

Notes

Abbreviations

HS	<i>Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970</i> , Bicentennial Edition (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 1975). Citations to HS are to the series number, such as A 6 (“Total Population”), not to the page number.
SA	<i>Statistical Abstract of the United States</i> (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, annual). Citations to SA are followed by the year and the table number, not the page number. References to SA 1998 are to the CD-ROM version, which includes more years for many of the tables.
CB	U.S. Census Bureau.
Middletown I	Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd, <i>Middletown: A Study in American Culture</i> (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1929).
Middletown II	Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd, <i>Middletown in Transition: A Study in Cultural Conflicts</i> (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1937).
Middletown III	Theodore Caplow led a team that replicated and extended the Lynds’ two original studies in the late 1970s with the support of the National Science Foundation. The main findings were published in two books: Theodore Caplow, Howard M. Bahr, Bruce A. Chadwick, Reuben Hill, and Margaret Holmes Williamson, <i>Middletown Families: Fifty Years of Change and Continuity</i> (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1982); and Theodore Caplow, Howard M. Bahr, Bruce A. Chadwick, Dwight W. Hoover, Laurence A. Martin, Joseph B. Tamney, and Margaret Holmes Williamson, <i>All Faithful People: Change and Continuity in Middletown’s Religion</i> (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1983).
Middletown IV	Theodore Caplow, Howard M. Bahr, Bruce A. Chadwick, and Vaughn R. A. Call replicated two surveys in Middletown in 1999,

	the High School Survey and the Community Survey.
GPO	U.S. Government Printing Office.
WA	<i>World Almanac and Book of Facts</i> (Mahwah, N.J.: World Almanac Books, annual). Citations to WA are followed by the year and the page number.
NYT	<i>New York Times Almanac</i> (New York: Penguin Reference Books, annual). Citations to NYT are followed by the year and the page number.
GSS	<i>General Social Survey</i> conducted roughly annually by the National Opinion Research Center; see www.norc.uchicago.edu/gss/homepage.htm and the information retrieval system at www.icpsr.umich.edu/GSS99/index.html .
HCS	Margaret Werner Cahalan, <i>Historical Corrections Statistics in the United States, 1850–1954</i> , Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCJ 102529 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1986).

Correction for Inflation.

All dollar figures were converted to 1999 dollars using Consumer Price Index conversion factors found at www.orst.edu/dept/pol_sci/fac/sahr/cv1999.pdf (accessed August 31, 2000).

Correction for Population Growth.

To standardize for population size, data from HS series A 6 and SA 1999, table 2, were used. In most cases, the total population, rather than resident population or civilian population, was used.

Preface

- xii James A. Garfield, *The Works of James Abram Garfield*, ed. Burke A. Hinsdale, vol. 1 (Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1882), pages 454–455.

Chapter 1. Population

- 2 **Population Size and Growth Rate.**
HS series A 6; SA 1999, table 2. The figure for 2000 is from “Population and Household Topics: Estimates” at www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/popest.html (accessed August 31, 2000). Projection for 2011 is from Population Estimates Program, Population Division, “Annual Projections of the Total Resident Population” at www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/summary/np-t1.txt (accessed August 18, 2000).
- 4 **Life Expectancy.**
HS series B 116–117 and B 122–123; SA 1999, table 129. For the racial difference in life expectancy, see SA 1999, table 1421.
- 6 **Age Structure.**
HS series A 119–134. See also CB, Population Estimates Program, Population Division, “Resident Population Estimates of the United States by Age and Sex” at www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/intfile2-1.txt (accessed August 20, 2000).

- 8 **Centenarians.**
For 1950 to 2000, see Constance A. Krach and Victoria A. Velkoff, "Centenarians in the United States," *Current Population Reports* P23-199RV (1999). For 1900 to 1940, see Ira Rosenwaike, "On Measuring the Extreme Aged in the Population," *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 63 (March 1968): 29–40. For the difficulties involved in enumerating centenarians, see Jacob S. Siegel and Jeffrey S. Passel, "New Estimates of the Number of Centenarians in the United States," *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 71 (September 1976):559–566.
- 10 **Population Drift.**
HS series A 172; SA 1999, table 35.
- 12 **Urban/Rural/Suburban.**
HS series A 57 and A 69; SA 1999, table 46. For suburbs from 1910 to 1960, see Ben J. Wattenberg and Richard M. Scammon, *This U.S.A.: An Unexpected Family Portrait of 194,067,296 Americans Drawn from the Census* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1965). For suburbs from 1970 to 1990, see Mark Baldassare, "Suburban Communities," *Annual Review of Sociology* 18 (1992):475–494.
- 14 **Immigrants.**
HS series C 89–101; SA 1999, tables 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10. For 1998 data, see Immigration and Naturalization Service, Office of Policy and Planning, Statistics Branch, "Legal Immigration, Fiscal Year 1998" (May 1999).
- 16 **Foreign Born.**
HS series A 105, A 112, and A 6; SA 1999, tables 56 and 57; and A. Dianne Schmidley and Campbell Gibson, "Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 1997," *Current Population Reports* P23-195 (1999). For 1999 figure, see CB Population Estimates Program, Population Division, "Quarterly Estimates of the United States Foreign-Born and Native Resident Populations: April 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999," at www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/nativity/fbt001.txt (accessed August 22, 2000).
- 18 **Minorities.**
Cary Davis, Carl Haub, and JoAnne Willette, "U.S. Hispanics: Changing the Face of America," *Population Bulletin* 38 (June 1983):8; HS series A 91–104; and SA 1999, tables 20, 37, and 38. The Hispanic proportions shown on the chart for 1950 and 2000 include only the roughly 90 percent of Hispanics who described themselves as white. This adjustment was made so that individuals who were members of two protected minorities (for example, black and Hispanic) would not be counted twice.
- 20 **Ethnicities.**
For 1900, see SA 1939, table 20, and CB, *Negro Population, 1790–1915* (1918). For 1950, CB, *Census of Population: 1960, Characteristics of the Population*, vol. 1, page 1-68, table 29. For 1990, *1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary*, table 276. See also St. Clair Drake and Horace R. Cayton, *Black Metropolis: A Study of Negro Life in a Northern City* (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1945). For the minority proportion of American cities in 1990, see SA 1999, table 48.

