

## Network of Spanish Flu Pandemic Researchers

Author	Publication	Approach to Research
Andrews, Margaret W.	'Epidemic and Public Health: Influenza in Vancouver, 1918-1919.' BC Studies 34, (Summer 1977): 21-44.	British Columbia
Barry, John M.	The Great Influenza: The Epic Story of the Deadliest Plague in History. New York: Viking, 2004.  'The site of Origin of the 1918 Influenza Pandemic and Its Public Health Implications.' Journal of Translational Medicine 2, no.3 (2004): <a href="http://www.translational-medicine/content/2/1/3">http://www.translational-medicine/content/2/1/3</a> .	Strongly supports the American origin theory
Beveridge, W.I.B.	Influenza: The Last Great Plague. Rev.ed. New York: Prodist, (1977): 104-19	First wave scholar  Traced path of the pandemic, following mortality and examining the government response
Cassel, Jay	'Making Canada Safe for Sex: Government Measures to Control Sexually Transmitted Diseases in the Twentieth Century,' In Canadian Medicine and the State: A Century of Evolution. Edited by David C. Naylor. Kingston and Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1992.  'Private Acts and Public Actions: The Canadian Response to the Problem of Sexually Transmitted Disease in the Twentieth Century.' Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 4 (1989): 305-28.  'Public Health in Canada.' In The History of Public Health and the Modern State. Edited by Dorothy Porter. Atlanta: Editions Rodopi, 1994.  The Secret Plague: Venereal Disease in Canada, 1938-1939. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987.	Early Canadian Public Health

<p>Crosby, Alfred W.</p>	<p>America's Forgotten Pandemic: Influenza of 1918. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989.</p> <p>The Columbian Exchange: The Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492. Westport: Greenwood, 1972.</p> <p>Ecological Imperialism: Biological Expansion of Europe, 900-1900. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986,</p> <p>Epidemic and Peace, 1918: America's Deadliest Influenza Epidemic. Westport: Greenwood, 1976.</p>	<p>First Wave Researcher</p> <p>-plot disease pattern of diffusion</p>
<p>Dickin McGinnis, Janice P.</p>	<p>'A City Faces an Epidemic.' Alberta History 24, no.4 (1976): 1-11.</p> <p>'From Health to Welfare: Federal Government Politics Regarding Standards of Public Health for Canadians, 1919-1945.' PhD diss., University of Alberta, 1981.</p> <p>'The Impact of Epidemic Influenza, 1918-19.' CHA Historical Papers (1977): 1981.</p> <p>'The Impact of Epidemic Influenza: Canada, 1918-19.' In Medicine Canadian Society: Historical Perspectives. Edited by S.E.D. Shortt. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1981.</p>	<p>Canadian First Wave Researcher</p> <p>-Followed Canadian epidemiological course and outlined first response</p>
<p>Fahrni, Magda</p>	<p>'« Elles sont partout » : le femme et la ville en temps d'épidémie Montréal, 1918-1920.' Revue d'histoire de L'Amérique française 58, no1 (2004): 67-85.</p>	<p>Second Wave Canadian Historian</p>
<p>Fairchild, Amy</p>	<p>Science at the Borders: Immigrant Medical Inspection and the Shaping of the Modern Industrial Labor Force. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003.</p>	<p>Argues that it was the fear of "the other" rather than the disease which caused the medical profession to focus on those who were considered outsiders. (Chapter 2) American</p>
<p>Herring, Anne</p>	<p>'The 1918 Influenza Epidemic in the Central Canadian Subarctic.' In Strength in Diversity: A Reader in Physical Anthropology. Edited by Ann Herring and Leslie Chan. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press, 1994.</p> <p>"'There Were Young People and Old People and Babies Dying Every Week": The 1918-1919 Influenza Pandemic at Norway House.' Ethnohistory 41, no.1 (1994): 73-105.</p>	<p>Second Wave Canadian Historian</p> <p>-How minority groups and isolated populations were affected</p>

Herring, Ann, ed	Anatomy of a Pandemic: The 1918 Influenza in Hamilton, Hamilton: Allgera Press, 2006	
Herring, D. Ann and Sally Carraher, eds	Recurrence and Resilience: The Third Wave of the 1918-19 Influenza Pandemic in Hamilton. Hamilton: McMaster University, Department of Anthropology, 2010.	
Herring, Ann, and Lisa Sattenspiel	'Social Contexts, Syndemics, and Infectious Disease in Northern Aboriginal Populations.' American Journal of Human Biology 19, no.2 (1 March 2010): 190-202.	
Jenkins, Jane E.	'Baptism of Fire: New Brunswick's Public Health Movement and the 1918 Influenza Epidemic.' Canadian Bulletin of Medical History 24, no.2 (2007): 317-42.	New Brunswick Public Health Movement
Jones, Esyllt	<p>"Contact across a Diseased Boundary": Urban Space and Social Interaction during Winnipeg's Influenza Epidemic, 1918-1919.' Journal of the Canadian Historical Association 13(2002): 119-39</p> <p>"Cooperation in All Human Endeavour": Quarantine and Immigrant Disease Vectors in the 1918-1919 Influenza Pandemic in Winnipeg.' Canadian Bulletin of Medical History 22, no. 1 (2005): 57-82.</p> <p>Influenza, 1918: Disease, Death, and Struggle in Winnipeg. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2007.</p> <p>'Politicizing the Labouring Body: Working Families, Death, and Burial in Winnipeg's Influenza Epidemic, 1918-19.' Labour: Studies in Working Class History of the Americas 3, no.3 (2006): 57-75.</p> <p>'Searching for the Springs of Health: Women and Working Families in Winnipeg's 1918-1919 Influenza Epidemic.' PhD diss., University of Manitoba, 2003.</p>	Second Wave Canadian Historian
Jordan, Edwin Oakes	Epidemic Influenza: A Survey. New York: American Medical Association, 1927.	<p>First to theorize that the epidemic originated in America</p> <p>Linked the deaths to pneumonia</p>

