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Camp Crane,  
Allentown, Pa.

Enclosure #3

Sept. 24, 1918.

M E M O R A N D U M .

(Form 1).

(SUBJECT)- THE EARLY DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF MILD ILLNESSES AMONG  
THE MEN OF YOUR COMMAND.

(a) To avoid the spread of infectious diseases, the Commanding Officer of each organization will see that the men who are suffering from severe colds, sore throats, coughs, especially when accompanied with fever or evidences of prostration are immediately reported to the Infirmary on sick book that the nature of the trouble may be determined and the sick isolated if necessary. HIS RESPONSIBILITY IS GREATER THAN THE MERE SIGNING OF THE SICK BOOK.

(b) It is a frequent tendency for men mildly ill to stay off the sick book for fear of pass privileges being denied them,. This should be discouraged without fostering the tendency to come to the Infirmary at all times of the day for trivial things. As far as possible the men found ill should report at sick call, though those taken ill during the day will be sent at once.

(c) An inspection of the barracks at odd hours may show that certain of the men lying about the cots are sick and who have avoided being placed on the sick book.

(d) Only by the active co-operation of the officers in charge of men, is it possible to detect and treat early, by segregation if necessary, those communicable diseases which may during the winter season, result in a wide-spread epidemic.

By order of Lt. Col. Slee:

Ellison Capers, Jr.  
1st. Lt. S.C., U.S.A.  
Acting Adjutant.

S/G ajt.

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Enclosure #4

Camp Crane,  
Allentown, Pa.

September 24, 1918.

MEMORANDUM

Form 2.

(SUBJECT). THE EARLY DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF MILD ILLNESSES.

(a) Coughs, colds, sore throats and grippe are all infectious. It is not believed that the virus or poisonous material is carried by the air, and rather that in talking, coughing and sneezing the virus enters the air attached to minute droplets of moisture which may be projected to a distance of ten or twelve feet and which remains afloat because of their small size for several minutes. This material entering the nose and throat of a healthy person may cause the transmission of the disease. Saliva when dry and stirred by sweeping in the form of dust may contain the poisonous germs. Mess kits, cups, toilet articles or even fingers may be the means of carrying the infectious material from one person to another.

- (b) Sunlight and fresh air quickly destroy the germs.
- (c) TO AVOID THE SPREAD OF COUGHS, COLDS AND SORE THROAT.
- (d) Protect the face with handkerchiefs when coughing or sneezing.
- (2) Use your own towels, mess kit, cup and toilet articles.
- (3) Expectorate only in properly provided receptacle.

By order of Lt. Col. Slee:

Ellison Capers, Jr.  
1st. Lt. S.C.U.S.A.  
Acting Adjutant.

SG/ajt.

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Enclosure #5

September 24, 1918.

From 3.

(SUBJECT) --SPECIAL MODIFICATIONS OF SANITARY REGULATIONS  
COVERING BARRACKS.

1. Shelter halves to be hung between cots.
2. Proper ventilation maintained at all times.
3. Barracks swept at some hour when all men are out of barracks except necessary police. Men doing sweeping to be protected from dust by a cloth over the face. Windows open during the sweeping to be left open until dust settles.
4. Enforce strictly the regulations covering the airing of bedding.
5. Enforce strictly regulations governing expectoration.
6. To lessen danger of infection the men should clean the teeth frequently and bathe regularly. A warm bath should always be followed by a cold shower. Resistance to infection is increased by good food, regular hours of sleep and the avoidance of unnecessary exposure to cold and wet.

By order of Lt. Col. Slee:

Ellison Capers, Jr.  
1st. Lt. S.C.U.S.A.  
Acting Adjutant.

SG/ajt.

957.