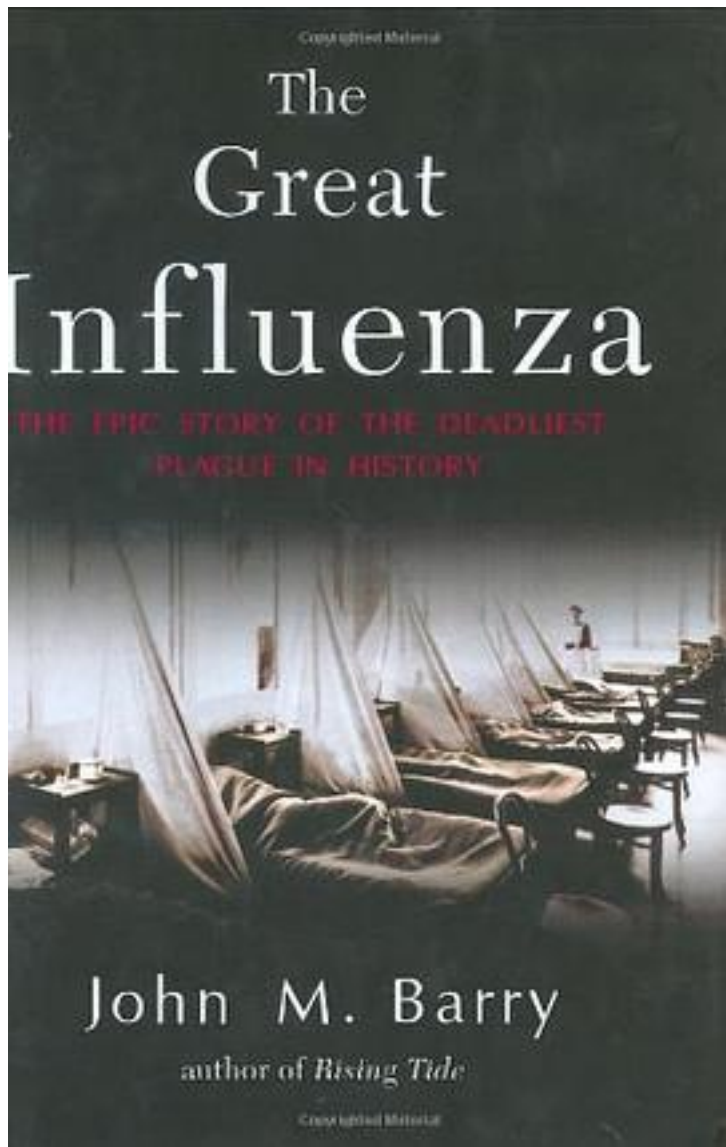


The Great Influenza



[The Great Influenza_下载链接1](#)

著者:John M. Barry

出版者:Viking Adult

出版时间:2004-2-9

装帧:Hardcover

isbn:9780670894734

No disease the world has ever known even remotely resembles the great influenza epidemic of 1918. Presumed to have begun when sick farm animals infected soldiers in Kansas, spreading and mutating into a lethal strain as troops carried it to Europe, it exploded across the world with unequalled ferocity and speed. It killed more people in twenty weeks than AIDS has killed in twenty years; it killed more people in a year than the plagues of the Middle Ages killed in a century. Victims bled from the ears and nose, turned blue from lack of oxygen, suffered aches that felt like bones being broken, and died. In the United States, where bodies were stacked without coffins on trucks, nearly seven times as many people died of influenza as in the First World War.

In his powerful new book, award-winning historian John M. Barry unfolds a tale that is magisterial in its breadth and in the depth of its research, and spellbinding as he weaves multiple narrative strands together. In this first great collision between science and epidemic disease, even as society approached collapse, a handful of heroic researchers stepped forward, risking their lives to confront this strange disease. Titans like William Welch at the newly formed Johns Hopkins Medical School and colleagues at Rockefeller University and others from around the country revolutionized American science and public health, and their work in this crisis led to crucial discoveries that we are still using and learning from today.

The Washington Post's Jonathan Yardley said Barry's last book can "change the way we think." The Great Influenza may also change the way we see the world.

作者介绍:

John M. Barry is an American author and historian, perhaps best known for his books on the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927 the influenza pandemic of 1918 and his book on the development of the modern form of the ideas of separation of church and state and individual liberty. His most recent book is *Roger Williams and the Creation of the American Soul: Church, State, and the Birth of Liberty* (Viking 2012).

