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Vital Statistics

The Keeping of
Vital Records
in Iowa

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FOREWORD

The keeping of vital records is one of the most important functions of State government. Certification of births and deaths is intimately connected with all human relations and with each year is assuming increasing importance.

This bulletin has been carefully prepared by Mr. Mayo Tolman, Director of the Division of Vital Statistics, and presents comprehensive information regarding the facilities and methods that have been developed to promote a most efficient service.

It is hoped that the Bulletin will be of interest to the different professions and all others who are concerned with the promotion of public welfare in this state.

Walter S. Piercing

Commissioner

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VITAL STATISTICS**The Keeping of Vital Records In Iowa.**MAYO TOLMAN, B. SC.
Director Division of Vital Statistics.
Iowa State Department of Health.

The need for gathering records was suggested in the earliest periods of history. In the beginning, such records considered the most urgent needs of the period, namely a knowledge of the state. At first a mass of facts were gathered without possessing an exact sense of proportion or even a distinct consciousness of the necessity of measurements. Later, with the awakening of a scientific conception of investigation, method secured its place in the system.

The Bible gives us many examples of ancient statistical undertakings. The population of Judea was estimated as early as 2030 B. C. at about 3,800,000 (11, Samuel XXIV. 9; 1 Chronicles XXI. 5; XXVII. 24; XXII. 3-5). In 1500 B. C., we find the population of Judea estimated as in the neighborhood of 100,000 (Numbers III, 43-49). In fact the Book of Numbers, being the Lord's instruction to Moses to enumerate the people of Judea, may be looked upon as the most ancient book on vital statistics that has come down to us.

Many Greek states studied the distribution of real property, of classes of citizenship, of taxes, privileges, public burdens, of military service and similar problems in a manner that clearly indicates the studies were of a statistical nature.

Records are extant to show that the census of population was taken in many Greek cities at an early date, though primarily for taxation and military purposes, which in all countries were the primary reasons for population enumeration. The use of such figures for the betterment of public welfare, in the sense in which we now understand that term, is of comparatively modern origin.

In Rome, periodic enumeration of the people of an exactness not attainable in recent times, existed from the reign of Servius Tullius (578-534 B. C.). The first *census* was made in the presence of the *censors* and was repeated 69 times in the next 470 years. Births were reported in the temple of Juno Lucina and deaths in that of Libitina.

In the middle ages, statistics of large groups of people remained uncollected.

To Anton Friedrich Busching, (1724-1793), must be given the credit of first using statistics in a manner that insured the permanence of their collection. Instead of being content with totals, he directed his attention to details which led to a careful examination as to the completeness and correctness of data and the promotion of critical methods.

As far as is known, the first regular and continuous record of births, marriages and deaths, the vital statistics in which we all should be interested, was initiated at Augsburg in 1501. Other German cities rapidly followed this practice.

In England the registration of baptisms, marriages and deaths goes back to 1538 in the reign of Henry the VIII, when the clergy in every

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parish were required to keep a weekly record of these events and were held responsible for the safe keeping of the register. Pursuant to the Civil Registration Act, registration of births and deaths were begun on July 1, 1837, but unfortunately there was no penalty for failure to register. It was not until the passage of the Birth and Death Registration Act of 1874 that registration was made compulsory.

The English colonies in North America had an obvious interest in ascertaining, even earlier than the mother country, the extent of their population. For a long time records of births, marriages and deaths in the colonies were largely collected by the churches. In 1787 Congress passed a bill making a census to be taken in three years the basis for elections, taxation, etc. It was, however, not until 1902 that a permanent Census Act was passed by Congress. This act authorized the collection of birth and death statistics from such states and municipalities as, in the judgment of the Director of Census, had satisfactory records.

Long before this date many of the states had recognized that their well being depended, to no small extent, upon a careful recording of births, marriages and deaths, and that only through such records could the health of the individuals constituting the state be intelligently guarded. One by one every state in the Union passed laws requiring the reporting of these data.

Though the control of registration is entirely a state function it was early recognized that the information to be recorded and the methods to be used for securing that information should, insofar as possible, be uniform. In 1902 a joint committee with representatives from the American Public Health Association, the United States Bureau of the Census, the Childrens Bureau, the American Statistical Society, the American Medical Association together with representatives from other nationally prominent groups drafted a Model Registration Law which, after approval by a committee of the American Bar Association, was submitted to the various state legislatures as a suggested basis for the enactment of registration laws. As this so-called Model Law was largely based upon the methods already in use by states that had long been registering births, marriages and deaths, little change had to be made in existing laws and states without such legislation welcomed the Model Law which, for the most part, was enacted with only such changes as the state's constitution made necessary.

The Keeping of Birth Records.

As birth certainly is the first event in life, it seems advisable to discuss the problems their registration engender before turning to the other vital records recorded by the State Department of Health.

In spite of an ever increasing percentage of the public recognizing the importance of the record of birth as kept by the State Department of Health there are still far too many who look upon those records as wholly unneeded.

Will Rogers Emphasized Birth Registration.

Will Rogers once said, "We gotta git all those babies registered and no fooling. I used to say that to see a boy running around with a pair of britches on . . . or off either, for that matter . . . was good enough proof that he'd been born. Well, I still contend that's true, but it don't go fur enough; it don't prove **when** he was born, **nor where at, nor who to** and that's all mighty important. The only thing that'll do all that is a birth certificate and we gotta see that all these babies git their certificates."

A man of Will Rogers' homely common sense would never have made a statement like that if he had not recognized the great importance of a birth certificate for every child, from the lowly boy and girl whose first clothing must be made from meal sacking to the children of parents who can clothe them in silk and laces.

Why Births Need to be Registered.

The reasons that might be offered in support of the wisdom—the absolute need—of a birth certificate are almost too numerous to mention. Some of these reasons are listed as follows that all who read these pages may not find one but several reasons that will, forever, allay those doubts.

- (1) More and more schools are requiring the presentation of a birth certificate as proof that the child has reached school age.
- (2) To prove age to be excluded from compulsory schooling.
- (3) A birth certificate frequently is essential to prove legal age to enter a profession or employment.
- (4) To prove legal age to marry without parental consent.
- (5) To determine the parents' liability for certain acts of their children.
- (6) As evidence in criminal cases involving age of consent.
- (7) As evidence to determine relations of guardians and wards.
- (8) To execute Child Labor Laws.
- (9) To obtain passports and similar documents.
- (10) As proof that one has not reached or has passed beyond military age.
- (11) As evidence in the administration of estates, and in settlement of pensions and insurance.
- (12) As evidence in connection with jury duty.
- (13) To prove age in determining the validity of contracts.
- (14) To prove or disprove consanguinity or kinship.
- (15) Birth Registration is necessary for the state to participate in Federal aid offered through the Maternity Act.
- (16) To secure Old Age Pensions.
- (17) To prove age, citizenship and descent as qualifications for voting and holding public office.
- (18) Because a birth certificate is, in reality, the first citizenship paper of a baby born in these United States.

Responsibility of Attending Physicians and Others.

There should be no question that every baby born in Iowa should be given this all important first citizenship paper, for according to the Iowa Health Laws (2399), "The attending physician, or persons acting as midwife, shall be responsible for the proper execution and return of a certificate for each birth, * * *." Provision has also been made for the reporting of births where "there is no physician, or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth." Section 2400 states: "It shall be the duty of the following persons, in the order named to make such reports:

1. The father or mother of the child.
2. The householder or the owner of the premises where the birth occurred.
3. The manager or superintendent of the public or private institution in which the birth occurred."

As there are but very few midwives in Iowa and as the number of babies born without attendants is insignificant, the problem of registration of birth certificates devolves largely upon the physicians of this state. Physicians, in large part, recognizing their duty to the helpless, new born child, comply with Section 2397 which states: "Within ten days after each birth there shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred, a certificate of such birth filled out with durable black ink in a legible manner."

There are very few physicians who consider the preparation of a birth certificate as unnecessary or as an imposition upon their time. There are a few more who are so extremely busy at the time of the birth that they delay filling out a certificate.

Physicians are proverbially bad writers. Unfortunately the law does not specify to whom the hand writing shall be legible but certainly there is no implication if the writing on the certificate can be translated only

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by the physician who completed it that it is legible in the eyes of the law. Yet, judging by the struggle we have with many certificates, more particularly however, with causes of death on death certificates, some physicians have failed to appreciate the real meaning of the last clause in Section 2397, "in a legible manner."

Perhaps the greatest source of concern to those in the Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, is the failure, at times, by physicians but more particularly by local registrars, to grasp fully the significance of Section 2402 which states, in part: "no certificate of birth shall be held complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for in the United States standard form certificate. (see Cut No. 1) detailed in accordance with the rules of the state department, or satisfactorily account for their omission."

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

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1. PLACE OF BIRTH— County _____ Township _____ Registered No. _____ (Consecutive No.) _____
 City or Village _____ (If birth occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street number) Street _____

16. RESIDENCE OF MOTHER— STATE _____ No. _____
 County _____ (If not same as place of birth) Street _____
 City or Village _____ Township _____

2. Full name of child _____ No. _____

3. Sex _____ 4. Twin, triplet, or other _____ 5. Premature _____ 6. Legitimate? _____ 7. Date of birth _____
 If plural births _____ If child is not yet named, make supplemental report, as directed

8. Full name FATHER _____ Full name MOTHER _____
 9. Color or race _____ 10. Age at last birthday (Yrs.) _____ 11. Full maiden name _____ 12. Color or race _____ 13. Age at last birthday (Yrs.) _____

13. Birthplace (city or place) _____ (State or country) _____ 14. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done as spinner, weaver, bookkeeper, etc. _____ 15. Birthplace (city or place) _____ (State or country) _____ 16. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as housekeeper, typist, nurse, clerk, etc. _____

17. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc. _____ 18. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work _____ 19. Total time (years) spent in this work _____ 20. Industry or business in which work was done, as own home, lawyer's office, silk mill, etc. _____ 21. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work _____ 22. Total time (years) spent in this work _____

23. Number of children of this mother (At time of this birth and including this child) _____ (a) Born alive and now living _____ (b) Born alive but now dead _____ (c) Stillborn _____

24. If stillborn, period of gestation _____ (months or weeks) _____ 25. Cause of stillbirth _____ (Before labor / During labor)

26. Character of delivery spontaneous _____ operative _____
 27. Was child asphyxiated? (Slightly, Moderately, Severely) _____ (Cross out words not applicable) _____ 28. At what period of pregnancy did patient first consult you? _____ (If operative, give type of operation performed)

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was _____ (Born alive or stillborn) at _____ m. on the date above stated, and further certify that this child's eyes _____ (Were or were not) _____ treated as prescribed by law.

Signature _____ Address _____
 Physician or Midwife _____ (Month, day, year) _____

Registrar _____ Filed _____ Registrar _____

Cut No. 1.

In the eyes of the law then, a birth certificate is not a birth certificate unless it is complete in every detail. If local registrars will read on in Section 2402 they will note the law allows them no leeway for it states specifically that if a certificate of birth is incomplete he shall (not may) require that the missing items of information be supplied. So important is the question of a complete report that the Model Law, as enacted in Iowa, adds two more sections to facilitate the local registrar in securing the necessary information to complete a certificate before it leaves his hands.

Most local registrars are reasonably careful, but too many certificates as received at the State Department of Health, indicate that a local registrar has not given sufficient attention to Section 2406, which reads: "no certificate of birth or death, after its acceptance for registration by the local registrar, * * *, shall be altered or changed in any respect except by amendments properly dated, signed, and witnessed."

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The Birth Certificate.

The Division of Vital Statistics is constantly advising local registrars to be sure that names are spelled correctly. Much real harm has been caused by carelessness on this all-important item. For example, recently an uncle left a sum of money to his nephew, Will Schneider. Will still has that money to collect for he is, in the eyes of the law, Will Snyder since that was the way his name appeared on his birth certificate, the one document that would have assured him his inheritance without going to law.

The Notification of Birth Registration.

It is of the utmost importance that the mailing address of the mother be given accurately. Promptly following the receipt of birth certificate at the State Department of Health, a transcript is made of the salient points of the certificate upon a standard form devised by the United States Bureau of the Census and known as a Notification of Birth (see Cut No. 2).



Cut No. 2.

This notification, frequently, but erroneously, spoken of as a "Birth Certificate," is mailed to the mother, thus assuring her that her child's birth has been recorded. This "notification of birth" while not adequate for pass-port purposes, will serve for many purposes, such as admission to school and for most employment services.

Some certificates of birth lack the mother's address, in which cases, a form letter is sent to the physician who attended the birth, requesting that he supply the needed address. Many notifications mailed to the address as it appears on the certificate are returned to the State Registrar marked "unknown" indicating, at least, that the address given on the original certificate was incorrect for mailing purposes. Unfortunately, daily we get letters from mothers who have received the "notification" telling us that all is not well. More frequently it is a question of spelling—Katherine should have been Catherine, Willie has been dignified to William and so on.

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When an original birth certificate is in error the State Registrar has available a form referred to as a "Certificate of Correction" which mothers or others with a legitimate interest in correcting the error may secure from the Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, Des Moines. This form, (Cut No. 3) properly completed and acknowledged before a notary, may be returned to the State Department where it will be attached to the original birth certificate. It thus becomes a part of the original certificate and, if a certified copy is later needed, the corrected form will appear on the certified copy, but, once again, the writer wishes to make it clear the desired changes cannot be made upon the original. That document will remain as it stands just as long as it endures. Also it should be stated at this point the State Registrar will not accept as corrections obvious entire changes in given names, changes in surnames, etc. Changes are not corrections. They are a problem for courts to settle, not the State Registrar.

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Division of Vital Statistics

Amendment to Certificate of Birth

Under the provisions of Section 2406, Code of Iowa, 1935, I respectfully request that the original birth certificate of

(State full name as it appears on Certificate of Birth)
Sex _____, Date of Birth _____, 19____
Month Day Year

Place of Birth _____
(Town, Village, Township or Road District) County

(Street or Hospital) _____, be amended as follows:
(State changes desired)

My reasons for requesting this amendment are as follows:

(Sign here) (Use pen and ink)

(Address)

(Relationship)

STATE OF IOWA }
COUNTY OF _____ } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for _____
County, Iowa, by the said _____
this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____
Notary Public

My Commission Expires _____

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Item 5, "Number in order of birth," on the standard birth certificate (Cut No. 1) is a source of confusion to many, but can easily be made clear by a simple illustration. If John and Charles are twins, John being born first, and this particular birth certificate is that for John, item 5 should be marked "1st." If the certificate is for Charles, "2nd," or merely "2" should appear back of item 5.

Item 7, "Legitimate," in the standard birth certificate (again see Cut No. 1) is, unquestionably, the greatest single stumbling block in the preparation of a correct certificate if that certificate is for an illegitimate child. The law is specific, though some have found it confusing, in that paragraph 7, Section 2398, states: "If the child is illegitimate, the name of the putative father shall not be entered without his consent, unless the paternity of the child has been determined in a regular proceeding instituted for that purpose, * * *." In spite of the law local registrars are accepting many birth certificates for illegitimate children upon which the supposed father's name has been given yet the certificate is unaccompanied by any affidavit showing that the father has given his consent. A few of the certificates do show a notation, generally in the doctor's handwriting, to the effect that the father's name as given was supplied by the mother. Such notations are, however, not believed to afford any protection in case the putative father decides to take court action against them, to either the physician who originally wrote the supposed father's name on the certificate or to the registrar who accepted the certificate for filing.

Another source of confusion on birth certificates for illegitimates is the surname of the child. Apparently one or two doctors feel that the mother of an illegitimate child may give it almost any last name she desires. There is, however, no choice for her. The last name of a child born out of wedlock must be the same as the mother's maiden surname.

The whole problem of a birth certificate for an illegitimate child is further complicated by the fact that if the mother is still legally married, any child born to her shall be carried on the birth certificate as "legitimate" and shall bear as its surname the last name of its mother's legal husband even though the mother has not lived with him for years.

A few who have occasion to fill out such birth certificates misinterpret the closing lines of paragraph 7, Section 2398, which state: "but the other particulars relating to the putative father (items 9 to 12 inclusive) shall be entered, if known, otherwise, as 'unknown.'" Items 9 to 12 refer to the State Health Laws Section 2398 not, as several appear to believe, to those items on the Standard Birth Certificate.

Item 27, "Number of children of this mother," is frequently mishandled. No small number of certificates received at the State Registrar's office fail to meet the simple check that the figure given immediately following ("at time of this birth and including this child") must equal the sum of the figures given for sub-items (a) plus (b) plus (c).

How this question should be handled can, probably, best be illustrated by simple hypothetical figures. A mother twice married had two children by her first husband and five by her second husband. Of the latter one was still born, another lived but a relatively few hours but two of them were still living when the child, for whom the birth certificate we are discussing, was born and the new born baby was still living when the doctor complied with the law and reported it within ten days after the birth. Item 27 then becomes:

27. Number of children of this mother (At time of this birth and including this child) (a) Born alive and now living 5 (b) Born alive but now dead / (c) Stillborn /

To repeat, "No certificate of birth shall be held complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for * * *"

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It is therefore a primary duty of every local registrar to carefully examine each certificate presented to him, exert every effort to see that each item is answered and, if and when it is found to be impossible to answer certain queries, those questions should be marked "unknown." No item should be left unanswered. It is only in this way that they can spare themselves from being queried about missing items.

While a number of Iowa cities undertook to register births and deaths at a fairly early date in their history, vital records were not kept on a state-wide scale until 1880. These latter records were not filed with any central bureau as is now the case, but were returnable to the Clerks

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Division of Vital Statistics
Birth Certificate

(Explanation)

In past years many birth records were not filed at the time of birth as provided by statute, due to the neglect of those charged with the duty of filing said record. This affidavit is provided to take care of such cases and may be executed by the attending physician, midwife, parent, nearest relative or other person having knowledge of the facts of this birth. Not acceptable if signed by the party for whom it is made.

Affidavit

I, _____, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am _____ years of age; that I have known the person named herein for _____ years; that I reside at _____ County of _____, Iowa; that the answers given to the following questions are true and correct as I verily believe.

Full Name of Child _____
Place of Birth: County of _____ Township of _____ City of _____ Street _____

Sex of Child	Twin, triplet, or other (To be answered only in event of plural births)	Number in order of birth	Legitimate	Date of birth Month Day Year
--------------	--	--------------------------	------------	---------------------------------

Name of physician, midwife, or other person attending at this birth _____

FATHER		MOTHER	
Full Name	Residence at time of this birth	Full Maiden Name	Residence at time of this birth
Color	Age at time of this birth _____ Years	Color	Age at time of this birth _____ Years
Occupation at time of this birth		Occupation at time of this birth	

That the basis of my knowledge for answers given above is as follows _____

(Sign Here)

State of Iowa, _____ Name _____ Relationship _____
On this _____ day of _____ County, ss. _____, 19____, before me comes _____ and makes oath that the information given in this instrument subscribed by him is true and correct as he verily believes.

My commission expires _____ Notary Public in and for _____ County, Iowa

Do not write below this line

Filed _____, 19____ By _____ (State Registrar)
(Director Division of Vital Statistics)

N. B. Any person making a false affidavit will be prosecuted.
Cut No. 4.

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of the District Courts of the various counties. It was not until 1921 that the state awakened to its responsibility for these priceless records. The general assembly of that year passed the Model Registration Law which went into effect on July 4, 1921.

As has just been noted, with a few rare exceptions, vital records were not collected prior to 1880. Even after that date and to the present time 100% registration has not been secured. Hence there are many residents of Iowa completely lacking a birth certificate, yet urgently in need of one. To aid such truly unfortunate individuals the State Registrar has prepared a form spoken of as an "Affidavit of Birth," (Cut No. 4). These forms may be used by a person, lacking a birth certificate, who can secure a corroborating signature to the veracity of the statements made. Such a form completed in all details with affiant's signature notarized will be filed by the State Registrar in lieu of a birth certificate.

In 1924 when the United States Bureau of the Census studied the completeness of birth reporting in this state to determine the eligibility of Iowa for a place in the United States Registration Area, reports were received of about 93% of all the births occurring in the state. While it is believed that adverse business conditions and the inability to pay local registrars for their services has been responsible for a number of states falling below the minimum standard set by the Bureau of the Census for the percentage of total births for which certificates have been received, it is felt Iowa has not fallen back. Even so, with 42,277 births reported in 1937, we have reason to feel that there were in the neighborhood of 3,000 children in that single year whose births were not reported. Three thousand children or more, year after year, without their "first citizenship papers," children whose parents may have to go to immense trouble to get them into school, is indicative of an indifference, a lack of appreciation of the importance of a birth certificate which everyone interested in the welfare of the children of Iowa must do his part to combat. The goal is 100% of the births reported, a difficult figure of attainment, but it can be done.

The United States Birth Registration Area

The birth registration area embraces those states of the Union which by tests made by the United States Bureau of the Census show they are securing the registration of better than 90% of all the births that probably occurred in the state. Iowa, admitted in 1924, was the 31st to be accepted as a birth registration state. All 48 states are now in the birth registration area. The following Table (No 1), showing the year in which they were admitted, may be of interest.

TABLE I

1915	Connecticut	1921	Delaware
	Maine		Mississippi
	Massachusetts		New Jersey
	Michigan	1922	Illinois
	Minnesota		Montana
	New Hampshire		Wyoming
	District of Columbia	1924	Florida
	New York		Iowa
	Pennsylvania		North Dakota
	Rhode Island	1925	West Virginia
	Vermont	1926	Arizona
1916	Maryland		Idaho
1917	Indiana	1927	Alabama
	Kansas		Arkansas
	Kentucky		Louisiana
	North Carolina		Missouri
	Ohio		Tennessee
	Utah	1928	Colorado
	Virginia		Georgia
	Washington		Oklahoma
	Wisconsin	1929	Nevada
1919	California		New Mexico
	Oregon	1932	South Dakota
	South Carolina	1933	Texas
1920	Nebraska		

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The Keeping of Death Records

For many reasons the registration of deaths have come nearer the 100% mark than birth registrations. In this bulletin it would be impossible to mention all of them, but it seems worth while to call attention to a few factors that have tended towards completeness of reporting.

From early times the heirs and relatives of the deceased have felt that they owed something to the memory of the parted companion and records were kept, largely in the churches, of the names of those who were buried in the church yard. It is human instinct to wish to know what caused death with a result that at a relatively early date this fact, insofar as it was known, was also recorded. It was not long before those interested in preserving human life recognized that a knowledge of the cause of death was a vital factor in any campaign to mitigate the ravages of disease. Soon it became a matter of law that the cause of death should be carefully noted and recorded together with pertinent facts regarding the age, residence, birthplace, marital state, occupation, etc., of the deceased.

The value of and need for complete death registration both to individuals and to the state of which they are a part should be so patently obvious that it ought to be unnecessary to list a single reason for the rigid enforcement of the Death Registration Laws. The death certificate frequently is the only document that may be used:

- (1) To settle life insurance claims.
- (2) To establish property rights.
- (3) To secure Widow's Pensions.
- (4) To establish rights to war pensions.
- (5) To prove racial stock.
- (6) To prove lineage.
- (7) For the settlement of claims.
- (8) To prove rights of inheritance.
- (9) To establish insurance premium rates.
- (10) To determine the circumstances of death.
- (11) In determining mortality rates.
- (12) To discover what diseases are particularly responsible for deaths.
- (13) To measure the effectiveness of protective measures.
- (14) To gather information essential for promoting industrial hygiene.
- (15) To discover dangerous industries.
- (16) To institute wise traffic control programs.

The death certificate may be looked upon as the ultimate foundation upon which all modern public health work is based. Without its "cause of death" those whose duty it is to guard the lives of the public against the inroads of disease would be without the information fundamental to a knowledge of just where their energies should be expended. The death certificate is the corner stone of safety campaigns. The data it has supplied has been a potent factor in lengthening human life and furthering human happiness.

The Death Certificate

Probably the greatest single factor accounting for the greater completeness in recording deaths is that when a death occurs it is known to many and some disposition must be made of a dead body. The registration laws of this country are written around this latter fact. Our Iowa law states: (Section 2318) No person without securing a proper death certificate (the death certificate is defined by law, Section 2320) and burial permit shall:

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1. Keep a dead body more than seventy-two hours after death or discovery of the same.
2. Remove such body from or into any registration district in this state.
3. Bury or make other final disposal of such body in this state.