Chapter 2. Work

- 24 **Work Sectors.**
HS series D 199–215; SA 1999, table 675.
- 26 **Farmers.**
HS series K 1 and K 4; SA 1998, table 1101; and SA 1999, table 1102. For technological advances in agriculture, see Wayne D. Rasmussen, “The Impact of Technological Change on American Agriculture, 1862–1962,” *Journal of Economic History* 22 (December 1962):578–591.
- 28 **Mine and Rail Fatalities.**
HS series M 271 and Q 398; SA 1987, tables 1054 and 1219; SA 1997, tables 681 and 685; SA 1999, table 716; and Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1999*, table 3-7, at www.bts.gov (accessed September 19, 2000). We did not standardize employee fatalities on railroads and in mines for the declining number of railroad and mine employees. If we did standardize for the number of employees, then the decline would be much less steep. But this correction would partly miss the point: the American workplace became much safer during the twentieth century in part because fewer workers were working in dangerous occupations.
- 30 **Professionals.**
HS series D 255, D 267, and D 275; SA 1991, table 652; SA 1996, table 637; SA 1997, table 645; SA 1998, table 672; and SA 1999, table 675.
- 32 **Men’s Work Longevity.**
HS series D 29 and D 35; SA 1997, tables 620 and 629; and SA 1999, tables 650 and 657.
- 34 **Work Hours.**
HS series D 803. Data for 1971–2000 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics data retrieval system at www.bls.gov/cesbtabs.htm (accessed September 4, 2000).
- 36 **Housework.**
Middletown I, III, and IV, Community Survey, items 23, 24, 31, and 33. For married women, see Middletown I, pages 169–170.
- 38 **Women in the Labor Force.**
HS series D 59, D 60, and D 62; SA 1984, table 683; and SA 1999, tables 658 and 659.
- 40 **Attitudes toward Wives Working.**
For 1936, see August 1936 poll in George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll: Public Opinion, 1935–1971* (New York: Random House, 1972). For 1972 and subsequent years, see the Internet archive of the *General Social Survey* at www.icpsr.umich.edu/GSS99/codebook/fework.htm (accessed August 24, 2000).
- 42 **Women’s Occupations.**
HS series D 217–232; SA 1959, table 383; and SA 1999, table 675.
- 44 **Female and Black Professionals.**
For women, see HS series D 233; SA 1997, table 645; and SA 1999, table 675. For blacks, see Stephan Thernstrom and Abigail Thernstrom, *Black and White in*

America: One Nation, Indivisible (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1997), page 187; SA 1997, table 645; SA 1998, table 672; and SA 1999, table 675.

46 **Unemployment.**

HS series D 86; SA 1979, table 671; SA 1982–1983, table 654; SA 1998, table 677; and SA 1999, table 682. See also Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey*, table A-1, at www.bls.gov/webapps/legacy/cpsatab1.htm (accessed August 23, 2000).

48 **Unions.**

HS series D 4, D 14, D 927, and D 940; SA 1987, table 692; SA 1997, tables 624 and 688; and SA 1999, tables 649 and 718.

Chapter 3. Education

52 **Educational Attainment.**

SA 1999, tables 265 and 1426.

54 **Gender Balance of Graduates.**

For high school diplomas from 1900 to 1970, see HS series H 600 and H 601. From 1971 to 1983, see www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/Digest99/d99t104.html (accessed August 26, 2000). From 1984 to 1997, see SA 1999, table 307. Amazingly, the U.S. Department of Education has stopped publishing the number of high school graduates by gender in the *Digest of Education Statistics*; the 1999 edition lists male and female graduates only through 1983. The *Digest* does provide figures on high school completion (including about half a million GED completions per year), but it does not separate diplomas from alternative forms of completion. For bachelor's degrees from 1900 to 1960, see HS series H 753 and H 754. From 1961 to 2000, see www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/Digest99/d99t249.html (accessed August 26, 2000). For master's degrees from 1900 to 1960, see HS series H 758 and H 759. From 1961 to 2000, see www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/Digest99/d99t249.html (accessed August 26, 2000). From 1900 to 1960, professional degrees such as M.D. and J.D. were counted with bachelor's degrees. From 1961 onward, they were counted separately. For academic doctoral degrees, see HS series H 758 and H 759. From 1961 to 2000, see www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/Digest99/d99t249.html (accessed August 26, 2000).

56 **Pupil-Teacher Ratio.**

The pupil-teacher ratio is generally calculated as the number of full-time teachers divided by the number of full-time students. It is an approximation of the average class size, but it is not exactly the same thing. Average class size is probably larger than the pupil-teacher ratio because at some point during the day, some teachers have preparation time and other nonclassroom duties. See HS series H 423 and H 425; SA 1998, table 269; and SA 1999, table 294. See also *Digest of Education Statistics 1999* at www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/digest99/d99t065.html (accessed August 23, 2000). See the National Commission on Excellence in Education's report, *A Nation at Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform: A Report to the Nation and the Secretary of Education* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1983). For information on the public school system, see Theodore Caplow, *Perverse Incentives: The Neglect of Social Technology in the Public Sector* (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 1994), pages 47–75.

