



# 抗击非典 2003·中国

ANTI-SARS

学习出版社  
晨光出版社





**抗击非典 2003 · 中国**

**KANGJIFEIDIAN<sub>2003</sub> ZHONGGUO**

《抗击非典 2003·中国》编委会

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

抗击非典 2003 · 中国 / 《抗击非典 2003 · 中国》编委会编.

北京: 学习出版社, 2003.10

ISBN 7-80116-413-X

I. 抗…

II. 抗…

III. 新闻摄影 — 中国 — 现代 — 摄影集

IV. J429.1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 093854 号

## 抗击非典 2003 · 中国

KANGJI FEIDIAN 2003 · ZHONGGUO

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学习出版社 出版发行  
晨光出版社

(北京市西长安街 5 号 邮编: 100806 电话: 010-66063020)

(昆明市环城西路 609 号 邮编: 650034 电话: 0871-4186798)

北京锦绣圣艺文化发展有限公司制版

北京恒智彩印有限公司印刷

新华书店经销

889 毫米 × 1194 毫米 1/16 20.5 印张

2003 年 10 月第 1 版 2003 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80116-413-X/D · 355

定价: 260.00 元





ANTI-SARS KANGJIFEIDIAN2003 ZHONGGUO





J429.1/1 J429.1/1 J429.1/1 J429.1/1

J429.1  
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面对非典疫情，全民族万众一心、迎难而上，伟大的民族精神得到锤炼和升华，形成了凝聚人心、克敌制胜的强大精神支柱。



2003 CHINA  
**中国**  
抗击非典



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文字撰稿：赵一明

英文翻译：李 适

装帧设计：缪 惟

责任编辑：李 路 崔寒韦

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## 序言

### 直面非典 记录历史

《抗击非典2003·中国》是一部纪实性摄影画册，它客观、真实、全面地再现了那场没有硝烟的特殊战斗。其中的一些作品在当时一经发表即产生了很大的社会反响，对宣传、贯彻中共中央、国务院的决策部署，动员和激励全党全国人民奋起抗击非典疫情起到了重要作用。

纪实摄影有别于艺术和商业摄影，它的主要功能是记录民众生活、重大事件、时代风貌和社会变迁。纪实摄影要达到一定境界，摄影者的素质是第一位的，而技巧反而退居其次了，这部画册的许多优秀作品体现了摄影者自身的素质。

他们有历史使命感和社会责任感。正是基于“不能够让历史留下空白”的信念，这些来自全国各地、各条战线的摄影者紧急行动起来，从不同的场景、不同的角度，用手中的镜头，全方位地记录了中国人民抗击非典的全过程。

他们有思想和政治敏感性。他们不仅是带着镜头上路，更重要的是带着头脑，去观察、了解和感受摄影对象，这部画册呈现的许多珍贵瞬间、感人细节，就产生于作者敏锐的感觉和善于捕捉的眼睛。

## PREFACE

### Confront SARS Record History

*Anti-SARS 2003 · China* is a documentary photo album. It represents to us once again the special battle against SARS objectively, honestly and completely. Some of the photos in this album, when first published during the SARS outbreak, had a great impact on the general public, and played a significant role in evoking and carrying out the anti-SARS measures made by the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government. They also encouraged Chinese people to stand up and overcome the epidemic.

Different from art and commercial photography, documentary photography concentrates on recording people's lives, historical events, features of times and changes in society. To achieve a certain level in documentary photography, the foremost demand for the photographer is not his or her photographic techniques, but rather, his or her personality. Many outstanding photos in this album reflect the personality of the photographers.

These photographers, from different parts of the country, share a sense of responsibility towards history and mankind. Holding the belief that history cannot be left blank, they used the cameras in their hands and recorded the whole process of the battle against SARS in various places.



他们有爱心和激情，热爱祖国、热爱人民。他们赋予镜头感情和生命，在自己与拍摄对象之间建立起情感互动。他们将真情实感融于作品，赞颂着华夏儿女的骨肉情谊、党与人民的鱼水深情，张扬着中华民族的生命力和凝聚力。

他们有不畏艰险、奋勇献身的精神。全国各地有几十位摄影者舍生忘死，直面 SARS，在隔离病区、P3 实验室呆了几十天。他们与一线白衣战士朝夕相处，与患者真情交流，拍下的大量抢救现场的珍贵照片，具有很强的冲击力、震撼力和感染力。

纪实摄影作品需要文字的配合，犹如红花需要绿叶扶持。精彩的标题、凝练的说明，画龙点睛，使优秀的作品更加出彩传神，升华到新的境界。这部画册将鲜明、准确、生动的文字与摄影作品有机搭配、精心编排，将这场斗争的缘起、进程、结局纵横编织，将背景、事件、人物等等梳理得清清楚楚，使画册更具有文献收藏价值。

本书编委会

2003 年 9 月

They have political thinking. They not only take their cameras with them on the road, but more importantly, they ponder from time to time, to better observe, understand and communicate with the subjects they film. Many precious and touching images in this album come from the sharp senses and keen insight of these photographers.

