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HEALTH HEROES



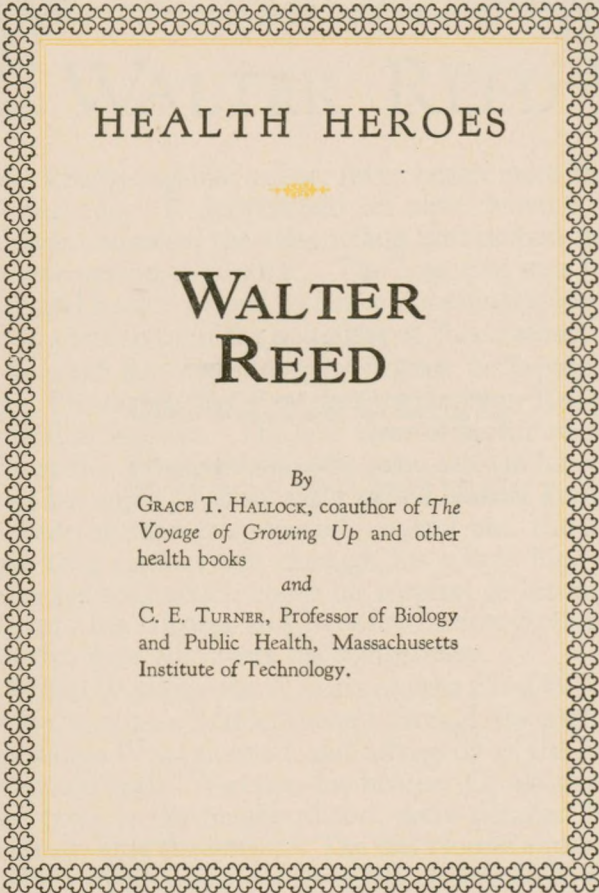
WALTER REED

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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HEALTH HEROES

WALTER
REED

By

GRACE T. HALLOCK, coauthor of *The
Voyage of Growing Up* and other
health books

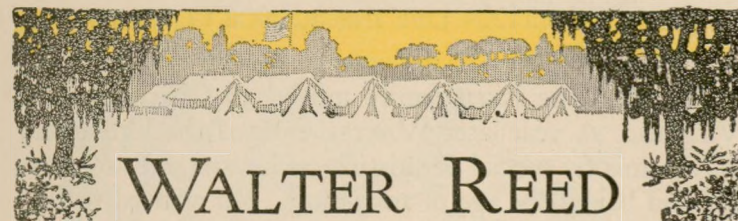
and

C. E. TURNER, Professor of Biology
and Public Health, Massachusetts
Institute of Technology.

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GRACE T. HALLOCK AND C. E. TURNER

Cover portrait of WALTER REED in 1874, from *Walter Reed and Yellow Fever*, by the courtesy of the Norman Remington Company.

An expanded life of Walter Reed by the authors of this story has been published by D. C. Heath and Company, New York, N. Y.



WALTER REED

THE struggle against yellow fever began more than 200 years ago. It approached its close when a master detective unmasked the chief villain that carried the fever from one person to another. The detective was WALTER REED, and he was helped by brave American soldiers who offered their lives in the conquest of this disease.

WALTER REED was born in Virginia, on September 13, 1851. His father, the Rev. LEMUEL SUTTON REED, was a Methodist minister. The first years of his life were spent in Farmville, Prince Edward County. When he was very young he began to show signs of the love of knowledge, the force of character, the self-control and the sense of honor that marked him through his whole life. Many stories are told which show his interest in learning new facts and his fairness and honesty in every relationship with the boys who were his companions.

When WALTER was 10 years old the Civil War began. In 1865 SHERIDAN's raiders swept through the part of Virginia where WALTER lived, and carried off all the livestock they could find. WALTER, his brother CHRISTOPHER and other boys in the neighborhood, were detailed by their parents to hide the horses. The boys found a place in the bend of a river, hidden by trees, which seemed so safe that one day they went swimming, leaving the horses tied in the hiding place. While they were gone a band of raiders was led to the spot by an unfaithful servant and both the horses and the boys were captured. As the boys were too young to be of any use as prisoners, the raiders let them go. But the horses were never heard of again.

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In 1866 the REED family moved to Charlottesville, Virginia. A year later WALTER entered the University of Virginia by special permission, as he was only 16 years old and below the age of admission. He wanted to take the complete University course, but two of his brothers were already planning to do that and WALTER knew his father couldn't stand the additional expense. Therefore he asked the faculty of the University whether he would be given the degree of Doctor of Medicine if he could pass the examinations. The faculty consented, thinking it was a safe promise. For a boy so young, they considered the undertaking impossible. As REED left the room after gaining the faculty's consent he bowed to the chairman and said:

"Gentlemen, I hold you to your promise."

