America, the Beautiful

Words composed by Katharine Lee Bates, a Massachusetts educator and author, in 1893, inspired by the view she experienced atop Pikes Peak in Colorado. The final form was established in 1911, and it is set to the music of Samuel A. Ward's "Materna."

O beautiful for spacious skies.
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain.
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for pilgrim feet
Whose stern impassion'd stress
A thorough-fare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness.
America! America!
God mend thine ev'ry flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self control,
Thy liberty in law.

O beautiful for heroes prov'd
In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country lov'd
And mercy more than life.
America! America!
May God thy gold refine
Till all success be nobleness,
And ev'ry gain divine.

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years,
Thine alabaster cities gleam,
Undimmed by human tears.
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance

The Liberty Bell is housed in the Liberty Bell Center, located in Philadelphia's National Historical Park.

The original bell was ordered by Assembly Speaker and Chairman of the State House Superintendents Isaac Norris and was ordered from Thomas Lester, Whitechapel Foundry, London. It reached Philadelphia at the end of August 1752. It bore an inscription from Leviticus 25:10: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."

The bell was cracked by a stroke of its clapper in Sept. 1752 while it hung on a truss in the State House yard for testing. Pass & Stow, Philadelphia founders, recast the bell, adding 1½ ounces of copper to a pound of the original "Whitechapel" metal to reduce its high tone and brittleness. It was found that the bell contained too much copper, injuring its tone, so Pass & Stow recast it again, this time successfully.

In June 1753 the bell was hung in the old wooden steeple of the State House. In use while the Continental Congress was in session in the State House, it rang out in defiance of British tax and trade restrictions, and it proclaimed the Boston Tea Party and, on July 8, 1776, the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence.

On Sept. 18, 1777, when the British Army was about to occupy Philadelphia, the Liberty Bell was moved in a baggage train of the American Army to Allentown, PA, where it was hidden until June 27, 1778. The bell was moved back to Philadelphia after the British left the city.

In July 1781 the wooden steeple became insecure and had to be taken down. The bell was lowered into the brick section of the tower, where it remained until 1828. Between 1828 and 1844 the old State House bell continued to ring during special occasions. According to tradition, it cracked in 1835 as it tolled the death of Chief Justice John Marshall. It rang for the last time on Feb. 23, 1846. In 1852 it was placed on exhibition in the Declaration Chamber of Independence Hall.

In 1876, when thousands of Americans visited Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition, the bell was placed in its old wooden support in the tower hallway. In 1877 it was hung from the ceiling of the tower by a chain of 13 links. It was returned again to the Declaration Chamber and in 1896 taken back to the tower hall, where it occupied a glass case. In 1915 the case was removed so that the public might touch it. On Jan. 1, 1976, just after midnight to mark the opening of the Bicentennial Year, the bell was moved to a new glass and steel pavilion behind Independence Hall for easier viewing.

On Oct. 9, 2003, the bell was transferred from Liberty Bell Pavilion to its present location, where exhibits and displays explain the history of the bell.

The measurements of the bell are as follows: circumference around the lip, 12 ft ½ in.; circumference around the crown, 6 ft 11¼ in.; lip to the crown, 3 ft; height over the crown, 2 ft 3 in.; thickness at lip, 3 in.; thickness at crown, 1¼ in.; weight, 2,080 lbs; length of clapper, 3 ft 2 in.

Statue of Liberty National Monument

Since 1886, the Statue of Liberty, formally known as "Liberty Enlightening the World," has stood as a symbol of freedom in New York harbor. It also commemorates French-American friendship, for it was given by the people of France and designed by French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi (1834-1904).

On Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1877, Congress approved the use of a site on Bedloe's Island suggested by Bartholdi. This island of 12 acres had been owned in the 17th cent. by a Walloon named Isaac Bedloe. It was called Bedloe's until Aug. 3, 1956, when Pres. Dwight Eisenhower approved a measure changing the name to Liberty Island.

The statue was finished on May 21, 1884, and presented to the U.S. minister to France, Levi Parsons Morton, July 4, 1884, by Ferdinand de Lesseps, head of the Franco-American Union, promoter of the Panama Canal, and builder of the Suez Canal.

On Aug. 5, 1884, the Americans laid the cornerstone for the pedestal, to be built on the foundations of Fort Wood, erected by the government in 1811. The American committee had raised $125,000, but this was inadequate. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the *New York World*, appealed on Mar. 16, 1885, for general donations. By Aug. 11, 1885, he had raised $100,000. The statue itself arrived dismantled, in 214 packing cases, from Rouen, France, in June 1885. The last rivet of the statue was driven on Oct. 28, 1886, when Pres. Grover Cleveland dedicated the monument.

The Statue of Liberty National Monument was designated as such in 1924. It is administered by the National Park Service. A $2.5-mil building housing the American Museum of Immigration was opened by Pres. Richard Nixon on Sept.

26, 1972, at the base of the statue. It houses a permanent exhibition tracing the history of American immigration.

Four years of restoration work funded and led by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation were completed before the statue's 1986 centennial. Among other repairs, the $87-mil project included replacing the 1,600 wrought iron bands that hold the statue's copper skin to its frame, replacing its torch, and installing an elevator. A 4-day "Liberty Weekend" extravaganza of concerts, tall ships, ethnic festivals, and fireworks, July 3-6, 1986, celebrated the 100th anniversary. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger swore in 5,000 new citizens on Ellis Island, while 20,000 others across the country were sworn in through a satellite telecast. Other ceremonies followed on Oct. 28, 1986, the statue's exact 100th birthday.

Following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Liberty Island was closed to visitors. On Dec. 20, 2001, the secretary of the interior reopened the island after installing airport-type screening facilities at passenger embarkation areas at Battery Park in Manhattan and Liberty State Park in New Jersey.

To open the statue, the federal government needed to increase security throughout the park. In addition to federally funded security upgrades, significant safety improvements were made to meet building codes. The National Park Service turned to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, which began a fund-raising campaign to help finance safety renovations inside the statue, additional exits, improved handicapped access, and upgraded fire suppression and emergency warning systems. The federal investment in upgrades amounted to about $30 mil, with the private sector contributing an additional $7 mil. Access to the statue was finally restored on Aug. 3, 2004. The crown of the statue reopened July 4, 2009. Visitors must make a reservation to visit the top of the pedestal or the statue's crown. Pedestal tickets to enter any level of the monument are limited to 3,000 visitors per day, and access to the crown is limited to 240 people each day.

Reservations are available by visiting www.statuecruises.com or by calling 1-877-LADY-TIX. A limited number of "walk up" reservations may also be available at ferry embarkation areas. Free, ranger-guided tours are available daily. Pedestal pass holders can visit the original torch, taken down during renovation in the 1980s, and the museum. For more information, visit www.nps.gov/stli and www.statueofliberty.org

Statue Statistics

The statue weighs 450,000 lbs., or 225 tons. The copper sheeting weighs 200,000 lbs. There are 167 steps from the land level to the top of the pedestal, 168 steps inside the statue to the head, and 54 rungs on the ladder leading to the arm that holds the torch.

	Ft	In.		Ft	In.
Height from base to torch tip	151	1	Nose, length	4	6
Foundation of pedestal to torch tip	305	1	Right arm, length	42	0
Heel to top of head	111	1	Right arm, max. thickness	12	0
Hand, length	16	5	Thickness of waist	35	0
Index finger, length	8	0	Mouth, width	3	0
Size of fingernail		13x10	Tablet, length	23	7
Head from chin to cranium	17	3	Tablet, width	13	7
Head thickness, ear to ear	10	0			

The New Colossus

Poem by Emma Lazarus. Engraved on pedestal below the Statue of Liberty.

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Ellis Island

Ellis Island was the gateway to America for over 12 mil immigrants between 1892 and 1924. In the late 18th cent., Samuel Ellis, a New York City merchant, purchased the island and gave it his name. From Ellis, it passed to New York State, and the U.S. government bought it in 1808. On Jan. 1, 1892, the government opened the first federal immigration center in the U.S. there. The 27½-acre site eventually supported more than 35 buildings, including the Main Building with its Great Hall, in which as many as 5,000 people a day were processed.

Closed as an immigration station in 1954, Ellis Island was proclaimed part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in 1965 by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson. After a 6-year, $170 mil restoration project funded by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Ellis Island was reopened as a museum in 1990. Artifacts, historic photographs and documents, oral histories, and ethnic music depicting 400 years of American immigration are housed in the museum. The museum also includes The American Immigrant Wall of Honor (www.wallofhonor.org), which is inscribed with more than 700,000 names that have been placed in tribute. Registrations are still being accepted for inclusion in the memorial.

The American Family Immigration History Center® opened in Apr. 2001. It contains an electronic database of ship passenger arrival information through the Port of New York and Ellis Island from 1892 to 1924. Data on over 25 mil individuals are available, as well as an interactive database which features a Living Family Archive, multimedia presentations on various immigration groups and patterns, reproductions of original ships' passenger manifests, and pictures of over 800 immigrant ships (www.ellisisland.org).

In 1998, the Supreme Court ruled that nearly 90% of the island (the 24.2 acres that are landfill) lies in New Jersey, while the original 3.3 acres, on which the museum is located, are in New York.

CONGRESS

As of Oct. 2010. For Senate and House election results in 2010, see Election Results, 2010: 112th Congress.

Floor Leaders in the U.S. Senate, 1920-2010

Majority leaders

Name	Party	State	Tenure
Charles Curtis[1]	Rep.	KS	1925-1929
James E. Watson	Rep.	IN	1929-1933
Joseph T. Robinson	Dem.	AR	1933-1937
Alben W. Barkley	Dem.	KY	1937-1947
Wallace H. White	Rep.	ME	1947-1949
Scott W. Lucas	Dem.	IL	1949-1951
Ernest W. McFarland	Dem.	AZ	1951-1953
Robert A. Taft	Rep.	OH	1953
William F. Knowland	Rep.	CA	1953-1955
Lyndon B. Johnson	Dem.	TX	1955-1961
Mike Mansfield	Dem.	MT	1961-1977
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1977-1981
Howard H. Baker Jr.	Rep.	TN	1981-1985
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1985-1987
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1987-1989
George J. Mitchell	Dem.	ME	1989-1995
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1995-1996
Trent Lott	Rep.	MS	1996-2001[3]
Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	2001-2003[3]
William Frist	Rep.	TN	2003-2007[4]
Harry M. Reid	Dem.	NV	2007-

Minority leaders

Name	Party	State	Tenure
Oscar W. Underwood[2]	Dem.	AL	1920-1923
Joseph T. Robinson	Dem.	AR	1923-1933
Charles L. McNary	Rep.	OR	1933-1944
Wallace H. White	Rep.	ME	1944-1947
Alben W. Barkley	Dem.	KY	1947-1949
Kenneth S. Wherry	Rep.	NE	1949-1951
Henry Styles Bridges	Rep.	NH	1952-1953
Lyndon B. Johnson	Dem.	TX	1953-1955
William F. Knowland	Rep.	CA	1955-1959
Everett M. Dirksen	Rep.	IL	1959-1969
Hugh D. Scott	Rep.	PA	1969-1977
Howard H. Baker Jr.	Rep.	TN	1977-1981
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1981-1987
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1987-1995
Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	1995-2001[3]
Trent Lott	Rep.	MS	2001-2002[3,4]
Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	2003-2005[5]
Harry M. Reid	Dem.	NV	2005-2007[5]
Mitch McConnell	Rep.	KY	2007-

Note: The offices of party (majority and minority) leaders in the Senate did not evolve until the 20th century. (1) First Republican to be designated floor leader. (2) First Democrat to be designated floor leader. (3) Democrats held the majority Jan. 3, 2001, until Dick Cheney (R) was installed as vice pres., Jan. 20. Republicans subsequently lost the majority when Jim Jeffords (VT) switched from Republican to Independent, June 6, 2001. (4) Trent Lott resigned from Republican leadership Dec. 20, 2002. William Frist was elected Republican leader Dec. 23, 2002, and began service Jan. 7, 2003, as majority leader. (5) Thomas Daschle was defeated in the 2004 election and retired from the Senate Jan. 3, 2005; Democratic Whip Harry M. Reid was elected to the post for the 109th Congress.

Speakers of the House of Representatives, 1789-2010

Name	Party	State	Tenure
Frederick Muhlenberg	Federalist	PA	1789-1791
Jonathan Trumbull	Federalist	CT	1791-1793
Frederick Muhlenberg	Federalist	PA	1793-1795
Jonathan Dayton	Federalist	NJ	1795-1799
Theodore Sedgwick	Federalist	MA	1799-1801
Nathaniel Macon	Dem.-Rep.	NC	1801-1807
Joseph B. Varnum	Dem.-Rep.	MA	1807-1811
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1811-1814
Langdon Cheves	Dem.-Rep.	SC	1814-1815
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1815-1820
John W. Taylor	Dem.-Rep.	NY	1820-1821
Philip P. Barbour	Dem.-Rep.	VA	1821-1823
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1823-1825
John W. Taylor	Dem.	NY	1825-1827
Andrew Stevenson	Dem.	VA	1827-1834
John Bell	Dem.	TN	1834-1835
James K. Polk	Dem.	TN	1835-1839
Robert M. T. Hunter	Dem.	VA	1839-1841
John White	Whig	KY	1841-1843
John W. Jones	Dem.	VA	1843-1845
John W. Davis	Dem.	IN	1845-1847
Robert C. Winthrop	Whig	MA	1847-1849
Howell Cobb	Dem.	GA	1849-1851
Linn Boyd	Dem.	KY	1851-1855
Nathaniel P. Banks	American	MA	1856-1857
James L. Orr	Dem.	SC	1857-1859
William Pennington	Rep.	NJ	1860-1861
Galusha A. Grow	Rep.	PA	1861-1863
Schuyler Colfax	Rep.	IN	1863-1869
Theodore M. Pomeroy	Rep.	NY	1869
James G. Blaine	Rep.	ME	1869-1875
Michael C. Kerr	Dem.	IN	1875-1876
Samuel J. Randall	Dem.	PA	1876-1881
J. Warren Keifer	Rep.	OH	1881-1883
John G. Carlisle	Dem.	KY	1883-1889
Thomas B. Reed	Rep.	ME	1889-1891
Charles F. Crisp	Dem.	GA	1891-1895
Thomas B. Reed	Rep.	ME	1895-1899
David B. Henderson	Rep.	IA	1899-1903
Joseph G. Cannon	Rep.	IL	1903-1911
Champ Clark	Dem.	MO	1911-1919
Frederick H. Gillett	Rep.	MA	1919-1925
Nicholas Longworth	Rep.	OH	1925-1931
John N. Garner	Dem.	TX	1931-1933
Henry T. Rainey	Dem.	IL	1933-1934
Joseph W. Byrns	Dem.	TN	1935-1936
William B. Bankhead	Dem.	AL	1936-1940
Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1940-1947
Joseph W. Martin Jr.	Rep.	MA	1947-1949
Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1949-1953
Joseph W. Martin Jr.	Rep.	MA	1953-1955
Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1955-1961
John W. McCormack	Dem.	MA	1962-1971
Carl Albert	Dem.	OK	1971-1977
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.	Dem.	MA	1977-1987
James Wright	Dem.	TX	1987-1989
Thomas S. Foley	Dem.	WA	1989-1995
Newt Gingrich	Rep.	GA	1995-1999
J. Dennis Hastert	Rep.	IL	1999-2007
Nancy Pelosi	Dem.	CA	2007-

Political Divisions of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, 1901-2010

Source: Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives; Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress

All figures reflect immediate post-election party breakdown except where noted; **boldface** denotes party in majority immediately after election.

		SENATE					HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
57th	1901-1903	90	32	**56**	2		357	151	**200**	6	
58th	1903-1905	90	33	**57**			386	176	**207**	3	
59th	1905-1907	90	32	**58**			386	135	**251**		
60th	1907-1909	92	31	**61**			391	167	**223**	1	
61st	1909-1911	92	32	**60**			391	172	**219**		
62nd	1911-1913	96	44	**52**			394	**230**	162	2	
63rd	1913-1915	96	**51**	44	1		435	**291**	134	10	
64th	1915-1917	96	**56**	40			435	**230**	196	9	
65th	1917-1919	96	**54**	42			435	214[1]	**215**	6	
66th	1919-1921	96	47	**49**			435	192	**240**	2	1
67th	1921-1923	96	37	**59**			435	131	**302**	2	
68th	1923-1925	96	42	**53**	1		435	207	**225**	3	
69th	1925-1927	96	41	**54**	1		435	183	**247**	5	
70th	1927-1929	96	46	**48**	1	1	435	194	**238**	3	
71st	1929-1931	96	39	**56**	1		435	164	**270**	1	
72nd	1931-1933	96	47	**48**	1		435	216[2]	**218**	1	

		SENATE					HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Congress	Years	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
73rd	1933-1935	96	**59**	36	1		435	**313**	117	5	
74th	1935-1937	96	**69**	25	2		435	**322**	103	10	
75th	1937-1939	96	**76**	16	4		435	**334**	88	13	
76th	1939-1941	96	**69**	23	4		435	**262**	169	4	
77th	1941-1943	96	**66**	28	2		435	**267**	162	6	
78th	1943-1945	96	**57**	38	1		435	**222**	209	4	
79th	1945-1947	96	**57**	38	1		435	**242**	191	2	
80th	1947-1949	96	45	**51**			435	188	**246**	1	
81st	1949-1951	96	**54**	42			435	**263**	171	1	
82nd	1951-1953	96	**49**	47			435	**235**	199	1	
83rd	1953-1955	96	47	**48**	1		435	213	**221**	1	
84th	1955-1957	96	**48**	47	1		435	**232**	203		
85th	1957-1959	96	**49**	47			435	**234**	201		
86th	1959-1961	100	**65**	35			437[3]	**283**	153	1	
87th	1961-1963	100	**64**	36			437[4]	**263**	174		
88th	1963-1965	100	**66**	34			435	**259**	176		
89th	1965-1967	100	**68**	32			435	**295**	140		
90th	1967-1969	100	**64**	36			435	**247**	187		1
91st	1969-1971	100	**57**	43			435	**243**	192		
92nd	1971-1973	100	**54**	44	2		435	**255**	180		
93rd	1973-1975	100	**56**	42	2		435	**242**	192	1	
94th	1975-1977	100	**60**	38	2		435	**291**	144		
95th	1977-1979	100	**61**	38	1		435	**292**	143		
96th	1979-1981	100	**58**	41	1		435	**277**	158		
97th	1981-1983	100	46	**53**	1		435	**242**	192	1	
98th	1983-1985	100	46	**54**			435	**269**	166		
99th	1985-1987	100	47	**53**			435	**253**	182		
100th	1987-1989	100	**55**	45			435	**258**	177		
101st	1989-1991	100	**55**	45			435	**260**	175		
102nd	1991-1993	100	**56**	44			435	**267**	167	1	
103rd	1993-1995	100	**57**	43			435	**258**	176	1	
104th	1995-1997	100	48	**52**			435	204	**230**	1	
105th	1997-1999	100	45	**55**			435	206	**228**	1	
106th	1999-2001	100	45	**55**			435	211	**223**	1	
107th	2001-2003	100	50	50[5]			435	212	**221**	2	
108th	2003-2005	100	48	**51**	1		435	204	**229**	1	1
109th	2005-2007	100	44	**55**	1		435	202	**232**	1	
110th	2007-2009	100	49	49	2[6]		435	**233**	202		
111th	2009-	100	**57**[7]	41	2[6]		435	**257**	178		

(1) Democrats organized the House with help of other parties. (2) Democrats organized House because of Republican deaths. (3) Proclamation declaring Alaska a state issued Jan. 3, 1959. (4) Proclamation declaring Hawaii a state issued Aug. 21, 1959. (5) While the Senate was split 50-50, control was held by whichever party had an incumbent vice president. Republican Sen. James M. Jeffords (VT) changed his party designation to Independent on June 6, 2001, switching control of the Senate to Democrats. (6) Both Independent senators chose to caucus with the Democrats. (7) Sen. Al Franken (D, MN) was not seated until July 7, 2009.

Congressional Bills Vetoed, 1789-2010

Source: Virtual Reference Desk, U.S. Senate

President	Regular vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total vetoes	Vetoes overridden
Washington	2	—	2	—
Adams, J.	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	—	—	—	—
Madison	5	2	7	—
Monroe	1	—	1	—
Adams, J. Q.	—	—	—	—
Jackson	5	7	12	—
Van Buren	—	1	1	—
William Harrison	—	—	—	—
Tyler	6	4	10	1
Polk	2	1	3	—
Taylor	—	—	—	—
Fillmore	—	—	—	—
Pierce	9	—	9	5
Buchanan	4	3	7	—
Lincoln	2	5	7	—
Andrew Johnson	21	8	29	15
Grant	45	48	93	4
Hayes	12	1	13	1
Garfield	—	—	—	—
Arthur	4	8	12	1
Cleveland[1]	304	110	414	2
Benjamin Harrison	19	25	44	1
Cleveland[2]	42	128	170	5
McKinley	6	36	42	—
Theodore Roosevelt	42	40	82	1
Taft	30	9	39	1
Wilson	33	11	44	6
Harding	5	1	6	—
Coolidge	20	30	50	4
Hoover	21	16	37	3
Franklin Roosevelt	372	263	635	9
Truman	180	70	250	12
Eisenhower	73	108	181	2
Kennedy	12	9	21	—
Lyndon Johnson	16	14	30	—
Nixon	26	17	43	7
Ford	48	18	66	12
Carter	13	18	31	2
Reagan	39	39	78	9
George H. W. Bush[3]	29	15	44	1
Clinton[4]	36	1	37	2
George W. Bush	11	1[5]	12	4
Obama	1	—	1	—
Total[3,4]	**1,496**	**1,067**	**2,563**	**110**

— = 0. (1) First term only. (2) Second term only. (3) Excluded from the figures are 2 additional bills that Pres. George H. W. Bush claimed to be vetoed but Congress considered enacted into law because the president failed to return them to Congress during a recess period. (4) Does not include line-item vetoes, which were ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on June 25, 1998. (5) Pres. Bush characterized his Dec. 28, 2007, veto of H.R. 1585 as a pocket veto, although he did return the parchment to the House.

Librarians of Congress, 1802-2010

Librarian	Tenure	Appointed by
John J. Beckley	1802-1807	Jefferson
Patrick Magruder	1807-1815	Jefferson
George Watterston	1815-1829	Madison
John Silva Meehan	1829-1861	Jackson
John G. Stephenson	1861-1864	Lincoln
Ainsworth Rand Spofford	1864-1897	Lincoln
John Russell Young	1897-1899	McKinley
Herbert Putnam	1899-1939	McKinley
Archibald MacLeish	1939-1944	F. D. Roosevelt
Luther H. Evans	1945-1953	Truman
L. Quincy Mumford	1954-1974	Eisenhower
Daniel J. Boorstin	1975-1987	Ford
James H. Billington	1987-present	Reagan

U.S. SUPREME COURT

(as of Sept. 2010)

Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court comprises the chief justice of the U.S. and 8 associate justices, all appointed for life by the president with advice and consent of the Senate. Names of chief justices are in **boldface**. Terms of service begin with the year each justice took the judicial oath. Service years are the number of complete years served by a justice. Current salaries: chief justice, $223,500; associate justice, $213,900. The U.S. Supreme Court Bldg. is at 1 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20543. The Court website is www.supremecourt.gov

Members at start of 2009-10 term (Oct. 4, 2010): Chief justice: John G. Roberts Jr.; assoc. justices in seniority order: Antonin Scalia, Anthony M. Kennedy, Clarence Thomas, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen G. Breyer, Samuel A. Alito Jr., Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan.

Name, appointed from	Service Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
John Jay, NY	1789-1795	5	1745	1829
John Rutledge, SC[1]	1790-1791	1	1739	1800
William Cushing, MA	1790-1810*	20	1732	1810
James Wilson, PA	1789-1798	8	1742	1798
John Blair, VA	1790-1795*	5	1732	1800
James Iredell, NC	1790-1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, MD	1792-1793	<1	1732	1819
William Paterson, NJ	1793-1806	13	1745	1806
John Rutledge, SC[2,3]	1795	<1	1739	1800
Samuel Chase, MD	1796-1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth, CT	1796-1800	4	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, VA	1799-1829*	30	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, NC	1800-1804	3	1755	1810
John Marshall, VA	1801-1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, SC	1804-1834	30	1771	1834
Henry B. Livingston, NY	1807-1823	16	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, KY	1807-1826	18	1765	1826
Gabriel Duvall, MD	1811-1835	23	1752	1844
Joseph Story, MA	1812-1845*	33	1779	1845
Smith Thompson, NY	1823-1843	20	1768	1843
Robert Trimble, KY	1826-1828	2	1777	1828
John McLean, OH	1830-1861*	31	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, PA	1830-1844	14	1780	1844
James M. Wayne, GA	1835-1867	32	1790	1867
Roger B. Taney, MD	1836-1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, VA	1836-1841	4	1783	1841
John Catron, TN	1837-1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, AL	1838-1852*	14	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniel, VA	1842-1860*	18	1784	1860
Samuel Nelson, NY	1845-1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, NH	1845-1851	5	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier, PA	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
Benjamin R. Curtis, MA	1851-1857	5	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, AL	1853-1861*	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, ME	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, OH	1862-1881	18	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, IA	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, IL	1862-1877	14	1815	1886
Stephen J. Field, CA	1863-1897	33	1816	1899
Salmon P. Chase, OH	1864-1873	8	1808	1873
William Strong, PA	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, NJ	1870-1892	21	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, NY	1873-1882	9	1810	1886
Morrison R. Waite, OH	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, KY	1877-1911	33	1833	1911
William B. Woods, GA	1881-1887	6	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, OH	1881-1889	7	1824	1889
Horace Gray, MA	1882-1902	20	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford, NY	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Lucius Q.C. Lamar, MS	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
Melville W. Fuller, IL	1888-1910	21	1833	1910
David J. Brewer, KS	1890-1910	20	1837	1910
Henry B. Brown, MI	1891-1906	15	1836	1913
George Shiras Jr., PA	1892-1903	10	1832	1924
Howell E. Jackson, TN	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, LA[1]	1894-1910	16	1845	1921
Rufus W. Peckham, NY	1896-1909	13	1838	1909
Joseph McKenna, CA	1898-1925	26	1843	1926
Oliver W. Holmes, MA	1902-1932	29	1841	1935
William R. Day, OH	1903-1922	19	1849	1923
William H. Moody, MA	1906-1910	3	1853	1917
Horace H. Lurton, TN	1910-1914	4	1844	1914
Charles E. Hughes, NY[1]	1910-1916	5	1862	1948
Willis Van Devanter, WY	1911-1937	26	1859	1941
Joseph R. Lamar, GA	1911-1916	5	1857	1916
Edward D. White, LA[2]	1910-1921	10	1845	1921
Mahlon Pitney, NJ	1912-1922	10	1858	1924
James C. McReynolds, TN	1914-1941	26	1862	1946
Louis D. Brandeis, MA	1916-1939	22	1856	1941
John H. Clarke, OH	1916-1922	5	1857	1945
William H. Taft, CT	1921-1930	8	1857	1930
George Sutherland, UT	1922-1938	15	1862	1942
Pierce Butler, MN	1923-1939	16	1866	1939
Edward T. Sanford, TN	1923-1930	7	1865	1930
Harlan F. Stone, NY[1]	1925-1941	16	1872	1946
Charles E. Hughes, NY[2]	1930-1941	11	1862	1948
Owen J. Roberts, PA	1930-1945	15	1875	1955
Benjamin N. Cardozo, NY	1932-1938	6	1870	1938
Hugo L. Black, AL	1937-1971	34	1886	1971
Stanley F. Reed, KY	1938-1957	19	1884	1980
Felix Frankfurter, MA	1939-1962	23	1882	1965
William O. Douglas, CT	1939-1975	36[4]	1898	1980
Frank Murphy, MI	1940-1949	9	1890	1949
Harlan F. Stone, NY[2]	1941-1946	4	1872	1946
James F. Byrnes, SC	1941-1942	1	1879	1972
Robert H. Jackson, NY	1941-1954	13	1892	1954
Wiley B. Rutledge, IA	1943-1949	6	1894	1949
Harold H. Burton, OH	1945-1958	13	1888	1964
Fred M. Vinson, KY	1946-1953	7	1890	1953
Tom C. Clark, TX	1949-1967	17	1899	1977
Sherman Minton, IN	1949-1956	7	1890	1965
Earl Warren, CA	1953-1969	15	1891	1974
John Marshall Harlan, NY	1955-1971	16	1899	1971
William J. Brennan Jr., NJ	1956-1990	33	1906	1997
Charles E. Whittaker, MO	1957-1962	5	1901	1973
Potter Stewart, OH	1958-1981	22	1915	1985
Byron R. White, CO	1962-1993	31	1917	2002
Arthur J. Goldberg, IL	1962-1965	2	1908	1990
Abe Fortas, TN	1965-1969	3	1910	1982
Thurgood Marshall, NY	1967-1991	24	1908	1993
Warren E. Burger, VA	1969-1986	17	1907	1995
Harry A. Blackmun, MN	1970-1994	24	1908	1999
Lewis F. Powell Jr., VA	1972-1987	15	1907	1998
William H. Rehnquist, AZ[1]	1972-1986	14	1924	2005
John Paul Stevens, IL	1975-2010	34	1920	
Sandra Day O'Connor, AZ	1981-2006	24	1930	
William H. Rehnquist, VA[2]	1986-2005	18	1924	2005
Antonin Scalia, VA	1986-		1936	
Anthony M. Kennedy, CA	1988-		1936	
David H. Souter, NH	1990-2009	18	1939	
Clarence Thomas, GA	1991-		1948	
Ruth Bader Ginsburg, NY	1993-		1933	
Stephen G. Breyer, MA	1994-		1938	
John G. Roberts Jr., MD	2005-		1955	
Samuel A. Alito Jr., NJ	2006-		1950	
Sonia Sotomayor, NY	2009-		1954	
Elena Kagan, MA	2010-		1960	

*Because of inadequate government record keeping, date of oath is estimated and not absolutely certain. (1) Later, chief justice, as listed. (2) Formerly assoc. justice. (3) Named as acting chief justice; confirmation rejected by the Senate. (4) Longest term of service.

Selected Landmark Decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1803-2009

See also Year in Review: Notable Supreme Court Decisions, 2009-10.

1803: ***Marbury v. Madison*****.** The Court ruled that Congress exceeded its power in the Judiciary Act of 1789; the Court thus established its power to review acts of Congress and declare invalid those it found in conflict with the Constitution.

1819: ***McCulloch v. Maryland*****.** The Court ruled that Congress had the authority to charter a national bank, under the Constitution's granting of the power to enact all laws "necessary and proper" to responsibilities of government.

1819: ***Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward*****.** The Court ruled that a state could not arbitrarily alter the terms of a college's contract. (The Court later used a similar principle to limit the states' ability to interfere with business contracts.)

1857: ***Dred Scott v. Sanford*****.** The Court declared unconstitutional the already-repealed Missouri Compromise of 1820 because it deprived a person of his or her property—a slave—without due process of law. The Court also ruled that slaves were not citizens of any state nor of the U.S. (The latter part of the decision was overturned by ratification of the 14th Amendment in 1868.)

1896: ***Plessy v. Ferguson*****.** The Court ruled that a state law requiring federal railroad trains to provide separate but equal facilities for black and white passengers neither infringed upon federal authority to regulate interstate commerce nor violated the 13th and 14th Amendments. (The "separate but equal" doctrine remained effective until the 1954 ***Brown v. Board of Education*** decision.)

1904: ***Northern Securities Co. v. U.S.*** The Court ruled that a holding company formed solely to eliminate competition between two railroad lines was a combination in restraint of trade, violating the federal antitrust act.

1908: ***Muller v. Oregon*****.** The Court upheld a state law limiting the working hours of women. (Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the state, cited evidence from social workers, physicians, and factory inspectors that the number of hours women worked affected their health and morals.)

1911: ***Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey et al. v. U.S.*** The Court ruled that the Standard Oil Trust must be dissolved because of its unreasonable restraint of trade.

1919: ***Schenck v. U.S.*** The Court sustained the Espionage Act of 1917, maintaining that freedom of speech and press could be constrained if "the words used . . . create a clear and present danger."

1925: ***Gitlow v. New York*****.** The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment prohibition against government abridgment of the freedom of speech applied to the states as well as to the federal government. The decision was the first of a number of rulings holding that the 14th Amendment extended the guarantees of the Bill of Rights to state action.

1935: ***Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.*** The Court ruled that Congress exceeded its authority to delegate legislative powers and to regulate interstate commerce when it enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act, which afforded the U.S. president too much discretionary power.

1951: ***Dennis et al. v. U.S.*** The Court upheld convictions under the Smith Act of 1940 for invoking Communist theory advocating the forcible overthrow of the government. (In ***Yates v. U.S.*** **[1957]**, the Court moderated this ruling by allowing such advocacy in the abstract, if not connected to action to achieve the goal.)

1954: ***Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*****.** The Court ruled that separate public schools for black and white students were inherently unequal, so that state-sanctioned segregation in public schools violated the equal protection guarantee of the 14th Amendment. And in ***Bolling v. Sharpe*** the same year, the Court ruled that the congressionally mandated segregated public school system in the District of Columbia violated the 5th Amendment's due process guarantee of personal liberty. (The Brown ruling also led to abolition of state-sponsored segregation in other public facilities.)

1957: ***Roth v. U.S.*****;** ***Alberts v. California*****.** The Court ruled obscene material was not protected by 1st Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech and press, defining obscene as "utterly without redeeming social value" and appealing to "prurient interests" in the average person's view. This definition was modified in later decisions, and the "average person" standard was replaced by the "local community" standard in ***Miller v. California*** **(1973)**.

1961: ***Mapp v. Ohio*****.** The Court ruled that evidence obtained in violation of the 4th Amendment guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure must be excluded from use at state as well as federal trials.

1962: ***Engel v. Vitale*****.** The Court held that government bodies could not encourage the recitation of a state-composed prayer in public schools, even if nondenominational, because this would be an unconstitutional attempt to establish religion.

1962: ***Baker v. Carr*****.** The Court held that the constitutional challenges to the unequal distribution of voters among legislative districts could be resolved by federal courts.

1963: ***Gideon v. Wainwright*****.** The Court ruled that state and federal defendants charged with serious crimes must have access to an attorney, at state expense if necessary.

1964: ***New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*****.** The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment protected the press from libel suits for defamatory reports about public officials unless an injured party could prove that a defamatory report was made out of malice or "reckless disregard" for the truth.

1965: ***Griswold v. Connecticut*****.** The Court ruled that a state unconstitutionally interfered with personal privacy in the marriage relationship when it prohibited anyone, including married couples, from using contraceptives.

1966: ***Miranda v. Arizona*****.** The Court ruled that, under the guarantee of due process, suspects in custody, before being questioned, must be informed that they have the right to remain silent, that anything they say may be used against them, and that they have the right to counsel.

1973: ***Roe v. Wade*****;** ***Doe v. Bolton*****.** The Court ruled that the fetus was not a "person" with constitutional rights and that a right to privacy inherent in the 14th Amendment's due process guarantee of personal liberty protected a woman's decision to have an abortion. During the 1st trimester of pregnancy, the Court maintained, the decision should be left entirely to a woman and her physician. Some regulation of abortion procedures was allowed in the 2nd trimester, and some restriction of abortion in the 3rd.

1974: ***U.S. v. Nixon*****.** The Court ruled that neither the separation of powers nor the need to preserve the confidentiality of presidential communications could alone justify an absolute executive privilege of immunity from judicial demands for evidence to be used in a criminal trial.

1976: ***Gregg v. Georgia*****;** ***Profitt v. Florida*****;** ***Jurek v. Texas*****.** The Court held that death, as a punishment for persons convicted of 1st degree murder, was not in and of itself cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the 8th Amendment. But the Court ruled that the sentencing judge and jury must consider the individual character of the offender and the circumstances of the particular crime.

1978: ***Regents of the Univ. of Calif. v. Bakke*****.** The Court ruled that a special admissions program for a state medical school, under which a set number of places were reserved for minorities, violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which forbids excluding anyone, because of race, from a federally funded program. However, the Court ruled that race could be considered as one of a complex of factors.

1986: ***Bowers v. Hardwick*****.** The Court refused to extend any constitutional right of privacy to homosexual activity, upholding a Georgia antisodomy law that in effect made such activity a crime. However, the law was struck down by the state supreme court in 1998, and in ***Lawrence v. Texas*** **(2003)**, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down all state antisodomy laws, as violations of liberty prohibited in the 14th Amendment's due process clause. Also, in ***Romer v. Evans*** **(1996)**, the Court struck down a Colorado constitutional provision that it ruled violated the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause because it barred legislation whereby "homosexual orientation, conduct, practices, or relationships" granted a person "minority status, quota preferences, protected status, or claim of discrimination."

1990: ***Cruzan v. Missouri*****.** The Court ruled that a person had the right to refuse life-sustaining medical treatment. However, the Court also ruled that, before treatment could be withheld from a comatose patient, a state could require "clear and convincing evidence" that the patient would not have wanted to live. In two **1997** rulings, ***Washington v. Glucksberg*** and ***Vacco v. Quill***, the Court ruled that states could ban doctor-assisted suicide.

1995: ***Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*****.** The Court held that federal programs that classify people by race, unless "narrowly tailored" to accomplish a "compelling governmental interest," may violate the right to equal protection.

1995: ***U.S. Term Limits Inc. v. Thornton*****.** The Court ruled that neither states nor Congress could limit terms of members of Congress, since the Constitution reserves to the people the right to choose federal lawmakers.

1997: ***Clinton v. Jones*****.** Rejecting an appeal by Pres. Clinton in a sexual harassment suit, the Court ruled that a sitting president did not have temporary immunity from a lawsuit for actions outside the realm of official duties.

1997: ***City of Boerne v. Flores*****.** The Court overturned a 1993 law banning enforcement of laws that "substantially burden" religious practice unless there is a "compelling need" to do so. The Court held that the act was an unwarranted intrusion by Congress on states' prerogatives and an infringement of the judiciary's role.

1997: ***Reno v. ACLU*****.** Citing the right to free expression, the Court overturned a provision making it a crime to display or distribute "indecent" or "patently offensive" material on the Internet. The Court ruled, however, in ***NEA v. Finley*** **(1998)** that "general standards of decency" may be used as a criterion in federal arts funding.

1998: ***Clinton v. City of New York*****.** The Court struck down the Line-Item Veto Act (1996), holding that it unconstitutionally gave the president "the unilateral power to change the text of duly enacted statutes."

1998: ***Faragher v. City of Boca Raton*****; *Burlington Industries, Inc. v. Ellerth*****.** The Court issued new guidelines for workplace sexual harassment suits, holding employers responsible for misconduct by supervisory employees. And in ***Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services***, the Court ruled that the law against sexual harassment applies regardless of whether harasser and victim are the same sex.

1999: ***Dept. of Commerce v. U.S. House*****.** Upholding a challenge to plans for the 2000 census, the Court prohibited statistical sampling, favored by Democrats, in the apportioning of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Court maintained that an actual head count was required.

1999: ***Alden v. Maine*****; *Florida Prepaid v. College Savings Bank*****; *College Savings Bank v. Florida*****.** In a series of rulings, the Court applied the principle of "sovereign immunity" to shield states in large part from being sued under federal law.

2000: ***Boy Scouts of America v. Dale*****.** The Court ruled that the Boy Scouts could dismiss a troop leader after learning he was gay, holding that the right to freedom of association outweighed a New Jersey antidiscrimination statute.

2000: ***Stenberg v. Carhart*****.** The Court struck down a Nebraska law that banned so-called partial-birth abortion. It argued that the law could be interpreted as banning other abortion procedures and that it should have made exception for reasons of health. (*See* **1973:** ***Roe v. Wade***.)

2000: ***Bush v. Gore*****.** The Court ruled that manual recounts of presidential ballots in the Nov. 2000 election could not proceed because inconsistent evaluation standards in different counties violated the equal protection clause. In effect, the ruling meant existing official results leaving George W. Bush as narrow winner of the election would prevail.

2001: ***Easley v. Cromartie*****.** The Court ruled that North Carolina's 12th Congressional District, whose irregular shape had been challenged as an unconstitutional racial gerrymander, was the permissible result of attempts to create a majority-Democrat district.

2001: ***Good News Club v. Milford Central School*****.** The justices found that religious and secular organizations were entitled to equal access to public elementary school grounds for after-school meetings.

2002: ***Atkins v. Virginia*****.** The Court ruled that the execution of mentally retarded felons violated the 8th Amendment ban on "cruel and unusual punishment."

2002: ***Ring v. Arizona*****.** The Court found that only a jury, not a judge, could decide to impose the death penalty.

2002: ***Zelman v. Simmons-Harris*****.** The Court ruled that publicly funded tuition vouchers could be used at religious schools without violating the separation of church and state.

2002: ***Federal Maritime Commission v. South Carolina State Ports Authority*****.** The Court ruled that the 11th Amendment gave states immunity from private lawsuits involving federal agencies.

2003: ***Grotter v. Bollinger*****; *Gratz v. Bollinger*****.** The Court upheld affirmative action in admission policies at the Univ. of Michigan Law School. However, in a second decision, the Court ruled against a strict point system based on racial and ethnic backgrounds, as used in the university's undergraduate admissions process.

2004: ***Tennessee v. Lane*****.** The Court ruled that disabled individuals could sue states under the Americans with Disabilities Act for failing to provide adequate access to state courthouses, despite states' usual immunity from private lawsuits in federal court under the 11th amendment, which the Court ruled on in ***Federal Maritime Commission v. South Carolina State Ports Authority*** **(2002)**.

2004: ***Locke v. Davey*****.** The justices decided that a scholarship program provided by the state of Washington did not violate the right to free exercise of religion in denying aid to students preparing for the clergy.

2004: ***Ashcroft v. ACLU et al*****.** The Court struck down the Child Online Protection Act, which Congress passed in 1998 to restrict access to online pornography by minors, on the basis that the law, as written, violated the 1st Amendment right of free speech.

2005: ***Kelo v. City of New London.*** The Court ruled that local governments could force property owners to sell their land in order to facilitate private development projects deemed to be economically beneficial to the community.

2005: ***Roper v. Simmons.*** The Court ruled that executions of convicts who committed their crimes before age 18 were prohibited under the 8th Amendment ban on cruel and unusual punishment.

2006: ***Garcetti v. Ceballos*****.** The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment guarantee of free speech did not protect statements made by public employees in the course of their official duties.

2006: ***Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*****.** The Court ruled that Pres. George W. Bush's system for trying terrorism detainees at the U.S. military base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was unauthorized under both federal law and the international Geneva Conventions.

2007: ***Gonzales v. Carhart et al*****; *Gonzales v. Planned Parenthood Federation of America*****.** The Court upheld a 2003 federal law prohibiting the abortion procedure known as intact dilation and extraction, or "partial-birth" abortion.

2007: ***Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1*****; *Madison v. Jefferson County Board of Education.*** The Court ruled that two school districts could not, to encourage diversity, use "racial classifications in making school assignments."

2008: ***Boumediene v. Bush*****.** The Court ruled that the guarantee of habeas corpus applied at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and that detainees had a constitutional right to challenge their detention in federal court.

2008: ***Kennedy v. Louisiana*****.** The Court ruled that death was a disproportionate penalty, and prohibited by the Constitution, in cases of child rape that did not result in the death of the victim.

2008: ***District of Columbia vs. Heller*****.** The Court overturned DC's handgun ban, ruling that the 2nd Amendment protected individuals' right to own guns for personal use.