- 58 **Preschool Enrollment.**
HS series H 421; SA 1998, tables 258 and 266; and SA 1999, table 261. See also *Digest of Education Statistics 1998* at www.nces.ed.gov/pubs99/digest98/d98t006.html (accessed August 25, 2000). For the characteristics of nursery schools, see Gladys M. Martinez and Jennifer C. Day, "School Enrollment: Social and Economic Characteristics of Students," *Current Population Reports P20-516* (July 1999).
- 60 **Private School Enrollment.**
HS series H 422, H 424, H 427, and H 429; SA 1998, table 258; and SA 1999, table 261. For pupil-teacher ratio information, see SA 1999, table 275.
- 62 **Harvard College Tuition.**
Harvard tuition costs from Ruth Loescher, Harvard Public Relations Office, telephone conversation with T. Caplow, February 18, 1999. See also Harvard University web site, www.harvard.edu (accessed April 16, 2000), and "Money Income in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports P60-209* (September 2000), table A.
- 64 **Graduate Degrees Conferred.**
For 1900 to 1960, see HS series H 752, H 757, and H 761. For 1961 to 2000, see *Digest of Education Statistics 1999* at www.nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/Digest99/d99t249.html (accessed August 26, 2000), and SA, various years. On the value of the Ph.D. in literature for nonacademic occupations, see Elaine Showalter, "Regeneration," *PMLA* 114 (May 1999):318.

Chapter 4. Family

- 68 **Marriage Rate and Age.**
For marriage rate, see HS series B 214; SA 1979, table 117; SA 1988, table 126; SA 1998, table 156; and SA 1999, table 155. For marriage age, see HS series A 158 and A 159; and SA 1998, table 159. For the marital status of the adult population, see SA 1999, table 62.
- 70 **Premarital Sexual Activity.**
This series was created by combining data from several sources. See Edward O. Laumann, John H. Gagnon, Robert T. Michael, and Stuart Michaels, *The Social Organization of Sexuality: Sexual Practices in the United States* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994), page 327; Bruce A. Chadwick and Tim B. Heaton, *Statistical Handbook on Adolescents in America* (Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1996), tables 11-4 and 11-6; Charles E. Turner and Heather G. Miller, *AIDS: Sexual Behavior and Intravenous Drug Use* (Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1989), page 89; and Charles F. Westoff and Robert Parke, Jr., "Sexuality, Contraception and Pregnancy Among Young Unwed Females in the United States," in *Demographic and Social Aspects of Population Growth* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1972), table 1. See also Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, and Clyde E. Martin, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1948); Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, Clyde E. Martin, and Paul E. Gebhard, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1953); and Julia A. Ericksen with Sally A. Steffen, *Kiss and Tell: Surveying Sex in the Twentieth Century* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999).

- 72 **Cohabiting Couples.**
SA 1987, tables 54 and 55; SA 1998, tables 62 and 64; and SA 1999, tables 65 and 68. For possible reasons for the rise in cohabitation, see Andrew J. Cherlin, *Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1992), pages 12–13. See also SA 1999, table 66. For differential rates of cohabitation by education and other factors, along with an overview of the literature on cohabitation, see Pamela J. Smock, “Cohabitation in the United States: An Appraisal of Research Themes, Findings, and Implications,” *Annual Review of Sociology* 26 (2000):1–20.
- 74 **Married Persons with Extramarital Sexual Experience.**
For the Kinsey data, see page 585 of the volume on males and pages 416–417 of the volume on females (both cited in note for page 70). For the 1992 data, see table 5.9A of Laumann et al. (also cited in note for page 70).
- 76 **Attitudes toward Sex.**
GSS on premarital sex, questions 217 and 795A.
- 78 **Divorce.**
HS series B 217; SA 1997, table 145; and SA 1999, table 155. See also Conrad Taeuber and Irene B. Taeuber, *The Changing Population of the United States* (New York: John Wiley, 1958), page 155. On covenant marriage in Louisiana, see Steven L. Nock, James D. Wright, and Laura Sanchez, “America’s Divorce Problem,” *Society* 36 (May/June 1999):43–52. For the median duration of marriages, see Theodore Caplow, Howard M. Bahr, Bruce A. Chadwick, Reuben Hill, and Margaret Holmes Williamson, *Middletown Families: Fifty Years of Change and Continuity* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1982). For attitudes toward divorce, see GSS, questions 215A, 736I, and 755.
- 80 **Households Headed by a Married Couple.**
HS series A 288, A 293, and A 310; SA 1997, table 68; and SA 1999, table 73. See also Ken Bryson, “Household and Family Characteristics: March 1995,” *Current Population Reports P20-488* (October 1996).
- 82 **Married Women by Race.**
CB, *1930 Census General Report*, page 2. See also Douglas L. Anderson, Richard E. Barrett, and Donald J. Bogue, *The Population of the United States*, 3d ed. (New York: Free Press, 1997), page 196; SA 1997, table 58; and SA 1999, table 62.
- 84 **Fertility.**
For 1905, 1920, and 1930, see Michael R. Haines, “American Fertility in Transition: New Estimates of Birth Rates in the United States, 1900–1910,” *Demography* 26 (February 1989):137–148. For 1940 to 1970, see HS series B 11. For subsequent years, see SA 1982–1983, table 85; SA 1997, table 93; SA 1998, table 97; and SA 1999, tables 96 and 1352. For abortion statistics, see SA 1999, table 114, and Stephanie J. Ventura, T. J. Matthews, and Sally C. Curtin, “Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991–97: National and State Patterns,” *National Vital Statistics Reports* 47 (December 17, 1998).
- 86 **Nonmarital Births.**
HS series A 26, A 27, B 9, and B10; SA 1997, table 97; and SA 1999, table 100. See also Ross Gregory, *Modern America, 1914–1945* (New York: Facts on File, 1995), page 159. See the Internet archives of Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention on out-of-wedlock births, at www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/unmarry.htm (accessed September 20, 2000). For an overview of premarital childbearing, see Amara Bacu, "Trends in Premarital Childbearing," *Current Population Reports* P23-197 (October 1999).

- 88 **Parent-Child Contact in Middletown.**
Middletown I, III, IV, Community Survey, items 34 and 35.