They are caring and enthusiastic. They love their country and their people. They establish a bond with the subjects they take pictures of, and give emotion and life to these pictures. In this way, they highlight love, friendship and humanity among the Chinese people.

They are brave and always ready to make sacrifices for their profession. During the SARS outbreak, many photographers around the country risked their lives to stay in the SARS isolation wards and P3 laboratories for days and months. They spent time with the medical workers and patients, and took a great number of photos, which turned out to be strong, shocking, moving and precious.

Documentary photographs require captions. Precise headings and captions, along with strong images, make this album a great book. They will help the readers to see more clearly the whole process of the war against SARS, and the stories behind it. Thus, this album shall have its value in literary and historical records.

Editorial Committee

September, 2003



以胡锦涛为总书记的党中央把人民利益放在第一位，为群众的安危“揪心”，“惦记”着人民的身体健康和生命安全，直接领导和果断指挥着这场惊心动魄的战斗。4月14日，中共中央总书记、国家主席胡锦涛不顾个人安危，到正处于非典高发期的广东省考察。他要求各级党委要从全面贯彻“三个代表”重要思想的高度，始终把人民群众的安危冷暖放在心上。要把防治非典工作，作为关系改革发展稳定大局、关系人民群众身体健康和生命安全的一件大事，切实抓紧抓好。4月17日，胡锦涛总书记主持召开中共中央政治局常务委员会会议，研究部署非典防治工作。这是5月11日，胡锦涛同志在四川省宜宾市第一人民医院，慰问战斗在防治非典一线的医务人员。

莫定有/摄(优秀奖)









## INTRODUCTION

This photograph album of over three hundred images, which are arranged in six categories, namely: "Outbreak of SARS: a disaster to China"; "Effective measures and treatments"; "Determination to win the war"; "Angels in white: our true heroes"; "Sharing the critical moments", "Conquering SARS, embracing victory", is like a panoramic history record that will take us back in time to review the whole process of the war against SARS.

The outbreak of SARS was a disaster for China. In a very short time, many lives were threatened and the whole country was challenged.

The newly elected leaders of the country responded quickly and took decisive action to tackle the epidemic. They called for continuous efforts in fighting against SARS, and led the people through this arduous war.

Medical workers risked their lives to take care of the SARS patients. They were the true heroes in everyone's heart.

The epidemic was eventually fought off. Victory was achieved. Yet when we look back at this crucial period of time in 2003, we will better understand its severity, hardship and meaning. Furthermore, we will be impressed by the power of solidarity of the Chinese people.

Solidarity is the texture of the nation's spirit. For thousands of years, this formidable attribute has kept the nation indomitable through many ups and downs. In the face of difficulty, such as the outbreak of SARS, it was this power that helped the nation to win the fight against the disease.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, with Hu Jintao as the general secretary, always puts the common interest of the people in first place. The Party was concerned about the situation of the epidemic, as well as the safety and well being of the people.

The command of the Central Committee, the hard work of the medical workers, the efforts of the general public, and help from Chinese people overseas, demonstrated the solidarity of the Chinese nation.

We have achieved a great victory against the SARS epidemic. What supported us to endure and win the war was the great spirit of the Chinese nation - cohesion, determination, perseverance and bravery. These attributes will help us in the building of a well-off society in an all-round way, and achieve new victories in the long run towards the country's great revival.

