

KnightMUNXVIII

In A Holy Place Apart, Johns Hopkins 1918





“

I found in you a holy place apart,
Sublime endurance, God in man revealed,
Where mending broken bodies slowly healed
My broken heart

-Vera Mary Brittain, *Epitaph On My Days in Hospital*

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Meet Your Crisis Coordinator

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Eleanor Didden is a fourth year Interdisciplinary Studies student with concentrations in Biological and Life Sciences and Social and Behavioral Sciences, and a minor in Religion and Cultural Studies. She has served as the Director of the KnightMUN Security Council and UNASUR committees, and as Assistant Director for the Ad-Hoc committee at FHSMUN.

She was UNA@UCF's Executive Vice President in 2017-18, and has won awards at multiple national collegiate conferences. She is a pre-medical student hoping to go into trauma surgery, and is therefore constantly exhausted. Her dream medical school is Johns Hopkins University, but she definitely would not have been accepted in 1918 because she cannot speak French, German, or Latin. In her free time she enjoys biking, reading true crime novels, and collapsing onto the nearest flat surface to sleep for 14 hours.



Introduction

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On March 12th, 1918, Dr. William Osler, Honorary Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Physician-in-chief emeritus of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, placed a call. He proposed a grand committee, made up of the finest physicians and researchers in Baltimore, to meet and take action in order to preserve the quality and reputation of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The War to End All Wars was

raging throughout Europe, and the recent entry of the United States had led to upheaval on the domestic front.

On March 13th, 1918, you received a call. You have been summoned to join this great committee, and together with your colleagues you will gather in the halls of one of the newest and most exceptional teaching hospitals in the world. War is waging, disease is spreading, and the ever-present government is carefully watching all of your actions. The fate of the hospital is in your hands.

National Situation

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US Entry Into World War I

On April 6th 1917, the United States of America officially declared war on Germany. This marked their transition from a neutral, though alliance leaning, state to an active actor in the war effort. Multiple events in the preceding years cultivated an anti-Germanic sentiment in the country. The attack on the RMS Lusitania and the subsequent deaths of American citizens was a particularly notable factor. The final tipping point which launched the war effort was the release of the Zimmerman telegram: communications between Germany and Mexico encouraging Mexico to attack the United States in exchange for territories lost in the Mexican-American war. Before the US entered the war, its standing army was only 100,000 troops, with an additional 112,000 troops in the National Guard.



Total War Effort

After officially entering the war, President Woodrow Wilson immediately mobilized the population. The Selective Service Act was passed in 1917, and millions of men began pouring into army barracks and bootcamps. The army quickly boomed, and with the expansion of the army came the expansion of bureaucracy. Federal agencies of food, labor, and propaganda were created. Private citizens were encouraged to buy war bonds to finance the troops, grow victory gardens to support the troops, and eavesdrop on and report their neighbours to ensure that no un-American anti-troop sentiment was spread. A massive governmental propaganda machine was established,

using the newest innovations in advertising and public relations to shape the minds and hearts of the American populace.



Local Situation:

