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THE INCREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY AMONG NONWHITE YOUNG ADULTS[1]

By J. YERUSHALMY, *Principal Statistician, United States Public Health Service*

A declining mortality rate from a preventable disease is not, in itself, sufficient evidence that satisfactory progress is being achieved, for it is also necessary that the rate of decline be greater than that of the total death rate. Deaths from a disease of which the causative organism and the modes of transmission have been discovered and for which a specific control program has been established, should decline more rapidly than total deaths from all causes, since many of the components of the latter are not, with present knowledge, preventable. Moreover, the ultimate aim in the control of a preventable disease is its complete elimination as a cause of death. Obviously this objective cannot be realized if the rate of decline of its mortality is not more rapid than that of the total death rate. Death is inevitable, and the general death rate cannot be reduced to zero.

Progress achieved in the control of a preventable disease can, therefore, be more adequately evaluated if its mortality rate is supplemented by an index which relates deaths from that cause to total deaths from all causes. Such an index is afforded by proportionate mortality or death ratios, which express the number of deaths from a given cause as a percentage of the number of total deaths. If, over a period of time, the ratios for a specific cause decrease, it indicates that the course of mortality from that cause is more favorable than that of the general death rate; if the ratios remain approximately constant, the two follow an essentially similar course, and if the ratios increase, it is apparent that the trend of mortality from the specific cause is less favorable than that of the general death rate.

Viewed in this light the record of tuberculosis mortality since the beginning of the century is very encouraging, as may be seen in figure 1. The curve of tuberculosis death ratios by age for each decade lies

[1] From the Tuberculosis Control Division.

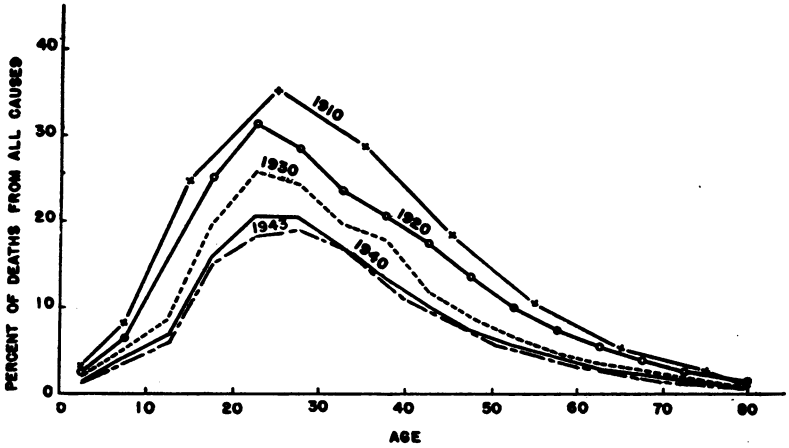

FIGURE 1.—Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) as percentages of deaths from all causes for all races by age: United States, expanding death registration area, 1910, 1919–21, 1929–31, 1939–41, and 1943.

entirely below that of the preceding one, indicating that for each age-group mortality from tuberculosis declined at a faster pace than did the total death rate. This trend has continued through 1943.

Further analysis of these curves by race and sex reveals, however, that this favorable trend was not common to all race-sex-age groups. (fig. 2). An exception occurs among nonwhite young adults. The tuberculosis proportionate mortality for the age period 15–34 years for both nonwhite males and nonwhite females is higher in recent years than in previous years, reversing a trend which existed for several decades. It is true that the death rate from tuberculosis continues to decline also in these age groups. The rate of decline, however, is slower than that of the death rate from all causes in this group.

An increase in proportionate mortality does not necessarily imply adverse conditions. It may result from a very sharp decrease in mortality from one or more of the numerically important causes of death, a reduction due, for example, to the discovery of efficient new therapeutic agents for these diseases. The purpose of this paper is to investigate in greater detail the trend of proportionate mortality among nonwhite males and females in order to establish whether the increase is due to sharp reductions in mortality from one or more other causes, or whether it indicates an advance warning of an unfavorable situation.

PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY BY SEX AND RACE

In figure 2 [2] are shown tuberculosis death ratios by age for white males, white females, nonwhite males, and nonwhite females. It will

[2] The data for this figure are given in "Tuberculosis in the United States, Graphic Presentation, vol. 2 Proportionate Mortality Statistics for States and Geographic Divisions by Age, Sex, and Race", National Tuberculosis Association, 1944, and in "Tuberculosis Mortality in the United States in 1943," Bureau of the Census, Vital Statistics Special Report, vol. 21, No. 2.

be noted that among whites of both sexes the death ratios have been continuously declining at a rapid pace. Each of the curves for the later periods is entirely below those for the preceding ones. The curves for 1943 show that the rate of decrease of tuberculosis mortality continues to be more rapid than that of the total death rate in nearly all age periods.

The situation among nonwhites is not so favorable. Among males the death ratios for the period 1939–41 are lower than those for the

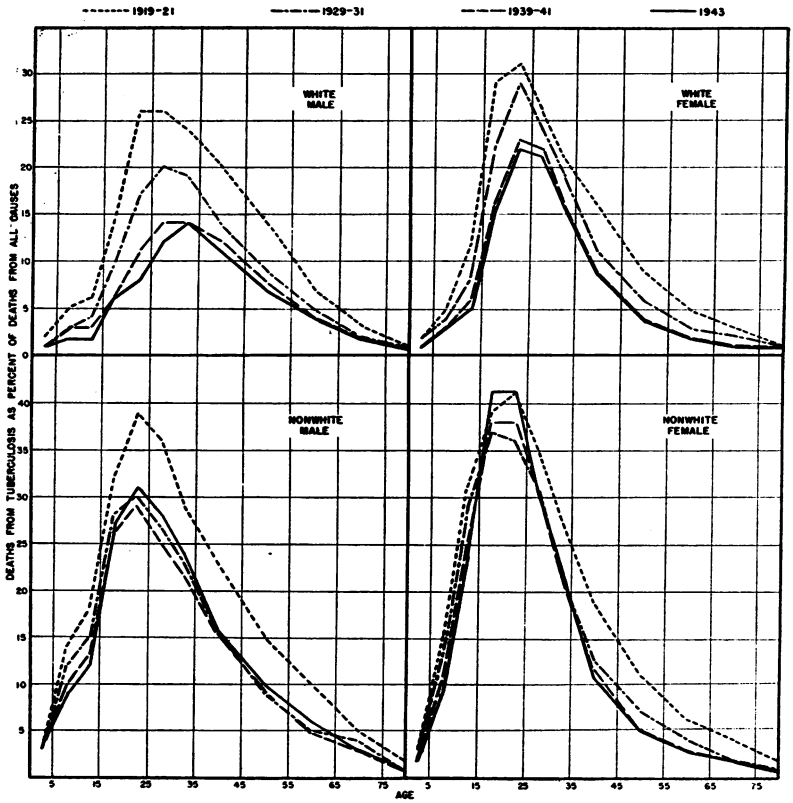

FIGURE 2.—Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) as percentages of deaths from all causes by age, race and sex: United States, expanding death registration area, 1919–21, 1929–31, 1939–41, and 1943.

preceding two decades. For 1943, however, the ratios for ages 15–34 years are above those for the periods 1939–41 and 1929–31. Among nonwhite females the situation is even worse. Not only are several of the 1943 ratios higher than those for the periods 1939–41 and 1929–31 but they exceed also those for the period 1919–21. In addition, the curve for 1939–41 lies above that for 1929–31 in two age periods.

From these curves it is, therefore, apparent that mortality from tuberculosis among nonwhite young adults has not been declining as

rapidly as mortality from all causes, while for whites of all ages and for nonwhites of most age periods, continued progress is being recorded in tuberculosis mortality as compared with total mortality. It is desirable first to determine whether this reversal in the trend of proportionate mortality from tuberculosis among nonwhite young adults is of recent origin and attributable to the war situation, or whether this reversal had taken place before the outbreak of the war.

In table 1 are shown tuberculosis death ratios from 1933–43, for nonwhite males and for nonwhite females. The data for the age group 15–34 are illustrated in figure 3. It may be seen that in almost every case the direction of the curves for proportionate mortality is downward until around 1937. Beginning with 1938 the tuberculosis death ratios exhibit a very definite upward movement.

TABLE 1.—*Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) as percentages of deaths from all causes among nonwhites by age and sex, United States, 1933–43*

Sex and year	Age												
	All ages	Under 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and over
Nonwhite male													
1933	11.3	2.5	11.6	14.4	27.6	29.7	27.7	24.5	18.0	10.3	6.1	3.7	1.5
1934	10.1	2.3	9.8	13.7	26.6	27.5	26.0	21.7	16.1	9.3	5.4	3.3	1.4
1935	10.0	2.3	10.9	13.0	21.5	26.9	23.9	22.3	15.9	9.3	5.3	3.2	1.0
1936	9.7	1.9	9.9	13.4	23.8	25.2	24.2	21.7	15.4	9.0	5.3	2.6	1.1
1937	9.5	2.1	9.1	13.9	22.8	25.9	22.7	21.5	16.0	8.5	5.3	2.7	1.2
1938	9.5	2.1	9.3	10.7	25.0	28.8	24.5	22.0	15.4	8.9	5.5	2.9	1.1
1939	9.3	2.2	9.8	11.8	25.9	28.4	25.2	22.1	16.2	9.3	4.9	2.6	1.0
1940	9.2	2.0	10.0	12.6	26.8	29.5	26.1	21.3	16.3	9.3	5.1	2.7	1.0
1941	9.1	2.0	10.9	13.8	25.3	28.6	24.8	22.8	16.2	9.4	4.9	2.6	1.1
1942	9.4	2.1	9.7	12.7	25.3	30.2	27.5	23.5	16.2	9.5	5.4	2.7	1.3
1943	9.0	1.9	8.8	11.7	26.5	31.1	27.8	24.3	15.8	9.5	5.5	2.8	1.2
Nonwhite female													
1933	11.9	2.7	13.0	26.3	38.6	38.2	32.5	22.8	13.3	6.8	3.9	2.4	1.2
1934	10.8	2.4	12.5	26.6	36.5	35.4	30.0	21.5	12.3	6.3	3.6	2.0	.9
1935	10.4	2.5	10.6	23.7	35.6	33.4	27.2	21.2	12.4	5.7	3.2	2.0	.8
1936	10.1	2.3	10.1	25.8	34.4	34.4	27.3	20.0	11.7	5.5	3.1	1.9	.7
1937	10.1	2.5	11.0	25.5	35.4	33.4	27.8	20.5	11.8	5.9	3.1	1.9	.8
1938	10.1	2.5	10.5	23.8	34.5	36.6	29.9	21.1	12.3	5.3	3.2	1.8	.9
1939	9.8	2.6	11.8	25.6	37.0	36.3	31.1	20.5	11.4	5.4	3.0	1.8	.8
1940	9.3	2.3	10.2	25.5	37.7	37.5	30.7	21.3	11.5	5.1	2.8	1.4	.5
1941	9.4	2.3	10.3	25.2	39.0	39.7	32.1	22.9	11.6	5.0	2.9	1.4	.6
1942	9.3	2.1	10.8	27.3	40.6	41.4	32.7	22.2	11.3	5.2	2.8	1.5	.7
1943	8.6	2.1	9.3	23.5	40.6	40.7	30.9	22.0	10.7	5.0	2.7	1.8	.5

Therefore, it appears that a reversal of the trend in proportionate mortality took place around 1938. More specifically, it seems that tuberculosis mortality had been declining at a faster rate than total mortality in these ages, until around 1935.[3] The rate of decline during the period 1935 to 1937 was essentially the same as that for the total death rate. Beginning with 1938 and for every year thereafter, the decrease in tuberculosis mortality was less than the decline in total mortality.

