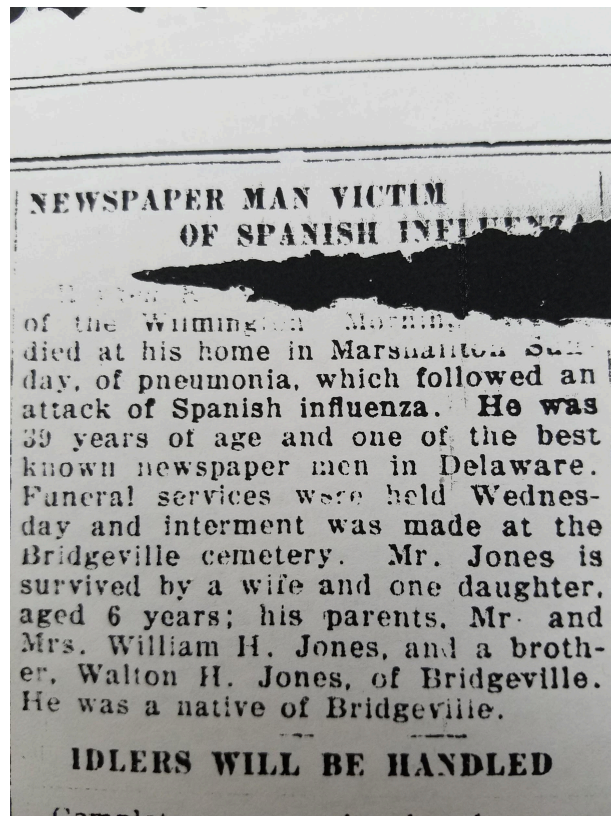


Warm Up Day 1:

You are the principal of a large public middle school. In the last week, there has been an incredible increase in the number of students who are absent as the result of illness. Your school nurse reports that she is seeing many students everyday who are experiencing high fevers, cough, and congestion consistent with the flu. An unusual number of teachers are also out sick. In the last couple of days, some parents have called to say that they are keeping their children out of school as a protective measure. They are insisting that these absences be excused and that make up work be sent home, even though their children are not ill. Which of the following do you think you should do? When you have chosen a policy list at least three pros and three cons for each policy.

- A. Operate school as usual, but remind students to be extra vigilant about handwashing and sanitizing. Instruct the cleaning staff to sanitize surfaces daily in order to prevent the spread of germs. Encourage teachers to sanitize classroom surfaces throughout the day. Do not excuse the absences.
- B. Announce that preventative absences will be excused and teachers will be required to send home packets of work for students who choose to stay home. School will otherwise operate as usual with extra attention paid to cleaning. Students will be encouraged to come to school but will not be forced to attend.
- C. Close school. Completely sanitize the school facility and wait for the trend in illnesses to pass. These days may have to be made up at the end of the school year.

Both Articles below were found in the Milford Chronicle on October 4, 1918. It can be found in the Delaware Public Archives Newspaper collection. Read each and answer the questions associated with them.



1. The newspaper man died of
 - a. The common cold
 - b. An accident in his home
 - c. Involvement in World War I
 - d. Pneumonia caused by the flu
2. Which of the following pieces of evidence might indicate that the man was otherwise young and healthy?
 - a. He was 36 years of age.
 - b. He has a 6 year old daughter
 - c. Both of his parents are still alive.
 - d. All of the Above
3. In the context of this article, what does the word internment mean?
 - a. death
 - b. burial
 - c. prison
 - d. Funeral
4. Why might the article above cause concern for people in and around Milford?

COLLEGE STUDENT
VICTIM OF "FLU"

GOV

Lee Roach, of Georgetown, Dies of Pneumonia, Following Influenza. Newark Conditions no Better

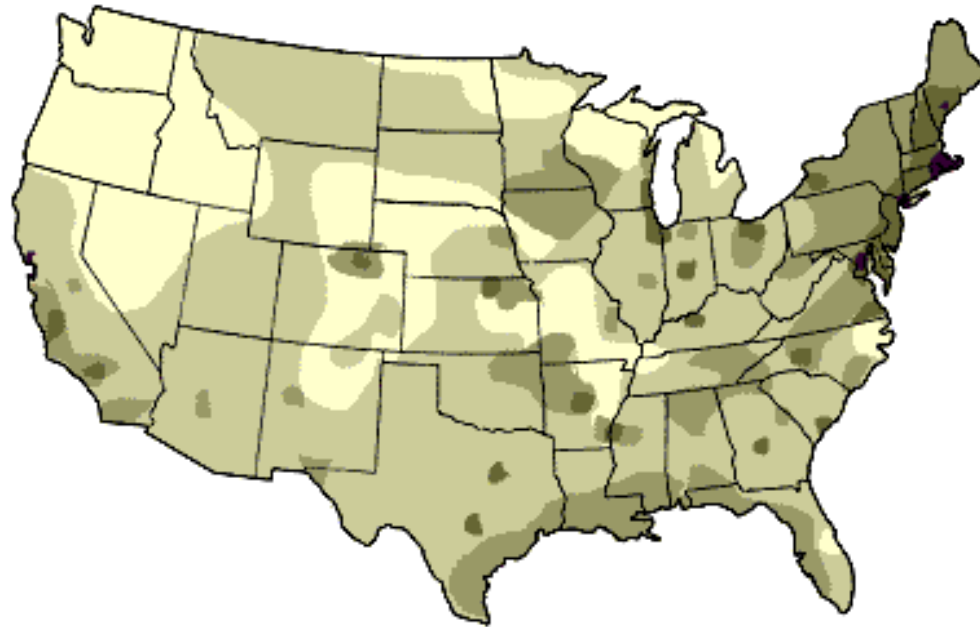
Lee Roach, aged 20 years, son of Walter Roach of Georgetown and a student at Delaware College, died on Sunday of pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish influenza. The young man had been ill at the College infirmary since early last week and his case was a serious one from the time he was admitted. Roach was a sophomore at Delaware College and was substitute guard on the football team last year. He was very popular among his fellow students. He had been working his way through college and was night operator at the telephone exchange for some months. He also worked at the P. B. and W. railroad station during the summer months.

