1945 $600,000 was allocated for research and control measures. This is another step in leadership for California, for these funds were the first from any state to be appropriated for encephalitis control.

Meanwhile, the Army, Navy and the United States Public Health Service have been cognizant of the encephalitis problem in the Pacific Area. The Public Health Service and the State of California have been aware of the possibility of malicious or accidental introduction into this state of the more highly fatal Japanese B virus. Research on this virus during the war had been conducted at the Hooper Foundation, as well as at several other laboratories, under Army and O.S.R.D. contracts. The Army and Navy had prepared an experimental vaccine which was finally given to over 20,000 on Okinawa in August, 1945, when an epidemic among natives involved our troops and resulted in several casualties. Hooper Foundation epidemiologists serving as Army consultants were flown to Okinawa and assisted in studying the outbreak. Because of the lateness of the season, and the thoroughness of mosquito control measures which had been instituted at the very outset of the epidemic, little could be learned of conditions existing previous to the outbreak.

During the following winter and spring, one of the same investigators, with other scientists. was again requested to serve with the Army in Japan to initiate research, confer with Japanese scientists and make recommendations for the control of the disease among American troops in the Pacific and the Orient during the summer of 1946. Recommendations were made for vaccination of all troops and American civilians, and *Culex* mosquito control about cantonment areas in certain countries and islands. Later, a California engineer from the staff of the University of California School of Public Health was flown to Japan to advise on effective mosquito control measures. Routine vaccination was performed in Japan, Okinawa and Korea.

It had been shown experimentally that at least five species of California mosquitoes could transmit Japanese B virus in the laboratory, and since similar types of experiments conducted with dengue virus proved negative, attention was focused on malaria and encephalitis prevention insofar as California was concerned. The United States Public Health Service, together with the Army and the Navy established careful mosquito control programs about air fields where planes from the Pacific were landing, and careful inspection and spraying of planes was instituted at several of the island stops. In addition to these precautions, both State Health Department and the United States Public Health Service encouraged, supported and participated in the local research programs. They realized that should an exotic virus be imported, knowledge pertaining to its control and that of other viruses of a closely related group would be of the greatest value. Suitable mobile equipment and large stock piles of DDT were accumulated to meet any emergency which might arise. The State Health Department conducted research in certain areas, and contracted with the Hooper Foundation to extend their studies which were then being carried out with funds from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and the United States Army. United States Public Health Service personnel were assigned to the State Health Department, and some of these in turn to the Hooper Foundation.

Thus, California has taken a leading role, not only in its own domestic encephalitis control problem (a problem as vital in certain other Western States) but research from this state has been applied to problems of the War in the Pacific, and in preventing the introduction of exotic viruses into California and other Western states. This is an example of planned and organized correlated efforts of the State University (with assistance from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Army and the Office of Scientific Research and Development), the California State Health Department and the United States Public Health Service. Fortunately, in all probability thus far, no new virus has been introduced. and no serious extension or unprecedented outbreak of the local infections has occurred. Unfortunately, for the credit to be given to the services of research and preventive public health, there is absolutely no way to measure what undesirable conditions have been avoided. Public Health practice as it applies to disease prevention lacks the dramatic appeal of curative practice—especially among the laymen. An epidemic stopped short in its furious onslaught has great publicity value, but the control of an endemic situation, or an epidemic completely prevented, though actually a greater accomplishment receives no public acclaims.

WHAT? AGAIN?

With another session of the California Legislature scheduled for next January the question again comes up—Are we to have another drive for anti-vivisection legislation? Only the proponents of such legislation could adequately answer such a question but there are some signposts which may point to the prospects for 1947.

First of all, we must remind ourselves that various people of good intent and considerable estate have died over a period of years and have bequeathed capital funds to professional societies as trust funds to provide income to promote anti-vivisection laws. Such funds lie idle for a period of years while the income from them accumulates to proportions which make possible a full-fledged professional fight for anti-vivisection legislation. There has not been such a fight in California for about eight years now, and unless

the reduced interest rates in the money market have cut down the income, it is possible that the fighting funds of such societies are now large enough to finance another battle.

Next, we must look at the recent record of such legislative attempts. An anti-vivisection bill was brought up in Congress to cover the District of Columbia. It was defeated. Then a more ambitious bill, backed by the Hearst press and employing all the old-time showmanship of untruths and half-truths, was placed before the New York State Legislature. This one took a lot of beating but beaten it was, thanks particularly to the Medical Society of the State of New York. Following its defeat the Hearst press in other cities took up the cudgels and we have had some rather recent examples in California units of the Hearst empire of the lengths to which journalism may be stretched in supporting anti-vivisection.

More recently there have been two outstanding articles on this subject in national magazines. Bernard DeVoto, writing in *Harper's Magazine,* has stripped the mask off the professional anti-vivisectionists, exposing them as professionals whose real function is to keep the pot boiling but never boiling over. They spend the accumulated funds of the sincere but misguided do-gooders, retaining for themselves the professional status which permits them to benefit by such funds, meanwhile making sure that anti-vivisection laws do not finally pass and thereby do the professionals out of a job. Mr. DeVoto gives an excellent analysis of this situation, one which no thinking person can read without knowing who are really the best friends of man's best friend.

The second public article first appeared in *Hygeia,* and later, in digest form, in *Reader's Digest.* Written by Albert Q. Maisel and entitled *Operation X,* it describes the secrecy surrounding animal experimentation for processes which went a long way toward establishing the record low death rate in World War II. The secrecy was needed because the anti-vivisectionists were ready to pounce on any animal experimentation known to them, even though it was for the benefit of their own sons and daughters in the armed forces.

These articles point up the need for renewed vigilance by the medical profession. Outstanding arguments against anti-vivisectionists in themselves, they may indicate the proximity of renewed drives here and elsewhere by the professional animal-lovers. Possibly they may be pointing to another California episode in the old battle of dogs versus babies.