[3] Although the curves in figure 3 are not shown prior to 1933, figure 2 indicates that there was a steady decrease in the tuberculosis death ratios for nonwhites from 1920 to 1930.

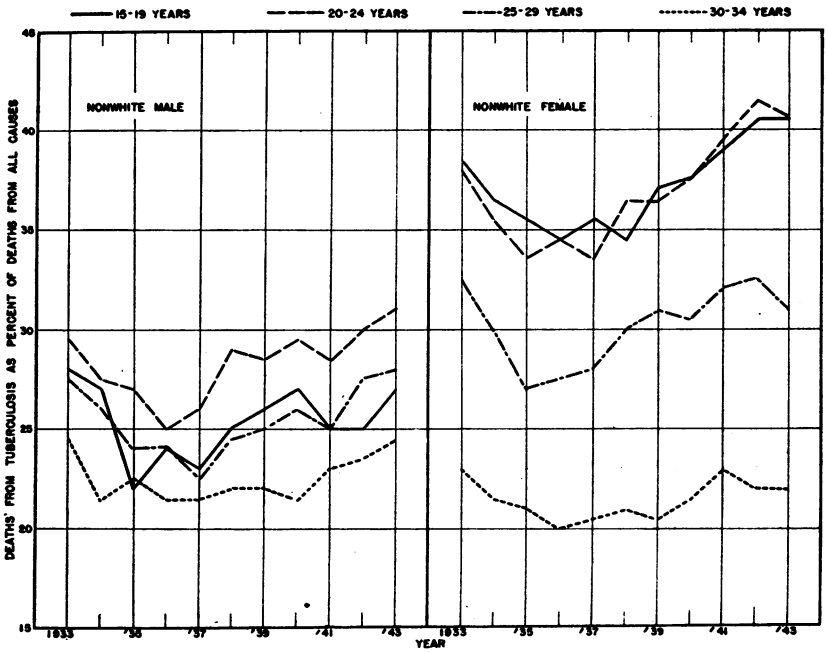

FIGURE 3.—Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) as percentages of deaths from all causes among nonwhite males and females, aged 15–34, in 5-year age groups: United States, 1933 to 1943.

TREND OF MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

The reversal of the trend of tuberculosis proportionate mortality among nonwhite young adults can be more adequately evaluated if the course of tuberculosis mortality is studied in conjunction with those of the other major causes of death in these age periods. Such analysis will indicate whether or not the increase in the tuberculosis death ratios merely reflects large reductions in mortality from one or more major causes of death. In other words, if progress is being achieved at a very fast pace for one or more causes of death which are of numerical importance, tuberculosis proportionate mortality will suffer by comparison. If such decreases have occurred, it becomes necessary, for the purposes of determining the true relative trend of tuberculosis mortality, to eliminate the causes showing sharp reductions and to base the comparison on all the remaining causes. If the ratios of deaths from tuberculosis to deaths from these remaining causes are on the increase, then it can be stated that the course of tuberculosis mortality is unfavorable in the sense that it does not share to the same degree the benefits which result from general improvements in health.

In table 2 and figure 4 are shown, for nonwhite males and females aged 15–34, the number of total deaths, the number of tuberculosis deaths, and deaths from the major causes in this age group from 1933

to 1942. An inspection of the different lines affords a visual impression of the relative rates of decline of the different causes. In other words, causes of death which decline at essentially the same rate would appear as parallel lines on the chart, while one which declines

TABLE 2.—*Deaths from all causes, from tuberculosis (all forms), and from certain other numerically important causes among nonwhite males and females aged 15–34 years: United States, 1933–42*

Year	All causes	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Homicide	Accidents	Puerperal causes	Influenza and pneumonia	Diseases of the circulatory system	All other causes
	Male							
1933	19,356	5,279	2,630	2,833	----------	2,168	1,159	5,287
1934	20,016	5,051	2,909	3,141	----------	2,265	1,251	5,399
1935	18,348	4,372	2,530	2,830	----------	2,483	1,170	4,963
1936	19,937	4,716	2,406	3,078	----------	3,319	1,234	5,184
1937	18,855	4,361	2,395	2,939	----------	3,033	1,095	5,032
1938	16,622	4,144	2,094	2,715	----------	1,941	1,115	4,613
1939	15,423	3,875	2,136	2,498	----------	1,422	1,011	4,481
1940	15,209	3,887	2,173	2,671	----------	1,084	1,025	4,369
1941	14,952	3,764	2,161	2,954	----------	965	987	4,121
1942	13,931	3,692	2,055	2,650	----------	792	990	3,752
	Female							
1933	19,820	6,453	678	595	2,143	1,827	1,376	6,748
1934	19,883	6,034	693	694	2,114	1,794	1,420	7,134
1935	18,309	5,271	649	602	1,958	1,967	1,282	6,580
1936	19,487	5,572	742	724	2,024	2,344	1,378	6,703
1937	18,495	5,308	669	635	1,888	2,233	1,355	6,407
1938	17,298	5,223	622	574	1,871	1,452	1,341	6,215
1939	16,084	4,919	676	607	1,715	1,321	1,154	5,692
1940	15,591	4,848	612	683	1,757	1,135	1,175	5,381
1941	14,745	4,816	606	599	1,624	933	1,143	5,024
1942	13,547	4,503	622	557	1,365	740	1,087	4,673

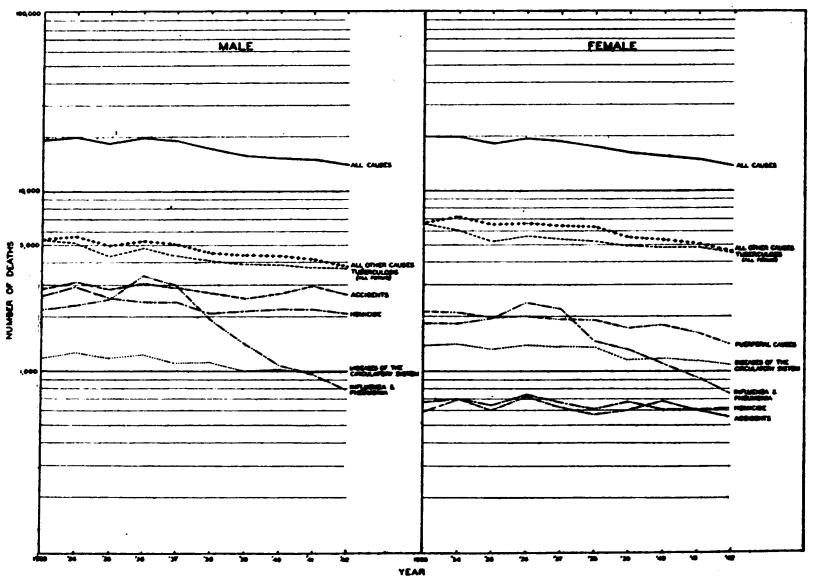

FIGURE 4.—Deaths from major causes of death, from all other causes, and from all causes among nonwhite males and females, aged 15–34 years: United States, 1933 to 1942.

at a faster rate than another will appear on the chart as moving downward at a more rapid pace. A review of the different curves in figure 4 indicates that for males there has been only one group of causes—influenza and pneumonia—which stands out as having declined since around 1937 at a very rapid rate, while all other major causes of death have shown no such marked trend. Among the curves for females, it is noted that, in addition to influenza and pneumonia, there has been a relatively sharp reduction in deaths from puerperal causes. It is, therefore, necessary to determine whether the increase in tuberculosis proportionate mortality is merely a reflection of the large decreases in deaths from influenza, pneumonia, and puerperal causes.

If the increase in tuberculosis death ratios were due entirely to the relatively great reduction in the number of influenza, pneumonia, and puerperal deaths, then the ratios of deaths from tuberculosis to all deaths other than those due to the above three causes would not show an increase. On the other hand, if the tuberculosis death ratios increase even after these deaths have been eliminated and comparison is made with the remaining causes, it is apparent that the rate of decline in tuberculosis has not been as satisfactory as might have been expected.

In table 3 is shown for nonwhite males and nonwhite females of each age group, the ratio of tuberculosis deaths to all deaths, except those due to influenza, pneumonia, and puerperal causes. Figure 5 shows the trend of these ratios for the age group 15–34 years since 1933.

It may be seen that among nonwhite males the exclusion of pneu-

TABLE 3.—*Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) as percentages of deaths from all causes other than pneumonia, influenza, and puerperal causes for nonwhite males and females aged 15–34, in 5-year age groups: United States, 1933–42*

Year	Male					Female				
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	15–34	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	15–34
1933	31.3	33.3	31.0	27.7	30.7	50.5	47.9	40.2	27.9	40.7
1934	29.9	31.1	29.1	24.7	28.5	47.3	44.6	36.6	26.3	37.8
1935	25.2	31.0	27.7	25.7	27.6	47.8	43.4	33.9	26.1	36.6
1936	29.5	30.3	28.7	25.9	28.4	47.2	44.8	34.9	24.7	36.9
1937	27.4	30.7	26.9	25.6	27.6	47.8	43.4	35.3	25.7	36.9
1938	28.8	32.4	27.6	25.0	28.2	45.3	45.5	36.8	25.1	37.4
1939	28.8	31.0	27.7	24.5	27.7	47.8	45.5	37.4	24.7	37.7
1940	29.2	31.4	28.1	23.0	27.5	49.2	46.2	37.5	25.3	38.2
1941	26.9	30.4	26.4	24.5	26.9	48.9	48.7	38.5	26.9	39.5
1942	26.7	31.7	29.3	25.0	28.1	49.5	49.9	38.5	25.5	39.4

monia and influenza deaths eliminates the increase in proportionate mortality. However, since 1936, the death ratios from tuberculosis remained nearly constant. In other words, from 1936 onward, tuberculosis mortality decreased at approximately the same rate as the total death rate after influenza and pneumonia have been excluded. When compared with previous years, the course of tuberculosis mortality has not been so favorable in the sense that the more accel-

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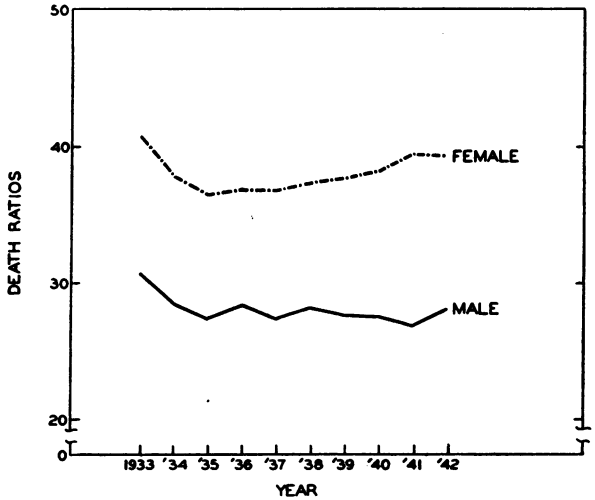

FIGURE 5.—Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) as percentages of deaths from all causes other than influenza, pneumonia, and puerperal causes for nonwhites, aged 15–34, by sex: United States, 1933 to 1942.

erated rate of decline for tuberculosis mortality as compared with total mortality has apparently been leveling off.