Chapter 5. Living Arrangements

- 92 **Size of the Household.**
HS series A 343–349; SA 1999, table 72. For information about eighth or later births, see HS series B 20–27, and SA 1999, table 98.
- 94 **Housing.**
HS series N 156 and N 159, and SA 1999, table 1199. For the average new house of 1998, see SA 1999, table 1201.
- 96 **Home Ownership.**
HS series N 243 and N 305; SA 1988, table 1224; and SA 1999, tables 1215 and 1219. For information on differences between rentals and owned houses and information on racial differences, see SA 1999, tables 1214 and 1215.
- 98 **Household Mechanization.**
SA 1959, tables 1110 and 1134; SA 1997, tables 1197 and 1207; and SA 1999, table 1428. See also Middletown I, pages 96–98.
- 100 **Automobiles and Televisions.**
HS series 152; SA 1979, tables 1096 and 1098; SA 1984, table 1063; SA 1991, table 1036; SA 1997, tables 1005 and 1009; and SA 1999, tables 1027, 1039, 1222, and 1439.
- 102 **Mobility.**
HS series C 3; SA 1982–1983, table xvii. See also the Internet archives of the Census Bureau, at www.census.gov/population/socdemo/migration/tab-a1.txt (accessed August 28, 2000). For percentages born in state of residence for 1990, see www.census.gov/population/socdemo/migration/pob-rank.txt (accessed August 25, 2000). For variation in mobility rates by social characteristics, see Carol S. Faber, "Geographical Mobility," *Current Population Reports* P20-520 (January 2000).

Chapter 6. Religion

- 106 **Churches.**
Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, ed. J. P. Mayer, trans. George Lawrence (New York: HarperCollins, 2000), page 291. HS series H 788, H 790, H 791, and A 6–8; SA 1959, table 70; SA 1979, table 77; SA 1988, table 76; SA 1997, table 86; and SA 1999, table 89.
- 108 **Protestants.**
HS series H 803 and H 805; SA 1976, table 76; SA 1988, table 88; SA 1996, table 87; SA 1998, table 89; and SA 1999, table 88. See also WA 2000, page 692; SA 1999, table 88; and WA 1999, page 684. See Theodore Caplow, *American Social Trends* (Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace, 1991), pages 66–75.

- 110 **Catholics.**
 HS series H 800; SA 1970, table 51; SA 1988, table 77; SA 1989, table 79; SA 1991, table 78; SA 1993, table 88; SA 1995, table 84; SA 1997, table 85; SA 1998, table 89; SA 1999, table 88; WA 1999, page 406; and Eileen Lindner, ed., *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches 2000: Religious Pluralism in the New Millennium* (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 2000). For the sustainability of Catholic growth, see Theodore Caplow, *American Social Trends* (Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace, 1991), pages 66–75. For decline in Catholic schools, see NYT 1999, page 360. For the Catholic priesthood, see Theodore Caplow, *American Social Trends* (Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace, 1991), pages 185–200. For the importance of American Catholics' disobedience of the church's teaching on birth control, see Andrew Greeley, *The Catholic Myth* (New York: Scribner, 1990). For the Catholic ascendance in education, income, and occupation, see Andrew Greeley, *Religious Change in America* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1989).
- 112 **Other Religions.**
 HS series H 796 and H 797; SA 1922, table 47; SA 1951, table 52; and SA 1979, table 76. See also NYT 1999, page 684; and CB, *Census of Religious Bodies 1910* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1916). See also *Encyclopedia Britannica* at www.eb.com (accessed May 16, 2000).
- 114 **Church Attendance.**
 Princeton Research Center for the Study of American Religion, *Religion in America* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1982), page 44; SA 1999, table 89.
- 116 **Middletown Religious Attitudes.**
 CB, *Census of Religious Bodies 1910* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1916), and Middletown I, III, and IV. See Theodore Caplow, Howard M. Bahr, and Bruce A. Chadwick, *All Faithful People* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1983), pages 12–13. For the decline in religious ethnocentrism, see Gallup Poll at www.gallup.com/polls/indicators/indreligion4.asp (accessed September 14, 2000).

Chapter 7. Active Leisure

- 120 **Professional Sports.**
 HS series H 868, H 869, and H 870; SA 1979, table 407; SA 1988, table 373; SA 1997, table 417; SA 1999, table 441; and faxed communications from National Football League, the National Basketball Association, and the National Hockey League, January 1999. For information on salaries, see Thomas Heath, "Redskins Sold in Record Deal," *Washington Post*, January 11, 1999, sec. A, p. 1. See also Suman Bandrapalli, "Major League Baseball Teams Tap into Latin American Talent," *Christian Science Monitor* at www.csmonitor.com/durable/1997/11/17/feat/sports.2.html (accessed September 19, 2000).
- 122 **Men's Track.**
 WA 1900–1999; NYT 1990 and 1999; and *ESPN Sports Almanac* (1999). For the world record holders over the century, see WA 1999, pages 911–912.
- 124 **Yellowstone National Park.**
 National Park Service, at www2.nature.nps.gov/stats/decademain.htm (accessed

August 25, 2000). For establishment and components of the park, see NYT 1999, pages 56–58. For the most visited sites in 1999, see WA 1999, page 565.

- 126 **Boy Scouts of America.**
Boy Scouts of America at www.scouting.org/nav/about.html (accessed May 7, 2000). For information on the history of Boy Scouts, see *Columbia Encyclopedia*, 3d ed., s.v. “Boy Scouts.”
- 128 **Land Speed Records.**
WA 1999, page 979. See also *Guinness Book of World Records* (New York: Sterling, 1965), page 302. See also “List of world land speed record holders” at www.cnn.com/TECH/9710/15/brits.land.speed/list.reu.html (accessed August 25, 2000). For improvements of oval and other tracks, see WA 1999, pages 978–979, and *Guinness Book of World Records* (New York: Sterling, 1965), pages 302–303.
- 130 **Overseas Travelers.**
HS series H 921 and H 941. See also SA 1974, tables 355 and 357; SA 1980, table 427; SA 1988, tables 389 and 390; SA 1991, tables 421 and 423; SA 1998, table 455; and SA 1999, table 459.