U. S. No. 10-447-00M
 N. B. - WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK - THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully checked. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain language so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH Division of Vital Statistics CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		State Office No. 677-1242
1. PLACE OF DEATH County <u>Folk</u> State <u>IOWA</u> Registered No. <u>10606</u>		
2. FULL NAME <u>John Doe</u>		
3. PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		21. DATE OF DEATH <u>September 14</u> , 19 <u>38</u>
3. SEX <u>Male</u>	4. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	22. I hereby certify that I attended deceased from <u>1935 to Sept. 14</u> , 19 <u>38</u>
5. MARRIAGE STATUS <u>Married</u>	6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) <u>April 10, 1878</u>	I last saw him alive on <u>Sept. 14</u> , 19 <u>38</u> , death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at <u>6:30 P. M.</u>
7. AGE <u>63</u> years <u>5</u> months <u>4</u> days	8. TRADE, OCCUPATION, OR PARTICULAR KIND OF WORK DONE, OR SERVICE, <u>Clerk</u>	The principal cause of death and related causes of importance in order to have occurred on the date stated above, are as follows:
9. INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS IN WHICH WORK WAS DONE, OR WITH WHICH DECEASED WAS CONNECTED, <u>Bank</u>	10. DATE DECEASED LAST WORKED AT THIS OCCUPATION (month and year) <u>December 1937</u>	<u>Cancer of the stomach</u> <u>346B</u> <u>Unknown</u>
11. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Baltimore</u> (State or country) <u>Maryland</u>	12. NAME <u>Peter Doe</u>	Contributory causes of importance not related to principal cause: <u>Rheumatoid Arthritis</u> <u>57</u> <u>1936</u>
13. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Maryland</u> (State or country)	14. MAIDEN NAME <u>Mary Jones</u>	Name of operation <u>Autopsy</u> Date of <u>1938</u>
15. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Unknown</u> (State or country)	16. INFORMANT <u>Mrs. Sarah Doe</u> (Address) <u>2313 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa</u>	23. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following: Accident, suicide, or homicide? <u>None</u> Date of injury <u>19</u>
17. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL Place <u>Forest Hill Cemetery</u> Des. <u>Sept. 16</u> , 19 <u>38</u>	18. LICENSED EMBALMER <u>Ray Perkins</u> No. <u>10001</u> (Address) <u>Des Moines, Iowa</u>	Where did injury occur? (Specify city or town, county and State) Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place
19. FILED <u>Sept. 15</u> , 19 <u>38</u>	20. MANNER OF INJURY Nature of injury	24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? <u>NO</u> If so, specify (Address) <u>Des Moines, Iowa</u>

Cut No. 5.

Section 2319 continues with: "The undertaker or other person in charge of the funeral or disposition of the body of every person dying in this state shall be responsible for the proper execution of a death certificate, (Cut No. 5) which shall be filled out in durable black ink, in a legible manner, and filed with the local registrar of the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found."

Everything that was said, when discussing the birth certificate, about legibility of hand writing applies with even greater force to the death certificate. Quite frequently the writing is so careless that an authority on Egyptian hieratics would have difficulty in deciphering the causes of death, yet the office of the State Registrar must interpret them.

Particular attention should be called to the last few words of Section 2319. It seems to be a general practice on the part of undertakers to expect the registrar, whose office happens to be nearest his funeral parlors, to issue the necessary burial permit even though death occurred in another registration district. Efforts should be made to stop this practice. Regardless of the cooperative attitude of a registrar and his

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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friendly relations with the undertaker the registrar must decline to issue the burial permit for a body when death did not occur in his district.

In the first place the practice is contrary to law. Further, it can scarcely be other than disturbing to the registrar in whose district the death occurred, and who is strenuously seeking one hundred per cent reporting, to learn that the sought for death certificate has already been filed elsewhere. The growing tendency to disregard registration districts is dangerous in that the possibility of a death or, more particularly, a birth certificate, being filed in another district causes registrars to relax their efforts to secure reports of every birth and death.

The burial permit, to which reference has just been made, is such an important check upon the proper disposal of the earthly remains of a human body, it is a triple document, not just a single piece of paper that may be misplaced or lost. One portion of the permit, containing all the pertinent facts regarding the deceased, is retained by the local registrar who issued it as proof that he had the completed death certificate so had the right to issue the burial permit.

A similar portion is carefully filed away by the superintendent of the cemetery where the body is buried as proof of his right to have allowed the interment.

The superintendent or caretaker of the cemetery, after indorsing the third or middle section, generally thought of as the permit itself, to show when and where the body has been buried, files it with the registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located.

Turning now to the death certificate itself, (Cut No. 5) all of the questions appear to be quite clear with but one possible exception, namely Item 17, "Informant." As is plainly evident from an examination of the handwriting on a large number of death certificates, quite a few undertakers have either failed to note, have forgotten, or else felt they can disregard the last sentence of Section 2321 which specifies "Each informant shall certify to the particulars supplied by him by signing his name below the list of items furnished."

Off hand it might be thought there could be no particular harm in the undertaker writing in the name of the person who furnished the personal particulars on the death certificate. Such, however, is not the case. As an illustration: Recently a negro, born before the beginning of the war between the States, died in Iowa. The undertaker, who had charge of the body, secured from the colored man with whom the old negro lived, all the personal facts regarding the deceased and then signed the name of the informant to the certificate. There apparently was no question as to the correctness of that information but the insurance company which held a \$100 burial policy on the old negro refused to pay because they could not locate the informant. The undertaker had put down the negro landlord's middle name as his last name and, into the bargain, had misspelled it. The matter was finally straightened out but not until a lawyer had been consulted.

That clause requiring the informant's signature would never have been written into the "Model Law" and incorporated into the statutes of most states if it were not of importance. Many registrars, however, have informed the writer, "Why I can't recall more than one or two death certificates on which the informant signed his name."

Earlier in the discussion of death reporting it was stated that, owing to the all but impossibility of burying a dead body without a permit which can be secured only, according to law, by presenting to the local registrar a completed death certificate, the records of deaths are easier to secure than are the birth records. This fact is rather clearly shown by comparing the following table, giving the dates of admission of the various states to the United States Registration Area, with that already given showing the dates of their admission as birth registration states. For the most part the states reached the minimum standard of efficiency set by the United States Bureau of the Census for death reporting well before they reached that standard for birth reporting.

TABLE II

1880	Massachusetts	1913	Virginia
	New Jersey	1914	Kansas
	District of Columbia	1916	North Carolina
1890	Connecticut		South Carolina
	Delaware	1917	Tennessee
	New Hampshire	1918	Illinois
	New York		Louisiana
	North Carolina		Oregon
	Vermont	1919	Delaware
1900	Maine		Florida
	Michigan		Mississippi
	Indiana	1920	Nebraska
1906	California	1922	Georgia
	Colorado		Idaho
	Maryland	1923	Iowa
	Pennsylvania	1924	South Dakota
	South Dakota	1925	Alabama
1908	Washington		West Virginia
	Wisconsin	1926	Arizona
1909	Ohio	1927	Arkansas
1910	Minnesota	1928	Georgia
	Montana		Oklahoma
	Rhode Island	1929	Nevada
	Utah		New Mexico
1911	Kentucky	1930	South Dakota
	Missouri	1933	Texas

It will be noted that the names of several states appear in the foregoing table twice. When the perfection of death reporting fell below the standard set by the Bureau of the Census that state was dropped from the Registration Area. The second date given shows when that particular state was again accepted as "A Death Registration State."

Marriages and Divorces

The office of the State Registrar is not the office for issuing of marriage licenses or the granting of divorces. His office is merely, and quite logically, a depository for a transcript of the facts of these events.

Up to the present time these data have appeared only in the form of numbers and rates by counties. However, with the excellent tabulating equipment in the office of the registrar it is planned to develop these data into a number of tables that should prove of inestimable value to social welfare groups as well as to the State Health Department.

Tabulating Equipment

The Division of Vital Statistics has been equipped with the most modern Electric Tabulating Machines manufactured by the International Business Machines Corporation for compiling and recording the information so necessary to the Department of Health. Many pages would be required to fully explain the various functions of this equipment as they are such marvels of mechanical ingenuity that they appear to think. Regardless of the data desired or the size of the job, the Tabulating Machine automatically performs its task with 100% accuracy at a speed that seems unbelievable.

The basis for compiling Statistical Data and Registrations of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces is the Tabulating Card. The card, approximately 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ " by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size contains all the information relative to an individual case. The information instead of being written on the face of the card is recorded by means of punched holes in the card, thus making it possible to record practically an unlimited amount of information.

Some idea of what may be accomplished by the tabulating equipment of the Division of Vital Statistics may be gained by following a single report through the tabulating room. Take the death certificate (Cut No. 5) made out for a fictitious person who died from cancer of the stomach.

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IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

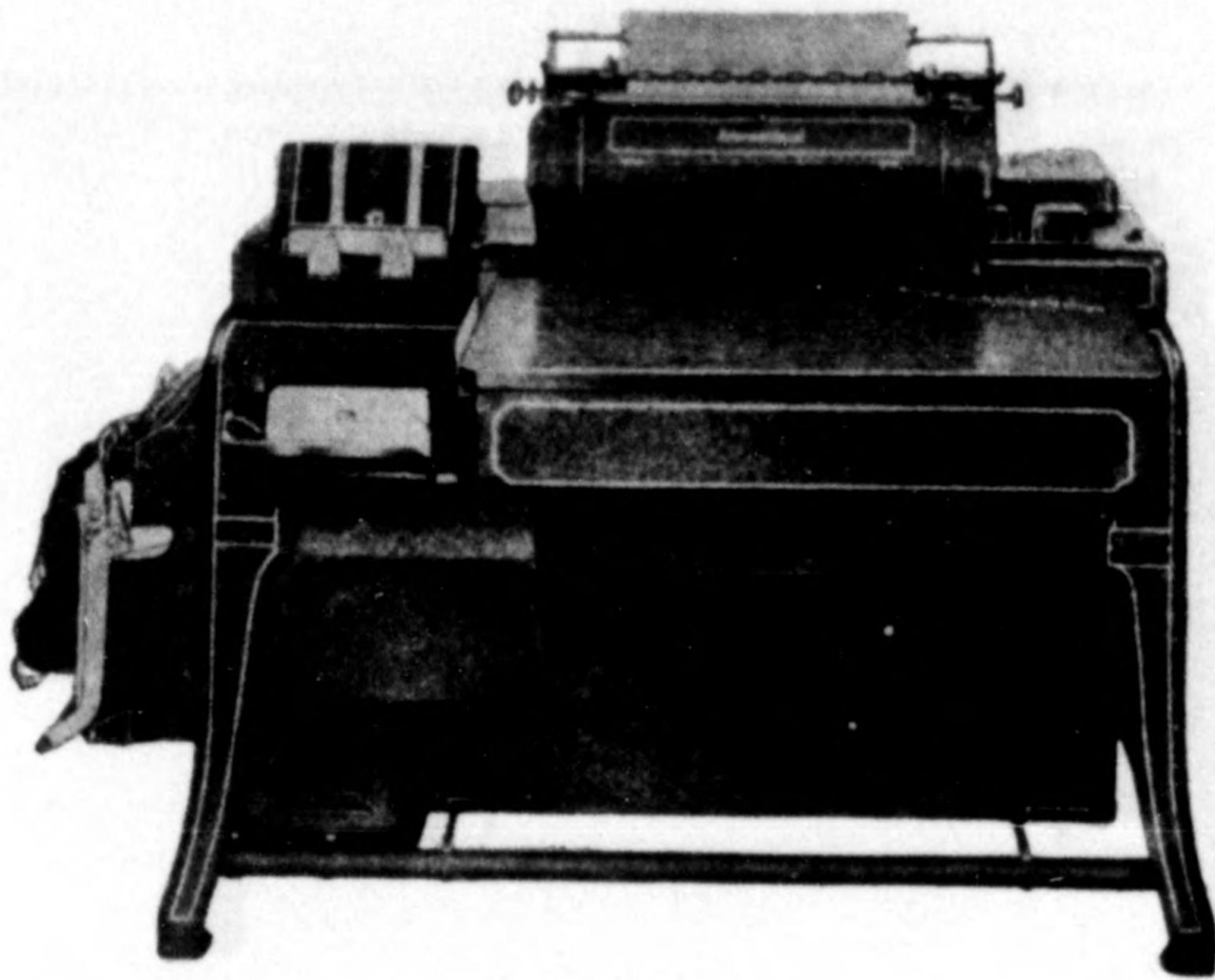


Cut No. 8.



Cut No. 9.

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 19



Cut No. 10.

in Cut No. 10. This machine automatically transforms the punched holes into the typewritten name of the deceased individual listing it, together with other pertinent data in the form of an alphabetical index, of which Cut No. 11 shows a small part.

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
REGISTER OF DEATHS
PERIOD 1938

Name	Sex	Date			Location		Certificate Number
		Mo.	Day	Year	City	County	
Dodge, Daniel C.....	1	3	27	38	4	8	21
Dodge, Rachael Emalene.....	2	1	16	38		25	11
Doe, John	1	9	14	38	4	77	1242
Doeksen, William Jr.....	1	5	19	38		60	34
Doeling, William J.....	1	5	9	38	4	56	70
Doerr, Paulina	2	4	22	38	4	31	164

Cut No. 11

Similar cards are punched, sorted and indexed for each reported birth. Thus the Division of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health has an alphabetical index, by name, of every child whose birth has been reported in the State of Iowa within the last two years and a similar index of every reported death, which permits instant reference to the original certificate.

By equipping the Division of Vital Statistics with the most modern type of Tabulating Machines available it has placed Iowa State Department of Health on an efficiency basis not surpassed by any of the other States.

IOWA

Years	BIRTHS		DEATHS		MARRIAGES		DIVORCES	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1923	51,305	20.8	25,378	10.3	23,516	9.5	4,327	1.75
1924	49,188	20.3	23,774	9.8	24,855	10.3	3,782	1.56
1925	47,760	19.7	24,294	10.0	21,932	9.1	4,112	1.7
1926	45,714	18.9	25,466	10.5	20,966	8.65	4,080	1.68
1927	44,296	18.3	24,532	10.1	21,048	8.68	4,226	1.74
1928	43,378	17.8	25,315	10.3	20,529	8.4	4,076	1.7
1929	42,126	17.1	25,363	10.4	21,935	8.9	4,402	1.79
1930	42,733	17.3	26,228	10.6	20,642	8.3	4,319	1.8
1931	41,633	16.8	25,681	10.4	14,190	5.7	4,117	1.7
1932	40,164	16.2	25,786	10.4	8,014	3.2	3,354	1.4
1933	39,575	15.9	25,665	10.3	16,018	6.4	3,656	1.5
1934	42,463	17.1	26,758	10.8	20,240	8.1	4,344	1.7
1935	41,021	16.5	26,365	10.6	20,968	8.4	4,392	1.8
1936	42,954	16.8	28,540	11.2	21,780	8.6	4,679	1.8
1937	42,277	16.6	26,503	10.4				

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CALIFORNIA
VITAL STATISTICS LAWS

FROM

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

1943



CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DIVISION 9. VITAL STATISTICS

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

10000. The State Department of Public Health is charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of this division throughout the State, and may promulgate additional regulations for its enforcement. Enforcement

10001. All certificates of birth or of death shall be written legibly, in durable black ink, and a certificate is not complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for, or satisfactorily account for their omission. Certificates

10002. All physicians, midwives, informants, funeral directors, clergymen, or judges, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts, shall supply, upon the forms provided or upon the original certificate, such information as they may possess regarding any birth, death, or marriage upon demand of the State registrar, in person, by mail, or through the local registrar. Supplying information

10003. No certificate of birth, death, or marriage, after its acceptance for registration by the local registrar or county recorder, and no other record made in pursuance of this division, shall be altered or changed in any respect, except where supplemental information required for statistical purposes is furnished. Alteration of certificates

10004. (Repealed by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

10005. (Repealed by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

10006. (Repealed by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

10007. (Repealed by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

10008. Every person in charge of a hospital, almshouse, lying-in or other institution, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment, confinement, or are committed by process of law, shall make a record of the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates thereof sufficient and adequate for the completion of a birth or death certificate. Institution records

(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

10009. In case of persons admitted or committed for treatment of disease, the physician in charge shall specify in the record the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal particulars and information required shall be obtained from the individual himself if practicable; and when they can not be so obtained, they shall be obtained in as complete a manner as possible from relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts. Disease information

10010. Every person who sells a casket except to a dealer or funeral director shall keep a record showing the name of the purchaser, his post-office address, name of decedent, and date and place of his death. This record shall be open to Persons selling caskets: Records

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Reports inspection of the State registrar at all times. On the first day of each month the person selling caskets shall report on a blank provided for the purpose, to the State registrar each sale in the preceding month. Persons selling caskets to dealers or funeral directors only are not required to keep such record. The report is not required from funeral directors when they have direct charge of the disposition of the body of a deceased person.

Notice 10011. Every person selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body of a deceased person shall inclose within the casket a notice furnished by the State registrar calling attention to the requirements of the law, a blank certificate of death, and the rules and regulations of the State department concerning the interment or other disposition of human remains.

CHAPTER 2. ADMINISTRATION

Article 1. State Administration

Bureau of Vital Statistics 10025. The State department shall maintain a Bureau of Vital Statistics which shall have charge of such matters and shall have such powers as may from time to time be referred and delegated to it by the department.

State Registrar 10026. The department shall appoint a State Registrar of Vital Statistics who shall be the head of and shall have general supervision and control over the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Entire time to duties 10027. The State registrar shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office.

Registration 10028. He shall, under the direction of the State department, have charge of registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and shall procure their faithful registration in each primary registration district and in the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Forms 10029. He shall prepare and distribute all forms and blanks for use in registering, recording, and preserving the returns, or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this division.

Instructions 10030. He shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to procure the uniform observance of this division and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration; and no forms or blanks other than those prepared by him shall be used.

Examination of certificates 10031. He shall carefully examine the certificates received from the local registrars, and if they are incomplete or unsatisfactory he shall require such further information as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory.

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10032. When the State department deems it necessary, it shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this division to the district attorney of the county, with a statement of the facts and circumstances; and the district attorney shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings. Reports of violations

10033. Upon request of the State department, the Attorney General shall assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this division. Attorney General

10034. The State registrar is charged with the execution of the provisions of this division in this State, and has supervisory power over local registrars, deputy local registrars, and subregistrars, so that all of the requirements of this division shall be uniformly complied with. Supervision

10035. The State registrar, either personally or by an accredited representative may investigate cases of irregularity or violations of law. Investigations

10036. The State registrar shall arrange, and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner and shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous index of all births, deaths, and marriages registered. The index shall be arranged, in the case of deaths, by the names of decedents; in the case of births, by the names of fathers and maiden names of mothers; and in case of marriages by the names of both grooms and brides. Index

(Amended by Stats. 1943, Ch. 999.)

10037. The State registrar shall inform all registrars which diseases are to be considered infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, as decided by the State department, in order that when deaths occur from such diseases proper precautions may be taken to prevent their spread. Information re disease

Article 2. Registration Districts

10050. For the purposes of this division the State shall be divided into registration districts. Districts

10051. Each city or city and county having at least 5,000 inhabitants according to the next preceding Federal census, constitutes a primary registration district. Primary districts

10052. Each county, exclusive of the cities in it which constitute primary registration districts may be subdivided by the State registrar into a sufficient number of primary rural registration districts, the boundaries of which he shall define and which he may alter, combine, or subdivide from time to time, as may be necessary to promote efficient and convenient registration of all births and deaths. Rural districts

Article 3. Local Administration

- Local registrar: Clerk** 10100. Except as otherwise provided the clerk of each city or city and county which constitutes a primary registration district is the local registrar in and for that primary registration district and shall perform all the duties of local registrar.
- City health officer** 10101. In any city or city and county which constitutes a primary registration district and in which a health officer is provided for by a freeholders' charter or other applicable law, the health officer is the local registrar.
- County health officer** 10102. Where the county health officer acts as city health officer for a city which constitutes a primary registration district under contract as authorized by law, the county health officer is the local registrar.
- Same** 10103. In those counties in which there is a county-wide health department organization the county health officer is the local registrar for all territory in the county not included in a primary registration district.
- State appointee** 10104. In other counties, the State registrar, subject to the approval of the State department, shall appoint for each primary rural registration district a local registrar whose term of office shall be four years. The State registrar may remove such appointee forthwith for failure or neglect to perform his duty.
- Subregistrar** 10105. When it appears necessary for the convenience of the people in any registration district, the local registrar may, with the approval of the State registrar, appoint one or more suitable persons to act as subregistrars, who may receive certificates and issue burial or removal permits in and for designated portions of the district.
- Duties re certificates** 10106. Each subregistrar shall note, on each certificate, over his signature, the date of filing, and shall forthwith, and in all cases before the third day of the following month, forward all certificates to the local registrar of the district.
- Removal** 10107. Each subregistrar is subject to the supervision and control of the State registrar, who may remove him for neglect or failure to perform his duty in accordance with this division or the rules and regulations of the State registrar.
- Neglect of duty** 10108. Each subregistrar is subject to the same penalties for neglect of duty as the local registrar.
- Deputy** 10109. Each local registrar, other than health officers and clerks, shall immediately appoint in writing a deputy, who shall act in his stead in case of his absence or disability. The

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deputy shall in writing accept the appointment. A deputy is subject to all laws and rules and regulations governing local registrars.

10110. Each assistant or deputy of any health officer or ^{Same} clerk acting as local registrar is assistant or deputy registrar, and has all the powers and may perform all the duties of a local registrar in the name and stead of his principal.

10111. Each local registrar shall transmit to the State ^{Transmission of certificates: To State Registrar} registrar each original birth certificate or death certificate registered by him and retain a complete and accurate copy of each certificate for the local record of the registration district.

10112. Each local registrar, except a health officer of a city ^{To county recorder} and county acting as local registrar, shall transmit to the recorder of the county for a special county record a complete and accurate copy of each original birth certificate or death certificate transmitted by him to the State registrar.

10113. The county recorder is the sole local registrar for ^{Marriage registrar} marriages performed anywhere in the county.

10114. Each local registrar shall supply blank forms of ^{Forms} certificates to such persons as require them.

10115. He shall carefully examine each certificate of death ^{Death certificate examination} when presented for record in order to ascertain whether or not it has been made out in accordance with this division and the instructions of the State registrar.

10116. If any certificate of death is incomplete or unsatis- ^{Defects} factory, the local registrar shall call attention to the defects in the certificate and withhold the burial or removal permit until the defects are corrected.

10117. He shall number consecutively the certificates of ^{Certificate numbering} birth and death, in two separate series, beginning with number one for the first birth and the first death occurring in each calendar year, and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office.

10118. He shall make a complete and accurate copy of each ^{Records} birth certificate and each death certificate registered by him and preserve them permanently in his office as the local record. (Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

10119. He shall, on the fifth day of each month, transmit to ^{Transmission of certificates} the State registrar all original certificates registered by him for the preceding month. If no births or no deaths occurred in any month, he shall, on the fifth day of the following month report that fact to the State registrar on a blank provided for that purpose.

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District enforcement 10120. Under the supervision and direction of the State registrar, each local registrar is hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this division in his registration district. He shall make an immediate report to the State registrar of any violation of this law coming to his knowledge.

CHAPTER 3. BIRTH REGISTRATION

Article 1. General Provisions

Required registration 10150. The birth of each child born in this State shall be registered pursuant to this chapter.

Article 2. Duty of Registering Birth

Certificate: Time to file 10175. Except in sparsely settled districts or where there is no direct mail communication with the county seat, within four days after the date of each birth, there shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of birth.

Same 10176. In sparsely settled districts or where there is no direct mail communication with the county seat a reasonable time for filing shall be fixed by the local registrar.

Form 10177. The certificate shall be upon the form adopted by the State department.

Filing: Physician 10178. If a physician was in attendance upon the birth, the physician shall file the birth certificate.

Midwife 10179. If no physician was in attendance the midwife or person acting as midwife shall file the birth certificate.

Birth report 10180. The father or mother of the child, the householder or owner of the premises where the birth occurred, or the manager or superintendent of the public or private institution where the birth occurred, each in the order named, shall within 10 days after the date of birth, report the fact of birth to the local registrar.

Information 10181. If the physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth is unable to obtain any item of information required for the birth certificate, the local registrar shall secure from the person reporting under Section 10180, or from any other person having the required knowledge, the information which will enable him to prepare the certificate of birth.