WALTER began at once to study medicine, and nine months later he graduated, third in his class. He was not yet 17 years old, the youngest student ever graduated from the medical school at Charlottesville. Medical courses in those days were much shorter than they are now, but even so, the standard at the University of Virginia was a high one for that time, and only a clever student and a hard worker could have made the record WALTER did.

After his graduation he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, and received the degree of M.D. from it a year later. After some hospital experience he was appointed a district physician in one of the poorer parts of New York. Later, at the age of 22, he was made one of five inspectors of the Board of Health in Brooklyn.

In 1874 REED decided to enter the army as a surgeon. One reason was that he wanted a future that would be

HEALTH HEROES—WALTER REED



Hostile Indians were a constant menace

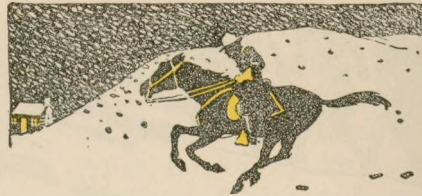
secure so he could carry on scientific research. Another, as he admitted long afterward, was that he had fallen in love with EMILIE LAWRENCE, and wanted an assured income so he could ask her to marry him.

The examinations for a commission in the Army Medical Corps were very hard. Part of a letter to Miss LAWRENCE describes his struggles in brushing up for these examinations. He said:

The more I read, the greater the task looms up before me till I stand appalled at the work that must be done, and almost think all I ever knew has forsaken me. But one thing I will not permit to forsake me is my courage, and if effort will avail anything, it shall not fail me in this case. I went over to New York a few days ago and had a long talk with the Recorder of the Examining Board. To my utter astonishment he informed me that candidates must stand an examination in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and history, in addition to medical subjects. Horror of horrors! Imagine me conjugating an irregular verb, or telling what x plus y equals, or what year Rome was founded, or the battle of Marathon fought!

In February 1875 he passed his examinations brilliantly; and in June he received his commission. He was married on April 25, 1876, and then left for his station in Arizona. This assignment was the beginning of 18 years of garrison duty.

The life at army posts in the West was then hard and desolate, and hostile Indians were a constant menace. At Camp Apache, in Arizona, Dr. REED was 700 miles from a railroad; mail arrived only once a week, and letters from the East were often six weeks on the way.



The trail was never so long or the night so dark as to stop WALTER REED

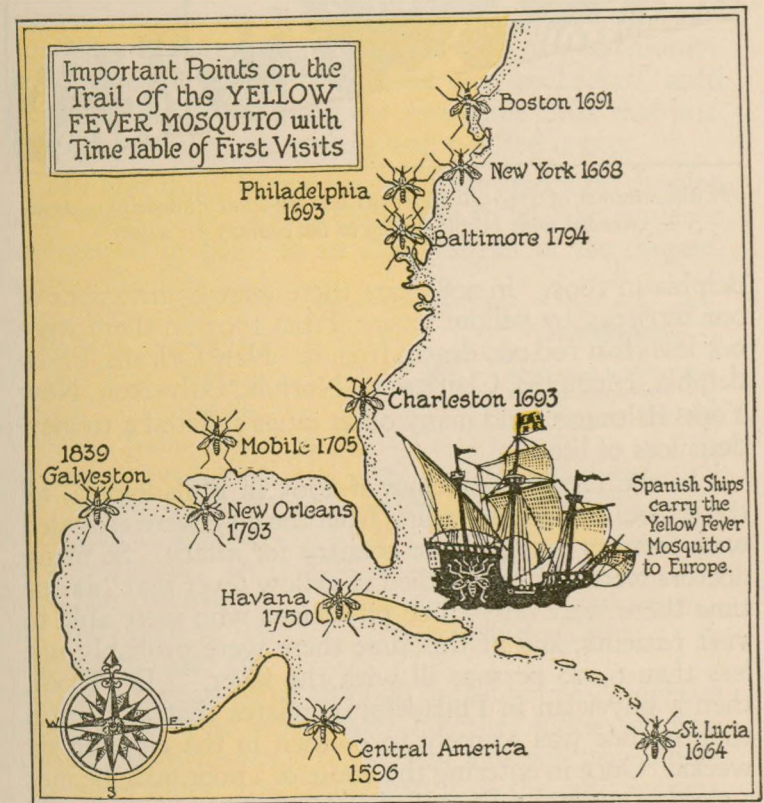
In those days in the West the medical officer at the Post was the only doctor for miles around. But when a call came from a settler for medical assistance, "the trail was never so long or the night so dark" as to stop WALTER REED. With only such medicine and instruments as he could stuff into his saddlebags he rode forth in the blazing heat of summer or the blinding blizzards of winter to attend a child choking with diphtheria, to set a broken bone, or to bring a baby into the world.