Among females the exclusion of influenza, pneumonia, and puerperal deaths depresses only slightly the increase in the death ratios. The trend of the ratios is upwards even after these deaths have been excluded. The general picture is very similar to that of death ratios based on all deaths (including influenza, pneumonia, and puerperal causes): that is, the course of the tuberculosis death rate in 1934 and 1935 was more favorable than that of the total death rate; in 1936 and in 1937 the trend was essentially the same as that of the total death rate; and from 1938 on, the total death rate (excluding influenza, pneumonia, and puerperal causes) decreased faster than that for tuberculosis.

SUMMARY

Beginning with 1938, a reversal in the downward trend of tuberculosis proportionate mortality has occurred, among nonwhite young adults. By 1943 the tuberculosis death ratios had surpassed those for 1930. Part of this increase was due to sharp decreases in deaths from influenza, pneumonia, and puerperal causes. A considerable increase remained, however, among females when these causes were eliminated; and among males, the ratios of deaths from tuberculosis to deaths from all causes other than influenza and pneumonia have remained nearly constant since 1936. It is, therefore, indicated that tuberculosis mortality among nonwhite young adult males did not fare better than total mortality. Among nonwhite young adult females, tuberculosis mortality progressed in a less satisfactory manner than the aggregate of all other causes, many of which are not, with present knowledge, preventable.

NEGRO MORTALITY

I. MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE DEATH REGISTRATION STATES [1]

By MARY GOVER, *Statistician, United States Public Health Service*

Negro mortality from all causes tabulated and assembled by the Bureau of the Census for different sections of the United States and for specific ages will be presented in this section of a summary of current Negro mortality.

Mortality from all causes, while it furnishes no details concerning specific causes of death, serves to point out a few salient facts, and is an over-all index of the effective forces of mortality under different conditions of environment and for different races.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

The functions of a life table, including the expectation of life at any desired age, provide convenient means of summarizing conditions of mortality at a given time. It must be remembered, however, that a life-table population is stationary and therefore artificial; that is, it is a population in which there is no immigration or emigration, the number of births is a constant and the age-specific death rates from which the table is computed are those of the same chosen period for every age.

Life tables for a reasonably large proportion of the Negro population have been computed by the Bureau of the Census at 10-year intervals, based on death rates for the years 1919–21, 1929–31 and 1939–41. A comparison of the 1919–21 and 1929–31 tables, computed for the death registration States of 1920, show very unfavorable results for Negroes. Both males and females show decreases in expectation of life at practically every age; only at birth, for Negro females, did the expectation of life show an appreciable increase. In view of the later trend in Negro mortality, however, these results are apparently not dependable. Immediately following the influenza epidemic of 1918 Negro mortality was exceptionally low for several years; and it was these unusual rates which were used in the construction of the 1919–21 life tables. Low mortality rates for 1919–21 would result in a greater expectation of life at specific ages, and a consequent decrease in life expectancy when compared with 1929–31 tables which were based on more average death rates.

A comparison of expectation of life at selected ages for the periods 1929–31 and 1939–41 is shown in table 1 and figure 1 for Negro and white males and females. The bars plotted in figure 1 are the differences between the expectations of life in 1939–41 and 1929–31 as given

[1] From the Division of Public Health Methods, U. S. Public Health Service.

This is the first in a series of short reports on Negro mortality consisiting of data assembled from available sources and prepared at the request of the office of Negro Health Work, U. S. Public Health Service.

TABLE 1.—*Expectation of life at selected ages for Negro and white males and females, 1929–31 and 1939–41* [1]

Age	Negro				White			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1929–31	1939–41	1929–31	1939–41	1929–31	1939–41	1929–31	1939–41
	Expectation of life (years)							
At birth	47.55	52.26	49.51	55.56	59.12	62.81	62.67	67.29
10	44.27	48.34	45.33	50.75	54.96	57.03	57.65	60.85
20	35.95	39.52	37.22	42.04	46.02	47.76	48.52	51.38
30	29.45	32.05	30.67	34.40	37.54	38.80	39.99	42.21
40	23.36	25.06	24.30	27.19	29.22	30.03	31.52	33.25
50	17.92	19.06	18.60	20.95	21.51	21.96	23.41	24.72
60	13.15	14.37	14.22	16.10	14.72	15.05	16.05	17.00
70	8.78	10.11	10.38	11.82	9.20	9.42	9.98	10.50
80	5.42	6.58	6.90	8.02	5.26	5.38	5.63	5.88

[1] From life tables prepared by the Bureau of the Census. (See references 1 and 2.)

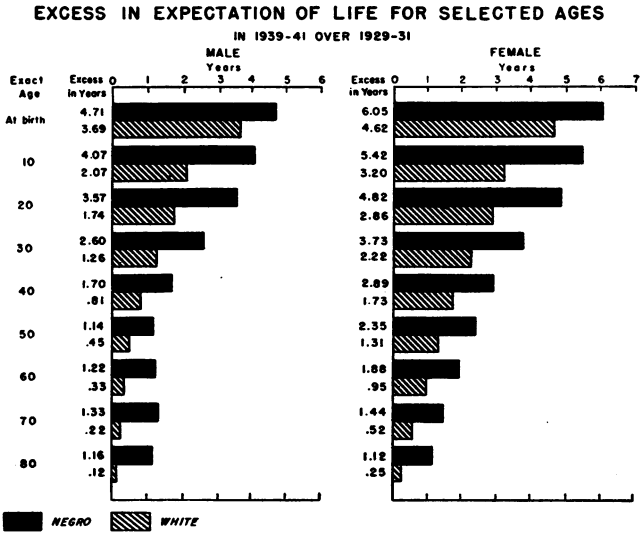

FIGURE 1.—Excess in expectation of life at selected ages in 1939–41 over 1929–31 for Negro and white males and females.

in table 1; or the excess for specific ages in 1940 over 1930. Obviously there is a greater expectation of life in 1940 for both races; the excess in 1940 over 1930 (fig. 1), however, is 1 to 2 years greater for Negro males than for white males under approximately 40 years of age and greater for Negro than white females under 60 years of age. The Negro increase in expectation of life compared with the white is relatively greater at ages over 50 years.

MORTALITY FOR GEOGRAPHIC SECTIONS

Mortality from all causes for the entire Negro population of the United States, 1939–41, is shown for specific States in table 2 and for nine geographic sections in figure 2. The rates given in column 4 of

TABLE 2.—*Negro and white mortality from all causes in separate States*

State and section	Negro population	Proportion of colored population that is Negro	Mortality from all causes		
			Crude 1939–41	Age-adjusted [1] 1940	
			Negro	Nonwhite	White
	Number	Percent	Rate per 1,000		
New England	101,509	93.9	14.2	[3] 15.3	10.1
Maine	1,304	48.6	[2] *19.7*	*9.2*	10.2
New Hampshire	414	77.4	*16.1*	*20.7*	10.0
Vermont	384	90.4	*18.2*	*10.2*	10.3
Massachusetts	55,391	93.7	14.3	14.6	10.2
Rhode Island	11,024	95.5	*16.3*	17.9	10.4
Connecticut	32,992	97.5	13.2	15.4	9.7
Middle Atlantic	1,268,366	97.4	13.9	[3] 17.3	10.7
New York	571,221	95.3	12.7	16.2	10.7
New Jersey	226,973	99.1	14.9	17.5	10.4
Pennsylvania	470,172	99.4	14.9	17.9	11.0
East North Central	1,069,326	97.4	15.0	[3] 16.9	10.0
Ohio	339,461	99.5	15.2	16.7	10.1
Indiana	121,916	99.5	15.9	16.6	10.1
Illinois	387,446	98.6	15.9	17.3	10.3
Michigan	208,345	96.2	12.7	15.8	10.0
Wisconsin	12,158	49.0	13.9	17.6	9.1
West North Central	350,992	86.6	16.6	[3] 16.5	8.8
Minnesota	9,928	42.6	15.9	15.4	8.7
Iowa	16,694	95.0	15.7	15.1	8.5
Missouri	244,386	99.6	17.0	17.3	9.6
North Dakota	201	1.9	*34.8*	*15.8*	8.4
South Dakota	474	2.0	*13.4*	*15.4*	7.9
Nebraska	14,171	77.8	14.3	14.6	8.4
Kansas	65,138	97.9	15.7	14.6	8.5
South Atlantic	4,698,863	99.4	13.8	[3] 17.4	10.5
Delaware	35,876	99.7	17.2	19.6	10.2
Maryland	301,931	99.7	16.3	19.0	11.0
District of Columbia	187,266	99.2	15.8	18.6	11.6
Virginia	661,449	99.9	15.5	18.0	10.6
West Virginia	117,754	99.9	13.9	17.4	10.2
North Carolina	981,298	97.7	11.7	15.2	10.1
South Carolina	814,164	99.8	13.3	17.8	10.8
Georgia	1,084,927	99.9	13.6	16.8	10.3
Florida	514,198	99.8	14.5	17.9	10.4
East South Central	2,780,635	99.9	13.7	[3] 16.4	10.2
Kentucky	214,031	99.9	18.2	17.3	10.2
Tennessee	508,736	99.9	15.0	16.8	10.2
Alabama	983,290	99.9	13.5	16.8	10.4
Mississippi	1,074,578	99.7	12.3	15.0	10.1
West South Central	2,425,121	97.2	12.3	[3] 14.8	9.9
Arkansas	482,578	99.8	10.6	12.6	9.1
Louisiana	849,303	99.7	13.3	16.0	10.9
Oklahoma	168,849	72.7	12.6	14.1	8.9
Texas	924,391	99.7	12.2	14.6	10.3
Mountain	36,411	21.3	16.8	[3] 17.1	10.6
Montana	1,120	5.9	*24.4*	*15.8*	10.0
Idaho	595	10.7	*20.7*	*15.1*	9.8
Wyoming	956	23.1	*23.4*	*19.3*	9.6
Colorado	12,176	72.5	19.4	16.0	10.2
New Mexico	4,672	11.8	15.4	8.5	12.0
Arizona	14,993	20.7	13.0	14.9	12.5
Utah	1,235	16.7	*20.8*	*12.6*	10.0
Nevada	664	10.7	*32.1*	*22.5*	12.4
Pacific	134,295	37.0	14.1	[3] 14.5	10.1
Washington	7,424	19.5	21.5	18.0	9.8
Oregon	2,565	18.4	18.6	17.7	9.5
California	124,306	40.0	13.6	13.6	10.2
United States	12,865,518	95.6	13.7	[3] 16.5	10.2

[1] Adjusted rates for States are taken from Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 23, No. 1 (4). Rates are adjusted to the age distribution of the population of the United States as enumerated in 1940.
[2] Rates in italics are based on small numbers.
[3] Adjusted rates for the United States and for geographic sections are Negro.