ANTI-



## 引言

300余幅照片，按“非典突袭，灾降华夏”；“措施果断，应对有方”；“战场攻坚，志在必胜”；“白衣天使，真心英雄”；“危难时刻，同舟共济”；“击退非典，喜迎胜利”六个部分依次编排，如同一轴徐徐展开的全景式历史长卷，把人们带回到没有硝烟的战场。

SARS突袭华夏，遭遇战形势严峻，人民生命安全受到威胁，共和国面临重大考验；

新一届中央领导果断决策、迅速部署、亲临一线、靠前指挥，带领全国人民打响了一场惊心动魄、气壮山河的反击战；

白衣战士冲锋陷阵、用命换命，共产党员以身作则、勇往直前，一出英雄壮举惊天地、泣鬼神；

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SARS终被击退，胜利来之不易。当人们通过这轴历史长卷，在一定的时空距离上观察、回顾“抗击非典 2003”时，不仅对这场斗争的全貌，它的艰难、它的激烈、它的意义，会有更深刻的了解和体会，而且会强烈地感受到一种力量，中华民族万众一心、众志成城的伟大精神力量。

众志成城是中华民族精神的瑰宝。几千年来，这一精神团结了民族心，铸就了民族魂，凝聚了民族力，使得中华民族历经磨难而生生不息，中华文明饱经沧桑而绵延发展。面对凶恶的SARS病魔，中华儿女处乱不惊，戮力同心抗非典，团结一致战毒灾，再一次唱响众志成城的战歌！

以胡锦涛为总书记的党中央，把人民的利益放在第一位，“揪心”于疫情的蔓延和群众的安危，“惦记”着人民的身体健康和生命安全。

中央统一指挥，医护同力攻险，全民同舟共济，海内外炎黄子孙患难与共，充分展示了团结如钢的民族气质。

抗击非典的斗争已经取得了阶段性的重大胜利，支撑我们赢得这场胜利的“万众一心、众志成城，团结互助、和衷共济，迎难而上、敢于胜利”的伟大精神，将鼓舞我们在全面建设小康社会，实现伟大民族复兴的征程中夺取新的胜利！

SARS



新一届国务院刚成立，就遇到了突如其来的非典疫情。国务院将防治非典作为工作的重中之重，摆在最突出的位置。温家宝总理连续主持召开国务院常务会议及全国非典型肺炎防治工作会议，通报、分析全国疫情及对经济社会的影响，作出一个又一个部署和决策。4月23日的国务院常务会议决定，成立由吴仪副总理任总指挥的国务院防治非典型肺炎指挥部，统一指挥、协调全国非典型肺炎的防治工作。这是4月26日上午，温家宝总理、吴仪副总理、陈至立国务委员等在北京大学视察防治非典情况，并与师生共进午餐。

王天天 / 摄（优秀奖）











## 一、非典突袭 灾降华夏

OUTBREAK OF SARS

ANTI-SARS



2003年春天，中国人民全面建设小康社会的开局良好。

祸福相倚。SARS在人类毫无防备的状况下骤降人间，并迅速蔓延肆虐。

SARS波及中国大陆的24个省、自治区、直辖市和香港、台湾地区。广东省、香港特区、台湾省和北京市先后成为重疫区。

SARS，严重急性呼吸道综合征的英文缩写，是一种新型传染病。它的突发性、群发性以及家族成员、医务人员的极高感染率，警示人们它有极强的传染性。SARS爆发初期，在病原体、病源、传染途径方式 and 治疗方法等方面的种种不确定性，以及一些家庭群体感染、死亡的消息，通过互联网被迅速传播、放大。它对人类健康、生命的威胁和心理上的伤害、冲击，以弥散性的方式，渗透到社会的每个角落。人员交往一度陷于停滞，以人员流动和接触为主要交易形式的经济活动和产业、行业部门受到严重冲击。在全球化时代，这种冲击不仅仅限于国内经济，而且严重影响国际经济交往。

中国这条航船，刚刚开始奔向全面建设小康社会的航程，迎头就撞上了SARS！这是一场新中国成立以来未曾经历过的灾难，是一场危及全体人民身体健康和生命安全的灾疫，一场影响经济发展、社会稳定的危机。

人民共和国面临严峻考验！

In the spring of 2003, China seemed to have made good progress in the construction of a well-off society in an all-round way. Suddenly however, a new disease - SARS, caught people off guard, and rapidly spread around the country.

It spread to 24 provinces and regions on the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan. The World Health Organization (WHO) soon listed Guangdong Province, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Beijing as SARS-affected areas.

SARS, short for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, is a new infectious disease. Its sudden outbreak among a large number of people, especially among family members and medical workers, indicated that it was a highly contagious disease. During the first stage of its outbreak, people were uncertain about its pathogen, etiology, ways of transmission and methods of treatment. News about serious infection and deaths were spread around the Internet. People were threatened physically and spiritually. Industries that require travels and face-to-face communication were severely affected. In this age of globalization, the impact was not on China's domestic economy alone. It was universal.

The SARS epidemic was an unprecedented disaster for the People's Republic of China, which was founded in 1949. It not only affected people's health, security and lives, but also put economic development and social stability at risk.

The country was challenged.