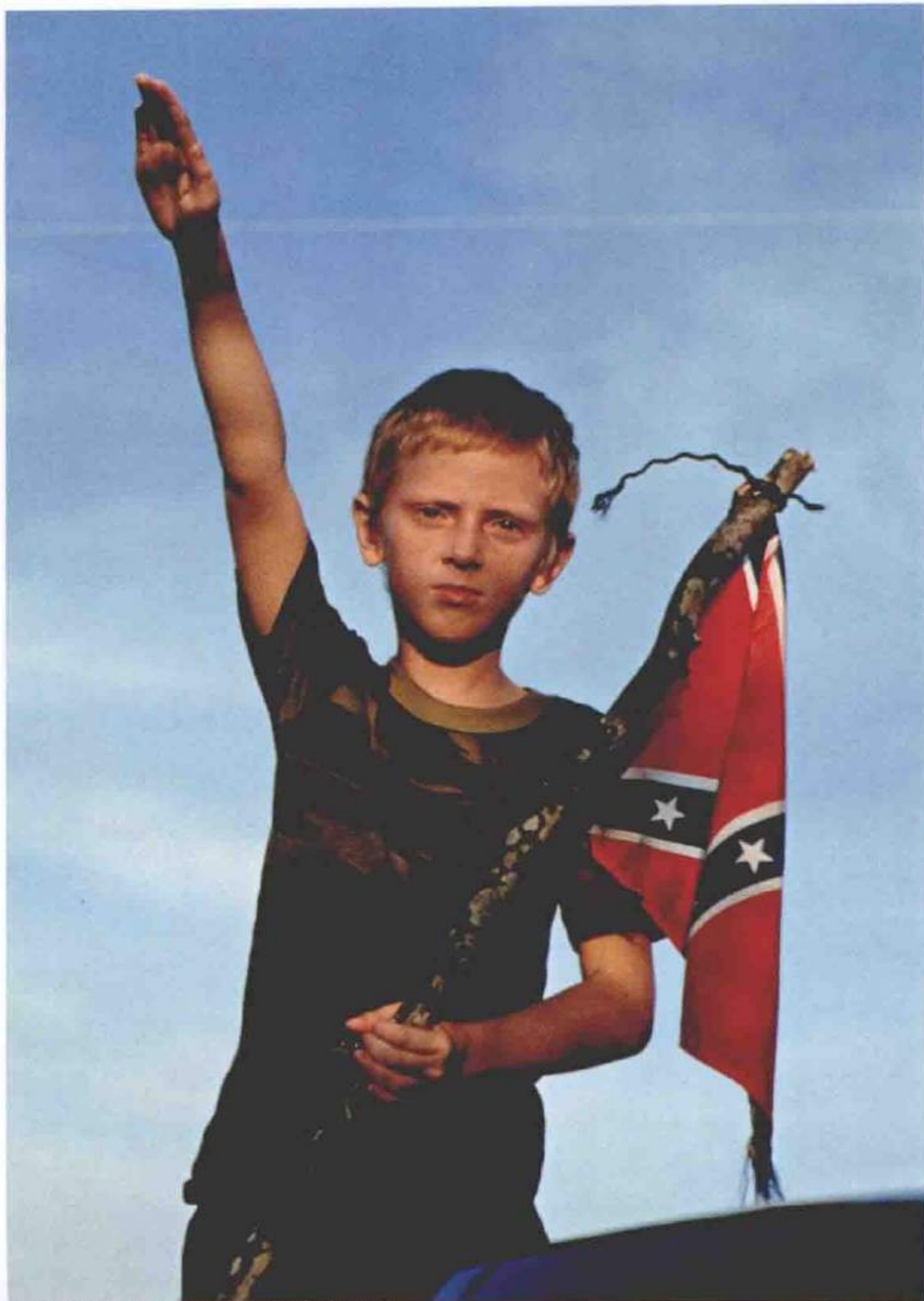
Life returns to normality on the streets of El Salvador, Central America, 1982. A troop of guerrilla fighters had just passed through the town of Sanbertoco when these children set off for school.



SIMONA CALI COCUZZA/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

对另一些人来说，计算机隔着千山万水和数百万比索。1988年，萨尔瓦多的某处，一名年轻的煤炭工在棚户区抱着他的娃娃。

For others, computers were thousands of miles and millions of pesos away. A young coal vendor hugs his doll in a shanty town, somewhere in El Salvador 1988.