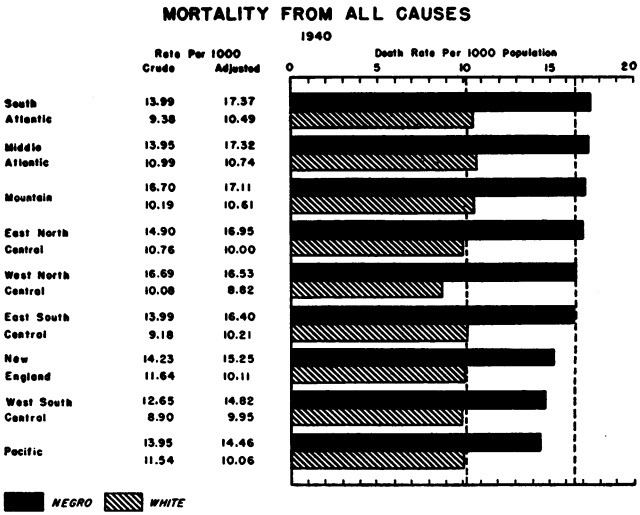

FIGURE 2.—Negro and white mortality from all causes in geographic areas of the United States, 1940. Rates are adjusted to the age distribution of the population of the United States as enumerated in 1940.

table 2 and in figure 2 are for Negroes and not the total nonwhite population as has been necessary heretofore. In the Mountain and Pacific sections the colored population is only 21 and 37 percent Negro (table 2) and therefore in no way represents the Negro race. The remainder of the colored population is largely Indian in the Mountain section (71 percent) and Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and Filipino in the Pacific (31, 12, 10, and 9 percent, respectively). In the West North Central section the colored population is only 87 percent Negro because of the Indian populations of North and South Dakota and Minnesota. In all other sections and in the country as a whole the colored population is 94 or more percent Negro and therefore can be taken to represent the Negro race.

The bars plotted in figure 2 represent rates which have been adjusted for age to the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940; they therefore permit of a comparison among the sections after differences in age distribution have been eliminated. Age adjustment raises the Negro rate in all sections because of the standard used; the white population, which forms the major portion of the total, is older than the Negro and therefore age-adjustment weights the total rate with relatively more of the high old-age mortality. Among sections, the Middle and South Atlantic are raised the most by age-adjustment. When the Negro adjusted rates are arrayed, as in figure 2, the corresponding white rates are roughly arrayed also; that is, for both Negroes

and whites mortality is relatively high in the Middle and South Atlantic and relatively low in the East and West South Central, having reference to the sections with large numbers of Negroes. Both the New England and Pacific sections have low Negro mortality when the rates are adjusted for age. The comparatively high Negro mortality in the West North Central is probably caused by the concentration of the Negro population in large urban centers in the southern part of the section.

TREND OF AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

The trend of colored and white mortality, specific for age, has been computed by the Bureau of the Census for the expanding death registration States from 1910 to 1940 and is shown in figure 3. The rates are plotted on semilogarithmic paper and give a comparison between the rapidity of the decline in colored and white rates but do not furnish a pictorial comparison of the actual heights of the rates. The expanding registration area has been used, since rates for a constant area, such as the registration States of 1920, do not materially change the picture and, moreover, exclude a large part of the colored population included in the death registration area since 1933. Prior to 1920 the trend of age-specific rates for ages 1–45 years is interrupted by the influenza epidemic of 1918.

Both colored and white mortality for all ages (fig. 3) has declined from 1910 to the present; the colored rates are, of course, higher than the white but the rate of decline has been slightly more rapid for colored rates. In 1910 the colored rates were approximately 50 percent higher than the white, while in 1940 they were only about 33⅓ percent higher.

The rate of decline in mortality has been most rapid at 1–4 years for both colored and white as shown by the slopes of the lines (fig. 3). Under 25 years of age there is no apparent difference in the rate of decline in mortality for colored and white; from 25 to 44 years the decline in the white rates is somewhat more rapid than the colored; from 45 to 64 years there is very little change in the colored rates, whereas the white declined slightly; at ages over 65 years the decline in the colored rate is somewhat greater than in the white.

On the whole the present rate of decline of Negro mortality is encouraging, particularly at ages under 25 years; in adult ages, however, 25–64 years, the rate of decline in Negro mortality has not equaled that of the white population, 1920–43 (table 3).

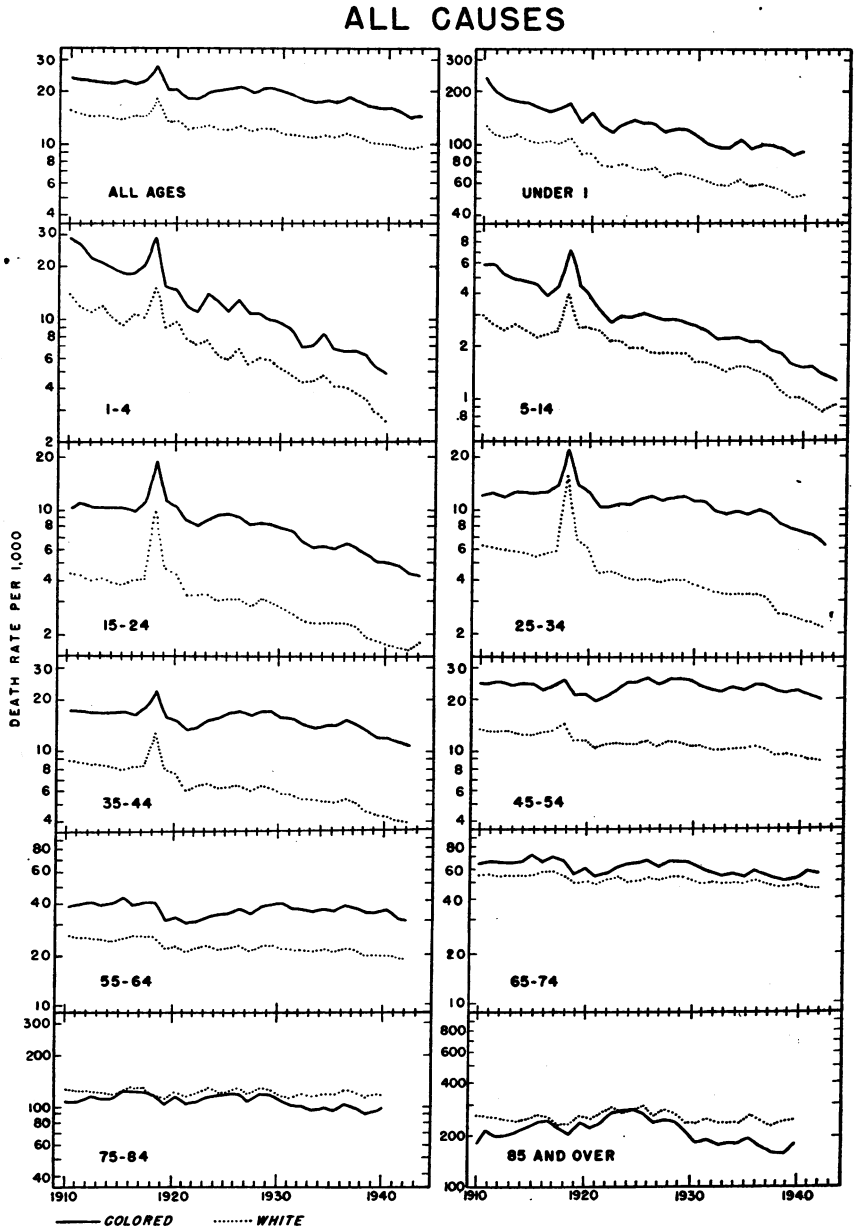

FIGURE 3.—Trend of age-specific colored and white mortality from all causes in the death registration States, 1910–43. Rates for all ages are adjusted to the age distribution of the population of the United States as enumerated in 1940.

TABLE 3.—*Trend of nonwhite mortality from all causes for specific ages: death registration States, 1910–43* [1]

Year	All ages		Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85 and over
	Adjusted [2]	Crude											
	Death rate per 1,000												
1910	24.1	21.7	239.8	28.3	5.7	10.3	12.2	17.0	24.6	38.5	64.3	103.2	176.4
1911	23.7	21.3	197.1	25.4	5.7	11.1	12.5	17.0	24.4	39.7	65.8	104.9	209.0
1912	23.1	20.6	182.7	21.6	5.0	10.6	12.0	16.8	24.9	40.6	65.7	112.8	195.1
1913	22.7	20.3	176.3	20.2	4.7	10.5	12.5	16.8	24.2	39.5	65.0	109.9	195.4
1914	22.6	20.2	169.9	19.1	4.6	10.4	12.7	16.8	24.4	40.0	65.4	109.2	204.5
1915	23.1	20.2	161.2	17.8	4.4	10.3	12.5	17.0	24.5	42.9	70.6	120.1	219.2
1916	22.2	19.1	152.5	17.8	3.8	10.0	12.9	16.6	22.8	39.5	66.0	120.9	233.8
1917	23.4	20.4	157.7	19.7	4.3	11.2	14.0	18.1	24.0	40.9	68.9	120.0	237.1
1918	28.0	25.6	167.7	28.4	7.0	19.1	22.6	22.4	26.2	40.6	66.6	112.7	215.4
1919	20.5	17.9	133.0	15.0	4.4	11.6	14.0	15.9	21.2	32.5	56.4	102.7	197.3
1920	20.6	17.7	149.2	14.6	3.8	10.4	12.8	15.2	21.5	33.2	60.2	111.2	232.3
1921	18.2	15.5	126.6	11.8	3.1	8.9	10.6	13.5	19.7	31.0	54.3	101.7	216.5
1922	18.3	15.2	117.4	10.7	2.7	8.3	10.5	14.1	21.2	31.7	56.1	103.6	233.8
1923	19.8	16.5	129.2	13.4	2.9	8.8	11.0	15.2	23.1	33.8	59.7	110.8	263.1
1924	20.5	17.1	134.1	12.6	2.9	9.3	11.1	16.0	24.8	34.9	62.6	112.8	265.9
1925	20.9	17.4	130.6	11.0	3.0	9.5	11.8	16.8	25.5	35.5	63.8	114.9	271.1
1926	21.4	17.8	129.6	12.5	2.9	9.2	12.2	17.2	26.9	37.4	65.2	116.8	257.5
1927	19.8	16.4	116.3	10.4	2.8	8.4	11.4	16.4	24.9	35.8	60.9	105.0	230.7
1928	20.9	17.1	121.2	10.5	2.8	8.6	12.1	17.2	26.5	38.7	65.1	113.9	239.2
1929	21.0	16.9	120.6	9.7	2.7	8.4	12.2	17.2	26.4	40.3	64.9	116.2	228.9
1930	20.1	16.3	110.0	9.3	2.6	8.0	11.6	16.1	25.8	40.8	63.9	104.2	204.9
1931	19.0	15.5	101.4	8.6	2.4	7.7	11.3	15.7	24.2	38.7	59.2	99.6	178.1
1932	17.8	14.5	94.6	6.9	2.2	6.7	10.1	14.5	22.9	38.1	55.7	97.8	181.9
1933	17.2	14.1	93.5	7.0	2.2	6.2	9.7	13.9	22.5	37.1	54.4	92.4	169.7
1934	17.9	14.8	103.9	8.1	2.2	6.3	10.0	14.4	23.7	37.8	55.0	95.3	174.7
1935	17.3	14.3	92.9	6.7	2.1	6.1	9.7	14.5	23.1	37.5	52.5	92.3	174.2
1936	18.5	15.4	98.3	6.6	2.1	6.5	10.3	15.6	24.7	40.3	57.8	101.1	186.7
1937	17.8	14.9	97.1	6.6	1.9	6.2	9.7	14.8	24.3	38.6	55.4	95.0	168.4
1938	16.6	14.0	92.1	6.3	1.8	5.6	8.7	13.4	23.1	36.8	52.1	89.3	154.4
1939	16.0	13.5	86.5	5.3	1.6	5.1	8.2	12.5	22.4	36.8	50.2	90.7	152.9
1940	16.2	13.8	89.2	4.8	1.5	5.0	7.9	12.4	22.9	37.7	51.6	96.8	172.0
1941	15.5	13.2	17.9		1.5	4.8	7.5	12.1	22.1	33.9	57.2	96.2	
1942	14.5	12.5	15.4		1.4	4.4	7.0	11.5	21.1	32.9	55.1	86.0	
1943	14.8	12.8	17.6		1.3	4.2	8.7		26.0		67.1		

[1] Taken from Vital Statistics rates in the United States, 1900–40, Bureau of the Census, 1943 (*3*).
[2] Adjusted to the age distribution of the population of the United States as enumerated in 1940 (*4*).