Chapter 8. Health

- 134 **Infant Mortality.**
CB, *Abstract of the 1900 Census*, table 97; HS series B 142; SA 1922, table 53; SA 1959, table 73; SA 1980, table 200; SA 1997, tables 213 and 1336; and SA 1999, tables 133 and 226.
- 136 **Adult Diseases.**
HS series B 149, B 159, B 160, and B 157; SA 1974, table 86; SA 1977, table 104; SA 1979, table 110; SA 1980, table 116; SA 1982–1983, table 113; SA 1984, table 109; SA 1988, table 118; SA 1989, table 117; SA 1991, table 116; SA 1993, table 126; SA 1995, table 125; SA 1996, table 129; and SA 1997, table 127. For the influenza epidemic of 1918, see Alfred W. Crosby, *America’s Forgotten Pandemic: The Influenza of 1918* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989). See also American Medical Association, *Home Medical Encyclopedia* (New York: Random House, 1989), s.v. “influenza” and “pneumonia,” and *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 14th ed., s.v. “influenza.”
- 138 **Sexually Transmitted Infections and AIDS.**
HS series B 292 and B 293; SA 1997, tables 133 and 213; SA 1999, tables 2 and 226; WA 1998, page 391; and WA 1999, page 887. For AIDS information, see WA 1999, page 887, and SA 1998, tables 144 and 224; see also National Center for Health Statistics at www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/aids-hiv.htm (accessed August 31, 2000). See also American Medical Association, *Home Medical Encyclopedia* (New York: Random House, 1989), pages 898 and 900. For the downturn in AIDS after 1996, see Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Trends in the HIV and AIDS Epidemic 1998” at www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/trends98.pdf (accessed September 29, 2000).
- 140 **Suicide Rates.**
HS series H 980; SA 1988, table 117; SA 1997, table 127; and SA 1999, table 137. For adolescent suicides, see Lawrence Steinberg, *Adolescence*, 5th ed. (New

York: McGraw-Hill, 1996). For regional variation, see SA 1979, table 111. For other information, see SA 1997, tables 130–132, 139, and 1339.

142 **Alcohol.**

SA 1959, table 1071; SA 1979, table 1431; SA 1988, table 186; SA 1995, table 227; SA 1998, tables 237 and 249; and SA 1999, table 252. For information on effects of alcohol, see National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, “The Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in the United States—1992” at www.nih.gov/EconomicCosts/Chapter1.html#1.3 (accessed September 18, 2000).

144 **Smoking.**

SA 1959, table 1073. See also Epidemiology and Statistics Unit, American Lung Association, *Trends in Cigarette Smoking* (December 1999), at www.lungusa.org/data (accessed July 15, 2000); R. T. Ravenholt, “Tobacco’s Global Death March,” *Population and Development Review* 16 (June 1990):213–240; SA 1979, table 201; and SA 1998, table 238. For the life expectancy of thirty-year-old smokers, see G. H. Miller, Charles E. Chittenden, and Robert J. Myers, “Life Expectancy at Age 30: Nonsmoking versus Smoking Men,” *Contingencies* (May/June 1990):30, at www.contingencies.org/query.asp (accessed September 19, 2000).

146 **Drugs.**

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, tables 41–45, at www.samhsa.gov/OAS/NHSDA (accessed April 18, 2000). For cocaine seizures in 1998, see SA 1999, table 361.

148 **Accidents.**

HS series B 164 and B165; SA 1979, table 110; SA 1982–1983, table 113; SA 1987, table 114; SA 1998, table 148; SA 1991, table 116; and SA 1999, table 137. For the rate of drowning, see SA 1971, table 76; SA 1980, table 116; and SA 1999, table 146.

150 **Hospitals.**

HS series B 361 and B 373, and SA 1999, table 204. For hospital use and outpatient surgery performed, see SA 1997, tables 187 and 194. For changes in hospital use, see American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics* (Health Forum, annual).

152 **Health Care Costs.**

SA 1999, table 1422. For the hospital share of health care costs, see SA 1999, table 168. For the proportion of the population covered by health insurance, see SA 1999, table 185.

154 **Mental Patients.**

HS series B 423–427 and B 428–443; SA 1959, table 93; SA 1979, table 184; SA 1987, tables 158 and 159; and SA 1997, tables 204 and 205. For the number of patients in institutions, see Philip Bean, ed., *Mental Illness: Changes and Trends* (New York: John Wiley, 1983).

156 **Disabilities.**

HS series H 356 and H 357; SA 1922, table 43; SA 1974, table 471; SA 1977, table 543; SA 1979, table 566; SA 1987, table 619; SA 1989, table 604; SA 1991, table 612; SA 1993, table 604; SA 1998, table 625; and SA 1999, table 631.

