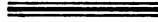


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## BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES—1944

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Persistent reductions in the loss of life from causes associated with childbirth and infancy were apparent at the end of the third year of the country's participation in the war. At the outbreak of the war, the dislocation of a large portion of the population, the increased strain upon housing, sanitary, and medical facilities, and the large number of women working led to the expectation of an increase in the infant and maternal mortality rates, or at best maintenance of the existing low rates. Contrary to these expectations, new low records for both the infant and maternal mortality rates were attained in 1944.

The minima reached in 1944, however, were accompanied by a slowing of the downward trend of both the maternal mortality rate and the infant mortality rate. This leveling off has been evident since 1942. It remains to be seen whether the downward trend will be accelerated with the return to normal peacetime conditions.

The continuous upward trend of the birth rate which began in 1937 was interrupted in 1944 with a decrease of 6 percent from the previous year. Perhaps this can be accounted for by the large proportion of the male population overseas. At this time it is not possible to determine whether this is the beginning of a long-time trend or merely a result of wartime conditions. It is of exceptional interest that in spite of the inadequacies of hospitalization and medical personnel the percentage of births in hospitals was at its highest in 1944.

The loss of life associated with childbirth and early infancy is still too high despite continued reductions. A total of 192,991 deaths from maternal mortality, infant mortality and stillbirths was reported in 1944. This figure is an underestimate because of the known incompleteness of registration of stillbirths in some sections.

The purpose of this paper is to present the statistics on births, infant mortality and maternal mortality for 1944. In addition, there is included a comparison of the data for part of the period of the

<sup>1</sup> From the Field Studies Section, Tuberculosis Control Division.

country's participation in the war (1942-44) with that of the two preceding periods: 1939-41 and 1936-38. At least the last 2 of the 3 years immediately preceding 1939-41, the war period, are characterized by extensive defense activities. These are contrasted with the 3-year period 1936-38 which represents a comparatively normal period prior to the declaration of the war in Europe. All data has been furnished by the National Office of Vital Statistics.

#### BIRTHS

The number of live births registered in 1944 was 2,794,800 and the crude birth rate was 20.2 per 1,000 population, representing decreases of 4.8 and 6 percent respectively from the corresponding figures in 1943 which were 2,934,860 and 21.5. Of the total births, 1,623,564 (58.1 percent) occurred among residents of urban areas and the remaining 1,171,236 (41.9 percent) among residents of rural areas.

Of the total number of infants born in 1944, 2,454,700 (87.8 percent) were white and 340,100 (12.2 percent)<sup>2</sup> were nonwhite. Comparison with figures for 1943 shows that the decrease in the total number of births was due entirely to a decrease in the number of births of white infants, as there was no appreciable change in the number of births of nonwhite infants.

Physicians attended 93.3 percent of the births; midwives and other nonmedical personnel the remainder. The proportion attended by nonmedical persons among the nonwhites was quite high (39.9 percent) in comparison to the relatively low proportion of 2.1 percent for the whites. In the rural areas 12.7 percent of the births were attended by no medical person, contrasted with 2.4 percent in urban areas.

In 1944, 75.6 percent of the births occurred in hospitals, representing an increase of 4.9 percent over the similar figures for 1943. Again, the percentage was higher for urban areas (89.1) than for rural areas (56.9) and for white infants (81) than for nonwhite infants (37).

In the 9 years since 1935 (the first year of record) the proportion of births in hospitals has nearly doubled. The proportion of births attended by physicians has increased from 87.5 percent to 93.3 percent and the proportion with no medical attendant has decreased from 12.5 to 6.7 percent.

Table 1 shows the percentage of births attended by physicians and nonmedical persons in each State.<sup>3</sup> The percentage of births in hospitals ranged from 97.9 in Connecticut to 31.2 in Mississippi.

<sup>2</sup> More than 90 percent of the infants included in this group are Negro. The remainder consists of other racial groups such as Chinese, Japanese, Indians, and other nonwhite races. Mexicans are included among the whites.

<sup>3</sup> The term "States" as used in this paper includes the District of Columbia, except as indicated.

Over 95 percent of the births in California, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Washington occurred in hospitals, contrasted with less than 40 percent in Alabama and Kentucky. In general, the highest percentages of births in hospitals occurred in the West Coast States; the lowest in the Southern States.

TABLE 1.—Attendant at birth in each State, 1944  
(by place of residence)

State	Number of live births in 1944	Percent attended by—		
		Physician		Non-medical person
		In hospital	In home	
United States.....	2,794,800	75.6	17.7	6.7
Alabama.....	74,415	39.3	35.8	24.9
Arizona.....	14,225	79.6	11.3	9.1
Arkansas.....	41,240	41.9	39.2	18.9
California.....	179,123	95.2	4.3	.5
Colorado.....	23,931	82.1	16.3	1.6
Connecticut.....	34,278	97.9	2.1	0
Delaware.....	5,993	83.6	9.9	6.5
District of Columbia.....	15,758	95.0	5.0	0
Florida.....	48,418	66.8	14.8	18.4
Georgia.....	76,540	50.7	24.2	25.1
Idaho.....	12,241	92.3	7.6	.1
Illinois.....	142,005	90.0	9.8	.2
Indiana.....	71,354	80.9	19.0	.1
Iowa.....	46,564	85.3	14.7	0
Kansas.....	34,976	83.9	16.0	.1
Kentucky.....	64,225	38.6	51.1	10.3
Louisiana.....	61,050	61.7	15.6	22.7
Maine.....	17,762	81.2	18.2	.6
Maryland.....	43,915	73.8	20.6	5.6
Massachusetts.....	78,209	95.2	4.7	.1
Michigan.....	114,700	88.2	11.6	.2
Minnesota.....	56,113	90.0	9.4	.6
Mississippi.....	56,940	31.2	27.5	41.3
Missouri.....	67,990	68.5	29.0	2.5
Montana.....	10,943	93.4	5.2	1.4
Nebraska.....	24,575	84.4	15.5	.1
Nevada.....	3,028	94.6	4.2	1.2
New Hampshire.....	8,548	93.2	6.8	0
New Jersey.....	76,265	92.5	6.2	1.3
New Mexico.....	15,585	55.9	24.4	19.7
New York.....	229,534	95.0	4.4	.6
North Carolina.....	90,629	51.1	32.4	16.5
North Dakota.....	13,530	86.2	12.7	1.1
Ohio.....	133,598	84.0	16.0	0
Oklahoma.....	46,725	68.1	28.4	3.5
Oregon.....	24,150	96.8	2.9	.3
Pennsylvania.....	178,370	81.5	18.3	.2
Rhode Island.....	13,754	91.9	7.4	.7
South Carolina.....	51,467	41.2	24.4	34.4
South Dakota.....	12,769	82.2	15.3	2.5
Tennessee.....	68,272	47.1	44.2	8.7
Texas.....	165,900	65.9	20.7	13.4
Utah.....	16,180	90.3	9.5	.2
Vermont.....	6,824	81.3	18.6	.1
Virginia.....	69,175	55.7	28.5	15.8
Washington.....	44,528	97.1	2.6	.3
West Virginia.....	41,304	42.7	53.8	3.5
Wisconsin.....	61,547	87.9	12.0	.1
Wyoming.....	5,635	89.7	9.8	.5

In 37 of the States more than 90 percent of the births were attended by a physician either in a hospital or at home. In four of these States, Connecticut, Iowa, New Hampshire, Ohio, and the District of Columbia all of the births in 1944 were attended by a physician. On the

other hand, the percentage of births with no medical attendant was more than 25 percent in Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The 12 States in which more than 10 percent of the births occurred without medical attention were located in the area extending across the southern United States from New Mexico to Virginia. It is of interest to note that the two groups having the highest proportion of births with no medical attendant—rural and nonwhite—constituted a larger proportion of the total births in those 12 States than in the whole country. In the United States 41.9 percent of the total births were among residents of rural areas whereas the similar figure in the above States was 59.8 percent. Similarly 12.2 percent of the total births in the United States were among nonwhites as compared to 27.5 percent for the 12 States.

*Births during the war periods compared with previous periods.*—The relatively large shift in the population which started with industrial defense activities in the United States complicates any comparison of the birth rates of the States prior to that time with those of a later date.

The comparison of the actual number of births will, however, to a certain degree reflect this shifting of the population. Also, from the standpoint of administration of maternal health and infant-care programs, data on the changes in the number of births are of more value. For these reasons, the number of births, rather than the birth rates have been used in the comparisons presented in table 2.

The number of live births in the United States was 7.6 percent higher during the period of defense activities than during the 3-year period preceding it. Similarly, there were 19.6 percent more births during the war period than during the defense period. Thus, it may be seen that the rate of increase of the number of live births in the country as a whole was considerably larger during the war than during the defense period.

In 33 States the increases from the predefense period to the period of defense activities were less than 10 percent. Generally, the increases ranged from a high of 21.4 percent in California to 0.8 percent in Maine. Kentucky, Nebraska, and South Dakota showed a slight decrease in this period.

The increases from the period of defense activities to the war period had a wider range with a maximum of 50.1 percent in Washington and a minimum of less than 0.05 percent in Montana. In 13 States the increase in the number of births was less than 10 percent; in 16 between 10 and 20 percent; in 11 between 20 and 30 percent, and in 9, 30 percent or more. The group with the highest percentage in-

crease includes the three West Coast States and Nevada, and also five of the East Coast States.

TABLE 2.—Number of live births in 1942-44, 1939-41 and 1936-38 and the percent change from 1939-41 to 1942-44 and from 1936-38 to 1939-41 (by place of residence)

State	Number of live births			Percent change from—	
	1942-44	1939-41	1936-38	1939-41 to 1942-44	1936-38 to 1939-41
United States .....	8, 538, 656	7, 139, 414	6, 635, 089	19.6	7.6
Alabama .....	223, 086	188, 995	184, 092	18.0	2.7
Arizona .....	41, 186	33, 984	31, 250	21.2	8.7
Arkansas .....	126, 509	114, 665	106, 272	10.3	7.9
California .....	508, 110	341, 082	281, 068	49.0	21.4
Colorado .....	71, 864	63, 045	58, 215	14.0	8.3
Connecticut .....	110, 547	78, 339	69, 398	41.1	12.9
Delaware .....	17, 879	13, 952	12, 616	28.1	10.6
District of Columbia .....	47, 017	34, 871	30, 344	34.8	14.9
Florida .....	136, 063	103, 694	88, 964	31.2	16.5
Georgia .....	227, 418	197, 070	189, 715	15.4	3.9
Idaho .....	36, 086	34, 546	32, 048	4.5	7.8
Illinois .....	453, 972	379, 626	352, 587	19.6	7.7
Indiana .....	219, 732	185, 437	169, 520	18.5	9.4
Iowa .....	142, 635	134, 314	127, 166	6.2	5.6
Kansas .....	104, 917	88, 590	88, 761	18.4	-0.2
Kentucky .....	196, 058	188, 019	174, 249	4.3	7.9
Louisiana .....	181, 148	154, 321	138, 551	17.4	11.4
Maine .....	54, 425	46, 283	45, 016	17.6	.8
Maryland .....	135, 523	99, 557	87, 074	36.1	14.3
Massachusetts .....	246, 899	198, 278	183, 601	24.5	8.0
Michigan .....	364, 364	300, 781	276, 899	21.1	8.6
Minnesota .....	173, 391	157, 385	145, 580	10.2	8.1
Mississippi .....	173, 453	159, 108	155, 316	9.0	2.4
Missouri .....	211, 159	184, 977	170, 141	14.2	8.7
Montana .....	34, 085	34, 098	31, 615	( <sup>1</sup> )	7.9
Nebraska .....	73, 299	66, 163	68, 202	10.8	-3.0
Nevada .....	8, 836	6, 308	5, 274	40.1	19.6
New Hampshire .....	27, 088	24, 684	22, 770	9.7	8.4
New Jersey .....	241, 006	184, 359	167, 176	30.7	10.3
New Mexico .....	44, 925	43, 757	41, 169	2.7	6.3
New York .....	722, 963	593, 381	555, 946	21.8	6.7
North Carolina .....	275, 051	244, 183	235, 306	12.6	3.8
North Dakota .....	40, 309	39, 285	38, 845	2.6	1.1
Ohio .....	422, 012	349, 685	323, 180	20.7	8.2
Oklahoma .....	141, 372	134, 267	127, 946	5.3	4.9
Oregon .....	72, 118	53, 032	45, 309	36.0	17.0
Pennsylvania .....	574, 913	500, 427	486, 038	14.9	3.0
Rhode Island .....	42, 603	32, 855	30, 872	29.7	6.4
South Carolina .....	154, 446	134, 983	121, 106	14.4	11.5
South Dakota .....	38, 009	36, 253	36, 943	4.8	-1.9
Tennessee .....	203, 622	168, 106	155, 335	21.1	8.2
Texas .....	475, 155	385, 016	348, 868	23.4	10.4
Utah .....	49, 163	39, 651	37, 660	24.0	5.3
Vermont .....	21, 302	20, 492	19, 602	4.0	4.5
Virginia .....	209, 282	172, 351	159, 314	21.4	8.2
Washington .....	128, 055	85, 319	75, 255	50.1	13.4
West Virginia .....	128, 598	128, 021	126, 153	.5	1.5
Wisconsin .....	189, 979	166, 271	161, 282	14.3	3.1
Wyoming .....	17, 024	15, 538	14, 590	9.6	6.5

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

In 43 States a larger percentage increase occurred during the war than during the defense period, thus evidencing increases in the rate of increase during the war. In the remaining six States there was a reduction in the rate of increase.