REFERENCES

(*1*) United States Bureau of the Census: United States Life Tables, 1930, 1936.
(*2*) United States Bureau of the Census: United States Life Tables, 1939–1941. Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 19, No. 4, 1944.
(*3*) United States Bureau of the Census: Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1900–1940, 1943.
(*4*) United States Bureau of the Census: Age-adjusted death rates in the United States, 1900–1940, by Iwao M. Moriyama. Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 23, No. 1, 1945.

PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES

December 30, 1945–January 26, 1946

The accompanying table summarizes the prevalence of nine important communicable diseases, based on weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments. The reports from each State for each week are published in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS under the

section "Prevalence of disease." The table gives the number of cases of these diseases for the 4 weeks ended January 26, 1946, the number reported for the corresponding period in 1945, and the median number for the years 1941–45.

DISEASES ABOVE MEDIAN PREVALENCE

Diphtheria.—For the 4 weeks ended January 26 there were 1,724 cases of diphtheria reported, as compared with 1,384, 1,059, and 1,355 for the corresponding period in 1945, 1944, and 1943, respectively. The 1941–45 median was represented by the 1943 figure (1,355 cases). Each section of the country except the West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific reported more cases than occurred in those sections in 1945, while all sections except the Mountain, where the incidence was about normal, reported excesses over the preceding 5-year median. For the country as a whole the current incidence is the highest reported for this period since 1940 when 1,829 cases occurred.

Influenza.—The number of cases of influenza dropped from 319,576 during the preceding 4-week period to 116,267 during the 4 weeks ended January 26. A comparison of the current figure with preceding years shows that with the exception of the year 1944 when approximately 262,000 cases were reported during the first 4 weeks of the year the incidence was the highest since 1933; approximately 144,000 cases were reported during January of that year. The current figure was about 6 times the 1941–45 median which was represented by the 1945 figure (17,421 cases).

Reports indicate that the current rise of influenza started about the third week in November and for the country as a whole as well as in some sections the peak was reached during the week ended December 22. In the New England, East South Central, and Pacific sections, however, the largest numbers of cases were reported during the first 2 weeks of January. In a group of States [1] in which reporting of influenza cases has been reasonably consistent, the cases dropped from approximately 43,000 during the week ended December 22 to 11,679 during the week ended January 26 with each section of the country showing a rapid decline from its peak week.

While there are no data available on deaths from influenza and pneumonia, it may be assumed that at least part of the increased death rate from all causes which was reported for 93 large cities during the month of January was due to these causes. The reports released by the Bureau of the Census showed an excess of 14 percent over the average for the same period in 1942, 1943, and 1945. In January of 1944 influenza was epidemic and there were 45,595 deaths reported as compared with 44,081 for the 4 weeks ended January 26, 1946.

[1] See PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Jan. 25, 1946, p. 111.

Number of reported cases of 9 communicable diseases in the United States during the 4-week period Dec. 30, 1945–Jan. 26, 1946, the number for the corresponding period in 1945, and the median number of cases reported for the corresponding period 1941–45

Division	Current period	1945	5-year median	Current period	1945	5-year median	Current period	1945	5-year median
	Diphtheria			Influenza [1]			Measles [2]		
United States	1,724	1,384	1,355	116,267	17,103	17,421	20,285	5,362	36,328
New England	46	37	28	986	147	147	1,087	454	2,720
Middle Atlantic	156	96	152	571	42	187	4,731	531	9,996
East North Central	292	137	168	3,264	157	571	3,906	474	3,786
West North Central	127	159	117	6,341	88	404	1,786	301	2,033
South Atlantic	373	223	250	25,930	4,723	6,163	1,498	535	2,171
East South Central	143	129	109	11,164	1,206	1,900	1,112	275	1,059
West South Central	345	342	309	54,673	9,774	9,774	1,168	687	788
Mountain	66	71	65	10,851	803	1,181	1,265	226	2,149
Pacific	176	190	154	2,487	163	738	3,732	1,879	1,881
	Meningococcus meningitis			Poliomyelitis			Scarlet fever		
United States	907	953	953	200	147	136	10,849	18,976	14,150
New England	40	43	43	7	10	7	1,060	1,989	1,666
Middle Atlantic	192	205	205	29	34	14	2,337	3,722	3,061
East North Central	174	165	104	29	23	21	2,652	4,562	4,145
West North Central	56	79	79	13	8	9	1,060	2,100	1,557
South Atlantic	130	131	131	14	19	12	1,014	1,975	1,378
East South Central	91	98	82	12	8	10	453	954	693
West South Central	88	103	72	31	9	11	576	682	395
Mountain	25	23	23	13	14	7	526	1,131	929
Pacific	111	106	106	52	22	22	1,171	1,861	909
	Smallpox			Typhoid and paratyphoid fever			Whooping cough [2]		
United States	29	34	67	169	211	253	7,115	8,985	15,883
New England	0	0	0	6	7	9	1,092	1,298	1,551
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	18	58	41	2,029	1,906	3,992
East North Central	3	7	11	24	15	34	1,268	1,529	3,647
West North Central	3	3	15	9	7	10	224	444	722
South Atlantic	1	1	3	38	39	48	951	1,302	1,672
East South Central	4	8	6	14	9	26	227	264	466
West South Central	5	6	9	35	36	43	535	949	868
Mountain	11	9	9	12	26	18	267	323	538
Pacific	2	0	4	13	14	15	522	970	1,442

[1] Mississippi and New York excluded; New York City included.
[2] Mississippi excluded.

Poliomyelitis.—The number of cases of poliomyelitis dropped from 458 during the 4 weeks ended December 29 to 200 during the current 4-week period. The number of cases was, however, slightly higher than occurred during the same weeks in 1945 and about 50 percent higher than the 1941–45 median. Five of the nine geographic sections reported a higher incidence than in 1945 and 4 reported fewer cases. All sections except the New England reported an excess over the preceding 5-year median. While the incidence of this disease was on the decline during 1945, it is significant that the number of cases reported for the first 4 weeks of 1946 was the highest reported for this period in the 18 years for which these data are available. The largest increases over the normal seasonal expectancy were reported from the Middle Atlantic, West South Central, and Pacific sections, with minor excesses in all other sections except the New England.

DISEASES BELOW MEDIAN PREVALENCE

Measles.—For the 4 weeks ended January 26 there were 20,285 cases of measles reported. The number was almost 4 times the incidence during the corresponding 4 weeks in 1945, but it was only about 55 percent of the 1941–45 median (36,328 cases). Each section of the country reported a higher incidence than in 1945, but only 4 of the 9 sections reported excesses over the preceding 5-year median. In the East North Central and East and West South Central sections the excesses were small, but in the Pacific section the number of cases was more than twice the seasonal expectancy.

Meningococcus meningitis.—The cases of this disease rose from 498 during the 4 weeks ended December 29 to 907 during the 4 weeks ended January 26, 1946. The number was, however, slightly less than the number reported during the corresponding period in 1945, which figure (945) also represents the 1941–45 median for this period. In the East North Central section the number of cases was considerably above the seasonal expectancy and some of the other sections reported minor increases, but in general the situation for the country as a whole was favorable compared with recent epidemic years; the average for this period in nonepidemic years is about 250 cases.

Scarlet fever.—The incidence of scarlet fever was also relatively low, the number of cases (10,849) reported for the current period being about 60 percent of the 1945 incidence and 75 percent of the 1941–45 median. For the country as a whole the number of cases was the lowest on record for this period. The West South Central and Pacific sections reported excesses over the preceding 5-year medians, but in all other sections the incidence was considerably below the seasonal median.

Smallpox.—For the current period there were 29 cases of smallpox reported, as compared with 34, 49, and 127 for the corresponding period in 1945, 1944, and 1943, respectively. The 1941–45 median was 67 cases. Eleven of the total cases were reported from the Mountain section and 5 from the West South Central section; the remaining cases were widely distributed over the other sections of the country.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.—The incidence of these diseases was also relatively low, 169 cases being reported for the current period, as compared with 211 in 1945 and a median of 253 cases for the corresponding period in 1941–45. The situation was favorable in all sections of the country. For the country as a whole the current incidence was the lowest on record for this period of the year.

Whooping cough.—The number of cases (7,115) of whooping cough reported for the 4 weeks ended January 26 was low—about 55 percent below the seasonal expectancy of approximately 16,000 cases. Each section of the country reported fewer cases than normally occur during

this period, the greatest declines from the median occurring in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central sections.

MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES

For the 4 weeks ended January 26 there were 44,081 deaths from all causes reported by 93 large cities to the Bureau of the Census. The 1943–45 average for this period was 42,033 deaths. The number of deaths was only 4.9 percent above the 3-year average for the corresponding period in 1943, 1944, and 1945 which included part of the 1943–44 influenza epidemic; however, it was 11.1 percent above the average for the same period in the years 1942, 1943, and 1945 when influenza was not epidemic during the month of January.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JAN. 26, 1946

[From the Weekly Mortality Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended Jan. 26, 1946	Corresponding week, 1945
Data for 92 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths	10,082	9,661
Average for 3 prior years	9,947	
Total deaths, first 4 weeks of year	43,839	38,788
Deaths under 1 year of age	602	620
Average for 3 prior years	665	
Deaths under 1 year of age, first 4 weeks of year	2,417	2,516
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force	67,139,531	66,965,045
Number of death claims	17,260	14,562
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	13.4	11.3
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 4 weeks of year, annual rate	11.7	10.3

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

REPORTS FROM STATES FOR WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 2, 1946

Summary

The reported incidence of influenza declined only slightly during the current week. A total of 14,255 cases was reported, as compared with 14,481 for the preceding week. A correspondingly slight decline was recorded in total deaths in 93 large cities in the United States—from 10,157 to 10,068. The areas which have been the most severely affected are the South Atlantic, South Central, East North Central, and Mountain States.

Currently the largest increase was reported in West Virginia (from 67 to 749). Other States reporting more than 500 cases during the current week are as follows (last week's figures in parentheses): Virginia 1,307 (1,465); South Carolina 1,767 (1,567); Alabama 727 (757); Louisiana 1,317 (1,202); Utah 999 (1,179); and Texas 4,652 (5,035).

The incidence of diphtheria, measles, and poliomyelitis is above that for last year, while meningitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, and whooping cough are below last year's figures. To date, 2,116 cases of diphtheria have been reported, as compared with 1,723 for the same period last year, and 248 cases of poliomyelitis as compared with 194 last year.