三K党一名年轻成员给出一个纳粹军礼。20世纪80年代，一些时代残渣还在某些地方苟延残喘。

A young recruit to the Ku Klux Klan gives a Nazi salute. In some places old obscenities lingered on into the 1980s.



GAVIN WATSON/PYMCA

1981年，在自己的世界里，一名男孩正在白金汉郡西威科姆郊区巡逻，确保它的安全。让人高兴的是，武器只是一个玩具。而在他的镇上，没有比失业更糟糕的威胁。

In a world of his own, a boy patrols the outskirts of West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, keeping it safe for democracy, 1981. Happily, the weapon is a toy and nothing worse than unemployment threatened his town.



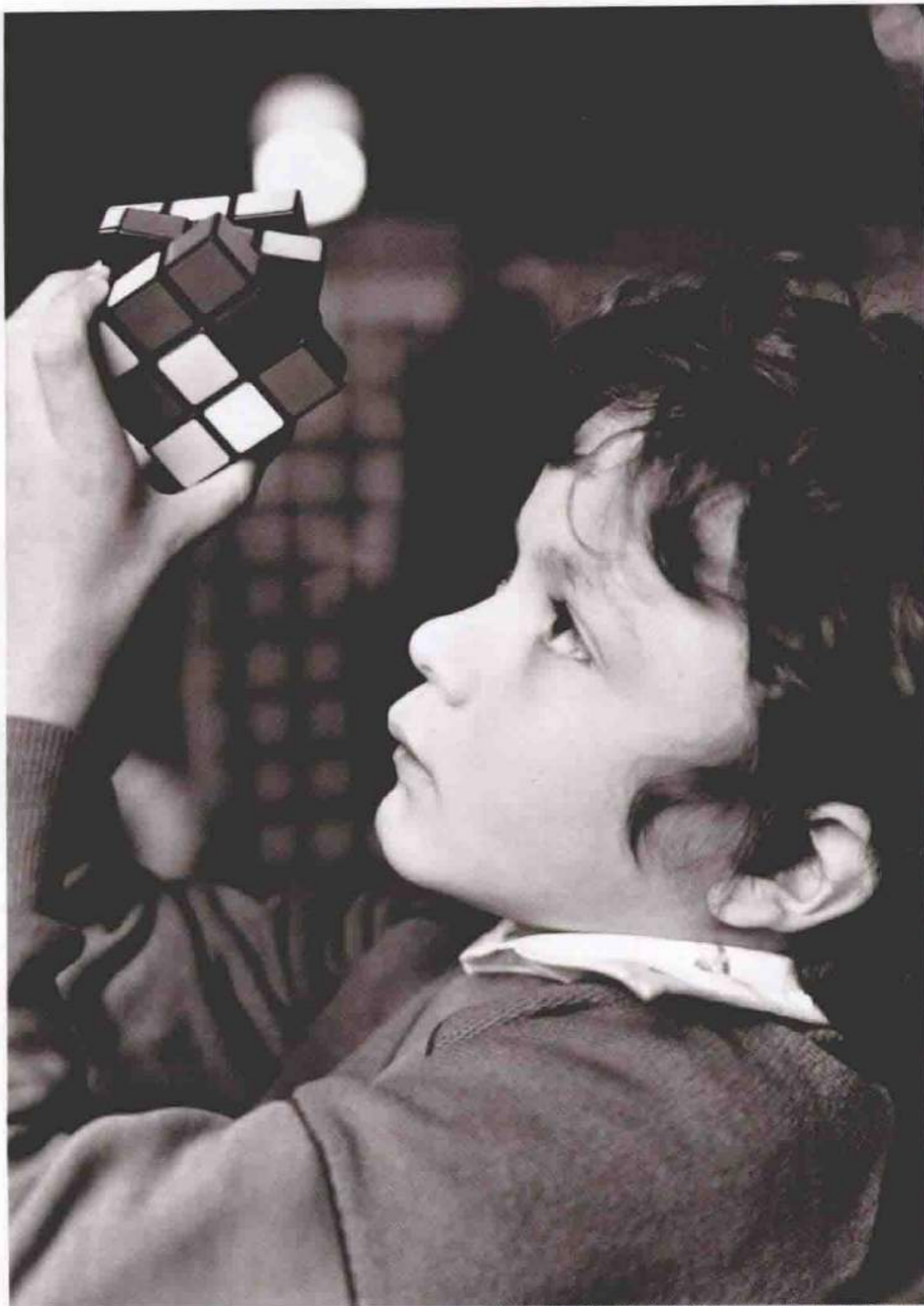
CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