## INFANT MORTALITY

The number of infant deaths in 1944 was 111,127. The total infant mortality rate <sup>4</sup> for that year was 39.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, as compared to 40.4 in 1943. This represents a low record with a decrease of 43.8 percent from the rate two decades ago.

The mortality rate for white infants in 1944 was 36.9 and that for nonwhite infants was 60.3. The corresponding rates in 1943 were 37.5 and 62.5. The rate for nonwhite infants reached in 1944 was equal to that for white infants 14 years ago. However, since 1942 the rate for nonwhite infants has been decreasing more rapidly than that for white infants.

Of the 111,127 infant deaths in 1944, 68,996 were neonatal deaths (deaths of infants under 1 month of age). The neonatal mortality rate was 24.7 deaths per 1,000 live births and the mortality of infants 1 to 11 months of age was 15.5 deaths per 1,000 infants surviving the first month of life. Approximately one-half of the neonatal deaths were those of infants who died in the first day of life. The mortality of infants less than 1 day old was 11.5 per 1,000 live births and of those between 1 day and 1 month was 13.2. There has been very little change from the corresponding rates in 1943. The infant and neonatal mortality rates and the rates for the ages under 1 day, 1 day to 1 month, and 1 to 11 months in 1943 and 1944 are presented for each State in table 3. In 32 States the infant mortality rate was lower in 1944 than in 1943, in 1 State the two were equal, and in the remainder of the States the rate in 1944 was higher, but the increases were not very large. Only 16 States showed continuous decreases from 1942. However, it is necessary to be cautious in interpreting yearly fluctuations in rates based on a small number of births.

The infant mortality rate in 18 States was less than 35 deaths per 1,000 live births; in 15 from 35 to 44; in 14 from 45 to 54; and in 2 greater than 55. In general, the highest rates occurred in the southeastern and south central United States.

*Causes of infant deaths.*—The causes of infant deaths which had their origin in utero or at birth have been segregated from those which had their origin in environmental conditions. The first group, prenatal and natal causes, includes premature birth, congenital malformations, congenital debility, syphilis, and other diseases peculiar to the first year of life; the second group included pneumonia, influenza, diarrhea, enteritis, dysentery, epidemic and other communicable diseases.

Prenatal and natal causes were responsible for 67,713 (60.9 percent)

<sup>4</sup> The infant mortality rates presented here have not been adjusted for the changing birth rate, since the necessary data are not available at this time. The inaccuracies of the unadjusted rates are discussed in *Effect of Changing Birth Rates Upon Infant Mortality Rates* by I. M. Moriyama and Thomas N. E. Greville. Vital Statistics, Special Reports, Vol. 19, No. 21.

of the infant deaths in 1944. Of the so-called "environmental" causes, pneumonia and influenza accounted for 15,674 (14.1 percent) deaths; diarrhea, enteritis and dysentery 10,230 (9.2 percent) and epidemic and other communicable diseases 2,749 (2.5 percent).

TABLE 3.—*Infant mortality rates by age in each State, 1944 and 1943 (by place of residence)*

State	Under 1 year <sup>1</sup>		Under 1 day <sup>1</sup>		1 day to 1 month <sup>1</sup>		Under 1 month <sup>1</sup>		1-11 months <sup>2</sup>	
	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943
United States.....	39.8	40.4	11.5	11.6	13.2	13.2	24.7	24.7	15.5	16.0
Alabama.....	45.5	44.8	12.0	12.3	15.2	13.9	27.2	26.2	18.9	19.1
Arizona.....	68.8	76.7	13.4	10.7	17.9	19.0	31.3	29.7	38.8	48.5
Arkansas.....	34.7	37.4	8.3	7.1	11.0	12.5	19.3	19.6	15.7	18.2
California.....	34.5	34.4	12.5	11.9	11.2	10.8	23.7	22.7	11.1	12.0
Colorado.....	49.4	50.4	13.9	13.0	15.0	14.2	28.9	27.2	21.2	23.8
Connecticut.....	30.7	29.8	10.5	9.4	11.3	10.9	21.7	20.3	9.2	9.7
Delaware.....	48.7	46.7	12.3	10.3	17.0	17.3	29.4	27.6	19.9	19.6
District of Columbia.....	44.8	47.6	15.5	13.4	17.8	17.7	33.3	31.2	11.9	16.9
Florida.....	45.5	46.7	13.4	13.3	15.7	15.7	29.1	29.0	16.8	18.2
Georgia.....	44.5	46.6	11.4	12.2	15.2	16.1	26.6	28.4	18.4	18.8
Idaho.....	34.0	32.0	11.0	10.1	11.4	10.4	22.4	20.5	11.9	11.7
Illinois.....	32.4	33.3	10.6	11.4	11.2	10.9	21.9	22.3	10.8	11.2
Indiana.....	34.5	39.6	9.0	10.1	12.5	12.9	21.5	23.0	13.3	17.0
Iowa.....	33.1	34.0	11.0	11.9	12.1	11.7	23.1	23.6	10.2	10.6
Kansas.....	33.3	33.6	10.6	12.2	11.1	10.2	21.7	22.4	11.8	11.8
Kentucky.....	46.7	50.0	11.2	12.1	15.5	16.2	26.7	28.2	20.5	22.4
Louisiana.....	46.3	44.7	12.3	11.7	14.8	15.0	27.1	26.6	19.7	18.6
Maine.....	46.7	51.3	14.8	13.1	12.4	17.2	27.2	30.3	20.0	21.7
Maryland.....	41.5	43.0	11.1	11.0	14.0	13.9	25.1	24.9	16.7	18.6
Massachusetts.....	33.1	34.2	11.2	10.7	11.3	11.7	22.5	22.4	10.8	12.1
Michigan.....	37.9	38.3	11.2	10.7	13.3	13.1	24.5	23.8	13.7	14.8
Minnesota.....	31.3	30.9	11.4	12.2	9.6	9.9	21.0	22.1	10.5	9.0
Mississippi.....	44.1	46.8	12.1	12.7	13.6	15.2	25.7	27.9	19.0	19.5
Missouri.....	37.6	40.3	10.6	11.6	12.5	13.0	23.1	24.7	14.8	16.0
Montana.....	36.1	38.7	11.1	12.6	10.5	13.1	21.7	25.8	14.8	13.3
Nebraska.....	33.0	35.5	12.7	13.1	10.3	11.3	23.0	24.4	10.2	11.4
Nevada.....	50.2	52.2	19.2	16.9	16.8	16.5	36.0	33.4	14.7	19.5
New Hampshire.....	37.7	46.1	14.0	14.4	9.7	14.7	23.7	29.1	14.3	17.5
New Jersey.....	34.0	33.7	10.9	10.4	12.4	12.3	23.2	22.7	11.0	11.2
New Mexico.....	89.1	91.6	15.8	15.0	22.4	23.5	38.2	38.5	52.9	55.3
New York.....	32.8	32.7	11.5	11.1	11.7	11.3	23.2	22.4	9.8	10.5
North Carolina.....	45.4	46.7	11.0	11.6	14.5	15.4	25.4	27.0	20.5	20.2
North Dakota.....	35.4	34.9	11.7	13.6	11.9	11.0	23.6	24.7	12.1	10.5
Ohio.....	38.5	39.1	11.7	12.0	12.6	12.4	24.3	24.4	14.6	15.1
Oklahoma.....	41.2	42.5	11.8	12.4	13.0	13.5	24.8	25.9	16.8	17.1
Oregon.....	30.5	30.0	10.7	9.6	11.3	8.8	22.0	18.4	8.7	11.8
Pennsylvania.....	40.0	37.9	11.7	11.8	13.8	12.3	25.6	24.1	14.8	14.1
Rhode Island.....	35.3	43.5	11.1	10.0	11.8	16.2	22.8	26.2	12.8	17.8
South Carolina.....	54.9	55.1	12.3	13.0	17.7	17.9	30.0	30.9	25.7	25.0
South Dakota.....	34.9	35.7	8.7	11.2	12.5	10.6	21.2	21.8	13.9	14.2
Tennessee.....	45.5	44.8	12.2	11.1	14.3	13.9	26.5	24.9	19.5	20.3
Texas.....	50.4	51.4	10.5	11.6	15.8	15.9	26.3	27.5	24.7	24.6
Utah.....	33.9	31.4	11.2	10.6	13.3	11.9	24.5	22.6	9.6	9.1
Vermont.....	40.6	39.0	15.7	14.2	10.8	10.7	26.5	24.9	14.5	14.5
Virginia.....	47.1	47.1	13.3	13.0	15.4	15.6	28.7	28.6	19.0	19.0
Washington.....	33.8	34.8	10.4	11.0	12.1	11.2	22.5	22.2	11.5	12.9
West Virginia.....	52.0	52.1	11.1	12.7	17.6	16.7	28.6	29.4	24.1	23.4
Wisconsin.....	32.0	35.0	10.1	11.3	11.1	12.0	21.2	23.3	11.1	12.0
Wyoming.....	41.2	37.1	13.5	13.4	11.4	9.6	24.8	23.0	16.7	14.4

<sup>1</sup> Deaths per 1,000 live births.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths per 1,000 infants surviving the first month of life.

The majority of deaths due to prenatal and natal causes occurred in the first month of life. The greater portion of deaths due to premature birth and injury at birth occurred during the first day of life, whereas for the other prenatal and natal causes the greater portion of the deaths were distributed over the remaining days of the first month of life.

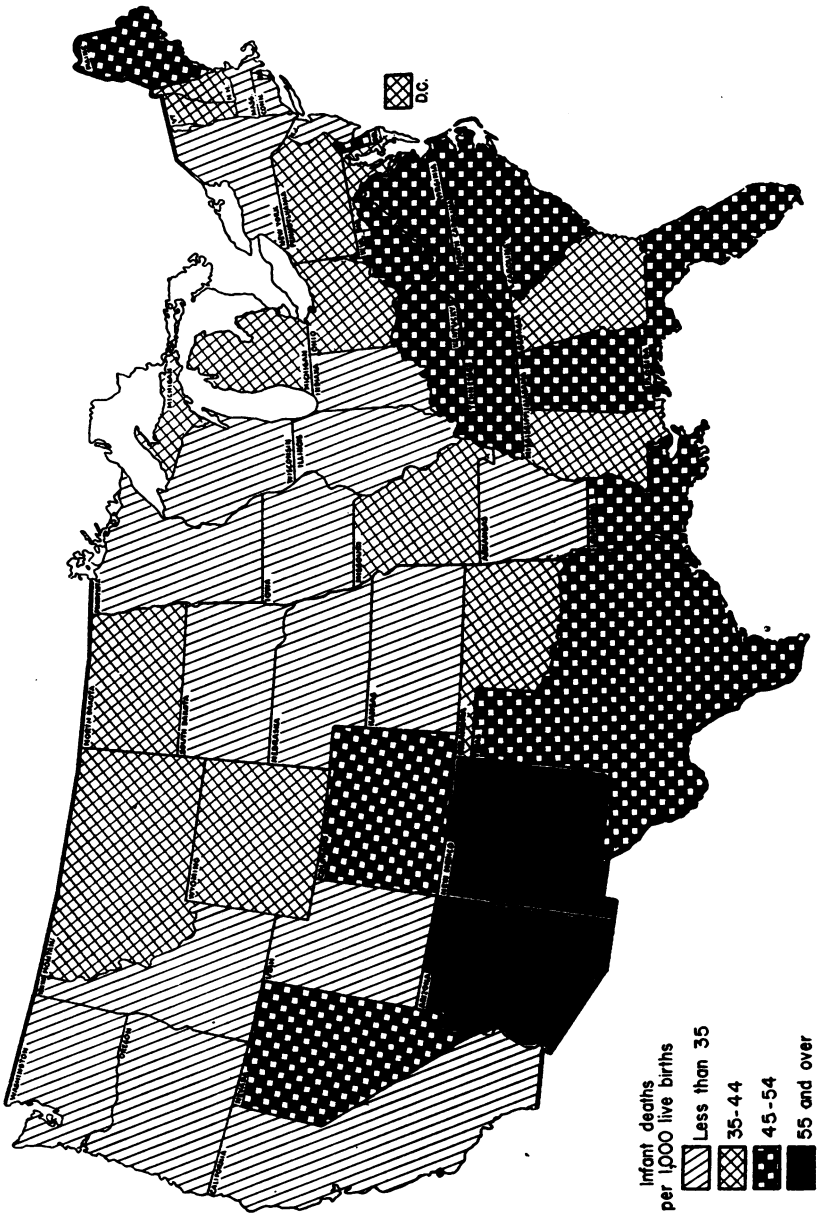


FIGURE 1.—Infant mortality rate in each State: United States, 1944.



TABLE 4.—*Infant deaths by age and by cause; United States, 1944*

Cause of death	Under 1 year	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 month	Under 1 month	1-11 months
All causes.....	111, 127	32, 052	36, 944	68, 996	42, 131
Prenatal and natal causes.....	67, 713	30, 655	28, 694	59, 349	8, 364
Premature birth.....	33, 120	18, 909	13, 156	32, 065	1, 055
Congenital malformations.....	14, 205	2, 997	6, 198	9, 195	5, 010
Injury at birth.....	10, 199	5, 599	4, 386	9, 985	214
Congenital debility.....	2, 493	439	864	1, 303	1, 190
Syphilis.....	746	131	225	356	390
Other diseases peculiar to first year of life.....	6, 950	2, 580	3, 865	6, 445	505
Pneumonia and influenza.....	15, 674	104	2, 798	2, 902	12, 772
Diarrhea, enteritis and dysentery.....	10, 230	7	1, 575	1, 582	8, 648
Epidemic and other communicable diseases <sup>1</sup> .....	2, 749	2	116	118	2, 631
All other specified causes.....	10, 340	389	2, 087	2, 476	7, 864
Ill-defined and unknown causes.....	4, 421	895	1, 674	2, 569	1, 852

<sup>1</sup> Includes cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and measles.