With a lumber of new cases reported at Newark, conditions as to the Spanish "flu" are in no wise improved. There are a number of pneumonia cases.

There have also been several new cases among the Delaware College students during the past few days, and at least two of the students are seriously ill with the pneumonia. The students are being given every possible care and the quarantine is being maintained.

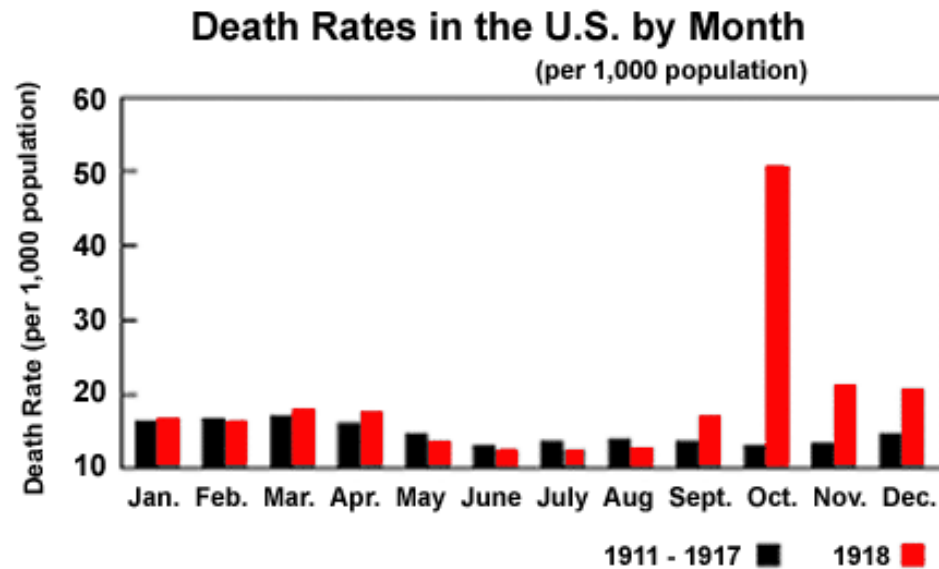
- According to the article, why did Lee Roach die?
 - He had a cold.
 - He was killed in battle.
 - He was in a car accident.
 - He had pneumonia caused by the flu
- Which of the following pieces of evidence supports the conclusion that Lee Roach was otherwise young and healthy?
 - He was 20 years old.
 - He was a football player.
 - He was a sophomore at Delaware College.
 - All of the above.
- The article indicates that Spanish Influenza is spreading around
 - Milford
 - Newark
 - Wilmington
 - Bridgeford
- According to the article, how has the college responded to the outbreak?
 - Expulsion
 - Sanitation
 - Quarantine
 - Vaccination
- Why might this article cause alarm for people in Newark?
- Based on the article and your knowledge of the spread of disease, what do you think the word "quarantine" means?

Approximate beginning of the epidemic, 1918



Source: *America's Forgotten Pandemic - The Influenza of 1918 - 1989*

1. According to the map, where did the flu start in the United States? Can you come up with an explanation for why it would have started there?
2. According to the map, when did the flu hit Delaware?
3. According to the map, how long did it take for the flu to spread across most of the United States? Can you come up for an explanation for how it may have traveled at this pace?
4. Use the map to determine the meaning of the word, "epidemic."



Source:

https://www.education.ne.gov/static/social_studies/CSSAP%20Modules/CSSAP%20First%20Phase%20Modules/pandemics/activity2.html

1. According to the chart, how was the flu season of 1918 different from the flu seasons in the previous 6 years?
2. According to the chart, articles, and map, how did Delaware's flu season compare to the flu season nationally?
3. According to the chart, how long did the flu season last in 1918?