2009: ***Ricci v. DeStefano*****.** The Court ruled that fear of litigation was not reason enough to justify a city invalidating the results of a promotion test after no black firefighters performed well on it.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. Presidents

	Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	Inaug.	Age at inaug.	Died	Age at death
1.	George Washington	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	VA	1789	57	1799, Dec. 14	67
2.	John Adams	Fed.	1735, Oct. 30	MA	1797	61	1826, July 4	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	1743, Apr. 13	VA	1801	57	1826, July 4	83
4.	James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	1751, Mar. 16	VA	1809	57	1836, June 28	85
5.	James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	1758, Apr. 28	VA	1817	58	1831, July 4	73
6.	John Quincy Adams	Dem.-Rep.	1767, July 11	MA	1825	57	1848, Feb. 23	80
7.	Andrew Jackson	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	SC	1829	61	1845, June 8	78
8.	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	1782, Dec. 5	NY	1837	54	1862, July 24	79
9.	William Henry Harrison	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	VA	1841	68	1841, Apr. 4	68
10.	John Tyler	Whig	1790, Mar. 29	VA	1841	51	1862, Jan. 18	71
11.	James Knox Polk	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	NC	1845	49	1849, June 15	53
12.	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	VA	1849	64	1850, July 9	65
13.	Millard Fillmore	Whig	1800, Jan. 7	NY	1850	50	1874, Mar. 8	74
14.	Franklin Pierce	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	NH	1853	48	1869, Oct. 8	64
15.	James Buchanan	Dem.	1791, Apr. 23	PA	1857	65	1868, June 1	77
16.	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	KY	1861	52	1865, Apr. 15	56
17.	Andrew Johnson	(1)	1808, Dec. 29	NC	1865	56	1875, July 31	66
18.	Ulysses S. Grant	Rep.	1822, Apr. 27	OH	1869	46	1885, July 23	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Rep.	1822, Oct. 4	OH	1877	54	1893, Jan. 17	70
20.	James Abram Garfield	Rep.	1831, Nov. 19	OH	1881	49	1881, Sept. 19	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur	Rep.	1829, Oct. 5	VT	1881	51	1886, Nov. 18	57
22.	Grover Cleveland	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	NJ	1885	47	1908, June 24	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	OH	1889	55	1901, Mar. 13	67
24.	Grover Cleveland	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	NJ	1893	55	1908, June 24	71
25.	William McKinley	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	OH	1897	54	1901, Sept. 14	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt	Rep.	1858, Oct. 27	NY	1901	42	1919, Jan. 6	60
27.	William Howard Taft	Rep.	1857, Sept. 15	OH	1909	51	1930, Mar. 8	72
28.	(Thomas) Woodrow Wilson	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	VA	1913	56	1924, Feb. 3	67
29.	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	OH	1921	55	1923, Aug. 2	57
30.	(John) Calvin Coolidge	Rep.	1872, July 4	VT	1923	51	1933, Jan. 5	60
31.	Herbert Clark Hoover	Rep.	1874, Aug. 10	IA	1929	54	1964, Oct. 20	90
32.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	NY	1933	51	1945, Apr. 12	63
33.	Harry S. Truman	Dem.	1884, May 8	MO	1945	60	1972, Dec. 26	88
34.	Dwight David Eisenhower	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	TX	1953	62	1969, Mar. 28	78
35.	John Fitzgerald Kennedy	Dem.	1917, May 29	MA	1961	43	1963, Nov. 22	46
36.	Lyndon Baines Johnson	Dem.	1908, Aug. 27	TX	1963	55	1973, Jan. 22	64
37.	Richard Milhous Nixon[2]	Rep.	1913, Jan. 9	CA	1969	56	1994, Apr. 22	81
38.	Gerald Rudolph Ford	Rep.	1913, July 14	NE	1974	61	2006, Dec. 26	93
39.	James Earl (Jimmy) Carter	Dem.	1924, Oct. 1	GA	1977	52		
40.	Ronald Wilson Reagan	Rep.	1911, Feb. 6	IL	1981	69	2004, June 5	93
41.	George Herbert Walker Bush	Rep.	1924, June 12	MA	1989	64		
42.	Wm. Jefferson (Bill) Clinton	Dem.	1946, Aug. 19	AR	1993	46		
43.	George Walker Bush	Rep.	1946, July 6	CT	2001	54		
44.	Barack Hussein Obama	Dem.	1961, Aug. 4	HI	2009	47		

(1) Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, was nominated vice president by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.
(2) Resigned Aug. 9, 1974.

U.S. Presidents, Vice Presidents, Congresses

	President	Service		Vice President	Congresses
1.	George Washington	Apr. 30, 1789-Mar. 3, 1797	1.	John Adams	1, 2, 3, 4
2.	John Adams	Mar. 4, 1797-Mar. 3, 1801	2.	Thomas Jefferson	5, 6
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4, 1801-Mar. 3, 1805	3.	Aaron Burr	7, 8
		Mar. 4, 1805-Mar. 3, 1809	4.	George Clinton	9, 10
4.	James Madison	Mar. 4, 1809-Mar. 3, 1813		George Clinton[1]	11, 12
		Mar. 4, 1813-Mar. 3, 1817	5.	Elbridge Gerry[2]	13, 14
5.	James Monroe	Mar. 4, 1817-Mar. 3, 1825	6.	Daniel D. Tompkins	15, 16, 17, 18
6.	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1825-Mar. 3, 1829	7.	John C. Calhoun	19, 20
7.	Andrew Jackson	Mar. 4, 1829-Mar. 3, 1833		John C. Calhoun[3]	21, 22
		Mar. 4, 1833-Mar. 3, 1837	8.	Martin Van Buren	23, 24
8.	Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1837-Mar. 3, 1841	9.	Richard M. Johnson	25, 26
9.	William Henry Harrison[4]	Mar. 4, 1841-Apr. 4, 1841	10.	John Tyler	27
10.	John Tyler	Apr. 6, 1841-Mar. 3, 1845		(None)	27, 28
11.	James K. Polk	Mar. 4, 1845-Mar. 3, 1849	11.	George M. Dallas	29, 30
12.	Zachary Taylor[4]	Mar. 5, 1849-July 9, 1850	12.	Millard Fillmore	31
13.	Millard Fillmore	July 10, 1850-Mar. 3, 1853		(none)	31, 32
14.	Franklin Pierce	Mar. 4, 1853-Mar. 3, 1857	13.	William R. King[5]	33, 34
15.	James Buchanan	Mar. 4, 1857-Mar. 3, 1861	14.	John C. Breckinridge	35, 36
16.	Abraham Lincoln	Mar. 4, 1861-Mar. 3, 1865	15.	Hannibal Hamlin	37, 38
	(4)	Mar. 4, 1865-Apr. 15, 1865	16.	Andrew Johnson	39
17.	Andrew Johnson	Apr. 15, 1865-Mar. 3, 1869		(None)	39, 40
18.	Ulysses S. Grant	Mar. 4, 1869-Mar. 3, 1873	17.	Schuyler Colfax	41, 42
		Mar. 4, 1873-Mar. 3, 1877	18.	Henry Wilson[6]	43, 44
19.	Rutherford B. Hayes	Mar. 4, 1877-Mar. 3, 1881	19.	William A. Wheeler	45, 46
20.	James A. Garfield[4]	Mar. 4, 1881-Sept. 19, 1881	20.	Chester A. Arthur	47
21.	Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881-Mar. 3, 1885		(None)	47, 48
22.	Grover Cleveland[7]	Mar. 4, 1885-Mar. 3, 1889	21.	Thomas A. Hendricks[8]	49, 50
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Mar. 4, 1889-Mar. 3, 1893	22.	Levi P. Morton	51, 52
24.	Grover Cleveland[7]	Mar. 4, 1893-Mar. 3, 1897	23.	Adlai E. Stevenson	53, 54
25.	William McKinley	Mar. 4, 1897-Mar. 3, 1901	24.	Garret A. Hobart[9]	55, 56
	(4)	Mar. 4, 1901-Sept. 14, 1901	25.	Theodore Roosevelt	57
26.	Theodore Roosevelt	Sept. 14, 1901-Mar. 3, 1905		(None)	57, 58
		Mar. 4, 1905-Mar. 3, 1909	26.	Charles W. Fairbanks	59, 60
27.	William H. Taft	Mar. 4, 1909-Mar. 3, 1913	27.	James S. Sherman[10]	61, 62

	President	Service		Vice President	Congresses
28.	Woodrow Wilson	Mar. 4, 1913-Mar. 3, 1921	28.	Thomas R. Marshall	63, 64, 65, 66
29.	Warren G. Harding[4]	Mar. 4, 1921-Aug. 2, 1923	29.	Calvin Coolidge	67
30.	Calvin Coolidge	Aug. 3, 1923-Mar. 3, 1925		(None)	68
		Mar. 4, 1925-Mar. 3, 1929	30.	Charles G. Dawes	69, 70
31.	Herbert C. Hoover	Mar. 4, 1929-Mar. 3, 1933	31.	Charles Curtis	71, 72
32.	Franklin D. Roosevelt[11]	Mar. 4, 1933-Jan. 20, 1941	32.	John N. Garner	73, 74, 75, 76, 77
		Jan. 20, 1941-Jan. 20, 1945	33.	Henry A. Wallace	77, 78, 79
	(4)	Jan. 20, 1945-Apr. 12, 1945	34.	Harry S. Truman	79
33.	Harry S. Truman	Apr. 12, 1945-Jan. 20, 1949		(None)	79, 80, 81
		Jan. 20, 1949-Jan. 20, 1953	35.	Alben W. Barkley	81, 82, 83
34.	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Jan. 20, 1953-Jan. 20, 1961	36.	Richard M. Nixon	83, 84, 85, 86, 87
35.	John F. Kennedy[4]	Jan. 20, 1961-Nov. 22, 1963	37.	Lyndon B. Johnson	87, 88
36.	Lyndon B. Johnson	Nov. 22, 1963-Jan. 20, 1965		(None)	88, 89
		Jan. 20, 1965-Jan. 20, 1969	38.	Hubert H. Humphrey	89, 90, 91
37.	Richard M. Nixon	Jan. 20, 1969-Jan. 20, 1973	39.	Spiro T. Agnew[12]	91, 92, 93
	(13)	Jan. 20, 1973-Aug. 9, 1974	40.	Gerald R. Ford[14]	93
38.	Gerald R. Ford[15]	Aug. 9, 1974-Jan. 20, 1977	41.	Nelson A. Rockefeller[16]	93, 94, 95
39.	Jimmy Carter	Jan. 20, 1977-Jan. 20, 1981	42.	Walter F. Mondale	95, 96, 97
40.	Ronald W. Reagan	Jan. 20, 1981-Jan. 20, 1989	43.	George H. W. Bush	97, 98, 99, 100, 101
41.	George H. W. Bush	Jan. 20, 1989-Jan. 20, 1993	44.	Dan Quayle	101, 102, 103
42.	Bill Clinton	Jan. 20, 1993-Jan. 20, 2001	45.	Al Gore	103, 104, 105, 106, 107
43.	George W. Bush	Jan. 20, 2001-Jan. 20, 2009	46.	Dick Cheney	107, 108, 109, 110, 111
44.	Barack H. Obama	Jan. 20, 2009-	47.	Joe Biden	111

(1) Died Apr. 20, 1812. (2) Died Nov. 23, 1814. (3) Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, to become U.S. senator. (4) Died in office. (5) Died Apr. 18, 1853. (6) Died Nov. 22, 1875. (7) Terms not consecutive. (8) Died Nov. 25, 1885. (9) Died Nov. 21, 1899. (10) Died Oct. 30, 1912. (11) First president to be inaugurated under 20th Amendment, Jan. 20, 1937. (12) Resigned Oct. 10, 1973. (13) Resigned Aug. 9, 1974. (14) First nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment procedure. (15) First president never elected president or vice president. (16) Second nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment. Confirmed Dec. 19, 1974.

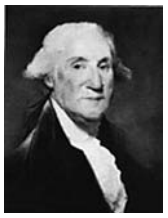
Vice Presidents of the U.S.

The numerals given vice presidents do not coincide with those given presidents, because some presidents (Tyler, Fillmore, A. Johnson, Arthur) had none, and some had more than one.

	Name	Birthplace	Year	Home	Inaug.	Politics	Place of death	Year	Age at death
1.	John Adams	Quincy, MA	1735	MA	1789	Fed.	Quincy, MA	1826	90
2.	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, VA	1743	VA	1797	Dem.-Rep.	Monticello, VA	1826	83
3.	Aaron Burr	Newark, NJ	1756	NY	1801	Dem.-Rep.	Staten Island, NY	1836	80
4.	George Clinton	Little Britain, NY	1739	NY	1805	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1812	73
5.	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, MA	1744	MA	1813	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1814	70
6.	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, NY	1774	NY	1817	Dem.-Rep.	Staten Island, NY	1825	51
7.	John C. Calhoun[1]	Abbeville, SC	1782	SC	1825	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1850	68
8.	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, NY	1782	NY	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, NY	1862	79
9.	Richard M. Johnson[2]	Louisville, KY	1780	KY	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, KY	1850	70
10.	John Tyler	Greenway, VA	1790	VA	1841	Whig	Richmond, VA	1862	71
11.	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, PA	1792	PA	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, PA	1864	72
12.	Millard Fillmore	Cayuga Co., NY	1800	NY	1849	Whig	Buffalo, NY	1874	74
13.	William R. King	Sampson Co., NC	1786	AL	1853	Dem.	Cahaba, AL	1853	67
14.	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, KY	1821	KY	1857	Dem.	Lexington, KY	1875	54
15.	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, ME	1809	ME	1861	Rep.	Bangor, ME	1891	81
16.	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, NC	1808	TN	1865	(3)	Carter Co., TN	1875	66
17.	Schuyler Colfax	New York, NY	1823	IN	1869	Rep.	Mankato, MN	1885	62
18.	Henry Wilson	Farmington, NH	1812	MA	1873	Rep.	Washington, DC	1875	63
19.	William A. Wheeler	Malone, NY	1819	NY	1877	Rep.	Malone, NY	1887	68
20.	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, VT	1829	NY	1881	Rep.	New York, NY	1886	57
21.	Thomas A. Hendricks	Zanesville, OH	1819	IN	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, IN	1885	66
22.	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, VT	1824	NY	1889	Rep.	Rhinebeck, NY	1920	96
23.	Adlai E. Stevenson[4]	Christian Co., KY	1835	IL	1893	Dem.	Chicago, IL	1914	78
24.	Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, NJ	1844	NJ	1897	Rep.	Paterson, NJ	1899	55
25.	Theodore Roosevelt	New York, NY	1858	NY	1901	Rep.	Oyster Bay, NY	1919	60
26.	Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, OH	1852	IN	1905	Rep.	Indianapolis, IN	1918	66
27.	James S. Sherman	Utica, NY	1855	NY	1909	Rep.	Utica, NY	1912	57
28.	Thomas R. Marshall	N. Manchester, IN	1854	IN	1913	Dem.	Washington, DC	1925	71
29.	Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth Notch, VT	1872	MA	1921	Rep.	Northampton, MA	1933	60
30.	Charles G. Dawes	Marietta, OH	1865	IL	1925	Rep.	Evanston, IL	1951	85
31.	Charles Curtis	Topeka, KS	1860	KS	1929	Rep.	Washington, DC	1936	76
32.	John Nance Garner	Red River Co., TX	1868	TX	1933	Dem.	Uvalde, TX	1967	98
33.	Henry A. Wallace	Adair County, IA	1888	IA	1941	Dem.	Danbury, CT	1965	77
34.	Harry S. Truman	Lamar, MO	1884	MO	1945	Dem.	Kansas City, MO	1972	88
35.	Alben W. Barkley	Graves County, KY	1877	KY	1949	Dem.	Lexington, VA	1956	78
36.	Richard M. Nixon	Yorba Linda, CA	1913	CA	1953	Rep.	New York, NY	1994	81
37.	Lyndon B. Johnson	Stonewall, TX	1908	TX	1961	Dem.	San Antonio, TX	1973	64
38.	Hubert H. Humphrey	Wallace, SD	1911	MN	1965	Dem.	Waverly, MN	1978	66
39.	Spiro T. Agnew[5]	Baltimore, MD	1918	MD	1969	Rep.	Berlin, MD	1996	77
40.	Gerald R. Ford[6]	Omaha, NE	1913	MI	1973	Rep.	Rancho Mirage, CA	2006	93
41.	Nelson A. Rockefeller[7]	Bar Harbor, ME	1908	NY	1974	Rep.	New York, NY	1979	70
42.	Walter F. Mondale	Ceylon, MN	1928	MN	1977	Dem.			
43.	George H. W. Bush	Milton, MA	1924	TX	1981	Rep.			
44.	James Danforth (Dan) Quayle Jr.	Indianapolis, IN	1947	IN	1989	Rep.			
45.	Albert A. Gore	Washington, DC	1948	TN	1993	Dem.			
46.	Richard B. Cheney	Lincoln, NE	1941	WY	2001	Rep.			
47.	Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Scranton, PA	1942	DE	2009	Dem.			

(1) Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, having been elected to the Senate to fill a vacancy. (2) Richard M. Johnson was the only vice president to be chosen by the Senate because of a tied vote in the Electoral College. (3) Andrew Johnson was a Democrat, nominated vice president by Republicans, and elected with Lincoln on the National Union Ticket. (4) Grandfather of Democratic candidate for president in 1952 and 1956. (5) Resigned Oct. 10, 1973. (6) First nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment procedure. (7) Second nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment.

Biographies of the Presidents



George Washington (1789-97), 1st president, Federalist, was born on Feb. 22, 1732, in Wakefield on Pope's Creek, Westmoreland Co., VA, the son of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington. He spent his early childhood on a farm near Fredericksburg. His father died when Washington was 11. He studied mathematics and surveying, and at 16, he went to live with his elder half brother, Lawrence, who built and named Mount Vernon in Virginia. Washington surveyed the lands of Thomas Fairfax in the Shenandoah Valley. He accompanied Lawrence to Barbados, West Indies, where he contracted smallpox and was deeply scarred. Lawrence died in 1752, and Washington inherited his property. He valued land, and when he died, he owned 70,000 acres in Virginia and 40,000 acres in what is now West Virginia.

Washington's military service began in 1753, when Lt. Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia sent him on missions deep into Ohio country. He clashed with the French and had to surrender Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. He was an aide to the British general Edward Braddock and was at his side when the army was ambushed and defeated (July 9, 1755) on a march to Fort Duquesne. He helped take Fort Duquesne from the French in 1758.

After Washington's marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow, in 1759, he managed his family estate at Mount Vernon. Although not at first for independence, he opposed the repressive measures of the British crown and took charge of the Virginia troops before war broke out. He was made commander of the newly created Continental Army by the Continental Congress on June 15, 1775.

The American victory was due largely to Washington's leadership. He was resourceful, a disciplinarian, and the one dependable force for unity. Washington favored a federal government. He became chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and helped get the Constitution ratified. Unanimously elected president by the electoral college, he was inaugurated Apr. 30, 1789, on the balcony of New York's Federal Hall. He was reelected in 1792. Washington made an effort to avoid partisan politics as president.

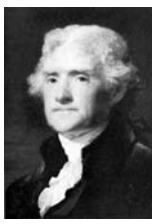
Refusing to consider a 3rd term, Washington retired to Mount Vernon in March 1797. A ride in snow and rain around his estate led to what present-day doctors believe to have been an attack of acute epiglottitis. Doctors were unsuccessful in treating the inflammation in his throat, and Washington died Dec. 14, 1799.



John Adams (1797-1801), 2nd president, Federalist, was born on Oct. 30, 1735, in Braintree (now Quincy), MA, the son of John and Susanna Boylston Adams. He was a great-grandson of Henry Adams, who came from England in 1636. He graduated from Harvard in 1755, then taught school and studied law. He married Abigail Smith in 1764. In 1765 he argued against taxation without representation before the royal governor. In 1770, he successfully defended in court the British soldiers who fired on civilians in the Boston Massacre. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1778, Congress sent Adams and John Jay to join Benjamin Franklin as diplomatic representatives in Europe. Because he ran second to Washington in electoral college balloting in Feb. 1789, Adams became the nation's first vice president, a post he characterized as highly insignificant; he was reelected in 1792.

In 1796 Adams was chosen president by the electors. His administration was marked by growing conflict with fellow Federalist Alexander Hamilton and with others in his own cabinet who supported Hamilton's strongly anti-French position. Adams avoided full-scale war with France but became unpopular, especially after securing passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798. His foreign policy contributed significantly to the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800.

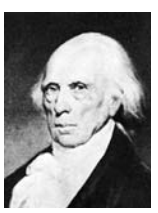
Adams lived for a quarter century after he left office, during which time he wrote extensively. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as his rival Thomas Jefferson (the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).



Thomas Jefferson (1801-09), 3rd president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Apr. 13, 1743, in Shadwell in Goochland (now Albemarle) Co., VA, the son of Peter and Jane Randolph Jefferson. His father died when Jefferson was 14, leaving him 2,750 acres and his slaves. Jefferson attended (1760-62) the College of William and Mary, read Greek and Latin classics, and played the violin. In 1769 he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1770 he began building his home, Monticello, and in 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton, a wealthy widow. Jefferson helped establish the Virginia Committee of Correspondence. As a member of the 2nd Continental Congress he drafted the Declaration of Independence. He also was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates (1776-79) and was elected governor of Virginia in 1779, succeeding Patrick Henry. He was reelected in 1780 but resigned in 1781 after British troops invaded Virginia. During his term he wrote the statute on religious freedom. After his wife's death in 1782, Jefferson again became a delegate to the Congress, and in 1784 he drafted the report that was the basis for the Ordinances of 1784, 1785, and 1787. He was minister to France from 1785 to 1789, when George Washington appointed him secretary of state.

Jefferson's strong faith in the consent of the governed conflicted with the emphasis on executive control, favored by Sec. of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, and Jefferson resigned on Dec. 31, 1793. In the 1796 election Jefferson was the Democratic-Republican candidate for president; John Adams won the election, and Jefferson became vice president. In 1800, Jefferson and Aaron Burr received equal electoral college votes; the House of Representatives elected Jefferson president. Jefferson was a strong advocate of westward expansion; major events of his first term were the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Lewis and Clark expedition. An important development during his second term was passage of the Embargo Act, barring U.S. ships from setting sail to foreign ports. Jefferson established the Univ. of Virginia and designed its buildings. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as John Adams (the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).

Analysis of DNA taken from descendants of Jefferson and Sally Hemings, one of his slaves, revealed a high probability of Jefferson fathering one or more of her six children.



James Madison (1809-17), 4th president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Mar. 16, 1751, in Port Conway, King George Co., VA, the son of James and Eleanor Rose Conway Madison. Madison graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1771. He served in the Virginia Constitutional Convention (1776), and, in 1780, became a delegate to the 2nd Continental Congress. He was chief recorder at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and supported ratification in the *Federalist Papers*, written with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. In 1789, Madison was elected to the House of Representatives, where he helped frame the Bill of Rights and fought against passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts. In the 1790s, he helped found the Democratic-Republican Party, which ultimately became the Democratic Party. He became Jefferson's secretary of state in 1801.

Madison was elected president in 1808. His first term was marked by tensions with Great Britain, and his conduct of foreign policy was criticized by the Federalists and by his own party. Nevertheless, he was reelected in 1812, the year war was declared on Great Britain. The war that many considered a second American revolution ended with a treaty that did not settle any of the issues. Madison's most important action after the war was demilitarizing the U.S.-Canadian border.

In 1817, Madison retired to his estate, Montpelier, where he served as an elder statesman. He edited his famous papers on the Constitutional Convention and helped found the Univ. of Virginia, of which he became rector in 1826. He died June 28, 1836.



James Monroe (1817-25), 5th president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Apr. 28, 1758, in Westmoreland Co., VA, the son of Spence and Elizabeth Jones Monroe. He entered the College of William and Mary in 1774 but left to serve in the 3rd Virginia Regiment during the American Revolution. After the war, he studied law with Thomas Jefferson. In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and he served (1783-86) as a delegate to the Continental Congress. He opposed ratification of the Constitution because it lacked a bill of rights. Monroe was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1790. In 1794, Pres. Washington appointed Monroe minister to France. He served twice as governor of Virginia (1799-1802, 1811). Pres. Jefferson also sent him to France as minister (1803), and from 1803 to 1807, he served as minister to Great Britain.

In 1816 Monroe was elected president; he was reelected in 1820 with all but one electoral college vote. His administration became known as the Era of Good Feeling. He obtained Florida from Spain, settled boundary disputes with Britain over Canada, and eliminated border forts. He supported the antislavery position that led to the Missouri Compromise. His most significant contribution was the Monroe Doctrine, which opposed European intervention in the Western Hemisphere and became a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy.

Although Monroe retired to Oak Hill, VA, financial problems forced him to sell his property and move to New York City. He died there on July 4, 1831.



John Quincy Adams (1825-29), 6th president, independent Federalist, later Democratic-Republican, was born on July 11, 1767, in Braintree (now Quincy), MA, the son of John and Abigail Adams. His father was the 2nd president. He studied abroad and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1787. In 1803, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. President Monroe chose him as his secretary of state in 1817. In this capacity he negotiated the cession of Florida from Spain, supported exclusion of slavery in the Missouri Compromise, and helped formulate the Monroe Doctrine. In 1824, Adams was elected president by the House of Representatives after he failed to win an electoral college majority. His expansion of executive powers was strongly opposed, and in the 1828 election he lost to Andrew Jackson. In 1831 he entered the House of Representatives and served 17 years with distinction. He opposed slavery, the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War. He helped establish the Smithsonian Institution.

Adams suffered a stroke in the House and died in the Speaker's Room on Feb. 23, 1848.



Andrew Jackson (1829-37), 7th president, Democratic-Republican, later a Democrat, was born on Mar. 15, 1767, in the Waxhaw district, on the border of North and South Carolina, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson. At the age of 13, he joined the militia to fight in the American Revolution and was captured. Orphaned at age 14, Jackson was brought up by a well-to-do uncle. By age 20, he was practicing law, and he later served as prosecuting attorney in Nashville, TN. In 1796 he helped draft the constitution of Tennessee, and for a year he occupied its one seat in the House of Representatives. The next year he served in the U.S. Senate.

In the War of 1812, Jackson crushed the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend, AL (1814), and, with a greatly outnumbered army consisting chiefly of backwoods militia members and volunteers, defeated Gen. Edward Pakenham's British troops at the Battle of New Orleans (1815). Nicknamed "Old Hickory" for his toughness, he emerged a national hero.

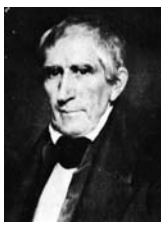
In 1818 Jackson briefly invaded Spanish Florida to quell Seminoles and outlaws who harassed frontier settlements. He ran for president against John Quincy Adams in 1824, but, although he won the most popular and electoral votes, he did not have a majority. The House of Representatives decided the election and chose Adams. In the 1828 election, however, Jackson defeated Adams, carrying the West and the South.

As president, Jackson introduced what became known as the spoils system—rewarding party members with government posts. Perhaps his most controversial act, however, was depositing federal funds in so-called pet banks, those directed by Democratic bankers, rather than in the Bank of the United States. "Let the people rule" was his slogan. In 1832, Jackson killed the congressional caucus for nominating presidential candidates and substituted the national convention. When South Carolina refused to collect imports under his protective tariff, he ordered army and naval forces to Charleston. After leaving office in 1837, he retired to the Hermitage, outside Nashville, where he died on June 8, 1845.



Martin Van Buren (1837-41), 8th president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 5, 1782, in Kinderhook, NY, the son of Abraham and Maria Hoes Van Buren. After attending local schools, he studied law and became a lawyer at the age of 20. A consummate politician, Van Buren began his career in the New York state senate and then served as state attorney general from 1816 to 1819. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1821. He helped swing Eastern support to Andrew Jackson in the 1828 election and then served as Jackson's secretary of state from 1829 to 1831. In 1832 he was elected vice president. Known as the "Little Magician," Van Buren was extremely influential in Jackson's administration.

In 1836, Van Buren defeated William Henry Harrison for president and took office as the financial panic of 1837 initiated a nationwide depression. Although he instituted the independent treasury system, his refusal to spend land revenues led to his defeat by William Henry Harrison in 1840. In 1844 he lost the Democratic nomination to James K. Polk. In 1848 he again ran for president on the Free Soil ticket but lost. He died in Kinderhook on July 24, 1862.



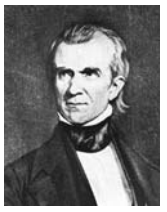
William Henry Harrison (1841), 9th president, Whig, who served only 31 days, was born on Feb. 9, 1773, in Berkeley, Charles City Co., VA, the son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Elizabeth Bassett Harrison. He attended Hampden-Sydney College. Harrison served as secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798 and was its delegate to the House of Representatives in 1799. He was the first governor of Indiana Territory and served as superintendent of Indian affairs. With 900 men he put down a Shawnee uprising at Tippecanoe, IN, on Nov. 7, 1811. A generation later, in 1840, he waged a rousing presidential campaign, using the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." The Tyler of the slogan was his running mate, John Tyler.

Although born to one of the wealthiest, most prestigious, and most influential families in Virginia, Harrison was elected president with the slogan, "Log Cabin and Hard Cider." He caught pneumonia during his inauguration and died Apr. 4, 1841, after only one month in office.



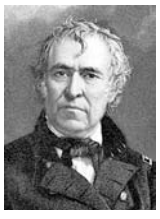
John Tyler (1841-45), 10th president, independent Whig, was born on Mar. 29, 1790, in Greenway, Charles City Co., VA, the son of John and Mary Armistead Tyler. His father was governor of Virginia (1808-11). Tyler graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1807 and in 1811 was elected to the Virginia legislature. In 1816 he was chosen for the U.S. House of Representatives. He served in the Virginia legislature again from 1823 to 1825, when he was elected governor of Virginia. After a stint in the U.S. Senate (1827-36), he was elected vice president (1840).

When William Henry Harrison died only a month after taking office, Tyler succeeded him. Because he was the first person to occupy the presidency without having been elected to that office, he was referred to as "His Accidency." He gained passage of the Preemption Act of 1841, which gave squatters on government land the right to buy 160 acres at the minimum auction price. His last act as president was to sign a resolution annexing Texas. Tyler accepted renomination in 1844 from some Democrats but withdrew in favor of the official party candidate, James K. Polk. A strong advocate of states' rights, he served briefly in the Confederate House of Representatives before he died in Richmond, VA, on Jan. 18, 1862.



James Knox Polk (1845-49), 11th president, Democrat, was born on Nov. 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg Co., NC, the son of Samuel and Jane Knox Polk. He graduated from the Univ. of North Carolina in 1818 and served in the Tennessee state legislature from 1823 to 1825. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1825 to 1839, the last 4 years as Speaker. He was governor of Tennessee from 1839 to 1841. In 1844, after the Democratic National Convention became deadlocked, it nominated Polk, who became the first "dark horse" candidate for president. He was nominated primarily because he favored annexation of Texas.

As president, Polk reestablished the independent treasury system originated by Van Buren. He was so intent on acquiring California from Mexico that he sent troops to the Mexican border and, when Mexicans attacked, declared that a state of war existed. The Mexican War ended with the annexation of California and much of the Southwest as part of America's "manifest destiny." Polk compromised on the Oregon boundary ("54-40 or fight!") by accepting the 49th parallel and yielding Vancouver Island to the British. Polk died in Nashville, TN, on June 15, 1849, a few months after leaving office.



Zachary Taylor (1849-50), 12th president, Whig, who served only 16 months, was born on Nov. 24, 1784, in Orange Co., VA, the son of Richard and Sarah Strother Taylor. He grew up on his father's plantation near Louisville, KY, where he was educated by private tutors. In 1808 Taylor joined the regular army and was commissioned first lieutenant. He fought in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War (1832), and the second Seminole War (beginning in 1837). He was called "Old Rough and Ready." In 1846 Pres. Polk sent him with an army to the Rio Grande. When the Mexicans attacked him, Polk declared war. Outnumbered 4-1, Taylor defeated Antonio López de Santa Anna at Buena Vista (1847).

A national hero, Taylor received the Whig nomination in 1848 and was elected president, even though he had never bothered to vote. He resumed the spoils system and, though a slaveholder, worked to admit California as a free state. He fell ill, likely from a case of acute gastroenteritis, and died in office on July 9, 1850.



Millard Fillmore (1850-53), 13th president, Whig, was born on Jan. 7, 1800, in Cayuga Co., NY, the son of Nathaniel and Phoebe Millard Fillmore. Although he had little schooling, he became a law clerk at the age of 22 and a year later was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the New York state assembly in 1828 and served until 1831. From 1833 until 1835 and again from 1837 to 1843, he represented his district in the U.S. House of Representatives. He opposed the entrance of Texas as a slave state and voted for a protective tariff. In 1844 he was defeated for governor of New York.

In 1848 he was elected vice president, and he succeeded as president after Taylor's death. Fillmore favored the Compromise of 1850 and signed the Fugitive Slave Law. His policies pleased neither expansionists nor slaveholders, and he was not renominated in 1852. In 1856 he was nominated by the American (Know-Nothing) Party, but despite the support of the Whigs, he was defeated by James Buchanan. He died in Buffalo, NY, on Mar. 8, 1874.



Franklin Pierce (1853-57), 14th president, Democrat, was born on Nov. 23, 1804, in Hillsboro, NH, the son of Benjamin Pierce, Revolutionary War general and governor of New Hampshire, and Anna Kendrick. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824 and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was elected to the New Hampshire state legislature in 1829 and was chosen Speaker in 1831. He went to the U.S. House in 1833 and was elected a U.S. senator in 1837. He enlisted in the Mexican War and became brigadier general under Gen. Winfield Scott.

In 1852 Pierce was nominated as the Democratic presidential candidate on the 49th ballot. He decisively defeated Gen. Scott, his Whig opponent, in the election. Although he was against slavery, Pierce was influenced by proslavery Southerners. He supported the controversial Kansas-Nebraska Act, which left the question of slavery in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska to popular vote. Pierce signed a reciprocity treaty with Canada and approved the Gadsden Purchase of a border area on a proposed railroad route, from Mexico. Denied renomination, he spent most of his remaining years in Concord, NH, where he died on Oct. 8, 1869.



James Buchanan (1857-61), 15th president, Federalist, later Democrat, was born on Apr. 23, 1791, near Mercersburg, PA, the son of James and Elizabeth Speer Buchanan. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1809 and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He fought in the War of 1812 as a volunteer. He was twice elected to the Pennsylvania general assembly, and in 1821 he entered the U.S. House of Representatives. After briefly serving (1832-33) as minister to Russia, he was elected U.S. senator from Pennsylvania. As Polk's secretary of state (1845-49), he ended the Oregon dispute with Britain and supported the Mexican War and annexation of Texas. As minister to Great Britain, he signed the Ostend Manifesto (1854), declaring a U.S. right to take Cuba by force should efforts to purchase it fail.

Nominated by Democrats, Buchanan was elected president in 1856. On slavery he favored popular sovereignty and choice by state constitutions but did not consistently uphold this position. He denied the right of states to secede but opposed coercion and attempted to keep peace by not provoking secessionists. Buchanan left office having failed to deal decisively with the situation. He died at Wheatland, his estate, near Lancaster, PA, on June 1, 1868.



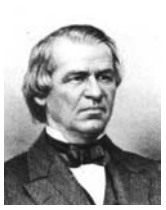
Abraham Lincoln (1861-65), 16th president, Whig, then Republican, was born on Feb. 12, 1809, in a log cabin on a farm in Hardin (now Larue) Co., KY, the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The Lincolns moved to Spencer Co., IN, near Gentryville, when Lincoln was 7. After Lincoln's mother died, his father married Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston in 1819. In 1830 the family moved to Macon Co., IL.

Defeated in 1832 in a race for the state legislature, Lincoln was elected on the Whig ticket two years later and served in the lower house from 1834 to 1842. In 1837 Lincoln was admitted to the bar and became partner in a Springfield, IL, law office. He soon won recognition as an effective and resourceful attorney. In 1846, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he attracted attention during a single term for his opposition to the Mexican War and his position on slavery. In 1856 he campaigned for the newly founded Republican Party, and in 1858 he became its senatorial candidate against Stephen A. Douglas. Although he lost the election, Lincoln gained national recognition from his debates with Douglas.

In 1860, Lincoln was nominated for president by the Republican Party on a platform of restricting slavery. He ran against Douglas, a northern Democrat; John C. Breckinridge, a Southern proslavery Democrat; and John Bell, of the Constitutional Union Party. As a result of Lincoln's winning the election, South Carolina seceded from the Union on Dec. 20, 1860, followed in 1861 by 10 other Southern states.

The Civil War erupted when Fort Sumter, which Lincoln decided to resupply, was attacked by Confederate forces on Apr. 12, 1861. Lincoln called successfully for recruits from the North. On Sept. 22, 1862, five days after the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln announced that slaves in territory then in rebellion would be free Jan. 1, 1863, the date of the Emancipation Proclamation. His speeches, including his Gettysburg and inaugural addresses, are remembered for their eloquence.

Lincoln was reelected, in 1864, over Gen. George B. McClellan, Democrat. Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered on Apr. 9, 1865. On Apr. 14, Lincoln was shot by actor John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theater, in Washington, DC. He died the next day.



Andrew Johnson (1865-69), 17th president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 29, 1808, in Raleigh, NC, the son of Jacob and Mary McDonough Johnson. He was apprenticed to a tailor as a youth, but ran away after two years and eventually settled in Greeneville, TN. He became popular with the townspeople and in 1829 was elected councilman and later mayor. In 1835 he was sent to the state general assembly. In 1843 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served for 10 years. Johnson was also governor of Tennessee from 1853 to 1857, when he was elected to the U.S. Senate. He supported John C. Breckinridge against Lincoln in the 1860 election. Although Johnson had held slaves, he opposed secession and tried to prevent Tennessee from seceding. In Mar. 1862, Lincoln appointed him military governor of occupied Tennessee.

In 1864, in order to balance Lincoln's ticket with a Southern Democrat, the Republicans nominated Johnson for vice president. He was elected vice president with Lincoln and then succeeded to the presidency upon Lincoln's death. Soon afterward, in a controversy with Congress over the president's power over the South, he proclaimed an amnesty to all Confederates, except certain leaders, if they would ratify the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery. States doing so added anti-Negro provisions that enraged Congress, which restored military control over the South. When Johnson removed Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton, without notifying the Senate, the House impeached him in Feb. 1868. Charging him with thereby having violated the Tenure of Office Act, the House was actually responding to his opposition to harsh congressional Reconstruction, expressed in repeated vetoes. He was tried by the Senate, and in May, in two separate votes on different counts, Johnson was acquitted, bothtimes by only one vote.

Johnson was denied renomination but remained politically active. He was reelected to the Senate in 1874. Johnson died July 31, 1875, at Carter Station, TN.



Ulysses S. Grant (1869-77), 18th president, Republican, was born on Apr. 27, 1822, in Point Pleasant, OH, the son of Jesse R. and Hannah Simpson Grant. The next year the family moved to Georgetown, OH. Grant was named Hiram Ulysses. Upon entering West Point in 1839, he found his name had been put down as Ulysses S. Grant, with his middle name first and his mother's maiden name as his middle name. He eventually adopted it as his true name but maintained the "S" did not stand for anything. Grant graduated in 1843. During the Mexican War, Grant served under both Gen. Zachary Taylor and Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1854, he resigned his commission because of loneliness and drinking problems, and in the following years he engaged in generally unsuccessful farming and business ventures. With the start of the Civil War, he was named colonel and then brigadier general of the Illinois Volunteers. He took Forts Henry and Donelson and fought at Shiloh. His brilliant campaign against Vicksburg and his victory at Chattanooga made him so prominent that Lincoln placed him in command of all Union armies. Grant accepted Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on Apr. 9, 1865. Pres. Johnson appointed Grant secretary of war when he suspended Stanton, but Grant was not confirmed.

Grant was nominated for president by the Republicans in 1868 and elected over Democrat Horatio Seymour. The 15th Amendment, the amnesty bill, and peaceful settlement of disputes with Great Britain were events of his administration. The Liberal Republicans and Democrats opposed him with Horace Greeley in the 1872 election, but Grant was reelected. His second administration was marked by scandals, including the Crédit Mobelier affair, the Whiskey Ring, in which high-ranked officials conspired to defraud the government of taxes, and the impeachment of his Secretary of War. An attempt by the Stalwarts (Old Guard Republicans) to nominate him in 1880 failed. In 1884 the collapse of an investment firm in which he was a partner left Grant penniless. He wrote his per-sonal memoirs while ill with cancer and completed them shortly before his death at Mt. McGregor, NY, on July 23, 1885.



Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1877-81), 19th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 4, 1822, in Delaware, OH, the son of Rutherford and Sophia Birchard Hayes. He was reared by his uncle, Sardis Birchard. Hayes graduated from Kenyon College in 1842 and from Harvard Law School in 1845. He practiced law in Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), OH, and was city solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861. During the Civil War, he was major of the 23rd Ohio Volunteers. He was wounded several times, and by the end of the war he had risen to the rank of brevet major general. While serving (1865-67) in the U.S. House of Representatives, Hayes supported Reconstruction and Johnson's impeachment. He was twice elected governor of Ohio (1867, 1869). After losing a race for the U.S. House in 1872, he was reelected governor of Ohio in 1875.

In 1876, Hayes was nominated for president and believed he had lost the election to Democrat Samuel J. Tilden. But a few Southern states submitted two sets of electoral votes, and the result was in dispute. An electoral commission, consisting of 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats, awarded all disputed votes to Hayes, allowing him to become president by one electoral vote. Hayes, keeping a promise to Southerners, withdrew troops from areas still occupied in the South, ending the era of Reconstruction. He proposed civil service reforms, alienating those favoring the spoils system, and advocated repeal of the Tenure of Office Act restricting presidential power to dismiss officials. He supported sound money and specie payments.

Hayes died in Fremont, OH, on Jan. 17, 1893.



James Abram Garfield (1881), 20th president, Republican, was born on Nov. 19, 1831, in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., OH, the son of Abram and Eliza Ballou Garfield. His father died in 1833, and he was reared in poverty by his mother. He worked as a canal bargeman, a farmer, and a carpenter. He attended Western Reserve Eclectic Institute and graduated from Williams College in 1856. He returned to Western Reserve to teach and in 1857, at age 25, he became the school's president. In 1859 he was elected to the Ohio legislature. Antislavery and antisecession, he volunteered for military service in the Civil War, becoming colonel of the 42nd Ohio Infantry and brigadier in 1862. He fought at Shiloh, TN, was chief of staff for Gen. William Starke Rosecrans, and was made major general for gallantry at Chickamauga, GA. He entered Congress as a radical Republican in 1863, calling for execution or exile of Confederate leaders, but he moderated his views after the Civil War. On the electoral commission in 1877 he voted for Hayes against Tilden on strict party lines.

Garfield was a senator-elect in 1880 when he became the Republican nominee for president. He was chosen as a compromise over Gen. Grant, James G. Blaine, and John Sherman, and won election despite some bitterness among Grant's supporters. For much of his brief tenure as president, Garfield was concerned with a fight with New York Sen. Roscoe Conkling, who opposed two major appointments made by Garfield. On July 2, 1881, Garfield was shot and seriously wounded by a mentally disturbed office seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, while entering a railroad station in Washington, DC. He lingered on in the White House before finally succumbing on Sept. 19, 1881, in Elberon, NJ.



Chester Alan Arthur (1881-85), 21st president, Republican, was born on Oct. 5, 1829, in Fairfield, VT, to William and Malvina Stone Arthur. He graduated from Union College in 1848, taught school in Vermont, then studied law and practiced in New York City. In 1853, he argued in a fugitive slave case that slaves transported through New York State were thereby freed. In 1871, he was appointed collector of the Port of New York. Pres. Hayes, an opponent of the spoils system, forced him to resign in 1878. This made the New York machine enemies of Hayes. Arthur and the Stalwarts (Old Guard Republicans) tried to nominate Grant for a 3rd term as president in 1880. When Garfield was nominated, Arthur was nominated for vice president in the interests of harmony.

Upon Garfield's assassination, Arthur became president. Despite his past connections, he signed major civil service reform legislation. Arthur tried to dissuade Congress from enacting the high protective tariff of 1883. He was defeated for renomination in 1884 by James G. Blaine. He died in New York City on Nov. 18, 1886.