*Trend of the infant mortality rate.*—The trend of the infant mortality rate from 1930–44 for white and nonwhite infants is shown in figure 2. The decreases were slight up to 1936 when they accelerated considerably up to 1942, at which time there seems to have been a slight leveling off. There is no great difference in the relative decreases in the rates for white and nonwhite infants (38.6 and 39.6 percent) from the rates in 1930. However, since 1942 the rate for nonwhite infants has been decreasing more rapidly than that for white infants.

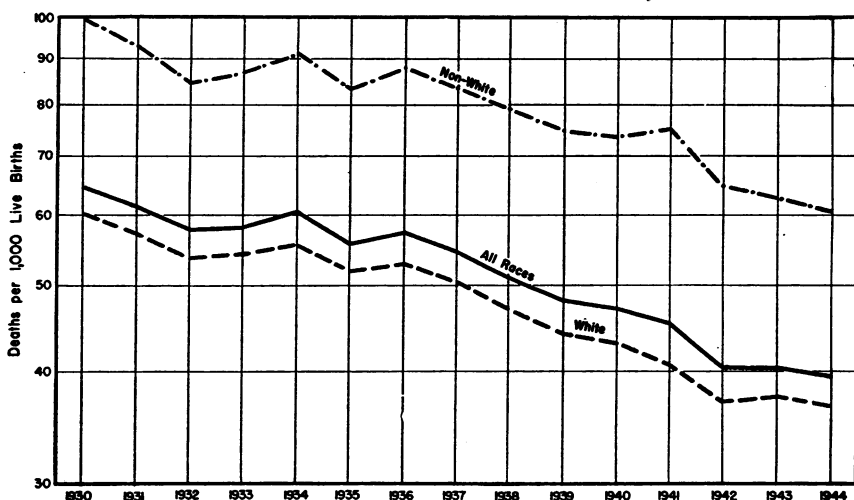


FIGURE 2.—Infant mortality rates by race, United States expanding birth registration area, 1930–44.

*Infant mortality during the war period compared with previous periods.*—The infant mortality rate for the 3 years of war was 14.1 percent lower than during the defense period. The decrease from the predefense period to the defense period was 13.5 percent. Thus,

it can be seen that there was no appreciable change in the rate of decrease with the beginning of each of the later two periods. If the rate for the earliest period had been operating throughout the two succeeding periods there would have been 848,183 infant deaths. The actual number that occurred was 676,822. Thus, 171,361 more infants would have died if the higher rate for the earliest period had been operating throughout the two succeeding periods.

TABLE 5.—*Infant mortality rates 1942-44, 1939-41, and 1936-38 and the percent change from 1939-41 to 1942-44 and from 1936-38 to 1939-41 (by place of residence)*

State	Infant mortality rate <sup>1</sup>			Percent change from—	
	1942-44	1939-41	1936-38 <sup>2</sup>	1939-41 to 1942-44	1936-38 to 1939-41
United States.....	40.2	46.8	54.1	-14.1	-13.5
Alabama.....	46.7	60.2	63.3	-22.4	-4.9
Arizona.....	75.0	89.9	112.7	-16.6	-20.2
Arkansas.....	37.3	46.0	52.3	-18.9	-12.0
California.....	34.6	39.2	49.9	-11.7	-21.4
Colorado.....	49.9	55.6	69.0	-10.3	-19.4
Connecticut.....	29.9	33.5	39.5	-10.7	-15.2
Delaware.....	47.5	44.9	60.2	+5.8	-25.4
Florida.....	46.6	54.1	59.0	-13.9	-8.3
Georgia.....	46.8	58.2	66.4	-19.6	-12.3
Idaho.....	34.0	41.7	46.5	-18.5	-10.3
Illinois.....	32.9	35.8	43.5	-8.1	-17.7
Indiana.....	37.0	40.5	47.5	-8.6	-14.7
Iowa.....	33.5	37.2	44.3	-9.9	-16.0
Kansas.....	34.1	38.4	46.4	-11.2	-17.2
Kentucky.....	48.4	55.0	62.4	-12.0	-11.9
Louisiana.....	46.4	61.5	68.1	-24.6	-9.7
Maine.....	48.1	52.3	61.9	-8.0	-15.5
Maryland.....	42.8	50.1	61.9	-14.6	-19.1
Massachusetts.....	33.1	36.6	43.5	-9.6	-15.9
Michigan.....	37.8	40.3	47.6	-6.2	-15.3
Minnesota.....	30.6	34.4	41.3	-11.0	-16.7
Mississippi.....	46.1	55.4	57.9	-16.8	-4.3
Missouri.....	39.0	46.2	55.3	-15.6	-16.5
Montana.....	36.1	44.4	51.0	-18.7	-12.9
Nebraska.....	34.0	35.9	40.9	-5.3	-12.2
Nevada.....	53.1	46.0	51.3	+15.4	-10.3
New Hampshire.....	40.0	42.0	47.3	-4.8	-11.2
New Jersey.....	32.9	36.5	41.1	-9.9	-11.2
New Mexico.....	82.7	102.3	117.9	-9.4	-13.2
New York.....	32.5	36.3	44.2	-10.5	-17.9
North Carolina.....	46.8	58.8	67.7	-20.4	-13.1
North Dakota.....	35.6	43.8	50.6	-18.7	-13.4
Ohio.....	38.2	41.6	47.9	-8.2	-13.2
Oklahoma.....	41.7	49.2	55.1	-15.2	-10.7
Oregon.....	30.3	32.8	41.5	-7.6	-21.0
Pennsylvania.....	38.6	43.7	49.1	-11.7	-11.0
Rhode Island.....	39.5	37.2	46.5	+6.2	-20.0
South Carolina.....	56.2	70.1	78.9	-19.8	-11.2
South Dakota.....	36.2	40.3	47.6	-10.2	-15.3
Tennessee.....	45.5	53.5	64.3	-15.0	-16.8
Texas.....	51.7	63.9	70.0	-19.1	-8.7
Utah.....	32.7	36.4	46.9	-10.2	-22.4
Vermont.....	40.4	44.3	52.0	-8.8	-14.8
Virginia.....	48.8	61.1	69.9	-20.1	-12.6
Washington.....	34.0	35.5	41.2	-4.2	-13.8
West Virginia.....	52.4	56.4	65.0	-7.1	-13.2
Wisconsin.....	33.1	37.5	44.3	-11.7	-15.3
Wyoming.....	41.1	44.2	55.0	-7.0	-19.6

<sup>1</sup> Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.

<sup>2</sup> The rates for 1936-38 are by place of occurrence, as residence data for the entire period are not available.

The rates in all of the States <sup>5</sup> were lower during the defense period than during the predefense period. In the majority of the States the decreases were between 10 and 20 percent with the maximum 25.4 percent in Delaware and the minimum 4.3 percent in Mississippi. Decreases of 20 or more percent occurred in six States and less than 10 percent in five.

Comparison of the rates during the war and the period of national defense is similar to the preceding one. Decreases ranged from 24.6 percent in Louisiana to 4.2 percent in Washington. The reduction was between 10 and 20 percent in 25 States; between 20 and 25 percent in 4 States, and less than 10 percent in 19 States. Included in the latter group are 3 States in which there was an increase in the infant mortality rate (Delaware, Nevada, and Rhode Island).

The rate of decrease of the infant mortality rate was larger during the war than during the defense period in 17 States. Included in this group of States were Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and North Dakota in the Northwest; Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas in the South Central; and Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia in the Southeast. Also included were Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

The mortality rate for white infants decreased 14.2 percent from the predefense period to the defense period and 13.3 percent from the latter to the war. The similar figures for nonwhite infants were 10.7 and 16. Thus, the rate of decrease of the mortality rate for white infants was somewhat smaller during the war than during the defense period in contrast to the noticeably larger decrease in the mortality rate for nonwhite infants during the war.

The reductions in the infant mortality rate have not been uniform for the entire span of the first year of life. The reduction from the predefense period to the defense period in the rate for infants 1 to 11 months was 20.9 percent, whereas the reduction in the rate for the age group under 1 month was 8.4 percent. Similarly, the reduction in the former from the defense period to the war was 17 percent, and in the latter, 12.3 percent. The reduction also was not uniform for the death rates from the different causes of death. The reductions in the rates due to environmental causes were more than twice as large as that from prenatal and natal causes. The rate of decrease of the rate for prenatal and natal causes was larger during the war than during the defense period, whereas the rate of decrease of the rate for environmental causes was smaller during the war.

<sup>5</sup> The term "States" in this section did not include the District of Columbia because of the large discrepancy between occurrence and residence data. The rate for the District of Columbia, by place of occurrence was 10.5 percent less than that by place of residence in 1939-41.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

In 1944, 6,369 women died from causes directly associated with pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. The maternal mortality rate was 22.8 deaths per 10,000 live births. There has been a 6.9 percent reduction from the 1943 rate (24.5) and a reduction of 65.2 percent from the rate two decades ago.

TABLE 6.—*Maternal mortality rates in each State, 1944 and 1943 (by place of residence)*

State	Number of maternal deaths in 1944	Maternal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	
		1944	1943
United States.....	6,369	22.8	24.5
Alabama.....*	278	37.4	33.5
Arizona.....	42	29.5	26.6
Arkansas.....	114	27.6	39.4
California.....	304	17.0	20.5
Colorado.....	59	24.7	25.9
Connecticut.....	52	15.2	16.2
Delaware.....	9	15.0	24.1
District of Columbia.....	33	20.9	21.8
Florida.....	161	33.3	37.0
Georgia.....	279	36.5	39.2
Idaho.....	30	24.5	23.4
Illinois.....	254	17.9	20.5
Indiana.....	141	19.8	20.0
Iowa.....	83	17.8	16.8
Kansas.....	64	18.3	21.4
Kentucky.....	159	24.8	24.9
Louisiana.....	207	33.9	32.1
Maine.....	40	22.5	22.2
Maryland.....	82	18.7	17.9
Massachusetts.....	140	17.9	20.1
Michigan.....	193	16.8	18.0
Minnesota.....	77	13.7	14.4
Mississippi.....	219	38.5	39.4
Missouri.....	152	22.4	25.3
Montana.....	16	14.6	17.5
Nebraska.....	43	17.5	16.8
Nevada.....	7	23.1	19.8
New Hampshire.....	24	28.1	26.7
New Jersey.....	120	15.7	19.4
New Mexico.....	62	39.8	46.7
New York.....	425	18.5	21.0
North Carolina.....	266	29.4	32.4
North Dakota.....	24	17.7	29.1
Ohio.....	257	19.2	22.5
Oklahoma.....	111	23.8	25.1
Oregon.....	43	17.8	14.9
Pennsylvania.....	454	25.5	24.7
Rhode Island.....	25	18.2	22.5
South Carolina.....	193	37.5	44.3
South Dakota.....	23	18.0	15.6
Tennessee.....	191	28.0	29.1
Texas.....	422	25.4	25.5
Utah.....	22	13.6	15.7
Vermont.....	13	19.1	21.9
Virginia.....	183	26.5	29.1
Washington.....	70	15.7	16.2
West Virginia.....	89	21.5	29.1
Wisconsin.....	109	17.7	19.7
Wyoming.....	5	8.9	15.5

<sup>1</sup> Deaths due directly to diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium per 10,000 live births.

Of the total number of mothers dying in 1944, 4,648 were white and 1,721 were nonwhite. The maternal mortality rate for non-white women was 50.6 deaths per 10,000 live births, more than 2½

times as high as that for white women (18.9). The reduction in the maternal mortality rate from 1943 to 1944 was entirely due to the reduction in the rate for white women from 21.1 to 18.9.

Reductions in the maternal mortality rate have continued in the majority of the States despite the crowded conditions and scarcity of physicians in wartime. In 36 States the rate in 1944 was lower than in 1943. In the remaining States the increases were statistically insignificant. Although no great importance can be attached to yearly fluctuations in rates in States in which a relatively small number of births occur, only 26 of the States have demonstrated continuous decreases in the maternal mortality rate since 1942. In four States there has been a continuous increase and in the remainder of the States the rates have fluctuated.

Twenty-five of the States had a mortality rate lower than 20 in 1944. There were only 15 such States in 1943. The lowest rate (8.9) occurred in Wyoming. Other States with low rates were Minnesota, Montana, and Utah. The highest rate (39.8) occurred in New Mexico. Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina had rates over 35. In general the rates were highest in the South and lowest in the northern Rocky Mountain area.

*Causes of maternal death.*—The major causes of maternal deaths: (infection, toxemias, and hemorrhage, trauma, or shock) accounted for 88 percent of the 6,369 deaths in 1944. The remaining deaths were due to other and unspecified causes.

Infection was the leading cause of maternal mortality and was responsible for 2,125 (33 percent) of the maternal deaths. The death rate from this cause was 7.6 deaths per 10,000 live births. Infection classed as general or local accounted for 679 of the deaths in this group. Also mentioned were thrombophlebitis, embolism and sudden death which included a total of 642 deaths.

The next in numerical importance was hemorrhage, trauma, or shock which accounted for 1,897 (30 percent) of the deaths with a death rate of 6.8. Specific causes most frequently mentioned in this group were placenta previa and premature separation of the normally implanted placenta. Toxemias were the cause of 1,607 (25 percent) of the maternal deaths. Eclampsia comprised the major portion (800) and albuminuria and nephritis accounted for 390.