Baltimore and the Army

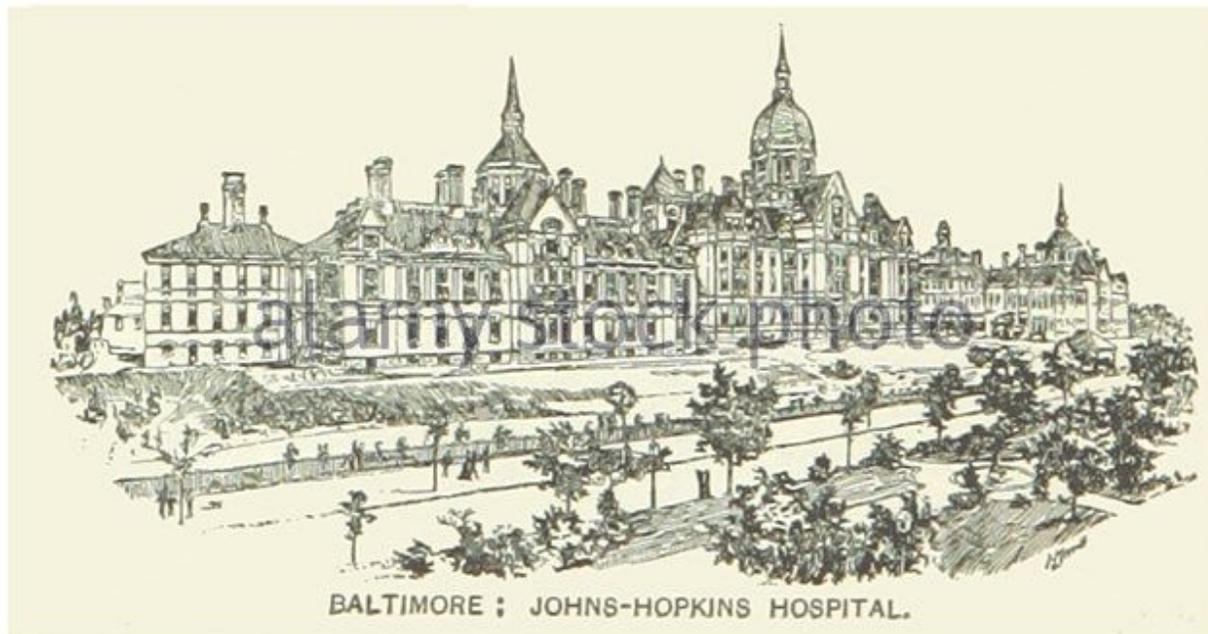
Fort McHenry, well known as the site of the composition of the national anthem, has had an increase in activity in preparation for the Great War. A large army hospital began construction in 1917, and by 1918 it was the largest military receiving hospital in the country, with a 3,000 bed capacity and a staff including over 200 doctors and 300 nurses. The hospital facility, known as the Army General Hospital No. 2, is made up of over 100 temporary wooden structures built around the original fort. Leadership at the hospital has been cooperating with Baltimore city officials and hospitals, including Johns Hopkins.

An additional fort, Fort Meade, was constructed 20 miles north of Baltimore in 1917. Fort Meade is a cantonment built for the express purpose of training newly soldier drafted soldiers; it is currently the training grounds for three infantry divisions and three training battalions. Approximately 100,000 soldiers have already passed through Fort Meade, and many more are expected.

Baltimore Public Health

In 1916, Dr. William Welch founded the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. The school was founded in order to provide a training ground for public health officials, and so that there would be an institutional force behind public health

research. Though the school has been endorsed by many important scientific and philanthropic figures, there has still been some struggle between the school and the city health commissioner, Dr. John D. Blake, as he is reluctant to listen to the advice of the school over that of the Maryland Board of Health.



Hospital Situation:

Staff shortages

The recent onset of the Great War has led to a strain on the hospital's resources. Many trained physicians have felt swelling of patriotic duty and have left the hospital in order to accept contracts from the army and navy. In 1917, a group of hospital physicians, nurses, and support staff founded the Base Hospital No. 18 in a small town in Lorraine. This base hospital was the first hospital set up after the United States officially entered the Great War. Due to this institutional effort, and individual decisions, the hospital has become short staffed, and the medical school class sizes have been notably diminished.

New epidemics

Throughout almost all wars in history, disease has killed more combatants than combat. Diseases are bound to flourish in the close quarters of barracks, and weakened and wounded soldiers are much more likely to catch, and succumb to, deadly diseases. Some of the most concerning diseases which are known to occur in wartime include pneumonia, dysentery, and typhoid fever. The Surgeon General of the Army, Dr. William Gorgas, has been closely communicating with many physicians at Hopkins in order to prevent as many outbreaks as possible and to alleviate their severity when they occur.

Communism

The Russian Monarchy fell into anarchy and communism after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. This sentiment is directly antithetic to the current war effort. Though there is no widespread communist movement in the United States, the labor union International Workers of the World (I.W.W.) has communist undertones is publicly anti-war. It is suspected that at least one of the staff members of the Johns Hopkins Medical Hospital has connections to the I.W.W., and the hospital has come under some scrutiny from the local chapter of the American Protective League. The national Committee on Public Information may take notice if the allegations are not addressed appropriately.