Grover Cleveland (1885-89; 1893-97) *(According to a State Dept. ruling, Grover Cleveland should be counted as both the 22nd and the 24th president because his two terms were not consecutive),* Democrat, was born Stephen Grover Cleveland on Mar. 18, 1837, in Caldwell, NJ, the son of Richard F. and Ann Neal Cleveland. When he was a small boy, his family moved to New York. Prevented by his father's death from attending college, he studied by himself and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, NY, in 1859. In succession he became assistant district attorney (1863), sheriff (1871), mayor (1881), and governor of New York (1882). He was an independent, honest administrator who hated corruption. Cleveland was nominated for president over Tammany Hall opposition in 1884 and defeated Republican James G. Blaine.

As president, he enlarged the civil service and vetoed many pension raids on the Treasury. In the 1888 election he was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, although his popular vote was larger. Reelected over Harrison in 1892, he faced a money crisis brought about by a lowered gold reserve, circulation of paper, and exorbitant silver purchases under the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. He obtained a repeal of the Sherman Act but was unable to secure effective tariff reform. A severe economic depression and labor troubles racked his administration, but he refused to interfere in business matters and rejected Jacob Coxey's demand for unemployment relief. In 1894, he broke the Pullman strike. Cleveland was not renominated in 1896.

He died in Princeton, NJ, on June 24, 1908.



Benjamin Harrison (1889-93), 23rd president, Republican, was born on Aug. 20, 1833, in North Bend, OH, the son of John Scott and Elizabeth Irwin Harrison. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was 9th president; his father was a member of Congress. He attended school on his father's farm and graduated from Miami University in Oxford, OH, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practiced in Indianapolis, IN. During the Civil War, he rose to the rank of brevet brigadier general and fought at Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Nashville, and in the Atlanta campaign. He lost the 1876 gubernatorial election in Indiana but succeeded in becoming a U.S. senator in 1881.

In 1888 he defeated Cleveland for president despite receiving fewer popular votes. As president, he expanded the pension list and signed the McKinley high tariff bill, the Sherman Antitrust Act, and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. During his administration, six states were admitted to the Union. He was defeated for reelection in 1892. He died in Indianapolis, IN, on Mar. 13, 1901.



William McKinley (1897-1901), 25th president, Republican, was born on Jan. 29, 1843, in Niles, OH, the son of William and Nancy Allison McKinley. McKinley briefly attended Allegheny College. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he enlisted and served for the duration. He rose to captain and in 1865 was made brevet major. After studying law in Albany, NY, he opened a law office in Canton, OH (1867). He served twice in the U.S. House (1877-83; 1885-91) and led the fight there for the McKinley Tariff, passed in 1890; he was not reelected to the House as a result. He served two terms (1892-96) as governor of Ohio.

In 1896 he was elected president as a proponent of a protective tariff and sound money (gold standard) over William Jennings Bryan, the Democrat and a proponent of free silver. McKinley was reluctant to intervene in Cuba, but the loss of the battleship *Maine* at Havana crystallized opinion. He demanded Spain's withdrawal from Cuba; Spain made some concessions, but Congress announced a state of war as of Apr. 21, 1898. He was reelected in the 1900 campaign, defeating Bryan's anti-imperialist arguments with the promise of a "full dinner pail." McKinley was respected for his conciliatory nature and for his conservative stance on business issues. On Sept. 6, 1901, while welcoming citizens at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, NY, he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist. He died Sept. 14.



Theodore Roosevelt (1901-09), 26th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 27, 1858, in New York City, the son of Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. He was a 5th cousin of Franklin D. Roosevelt and an uncle of Eleanor Roosevelt. Roosevelt graduated from Harvard University in 1880. He attended Columbia Law School briefly but abandoned law to enter politics. He was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1881 and served until 1884. He spent the next two years ranching and hunting in the Dakota Territory. In 1886, he ran unsuccessfully for mayor of New York City. He was civil service commissioner in Washington, DC, from 1889 to 1895. From 1895 to 1897, he served as New York City's police commissioner. He was assistant secretary of the Navy under McKinley. The Spanish-American War made him nationally known. He organized the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) and, as lieutenant colonel, led the charge up Kettle Hill in San Juan. Elected New York governor in 1898, he fought the spoils system and achieved taxation of corporation franchises.

Nominated for vice president in 1900, Roosevelt became the nation's youngest president when McKinley was assassinated. He was reelected in 1904. As president he fought corruption of politics by big business, dissolved the Northern Securities Co. and others for violating antitrust laws, intervened in the 1902 coal strike on behalf of the public, obtained the Elkins Law (1903) forbidding rebates to favored corporations, and helped pass the Hepburn Railway Rate Act of 1906 (extending jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission). He helped obtain passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) and of employers' liability laws. Roosevelt vigorously organized conservation efforts. He mediated the peace between Japan and Russia in 1905, for which he won the Nobel Peace Prize. He abetted the 1903 revolution in Panama that led to U.S. acquisition of territory for the Panama Canal.

In 1908 Roosevelt obtained the nomination of William H. Taft, who was elected. Feeling that Taft had abandoned his policies, he unsuccessfully sought the nomination in 1912. He then ran on the Progressive "Bull Moose" ticket against Taft and Woodrow Wilson, splitting the Republicans and ensuring Wilson's election. During the campaign he was shot by a mentally deranged man but was not seriously wounded. In 1916, after unsuccessfully seeking the presidential nomination, he supported the Republican candidate, Charles E. Hughes. A strong friend of Britain, he fought for U.S. intervention in World War I.

Roosevelt was a voracious reader and wrote some 40 books, including *The Winning of the West*. He died Jan. 6, 1919, at Sagamore Hill, his home in Oyster Bay, NY.



William Howard Taft (1909-13), 27th president, Republican, and 10th chief justice of the U.S., was born on Sept. 15, 1857, in Cincinnati, OH, the son of Alphonso and Louisa Maria Torrey Taft. His father was secretary of war and attorney general in Grant's cabinet and minister to Austria and Russia under Arthur. Taft graduated from Yale in 1878 and from Cincinnati Law School in 1880. After working as a law reporter for Cincinnati newspapers, he served as assistant prosecuting attorney (1881-82), assistant county solicitor (1885), superior court judge (1887), U.S. solicitor-general (1890), and federal circuit judge (1892). In 1900 he became head of the U.S. Philippines Commission and was the first civil governor of the Philippines (1901-04). In 1904 he served as secretary of war, and in 1906 he was sent to Cuba to help avert a threatened revolution.

Taft was groomed for the presidency by Theodore Roosevelt and elected over William Jennings Bryan in 1908.

Taft vigorously continued Roosevelt's trust-busting, instituted the Dept. of Labor, and drafted the amendments calling for direct election of senators and the income tax. However, his tariff and conservation policies angered progressives. Although renominated in 1912, he was opposed by Roosevelt, who ran on the Progressive Party ticket; the result was Democrat Woodrow Wilson's election.

Taft, with some reservations, supported the League of Nations. After leaving office, he was professor of constitutional law at Yale (1913-21) and chief justice of the U.S. (1921-30). Taft was the only person in U.S. history to have been both president and chief justice. He died in Washington, DC, on Mar. 8, 1930.



(Thomas) Woodrow Wilson (1913-21), 28th president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 28, 1856, in Staunton, VA, the son of Joseph Ruggles and Janet (Jessie) Woodrow Wilson. He grew up in Georgia and South Carolina. He attended Davidson College in North Carolina before graduating from Princeton University in 1879. He studied law at the Univ. of Virginia and political science at Johns Hopkins Univ., where he received his PhD in 1886. He taught at Bryn Mawr (1885-88) and at Wesleyan (1888-90) before joining the faculty at Princeton. He was president of Princeton from 1902 until 1910, when he was elected governor of New Jersey. In 1912 he was nominated for president with the aid of William Jennings Bryan, who sought to block James "Champ" Clark and Tammany Hall. Wilson won because the Republican vote for Taft was split by the Progressives.

As president, Wilson protected American interests in revolutionary Mexico and fought for American rights on the high seas. He oversaw the creation of the Federal Reserve system, cut the tariff, and developed a reputation as a reformer. His sharp warnings to Germany led to the resignation of his secretary of state, Bryan, a pacifist. In 1916 he was reelected by a slim margin with the slogan, "He kept us out of war," although his attempts to mediate in the war failed. After several American ships were sunk by the Germans, he secured a declaration of war against Germany on Apr. 6, 1917.

Wilson outlined his peace program on Jan. 8, 1918, in the Fourteen Points, a state paper that had worldwide influence. He enunciated a doctrine of self-determination for the settlement of territorial disputes. The Germans accepted his terms and an armistice on Nov. 11, 1918.

Wilson went to Paris to help negotiate the peace treaty, the crux of which he considered the League of Nations. The Senate demanded reservations that would not make the U.S. subordinate to the votes of other nations in case of war. Wilson refused and toured the country to get support. He suffered a stroke in Oct. 1919. An invalid, he clung to his office while his wife and doctors effectively functioned as president.

Wilson was awarded the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize, but the treaty embodying the League of Nations was ultimately rejected by the Senate in 1920. He left the White House in Mar. 1921. He died in Washington, DC, on Feb. 3, 1924.



Warren Gamaliel Harding (1921-23), 29th president, Republican, was born on Nov. 2, 1865, near Corsica (now Blooming Grove), OH, the son of George Tyron and Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding. He attended Ohio Central College, studied law, and became editor and publisher of a county newspaper. He entered the political arena as state senator (1901-04) and then served as lieutenant governor (1904-06). In 1910 he ran unsuccessfully for governor of Ohio; in 1914 he was elected to the U.S. Senate. In the Senate he voted for antistrike legislation, women's suffrage, and the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act over Pres. Wilson's veto. He opposed the League of Nations.

In 1920 he was nominated for president and defeated James M. Cox in the election. The Republicans capitalized on war weariness and fear that Wilson's League of Nations would curtail U.S. sovereignty. Harding stressed a return to "normalcy" and worked for tariff revision and the repeal of excess profits law and high income taxes. In what became known as the Teapot Dome scandal, his secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, resigned and was later convicted of accepting bribes in the leasing of government-owned oil reserves to private companies.

As rumors began to circulate about the corruption in his administration, Harding fell ill after a trip to Alaska, and he died suddenly in San Francisco on Aug. 2, 1923.



(John) Calvin Coolidge (1923-29), 30th president, Republican, was born on July 4, 1872, in Plymouth Notch, VT, the son of John Calvin and Victoria J. Moor Coolidge. Coolidge graduated from Amherst College in 1895. He entered Republican state politics and served as mayor of Northampton, MA, as state senator, as lieutenant governor, and, in 1919, as governor. In Sept. 1919, Coolidge attained national prominence by calling out the state guard in the Boston police strike. He declared, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime." This brought his name before the Republican convention of 1920, where he was nominated for vice president.

Coolidge succeeded to the presidency on Harding's death. As president, he opposed the League of Nations and the soldiers' bonus bill, which was passed over his veto. In 1924 he was elected to the presidency by a huge majority. He substantially reduced the national debt. He twice vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm bill, which would have provided relief to financially hard-pressed farmers.

With Republicans eager to renominate him, Coolidge simply announced on Aug. 2, 1927, "I do not choose to run for president in 1928." He died in Northampton, MA, on Jan. 5, 1933.



Herbert Clark Hoover (1929-33), 31st president, Republican, was born on Aug. 10, 1874, in West Branch, IA, the son of Jesse Clark and Hulda Randall Minthorn Hoover. Hoover grew up in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) and Oregon and graduated from Stanford University with a degree in geology in 1895. He worked briefly with the U.S. Geological Survey and then managed mines in Australia, Asia, Europe, and Africa. While chief engineer of imperial mines in China, he directed food relief for victims of the Boxer Rebellion. He gained a reputation not only as an engineer but as a humanitarian as he directed the American Relief Committee, London (1914-15) and the U.S. Commission for Relief in Belgium (1915-19). He was U.S. Food Administrator (1917-19), American Relief Administrator (1918-23), and in charge of Russian Relief (1918-23). He served as secretary of commerce under both Harding and Coolidge. Some historians believe that he was the most effective secretary of commerce ever to hold that office.

In 1928 Hoover was elected president over Alfred E. Smith. In 1929 the stock market crashed, and the economy collapsed. During the Great Depression, Hoover inaugurated some government assistance programs, but he was opposed to administration of aid through a federal bureaucracy. As the effects of the depression continued, he was defeated in the 1932 election by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Hoover remained active after leaving office. President Truman named him coordinator of the European Food Program (1946) and chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (1947-49; 1953-55).

Hoover died in New York City on Oct. 20, 1964.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933-45), 32nd president, Democrat, was born on Jan. 30, 1882, in Hyde Park, NY, the son of James and Sara Delano Roosevelt. He graduated from Harvard University in 1903. He attended Columbia University Law School without taking a degree and was admitted to the New York State bar in 1907. His political career began when he was elected to the New York State senate in 1910. In 1913 Pres. Wilson appointed him assistant secretary of the navy, a post he held during World War I.

In 1920 Roosevelt ran for vice president with James Cox and was defeated. From 1921 to 1928 he worked in his New York law office and was also vice president of a bank. In Aug. 1921, he was stricken with poliomyelitis, which left his legs paralyzed. As a result of therapy he was able to stand, or walk a few steps, with the aid of leg braces.

Roosevelt served two terms as governor of New York (1929-33). In 1932, Democratic convention delegate W. G. McAdoo, pledged to nominee John N. Garner, threw his votes to Roosevelt, who was nominated for president. The Depression and the promise to repeal Prohibition ensured his election. He

asked for emergency powers, proclaimed the New Deal, and put into effect a vast number of administrative changes. Foremost was the use of public funds for relief and public works, resulting in deficit financing. He greatly expanded the federal government's regulation of business and by an excess profits tax and progressive income taxes produced a redistribution of earnings on an unprecedented scale. He also promoted legislation establishing the Social Security system. He was the last president inaugurated on Mar. 4 (1933) and the first inaugurated on Jan. 20 (1937).

Roosevelt was the first president to use radio for "fireside chats." When the Supreme Court nullified some New Deal laws, he sought power to "pack" the Court with additional justices, but Congress refused to give him the authority. He was the first president to break the "no 3rd term" tradition (1940) and was elected to a 4th term in 1944, despite failing health.

Roosevelt was openly hostile to fascist governments before World War II and launched a lend-lease program on behalf of the Allies. With British Prime Min. Winston Churchill he wrote a declaration of principles to be followed after Nazi defeat (the Atlantic Charter of Aug. 14, 1941) and urged the Four Freedoms (freedom of speech, of worship, from want, from fear) Jan. 6, 1941. When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, the U.S. entered the war. Roosevelt guided the nation through the war and conferred with allied heads of state at Casablanca, Morocco (Jan. 1943), Quebec, Canada (Aug. 1943), Tehran, Iran (Nov.-Dec. 1943), Cairo, Egypt (Nov. and Dec. 1943), and Yalta, Ukraine (Feb. 1945).

Roosevelt did not live to see the end of the war. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage in Warm Springs, GA, on Apr. 12, 1945.



Harry S. Truman (1945-53), 33rd president, Democrat, was born on May 8, 1884, in Lamar, MO, the son of John Anderson and Martha Ellen Young Truman. A family disagreement over whether his middle name should be Shipp or Solomon, after his two grandfathers, resulted in his using only the middle initial S. After graduating from high school (1901) in Independence, MO, he worked in the mailroom of the *Kansas City Star*, as a railroad timekeeper, and as a clerk in Kansas City banks until about 1905. He ran his family's farm from 1906 to 1917, then served in France during World War I. After the war he opened a haberdashery, was a judge on the Jackson Co. Court (1922-24), and attended Kansas City School of Law (1923-25).

Truman was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1934 and reelected in 1940. In 1944, with Roosevelt's backing, he was nominated for vice president and elected. On Roosevelt's death in 1945, Truman became president. In 1948, in a famous upset victory, he defeated Republican Thomas E. Dewey to win election to a new term.

Truman authorized the first uses of the atomic bomb (Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Aug. 6 and 9, 1945), bringing World War II to a rapid end. He was responsible for what came to be called the Truman Doctrine to aid nations such as Greece and Turkey, threatened by Communist takeover, and his strong commitment to NATO and to the Marshall Plan helped bring the two about. In 1948-49, he broke a Soviet blockade of West Berlin with a massive airlift. When Communist North Korea invaded South Korea (June 1950), he won UN approval for a "police action" and, without prior congressional consent, sent in forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur. When MacArthur opposed his policy of limited objectives, Truman removed him.

He died in Kansas City, MO, on Dec. 26, 1972.



Dwight David Eisenhower (1953-61), 34th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 14, 1890, in Denison, TX, the son of David Jacob and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower. He grew up on a small farm in Abilene, KS, and graduated from West Point in 1915. He was on the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines from 1935 to 1939. In 1942, he was made commander of Allied forces landing in North Africa; the next year he was made full general. He became supreme Allied commander in Europe that same year and as such led the Normandy invasion (June 6, 1944). On Dec. 20, 1944, he was given the rank of general of the Army, which was made permanent in 1946.

On May 7, 1945, Eisenhower received the surrender of Germany at Rheims, France. He returned to the U.S. to serve as chief of staff (1945-48). His memoir, *Crusade in Europe* (1948), was a best-seller. In 1948 he became president of Columbia University; in 1950 he became commander of NATO forces.

Eisenhower resigned from the army and was nominated for president by the Republicans in 1952. He defeated Adlai E. Stevenson in the 1952 election and again in 1956. Eisenhower called himself a moderate, favored the "free market system" versus government price and wage controls, kept government out of labor disputes, reorganized the defense establishment, and promoted missile programs. He continued foreign aid, helped negotiate a cease fire truce in the Korean War, endorsed Taiwan and SE Asia defense treaties, backed the UN in condemning the Anglo-French raid on Egypt, and advocated the "open skies" policy of mutual inspection with the USSR. He sent U.S. troops into Little Rock, AR, in Sept. 1957, to enforce school integration.

Eisenhower died on Mar. 28, 1969, in Washington, DC.



John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1961-63), 35th president, Democrat, was born on May 29, 1917, in Brookline, MA, the son of Joseph P. and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. He graduated from Harvard University in 1940. While serving in the Navy (1941-45), he commanded a patrol torpedo (PT) boat in the Solomons and won the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. In 1956, while recovering from spinal surgery, he wrote *Profiles in Courage*, which won a Pulitzer Prize in 1957. He served in the House of Representatives from 1947 to 1953 and was elected to the Senate in 1952 and 1958. In 1960, he won the Democratic nomination for president and narrowly defeated Republican Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon. Kennedy was the youngest president ever elected to the office and the first Catholic.

Despite the image of youth and vigor he conveyed to the public, Kennedy suffered from serious medical problems, including Addison's disease and severe chronic back pain that required him to wear a back brace. The public was not aware of the extent of these problems, or of his many marital infidelities, including an affair with a young White House press aide that only became known in 2003.

In Apr. 1961, the new Kennedy administration suffered a severe setback when an invasion force of anti-Castro Cubans, trained and directed by the CIA, failed to establish a beachhead at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba. One of Kennedy's most important acts as president was his successful demand on Oct. 22, 1962, that the Soviet Union dismantle its missile bases in Cuba. Kennedy also defied Soviet attempts to force the Allies out of Berlin. He started the Peace Corps, backed civil rights, and expanded medical care for the aged. Space exploration was greatly developed during his administration.

On Nov. 22, 1963, President Kennedy was assassinated while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, TX. A commission chaired by Chief Justice Earl Warren concluded in Sept. 1964 that the sole assassin had been Lee Harvey Oswald, a former U.S. Marine and, at the time of the shooting, an ardent Marxist. Oswald was captured a short time after the assassination and charged with the crime. Two days after the assassination, before he could go on trial, he was shot dead by nightclub owner Jack Ruby while being moved to a county jail.



Lyndon Baines Johnson (1963-69), 36th president, Democrat, was born on Aug. 27, 1908, near Stonewall, TX, the son of Sam Ealy and Rebekah Baines Johnson. He graduated from Southwest Texas State Teachers College in 1930 and attended Georgetown University Law School. He taught public speaking in Houston (1930-31) and then served as secretary to Rep. R. M. Kleberg (1931-35). In 1937 Johnson won an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a U.S. representative and in 1938 was elected to the full term, after which he returned for four terms. During 1941 and 1942 he also served in the Navy in the Pacific, earning a Silver Star for bravery. He was elected U.S. senator in 1948 and reelected in 1954. He became Democratic leader of the Senate in 1953. Johnson had strong support for the Democratic presidential nomination at the 1960 convention, where the nominee, John F. Kennedy, asked him to run for vice president. His campaigning helped overcome religious bias against Kennedy in the South.

Johnson became president when Kennedy was assassinated. He was elected to a full term in 1964. Johnson's domestic program was of considerable importance. He won passage of

major civil rights, anti-poverty, aid to education, and health-care (Medicare, Medicaid) legislation—the "Great Society" program. However, his escalation of the war in Vietnam came to overshadow the achievements of his administration. In the face of increasing division in the nation and in his own party over his handling of the war, Johnson declined to seek another term.

Johnson died on Jan. 22, 1973, in San Antonio, TX.



Richard Milhous Nixon (1969-74), 37th president, Republican, was born on Jan. 9, 1913, in Yorba Linda, CA, the son of Francis Anthony and Hannah Milhous Nixon. He graduated from Whittier College in 1934 and from Duke University Law School in 1937. After practicing law in Whittier, CA, and serving briefly in the Office of Price Administration in 1942, he entered the Navy and served in the South Pacific. Nixon was elected to the House of Representatives in 1946 and 1948. He achieved prominence as the House Un-American Activities Committee member who forced the showdown leading to the Alger Hiss perjury conviction. In 1950 he was elected to the Senate.

Nixon was elected vice president in the Eisenhower landslides of 1952 and 1956. He won the Republican nomination for president in 1960 but was narrowly defeated by John F. Kennedy. He ran unsuccessfully for governor of California in 1962. In 1968 he again won the GOP presidential nomination, then defeated Hubert Humphrey for the presidency.

As president, Nixon appointed four Supreme Court justices, including the chief justice, moving the court to the right. As a "new federalist," he sought to shift responsibility to state and local governments. He dramatically altered relations with China, which he visited in 1972—the first U.S. president to do so. With foreign affairs adviser Henry Kissinger, he pursued détente with the Soviet Union, signing major arms limitation and other treaties and increasing trade. He began a gradual withdrawal from Vietnam, but U.S. troops remained there through his first term. He ordered an incursion into Cambodia (1970) and the bombing of Hanoi and mining of Haiphong Harbor (1972). Reelected by a large majority in Nov. 1972, he secured a Vietnam cease-fire in Jan. 1973.

Nixon's 2nd term was cut short by scandal, after disclosures relating to a June 1972 burglary of Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate office complex in DC. The courts and Congress sought tapes of Nixon's office conversations and called for criminal proceedings against former White House aides and for a House inquiry into possible impeachment. Nixon claimed executive privilege, but the Supreme Court ruled against him. In July 1974, the House Judiciary Committee recommended adoption of three impeachment articles charging him with obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and contempt of Congress. On Aug. 5, he released transcripts of conversations that linked him to cover-up activities. He resigned on Aug. 9, becoming the first president ever to do so.

In later years, Nixon emerged as an elder statesman. He died Apr. 22, 1994, in New York City.



Gerald Rudolph Ford (1974-77), 38th president, Republican, was born on July 14, 1913, in Omaha, NE, the son of Leslie and Dorothy Gardner King, and was named Leslie Lynch King Jr. When he was 2, his parents divorced, and he and his mother moved to Grand Rapids, MI. There she met and married Gerald R. Ford, who formally adopted him and gave him his name. Ford graduated from the Univ. of Michigan in 1935 and from Yale Law School in 1941. He began practicing law in Grand Rapids, but in 1942, he joined the Navy and served in the Pacific, leaving the service in 1946 as a lieutenant commander. He entered the House of Representatives in 1949 and spent 25 years in the House, eight of them as Republican leader.

On Oct. 12, 1973, after Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew resigned, Pres. Nixon nominated Ford to replace him. It was the first use of the procedures set out in the 25th Amendment. When Nixon resigned, Aug. 9, 1974, because of the Watergate scandal, Ford became president; he was the only president who was never elected either to the presidency or to the vice presidency.

Ford was widely credited with having contributed to rebuilding morale after the Nixon presidency. But he was also criticized by many when, in a controversial move, he pardoned Nixon for any federal crimes he might have committed as president. Ford vetoed 48 bills in his first 21 months in office, mostly in the interest of fighting high inflation; he was less successful in curbing high unemployment. In foreign policy, Ford continued to pursue détente.

Ford was narrowly defeated in the 1976 election. In 1999, he received the Medal of Freedom, the country's highest civilian award, and the Congressional Gold Medal, in recognition of his public service.

Ford died Dec. 26, 2006, at home in Rancho Mirage, CA.



James Earl (Jimmy) Carter (1977-81), 39th president, Democrat, was the first president from the Deep South since before the Civil War. He was born on Oct. 1, 1924, in Plains, GA, the son of James and Lillian Gordy Carter. Carter graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1946 and in 1952 entered the Navy's nuclear submarine program as an aide to Capt. (later Adm.) Hyman Rickover. He studied nuclear physics at Union College.

Carter's father died in 1953, and he left the Navy to take over the family peanut farming businesses. He served in the Georgia state senate (1963-67) and as governor of Georgia (1971-75). In 1976, Carter won the Democratic nomination and defeated Pres. Gerald R. Ford.

On his first full day in office, Carter pardoned all Vietnam draft evaders. He played a major role in the negotiations leading to the 1979 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, and he won passage of new treaties with Panama providing for U.S. control of the Panama Canal to end in 2000. Carter was widely criticized, however, for the poor state of the economy and was viewed by some as weak in his handling of foreign policy. In Nov. 1979, Iranian student militants attacked the U.S. embassy in Tehran and held members of the embassy staff hostage. Efforts to obtain release of the hostages were a major preoccupation during the rest of his term. He reacted to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by imposing a grain embargo and boycotting the Moscow Olympic Games.

Carter was defeated by Ronald Reagan in the 1980 election. The 52 American hostages in Iran were finally released on inauguration day, 1981, just after Reagan officially became president. Since its founding by Carter and his wife, Rosalynn Carter, in 1982, the Center has observed more than 80 elections in more than 30 countries with struggling democracies and reduced incidents of Guinea worm disease. In large part for his diplomatic efforts, both in office and subsequently, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.



Ronald Wilson Reagan (1981-89), 40th president, Republican, was born on Feb. 6, 1911, in Tampico, IL, the son of John Edward and Nellie Wilson Reagan. Reagan graduated from Eureka College in 1932, after which he worked as a sports announcer in Des Moines, IA. He began a successful career as an actor in 1937, starring in numerous movies, and later in television, until the 1960s. During World War II Reagan served in the Army Air Force, making training films. He was president of the Screen Actors Guild in 1947-52 and in 1959-60. Reagan was elected governor of California in 1966 and reelected in 1970.

In 1980, Reagan gained the Republican presidential nomination and won a landslide victory over Jimmy Carter. He was easily reelected in 1984. Reagan forged a bipartisan coalition in Congress, which led to enactment of his program of large-scale tax cuts, cutbacks in many government programs, and a major defense buildup. He signed a Social Security reform bill designed to provide for the long-term solvency of the system. In 1986, he signed into law a major tax-reform bill. He was shot and seriously wounded in 1981 by a would-be assassin who was later declared insane.

In 1982, the U.S. joined France and Italy in maintaining a peacekeeping force in Beirut, Lebanon, and the next year Reagan sent a task force to invade Grenada after two Marxist coups on the island. Reagan's opposition to international terrorism led to the U.S. bombing of Libyan military installations in 1986. He strongly supported El Salvador, the Nicaraguan contras, and other anticommunist governments and forces throughout the world. He also held four summit meetings with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. At the 1987 meeting in Washington, DC, a historic treaty eliminating short- and medium-range missiles from Europe was signed.

Reagan faced a crisis in 1986-87. It was revealed that the U.S. had sold weapons through Israeli brokers to Iran in exchange for the release of U.S. hostages being held in Lebanon and that subsequently some of the money had been diverted to the Nicaraguan contras (Congress had barred U.S. aid to the contras). The scandal led to the resignation of leading White House aides. As Reagan left office in Jan. 1989, the nation was experiencing its 6th consecutive year of economic prosperity. Over the same period, however, the federal government recorded large budget deficits.

In 1994, in a letter to the American people, Reagan revealed that he was suffering from Alzheimer's disease. He died on June 5, 2004, in Los Angeles, CA, from complications of the disease.



George Herbert Walker Bush (1989-93), 41st president, Republican, was born on June 12, 1924, in Milton, MA, the son of Prescott and Dorothy Walker Bush. He served as a U.S. Navy pilot in World War II. After graduating from Yale University in 1948, he settled in Texas, where, in 1953, he helped found an oil company. After losing a bid for a U.S. Senate seat in 1964, he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1966 and 1968. He lost a second U.S. Senate race in 1970. Subsequently he served as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations (1971-73), headed the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing (1974-75), and was director of the CIA (1976-77).

Following an unsuccessful bid for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, Bush became Ronald Reagan's running mate, and served as vice president from 1981 to 1989.

In 1988, Bush gained the GOP presidential nomination and defeated Michael Dukakis. Bush took office faced with U.S. budget and trade deficits, and insolvent U.S. savings and loan institutions. He faced a severe budget deficit annually, struggled with military cutbacks, and vetoed abortion-rights legislation. In 1990 he agreed to a budget deficit-reduction plan that included tax hikes.

Bush supported Soviet reforms, Eastern Europe democratization, and good relations with Beijing. In Dec. 1989, Bush sent troops to Panama; they overthrew the government and captured military dictator Gen. Manuel Noriega.

Bush reacted to Iraq's Aug. 1990 invasion of Kuwait by sending U.S. forces to the Persian Gulf area and assembling a UN-backed coalition, including NATO and Arab League members. After a month-long air war, in Feb. 1991, Allied forces retook Kuwait in a 4-day ground assault. The quick victory, with extremely light casualties on the U.S. side, gave Bush at that time one of the highest presidential approval ratings in history. His popularity plummeted by the end of 1991, however, as the economy slipped into recession. He was defeated by Bill Clinton in the 1992 election. Bush's oldest son, George W. Bush, was elected president in 2000 and served two terms. In 2005, Bush led campaigns with former Pres. Clinton to raise money for the victims of the Indian Ocean tsunami and Hurricane Katrina.



William Jefferson (Bill) Clinton (1993-2001), 42nd president, Democrat, was born Aug. 19, 1946, in Hope, AR, son of William Blythe and Virginia Cassidy Blythe, and was named William Jefferson Blythe IV. Blythe died in an auto accident before his son was born. His widow married Roger Clinton, whose last name Bill Clinton then took.

Clinton earned his undergraduate degree from Georgetown Univ. in 1968. He then attended Oxford University for 2 years as a Rhodes scholar. During that time he legally avoided the draft and possible service in Vietnam, according to some critics by misleading his draft board. Clinton worked on George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign and earned a degree from Yale Law School in 1973. He taught at the Univ. of Arkansas law school until 1976, when he was elected state attorney general. In 1978 he was elected governor, becoming the nation's youngest at the time. Though defeated for reelection in 1980, he was returned to office several times thereafter. He married law school classmate Hillary Rodham in 1975; they had a daughter, Chelsea, in 1980.

Clinton won most of the 1992 presidential primaries, moving his party toward the center as he tried to broaden his appeal; as the Democratic nominee he defeated Pres. George H. W. Bush and Reform Party candidate Ross Perot in the Nov. election. In 1993, Clinton won passage of a measure to reduce the federal budget deficit and won congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement. However, his administration's plan for major health care reform legislation died in Congress. After 1994 midterm elections, Clinton faced Republican majorities in both houses of Congress. He followed a centrist course at home, sent troops to Bosnia to help implement a peace settlement, and cultivated relations with Russia and China.

Though accused of improprieties in his involvement in the Whitewater Development Corp., an Arkansas land-development venture, Clinton won reelection with 49% of the vote in 1996. Independent prosecutor Kenneth Starr did not find substantial and credible evidence of impeachable wrongdoing related to Whitewater, but did report evidence of an affair between Clinton and former White House intern Monica Lewinsky. In 1998, Clinton became only the 2nd U.S. president to be impeached by the House of Representatives. He was charged with perjury and obstruction of justice in an attempted cover-up of the affair but was acquitted by the Senate the following year.

In 1999 the United States joined other NATO nations in an aerial bombing campaign that induced Serbia to withdraw troops from Kosovo, where they had been terrorizing ethnic Albanians. In 2000 Clinton became the first president since the Vietnam War to visit Vietnam. On Clinton's last full day in office, the Whitewater investigation ended in a deal; Clinton admitted having given false testimony about his affair with Lewinsky and agreed to give up his law license for 5 years and pay a $25,000 fine.

Both before and after leaving office, Clinton campaigned for Democratic candidates he favored, including his wife, who was elected in 2000 to the U.S. Senate from New York. Reelected in 2005, Hillary Clinton ran unsuccessfully for the 2008 Democratic presidential nomination but was subsequently named secretary of state by her chief rival, Pres. Barack Obama. In 2005 Bill Clinton founded the Clinton Global Initiative, to promote practical solutions to global problems. Later named UN special envoy to Haiti, he co-chaired a national recovery commission after the nation was devastated by an earthquake in Jan. 2010.



George Walker Bush (2001-09), 43rd president, Republican, was born on July 6, 1946, in New Haven, CT. He was the first of six children born to George Herbert Walker Bush and his wife, the former Barbara Pierce, a close collateral descendant of Pres. Franklin Pierce. Bush was the first son of a former president to occupy the White House since John Quincy Adams took office in 1825.

Bush grew up in Midland and Houston, TX. He attended Andover Prep in Massachusetts and then Yale Univ., graduating in 1968. Eligible for the draft and possible Vietnam service, he fulfilled his military service requirement with the Texas Air National Guard. After earning a master's degree from Harvard Business School, he returned to Midland in 1975 and went into the oil business. Two years later he married Laura Welch, a librarian; in 1981 she gave birth to twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna. Bush lost a race for Congress in 1978 and returned to the oil business, but success proved elusive. After aiding in his father's winning 1988 presidential campaign, he became managing partner of the Texas Rangers baseball team. He ran for governor in 1994, defeating popular incumbent Ann Richards, and won reelection by a landslide in 1998.

Campaigning as a "compassionate conservative" in 2000, Bush won the Republican presidential nomination and, with running mate Dick Cheney, defeated the Democratic ticket led by Vice Pres. Al Gore, in one of the closest-ever U.S. presidential elections. The victory was not sealed until a mid-Dec. ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court left Florida's crucial electoral votes in Bush's column.

In May 2001, Bush won approval from Congress for a major tax cut package projected to amount to $1.35 tril over the next decade. After the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Bush's presidency was transformed as he declared a "war against terrorism." By Dec. 2001 the U.S. military, aided by forces from other nations, had deposed Afghanistan's Taliban regime, which was sheltering al-Qaeda terrorists. The new Afghan government was weak, however, and unable to maintain control over much of the countryside. In Mar. 2003, the U.S., aided mainly by UK military forces, launched an air and ground war against Iraq and deposed Saddam Hussein. However, no evidence was found that his regime had developed weapons of mass destruction, the key rationale for the war. A new Iraqi government was formed in

June 2004, but insurgent violence and U.S. troop casualties continued.

Bush was reelected in Nov. 2004 with 51% of the popular vote, but his popularity declined in his 2nd term. His push for Social Security reform failed in Congress, and his administration was criticized for its response to Hurricane Katrina in Aug.-Sept. 2005. He also failed to win passage of a broad immigration proposal for granting legal status to many illegal immigrants. But the Senate confirmed his nominees for chief justice and associate justice of the Supreme Court, John G. Roberts Jr., 2005, and Samuel A. Alito Jr., 2006. In 2006, he exercised his first veto, preventing legislation that would have eased restrictions on federal funding for stem cell research.

After Democrats won majorities in House and Senate 2006 midterm elections, Bush accepted the resignation of Defense Sec. Donald Rumsfeld, a target of widespread criticism over the Iraq war. Two months later, he announced a "surge" in U.S. troop strength in Iraq, from around 130,000 to 160,000 by mid-2007. A sharp drop in casualties ensued, aided also by a shift in alliances. But the Taliban was gaining strength in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The administration was also damaged by revelations of prisoner abuse and attracted controversy after memos surfaced that had given legal sanction to extreme interrogation methods. U.S. military deaths in Iraq passed the 4,000 mark in Mar. 2008. North Korea emerged as an increasing threat, announcing that it would resume operations at its main nuclear reactor.

The U.S. economy fell into recession in Dec. 2007; Bush and congressional leaders responded with a $168 billion stimulus plan that provided rebates for taxpayers. The cost of oil passed $140 a barrel and gas prices passed $4 a gallon in summer 2008. Problems in home finance and credit markets triggered a deeper crisis in Sept. The Treasury Dept. announced a bailout of mortgage finance firms Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Lehman Bros. filed for bankruptcy, while the Federal Reserve rescued insurance giant AIG with a line of credit reaching $144 billion. A Bush administration-backed plan to buy up to $700 billion in devalued mortgage-related assets, opposed by many Republicans and rejected by Congress in late Sept., cleared Congress Oct. 3, after a severe stock market plunge bolstered support. The economic crisis added to Bush's unpopularity and contributed to the Nov. defeat of GOP presidential candidate Sen. John McCain (AZ).

After leaving office, Bush kept a low political profile, but he partnered with Pres. Bill Clinton in Jan. 2010 to establish the Clinton Bush Haiti Fund, a nonprofit organization established to raise funds for earthquake relief efforts in Haiti. A book in which he discusses his own presidential decisions was set for publication in Nov. 2010.



Barack Hussein Obama (2009-), 44th president, Democrat, was born Aug. 4, 1961, in Honolulu, HI. His father, Barack Obama Sr., was a black Kenyan, and his mother, Stanley Ann Dunham, was a white American from Kansas. By the time Obama was 6, his parents had divorced and his mother had married an Indonesian man and moved to Indonesia. Returning to Hawaii, he lived with his grandparents while attending high school. He received a bachelor's degree (1983) from Columbia Univ., worked from the mid-1980s as a community organizer in impoverished areas of Chicago's South Side, and earned a law degree (1991) from Harvard Univ., where he was elected the first African American president of the law review. He then practiced civil rights law in Chicago and taught at the Univ. of Chicago Law School. In 1992, he married attorney and later hospital administrator Michelle Robinson (1964-). They have 2 daughters, Malia (1998-) and Natasha (Sasha) (2001-).

Obama won election to the Illinois state senate in 1996 and was twice reelected. He failed to capture the Democratic nomination for a U.S. House seat in 2000, but won the party's nomination for a U.S. Senate seat in a Mar. 2004 primary. Already known to many through his 1995 memoir, *Dreams From My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance*, he gained national attention with his keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in July. In Nov. he easily defeated his Republican opponent, conservative radio talk show host Alan Keyes, also an African American. Obama became the lone African American in the Senate, and only the 3rd since Reconstruction. His 2nd book, *The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream* (2006), rose to the top of best-seller lists.

In early 2007 Obama announced his candidacy for the 2008 Democratic presidential nomination. He stressed his longstanding opposition to the Iraq war and determination to bring change to Washington and transcend partisanship. He made good use of the Internet as a means of raising funds and gathering supporters, and gained momentum with a 1st-place finish in the Jan. 2008 Iowa caucuses, ahead of the expected front-runner Sen. Hillary Clinton (NY), among others. On "Super Tuesday," Feb. 5, with the field narrowed to those two candidates, he emerged with a slight lead in pledged delegates. He went on to win a string of 11 caucuses and primaries. Before securing the nomination, he repudiated inflammatory racial remarks by his longtime former pastor, the Rev. Jeremiah Wright, an African American, in a speech on race relations. Despite later wins by Clinton, Obama earned enough delegates to clinch the nomination in advance of the party convention in Aug. His choice for vice president, Sen. Joe Biden (DE), was nominated as his running mate.

In the fall campaign, Republican nominee Sen. John McCain (AZ) and his vice-presidential pick, Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin, portrayed Obama as inexperienced and devoted to higher taxes and big government. Obama drew strength from his smooth-running campaign organization and fundraising apparatus, the unpopularity of the Iraq war and Republican Pres. George W. Bush, and an economic crisis that came to dominate the campaign. He won on Nov. 4, with 53% of the vote, the biggest proportion for a Democratic national ticket in 44 years, to become the nation's first-ever African American president.

As president-elect, Obama named a new economic team, including Timothy Geithner for treasury secretary, and chose former rival Hillary Clinton for secretary of state. These and most of his other initial cabinet choices were confirmed. As president, Obama moved promptly to signal his change of direction. For example, he lifted abortion restrictions on federal funding for programs abroad and reversed certain Bush-era policies on interrogation of detainees suspected of terrorism. He also mandated that the U.S. military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay be closed within a year (a deadline that was not met). In Apr. 2009 his attorney general, Eric Holder, named a special prosecutor to determine whether CIA personnel had violated legal interrogation guidelines.

In an effort to revive the economy, the administration won passage, in Feb. 2009, of a $787 bil stimulus package providing for tax cuts and some $575 bil in new spending. The administration also unveiled a $2 tril financial rescue plan and won congressional approval for a $3.6 tril fiscal 2010 budget plan. The country pulled out of recession in 3rd quarter 2009, but economic growth fell short of expectations and unemployment continued to be high.

Democrats lost their filibuster-proof Senate majority after a Jan. 2010 special election in Massachusetts, and Congress remained sharply divided along partisan lines. With support from Democrats, Obama gained some important legislative victories. He won confirmation of two nominees to the Supreme Court, Sonia Sotomayor, in 2009, and Elena Kagan, in 2010. He also secured passage, in Mar. 2010, of his top priority, a massive, historic health care reform bill aimed in part at extending coverage to millions of uninsured Americans. But that measure, which got no Republican votes, was criticized, especially on the right, as costly and bureaucratic, and many on the left found fault with its lack of a public option.

Soon after taking office, Obama announced that by Aug. 31, 2010, all U.S. combat units would leave Iraq, where insurgency was on the decline; this deadline was met, although some 50,000 U.S. troops remained and the situation continued to be volatile. In Dec. 2009, Obama announced a major increase in U.S. troop levels in Afghanistan, to fight a growing Taliban insurgency. This was accompanied by a plan to withdraw troops starting in July 2011. In foreign policy generally, Obama sought to reach out to other countries, including hostile nations such as Iran and North Korea, and bolster America's image abroad, which many regarded as having been damaged under the Bush administration. Obama was awarded the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize for "extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and co-operation between peoples."

Though he entered office with approval ratings of 65%, according to one poll, Obama came under attack before long, especially by Tea Party activists, for high budget deficits and what some saw as an undue expansion of government. More widely, the administration was blamed for failing to revive the economy and get unemployment rates down. By mid-summer 2010, only about 45% of those polled approved of Obama's performance.