In 1890 he was assigned to duty in Baltimore, and this appointment gave him opportunity to make special studies in bacteriology at Johns Hopkins University. Three years later he was appointed Professor of Bacteriology in the Army Medical School in Washington. REED was now a Major, and between 1893 and 1900, when he started the investigation of yellow fever, his most important work was the study of typhoid fever in army camps during the Spanish-American War. One of the conclusions of this study was that the common house fly is a typhoid carrier.

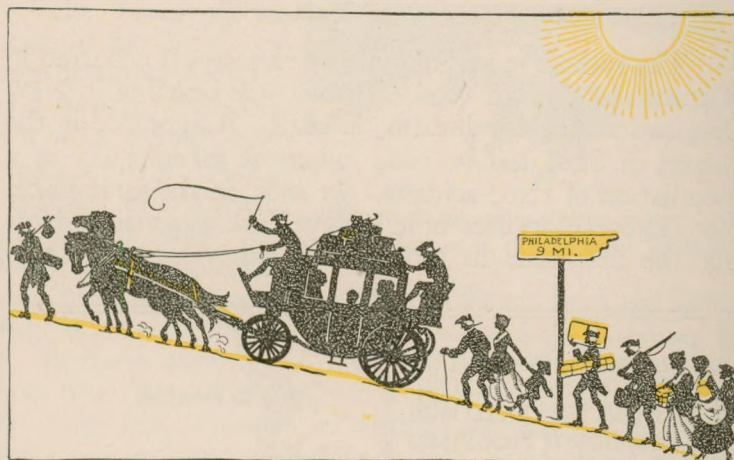
In 1900 Major WALTER REED, Dr. JAMES CARROLL, Dr. A. AGRAMONTE, and Dr. JESSE W. LAZEAR were appointed as a board of medical officers to investigate acute infectious diseases, and especially questions relating to yellow fever, on the Island of Cuba.

The History of Yellow Fever

The earliest record of yellow fever says it occurred in Central America in 1596. Then it was heard of in New England among the Indians, in 1618. It appeared in the Island of St. Lucia in 1664, where it killed 1,411 of a population of 1,500 soldiers. In 1665, in the same place, 200 of 500 sailors died of it. New York was visited by it for the first time in 1668; Boston in 1691, and Phila-



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In the summer of 1793 all the roads leading from Philadelphia were crowded with people fleeing to the country for safety

delphia in 1695. In 208 years there were 95 invasions of our territory by yellow fever. From 1793 on there were not less than 100,000 deaths from it. New Orleans, Philadelphia, Memphis, Charleston, Norfolk, Galveston, New York, Baltimore, and many other cities suffered a tremendous loss of life.

In the terrible epidemic of 1793 in Philadelphia, all the streets and roads leading from the city were crowded with families flying to the country for safety. So many doctors were sick or had died of yellow fever that "at one time there were only three physicians who were able to visit patients, and at this time there were probably not less than 6,000 persons ill with the fever." Dr. RUSH, then a physician in Philadelphia, relates that a cheerful countenance was scarcely to be seen in the city for six weeks. Once in entering the house of a poor man, he met a child of 2 years who smiled in his face, and he says, "I

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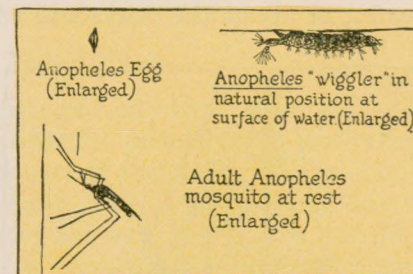
was strangely affected by this sight. Few persons were met in the streets except those who were in quest of a physician, a nurse, or the men who buried the dead. The hearse alone kept up the remembrance of the noise of carriages or carts in the street."

For more than 200 years, learned men searched for the clues that would tell them how to prevent the crime of yellow fever which was repeated year after year. The strange part of the story is that they found the clues and described them many times, but they didn't have sufficient knowledge to trace the villain. It lived in the community undisturbed and went its criminal way unchecked, until the master detective, using the very same clues that puzzled everyone else, came along and pointed it out.

The first thing Major REED and his associates decided to do when they reached Cuba was to sift the evidence that seemed to point to an insect-carrier of the disease.

Insects, like flies and mosquitoes, had already been convicted of carrying certain other diseases. WALTER REED himself had proved that flies spread typhoid fever; and an English army surgeon, Dr. Ross, had discovered that the parasite of malaria gets into the

blood of a human being through the bite of an *Anopheles* mosquito and in no other way. Another species of mosquito had been suspected of carrying yellow fever. There were many clues that pointed to it as the guilty party.