Duties of person reporting birth 10182. The person reporting the birth or any person who may be interrogated in relation to the birth shall answer correctly and to the best of his knowledge all questions of the

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local registrar which may be calculated to elicit any information needed to make a complete record of the birth. The informant of any statement made in accordance with this article shall verify his statement by his signature, when requested so to do by the local registrar.

Article 3. Certificates of Birth

10200. The certificate of birth shall contain the following items and such other items as the State department may designate:

- (1) Full name of child. If the child dies without a name, before the certificate is filed, enter the words "died unnamed." If the living child has not yet been named at the date of filing certificate of birth, the space for "full name of child" shall be left blank.
- (2) Place of birth, including State, county, township or town, village or city. If in a city, the street and house number; if in a hospital or other institution, its name shall be given, instead of the street and house number.
- (3) Sex of child.
- (4) Whether twin, triplet, or other plural birth. A separate certificate shall be required for each child in case of plural births. For plural births, the number of each child in order of birth.
- (5) Date of birth, including year, month and day.
- (6) Full name of father.
- (7) Color or race of father.
- (8) Birthplace of father; at least State or foreign country, if known.
- (9) Full maiden name of mother.
- (10) Color or race of mother.
- (11) Birthplace of mother; at least State or foreign country, if known.
- (12) The certification of attending physician or midwife as to attendance at birth, including statement of hour of birth. This certification shall be signed by the attending physician or midwife, with address; if there is no physician or midwife in attendance, then by the father or mother of the child, householder, owner of the premises, or manager or superintendent of the public or private institution where the birth occurred, or other competent person whose duty it is to notify the local registrar of the birth.
- (13) Exact date of filing in office of local registrar; registered number.
- (14) Signature of registrar.
- (15) If given name is added later, the name and date of adding.

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 385, by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182, and by Stats. 1943, Ch. 196.)

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Missing information 10201. If a certificate of birth is incomplete, the local registrar shall immediately notify the informant, and require him to supply the missing items of information if they can be obtained.

Certified copies 10202. Certified copies of birth certificates may be issued by the State registrar, by the county recorder, or by any local registrar which shall contain only the data described in Section 10200. Other data required by the department shall not become part of the certified copy unless specifically requested. Certified copies of birth certificates hereafter issued shall contain only the information provided for in this section, unless otherwise requested, regardless of statements contained in or the form of birth records heretofore filed.

The State registrar shall prepare and furnish forms for certified copies of birth certificates.

(Added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 196.)

Article 4. Unnamed Children

Supplemental report 10225. When any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the parents of the child a special blank for a supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out and returned to the local registrar as soon as the child is named.

Article 5. Adopted Children

Certificate of adoption decree: Recording 10250. Whenever a decree of adoption has been entered in any court in the State declaring a child legally adopted a certificate of the decree shall be recorded by the clerk of the court with the State registrar upon a form provided for that purpose.

Filing 10251. The certificate shall be filed with the original record of birth, which shall remain as a part of the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Birth certificate 10252. Upon receipt by the State registrar of a certificate of the decree of adoption, a certificate of birth shall be issued bearing the name of the child as shown in the decree of adoption, the names of his foster parents; the age of the foster parents, the sex, date of birth and place of birth, but no reference in any birth certificate shall be made to the adoption of the child.

Prior certificate 10253. This birth certificate shall supplant any birth certificate previously issued for the child and shall be the only birth certificate open to public inspection. In form and contents, it shall be identical with a birth certificate issued to natural parents for the birth of a child.

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10253.5. When a new birth certificate is issued in place of the original birth certificate of an adopted child, the State registrar shall inform the local registrar and the county recorder whose records contain copies of the original certificate, and the local registrar and county recorder shall forward such copies to the State registrar for filing with the original certificate, if it is practical for the local registrar or county recorder to do so. If it is impractical for the local registrar or county recorder to forward the copy to the State registrar, the local registrar or county recorder shall effectually seal a cover over such copy in such a manner as not to deface or destroy such copy and forward a verified statement of his action to the State registrar. Thereafter the information contained in such copy shall be only available to any person as provided in Section 10254.

(Added by Stats. 1941, Ch. 209.)

10253.7. A new certificate of birth may be issued by the State registrar in accordance with this article in the case of a child born in the State, but adopted by a legal proceeding in another State, in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States which has jurisdiction of the child, upon the filing with the State registrar of a copy of the decree or judgment of adoption certified by the judge who entered it or the person having the legal custodianship of the records in the proceeding. When any such certificate is issued, it shall be treated in all respects the same as, and governed by all the provisions of this article pertaining to, a certificate issued in the case of a child adopted in this State.

(Added by Stats. 1941, Ch. 180.)

10254. All records and information specified in this article, other than the birth certificate, shall be available upon the order of a court of record.

Article 6. Legitimated Children

10275. Whenever a child becomes legitimate by the subsequent marriage of its parents an affidavit of that fact may be filed by his parents with the State registrar upon a form provided for that purpose.

10276. The affidavit shall be filed with the original record of birth which shall remain as a part of the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

10277. Upon receipt by the State registrar of such affidavit, a certificate of birth shall be filed bearing the name of the child as shown in the affidavit, the names of his parents, the age of the parents, the sex, date of birth, and place of birth.

10278. This birth certificate shall supplant any birth certificate previously issued for the child and shall be the only

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birth certificate open to public inspection. In form and contents, it shall be identical with a birth certificate issued to parents for the birth of a legitimate child.

Record availability 10279. All records and information specified in this article, other than the birth certificate, shall be available upon the order of a court of record.

Article 7. Unknown Children

Report 10300. The finding of an unknown child less than one year of age shall be immediately reported to the local registrar.

Contents 10301. The report shall show the sex and color of the child, the date and place of finding the child, and the name of the person or institution with whom it is placed.

Place and date of birth 10302. The city, town or rural district in which the child is found shall be known as the legal place of birth, and the date of birth shall be determined as nearly as possible, shall be given on the certificate, and shall be known as the legal date of birth.

Name 10303. The person or institution with whom the child is placed shall give the child a name and shall report the name to the local registrar.

Certificate of finding 10304. The certificate of finding shall be forwarded to the State registrar with the regular monthly report of births, and shall be filed and indexed by him with the regular birth certificates.

Subsequent identification 10305. If the child is later identified and a certificate of birth found or obtained, the fact shall be reported to the State registrar and he shall indorse it upon the certificate of finding, with citation to the certificate of birth.

Article 8. Registration of Stillborn Children

Certificate 10325. A stillborn child shall be registered upon a certificate of stillbirth as prescribed by the State department, and shall be filed with the local registrar, in the same manner as that prescribed for a certificate of death.
(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

10326. (Repealed by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

Stillbirth 10327. A certificate of stillbirth is not required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation.
(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

Medical certificate 10328. The medical certificate of the cause of stillbirth shall be signed by the attending physician, if any, and shall state the cause of the stillbirth if known.
(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

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10329. A burial or removal permit of the prescribed form ^{Burial permit} is required.

10330. Midwives shall not sign certificates of stillbirth; ^{Midwife's signature, etc.} but such cases, and stillbirths occurring without attendance of either physician or midwife, shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance.
(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

CHAPTER 4. DEATH REGISTRATION

Article 1. General Provisions

10350. Every death occurring in this State shall be ^{Report required} reported pursuant to this chapter.

Article 2. Death Certificates

10375. The certificate of death shall contain the following ^{Contents} items, and such other items as the department may designate:

- (1) Full name of decedent. If an unnamed child the surname preceded by "Unnamed."
- (2a) Place of death, including State, county, and township, village or city. If in a city, the street and house number; if in a hospital or other institution, its name shall be given instead of the street and house number; if in an industrial camp, the name of the camp shall be given.
- (2b) Length of residence: (a) in place of death; (b) in California; (c) in the United States if of foreign birth.
- (3) Usual residence of deceased, including State, county, and township, village or city, and if a city, the street and house number.
- (4) Sex.
- (5) Color or race.
- (6a) Conjugal condition—as single, married, widowed or divorced.
- (6b) Name of husband or wife.
- (7) Date of birth, including the year, month, and day.
- (8) Age, in years, months and days. If less than one day, the hours and minutes.
- (9) Birthplace; at least State or foreign country, if known.
- (10) The occupation of any person, male or female, who had any remunerative employment shall be reported, with the statement of trade, profession or particular kind of work.
- (11) General industry or business in which work was done.
- (12) Full name of father.
- (13) Birthplace of father; at least State or foreign country, if known.
- (14) Maiden name of mother.
- (15) Birthplace of mother; at least State or foreign country, if known.

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(16) Name and address of informant.

(17) Whether burial in ground, entombment, cremation or removal; and date of such interment.

(18) Signature and license number of embalmer; signature and address of funeral director, or person acting as such.

(19) Official signature of registrar, with date when certificate was filed; registered number.

(20) Date of death; year, month and day.

(21) Certification as to medical attendance on decedent, fact and time of death, time last seen alive, and the cause of death, with contributory (secondary) cause of complication, if any, and date of onset or duration of each.

(22) Certification as to action of the coroner when compelled to act by law, stating kind of action taken, whether inquest, autopsy or inquiry, and the fact and cause of death.

(23a) If death is due to accidental or violent means, it shall be stated as to whether accident, suicide or homicide; date of injury; place of injury, whether in home, industry or public place; manner and nature of injury.

(23b) Whether or not disease or injury is related to occupation.

(24) Signature and address of attending physician, or the signature of the coroner, with the statement of the county of which he is an officer.

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 101, and by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

10376. (Repealed by Stats. 1939, Ch. 101.)

Disposition of body 10377. The statement of facts relating to the disposition of the body shall be signed by the funeral director or person acting as funeral director.

Article 3. The Medical Certificate

Who must make 10400. The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the deceased except in the following cases:

(a) Where the attending physician is unable to state the cause of death.

(b) Where a person has been killed or has committed suicide.

(c) Where death is the result of an accident.

(d) Where an injury is a contributing cause of death.

(e) Where the death occurred under such circumstances as to afford a reasonable ground to suspect that it was caused by the criminal act of another.

Delivery 10401. The physician shall within 15 hours after the death deposit the certificate at the place of death, or deliver it to the attending funeral director at his place of business or at the office of the physician.

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10402. The physician shall specify in the certificate the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased person alive and the hour of the day at which death occurred. Specifications

10403. The physician shall state the cause of death, so as to show the course of disease or sequence of causes resulting in the death, giving first the name of the disease causing death (primary cause) and the contributory (secondary) cause, if any, and the duration of each. Cause of death

10404. Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, denoting only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease, are not sufficient for the issuance of a burial or removal permit. Any certificate containing only such terms, as defined by the State registrar, shall be returned to the physician or person making the medical certificate for correction and more definite statement. Indefinite terms

10405. Causes of death which may be the result of either disease or violence shall be carefully defined; and if from violence, the means of injury shall be stated, and whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. Death from disease or violence

Article 4. Duties of Coroner

10425. The certificate of death shall be made by the coroner in case of any death occurring under any of the following circumstances: Death certificate

- (a) Without medical attendance.
- (b) During the continued absence of the attending physician.
- (c) Where the attending physician is unable to state the cause of death.
- (d) Where the deceased person was killed or committed suicide.
- (e) Where the deceased person died as the result of an accident.
- (f) Under such circumstances as to afford a reasonable ground to suspect that the death was caused by the criminal act of another.

10426. The physician, funeral director, or other person in charge of the body shall notify the coroner or other proper official of such death for investigation and certification. Notification

10427. The coroner or other proper officer whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person, and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall: Information

- (a) State in his certificate the name of the disease causing death, or if from external causes (1) the means of death; and (2) whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.
- (b) Furnish such information as may be required by the State registrar in order properly to classify the death.

Upon the issuance of the death certificate and burial permit the cemetery authority may proceed with the interment. (Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)

- Same 10428. The certificate shall contain as many facts required by this division as can be ascertained.
- Delivery 10429. The coroner shall within three days after examining the body deliver the death certificate to the attending funeral director.

Article 5. Duties of Funeral Directors

- Death certificate: Filing 10450. The funeral director, or person acting as funeral director, shall file the certificate of death with the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred and obtain an interment or removal permit prior to any disposition of the body.
- Particulars 10451. He shall obtain the required personal and statistical particulars from the person best qualified to supply them, and the name and address of his informant. (Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)
- Signature 10452. The death certificate shall be signed by the attending physician, if any, or by the coroner or other proper official either directly or as directed by the local registrar, giving the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record.
- Statement 10453. The funeral director shall state the facts required relative to the date and place of interment or removal, over his signature and with his address.
- Presentation 10454. The completed certificate shall be presented to the local registrar in order to obtain a permit for interment, removal or other disposition of the body.

Article 6. Burial and Removal Permits

- Issuance 10475. If the certificate of death is properly executed and complete, the local registrar shall issue a permit for removal or interment, which in all cases shall specify the name of a cemetery where the remains shall be interred, except that in case the death occurred from a disease declared by the State department to be infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be issued by the registrar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the State department and local boards of health. (Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 182.)
- Delivery or attachment 10476. The funeral director shall deliver the burial permit to the person in charge of the place of interment, before interring or otherwise disposing of the body; or shall attach the removal permit to the box containing the body, when shipped by any transportation company.
- To accompany body 10477. The burial or removal permit shall accompany the body to its destination, where, if within this State, it shall be delivered to the person in charge of the place of interment.

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Article 7. Procedure on Identification of Bodies of
Unknown Persons

10500. If the body of an unknown person is identified after filing the death certificate, the coroner having jurisdiction shall file with the State Registrar a death certificate giving the name of the person and all statistical particulars which have been discovered concerning him.

10501. The certificate shall be filed with the original record and shall become a part of it.

CHAPTER 5. MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

10525. Every person who performs a marriage ceremony in this State shall within three days after the ceremony file with the county recorder a certificate of registry of the marriage.

10526. The form of the certificate shall be prescribed by the State registrar and shall contain among other matters as near as can be ascertained:

- (a) The place and date of marriage.
- (b) The sex, race, color, age, name and surname, birthplace, and residence of the parties married.
- (c) The number of marriages and condition of each party, whether single, widowed or divorced.
- (d) The occupation of the parties.
- (e) The maiden name of the female, if previously married.
- (f) The names and birthplaces of the parents of each, and the maiden name of the mother of each.

10527. The county recorder shall receive without fee or charge each certificate of registry of marriage.

10528. He shall make a complete and accurate copy of each certificate registered by him, upon a form identical with the original certificate, and file and preserve it in his office as the local record of marriage in the manner directed by the State registrar.

10529. The recorder shall carefully examine each report and register the same marriage but once, although reported by different persons.

10530. He shall number and enter the marriage certificates in the order in which they are reported to him, beginning with number one for the first marriage in each calendar year.

10531. He shall sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing each marriage certificate in his office.

10532. On or before the fifth day of each month he shall mail or deliver to the State Registrar the original certificates of marriages, filed with him during the preceding month.

10533. The State registrar shall file the original certificates of marriage and cause them to be separately and systematically indexed.

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Additional information 10534. The State registrar shall carefully examine the certificates of marriage received monthly from the county recorders and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory, he shall require such further information to be furnished as may be necessary to make the record satisfactory.

Duty to furnish information 10535. All persons upon whom the duty is imposed of certifying to marriages, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts shall furnish such information as they may possess regarding any marriage upon demand of the State registrar in person, by mail, or through the local registrar.

Failure to perform duty 10536. Every officer or person upon whom a duty is imposed under this chapter who fails, neglects or refuses to perform any of the duties imposed upon him under this chapter or by the instructions and directions of the State registrar is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 6. CERTIFIED COPIES OF RECORDS

Supplying 10550. The State or local registrar shall, upon request and payment of the required fee, supply to any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth, death, or marriage registered with him.

Prima facie evidence 10551. Any photostatic copy of the record of a birth, death, or marriage, or a copy, properly certified by the State or local registrar to have been registered within a period of one year from the date of the event is prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts stated in it.
(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 647, and by Stats. 1943, Ch. 999.)

CHAPTER 7. CORRECTION OF RECORD

Affidavit 10575. Whenever the facts are not correctly stated in any certificate of birth, death, or marriage, already registered, the local registrar shall require an affidavit under oath to be made by the person asserting that the error exists, stating the changes necessary to make the record correct, and supported by the affidavit of one other credible person having knowledge of the facts.

Filing and amendment 10576. The local registrar shall file the affidavits with an amended certificate and shall note the fact of the amendment with its date on the margin of the otherwise unaltered original certificate.

Transmittal to State Registrar 10577. He shall transmit the original certificate with the affidavits and amended certificate attached when making his regular monthly returns to the State Registrar and shall retain copies for his files.

Same 10578. If the correction relates to a certificate previously returned to the State registrar, the local registrar shall forthwith transmit the affidavits to the State registrar.

Transmittal to local registrar 10579. If the correction is first made in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the State registrar shall transmit a certified copy of the amended certificate to the local registrar.

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CHAPTER 8. PROCEEDINGS TO ESTABLISH RECORD OF
BIRTH, DEATH OR MARRIAGE(Chapter heading amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 95. In effect
April 15, 1941.)10600. If any birth, death, or marriage, occurring in this ^{Petition} State:

(a) Was not at the time it occurred required by law to be registered; or

(b) Was not registered in conformity with the provisions of law in effect at the time it occurred by the filing of the proper certificate with the local registrar within a period of one year from the date of the event or if such record has been filed but thereafter lost or destroyed, any person beneficially interested in establishing of record the fact of and the time and place of, such birth, death, or marriage may file with the county clerk a verified petition for an order judicially establishing the fact of, and the time and place of the birth, death, or marriage in either of the following courts:

(1) The superior court of the county in which the birth, death or marriage is alleged to have occurred.

(2) The superior court of the county in which the person whose birth or marriage it is sought to establish is residing; or, if such person has died, the superior court of the county in which such person was domiciled at the date of death.

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 540, by Stats. 1941, Ch. 95, and by Stats. 1943, Ch. 12. In effect February 5, 1943.)

10600.5. If a person, domiciled in this State, was born or married outside of the State, or, if any person domiciled in this State at the time of his death, died outside of the State, and the birth, death, or marriage was not registered in the State or country in which it occurred, or a certified copy of the record of the birth, death, or marriage is not obtainable, any person beneficially interested in establishing of record the fact of the birth, death, or marriage, may petition the superior court of the county in which the person, if a living person, resides, or if the person has died, in the county in which he was domiciled at the date of his death, for an order judicially establishing the fact of the birth, death, or marriage. <sup>Petition:
Out-of-State
record</sup>

(Added by Stats. 1939, Ch. 1120.)

10601. The petition shall be verified and shall contain all the facts necessary to enable the court to determine the fact of and the time and place of the birth, death, or marriage upon the proofs adduced in behalf of the petitioner at the hearing. ^{Contents}

(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 95. In effect April 15, 1941.)

10602. At least five days before the date of the hearing, a copy of the petition shall be served upon the district attorney ^{Service}

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of the county in which the petition is filed, together with a notice of the time and place of the hearing and he may appear at the hearing and oppose the making of the order.

(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 95, and by Stats. 1943, Ch. 12. In effect February 5, 1943.)

Hearing 10603. Upon the filing of the petition a hearing shall be fixed by the clerk and at the convenience of the court set at a time not less than 5 nor more than 10 days after the filing of the petition. The hearing may be held in chambers. The court, for good cause, may continue the hearing beyond the 10-day period.

(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 95, and by Stats. 1943, Ch. 12. In effect February 5, 1943.)

Filing fee 10604. The fee for filing the petition shall be three dollars (\$3) one dollar (\$1) of which shall go to the law library fund of the county. In counties having more than one superior court

Hearing judge, the petition may be heard by any judge thereof hearing probate matters, or if a probate department has been designated for hearing probate matters, the clerk shall assign the matter to the probate department for hearing.

(Amended by Stats. 1943, Ch. 12. In effect February 5, 1943.)

Order 10605. If, upon the hearing, the allegations of the petition are established to the satisfaction of the court, the court may make an order determining that the birth, death, or marriage did in fact occur at the time and place shown by the proofs adduced at the hearing.

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 1120.)

Form of order 10606. The order shall be made in the form and upon the blank prescribed and furnished by the State registrar and only one birth, death, or marriage shall be included in it.

Filing 10607. The order shall become effective upon a filing of a certified copy (a) with the local registrar of vital statistics of the district in which the birth or death occurred, if it occurred in this State, or in the case of marriage with the county recorder. If the event occurred outside the State, the order shall be filed with the registrar of the district or the county recorder of the county, as the case may be, in which the petitioner resides, and (b) with the State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 95, and by Stats. 1943, Ch. 12. In effect February 5, 1943.)

CHAPTER 8.5. REGISTRATION OF PREVIOUSLY UNREGISTERED BIRTHS

(Chapter 8.5 added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13.)

Application 10615. Any beneficially interested person born in this State, whose birth (a) was not required by law to be registered at the time it occurred, or (b) was not registered in conformity with law at the time it occurred, or if the record was filed but was thereafter lost or destroyed, may file an application for the original registration of such birth with the State Registrar or local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred. The

application and the affidavits mentioned in Section 10616 shall be on forms prescribed and furnished by the State Registrar and shall contain such information as may be necessary to enable the State Registrar to determine whether such birth did in fact occur and shall show the place and the date of such birth. The application shall be filed in duplicate. The State Registrar shall immediately mail the duplicate application to the district attorney of the county in which the birth is alleged to have occurred.

Filing

The provisions of this chapter are not exclusive of the provisions of Chapters 7 and 8 of this division, but offer an alternative method of securing records of birth.

Alternative method

Affidavits or documents of aliens ineligible for citizenship shall not be accepted.

Documents not accepted

Birth certificates issued pursuant to this chapter shall not be considered as evidence in any action or proceeding involving estates of decedents or in any proceeding to establish heirship unless the affidavit of at least one person who knew the facts was filed at the time of obtaining the certificate.

Birth certificates

(Added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13. In effect February 5, 1943.)

10616. The application for birth record shall be accompanied by:

(a) An affidavit of the physician, midwife or other person who attended at the birth.

Affidavits

(b) If the affidavit of the persons named in (a) can not for any reason be secured, the affidavits of both natural parents of the person whose birth it is desired to register, if both are living and available and the person is under the age of 21 years. If one parent is dead or is not available, or if the person is over 21 years of age, the affidavit of any other person who knows the facts may be accepted in lieu of the affidavit of one parent.

(c) If neither parent is living or available, the affidavit of two other persons, either relatives or nonrelatives, who have actual knowledge of the facts, and who at the time of birth were of sufficient age to have a recollection thereof.

Affidavits filed in accordance with provisions (a), (b) and (c) shall be accompanied by at least one piece of documentary evidence showing place and date of birth as outlined in provision (d) of this section; provided, however, that if a child has not yet reached its fifth birthday, the affidavit by the attendant or one parent is sufficient.

(d) If none of the affidavits mentioned in (a), (b), or (c) can be secured, at least two documents, in which the facts showing the date and place of birth were recorded more than five years before the date of application. Original or certified copies of hospital records, baptismal certificates or other church records, school records, census records, insurance policies or statements in applications for insurance policies, Army, Navy or Marine discharges, naturalization certificates of foreign-born parents showing registrant's name and age, voting registration records, family Bible records, birth certificates of registrant's child, marriage certificates, newspaper notices of birth, if sufficiently complete to establish birth, shall be accepted. If the

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aforementioned documents are not available, or are incomplete, the registrar may accept other documents which establish the facts.

All affidavits filed pursuant to this section shall contain a statement showing the basis of the affiant's knowledge of the facts sworn to pertaining to the date and place of birth.

Upon the filing of any such application with a local registrar he shall immediately transmit it to the State Registrar, together with the filing fee hereafter in Section 10618 of this code provided.

(Added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13. In effect February 5, 1943.)

Delayed certificate of birth 10617. The State Registrar after the expiration of 10 days from receipt by him of acknowledgment of receipt of the duplicate application by the district attorney, shall review the application and the affidavits and documentary evidence accompanying it, and if the evidence submitted complies with the provisions of Section 10615 and 10616 hereof, he shall issue and file a delayed certificate of such birth. He shall prepare either duplicate originals or certified copies of the certificate and transmit a copy to the local registrar of the district and the county recorder of the county in which such birth occurred, who shall index it as a record of "Delayed Certificates of Birth," except that if the birth occurred in a city and county he shall transmit a copy of the delayed certificate to the local registrar only. He shall also transmit either a duplicate original or certified copy of the certificate to the applicant without cost.