Synthesis and Simulation

You are advisors to the governor of Delaware, J.G. Townsend. The Delaware State Board of Health has called an emergency meeting to respond to the epidemic that is sweeping the state. Even newspapers in neighboring towns are reporting on the disease as it ravages Delaware:

3500 INFLUENZA CASES IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

Washington, Del., Oct 1. - It is estimated that there are at least 3500 cases of Spanish influenza tonight in Wilmington.

Nurses have come to the city from as far as Nebraska and Kansas to volunteer their services.

The health authorities are to decide tomorrow on the closing of public schools and theaters.

[Patriot, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Wednesday, October 2, 1918, submitted by Mary Kay Krogman]

In a small group, draft a plan to deal with the public health epidemic. Make sure that your plan includes at least three benefits that make the plan worthwhile and effective. Also include three costs that might be associated with your plan. Be prepared to report out on your plan and to debate its virtues in class.

Warm Up Day 2:

The following article was printed in the Milford Chronicle on Friday, October 11, 1918

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS CLOSED

By order of the State Board of Health all the churches, schools, moving picture theatres and pool rooms throughout the state have been closed until the spread of the epidemic has been stopped. In Milford the order had been anticipated and the town authorities had already started the closing of some of the places. Sunday last was indeed a quiet Sunday. With no churches open and no automobiles running, the quietness was indeed noticeable. Some places of business in Milford have been practically out of commission this week as a result of the disease. With but one exception the employees of the Milford Chronicle have not been affected, and work at the plant has been progressing as usual.

1. According to the article, how did the Board of Health respond to the flu epidemic?
 - a. Calm fears by telling everyone that the danger would pass.
 - b. Close public places in which large numbers of people might gather.
 - c. Remind people to wash their hands and to clean their homes.
 - d. Insist that people not leave their homes for any reason until flu season was over.
2. According to the article, which was not forced to close
 - a. Schools
 - b. Churches
 - c. Newspapers
 - d. Movie Theaters
3. How is this response similar to or different from the responses discussed in class previously?
4. How do you expect this policy will affect businesses in Delaware?
5. What other costs might be associated with a flu epidemic?

The following is a letter from John J. Raskob of Wilmington to Mrs. Frances Janvier of New Castle. The letter can be found in the Delaware Public Archives collection of Governor's papers.

JOHN J. RASKOB,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

November 8th, 1919.

Mrs. Francis deH. Janvier,
New Castle, Delaware.

Dear Mrs. Janvier:-

Governor Townsend has sent me
copy of his letter to you of the 4th in the matter
of "flu" indebtedness for New Castle and I am en-
closing herewith my check for \$500.00 on account
thereof.

Yours very truly,

J. J. Raskob

7/AL

Copy to: Governor J. G. Townsend,
Dover, Del.

INFLUENZA EMERGENCY
ACCOUNT FOR CITY OF NEW CASTLE

Date	Number	Name	
Oct. 29	538	Chester H. Wells	\$ 90.88
Oct. 29	539	James C. King	10.27
Oct. 29	540	James Hutton	28.11
Oct. 29	541	Jefferson House	18.76
Oct. 29	542	E. Challenger & Son	54.35
Oct. 29	543	Mrs. Roselia McCallin	24.84
Oct. 29	544	J. T. Stoops	27.25
Oct. 29	545	Lindsay-Tucker Furniture Co.	14.00
Oct. 29	546	R. Topkis' Sons	517.57
Oct. 29	548	J. B. Platt	49.47
Nov. 4	583	Lippincott & Co.	11.35
Nov. 4	584	Chester H. Wells	168.54
Nov. 4	585	Elanche E. Lockwood	132.00
Nov. 4	586	H. B. Danforth	30.70
Nov. 2	587	Alexander E. Goudiss	4.20
Nov. 2	588	Daniel A. McGinn	56.86
Nov. 2	589	Mrs. Roselia McCallin	20.26
Nov. 2	590	Joseph J. King & Co.	3.60
Nov. 2	591	Mary L. G. Burns	9.10
Nov. 2	592	Sister M. Avilla	30.00
Nov. 2	593	Garrett, Miller & Co.	60.46
Nov. 2	594	E. Challenger & Son	41.27
Nov. 2	595	J. T. Stoops	9.61
Nov. 2	596	Geo. T. Tobin & Son	20.32
Nov. 2	597	E. Challenger & Son	10.14
Nov. 2	598	Jas. H. Hutton	9.71
Nov. 2	599	J. B. Platt	10.67
Nov. 2	600	James C. King	3.51
Nov. 9	629	Alfred D. Peoples	9.75
Nov. 15	727	J. T. & L. E. Eliason	38.94
Nov. 15	754	Chester H. Wells	10.50
Nov. 15	756	R. Topkis' Sons	272.90
Nov. 15	759	Lippincott & Co.	11.74
Nov. 15	760	E. S. R. Butler & Son	.30
Nov. 15	761	Julian B. Robinson	1.50

GRAND TOTAL.....\$1,910.23