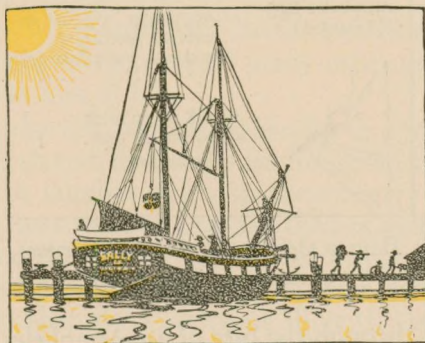
*How to identify the mosquito carriers of malaria (*Anopheles*)*

The First Clue

In almost all the old accounts of yellow fever epidemics, mosquitoes were mentioned as being very troublesome. Dr. O'HALLORAN, describing an outbreak of the disease in Barcelona, Spain, in 1821, wrote: "It is worthy of remark that during the month (July) the flies and mosquitoes were infinitely multiplied." Dr. DRYSDALE, a Baltimore physician, writing of an epidemic, said: "Locusts were not more numerous in the reign of PHARAOH than mosquitoes through the last few months; yet these insects were very rare only a few years past, when a far greater portion of Baltimore was a marsh." Thus it appears that the suspect was at the scene of the crime.

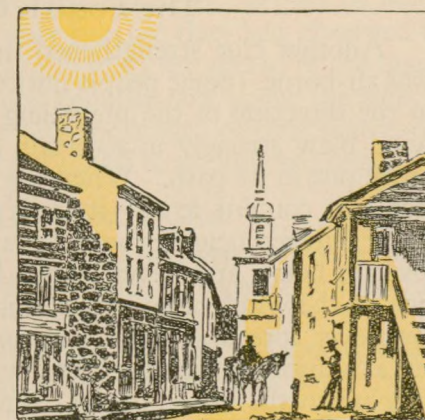
The Second Clue

Epidemics always started in the low wet regions or near the docks. All epidemics in Baltimore broke out at Locust Point, a low-lying section almost surrounded by water, or about the docks and wharves.



People employed on the wharf near the schooner Sally were taken with violent fevers

sawmill, where there was a pond of like offensive water, were taken with violent fevers." Dr. RUSH in describing the outbreak of the 1793 epidemic in Philadelphia says: "Upon inquiry, it appears that the first persons who died with this fever . . . had been previously exposed to the atmosphere of the wharf." As the mosquito breeds in still water, here was another clue pointing to it as a carrier of yellow fever.



Yellow fever spread quickly in narrow streets

The Third Clue

In the high and dry parts of a city the disease was not contagious. In many epidemics people from low-lying sections fled to the higher part of the city or to the country districts. Although many of these people came down with yellow fever after they had left their homes, the disease did not spread to other people in the new neighborhood.

This clue pointed to the thought that yellow fever must be carried in some way other than directly from one person to another. This was the conclusion arrived at by a great many intelligent observers, but the only explanation they could give was that the disease must be present in the air of certain districts and not in others.

The Fourth Clue

Another clue strengthened the idea that the disease was air-borne. Some people noticed that the fever spread in the direction of the prevailing wind. Whenever the wind blew strongly in a certain direction, yellow fever broke out in its path. When the air was still, the infection was content to pay its calls in the houses of an already infected neighborhood. As the mosquito is a great lover of home, and never travels far unless it gets a free ride on the wind, or on a ship, this clue explains why yellow fever spread so quickly in narrow streets, and broke out at a distance from the wet low-lying districts of a city only when the villain of the drama was carried there by wind.

The Fifth Clue

Yellow fever flourished when the weather was hot but was stamped out by frost. Mosquitoes, also, are active in hot weather and disappear after a frost. Here was another important clue, but it didn't mean anything except that "heat was a very common exciting cause of the disorder," until suspicion was thrown on the mosquito. It is easy to explain facts that seem mysterious as soon as the villain of a detective story is uncovered. Then it seems strange that the important clues, which pointed to the guilty person as clearly as a signboard points out a road, could have been misunderstood.

Anyone who has studied the life history of the mosquito can see how the spread of yellow fever tallies with the mosquito's habits. But it is one thing to *suspect* a villain, and another thing to *prove* the suspicion to be true. Someone had already suspected that the mosquito carries yellow fever, but had been unable to prove it. This person was Dr. CARLOS J. FINLAY, of Havana, who had advanced the mosquito theory in 1881.

WALTER REED and his associates decided to investigate this theory not only because they had observed that the mosquito's habits tally with the spread of the disease, but also because of one peculiar fact about the infection of houses. This fact was the length of time that it takes to change a noninfected house to an infected one.

The Sixth Clue

A picture story of what happens when a case of yellow fever breaks out in a house is given on the following page.