Kelm, Mary-Ellen	<p>'British Columbia First Nations and the Influenza in America, 1918-1919.' BC Studies 122 (1999): 23-47.</p> <p>Colonizing Bodies: Aboriginal Health and Healing in British Columbia, 1900-1950. Vancouver: UBC Press, 1999.</p>	<p>Second Wave Canadian Historian</p> <p>-How minority groups were affected</p>
Kraut, Alan M.	<p>'Immigration, Ethnicity, and the Pandemic.' Public Health Reports. 125, sup. 3 (2010): 132</p> <p>Silent Travellers: Germs, Genes, and the 'Immigrant Menace.' Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press: 1994.</p>	<p>Argues that socio-economic and cultural differences of immigrants posed a threat to native born Americans, therefore classifying them as unhealthy for the safety of the nation became a convenient way to keep the undesirables out.</p> <p>(Chapter 2) American</p>
Langford, Christopher	<p>'The Age Pattern of Mortality in the 1918-19 Influenza Pandemic: An Attempted Explanation Based on Data for England and Wales.' Medical History 46, no.1 (2002): 1-20.</p> <p>'Did the 1918-19 Influenza Pandemic Originate in China?' Population and Demographic Review 31, no.3 (September 2005): 473-505.</p>	<p>Argues that the 1918 epidemic originated in China</p>
Lux, Maureen K.	<p>"The Bitter Flats": The 1918 Influenza Epidemic in Saskatchewan' Saskatchewan History 49, no. 1 (Spring 1997): 3-13.</p> <p>'The Impact of the Spanish Influenza Pandemic in Saskatchewan, 1918-1919.' MA thesis, University of Saskatchewan, 1989.</p> <p>Medicine That Walks: Disease, Medicine, and Canadian Palins Native People, 1880-1940. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2001.</p>	<p>Saskatchewan history</p>
MacDougall, Heather	<p>Activists and Advocates: Toronto's Health Department, 1883-1983. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1990.</p>	<p>Public health department became more activist in the 1920's when real gains against diseases occurred</p>
Patterson, K. David	<p>'The Geography and Mortality of the 1918 Influenza Pandemic.' Bulletin of History of Medicine 65, no.1 (1991): 4-21.</p>	<p>First wave scholar</p> <p>Traced path of the pandemic, following mortality and examining the government response</p>
Pettigrew, Eileen	<p>Silent Enemy: Canada and the Deadly Flu of 1918. Regina: Western Producer Prairie Books, 1983.</p>	<p>Canadian First Wave Researcher</p> <p>-Took anecdotal approach</p>

Pettit, Dorothy A. and Janice Bailie	A Cruel Wind: Pandemic Flu in America, 1918-1920. Murfreesboro: Timberlane Books, 2008.	Argues that the 1918 epidemic originated in China
Phillips, Howard	<p>'Black October: The Impact of the Spanish Influenza Epidemic of 1918 on South Africa. Pretoria: Government Printer, 1990.</p> <p>'The Re-appearing Shadow of 1918: Trends in the Historiography of the 1918-19 Influenza Pandemic.' Canadian Bulletin of Canadian Medical History 21, no. 1 (2004): 121-34.</p> <p>'Review of Influenza, 1918: Disease, Death, and Struggle in Winnipeg.' Bulletin of the History of Medicine 83, no.1 (Spring 2009): 227-8.</p>	<p>First wave scholar</p> <p>Traced path of the pandemic, following mortality and examining the government response</p>
Phillips, Howard, and Killingray, David	The Spanish Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919: New Perspectives. London: Routledge, 2003.	
Quiney, Linda J.	<p>"Filling the Gaps": Canadian Voluntary Nurses, the 1917 Halifax Explosion, and the Influenza Epidemic of 1918.' Canadian Bulletin of Medical History 19, no.2 (2002): 351-73.</p> <p>"Sharing the Halo": Social and Professional Tensions in the Work of World War I Canadian Volunteer Nurses.' Journal of the Canadian Historical Association, New Series, 9 (1998): 105-24</p>	Second Wave Canadian Historian
Rosenberg, Charles E.	<p>'Cholera in Nineteenth Century Europe: A Tool for Social and Economic Analysis.' Comparative Studies in Society and History 8 (1996): 452-63.</p> <p>The Cholera Years: The United State in 1832, 1849, and 1866. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, (1962) 1987.</p>	Argues that disease can only be fully understood when it is framed in the broader historical context
Rosenberg, Charles E. and Janet Golden, eds	Framing Disease: Studies in Cultural History. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1992.	