The change in the relative importance of toxemias and hemorrhage, trauma, or shock which was first recognizable in 1942 has continued through 1944.<sup>6</sup> Prior to 1941 the number of deaths from toxemias had been greater than from hemorrhage, trauma, or shock. In 1941 the two groups were responsible for an equal number of deaths, and in 1942 the number of deaths from the latter surpassed those from

<sup>6</sup> Yerushalmy, J.: Births, Infant Mortality, and Maternal Mortality in the United States, 1942.

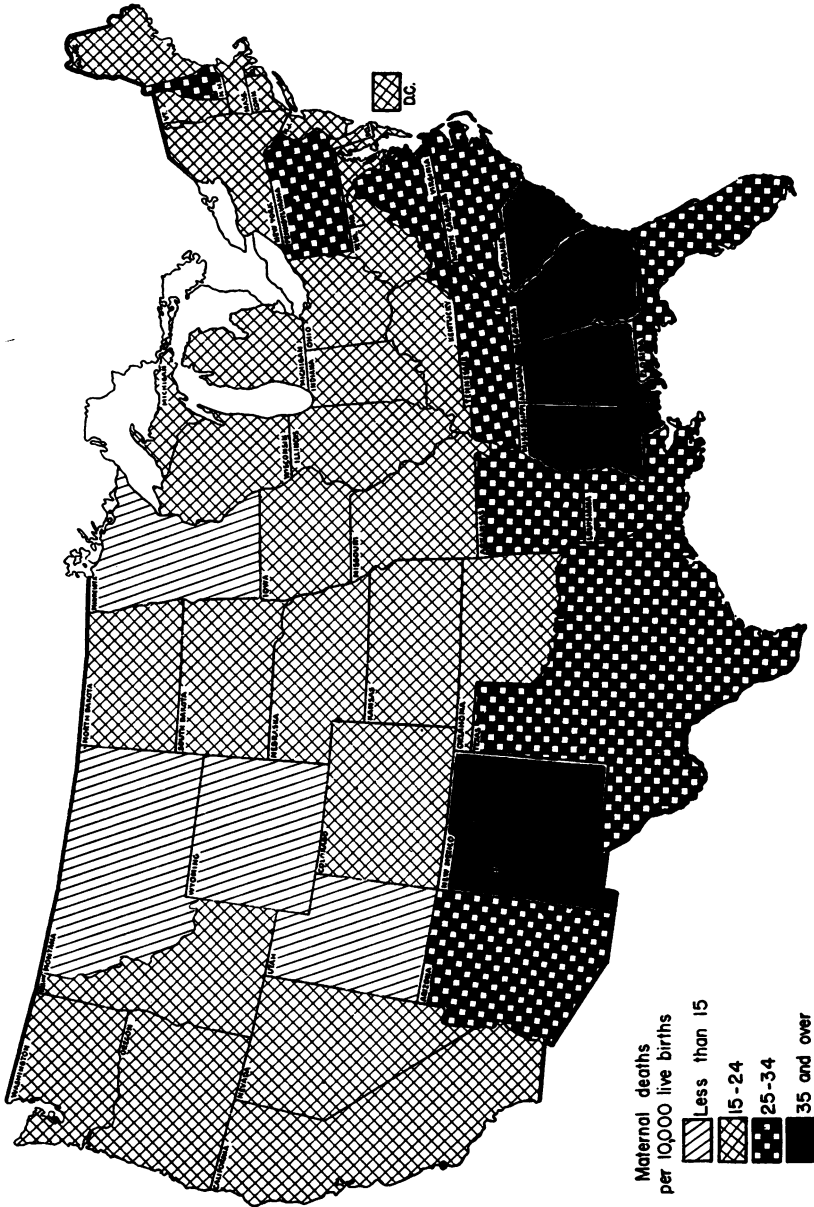


FIGURE 3.—Maternal mortality rate in each State: United States, 1944.

toxemias. This condition remained the same in 1943 and has been intensified in 1944. The difference in the number of deaths from the 2 causes has increased from 152 in 1942 to 290 in 1944.

Physicians failed to give satisfactory information on cause of death for 740 (12 percent) of the maternal deaths. The cause of death for these cases was stated in such general terms that little more is known than that a child had been born to the mother or that pregnancy was the most important factor of the death. The lack of specific information as to the cause of death for this considerable number of deaths points to a need for improvement of statement of causes of death on the certificate.

*Time of death in relation to delivery.*—Maternal deaths by time of death in relation to delivery have been tabulated in four classifications: Deaths associated with abortion, deaths associated with ectopic gestation, deaths before delivery, and deaths during or after childbirth. The latter is defined as following a uterine pregnancy of seven or more lunar months (28 weeks) of gestation. A death terminating a uterine pregnancy of less than 28 weeks' gestation has been classified as an abortion.

In the United States 4,113 (64.6 percent) of the total maternal deaths occurred during or after childbirth. The number of deaths associated with abortion and those occurring before delivery were almost the same, 996, and 915, representing respectively 15.6 and 14.4 percent of the total. There were 345 (5.4 percent) deaths associated with ectopic gestation.

Table 7 shows a cross-tabulation of maternal deaths by cause and by time of death in relation to delivery. Thus, it is possible to determine on one hand the distribution of the major causes of death for the various classifications of time of death in relation to delivery and on the other hand, the distribution of the time of death in relation to delivery for each of the major causes of death. For example, nearly three-fourths of all deaths occurring during or after abortion were due to infection and a very small proportion were due to other causes. From the other view-point, about three-fifths of all deaths due to infection occurred during or after childbirth and one third were associated with abortion.

The distribution for the States is similar with a few exceptions. The proportion of deaths associated with abortion was relatively high in the District of Columbia, Kansas, Montana, and Nevada, whereas in Utah, North Dakota, New Hampshire, and Nebraska a relatively large number of deaths occurred during or after childbirth with an accompanying low number associated with abortion. The percentage of deaths associated with ectopic gestation was comparatively high in Delaware; however, this percentage was based upon only nine total

deaths. In Mississippi, Texas, and West Virginia the percentage of deaths occurring before delivery was relatively high.

TABLE 7.—*Maternal deaths<sup>1</sup> from each cause and by time of death in relation to delivery; United States, 1944*

Cause of death	Total	Ectopic gestation	During or after abortion	Before delivery	During or after childbirth
All causes .....	6,369	345	996	915	4,113
Infection .....	2,125	63	701	589	1,361
Toxemias .....	1,607		67		951
Eclampsia .....	800			306	494
Albuminuria and nephritis .....	390			135	255
Other toxemias .....	417		67	148	202
Hemorrhage, trauma, or shock .....	1,897	282	115	69	1,431
Other and unspecified causes .....	740		113	257	370
	Percent				
All causes .....	100	100	100	100	100
Infection .....	33	18	70	64	33
Toxemias .....	25		7		23
Eclampsia .....	13			33	12
Albuminuria and nephritis .....	6			15	6
Other toxemias .....	6		7	16	5
Hemorrhage, trauma, or shock .....	30	82	12	8	35
Other and unspecified causes .....	12		11	28	9

<sup>1</sup> Deaths due directly to diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

*Trend of the maternal mortality rate.*—The maternal mortality rate has been decreasing steadily since 1930 and at a more rapid rate than the infant mortality rate. Again there was a sudden sharp decline in 1936 and a similar leveling off in 1942. The relative decrease has been greater in the rate for white women than in the rate for nonwhite women. The 1944 rate for white women was 68.8 percent lower than that in 1930 and for nonwhite women 57.7 percent.

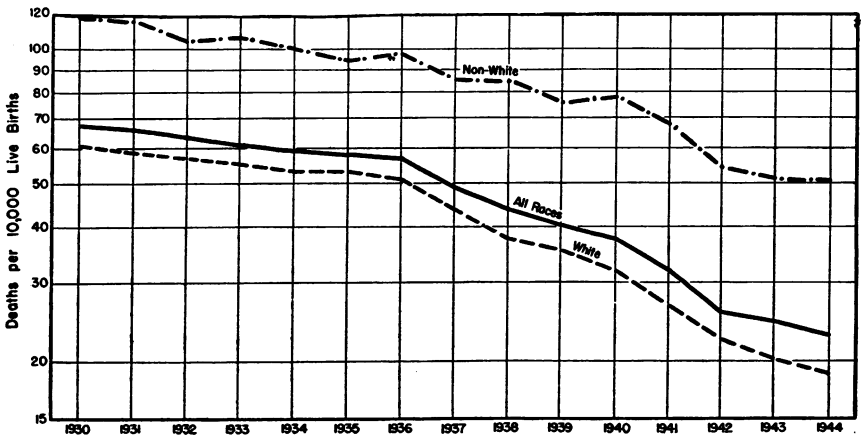


FIGURE 4.—Maternal mortality rates by race, United States expanding birth registration area, 1930-44.



TABLE 8.—Percentage distribution of maternal deaths<sup>1</sup> by time of death in relation to delivery; each State, 1944 (by place of residence)

State	Number of deaths in 1944	Death in relation to delivery			
		Abortion	Ectopic gestation	Before delivery	During or after childbirth
		Percent of total maternal deaths			
United States.....	6,369	16	5	14	65
Alabama.....	278	14	4	16	66
Arizona.....	42	10	5	14	71
Arkansas.....	114	13	3	17	67
California.....	304	21	7	9	63
Colorado.....	59	19	7	8	66
Connecticut.....	52	15	4	8	73
Delaware.....	9	-----	22	11	67
District of Columbia.....	33	27	3	18	52
Florida.....	161	13	3	17	67
Georgia.....	279	12	4	13	71
Idaho.....	30	20	3	17	60
Illinois.....	254	20	7	9	64
Indiana.....	141	16	12	19	53
Iowa.....	83	13	9	12	66
Kansas.....	64	28	6	11	55
Kentucky.....	159	10	5	14	71
Louisiana.....	207	13	7	17	63
Maine.....	40	15	3	7	75
Maryland.....	82	12	9	18	61
Massachusetts.....	140	18	6	14	62
Michigan.....	193	13	7	9	71
Minnesota.....	77	8	4	14	74
Mississippi.....	219	12	4	29	55
Missouri.....	152	17	7	12	64
Montana.....	16	37	6	13	44
Nebraska.....	43	5	2	12	81
Nevada.....	7	29	-----	-----	71
New Hampshire.....	24	-----	4	4	92
New Jersey.....	120	24	6	7	63
New Mexico.....	62	8	5	6	81
New York.....	425	15	8	11	66
North Carolina.....	266	16	4	12	68
North Dakota.....	24	4	-----	13	83
Ohio.....	257	20	7	11	62
Oklahoma.....	111	11	3	13	73
Oregon.....	43	18	7	12	63
Pennsylvania.....	454	18	4	11	67
Rhode Island.....	25	-----	8	16	76
South Carolina.....	193	11	4	20	65
South Dakota.....	23	13	-----	13	74
Tennessee.....	191	19	3	15	63
Texas.....	422	17	5	25	53
Utah.....	22	-----	9	5	86
Vermont.....	13	15	-----	23	62
Virginia.....	183	19	5	19	57
Washington.....	70	18	6	16	60
West Virginia.....	89	11	4	25	60
Wisconsin.....	109	14	4	13	69
Wyoming.....	5	20	-----	20	60

<sup>1</sup> Deaths due directly to diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY DURING THE WAR PERIOD COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS

During the 3-year period 1942-44 there were 20,833 maternal deaths and 8,538,656 live births. The maternal mortality rate was, therefore, 24.4 deaths per 10,000 live births. The rates for the two preceding periods were 36.4 in 1939-41 and 49.6 in 1936-38. The reduction in the maternal mortality rate over the two periods represents the saving of the lives of 30,947 mothers.

The maternal mortality rate for the 3 years of war was 33 percent lower than during the period of national defense and the latter rate was 26.6 percent lower than in the predefense period. Thus, there was a slight acceleration in the rate of decrease of the maternal mortality rate during the war.