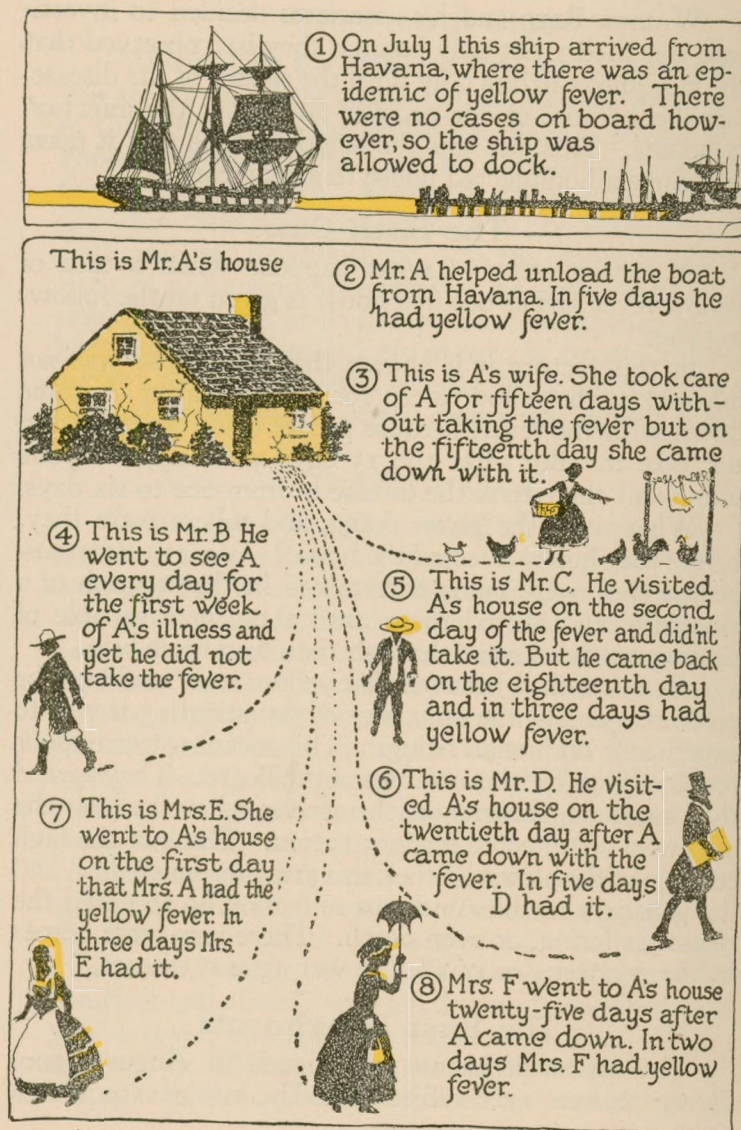
In this picture it is shown that A's house was not infected with yellow fever for 15 days after A came down with the fever, because people could go there and not take it. But after the 15 days were up, everyone who went there took the disease in from one to six days.

What were the germs doing, and where were they, before they finally infected the house? WALTER REED suspected they were being entertained in the stomach of a mosquito, and stayed there until they were capable of passing on the disease through the mosquito's bite.

As it was then believed that yellow fever could not be given to animals, the only way of investigating it was to experiment on human beings. This meant a tremendous responsibility for the members of the Board. They agreed they must experiment on themselves as well as on the men who volunteered for inoculation. Think of the high courage of the men who took this great responsibility, and the gallantry of the American soldiers who accepted the risk of suffering, or even death. These men were heroes in the greatest war of all, the war against disease.

The First Experiments

The first experiments were made in August 1900. Eleven persons were subjected to the bite of mosquitoes



① On July 1 this ship arrived from Havana, where there was an epidemic of yellow fever. There were no cases on board however, so the ship was allowed to dock.

This is Mr. A's house

② Mr. A helped unload the boat from Havana. In five days he had yellow fever.

③ This is A's wife. She took care of A for fifteen days without taking the fever but on the fifteenth day she came down with it.

④ This is Mr. B. He went to see A every day for the first week of A's illness and yet he did not take the fever.

⑤ This is Mr. C. He visited A's house on the second day of the fever and didn't take it. But he came back on the eighteenth day and in three days had yellow fever.

⑥ This is Mr. D. He visited A's house on the twentieth day after A came down with the fever. In five days D had it.

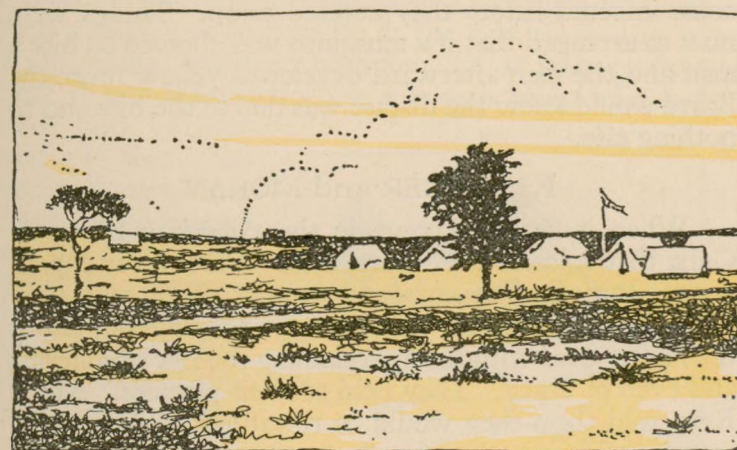
⑦ This is Mrs. E. She went to A's house on the first day that Mrs. A had the yellow fever. In three days Mrs. E had it.