During the current week 1 case of anthrax was reported in South Dakota; of 6 cases of smallpox, 4 occurred in Texas, and of 36 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 10 occurred in the South Atlantic States and 6 in California.

A total of 10,068 deaths was recorded in 93 large cities in the United States, as compared with 10,157 last week, 10,069 for the same week last year and a 3-year (1943–45) average of 9,948. The total to date in these cities is 54,224, as compared with 49,157 for the same period last year.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended Feb. 2, 1946, and comparison with corresponding week of 1945 and 5-year median

In these tables a zero indicates a definite report, while leaders imply that, although none was reported, cases may have occurred.

Division and State	Diphtheria			Influenza			Measles			Meninigitis, meningococcus		
	Week ended—		Median 1941–45	Week ended—		Median 1941–45	Week ended—		Median 1941–45	Week ended—		Median 1941–45
	Feb. 2, 1946	Feb. 3, 1945		Feb. 2, 1946	Feb. 3, 1945		Feb. 2, 1946	Feb. 3, 1945		Feb. 2, 1946	Feb. 3, 1945	
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine	0	1	0	------	------	2	29	5	69	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	3	------	------	15	------	------	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	32	2	2	3	4	12	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	3	3	------	------	------	203	54	438	6	2	4
Rhode Island	0	0	0	------	------	1	------	18	20	0	0	0
Connecticut	2	1	1	15	------	8	60	78	155	2	7	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York	21	22	13	[1] 12	[1] 5	[1] 12	745	107	1,205	17	25	25
New Jersey	6	0	2	19	5	23	156	26	726	6	7	7
Pennsylvania	19	13	10	4	1	1	1,047	62	1,757	19	18	16
E. NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio	33	12	12	40	1	14	69	20	180	9	11	11
Indiana	23	12	12	103	21	35	140	16	105	4	1	1
Illinois	6	7	17	8	3	29	668	58	371	13	24	8
Michigan [2]	12	6	8	11	1	21	787	20	166	10	5	5
Wisconsin	2	0	0	214	16	84	63	28	554	3	3	3
W. NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota	22	5	5	2	------	2	12	5	21	7	1	1
Iowa	1	3	4	------	------	7	32	29	103	2	2	1
Missouri	6	9	8	8	10	10	230	8	141	5	11	11
North Dakota	2	3	3	21	------	28	------	1	13	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	0	0	------	------	2	100	10	31	3	0	0
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	6	6	36	11	25	0	1	2
Kansas	6	4	6	35	2	14	399	25	258	1	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware	1	0	0	------	------	------	12	7	13	1	0	0
Maryland [2]	15	6	4	20	4	40	73	41	41	6	0	5
District of Columbia	0	0	1	3	------	2	11	5	18	1	3	2
Virginia	13	17	12	1,307	556	660	215	49	201	5	7	7
West Virginia	5	5	5	749	92	92	61	21	125	4	1	2
North Carolina	13	6	12	------	------	78	96	22	152	15	7	7
South Carolina	5	7	6	1,767	637	871	65	7	114	0	5	9
Georgia	3	2	2	98	65	133	37	23	93	0	2	3
Florida	8	6	6	8	2	14	32	28	28	3	3	3
E. SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky	9	8	6	213	2	10	329	10	115	7	9	3
Tennessee	15	2	5	178	61	127	126	30	112	9	6	4
Alabama	6	10	10	727	160	482	36	8	68	5	7	4
Mississippi [2]	2	8	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	7	2	4
W. SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas	7	9	8	438	122	426	37	10	120	2	6	3
Louisiana	3	3	8	1,317	7	24	4	13	21	4	3	2
Oklahoma	7	6	6	280	117	231	49	5	20	1	1	1
Texas	43	70	42	4,652	2,259	2,259	347	137	218	10	13	13
MOUNTAIN												
Montana	1	0	4	147	11	31	15	4	163	0	0	0
Idaho	1	4	1	54	2	2	132	------	8	0	0	0
Wyoming	4	1	0	------	19	54	4	2	38	0	0	1
Colorado	6	5	6	126	14	93	100	14	220	0	3	0
New Mexico	1	9	2	1	1	3	5	------	8	1	0	0
Arizona	5	3	3	170	80	232	8	2	85	0	1	1
Utah [2]	0	0	0	999	5	6	95	35	28	0	1	1
Nevada	0	0	0	------	------	1	7	------	3	0	0	0
PACIFIC												
Washington	10	5	2	------	3	5	308	58	81	3	5	5
Oregon	5	5	1	70	12	32	58	32	120	3	4	2
California	37	40	20	403	30	175	941	426	426	17	12	12
Total	392	339	310	14,255	4,334	5,667	7,997	1,574	14,031	211	219	219
5 weeks	2,116	1,723	1,640	130,522	21,437	22,592	28,282	6,936	50,679	1,118	1,172	1,172

[1] New York City only.
[2] Period ended earlier than Saturday.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended Feb. 2, 1946, and comparison with corresponding week of 1945 and 5-year median—Con.

Division and State	Poliomyelitis			Scarlet fever			Smallpox			Typhoid and paratyphoid fever [3]		
	Week ended—		Median 1941–45	Week ended—		Median 1941–45	Week ended—		Median 1941–45	Week ended—		Median 1941–45
	Feb. 2, 1946	Feb. 3, 1945		Feb. 2, 1946	Feb. 3, 1945		Feb. 2, 1946	Feb. 3, 1945		Feb. 2, 1946	Feb. 3, 1945	
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine	0	0	0	38	85	19	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	12	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	12	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	189	372	372	0	0	0	1	1	1
Rhode Island	0	0	0	14	42	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	1	1	33	88	85	0	0	0	1	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York	2	12	1	375	508	445	0	0	0	3	3	6
New Jersey	0	2	0	129	167	148	0	0	0	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	0	1	1	296	350	309	0	0	0	1	23	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio	2	0	0	329	282	282	0	0	0	2	3	2
Indiana	0	0	0	114	168	158	0	2	2	0	0	0
Illinois	2	1	1	145	414	327	1	0	1	1	1	2
Michigan [2]	0	0	1	133	262	224	0	3	0	2	0	2
Wisconsin	0	0	0	148	183	183	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota	0	1	1	49	92	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	1	0	0	41	86	75	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missouri	1	4	1	92	159	110	0	0	0	1	2	1
North Dakota	0	1	0	11	34	30	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	23	13	20	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	45	97	34	0	1	1	1	0	0
Kansas	1	0	0	65	138	90	0	0	1	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware	0	0	0	5	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland [2]	0	0	0	59	149	90	0	0	0	1	0	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	14	85	21	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia	0	1	0	94	103	50	0	0	0	0	1	1
West Virginia	0	1	1	24	63	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	2	1	1	65	117	63	0	0	0	3	3	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	17	9	9	0	0	0	2	0	1
Georgia	0	1	1	8	25	25	0	0	0	4	4	3
Florida	7	4	2	10	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky	0	0	1	38	97	84	0	0	1	1	0	0
Tennessee	1	0	0	29	53	53	0	0	0	0	1	1
Alabama	0	0	0	13	15	15	0	0	1	0	3	1
Mississippi [2]	1	1	1	22	63	12	0	0	0	1	5	3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas	1	0	0	5	60	9	0	2	0	0	0	2
Louisiana	2	0	0	17	14	10	0	0	0	0	3	3
Oklahoma	0	2	0	28	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	1
Texas	2	2	2	86	152	76	4	0	2	1	7	3
MOUNTAIN												
Montana	3	0	0	7	11	35	1	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	1	0	6	70	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	2	14	14	0	0	0	0	1	0
Colorado	0	0	0	26	102	53	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	1	0	15	29	5	0	0	0	2	3	1
Arizona	0	0	0	12	20	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah [2]	0	0	0	50	66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC												
Washington	4	3	0	19	92	32	0	0	0	1	4	0
Oregon	0	1	0	21	32	17	0	0	0	0	1	1
California	6	5	3	231	400	189	0	0	0	6	5	5
Total	38	47	28	3,216	5,427	4,037	6	10	17	36	77	83
5 weeks	248	194	160	14,155	24,403	18,187	35	44	84	205	285	384

[2] Period ended earlier than Saturday.

[3] Including paratyphoid fever reported separately, as follows: Massachusetts 1; New York 1; South Carolina 1; North Carolina 1; Georgia 4; California 6.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended Feb. 2 1946, and comparison with corresponding week of 1945 and 5-year median—Con.

Division and State	Whooping cough			Week ended Feb. 2, 1946							
	Week ended—		Median 1941–45	Dysentery			Encephalitis, infectious	Rocky Mt. spotted fever	Tularemia	Typhus fever, endemic	Undulant fever
	Feb. 2, 1946	Feb. 3, 1945		Amebic	Bacillary	Unspecified					
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine	18	28	28								
New Hampshire	2		4								
Vermont	15	64	29								
Massachusetts	98	150	186								
Rhode Island	19	24	24								1
Connecticut	43	53	59								4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York	256	226	315	3	12		1				6
New Jersey	133	90	132			1	2				2
Pennsylvania	153	219	243							1	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio	124	139	248								4
Indiana	16	14	29				1		2		1
Illinois	65	75	125	2	1				2		6
Michigan [2]	102	69	216		8				1		
Wisconsin	67	111	134								5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota	9	27	56								
Iowa	4	11	30	1							
Missouri	7	28	28								2
North Dakota		2	8								
South Dakota	1	1	7								1
Nebraska	5	6	6								
Kansas	31	47	47						1		8
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware	7	1	3								
Maryland [2]	25	43	47			4	1				
District of Columbia	2	1	8								
Virginia	52	52	105	1		23			2		1
West Virginia	12	25	55								
North Carolina	35	122	177	3					1		
South Carolina	51	57	70	1	16					3	
Georgia	10	14	18						3	8	
Florida	13	19	15			16				7	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky	24	19	71					1			
Tennessee	29	22	41			2	4		3		
Alabama	19	25	25							6	2
Mississippi [2]										3	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas	12	21	19	5							
Louisiana	1	7	5	1					2	3	
Oklahoma	27	10	10	1	1						2
Texas	141	188	188	14	288	105				18	18
MOUNTAIN											
Montana	6	9	21								
Idaho	11		9				1				
Wyoming		4	2								
Colorado	24	43	43								
New Mexico	25	16	19								
Arizona	13	27	26			16					2
Utah [2]	29	23	23								2
Nevada			2								
PACIFIC											
Washington	34	20	73								1
Oregon	12	12	12								1
California	115	239	250	3					1	1	3
Total	1,897	2,403	3,856	35	326	167	10	1	18	50	75
Same week, 1945	2,403			23	609	88	7	0	21	51	86
Average, 1943–45	2,771			19	310	57	10	[4] 0	17	[4] 49	30
5 weeks: 1946	9,233			198	1,748	692	41	1	122	296	329
1945	11,388			138	3,375	824	30	1	154	343	354
Average, 1943–45	13,417		[4] 19,739	115	1,761	424	41	[4] 1	109	[4] 263	153

[2] Period ended earlier than Saturday.
[4] 5-year median, 1941–45.

Anthrax: South Dakota 1 case;

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Jan. 26, 1946

This table lists the reports from 87 cities of more than 10,000 population distributed throughout the United States, and represents a cross section of the current urban incidence of the diseases included in the table.