In table 9 are presented for each State <sup>7</sup> the percentage change from the predefense period to the defense period and from the defense period to end of the war. The decreases from the predefense period to the defense period ranged from 44 percent in Oregon to 10

TABLE 9.—*Maternal mortality rates 1942-44, 1939-41, and 1936-38 and the percent change from 1939-41 to 1942-44, and from 1936-38 to 1939-41 (by place of residence)*

State	Maternal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>			Percent change from—	
	1942-44	1939-41	1936-38 <sup>2</sup>	1939-41 to 1942-44	1936-38 to 1939-41
United States.....	24.4	36.4	49.6	-33.0	-26.6
Alabama.....	34.7	57.9	68.3	-40.1	-15.2
Arizona.....	31.3	40.9	63.4	-23.5	-35.5
Arkansas.....	34.8	48.8	65.9	-28.7	-25.9
California.....	19.0	26.5	39.7	-28.3	-33.2
Colorado.....	23.1	42.7	55.7	-45.9	-23.3
Connecticut.....	16.5	24.5	30.5	-32.7	-19.7
Delaware.....	18.5	38.7	55.1	-52.2	-29.8
Florida.....	36.7	63.6	74.5	-42.3	-14.6
Georgia.....	39.0	53.7	74.1	-27.4	-27.5
Idaho.....	24.7	26.9	43.3	-8.2	-37.9
Illinois.....	19.8	28.6	38.9	-30.8	-26.5
Indiana.....	21.3	30.1	39.9	-29.2	-24.6
Iowa.....	18.0	30.0	41.5	-40.0	-27.7
Kansas.....	21.8	34.5	47.1	-36.8	-26.8
Kentucky.....	25.5	39.1	48.3	-34.8	-19.0
Louisiana.....	33.5	52.6	72.1	-36.3	-27.0
Maine.....	22.0	36.5	54.2	-39.7	-32.7
Maryland.....	18.8	30.2	42.1	-37.7	-28.3
Massachusetts.....	19.7	30.7	44.7	-35.8	-31.3
Michigan.....	18.6	28.9	41.8	-35.6	-30.9
Minnesota.....	14.8	23.5	33.4	-37.0	-29.6
Mississippi.....	40.6	59.6	66.2	-31.9	-10.0
Missouri.....	24.5	36.0	50.4	-31.9	-28.6
Montana.....	18.2	27.3	41.5	-33.3	-34.2
Nebraska.....	17.7	29.6	42.4	-40.2	-30.2
Nevada.....	17.0	42.8	59.4	-60.3	-27.9
New Hampshire.....	22.2	31.2	43.6	-28.8	-28.4
New Jersey.....	18.4	29.6	38.1	-37.8	-22.3
New Mexico.....	44.7	48.2	60.0	-7.3	-19.7
New York.....	20.6	28.1	42.3	-26.7	-33.6
North Carolina.....	32.0	45.8	57.5	-30.1	-20.3
North Dakota.....	22.8	21.4	37.7	+6.5	-43.2
Ohio.....	20.9	31.5	44.6	-33.7	-29.4
Oklahoma.....	26.5	37.8	51.6	-29.9	-26.7
Oregon.....	16.5	23.9	42.7	-31.0	-44.0
Pennsylvania.....	25.7	33.9	46.2	-24.2	-26.6
Rhode Island.....	19.7	26.5	35.2	-25.7	-24.7
South Carolina.....	44.9	64.2	81.8	-30.1	-21.5
South Dakota.....	17.9	29.8	40.7	-39.9	-26.8
Tennessee.....	29.1	44.4	62.1	-34.5	-28.5
Texas.....	27.0	43.6	60.6	-38.1	-28.1
Utah.....	15.5	25.7	35.6	-39.7	-27.8
Vermont.....	20.7	31.7	47.7	-34.7	-33.5
Virginia.....	29.3	44.3	55.3	-33.9	-19.9
Washington.....	16.4	27.3	43.2	-39.9	-36.8
West Virginia.....	24.7	32.3	47.4	-23.5	-31.9
Wisconsin.....	18.4	26.8	35.8	-31.3	-25.1
Wyoming.....	15.9	32.2	40.1	-50.6	-19.7

<sup>1</sup> Deaths due directly to diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium per 10,000 live births.

<sup>2</sup> The rates for 1936-38 are by place of occurrence as residence data are not available for the entire period.

<sup>7</sup> The term "States" in this section did not include the District of Columbia for the purpose of comparability with the similar section on infant mortality.

percent in Mississippi. In 38 States the reduction was between 20 and 40 percent; in 2 States greater than 40 percent, and in 8 States less than 20 percent.

The rates in all of the States except North Dakota were lower during the war than during the defense period. The increase in the rate in North Dakota was statistically insignificant. The largest percentage decrease occurred in Nevada and the smallest in New Mexico. In 14 of the States the reduction was less than 30 percent (includes North Dakota), in 14 from 30 to 35 percent; in 12 from 35 to 40 percent, and in 8 over 40 percent.

The rate of decrease of the maternal mortality rate was larger during the war than during the period of national defense in 37 of the States. There was a noticeable reduction in the rate of decrease of the maternal mortality rate in the remaining 11 States. These States included the West Coast States (except Washington) with two parallel strips extending eastward, along the north border to Minnesota and along the southern border to Texas. Also included were four eastern States: New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Georgia.

The rate among white women was 20.7 during the war, 31.1 during the defense period, and 44 during the predefense period, representing a decrease of 29.3 percent from the predefense period to the defense period, and 33.4 percent from the latter to the war. Among nonwhite women the reductions were somewhat smaller—17.4 percent and 29.4 percent. There were increases in the rate of decrease of both the rate for white women and nonwhite women during the war.

#### SUMMARY

The proportion of births in hospitals has increased from 36.9 percent in the 1935 to the highest yet recorded, 75.6 percent in 1944. Simultaneously, the proportion of births attended by nonmedical persons decreased from 12.5 to 6.7 percent.

The rate of increase of the number of live births was larger during the war than during the defense period. However, both the number of live births and the birth rate decreased during the 1 year from 1943 to 1944, representing the first interruption in the definite upward trend of the birth rate which started in 1937.

The downward trends of the infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate have continued through 1944. Both exhibited a slight leveling off beginning in 1942. In recent years the mortality rate for nonwhite infants has been decreasing more rapidly than the rate for white infants. The opposite was true of the maternal mortality rate.

Reductions in the infant and maternal mortality rates have continued in some of the States in spite of the changes in living conditions brought about by the war. Sixteen States showed continuous annual reductions in the infant mortality rate from 1942 to 1944 and similarly 26 States showed continuous reductions in the maternal mortality rate.

The reductions in the infant and maternal mortality rate from the rate in the predefense period through the war were responsible for the saving of some 200,000 lives of mothers and infants. The rate of decrease of the infant mortality rate was approximately the same during the war as during the defense period, whereas, that figure for the maternal mortality rate was larger during the war.

Although the infant and maternal mortality rates for the country as a whole, as well as the number of births with no medical attendant, reached an all time low in 1944, there are still many States in which these figures are considerably above those for the country.

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#### CONFERENCE OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH OFFICERS

The Annual Conference of the Surgeon General with the State and Territorial Health Officers will be held in the Social Security Building at Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., from December 1 to 4, 1947.

The State mental health authorities and the State hospital authorities will meet officially with the State and Territorial Health Officers for the first time at this conference.

On the general program this year, in addition to an address by the Surgeon General, there will be an address by the newly appointed Federal Security Administrator, Oscar R. Ewing. Dr. Haven Emerson, eminent public health authority, will describe the need for a marked expansion of local public health services.

The attendance of all State health officers, mental health authorities, and hospital authorities is urged because of the importance of the subjects to be discussed at this conference.

## INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES

September 7–October 4, 1947

The accompanying table summarizes the incidence 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 **PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS** under the section "Incidence of Disease." The table gives the number of cases of these diseases for the 4 weeks ended October 4, 1947, the number reported for the corresponding period in 1946, and the median number for the years 1942–46.

### DISEASES ABOVE MEDIAN INCIDENCE

*Influenza*.—The incidence of influenza reported during the 4 weeks ended October 4 was about normal for this period of the year, the number of cases (3,595) being approximately the same as the 1942–46 median. In the South Atlantic section the number of cases 1.5 times the 1942–46 median and in the East South Central section the incidence was about normal, but in all other sections the incidence was relatively low. For the country as a whole the expected increase of this disease over the preceding 4 weeks was about normal.

*Poliomyelitis*.—The number of cases of poliomyelitis rose from 2,370 during the 4 weeks ended September 6 to 3,243 for the 4 weeks ended October 4. The peak of this disease has normally occurred during the 4 weeks preceding the one under consideration, but this year the disease did not appear in epidemic form until about the first of August and the highest weekly incidence was reported for the week ended September 13 which is included in the current 4-week period. Since the number of cases has declined during each of the succeeding weeks it may be expected to continue to decline. Compared with preceding years the current incidence was less than 60 percent of the number reported for the corresponding period in 1946, but it was slightly above the 1942–46 median (3,198 cases). The excess over the 1942–46 median was due largely to a persistently high incidence in the Atlantic Coast and East North Central sections. Since there have recently been 3 years of unusually high incidence of this disease, the 1942–46 median is itself unusually high. Hence, a more significant comparison for the country as a whole is with the average of normal poliomyelitis years in this same 4-week period (approximately 2,200 cases).

*Whooping cough*.—The incidence of whooping cough remained at a relatively high level, the number of cases (12,227) being 1.7 times the incidence for the corresponding period in 1946 and 1.5 times the 1942–46 median. Each section of the country contributed to the comparatively large number of cases reported; the number in each section was above the normal seasonal expectancy.

## DISEASES BELOW MEDIAN INCIDENCE

*Diphtheria.*—The increase in the number of cases during the 4 weeks ended October 4 was about normal for this time of the year. However, the number of cases (991) was only 80 percent of the incidence during the corresponding weeks in 1946 and 70 percent of the 1942–46 median. The incidence was below the median of the 5 preceding years in all sections of the country. For the country as a whole the current incidence was the lowest for this period in the 19 years for which data are available in this form.

*Measles.*—For the current 4 weeks there were 2,298 cases of measles reported, as compared with a 5-year (1942–46) median of 2,450 cases. Of the 9 geographic sections, 4 reported an excess over the normal seasonal median, the greatest excesses being reported from the South Atlantic and West North Central sections. In the other 5 sections the disease was below normal. With the exception of the year 1944 (1,657 cases) the current incidence was the lowest for this period since 1936 when approximately 1,200 cases were reported for these same weeks.

*Meningococcus meningitis.*—The incidence of meningococcus meningitis was the lowest reported for the corresponding 4-weeks since 1942. The number of cases (177) was 70 percent of the number reported for the corresponding period in 1946 and 50 percent of the median of the preceding 5 years. Not only is the current incidence considerably below the 1942–46 median, which is based upon a period of unusually high incidence of this disease, but the number of cases also compares very favorably with the average of non-epidemic years.

*Scarlet fever.*—The incidence of scarlet fever (2,248 cases) continued at a relatively low level, the number of cases reported during the 4 weeks ended October 4 being 65 percent of the 1946 incidence and less than 45 percent of the 1942–46 median. The incidence was below the normal seasonal expectancy in all sections of the country. For the country as a whole and for each geographic section except the Mountain the current incidence was the lowest for this period in the 19 years for which these data are available.

*Smallpox.*—During the 4 weeks ended October 4 there were 2 cases of smallpox reported, 1 in North Dakota and 1 in Mississippi. The number of cases was the lowest reported during any 4-week period on record. Since the high years of 1937 and 1938 the reported incidence of this disease has been on a gradual decline; in those years the cases for the corresponding 4-week period totaled 232 and 157, respectively.

*Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.*—The number of cases (467) of these diseases was higher than during the corresponding 4 weeks in 1946, but it was only 70 percent of the median of the 5 preceding years. The South Atlantic and East South Central sections reported significant increases over the 1946 incidence, but no section reported an increase of any consequence over the 1942–46 medians.

## MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES

For the 4 weeks ended October 4 there were 33,302 deaths from all causes reported to the National Office of Vital Statistics by 93 large cities. The median number reported for the corresponding period in 1944–46 was 32,945. The number of deaths was higher than the preceding 3-year median in each week of the 4-week period except the third, the greatest excess occurring during the last week (ended October 4); the deaths for that week (8,504) were 3.5 percent more than the median of the preceding 3 years for the corresponding week.

Number of reported cases of 9 communicable diseases in the United States during the 4-week period September 7-October 4, 1947, the number for the corresponding period in 1946, and the median number of cases reported for the corresponding period, 1942-46

Division	Current period	1946	5-year median	Current period	1946	5-year median	Current period	1946	5-year median
	Diphtheria			Influenza <sup>1</sup>			Measles		
United States.....	991	1, 232	1, 440	3, 595	3, 592	3, 592	2, 298	2, 403	2, 450
New England.....	21	80	30	6	4	16	118	521	286
Middle Atlantic.....	56	129	77	13	30	26	386	575	400
East North Central.....	79	156	143	95	86	111	521	350	391
West North Central.....	94	71	100	9	44	34	237	55	69
South Atlantic.....	329	260	485	1, 552	721	1, 013	324	220	124
East South Central.....	167	195	264	116	110	110	40	79	54
West South Central.....	137	152	287	1, 632	2, 332	1, 950	236	160	127
Mountain.....	46	44	67	137	248	248	118	169	270
Pacific.....	62	145	126	35	17	52	318	274	558
	Meningococcus meningitis			Poliomyelitis			Scarlet fever		
United States.....	177	249	359	3, 243	5, 488	3, 198	2, 248	3, 447	5, 035
New England.....	6	22	22	249	231	231	202	299	386
Middle Atlantic.....	30	50	78	774	487	487	401	613	772
East North Central.....	29	54	72	1, 361	1, 616	811	506	867	1, 169
West North Central.....	16	16	41	210	1, 530	343	195	278	478
South Atlantic.....	22	36	46	287	166	166	261	474	919
East South Central.....	24	20	28	101	117	112	188	243	377
West South Central.....	33	18	24	37	288	216	104	140	181
Mountain.....	5	10	10	84	367	172	145	115	179
Pacific.....	12	23	44	140	686	275	246	418	550
	Smallpox			Typhoid and paratyphoid fever			Whooping cough		
United States.....	2	16	16	467	411	646	12, 227	7, 364	8, 184
New England.....	0	0	0	23	29	34	1, 172	813	886
Middle Atlantic.....	0	0	0	50	66	80	2, 622	1, 587	1, 953
East North Central.....	0	7	7	62	61	75	3, 431	2, 587	2, 587
West North Central.....	1	1	1	37	33	33	756	249	409
South Atlantic.....	0	1	1	98	48	118	1, 517	657	969
East South Central.....	1	1	1	66	32	87	320	181	295
West South Central.....	0	1	3	66	76	109	1, 116	685	594
Mountain.....	0	5	0	25	41	41	588	211	358
Pacific.....	0	0	0	40	25	30	705	394	610

<sup>1</sup> North Carolina, New York and Pennsylvania excluded; New York City and Philadelphia included.

## DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCT. 4, 1947

[From the Weekly Mortality Index, issued by the National Office of Vital Statistics]

	Week ended Oct. 4, 1947	Corresponding week, 1946
<b>Data for 93 large cities of the United States:</b>		
Total deaths.....	8, 604	8, 503
Median for 3 prior years.....	8, 316	
Total deaths, first 40 weeks of year.....	367, 842	362, 522
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	691	785
Median for 3 prior years.....	649	
Deaths under 1 year of age, first 40 weeks of year.....	29, 678	25, 900
<b>Data from industrial insurance companies:</b>		
Policies in force.....	67, 090, 537	67, 282, 507
Number of death claims.....	11, 300	11, 117
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	8. 8	8. 6
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 40 weeks of year, annual rate.....	9. 3	9. 6

# INCIDENCE 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 OCTOBER 11, 1947

#### Summary

A total of 540 cases of poliomyelitis was reported for the current week, as compared with 613 last week, 1,042 for the corresponding week last year, and a 5-year (1942-46) median of 549. The decline during the week was approximately 12 percent, as compared with 23 percent last week and 9 percent for the same week last year. Only 11 States reported currently more than 12 cases. Five of these States (notably Idaho) showed increases. The States are as follows (last week's figures in parentheses): *Increases*—Pennsylvania 30 (25), Indiana 15 (7), Wisconsin 15 (13), Idaho 50 (17), California 23 (21); *decreases*—Massachusetts 24 (29), New York 61 (100), Ohio 88 (109), Illinois 29 (45), Michigan 31 (44), North Carolina 18 (23).

During the 30 weeks since March 15 (the approximate average date of seasonal low incidence), 7,842 cases have been reported, as compared with 20,219 for the corresponding period last year and a 5-year median of 10,448. Eleven States reporting the largest numbers during this period (aggregating about 67 percent of the total) are as follows (last year's corresponding figures in parentheses): Ohio 1,109 (567), New York 922 (1,069), Illinois 708 (2,052), California 556 (1,721), Michigan 507 (761), Pennsylvania 358 (205), Massachusetts 292 (235), New Jersey 236 (195), Indiana 186 (301), Idaho 185 (35), Minnesota 182 (2,593).

A total of 1,956 cases of influenza was reported, as compared with 1,171 last week and a 5-year median of 1,346. The increase is chiefly accounted for in the reports of Virginia (619 cases, last week 104), South Carolina (332, last week 229), and Texas (705, last week 646).

One case of small pox was reported (in Missouri), and 1 case of anthrax (in New York). Current figures for Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularemia, and whooping cough are above the 5-year medians.

Deaths recorded during the week in 93 large cities of the United States totaled 9,175, as compared with 8,604 last week, 8,585 and 8,380, respectively, for the same weeks in 1946 and 1945, and a 3-year (1944-46) median of 8,390. The total for the year to date is 377,017, as compared with 371,107 for the corresponding period last year. Infant deaths during the week totaled 702, as compared with 692 last week and a 3-year median of 655. The total to date is 30,381, as compared with 26,643 for the same period last year.



Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended Oct. 11, 1947, and comparison with corresponding week of 1946 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			Meningitis, meningococcus		
	Week ended—		Median, 1942-46	Week ended—		Median, 1942-46	Week ended—		Median, 1942-46	Week ended—		Median, 1942-46
	Oct. 11, 1947	Oct. 12, 1946		Oct. 11, 1947	Oct. 12, 1946		Oct. 11, 1947	Oct. 12, 1946		Oct. 11, 1947	Oct. 12, 1946	
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>												
Maine.....	2	4	1	-----	-----	-----	30	4	0	1	1	
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	38	4	0	0	0	
Vermont.....	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	64	15	0	0	0	
Massachusetts.....	2	20	4	-----	-----	-----	16	80	74	2	2	
Rhode Island.....	2	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	1	2	
Connecticut.....	0	0	1	3	4	4	4	11	6	0	1	
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>												
New York.....	6	21	11	12	12	12	41	67	66	2	7	
New Jersey.....	2	2	2	6	3	4	24	18	18	1	1	
Pennsylvania.....	5	15	8	(*)	1	1	28	147	67	8	7	
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b>												
Ohio.....	10	16	12	4	2	2	21	42	19	4	3	
Indiana.....	7	16	9	17	5	5	5	7	7	1	0	
Illinois.....	13	7	8	3	1	1	65	14	19	4	4	
Michigan †.....	4	5	12	1	3	1	57	12	23	4	3	
Wisconsin.....	3	0	2	15	11	17	27	31	43	2	2	
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b>												
Minnesota.....	3	8	8	3	-----	-----	39	2	6	2	0	
Iowa.....	0	4	3	-----	-----	-----	9	1	2	0	5	
Missouri.....	4	4	4	-----	1	1	1	4	4	0	2	
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	-----	1	3	22	4	-----	0	0	
South Dakota.....	1	2	2	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	2	0	0	
Nebraska.....	1	2	7	5	8	4	2	3	4	0	0	
Kansas.....	6	4	4	-----	4	2	38	3	6	0	2	
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b>												
Delaware.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	0	0	
Maryland †.....	2	2	6	2	-----	2	4	3	3	0	2	
District of Columbia.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	4	1	1	0	0	
Virginia.....	6	21	21	619	165	129	32	9	9	1	1	
West Virginia.....	3	5	11	15	6	1	118	5	2	0	1	
North Carolina.....	36	15	31	-----	-----	1	4	29	7	0	2	
South Carolina.....	27	1	25	332	52	218	5	-----	4	1	0	
Georgia.....	16	12	25	20	7	13	3	3	4	0	1	
Florida.....	5	11	8	3	2	2	-----	2	2	0	3	
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>												
Kentucky.....	7	24	24	-----	-----	-----	2	4	4	2	0	
Tennessee.....	8	20	20	25	18	12	8	8	6	2	2	
Alabama.....	8	10	32	10	4	18	5	-----	2	0	3	
Mississippi ‡.....	13	17	17	7	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	0	1	
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>												
Arkansas.....	11	3	10	50	17	17	4	1	4	0	0	
Louisiana.....	9	8	8	1	1	3	49	1	1	1	0	
Oklahoma.....	2	1	5	33	13	22	2	2	1	1	0	
Texas.....	35	24	46	705	1,077	712	41	31	31	2	8	
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>												
Montana.....	0	0	1	1	-----	2	21	1	5	0	3	
Idaho.....	0	1	0	28	9	3	6	1	1	0	0	
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	1	
Colorado.....	2	5	5	8	11	21	5	11	11	0	0	
New Mexico.....	1	2	4	-----	-----	-----	4	9	-----	0	0	
Arizona.....	3	2	2	30	30	30	4	3	3	2	0	
Utah †.....	1	0	0	2	11	-----	8	4	5	0	0	
Nevada.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	0	0	0	
<b>PACIFIC</b>												
Washington.....	11	11	8	-----	-----	-----	5	7	9	0	0	
Oregon.....	1	5	3	1	2	6	15	7	11	2	0	
California.....	8	10	24	5	1	11	60	59	59	2	6	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>287</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>
41 weeks.....	8,804	12,128	10,537	310,044	198,538	88,361	189,187	643,810	546,291	2,823	4,939	6,845
Seasonal low week †.....	(27th) July 5-11	(30th) July 26-Aug. 1			(35th) Aug. 30-Sept. 5			(37th) Sept. 13-19				
Total since low.....	2,507	3,500	3,601	8,531	8,341	8,288	3,685	3,725	3,752	182	273	350

† New York City only. ‡ Philadelphia only. § Period ended earlier than Saturday.  
 † Dates between which the approximate low week ends. The specific date will vary from year to year.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended Oct. 11, 1947, and comparison with corresponding week of 1946 and 5-year median—Con.

Division and State	Poliomyelitis			Scarlet fever			Smallpox			Typhoid and paratyphoid fever		
	Week ended—		Median 1942-46	Week ended—		Median 1942-46	Week ended—		Median 1942-46	Week ended—		Median 1942-46
	Oct. 11, 1947	Oct. 12, 1946		Oct. 11, 1947	Oct. 12, 1946		Oct. 11, 1947	Oct. 12, 1946		Oct. 11, 1947	Oct. 12, 1946	
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>												
Maine.....	2	3	3	10	15	15	0	0	0	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	6	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	24	32	27	* 43	33	87	0	0	0	4	1	3
Rhode Island.....	4	9	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	8	17	9	8	6	18	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>												
New York.....	61	77	68	78	91	126	0	0	0	2	2	11
New Jersey.....	9	13	14	29	52	35	0	0	0	4	3	3
Pennsylvania.....	30	12	12	47	55	112	0	0	0	10	1	6
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b>												
Ohio.....	88	14	14	85	92	129	0	0	0	1	3	5
Indiana.....	15	23	5	30	54	50	0	0	0	3	3	3
Illinois.....	29	139	48	34	52	104	0	0	0	1	1	2
Michigan <sup>2</sup> .....	31	57	22	58	70	72	0	0	0	2	1	3
Wisconsin.....	15	67	13	18	34	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b>												
Minnesota.....	3	67	16	17	21	37	0	1	0	2	0	0
Iowa.....	12	39	18	12	16	44	0	0	0	10	1	1
Missouri.....	7	70	6	3	23	31	1	0	0	1	4	3
North Dakota.....	0	14	1	8	0	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
South Dakota.....	1	6	1	4	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	* 10	44	7	9	14	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas.....	4	71	11	14	10	57	0	0	0	3	1	1
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b>												
Delaware.....	0	4	2	3	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland <sup>2</sup> .....	7	2	2	8	9	24	0	0	0	1	1	1
District of Columbia.....	4	1	1	12	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	12	4	5	12	63	57	0	0	0	12	0	9
West Virginia.....	10	4	2	18	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	2
North Carolina.....	18	3	3	34	18	82	0	0	0	1	2	3
South Carolina.....	* 5	0	0	2	3	8	0	0	0	0	1	2
Georgia.....	2	1	1	18	12	19	0	0	0	2	2	3
Florida.....	8	11	3	3	5	7	0	0	0	3	1	1
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>												
Kentucky.....	7	1	2	19	24	62	0	0	0	4	3	3
Tennessee.....	8	4	5	33	34	51	0	0	0	1	0	3
Alabama.....	2	1	1	13	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi <sup>2</sup> .....	1	12	1	5	23	12	0	0	0	0	2	2
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>												
Arkansas.....	3	10	3	13	5	7	0	1	0	0	1	3
Louisiana.....	0	9	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	5	4	4
Oklahoma.....	0	17	11	4	2	17	0	0	0	2	2	2
Texas.....	0	21	20	30	28	33	0	0	0	5	12	10
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>												
Montana.....	1	5	1	14	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	50	4	1	6	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	3	21	3	12	5	20	0	0	0	2	1	1
New Mexico.....	2	5	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona.....	0	4	1	5	5	5	0	0	0	3	2	1
Utah <sup>2</sup> .....	0	3	3	4	10	10	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PACIFIC</b>												
Washington.....	10	36	14	30	26	26	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oregon.....	10	8	8	15	12	19	0	0	0	1	2	1
California.....	23	65	30	49	94	114	0	0	0	8	7	7
Total.....	540	1,042	549	873	1,132	1,736	1	2	3	101	67	121
41 weeks.....	68,454	20,686	10,845	66,773	93,055	108,609	151	297	324	3,166	3,364	4,575
Seasonal low week <sup>4</sup> .....	(11th) Mar. 15-21			(32nd) Aug. 9-15			(35th) Aug. 30-Sept. 5			(11th) Mar. 15-21		
Total since low.....	*7,842	20,219	10,448	4,670	6,760	9,946	4	18	18	2,681	2,889	3,759

<sup>2</sup> Period ended earlier than Saturday.

<sup>4</sup> Dates between which the approximate low week ends. The specific date will vary from year to year. Includes paratyphoid fever reported separately as follows: Massachusetts 1 (salmonella infection); Connecticut 1; Pennsylvania 1 (salmonella infection); Indiana 1; North Dakota 5; Virginia 1; Georgia 1; Florida 1; Arizona 2; Washington 1.

<sup>6</sup> Delayed reports: Poliomyelitis—Nebraska, week ended July 26, 1 case, week ended August 23, 1 case; South Carolina week ended September 27, 1 case; scarlet fever—Massachusetts week ended September 13, 28 cases. These cases included in cumulative totals only. Correction: Poliomyelitis—Nebraska week ended August 16, 9 cases (instead of 10), deducted from cumulative totals.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended Oct. 11, 1947, and comparison with corresponding week of 1946 and 5-year median—Con.