20世纪80年代最大的狂热。1981年5月，玩滑板的小孩明智地戴着头盔、穿着护肘和护膝（没有它们就不出门），展示了专注和平衡。

The greatest craze of the 1980s. A young skateboarder, wisely wearing helmet, and elbow and knee pads (don't leave home without them), displays concentration and balance, May 1981.

1981年2月2日，伦敦，伯爵阁的英国玩具及模型展览会，10岁的特里·奥尼尔在玩魔方。

Ten-year-old Terry O'Neill masters Rubik's Cube at the British Toy and Hobby Fair, Earl's Court, London, 2 February 1981.





SIMON NORFOLK/PYMCA

求你了，先生…… 1989年，威尔士，等待校餐的队伍中，一名饥饿的学生渴望得到第二根香肠。因为孩子的数量在不断增长，校餐是一天一顿热饭。

Please sir...? A hungry pupil hopes for a second sausage in the queue for school dinners, Wales, 1989. For an increasing number of children, the school dinner was their one hot meal of the day.



CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC

1989年9月，纽约市，一名男孩自己在赈济处取餐。儿童健康研究发现，在20世纪80年代，营养不良并不仅限于第三世界。

A boy helps himself at a soup kitchen, New York City, September 1989. Research into child health revealed that malnutrition was not confined to the Third World in the 1980s.



MARK PERLSTEIN/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

显示器的乐趣。对许多儿童来说，电脑是一盏现代神灯，开辟了新的世界，揭示了新的奇迹，并最终带来新的就业机会。

The delights of the VDU. For many children the computer was a modern magic lantern, opening up new worlds, revealing new wonders and ultimately leading to new employment opportunities.

12. 人生百态

All human life

1986年，加利福尼亚州的旧金山市，临终关怀治疗师艾琳·史密斯正在为一位艾滋病患者按摩。两个星期后，这个可怜的人去世了。

An AIDS victim being massaged by Irene Smith, a hospice therapist, in San Francisco, California, 1986. Two weeks later, the poor man died.



进步和保守总是来回更替。1983年9月，第一位黑人美国小姐加冕。仅仅一年之后，玛吉·维尔玛·巴菲尔德成为美国22年以来第一位被执行死刑的女性。可卡因出现。本和杰里成为冰淇淋百万富翁。在吉米·斯瓦加特（违反道德准则）和吉姆·巴克（欺诈）身陷丑闻之后，美国最受欢迎的两位电视牧师淡出荧屏。

在其他地方，都灵圣体裹尸布被宣布是中古时期低技术含量的赝品，而《希特勒日记》并不是元首写就而是充满丰富想象力的伪造产物。斗牛士弗朗西斯科·里维拉在大腿被牛抵伤后死亡，肇事斗牛的妈妈立即被杀掉。在英国，杀害13名女性的约克郡开膛手被定罪。

结婚的人更多，离婚的也更多。假期更多了。对少数幸运者来说，世界就像一座开放的巨大游乐场。而对大多数人来说，当希望像沙漠中的花一样绽放时，欲望和痛苦的间隙也有了短暂的喘息。

To and fro swung the pendulum of progress and reaction. The first black Miss America was crowned in September 1983. Just over a year later Margie Velma Barfield became the first woman to be executed in the USA for more than twenty-two years. Crack cocaine appeared. Ben and Jerry became ice-cream millionaires. After scandals involving Jimmy Swaggart ('moral transgression') and Jim Bakker (fraud), two of America's most popular TV ministers faded from the screen.

Elsewhere, the Turin Shroud was shown to have been a low-tech medieval creation, and *The Hitler Diaries* to have been the product of a fertile imagination but not that of the Führer. The matador Francisco Rivera died after being gored in the thigh: the offending bull's mother was promptly killed. In England the Yorkshire Ripper was convicted of murdering thirteen women.