(Added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13; amended by Stats. 1943, Ch. 1092. In effect June 8, 1943.)

NOTE.—Section 10617 as added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13, reads as follows: 10617. The State Registrar after the expiration of 10 days from receipt by him of acknowledgment of receipt of the duplicate application by the district attorney, shall review the application and the affidavits and documentary evidence accompanying it, and if the evidence submitted complies with the provisions of Section 10615 and 10616 hereof, he shall issue and file a delayed certificate of such birth. He shall prepare either duplicate originals or certified copies of the certificate and transmit a copy to the local registrar of the district and the county recorder of the county in which such birth occurred, who shall index it and place it in a book marked "Delayed Certificates of Birth," except that if the birth occurred in a city and county he shall transmit a copy of the delayed certificate to the local registrar only. He shall also transmit either a duplicate original or certified copy of the certificate to the applicant without cost.

Filing fee 10618. A fee of four dollars (\$4) shall be paid at the time of filing to the State Registrar or local registrar for each application filed. The State Registrar shall retain three dollars (\$3) from each such fee, and shall transmit one dollar (\$1) to the local registrar together with the copy of the delayed certificate. (Added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13. In effect February 5, 1943.)

Disposition of money received 10619. The money so received by any local registrar who is also county recorder or clerk or health officer of any city and whose salary is by law his sole compensation for his services, shall be by him paid into the county or city treasury as the case may be.

(Added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13. In effect February 5, 1943.)

10620. Any person who wilfully makes or files or causes to be made or filed a false certificate or affidavit pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a felony and is also liable to the State of California for a civil penalty in the amount of five hundred dollars (\$500). Such civil penalty may be recovered in an action filed by the Attorney General in any court of competent jurisdiction. Three-quarters of the sum representing a penalty so recovered shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State General Fund and one-quarter into the treasury of the county or city in which the district is located in which the record of birth is filed or offered for filing.

(Added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13. In effect February 5, 1943.)

10621. (Added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13; repealed by Stats. 1943, Ch. 1092. In effect June 8, 1943.)

10622. (Added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13; repealed by Stats. 1943, Ch. 1092. In effect June 8, 1943.)
(Chapter 8.5 added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 13.)

CHAPTER 9. FEES OF STATE AND LOCAL REGISTRARS

10625. The fee for the making and certification of a certified copy of a birth, death, or marriage record shall be paid by the applicant and shall be fixed by the State Director of Public Health, subject to the approval of the State Director of Finance. The fee shall not exceed one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) for each certified copy.

(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 95. In effect April 15, 1941.)

10626. The fee for any search of the files and records when no certified copy is made shall be paid by the applicant and shall be fixed by the State Director of Public Health, subject to the approval of the State Director of Finance. The fee shall not exceed one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) for each hour or fractional hour of time of search.

(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 95. In effect April 15, 1941.)

10627. The State Registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees by him received, and the fees shall be deposited with the State Treasurer, for credit to the General Fund.

10628. The money collected by the local registrar shall be paid by him into the county or city treasury, as the case may be.

10629. The local registrar shall, upon request of any parents or guardian, supply, without fee, a certificate limited to a statement as to the date of birth of any child when it is necessary for admission to school, or for the purpose of securing employment.

10630. The United States Census Bureau or the United States Veterans Bureau may obtain, without expense to the State, transcripts of births and deaths without payment of fees.

For certified copy

For file and record search

Disposition: Collections of State Registrar

Collections of local registrar

When fee not payable

Same

CHAPTER 10. COMPENSATION OF LOCAL REGISTRARS

Certification 10650. The State registrar shall quarterly certify to the auditors of the several counties the number of births and deaths properly registered, with the names of the local registrars and the amounts due each at the rates fixed by this division.

When not payable 10651. No fee shall be paid by the county to, or for the services of, any local registrar who is also clerk or health officer of any city and whose salary as clerk or health officer is by law his sole compensation for his services.

Payment 10652. All amounts shall be paid by the treasurer of the county in which the registration district is located, upon warrants drawn by the auditor.

Amount 10653. Each local registrar entitled to compensation shall be paid the sum of twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each birth certificate and each death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him, and correctly recorded and promptly returned by him to the State registrar out of which fees he shall pay the subregistrar the sum of fifteen cents (\$0.15) in each case where the certificate is registered with the subregistrar.

Same 10654. If no births or no deaths were registered during any month, the local registrar is entitled to be paid the sum of twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each report to that effect, but only if the report is made promptly as required by this division.

CHAPTER 11. PENALTIES

Scope of chapter 10674. This chapter does not apply to violations of Chapter 5 of this division.

Failure to furnish information 10675. Every person who refuses or fails to furnish correctly any information in his possession, or furnishes false information affecting any certificate or record, required by this division is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Falsification of certificate 10676. Every person who wilfully alters, otherwise than as permitted by this division, or falsifies any certificate of birth or death, or any record established by this division is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Failure to fill out certificate 10677. Every person who is required to fill out a certificate of birth or death and file it with the local registrar, or deliver it, upon request, to any person charged with the duty of filing it, and who fails, neglects, or refuses to perform such duty in the manner required by this division is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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10678. Every local registrar, deputy registrar, or subregistrar, who fails, neglects, or refuses to perform his duty as required by this division and by the instructions and directions of the State registrar thereunder, is guilty of a misdemeanor. ^{Neglect of duty}

10679. The punishment for misdemeanors referred to in this chapter shall be as follows: ^{Punishment}

(a) For the first offense a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10).

(b) For each subsequent offense a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50), or imprisonment in the county jail not more than 60 days, or by both.

DIVISION 7. DEAD BODIES

PART 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1. DEFINITIONS

7000. The definitions in this chapter apply to this division and to Divisions 8 and 9 of this code. ^{Definitions}

7001. "Human remains" or "remains" means the body of a deceased person, and includes the body in any stage of decomposition and cremated remains. ^{"Human remains" or "remains"}

7002. "Cremated remains" means human remains after incineration in a crematory. ^{"Cremated remains"}

7003. "Cemetery" means any one, or a combination of more than one, of the following, in a place used, or intended to be used, and dedicated, for cemetery purposes: ^{"Cemetery"}

(a) A burial park, for earth interments.

(b) A mausoleum, for crypt or vault interments.

(c) A crematory, or a crematory and columbarium, for cinerary interments.

7004. "Burial park" means a tract of land for the burial of human remains in the ground, used or intended to be used, and dedicated, for cemetery purposes. ^{"Burial park"}

7005. Except in Part 5 of Division 8 of this code, "mausoleum" means a structure or building for the entombment of human remains in crypts or vaults in a place used, or intended to be used, and dedicated, for cemetery purposes. ^{"Mausoleum"}

7006. "Crematory" means a building or structure containing one or more furnaces for the reduction of bodies of deceased persons to cremated remains. ^{"Crematory"}

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- "Columbarium"** 7007. Except in Part 5 of Division 8 of this code, "columbarium" means a structure, room, or other space in a building or structure containing niches for inurnment of cremated human remains in a place used, or intended to be used, and dedicated, for cemetery purposes.
- "Crematory and columbarium"** 7008. "Crematory and columbarium" means a building or structure containing both a crematory and columbarium.
- "Interment"** 7009. "Interment" means the disposition of human remains by cremation, inurnment, entombment, or burial.
(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 339.)
- "Cremation"** 7010. "Cremation" means the reduction of the body of a deceased person to cremated remains in a crematory and the placement of the cremated remains in a grave, vault, or niche.
- "Inurnment"** 7011. "Inurnment" means placing cremated remains in an urn and placing it in a niche.
- "Entombment"** 7012. "Entombment" means the placement of human remains in a crypt or vault.
- "Burial"** 7013. "Burial" means the placement of human remains in a grave.
(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 339.)
- "Grave"** 7014. "Grave" means a space of ground in a burial park, used, or intended to be used, for burial.
- "Crypt" or "vault"** 7015. "Crypt" or "vault" means a space in a mausoleum of sufficient size, used or intended to be used, to entomb uncremated human remains.
- "Niche"** 7016. "Niche" means a space in a columbarium used, or intended to be used, for inurnment of cremated human remains.
- "Temporary receiving vault"** 7017. "Temporary receiving vault" means a vault used or intended to be used for the temporary placement of human remains.
- "Cemetery authority"** 7018. "Cemetery authority" includes cemetery association, corporation sole, or other person owning or controlling cemetery lands or property.
(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 339.)
- "Cemetery corporation," etc.** 7019. "Cemetery corporation," "cemetery association," or "cemetery corporation or association," mean any corporation now or hereafter organized which is or may be authorized by its articles to conduct any one or more or all of the businesses of a cemetery, but do not mean or include a corporation sole.

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7020. "Cemetery business," "cemetery businesses," and "cemetery purposes" are used interchangeably and mean any ^{"Cemetery business," etc.} and all business and purposes requisite to, necessary for, or incident to, establishing, maintaining, operating, improving, or conducting a cemetery, interring human remains, and the care, preservation, and embellishment of cemetery property.

7021. "Directors" or "governing body" means the board ^{"Directors," etc.} of directors, board of trustees, or other governing body of a cemetery association.

7022. "Lot," "plot," or "interment plot" means space ^{"Lot," etc.} in a cemetery, used or intended to be used for the interment of human remains. Such terms include and apply to one or more than one adjoining graves, one or more than one adjoining crypts or vaults, or one or more than one adjoining niches.

7023. "Plot owner," "owner," or "lot proprietor," means ^{"Plot owner," etc.} any person in whose name an interment plot stands of record as owner, in the office of a cemetery authority.
(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 339.)

7024. A "burial permit" is a permit, issued pursuant to ^{"Burial permit"} law, for the interment of human remains.

CHAPTER 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

7050. In matters relating to communicable diseases, the ^{Rules and regulations} State department may make and enforce regulations for the embalming, cremation, interment, disinterment and transportation of the dead.
(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 339.)

7051. Every person who removes any part of any human ^{Unlawful removal} remains from any place where it has been interred, or from any place where it is deposited while awaiting interment, with intent to sell it or to dissect it, without authority of law, or from malice or wantonness, is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than five years.

7052. Every person who mutilates, disinters, or removes ^{Unlawful mutilation, etc.} from the place of interment any human remains without authority of law, is guilty of felony. This section does not apply to any person who removes the remains of a relative or friend for reinterment.

7053. Every person who arrests, attaches, detains, or ^{Attachment for debt, etc.} claims to detain any human remains for any debt or demand, or upon any pretended lien or charge, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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Unlawful
deposit or
disposition
of human
remains

7054. Every person who deposits or disposes of any human remains, in any place within the corporate limits of any city, or city and county, except in a cemetery, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 339.)

Unlawful
interment

7055. Every person, who for himself or for another person, interments or incinerates a body or permits the same to be done, or removes any remains, from the primary registration district in which the death or incineration occurred or the body was found, except a removal by a funeral director in a funeral directors' conveyance from that registration district to another registration district in the same or another county, without the authority of a burial or removal permit issued by the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred or in which the body was found; or removes interred human remains from the cemetery in which the interment occurred; or removes cremated remains from the premises on which the cremation occurred without the authority of a removal permit is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as follows: (a) for the first offense by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), (b) for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, or by both.

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 541, and by Stats. 1941, Ch. 181.)

CHAPTER 4. DISPOSAL OF UNCLAIMED DEAD

Notice: To
relatives

7200. Every head of a public institution, city or county undertaker, or State, county, or city officer having charge or control of remains to be interred at public expense, shall use due diligence to notify the relatives of the decedent. In the absence of any known relative of decedent desiring to direct the disposition of the remains in a manner other than in this chapter provided, and upon written request of the State department that such notices are required for a definite period specified in the request, such officer shall notify the State department by telegraph collect, immediately after the lapse of 24 hours after death, stating, whenever possible the name, age, sex, and cause of death of the decedent.

To State
departmentMedical
history

7201. The person in charge of a public institution in which the decedent was an inmate shall transmit upon request, to the state department or to any person designated by it, a brief medical history of the unclaimed dead for purpose of identification and permanent record, which records shall be open to inspection by any State or county official or prosecuting attorney.

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7202. The unclaimed dead retained by the State department for scientific or educational purposes shall be embalmed and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the State department. Such unclaimed dead shall be held for a period of 30 days by those to whom they may have been assigned for scientific or educational purposes, subject to claim and identification by any authenticated relative of the decedent for purpose of interment or other disposition in accordance with the directions of such relative.

When retained by State department

7203. The bodies of the unclaimed dead retained by the State department shall be used solely for the purpose of instruction and study in the promotion of medical, chiropractic, and embalming education and science within the State.

Use

7204. All persons receiving unclaimed dead for educational purposes shall bear all reasonable expense incurred in the preservation and transportation of the dead and shall keep a permanent record of bodies received, giving the identification number, the name, age, sex, nationality, and race, if possible, together with the place of last residence of the decedent and the source and disposition, with dates, of the body.

Expense

Record

7205. It is unlawful for any person, unless specifically authorized by law, to hold a post mortem examination of any unclaimed dead without the express permission of the State department.

Post mortem examinations

7206. Any person authorized by law to perform post mortem examinations shall permit, with the consent of relatives, or in the absence of such relatives, with the consent of the State department, any representative of the anatomical or pathological departments of an incorporated medical, chiropractic, or osteopathic school or college to obtain at the time of the necropsy, such material in a recent state as may be needed for scientific purposes, if the material is not required for the legal purposes of the State.

Permission to use material

7207. Whenever, through the failure of any person to notify the State department, or promptly to deliver the body of a deceased indigent as required by the State department, such body becomes unfit for scientific or educational purposes, the State department shall so certify and the remains shall be interred at the expense of those guilty of such noncompliance.

Body unfit for scientific purposes

7208. Every person who unlawfully disposes, uses, or sells the body of an unclaimed dead person, or who violates any provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalty

CHAPTER 5. EMBALMING AND TRANSPORTATION

Article 1. Embalming

When permission required: Unknown cause of death

7300. No person shall embalm a body of any person who has died from an unknown cause, except with the permission of the local health officers.
(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 126.)

Crime in connection with death

7301. No embalmer shall embalm a dead human body when he has information reasonably indicating crime in connection with the death until permission of the coroner, or a justice of the peace, if there is no coroner, has been obtained.

Report of contagious case

7302. Every funeral director and embalmer shall immediately report to the local health officer every contagious case on which the funeral director or embalmer may be called.

Embalming fluids, etc.

7303. No embalming fluid or methods of embalming disapproved by regulation of the State department shall be employed by any person in the case of deaths from contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, or in cases where the body is to be transported upon a public conveyance for interment or cremation within this State or for transportation to a point without the State.

No embalming fluids shall be used in embalming which:

- (a) Contain heavy mineral or metallic substances which have a poisonous effect, such as arsenic and mercury;
- (b) Contain less than 10 per cent formaldehyde gas.

Every person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 126.)

Article 2. Transportation

Prohibition when body not prepared by licensed embalmer

7350. It is unlawful for any common carrier, to receive for transportation any dead human body, unless the body has been prepared by a regularly licensed embalmer in accordance with the rules prescribed by the State department, and is accompanied by a yellow paster in a form approved by it.
(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 181.)

Observance of requirements

7351. The requirements prescribed in this article for the transportation of the dead shall be strictly observed, subject to such changes and modifications as the State department may require and direct.

Prohibition where death caused by specific disease

7352. The transportation into this State or from this State of bodies of persons who have died from plague, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, anthrax, glanders, or smallpox is prohibited.

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Such bodies shall not be transported within this State except by permission and under the direction of the State department, and subject also to the conditions provided in Section 7353.

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 126.)

7353. The bodies of persons who have died of Asiatic cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), erysipelas, glanders, anthrax, or leprosy, shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for transportation by:

Acceptance conditions:
Where death caused by specified disease

(a) Arterial and cavity injection with a disinfecting fluid approved by the State department.

(b) Disinfection and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton.

(c) Washing the body with a disinfectant.

The body shall be properly clothed, and placed in either:

(a) An airtight metal-lined casket, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all inclosed in a strong, wooden transportation case, or,

(b) A wooden casket encased in a metal-lined transportation case, all joints and seams of the case being hermetically sealed.

In the transportation of bodies dead from any disease named in this section, the body shall not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the health officer to have been properly disinfected.

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 126.)

7354. The bodies of persons who have died from typhoid fever, puerperal fever, tuberculosis, measles, or any other contagious or infectious disease not enumerated in Sections 7352 and 7353, may be received for transportation when prepared for transportation by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, and by washing the exterior of the body with an approved disinfecting fluid. The body shall be properly clothed. If the body can not reach its destination within 90 hours from the time of death it shall be placed in a wooden casket inclosed in a hermetically sealed metal-lined transportation case, or in an airtight metal or metal-lined casket inclosed in a wooden transportation case.

Other specified diseases

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 126.)

7355. The bodies of persons who have died from any cause not stated in nor covered by other provisions of this article, shall not be received for transportation by a common carrier unless the body has been embalmed and prepared by a licensed embalmer, and placed in a sound casket and inclosed in a wooden transportation case.

Death from other causes

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 126, and by Stats. 1941, Ch. 181.)

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CHAPTER 6. BURIAL AND REMOVAL PERMITS

Burial per-
mit: Body
inspection

7400. Whenever the State Department of Public Health so orders, no burial permit shall be issued until after the body has been inspected by the department or its representative.

When permit
required

7401. Except as provided in the next section, the body of any person whose death occurs in this State, or whose body is found in the State, or which is brought in from outside the State, shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated, disinterred or otherwise disposed of, or removed from or into any registration district, or temporarily held pending further disposition more than five days after death, unless a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition is issued by the local registrar of the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found, or by the county recorder of the county in which the district is located. The county recorder shall mail, within 24 hours, the original death certificate to the local registrar.

Exemption

7402. This chapter does not prevent a funeral director from removing a body from the registration district where the death occurred or the body was found to another registration district in the same or another county in a funeral director's conveyance for the purpose of preparing the body for interment or shipment.

(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 181.)

7403. (Repealed by Stats. 1939, Ch. 101.)

Removal
from death
premises

7404. If death occurred from any disease held by the State department to be infectious, contagious, or communicable, and dangerous to public health, the body shall not be removed without first securing permission of the local health officer.

(Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 101.)

Filing
of death
certificate
Exception

7405. No burial or removal permit shall be issued by any registrar until, wherever practicable, a complete and satisfactory certificate of death has been filed with him, except that when a dead body is transported from outside the State into a registration district in California for interment, the transit or removal permit, issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death occurred, shall be accepted by the local registrar of the district into which the body has been transported, as a basis upon which he may issue a local burial permit, noting upon the face of the burial permit the fact that it was a body shipped in for interment and the place of death.

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7406. No person shall inter in any cemetery any human body unless (a) there has been obtained and filed with the local registrar of the city or county where the death occurred, a certificate, signed by a physician, or a coroner, setting forth as near as possible, the name, age, color, sex, place of birth, occupation, date, locality and the cause of death of the decedent, and (b) he has obtained from the local registrar a burial permit.

Conditions
for inter-
ment

(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 181.)

7407. A burial permit issued in one county or city is valid and sufficient in any county it specifies as the place of interment and shall be issued in duplicate. Further permit for interment shall not be required, but any county interment fees required by law or ordinance shall be paid.

Burial
permit

(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 181.)

7408. (Amended by Stats. 1939, Ch. 339; repealed by Stats. 1941, Ch. 181.)

7409. (Repealed by Stats. 1941, Ch. 181.)

7410. No person in charge of any premises on which interments or cremations are made shall inter or permit the interment or cremate or permit the cremation or other disposition of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial or cremation permit.

Prohibition
re interment,
etc., when
body unac-
companied
by permit

7411. The person in charge shall sign the permit, indorse upon it the date of interment or cremation, and return all permits so indorsed to the local registrar of his district within 10 days from the date of interment or cremation.

Indorsement
of permit,
etc.

7412. If any cemetery is located partly in one registration district and partly in another, only one permit shall be required for interment and a permit authorizing interment in such cemetery shall entitle interment to be made within or without the district to which such permit is directed. Such permit shall be returned to the registration district in which the interment is made irrespective of the district to which it is directed. The local registrar of the district in which such interment is made shall forthwith file such permit on presentation without charge.

Cemetery in
more than
one registra-
tion district

(Added by Stats. 1939, Ch. 642.)

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PART 2. DISINTERMENT AND REMOVAL

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Permits

- Order** 7500. No remains of any deceased person shall be removed from any cemetery, except upon written order of the health department having jurisdiction, or of the superior court of the county in which such cemetery is situated. A duplicate copy of the order shall be maintained as a part of the records of the cemetery. Any person who removes any remains from any cemetery shall keep and maintain a true and correct record showing:
- Records**
- (a) The date such remains were removed.
 - (b) The name and age of the person removed, when these particulars can be conveniently obtained and the place to which the remains were removed.
 - (c) The cemetery and the plot therein in which such remains were buried.
- If the remains are disposed of other than by interment, a record shall be made and kept of such disposition. The person making the removal shall deliver to the cemetery authority operating the cemetery from which the remains were removed, a true, full and complete copy of such record.
- Removal permit** 7501. A cemetery authority shall not remove or permit the removal of any interred remains, unless a permit for the removal has been issued by the local registrar of the district in which the premises are located, and delivered to the cemetery authority. Any person entitled by law to remove any remains may apply to the local registrar for a permit to remove them. The local registrar shall issue a permit, which in all cases shall specify the name of a cemetery where the remains shall be interred, and shall retain a copy, for which permit he shall receive a fee of fifty cents (\$0.50) to be paid him by the applicant for the permit.
(Amended by Stats. 1941, Ch. 181.)
- Exception** 7502. In the disinterment, transportation and removal of human remains under Chapter 4 of this part a cemetery authority need not obtain a separate permit for the disinterment, transportation or removal of the remains of each person, but disinterment, transportation and removal of human remains shall be made subject to reasonable rules and regulations relative to the manner of disinterring, transporting or removing such remains as may be adopted by the board of health or health officer of the city or city and county in which the cemetery lands are situated.

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For more information relative to cemeteries, custody and duty of interment, abandonment of cemeteries, and general administration of burial places, consult Divisions 7 and 8 of the Health and Safety Code.