Barry's 1997 book *Rising Tide: The Great Mississippi Flood of 1927 and How It Changed America* appeared on the New York Times Best Seller list and won the 1998 Francis Parkman Prize from the Society of American Historians for the year's best book on American history. His work on water-related issues was recognized by the National Academies of Sciences in its invitation to give the 2006 Abel Wolman Distinguished Lecture on Water Resources; he is the only non-scientist ever to give that lecture.

His 2004 book *The Great Influenza: The Epic Story of the Greatest Plague in History* was also a New York Times Best Seller, and won the 2005 Keck Communications Award from the United States National Academies of Science for the year's outstanding book on science or medicine. In 2005 he also won the "September 11th Award" from the Center for Biodefense and Emerging Pathogens at Brown University. He has served on a federal government's Infectious Disease Board of Experts, on the advisory board of MIT's Center for Engineering Fundamentals, and on the advisory committee at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health for its Center for Refugee and Disaster Response.

The expertise he developed in these two areas has involved him in policy-making, risk communication and disaster management strategies, and developing resilient

communities, and this work resulted in his induction into Delta Omega, the academic honorary society for public health. More specifically, he has advised the private sector and local, state, national, and international government officials about preparing for another influenza pandemic. He has also both advised officials and taken a direct role in preparing for water-related disasters. A resident of New Orleans, after Hurricane Katrina he was also named to both the Southeast Louisiana Flood Protection Authority, which is the levee board overseeing several separate levee districts in the New Orleans area, and the state's Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, which is responsible for hurricane protection for the entire state.

His first book, *The Ambition and the Power: A true story of Washington*, appeared in 1989 and explored the operation of the U.S. Congress, the use of power by Speaker of the House Jim Wright, and the rise of future Speaker Newt Gingrich. In 1995 the New York Times named it one of the eleven best books ever written on Congress and Washington.

With Steven Rosenberg, MD, Ph.D., chief of the Surgery Branch at the National Cancer Institute and a pioneer in the development of "immunotherapy" for cancer—stimulating the immune system to attack cancer—Barry co-authored his second book, *The Transformed Cell: Unlocking the Mysteries of Cancer*, which was published in 12 languages.

Barry has written for The New York Times, Time Magazine, Fortune, The Washington Post, Esquire, and other publications and frequently appears as a guest commentator on broadcast media.

He has also coached high school and college football, and his first published article was about blocking assignments for offensive linemen and appeared in a professional journal for coaches, *Scholastic Coach*.

目录:

[The Great Influenza_ 下载链接1](#)

标签

历史

公共卫生

科普

瘟疫

英文原版

社会学

Medical

美国

评论

关于1918大流感的原理、社会环境、科学史背景、历程和参与其中的科学家。作者极有野心，希望以大流感串联起前后的科学史和国际关系变化。结构清楚、证据众多，尤其是数字。开始以为是小说笔法的学术著作，看到一半发现不是学术著作——学术著作会集中论证一个观点，也不是小说——小说会让influenza没结束的时候就有疫苗；这就是现实——1918年的，也是今天的。

必须5星。本书最有愿意的是最后一章的最后一句话。

在读台湾中文版。

故事书

实在是太啰嗦了，可能是流行作者个人风格的原因把所有事情都描述的特别dramatic。最喜欢最后讲科学家个人经历的几章，前面关于疾病的全球传播写的不够清楚。

用1918年大流感为立足点的现代医学史、当时的美国政治背景、战争、社会文化环境，属于全景式的流行病史。但是我觉得叙述过于散，有时在不同的方面肆意跳跃，造成看的过程中时不时重点就不知在哪儿了。最后的后记总结相当重要，放在当下的covid-19大危机中，字字珠玑

虽然作者比较喜欢时空穿梭式的写法，在记录大流感事件本身以外还夹叙了很多科学史方面的东西，读起来没有一般的Non-fiction那么畅快。但是这些夹带的信息输出的质量还是挺高的，我还挺喜欢他的「掉书袋」，感觉算是本书的特色。