Wives and Children of the Presidents

Name (born-died; married)	State	Sons/ daughters
Martha Dandridge Custis Washington (1731-1802; 1759)	VA	None
Abigail Smith Adams (1744-1818; 1764)	MA	3/2
Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson (1748-82; 1772)	VA	1/5
Dolley Payne Todd Madison (1768-1849; 1794)	NC	None
Elizabeth Kortright Monroe (1768-1830; 1786)	NY	1/2
Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams (1775-1852; 1797)	MD[1]	3/1
Rachel Donelson Robards Jackson (1767-1828; 1791)	VA	1[2]
Hannah Hoes Van Buren (1783-1819; 1807)	NY	4/0
Anna Tuthill Symmes Harrison (1775-1864; 1795)	NJ	6/4
Letitia Christian Tyler (1790-1842; 1813)	VA	3/5
Julia Gardiner Tyler (1820-89; 1844)	NY	5/2
Sarah Childress Polk (1803-91; 1824)	TN	None
Margaret (Peggy) Mackall Smith Taylor (1788-1852; 1810)	MD	1/5
Abigail Powers Fillmore (1798-1853; 1826)	NY	1/1
Caroline Carmichael McIntosh Fillmore (1813-81; 1858)	NJ	None
Jane Means Appleton Pierce (1806-63; 1834)	NH	3/0
Mary Todd Lincoln (1818-82; 1842)	KY	4/0
Eliza McCardle Johnson (1810-76; 1827)	TN	3/2
Julia Boggs Dent Grant (1826-1902; 1848)	MO	3/1
Lucy Ware Webb Hayes (1831-89; 1852)	OH	7/1
Lucretia Rudolph Garfield (1832-1918; 1858)	OH	5/2
Ellen Lewis Herndon Arthur (1837-80; 1859)	VA	2/1
Frances Folsom Cleveland (1864-1947; 1886)	NY	2/3
Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison (1832-92; 1853)	OH	1/1
Mary Scott Lord Dimmick Harrison (1858-1948; 1896)	PA	0/1
Ida Saxton McKinley (1847-1907; 1871)	OH	0/2
Alice Hathaway Lee Roosevelt (1861-84; 1880)	MA	0/1
Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt (1861-1948; 1886)	CT	4/1
Helen Herron Taft (1861-1943; 1886)	OH	2/1
Ellen Louise Axson Wilson (1860-1914; 1885)	GA	0/3
Edith Bolling Galt Wilson (1872-1961; 1915)	VA	None
Florence Kling De Wolfe Harding (1860-1924; 1891)	OH	None
Grace Anna Goodhue Coolidge (1879-1957; 1905)	VT	2/0
Lou Henry Hoover (1875-1944; 1899)	IA	2/0
Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962; 1905)	NY	5/1
Elizabeth Virginia (Bess) Wallace Truman (1885-1982; 1919)	MO	0/1
Mamie Geneva Doud Eisenhower (1896-1979; 1916)	IA	2/0
Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy (1929-94; 1953)	NY	2/1
Claudia (Lady Bird) Alta Taylor Johnson (1912-2007; 1934)	TX	0/2
Thelma Catherine Patricia Ryan Nixon (1912-93; 1940)	NV	0/2
Elizabeth (Betty) Bloomer Warren Ford (1918-; 1948)	IL	3/1
Eleanor Rosalynn Smith Carter (1927-; 1946)	GA	3/1
Anne Frances (Nancy) Robbins Davis Reagan (1921-; 1952)	NY	1/1[3]
Barbara Pierce Bush (1925-; 1945)	NY	4/2
Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton (1947-; 1975)	IL	0/1
Laura Lane Welch Bush (1946-; 1977)	TX	0/2
Michelle LaVaughn Robinson Obama (1964-; 1992)	IL	0/2

Note: Pres. Buchanan was unmarried. (1) Born in London, father a MD citizen. (2) Adopted son. (3) Pres. Reagan's first wife, whom he later divorced, was Jane Wyman. They had a daughter who died in infancy, a daughter who lived past infancy, and an adopted son.

First Lady Michelle Obama

Michelle Robinson Obama was born in Chicago, IL, Jan. 17, 1964. She graduated from Princeton University, 1985, earned a law degree from Harvard University, 1988, and joined Chicago law firm Sidley & Austin. She served as assistant commissioner of planning and development for Chicago, then as founding executive director of the Chicago chapter of Public Allies, an AmeriCorps program. She began working for the Univ. of Chicago in 1996, first as associate dean of student services, then as the Univ. of Chicago Medical Center's VP of community and external affairs. Michelle and Barack Obama were married in 1992; in 1998, their daughter Malia was born, followed by Natasha (Sasha) in 2001.

As First Lady, Michelle Obama planned to focus on issues related to supporting military families, helping women balance career and family, encouraging national service, and promoting the arts and arts education. In Feb. 2010, she launched the "Let's Move!" campaign, which aimed to end the U.S. childhood obesity epidemic within a generation.

Burial Places of the Presidents

President	Burial place
Washington	Mt. Vernon, VA
J. Adams	Quincy, MA
Jefferson	Charlottesville, VA
Madison	Montpelier Station, VA
Monroe	Richmond, VA
J. Q. Adams	Quincy, MA
Jackson	Nashville, TN
Van Buren	Kinderhook, NY
W. H. Harrison	North Bend, OH
Tyler	Richmond, VA
Polk	Nashville, TN
Taylor	Louisville, KY
Fillmore	Buffalo, NY
Pierce	Concord, NH
Buchanan	Lancaster, PA
Lincoln	Springfield, IL
A. Johnson	Greeneville, TN
Grant	New York, NY
Hayes	Fremont, OH
Garfield	Cleveland, OH
Arthur	Albany, NY
Cleveland	Princeton, NJ
B. Harrison	Indianapolis, IN
McKinley	Canton, OH
T. Roosevelt	Oyster Bay, NY
Taft	Arlington Natl. Cem., VA
Wilson	Wash. Natl. Cathedral, DC
Harding	Marion, OH
Coolidge	Plymouth Notch, VT
Hoover	West Branch, IA
F. Roosevelt	Hyde Park, NY
Truman	Independence, MO
Eisenhower	Abilene, KS
Kennedy	Arlington Natl. Cem., VA
L. B. Johnson	Stonewall, TX
Nixon	Yorba Linda, CA
Ford	Grand Rapids, MI
Reagan	Simi Valley, CA

Presidential Facts

Oldest president: Ronald Reagan, who was 77 when he left office

Youngest president: Theodore Roosevelt, who was 42 when sworn in after McKinley's death

Youngest person elected president: John F. Kennedy, who was 43 when elected in 1960

Tallest president: Abraham Lincoln, who was 6 feet, 4 inches

Shortest president: James Madison, who was 5 feet, 4 inches

Heaviest president: William Howard Taft, who was 332 pounds in 1911

First president to live in the White House: John Adams, who moved there in 1800

First president inaugurated in Washington, DC: Thomas Jefferson, in 1801

First president whose parents were immigrants: Andrew Jackson; his parents immigrated from Ireland in 1765

First president born a U.S. citizen: Martin Van Buren, in Kinderhook, NY, 1782

First president born outside the original colonies: Abraham Lincoln, in Kentucky, 1809

Most common presidential home state: Virginia, with 8 presidents

First president of all 50 states: Dwight D. Eisenhower, first inaugurated in 1953

First president born in the 20th century: John F. Kennedy, in 1917

First president to be photographed while in office: James K. Polk, in 1849

First president to have a telephone in the White House: Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1879

First president to address the nation on radio: Warren G. Harding, in 1922

First president to appear on TV: Franklin D. Roosevelt, at opening ceremonies for the 1939 World's Fair

First president to give a live, televised news conference: John F. Kennedy, in 1961

First president to hold an Internet chat: Bill Clinton, in 1999

Only presidents who lost the popular vote while winning election: John Quincy Adams, in 1824 (elected by the House after general election failed to produce a majority); Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876; Benjamin Harrison, in 1888; George W. Bush, in 2000. Popular vote totals before 1824 are unknown.

Only presidents chosen by the House of Representatives: Thomas Jefferson (1st term) and John Quincy Adams

Most common Alma Mater (undergraduate): Harvard, with 5 presidents

Only left-handed presidents: James Garfield, Herbert Hoover, Harry Truman, Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama

Only Catholic elected president: John F. Kennedy; the most common religious affiliations have been Episcopalian (11) and Presbyterian (7)

Only bachelor presidents: James Buchanan, who never married, and Grover Cleveland, who married Frances Folsom in the White House in 1886

Only divorced president: Ronald Reagan; divorced from actress Jane Wyman in 1948, married Nancy Davis in 1952

Presidents who died on July 4: John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (both 1826) and James Monroe (1831)

Only president buried in Washington, DC: Woodrow Wilson, who was interred at the Washington National Cathedral

Presidential Libraries

Presidential libraries are coordinated by the National Archives and Records Administration (www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries). Materials for presidents before Herbert Hoover are held by private institutions. Under the Presidential Records Act, presidential records are not available to the public for the first 5 years following the end of an administration. The George W. Bush Library and Museum is scheduled to open to the public in 2013; his records will become subject to FOIA requests on Jan. 20, 2014.

Herbert Hoover Library and Museum
210 Parkside Dr.
West Branch, IA 52358
PHONE: 319-643-5301
E-MAIL: hoover.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: hoover.archives.gov

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum
4079 Albany Post Rd.
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1990
PHONE: 800-FDR-VISIT
E-MAIL: roosevelt.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu

Harry S. Truman Library and Museum
500 West U.S. Hwy. 24
Independence, MO 64050-2481
PHONE: 800-833-1225
E-MAIL: truman.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.trumanlibrary.org

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library
200 SE 4th St.
Abilene, KS 67410-2900
PHONE: 877-RING-IKE
E-MAIL: eisenhower.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: eisenhower.archives.gov

John F. Kennedy Library and Museum
Columbia Pt.
Boston, MA 02125-3312
PHONE: 866-JFK-1960
E-MAIL: kennedy.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.jfklibrary.org

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum
2313 Red River St.
Austin, TX 78705-5737
PHONE: 512-721-0200
E-MAIL: johnson.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.lbjlib.utexas.edu

Richard Nixon Library and Museum
18001 Yorba Linda Blvd.
Yorba Linda, CA 92886-3903
714-983-9120
E-MAIL: nixon@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.nixonarchives.gov
MD OFFICE: Natl. Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Rd.
College Park, MD 20740-6001
PHONE: 301-837-3290

Gerald R. Ford Library and Museum
LIBRARY: 1000 Beal Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2109
PHONE: 734-205-0555
MUSEUM: 303 Pearl St. NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49504-5353
PHONE: 616-254-0400
E-MAIL: ford.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov

Jimmy Carter Library and Museum
441 Freedom Pkwy.
Atlanta, GA 30307-1498
PHONE: 404-865-7100
E-MAIL: carter.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov

Ronald Reagan Library and Museum
40 Presidential Dr.
Simi Valley, CA 93065-0600
PHONE: 800-410-8354
E-MAIL: reagan.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.reagan.utexas.edu

George Bush Library and Museum
1000 George Bush Dr. West
College Station, TX 77845
PHONE: 979-691-4000
E-MAIL: library.bush@nara.gov
WEBSITE: bushlibrary.tamu.edu

William J. Clinton Library and Museum
1200 President Clinton Ave.
Little Rock, AR 72201
PHONE: 501-374-4242
E-MAIL: clinton.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.clintonlibrary.gov

Presidential Impeachment in U.S. History

The U.S. Constitution provides for impeachment and removal from office of federal officials on grounds of "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors" (Article II, Sect. 4). Impeachment is the bringing of charges by the House of Representatives. It is followed by a Senate trial; a two-thirds majority vote of Senators present is needed for conviction and removal from office.

In 1868, **Andrew Johnson** became the first president impeached by the House, for his removal of Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton without first notifying the Senate. He was tried but not convicted. In 1974, impeachment articles against Pres. **Richard Nixon**, in connection with the Watergate scandal, were adopted by the House Judiciary Committee. He resigned Aug. 9, and the House accepted the committee report without taking further action. In 1998, Pres. **Bill Clinton** was impeached by the House in connection with covering up a sexual relationship with former White House intern Monica Lewinsky. He was tried in the Senate in 1999 and acquitted.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Electoral and Popular Vote, 2004 and 2008

Source: Federal Election Commission

State	2008 Electoral vote Obama	2008 Electoral vote McCain	2008 Electoral vote Nader	2008 Democrat Obama	2008 Republican McCain	2008 Indep.[1] Nader	2004 Electoral vote Kerry	2004 Electoral vote Bush	2004 Electoral vote Nader	2004 Democrat Kerry	2004 Republican Bush	2004 Indep.[1] Nader	State
AL	0	9	0	813,479	1,266,546	6,788	0	9	0	691,830	1,174,278	6,777	AL
AK	0	3	0	123,594	193,841	3,783	0	3	0	85,819	151,498	3,884	AK
AZ	0	10	0	1,034,707	1,230,111	11,301	0	10	—	724,589	905,379	—	AZ
AR	0	6	0	422,310	638,017	12,882	0	6	0	464,156	566,676	6,031	AR
CA	55	0	0	8,274,473	5,011,781	108,381	55	0	—	5,427,055	4,403,495	—	CA
CO	9	0	0	1,288,633	1,073,629	13,352	0	9	0	898,566	1,017,322	11,426	CO
CT	7	0	0	997,772	629,428	19,162	7	0	0	847,666	686,923	12,708	CT
DE	3	0	0	255,459	152,374	2,401	3	0	0	199,887	171,531	2,151	DE
DC	3	0	0	245,800	17,367	958	3	0	0	183,876	19,007	1,318	DC
FL	27	0	0	4,282,074	4,045,624	28,124	0	27	0	3,460,923	3,838,432	32,048	FL
GA	0	15	—	1,844,123	2,048,759	1,158	0	15	—	1,302,703	1,867,988	—	GA
HI	4	0	0	325,871	120,566	3,825	4	0	—	231,318	194,109	—	HI
ID	0	4	0	236,440	403,012	7,175	0	4	—	180,920	408,254	—	ID
IL	21	0	0	3,419,348	2,031,179	30,948	21	0	—	2,826,757	2,313,415	—	IL
IN	11	0	—	1,374,039	1,345,648	909	0	11	—	960,899	1,474,475	—	IN
IA	7	0	0	828,940	682,379	8,014	0	7	0	732,483	745,734	5,806	IA
KS	0	6	0	514,765	699,655	10,527	0	6	0	416,905	711,083	8,955	KS
KY	0	8	0	751,985	1,048,462	15,378	0	8	0	709,072	1,064,504	8,807	KY
LA	0	9	0	782,989	1,148,275	6,997	0	9	0	818,211	1,101,710	7,015	LA
ME	4	0	0	421,923	295,273	10,636	4	0	0	364,153	308,997	7,476	ME
MD	10	0	0	1,629,467	959,862	14,713	10	0	0	1,209,827	936,505	10,573	MD
MA	12	0	0	1,904,097	1,108,854	28,841	12	0	—	1,793,916	1,067,163	—	MA
MI	17	0	0	2,872,579	2,048,639	33,085	17	0	0	2,471,402	2,306,259	23,914	MI
MN	10	0	0	1,573,354	1,275,409	30,152	10	0	0	1,443,564	1,345,168	18,537	MN
MS	0	6	0	554,662	724,597	4,011	0	6	0	435,584	657,920	2,995	MS
MO	0	11	0	1,441,911	1,445,814	17,813	0	11	—	1,253,879	1,452,715	—	MO
MT	0	3	0	231,667	242,763	3,686	0	3	0	170,172	261,939	6,074	MT
NE[2]	1	4	0	333,319	452,979	5,406	0	5	0	234,303	486,025	5,292	NE[2]
NV	5	0	0	533,736	412,827	6,150	0	5	0	393,372	414,939	4,785	NV
NH	4	0	0	384,826	316,534	3,503	4	0	0	340,019	330,848	4,447	NH
NJ	15	0	0	2,215,422	1,613,207	21,298	15	0	0	1,799,320	1,587,494	18,614	NJ
NM	5	0	0	472,422	346,832	5,327	0	5	0	353,788	364,569	3,898	NM
NY	31	0	0	4,804,945	2,752,771	41,249	31	0	0	3,967,047	2,780,749	103,310	NY
NC	15	0	—	2,142,651	2,128,474	1,448	0	15	—	1,488,278	1,919,903	—	NC
ND	0	3	0	141,278	168,601	4,189	0	3	0	110,662	195,998	3,741	ND
OH	20	0	0	2,940,044	2,677,820	42,337	0	20	—	2,659,664	2,796,147	—	OH
OK	0	7	—	502,496	960,165	—	0	7	—	504,077	959,655	—	OK
OR	7	0	0	1,037,291	738,475	18,614	7	0	—	888,544	818,792	—	OR
PA	21	0	0	3,276,363	2,655,885	42,977	21	0	—	2,877,351	2,754,689	—	PA
RI	4	0	0	296,571	165,391	4,829	4	0	0	247,071	161,345	3,976	RI
SC	0	8	0	862,449	1,034,896	5,053	0	8	0	647,998	920,321	5,410	SC
SD	0	3	0	170,924	203,054	4,267	0	3	0	149,225	232,545	4,317	SD
TN	0	11	0	1,087,437	1,479,178	11,560	0	11	0	1,033,030	1,381,852	8,832	TN
TX	0	34	—	3,528,633	4,479,328	5,751	0	34	—	2,816,501	4,495,797	—	TX
UT	0	5	0	327,670	596,030	8,416	0	5	0	226,456	608,851	10,815	UT
VT	3	0	0	219,262	98,974	3,339	3	0	0	183,621	120,710	4,426	VT
VA	13	0	0	1,959,532	1,725,005	11,483	0	13	—	1,396,233	1,662,439	—	VA
WA	11	0	0	1,750,848	1,229,216	29,489	11	0	0	1,068,762	921,543	14,704	WA
WV	0	5	0	303,857	397,466	7,219	0	5	0	321,641	418,151	3,951	WV
WI	10	0	0	1,677,211	1,262,393	17,605	10	0	0	1,488,935	1,477,122	16,324	WI
WY	0	3	0	82,868	164,958	2,525	0	3	0	70,620	167,129	2,734	WY
Total	**365**	**173**	**0**	**69,498,516**	**59,948,323**	**739,034**	**252**	**286**	**0**	**55,572,650**	**59,130,092**	**396,071**	**Total**

(—) = Not listed on state's ballot. (1) Listed on the ballot in some states under a particular party. (2) Nebraska is one of two states (the other is Maine) that may split its electoral votes between candidates.

2008 Presidential Popular Vote

Candidate (party)	Vote total	Percent of vote
Barack Obama (Democrat)	69,498,516	52.93%
John McCain (Republican)	59,948,323	45.65
Ralph Nader (Independent/Peace and Freedom)	739,034	0.56
Bob Barr (Libertarian)	523,715	0.40
Chuck Baldwin (Constitution/Reform/ U.S. Taxpayers)	199,750	0.15
Cynthia McKinney (Green/Independent/ Mountain)	161,797	0.12
Alan Keyes (America's Independent)	47,746	0.04
Ron Paul (Constitution/Louisiana Taxpayers)	42,426	0.03
Gloria La Riva (Socialism and Liberation)	6,818	0.01
Brian Moore (Liberty Union/Socialist)	6,538	<0.01
Róger Calero (Socialist Workers)	5,151	<0.01
Richard Duncan (Independent)	3,905	<0.01
James Harris (Socialist Workers)	2,424	<0.01
Charles Jay (Boston Tea Party/ Independent)	2,422	<0.01%
John Joseph Polachek (New)	1,149	<0.01
Frank Edward McEnulty (Unaffiliated)	829	<0.01
Jeffrey J. Wamboldt (Independent)	764	<0.01
Thomas Robert Stevens (Objectivist)	755	<0.01
Gene C. Amondson (Prohibition)	653	<0.01
Jeffrey "Jeff" Boss (Vote Here)	639	<0.01
George Phillies (Libertarian)	531	<0.01
Ted Weill (Reform)	481	<0.01
Jonathan E. Allen (HeartQuake '08)	480	<0.01
Bradford Lyttle (U.S. Pacifist)	110	<0.01
Write-In (Miscellaneous)	112,597	0.09
None of These Candidates (Nevada)	6,267	<0.01
Total votes cast	**131,313,820**	
Voting age population, Nov. 2008.	225,499,000	
Percentage casting vote for president		58.23%

Note: Party designations vary from one state to another; party label listed may not necessarily represent a political party organization. Vote totals for the candidates listed above include any write-in votes they received.

The Electoral College

The president and the vice president are the only elective federal officials not chosen by direct vote of the people. They are elected by the members of the Electoral College, an institution provided for in the U.S. Constitution.

On presidential election day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in Nov. of every 4th year, each state chooses as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress. In 1964, for the first time, as provided by the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution, the District of Columbia voted for 3 electors. Thus, with 100 senators and 435 representatives, there are 538 members of the Electoral College, with a majority of 270 electoral votes needed to elect the president and vice president.

Although political parties were not part of the original plan created by the Founding Fathers, today political parties customarily nominate their lists of electors at their respective state conventions. Some states print names of the candidates for president and vice president at the top of the Nov. ballot; others list only the electors' names. In either case, the electors of the party receiving the highest vote are elected. Two states, Maine and Nebraska, allow for proportional allocation.

The electors meet on the first Monday after the 2nd Wednesday in Dec. in their respective state capitals or in some other place prescribed by state legislatures. By long-established custom, they vote for their party nominees, although this is not required by federal law; some states do require it.

The Constitution requires electors to cast a ballot for at least one person who is not an inhabitant of that elector's home state. This ensures that presidential and vice presidential candidates from the same party will not be from the same state. (In 2000, Republican vice presidential nominee Dick Cheney changed his voter registration to Wyoming, where he grew up and which he'd once represented in Congress, from Gov. George W. Bush's home state of Texas.) Also, an elector cannot be a member of Congress or hold federal office.

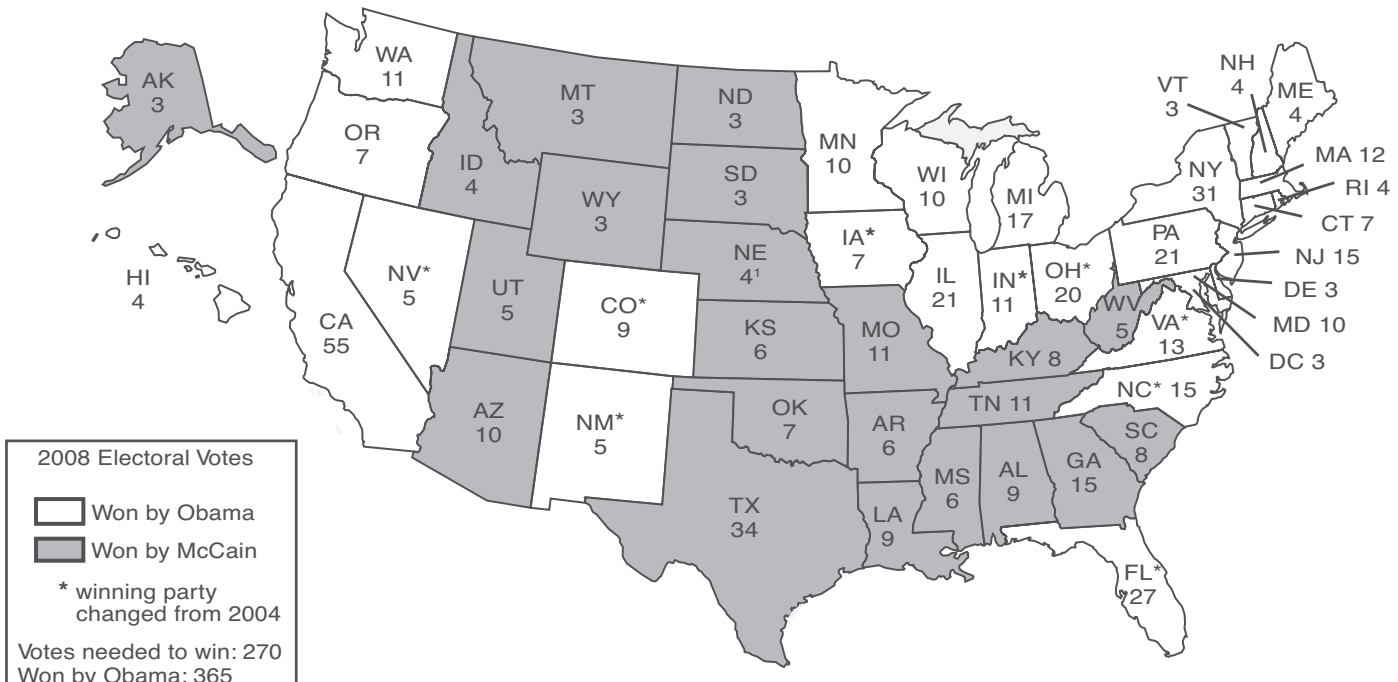
Certified and sealed lists of the votes of the electors in each state are sent to the president of the U.S. Senate, who then opens them in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives in a joint session held in early Jan., and the electoral votes of all the states are then officially counted.

If no candidate for president has a majority, the House of Representatives chooses a president from the top 3 candidates, with all representatives from each state combining to cast one vote for that state. The House decided the outcome of the 1800 and 1824 presidential elections. If no candidate for vice president has a majority, the Senate chooses from the top 2, with the senators voting as individuals. The Senate chose the vice president following the 1836 election.

Under the electoral college system, a candidate who fails to be the top vote getter in the popular vote still may win a majority of electoral votes. This happened in the elections of 1876, 1888, and 2000.

Electoral Votes for President, 2008

Electoral votes based on the 2000 Census were in force beginning with the 2004 elections.



(1) Obama was awarded one of Nebraska's 5 electoral votes; the other 4 went to Sen. John McCain.

Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections, 1932-2008

Source: Federal Election Commission; Commission for Study of American Electorate; *Congressional Quarterly*

	Candidates	Voter participation (% of voting-age population)
1932	Roosevelt-Hoover	52.4%
1936	Roosevelt-Landon	56.0
1940	Roosevelt-Willkie	58.9
1944	Roosevelt-Dewey	56.0
1948	Truman-Dewey	51.1
1952	Eisenhower-Stevenson	61.6
1956	Eisenhower-Stevenson	59.3
1960	Kennedy-Nixon	62.8
1964	Johnson-Goldwater	61.9
1968	Nixon-Humphrey	60.9
1972	Nixon-McGovern	55.2%[1]
1976	Carter-Ford	53.5
1980	Reagan-Carter	54.0
1984	Reagan-Mondale	53.1
1988	Bush-Dukakis	50.2
1992	Clinton-Bush-Perot	55.9
1996	Clinton-Dole-Perot	49.0
2000	Bush-Gore	51.3
2004	Bush-Kerry	60.7
2008	Obama-McCain	58.2

(1) The sharp drop in 1972 followed the expansion of eligibility with the enfranchisement of 18- to 20-year-olds.

Major-Party Nominees for President and Vice President, 1856-2008

Asterisk (*) denotes winning ticket.

	Democratic		Republican		
Year	President	Vice President	Year	President	Vice President
1856	James Buchanan*	John Breckinridge	1856	John Frémont	William Dayton
1860	Stephen A. Douglas[1]	Herschel V. Johnson	1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Hannibal Hamlin
1864	George McClellan	G. H. Pendleton	1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Andrew Johnson
1868	Horatio Seymour	Francis Blair	1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Schuyler Colfax
1872	Horace Greeley	B. Gratz Brown	1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Henry Wilson
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	Thomas Hendricks	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes*	William Wheeler
1880	Winfield Hancock	William English	1880	James A. Garfield*	Chester A. Arthur
1884	Grover Cleveland*	Thomas Hendricks	1884	James G. Blaine	John Logan
1888	Grover Cleveland	A. G. Thurman	1888	Benjamin Harrison*	Levi Morton
1892	Grover Cleveland*	Adlai Stevenson	1892	Benjamin Harrison	Whitelaw Reid
1896	William J. Bryan	Arthur Sewall	1896	William McKinley*	Garret Hobart
1900	William J. Bryan	Adlai Stevenson	1900	William McKinley*	Theodore Roosevelt
1904	Alton Parker	Henry Davis	1904	Theodore Roosevelt*	Charles Fairbanks
1908	William J. Bryan	John Kern	1908	William H. Taft*	James Sherman
1912	Woodrow Wilson*	Thomas Marshall	1912	William H. Taft	James Sherman[2]
1916	Woodrow Wilson*	Thomas Marshall	1916	Charles E. Hughes	Charles Fairbanks
1920	James M. Cox	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1920	Warren G. Harding*	Calvin Coolidge
1924	John W. Davis	Charles W. Bryan	1924	Calvin Coolidge*	Charles G. Dawes
1928	Alfred E. Smith	Joseph T. Robinson	1928	Herbert Hoover*	Charles Curtis
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	John N. Garner	1932	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	John N. Garner	1936	Alfred M. Landon	Frank Knox
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Henry A. Wallace	1940	Wendell L. Willkie	Charles McNary
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Harry S. Truman	1944	Thomas E. Dewey	John W. Bricker
1948	Harry S. Truman*	Alben W. Barkley	1948	Thomas E. Dewey	Earl Warren
1952	Adlai E. Stevenson	John J. Sparkman	1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower*	Richard M. Nixon
1956	Adlai E. Stevenson	Estes Kefauver	1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower*	Richard M. Nixon
1960	John F. Kennedy*	Lyndon B. Johnson	1960	Richard M. Nixon	Henry Cabot Lodge
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson*	Hubert H. Humphrey	1964	Barry M. Goldwater	William E. Miller
1968	Hubert H. Humphrey	Edmund S. Muskie	1968	Richard M. Nixon*	Spiro T. Agnew
1972	George S. McGovern	R. Sargent Shriver Jr.[3]	1972	Richard M. Nixon*	Spiro T. Agnew
1976	Jimmy Carter*	Walter F. Mondale	1976	Gerald R. Ford	Bob Dole
1980	Jimmy Carter	Walter F. Mondale	1980	Ronald Reagan*	George H. W. Bush
1984	Walter F. Mondale	Geraldine Ferraro	1984	Ronald Reagan*	George H. W. Bush
1988	Michael S. Dukakis	Lloyd Bentsen	1988	George H. W. Bush*	Dan Quayle
1992	Bill Clinton*	Al Gore	1992	George H. W. Bush	Dan Quayle
1996	Bill Clinton*	Al Gore	1996	Bob Dole	Jack Kemp
2000	Al Gore	Joseph Lieberman	2000	George W. Bush*	Richard Cheney
2004	John Kerry	John Edwards	2004	George W. Bush*	Richard Cheney
2008	Barack Obama*	Joseph Biden	2008	John McCain	Sarah Palin

(1) Douglas and Johnson were nominated at the Baltimore convention. An earlier convention in Charleston, SC, failed to reach a consensus and resulted in a split in the party. The Southern faction of the Democrats nominated John Breckinridge for president and Joseph Lane for vice president. (2) Died Oct. 30; replaced on ballot by Nicholas Butler. (3) Chosen by Democratic National Committee after Thomas Eagleton withdrew because of controversy over past treatments for depression.

Third-Party and Independent Presidential Candidates

Although many "third-party" candidates or independents have pursued the presidency, only 10 of these from 1832 to 2000 have polled more than a million votes. In most elections since 1860, fewer than one vote in 20 has been cast for a third-party candidate. Major vote getters among third-party and independent candidates include James B. Weaver (People's Party), 1892; former Pres. Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive Party), 1912; Robert M. La Follette (Progressive Party), 1924; George C. Wallace (American Independent Party), 1968; and H. Ross Perot, as an independent in 1992 and with the Reform Party in 1996. In these 6 elections non-major-party candidates combined polled at least 10% of the vote.

Roosevelt outpolled the Republican candidate, William Howard Taft, in 1912, capturing 28% of the popular vote and 88 electoral votes. In 1948, Strom Thurmond was able to capture 39 electoral votes (from 5 Southern states); however, all third parties received only 5.75% of the popular vote in the election. Twenty years later, George Wallace's popularity in the same region allowed him to get 46 electoral votes and 13.5% of the popular vote.

In 1992 Perot captured 19% of the popular vote; however, he did not win a single state. In 1996, Perot won 8% of the popular vote; all third-party candidates combined won just over 10%. In 2000, Ralph Nader won about 3% of the vote.

Despite the difficulty in winning the presidency, independent and third-party candidates often bring attention to their most prominent issues. They can also affect the outcome between major-party candidates.

Notable Third Party and Independent Campaigns by Year

Party	Presidential nominee	Year	Issues	Strength in
Anti-Masonic	William Wirt	1832	Against secret societies and oaths	PA, VT
Liberty	James G. Birney	1844	Anti-slavery	North
Free Soil	Martin Van Buren	1848	Anti-slavery	NY, OH
American (Know-Nothing)	Millard Fillmore	1856	Anti-immigrant	Northeast, South
Greenback	Peter Cooper	1876	For "cheap money," labor rights	National
Greenback	James B. Weaver	1880	For "cheap money," labor rights	National
Prohibition	John P. St. John	1884	Anti-liquor	National
People's (Populists)	James B. Weaver	1892	For "cheap money," end of national banks	South, West
Socialist	Eugene V. Debs	1900-12; 1920	For public ownership	National
Progressive (Bull Moose)	Theodore Roosevelt	1912	Against high tariffs	Midwest, West
Progressive	Robert M. La Follette	1924	Farmer and labor rights	Midwest, West
Socialist	Norman Thomas	1928-48	Liberal reforms	National
Union	William Lemke	1936	Anti-New Deal	National
States' Rights (Dixiecrats)	Strom Thurmond	1948	For states' rights	South
Progressive	Henry A. Wallace	1948	Anti-Cold War	NY, CA
American Independent	George C. Wallace	1968	For states' rights	South
American	John G. Schmitz	1972	For "law and order"	Far West, OH, LA
None (independent)	John B. Anderson	1980	A 3rd choice	National
None (independent)	H. Ross Perot	1992	Federal budget deficit	National
Reform	H. Ross Perot	1996	Deficit; campaign finance	National
Green, independent	Ralph Nader	2000-08	Corporate power; domestic priorities	National

Popular and Electoral Vote for President, 1789-2008

(D) Democrat; (DR) Democratic Republican; (F) Federalist; (LB) Libertarian; (LR) Liberal Republican; (NR) National Republican; (P) People's; (PR) Progressive; (R) Republican; (RF) Reform; (SR) States' Rights; (W) Whig; (*)–See notes at bottom.

Year	President elected	Popular	Elec.	Major losing candidate(s)	Popular	Elec.
1789	George Washington (F)	Unknown	69	No opposition	—	—
1792	George Washington (F)	Unknown	132	No opposition	—	—
1796	John Adams (F)	Unknown	71	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	68
1800*	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	73	Aaron Burr (DR)	Unknown	73
1804	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	162	Charles Pinckney (F)	Unknown	14
1808	James Madison (DR)	Unknown	122	Charles Pinckney (F)	Unknown	47
1812	James Madison (DR)	Unknown	128	DeWitt Clinton (F)	Unknown	89
1816	James Monroe (DR)	Unknown	183	Rufus King (F)	Unknown	34
1820	James Monroe (DR)	Unknown	231	John Quincy Adams (DR)	Unknown	1
1824*	John Quincy Adams (DR)	113,122	84	Andrew Jackson (DR)	151,271	99
				Henry Clay (DR)	46,587	37
				William H. Crawford (DR)	44,282	41
1828	Andrew Jackson (D)	642,553	178	John Quincy Adams (NR)	500,897	83
1832	Andrew Jackson (D)	701,780	219	Henry Clay (NR)	484,205	49
1836	Martin Van Buren (D)	764,176	170	William H. Harrison (W)	550,816	73
1840	William H. Harrison (W)	1,275,390	234	Martin Van Buren (D)	1,128,854	60
1844	James K. Polk (D)	1,339,494	170	Henry Clay (W)	1,300,004	105
1848	Zachary Taylor (W)	1,361,393	163	Lewis Cass (D)	1,223,460	127
				Martin Van Buren (Free Soil)	291,501	—
1852	Franklin Pierce (D)	1,607,510	254	Winfield Scott (W)	1,386,942	42
1856	James Buchanan (D)	1,836,072	174	John C. Fremont (R)	1,342,345	114
				Millard Fillmore (American)	873,053	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln (R)	1,865,908	180	Stephen A. Douglas (D)	848,019	12
				John C. Breckinridge (D)	845,763	72
				John Bell (Const. Union)	589,581	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln (R)	2,218,388	212	George McClellan (D)	1,812,807	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant (R)	3,013,650	214	Horatio Seymour (D)	2,708,744	80
1872*	Ulysses S. Grant (R)	3,598,235	286	Horace Greeley (D-LR)	2,834,671	—
1876*	Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	4,034,311	185	Samuel J. Tilden (D)	4,288,546	184
1880	James A. Garfield (R)	4,446,158	214	Winfield S. Hancock (D)	4,444,260	155
1884	Grover Cleveland (D)	4,874,621	219	James G. Blaine (R)	4,848,936	182
1888	Benjamin Harrison (R)	5,443,892	233	Grover Cleveland (D)	5,534,488	168
1892	Grover Cleveland (D)	5,551,883	277	Benjamin Harrison (R)	5,179,244	145
				James Weaver (P)	1,027,329	22
1896	William McKinley (R)	7,108,480	271	William J. Bryan (D-P)	6,511,495	176
1900	William McKinley (R)	7,218,039	292	William J. Bryan (D)	6,358,345	155
1904	Theodore Roosevelt (R)	7,626,593	336	Alton B. Parker (D)	5,082,898	140
1908	William H. Taft (R)	7,676,258	321	William J. Bryan (D)	6,406,801	162
1912	Woodrow Wilson (D)	6,293,152	435	Theodore Roosevelt (PR)	4,119,207	88
				William H. Taft (R)	3,483,922	8
1916	Woodrow Wilson (D)	9,126,300	277	Charles E. Hughes (R)	8,546,789	254
1920	Warren G. Harding (R)	16,153,115	404	James M. Cox (D)	9,133,092	127
1924	Calvin Coolidge (R)	15,719,921	382	John W. Davis (D)	8,386,704	136
				Robert M. La Follette (PR)	4,822,856	13
1928	Herbert Hoover (R)	21,437,277	444	Alfred E. Smith (D)	15,007,698	87
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	22,829,501	472	Herbert Hoover (R)	15,760,684	59
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	27,757,333	523	Alfred Landon (R)	16,684,231	8
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	27,313,041	449	Wendell Willkie (R)	22,348,480	82
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	25,612,610	432	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	22,117,617	99
1948	Harry S. Truman (D)	24,179,345	303	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	21,991,291	189
				Strom Thurmond (SR)	1,169,021	39
				Henry A. Wallace (PR)	1,157,172	—
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	33,936,234	442	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	27,314,992	89
1956*	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	35,590,472	457	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	26,022,752	73
1960*	John F. Kennedy (D)	34,226,731	303	Richard M. Nixon (R)	34,108,157	219
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	43,129,566	486	Barry M. Goldwater (R)	27,178,188	52
1968	Richard M. Nixon (R)	31,785,480	301	Hubert H. Humphrey (D)	31,275,166	191
				George C. Wallace (3rd party)	9,906,473	46
1972*	Richard M. Nixon (R)	47,169,911	520	George S. McGovern (D)	29,170,383	17
1976*	Jimmy Carter (D)	40,830,763	297	Gerald R. Ford (R)	39,147,793	240
1980	Ronald Reagan (R)	43,904,153	489	Jimmy Carter (D)	35,483,883	49
				John B. Anderson (independent)	5,719,437	—
1984	Ronald Reagan (R)	54,455,075	525	Walter F. Mondale (D)	37,577,185	13
1988*	George H. W. Bush (R)	48,886,097	426	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	41,809,074	111
1992	Bill Clinton (D)	44,908,254	370	George H. W. Bush (R)	39,102,343	168
				H. Ross Perot (independent)	19,741,065	—
1996	Bill Clinton (D)	45,590,703	379	Bob Dole (R)	37,816,307	159
				H. Ross Perot (RF)	7,866,284	—
2000*	George W. Bush (R)	50,459,211	271	Al Gore (D)	51,003,894	266
				Ralph Nader (Green)	2,834,410	—
2004*	George W. Bush (R)	62,040,610	286	John Kerry (D)	59,028,444	251
2008	Barack H. Obama (D)	69,498,459	365	John McCain (R)	59,948,283	173

***1800—**Elected by House of Representatives because of tied electoral vote. **1824—**Elected by House of Representatives because no candidate had polled a majority. By 1824, the Democratic Republicans had become a loose coalition of competing political groups. By 1828, the supporters of Jackson were known as Democrats, and the John Q. Adams and Henry Clay supporters as National Republicans. **1872—**Greeley died Nov. 29, 1872. His electoral votes were split among 4 individuals. **1876—**FL, LA, OR, and SC election returns were disputed. Congress in joint session (Mar. 2, 1877) declared Hayes and Wheeler elected president and vice president. **1956—**Democrats elected 74 electors, but 1 from Alabama refused to vote for Stevenson. **1960—**Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D, VA) received 15 electoral votes. **1972—**John Hospers of California received 1 vote from an elector of Virginia. **1976—**Ronald Reagan of CA received 1 vote from an elector of Washington. **1988—**Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D, TX) received 1 vote from an elector of West Virginia. **2000—**One Gore elector from Washington, DC, abstained. Nader was listed as "Independent" on the ballot in some states; he was not on the ballot in all states. **2004—**One Minnesota elector voted for VP candidate John Edwards for both president and vice president.

Presidential Election Results by State and County

All results are official. Results for Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island are for selected cities or towns. All totals statewide.

Source: Alaska district results, Alaska Div. of Elections; New Hampshire and Vermont county results, respective secretary of state's office; State totals and all other state results, Federal Election Commission.

Alabama

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Autauga	6,091	17,398	4,758	15,196
Baldwin	19,362	61,192	15,599	52,971
Barbour	5,685	5,862	4,832	5,899
Bibb	2,289	6,247	2,089	5,472
Blount	3,518	20,362	3,938	17,386
Bullock	4,001	1,389	3,210	1,494
Butler	4,174	5,472	3,413	4,979
Calhoun	16,325	32,326	15,083	29,814
Chambers	6,782	8,060	5,347	7,622
Cherokee	2,299	7,285	3,040	5,923
Chilton	3,666	13,934	3,778	12,829
Choctaw	3,633	4,220	3,303	3,897
Clarke	5,907	7,455	4,627	6,730
Clay	1,722	4,946	1,893	4,624
Cleburne	1,166	5,204	1,391	4,370
Coffee	5,068	14,909	4,480	13,019
Colbert	9,698	14,729	10,598	13,188
Conecuh	3,411	3,461	2,719	3,271
Coosa	2,269	3,245	2,055	2,905
Covington	3,238	12,431	3,423	11,119
Crenshaw	1,938	4,316	1,698	3,777
Cullman	5,855	28,837	8,045	26,818
Dale	5,257	13,873	4,484	13,621
Dallas	13,958	6,791	11,175	7,335
DeKalb	5,654	17,951	7,092	16,904
Elmore	8,268	25,695	6,471	22,056
Escambia	5,176	9,365	3,814	8,513
Etowah	13,480	30,562	15,328	26,999
Fayette	1,988	5,875	2,408	5,534
Franklin	3,469	8,048	4,514	7,690
Geneva	2,106	9,314	2,113	8,342
Greene	4,402	876	3,764	958
Hale	4,969	3,196	4,631	3,281
Henry	2,990	5,558	2,452	4,881
Houston	12,194	29,205	9,144	26,874
Jackson	6,367	14,068	8,635	11,534
Jefferson	166,015	149,843	132,286	158,680
Lamar	1,614	5,419	1,956	4,894
Lauderdale	13,318	24,050	14,628	22,161
Lawrence	5,159	9,269	6,155	7,730
Lee	21,410	32,344	16,227	27,972
Limestone	9,530	23,588	9,126	19,702
Lowndes	5,447	1,807	4,233	1,786
Macon	9,444	1,396	7,800	1,570
Madison	64,062	86,910	52,644	77,173
Marengo	5,925	5,511	5,037	5,255
Marion	2,597	9,530	3,808	8,983
Marshall	7,021	25,680	8,452	22,783
Mobile	81,741	97,670	63,732	92,014
Monroe	5,023	6,173	3,666	5,831
Montgomery	61,999	41,972	45,160	44,097
Morgan	13,882	35,986	14,131	32,477
Perry	4,423	1,676	3,767	1,738
Pickens	4,584	5,426	3,915	5,170
Pike	5,856	7,981	4,334	7,483
Randolph	3,062	7,169	2,817	6,127
Russell	10,078	8,700	8,375	8,337
St. Clair	6,088	27,630	5,456	23,500
Shelby	20,575	68,945	14,850	63,435
Sumter	5,218	1,723	4,527	1,880
Talladega	13,769	20,109	11,374	18,331
Tallapoosa	6,052	13,105	5,451	12,392
Tuscaloosa	32,738	45,351	26,447	42,877
Walker	7,418	20,719	9,016	19,167
Washington	3,032	5,592	3,145	5,060
Wilcox	4,553	1,849	3,838	1,834
Winston	1,756	8,099	2,236	8,130
Totals	**813,479**	**1,266,546**	**693,933**	**1,176,394**

Alabama Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,266,546; Obama, D., 813,479; Nader, Ind., 6,788; Barr, Ind., 4,991; Baldwin, Ind., 4,310.