Questions to Consider:

1. How will you support Dr. Osler's mission of preserving the quality and reputation of the Johns Hopkins Hospital throughout the committee?
 2. How will you correct for the staff shortages and rations placed on the Hospital due to the Great War?
 3. How will you ensure that the diseases contracted by soldiers in Fort Meade and Fort McHenry, and how will you prevent their transmission to the civilian population of Baltimore?
 4. How will you personally support the war effort and avoid allegations of un-patriotic thoughts, actions, and associations?
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Character List:

Lewellys F. Barker, M.D., LL. D.

Dr. Lewellys Barker is the Physician in Chief at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and is a Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins Medical School. Barker was born in Ontario, Canada and received his medical degree from the University of Toronto. He began his career at Johns Hopkins in 1892 when he joined the clinic of William Osler, his physician-in-chief predecessor. He has experience studying infectious diseases both nationally and internationally, and established an infectious disease clinic at Hopkins. He is married and has one young daughter.

Anna W. Williams, M.D.

Dr. Anna Williams is an infectious disease specialist renowned for her work as the Assistant Director of the New York City Department of Health's municipal laboratory. She received her medical degree from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in 1891, and completed additional training in Europe after her graduation. She was a crucial member of the team which created the diphtheria antitoxin, and developed an important technique for the early diagnosis of rabies. She often works with Dr. William Park, the director of the NYCDH laboratory.

Kate B. Karpeles, M.D.

Dr. Kate Karpeles is a recent alumna of the Johns Hopkins University Medical school. After receiving her M.D. in 1914, she became the first female intern at the Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington, D.C. She became the first female surgeon to be given a contract with the United States Army in 1917, and returned to her alma mater in order to direct emergency army dispensary based out of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Her husband, also a physician, is an army physician and is currently stationed in France.

John Abel, M.D., Sc. D.

Dr. John Abel is the Pharmacologist in Chief at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and a professor of Pharmacology at Johns Hopkins Medical School. He received his medical degree from the University of Strasbourg in Germany in 1888. He began his career at Hopkins in 1893, when he was recruited to establish the Hopkins Pharmacology department. His research interests include biochemistry and hormone isolation, and he was the first scientist to isolate the hormone epinephrine. He is currently married and has two sons.

Elise M. Lawler, B.S.N.

Elise Lawler is the President of the Johns Hopkins Nursing college, and is the superintendent of Nursing at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. She received her nursing degree from Johns Hopkins in 1899, and spent time working as a nursing superintendent at Toronto General Hospital before returning to Hopkins in 1910. She is well known for her intelligence and sensitivity, and has been pushing for full University recognition for the Hopkins Nursing Program.

William H. Welch, M.D., LL. D.

Dr. William Welch is one of the four founders of Johns Hopkins University and was the first dean of the Hopkins Medical School. Welch received his medical degree from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. He studied bacteriology in Germany for a year after his graduation, and returned to the United States in 1877 to open a lab at Bellevue medical Center. Welch

helped recruit professors for the Hopkins medical school and founded the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in 1916. He is well known for the high quality of his medical training, and many prominent contemporary physicians are his students.

William W. Ford, M.D., D. P. H.

Dr. William Ford is the associate professor of hygiene at Johns Hopkins Medical School, and staff physician at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He received his M.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1898, and was one of Dr. Welch's mentees throughout his education. After his graduation he completed multiple fellowships in bacteriology and infectious disease, and has been working with Dr. Welch to establish and strengthen the Hopkins School of Public Health. He is married and has one daughter.

Elizabeth Hurdon, M.D.

Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon is an associate professor of pathology at Johns Hopkins Medical School and a staff physician at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. She received her M.D. from the University of Toronto in 1895. After graduating, she moved to Baltimore in order to work with Drs. Osler and Kelly at Johns Hopkins. She completed extensive research on the pathology of uterine cancer and gynaecological surgery. She is a British Citizen and is being heavily recruited by the British Surgeon Corps.

William S. Halsted, M.D., Sc. D., LL. D., Hon. F. R. C. S.

Dr. William Halsted is the Surgeon in Chief at John Hopkins Hospital and a Professor of Surgery at Johns Hopkins Medical School. He received his medical degree from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1877. He is one of the four founding physicians, and is world renowned for his surgical prowess. He founded the General Surgery Residency at Johns Hopkins, the first formal surgical residency in the United States. He has been a pioneer of aseptic technique and anesthesia. He is addicted to morphine, and is currently married with no children.