	Diphtheria cases	Encephalitis, infectious, cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Meningitis, meningococcus, cases	Pneumonia deaths	Poliomyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
			Cases	Deaths								
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine:												
Portland	0	0	------	0	------	0	1	0	12	0	0	8
New Hampshire:												
Concord	0	0	------	0	------	0	0	0	1	0	0	------
Vermont:												
Barre	0	0	------	0	------	0	0	0	3	0	0	------
Massachusetts:												
Boston	0	0	------	2	15	0	13	0	41	0	0	9
Fall River	0	0	------	0	------	0	2	0	4	0	0	5
Springfield	0	0	------	0	------	0	0	0	6	0	0	2
Worcester	0	0	------	0	6	0	10	0	11	0	0	3
Rhode Island:												
Providence	0	0	2	0	------	1	4	0	9	0	0	69
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
Hartford	0	0	------	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	19
New Haven	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	------
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York:												
Buffalo	0	0	------	1	15	0	5	0	9	0	0	33
New York	11	2	28	1	190	15	86	2	177	0	0	35
Rochester	0	0	------	0	35	0	1	0	17	0	0	2
Syracuse	0	0	------	0	551	0	4	0	11	0	0	4
New Jersey:												
Camden	2	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	1
Newark	0	0	4	0	14	2	6	0	8	0	0	17
Trenton	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	------
Pennsylvania:												
Philadelphia	1	0	15	2	298	6	34	0	37	0	1	40
Pittsburgh	1	0	------	0	------	0	4	0	5	0	0	------
Reading	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	11
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio:												
Cincinnati	0	0	4	0	4	3	11	0	15	0	0	9
Cleveland	0	0	7	1	4	1	10	0	26	0	0	15
Columbus	9	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	7	0	0	1
Indiana:												
Fort Wayne	0	0	------	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Indianapolis	5	0	------	3	19	0	3	0	14	0	0	17
South Bend	0	0	------	0	------	1	0	0	3	0	0	------
Terre Haute	1	0	------	0	------	0	1	0	1	0	0	------
Illinois:												
Chicago	0	0	9	1	467	10	45	1	46	0	0	47
Springfield	0	0	------	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	------
Michigan:												
Detroit	3	1	6	0	266	8	14	0	29	0	0	36
Flint	1	0	------	0	29	1	3	0	3	0	0	------
Grand Rapids	0	0	------	0	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Wisconsin:												
Kenosha	0	0	------	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	------
Milwaukee	0	0	------	0	44	2	3	0	33	0	0	11
Racine	0	0	------	0	------	0	0	0	5	0	0	3
Superior	0	0	------	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota:												
Duluth	0	0	------	0	------	0	2	0	0	0	0	------
Minneapolis	1	0	------	0	1	0	6	0	14	0	1	1
St. Paul	1	0	------	0	------	0	1	0	12	0	0	3
Missouri:												
Kansas City	1	0	5	4	94	1	6	0	10	0	0	16
St. Joseph	0	1	------	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Louis	5	0	6	3	19	1	15	1	18	0	0	9

City reports for week ended Jan. 26, 1946—Continued

	Diphtheria cases	Encephalitis, infectious, cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Meningitis, meningococcus, cases	Pneumonia deaths	Poliomyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
			Cases	Deaths								
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued												
Nebraska:												
Omaha	0	0	------	0	3	1	7	0	12	0	0	------
Kansas:												
Topeka	1	0	------	0	30	0	1	0	5	0	0	------
Wichita	0	0	1	0	20	0	7	0	2	0	0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware:												
Wilmington	0	0	------	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Maryland:												
Baltimore	17	0	6	2	24	1	9	0	20	0	0	25
Cumberland	0	0	------	0	------	0	0	0	1	0	0	------
Frederick	0	0	------	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	------
District of Columbia:												
Washington	0	0	5	2	8	2	7	0	12	0	2	5
Virginia:												
Lynchburg	0	0	------	0	------	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Richmond	0	0	1	1	7	1	5	1	11	0	0	------
Roanoke	1	0	------	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	------
West Virginia:												
Wheeling	0	0	------	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	6
North Carolina:												
Raleigh	0	0	------	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	------
Wilmington	0	0	------	0	------	0	3	0	3	0	0	8
Winston-Salem	0	0	------	0	------	0	1	0	4	0	0	6
South Carolina:												
Charleston	2	0	45	0	------	0	1	0	1	0	0	------
Georgia:												
Atlanta	1	0	39	1	------	0	5	0	3	0	0	------
Brunswick	0	0	------	0	------	0	1	0	0	0	0	------
Savannah	0	0	18	1	------	0	3	0	0	0	0	------
Florida:												
Tampa	1	0	------	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Tennessee:												
Memphis	1	0	25	1	11	1	11	0	9	0	0	4
Nashville	0	0	------	4	19	1	3	0	0	0	0	------
Alabama:												
Birmingham	0	0	24	0	------	2	6	0	3	0	0	------
Mobile	0	0	13	1	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas:												
Little Rock	0	0	------	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	------
Louisiana:												
New Orleans	[1]27	0	8	4	------	[1]6	[1]4	3	8	0	1	------
Shreveport	1	0	------	0	------	0	7	0	3	0	0	------
Texas:												
Dallas	2	0	4	4	------	0	4	0	11	0	0	------
Galveston	3	0	------	0	------	0	1	0	2	0	0	------
Houston	3	0	1	1	------	0	12	0	2	0	2	------
MOUNTAIN												
Montana:												
Billings	0	0	------	0	------	0	1	0	0	0	0	------
Great Falls	0	0	------	0	------	0	2	0	0	0	0	------
Helena	0	0	------	0	------	0	0	0	1	0	0	------
Missoula	0	0	------	0	------	0	1	0	0	0	0	------
Idaho:												
Boise	0	0	------	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	------
Colorado:												
Denver	0	0	9	2	23	0	11	0	13	0	0	19
Pueblo	2	0	------	0	------	0	3	0	3	0	0	1
Utah:												
Salt Lake City	0	0	------	0	14	0	4	0	6	0	0	2

City reports for week ended Jan. 26, 1946—Continued

	Diphtheria cases	Encephalitis, infectious, cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Meningitis, meningococcus, cases	Pneumonia deaths	Poliomyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
			Cases	Deaths								
PACIFIC												
Washington:												
Seattle	5	0	------	0	100	0	2	0	6	0	0	7
Spokane	0	0	------	0	31	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Tacoma	0	0	------	0	24	0	0	0	6	0	0	2
California:												
Los Angeles	3	0	32	3	76	5	5	3	65	0	1	9
Sacramento	1	0	1	1	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
San Francisco	3	0	20	0	98	1	9	0	18	1	0	1
Total	116	4	357	50	2,665	79	462	11[2]	854	1	8	549
Corresponding week, 1946	69	------	89	38	351	------	464	------	1,612	0	18	551
Average, 1941–45	68	------	1,550	[1] 77	[3] 2,965	------	[1] 555	------	1,360	2	14	906

[1] Including reports from Charity Hospital.
[2] 3-year average, 1943–45.
[3] 5-year median, 1941–45.

Dysentery, amebic.—Cases: Hartford, 1; New York, 2; Baltimore, 1; Los Angeles, 1.
Dysentery, bacillary.—Cases: New York, 1; Detroit, 1; Charleston, S. C., 1; Los Angeles, 4.
Dysentery, unspecified.—Cases: Mobile, 1.
Tularemia.—Cases: St. Louis, 2; Nashville, 1; New Orleans, 1.
Typhus fever, endemic.—Cases: Atlanta, 2; Savannah, 1; New Orleans, 4 (including reports from Charity Hospital.)

Rates (annual basis) per 100,000 population, by geographic groups, for the 87 cities in the preceding table (estimated population, 1943, 34,016,500)

	Diphtheria case rates	Encephalitis, infectious, case rates	Influenza		Measles case rates	Meningitis, meningococcus, case rates	Pneumonia death rates	Poliomyelitis case rates	Scarlet fever case rates	Smallpox case rates	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever case rates	Whooping cough case rates
			Case rates	Death rates								
New England	0.0	0.0	18.3	10 5	65	2.6	94.1	0.0	254	0.0	0.0	303
Middle Atlantic	6.9	0.9	25.0	1.9	512	10.6	71.7	0.9	124	0.0	0.5	66
East North Central	11.6	0.6	17.0	4.3	515	16.4	58.4	0.6	118	0.0	0.0	90
West North Central	18.1	2.0	24.1	14.1	432	6.0	90.5	2.0	147	0.0	2.0	62
South Atlantic	36.8	0.0	190.9	11.7	92	10.0	68.7	1.7	109	0.0	3.3	97
East South Central	5.9	0.0	395.4	35.4	177	23.6	118.0	0.0	71	0.0	0.0	24
West South Central	121.5	0.0	43.9	30.4	14	27.0	94.5	10.1	88	0.0	10.1	0
Mountain	15.9	0.0	71.5	15.9	310	0.0	174.7	0.0	183	0.0	0.0	175
Pacific	19.0	0.0	83.8	6.3	544	11.1	30.0	4.7	153	1.6	1.6	43
Total	17.8	0.6	54.9	7.7	410	12.1	71.0	1.7	131	0.2	1.2	84

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Hawaii Territory

Plague (rodent).—A rat found on December 24, 1945, in Kukuihaele area, Honokaa, Hamakua District, Island of Hawaii, T. H., was proved positive for plague on December 30, 1945.

FOREIGN REPORTS

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended January 5, 1946.—During the week ended January 5, 1946, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of Canada as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Chickenpox		6		64	353	18	38	59	116	654
Diphtheria		9	1	33	7	2			4	56
German measles				1	24		1	3	5	34
Influenza		39			93		10		30	172
Measles		8	2	151	1,463		5	11	134	1,774
Meningitis, meningococcus				1	3					4
Mumps			2	18	164	5	8	34	45	276
Poliomyelitis					1	1				2
Scarlet fever		19	10	61	85	2		18	11	206
Tuberculosis (all forms)		12	21	66	39		1	4	13	156
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever		1		1	2			1		5
Undulant fever				2					2	4
Venereal diseases:										
Gonorrhea		14	15	48	93	37	31	41	59	338
Syphilis		5	2	82	58	13	4	6	35	205
Whooping cough				41	56	8		8		113

CUBA

Habana—Communicable diseases—4 weeks ended January 5, 1946.—During the 4 weeks ended January 5, 1946, certain communicable diseases were reported in Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Chickenpox	1		Tuberculosis	2	
Diphtheria	14		Typhoid fever	15	
Malaria	8				

FINLAND

Notifiable diseases—November 1945.—During the month of November 1945, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Finland as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	15	Ophthalmia neonatorum	11
Chickenpox	1,294	Paratyphoid fever	522
Conjunctivitis	22	Pneumonia (all forms)	1,693
Diphtheria	1,758	Poliomyelitis	48
Dysentery, unspecified	22	Puerperal fever	63
Gastroenteritis	3,002	Rheumatic fever	398
Gonorrhea	1,775	Scabies	5,335
Hepatitis, epidemic	1,059	Scarlet fever	353
Influenza	696	Syphilis	635
Laryngitis	44	Typhoid fever	89
Lymphogranuloma inguinale	1	Undulant fever	1
Malaria	7	Vincent's angina	41
Measles	67	Whooping cough	1,225
Mumps	501		

WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Health, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

[C indicates cases; P, present]

NOTE.—Since many of the figures in the following tables are from weekly reports, the accumulated totals are for approximate dates.