2004: Bush, R., 1,176,394; Kerry, D., 693,933; Nader, Ind., 6,701; Badnarik, Ind., 3,529; Peroutka, Ind., 1,994.

2000: Bush, R., 941,173; Gore, D., 692,611; Nader, Ind., 18,323; Buchanan, Ind., 6,351; Browne, LB., 5,893; Phillips, Ind., 775; Hagelin, Ind., 447.

1996: Dole, R., 769,044; Clinton, D., 662,165; Perot, RF., 92,149; Browne, LB., 5,290; Phillips, Ind., 2,365; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,697; Harris, Ind., 516.

1992: Bush, R., 804,283; Clinton, D., 690,080; Perot, Ind., 183,109; Marrou, LB., 5,737; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,161.

1988: Bush, R., 815,576; Dukakis, D., 549,506; Paul, LB., 8,460; Fulani, Ind., 3,311.

1984: Reagan, R., 872,849; Mondale, D., 551,899; Bergland, LB., 9,504.

1980: Reagan, R., 654,192; Carter, D., 636,730; Anderson, Ind., 16,481; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 15,010; Clark, LB., 13,318; Bubar, Statesman, 1,743; Hall, Com., 1,629; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,303; McReynolds, Socialist, 1,006; Commoner, Citizens, 517.

1976: Carter, D., 659,170; Ford, R., 504,070; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 9,198; Bubar, Proh., 6,669; Hall, Com., 1,954; MacBride, LB., 1,481.

1972: Nixon, R., 728,701; McGovern, D., 219,108 plus 37,815 Natl. Dem. Party of Alabama; Schmitz, Conservative, 11,918; Munn, Proh., 8,551.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 691,425; Humphrey, D., 196,579; Nixon, R., 146,923; Munn, Proh., 4,022.

1964: Goldwater, R., 479,085; D. (electors unpledged), 209,848; scattered, 105.

1960: Kennedy, D., 324,050; Nixon, R., 237,981; Faubus, States' Rights, 4,367; Decker, Proh., 2,106; King, Afro-Americans, 1,485; scattered, 236.

1956: Stevenson, D., 290,844; Eisenhower, R., 195,694; Ind. electors, 20,323.

1952: Stevenson, D., 275,075; Eisenhower, R., 149,231; Hamblen, Proh., 1,814.

Alaska

District	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
No. 1	2,957	4,149	1,949	4,522
No. 2	3,468	4,029	3,248	4,162
No. 3	5,657	2,828	4,808	3,031
No. 4	4,161	4,302	3,063	4,043
No. 5	3,339	3,426	2,974	3,674
No. 6	2,351	4,234	2,105	3,746
No. 7	4,283	6,297	3,259	5,272
No. 8	4,995	4,983	4,009	4,194
No. 9	2,805	4,141	2,232	3,909
No. 10	2,074	3,392	1,725	3,720
No. 11	1,924	7,736	1,523	6,416
No. 12	1,914	5,467	1,766	5,679
No. 13	2,800	8,432	2,325	6,489
No. 14	2,132	8,108	1,909	6,504
No. 15	2,510	8,227	2,331	6,030
No. 16	2,636	7,774	2,356	6,559
No. 17	2,645	6,621	2,190	6,366
No. 18	2,046	4,252	1,632	4,400
No. 19	3,095	4,106	2,521	4,087
No. 20	2,474	2,536	1,925	2,705
No. 21	3,647	4,837	2,917	4,836
No. 22	3,337	3,109	2,855	3,225
No. 23	4,075	2,808	3,449	2,789
No. 24	3,380	4,127	2,684	3,835
No. 25	3,233	3,042	2,837	3,062
No. 26	4,472	4,037	3,878	3,946
No. 27	3,130	5,159	2,670	4,713
No. 28	3,642	5,953	2,679	5,271
No. 29	2,684	4,127	2,058	3,874
No. 30	3,486	5,500	2,693	4,864
No. 31	3,596	6,419	2,853	5,803
No. 32	5,176	6,867	4,118	5,981
No. 33	2,089	6,571	1,879	5,523
No. 34	1,920	7,358	1,720	6,065
No. 35	4,959	4,254	3,780	4,442
No. 36	2,264	4,201	1,985	4,080
No. 37	1,868	2,661	1,587	2,591
No. 38	2,056	2,549	1,983	2,004
No. 39	2,323	2,695	1,963	2,407
No. 40	2,686	2,137	1,926	2,743
Totals	**123,594**	**193,841**	**111,025**	**190,889**

Alaska Vote Since 1960

2008: McCain, R., 193,841; Obama, D., 123,594; Nader, Ind., 3,783; Baldwin, AK Ind., 1,660; Barr, LB., 1,589.

2004: Bush, R., 190,889; Kerry, D., 111,025; Nader, Populist, 5,069; Peroutka, AK Ind., 2,092; Badnarik, LB., 1,675; Cobb, Green, 1,058.

2000: Bush, R., 167,398; Gore, D., 79,004; Nader, Green, 28,747; Buchanan, RF., 5,192; Browne, LB., 2,636; Hagelin, Natural Law, 919; Phillips, Const., 596.

1996: Dole, R., 122,746; Clinton, D., 80,380; Perot, RF., 26,333; Nader, Green, 7,597; Browne, LB., 2,276; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 925; Hagelin, Natural Law, 729.

1992: Bush, R., 102,000; Clinton, D., 78,294; Perot, Ind., 73,481; Gritz, Populist/America First, 1,379; Marrou, LB., 1,378.

1988: Bush, R., 119,251; Dukakis, D., 72,584; Paul, LB., 5,484; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,024.

1984: Reagan, R., 138,377; Mondale, D., 62,007; Bergland, LB., 6,378.

1980: Reagan, R., 86,112; Carter, D., 41,842; Clark, LB., 18,479; Anderson, Ind., 11,155; write-in, 857.
1976: Ford, R., 71,555; Carter, D., 44,058; MacBride, LB., 6,785.
1972: Nixon, R., 55,349; McGovern, D., 32,967; Schmitz, Amer., 6,903.
1968: Nixon, R., 37,600; Humphrey, D., 35,411; Wallace, 3rd party, 10,024.
1964: Johnson, D., 44,329; Goldwater, R., 22,930.
1960: Nixon, R., 30,953; Kennedy, D., 29,809.

Arizona

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Apache	15,141	8,381	15,658	8,384
Cochise	18,526	28,360	17,514	26,556
Coconino	27,064	19,449	29,243	22,526
Gila	7,566	13,425	8,314	12,343
Graham	3,487	8,375	3,185	7,467
Greenlee	1,165	1,711	1,146	1,899
La Paz	1,794	3,302	1,849	3,158
Maricopa	542,206	675,027	504,849	679,455
Mohave	21,286	42,729	20,503	36,794
Navajo	14,953	19,199	14,815	17,277
Pima	191,465	168,670	193,128	171,109
Pinal	42,905	57,714	27,252	37,006
Santa Cruz	8,680	4,517	6,909	4,668
Yavapai	34,731	58,043	33,127	53,468
Yuma	17,679	23,658	16,032	22,184
Totals	**1,034,707**	**1,230,111**	**893,524**	**1,104,294**

Arizona Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,230,111; Obama, D., 1,034,707; Barr, LB., 12,555; Nader, New Progressive, 11,301; McKinney, Green, 3,406.
2004: Bush, R., 1,104,294; Kerry, D., 893,524; Badnarik, LB., 11,856.
2000: Bush, R., 781,652; Gore, D., 685,341; Nader, Green, 45,645; Buchanan, RF., 12,373; Smith, LB., 5,775; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,120.
1996: Clinton, D., 653,288; Dole, R., 622,073; Perot, RF., 112,072; Browne, LB., 14,358.
1992: Bush, R., 572,086; Clinton, D., 543,050; Perot, Ind., 353,741; Gritz, Populist/America First, 8,141; Marrou, LB., 6,759; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,267.
1988: Bush, R., 702,541; Dukakis, D., 454,029; Paul, LB., 13,351; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,662.
1984: Reagan, R., 681,416; Mondale, D., 333,854; Bergland, LB., 10,585.
1980: Reagan, R., 529,688; Carter, D., 246,843; Anderson, Ind., 76,952; Clark, LB., 18,784; De Berry, Soc. Workers, 1,100; Commoner, Citizens, 551; Hall, Com., 25; Griswold, Workers World, 2.
1976: Ford, R., 418,642; Carter, D., 295,602; McCarthy, Ind., 19,229; MacBride, LB., 7,647; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 928; Anderson, Amer., 564; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 85.
1972: Nixon, R., 402,812; McGovern, D., 198,540; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 30,945; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 21,208.
1968: Nixon, R., 266,721; Humphrey, D., 170,514; Wallace, 3rd party, 46,573; McCarthy, New Party, 2,751; Cleaver, Peace and Freedom, 217; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 85; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 75.
1964: Goldwater, R., 242,535; Johnson, D., 237,753; Hass, Soc. Labor, 482.
1960: Nixon, R., 221,241; Kennedy, D., 176,781; Hass, Soc. Labor, 469.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 176,990; Stevenson, D., 112,880; Andrews, Ind., 303.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 152,042; Stevenson, D., 108,528.

Arkansas

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Arkansas	2,616	4,184	3,110	3,789
Ashley	2,883	5,166	3,881	4,567
Baxter	6,531	12,841	7,129	11,128
Benton	23,412	50,855	20,756	46,571
Boone	4,429	10,559	4,640	9,793
Bradley	1,673	2,259	2,206	2,011
Calhoun	690	1,459	939	1,340
Carroll	4,160	6,070	4,161	6,184
Chicot	2,927	1,935	2,993	1,725
Clark	4,265	4,608	4,990	4,144
Clay	2,245	3,032	3,264	2,759
Cleburne	2,951	7,962	4,517	7,107
Cleveland	909	2,443	1,450	2,009
Columbia	3,496	5,711	4,108	5,729
Conway	3,144	4,687	3,982	4,009
Craighead	11,279	18,859	13,665	15,818
Crawford	5,265	14,746	6,764	13,391
Crittenden	9,361	7,420	8,277	6,930
Cross	2,580	4,393	3,135	3,864
Dallas	1,470	1,756	1,671	1,700
Desha	2,546	1,977	2,851	1,729
Drew	2,598	3,860	2,952	3,262
Faulkner	14,099	25,310	14,538	21,514
Franklin	1,868	4,407	3,008	4,181
Fulton	1,818	2,700	2,370	2,522
Garland	14,987	25,011	18,040	21,734
Grant	1,562	5,022	2,524	4,205
Greene	4,541	8,578	6,564	7,237
Hempstead	2,861	4,252	3,817	3,580
Hot Spring	4,216	7,014	5,901	5,960
Howard	1,745	2,956	2,166	2,736
Independence	3,551	8,023	5,443	7,430
Izard	1,767	3,141	2,586	2,833
Jackson	2,220	3,146	3,515	2,624
Jefferson	18,272	10,614	19,675	10,218
Johnson	3,043	4,911	3,622	4,311
Lafayette	1,133	1,685	1,567	1,604
Lawrence	2,136	3,357	3,544	2,951
Lee	2,263	1,455	2,548	1,492
Lincoln	1,709	2,513	2,149	1,921
Little River	1,752	3,247	2,677	2,575
Logan	2,196	5,136	3,361	5,076
Lonoke	5,880	17,046	7,454	14,398
Madison	2,142	3,970	2,421	3,873
Marion	2,379	4,510	2,602	4,127
Miller	4,866	9,913	6,139	8,448
Mississippi	6,638	6,967	7,593	6,121
Monroe	1,505	1,602	2,049	1,586
Montgomery	1,090	2,359	1,524	2,367
Nevada	1,471	2,061	1,694	1,752
Newton	740	1,716	1,506	2,779
Ouachita	4,598	5,602	5,188	5,345
Perry	1,351	2,743	1,921	2,435
Phillips	5,687	3,094	5,642	3,161
Pike	1,087	2,727	1,310	2,013
Poinsett	2,740	4,900	4,069	3,555
Polk	1,955	5,470	2,473	5,192
Pope	5,986	15,535	7,100	13,614
Prairie	1,048	2,223	1,562	2,030
Pulaski	88,632	70,094	84,532	67,903
Randolph	2,460	3,601	3,412	3,158
St. Francis	5,371	3,910	5,684	3,815
Saline	12,657	30,842	14,153	24,864
Scott	1,052	2,790	1,473	2,514
Searcy	1,161	2,726	1,370	2,565
Sebastian	13,592	28,404	16,479	27,303
Sevier	1,254	3,052	2,035	2,516
Sharp	2,436	4,535	3,265	4,097
Stone	1,756	3,810	2,255	3,188
Union	6,177	10,657	7,071	10,502
Van Buren	2,145	4,269	3,310	3,988
Washington	28,965	37,915	27,597	35,726
White	6,708	19,429	9,129	17,001
Woodruff	1,350	1,135	1,972	1,021
Yell	2,001	3,805	2,913	3,678
Totals	**422,310**	**638,017**	**469,953**	**572,898**

Arkansas Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 638,017; Obama, D., 422,310; Nader, Ind., 12,882; Barr, LB., 4,776; Baldwin, Const., 4,023; McKinney, Green, 3,470; LaRiva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,139.
2004: Bush, R., 572,898; Kerry, D., 469,953; Nader, Populist, 6,171; Badnarik, LB., 2,352; Peroutka, Const., 2,083; Cobb, Green, 1,488.
2000: Bush, R., 472,940; Gore, D., 422,768; Nader, Green, 13,421; Buchanan, RF., 7,358; Browne, LB., 2,781; Phillips, Const., 1,415; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,098.
1996: Clinton, D., 475,171; Dole, R., 325,416; Perot, RF., 69,884; Nader, Ind., 3,649; Browne, Ind., 3,076; Phillips, Ind., 2,065; Forbes, Ind., 932; Collins, Ind., 823; Masters, Ind., 749; Moorehead, Ind., 747; Hagelin, Ind., 729; Hollis, Ind., 538; Dodge, Ind., 483.
1992: Clinton, D., 505,823; Bush, R., 337,324; Perot, Ind., 99,132; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,437; Marrou, LB., 1,261; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,022.
1988: Bush, R., 466,578; Dukakis, D., 349,237; Duke, Pop., 5,146; Paul, LB., 3,297.
1984: Reagan, R., 534,774; Mondale, D., 338,646; Bergland, LB., 2,220.
1980: Reagan, R., 403,164; Carter, D., 398,041; Anderson, Ind., 22,468; Clark, LB., 8,970; Commoner, Citizens, 2,345; Bubar, Statesman, 1,350; Hall, Com., 1,244.
1976: Carter, D., 498,604; Ford, R., 267,903; McCarthy, Ind., 639; Anderson, Amer. Ind., 389.
1972: Nixon, R., 445,751; McGovern, D., 198,899; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 3,016.
1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 235,627; Nixon, R., 189,062; Humphrey, D., 184,901.
1964: Johnson, D., 314,197; Goldwater, R., 243,264; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 2,965.
1960: Kennedy, D., 215,049; Nixon, R., 184,508; Faubus, Natl. States' Rights, 28,952.
1956: Stevenson, D., 213,277; Eisenhower, R., 186,287; Andrews, Ind., 7,008.
1952: Stevenson, D., 226,300; Eisenhower, R., 177,155; Hamblen, Proh., 886; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 458; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1.

California

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Alameda	489,102	119,553	422,585	130,911
Alpine	422	252	373	311
Amador	7,813	10,561	6,541	11,107
Butte	41,474	39,954	42,448	51,662
Calaveras	8,464	10,979	8,286	13,601
Colusa	2,206	3,273	1,947	4,142
Contra Costa	292,620	132,215	257,254	150,608
Del Norte	3,869	4,429	3,892	5,356
El Dorado	39,442	49,349	32,242	52,878
Fresno	127,093	124,990	103,154	141,988
Glenn	3,693	5,874	2,995	6,308
Humboldt	30,807	16,704	37,988	25,714
Imperial	17,791	10,850	17,964	15,890
Inyo	3,208	3,833	3,350	5,091
Kern	87,806	129,290	68,603	140,417
Kings	14,747	19,710	10,833	21,003
Lake	11,986	8,034	13,141	11,093
Lassen	3,586	7,483	3,158	8,126
Los Angeles	2,162,842	915,763	1,907,736	1,076,225
Madera	14,997	20,251	13,481	24,871
Marin	101,638	26,912	99,070	34,378
Mariposa	3,766	4,880	3,251	5,215
Mendocino	15,963	6,256	24,385	12,955
Merced	34,031	28,704	24,491	32,773
Modoc	1,311	2,980	1,149	3,235
Mono	2,827	2,159	2,628	2,621
Monterey	81,282	36,364	75,241	47,838
Napa	38,703	19,413	33,666	22,059
Nevada	28,037	25,211	24,220	28,790
Orange	527,334	562,211	419,239	641,832
Placer	64,460	80,209	55,573	95,969
Plumas	4,715	6,034	4,129	6,905
Riverside	210,905	197,517	228,806	322,473
Sacramento	293,516	202,433	236,657	235,539
San Benito	11,413	7,167	9,851	8,698
San Bernardino	291,717	263,044	227,789	289,306
San Diego	653,037	531,732	526,437	596,033
San Francisco	311,714	51,070	296,772	54,355
San Joaquin	105,932	87,279	87,012	100,978
San Luis Obispo	66,978	60,253	58,742	67,995
San Mateo	222,767	75,006	197,922	83,315
Santa Barbara	102,424	64,508	90,314	76,806
Santa Clara	386,279	158,630	386,100	209,094
Santa Cruz	78,495	20,063	89,102	30,354
Shasta	24,322	41,482	24,339	52,249
Sierra	743	1,157	646	1,249
Siskiyou	7,575	9,288	7,880	12,673
Solano	98,775	54,736	85,096	62,301
Sonoma	144,399	47,184	148,261	68,204
Stanislaus	75,106	74,025	58,829	85,407
Sutter	7,360	10,445	9,602	20,254
Tehama	8,801	14,618	7,504	15,572
Trinity	3,233	2,940	2,782	3,560
Tulare	33,491	46,047	32,494	65,399
Tuolumne	11,532	14,988	10,104	15,745
Ventura	164,699	130,485	148,859	160,314
Yolo	53,488	24,592	42,885	28,005
Yuba	7,107	9,608	5,687	12,076
Totals	**8,274,473**	**5,011,781**	**6,745,485**	**5,509,826**

California Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 8,274,473; McCain, R., 5,011,781; Nader, Peace/Freedom, 108,381; Barr, LB., 67,582; Alan Keyes, Amer. Ind., 40,673; McKinney, Green, 38,774.

2004: Kerry, D., 6,745,485; Bush, R., 5,509,826; Badnarik, LB., 50,165; Cobb, Green, 40,771; Peltier, Peace/Freedom, 27,607; Peroutka, Amer. Ind., 26,645.

2000: Gore, D., 5,861,203; Bush, R., 4,567,429; Nader, Green, 418,707; Browne, LB., 45,520; Buchanan, RF., 44,987; Phillips, Amer. Ind., 17,042; Hagelin, Natural Law, 10,934.

1996: Clinton, D., 5,119,835; Dole, R., 3,828,380; Perot, RF., 697,847; Nader, Green, 237,016; Browne, LB., 73,600; Feinland, Peace/Freedom, 25,332; Phillips, Amer. Ind., 21,202; Hagelin, Natural Law, 15,403.

1992: Clinton, D., 5,121,325; Bush, R., 3,630,575; Perot, Ind., 2,296,006; Marrou, LB., 48,139; Daniels, Ind., 18,597; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 12,711.

1988: Bush, R., 5,054,917; Dukakis, D., 4,702,233; Paul, LB., 70,105; Fulani, Ind., 31,181.

1984: Reagan, R., 5,305,410; Mondale, D., 3,815,947; Bergland, LB., 48,400.

1980: Reagan, R., 4,524,858; Carter, D., 3,083,661; Anderson, Ind., 739,833; Clark, LB., 148,434; Commoner, Ind., 61,063; Smith, Peace/Freedom, 18,116; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 9,856.

1976: Ford, R., 3,882,244; Carter, D., 3,742,284; McCarthy, write-in, 58,412; MacBride, LB., 56,388; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 51,098; Wright, People's, 41,731; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 17,259; Hall, Com., 12,766; write-in, 4,935.

1972: Nixon, R., 4,602,096; McGovern, D., 3,475,847; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 232,554; Spock, Peace/Freedom, 55,167; Hospers, LB., 980; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 574; Hall, Com., 373; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 197; Munn, Proh., 53; Green, Universal, 21.

1968: Nixon, R., 3,467,664; Humphrey, D., 3,244,318; Wallace, 3rd party, 487,270; Peace/Freedom, 27,707; McCarthy, Alternative, 20,721; Gregory, write-in, 3,230; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 341; Mitchell, Com., 260; Munn, Proh., 59; Soeters, Defense, 17.

1964: Johnson, D., 4,171,877; Goldwater, R., 2,879,108; Hass, Soc. Labor, 489; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 378; Munn, Proh., 305; Hensley, Universal, 19.

1960: Nixon, R., 3,259,722; Kennedy, D., 3,224,099; Decker, Proh., 21,706; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,051.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 3,027,668; Stevenson, D., 2,420,136; Holtwick, Proh., 11,119; Andrews, Const., 6,087; Hass, Soc. Labor, 300; Hoopes, Soc., 123; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 96; Smith, Christian Nationalist, 8.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 2,897,310; Stevenson, D., 2,197,548; Hallinan, Prog., 24,106; Hamblen, Proh., 15,653; MacArthur, (Tenny Ticket), 3,326; Hass, Soc. Labor, 273; Hoopes, Soc., 206; (Kellems Ticket) 178; scattered, 3,249.

Colorado

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Adams	90,113	62,321	69,122	65,912
Alamosa	3,521	2,635	3,017	3,179
Arapahoe	128,366	100,409	110,262	119,475
Archuleta	2,822	3,618	2,141	3,601
Baca	532	1,568	483	1,680
Bent	799	1,077	785	1,338
Boulder	115,339	41,644	105,564	51,586
Broomfield	16,031	12,675	10,935	12,007
Chaffee	4,827	4,832	3,766	4,875
Cheyenne	198	890	198	923
Clear Creek	3,295	2,278	2,989	2,522
Conejos	2,106	1,616	1,894	1,864
Costilla	1,236	411	1,170	566
Crowley	552	976	478	1,006
Custer	914	1,668	739	1,657
Delta	5,007	9,905	4,224	9,722
Denver	195,499	60,226	166,135	69,903
Dolores	356	803	333	785
Douglas	51,813	73,225	39,661	80,651
Eagle	13,055	8,112	9,744	8,533
Elbert	3,775	9,030	2,834	8,389
El Paso	104,670	155,914	77,648	161,361
Fremont	6,801	12,595	5,933	12,313
Garfield	10,847	10,932	9,228	11,123
Gilpin	1,944	1,249	1,807	1,329
Grand	3,961	4,088	3,243	4,260
Gunnison	5,512	3,112	4,782	3,479
Hinsdale	239	343	236	355
Huerfano	1,989	1,582	1,663	1,700
Jackson	277	624	210	710
Jefferson	155,020	129,291	126,558	140,644
Kiowa	172	630	172	712
Kit Carson	898	2,420	729	2,721
Lake	1,847	1,076	1,623	1,261
La Plata	15,422	11,170	13,409	11,704
Larimer	84,461	68,932	68,266	75,884
Las Animas	3,483	3,033	3,300	3,196
Lincoln	543	1,683	503	1,819
Logan	2,837	5,986	2,491	6,168
Mesa	23,470	43,669	19,564	41,539
Mineral	270	334	227	383
Moffat	1,566	4,101	1,355	4,247
Montezuma	4,619	6,913	3,867	6,988
Montrose	6,115	11,525	4,776	11,218
Morgan	3,762	6,222	3,039	6,787
Otero	3,454	4,324	3,164	4,947
Ouray	1,629	1,360	1,278	1,402
Park	4,196	4,835	3,445	4,781
Phillips	587	1,513	582	1,717
Pitkin	7,260	2,448	6,335	2,784
Prowers	1,464	3,026	1,308	3,392
Pueblo	38,074	28,523	35,369	31,117
Rio Blanco	654	2,425	566	2,403
Rio Grande	2,427	2,916	2,006	3,448
Routt	8,133	4,634	6,392	5,199
Saguache	1,620	913	1,594	1,163
San Juan	264	218	253	216
San Miguel	3,345	930	2,876	1,079
Sedgwick	468	857	374	971
Summit	9,700	4,845	8,144	5,370
Teller	4,370	7,939	3,556	8,094
Washington	518	1,935	455	2,050
Weld	46,644	55,913	31,868	55,591
Yuma	1,105	3,238	1,064	3,456
Totals	**1,288,633**	**1,073,629**	**1,001,732**	**1,101,255**

Colorado Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,288,633; McCain, R., 1,073,629; Nader, Unaff., 13,352; Barr, LB., 10,898; Baldwin, Const., 6,233; Alan Keyes, Amer. Ind., 3,051; McKinney, Green, 2,822; McEnulty, unaff., 829; Jay, Boston Tea, 598; Allen, HeartQuake '08, 348; Stevens, Objectivist, 336; Moore, Soc. USA, 226; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 158; Harris, Soc. Workers, 154; Lyttle, U.S. Pacifist, 110; Amondson, Prohib., 85.

2004: Bush, R., 1,101,255; Kerry, D., 1,001,732; Nader, RF., 12,718; Badnarik, LB., 7,664; Peroutka, Amer. Const., 2,562; Cobb, Green, 1,591; Andress, Ind., 804; Amondson, Concerns of People, 378; Van Auken, Soc. Equal., 329; Harris, Soc. Wkrs., 241; Brown, Soc., 216; Dodge, Proh., 140.

2000: Bush, R., 883,748; Gore, D., 738,227; Nader, Green, 91,434; Browne, LB., 12,799; Buchanan, RF., 10,465; Hagelin, RF., 2,240; Phillips, Amer. Const., 1,319; McReynolds, Soc., 712; Harris, Soc. Workers, 216; Dodge, Proh., 208.

1996: Dole, R., 691,848; Clinton, D., 671,152; Perot, RF., 99,629; Nader, Green, 25,070; Browne, LB., 12,392; Phillips, Amer. Const., 2,813; Collins, Ind., 2,809; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,547; Hollis, Soc., 669; Moorehead, Workers World, 599; Templin, Amer., 557; Dodge, Proh., 375; Harris, Soc. Workers, 244.

1992: Clinton, D., 629,681; Bush, R., 562,850; Perot, Ind., 366,010; Marrou, LB., 8,669; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,608.

1988: Bush, R., 728,177; Dukakis, D., 621,453; Paul, LB., 15,482; Dodge, Proh., 4,604.

1984: Reagan, R., 821,817; Mondale, D., 454,975; Bergland, LB., 11,257.

1980: Reagan, R., 652,264; Carter, D., 367,973; Anderson, Ind., 130,633; Clark, LB., 25,744; Commoner, Citizens, 5,614; Bubar, Statesman, 1,180; Pulley, Soc., 520; Hall, Com., 487.

1976: Ford, R., 584,367; Carter, D., 460,353; McCarthy, Ind., 26,107; MacBride, LB., 5,330; Bubar, Proh., 2,882.

1972: Nixon, R., 597,189; McGovern, D., 329,980; Schmitz, Amer., 17,269; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,361; Spock, People's, 2,403; Hospers, LB., 1,111; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 555; Munn, Proh., 467; Hall, Com., 432.

1968: Nixon, R., 409,345; Humphrey, D., 335,174; Wallace, 3rd party, 60,813; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 3,016; Gregory, New-party, 1,393; Munn, Proh., 275; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 235.

1964: Johnson, D., 476,024; Goldwater, R., 296,767; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 2,537; Munn, Proh., 1,356; Hass, Soc. Labor, 302.

1960: Nixon, R., 402,242; Kennedy, D., 330,629; Hass, Soc. Labor, 2,803; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 572.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 394,479; Stevenson, D., 263,997; Hass, Soc. Labor, 3,308; Andrews, Ind., 759; Hoopes, Soc., 531.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 379,782; Stevenson, D., 245,504; MacArthur, Const., 2,181; Hallinan, Prog., 1,919; Hoopes, Soc., 365; Hass, Soc. Labor, 352.

Connecticut

	2008		2004	
City	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Bridgeport	33,941	6,501	26,280	10,326
Bristol	15,774	9,467	14,201	10,619
Danbury	15,962	10,697	13,477	12,399
Fairfield	17,236	13,071	15,068	14,706
Greenwich	16,233	13,937	14,334	15,830
Hartford	31,741	2,686	22,595	4,623
New Britain	16,742	5,442	14,122	6,560
New Haven	38,452	5,017	30,979	7,175
Norwalk	24,489	12,651	20,615	14,201
Stamford	31,733	17,510	27,588	18,866
Waterbury	22,594	12,821	16,122	15,961
West Hartford	23,576	10,021	21,612	11,641
Other	705,847	507,867	620,495	550,919
Totals	**997,772**	**629,428**	**857,488**	**693,826**

Connecticut Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 997,772; McCain, R., 629,428; Nader, Ind., 19,162.

2004: Kerry, D., 857,488; Bush, R., 693,826; Nader, petitioning cand., 12,969; Cobb, Green, 9,564; Badnarik, LB., 3,367; Peroutka, Concerned Citizens, 1,543.

2000: Gore, D., 816,015; Bush, R., 561,094; Nader, Green, 64,452; Phillips, Concerned Citizens, 9,695; Buchanan, RF., 4,731; Browne, LB., 3,484.

1996: Clinton, D., 735,740; Dole, R., 483,109; Perot, RF., 139,523; Nader, Green, 24,321; Browne, LB., 5,788; Phillips, Concerned Citizens, 2,425; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,703.

1992: Clinton, D., 682,318; Bush, R., 578,313; Perot, Ind., 348,771; Marrou, LB., 5,391; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,363.

1988: Bush, R., 750,241; Dukakis, D., 676,584; Paul, LB., 14,071; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,491.

1984: Reagan, R., 890,877; Mondale, D., 569,597.

1980: Reagan, R., 677,210; Carter, D., 541,732; Anderson, Ind., 171,807; Clark, LB., 8,570; Commoner, Citizens, 6,130; scattered, 836.

1976: Ford, R., 719,261; Carter, D., 647,895; Maddox, George Wallace Party, 7,101; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,789.

1972: Nixon, R., 810,763; McGovern, D., 555,498; Schmitz, Amer., 17,239; scattered, 777.

1968: Humphrey, D., 621,561; Nixon, R., 556,721; Wallace, 3rd party, 76,650; scattered, 1,300.

1964: Johnson, D., 826,269; Goldwater, R., 390,996; scattered, 1,313.

1960: Kennedy, D., 657,055; Nixon, R., 565,813.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 711,837; Stevenson, D., 405,079; scattered, 205.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 611,012; Stevenson, D., 481,649; Hoopes, Soc., 2,244; Hallinan, Prog., 1,466; Hass, Soc. Labor, 535; write-in, 5.

Delaware

	2008		2004	
County	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Kent	36,383	29,822	23,875	31,578
New Castle	178,712	74,595	146,179	93,079
Sussex	40,299	47,939	30,098	47,003
Totals	**255,459**	**152,374**	**200,152**	**171,660**

Delaware Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 255,459; McCain, R., 152,374; Nader, Ind. (Delaware), 2,401; Barr, LB., 1,109; Baldwin, Const., 626; McKinney, Green, 385; Calero, Soc. Workers, 58.

2004: Kerry, D., 200,152; Bush, R., 171,660; Nader, Ind., 2,153; Badnarik, LB., 586; Peroutka, Const., 289; Cobb, Green, 250; Brown, Natural Law, 100.

2000: Gore, D., 180,068; Bush, R., 137,288; Nader, Green, 8,307; Buchanan, RF., 777; Browne, LB., 774; Phillips, Const., 208; Hagelin, Natural Law, 107.

1996: Clinton, D., 140,355; Dole, R., 99,062; Perot, RF., 28,719; Browne, LB., 2,052; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 348; Hagelin, Natural Law, 274.

1992: Clinton, D., 126,054; Bush, R., 102,313; Perot, Ind., 59,213; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,105.

1988: Bush, R., 139,639; Dukakis, D., 108,647; Paul, LB., 1,162; Fulani, New Alliance, 443.

1984: Reagan, R., 152,190; Mondale, D., 101,656; Bergland, LB., 268.

1980: Reagan, R., 111,252; Carter, D., 105,754; Anderson, Ind., 16,288; Clark, LB., 1,974; Greaves, Amer., 400.

1976: Carter, D., 122,596; Ford, R., 109,831; McCarthy, nonpartisan, 2,437; Anderson, Amer., 645; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 136; Bubar, Proh., 103; Levin, Soc. Labor, 86.

1972: Nixon, R., 140,357; McGovern, D., 92,283; Schmitz, Amer., 2,638; Munn, Proh., 238.

1968: Nixon, R., 96,714; Humphrey, D., 89,194; Wallace, 3rd party, 28,459.

1964: Johnson, D., 122,704; Goldwater, R., 78,078; Munn, Proh., 425; Hass, Soc. Labor, 113.

1960: Kennedy, D., 99,590; Nixon, R., 96,373; Faubus, States' Rights, 354; Decker, Proh., 284; Hass, Soc. Labor, 82.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 98,057; Stevenson, D., 79,421; Oltwick, Proh., 400; Hass, Soc. Labor, 110.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 90,059; Stevenson, D., 83,315; Hass, Soc. Lab., 242; Hamblen, Proh., 234; Hallinan, Prog., 155; Hoopes, Soc., 20.

District of Columbia

	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Totals	**245,800**	**17,367**	**202,970**	**21,256**

District of Columbia Vote Since 1964

2008: Obama, D., 245,800; McCain, R., 17,367; Nader, Ind., 958; McKinney, Green, 590.

2004: Kerry, D., 202,970; Bush, R., 21,256; Nader, Ind., 1,485; Cobb, DC Statehood Green, 737; Badnarik, LB., 502; Harris, Soc. Workers, 130.

2000: Gore, D., 171,923; Bush, R., 18,073; Nader, Green, 10,576; Browne, LB., 669; Harris, Soc. Workers, 114.

1996: Clinton, D., 158,220; Dole, R., 17,339; Nader, Green, 4,780; Perot, RF., 3,611; Browne, LB., 588; Hagelin, Natural Law, 283; Harris, Soc. Workers, 257.

1992: Clinton, D., 192,619; Bush, R., 20,698; Perot, Ind., 9,681; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,459; Daniels, Ind., 1,186.

1988: Dukakis, D., 159,407; Bush, R., 27,590; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,901; Paul, LB., 554.

1984: Mondale, D., 180,408; Reagan, R., 29,009; Bergland, LB., 279.

1980: Carter, D., 130,231; Reagan, R., 23,313; Anderson, Ind., 16,131; Commoner, Citizens, 1,826; Clark, LB., 1,104; Hall, Com., 369; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 173; Griswold, Workers World, 52; write-in, 690.

1976: Carter, D., 137,818; Ford, R., 27,873; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 545; MacBride, LB., 274; Hall, Com., 219; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 157.

1972: McGovern, D., 127,627; Nixon, R., 35,226; Reed, Soc. Workers, 316; Hall, Com., 252.

1968: Humphrey, D., 139, 566; Nixon, R., 31,012.

1964: Johnson, D., 169,796; Goldwater, R., 28,801.

Florida

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Alachua	73,134	47,025	62,504	47,762
Baker	2,326	8,672	2,180	7,738
Bay	23,603	56,597	21,068	53,404
Bradford	3,430	8,135	3,244	7,557
Brevard	127,400	157,402	110,309	153,068
Broward	487,638	234,690	453,873	244,674
Calhoun	1,821	4,344	2,116	3,782
Charlotte	39,006	45,180	34,256	44,428
Citrus	31,428	43,666	29,277	39,500
Clay	26,635	66,847	18,971	62,078
Collier	52,710	83,238	43,892	83,631
Columbia	9,171	18,668	8,031	16,758
DeSoto	4,378	5,625	3,913	5,524
Dixie	1,921	5,188	1,960	4,434
Duval	192,173	197,171	158,610	220,190
Escambia	61,152	90,826	48,329	93,566
Flagler	24,682	23,931	18,578	19,633
Franklin	2,122	3,799	2,401	3,472
Gadsden	15,566	6,805	14,629	6,253
Gilchrist	1,993	5,654	2,017	4,936
Glades	1,674	2,533	1,718	2,443
Gulf	2,144	4,971	2,407	4,805
Hamilton	2,360	3,179	2,260	2,792
Hardee	2,561	4,758	2,149	5,049
Hendry	4,998	5,779	3,960	5,757
Hernando	18,980	25,220	37,187	42,635
Highlands	17,913	25,903	15,347	25,878
Hillsborough	219,580	209,503	214,132	245,576
Holmes	1,443	7,023	1,810	6,412
Indian River	29,565	39,972	23,956	36,938
Jackson	7,632	13,695	7,555	12,122
Jefferson	4,082	3,794	4,135	3,298
Lafayette	640	2,677	845	2,460
Lake	62,710	82,512	48,221	74,389
Lee	117,878	145,624	93,860	144,176
Leon	91,356	55,521	83,873	51,615
Levy	6,707	11,751	6,074	10,410
Liberty	892	2,337	1,070	1,927
Madison	4,270	4,544	4,050	4,191
Manatee	67,785	78,040	61,262	81,318
Marion	70,771	89,571	57,271	81,283
Martin	33,474	44,110	30,208	41,362
Miami-Dade	491,195	351,462	409,732	361,095
Monroe	20,868	18,906	19,654	19,467
Nassau	10,577	27,326	8,573	23,783
Okaloosa	25,623	68,181	19,368	69,693
Okeechobee	5,102	7,551	5,153	6,978
Orange	271,866	186,079	193,354	192,539
Osceola	59,081	39,489	38,633	43,117
Palm Beach	342,527	211,163	328,687	212,688
Pasco	102,217	109,902	84,749	103,230
Pinellas	243,994	206,909	225,460	225,686
Polk	113,552	128,658	86,009	123,559
Putnam	13,201	19,586	12,412	18,311
St. Johns	35,578	68,800	26,399	59,196
St. Lucie	66,830	52,323	51,835	47,592
Santa Rosa	19,394	55,843	14,659	52,059
Sarasota	102,413	102,650	88,442	104,692
Seminole	99,140	104,885	76,971	108,172
Sumter	17,644	30,859	11,584	19,800
Suwannee	4,572	11,672	4,522	11,153
Taylor	2,787	6,446	3,049	5,467
Union	1,299	3,933	1,251	3,396
Volusia	127,474	113,716	115,519	111,924
Wakulla	5,303	8,869	4,896	6,777
Walton	7,158	19,527	6,213	17,555
Washington	2,858	8,165	2,912	7,369
Totals	**4,282,074**	**4,045,624**	**3,583,544**	**3,964,522**

Florida Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 4,282,074; McCain, R., 4,045,624; Nader, Ecology (Florida), 28,124; Barr, LB., 17,218; Baldwin, Const., 7,915; McKinney, Green, 2,887; Keyes, Amer. Ind., 2,550; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 1,516; Jay, Boston Tea, 795; Harris, Soc. Workers, 533; Stevens, Objectivist, 419; Moore, Soc. USA, 405; Amondson, Proh., 293.
2004: Bush, R., 3,964,522; Kerry, D., 3,583,544; Nader, RF., 32,971; Badnarik, LB., 11,996; Peroutka, Const., 6,626; Cobb, Green, 3,917; Brown, Soc., 3,502; Harris, Soc. Workers, 2,732.
2000: Bush, R., 2,912,790; Gore, D., 2,912,253; Nader, Green, 97,488; Buchanan, RF., 17,484; Browne, LB., 16,415; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,281; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,804; Phillips, Constit., 1,371; McReynolds, Soc., 622; Harris, Soc. Workers, 562.
1996: Clinton, D., 2,545,968; Dole, R., 2,243,324; Perot, RF., 483,776; Browne, LB., 23,312.
1992: Bush, R., 2,171,781; Clinton, D., 2,071,651; Perot, Ind., 1,052,481; Marrou, LB., 15,068.
1988: Bush, R., 2,616,597; Dukakis, D., 1,655,851; Paul, LB., 19,796, Fulani, New Alliance, 6,655.
1984: Reagan, R., 2,728,775; Mondale, D., 1,448,344.
1980: Reagan, R., 2,046,951; Carter, D., 1,419,475; Anderson, Ind., 189,692; Clark, LB., 30,524; write-in, 285.
1976: Carter, D., 1,636,000; Ford, R., 1,469,531; McCarthy, Ind., 23,643; Anderson, Amer., 21,325.
1972: Nixon, R., 1,857,759; McGovern, D., 718,117; scattered, 7,407.
1968: Nixon, R., 886,804; Humphrey, D., 676,794; Wallace, 3rd party, 624,207.
1964: Johnson, D., 948,540; Goldwater, R., 905,941.
1960: Nixon, R., 795,476; Kennedy, D., 748,700.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 643,849; Stevenson, D., 480,371.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 544,036; Stevenson, D., 444,950; scattered, 351.