⑧ Mrs. F went to A's house twenty-five days after A came down. In two days Mrs. F had yellow fever.

A picture story of the infection of a house with yellow fever

of the species *Aedes aegypti* (formerly called *Stegomyia fasciata*) after these mosquitoes had already bitten patients with well-marked cases of yellow fever. Of these 11 persons, two developed the disease. One of the positive cases was that of Dr. JAMES CARROLL, a member of the Board. Both cases recovered. In one of these cases it was proved that the infection could have been received in no other way than by the bite of the mosquito. A third case developed later, accidentally.

On September 13, 1900, Dr. JESSE W. LAZEAR, while visiting a yellow fever hospital, was bitten. He deliberately allowed the mosquito, which had settled on the back of his hand, to remain until it had satisfied its hunger. Five days after the bite he came down with yellow fever of which he died, a true martyr to science. From these three positive cases WALTER REED and his associates came to the conclusion that the mosquito serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever.



Camp Lazear (near Quemados)

To prove this definitely, it was necessary to carry on experiments in such a way as to make it impossible for the men experimented on to get yellow fever accidentally.

The Experiments at Camp Lazear

Major REED and his associates took a piece of ground about 6 miles from Havana and built a camp there, which they named Camp Lazear after their dead comrade. The camp site was well drained, and freely exposed to sunlight and winds. In this camp were quartered men who had never had yellow fever and who were therefore called nonimmunes. These men were American soldiers who bravely volunteered for the experiment, and Spanish immigrants who gave their services for pay.

If a person is going to have yellow fever, he develops it within six days after exposure. Therefore, if the men were kept in quarantine for two weeks without developing the disease, this fact would show they had not become infected before they entered camp. Things were now so arranged that if a mosquito was allowed to bite a man and the man afterward developed yellow fever the Board would know the disease was due to the bite and to nothing else.

KISSINGER and MORAN

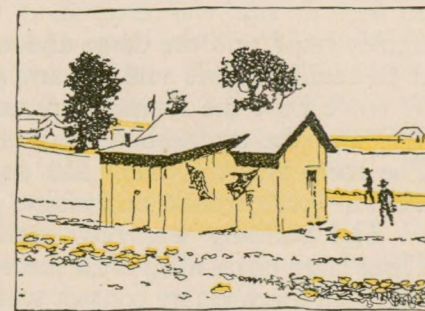
When it became known in the American troops in Cuba that soldiers were wanted for yellow fever experiments, JOHN R. KISSINGER and another young man from Ohio, JOHN J. MORAN, volunteered. Major REED talked the matter over with them, explaining the risk of suffering and even of death. They held to their purpose. Major REED told them they would be rewarded with a sum of money. They both refused any compensation. Then REED touched his hat and said, "Gentlemen, I salute you."

KISSINGER volunteered, to use his own words, "Solely in the interest of humanity and the cause of science." Major REED's comment on this young man was: "In my opinion this exhibition of moral courage has never been surpassed in the annals of the army of the United States."

KISSINGER was bitten on December 5, 1900, by mosquitoes which had bitten yellow fever patients from 15 to 20 days before. Four days later he had a well-marked case of yellow fever, from which he recovered. In all, 13 men at Camp Lazear were infected by means of the bites of contaminated mosquitoes, and the disease developed in 10. Fortunately, they recovered. No one else in the camp of 30 or 40 men became ill.

The Mosquito Proved Guilty

As a result of these experiments it was found that yellow fever could be carried from one person to another by the bite of a female *Aedes aegypti* mosquito that had bitten a yellow fever patient in the first three days of his illness, and had then been kept for at least 12 days before it was allowed to bite a human being who had never had yellow fever. If that plan were followed, the person bitten would generally come down with the disease within six days. It now became clear as to why it took so long for a case of yellow fever to infect a house. Mosquitoes had to bite the



Building at Camp Lazear where fomites experiments were carried on

patient during the first three days of his illness, then 12 days had to go by before they could pass on the disease by biting another person. But after that interval of 12 days they were a menace to everyone who entered the immediate neighborhood.

Another Suspect

In a detective story not only must the villain be proved guilty but all other suspects must be proved innocent. Almost everyone at that time thought yellow fever was carried by fomites—that is, by excretions of yellow fever patients in the articles of clothing, bedding, or other materials that had been contaminated by contact with people who had the disease. That belief resulted in the destruction of a great deal of valuable property supposed to be infected, and worked a real hardship on merchants trading in infected ports.

Fomites Proved Innocent

WALTER REED and his associates now set to work to prove that fomites do not carry the disease. For this purpose a small frame house consisting of one room 14 by 20 feet in size was erected at Camp Lazear. It was tightly built, and the doors and windows were so placed as to admit as little sunlight and air as possible. A coal-oil stove kept the temperature at 90 degrees during the day, and the atmosphere was provided with moisture. The room was thus kept like the hold of a ship in the tropics—warm, dark, and moist.