More people married, more divorced. There were more holidays. For the fortunate minority, the world opened up like a giant playground. For the majority, there were brief respites from want and misery, when hope bloomed like a flower in the desert.

1988年4月29日，在夏威夷2万英尺（约6096米）的高空，一架波音737的顶部被掀开。飞机安全着陆，仅有一名乘客身亡。

On 29 April 1988, the top of this Boeing 737 was torn off 20,000 feet above Hawaii. It landed safely and only one passenger died.









NASA/LIAISON AGENCY

(上图) 1985年11月11日, 注定殒命的“挑战者”号全体机组人员。9周后, 挑战者号发射后发生爆炸, 机组人员全部罹难。(左图)

(Above) The doomed crew of the fatally flawed *Challenger* space mission, 11 November 1985. Nine weeks later all died when *Challenger* exploded after take-off (left).



JOSE MELCHER ALCANTARA/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1981年4月，菲律宾，一名忏悔者在大斋节期间为犯下的罪恶而忏悔。这种自发在公共场合忏悔的行为，现在已成为旅游景点。

A penitent atones for sins committed during Lent, the Philippines, April 1981. Such voluntary acts of public shame have now become tourist attractions.



CLARO CORTES/REUTERS/HULTON|ARCHIVE

1986年2月7日，菲律宾，在费迪南德·马科斯和科拉松·阿基诺竞选总统期间，修女们正在前反对派领袖阿基诺的窗口前登记他们的选票。

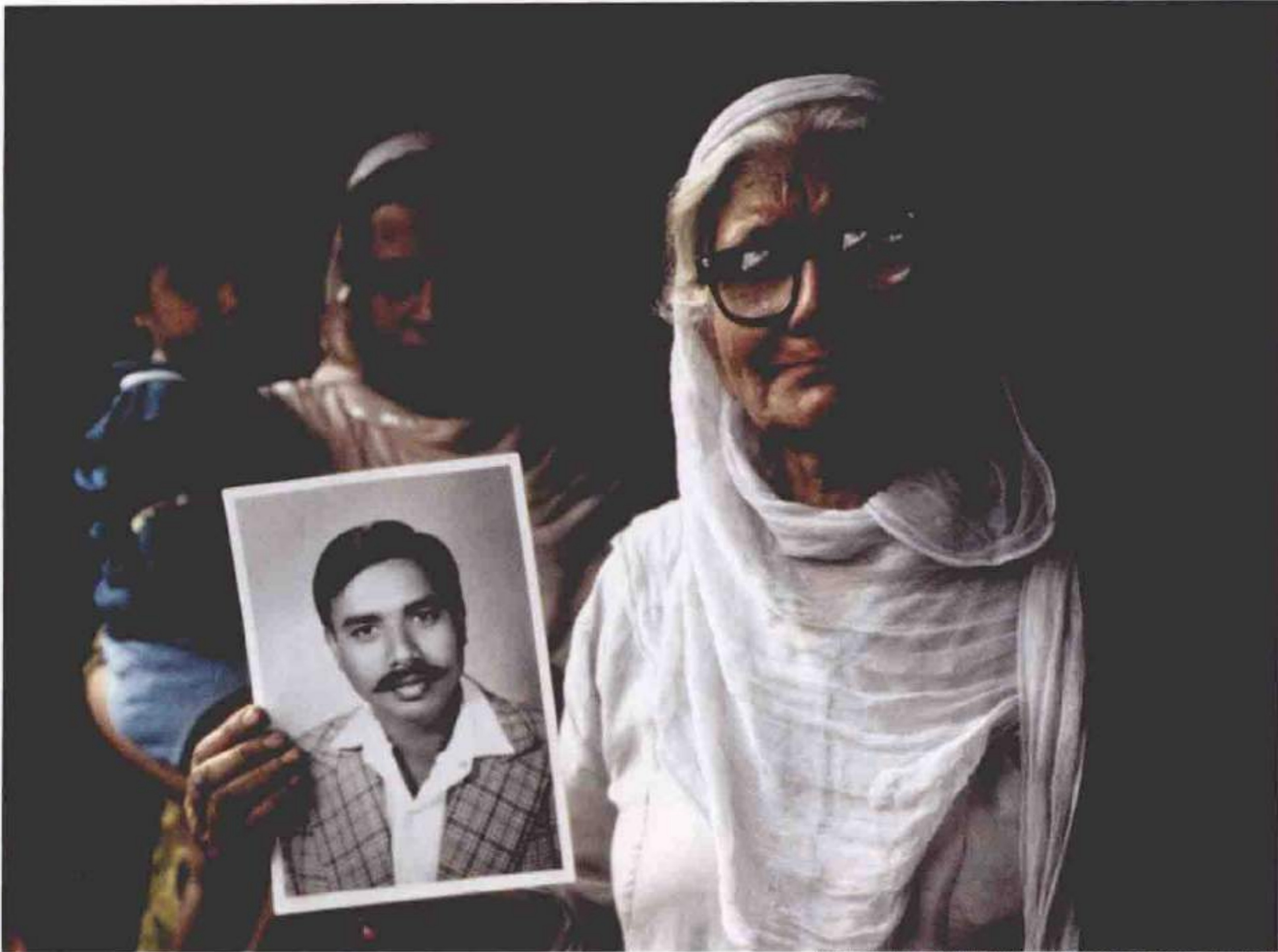
Nuns registering their votes in the presidential contest between Ferdinand Marcos and Corazon Aquino, window of the former Opposition leader, the Philippines, 7 February 1986.