Division and State	Whooping cough			Week ended October 11, 1947							
	Week ended—		Median 1942- 46	Dysentery			En- ceph- alitis, infec- tious	Rocky Mt. spot- ted fever	Tula- remia	Ty- phus fever, en- demic	Un- du- lant fever
	Oct. 11, 1947	Oct. 12, 1946		Ame- bic	Bacil- lary	Un- spec- ified					
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>											
Maine.....	7	4	12								
New Hampshire.....											1
Vermont.....	49	5	10								1
Massachusetts.....	90	95	95		6						1
Rhode Island.....	21	29	22								
Connecticut.....	75	26	22								2
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>											
New York.....	180	142	207	5				1			2
New Jersey.....	124	91	92	1							
Pennsylvania.....	225	110	132				1				
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b>											
Ohio.....	169	32	97		1	7					2
Indiana.....	33	19	17			1					1
Illinois.....	71	84	84	4	1		4	2			13
Michigan <sup>1</sup> .....	158	222	167								4
Wisconsin.....	127	115	115				1				4
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b>											
Minnesota.....	129	12	29		1		2				8
Iowa.....	13	14	11	1			2				9
Missouri.....	4	4	13						7		4
North Dakota.....	11	1	6	1			4				
South Dakota.....	1		4								1
Nebraska.....	14	5	5	1			1				6
Kansas.....	55	5	22								1
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b>											
Delaware.....	4	4	1								
Maryland <sup>2</sup> .....	76	18	49			3		1			2
District of Columbia.....	24	9	7								
Virginia.....	52	28	28			69	1	3			1
West Virginia.....	2		7								1
North Carolina.....	38	12	58								1
South Carolina.....	116	4	25		10						
Georgia.....	15	7	17	1	2			3			4
Florida.....	20	20	5	1						5	3
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>											
Kentucky.....	9	10	10								1
Tennessee.....	9	26	26						1		3
Alabama.....	8	7	7								2
Mississippi <sup>2</sup> .....	7			1					3	2	1
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>											
Arkansas.....	15	5	9	5		1			4		1
Louisiana.....	2			2	1						2
Oklahoma.....	15	1	2								1
Texas.....	217	151	99	15	275	15			2	11	10
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>											
Montana.....	12	3	17								
Idaho.....	11	1									
Wyoming.....	2		2								
Colorado.....	30	18	18		2						1
New Mexico.....	12	10	5	1	3	1					
Arizona.....	11	8	7			11	2				
Utah <sup>2</sup> .....	7	3	9						1		2
Nevada.....	2										
<b>PACIFIC</b>											
Washington.....	21	9	15								3
Oregon.....	13	5	7	3	1						
California.....	112	61	122	4	11		4				2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,418</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>110</b>
Same week: 1946.....	1,435			29	219	77	8	8	15	85	124
Median, 1942-46.....	1,566			47	438	124	10	2	11	137	7101
41 weeks: 1947.....	126,753			2,328	12,662	8,101	506	526	1,169	1,636	4,970
1946.....	78,899			1,924	13,339	5,358	515	543	749	2,824	4,072
Median, 1942-46.....	100,909			1,525	13,406	6,467	521	440	677	3,340	3,926

<sup>1</sup> Period ended earlier than Saturday.

<sup>2</sup> 2-year average, 1945-46.

*Anthrax:* New York 1. *Leprosy:* Florida 2.

Alaska, week ended Oct. 11, 1947: Influenza 23, measles 1, pneumonia 4, septic sore throat 1.

Territory of Hawaii, week ended Oct. 11, 1947: Bacillary dysentery 1, influenza 1, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, endemic typhus fever 1, whooping cough 30.

**WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES <sup>1</sup>**

*City reports for week ended October 4, 1947*

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.

Division, State, and City	Diphtheria cases	Euccephalitis, infectious, cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Meningitis, meningococcus, cases	Pneumonia deaths	Pollomyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
			Cases	Deaths								
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>												
<b>Maine:</b>												
Portland.....	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>New Hampshire:</b>												
Concord.....	0	0		0		0	2	0	0	0	0	
<b>Vermont:</b>												
Barre.....	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>												
Boston.....	0	0		0	5	0	10	14	7	0	1	18
Fall River.....	0	0		0		0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Springfield.....	0	0		0		0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Worcester.....	0	0		0		0	7	3	4	0	0	
<b>Rhode Island:</b>												
Providence.....	0	0		0		1	1	0	0	0	0	34
<b>Connecticut:</b>												
Bridgeport.....	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Haven.....	0	0		0		0	1	0	0	0	0	28
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>												
<b>New York:</b>												
Buffalo.....	0	0	0	1		0	4	3	4	0	1	3
New York.....	3	2	4	0	13	1	24	23	15	0	1	30
Rochester.....	0	0	0	0		1	4	11	0	0	0	3
Syracuse.....	0	0	0	0		0	0	5	4	0	0	8
<b>New Jersey:</b>												
Camden.....	1	0		1		0	1	0	1	0	0	
Newark.....	0	0		0	5	1	4	2	7	0	0	19
Trenton.....	0	0		0		0	5	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>												
Philadelphia.....	2	1	1	1	5	0	13	6	4	0	0	59
Pittsburgh.....	1	0		0	1	0	9	0	5	0	0	23
Reading.....	0	0		0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b>												
<b>Ohio:</b>												
Cincinnati.....	1	0		0		0	2	8	5	0	0	4
Cleveland.....	0	0	1	0		2	1	33	9	0	0	49
Columbus.....	1	0		0	3	0	2	9	10	0	0	5
<b>Indiana:</b>												
Fort Wayne.....	0	0		0		0	1	0	0	0	0	
Indianapolis.....	1	1		1		0	2	0	1	0	0	9
South Bend.....	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Terre Haute.....	0	0		0		0	1	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Illinois:</b>												
Chicago.....	0	1		0	20	3	15	21	11	0	1	27
<b>Michigan:</b>												
Detroit.....	1	0		0	2	0	5	9	13	0	1	75
Flint.....	1	0		0		1	0	3	1	0	0	3
Grand Rapids.....	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
<b>Wisconsin:</b>												
Kenosha.....	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Milwaukee.....	0	1		0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	33
Racine.....	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b>												
<b>Minnesota:</b>												
Duluth.....	0	0		0		0	2	0	4	0	0	21
Minneapolis.....	1	0		0	9	0	4	0	9	0	0	19
<b>Missouri:</b>												
Kansas City.....	0	0		0		0	3	2	2	0	0	3
St. Joseph.....	0	0		0		0	0	0	1	0	0	
St. Louis.....	1	1	1	1		1	6	2	4	0	2	5

<sup>1</sup> In some instances the figures include nonresident cases.

## City reports for week ended October 4, 1947—Continued

Division, State, and City	Diphtheria cases	Erysipellitis, infectious, cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Meningitis, meningococci, cases	Pneumonia deaths	Pollomyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
			Cases	Deaths								
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued</b>												
North Dakota:												
Fargo.....	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	---
Nebraska:												
Omaha.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	2	5	0	0	---
Kansas:												
Topeka.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Wichita.....	0	0		0	---	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b>												
Delaware:												
Wilmington.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Maryland:												
Baltimore.....	2	0		0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	64
Cumberland.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Frederick.....	2	0		0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
District of Columbia:												
Washington.....	0	0		0	1	2	4	2	8	0	0	20
Virginia:												
Lynchburg.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Richmond.....	0	0		0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Roanoke.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	0	1	0	0	---
West Virginia:												
Charleston.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Wheeling.....	0	0		0	---	0	2	0	1	0	0	---
North Carolina:												
Raleigh.....	0	0		0	---	0	1	0	0	0	0	---
Wilmington.....	2	0		0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	0	1	0	0	---
South Carolina:												
Charleston.....	0	0		0	---	0	2	0	0	0	0	---
Georgia:												
Atlanta.....	0	0		0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	1
Brunswick.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Savannah.....	0	0	1	1	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Florida:												
Tampa.....	0	0		0	---	0	7	0	1	0	0	1
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>												
Tennessee:												
Memphis.....	2	0		0	1	0	6	3	5	0	1	---
Nashville.....	0	0		1	---	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Alabama:												
Birmingham.....	0	0		0	---	1	2	1	0	0	0	---
Mobile.....	1	0		0	---	1	1	1	2	0	0	---
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>												
Arkansas:												
Little Rock.....	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Louisiana:												
New Orleans.....	0	0	2	1	---	0	2	1	1	0	2	9
Shreveport.....	0	0		0	---	0	1	0	0	0	0	---
Oklahoma:												
Oklahoma City.....	0	0	2	0	---	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Texas:												
Dallas.....	1	0		0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	14
Galveston.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	0	1	0	0	---
Houston.....	7	0		0	---	0	2	1	1	0	0	---
San Antonio.....	2	0		0	---	0	3	0	1	0	0	---
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>												
Montana:												
Billings.....	0	0		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	---
Great Falls.....	0	0		0	---	1	0	0	0	0	0	---
Helena.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missoula.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Idaho:												
Boise.....	0	0		0	---	0	0	7	0	0	0	---
Colorado:												
Denver.....	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	12
Pueblo.....	0	0		0	---	0	2	1	1	0	0	19
Utah:												
Salt Lake City.....	0	0		0	---	0	1	0	1	0	0	2

City reports for week ended October 4, 1947—Continued

Division, State, and City	Diphtheria cases	Enecephalitis, 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								
<b>PACIFIC</b>												
Washington:												
Seattle.....	1	0		0	3	0	6	3	2	0	0	1
Spokane.....	0	0		0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Tacoma.....	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
California:												
Los Angeles.....	7	0	2	0	12	0	0	8	10	0	0	20
Sacramento.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
San Francisco.....	0	1		0	10	0	4	1	3	0	0	8
Total.....	42	8	21	11	109	17	188	197	191	0	12	722
Corresponding week, 1946 <sup>1</sup> .....	69		24	10	142		225		234	0	11	422
Average 1942-46 <sup>1</sup> .....	72		39	9	193		246		376	0	21	657

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Oklahoma City.  
<sup>2</sup> 3-year average, 1944-46.  
<sup>3</sup> 5-year median, 1942-46.

*Dysentery, amebic.*—Cases: New York 5; Chicago 1; Charleston, S. C., 1; New Orleans 3; Los Angeles 2; San Francisco 1.  
*Dysentery, bacillary.*—Cases: New York 2; Rochester, N. Y. 1; Chicago 1; Minneapolis 1; Baltimore 1; Memphis 1; New Orleans 1.  
*Dysentery, unspecified.*—Cases: Baltimore 10; San Antonio 2.  
*Leprosy.*—Cases: Tampa 2.  
*Typhus fever, endemic.*—Cases: Raleigh 1; Atlanta 1; Tampa 2; Mobile 1; New Orleans 1.

Rates (annual basis) per 100,000 population, by geographic groups, for the 87 cities in the preceding table (latest available estimated population, 34,072,800)

	Diphtheria case rates	Enecephalitis, 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	0.0	0.0	14	2.9	60.1	54.4	34	0.0	2.9	266
Middle Atlantic.....	3.2	1.4	2.3	1.4	12	1.4	30.1	23.1	19	0.0	0.9	69
East North Central.....	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	19	4.3	18.5	52.3	33	0.0	1.2	140
West North Central.....	4.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	22	2.2	35.6	13.4	62	0.0	4.5	134
South Atlantic.....	9.8	0.0	1.6	1.6	7	3.3	34.3	14.7	31	0.0	3.3	160
East South Central.....	17.7	0.0	0.0	5.9	6	11.8	53.1	29.5	53	0.0	5.9	18
West South Central.....	25.4	0.0	10.2	2.5	5	0.0	25.4	5.1	15	0.0	5.1	69
Mountain.....	7.9	0.0	31.8	0.0	16	7.9	39.7	63.5	71	0.0	0.0	270
Pacific.....	12.7	1.6	4.7	1.6	43	0.0	17.4	20.6	24	0.0	0.0	46
Total.....	6.4	1.2	3.2	1.7	17	2.6	28.8	30.2	29	0.0	1.8	111

## TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

## Puerto Rico

*Notifiable diseases—4 weeks ended September 27, 1947.*—During the 4 weeks ended September 27, 1947, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Puerto Rico as follows.

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chickenpox.....	23	Syphilis.....	104
Diphtheria.....	32	Tetanus.....	18
Dysentery, unspecified.....	3	Tetanus, infantile.....	1
Gonorrhoea.....	148	Tuberculosis (all forms).....	677
Influenza.....	101	Typhoid fever.....	9
Malaria.....	842	Typhus fever (murine).....	5
Measles.....	110	Whooping cough.....	54
Poliomyelitis.....	1		

## FOREIGN REPORTS

## CANADA

*Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended September 20, 1947.*—During the week ended September 20, 1947, 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.....		5		10	33	14	26	9	19	116
Diphtheria.....		2		19	4	1			1	27
Encephalitis, infectious.....						8	16		1	25
German measles.....		1			11			2		14
Influenza.....		44			12	1				57
Measles.....		1		36	48	34	1	8	14	142
Meningitis, meningococcus.....					1		1			2
Mumps.....		4		20	63	8	9	18	12	134
Poliomyelitis.....		3	1		88	35	19	4	20	170
Scarlet fever.....		2	2	20	29	1	2	1	2	59
Tuberculosis (all forms).....		2	16	185	30	70	12	3	79	397
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....				16	6				10	32
Undulant fever.....				2	3			1		6
Venereal diseases:										
Gonorrhoea.....		16	11	130	120	23	35	34	130	499
Syphilis.....		9	4	74	64	13	17	11	43	235
Other forms.....									4	4
Whooping cough.....		5	1	32	109	25	10	19	19	220

## GREAT BRITAIN

*England and Wales—Poliomyelitis.*—For the week ended September 27, 1947, 474 cases of poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis) were reported in England and Wales, as compared with 594 cases reported for the week ended September 20, 1947, making a total of 6 666 cases reported to date.