The building was now ready for the experiment. Three large boxes filled with sheets, pillow slips, blankets, etc., contaminated by contact with cases of yellow fever, were placed inside; and on November 30, 1900, Dr. R. P. COOKE, acting Assistant Surgeon, United States

Army, and two privates of the Hospital Corps, all non-immune young Americans, entered the building. They unpacked the boxes, giving each article a thorough shaking in order to fill the air with the specific agent of yellow fever if it was contained in these fomites. They then made the beds with the soiled bed clothing and slept in them. Various contaminated articles were hung about the bed in which Dr. COOKE slept. For 20 nights this room was occupied by these nonimmunes. They packed up the soiled articles every morning and unpacked them at night, but not one of the men developed yellow fever.

From December 21, 1900, to January 10, 1901, the room was again occupied by two nonimmune young Americans. These men slept every night in the soiled garments and on the bedding used by yellow fever patients throughout their entire attacks. They also remained perfectly well. The experiment was repeated a third time with the same results. This experiment explained why people had been able to wash the bedding and clothing of yellow fever patients without taking the disease. It absolutely cleared the fomites of suspicion.

How a House Is Infected with Yellow Fever

Since it was proved that a house could not be infected with the yellow fever by fomites, the question now arose: "How does a house become infected?" To answer that question with certainty, a second building was erected similar to the first, except that it was well ventilated. It was screened so that mosquitoes could not get in or out. The room was then divided by a wire netting that extended from top to bottom and allowed the air to pass freely from one side to the other. Therefore, if there were any germs or "miasms" floating in the air that could cause yellow fever they would be found on both sides of the

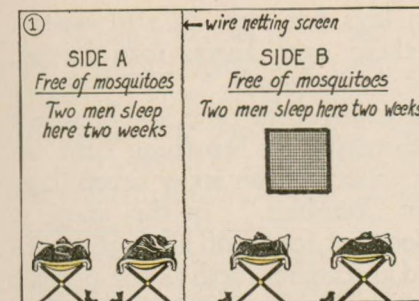
screen. To show that the building was uninfected, four men slept in it for two weeks, two on each side of the netting. They remained perfectly well. "Now," said Major REED, "I am going to infect one side of this room with yellow fever and not the other side." He took out the two men from one side and set free there 15 *Aedes* mosquitoes that had previously bitten yellow fever patients. JOHN J. MORAN then entered the mosquito-infested space for a short time on three successive days. Four days after his first visit JOHN MORAN came down with a well-developed case of yellow fever, from which he recovered. During each of his visits two other non-immunes remained in the building on the other side of the wire netting, and they slept there for 18 nights. They remained in perfect health. Therefore REED concluded that as the air on both sides of the wire screen partitions was exactly the same, it must have been the presence of contaminated mosquitoes that infected the side in which MORAN contracted yellow fever, and the absence of mosquitoes that made the other side perfectly healthful.

How an Infected House Is Disinfected

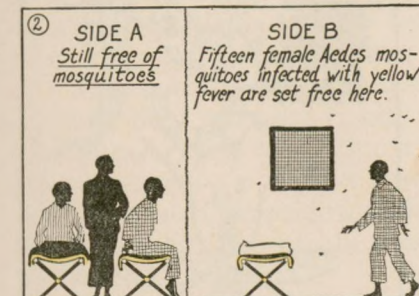
WALTER REED then said: "Now that I have shown you a house infected with yellow fever, I will demonstrate how it can be disinfected and rendered safe." He caught the mosquitoes and put them back in their jars. Then he said that the building was disinfected. The two men returned to the side that had been infected and they and the two on the other side continued to live there in perfect health.

Passing Sentence on the Villain

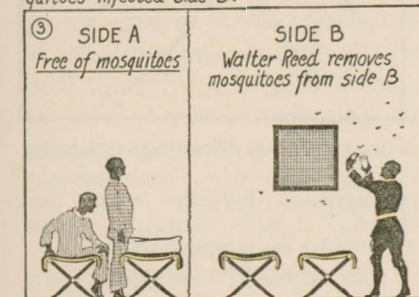
The experiments of Camp Lazear proved beyond the shadow of doubt that the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito is a



① All four men remain well. Therefore the building is not infected with yellow fever



② J. Moran enters side B, is bitten and has yellow fever in four days. The men in side A remain well. Therefore the presence of contaminated mosquitoes infected side B.