Georgia

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Appling	1,846	5,085	1,848	4,494
Atkinson	938	1,941	799	1,666
Bacon	817	3,089	930	2,853
Baker	846	828	936	821
Baldwin	8,587	7,823	6,775	7,709
Banks	1,027	5,120	1,149	4,410
Barrow	6,657	17,625	4,095	13,520
Bartow	9,662	25,976	7,741	22,311
Ben Hill	2,590	3,417	2,180	3,331
Berrien	1,468	4,889	1,638	3,917
Bibb	38,851	26,981	29,322	28,107
Bleckley	1,380	3,657	1,281	3,167
Brantley	1,119	5,080	1,258	4,333
Brooks	2,669	3,507	2,193	2,912
Bryan	3,630	9,105	2,590	7,363
Bulloch	9,586	14,174	6,840	12,252
Burke	5,233	4,344	4,213	4,232
Butts	3,064	5,944	2,572	5,119
Calhoun	1,342	862	1,119	890
Camden	6,482	10,502	4,637	9,488
Candler	1,209	2,286	1,096	2,048
Carroll	14,334	28,661	10,224	24,837
Catoosa	6,025	18,218	5,807	16,406
Charlton	1,193	2,458	1,064	2,311
Chatham	62,755	46,829	45,630	45,484
Chattahoochee	830	811	773	905
Chattooga	2,591	5,564	2,809	4,992
Cherokee	22,350	70,279	14,824	58,238
Clarke	29,513	15,309	21,718	15,052
Clay	879	558	798	509
Clayton	82,527	16,506	56,113	23,106
Clinch	989	1,678	750	1,501
Cobb	141,216	170,957	103,955	173,467
Coffee	4,811	8,872	3,979	8,306
Colquitt	4,139	9,185	3,378	8,296
Columbia	15,703	39,322	11,442	35,549
Cook	2,075	3,782	1,733	3,065
Coweta	15,521	37,571	10,647	31,682
Crawford	1,832	3,358	1,552	2,830
Crisp	3,078	4,423	2,357	3,865
Dade	1,608	4,698	1,823	4,368
Dawson	1,632	8,242	1,407	6,649
Decatur	4,424	5,890	3,577	5,348
DeKalb	254,594	65,581	200,787	73,570
Dodge	2,595	5,543	2,384	4,584
Dooly	2,138	1,991	1,973	1,853
Dougherty	26,135	12,547	19,805	13,711
Douglas	27,825	26,812	15,997	25,846
Early	2,602	2,709	1,701	2,495
Echols	201	981	231	757
Effingham	4,936	15,230	3,613	12,503
Elbert	3,366	4,868	2,984	4,626
Emanuel	3,068	5,110	2,774	4,666
Evans	1,374	2,462	1,213	2,291
Fannin	2,611	7,807	2,727	6,862
Fayette	20,313	38,501	14,887	37,346
Floyd	10,691	23,132	10,038	21,400
Forsyth	15,406	59,166	9,201	47,267
Franklin	1,910	6,054	2,245	5,218
Fulton	272,000	130,136	199,436	134,372
Gilmer	2,614	8,408	2,510	7,414
Glascock	210	1,202	250	1,016
Glynn	12,676	20,479	8,962	18,608
Gordon	4,268	13,113	4,028	11,671
Grady	3,539	5,775	3,092	5,068
Greene	3,339	4,532	2,774	4,069
Gwinnett	129,025	158,746	81,708	160,445
Habersham	2,900	11,766	2,750	10,434
Hall	14,457	44,962	10,514	38,883
Hancock	3,535	795	2,715	822
Haralson	2,248	8,658	2,434	7,703
Harris	4,179	10,645	3,400	8,878
Hart	3,365	6,537	3,479	5,500
Heard	1,042	3,133	1,148	2,788
Henry	40,527	47,115	21,096	42,759

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Houston	22,094	33,392	15,054	29,862
Irwin	1,197	2,605	1,051	2,347
Jackson	4,950	17,776	3,468	12,611
Jasper	1,935	3,916	1,558	3,157
Jeff Davis	1,350	3,847	1,277	3,549
Jefferson	4,149	3,061	3,447	3,066
Jenkins	1,482	1,936	1,494	1,898
Johnson	1,198	2,426	1,263	2,279
Jones	4,572	7,782	3,855	6,939
Lamar	2,745	4,871	2,432	4,027
Lanier	1,062	1,787	931	1,641
Laurens	7,769	12,052	6,281	10,883
Lee	3,100	9,923	2,182	8,201
Liberty	10,474	5,828	6,619	6,131
Lincoln	1,650	2,731	1,337	2,309
Long	1,288	2,119	1,033	1,994
Lowndes	17,405	21,085	12,516	18,981
Lumpkin	2,586	8,326	2,091	6,690
Macon	3,251	1,712	2,906	1,851
Madison	2,957	8,224	2,527	7,254
Marion	1,381	1,772	1,275	1,670
McDuffie	3,989	5,400	2,899	4,846
McIntosh	2,905	3,282	2,523	2,837
Meriwether	4,465	4,982	3,709	4,402
Miller	809	1,897	736	1,694
Mitchell	3,872	4,201	3,360	3,885
Monroe	4,106	7,933	3,216	6,522
Montgomery	1,045	2,521	1,007	2,150
Morgan	3,091	5,987	2,304	4,902
Murray	3,026	8,180	2,899	7,745
Muscogee	44,158	29,568	32,867	30,850
Newton	20,827	20,337	10,939	18,095
Oconee	4,825	12,120	3,789	10,276
Oglethorpe	2,232	4,144	1,899	3,688
Paulding	17,229	39,192	9,420	30,843
Peach	5,927	5,173	3,961	4,554
Pickens	2,595	10,004	2,444	8,115
Pierce	1,253	5,500	1,234	4,680
Pike	1,574	6,542	1,506	5,193
Polk	4,052	9,850	3,868	8,467
Pulaski	1,377	2,553	1,294	2,202
Putnam	3,102	5,966	2,880	5,188
Quitman	597	509	543	409
Rabun	2,001	5,487	1,918	4,650
Randolph	1,833	1,370	1,612	1,418
Richmond	52,100	26,842	39,262	29,764
Rockdale	20,421	16,860	12,136	18,856
Schley	479	1,252	464	1,063
Screven	3,024	3,423	2,534	3,360
Seminole	1,657	2,315	1,278	1,977
Spalding	10,141	14,885	7,460	13,461
Stephens	2,705	7,689	2,714	6,904
Stewart	1,305	783	1,220	797
Sumter	6,444	5,713	5,562	5,688
Talbot	2,367	1,300	1,830	1,103
Taliaferro	643	339	612	335
Tattnall	1,932	4,730	1,787	4,657
Taylor	1,533	2,019	1,458	1,912
Telfair	1,862	2,486	1,590	2,171
Terrell	2,501	1,890	1,951	1,859
Thomas	7,720	10,642	5,997	9,659
Tift	4,749	9,431	3,864	8,619
Toombs	2,964	6,658	2,567	6,196
Towns	1,391	4,292	1,430	3,823
Treutlen	1,112	1,826	1,052	1,691
Troup	10,438	15,374	7,630	14,183
Turner	1,427	2,096	1,135	1,815
Twiggs	2,402	2,087	2,220	2,112
Union	2,486	8,007	2,327	6,847
Upson	4,050	7,282	3,424	6,634
Walker	6,094	17,101	5,986	15,340
Walton	8,469	27,253	5,887	21,594
Ware	4,034	8,311	3,449	7,790
Warren	1,554	1,087	1,360	1,121
Washington	4,607	4,216	3,733	4,081
Wayne	2,858	7,601	2,683	6,819
Webster	515	588	515	485
Wheeler	794	1,408	847	1,192
White	2,174	8,467	2,016	7,403
Whitfield	8,167	19,230	6,933	19,297
Wilcox	978	2,159	902	1,705
Wilkes	2,315	2,705	2,028	2,490
Wilkinson	2,298	2,349	2,235	2,261
Worth	2,540	5,777	2,219	5,105
Totals	**1,844,123**	**2,048,759**	**1,366,149**	**1,914,254**

Georgia Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 2,048,759; Obama, D., 1,844,123; Barr, LB., 28,731.
2004: Bush, R., 1,914,254; Kerry, D., 1,366,149; Badnarik, LB., 18,387.
2000: Bush, R., 1,419,720; Gore, D., 1,116,230; Browne, LB., 36,332; Buchanan, Ind., 10,926.
1996: Dole, R., 1,080,843; Clinton, D., 1,053,849; Perot, RF., 146,337; Browne, LB., 17,870.
1992: Clinton, D., 1,008,966; Bush, R., 995,252; Perot, Ind., 309,657; Marrou, LB., 7,110.
1988: Bush, R., 1,081,331; Dukakis, D., 714,792; Paul, LB., 8,435; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,099.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,068,722; Mondale, D., 706,628.
1980: Carter, D., 890,955; Reagan, R., 654,168; Anderson, Ind., 36,055; Clark, LB., 15,627.
1976: Carter, D., 979,409; Ford, R., 483,743; write-in, 4,306.
1972: Nixon, R., 881,496; McGovern, D., 289,529; Schmitz, Amer., 812; scattered, 2,935.
1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 535,550; Nixon, R., 380,111; Humphrey, D., 334,440; write-in, 162.
1964: Goldwater, R., 616,600; Johnson, D., 522,557.
1960: Kennedy, D., 458,638; Nixon, R., 274,472; write-in, 239.
1956: Stevenson, D., 444,388; Eisenhower, R., 222,778; Andrews, write-in, 1,754.
1952: Stevenson, D., 456,823; Eisenhower, R., 198,979; Liberty Party, 1.

Hawaii

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Hawaii	50,808	14,865	35,116	22,032
Honolulu	213,977	88,049	152,873	144,232
Kauai	20,408	6,243	14,916	9,740
Maui	39,725	11,152	28,803	18,187
Totals	**325,871**	**120,566**	**231,708**	**194,191**

Hawaii Vote Since 1960

2008: Obama, D., 325,871; McCain, R., 120,566; Nader, Ind. (Hawaii), 3,825; Barr, LB., 1,314 Baldwin, Const., 1,013; McKinney, Green, 979.
2004: Kerry, D., 231,708; Bush, R., 194,191; Cobb, Green, 1,737; Badnarik, LB., 1,377.
2000: Gore, D., 205,286; Bush, R., 137,845; Nader, Green, 21,623; Browne, LB., 1,477; Buchanan, RF., 1,071; Phillips, Const., 343; Hagelin, Natural Law, 306.
1996: Clinton, D., 205,012; Dole, R., 113,943; Perot, RF., 27,358; Nader, Green, 10,386; Browne, LB., 2,493; Hagelin, Natural Law, 570; Phillips, Taxpayers, 358.
1992: Clinton, D., 179,310; Bush, R., 136,822; Perot, Ind., 53,003; Gritz, Pop./America First, 1,452; Marrou, LB., 1,119.
1988: Dukakis, D., 192,364; Bush, R., 158,625; Paul, LB., 1,999; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,003.
1984: Reagan, R., 184,934; Mondale, D., 147,098; Bergland, LB., 2,167.
1980: Carter, D., 135,879; Reagan, R., 130,112; Anderson, Ind., 32,021; Clark, LB., 3,269; Commoner, Citizens, 1,548; Hall, Com., 458.
1976: Carter, D., 147,375; Ford, R., 140,003; MacBride, LB., 3,923.
1972: Nixon, R., 168,865; McGovern, D., 101,409.
1968: Humphrey, D., 141,324; Nixon, R., 91,425; Wallace, 3rd party, 3,469.
1964: Johnson, D., 163,249; Goldwater, R., 44,022.
1960: Kennedy, D., 92,410; Nixon, R., 92,295.

Idaho

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Ada	82,023	92,879	58,523	94,641
Adams	728	1,515	555	1,468
Bannock	14,792	19,356	12,903	21,479
Bear Lake	502	2,377	494	2,506
Benewah	1,407	2,646	1,148	2,823
Bingham	4,424	12,230	3,605	12,734
Blaine	6,947	3,439	5,992	4,034
Boise	1,240	2,433	970	2,501
Bonner	7,840	11,145	6,649	10,697
Bonneville	11,415	29,324	8,356	30,048
Boundary	1,474	3,098	1,268	3,012
Butte	318	1,056	321	1,077
Camas	187	422	139	450
Canyon	20,147	42,752	13,415	41,599
Caribou	553	2,656	491	2,753
Cassia	1,305	6,240	1,153	6,562
Clark	64	305	46	302
Clearwater	1,211	2,569	1,117	2,839
Custer	620	1,704	559	1,762
Elmore	2,523	5,571	1,959	6,011
Franklin	599	4,231	456	4,527
Fremont	1,065	4,700	741	4,965
Gem	2,166	5,585	1,628	5,416
Gooding	1,485	3,764	1,278	3,973
Idaho	1,935	5,895	1,689	6,017
Jefferson	1,641	8,540	1,084	7,703
Jerome	1,794	4,897	1,344	5,177
Kootenai	22,120	38,387	17,584	36,173
Latah	9,191	7,984	8,430	8,686
Lemhi	796	2,938	915	3,079
Lewis	479	1,275	440	1,359
Lincoln	497	967	466	1,388
Madison	1,625	11,120	826	10,693
Minidoka	1,137	3,976	1,331	5,797

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Nez Perce	7,123	10,357	6,476	11,009
Oneida	381	1,724	304	1,789
Owyhee	944	3,024	685	2,859
Payette	2,415	5,988	1,848	6,256
Power	1,027	1,754	829	2,105
Shoshone	2,521	2,953	2,331	2,922
Teton	2,302	2,263	1,416	2,235
Twin Falls	8,621	19,032	6,458	19,672
Valley	2,394	2,750	1,843	2,863
Washington	1,241	3,168	1,033	3,274
Totals	**236,440**	**403,012**	**181,098**	**409,235**

Idaho Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 403,012; Obama, D., 236,440; Nader, Ind., 7,175; Baldwin, Const., 4,747; Barr, LB., 3,658.
2004: Bush, R., 409,235; Kerry, D., 181,098; Badnarik, LB., 3,844; Peroutka, Const., 3,084.
2000: Bush, R., 336,937; Gore, D., 138,637; Buchanan, RF., 7,615; Browne, LB., 3,488; Phillips, Const., 1,469; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,177.
1996: Dole, R., 256,595; Clinton, D., 165,443; Perot, RF., 62,518; Browne, LB., 3,325; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,230; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,600.
1992: Bush, R., 202,645; Clinton, D., 137,013; Perot, Ind., 130,395; Gritz, Pop./America First, 10,281; Marrou, LB., 1,167.
1988: Bush, R., 253,881; Dukakis, D., 147,272; Paul, LB., 5,313; Fulani, Ind., 2,502.
1984: Reagan, R., 297,523; Mondale, D., 108,510; Bergland, LB., 2,823.
1980: Reagan, R., 290,699; Carter, D., 110,192; Anderson, Ind., 27,058; Clark, LB., 8,425; Rarick, Amer., 1,057.
1976: Ford, R., 204,151; Carter, D., 126,549; Maddox, Amer., 5,935; MacBride, LB., 3,558; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 739.
1972: Nixon, R., 199,384; McGovern, D., 80,826; Schmitz, Amer., 28,869; Spock, People's, 903.
1968: Nixon, R., 165,369; Humphrey, D., 89,273; Wallace, 3rd party, 36,541.
1964: Johnson, D., 148,920; Goldwater, R., 143,557.
1960: Nixon, R., 161,597; Kennedy, D., 138,853.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 166,979; Stevenson, D., 105,868; Andrews, Ind., 126; write-in, 16.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 180,707; Stevenson, D., 95,081; Hallinan, Prog., 443; write-in, 23.

Illinois

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Adams	11,700	18,592	10,511	20,834
Alexander	2,189	1,692	2,016	1,831
Bond	3,832	3,938	3,228	4,068
Boone	11,324	10,396	8,286	11,132
Brown	985	1,541	895	1,679
Bureau	8,872	7,902	7,961	9,822
Calhoun	1,421	1,221	1,367	1,317
Carroll	3,956	3,589	3,537	4,534
Cass	2,690	2,617	2,492	3,163
Champaign	48,351	33,748	41,524	39,896
Christian	6,912	7,869	6,112	9,044
Clark	3,737	4,406	2,877	5,082
Clay	2,423	3,924	2,101	4,416
Clinton	7,653	9,348	6,797	10,219
Coles	11,704	10,962	9,566	13,015
Cook	1,608,870	482,395	1,439,724	597,405
Crawford	3,877	5,067	3,194	6,083
Cumberland	2,052	3,155	1,862	3,497
DeKalb	25,765	18,260	19,263	21,095
DeWitt	3,299	4,345	2,836	4,920
Douglas	3,226	5,001	2,767	5,702
DuPage	227,416	182,860	180,097	218,902
Edgar	3,737	4,393	3,093	5,258
Edwards	1,140	2,136	930	2,412
Effingham	5,256	11,313	4,388	11,774
Fayette	3,963	5,493	3,571	5,880
Ford	2,226	4,075	1,912	4,511
Franklin	8,873	9,390	8,816	10,388
Fulton	9,722	6,244	9,080	7,818
Gallatin	1,587	1,211	1,573	1,619
Greene	2,617	3,048	2,457	3,559
Grundy	9,134	9,144	8,463	11,198
Hamilton	1,794	2,353	1,814	2,653
Hancock	3,753	4,778	3,975	5,837
Hardin	892	1,330	923	1,501
Henderson	2,213	1,540	2,269	1,857
Henry	13,177	11,247	11,877	13,212
Iroquois	4,640	8,686	3,832	9,914
Jackson	15,199	9,665	14,300	11,190
Jasper	2,063	2,963	1,781	3,529
Jefferson	7,460	9,293	6,713	10,160
Jersey	5,036	5,320	4,597	5,435
Jo Daviess	6,392	5,163	5,311	6,174
Johnson	1,477	3,138	1,813	3,997
Kane	105,592	84,223	73,813	92,065
Kankakee	24,719	22,508	20,003	24,739
Kendall	23,529	20,675	12,497	19,776
Knox	14,165	9,396	13,403	11,111
Lake	111,051	85,284	134,352	139,081
LaSalle	27,415	21,855	24,263	26,101
Lawrence	3,013	3,401	2,518	4,162
Lee	7,757	8,243	6,416	9,307
Livingston	6,184	9,180	5,632	10,316
Logan	5,245	7,424	4,273	9,112
Macon	6,780	6,047	23,341	28,118
Macoupin	71,976	64,595	11,193	11,413
Madison	37,551	36,657	63,399	59,384
Marion	25,419	24,901	7,694	9,413
Marshall	12,071	9,879	2,806	3,734
Mason	68,836	57,059	3,215	3,907
Massac	8,334	8,687	2,805	4,578
McDonough	3,078	3,142	7,119	7,656
McHenry	3,540	3,139	50,330	76,412
McLean	2,693	4,371	29,877	41,276
Menard	2,704	3,672	2,137	4,408
Mercer	4,885	3,830	4,512	4,405
Monroe	7,943	9,870	6,788	9,468
Montgomery	6,486	6,141	5,979	6,851
Morgan	7,458	7,585	5,650	9,392
Moultrie	2,663	3,466	2,388	4,028
Ogle	11,247	13,131	9,018	14,918
Peoria	44,396	33,018	41,121	41,051
Perry	4,697	5,077	4,770	5,589
Piatt	3,856	4,988	3,124	5,392
Pike	3,021	4,451	2,849	5,032
Pope	842	1,339	918	1,500
Pulaski	1,636	1,592	1,372	1,720
Putnam	1,900	1,376	1,704	1,623
Randolph	7,387	7,536	6,771	8,076
Richland	3,177	4,320	2,529	5,153
Rock Island	42,175	25,338	39,880	29,663
St. Clair	77,896	47,005	62,410	50,203
Saline	5,082	6,096	4,697	7,057
Sangamon	51,176	46,857	38,630	55,904
Schuyler	1,896	1,830	1,594	2,403
Scott	1,090	1,453	927	1,696
Shelby	4,236	6,390	3,744	6,753
Stark	1,357	1,513	1,189	1,841
Stephenson	11,010	9,686	8,913	12,212
Tazewell	29,335	33,203	25,814	36,058
Union	3,916	4,999	3,735	5,333
Vermilion	16,228	16,046	14,726	18,731
Wabash	2,462	3,252	1,752	4,212
Warren	4,286	3,637	3,938	4,474
Washington	3,338	4,468	2,986	5,072
Wayne	2,545	5,381	2,139	6,102
White	3,315	3,985	3,071	5,180
Whiteside	15,587	10,867	13,723	12,959
Will	154,691	119,049	117,172	130,728
Williamson	12,893	17,351	11,685	18,086
Winnebago	69,903	53,806	59,740	60,782
Woodford	6,969	12,137	6,005	12,698
Totals	**3,419,348**	**2,031,179**	**2,891,550**	**2,345,946**

Illinois Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 3,419,348; McCain, R., 2,031,179; Nader, Ind., 30,948; Barr, LB., 19,642; McKinney, Green, 11,838; Baldwin, Const., 8,256; Polachek, New Party, 1,149.
2004: Kerry, D., 2,891,550; Bush, R., 2,345,946; Badnarik, LB., 32,442.
2000: Gore, D., 2,589,026; Bush, R., 2,019,421; Nader, Green, 103,759; Buchanan, Ind., 16,106; Browne, LB., 11,623; Hagelin, RF., 2,127.
1996: Clinton, D., 2,341,744; Dole, R., 1,587,021; Perot, RF., 346,408; Browne, LB., 22,548; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 7,606; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,606.
1992: Clinton, D., 2,453,350; Bush, R., 1,734,096; Perot, Ind., 840,515; Marrou, LB., 9,218; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,267; Gritz, Pop./America First, 3,577; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,751; Warren, Soc. Workers, 1,361.
1988: Bush, R., 2,310,939; Dukakis, D., 2,215,940; Paul, LB., 14,944; Fulani, Solidarity, 10,276.
1984: Reagan, R., 2,707,103; Mondale, D., 2,086,499; Bergland, LB., 10,086.
1980: Reagan, R., 2,358,049; Carter, D., 1,981,413; Anderson, Ind., 346,754; Clark, LB., 38,939; Commoner, Citizens, 10,692; Hall, Com., 9,711; Griswold, Workers World, 2,257; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,302; write-in, 604.
1976: Ford, R., 2,364,269; Carter, D., 2,271,295; McCarthy, Ind., 55,939; Hall, Com., 9,250; MacBride, LB., 8,057; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 3,615; Levin, Soc. Labor, 2,422; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 2,018; write-in, 1,968.
1972: Nixon, R. 2,788,179; McGovern, D., 1,913,472; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 12,344; Hall, Com., 4,541; Schmitz, Amer., 2,471; others, 2,229.
1968: Nixon, R., 2,174,774; Humphrey, D., 2,039,814; Wallace, 3rd party, 390,958; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 13,878; write-in, 325.
1964: Johnson, D., 2,796,833; Goldwater, R., 1,905,946; write-in, 62.

1960: Kennedy, D., 2,377,846; Nixon, R., 2,368,988; Hass, Soc. Labor, 10,560; write-in, 15.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 2,623,327; Stevenson, D., 1,775,682; Hass, Soc. Labor, 8,342; write-in, 56.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 2,457,327; Stevenson, D., 2,013,920; Hass, Soc. Labor, 9,363; write-in, 448.

Indiana

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Adams	4,928	8,402	3,512	9,734
Allen	71,083	77,668	46,710	82,013
Bartholomew	13,555	17,061	9,191	19,093
Benton	1,563	2,180	1,135	2,797
Blackford	2,677	2,690	1,903	3,447
Boone	9,744	16,616	5,636	17,055
Brown	3,852	4,060	2,730	4,512
Carroll	3,733	4,845	2,689	5,868
Cass	6,995	8,339	4,315	9,480
Clark	21,918	25,299	17,648	24,495
Clay	4,954	6,264	3,333	7,361
Clinton	5,306	6,915	3,335	8,471
Crawford	2,286	2,393	1,932	2,609
Daviess	3,369	7,096	2,573	7,936
Dearborn	7,123	14,886	6,596	14,231
Decatur	3,890	6,443	2,621	7,499
DeKalb	7,169	9,771	4,810	10,468
Delaware	28,356	20,904	20,436	27,064
Dubois	8,748	9,526	5,210	11,726
Elkhart	31,289	39,344	17,966	42,967
Fayette	4,387	4,917	3,626	5,761
Floyd	16,248	19,944	13,857	19,877
Fountain	3,094	4,151	2,477	5,260
Franklin	3,404	7,017	2,925	6,977
Fulton	3,700	5,145	2,607	6,027
Gibson	6,455	8,449	5,378	9,133
Grant	11,291	14,726	8,509	18,769
Greene	5,709	7,689	4,606	8,609
Hamilton	49,691	78,391	26,388	77,887
Hancock	11,869	21,991	6,912	20,771
Harrison	7,271	10,529	6,171	11,015
Hendricks	24,394	39,578	13,548	38,430
Henry	10,058	10,894	7,176	13,137
Howard	17,803	20,207	12,998	23,714
Huntington	5,842	10,289	3,877	11,617
Jackson	7,445	9,852	5,092	11,083
Jasper	5,044	7,669	3,678	8,056
Jay	3,746	4,400	2,740	5,427
Jefferson	6,255	7,052	5,117	7,763
Jennings	5,302	6,257	3,538	6,864
Johnson	21,536	36,471	13,109	37,765
Knox	7,569	8,639	5,649	9,990
Kosciusko	9,229	20,484	5,977	22,136
LaGrange	3,659	5,697	21,114	20,916
Lake	138,603	67,417	114,743	71,903
LaPorte	28,247	17,911	21,114	20,916
Lawrence	7,208	11,018	5,346	12,207
Madison	30,152	26,403	21,882	32,526
Marion	237,275	131,459	162,249	156,072
Marshall	7,880	10,401	5,593	12,074
Martin	1,706	3,112	1,522	3,414
Miami	5,559	8,305	3,886	9,600
Monroe	41,332	21,083	26,965	22,834
Montgomery	6,005	9,055	3,536	10,901
Morgan	10,314	18,105	6,650	19,197
Newton	2,623	3,300	2,032	3,757
Noble	7,063	9,671	4,703	10,859
Ohio	1,158	1,712	1,139	1,796
Orange	3,390	4,536	2,885	5,683
Owen	3,570	4,415	2,536	5,000
Parke	2,913	3,900	2,362	4,550
Perry	5,140	3,201	4,131	4,137
Pike	2,700	3,221	2,418	3,745
Porter	39,046	33,796	29,388	34,794
Posey	5,820	6,794	4,085	7,833
Pulaski	2,466	3,368	1,750	3,797
Putnam	6,331	8,085	4,103	8,908
Randolph	4,839	5,787	3,812	7,172
Ripley	4,187	7,794	3,510	8,224
Rush	3,228	4,270	2,000	5,363
St. Joseph	68,708	48,510	52,637	55,254
Scott	4,268	4,443	3,822	4,793
Shelby	6,983	10,330	4,519	11,397
Spencer	5,037	4,998	3,920	5,934
Starke	4,778	4,473	3,987	4,846
Steuben	6,283	7,670	4,345	8,433
Sullivan	4,282	4,341	3,341	4,999
Switzerland	1,638	1,940	1,479	2,161
Tippecanoe	37,709	29,789	20,818	30,897
Tipton	3,250	4,452	2,203	5,628
Union	1,220	2,058	1,045	2,266
Vanderburgh	39,368	37,449	28,767	41,463
Vermillion	4,002	3,004	3,424	3,536
Vigo	25,023	18,111	18,426	20,988
Wabash	5,455	8,238	3,920	9,607
Warren	1,753	2,164	1,356	2,565
Warrick	12,329	16,013	8,980	16,930
Washington	4,561	6,512	3,879	6,915
Wayne	13,459	14,558	10,775	16,586
Wells	4,403	8,503	3,112	9,168
White	4,839	5,730	3,277	6,974
Whitley	5,861	9,122	3,880	9,512
Totals	**1,374,039**	**1,345,648**	**969,011**	**1,479,438**

Indiana Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,374,039; McCain, R., 1,345,648; Barr, LB., 29,257.
2004: Bush, R., 1,479,438; Kerry, D., 969,011; Badnarik, LB., 18,058.
2000: Bush, R., 1,245,836; Gore, D., 901,980; Buchanan, Ind., 16,959; Browne, LB., 15,530.
1996: Dole, R., 1,006,693; Clinton, D., 887,424; Perot, RF., 224,299; Browne, LB., 15,632.
1992: Bush, R., 989,375; Clinton, D., 848,420; Perot, Ind., 455,934; Marrou, LB., 7,936; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,583.
1988: Bush, R., 1,297,763; Dukakis, D., 860,643; Fulani, New Alliance, 10,215.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,377,230; Mondale, D., 841,481; Bergland, LB., 6,741.
1980: Reagan, R., 1,255,656; Carter, D., 844,197; Anderson, Ind., 111,639; Clark, LB., 19,627; Commoner, Citizens, 4,852; Greaves, Amer., 4,750; Hall, Com., 702; DeBerry, Soc., 610.
1976: Ford, R., 1,185,958; Carter, D., 1,014,714; Anderson, Amer., 14,048; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 5,695; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,947.
1972: Nixon, R., 1,405,154; McGovern, D., 708,568; Reed, Soc. Workers, 5,575; Spock, Peace/Freedom, 4,544; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 1,688.
1968: Nixon, R., 1,067,885; Humphrey, D., 806,659; Wallace, 3rd party, 243,108; Munn, Proh., 4,616; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 1,293; Gregory, write-in, 36.
1964: Johnson, D., 1,170,848; Goldwater, R., 911,118; Munn, Proh., 8,266; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,374.
1960: Nixon, R., 1,175,120; Kennedy, D., 952,358; Decker, Proh., 6,746; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,136.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 1,182,811; Stevenson, D., 783,908; Holtwick, Proh., 6,554; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,334.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 1,136,259; Stevenson, D., 801,530; Hamblen, Proh., 15,335; Hallinan, Prog., 1,222; Hass, Soc. Labor, 979.

Iowa

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Adair	1,920	2,059	1,844	2,402
Adams	1,113	1,039	977	1,317
Allamakee	3,962	2,961	3,449	3,530
Appanoose	2,964	3,081	3,063	3,340
Audubon	1,731	1,631	1,608	1,958
Benton	7,035	6,431	6,747	6,658
Black Hawk	38,564	24,467	35,392	28,046
Boone	7,333	6,265	7,027	6,870
Bremer	6,870	5,704	6,025	6,665
Buchanan	6,037	4,131	5,608	4,797
Buena Vista	4,065	4,217	3,520	4,887
Butler	3,348	3,686	3,001	4,417
Calhoun	2,335	2,747	2,243	3,255
Carroll	5,284	4,905	4,689	5,762
Cass	3,201	3,990	2,679	4,796
Cedar	5,201	4,278	4,747	4,869
Cerro Gordo	14,305	9,344	13,372	10,960
Cherokee	2,883	3,365	2,988	3,758
Chickasaw	3,897	2,536	3,708	3,040
Clarke	2,214	2,112	2,323	2,200
Clay	3,908	4,345	3,547	4,898
Clayton	5,174	3,640	4,736	4,312
Clinton	14,733	9,068	13,813	10,666
Crawford	3,697	3,338	3,220	3,955
Dallas	15,101	16,904	10,917	15,183
Davis	2,262	2,553	1,731	2,148
Decatur	1,983	2,019	1,859	2,088
Delaware	4,630	4,108	4,227	4,908
Des Moines	12,396	7,687	12,456	8,221
Dickinson	4,609	5,150	4,140	5,337
Dubuque	23,791	16,694	26,561	20,100
Emmet	2,565	2,366	2,405	2,697
Fayette	5,889	4,199	5,185	5,128
Floyd	4,797	3,044	4,349	3,745
Franklin	2,566	2,495	2,340	3,128
Fremont	2,490	2,708	1,510	2,362
Greene	2,359	2,340	2,459	2,618
Grundy	2,774	3,936	2,386	4,429
Guthrie	2,603	3,025	2,614	3,325
Hamilton	3,999	3,909	3,895	4,367
Hancock	2,790	3,008	2,484	3,368
Hardin	4,368	4,301	4,015	4,875
Harrison	3,549	3,906	2,906	4,680
Henry	5,306	5,582	4,127	5,220
Howard	2,933	1,721	2,614	2,028

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Humboldt	2,151	2,881	2,146	3,162
Ida	1,455	2,025	1,415	2,342
Iowa	4,173	4,173	3,841	4,544
Jackson	6,069	3,662	5,656	4,242
Jasper	10,195	8,750	10,430	9,462
Jefferson	5,028	3,321	4,490	3,648
Johnson	50,708	20,639	41,847	22,715
Jones	5,431	4,398	5,054	4,834
Keokuk	2,508	2,703	2,294	3,119
Kossuth	4,609	4,310	4,132	5,042
Lee	9,470	6,724	10,152	7,472
Linn	67,476	43,384	60,442	49,442
Louisa	2,520	2,310	2,297	2,572
Lucas	2,024	2,329	1,987	2,543
Lyon	1,673	4,461	1,303	4,751
Madison	3,702	4,525	3,380	4,538
Mahaska	4,450	6,249	3,790	6,858
Marion	7,408	9,232	6,574	9,990
Marshall	9,918	8,229	9,443	9,557
Mills	2,970	4,177	2,308	4,556
Mitchell	3,175	2,465	2,785	2,646
Monona	2,284	2,407	2,397	2,575
Monroe	1,793	1,997	1,855	2,067
Montgomery	2,318	2,878	1,899	3,601
Muscatine	10,850	7,907	9,542	9,020
O'Brien	2,333	4,883	2,330	5,328
Osceola	1,037	2,027	934	2,295
Page	2,892	4,344	2,211	5,243
Palo Alto	2,420	2,290	2,482	2,674
Plymouth	4,564	7,744	4,278	7,810
Pocahontas	1,794	2,131	1,822	2,441
Polk	119,569	88,983	105,218	95,828
Pottawattamie	20,226	21,161	16,906	24,558
Poweshiek	5,441	4,331	5,043	4,965
Ringgold	1,236	1,401	1,286	1,466
Sac	2,237	2,699	2,215	3,128
Scott	48,675	36,239	42,122	39,958
Shelby	2,847	3,472	2,355	4,256
Sioux	3,010	13,440	2,259	14,229
Story	26,268	18,812	23,296	20,819
Tama	4,859	3,813	4,487	4,456
Taylor	1,344	1,602	1,252	1,908
Union	2,990	2,774	2,747	3,165
Van Buren	1,540	1,980	1,568	2,211
Wapello	8,481	6,466	9,125	7,403
Warren	12,261	12,112	10,730	12,160
Washington	5,140	5,228	4,595	5,977
Wayne	1,356	1,563	1,379	1,733
Webster	9,847	8,299	9,561	8,959
Winnebago	3,236	2,726	2,707	3,175
Winneshiek	6,808	4,260	5,354	5,324
Woodbury	20,290	20,798	21,455	22,451
Worth	2,560	1,612	2,286	1,795
Wright	3,087	3,187	2,930	3,631
Totals	**828,940**	**682,379**	**741,898**	**751,957**

Iowa Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 828,940; McCain, R., 682,379; Nader, Peace/Freedom, 8,014; Barr, LB., 4,590; Baldwin, Const., 4,445; McKinney, Green, 1,423; Harris, Soc. Workers, 292; Moore, Soc. USA, 182; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 121.

2004: Bush, R., 751,957; Kerry, D., 741,898; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,973; Badnarik, LB., 2,992; Peroutka, Const., 1,304; Cobb, Green, 1,141; Harris, Soc. Workers, 373; Van Auken, petitioning cand., 176.

2000: Gore, D., 638,517; Bush, R., 634,373; Nader, Green, 29,374; Buchanan, RF., 5,731; Browne, LB., 3,209; Hagelin, Ind., 2,281; Phillips, Const., 613; Harris, Soc. Workers, 190; McReynolds, Soc., 107.

1996: Clinton, D., 620,258; Dole, R., 492,644; Perot, RF., 105,159; Nader, Green, 6,550; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,349; Browne, LB., 2,315; Phillips, Taxpayers, 2,229; Harris, Soc. Workers, 331.

1992: Clinton, D., 586,353; Bush, R., 504,891; Perot, Ind., 253,468; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,079; Gritz, Pop./America First, 1,177; Marrou, LB., 1,076.

1988: Dukakis, D., 670,557; Bush, R., 545,355; LaRouche, Ind., 3,526; Paul, LB., 2,494.

1984: Reagan, R., 703,088; Mondale, D., 605,620; Bergland, LB., 1,844.

1980: Reagan, R., 676,026; Carter, D., 508,672; Anderson, Ind., 115,633; Clark, LB., 13,123; Commoner, Citizens, 2,273; McReynolds, Soc., 534; Hall, Com., 298; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 244; Greaves, Amer., 189; Bubar, Statesman, 150; scattered, 519.

1976: Ford, R., 632,863; Carter, D., 619,931; McCarthy, Ind., 20,051; Anderson, Amer., 3,040; MacBride, LB., 1,452.

1972: Nixon, R., 706,207; McGovern, D., 496,206; Schmitz, Amer., 22,056; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 488; Hall, Com., 272; Green, Universal, 199; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 195; scattered, 321.

1968: Nixon, R., 619,106; Humphrey, D., 476,699; Wallace, 3rd party, 66,422; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 3,377; Cleaver, Peace and Freedom, 1,332; Munn, Proh., 362; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 241.

1964: Johnson, D., 733,030; Goldwater, R., 449,148; Munn, Proh., 1,902; Hass, Soc. Labor, 182; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 159.

1960: Nixon, R., 722,381; Kennedy, D., 550,565; Hass, Soc. Labor, 230; write-in, 634.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 729,187; Stevenson, D., 501,858; Andrews (A.C.P. of Iowa), 3,202; Hoopes, Soc., 192; Hass, Soc. Labor, 125.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 808,906; Stevenson, D., 451,513; Hallinan, Prog., 5,085; Hamblen, Proh., 2,882; Hoopes, Soc., 219; Hass, Soc. Labor, 139; scattered, 29.

Kansas

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Allen	2,130	3,481	1,922	3,867
Anderson	1,161	2,329	1,295	2,500
Atchison	3,157	3,717	3,120	3,880
Barber	585	1,794	588	1,782
Barton	2,967	7,636	2,874	8,666
Bourbon	2,343	4,159	2,216	4,372
Brown	1,284	2,926	1,268	3,092
Butler	8,942	17,756	7,495	18,438
Chase	371	934	418	1,055
Chautauqua	385	1,396	404	1,529
Cherokee	3,366	5,750	3,726	6,083
Cheyenne	432	1,247	320	1,353
Clark	241	870	257	1,014
Clay	982	2,919	793	3,174
Cloud	1,213	3,070	1,210	3,221
Coffey	1,105	3,008	1,093	3,259
Comanche	194	756	200	770
Cowley	4,859	8,263	4,818	9,407
Crawford	7,646	7,453	7,617	8,626
Decatur	340	1,189	355	1,355
Dickinson	2,353	5,961	2,364	6,295
Doniphan	1,077	2,336	1,065	2,491
Douglas	33,141	17,475	28,634	20,544
Edwards	326	979	386	1,084
Elk	359	1,035	369	1,119
Ellis	3,917	8,037	4,033	7,891
Ellsworth	838	1,996	801	2,259
Finney	3,188	6,776	2,351	7,479
Ford	2,848	5,587	2,286	6,632
Franklin	4,366	6,969	3,921	7,391
Geary	3,368	4,376	2,531	4,703
Gove	257	1,120	247	1,196
Graham	323	1,043	334	1,082
Grant	616	1,941	561	2,169
Gray	416	1,585	408	1,816
Greeley	150	587	138	584
Greenwood	916	2,087	911	2,282
Hamilton	233	836	229	888
Harper	740	1,960	727	2,154
Harvey	6,185	8,865	5,331	9,534
Haskell	265	1,216	227	1,356
Hodgeman	202	836	223	953
Jackson	2,266	3,770	2,064	3,730
Jefferson	3,450	5,058	3,253	5,408
Jewell	312	1,229	385	1,495
Johnson	124,142	149,816	97,866	158,103
Kearny	302	1,138	272	1,177
Kingman	918	2,468	904	2,801
Kiowa	197	903	256	1,275
Labette	3,782	4,955	3,615	5,400
Lane	187	786	181	823
Leavenworth	12,749	16,387	11,039	15,949
Lincoln	334	1,175	391	1,368
Linn	1,401	3,029	1,631	3,048
Logan	222	1,171	248	1,255
Lyon	5,661	6,468	5,234	7,951
Marion	4,113	8,732	1,536	4,516
Marshall	1,607	3,695	1,789	3,261
McPherson	1,779	3,150	3,589	9,595
Meade	369	1,527	356	1,748
Miami	5,644	9,229	4,838	9,013
Mitchell	692	2,405	693	2,609
Montgomery	4,203	9,142	4,338	9,598
Morris	897	1,858	931	1,961
Morton	225	1,129	276	1,287
Nemaha	1,405	3,761	1,355	4,027
Neosho	2,496	4,372	2,424	4,705
Ness	283	1,197	382	1,407
Norton	488	1,836	473	2,092
Osage	2,508	4,768	2,537	4,800
Osborne	391	1,441	454	1,587
Ottawa	703	2,304	595	2,333
Pawnee	869	1,923	773	2,172
Phillips	516	2,066	557	2,256
Pottawatomie	2,552	6,816	2,176	6,326
Pratt	1,265	2,765	1,200	3,121
Rawlins	270	1,243	289	1,414
Reno	9,711	15,858	9,114	17,748
Republic	627	1,949	607	2,238
Rice	1,137	2,746	1,130	3,182
Riley	10,033	11,729	7,908	12,672
Rooks	467	2,054	534	2,121
Rush	498	1,217	517	1,226
Russell	719	2,470	810	2,671

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Saline	7,897	13,754	7,524	15,111
Scott	311	1,788	347	1,924
Sedgwick	79,175	104,119	64,839	110,381
Seward	1,376	3,620	1,122	4,272
Shawnee	40,072	40,806	36,264	44,188
Sheridan	252	1,068	239	1,144
Sherman	677	1,932	632	2,088
Smith	437	1,695	540	1,803
Stafford	535	1,483	506	1,649
Stanton	187	625	165	796
Stevens	277	1,770	310	1,936
Sumner	3,304	6,637	3,217	7,092
Thomas	761	2,762	816	3,007
Trego	415	1,215	434	1,225
Wabaunsee	1,020	2,375	1,001	2,531
Wallace	96	690	112	742
Washington	640	2,193	643	2,498
Wichita	163	835	183	869
Wilson	1,218	2,927	1,060	3,263
Woodson	507	1,045	530	1,204
Wyandotte	38,482	16,211	34,923	17,919
Totals	**514,765**	**699,655**	**434,993**	**736,456**

Kansas Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 699,655; Obama, D., 514,765; Nader, Ind., 10,527; Barr, LB., 6,706; Baldwin, RF., 4,148.
2004: Bush, R., 736,456; Kerry, D., 434,993; Nader, RF., 9,348; Badnarik, LB., 4,013; Peroutka, Ind., 2,899.
2000: Bush, R., 622,332; Gore, D., 399,276; Nader, Ind., 36,086; Buchanan, RF., 7,370; Browne, LB., 4,525; Hagelin, Ind., 1,373; Phillips, Const., 1,254.
1996: Dole, R., 583,245; Clinton, D., 387,659; Perot, RF., 92,639; Browne, LB., 4,557; Phillips, Ind., 3,519; Hagelin, Ind., 1,655.
1992: Bush, R., 449,951; Clinton, D., 390,434; Perot, Ind., 312,358; Marrou, LB., 4,314.
1988: Bush, R., 554,049; Dukakis, D., 422,636; Paul, Ind., 12,553; Fulani, Ind., 3,806.
1984: Reagan, R., 674,646; Mondale, D., 332,471; Bergland, LB., 3,585.
1980: Reagan, R., 566,812; Carter, D., 326,150; Anderson, Ind., 68,231; Clark, LB., 14,470; Shelton, Amer., 1,555; Hall, Com., 967; Bubar, Statesman, 821; Rarick, Conservative, 789.
1976: Ford, R., 502,752; Carter, D., 430,421; McCarthy, Ind., 13,185; Anderson, Amer., 4,724; MacBride, LB., 3,242; Maddox, Conservative, 2,118; Bubar, Proh., 1,403.
1972: Nixon, R., 619,812; McGovern, D., 270,287; Schmitz, Conservative, 21,808; Munn, Proh., 4,188.
1968: Nixon, R., 478,674; Humphrey, D., 302,996; Wallace, 3rd party, 88,921; Munn, Proh., 2,192.
1964: Johnson, D., 464,028; Goldwater, R., 386,579; Munn, Proh., 5,393; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,901.
1960: Nixon, R., 561,474; Kennedy, D., 363,213; Decker, Proh., 4,138.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 566,878; Stevenson, D., 296,317; Holtwick, Proh., 3,048.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 616,302; Stevenson, D., 273,296; Hamblen, Proh., 6,038; Hoopes, Soc., 530.