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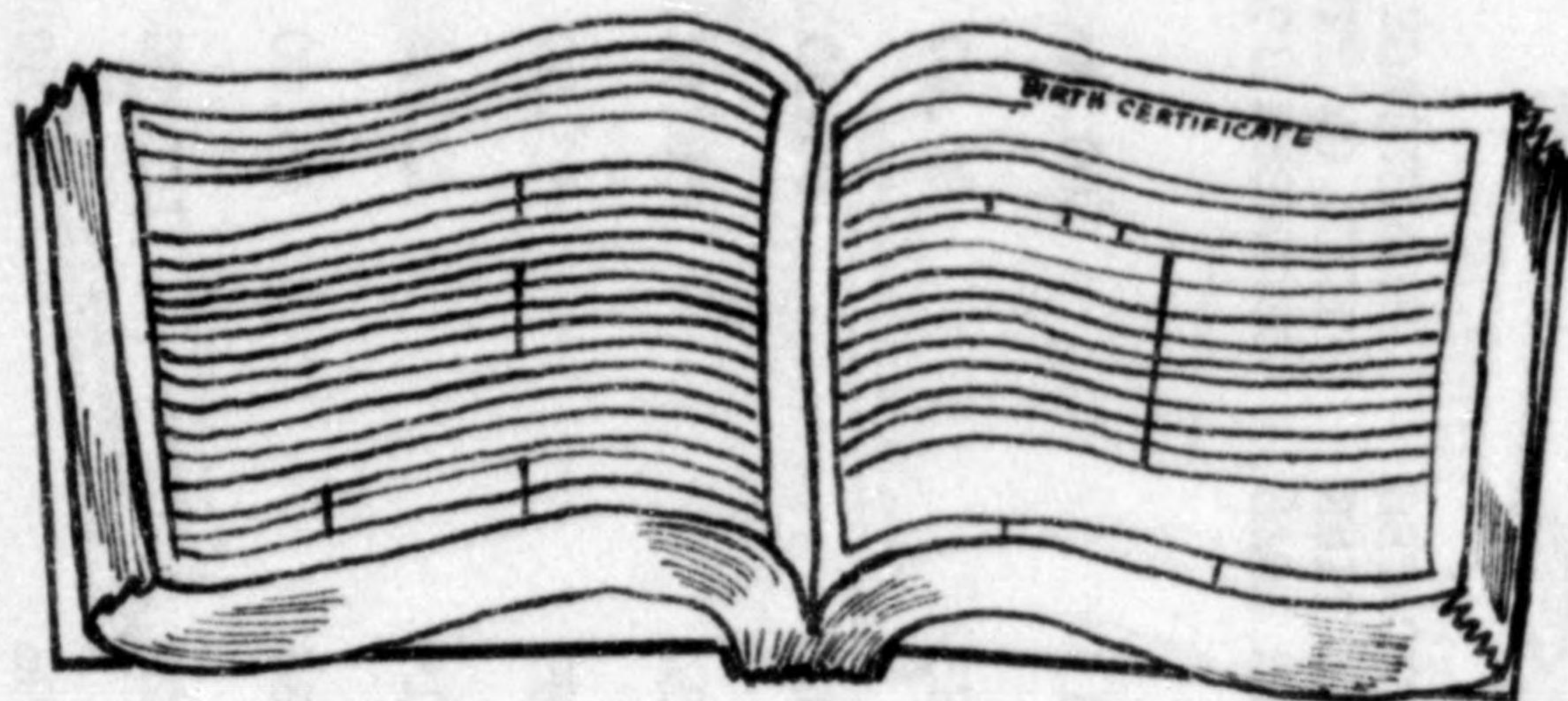
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BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS OF LIFE STATISTICS



DECEMBER - 1946

City Health Dept.
Houston, Texas

CITY OF HOUSTON
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

AUSTIN E. HILL MD, MPH
Director of Public Health

W. H. ALBAN
Registrar & Statistician

125

BIRTH CERTIFICATES FILED BY THE FOLLOWING HOSPITALS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1946

	CERTIFICATES FILED DECEMBER 1946	CERTIFICATES FILED ON TIME DECEMBER 1946	PERCENTAGE FILED ON TIME DECEMBER 1946	PERCENTAGE FILED ON TIME NOVEMBER 1946
Wright Hospital	15	15	100.00	100.00
Houston Negro Hospital	87	83	95.40	87.50
Hermann Hospital	149	142	95.30	94.95
Jefferson Davis Hospital	237	134	56.54	87.50
Methodist Hospital	106	99	93.39	93.54
Memorial Hospital	267	119	44.56	83.33
Heights Hospital	100	85	85.00	97.67
Park View Hospital	29	29	100.00	100.00
St. Joseph's Maternity	801	696	86.80	46.15
Osteopathic Hospital	17	13	76.47	62.50
Home	84	67	79.76	68.49
TOTAL	1,892	1,483	78.38	72.93

BIRTHS IN HOUSTON, TEXAS

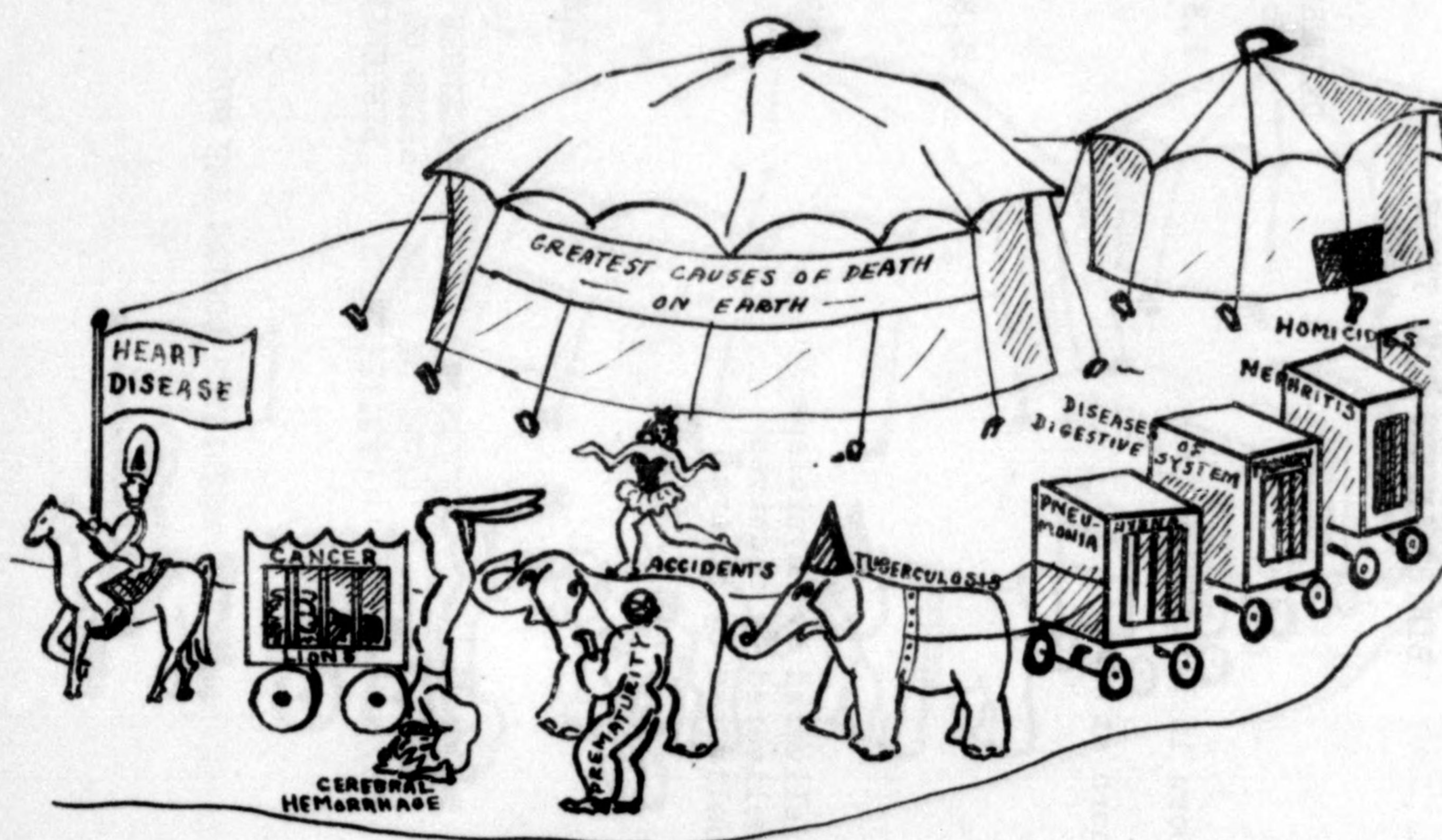
	DECEMBER 1946	(YEAR) 1946
Babies born in Hospitals	1,808	13,848
Babies born at Home	84	883

Park View Hospital	29	29	100.00	100.00
St. Joseph's Maternity	801	696	86.80	46.15
Osteopathic Hospital	17	13	76.47	62.50
Home	84	67	79.76	68.49
TOTAL	1,892	1,483	78.38	72.93

BIRTHS IN HOUSTON, TEXAS

	DECEMBER 1946	(YEAR) 1946
Babies born in Hospitals	1,808	13,848
Babies born at Home	84	883
TOTAL	1,892	14,731
Babies delivered by Physicians	1,842	14,236
Babies delivered by midwives	48	476
Babies delivered by others	2	19
TOTAL	1,892	14,731

	December 1946		Jan. - Dec. 1946		Jan. - Dec. 1945	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	Births (Per 1,000 Population)	1,892	50.45	4,731	32.73	12,311
Deaths (Per 1,000 Population)	415	11.07	4,876	10.83	4,599	9.76
Infant Deaths (Under 1 Year)*	52	27.48	588	39.92	485	39.39
Maternal Deaths*	4	2.11	27	1.83	32	2.59



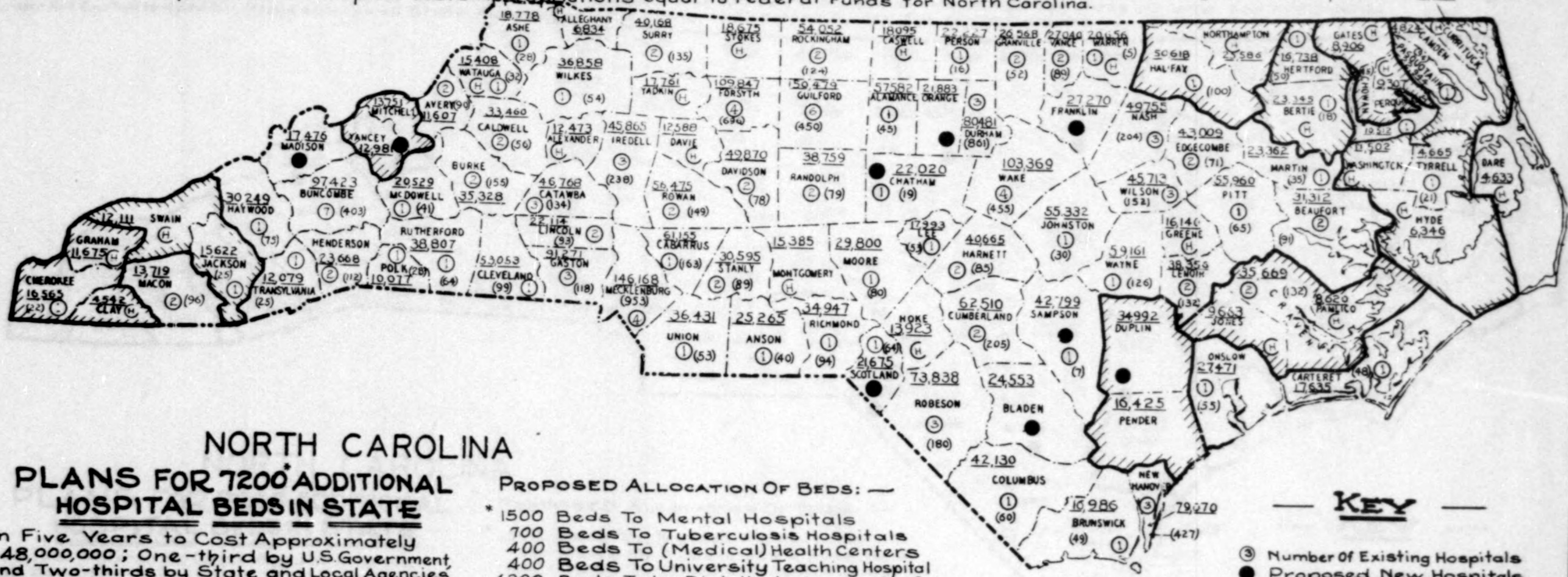
THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR	1946	1945
1. Heart Disease	990	1,066
2. Cancer	568	475
3. Cerebral Hemorrhage	469	472
4. Accidents	254	224
5. Prematurity	244	192
6. Tuberculosis	239	194
7. Pneumonia	229	234
8. Diseases of Digestive System	213	209
9. Nephritis	190	167
10. Homicides	128	84

At

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1947-1951 NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL CARE COMMISSION

FOR BUILDING (1) NEW GENERAL HOSPITALS; (2) HEALTH (MEDICAL) CENTERS; AND ENLARGEMENT OF EXISTING HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Plans are Tentative and are Subject to:— (1) Revision, (2) Approval of U.S. Public Health Service, (3) Appropriations by Congress Anticipated under Hill Burton Hospital Bill; (4) and Anticipated State Appropriations equal to Federal Funds for North Carolina.



NORTH CAROLINA PLANS FOR 7200 ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL BEDS IN STATE

in Five Years to Cost Approximately \$48,000,000; One-third by U.S. Government and Two-thirds by State and Local Agencies

* The State expects to acquire U.S. Camp Butler at Durham and use its 3374 hospital beds for mental patients, thereby increasing new mental beds to 4874 and the total new beds for all hospitals to 10,574.

- KEY**
- ③ Number Of Existing Hospitals
 - Proposed New Hospitals
 - Ⓜ Proposed Health Centers
 - (121) Number Of Beds 1945
 - 50,615 Population 1943
 - ▤ Proposed Hospital Districts

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**Why
REGISTER**

**Births
&
Deaths?**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington 25, D. C.

Register Births

To prove the fact of birth:

- For proving parentage.
- For inheritance of property.
- For settlement of insurance.
- For legal dependency.
- For establishing identity.
- For tracing ancestry.
- For child-health programs.

To prove date of birth:

- For entrance to school.
- For first work permit.
- For automobile license.
- For right to vote.
- For right to marry.
- For right to enter Civil Service.
- For entering military service.
- For social security benefits to blind, dependent children, aged.
- For settlement of pensions.

To prove place of birth:

- For passports.
- For immigration and emigration.
- For establishing citizenship.

To furnish birth statistics.

Register Deaths

To prove the fact of death:

- For life-insurance claims.
- For settlement of estates.

To prove facts about deceased:

- For circumstances of death.
- For time and date of death.
- For age, sex, and color.
- For nativity.
- For names of husband or wife and parents.

To furnish official statistics:

- For health departments—
 - To establish causes of death.
 - To prevent disease.
 - To plan health programs.

- For life insurance—
 - To establish premium rates.

- For mortality statistics—
 - By place of death.
 - By residence.

- For estimating population.

Comply with State laws.

BIRTHS ARE REGISTERED

BY Physician, midwife, or parent, in the order named.

WHEN—Within a few days after the birth.

WHERE—With the local registrar of vital statistics.

DEATHS ARE REGISTERED

BY The undertaker or person acting as undertaker.

WHEN—Before a body is interred or moved from district.

WHERE—With the local registrar of vital statistics.

RECORDS ARE FILED

IN The State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

FOR PROOF OF BIRTH OR DEATH

Write to your State Department of Health.

A-2



THE GOOD HEALTH PLAN
of The North Carolina Medical Care Commission

1. A Hospital or Health Center in every county!
 Total cost \$48,000,000 over 5 years. One-third paid by Federal Government, two-thirds by State and Local Governments. Poorest counties may pay as little as 17%.
 Approximately \$43,000,000 is to provide: 5,000 beds in new or existing Hospitals and Health Centers, 1,500 beds for Mental Hospitals, and 700 beds for T. B. Hospitals. 7,200 new beds in all.
 Approximately \$5,000,000 is for the State's Teaching Hospital with 400 beds available to all citizens of the State.
2. \$500,000 a year to provide \$1 a day for indigent patients in hospitals
3. Medical-education loans to encourage young North Carolinians to become doctors and to practice in rural communities.
4. More doctors, more nurses, and more medical technicians by expanding the State's 2-year Medical School to a standard 4-year school. (Cost included in the Teaching Hospital item listed in Section 1.)
5. Adequate provision for educating more Negro doctors
6. State-wide campaign for more hospital insurance.

McMEIN

Drawn by Nevan McMein for the Hundred Neediest Cases and loaned to the Good Health Association by The New York Times

34

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013



Drawn by Neysa McMein for the Hundred Neediest Cases and loaned to the Good Health Association by The New York Times

34 Counties in North Carolina do not have one hospital bed!

34 COUNTIES out of 100 in North Carolina do not have one hospital bed.

62 other counties need additional beds to come up to the nationally approved standard of 4 hospital beds for every 1,000 people.

Only 4 counties in all North Carolina come up to the standard. A sick person in 40 other states gets into a hospital quicker than we do in North Carolina.



Hundreds of North Carolinians die needlessly because they can't get to a hospital. Can't even get a doctor!

All our hospitals are overcrowded. Our doctors are overworked! They are doing a great job . . . but there just aren't enough of them.

We need 6,000 new hospital beds and 1,500 more doctors. We'll get them with the Good Health Plan! Back it! Talk it!



OUR No. 1 NEED: A HOSPITAL OR HEALTH CENTER IN EVERY COUNTY

This advertisement donated in the interest of Good Health by

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO.

775013

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MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY
IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1900

William S. Groom

Reprinted from September-October 1946 (Vol. I, No. 5) Issue of GERIATRICS

MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1900

William S. Groom

IN THE forty-odd years since 1900 we have experienced the most rapid improvement in mortality and life expectancy that has ever been seen in the history of man.

Relatively few of the world's nations have shared generously in this remarkable development. The principal beneficiaries have been the United States and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and the nations of northern and western Europe. The teeming populations of Asia and most of the peoples of Africa, Central and South America, and the islands of the Pacific have shared but little in its benefits.

In the United States our official mortality statistics for the general population began in 1900, when the Census Bureau undertook their collection, recording, and tabulation. Standards for registration were then adopted. Starting with ten states and the District of Columbia, the number of registration states has gradually increased until the entire continental United States was included by 1933.

In comparing our death rates of 1900 with those of 1940 it must be remembered that the 1900 rates applied only to the population of the original registration states, while the 1940 rates apply to the entire country. To test the validity of this comparison the author has contrasted it with 1900 versus 1940 rates in the original registration states only, and has found no significant differences between the two sets of comparisons in total death rates for all causes.

Accordingly, the rate comparisons in this article may be accepted in general as a reasonably accurate picture of death rate trends from 1900 to 1940 in the United States as a whole.

All figures given are the official figures of the United States Census Bureau or calculations based thereon, except where otherwise indicated.

A remarkable thing about this 40-year decrease in our death rates (Chart 1) is that substantial reductions occurred in every age group, including the group 75 and over, in which every member must die sometime from some cause. If the decreases shown are ranked according to the percentage of decrease, the greatest reductions are found in the younger age groups and the smallest reductions in the older age groups.

WILLIAM S. GROOM is Director of Health Education of the (Public Health Federation of Cincinnati, Ohio) and past Executive Secretary of the Kenton County Anti-Tuberculosis League, Covington, Kentucky.

MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

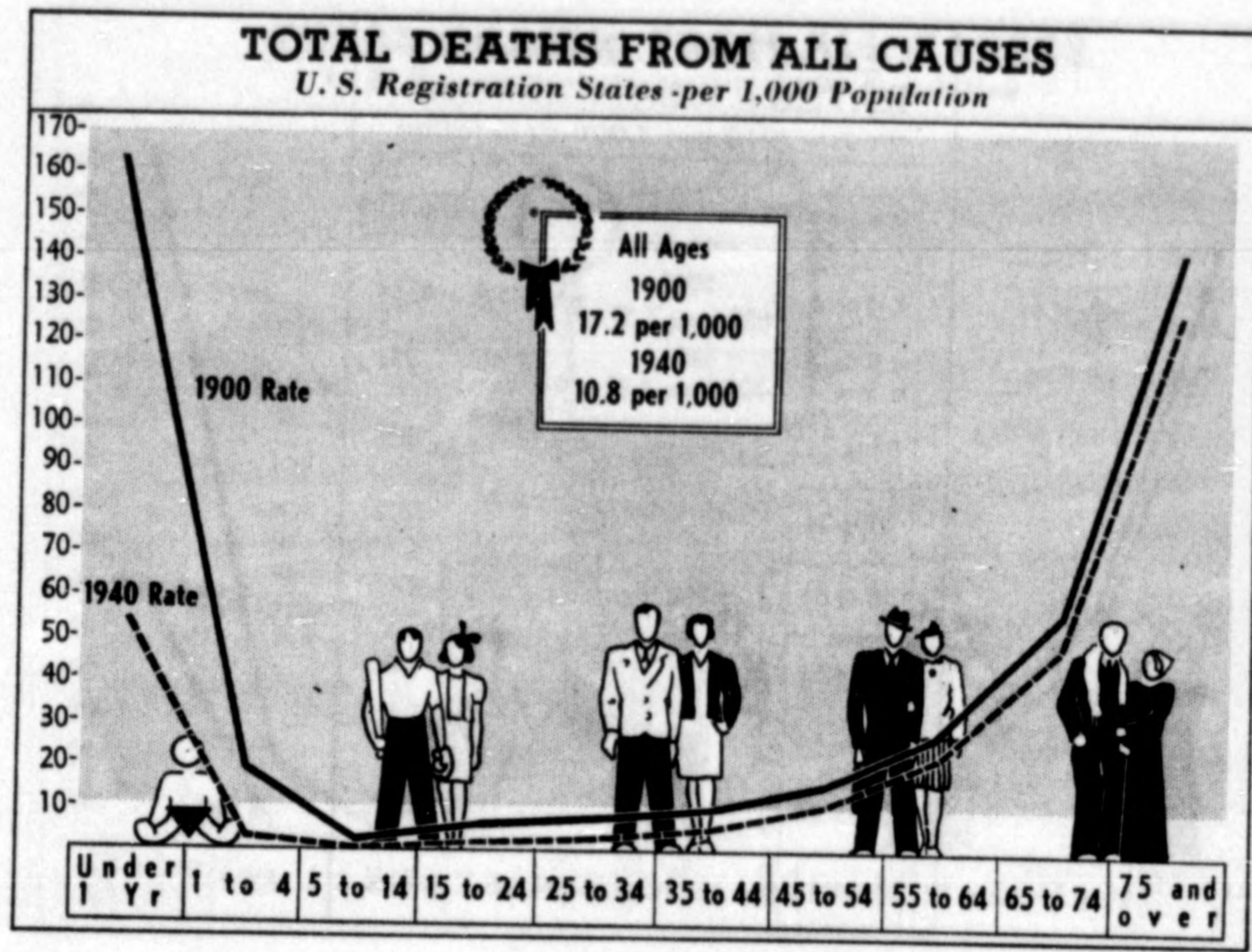


CHART 1

However, if the decreases are ranked according to the reduction in number of deaths per 1000 population, the order of their arrangement becomes that shown in Chart 2.

Thus if we omit reference to ages under five, it appears from this comparison that the greatest reductions in number of deaths per 1000 population have occurred at ages 65 and over.

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR WHICH RATES HAVE DECREASED

The impressive decrease in our total death rate from all causes has been brought about largely by decreases in the death rates from infectious and contagious diseases.

By 1900, when the official statistics began, the death rate from small-pox had already decreased to almost negligible proportions. Spectacular decreases in death rates from other infectious and contagious diseases are shown in Chart 3. The decreases in death rates from these diseases alone have provided about 90 per cent of the decrease in total death rate from all causes.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

The reductions in mortality shown in the foregoing charts have had a profound effect upon life expectancy in the United States.

GERIATRICS

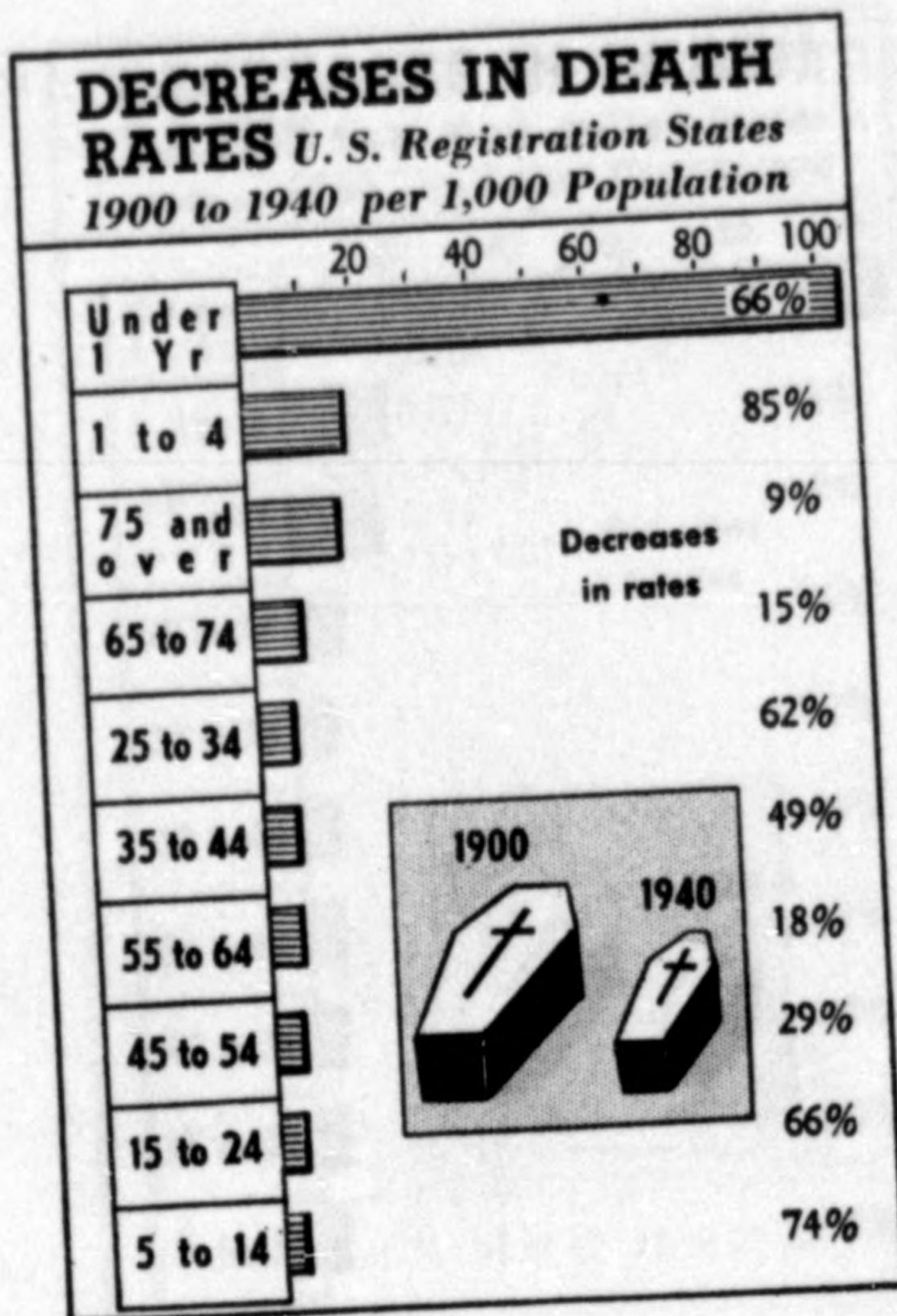


CHART 2

From 1900 to 1940, life expectancy at birth increased 14.6 years for white males and 16.2 years for white females. Many more persons now survive to ages past 65 and 75 than ever before in our history, and this trend has resulted recently in spectacular increases in our population aged 65 and over.