IGOR COSTIN/STERN/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1986年4月26日，乌克兰，切尔诺贝利灾难成千上万的受害者中的一位。工程师们所做的一次未经授权的测试引起爆炸，随后在核电站内引发了一场可怕的火灾。

One of the tens of thousands of victims of the Chernobyl disaster, Ukraine, 26 April 1986. An unauthorised test by engineers caused an explosion that started a horrendous fire in the nuclear plant.



JAY ULALL/STERN/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1984年12月13日，印度的博帕尔联合碳化物有限公司发生的毒气泄露，导致了超过2500人死亡。一名亲人举着其中一位受害者的遗像。这只是一系列泄露事件中的一例。联合碳化物公司此后支付了4.7亿美元的补偿。

A relation holds a photograph of one of more than 2,500 people killed when toxic gas leaked from the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, 13 December 1984. It was only one of a series of leaks. Union Carbide later paid out \$470 million in compensation.



CEM AKKAN/ANZENBERGER/COLORIFIC!

土耳其，伊斯坦布尔，旋转的托钵僧在加拉达梅乌拉那博物馆表演他们传统的回旋舞。舞者在长达半小时的时间里每分钟旋转60次。

Whirling dervishes perform their traditional trance-inducing dance at the House of Mevlevi, Istanbul, Turkey. The dancers spin round sixty times a minute for periods of up to half an hour.



FAUSTO GIACCONE/ANZENBERGER/COLORIFIC!

20世纪80年代，巴拉圭，门诺派教徒走在路上。很多再洗礼派的追随者追随着他们16世纪的创始人门诺·西蒙斯 footsteps，离开欧洲，在20世纪50年代来到南美洲，在巴拉圭建立起了宗教信仰。

Mennonites on the march in Paraguay in the 1980s. Many Anabaptist followers in the footsteps of their 16th-century founder Menno Simons left Europe for South America in the 1950s, and established religious colonies in Paraguay.



BRUNO HADJIH/ANZENBERGER/COLORIFIC!

与大自然融为一体……在摩洛哥，一位蝎子崇拜者将他崇敬的对象放进嘴里。没人会怀疑他的信仰。

At one with nature... A scorpion worshipper admits the objects of his reverence to the temple of his mouth, Morocco. No one should doubt that considerable faith is involved here.

与蜂群融为一体……1985年“蜂胡子”大赛上的一名选手。但愿他是胜利者。

At more than one with nature... A contestant in the 1985 Bee Beard Competition. Let's hope he was the winner.





RICHARD HOWARD/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1983年，缅因州，杰克逊实验室研究中心，一对用于遗传学研究的老鼠。使用啮齿类动物的实验室通常能免于被动物保护者抨击。那些使用猫、狗或者其他更大的动物的实验室，则无法幸免。

A pair of mice used in genetic research at the Jackson Laboratory, Maine, 1983. Laboratories that used rodents were usually safe from animal rights activists. Those that used cats or dogs, or anything larger, weren't.