Kentucky

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Adair	1,888	5,512	1,764	5,628
Allen	2,023	5,258	1,923	5,202
Anderson	3,461	6,884	3,141	6,363
Ballard	1,427	2,537	1,759	2,389
Barren	5,434	11,133	5,216	10,822
Bath	2,210	2,234	2,608	2,269
Bell	2,718	9,519	4,210	6,722
Boone	16,292	33,812	12,391	32,329
Bourbon	3,385	4,820	3,198	4,953
Boyd	8,886	11,429	10,132	11,501
Boyle	4,764	7,697	4,646	7,764
Bracken	1,241	2,066	1,213	2,363
Breathitt	2,205	2,671	3,327	2,542
Breckinridge	3,110	5,281	2,884	5,580
Bullitt	10,056	19,857	9,043	19,433
Butler	1,555	3,696	1,436	4,109
Caldwell	2,212	3,866	2,245	4,066
Calloway	6,165	8,991	5,728	9,293
Campbell	15,619	24,045	14,253	25,540
Carlisle	879	1,699	1,102	1,734
Carroll	1,716	2,032	1,688	2,175
Carter	4,314	5,252	5,577	5,422
Casey	1,219	4,679	1,174	5,109
Christian	8,822	13,515	6,970	13,935
Clark	5,749	9,664	5,661	9,540
Clay	1,552	5,710	1,901	5,726
Clinton	761	3,366	952	3,369
Crittenden	1,254	2,604	1,438	2,726
Cumberland	697	2,056	848	2,356
Daviess	19,282	23,692	15,788	25,372
Edmonson	1,652	3,562	1,856	3,595
Elliott	1,535	902	2,064	871
Estill	1,555	3,685	1,907	3,633
Fayette	66,040	59,884	57,994	66,406
Fleming	2,279	3,432	2,406	3,749
Floyd	7,530	7,741	11,132	6,612
Franklin	11,767	11,911	11,620	12,281
Fulton	1,226	1,530	1,340	1,527
Gallatin	1,278	1,840	1,188	1,869
Garrard	2,012	5,117	1,841	4,784
Grant	3,109	5,605	2,818	5,951
Graves	5,843	10,056	6,206	9,903
Grayson	3,154	6,605	2,905	7,170
Green	1,204	3,785	1,312	3,866
Greenup	6,621	8,849	7,630	8,696
Hancock	2,128	1,924	1,709	2,286
Hardin	15,650	23,896	11,507	24,627
Harlan	2,586	7,165	4,332	6,659
Harrison	2,916	4,520	2,807	4,855
Hart	2,290	4,397	2,470	4,269
Henderson	10,049	9,523	8,101	10,467
Henry	2,724	4,081	2,366	4,094
Hickman	812	1,406	926	1,395
Hopkins	7,104	11,916	6,420	12,314
Jackson	743	4,407	769	4,369
Jefferson	196,272	153,865	170,158	164,566
Jessamine	6,236	13,710	5,476	12,972
Johnson	2,413	5,964	3,288	5,940
Kenton	26,465	40,706	22,834	43,664
Knott	2,523	2,950	4,685	2,648
Knox	3,074	8,150	3,822	8,108
LaRue	1,913	4,153	1,823	4,111
Laurel	4,593	17,563	5,297	16,819
Lawrence	2,036	3,503	2,705	3,755
Lee	752	1,978	878	2,018
Leslie	766	3,574	1,266	3,661
Letcher	2,623	5,367	4,192	4,801
Lewis	1,510	3,213	1,667	3,778
Lincoln	2,752	6,273	2,796	5,996
Livingston	1,622	2,890	2,007	2,675
Logan	3,811	6,925	3,768	6,815
Lyon	1,577	2,220	1,769	2,132
Madison	11,285	19,043	11,525	18,922
Magoffin	1,258	4,078	2,843	2,836
Marion	1,963	2,386	3,399	3,905
Marshall	12,392	19,694	6,383	9,049
Martin	2,105	2,434	1,504	2,996
Mason	3,596	3,842	2,644	4,381
McCracken	5,593	9,463	11,361	18,218
McCreary	808	2,824	1,530	4,121
McLean	2,891	4,102	1,823	2,584
Meade	4,343	6,691	3,724	7,152
Menifee	1,276	1,155	1,284	1,215
Mercer	3,159	6,781	3,224	6,745
Metcalfe	1,350	2,734	1,472	2,645
Monroe	1,067	3,537	1,158	4,657
Montgomery	4,234	5,947	4,506	5,647
Morgan	1,858	2,377	2,532	2,682
Muhlenberg	6,221	6,447	6,636	6,749
Nelson	7,654	10,139	6,524	10,161
Nicholas	1,272	1,634	1,332	1,700
Ohio	4,059	5,781	3,627	6,311
Oldham	9,996	18,992	8,080	18,801
Owen	1,694	2,969	1,615	3,084
Owsley	381	1,279	430	1,558
Pendleton	2,027	3,676	1,940	4,045
Perry	3,444	6,762	5,400	6,187
Pike	9,525	12,665	14,002	12,611
Powell	2,065	2,867	2,249	2,687
Pulaski	5,590	19,862	5,829	19,535
Robertson	451	533	413	670
Rockcastle	1,410	4,757	1,320	4,804
Rowan	4,074	3,907	4,556	4,063
Russell	1,579	5,702	1,772	6,009
Scott	7,712	11,782	6,325	10,600
Shelby	6,871	11,451	5,277	10,909
Simpson	2,775	4,437	2,730	4,273
Spencer	2,519	5,378	1,970	4,816
Taylor	3,165	7,568	2,979	7,247
Todd	1,543	3,336	1,491	3,242
Trigg	2,246	4,189	2,046	4,023
Trimble	1,484	2,239	1,428	2,332
Union	2,804	3,120	2,398	3,534
Warren	17,650	25,957	14,326	25,100
Washington	1,890	3,305	1,724	3,479
Wayne	2,201	4,868	2,616	5,027
Webster	2,390	3,037	2,304	3,207
Whitley	3,484	10,014	3,985	9,559
Wolfe	1,493	1,408	1,744	1,385
Woodford	5,027	7,130	4,480	6,937
Totals	**751,985**	**1,048,462**	**712,733**	**1,069,439**

Kentucky Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,048,462; Obama, D., 751,985; Nader, Ind., 15,378; Barr, LB., 5,989; Baldwin, Const., 4,694.
2004: Bush, R., 1,069,439; Kerry, D., 712,733; Nader, Ind., 8,856; Badnarik, LB., 2,619; Peroutka, Const., 2,213.
2000: Bush, R., 872,520; Gore, D., 638,923; Nader, Green, 23,118; Buchanan, RF., 4,152; Browne, LB., 2,885; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,513; Phillips, Const., 915.
1996: Clinton, D., 636,614; Dole, R., 623,283; Perot, RF., 120,396; Browne, LB., 4,009; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,204; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,493.
1992: Clinton, D., 665,104; Bush, R., 617,178; Perot, Ind., 203,944; Marrou, LB., 4,513.
1988: Bush, R., 734,281; Dukakis, D., 580,368; Duke, Pop., 4,494; Paul, LB., 2,118.
1984: Reagan, R., 815,345; Mondale, D., 536,756.
1980: Reagan, R., 635,274; Carter, D., 616,417; Anderson, Ind., 31,127; Clark, LB., 5,531; McCormack, Respect For Life, 4,233; Commoner, Citizens, 1,304; Pulley, Soc., 393; Hall, Com., 348.
1976: Carter, D., 615,717; Ford, R., 531,852; Anderson, Amer., 8,308; McCarthy, Ind., 6,837; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 2,328; MacBride, LB., 814.
1972: Nixon, R., 676,446; McGovern, D., 371,159; Schmitz, Amer., 17,627; Spock, People's, 1,118; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 685; Hall, Com., 464.
1968: Nixon, R., 462,411; Humphrey, D., 397,547; Wallace, 3rd party, 193,098; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 2,843.
1964: Johnson, D., 669,659; Goldwater, R., 372,977; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 3,469.
1960: Nixon, R., 602,607; Kennedy, D., 521,855.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 572,192; Stevenson, D., 476,453; Byrd, States' Rights, 2,657; Holtwick, Proh., 2,145; Hass, Soc. Labor, 358.
1952: Stevenson, D., 495,729; Eisenhower, R., 495,029; Hamblen, Proh., 1,161; Hass, Soc. Labor, 893; Hallinan, Proh., 336.

Louisiana

	2008		2004	
Parish	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Acadia	7,028	19,228	8,937	16,083
Allen	2,891	6,333	3,791	5,140
Ascension	14,620	31,225	13,955	24,661
Assumption	4,756	5,981	5,585	4,966
Avoyelles	6,327	10,234	6,976	8,302
Beauregard	3,071	10,718	3,666	9,470
Bienville	3,589	3,776	3,399	3,612
Bossier	12,701	32,706	12,317	30,040
Caddo	55,220	52,105	51,739	54,292
Calcasieu	30,227	50,431	32,864	46,075
Caldwell	1,118	3,696	1,384	3,308
Cameron	613	3,089	1,367	3,190
Catahoula	1,659	3,486	1,673	3,219
Claiborne	3,025	3,750	2,854	3,704
Concordia	3,766	5,668	3,446	5,427
DeSoto	5,241	6,882	5,026	6,211
E. Baton Rouge	99,431	95,297	82,298	99,943
East Carroll	2,267	1,254	1,980	1,357
East Feliciana	4,383	5,431	4,091	5,021
Evangeline	5,852	9,792	5,757	7,949
Franklin	2,959	6,278	2,828	6,141
Grant	1,474	6,906	1,977	5,911
Iberia	12,492	20,123	12,426	19,420
Iberville	9,023	7,185	8,259	6,333
Jackson	2,456	5,190	2,525	5,038
Jefferson	64,853	113,008	72,136	117,882
Jefferson Davis	3,923	9,277	4,745	8,055
Lafayette	32,145	62,055	31,210	57,732
Lafourche	9,662	27,089	14,417	22,734
LaSalle	860	5,601	1,155	5,015
Lincoln	8,267	10,676	7,242	10,791
Livingston	6,674	43,247	9,895	33,976
Madison	3,100	2,152	2,334	2,291
Morehouse	5,789	7,258	5,336	7,471
Natchitoches	7,801	9,054	7,398	9,261
Orleans	116,042	28,041	152,610	42,847
Ouachita	24,769	41,708	22,016	41,750
Plaquemines	3,378	6,889	4,181	7,866
Pointe Coupee	5,516	6,702	5,712	5,429
Rapides	20,109	36,605	18,904	34,492
Red River	2,080	2,484	2,140	2,507
Richland	3,311	5,751	3,082	5,471
Sabine	2,245	7,226	2,743	6,711
St. Bernard	3,491	9,642	9,956	19,597
St. Charles	8,519	16,456	8,856	14,747
St. Helena	3,567	2,522	3,173	2,235
St. James	6,993	5,432	6,407	4,545
St. John the Baptist	12,420	8,908	10,305	9,039
St. Landry	20,267	21,647	18,166	18,315
St. Martin	9,419	14,443	10,321	12,095
St. Mary	9,342	13,181	9,547	12,877
St. Tammany	24,589	83,047	24,665	75,139
Tangipahoa	16,427	31,421	15,345	26,181
Tensas	1,646	1,367	1,469	1,453
Terrebonne	11,579	28,208	13,684	26,358
Union	3,103	7,619	3,089	7,457
Vermilion	6,261	18,069	9,085	15,069
Vernon	3,534	11,946	4,035	11,032
Washington	6,122	12,215	6,554	11,006
Webster	6,610	11,417	6,833	11,070
W. Baton Rouge	5,043	6,654	4,932	5,822
West Carroll	878	4,045	1,231	3,740
W. Feliciana	2,414	3,149	2,214	2,932
Winn	2,044	4,628	2,056	4,366
Totals	**782,989**	**1,148,275**	**820,299**	**1,102,169**

Louisiana Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,148,275; Obama, D., 782,989; Paul, LA Taxpayers, 9,368; McKinney, Green, 9,187; Nader, Ind., 6,997; Baldwin, Const., 2,581; Harris, Soc. Workers, 735; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 354; Amondson, Prohib., 275.
2004: Bush, R., 1,102,169; Kerry, D., 820,299; Nader, Better Life, 7,032; Peroutka, Const., 5,203; Badnarik, LB., 2,781; Brown, Protect Working Fam., 1,795; Amondson, Proh., 1,566; Cobb, Green, 1,276; Harris, Soc. Workers, 985.
2000: Bush, R., 927,871; Gore, D., 792,344; Nader, Green, 20,473; Buchanan, RF., 14,356; Phillips, Const., 5,483; Browne, LB., 2,951; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,103; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,075.
1996: Clinton, D., 927,837; Dole, R., 712,586; Perot, RF., 123,293; Browne, LB., 7,499; Nader, Liberty, Ecology, Community, 4,719; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,366; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,981; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,678.
1992: Clinton, D., 815,971; Bush, R., 733,386; Perot, Ind., 211,478; Gritz, Pop./America First, 18,545; Marrou, LB., 3,155; Daniels, Ind., 1,663; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,552; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,434; LaRouche, Ind., 1,136.
1988: Bush, R., 883,702; Dukakis, D., 717,460; Duke, Pop., 18,612; Paul, LB., 4,115.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,037,299; Mondale, D., 651,586; Bergland, LB., 1,876.
1980: Reagan, R., 792,853; Carter, D., 708,453; Anderson, Ind., 26,345; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 10,333; Clark, LB., 8,240; Commoner, Citizens, 1,584; DeBerry, Soc. Work., 783.
1976: Carter, D., 661,365; Ford, R., 587,446; Maddox, Amer., 10,058; Hall, Com., 7,417; McCarthy, Ind., 6,588; MacBride, LB., 3,325.
1972: Nixon, R., 686,852; McGovern, D., 298,142; Schmitz, Amer., 52,099; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 14,398.
1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 530,300; Humphrey, D., 309,615; Nixon, R., 257,535.
1964: Goldwater, R., 509,225; Johnson, D., 387,068.
1960: Kennedy, D., 407,339; Nixon, R., 230,890; States' Rights (unpledged), 169,572.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 329,047; Stevenson, D., 243,977; Andrews, States' Rights, 44,520.
1952: Stevenson, D., 345,027; Eisenhower, R., 306,925.

Maine

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Auburn	6,866	4,686	6,869	5,219
Augusta	5,418	3,637	5,543	4,149
Bangor	9,405	6,257	9,162	7,135
Biddeford	6,839	2,903	6,520	3,756
Brunswick	6,502	3,371	7,288	4,248
Gorham	5,190	3,599	4,393	4,133
Lewiston	10,258	5,898	11,021	6,523
Orono	4,244	1,416	3,649	1,578
Portland	28,272	7,833	26,800	9,455
Presque Isle	2,420	2,094	2,309	2,268
Saco	6,457	3,444	5,892	3,948
Sanford	5,953	3,607	5,582	4,634
Scarborough	6,750	4,866	5,651	5,569
S. Portland	9,911	4,011	8,965	4,882
Waterville	5,070	2,109	5,056	2,413
Westbrook	5,446	3,024	5,047	3,744
Windham	5,069	3,989	4,400	4,553
Other	291,414	229,451	272,695	251,994
Totals	**421,923**	**295,273**	**396,842**	**330,201**

Maine Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 421,923; McCain, R., 295,273; Nader, Ind., 10,636; McKinney, Green, 2,900.
2004: Kerry, D., 396,842; Bush, R., 330,201; Nader, Better Life, 8,069; Cobb, Green, 2,936; Badnarik, LB., 1,965; Peroutka, Const., 735.
2000: Gore, D., 319,951; Bush, R., 286,616; Nader, Green, 37,127; Buchanan, RF., 4,443; Browne, LB., 3,074; Phillips, Const., 579.
1996: Clinton, D., 312,788; Dole, R., 186,378; Perot, RF., 85,970; Nader, Green, 15,279; Browne, LB., 2,996; Phillips, Taxpayers, 1,517; Hagelin, Natural Law, 825.
1992: Clinton, D., 263,420; Perot, Ind., 206,820; Bush, R., 206,504; Marrou, LB., 1,681.
1988: Bush, R., 307,131; Dukakis, D., 243,569; Paul, LB., 2,700; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,405.
1984: Reagan, R., 336,500; Mondale, D., 214,515.

1980: Reagan, R., 238,522; Carter, D., 220,974; Anderson, Ind., 53,327; Clark, LB., 5,119; Commoner, Citizens, 4,394; Hall, Com., 591; write-in, 84.
1976: Ford, R., 236,320; Carter, D., 232,279; McCarthy, Ind., 10,874; Bubar, Proh., 3,495.
1972: Nixon, R., 256,458; McGovern, D., 160,584; scattered, 229.
1968: Humphrey, D., 217,312; Nixon, R., 169,254; Wallace, 3rd party, 6,370.
1964: Johnson, D., 262,264; Goldwater, R., 118,701.
1960: Nixon, R., 240,608; Kennedy, D., 181,159.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 249,238; Stevenson, D., 102,468.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 232,353; Stevenson, D., 118,806; Hallinan, Prog., 332; Hass, Soc. Labor, 156; Hoopes, Soc., 138; scattered, 1.

Maryland

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Allegany	10,693	18,405	10,576	18,980
Anne Arundel	125,015	129,682	103,324	133,231
Baltimore	214,151	158,714	182,474	166,051
Calvert	20,299	23,095	15,967	23,017
Caroline	4,971	8,015	3,810	7,396
Carroll	28,060	54,503	22,974	55,275
Cecil	17,665	23,855	14,680	22,556
Charles	42,635	25,732	29,354	28,442
Dorchester	6,912	8,168	5,411	7,801
Frederick	54,013	55,170	39,503	59,934
Garrett	3,736	8,903	3,291	9,085
Harford	48,552	71,751	39,685	71,565
Howard	87,120	55,393	72,257	59,724
Kent	4,953	4,905	4,278	4,900
Montgomery	307,960	116,273	273,936	136,334
Prince George's	323,105	37,969	260,532	55,532
Queen Anne's	8,575	15,087	7,070	14,489
St. Mary's	19,023	24,705	13,776	23,725
Somerset	4,779	5,037	4,034	4,884
Talbot	9,035	10,995	7,367	11,288
Washington	26,245	34,169	20,387	36,917
Wicomico	19,436	21,849	15,137	21,998
Worcester	11,374	15,607	9,648	15,349
City				
Baltimore	214,385	28,681	175,022	36,230
Totals	**1,629,467**	**959,862**	**1,334,493**	**1,024,703**

Maryland Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,629,467; McCain, R., 959,862; Nader, Maryland Ind., 14,713; Barr, LB., 9,842; McKinney, Green, 4,747; Baldwin, RF., 3,760.
2004: Kerry, D., 1,334,493; Bush, R., 1,024,703; Nader, Pop., 11,854; Badnarik, LB., 6,094; Cobb, Green, 3,632; Peroutka, Const., 3,421.
2000: Gore, D., 1,144,008; Bush, R., 813,827; Nader, Green, 53,768; Browne, LB., 5,310; Buchanan, RF., 4,248; Phillips, Const., 918.
1996: Clinton, D., 966,207; Dole, R., 681,530; Perot, RF., 115,812; Browne, LB., 8,765; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,402; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,517.
1992: Clinton, D., 988,571; Bush, R., 707,094; Perot, Ind., 281,414; Marrou, LB., 4,715; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,786.
1988: Bush, R., 876,167; Dukakis, D., 826,304; Paul, LB., 6,748; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,115.
1984: Reagan, R., 879,918; Mondale, D., 787,935; Bergland, LB., 5,721.
1980: Carter, D., 726,161; Reagan, R., 680,606; Anderson, Ind., 119,537; Clark, LB., 14,192.
1976: Carter, D., 759,612; Ford, R., 672,661.
1972: Nixon, R., 829,305; McGovern, D., 505,781; Schmitz, Amer., 18,726.
1968: Humphrey, D., 538,310; Nixon, R., 517,995; Wallace, 3rd party, 178,734.
1964: Johnson, D., 730,912; Goldwater, R., 385,495; write-in, 50.
1960: Kennedy, D., 565,800; Nixon, R., 489,538.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 559,738; Stevenson, D., 372,613.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 499,424; Stevenson, D., 395,337; Hallinan, Prog., 7,313.

Massachusetts

	2008		2004	
City	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Boston	184,320	45,248	160,884	44,518
Brockton	23,206	9,611	20,091	10,058
Brookline	22,269	4,788	21,256	5,269
Cambridge	40,464	4,662	35,886	5,338
Chicopee	14,160	8,259	14,642	7,957
Fall River	22,431	7,892	23,859	7,369
Framingham	17,731	8,430	17,239	8,448
Lawrence	15,567	3,620	11,547	4,796
Lowell	20,576	10,363	18,195	10,554
Lynn	20,223	8,703	19,372	8,373
Medford	17,507	8,627	17,737	7,932
New Bedford	24,881	8,201	25,551	7,328
Newton	33,075	10,208	32,061	10,025
Quincy	22,775	15,536	24,173	13,373
Somerville	26,450	5,197	24,300	5,232
Springfield	38,228	10,976	33,583	13,028
Waltham	15,233	8,372	14,517	8,228
Weymouth	14,681	12,331	15,367	10,912
Worcester	40,925	18,333	38,264	17,648
Other	1,279,365	896,551	1,227,624	858,194
Totals	**1,904,097**	**1,108,854**	**1,803,800**	**1,071,109**

Massachusetts Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,904,097; McCain, R., 1,108,854; Nader, Ind., 28,841; Barr, LB., 13,189; McKinney, Green, 6,550; Baldwin, RF., 4,971.
2004: Kerry, D., 1,803,800; Bush, R., 1,071,109; Badnarik, LB., 15,022; Cobb, Green, 10,623.
2000: Gore, D., 1,616,487; Bush, R., 878,502; Nader, Green, 173,564; Browne, LB., 16,366; Buchanan, RF., 11,149; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,884.
1996: Clinton, D., 1,571,509; Dole, R., 718,058; Perot, RF., 227,206; Browne, LB., 20,424; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,183; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,276.
1992: Clinton, D., 1,318,639; Bush, R., 805,039; Perot, Ind., 630,731; Marrou, LB., 9,021; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,172; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,218; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,812; LaRouche, Ind., 1,027.
1988: Dukakis, D., 1,401,415; Bush, R., 1,194,635; Paul, LB., 24,251; Fulani, New Alliance, 9,561.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,310,936; Mondale, D., 1,239,606.
1980: Reagan, R., 1,057,631; Carter, D., 1,053,802; Anderson, Ind., 382,539; Clark, LB., 22,038; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,735; Commoner, Citizens, 2,056; McReynolds, Soc., 62; Bubar, Statesman, 34; Griswold, Workers World, 19; scattered, 2,382.
1976: Carter, D., 1,429,475; Ford, R., 1,030,276; McCarthy, Ind., 65,637; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 8,138; Anderson, Amer., 7,555; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 4,922; MacBride, LB., 135.
1972: McGovern, D., 1,332,540; Nixon, R., 1,112,078; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 10,600; Schmitz, Amer., 2,877; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 129; Spock, People's, 101; Hall, Com., 46; Hospers, LB., 43; scattered, 342.
1968: Humphrey, D., 1,469,218; Nixon, R., 766,844; Wallace, 3rd party, 87,088; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 6,180; Munn, Proh., 2,369; scattered, 53; blank, 25,394.
1964: Johnson, D., 1,786,422; Goldwater, R., 549,727; Hass, Soc. Labor, 4,755; Munn, Proh., 3,735; scattered, 159; blank, 48,104.
1960: Kennedy, D., 1,487,174; Nixon, R., 976,750; Hass, Soc. Labor, 3,892; Decker, Proh., 1,633; others, 31; blank and void, 26,024.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 1,393,197; Stevenson, D., 948,190; Hass, Soc. Labor, 5,573; Holtwick, Proh., 1,205; others, 341.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 1,292,325; Stevenson, D., 1,083,525; Hallinan, Prog., 4,636; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,957; Hamblen, Proh., 886; scattered, 69; blank, 41,150.

Michigan

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Alcona	2,896	3,404	2,871	3,592
Alger	2,472	2,188	2,395	2,318
Allegan	23,526	29,526	19,355	34,022
Alpena	7,705	7,125	7,407	7,665
Antrim	6,079	7,506	5,072	8,379
Arenac	4,155	3,807	4,076	4,071
Baraga	1,725	1,846	1,660	1,977
Barry	13,449	16,431	11,312	18,638
Bay	32,589	23,794	31,049	25,448
Benzie	5,461	4,687	4,383	5,284
Berrien	40,376	36,128	32,846	41,076
Branch	8,412	9,534	7,004	10,784
Calhoun	34,550	28,538	29,891	32,093
Cass	12,080	11,112	9,537	12,964
Charlevoix	6,817	7,306	5,729	8,214
Cheboygan	6,721	6,919	5,941	7,798
Chippewa	8,169	8,249	7,203	9,122
Clare	7,496	6,793	6,984	7,088
Clinton	20,001	19,724	15,483	21,989
Crawford	3,440	3,558	3,126	4,017
Delta	9,976	8,763	9,381	9,680
Dickinson	5,995	7,049	5,650	7,734
Eaton	30,736	25,898	25,411	29,781
Emmet	8,515	9,315	6,846	10,332
Genesee	143,919	72,445	128,334	83,870
Gladwin	6,590	6,391	6,343	6,770
Gogebic	4,757	3,330	4,421	3,935
Grand Traverse	23,255	24,713	18,256	27,446
Gratiot	9,102	8,324	7,377	9,834
Hillsdale	8,765	11,221	7,123	12,804
Houghton	7,473	8,100	6,731	8,889
Huron	8,367	8,434	7,629	9,671
Ingham	95,698	47,143	76,877	54,734
Ionia	14,808	15,850	10,647	16,621
Iosco	7,307	6,583	6,557	7,301
Iron	3,080	2,947	3,215	3,224
Isabella	16,679	11,220	12,334	11,754
Jackson	37,480	35,692	31,025	40,029
Kalamazoo	73,407	48,411	61,462	57,147
Kalkaska	3,780	4,527	3,189	5,084
Kent	149,855	148,305	116,909	171,201

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Keweenaw	610	756	630	781
Lake	2,919	2,269	2,675	2,503
Lapeer	21,457	22,831	18,086	25,556
Leelanau	7,354	6,937	6,048	7,733
Lenawee	24,638	22,223	20,787	25,675
Livingston	42,346	55,581	33,991	58,860
Luce	1,191	1,490	1,045	1,749
Mackinac	3,027	3,268	2,819	3,706
Macomb	223,754	187,645	196,160	202,166
Manistee	7,234	5,506	6,272	6,295
Marquette	19,630	12,902	17,412	14,690
Mason	7,816	7,146	6,333	8,124
Mecosta	9,099	9,235	7,730	9,710
Menominee	5,980	4,855	5,326	5,942
Midland	20,742	22,285	18,355	24,369
Missaukee	2,898	4,469	2,319	5,055
Monroe	39,180	35,852	36,089	37,470
Montcalm	13,208	13,291	11,471	14,968
Montmorency	2,403	2,841	2,196	3,300
Muskegon	53,400	28,855	44,282	35,302
Newaygo	10,788	11,862	9,057	13,608
Oakland	372,694	276,881	319,387	316,633
Oceana	6,405	5,860	5,441	6,677
Ogemaw	5,391	5,133	5,215	5,454
Ontonagon	1,966	1,823	1,863	2,262
Osceola	4,848	5,966	4,467	6,599
Oscoda	1,887	2,320	1,792	2,570
Otsego	5,634	6,752	4,674	7,470
Ottawa	51,925	84,823	35,552	92,048
Presque Isle	3,719	3,605	3,432	3,982
Roscommon	7,082	6,727	6,810	7,364
Saginaw	60,260	42,218	54,887	47,165
St. Clair	40,676	38,555	36,174	42,740
St. Joseph	12,311	12,876	9,648	15,340
Sanilac	9,047	10,678	7,883	12,632
Schoolcraft	2,184	2,058	2,137	2,058
Shiawassee	18,015	15,054	16,881	19,407
Tuscola	13,503	13,739	12,631	15,389
Van Buren	18,589	15,535	16,151	17,634
Washtenaw	130,547	53,943	109,953	61,455
Wayne	656,303	216,880	600,047	257,750
Wexford	7,357	8,044	6,034	8,966
Totals	**2,872,579**	**2,048,639**	**2,479,183**	**2,313,746**

Michigan Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 2,872,579; McCain, R., 2,048,639; Nader, Natural Law, 33,085; Barr, LB., 23,716; Baldwin, U.S. Taxpayers, 14,685; McKinney, Green, 8,892.

2004: Kerry, D., 2,479,183; Bush, R., 2,313,746; Nader, Ind., 24,035; Badnarik, LB., 10,552; Cobb, Green, 5,325; Peroutka, U.S. Taxpayers, 4,980; Brown, Natural Law, 1,431.

2000: Gore, D., 2,170,418; Bush, R., 1,953,139; Nader, Green, 84,165; Browne, LB., 16,711; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,791; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,426.

1996: Clinton, D., 1,989,653; Dole, R., 1,481,212; Perot, RF., 336,670; Browne, LB., 27,670; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,254; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,153; White, Soc. Equality, 1,554.

1992: Clinton, D., 1,871,182; Bush, R., 1,554,940; Perot, Ind., 824,813; Marrou, LB., 10,175; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 8,263; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,954.

1988: Bush, R., 1,965,486; Dukakis, D., 1,675,783; Paul, LB., 18,336; Fulani, Ind., 2,513.

1984: Reagan, R., 2,251,571; Mondale, D., 1,529,638; Bergland, LB., 10,055.

1980: Reagan, R., 1,915,225; Carter, D., 1,661,532; Anderson, Ind., 275,223; Clark, LB., 41,597; Commoner, Citizens, 11,930; Hall, Com., 3,262; Griswold, Workers World, 30; Greaves, Amer., 21; Bubar, Statesman, 9.

1976: Ford, R., 1,893,742; Carter, D., 1,696,714; McCarthy, Ind., 47,905; MacBride, LB., 5,406; Wright, People's, 3,504; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,804; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,366; Levin, Soc. Labor, 1,148; scattered, 2,160.

1972: Nixon, R., 1,961,721; McGovern, D., 1,459,435; Schmitz, Amer., 63,321; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 2,437; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 1,603; Hall, Com., 1,210.

1968: Humphrey, D., 1,593,082; Nixon, R., 1,370,665; Wallace, 3rd party, 331,968; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 4,099; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 1,762; Cleaver, New Politics, 4,585; Munn, Proh., 60; scattered, 29.

1964: Johnson, D., 2,136,615; Goldwater, R., 1,060,152; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,817; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,704; Proh. (no candidate listed), 699; scattered, 145.

1960: Kennedy, D., 1,687,269; Nixon, R., 1,620,428; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 4,347; Decker, Proh., 2,029; Daly, Tax Cut, 1,767; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,718; Ind. Amer. (unpledged), 539.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 1,713,647; Stevenson, D., 1,359,898; Holtwick, Proh., 6,923.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 1,551,529; Stevenson, D., 1,230,657; Hamblen, Proh., 10,331; Hallinan, Prog., 3,922; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,495; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 655; scattered, 3.

Minnesota

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Aitkin	4,595	4,589	4,539	4,768
Anoka	86,976	91,357	80,226	91,853
Becker	7,687	8,851	6,756	9,795
Beltrami	12,019	9,762	10,592	10,237
Benton	8,454	10,338	8,059	10,043
Big Stone	1,552	1,362	1,536	1,483
Blue Earth	19,325	14,782	16,865	15,737
Brown	5,809	7,456	5,158	8,395
Carlton	11,501	6,549	11,462	6,642
Carver	20,654	28,156	16,456	28,510
Cass	7,276	8,660	6,835	8,875
Chippewa	3,280	2,907	3,424	3,089
Chisago	12,783	15,789	12,219	15,705
Clay	16,666	11,978	12,989	14,365
Clearwater	1,877	2,291	1,871	2,438
Cook	2,019	1,240	1,733	1,489
Cottonwood	2,759	3,157	2,726	3,557
Crow Wing	15,859	18,567	14,005	19,106
Dakota	116,778	104,364	104,635	108,959
Dodge	4,463	5,468	4,117	5,593
Douglas	9,256	11,241	8,219	11,793
Faribault	3,736	4,196	3,767	4,794
Fillmore	5,921	4,993	5,825	5,694
Freeborn	9,915	6,955	9,733	7,681
Goodhue	12,420	12,775	12,103	13,134
Grant	1,850	1,646	1,856	1,893
Hennepin	420,958	231,054	383,841	255,133
Houston	5,906	4,743	5,276	5,631
Hubbard	4,872	6,558	4,741	6,444
Isanti	8,248	11,324	7,883	11,190
Itasca	13,460	10,309	13,290	10,705
Jackson	2,618	2,858	2,652	3,024
Kanabec	3,743	4,479	3,592	4,527
Kandiyohi	10,125	11,319	9,337	11,704
Kittson	1,492	1,016	1,333	1,307
Koochiching	3,649	2,962	3,662	3,539
Lac Qui Parle	2,160	1,912	2,390	2,093
Lake	4,174	2,636	4,212	2,769
Lake of the Woods	971	1,278	921	1,428
Le Sueur	6,994	7,636	6,466	7,746
Lincoln	1,517	1,491	1,558	1,736
Lyon	6,110	6,315	5,292	7,203
Mahnomen	7,505	10,993	1,339	1,132
Marshall	1,436	843	2,308	3,187
Martin	2,311	2,285	4,590	6,311
McLeod	4,413	6,053	6,712	11,407
Meeker	5,380	6,737	5,292	6,854
Mille Lacs	6,072	7,049	5,677	7,194
Morrison	6,547	9,735	6,794	9,698
Mower	11,605	7,075	12,334	7,591
Murray	2,345	2,320	2,218	2,719
Nicollet	9,887	7,968	8,797	8,689
Nobles	4,244	4,368	3,898	5,159
Norman	2,129	1,204	1,954	1,794
Olmsted	38,711	36,202	33,285	37,371
Otter Tail	13,856	18,077	12,038	19,734
Pennington	3,394	3,248	3,117	3,767
Pine	7,084	6,862	7,228	7,033
Pipestone	2,023	2,652	1,900	3,066
Polk	7,850	7,148	6,729	8,724
Pope	3,317	3,069	3,301	3,303
Ramsey	182,974	88,942	171,846	97,096
Red Lake	1,120	983	963	1,164
Redwood	3,250	4,308	3,104	4,898
Renville	3,904	3,956	3,787	4,430
Rice	17,381	13,723	16,425	13,881
Rock	2,079	2,775	2,000	3,111
Roseau	3,097	4,438	2,442	5,355
St. Louis	77,351	38,742	77,958	40,112
Scott	29,208	36,724	23,958	36,055
Sherburne	17,957	26,140	15,816	25,182
Sibley	2,998	4,492	3,109	4,669
Stearns	35,690	41,194	32,659	41,726
Steele	9,016	10,068	7,994	10,389
Stevens	2,781	2,710	2,821	3,030
Swift	2,907	2,184	3,165	2,481
Todd	5,277	6,637	5,034	6,945
Traverse	1,043	933	1,026	1,076
Wabasha	5,646	5,935	5,548	6,120
Wadena	2,882	4,128	2,791	4,214
Waseca	4,401	5,211	4,179	5,457
Washington	70,277	64,334	61,395	65,751
Watonwan	2,562	2,526	2,514	2,970
Wilkin	1,550	1,786	1,169	2,303
Winona	16,308	10,975	14,231	12,686
Wright	26,343	37,779	22,618	36,176
Yellow Medicine	2,816	2,579	2,799	2,878
Totals	**1,573,354**	**1,275,409**	**1,445,014**	**1,346,695**

Minnesota Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,573,354; McCain, R., 1,275,409; Nader, Ind., 30,152; Barr, LB., 9,174; Baldwin, Const., 6,787; McKinney, Green, 5,174; Calero, Soc. Workers, 790.
2004: Kerry, D., 1,445,014; Bush, R., 1,346,695; Nader, Better Life, 18,683; Badnarik, LB., 4,639; Cobb, Green, 4,408; Peroutka, Const., 3,074; Harens, other, 2,387; Van Auken, Soc. Equal., 539; Calero, Soc. Workers, 416.
2000: Gore, D., 1,168,266; Bush, R., 1,109,659; Nader, Green, 126,696; Buchanan, RF. MN, 22,166; Browne, LB., 5,282; Phillips, Const., 3,272; Hagelin, RF., 2,294; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,022.
1996: Clinton, D., 1,120,438; Dole, R., 766,476; Perot, RF., 257,704; Nader, Green, 24,908; Browne, LB., 8,271; Peron, Grass Roots, 4,898; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,416; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,808; Birrenbach, Ind. Grass Roots, 787; Harris, Soc. Workers, 684; White, Soc. Equality, 347.
1992: Clinton, D., 1,020,997; Bush, R., 747,841; Perot, Ind., 562,506; Marrou, LB., 3,373; Gritz, Populist/America First, 3,363; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,406.
1988: Dukakis, D., 1,109,471; Bush, R., 962,337; McCarthy, Minn. Prog., 5,403; Paul, LB., 5,109.
1984: Mondale, D., 1,036,364; Reagan, R., 1,032,603; Bergland, LB., 2,996.
1980: Carter, D., 954,173; Reagan, R., 873,268; Anderson, Ind., 174,997; Clark, LB., 31,593; Commoner, Citizens, 8,406; Hall, Com., 1,117; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 711; Griswold, Workers World, 698; McReynolds, Soc., 536; write-in, 281.
1976: Carter, D., 1,070,440; Ford, R., 819,395; McCarthy, Ind., 35,490; Anderson, Amer., 13,592; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 4,149; MacBride, LB., 3,529; Hall, Com., 1,092.
1972: Nixon, R., 898,269; McGovern, D., 802,346; Schmitz, Amer., 31,407; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,261; Spock, People's, 2,805; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 940; Hall, Com., 662; scattered, 962.
1968: Humphrey, D., 857,738; Nixon, R., 658,643; Wallace, 3rd party, 68,931; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 935; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 808; McCarthy, write-in, 585; Mitchell, Com., 415; Blomen, Industrial Govt., 285; scattered, 2,613.
1964: Johnson, D., 991,117; Goldwater, R., 559,624; Hass, Industrial Gov., 2,544; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,177.
1960: Kennedy, D., 779,933; Nixon, R., 757,915; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 3,077; Hass, Industrial Govt. 962.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 719,302; Stevenson, D., 617,525; Hass, Soc. Labor (Ind. Govt.), 2,080; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 1,098.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 763,211; Stevenson, D., 608,458; Hallinan, Prog., 2,666; Hass, Soc. Labor, 2,383; Hamblen, Proh., 2,147; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 618.

Mississippi

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Adams	7,630	5,300	8,423	6,996
Alcorn	3,701	9,752	5,454	8,634
Amite	3,320	4,214	3,012	4,147
Attala	3,739	5,209	3,145	5,014
Benton	2,224	2,329	2,245	1,969
Bolivar	9,471	4,487	9,631	5,535
Calhoun	2,242	4,068	2,234	4,131
Carroll	2,027	3,886	1,900	3,664
Chickasaw	4,053	3,934	4,078	4,193
Choctaw	1,459	2,624	1,366	2,694
Claiborne	3,561	632	4,362	950
Clarke	2,727	4,679	2,402	5,068
Clay	6,424	4,412	4,753	4,342
Coahoma	6,947	2,502	6,805	3,676
Copiah	7,640	6,683	4,961	6,374
Covington	3,826	5,503	3,158	5,044
DeSoto	19,265	43,510	13,255	36,306
Forrest	11,622	15,296	10,220	16,318
Franklin	1,722	2,896	1,574	2,893
George	1,398	7,050	1,724	6,223
Greene	1,362	4,358	1,421	3,850
Grenada	4,995	6,215	4,180	5,872
Hancock	3,195	11,614	5,107	12,581
Harrison	22,175	37,927	23,076	39,703
Hinds	68,794	29,187	54,845	36,975
Holmes	6,945	1,504	6,366	1,961
Humphreys	3,180	1,243	3,168	1,679
Issaquena	523	322	516	439
Itawamba	1,938	7,240	2,802	6,833
Jackson	15,534	32,959	15,572	35,134
Jasper	4,476	3,660	4,117	3,855
Jefferson	3,295	450	2,821	630
Jefferson Davis	3,924	2,512	2,959	2,668
Jones	8,089	18,726	7,398	19,125
Kemper	2,876	1,694	2,465	2,109
Lafayette	7,997	10,278	6,218	9,004
Lamar	4,694	16,969	3,923	16,410
Lauderdale	13,048	19,368	10,292	19,736
Lawrence	2,513	4,318	2,308	3,956
Leake	3,575	4,509	3,212	4,962
Lee	11,769	22,403	10,127	20,254
Leflore	8,914	4,105	7,566	4,635
Lincoln	5,505	10,781	4,418	10,008
Lowndes	13,110	13,934	10,408	13,690
Madison	18,034	24,781	13,268	24,257
Marion	3,764	7,350	3,888	7,999
Marshall	9,573	6,650	8,591	5,975
Monroe	7,137	10,165	6,237	9,308
Montgomery	2,244	2,638	2,473	3,002
Neshoba	2,584	7,205	2,600	7,780
Newton	3,063	6,338	2,280	6,165
Noxubee	4,970	1,507	4,346	1,723
Oktibbeha	9,326	9,320	7,015	9,068
Panola	8,370	7,515	6,615	6,769
Pearl River	3,727	16,156	4,472	14,896
Perry	1,521	4,040	1,261	3,747
Pike	7,958	7,441	7,881	8,660
Pontotoc	2,951	9,656	2,660	8,480
Prentiss	3,020	7,703	3,327	6,538
Quitman	2,797	1,334	2,032	1,360
Rankin	14,235	47,645	11,005	43,054
Scott	4,709	6,205	3,802	6,395
Sharkey	1,722	784	1,560	1,120
Simpson	4,393	6,660	3,272	7,138
Smith	1,821	5,715	1,496	5,577
Stone	1,746	4,661	1,528	4,146
Sunflower	7,158	2,900	6,359	3,534
Tallahatchie	3,646	2,435	3,420	2,737
Tate	4,951	7,639	4,347	6,760
Tippah	2,514	6,809	3,016	6,174
Tishomingo	1,941	6,195	2,846	5,379
Tunica	2,917	864	2,140	950
Union	2,727	8,302	2,839	7,906
Walthall	3,421	4,244	2,435	3,888
Warren	9,502	9,953	8,224	11,356
Washington	12,884	6,274	11,569	7,731
Wayne	3,860	6,056	3,193	5,562
Webster	1,321	4,032	1,341	3,708
Wilkinson	3,498	1,556	2,794	1,563
Winston	4,606	5,473	3,978	5,386
Yalobusha	3,104	3,604	2,656	3,278
Yazoo	5,725	4,219	5,013	5,672
Totals	**554,662**	**724,597**	**457,766**	**684,981**

Mississippi Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 724,597; Obama, D., 554,662; Nader, Ind., 4,011; Baldwin, Const., 2,551; Barr, LB., 2,529; McKinney, Green, 1,034; Weill, RF., 481.
2004: Bush, R., 684,981; Kerry, D., 458,094; Nader, RF., 3,177; Badnarik, LB., 1,793; Peroutka, Const., 1,759; Harris, Ind., 1,268; Cobb, Green, 1,073.
2000: Bush, R., 572,844; Gore, D., 404,614; Nader, Ind., 8,122; Phillips, Const., 3,267; Buchanan, RF., 2,265; Browne, LB., 2,009; Harris, Ind., 613; Hagelin, Natural Law, 450.
1996: Dole, R., 439,838; Clinton, D., 394,022; Perot, RF., 52,222; Browne, LB., 2,809; Phillips, Taxpayers, 2,314; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,447; Collins, Ind., 1,205.
1992: Bush, R., 487,793; Clinton, D., 400,258; Perot, Ind., 85,626; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,625; Marrou, LB., 2,154; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,652; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,140.
1988: Bush, R., 557,890; Dukakis, D., 363,921; Duke, Ind., 4,232; Paul, LB., 3,329.
1984: Reagan, R., 582,377; Mondale, D., 352,192; Bergland, LB., 2,336.
1980: Reagan, R., 441,089; Carter, D., 429,281; Anderson, Ind., 12,036; Clark, LB., 5,465; Griswold, Workers World, 2,402; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 2,347.
1976: Carter, D., 381,309; Ford, R., 366,846; Anderson, Amer., 6,678; McCarthy, Ind., 4,074; Maddox, Ind., 4,049; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 2,805; MacBride, LB., 2,609.
1972: Nixon, R., 505,125; McGovern, D., 126,782; Schmitz, Amer., 11,598; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 2,458.
1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 415,349; Humphrey, D., 150,644; Nixon, R., 88,516.
1964: Goldwater, R., 356,528; Johnson, D., 52,618.
1960: D. (electors unpledged), 116,248; Kennedy, D., 108,362; Nixon, R., 73,561. Mississippi's victorious slate of 8 unpledged Democratic electors cast their votes for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D, VA).
1956: Stevenson, D., 144,498; Eisenhower, R., 56,372, and Black and Tan Grand Old Party, 4,313 (total, 60,685); Byrd, Ind., 42,966.
1952: Stevenson, D., 172,566; Eisenhower, Ind., vote pledged to Rep. candidate, 112,966.