For example, the total population increased only 7 per cent from 1930 to 1940, but the population aged 65 to 74 increased 35 per cent, and the population aged 75 and over increased 38 per cent in the same ten-year interval.

The changes that have occurred in life expectancy since 1900 are shown in Chart 4.

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR WHICH RATES HAVE INCREASED

The only numerically important causes of death for which death rates have increased since 1900 are cancer, diabetes, and the cardiovascular-renal diseases (Chart 5).

In this group of diseases all but about 3 per cent of deaths occur at ages past 35, and from one half to two thirds occur at ages past 65.

One reason for the increase in death rates from these diseases is obvious. They are largely peculiar to the later years of life, and since everyone must die sometime, many who now escape earlier death from preventable and

MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

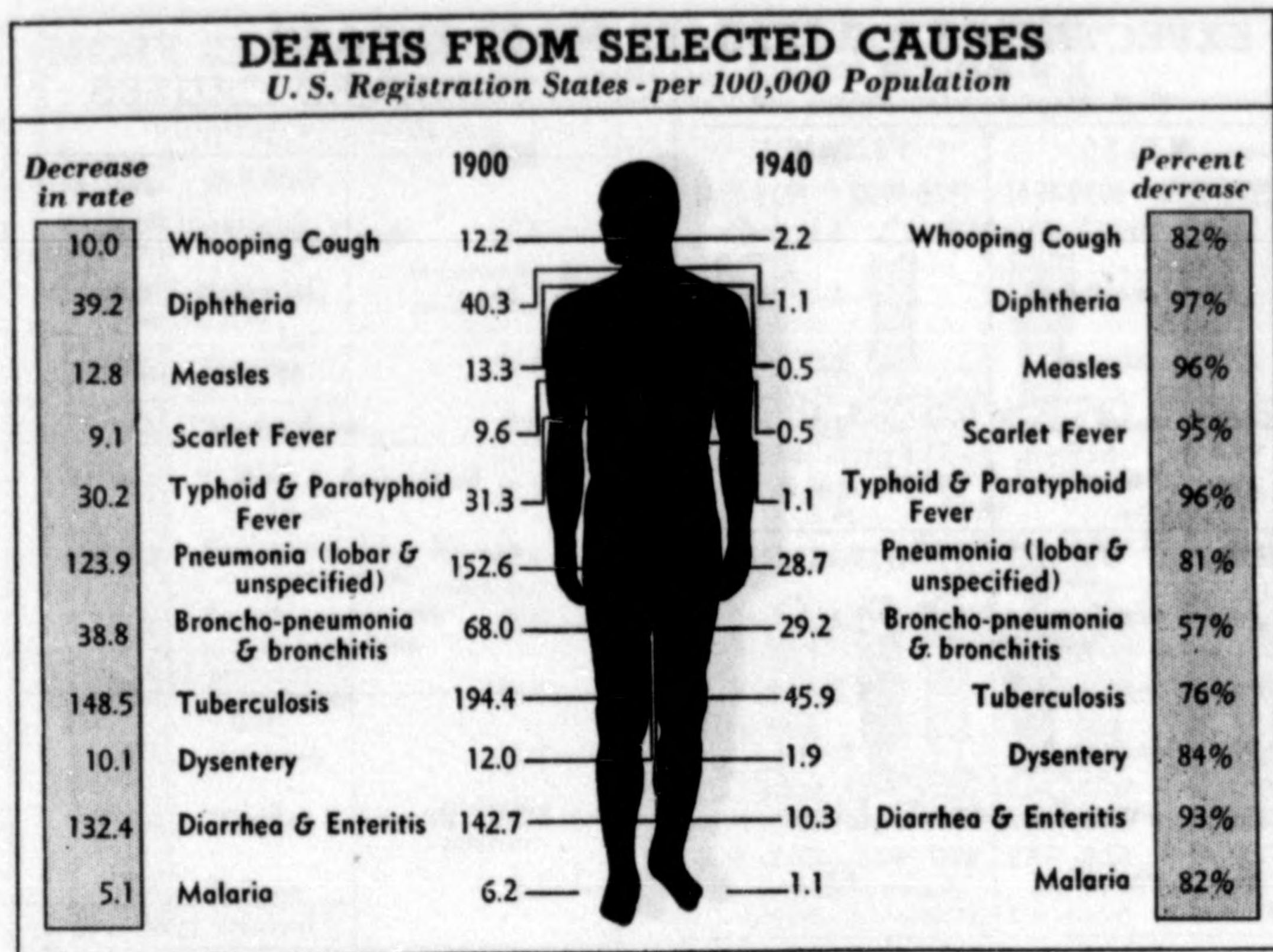
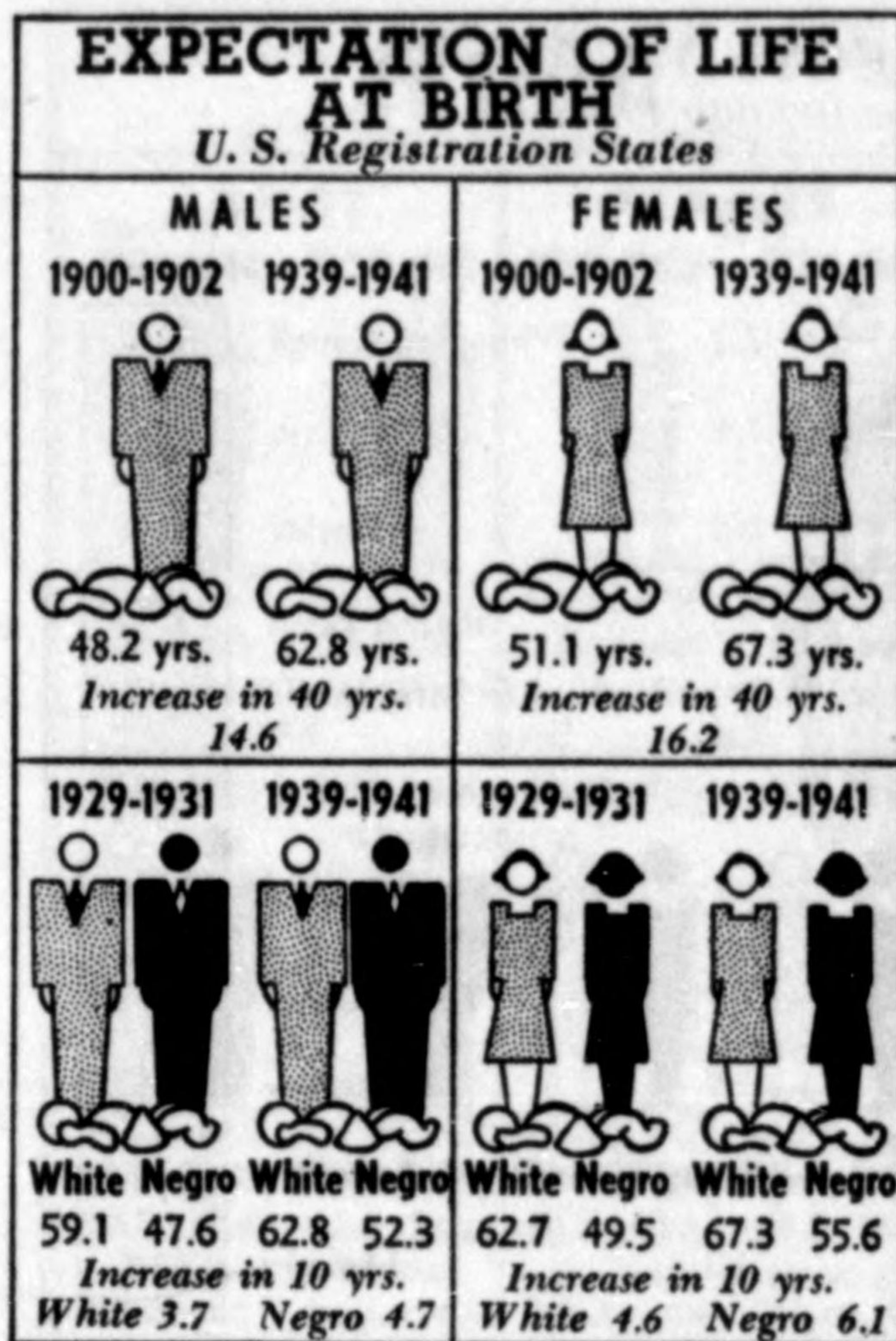


CHART 3

curable causes eventually succumb to these diseases. There is reason to believe, however, that the increase has not been as great as the statistics appear to indicate.

The progress of medical science and education since 1900 has brought great improvement in the accuracy and specificity of diagnoses. Deaths inaccurately charged to certain causes in earlier years are now more frequently charged against the true cause of death. For this reason death rates from certain specific causes have been combined in the foregoing charts. For example, bronchitis is combined with bronchopneumonia and heart disease with cerebral hemorrhage and kidney disease, because of changes in diagnostic practice over the years from 1900 to 1940.

There has also been a large decrease since 1900 in deaths charged to "senility" (Chart 6) and to "ill defined and unknown causes" (Chart 7). Such deaths, charged in later years to specific causes, have contributed substantially to the apparent increases in some of the death rates shown. The record of decreases in death rates for "senility" and "unknown and ill defined causes" is interesting. It provides what might be called "a statistical history of our progress in diagnosis since 1900." This record is shown in Charts 6 and 7.



U. S. Pub. Health Rep. 2-22-46

RISE IN DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES

per 100,000 Population

	1900 Rate	1940 Rate
Cardiovascular renal disease	Diseases of the heart 137.4 (all forms)	292.5
	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin 106.9	90.9
	Nephritis 88.6	81.5
	Increase 132.0	40%
Cancer (all forms)	1900 64.0	1940 120.3
	Increase 56.3 88%	
Diabetes mellitus	1900 11.0	1940 26.6
	Increase 15.6 142%	

CHARTS 4 and 5

It is interesting to note that the deaths still charged to "unknown and ill defined causes" are now largely concentrated in age groups under one year and 65 years and over.

WHAT FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN DEATH RATES MAY REASONABLY BE EXPECTED IN THE FUTURE?

It needs but a glance at the table of death rates from all causes (Chart 1) to see that in ages 1 to 44 no future decreases in death rates can be expected to equal the magnitude of those which occurred from 1900 to 1940. The death rates at ages 1 to 44 are now so low and the past decreases so great that further reductions bringing them almost to zero could not produce future decreases to match those which have already occurred.

It seems reasonable to suppose, however, that, with further advances in medical science, the extension of optimal medical care to ever larger proportions of the whole population, and the wider application of better public health measures, further substantial reductions in death rates might be expected at ages beyond 45 and among infants under one year.

The reduction of death rates from infectious and contagious diseases has been accomplished largely through medical and public health measures which have required a minimum of active participation from the general

MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

DEATH RATES FROM "SENILITY" per 100,000 Population 1900 to 1940 U. S. Registration States		
	1900 Rate	1940 Rate
Age 55 to 64	10.9	1.4
	Decrease 9.5 Percent decrease 87%	
Age 65 to 74	196.8	18.9
	Decrease 177.9 Percent decrease 90%	
Age 75 and over	2767.3	330.6
	Decrease 2436.7 Percent decrease 88%	

CHART 6

public. Improved sanitation and the purification of water and milk supply have largely reduced our death rates from dysentery, enteritis, and typhoid fever. Immunization has greatly decreased both the incidence and death rate in diphtheria. The development of chemotherapy has reduced death rates in pneumonia and other infectious diseases.

The huge reductions since 1900 in death rates from infectious and contagious diseases indicate that we must be near the end of the era in which such measures alone can continue to decrease our total death rates at this pace.

From now on, if there is to be further substantial improvement in mortality it must come largely in age groups over 45 and from measures involving the continuous and active participation of the lay public. As every physician knows, the ignorance of a patient can be at times a greater problem than his disease.

The public must be taught to understand and to practice better hygiene, better nutrition, and more intelligent co-operation with the physician and the public health worker. The layman must learn to observe when possible the first signs of any change from his normal physical condition and to consult his physician promptly when there is reason to suspect that there may be serious disorder. As the incidence of premature death and dangerous

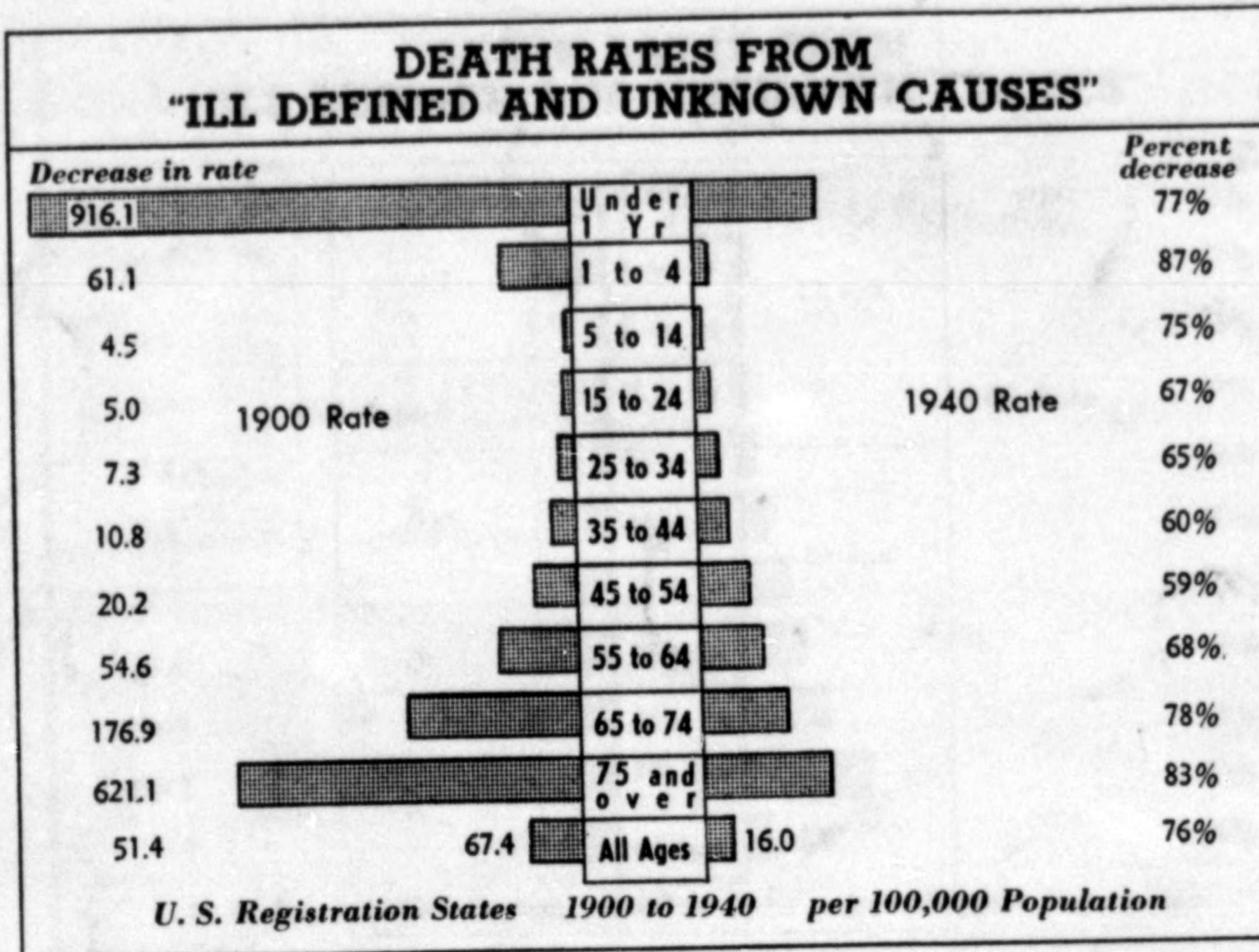


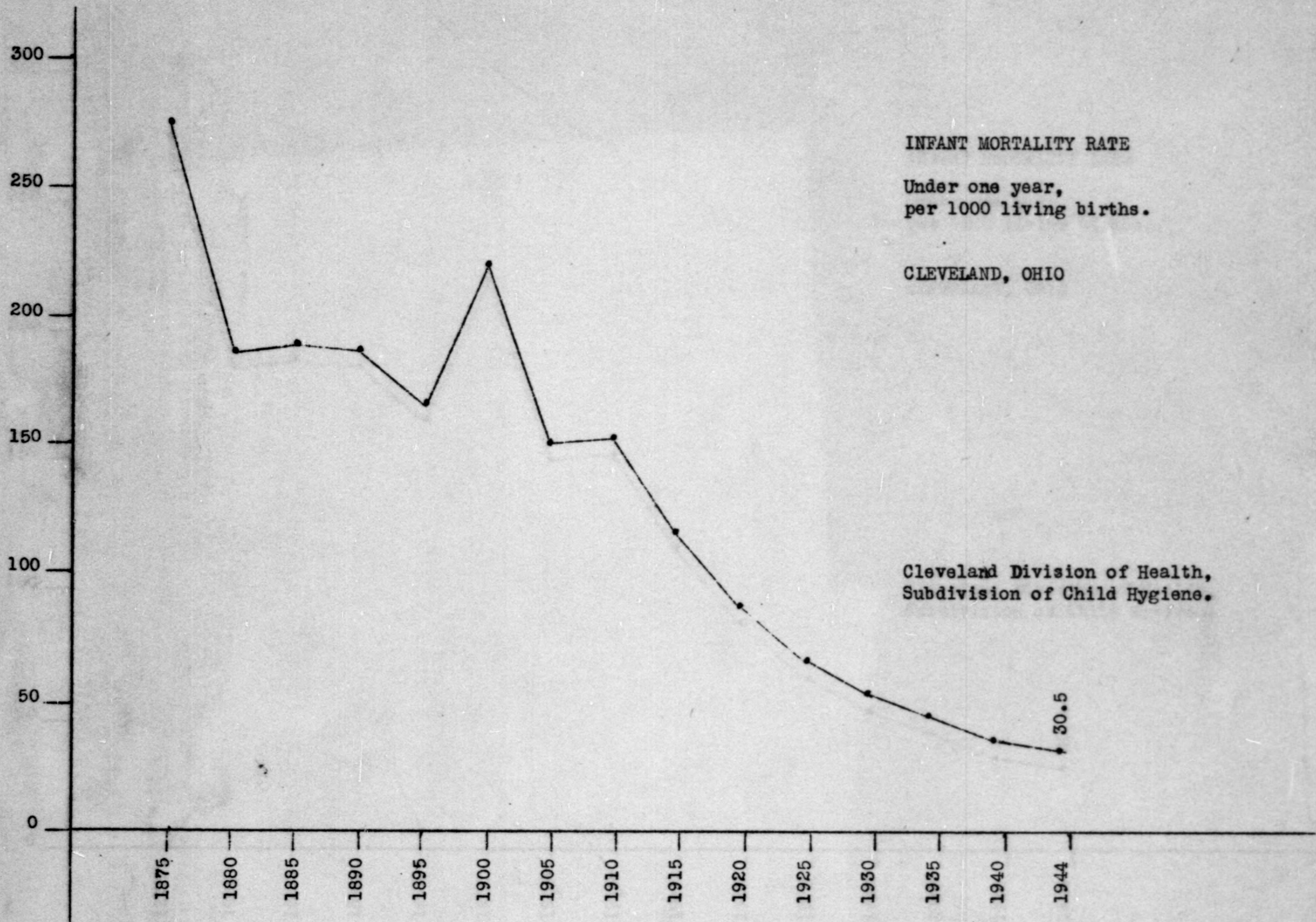
CHART 7

illness decreases the physician must increase his interest in preventive medicine while the layman increases his efforts toward the maintenance of optimal health.

In a sense, the doctor of the past has too often snatched his patient from the jaws of premature death and dragged him back to health as one draws a dead weight behind him. In the future, doctor and patient must co-operate as a team, each taking his share in measures of prevention and in the earlier recognition and treatment of diseases which, if they cannot be prevented, may be arrested or controlled by prompt and appropriate action.

Medical science must continue to carry its banner in the van, but in the future the position of the lay marcher must not be so far behind as it has been in the past. How is this to be accomplished? There is only one means—health education.

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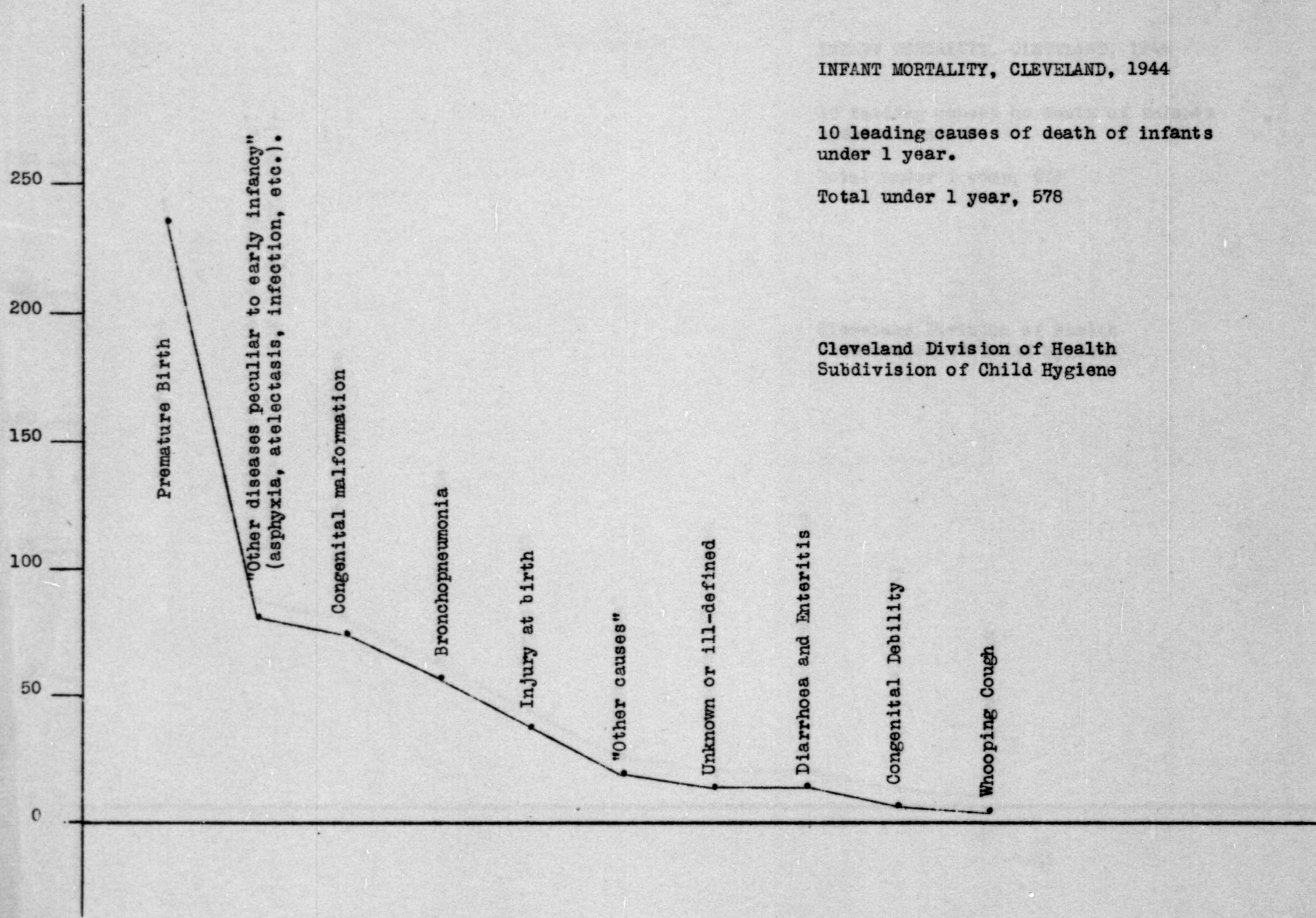


INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Under one year,
per 1000 living births.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cleveland Division of Health,
Subdivision of Child Hygiene.