MICHAEL MONTFORT/VISAGES/COLORIFIC!

针灸疗法。当研究针灸的性能时，鱼类变成了水生“小白鼠”。
出人意料的实验结果是这些针灸对鱼的平衡似乎没什么影响。

The harpoon that cures. Fish become aquatic 'guinea pigs' as they are used for
research into the properties of acupuncture. The surprising outcome would seem
to be how little the needles have affected the fishes' balance.



CHARLES MASON/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

1989年，记录阿拉斯加收获驯鹿角的一系列照片中的一张。20世纪80年代后期，鹿角已经变得比肉更加有价值，它为这个远离美国本土的州提供了必要的收入。

One of a series of photographs recording the harvesting of reindeer antlers in Alaska, 1989. By the late 1980s the antlers had become more valuable than the meat, providing much-needed income to a remote state of the USA.



JEFFREY ROTMAN/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

肯尼亚，图尔卡纳湖，非洲最小部落之一的年轻战士准备对一头河马给出致命一击。这个崇拜和猎杀河马的部落在20世纪80年代只有37人。

A young warrior from one of Africa's smallest tribes prepares to deliver the *coup de grâce* to a hippopotamus, Lake Turkana, Kenya. The tribe, who both worshipped and hunted hippos, numbered only thirty-seven in the 1980s.



CLAUDE CHARLIER/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

体重在增加……1986年4月，日本举行的《吉尼斯世界纪录》“世界上最重的人”的竞赛选手。要想刷新罗伯特·厄尔·休斯保持的历史记录，参赛者必须超过485公斤。

Putting it on... A contestant in the *Guinness Book of Records* World' Heaviest Man Contest, Japan ,April 1986. To beat the all-time record, held by Robert Earl Hughes, the contestant had to weigh in at over 485 kilograms.



ROBIN NELSON/BLACK STAR/COLORIFIC!

瘦下来了……1989年5月，北卡罗莱纳州，达拉谟区，置地广场酒店的减肥迪斯科餐厅，两名立志减肥的人似乎心情很好（他们也需要）。肥胖在美国逐渐开始大规模流行。

Taking it off... Two aspiring weight losers appear to be in good heart (they'd need to be) at this Diet Disco in the Landmark Hotel, Durham, North Carolina, May 1989. Obesity was reaching epidemic proportions in the Unites States.



古铜色美女。
1980年8月，凯瑟琳·维尔克（站立）经过在地中海小岛卡普里躺在架子上享受日光浴的人们。

Bronze beauty.
Catherine Wilke
(standing)
passes shelves of
sunbathers on the
Mediterranean
island of Capri,
August 1980.

对黄金的贪婪。1985年，巴西，追逐财富的人们在帕拉省挖掘黄金。

Golden greed.
Fortune hunters
diggings for gold
in the province of
Para, Brazil, 1985.





MANFRED HORVATH/ANZENBERGER/COLORIFIC!

布达佩斯，匈牙利人，或者还有一两名捷克队友，在赛切尼温泉的池子里下象棋。

Hungarians, with maybe one or two Czech mates, play chess by the pool at the Szechenyi-Bad spa, Budapest.



JOSEF POLLERROSS/ANZENBERGER/COLORIFIC!