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

From consular reports, international health organizations, medical officers of the Public Health Service 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]

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

Place	January- July 1947	August 1947	September 1947—week ended—			
			6	13	20	27
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Egypt <sup>1</sup> .....	C					366
Alexandria.....	C					14
Cairo.....	C					25
Ismailiya.....	C					4
Suez.....	C					
<b>ASIA</b>						
Burma.....	C	255	1		1	
Moulmein.....	C	64				
Rangoon.....	C	3	1			
China:						
Anhui Province.....	C	4				
Chekiang Province.....	C	4	23	23		
Pingyang.....	C	3	7	13		
Wenchow.....	C	1				
Formosa (Island of).....	C	14				
Fukien Province.....	C	5	2			
Foochow.....	C	2				
Honan Province.....	C	5	9			
Hunan Province.....	C	5	11			
Kiangsi Province.....	C	1	7			
Kiangsu Province.....	C		372			64
Chinkiang.....	C		1			
Shanghai.....	C		4	7	8	10
Tsingkiang.....	C		3			
Kwangtung Province.....	C	6				
Hong Kong.....	C	6				
India.....	C	59,662	21,261			
Allahabad.....	C		56	1	2	4
Bombay.....	C	48	48	5		5
Calcutta.....	C	3,945	166	34	38	20
Cawnpore.....	C	26	167	48	26	26
Chittagong.....	C	26	4			
Lahore.....	C			109	338	327
Lucknow.....	C	191	47	14		
Madras.....	C	3				
Nagpur.....	C					13
New Delhi.....	C					29
India (French):						
Chandernagor.....	C	29				
Karikal.....	C	2	2			
Pondicherry.....	C	32	2			
Indochina (French):						
Annam.....	C	20				
Cambodia.....	C	855	61			18
Cochinchina.....	C	412	5			16
Bien Hoa.....	C	7				
Chandoc.....	C	1				
Cholon.....	C	33				
Giadinh.....	C	11				
Longxuyen.....	C	6				
Mytho.....	C	5				
Rachgia.....	C	19				
Saigon.....	C	133				1
Vinh-long.....	C	8				
Laos.....	C	21	31			
Tonkin.....	C	4	60			3
Siam (Thailand):						
Bangkok.....	C	3,043	168	6	9	
	C	759	12	4		

<sup>1</sup> Cholera has been reported present in the provinces of Dakahlia, Gharbiya, Giza, Kalyubiya, Minufiya, and Sharkiya.

<sup>2</sup> For the period Sept. 22—Oct. 6; officially reported cases in which the diagnosis was confirmed.

<sup>3</sup> For the period Sept. 1—20, 1947.

<sup>4</sup> Includes imported cases.



## PLAGUE

[C indicates cases; D, deaths]

Place	January- July 1947	August 1947	September 1947—week ended—			
			6	13	20	27
AFRICA						
Belgian Congo.....	C	1 12	2			
British East Africa:						
Kenya.....	C	46	5			
Uganda.....	C	1				
Egypt: Alexandria.....	C	17	1			
Madagascar.....	C	2 176	10		3 12	
Mananjary.....	C		5			
Union of South Africa.....	C	4 24	1			
ASIA						
Burma.....	C	1, 200	37	7		1
Bassein.....	C	2				
Mandalay.....	C	17				
Rangoon.....	C	14	4			
China:						
Chekiang Province.....	C	112	4			
Formosa (Island of).....	C	1				
Fukien Province.....	C	618	10			
Amoy.....	C	13				
Foochow.....	C	21				
Kiangsi Province.....	C	143	10			
Nanchang.....	C	35	1			
Kiangsu Province: Shanghai.....	C	28				
Kwangtung Province.....	C	77				
Yunnan Province.....	C	57		6 112		
India.....	C	66, 469	901			
Indochina (French):						
Annam.....	C	51	23			3 4
Cochinchina.....	C	27	3			3 1
Java.....	C	7 37				
Korea.....	C	22				
Manchuria.....	D					3 100
Palestine.....	C	19	5			
Siam (Thailand).....	C	31	2		3	
Syria.....	C	6				
Turkey: Akcakale.....	C	19				
EUROPE						
Germany: East Prussia: 9						
Portugal: Azores.....	C	2				
Turkey (see Turkey in Asia).						
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada: 10 Alberta Province.....						
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina:						
Cordoba Province.....	C	1				
Santa Fe Province.....	C	3				
Brazil:						
Ceara State.....	C	2				
Minas Geraes State.....	C	7				
Pernambuco State.....	C	1				
Ecuador:						
Chimborazo Province.....	C	4				
Loja Province.....	C	5				
Peru:						
Lambayeque Department.....	C	5	1			
Libertad Department.....	C	17				
Lima Department.....	C	24	9			
Piura Department.....	C	11 78				
OCEANIA						
Hawaii Territory: Plague infected rats 12.....		1				

1 Includes 5 cases of pneumonic plague.

2 Includes 50 cases of pneumonic plague.

3 For the period Sept. 1-20, 1947.

4 Includes 2 cases of pneumonic plague.

5 During the month of June 1947, an outbreak of plague with high mortality occurred in Konigsburg, East Prussia, Germany.

6 For the period July 5 to Sept. 20, 1947, 6 lots of plague infected fleas from squirrels were reported in Alberta and Saskatchewan Provinces, Canada.

7 Includes imported cases.

8 Period not specified.

9 In addition 82 cases with 65 deaths in Ayabaca Province and 58 cases with 48 deaths in Huancabamba Province, all unconfirmed, were reported for the period September 1946 to March 1947.

10 Plague infection was also reported in Hawaii Territory as follows: On Jan. 9, 1947, in a pool of 31 rats. on Mar. 20, 1947, in a pool of 32 fleas collected from 59 rats.

9 Imported.

6 For the period July 1-Sept. 10, 1947.

7 Includes imported cases.

8 Period not specified.

9 In addition 82 cases with 65 deaths in Ayabaca Province and 58 cases with 48 deaths in Huancabamba Province, all unconfirmed, were reported for the period September 1946 to March 1947.

10 Plague infection was also reported in Hawaii Territory as follows: On Jan. 9, 1947, in a pool of 31 rats. on Mar. 20, 1947, in a pool of 32 fleas collected from 59 rats.

**SMALLPOX**  
[C indicates cases; P, present]

Place	January- July 1947	August 1947	September 1947—week ended—			
			6	13	20	27
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Algeria..... C	1 111					
Angola..... C	1 100					
Basutoland..... C	1					
Bechuanaland..... C	29					
Belgian Congo..... C	1,081	711	131	66		
British East Africa:						
Kenya..... C	313	26		25		
Nyassaland..... C	706	87				
Tanganyika..... C	1,606	251	96			
Uganda..... C	223	46	6	6		
Cameroon (French)..... C	86			25		
Dahomey..... C	132	1			5	
Egypt..... C	495	3				
Ethiopia..... C	30					
French Equatorial Africa..... C	5	1				
French Guinea..... C	350	2			5	
Gambia..... C	6					
Gold Coast..... C	565	19				
Ivory Coast..... C	1,764	372			122	
Liberia..... C	37					
Libya..... C	1,991	41	6	2	22	5
Mauritania..... C	22					
Morocco (French)..... C	56					
Morocco (Int. Zone)..... C	12					
Morocco (Spanish)..... C	29					
Mozambique..... C	1	2				
Nigeria..... C	4,152					
Niger Territory..... C	2,237	121				
Portuguese Guinea..... C	3					
Rhodesia:						
Northern..... C	40	4	1	7		
Southern..... C	347					
Senegal..... C	15					
Sierra Leone..... C	317	7				
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)..... C	1 179	80	10	14	3	1
Sudan (French)..... C	363					
Swaziland..... C	10					
Togo (French)..... C	85					
Tunisia..... C	552	9				
Union of South Africa..... C	395	108	P	P	P	
<b>ASIA</b>						
Burma..... C	2,650	35	27		6	
Ceylon..... C	1					
China..... C	2,823	31				
India..... C	44,778	1,478				
India (French)..... C	10					
India (Portuguese)..... C	3					
Indochina (French)..... C	3,611	222		49		
Iran..... C	52	1				
Iraq..... C	14					
Japan..... C	374	2	2	1	1	
Korea..... C	125					
Malay States (Federated)..... C	3,077	119	66	123		
Manchuria..... C	7					
Portuguese Timor..... C	15	17				
Siam (Thailand)..... C	1,098	57	45	1		
Straits Settlements..... C	98					
Syria..... C	2					
Turkey (see Turkey in Europe).						
<b>EUROPE</b>						
Belgium..... C	1 23					
France..... C	46	2			1	
Germany..... C	12					
Great Britain: England and Wales..... C	77					
Greece..... C	10					
Irish Free State..... C	1					
Italy..... C	67					
Luxemburg..... C	12					
Portugal..... C	32	1		1		
Spain..... C	18	1				
Switzerland..... C	1					
Turkey..... C	3					

See footnotes at end of table.

## SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	January- July 1947	August 1947	September 1947—week ended—			
			6	13	20	27
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
Guatemala..... C	11					
Mexico..... C C	540	184	83			
Panama (Republic)..... C	1					
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina..... C	19	7				
Brazil..... C C C	231	6				
Colombia..... C C C	2,620	304				
Ecuador..... C C C	1,318	1,348				
Paraguay..... C C C	1,147	1,39				
Peru..... C C C	238					
Uruguay..... C C C	223	1,18				
Venezuela..... C	1,2,680	1,195	1,80	1,17	1,33	

<sup>1</sup> Includes alastrim.<sup>2</sup> For the period, Sept. 1-20, 1947.<sup>3</sup> Imported.

## TYPHUS FEVER\*

[C indicates cases; P, present]

Place	January- July 1947	August 1947	September 1947—week ended—	6	13	20	27
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Algeria..... C	164						
Basutoland..... C	14	1					
Bechuanaland..... C C	1						
Belgian Congo..... C	247	24	6	5			
British East Africa:							
Kenya..... C	6	1					
Uganda..... C	2						
Egypt..... C C C	88	11	2				
Eritrea..... C C C	438	55	72				
Ethiopia..... C C C	154						
French West Africa <sup>1</sup> ..... C C C C C	2						
Gold Coast..... C C C	5						
Libya..... C C C C C	151	20		1			
Morocco (French)..... C C C C C	114	3				1	2
Morocco (International Zone)..... C C C C C	14						
Morocco (Spanish)..... C C C C C	87						
Nigeria..... C C C C C	14						
Rhodesia, Southern..... C C C C C	1						
Senegal..... C C C C C	2						
Sierra Leone..... C C C C C	2						
Tunisia <sup>2</sup> ..... C C C C C	636	1					
Union of South Africa <sup>2</sup> ..... C	202	90	P	P	P		
<b>ASIA</b>							
Arabia..... C	1						
Burma..... C C C	3						
Ceylon..... C C C	1						
China <sup>2</sup> ..... C C C C C	71	8					
India..... C C C C C	7						
Indochina (French)..... C C C C C	42	4		1			
Iran..... C C C C C	208	4					
Iraq..... C C C C C	209	52	4	2	4	4	4
Japan..... C C C C C	960	34	1	5	2		
Java..... C C C C C	1						
Korea..... C C C C C	1,261						
Malay States (Federated) <sup>2</sup> ..... C C C C C	42						
Manchuria..... C C C C C	10	1		1			
Palestine <sup>2</sup> ..... C C C C C	135	2					
Straits Settlements..... C C C C C	2						
Syria..... C C C C C	28	1	1			1	
Trans-Jordan..... C	18	1					
Turkey (see Turkey in Europe).....							
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Austria <sup>2</sup> ..... C	7	1					
Bulgaria..... C C C	738	34	12				
Czechoslovakia..... C C C	24	2	2				
France..... C C C	4						
Germany..... C C C	19		5				
Great Britain: Malta and Gozo <sup>1</sup> ..... C C C	7	7					
Greece <sup>2</sup> ..... C C C C C	165	57	14	21	18	18	18
Hungary..... C C C C C	563	8	4	2			
Italy..... C C C C C	35						
Sicily..... C C C C C	25						
Netherlands..... C C C C C	1						
Poland..... C C C C C	397	18	1				
Portugal..... C C C C C	3						
Rumania..... C C C C C	15,481						
Spain..... C C C C C	90	3					
Switzerland <sup>1</sup> ..... C C C C C	6						
Turkey..... C C C C C	424	37	9	8	5	8	8
Yugoslavia..... C	152	15	1				

See footnotes at end of table.

**TYPHUS FEVER—Continued**

Place	January- July 1947	August 1947	September 1947—week ended—			
			6	13	20	27
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
Costa Rica <sup>1</sup> ..... C	43		1	2		
Cuba <sup>1</sup> ..... C	4	1				
Guatemala..... C	232					
Jamaica <sup>1</sup> ..... C	29	6				
Mexico..... C	1,214	182				
Panama Canal Zone..... C	10	1				
Panama (Republic)..... C	<sup>4</sup> 17	1				
Puerto Rico <sup>1</sup> ..... C	30	6	1		4	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina <sup>2</sup> ..... C	13	2				
Brazil..... C	5	6				
Chile <sup>2</sup> ..... C	292					
Colombia..... C	1,265	287				
Curacao <sup>1</sup> ..... C		1				
Ecuador <sup>2</sup> ..... C	315	95				
Peru..... C	517					
Venezuela <sup>2</sup> ..... C	81					
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
Australia <sup>1</sup> ..... C	88	20				
Hawaii Territory <sup>1</sup> ..... C	21	5	1			

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

<sup>1</sup> Murine type.

<sup>2</sup> Includes murine type.

<sup>3</sup> Imported.

<sup>4</sup> Includes imported cases.

**YELLOW FEVER**

[C indicates cases; D, deaths]

Place	January- July 1947	August 1947	September 1947—week ended—	6	13	20	27
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Sudan (French): Bamako. <sup>1</sup>							
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Colombia:							
Antioquia Department..... C	<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>2</sup> 4					
Boyaca Department..... D	1	2					
Caldas Department..... D	6						
Cundinamarca Department..... D	2						
Intendencia of Meta..... D	4		3				
North Santander Department..... D		1					
Santander Department..... D	27	1					
Tolima Department..... D	3						
Peru: Huanuco Department..... D	2						

<sup>1</sup> For the week ended October 4, 1947, 1 fatal case of yellow fever was reported in Bamako, French Sudan.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1 fatal case.

<sup>3</sup> Deaths.

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