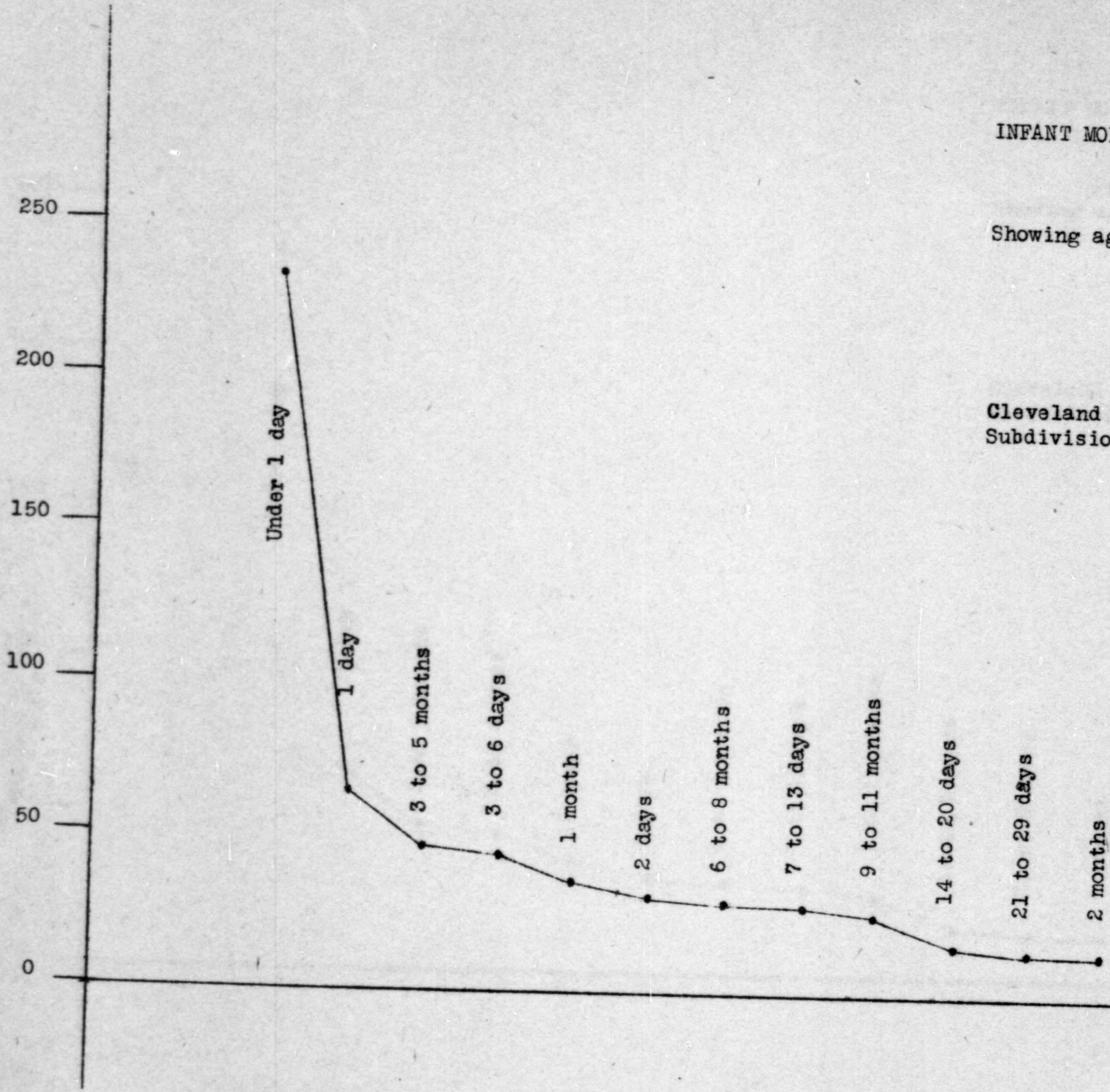


INFANT MORTALITY, CLEVELAND, 1944

10 leading causes of death of infants under 1 year.

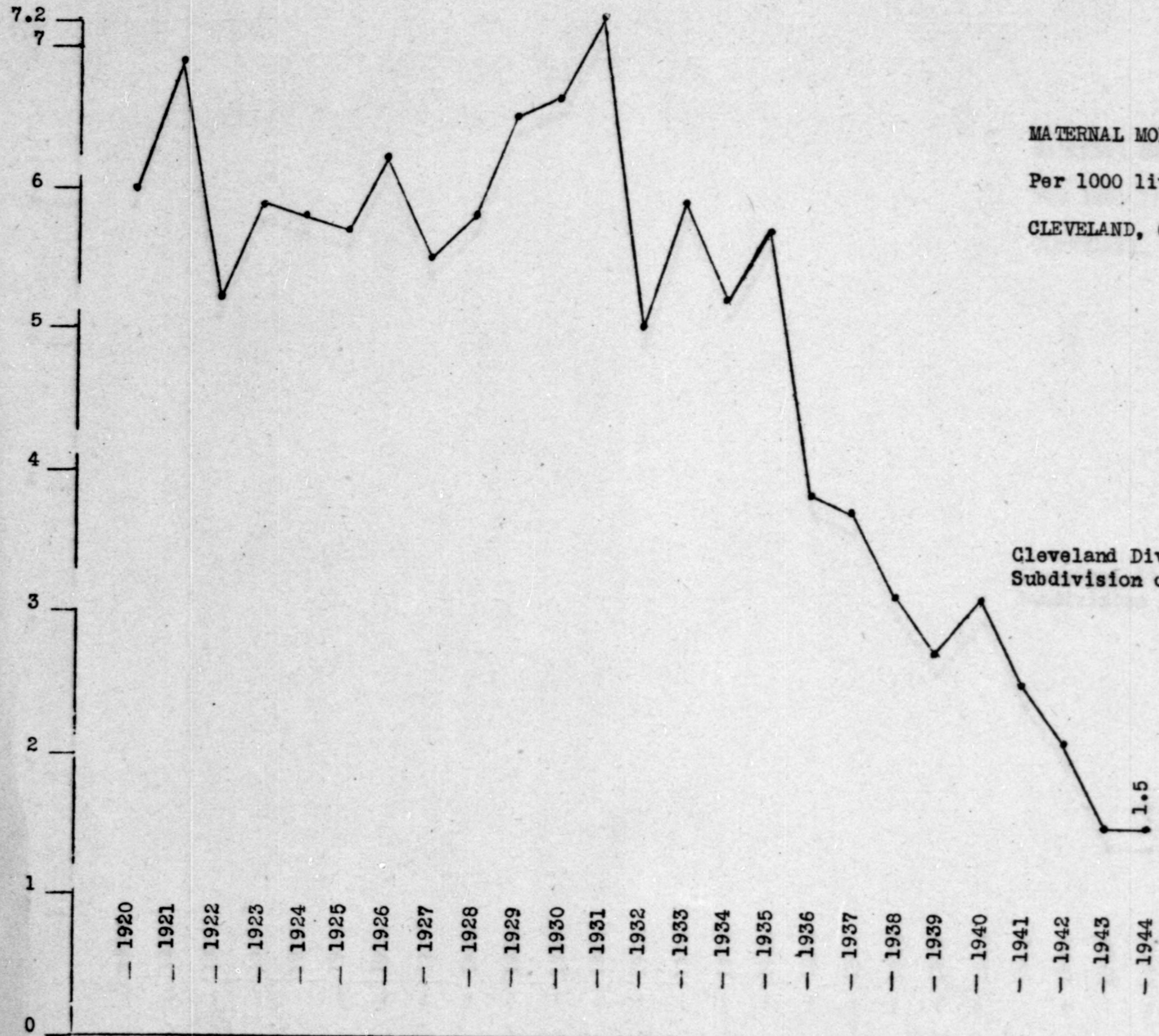
Total under 1 year, 578

Cleveland Division of Health
Subdivision of Child Hygiene



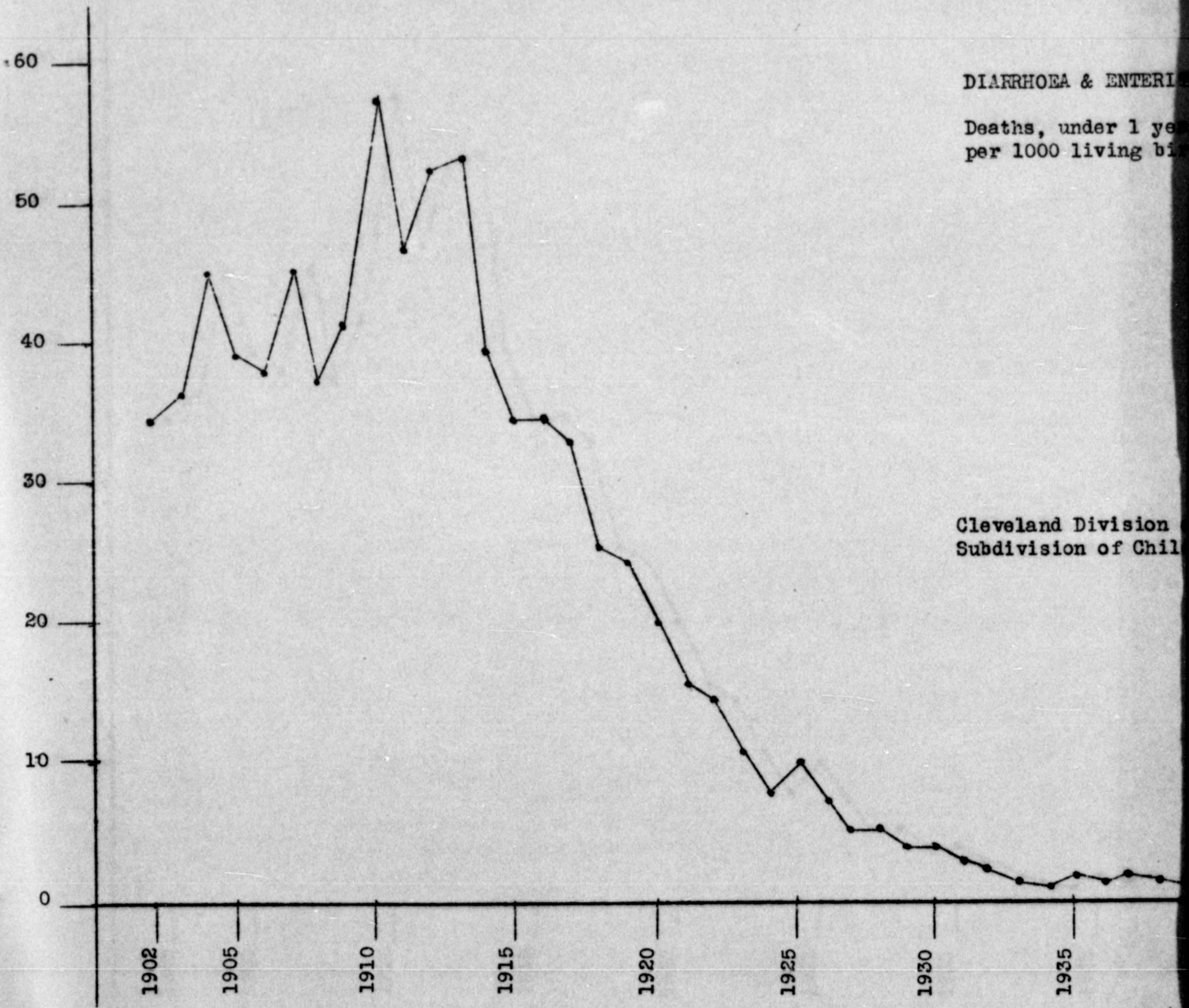
INFANT MORTALITY, CLEVELAND, 1944
(Under one year)
Showing ages at which infants died.

Cleveland Division of Health,
Subdivision of Child Hygiene.



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE
Per 1000 living births
CLEVELAND, OHIO

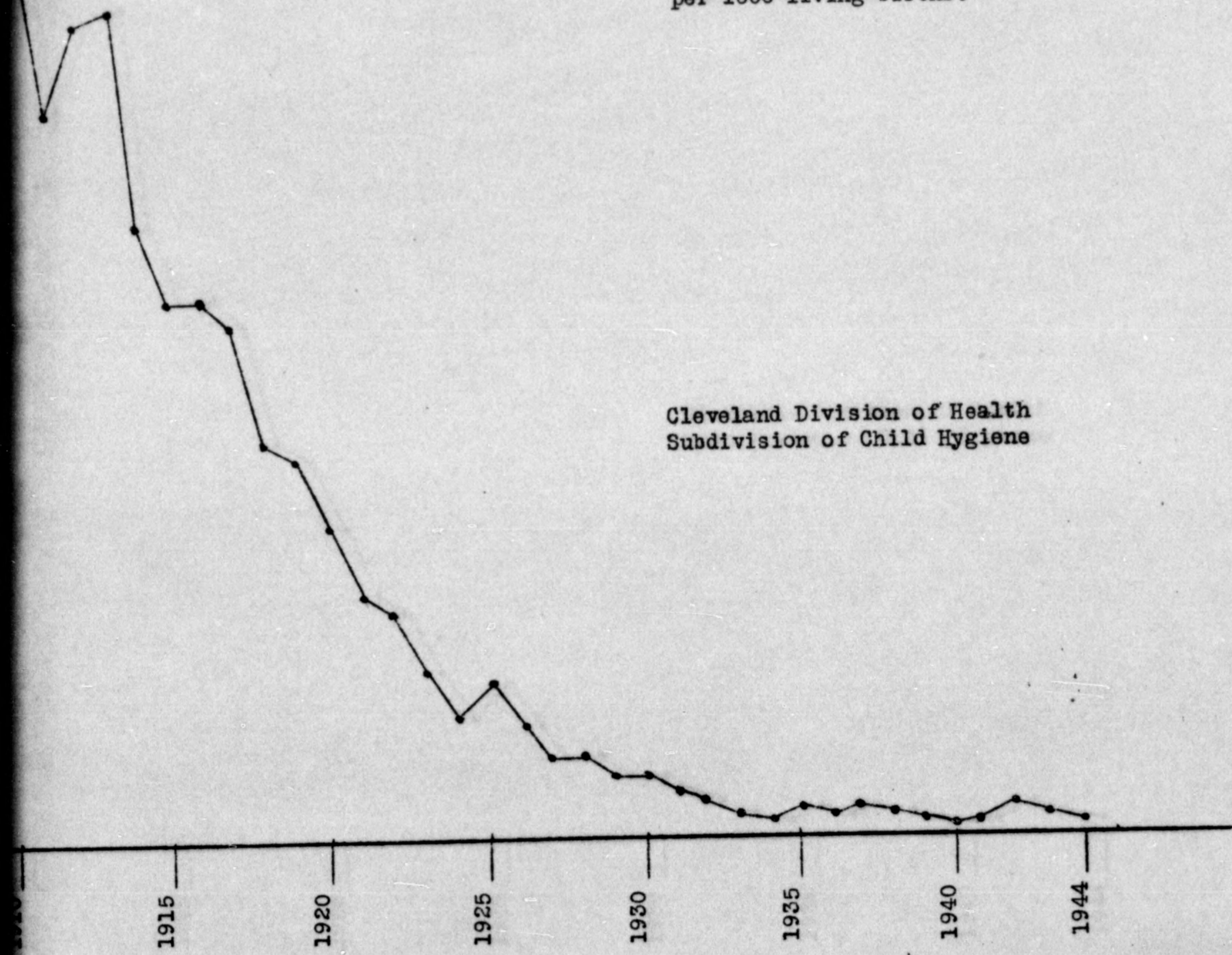
Cleveland Division of Health,
Subdivision of Child Hygiene.

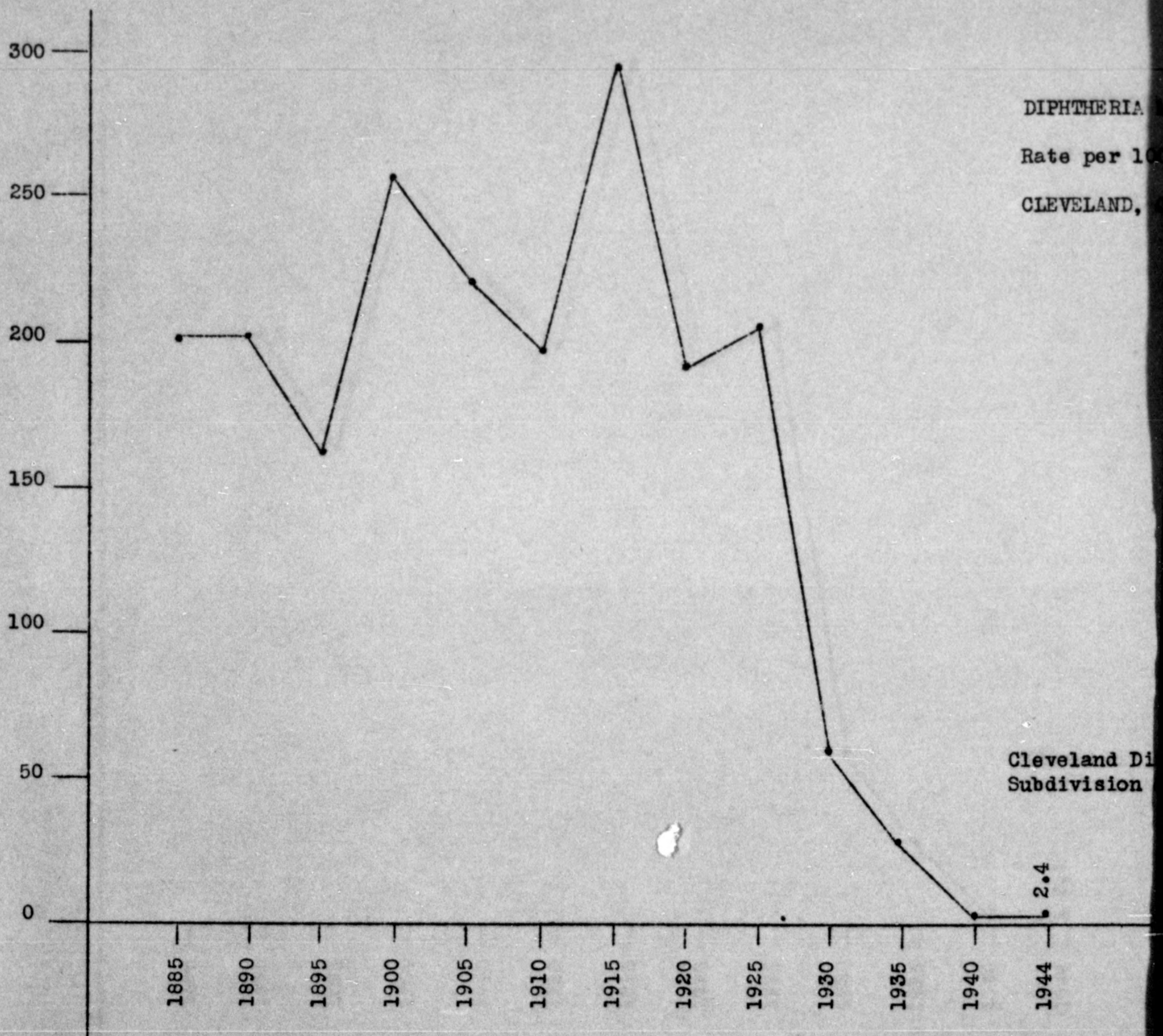


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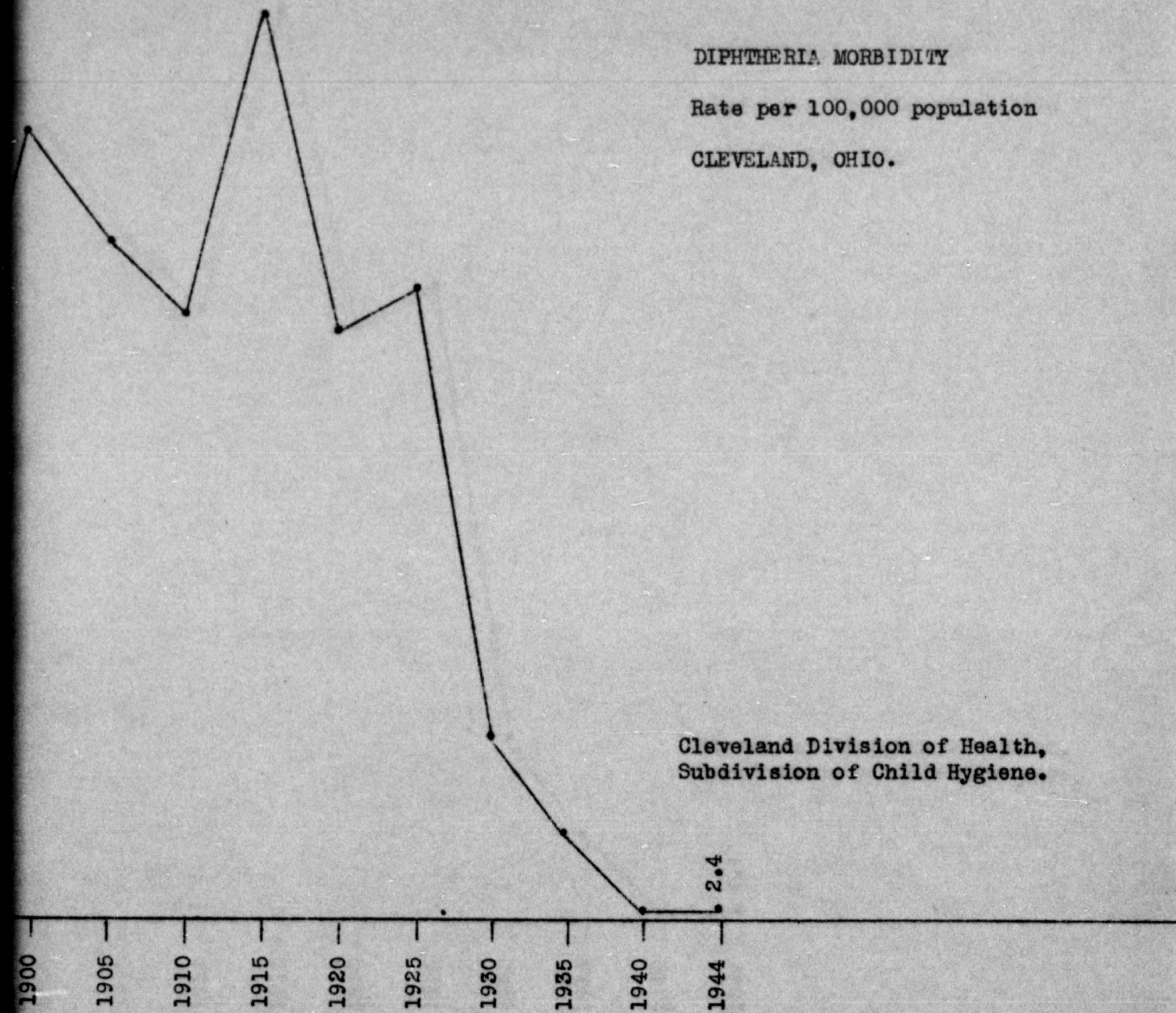
Deaths, under 1 year,
per 1000 living births.