Chapter 9. Money

- 160 **Earnings.**
HS series D 802; SA 1998, table 692; SA 1999, table 698; and Ben J. Wattenberg, *Values Matter Most* (New York: Free Press, 1995), page 83. See also employment cost trends from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, at www.bls.gov/ecthome.htm (accessed September 21, 2000). For a more thorough discussion of the dispute among economists about trends in real compensation, see Herbert Stein and Murray Foss, *The Illustrated Guide to the American Economy*, 3d ed. (Washington, D.C.: AEI Press, 1999), pages 104–111. For the CPI's overestimation of inflation, see Senate Finance Committee, *Toward A More Accurate Measure Of The Cost Of Living*, report prepared by the Advisory Commission to Study the Consumer Price Index (The Boskin Commission Report), December 4, 1996, at www.ssa.gov/history/reports/boskinrpt.html#exec (accessed July 29, 2000).
- 162 **Female and Black Wages.**
SA 1998, tables 696, 697, and 745; and SA 1999, tables 702 and 703. See also June O'Neill and Solomon Polacheck, "Why the Gender Gap Narrowed in the 1980s," *Journal of Labor Economics* 11, no. 1 (1993):205–228, table 1; James P. Smith and Finis R. Welch, "Black Economic Progress After Myrdal," *Journal of Economic Literature* 27 (1989):519–564, table 1; and Diana Furchtgott-Roth and Christine Stolba, *Women's Figures* (Washington, D.C.: AEI Press, 1999), page xvii.
- 164 **Middle Income.**
HS series G 328. See also CB, "Historical Income Tables," table F3, at www.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc/f03 (accessed August 31, 2000). For the rise in GNP from 1900 to 1929, see HS series F 1. On the importance of new and improved goods to rising standards of living, see W. Michael Cox and Richard Alm, *Myths of Rich and Poor: Why We're Better Off than We Think* (New York: Basic Books, 1999).
- 166 **Household Expenses.**
HS series G 460–469 and G 495–563; SA 1999, table 729. For a review of Ernst Engel's famous law, see H. S. Houthakker, "An International Comparison of Household Expenditure Patterns, Commemorating the Centenary of Engel's Law," *Econometrika* 25 (October 1957):532–551.
- 168 **Philanthropy.**
HS series H 398–402; SA 1977, table 559; SA 1984, table 665; SA 1991, table 627; and SA 1998, table 641.
- 170 **Personal Debt.**
HS series F 8, F 393, and F 413; SA 1974, table 744; SA 1979, table 877; SA 1988, tables 678 and 817; SA 1998, tables 721, 816, and 817; and SA 1999, tables 820 and 824. For home equity loans, see CB, "Home Equity Lines of Credit—A Look at the People Who Obtain Them," *Statistical Brief SB/95-15* (1995).
- 172 **Income Shares.**
HS series G 319, G 323, G 326, and G 330. See also table F-3, "Mean Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Families (All Races), 1966 to 1998"; table H-2, "Share of Aggregate Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of

Households (All Races): 1967 to 1999”; and table H-3C, “Mean Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Households of Hispanic Origin: 1972 to 1999,” at www.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc (accessed August 31, 2000). Also see table F-2, “Share of Aggregate Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Families (All Races): 1947 to 1998,” at www.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc/f02.html (accessed August 31, 2000). See also John Cassidy, “Who Killed the Middle Class,” *New Yorker*, October 16, 1995, pages 113–115.

174 **Poverty.**

Joseph Dalaker and Bernadette D. Proctor, “Poverty in the United States 1999,” *Current Population Reports* P60-210 (2000). See also SA 1998, tables 756–766. For the individual duration in poverty, see Mary Naifeh, “Dynamics of Economic Well-Being, Poverty, 1993–94: Trap Door? Revolving Door? Or Both?” *Current Population Reports* P70-63 (1998).

176 **Inflation.**

HS series E 135; SA 1998, table 772; and SA 1999, table 776. See also the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site at www.bls.gov/cpifaq.htm (accessed October 19, 2000). See also Robert Sahr, “Inflation Conversion Factors for Dollars, 1800 to Estimated 2000,” at www.orst.edu/dept/pol_sci/fac/sahr/sahr.htm (accessed August 31, 2000). For the Consumer Price Index and extreme cases, see SA 1998, table 772. For producer prices, see SA 1998, tables 772 and 777, and HS series E 23.

Chapter 10. Politics

180 **Presidential Vote.**

Estimates of the percentage of eligible voters who vote are available from two sources: a biennial report of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Census Bureau’s Current Population Reports. HS series Y 27 and Y 79–83; SA 1960, table 468; SA 1987, table 418; SA 1988, table 418; and SA 1997, tables 462 and 464. For states banning felons, see “Five States Consider Easing Ban on Felons Voting” at www.cnn.com/2000/US/02/12/felon.voting/index.html (accessed September 21, 2000).

182 **Congress.**

Norman J. Ornstein, Thomas E. Mann, and Michael J. Malbin, *Vital Statistics on Congress: 1999–2000* (Washington, D.C.: AEI Press, 2000), table 1-19.

184 **Women in Congress.**

Norman J. Ornstein, Thomas E. Mann, and Michael J. Malbin, *Vital Statistics on Congress: 1999–2000* (Washington, D.C.: AEI Press, 2000), table 1-18.

186 **Black Elected Officials.**

SA 1998, table 480, and SA 1999, table 483. See also “Data Bank Fact Sheet,” at www.jointcenter.org/databank/BEO.htm (accessed September 3, 2000), and WA 1999, page 522.

188 **Middletown Attitudes.**

Middletown I, III, and IV, High School Survey, items 306 and 506.

Chapter 11. Government

192 **Government Expenditures.**

HS series F 1 and Y 457; SA 1974, table 398; SA 1977, table 456; SA 1980,

table 481; SA 1987, table 428; SA 1998, table 499; and SA 1999, tables 503 and 698.

194 **Government Employees.**

HS series Y 308; SA 1987, table 471; SA 1997, tables 537 and 634; SA 1999, table 539. For federal expenditures exceeding state and local expenditures, see SA 97, tables 484 and 518. For a breakdown of federal expenditures, see SA 97, tables 518–521.

196 **Entitlements.**

SA 1959, tables 354 and 372; SA 1979, table 522; and SA 1997, tables 518, 580, and 582. See also WA 1998, pages 154 and 160.

198 **Federal Judiciary.**

HS series H 1097 and Y 308–317; SA 1988, table 501; SA 1998, table 559; and SA 1999, table 566. For judicial employees, see SA 1979, table 460; SA 1998, table 559; and NYT 1999, page 130. For trials, see SA 1998, table 68.

200 **Military Personnel.**

HS series Y 904; SA 1997, table 557; and SA 1999, table 587. See also the Department of Defense's Military Personnel Statistics web site at web1.whs.osd.mil/mmid/military/miltop.htm (accessed August 31, 2000).