俄亥俄州，两名卡车司机离开公路稍事休息，正在卡车世界专注地玩电子游戏机。但愿机器非常清楚地显示哪里是投硬币的地方。

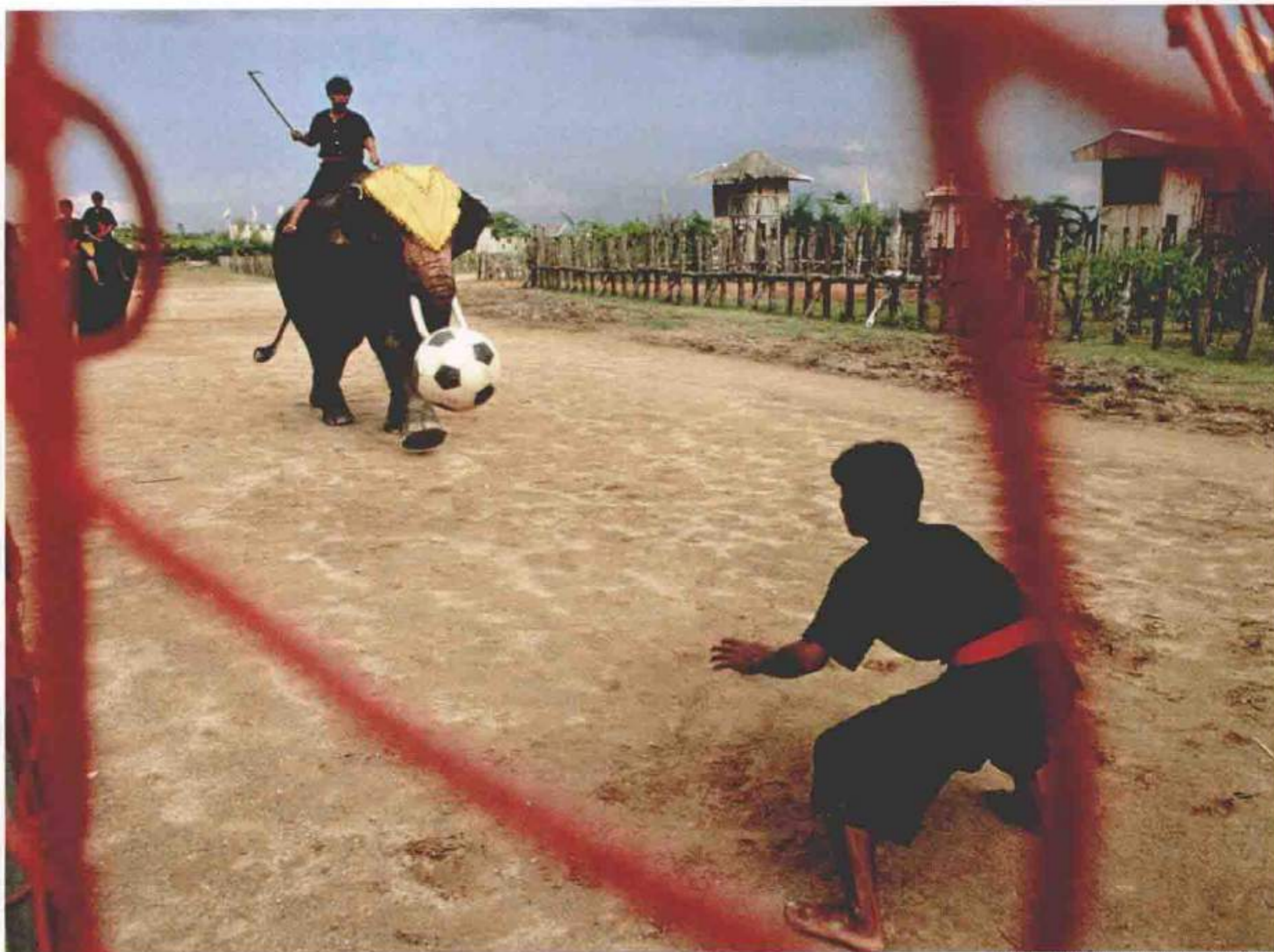
Two truckers take a break from the road and concentrate on the video game consoles at Truckworld, Ohio. Hopefully, the machines make it quite clear exactly where the coins is to be inserted to start the machine.



GERRY GRÖPP/COLORIFIC!

美国式大型比赛……1987年，内华达州，靠近格拉赫的布莱克罗克沙漠，一场电动槌球的团体赛正在进行，安全帽随意地戴在头上。这个场地是玩这种游戏的理想环境——地面平阔、空间充足，没有雨。

The big match, US-style... Safety helmets at rakish angles, teams compete in a game of motorised croquet, Black Rock Desert, near Gerlach, Nevada, 1987. The setting is ideal for the game — a level surface, plenty of space and no rain.



BILL EPPRIDGE/COLORIFIC!

印度式大型比赛……前锋内莉（为了每磅三个卢比的转会费提成，最近从马德拉斯曼转过来）在一场大象足球赛中冲向球门。守门员为什么不跑过去把球从象牙上拍掉呢？

The big match, Indian-style... Nellie the Striker (newly transferred from Madras United for a record fee of three rupees per pound) bears down on goal in a game of elephant football. Why doesn't the goalie nip out and whip the ball away from her tusks?