Florence R. Sabin, M.D., Sc. D.

Dr. Florence Sabin is a professor of Embryology and Histology and a staff physician at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. She is the first female full professor at any medical college. She received her medical degree from Hopkins in 1900. During her school years and internship, she completed projects on neonatal brain stems and the origin of blood vessels. She has worked with Drs. William Osler and Franklin Mall, and is well known for her diligence and observational skills.

William H. Park, M.D.

Dr. William Park is the director of the New York City Department of Health's municipal laboratory. He is known for his research on diphtheria with Dr. Anna Williams. He received his medical degree from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, and completed post graduate studies at Roosevelt Hospital and in Vienna, Austria. He has broad expertise in infectious diseases, and has done in depth research into scarlet fever.

John Howland, M.D.

Dr. John Howland is the pediatrician in Chief at Johns Hopkins Hospital and professor of pediatrics at Johns Hopkins Medical School. He received two medical degrees, one from the New York University College of Medicine in 1897 and one from Cornell University in 1899. He began his career at Hopkins in 1912, and presided over the construction and establishment of the Harriet Lane Home for Invalid Children when it opened in October of that year. His primary research focus is on diarrhea and acidosis.

Helen D. Clarke, M.D.

Dr. Helen Clarke is the chief resident of surgery at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. She received her medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1907. She was the first female surgical resident at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Her research interests include pediatric surgery, and she has completed research projects with Drs. John Howland and William Halsted.

Franklin P. Mall, M.D., Sc. D., LL. D.

Dr. Franklin Mall is a professor of anatomy at Johns Hopkins Hospital and staff physician at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He received his medical degree from the University of Michigan in 1883, and completed post graduation studies in Europe. He completed an anatomy fellowship with Dr. Welch in 1886, and returned to Hopkins in 1893 to found the anatomy department. His research interests include organ structure and embryology. He is married and has two daughters.

George H. Whipple, M.D.

Dr. George Whipple is the associate professor in surgery at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He received his medical degree from Hopkins in 1905, and was a teaching assistant in physiological chemistry working with Dr. John Abel. He has completed research in histology with Dr. Welch, and is particularly interested in the repair and regeneration of liver cells. He is currently married without any children.

Henry M. Thomas, M.D.

Dr. Henry Thomas is a clinical professor of neurology at Johns Hopkins Medical School and director of the neurological outpatient department at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1885. He was part of a research group with Drs. William Halsted and Franklin Mall prior to the construction of the Hopkins Hospital. His research interests include systematic pathological studies of the cerebral blood vessels and congenital facial diplegia.

Howard A. Kelly, M.D., LL. D., Hon. F.R.C.S.

Dr. Howard Kelly is one of the four founding physicians. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882, and after completing his residency travelled in Europe for two years observing and researching gynecological surgery. In 1889, he was recruited by Dr. William Osler in order to found the department of gynecology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. He invented

multiple instruments for use in gynecological examination, and his research interests include surgical interventions for cervical and endometrial cancers. He is currently married and has five children.

Mildred W. Clough, M.D.

Dr. Mildred Clough is the chief resident of medicine at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. She received her medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1914 and began her residency in 1915. Her research areas include bacteriology, and is the current Mary Putnam Jacobi fellow. She is married to Dr. Paul Clough, a fellow graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Winford H. Smith, M.D.

Dr. Winford Smith is the superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1903. He completed his residency in gynecology in Lakeside hospital in Cleveland, and served as superintendent at multiple hospitals in New York and Connecticut. He returned to Johns Hopkins in 1911 to serve as superintendent. He is currently a consulting member of committees guiding medical center construction throughout the country.

Adolf Meyer, M.D.

Dr. Adolf Meyer is the psychiatrist in chief at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins Medical School. He was born in Switzerland, and received his medical degree from the University of Zurich in 1892. He worked at the University of Chicago and New York University psychiatric institutes before joining Hopkins and founding the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic in 1913. His research interests include psychobiology and biopsychosocial “reaction types”. He is currently married and has one daughter.

Additional Resources:

[Johns Hopkins Hospital History](#)

[Hopkins and the Great War Archive](#)

[Library of Congress World War One Timeline](#)

[World War One in Maryland](#)

[World War One and Propaganda](#)

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