202 **Blacks in the Armed Services.**

HS series B 1443, Y 906, and Y 907; WA 1998, page 150; and the Department of Defense's Military Personnel Statistics web site at www.defenselink.mil/pubs/almanac/almanac/people/minorities.html (accessed October 1, 2000). See also Harry A. Ploski and James Williams, *The Negro Almanac* (New York: Bellwether, 1967), pages 539–571; Morris J. MacGregor, Jr., *Integration of the Armed Forces, 1940–1965* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1979), pages 7, 33, and 522; and Morris Fletcher, *The Black Soldier and Officer in the United States Army, 1891–1917* (Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press, 1974).

204 **Women in the Armed Services.**

HS series Y 906 and Y 907; SA 1959, table 313; SA 1979, table 605; SA 1987, table 545; and WA 1998, page 150. See also the Department of Defense's Military Personnel Statistics web site at web1.whs.osd.mil/mmid/military/miltop.htm (accessed August 31, 2000). See also Jeanne Holm, *Women in the Military: An Unfinished Revolution*, rev. ed. (Novato, Calif.: Presidio, 1992).

206 **Battle Deaths.**

HS series Y 857, Y 859, Y 860, Y 879, and Y 880; WA 1998, page 149.

208 **Veterans.**

HS series A 119–134 and Y 856–903; SA 1987, table 563; and SA 1999, table 601.

210 **Middletown Patriotism.**

Middletown IV, High School Survey, items 513, 514, 517, and 519.

292 Notes to Pages 194–210

Chapter 12. Crime

- 214 **Homicide.**
HS series H 972; Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1997* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1998), table 3.111; WA 2000, page 905; SA 1977, table 273; SA 1984, table 285; SA 1991, table 292; and SA 1999, table 342. For 1999 figure, see FBI web site, at www.fbi.gov (accessed September 4, 2000). For differential homicide rates, see Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1997* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1998), section 3.
- 216 **Robbery Rate.**
HS series H 956; SA 1998, table 335; WA 2000, page 906; and the *Uniform Crime Reports* web site at www.fbi.gov/ucr.htm (accessed September 1, 2000). For the incidence of robbery, and for information on its surge after 1960, see HCS, section 2. See also Adam Dobrin, Brian Wiersema, Colin Loftin, and David McDowall, eds., *Statistical Handbook on Violence in America* (Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1996).
- 218 **Executions.**
HS series H 1155, H 1159, H 1162, and H 1165; SA 1987, table 311; SA 1997, table 362; and HCS, table 2.1. See also Paul Duggan, "Another Day, Another Execution: At Texas Death House, They Have It Down to a Science," *Washington Post*, December 9, 1998, sec. A, p. 11. The chart shows executions "under civil authority." It does not include 160 executions by the Army and Air Force (the Navy has had no executions since 1849) or the illegal executions called lynching.
- 220 **Police.**
HS series H 1013; SA 1987, table 286; and SA 1999, table 504. For the most consequential growth, see SA 1997, table 645. For the number of correctional officers, see HCS, section 1.20. For the number of police officers, see *Occupational Outlook Handbook* at the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site at stats.bls.gov/oco/ocos159.htm (accessed July 26, 2000).
- 222 **Prisoners.**
SA 1959, table 2, and SA 1997, tables 1 and 2. See HCS, table 3.2. See Bureau of Justice Statistics web site at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs (accessed May 19, 2000). Figures for 1980 and 1990 from SA 1999, table 382. For an overview of prison population trends, see Theodore Caplow and Jonathan Simon, "Understanding Prison Policy and Population Trends," *Crime and Justice* 26 (1999):63–120. For the characteristics of prisoners, see Allen J. Beck and Christopher J. Mumola, *Prisoners in 1998*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCJ 175687 (Washington, D.C.: BJS, 1999).
- 224 **Offenses of New Prisoners.**
HCS, table 5.1; Jodi M. Brown and Patrick A. Langan, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCJ 164614 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1988), table 2.8; and BJS web site at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs (accessed September 1, 2000). For the rates of property offenses and rates of larceny and fraud, see SA 1979, table 291, and SA 1998, table 343. For the rise in drug sentences, see Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Crime Facts: Drug Law Violations: Pretrial, Prosecution, and Adjudication*, from the Bureau of Justice

Statistics web site at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/dcf/ptrpa.htm (accessed September 1, 2000). For the distribution of felony sentences, see Jodi M. Brown and Patrick A. Langan, *Felony Sentences in the United States*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCJ 175045 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1999).

226 **Juvenile Offenders.**

SA 1949, table 163; SA 1959, table 183; SA 1970, table 224; SA 1979, table 310; SA 1988, table 279; and SA 1998, table 355. See also Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Statistical Briefing Book*, at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/qa251.html (accessed August 25, 2000).

Chapter 13. Transportation

230 **Passengers.**

HS series Q 6, Q 69–81, and Q 284–312; SA 1984, table 1099; and SA 1999, table 1014.

232 **Freight.**

For value of shipments, see HS series Q 148–162, Q 251–263, Q 331–345, and Q 530–541; SA 1999, table 1014 and 1017. For UPS and the Internet, see www.ups.com (accessed October 1, 2000).

234 **Traffic.**

HS series Q 56, Q 152, and Q 199; SA 1984, table 1051; SA 1997, tables 996 and 1010; and SA 1999, tables 1020 and 1439. For the size of the transportation network, see Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *Transportation in the United States: A Review* (1997), page 2, at www.bts.gov (accessed September 26, 2000). For the average daily travel and paved roads, and the use of public transportation versus privately owned cars, see SA 1997, tables 1014 and 1016.

236 **Traffic Deaths.**

HS series Q 230 and Q 232; SA 1997, tables 1017 and 1019; and Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *Statistical Handbook*, at www.bts.gov (accessed September 1, 2000). For the decline in traffic deaths, see SA 1997, tables 1017–1019.

238 **Bicycles.**

HS series P 298; SA 1976, table 406; and SA 1992, table 395. See also CB, “Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts: Manufacturing,” *Economic Census 1997*, at www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/a7ecmani.html (accessed September 18, 2000).