③ Men sleep on both sides of wire netting as before without taking yellow fever. Therefore side B has been disinfected by removing mosquitoes

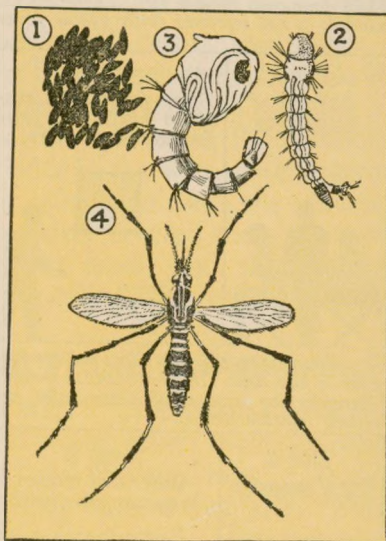
carrier of yellow fever. Apparently no grounds remained for doubting that one of the greatest detective stories of all times had been brought to a successful close. Sentence was passed on the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito in these words of WALTER REED: "The spread of yellow fever can be most effectually controlled by measures directed to the destruction of mosquitoes and the protection of the sick against these insects."

Executing the Sentence in Havana

W. C. GORGAS, then a Major in the medical corps, United States Army and Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, set the example for vigorous and energetic measures against the mosquito.

The female mosquito lays her eggs in still water. About 36 hours later these eggs hatch into larvae, also called "wigglers" or "wiggle-tails." The wiggler moves about actively, feeds much of the time, and breathes air which it secures by thrusting its breathing tube up through the surface of the water. After six or seven days it changes into a pupa or "tumbler." In this stage it is an air-breather but it does not feed, and after 36 hours or more it is again changed and comes forth as the perfect winged insect.

When the campaign started in February 1901, all houses and yards in Havana were examined and all tin cans, empty bottles, and similar trash, which were generally found filled with rain water and full of yellow fever mosquito wigglers, were carted off. Openings in cisterns were covered with mosquito netting. The Health Department fitted covers over rain-water barrels, and a wooden spigot was placed in the lower part of the barrel so that water could be drawn off without lifting the cover. As the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito lives and breeds almost entirely in or near houses, these measures were very effective.



Stages in life of yellow fever mosquito:
(1) Eggs deposited in a close-lying mass (enlarged). (2) Full-grown "wiggler" (enlarged). (3) Pupa (enlarged). (4) Female adult mosquito, the carrier of yellow fever (enlarged)

When a yellow fever case was reported, employees of the Health Department went to the house and screened it so that no mosquitoes could get out or in. Then they fumigated the house to kill the mosquitoes inside.

As a result of this general mosquito hunt yellow fever decreased rapidly, and since September 1901 not a single case has developed in the city. That historic month was the first in which Havana had been free of yellow fever in 150 years. Later, GORGAS repeated this performance in the Canal Zone, with the result that the United States was able to build the Panama Canal. Since then the example of General GORGAS has been followed wherever the *Aedes aegypti* had a hiding place.

The mosquitoes that frequent the United States and Canada now probably belong to the harmless tribes of that innumerable race. But it is well to remember that all mosquitoes are a great pest, and that the *Anopheles* mosquito is still spreading malaria. For the sake of comfort and of health everyone should make war on them just as General GORGAS did.

The Death of WALTER REED

The master detective in this story, Major WALTER REED, died of acute appendicitis on November 23, 1902, in Washington. It is good to know that before he died he saw the great city of Havana delivered from her ancient foe, and the way made clear for the saving of his own beloved country from a great plague.

The Sequel to the Tale

The heroism of WALTER REED's little band of scientists and volunteers has run like a golden thread through all the later work done in connection with this disease. The search for the real cause of yellow fever continued even after its chief carrier had been discovered. Fortu-

nately, certain kinds of monkeys were found to be susceptible to yellow fever, so it became unnecessary to use human beings as subjects for experiment. However, the search for the virus proved to be so dangerous that valuable lives were lost until 1931, when a yellow fever vaccine was perfected.

Campaigns against the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito were so successful in eliminating yellow fever from the centers where it had once been a major cause of death that the manner of its spread came to be regarded as "one of the best examples of a closed argument" in the entire history of medicine. However, experiments in West Africa have proved that yellow fever can be transmitted by mosquitoes other than *Aedes aegypti*, and within the past few years the disease has been discovered in rural and jungle areas in South America where no *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes can be found.

The knowledge that yellow fever is caused by a filterable virus and can be vaccinated against, together with the proof that in certain localities it is spread by carriers other than the *Aedes aegypti*, is being used by workers today in their efforts to realize that noble vision which came to WALTER REED just before the clock struck midnight on New Year's Eve in 1900—the complete conquest of yellow fever in the 20th century.

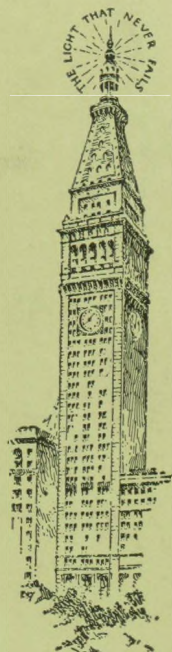
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