这本书非常非常详细地叙述了1918年的大流感。在身处冠状病毒肆虐的当今阅读这本书，简直就是身临其境。历史的重复，惊人相似。简直就是在十几年前书写了今日。尤其是作者的后序，说到，下次流行病来临之前，我们准备好了吗？今日，我们交上了一份不合格的答卷。完全没有准备好。一百年后的今日，不知道谁会在几年后，十几年后为我们书写。书本的前1/3一直都没有写到大流感，而是做了一个很长的铺垫，介绍了在大流感中扮演着重要角色的医生和他们的从医历程，还有对病毒的介绍和描述。等到对大流感的历史事件的描写的时候，感觉还是很震撼。

人真挺悲哀的

多年前度过中文版，最近偶遇2018英文版，再读一遍，虽然觉得絮叨松散，总有大段酝酿情绪营造气氛或者过多刻画人物，篇幅缩短一半大概也正好。基本上是以大流感为背景，对美国医学研究崛起的全景描绘了。后记在此刻读来最是应景。作者大概也没想到，两年所写的后记，字字句句印证了两年后的世界吧。希望多年后，也有类似描写记录covid-19的作品。

后记乳滑了

很久以前被推荐过，因为到处买不到而作罢。没想到covid19来的这么猛烈，又持续了这么久，让我特别想看看1918年的大流感是怎么回事。这本书看的让我特别心累……就跟作者后序说到的一样，他并没有仅仅focus大流感这个主题，讲了美国医学变迁等这这那那的事情，反而显得杂乱无章。我们被作者点名批评，质疑transparency；人类从大流感学到什么？科学毋庸置疑的飞速进步，但是面临变异的病毒，我们还是很难赶上脚步。那么最重要的是什么？tell the truth！就这么简单，却一忘再忘

科学教育任重道远

被迫在家工作的闲暇为打发时间看了这本封面看起来是张文宏医生一个公开课里用过图片的书，讲述历史本总给人看故事的感觉直到自己活在这个故事里

[The Great Influenza_下载链接1](#)

书评

新京报·文化客厅在疫期特别策划了一系列线上活动，将邀请编辑、学者等嘉宾组建微信社群，在线上用语音的形式继续给各位读者分享智识盛筵。或许，他们未必都能为疫情提供良策；但也许可以让我们安顿下来重新考量，我们周围那些习以为常的人或事务。传染病的身影在历史上，并不...

说的是1918年西班牙大流感在美国事，多年前看过一遍，最近想再看一遍。印象深刻几个点，西方传统医学也很古老追溯到古希腊，四体液均衡，流感起源于瘴气，人体是神圣，不能用体温计，听筒测量。面对疫情老美政府也一样瞒报，起码1918年是如此。科学家经过很多努力，一样束手无...

同济大学教授张晓艳站在自家的大书架前，左右翻找，取出一本已经翻烂的《大流感》。就在之前，她收到一位相熟领导询问这本书的短信，称“到处都买不到”。这才意识到，丈夫钟扬这本2008年出版的译作再度成了畅销书。读过《大流感》的人们感慨，书中所描绘的百年前情景竟与新...

最开始对这本书感兴趣，是因为禽流感，想弄明白如今的禽流感是否会发展成类似1918大流感的“全球大瘟疫”。大流感不是个愉快的话题，却是我们必须面对的可怕现实——1959至1997年，只有2人感染禽流感且无人死亡；1997至2005年，三类禽流感病毒造成200多人感染，病患成群出现，...

全球大范围的流感一般每20年到50年爆发一次，现在距离上一次1968年爆发的全球流感大流行已经过去40年了。危险啊！经济萧条，再来个大流感，大家就只好窝在家里孵小鸡了。其实对付这种烈性传染病最有效的措施还是公共卫生。以史为鉴，建议所有公共卫生官员都去看看90年前那次...

知识不断更新，许多畅销一时的书也渐渐淡出人们的视野，尤其是科普类图书——毕竟更新、更有趣的科普图书层出不穷。但是《大流感》是那种能经受时间考验的经典科普读物。

这本书虽然厚，但读起来一点也不枯燥或者费劲。本书详细记录了一战后期美国社会对战争的狂热，对言论的管...

（2017年3月21日） 首先纠错。
P121，第4自然段，“不会造成如1889—1990年……时那样席卷世界的大流感”。时间有误，有其他读者也发现了。
P406，第3自然段，“虽为并发但症状仍属常见的普通肺炎”。未见到原文，不知是否有误，但这样的翻译方式，有一点让读者去猜的感觉了...

[The Great Influenza_下载链接1](#)