Place		January–November 1945	December 1945	January 1946—week ended—			
				5	12	19	26
ASIA							
Burma: **Rangoon**	C		[1] 65				[2] 1
Ceylon: Trincomalee District	C	16	3				
China: [3]							
Hupeh Province	C	60					
Kwangsi Province	C	12					
Kwangtung Province	C	105					
Kweichow Province	C	640					
Shensi Province	C	10					
Sikong Province	C	9					
Szechwan Province	C	13,360					
Chungking	C	8,000					
Yunnan Province	C	23					
India	C	216,472					
Bombay	C	99	2				
Calcutta	C	5,191	107				
Cawnpore	C	202					
Chittagong	C	19					
Delhi	C	318					
Madras	C	53					
Vizagapatam	C	31					
Indochina: Cochinchina	C	P					

[1] For the period May 1 to Dec. 31, 1945.
[2] For the period Jan. 1–25, 1946.
[3] Cholera was also reported present during August in the following Provinces of China: Chekiang, Honan, Hunan, and Kansu.

PLAGUE

[C indicates cases; D, deaths]

AFRICA							
Algeria	C	[1] 13	1				
Basutoland	C	4					
Bechuanaland	C	7					
Belgian Congo	C	[2] 28		1			1
British East Africa:							
Kenya	C	93			4		
Uganda	C	6			5		1
Egypt	C	221	4				
Alexandria	C					1	
Ismailiya	C	83					
Port Said	C	83	1				
Suez	C	23	3	1			
French West Africa	C	5					
Dakar	C	1					
Madagascar	C	149	23				
Morocco (French)	C	811					
Senegal	C	54					
Tunisia	C	3					
Union of South Africa	C	[3] 11	7				
ASIA							
Burma: **Rangoon**	C		[4] 21				[5] 2
China:							
Foochow	C	30					
Kwangtung Province	C	17					
Kiangsi Province	C	1					
Yunnan Province [6]	C	38					
India	C	24,362					
Iraq	C	34					
Palestine	C	46	6	2	2		
Plague-infected rats		42					

See footnotes at end of table.

WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths]

Place		January-November 1945	December 1945	January 1946—week ended—			
				5	12	19	26
EUROPE							
France: Corsica—Ajaccio	C	8					
Great Britain: Malta	C	[1] 72	3				
Italy	C	27	1				
Portugal: Azores	C	53					
Spain: Canary Islands	C	1					
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada: Alberta Province: [7]							
Plague-infected squirrels		2					
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina:							
Buenos Aires Province—Plague-infected rats		2					
Santiago del Estero Province	C	2					
Tucuman Province	C	1					
Bolivia: Santa Cruz Department	C	[8] 79					
Brazil:							
Ceara State	C	5					
Pernambuco State	C	58					
Ecuador:							
Canar Province	C	10					
Chimborazo Province	C	6					
Loja Province	C	20					
Peru:							
Ancash Department	C	7					
Ica Department	C	[3] 4					
Lambayeque Department	C	13					
Libertad Department	C	11					
Lima Department	C	15					
Otuzco Department	C	3					
Piura Department	C	5					
Tumbes Province	C	19	13				
OCEANIA							
Hawaii Territory	D	[9] 1					
Plague-infected rats [10]		13	1				
New Caledonia: Loyalty Islands—Mare Island	C	[11] 60					

[1] Includes 4 suspected cases.
[2] Includes 7 suspected cases.
[3] Includes 1 suspected case.
[4] For the period May 1–Dec. 31, 1945.
[5] For the period Jan. 1–25, 1946.
[6] Information dated July 5, 1945, stated that from April 1944 to May 1945, 85 deaths from plague had occurred in the mountainous region south of Kunming, China.
[7] During the month of June 1945, plague infection in fleas was reported in Alberta Province. For the week ended July 28, 1945, plague infection was also reported in 6 pools of fleas in Alberta Province. For the week ended Aug. 11, 1945, 2 pools of plague-infected fleas were reported in Alberta Province, Canada.
[8] Includes 6 suspected cases.
[9] Previously reported as a case, death occurring on June 2, 1945.
[10] Plague infection was also proved positive in a pool of 5 mice on Jan. 4, in a pool of fleas on Feb. 14, and in a pool of 40 fleas on Mar. 14, 1945.
[11] Pneumonic plague.

SMALLPOX

[C indicates cases; P, present]

AFRICA							
Algeria	C	209					
Angola	C	243					
Basutoland	C	360					
Belgian Congo	C	[1] 6,675	[1] 263	[1] 69			
British East Africa:							
Kenya	C	784	31	15			
Nyasaland	C	158	12	3		9	
Tanganyika	C	5,724					
Uganda	C	1,171	94				

See footnotes at end of table.

WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

[C, indicates cases; P, present]

Place		January-November 1945	December 1945	January 1946—week ended—			
				5	12	19	26
AFRICA—continued							
Cameroon (French)	C	827	10				
Dahomey	C	292	38				
Egypt	C	1,075	17		2		
French Equatorial Africa	C	1,697	18				
French Guinea	C	1,654	70				
French West Africa: Dakar District	C	401					
Gambia	C	82					
Gold Coast	C	678	166				19
Ivory Coast	C	549	14				
Libya	C	18	7	1	5		
Mauritania	C	83	2				
Morocco (French)	C	2,242	431				
Mozambique	C	1					
Nigeria	C	4,436					
Niger Territory	C	598	40				
Rhodesia:							
Northern	C	5,774					
Southern	C	16					
Senegal	C	499	5				
Sierra Leone	C	105	1				
Somaliland, British	C	1					
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	C	[2] 3	1				
Sudan (French)	C	2,532	472				
Togo (British)	C	54					
Togo (French)	C	525	3				
Tunisia	C	140	67				
Union of South Africa [3]	C	2,099	P				
ASIA							
Arabia	C	29					
Burma: Rangoon	C		[4] 81				[5] 74
Ceylon	C	[6] 728	120		43		
China	C	1,272					
India	C	227,266					
Iran	C	400					
Iraq	C	41				1	
Syria and Lebanon	C	13	1				
Trans-Jordan	C	2					
Turkey (see Turkey in Europe).							
EUROPE							
Belgium	C	1					
France	C	27			2		
Germany	C	3					
Great Britain:							
England	C	5					
Scotland	C	[2] 2					
Italy	C	2,666					
Sicily	C	9					
Portugal	C	29					
Spain	C	31					
Canary Islands	C	1					
Turkey	C	295	2	1			
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	C	6					
Guatemala	C	4					
Honduras	C	8					
Mexico	C	1,426					
Nicaragua	C	[1] 141					

See footnotes at end of table.

WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

[C indicates cases; P, present]

Place		January–November 1945	December 1945	January 1946—week ended—			
				5	12	19	26
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	C	6					
Bolivia	C	1,646					
Brazil	C	[1] 726					
Colombia	C	1,013					
Ecuador	C	40					
Paraguay	C	1					
Peru	C	213					
Uruguay	C	100					
Venezuela	C	[1] 916	[1] 54				[1] 62

[1] Includes cases of alastrim.
[2] Imported.
[3] For the week ended June 30, 1945, cases of virulent smallpox were reported in the Union of South Africa.
[4] For the period May 1 to Dec. 31, 1945.
[5] For the period Jan. 1–25, 1946.
[6] Includes some cases of chickenpox.

TYPHUS FEVER*

[C indicates cases; P, present]

AFRICA							
Algeria	C	1,024					
Basutoland	C	118					
Belgian Congo [1]	C	639	452	90			
British East Africa: Kenya	C	39					
Egypt	C	15,525	221				
Eritrea	C	47	34		3		
French West Africa: Dakar [1]	C	20					
Gold Coast	C	1					
Libya: Tripolitania	C	23	20	2	3		
Madagascar	C	1					
Morocco (French)	C	7,815	328				
Morocco (Spanish)	C	8					
Nigeria	C	89					
Rhodesia, Northern	C	31					
Sierra Leone [1]	C	11					
Tunisia	C	390	13				
Union of South Africa	C	866	P				
ASIA							
China	C	1,874					
India	C	23					
Iran	C	826					
Iraq [1]	C	266	7	2	2	1	
Palestine [1]	C	166					
Syria and Lebanon	C	13	2				
Trans-Jordan	C	46	1				
Turkey (see Turkey in Europe).							
EUROPE							
Albania	C	262					
Austria	C	51	5				
Belgium	C	158					
Bulgaria	C	967	12				
Czechoslovakia	C	546					
Denmark	C	146	16				
France	C	303					
Germany	C	7,946	60	1			
Gibraltar [1]	C	9					
Great Britain	C	[2] 26					
Malta and Gozo [1]	C	15					
Greece	C	646	51	6			
Hungary.[3]							
Italy	C	198					
Netherlands	C	66	1				
Norway	C		8				
Poland	C	13,928	281				
Portugal	C	52					
Rumania	C	8,244					
Spain	C	26	1				
Sweden	C	226					
Switzerland	C	6					
Turkey	C	2,598	197	44	38	56	
Yugoslavia	C	2,285					

See footnotes at end of table.

WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

[C indicates cases; P, present]

Place		January–November 1945	December 1945	January 1946—week ended—			
				5	12	19	26
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada [1]	C	1					
Costa Rica [1]	C	12					
Cuba [1]	C	13					
Guatemala	C	2,343	28				
Jamaica [1]	C	56	3				
Martinique [1]	C	1					
Mexico	C	1,687					
Panama (Republic)	C	4	1				
Puerto Rico [1]	C	177					
Virgin Islands [1]	C	12	1				
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	C	9					
Bolivia	C	717					
Brazil	C	8					
Chile [1]	C	604					
Colombia	C	422					
Curacao	C	3	1				
Ecuador	C	516					
Peru	C	718					
Venezuela [1]	C	136	8				
OCEANIA							
Australia [1]	C	116					
Hawaii Territory [1]	C	90					

*Reports from some areas are probably murine type, while others probably include both murine and louse-borne types.

[1] Reports cases as murine type.

[2] Includes imported cases.

[3] For the period Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1945, between 8,000 and 10,000 cases of typhus fever were reported in Hungary.

YELLOW FEVER

[C indicates cases; D, deaths]

AFRICA							
Gold Coast	C	[1] 13					
Nsawam	C	[2] 3					
Takoradi	C	1					
Tamale	C	[3] 1					
Winneba	C	[4] 4					
Ivory Coast:							
Gaoua	C	1					
Guiglo	C	1					
Sierra Leone: Moyamba	C	2					
Sudan (French): Bamako	C	[3] 1					
SOUTH AMERICA							
Bolivia:							
Beni Department	C	1					
La Paz Department	C	2					
Santa Cruz Department	D					[3] 39	
Brazil:							
Goiaz State	D	76					
Minas Geraes State	D	25					
Para State	D	1					
British Guiana: Kwakwani	C	1					
Colombia:							
Magdalena Department	D	3					
Putumayo Commissary	D	1					
Santander de Norte Department	D	19					
Peru:							
Cuzco Department	C	3					
Junin Department	C	[5] 6					
Loreto Department	C	1					
Venezuela:							
Bolivar State	C	1					
Merida State	C	3					
Tachira State	D	20					
Trujillo State	C				2		
Zulia State	C	8					1

[1] Includes 4 suspected cases.

[2] Includes 2 suspected cases.

[3] Suspected.

[4] Includes 1 suspected case.

[5] Includes 3 suspected cases.

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