Cleveland Division of Health
Subdivision of Child Hygiene





DIPHTHERIA MORBIDITY
Rate per 100,000 population
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Cleveland Division of Health,
Subdivision of Child Hygiene.

1. Add

COMBINED
53D AND 54TH

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF SPOKANE
WASHINGTON

RALPH HENDRICKS, M.D.
HEALTH OFFICER

FOR THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31ST,
1944 AND 1945

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING

December 31st., 1944

HEALTH DIVISION

GENERAL SUPERVISION

			<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
Salaries:				
Appropriation		\$12,363.75		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944		8,394.81		\$3,968.94
Maintenance & Operation:				
Appropriation		1,642.50		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944				
Fire Insurance	\$ 5.57			
Medical Insurance	30.14			
Office Records & Supplies	495.45			
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	587.70			
Surety Bond Premium	5.00			
Periodicals	12.60			
Sundry Dept. Supplies	9.89			
Sundry Dept. Expense	2.79			
Furniture & Fixtures Repairs	28.11	<u>1,177.25</u>		<u>465.25</u>
Automobile Maintenance & Operation:				
Appropriation		4,030.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944				
Covering Cars for Health Dept.				
Rivercrest, Plumbing Inspection				
& Weights & Measures		<u>2,981.72</u>		<u>1,048.28</u>
Capital Outlay:				
Appropriation		225.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944				
New Books	8.96			
Furniture & Fixtures	161.00	<u>169.96</u>		<u>55.04</u>
<u>QUARANTINE</u>				
Maintenance & Operation:				
Appropriation	750.00			
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944				
Drugs & Chemicals	457.62			
Sundry Dept. Supplies	81.58	<u>539.20</u>		<u>210.80</u>

SANITARY INSPECTION

Deficit Surplus

Salaries:

Appropriation		\$19,435.90	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944		<u>16,890.41</u>	\$2,545.49

Maintenance & Operation:

Appropriation		650.00	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944			
Office Records & Supplies	\$ 38.89		
Postage, Telephone, Etc.	100.00		
Sundry Dept. Supplies	3.95		
Sundry Dept. Expense	<u>448.20</u>	<u>591.04</u>	<u>58.96</u>

HEALTH CLINIC

Salaries:

Appropriation		17,062.76	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944		<u>15,794.37</u>	<u>1,268.39</u>

Maintenance & Operation:

Appropriation		3,337.50	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944			
Medical Liability Insurance	10.00		
Office Records & Supplies	364.76		
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph	150.03		
Drugs & Chemicals	999.43		
Tools, Utensils, etc.	168.36		
Sundry Dept. Supplies	51.53		
Furniture & Fixture Repairs	22.06		
Laundry	<u>475.89</u>	<u>2,242.06</u>	<u>1,095.44</u>

Capital Outlay:

Appropriation		350.00	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944			
New Books	15.45		
Tools, Implements, Utensils	48.19		
Furniture & Fixtures	92.21		
Equipment for Clinic	<u>168.83</u>	<u>322.68</u>	<u>27.32</u>

775013

FOOD REGULATION

		<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
Salaries:			
Appropriation	\$ 5,205.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	<u>5,205.00</u>		
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation	150.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944			
Sundry Dept., Supplies	<u>2.32</u>		\$ 147.68
Total Budget Appropriation, Health Division	65,202.41		
Total Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	<u>54,210.82</u>		<u>10,991.59</u>

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LABORATORY DIVISION

Salaries:			
Appropriation		8,796.84	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944		<u>8,873.60</u>	\$76.76
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation		1,035.00	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944			
Office Records & Supplies	\$ 33.12		
Periodicals	42.00		
Chemicals	262.01		
Tools, Implements, Utensils	132.40		
Fuel, Gas	112.08		
Sundry Dept. Supplies	96.68		
Sundry Dept., Expenses	2.00		
Furniture & Fixture Repairs	<u>1.43</u>	<u>681.72</u>	<u>353.28</u>
Capital Outlay			
Appropriation		150.00	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944			
Text Books	6.36		
Laboratory Equipment	142.14		
Furniture & Fixtures	<u>64.09</u>	<u>212.59</u>	<u>37.50</u>
Total Budget Appropriation		10,006.84	
Total Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944		<u>9,787.91</u>	<u>238.93</u>

775013

RIVERCREST DIVISION

		<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
Salaries:			
Appropriation			
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	\$13,296.51		
	<u>11,286.17</u>		<u>\$ 2,010.34</u>
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation			
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	5,276.00		
Industrial Insurance	\$ 24.54		
Insurance, Auto, Fire, Bldg.	155.00		
Medical Liability Ins.	5.00		
Office Records & Supplies	27.52		
Board of Patients	3129.37		
Drugs & Chemicals	76.59		
Feed for Live Stock	89.94		
Tools, Imps. & Utensils	45.09		
Fuel	1316.71		
Sundry Dept. Supplies	388.44		
Sundry Dept. Expense	37.63		
Light & Power	275.03		
Bldg. Maint. & Operation	200.87		
Furniture & Fixture Repairs	119.54		
Laundry	<u>165.72</u>	<u>6,056.99</u>	<u>\$ 780.99</u>
Capital Outlay:			
Appropriation			
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	250.00		
Furniture & Fixtures	77.18		
Equipment, Sheets, Pillow Cases	<u>91.55</u>	<u>168.73</u>	<u>81.27</u>
Total Budget Appropriation	18,822.51		
Total Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	<u>17,511.89</u>		<u>1,310.62</u>

PLUMBING DIVISION

Salaries:			
Appropriation			
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	5,705.00		
	<u>5,545.00</u>		<u>160.00</u>
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation			
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	132.00		
Office Records & Supplies	117.07		
Sundry Dept. Expenses	33.22		
Surety Bonds	<u>5.00</u>	<u>155.29</u>	<u>23.29</u>
Total Budget Appropriation	5,837.00		
Total Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	<u>5,700.29</u>		<u>136.71</u>

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

		<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
Salaries:			
Appropriation	\$11,506.29		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	<u>11,056.74</u>		\$ 449.55
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation	960.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944			
Medical Liability Ins.	\$ 5.00		
Office Records & Supplies	43.26		
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	15.00		
Drugs & Chemicals	197.94		
Tools, Imps. & Utensils	23.18		
Sundry Dept. Supplies	321.93		
Furniture & Fixture Repairs	24.99		
Laundry	<u>200.18</u>	<u>831.48</u>	<u>128.52</u>
Capital Outlay:			
Appropriation	125.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	<u>None</u>		<u>125.00</u>
Total Budget Appropriation	12,591.29		
Total Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1944	<u>11,888.22</u>		<u>703.07</u>

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE
TWELVE MONTHS ENDING

December 31st., 1945

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H E A L T H D I V I S I O N

GENERAL SUPERVISION

		<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
Salaries:			
Appropriation	\$12,570.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	<u>8,621.97</u>		<u>\$3,948.03</u>
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation	1,542.50		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945			
Fire Insurance	\$ 5.57		
Medical Insurance	30.11		
Office Records & Supplies	510.19		
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	288.85		
Surety Bond Premium	5.00		
Periodicals	14.50		
Sundry Dept. Supplies	1.66		
Sundry Dept. Expense	2.72		
Furniture & Fixture Repairs	<u>69.99</u>	<u>928.59</u>	<u>613.91</u>
Automobile Maintenance & Operations:			
Appropriation	4,030.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945			
Covering Cars for Health Dept.			
Rivercrest, Plumbing Inspection			
& Weights & Measures		<u>3,350.67</u>	<u>679.33</u>
Capital Outlay:			
Appropriation	225.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945			
New Books	7.73		
Furniture & Fixtures	<u>15.45</u>	<u>23.18</u>	<u>201.82</u>

QUARANTINE

Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation		750.00	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945			
Drugs & Chemicals	986.68		
Sundry Dept. Supplies	<u>6.13</u>	<u>992.81</u>	<u>\$ 242.81</u>

SANITARY INSPECTION

			<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
Salaries:				
Appropriation		\$19,800.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945		<u>18,022.16</u>		<u>\$1,777.84</u>
Maintenance & Operation:				
Appropriation		675.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945				
Office Records & Supplies	\$ 109.75			
Postage, Telephone, Etc.	125.00			
Sundry Dept. Supplies	3.02			
Sundry Dept. Expense	<u>447.30</u>	<u>685.07</u>	<u>\$10.07</u>	

HEALTH CLINIC

Salaries:				
Appropriation		17,319.90		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945		<u>13,037.57</u>		<u>4,281.43</u>
Maintenance & Operation:				
Appropriation		6,037.50		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945				
Medical Liability Insurance	10.00			
Office Records & Supplies	451.44			
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph	250.84			
Periodicals	6.00			
Drugs & Chemicals	1,366.51			
Tools, Utensils, Etc.	235.84			
Sundry Dept. Supplies	295.52			
Sundry Dept. Expenses	2,400.00			
Laundry	<u>481.77</u>	<u>5,497.92</u>		<u>539.58</u>
Capital Outlay:				
Appropriation		350.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945				
New Books	16.00			
Tools, Implements, Utensils	3.82			
Furniture & Fixtures	99.80			
Equipment for Clinic	<u>9.22</u>	<u>128.84</u>		<u>221.16</u>

FOOD REGULATION

		<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
Salaries:			
Appropriation	\$ 5,280.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	<u>5,280.00</u>		
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation	150.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945			
Sundry Dept., Supplies	<u>51.97</u>		<u>\$ 98.03</u>
Total Budget Appropriation, Health Division	68,729.00		
Total Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	<u>56,620.75</u>		<u>12,108.25</u>

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LABORATORY DIVISION

Salaries:			
Appropriation		11,350.00	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945		<u>9,404.96</u>	<u>1,945.04</u>
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation		1,035.00	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945			
Office Records & Supplies	47.13		
Periodicals	42.81		
Chemicals	362.18		
Tools, Implements, Utensils	77.77		
Fuel, Gas	134.88		
Sundry Dept. Supplies	171.61		
Sundry Dept. Expenses	2.93		
Furniture & Fixture Repairs	<u>42.67</u>	<u>881.98</u>	<u>153.02</u>
Capital Outlay			
Appropriation		597.30	
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945			
Text Books	19.24		
Laboratory Equipment	505.83		
Furniture & Fixtures	<u>8.24</u>	<u>533.31</u>	<u>63.99</u>
Total Budget Appropriation		12,982.30	
Total Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945		<u>10,820.25</u>	<u>2,162.05</u>

RIVERCREST DIVISION

		<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
Salaries:			
Appropriation	\$15,160.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	<u>11,093.97</u>		\$4,066.03
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation	4,913.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945			
Industrial Insurance	\$ 22.78		
Insurance, Auto, Fire, Bldg.	179.20		
Medical Liability Insurance	5.00		
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph	129.90		
Board of Patients	2,419.95		
Drugs & Chemicals	20.13		
Feed for Live Stock	65.84		
Tools, Implements & Utensils	38.24		
Fuel	792.60		
Sundry Dept. Supplies	272.52		
Sundry Dept. Expense	141.09		
Light & Power	278.35		
Bldg. Maintenance & Operation	139.05		
Furniture & Fixture Repairs	152.49		
Laundry	<u>158.19</u>	<u>4,815.33</u>	<u>97.67</u>
Capital Outlay:			
Appropriation	669.59		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945			
Equipment, Sheets, Pillow Cases	<u>247.38</u>		422.21
Total Budget Appropriation	20,742.59		
Total Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	<u>16,156.68</u>		<u>4,585.91</u>

PLUMBING DIVISION

Salaries:			
Appropriation	5,780.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	<u>4,565.00</u>		1,215.00
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation	132.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945			
Office Records & Supplies	.57		
Surety Bond Premium	5.00		
Sundry Dept. Expense	<u>2.32</u>	<u>7.89</u>	<u>124.11</u>
Total Budget Appropriation	5,912.00		
Total Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	<u>4,572.89</u>		<u>1,339.11</u>

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

		<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
Salaries:			
Appropriation	\$11,632.00		
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	<u>10,591.95</u>		\$1,040.05
Maintenance & Operation:			
Appropriation			
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	960.00		
Medical Liability Insurance	\$ 5.00		
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	15.00		
Drugs & Chemicals	361.54		
Tools, Implements & Utensils	62.07		
Sundry Dept. Supplies	376.42		
Furniture & Fixture Repairs	5.07		
Laundry	<u>176.01</u>		
	1,001.11	\$ 41.11	
Capital Outlay:			
Appropriation			
Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	125.00		
	<u>none</u>		<u>125.00</u>
Total Budget Appropriation	12,717.00		
Total Spent, Jan.-Dec., 1945	<u>11,593.06</u>		<u>1,123.94</u>

Funds received by the various divisions represented in this Annual Report and turned in to the General Fund shown below:

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
Vital Statistics Division		
Miscellaneous	\$2189.25	\$2031.50
Rivercrest Hospital	0	28.70
Plumbing Permits & Inspections	427.95	23.00
	3207.00	3641.00
Licenses:		
Mattress Handling	195.00	215.00
Bakeries & Confectioneries	600.00	610.00
Eating places	3800.00	3990.00
Garbage Haulers	120.00	110.00
Plumbers' Master & Journeyman	798.00	780.00
Tourist Parks	125.00	150.00
Auto Wrecking Yards	150.00	120.00
	<u>\$11,612.20</u>	<u>\$11,699.20</u>

C L A S S I f i c a t i o n N o.	REGISTERED DEATHS - 1944 By Causes	T O T A L S	Sex		Color				Nativity				
			M a l e	F e m a l e	W h i t e	B l a c k	R e d	Y e l l o w	B r o w n	W a s h.	U. S.	F o r.	U n k n o w n
I	Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	78	43	35	76	1	-	1	-	20	45	12	1
1	Typhoid Fever	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
6	Cerebrospinal Meningitis	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
8	Scarlet Fever	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
9	Whooping Cough	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10	Diphtheria	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
11:2	Erysipelas	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
13-b-1	Tuberculosis, Pulm. ^{no mention occu-} national disease	9	8	1	7	1	-	1	-	-	7	2	-
13-b-2	" "	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
14	" Meninges & Nerv. Syst.	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
17-b	" Joints	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
20	" Genito-Urinary System	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
22-a	" Disseminated, Acute	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
24-a	Septicemia	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
30-b	Syphilis, Gen. Paralysis of Insane	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
30-c	" Central Nervous System	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
30-d	" Aneurysm	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
30-f	" Congenital	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
30-g	" Other & Unspec. forms	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
33-a	Influenza, with Resp. Complications	29	12	17	29	-	-	-	-	4	17	8	-
33-b	" without " "	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
35	Measles	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
36	Poliomyelitis	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
43:1	Mycoses	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
II	Cancer and other Tumors	283	140	143	281	1	1	-	-	34	183	63	3
45-a	Cancer, Buccal Cavity, Lip	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
45-b	" " Tongue	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
45-c	" " Mouth	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
45-f	" " Pharynx	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
46-a	" Digestive Organs Esophagus	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
46-b	" " Stomach	38	30	8	38	-	-	-	-	5	19	13	1
46-d	" " Rectum	14	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	3	8	2	1
46-e	" " Intestines	34	14	20	34	-	-	-	-	1	27	6	-
46-f	" " Liver, etc	20	9	11	19	-	1	-	-	4	13	3	-
46-g	" " Pancreas	7	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-
46-h	" " Mesent. & Per.	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
47-a	" Respiratory Sys. Larynx	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
47-c	" " Bronchus	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
47-d	" " Lung	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
48-a	" Uterus, Cervix	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	-
48-b	" " Otr. & Unspec.	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-
49-a	" Other Fem. Gen. Organs-Ovary	11	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	1	8	2	-
49-d	" " Vulva	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
50	" Breast	23	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	4	17	2	-
51-b	" Male Gen. Organs. Prostate	26	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	-
51-c	" " Testes	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
52-a	" Urinary Organs - Kidney	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
52-b	" " Bladder	11	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	-
53	" Skin	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
54-a	" Brain - Glioma	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-

Class No.	No. 2	1944	T O T.	Sex		Color					Nativity					
				M	F	Wh	Bl	R	Y	Br	W n.	U. S.	R o r	U n k		
CAUSES OF DEATH																
Group II - Continued																
54-b	Cancer, Brain -Other & Unspec.		5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-		
55-a	" Other & Unspec.-Adrenal Gl.		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
55-b	" " Bone		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
55-c	" " Thyroid		4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	3	17	4			
55-e	" " -		24	9	15	23	1	-	-	-	3	17	4			
56-a	Non-Malignant Tumors -Ovary		2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-			
56-b	" Uterus		2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
56-d	" Brain		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
56-e-1	" Others		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			

III	Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and others	71	29	42	70	-	-	1	-	13	46	12	-
58-b	Acute Rheum. Endocarditis	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
58-c	Acute Rheum. Myocarditis	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
58-d	Other Acute Rheum. Heart Diseases	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
58-e	Other forms Ac. Rheumatic Fever	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
59-a	Rheumatoid Arthritis	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
59-b	Other Chronic Articular Rheum.	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
61	Diabetes Mellitus	51	21	30	50	-	-	1	-	5	35	11	-
63-a	Simple Goiter	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
63-b	Exophthalmic Goiter	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
63-c	Myxedema & Cretinism	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
64	Thymus Gland Disease	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-

IV	Diseases of Blood & Blood Forming Organs	23	17	6	22	1	-	-	-	9	12	2	-
73-a	Pernicious Anemia	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
73-d-2	Other & Unspecified Anomias	3	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
74-a	Leukemias	16	12	4	16	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	-
74-b	Aleukemias	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
75-b	Splenomegaly	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

V	Chronic Poisoning & Intoxication	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
77-c	Acute Alcoholism	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
77-e-2	Other & Unspecified Alcoholism	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

VI	Diseases of Nervous System	218	99	119	215	1	-	2	-	20	147	50	-
80-a	Intracranial Abscess	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
80-b	Other Encephalitis (non-epidemic)	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
81-a	Simple Meningitis	6	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
82:1	Disease of Spinal Cord	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
81-b	Acute Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
82:2	Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
83-a-1	Cerebral Hemorrhage	171	74	97	168	1	-	2	-	10	118	43	-
83-a-2	" " part two	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
83-b	Cerebral Embolism	13	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	2	10	1	-
83-c	" Softening	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
83-d	Hemiplegia & other paralysis	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
85	Epilepsy	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
87-c	Paralysis Agitans	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
87-d	Disseminated Sclerosis	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
89-a	Otitis & Other Ear Diseases	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Class No.	No. 2 CAUSES OF DEATH	1944	T O T.	Sex		Color					Nativity					
				M	F	Wh	Bl	R	Y	Br	W n.	U. S.	R o r	U n k		
Group II - Continued																
54-b	Cancer, Brain -Other & Unspec.		5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
55-a	" Other & Unspec.-Adrenal Gl.		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
55-b	" " Bone		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
55-c	" " Thyroid		4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	
55-e	" " -		24	9	15	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	4	
56-a	Non-Malignant Tumors -Ovary		2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
56-b	" Uterus		2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
56-d	" Brain		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
56-e-1	" Others		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
III	Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and others		<u>71</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>70</u>	-	-	1	-	-	-	<u>13</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>12</u>	
58-b	Acute Rheum. Endocarditis		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
58-c	Acute Rheum. Myocarditis		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
58-d	Other Acute Rheum. Heart Diseases		2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
58-e	Other forms Ac. Rheumatic Fever		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
59-a	Rheumatoid Arthritis		3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
59-b	Other Chronic Articular Rheum.		4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	
61	Diabetes Mellitus		51	21	30	50	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	35	11	
63-a	Simple Goiter		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
63-b	Exophthalmic Goiter		2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
63-c	Myxedema & Cretinism		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
64	Thymus Gland Disease		4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	
IV	Diseases of Blood & Blood Forming Organs		<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1</u>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	
73-a	Pernicious Anemia		2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
73-d-2	Other & Unspecified Anemias		3	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
74-a	Leukemias		16	12	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	
74-b	Aleukemias		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
75-b	Splenomegaly		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
V	Chronic Poisoning & Intoxication		<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	-	<u>4</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>3</u>	-	
77-c	Acute Alcoholism		2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
77-e-2	Other & Unspecified Alcoholism		2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
VI	Diseases of Nervous System		<u>218</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>1</u>	-	<u>2</u>	-	-	-	<u>20</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>50</u>	
80-a	Intracranial Abscess		2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
80-b	Other Encephalitis (non-epidemic)		3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
81-a	Simple Meningitis		6	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	
82:1	Disease of Spinal Cord		6	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	
81-b	Acute Cerebrospinal Meningitis		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
82:2	Other Diseases of Spinal Cord		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
83-a-1	Cerebral Hemorrhage		171	74	97	168	1	-	2	-	-	-	10	118	43	
83-a-2	" " part two		3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
83-b	Cerebral Embolism		13	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	1	
83-c	" Softening		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
83-d	Hemiplegia & other paralysis		2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
85	Epilepsy		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
87-c	Paralysis Agitans		3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
87-d	Disseminated Sclerosis		3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
89-a	Otitis & Other Ear Diseases		2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	

C l a s s N o.	No. 3 CAUSES OF DEATH	1944	T O T	Sex		Color					Nativity			
				M	F	Wh	Bl	R	Y	Br	W n.	U. S.	R o.	U nk
VI	Diseases of Circulatory System		583	358	225	581	2	-	-	-	36	398	138	11
91-a	Bacterial Endocarditis		2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
92-a	Diseases of Aortic Valve		4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
92-b	" Mitral Valve		48	27	21	48	-	-	-	-	6	33	9	-
92-c	" Other Valves-Rheum.		3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
92-d	" " not Rheum.		20	7	13	20	-	-	-	-	2	12	6	-
92-e	Endocarditis		3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
93-a	Acute Myocarditis, -not Rheum.		5	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
93-d	Chronic " "		127	60	67	125	2	-	-	-	8	87	32	-
93-e-1	Other Myocarditis		39	23	16	39	-	-	-	-	-	25	14	-
94-a	Disease of Coronary Arteries		245	175	70	245	-	-	-	-	12	166	56	11
94-b	Angina Pectoris		8	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-
95-a	Functional Disease of Heart		4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
95-b	Other Heart Disease, Rheumatic		3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
95-c-2	" " " Not-Rheumatic		26	19	7	26	-	-	-	-	2	20	4	-
95-c-3	" " " " part 2		3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
95-c-4	" " " " part 3		4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
96	Aneurysm, (except of heart & aorta)		2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
97	Arteriosclerosis		33	17	16	33	-	-	-	-	1	24	8	-
98:1	Gangrene		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
101	Diseases Lymphatic System		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
102	High Blood Pressure		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
103	Other Diseases Circulatory System		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

VIII	Diseases of Respiratory System		107	66	41	104	2	1	-	-	17	69	19	2
104-b	Disease Accessory Sinus		2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
106-b	Chronic Bronchitis		2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
106-c	Unspecified Bronchitis		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
107	Broncho Pneumonia		39	23	16	37	1	1	-	-	7	25	5	2
108	Lobar Pneumonia		40	25	15	40	-	-	-	-	5	26	9	-
109:1	Pneumonia - Unspecified		6	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
110-a	Empyema		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
110-b	Other & Unspecified Pleurisy		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
111-a	Hemorrhagic Infarction Lung		3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
111-b	Lung Edema		1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
111-c	Unspecified Congestion Lungs		2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
112	Asthma		8	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-
114-e-2	Other & Unspec. Resp. Disease		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

IX	Diseases of Digestive System		118	65	53	114	1	2	1	-	20	82	16	-
115-b	Septic Sore Throat		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
115-c-1	Disease of Pharynx & Tonsils		3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
115-c-2	Tonsillitis		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
115-d-1	Disease Other parts Buccal Cav.		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
117-a-1	Stomach Ulcer, Perforating		10	9	1	9	-	-	1	-	1	6	3	-
117-a-2	" " "		9	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	-
117-b-1	Duodenal Ulcer, Perforating		2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
117-b-2	" " "		2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
118:2	Other Stomach Diseases		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
118:3	" " " " part 2		1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
119-a-2	Diarrhea & Enteritis (under 2 yr)		2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
120-a-2	" " (over 2 yrs)		3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
121:1	Appendicitis, Ruptured, etc.		11	7	4	10	1	-	-	-	-	9	2	-