Chapter 14. Business

242 **Gross Domestic Product.**

HS series A 23 and F 2, and Brent R. Moulton, “Improved Estimates of the National Income and Products Accounts for 1929–99: Results of the Comprehensive Revision,” *Survey of Current Business* (April 2000), at the Bureau of Economic Analysis web site, www.bea.doc.gov (accessed April 2000). GDP for 1999 is from the same web site (accessed May 20, 2000). From 1900 to 1928, the data are based on retrospective estimates and are actually Gross National Product (GNP), not GDP. For our purposes, there is little difference between GNP and GDP during that period.

- 244 **Gross Domestic Product Fluctuations.**
 HS series F 3, and Brent R. Moulton, "Improved Estimates of the National Income and Products Accounts for 1929–99: Results of the Comprehensive Revision," *Survey of Current Business* (April 2000), at the Bureau of Economic Analysis web site, www.bea.doc.gov (accessed April 2000). GDP change for 1999 from the same web site (accessed May 20, 2000). As on page 242, data from 1900 to 1928 are actually GNP figures.
- 246 **Business Receipts.**
 HS series V 5, V 8, and V 11; and SA 1999, table 862.
- 248 **NYSE and NASDAQ.**
 HS series X 531; SA 1979, table 894; SA 1984, table 871; SA 1988, tables 808 and 810; SA 1993, tables 834 and 835; SA 1998, tables 839 and 840; SA 1999, tables 843 and 844; and the NYSE web site, www.nyse.com (accessed May 20, 2000). See also *The Nasdaq Stock Market Five-Year Statistical Review* at www.marketdata.nasdaq.co/asp/Sec1fiveYrs.asp (accessed September 4, 2000).
- 250 **Dow Jones.**
 SA 1959, table 465, and Phyllis S. Pierce, *The Dow Jones Averages, 1885–1990* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1991). See also *Dow Jones Indexes: The Markets' Measure* at indexes.dowjones.com (accessed September 4, 2000). For dividend yields and price-earnings ratios, see Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President 2000* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 2000), table B-93. For the number of equity funds, see U.S. Industry Total, section 1, at www.ici.org (accessed September 28, 2000).
- 252 **Stockholders.**
 SA 1953, table 592; SA 1959, table 594; SA 1970, tables 2 and 684; SA 1988, tables 2 and 592; SA 1998, table 842; and Louis Hacker, *The United States: A Graphic History* (New York: Modern Age Books, 1937), page 170. See also Lewis Kimmel, *Share Ownership in the U.S.* (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1952), and Robert J. Lampman's review of *Trends in the Distribution of Stock Ownership* by Edwin Burk Cox, *Journal of the American Statistical Association* (June 1964):606–607. For the average, long-term return on equities, see Jeremy J. Siegel, *Stocks for the Long Run: The Definitive Guide to Financial Market Returns and Long-Term Investment Strategies*, 2d ed. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1998).
- 254 **Petroleum.**
 HS series M 138–142; SA 1988, table 925; SA 1998, table 1177; SA 1999, table 1178; and NYT 1999, page 365. For the importance of petroleum in the twentieth century, see Daniel Yergin, *The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money, and Power* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991).
- 256 **Energy.**
 HS series F1 and M 76–92; SA 1998, table 948; and SA 1999, tables 722 and 954. The quote about economic output is from R. Buckminster Fuller et al., "Document 1: Inventory of World Resources, Human Trends and Needs," in *World Design Science Decade 1965–1975* (Carbondale, Ill.: Southern Illinois University, 1965–1967), pages 29–30.
- 258 **Patents.**
 HS series W 100–102. See U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, *TAF Special Report:*

All Patents, All Types, January 1977–December 1999, at www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/reports.htm#PSR (accessed September 1, 2000). For patents issued to the U.S. and foreign governments, see SA 1998, table 886. A tiny fraction (less than 1 percent in 1999) of patents are issued to the U.S. government and to foreign governments. These patents are not included in the charts.

260 **Trade Balance.**

HS series U 187–200. See also International Trade Administration, Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” at www.ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/usfth/aggregate/H99t01.txt (accessed September 1, 2000).

262 **International Investment.**

HS series U 26 and U 33; SA 1987, table 1389; SA 1993, table 1331; and SA 1999, table 1310. For the consequences of the increased value of foreign investment, see Herbert Stein and Murray Foss, *The Illustrated Guide to the American Economy*, 3d ed. (Washington, D.C.: AEI Press, 1999), pages 268–269.

Chapter 15. Communications

266 **Books.**

HS series R 192; SA 1999, table 938. Also see Renee Richards, “Books: Their Place in America: 1900 to 1995” (unpublished manuscript, University of Virginia, 1998), quoting R. R. Bowker, *Annual Library and Trade Almanac*: 1982, page 385; 1992, page 503; and 1998, page 522. For the quotation on the literate nonreader, see Theodore Peterson, “The Literate Nonreader, the Library, and the Publisher,” in *The Future of General Adult Books and Reading in America*, ed. Peter S. Jennison and Robert N. Sheridan (Chicago: American Library Association, 1970), pages 90–102.

268 **Newspapers.**

HS series R 246–249; SA 1988, table 892; SA 1999, table 942; and NYT 1999, pages 389–390. On the *Post*’s move to the Internet, see Jeffrey Toobin, “The Regular Guy,” *New Yorker*, March 2000, pages 94–101.

270 **Advertising.**

HS series T 444; SA 1998, table 2; and NYT 1999, page 354.

272 **Post Office.**

HS series R 163 and R 174; and SA 1999, table 946.

274 **Telephones.**

SA 1991, table 922; and SA 1999, table 926. For cellular phones in 1999, see Federal Communications Commission, *Statistical Trends in Telephony*, at www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Common_Carrier/Reports/FCC-State_Link/trends.html (accessed September 12, 2000).

276 **Computers.**

Robert Kominsky, *Computer Use in the United States: 1984* (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1988). See also Eric Newburger, *Computer Use in the United States*, at the CB web site, www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/computer.html (accessed September 20, 2000). For a chronology of the computer revolution, see NYT 1999, pages 787–789.