Ebola hemorrhagic fever was prevalent in West Africa (Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone) in 2014. There are various theories of its occurrence, but transmission of human-to-human was owing to contact infection, it is the most effective preventive method to prevent direct contact because infected persons are infected by wound, blood, meat, saliva, mucus, excrement, sweat, tears, breast milk, semen etc. In West Africa, people are farewell to the deceased with nose, clean and cuddle the body with family. This custom such a dense funeral is held in West Africa has been said to have led to the spread of this disease. Supporting units were sent from many countries to Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone, where the Ebola hemorrhagic fever spread. However, mainly support was the isolation to medical facilities. The dead body was packed in a black body bag and was cremated to prevent infection from the body. However, it seems could not get through a case which the virus spreads at the very moment when only face was exposed, because people would like to look at just the face at the very least even if it was not possible to hold the traditional farewell ceremony of West Africa. The pandemic was extreme, and about to spread around the world.

We devised a transparent body bag and decided to support Liberia. It is not certain whether these body bags had the effect of suppressing Ebola infection, but it is a fact that the Ebola hemorrhagic fever was converged after this support. What would I like to say is that it is the architect’s occupational ability to confront social problems with ideas. There are no problems that could not be solved as many architects face problems in front. Why the support by transparent body bags for infection prevention is architecture? That means, the architecture we make is safe and secure shelter, if we can make certain smallest viruses, it could be called the ultimate safe and secure shelter. It is topological. The minimum architecture is the maximum architecture.

EX:
From February 2014, Ebola hemorrhagic fever (by Zaire ebolavirus) has become popular in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia, and it had become a pandemic that spans multiple countries. According to the announcement by the World Health Organization (WHO) on October 18, 2015, 28,512 people were infected, including cases of suspected infection, and 11,313 people died.