Missouri

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Adair	5,735	5,891	4,938	6,367
Andrew	3,345	5,279	3,069	5,135
Atchison	1,000	1,936	1,005	2,137
Audrain	4,434	6,167	4,318	6,294
Barry	4,630	9,758	4,223	9,599
Barton	1,455	4,414	1,373	4,572
Bates	3,271	4,833	3,398	5,004
Benton	3,629	5,759	3,381	5,575
Bollinger	1,690	3,972	1,754	4,102
Boone	47,062	36,849	37,643	37,801

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Buchanan	19,164	19,110	17,799	19,812
Butler	5,316	11,805	4,666	11,696
Caldwell	1,814	2,654	1,645	2,593
Callaway	7,580	11,389	6,559	11,108
Camden	7,773	14,074	6,296	13,122
Cape Girardeau	12,208	24,768	10,568	23,814
Carroll	1,535	2,955	1,568	3,155
Carter	984	1,840	964	1,797
Cass	19,844	29,695	16,681	27,253
Cedar	2,060	4,194	1,910	4,238
Chariton	1,799	2,339	1,892	2,421
Christian	11,883	25,382	9,059	22,102
Clark	1,572	1,782	1,794	1,899
Clay	53,761	54,516	44,670	51,193
Clinton	4,545	5,709	4,165	5,287
Cole	13,959	24,385	11,753	24,752
Cooper	2,996	4,902	2,400	5,058
Crawford	3,911	6,007	3,632	5,686
Dade	1,184	2,864	1,104	2,963
Dallas	2,656	4,895	2,407	4,788
Daviess	1,400	2,263	1,402	2,351
DeKalb	1,692	2,889	1,707	2,941
Dent	2,056	4,655	1,865	4,369
Douglas	2,140	4,405	1,741	4,498
Dunklin	4,540	7,044	4,901	6,720
Franklin	21,256	27,355	18,556	26,429
Gasconade	2,899	4,763	2,355	4,753
Gentry	1,235	1,964	1,201	2,085
Greene	56,181	77,683	46,657	77,885
Grundy	1,580	3,006	1,561	3,172
Harrison	1,287	2,512	1,279	2,729
Henry	4,869	6,095	4,461	6,361
Hickory	2,171	2,850	2,043	2,791
Holt	802	1,794	811	1,864
Howard	2,036	2,708	1,972	2,915
Howell	5,736	10,982	5,118	11,097
Iron	2,213	2,090	2,157	2,477
Jackson	210,824	124,687	183,654	130,500
Jasper	15,730	31,667	13,002	31,846
Jefferson	53,467	50,804	46,057	46,624
Johnson	9,480	12,183	7,790	12,257
Knox	759	1,212	761	1,207
Laclede	5,218	10,875	4,213	10,578
Lafayette	6,902	9,442	6,412	9,656
Lawrence	5,097	11,263	4,506	11,194
Lewis	1,837	2,594	1,754	2,862
Lincoln	10,234	12,924	8,368	11,316
Linn	2,638	3,140	2,440	3,422
Livingston	2,435	3,993	2,278	4,029
Macon	2,454	5,499	2,856	4,673
Madison	2,784	4,586	1,972	2,905
Maries	2,042	2,897	1,563	2,825
Marion	1,599	2,853	4,568	7,815
McDonald	4,703	7,705	2,215	5,443
Mercer	519	1,169	582	1,207
Miller	3,553	7,797	2,959	7,797
Mississippi	2,247	3,034	2,374	2,903
Moniteau	2,084	4,467	1,913	4,743
Monroe	1,703	2,533	1,647	2,632
Montgomery	2,347	3,428	2,147	3,563
Morgan	3,565	5,451	3,053	5,657
New Madrid	3,370	4,593	3,716	4,154
Newton	7,450	17,637	6,564	17,187
Nodaway	4,493	5,568	3,830	6,226
Oregon	1,811	2,652	1,823	2,769
Osage	1,907	5,062	1,673	4,975
Ozark	1,661	2,918	1,561	3,083
Pemiscot	3,029	3,954	3,381	3,398
Perry	3,005	5,527	2,621	5,583
Pettis	6,932	11,018	5,801	11,603
Phelps	7,394	11,706	6,666	11,874
Pike	3,487	4,268	3,670	4,314
Platte	21,459	24,460	18,412	23,302
Polk	4,553	8,956	3,775	8,586
Pulaski	5,249	9,552	3,551	8,618
Putnam	695	1,591	772	1,660
Ralls	2,041	2,987	2,031	2,986
Randolph	3,984	6,457	3,586	6,551
Ray	5,241	5,593	5,034	5,673
Reynolds	1,417	1,780	1,449	1,896
Ripley	1,795	3,407	1,907	3,693
St. Charles	84,183	102,550	66,855	95,826
St. Clair	1,886	2,981	1,841	3,098
St. Francois	11,540	12,660	10,748	12,087
St. Louis County	333,123	221,705	295,284	244,969
Ste. Genevieve	4,979	3,732	4,281	3,791
Saline	4,712	4,962	4,479	5,389
Schuyler	775	1,139	894	1,124
Scotland	793	1,249	828	1,352
Scott	6,258	11,563	6,057	11,330
Shannon	1,637	2,075	1,618	2,511
Shelby	1,114	2,166	1,201	2,280
Stoddard	3,899	9,172	3,946	9,242
Stone	5,029	11,147	4,578	10,534
Sullivan	1,173	1,607	1,178	1,880
Taney	6,683	14,736	5,601	13,578
Texas	3,410	7,215	3,664	7,234
Vernon	3,381	5,334	3,206	5,732
Warren	6,705	8,675	5,461	7,883
Washington	4,711	4,706	4,459	4,641
Wayne	2,243	3,784	2,250	3,919
Webster	5,685	10,431	4,657	10,194
Worth	427	707	436	691
Wright	2,557	5,784	2,188	6,090
City				
St. Louis	132,925	24,662	116,133	27,793
Totals	**1,441,911**	**1,445,814**	**1,259,171**	**1,455,713**

Missouri Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,445,814; Obama, D., 1,441,911; Nader, Ind., 17,813; Barr, LB., 11,386; Baldwin, Const., 8,201.
2004: Bush, R., 1,455,713; Kerry, D., 1,259,171; Badnarik, LB., 9,831; Peroutka, Const., 5,355.
2000: Bush, R., 1,189,924; Gore, D., 1,111,138; Nader, Green, 38,515; Buchanan, RF., 9,818; Browne, LB., 7,436; Phillips, Const., 1,957; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,104.
1996: Clinton, D., 1,025,935; Dole, R., 890,016; Perot, RF., 217,188; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 11,521; Browne, LB., 10,522; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,287.
1992: Clinton, D., 1,053,873; Bush, R., 811,159; Perot, Ind., 518,741; Marrou, LB., 7,497.
1988: Bush, R., 1,084,953; Dukakis, D., 1,001,619; Fulani, New Alliance, 6,656; Paul, write-in, 434.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,274,188; Mondale, D., 848,583.
1980: Reagan, R., 1,074,181; Carter, D., 931,182; Anderson, Ind., 77,920; Clark, LB., 14,422; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,515; Commoner, Citizens, 573; write-in, 31.
1976: Carter, D., 999,163; Ford, R., 928,808; McCarthy, Ind., 24,329.
1972: Nixon, R., 1,154,058; McGovern, D., 698,531.
1968: Nixon, R., 811,932; Humphrey, D., 791,444; Wallace, 3rd party, 206,126.
1964: Johnson, D., 1,164,344; Goldwater, R., 653,535.
1960: Kennedy, D., 972,201; Nixon, R., 962,221.
1956: Stevenson, D., 918,273; Eisenhower, R., 914,299.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 959,429; Stevenson, D., 929,830; Hallinan, Prog., 987; Hamblen, Proh., 885; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 302; America First, 233; Hoopes, Soc., 227; Hass, Soc. Labor, 169.

Montana

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Beaverhead	1,611	2,983	1,103	3,067
Big Horn	3,490	1,622	2,215	2,028
Blaine	1,711	1,138	1,300	1,424
Broadwater	854	1,853	533	1,778
Carbon	2,431	3,093	1,847	3,342
Carter	111	573	76	623
Cascade	17,486	16,675	13,701	19,028
Chouteau	1,118	1,625	946	1,913
Custer	2,262	3,040	1,630	3,297
Daniels	343	692	326	764
Dawson	1,587	2,626	1,494	2,884
Deer Lodge	3,341	1,481	2,700	1,725
Fallon	318	1,082	289	1,178
Fergus	1,921	4,100	1,582	4,425
Flathead	15,976	25,361	11,587	26,019
Gallatin	23,984	22,375	16,405	22,392
Garfield	109	595	52	590
Glacier	3,361	1,443	2,641	1,828
Golden Valley	122	342	119	396
Granite	601	1,013	404	1,144
Hill	3,563	2,763	2,997	3,505
Jefferson	2,574	3,525	1,881	3,844
Judith Basin	396	799	322	944
Lake	6,693	6,463	4,960	7,245
Lewis & Clark	16,939	14,794	12,717	16,494
Liberty	367	594	281	734
Lincoln	3,018	5,699	2,320	5,889
Madison	321	726	983	2,868
McCone	1,596	2,803	320	791
Meagher	298	624	247	698
Mineral	844	1,051	542	1,242
Missoula	35,701	20,266	26,983	23,989
Musselshell	615	1,552	538	1,663
Park	4,140	4,349	3,199	4,771
Petroleum	68	227	55	228
Phillips	638	1,423	456	1,677
Pondera	1,224	1,583	956	1,853
Powder River	207	797	154	856
Powell	1,021	1,679	761	1,993

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Prairie	211	503	181	546
Ravalli	8,332	12,922	6,144	13,279
Richland	1,196	3,158	1,120	3,110
Roosevelt	2,527	1,455	2,195	1,762
Rosebud	1,898	1,739	1,520	1,982
Sanders	1,964	3,556	1,502	3,461
Sheridan	953	987	846	1,159
Silver Bow	11,651	4,806	9,307	6,381
Stillwater	1,512	2,989	1,025	3,090
Sweet Grass	552	1,433	445	1,509
Teton	1,291	1,873	1,047	2,232
Toole	736	1,321	690	1,583
Treasure	154	310	121	348
Valley	1,616	2,099	1,431	2,476
Wheatland	286	632	250	706
Wibaux	146	379	144	407
Yellowstone	31,740	36,225	24,120	40,903
Totals	**231,667**	**242,763**	**173,710**	**266,063**

Montana Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 242,763; Obama, D., 231,667; Paul, Const., 10,638; Nader, Ind., 3,686; Barr, LB., 1,355.

2004: Bush, R., 266,063; Kerry, D., 173,710; Nader, Ind., 6,168; Peroutka, Const., 1,764; Badnarik, LB., 1,733; Cobb, Green, 996.

2000: Bush, R., 240,178; Gore, D., 137,126; Nader, Green, 24,437; Buchanan, RF., 5,697; Browne, LB., 1,718; Phillips, Const., 1,155; Hagelin, Natural Law, 675.

1996: Dole, R., 179,652; Clinton, D., 167,922; Perot, RF., 55,229; Browne, LB., 2,526; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,754.

1992: Clinton, D., 154,507; Bush, R., 144,207; Perot, Ind., 107,225; Gritz, Pop./America First, 3,658.

1988: Bush, R., 190,412; Dukakis, D., 168,936; Paul, LB., 5,047; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,279.

1984: Reagan, R., 232,450; Mondale, D., 146,742; Bergland, LB., 5,185.

1980: Reagan, R., 206,814; Carter, D., 118,032; Anderson, Ind., 29,281; Clark, LB., 9,825.

1976: Ford, R., 173,703; Carter, D., 149,259; Anderson, Amer., 5,772.

1972: Nixon, R., 183,976; McGovern, D., 120,197; Schmitz, Amer., 13,430.

1968: Nixon, R., 138,835; Humphrey, D., 114,117; Wallace, 3rd party, 20,015; Munn, Proh., 510; Caton, New RF., 470; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 457.

1964: Johnson, D., 164,246; Goldwater, R., 113,032; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 519; Munn, Proh., 499; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 332.

1960: Nixon, R., 141,841; Kennedy, D., 134,891; Decker, Proh., 456; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 391.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 154,933; Stevenson, D., 116,238.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 157,394; Stevenson, D., 106,213; Hallinan, Prog., 723; Hamblen, Proh., 548; Hoopes, Soc., 159.

Nebraska

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Adams	4,624	8,163	3,791	9,233
Antelope	754	2,367	613	2,761
Arthur	39	217	24	240
Banner	61	341	56	379
Blaine	43	266	38	301
Boone	742	2,042	546	2,309
Box Butte	1,844	2,888	1,657	3,396
Boyd	250	839	228	911
Brown	311	1,208	268	1,426
Buffalo	5,768	12,920	4,100	14,222
Burt	1,406	1,895	1,272	2,349
Butler	1,175	2,534	1,068	3,016
Cass	4,709	7,076	3,619	7,763
Cedar	1,187	2,912	1,083	3,387
Chase	341	1,466	302	1,652
Cherry	599	2,360	483	2,509
Cheyenne	1,064	3,284	893	3,791
Clay	761	2,134	743	2,543
Colfax	1,125	2,014	990	2,589
Cuming	1,255	2,701	966	3,330
Custer	1,178	4,220	1,040	4,518
Dakota	2,966	3,255	3,027	3,526
Dawes	1,245	2,330	1,119	2,809
Dawson	2,352	5,368	1,728	6,149
Deuel	243	732	222	820
Dixon	946	1,785	938	2,028
Dodge	6,587	8,482	5,250	10,716
Douglas	116,893	106,419	83,330	120,813
Dundy	218	783	186	858
Fillmore	953	1,907	828	2,314
Franklin	442	1,078	412	1,277
Frontier	348	1,030	275	1,160
Furnas	556	1,725	492	1,950
Gage	4,405	5,389	3,655	6,575
Garden	283	844	201	970
Garfield	212	800	196	806
Gosper	260	771	222	890
Grant	41	321	41	352
Greeley	457	714	361	865
Hall	7,687	12,788	6,228	14,592
Hamilton	1,322	3,362	1,012	3,785
Harlan	399	1,327	398	1,467
Hayes	85	460	66	524
Hitchcock	346	997	296	1,171
Holt	1,065	3,663	894	4,217
Hooker	75	355	64	392
Howard	1,083	1,847	900	2,020
Jefferson	1,504	2,091	1,352	2,600
Johnson	914	1,139	885	1,470
Kearney	870	2,217	707	2,621
Keith	965	2,917	743	3,356
Keya Paha	115	409	98	442
Kimball	427	1,328	366	1,491
Knox	1,248	2,724	1,086	3,062
Lancaster	63,464	57,925	52,747	69,764
Lincoln	4,937	10,609	4,905	11,056
Logan	81	327	67	357
Loup	86	302	68	314
Madison	45	240	2,934	10,981
McPherson	4,076	9,542	49	259
Merrick	978	2,356	833	2,771
Morrill	546	1,700	495	1,755
Nance	540	1,110	459	1,237
Nemaha	1,207	2,090	1,066	2,595
Nuckolls	692	1,607	541	1,884
Otoe	2,893	3,991	2,275	5,018
Pawnee	481	857	481	986
Perkins	310	1,086	262	1,285
Phelps	1,043	3,340	830	3,872
Pierce	781	2,372	546	2,824
Platte	3,734	9,279	2,657	11,130
Polk	665	1,810	549	2,146
Red Willow	1,216	3,748	1,055	4,129
Richardson	1,121	1,880	1,297	2,924
Rock	136	635	130	740
Saline	2,597	2,373	2,420	3,071
Sarpy	28,010	38,816	17,455	40,163
Saunders	3,739	6,132	2,884	6,441
Scotts Bluff	4,645	9,575	3,843	10,378
Seward	2,671	4,596	2,114	5,353
Sheridan	451	1,934	430	2,136
Sherman	583	940	541	1,072
Sioux	116	600	123	677
Stanton	657	1,772	559	2,159
Thayer	850	1,729	764	2,075
Thomas	51	331	60	378
Thurston	1,108	970	1,212	1,154
Valley	704	1,647	564	1,801
Washington	3,681	6,409	2,754	7,083
Wayne	1,249	2,503	1,059	2,971
Webster	550	1,323	557	1,403
Wheeler	96	334	81	366
York	1,594	4,807	1,304	5,393
Totals	**333,319**	**452,979**	**254,328**	**512,814**

Nebraska Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 452,979; Obama, D., 333,319; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,406; Baldwin, Nebraska, 2,972; Barr, LB., 2,740; McKinney, Green, 1,028.

2004: Bush, R., 512,814; Kerry, D., 254,328; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,698; Badnarik, LB., 2,041; Peroutka, Nebraska, 1,314; Cobb, Green, 978; Calero, petitioning cand., 82.

2000: Bush, R., 433,862; Gore, D., 231,780; Nader, Green, 24,540; Buchanan, Ind., 3,646; Browne, LB., 2,245; Hagelin, Natural Law, 478; Phillips, Ind., 468.

1996: Dole, R., 363,467; Clinton, D., 236,761; Perot, RF., 71,278; Browne, LB., 2,792; Phillips, Ind., 1,928; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,189.

1992: Bush, R., 343,678; Clinton, D., 216,864; Perot, Ind., 174,104; Marrou, LB., 1,340.

1988: Bush, R., 397,956; Dukakis, D., 259,235; Paul, LB., 2,534; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,740.

1984: Reagan, R., 459,135; Mondale, D., 187,475; Bergland, LB., 2,075.

1980: Reagan, R., 419,214; Carter, D., 166,424; Anderson, Ind., 44,854; Clark, LB., 9,041.

1976: Ford, R., 359,219; Carter, D., 233,287; McCarthy, Ind., 9,383; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 3,378; MacBride, LB., 1,476.

1972: Nixon, R., 406,298; McGovern, D., 169,991; scattered, 817.

1968: Nixon, R., 321,163; Humphrey, D., 170,784; Wallace, 3rd party, 44,904.

1964: Johnson, D., 307,307; Goldwater, R., 276,847.

1960: Nixon, R., 380,553; Kennedy, D., 232,542.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 378,108; Stevenson, D., 199,029.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 421,603; Stevenson, D., 188,057.

Nevada

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Churchill	3,494	6,831	2,705	7,335
Clark	379,204	256,401	281,767	255,337
Douglas	10,671	14,645	8,275	15,192
Elko	4,537	10,958	3,050	11,938
Esmeralda	104	303	99	367
Eureka	144	564	144	571
Humboldt	1,909	3,584	1,361	3,896
Lander	574	1,462	414	1,602
Lincoln	518	1,498	418	1,579
Lyon	8,405	12,154	5,637	11,136
Mineral	1,082	1,131	931	1,336
Nye	7,223	9,535	5,616	8,487
Pershing	673	1,075	538	1,341
Storey	1,099	1,245	871	1,253
Washoe	99,395	76,743	74,841	81,545
White Pine	1,230	2,440	1,082	2,604
City				
Carson City	11,622	11,419	9,441	13,171
Totals	**533,736**	**412,827**	**397,190**	**418,690**

Nevada Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 533,736; McCain, R., 412,827; Nader, Ind., 6,150; Barr, LB., 4,263; Baldwin, Const., 3,194; McKinney, Green, 1,411; None of These Candidates, 6,267.

2004: Bush, R., 418,690; Kerry, D., 397,190; Nader, Ind., 4,838; None of These Candidates, Ind., 3,688; Badnarik, LB., 3,176; Peroutka, Ind. Amer., 1,152; Cobb, Green, 853.

2000: Bush, R., 301,575; Gore, D., 279,978; Nader, Green, 15,008; Buchanan, Citizens First, 4,747; None of These Candidates, 3,315; Browne, LB., 3,311; Phillips, Ind. Amer., 621; Hagelin, Natural Law, 415.

1996: Clinton, D., 203,974; Dole, R., 199,244; Perot, RF., 43,986; None of These Candidates, 5,608; Nader, Green, 4,730; Browne, LB., 4,460; Phillips, Ind. Amer., 1,732; Hagelin, Natural Law, 545.

1992: Clinton, D., 189,148; Bush, R., 175,828; Perot, Ind., 132,580; Gritz, Pop./America First, 2,892; Marrou, LB., 1,835.

1988: Bush, R., 206,040; Dukakis, D., 132,738; Paul, LB., 3,520; Fulani, New Alliance, 835.

1984: Reagan, R., 188,770; Mondale, D., 91,655; Bergland, LB., 2,292.

1980: Reagan, R., 155,017; Carter, D., 66,666; Anderson, Ind., 17,651; Clark, LB., 4,358.

1976: Ford, R., 101,273; Carter, D., 92,479; MacBride, LB., 1,519; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,497; scattered, 5,108.

1972: Nixon, R., 115,750; McGovern, D., 66,016.

1968: Nixon, R., 73,188; Humphrey, D., 60,598; Wallace, 3rd party, 20,432.

1964: Johnson, D., 79,339; Goldwater, R., 56,094.

1960: Kennedy, D., 54,880; Nixon, R., 52,387.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 56,049; Stevenson, D., 40,640.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 50,502; Stevenson, D., 31,688.

New Hampshire

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Belknap	16,796	16,402	14,080	17,920
Carroll	15,221	13,387	13,319	14,614
Cheshire	26,971	15,205	24,438	16,463
Coos	9,532	6,558	8,585	8,143
Grafton	31,446	17,687	26,180	20,277
Hillsborough	104,820	97,178	94,121	99,724
Merrimack	45,078	34,010	39,975	36,060
Rockingham	83,723	81,917	75,437	82,069
Strafford	37,990	25,021	32,942	25,825
Sullivan	13,249	9,169	11,434	10,142
Totals	**384,826**	**316,534**	**340,511**	**331,237**

New Hampshire Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 384,826; McCain, R., 316,534; Nader, Ind., 3,503; Barr, LB., 2,217; Phillies, LB., 531.

2004: Kerry, D., 340,511; Bush, R., 331,237; Nader, Ind., 4,479.

2000: Bush, R., 273,559; Gore, D., 266,348; Nader, Green, 22,198; Browne, LB., 2,757; Buchanan, Independence, 2,615; Phillips, Const., 328.

1996: Clinton, D., 246,166; Dole, R., 196,486; Perot, RF., 48,387; Browne, LB., 4,214; Phillips, Taxpayers, 1,344.

1992: Clinton, D., 209,040; Bush, R., 202,484; Perot, Ind., 121,337; Marrou, LB., 3,548.

1988: Bush, R., 281,537; Dukakis, D., 163,696; Paul, LB., 4,502; Fulani, New Alliance, 790.

1984: Reagan, R., 267,051; Mondale, D., 120,377; Bergland, LB., 735.

1980: Reagan, R., 221,705; Carter, D., 108,864; Anderson, Ind., 49,693; Clark, LB., 2,067; Commoner, Citizens, 1,325; Hall, Com., 129; Griswold, Workers World, 76; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 72; scattered, 68.

1976: Ford, R., 185,935; Carter, D., 147,645; McCarthy, Ind., 4,095; MacBride, LB., 936; Reagan, write-in, 388; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 186; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 161; Levin, Soc. Labor, 66; scattered, 215.

1972: Nixon, R., 213,724; McGovern, D., 116,435; Schmitz, Amer., 3,386; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 368; scattered, 142.

1968: Nixon, R., 154,903; Humphrey, D., 130,589; Wallace, 3rd party, 11,173; New Party, 421; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 104.

1964: Johnson, D., 182,065; Goldwater, R., 104,029.

1960: Nixon, R., 157,989; Kennedy, D., 137,772.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 176,519; Stevenson, D., 90,364; Andrews, Const., 111.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 166,287; Stevenson, D., 106,663.

New Jersey

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Atlantic	62,498	46,244	55,746	49,487
Bergen	208,410	174,526	207,666	189,833
Burlington	121,222	83,078	110,411	95,936
Camden	142,433	68,072	137,765	81,427
Cape May	20,510	24,591	21,475	28,832
Cumberland	34,355	22,238	27,875	24,362
Essex	228,944	72,370	203,681	83,374
Gloucester	76,789	60,017	66,835	60,033
Hudson	141,557	51,478	127,447	60,646
Hunterdon	29,637	38,966	26,050	39,888
Mercer	99,719	47,196	91,580	56,604
Middlesex	179,924	115,969	166,628	126,492
Monmouth	147,424	159,461	133,773	163,650
Morris	101,245	122,706	98,066	135,241
Ocean	109,240	159,480	99,839	154,204
Passaic	110,331	71,850	94,962	75,200
Salem	15,909	14,763	13,749	15,721
Somerset	73,785	67,221	66,476	72,508
Sussex	28,692	43,998	23,990	44,506
Union	132,006	73,967	119,372	82,517
Warren	20,421	27,304	18,044	29,542
Totals	**2,215,422**	**1,613,207**	**1,911,430**	**1,670,003**

New Jersey Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 2,215,422; McCain, R., 1,613,207; Nader, Ind., 21,298; Barr, Ind., 8,441; Baldwin, Ind., 3,956; McKinney, Ind., 3,636; Moore, Ind., 699; Boss, Ind., 639; Calero, Ind., 523; LaRiva, Ind., 416.

2004: Kerry, D., 1,911,430; Bush, R., 1,670,003; Nader, Ind., 19,418; Badnarik, Ind., 4,514; Peroutka, Ind., 2,750; Cobb, Ind., 1,807; Brown, Ind., 664; Van Auken, Ind., 575; Calero, Ind., 530.

2000: Gore, D., 1,788,850; Bush, R., 1,284,173; Nader, Ind., 94,554; Buchanan, Ind., 6,989; Browne, Ind., 6,312; Hagelin, Ind., 2,215; McReynolds, Ind., 1,880; Phillips, Ind., 1,409; Harris, Ind., 844.

1996: Clinton, D., 1,652,361; Dole, R., 1,103,099; Perot, RF., 262,134; Nader, Green, 32,465; Browne, LB., 14,763; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,887; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,440; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,837; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,337; White, Soc. Equality, 537.

1992: Clinton, D., 1,436,206; Bush, R., 1,356,865; Perot, Ind., 521,829; Marrou, LB., 6,822; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,513; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,670; LaRouche, Ind., 2,095; Warren, Soc. Workers, 2,011; Daniels, Ind., 1,996; Gritz, Pop./America First, 1,867; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,353.

1988: Bush, R., 1,740,604; Dukakis, D., 1,317,541; Lewin, Peace/Freedom, 9,953; Paul, LB., 8,421.

1984: Reagan, R., 1,933,630; Mondale, D., 1,261,323; Bergland, LB., 6,416.

1980: Reagan, R., 1,546,557; Carter, D., 1,147,364; Anderson, Ind., 234,632; Clark, LB., 20,652; Commoner, Citizens, 8,203; McCormack, Right to Life, 3,927; Lynen, Middle Class, 3,694; Hall, Com., 2,555; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 2,198; McReynolds, Soc., 1,973; Gahres, Down With Lawyers, 1,718; Griswold, Workers World, 1,288; Wendelken, Ind., 923.

1976: Ford, R., 1,509,688; Carter, D., 1,444,653; McCarthy, Ind., 32,717; MacBride, LB., 9,449; Maddox, Amer., 7,716; Levin, Soc. Labor, 3,686; Hall, Com., 1,662; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,650; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,184; Wright, People's, 1,044; Bubar, Proh., 554; Zeidler, Soc., 469.

1972: Nixon, R., 1,845,502; McGovern, D., 1,102,211; Schmitz, Amer., 34,378; Spock, People's, 5,355; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,544; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 2,233; Mahalchik, Amer. First, 1,743; Hall, Com., 1,263.

1968: Nixon, R., 1,325,467; Humphrey, D., 1,264,206; Wallace, 3rd party, 262,187; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 8,667; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 8,084; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 6,784.

1964: Johnson, D., 1,867,671; Goldwater, R., 963,843; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 8,181; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,075.

1960: Kennedy, D., 1,385,415; Nixon, R., 1,363,324; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 11,402; Lee, Cons., 8,708; Hass, Soc. Labor, 4,262.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 1,606,942; Stevenson D., 850,337; Holtwick, Proh., 9,147; Hass, Soc. Labor, 6,736; Andrews, Conservative, 5,317; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 4,004; Krajewski, Amer. Third Party, 1,829.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 1,373,613; Stevenson, D., 1,015,902; Hoopes, Soc., 8,593; Hass, Soc. Labor, 5,815; Hallinan, Prog., 5,589; Krajewski, Poor Man's, 4,203; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 3,850; Hamblen, Proh., 989.

New Mexico

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Bernalillo	168,406	109,212	132,252	121,454
Catron	659	1,396	551	1,427
Chaves	8,160	13,630	6,726	14,773
Cibola	3,176	1,717	3,913	3,477
Colfax	3,465	2,800	2,824	3,082
Curry	4,655	9,585	3,541	10,649
De Baca	358	676	281	706
Dona Ana	38,574	27,211	31,762	29,548
Eddy	7,289	12,468	6,880	13,268
Grant	8,092	5,381	7,095	6,135
Guadalupe	1,541	615	1,340	914
Harding	256	357	259	380
Hidalgo	990	934	861	1,081
Lea	5,084	13,301	3,646	14,430
Lincoln	3,482	5,906	2,822	6,070
Los Alamos	5,709	4,986	5,206	5,810
Luna	4,289	3,857	3,340	4,164
McKinley	15,993	6,183	13,051	7,351
Mora	2,156	565	1,876	928
Otero	8,602	12,791	6,433	14,066
Quay	1,546	2,363	1,422	2,661
Rio Arriba	11,245	3,648	9,753	5,149
Roosevelt	2,270	4,285	2,082	4,997
Sandoval	32,102	24,887	21,421	22,628
San Juan	17,645	27,418	14,843	29,525
San Miguel	10,128	2,421	8,683	3,313
Santa Fe	53,802	15,443	47,074	18,466
Sierra	2,351	3,011	1,926	3,162
Socorro	4,643	3,011	4,025	3,696
Taos	13,384	2,827	10,987	3,666
Torrance	3,068	3,721	2,386	4,026
Union	492	1,218	411	1,454
Valencia	15,142	13,033	11,270	14,474
Totals	**472,422**	**346,832**	**370,942**	**376,930**

New Mexico Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 472,422; McCain, R., 346,832; Nader, Ind., 5,327; Barr, LB., 2,428; Baldwin, Const., 1,597; McKinney, Green, 1,552.

2004: Bush, R., 376,930; Kerry, D., 370,942; Nader, Ind., 4,053; Badnarik, Libert., 2,382; Cobb, Green, 1,226; Peroutka, Const., 771.

2000: Gore, D., 286,783; Bush, R., 286,417; Nader, Green, 21,251; Browne, LB., 2,058; Buchanan, RF., 1,392; Hagelin, Natural Law, 361; Phillips, Const., 343.

1996: Clinton, D., 273,495; Dole, R., 232,751; Perot, RF., 32,257; Nader, Green, 13,218; Browne, LB., 2,996; Phillips, Taxpayers, 713; Hagelin, Natural Law, 644.

1992: Clinton, D., 261,617; Bush, R., 212,824; Perot, Ind., 91,895; Marrou, LB., 1,615.

1988: Bush, R., 270,341; Dukakis, D., 244,497; Paul, LB., 3,268; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,237.

1984: Reagan, R., 307,101; Mondale, D., 201,769; Bergland, LB., 4,459.

1980: Reagan, R., 250,779; Carter, D., 167,826; Anderson, Ind., 29,459; Clark, LB., 4,365; Commoner, Citizens, 2,202; Bubar, Statesman, 1,281; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 325.

1976: Ford, R., 211,419; Carter, D., 201,148; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 2,462; MacBride, LB., 1,110; Zeidler, Soc., 240; Bubar, Proh., 211.

1972: Nixon, R., 235,606; McGovern, D., 141,084; Schmitz, Amer., 8,767; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 474.

1968: Nixon, R., 169,692; Humphrey, D., 130,081; Wallace, 3rd party, 25,737; Chavez, 1,519; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 252.

1964: Johnson, D., 194,017; Goldwater, R., 131,838; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,217; Munn, Proh., 543.

1960: Kennedy, D., 156,027; Nixon, R., 153,733; Decker, Proh., 777; Hass, Soc. Labor, 570.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 146,788; Stevenson, D., 106,098; Holtwick, Proh., 607; Andrews, Ind., 364; Hass, Soc. Labor, 69.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 132,170; Stevenson, D., 105,661; Hamblen, Proh., 297; Hallinan, Ind. Prog., 225; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 220; Hass, Soc. Labor, 35.

New York

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Albany	86,096	47,629	89,323	54,872
Allegany	6,396	10,308	6,566	12,310
Bronx[1]	300,327	38,560	283,994	56,701
Brooklyn[1]	545,785	139,594	514,973	167,149
Broome	43,510	37,773	46,281	43,568
Cattaraugus	13,858	16,975	13,514	20,051
Cayuga	16,667	14,283	17,534	17,743
Chautauqua	26,936	26,593	27,257	32,434
Chemung	17,706	18,793	17,080	21,321
Chenango	9,256	9,708	9,277	11,582
Clinton	18,232	11,535	17,624	15,330
Columbia	15,536	12,851	15,929	14,457
Cortland	10,616	8,970	10,670	11,613
Delaware	8,562	9,765	8,724	11,958
Dutchess	64,759	55,601	58,232	63,372
Erie	218,645	154,716	251,090	184,423
Essex	9,531	7,189	8,768	9,869
Franklin	9,593	6,245	9,543	8,383
Fulton	9,147	11,537	9,202	12,570
Genesee	10,029	14,573	10,331	16,725
Greene	9,611	11,992	8,933	12,996
Hamilton	1,060	1,903	1,145	2,475
Herkimer	10,920	13,213	11,675	16,024
Jefferson	16,222	18,593	16,860	21,231
Lewis	4,813	5,700	4,546	6,624
Livingston	13,446	15,906	11,504	17,729
Madison	13,299	13,560	13,121	16,537
Manhattan[1]	490,634	79,448	526,765	107,405
Monroe	196,564	139,001	173,497	163,545
Montgomery	8,592	10,428	9,449	11,338
Nassau	316,523	272,765	323,070	288,355
Niagara	44,105	43,748	47,602	47,111
Oneida	45,531	46,555	40,792	52,392
Onondaga	118,390	80,476	116,381	94,006
Ontario	22,797	23,000	21,166	27,999
Orange	73,299	68,896	63,394	79,089
Orleans	6,142	9,166	5,959	10,317
Oswego	23,192	21,991	24,133	26,325
Otsego	12,072	11,059	12,723	13,342
Putnam	19,371	23,545	19,575	26,356
Queens[1]	436,398	144,362	433,835	165,954
Rensselaer	36,550	31,126	36,075	34,734
Rockland	65,134	58,199	64,191	65,130
St. Lawrence	21,642	15,972	22,857	18,029
Saratoga	51,932	49,734	48,730	56,158
Schenectady	35,529	28,172	35,971	32,066
Schoharie	5,760	7,520	5,630	8,591
Schuyler	3,792	4,431	3,445	4,960
Seneca	6,903	6,556	6,979	7,981
Staten Island[1]	73,192	80,853	68,448	90,325
Steuben	15,823	22,690	14,523	26,980
Suffolk	318,920	289,236	315,909	309,949
Sullivan	15,850	13,312	15,034	15,319
Tioga	9,702	12,077	9,694	13,762
Tompkins	26,401	11,004	27,229	13,994
Ulster	50,300	31,394	47,602	37,821
Warren	14,416	14,422	13,405	16,969
Washington	11,867	11,717	10,624	13,827
Wayne	16,831	21,083	15,709	24,709
Westchester	248,249	143,086	229,849	159,628
Wyoming	6,035	10,487	6,134	11,745
Yates	4,390	4,784	4,205	6,309
Totals	**4,804,945**	**2,752,771**	**4,314,280**	**2,962,567**

(1) Borough of New York City.

New York Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 4,804,945; McCain, R., 2,752,771; Nader, Populist, 41,249; Barr, LB., 19,596; McKinney, Green, 12,801; Calero, Soc. Workers, 3,615; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 1,639.

2004: Kerry, D., 4,314,280; Bush, R., 2,962,567; Nader, Ind., 99,873; Badnarik, LB., 11,607; Calero, Soc. Workers, 2,405.

2000: Gore, D., 4,112,965; Bush, R., 2,405,570; Nader, Green, 244,360; Buchanan, RF., 31,554; Hagelin, Independence, 24,369; Browne, LB., 7,664; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,790; Phillips, Const., 1,503.

1996: Clinton, D., 3,756,177; Dole, R., 1,933,492; Perot, RF., 503,458; Nader, Green, 75,956; Phillips, Right to Life, 23,580; Browne, LB., 12,220; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,011; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,473; Harris, Soc. Workers, 2,762.

1992: Clinton, D., 3,444,450; Bush, R., 2,346,649; Perot, Ind., 1,090,721; Warren, Soc. Workers, 15,472; Marrou, LB., 13,451; Fulani, New Alliance, 11,318; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,420.

1988: Dukakis, D., 3,347,882; Bush, R., 3,081,871; Marra, Right to Life, 20,497; Fulani, New Alliance, 15,845.

1984: Reagan, R., 3,664,763; Mondale, D., 3,119,609; Bergland, LB., 11,949.

1980: Reagan, R., 2,893,831; Carter, D., 2,728,372; Anderson, Ind., 467,801; Clark, LB., 52,648; McCormack, Right To Life, 24,159; Commoner, Citizens, 23,186; Hall, Com., 7,414; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 2,068; Griswold, Workers World, 1,416; scattered, 1,064.

1976: Carter, D., 3,389,558; Ford, R., 3,100,791; MacBride, LB., 12,197; Hall, Com., 10,270; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 6,996; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 5,413; blank, void, or scattered, 143,037.

1972: Nixon, R., 3,824,642; McGovern, D., 2,767,956, and Lib., 183,128 (total, 2,951,084); Reed, Soc. Workers, 7,797; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,530; Hall, Com., 5,641; blank, void, or scattered, 161,641.

1968: Humphrey, D., 3,378,470; Nixon, R., 3,007,932; Wallace, 3rd party, 358,864; Gregory, Freedom and Peace, 24,517; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 11,851; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 8,432; blank, void, and scattered, 171,624.

1964: Johnson, D., 4,913,156; Goldwater, R., 2,243,559; Hass, Soc. Labor, 6,085; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,215; scattered, 188; blank and void, 151,383.

1960: Kennedy, D., 3,423,909, and Liberal, 406,176 (total, 3,830,085); Nixon, R., 3,446,419; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 14,319; scattered, 256; blank and void, 88,896.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 4,340,340; Stevenson, D., 2,458,212, Liberal, 292,557 (total, 2,750,769); Andrews (write-in), 1,027; Werdel, 492; Hass, 150; Hoopes, 82; others, 476.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 3,952,815; Stevenson, D., 2,687,890 Liberal (416,711); total, 3,104,601; Hallinan, Amer. Labor, 64,211; Hoopes, Soc., 2,664; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 2,212; Hass, Industrial Govt., 1,560; scattered, 178; blank and void, 87,813.

North Carolina

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Alamance	28,590	34,501	20,686	33,302
Alexander	5,153	11,747	4,618	10,928
Alleghany	2,017	3,117	1,922	2,883
Anson	6,293	4,067	5,413	3,796
Ashe	4,861	7,885	4,477	7,292
Avery	2,163	5,617	1,805	5,678
Beaufort	9,426	13,437	7,025	12,432
Bertie	6,248	3,338	4,938	3,057
Bladen	7,846	7,530	6,109	6,174
Brunswick	21,280	30,662	14,903	22,925
Buncombe	69,415	52,236	51,868	52,491
Burke	14,623	21,766	11,728	18,922
Cabarrus	31,191	45,340	19,803	40,780
Caldwell	12,007	22,397	9,999	21,186
Camden	1,587	3,118	1,339	2,480
Carteret	11,079	22,868	7,732	17,716
Caswell	5,466	5,177	4,539	4,868
Catawba	25,535	42,843	18,858	39,602
Chatham	17,783	14,591	12,897	12,892
Cherokee	3,748	8,591	3,635	7,517
Chowan	3,652	3,751	2,406	2,967
Clay	1,731	3,692	1,628	3,209
Cleveland	17,274	25,950	14,215	22,750
Columbus	11,088	12,998	10,343	10,773
Craven	17,335	23,163	14,019	23,575
Cumberland	73,926	51,596	45,788	49,139
Currituck	3,685	7,159	2,909	6,013
Dare	7,760	9,621	6,136	9,345
Davidson	22,192	45,135	17,191	42,075
Davie	6,102	13,846	4,233	12,372
Duplin	8,866	10,734	6,923	9,611
Durham	102,237	32,040	74,524	34,614
Edgecombe	17,365	8,416	12,877	8,163
Forsyth	90,712	73,304	63,340	75,294
Franklin	13,022	13,183	9,286	11,540
Gaston	31,247	52,220	20,254	43,252
Gates	2,827	2,546	2,121	1,924
Graham	1,265	2,824	1,272	2,693
Granville	13,010	11,373	9,057	9,491
Greene	3,774	4,258	2,665	3,800
Guilford	141,680	97,511	100,042	98,254
Halifax	15,726	8,867	11,528	8,088
Harnett	16,519	23,311	11,563	20,922
Haywood	12,724	14,902	11,237	14,545
Henderson	20,062	30,903	15,003	28,025
Hertford	7,479	3,083	5,141	2,942
Hoke	9,133	6,197	5,794	5,257
Hyde	1,225	1,203	1,048	1,235
Iredell	27,201	44,979	18,065	38,675
Jackson	8,671	7,793	6,737	7,351
Johnston	26,475	43,164	17,266	36,903
Jones	2,364	2,807	1,893	2,607
Lee	10,703	12,652	7,657	11,834
Lenoir	13,157	13,281	10,207	12,939
Lincoln	11,674	23,561	9,434	20,052
Macon	6,514	11,382	5,489	9,448
Madison	6,603	10,262	4,234	5,175
Martin	5,011	5,175	5,102	5,334
McDowell	6,488	5,914	5,330	10,590
Mecklenburg	252,642	152,957	166,828	155,084
Mitchell	2,220	5,472	2,080	5,686
Montgomery	4,870	6,125	4,313	5,745
Moore	17,534	27,165	13,555	24,714
Nash	23,013	23,660	15,693	21,902
New Hanover	48,588	50,004	35,572	45,351
Northampton	6,893	3,662	5,584	3,176
Onslow	19,296	29,942	11,250	25,890
Orange	53,712	20,226	42,910	20,771
Pamlico	2,820	3,809	2,335	3,679
Pasquotank	10,170	7,720	6,984	6,609
Pender	9,832	13,517	6,999	10,037
Perquimans	2,761	3,674	1,971	2,965
Person	8,410	10,007	6,198	8,973
Pitt	39,763	33,429	24,924	28,590
Polk	4,394	5,986	3,787	5,140
Randolph	16,280	40,644	12,966	37,771
Richmond	9,586	9,316	8,383	7,709
Robeson	22,315	16,883	17,868	15,909
Rockingham	16,730	22,435	14,430	22,840
Rowan	23,272	37,284	16,735	34,915
Rutherford	9,595	18,631	8,184	16,343
Sampson	11,753	13,952	9,649	12,600
Scotland	8,105	5,972	6,386	5,141
Stanly	8,815	19,193	7,650	17,814
Stokes	6,816	14,335	5,767	13,583
Surry	10,399	18,574	8,304	17,587
Swain	2,803	2,896	2,419	2,593
Transylvania	7,203	9,299	6,097	9,386
Tyrrell	932	960	731	855
Union	31,038	53,882	17,974	42,820
Vance	13,095	7,584	8,762	6,884
Wake	247,914	183,291	169,909	177,324
Warren	6,663	2,992	5,171	2,840
Washington	3,734	2,667	2,969	2,484
Watauga	14,513	13,303	11,232	12,659
Wayne	22,507	26,800	15,076	24,883
Wilkes	8,889	20,152	7,862	19,197
Wilson	19,754	18,338	14,206	16,264
Yadkin	4,501	12,355	3,451	11,816
Yancey	4,470	5,021	4,434	4,940
Totals	**2,142,651**	**2,128,474**	**1,525,849**	**1,961,166**

North Carolina Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 2,142,651; McCain, R., 2,128,474; Barr, LB., 25,722.
2004: Bush, R., 1,961,166; Kerry, D., 1,525,849; Badnarik, LB., 11,731.
2000: Bush, R., 1,631,163; Gore, D., 1,257,692; Browne, LB., 13,891; Buchanan, RF., 8,874.
1996: Dole, R., 1,225,938; Clinton, D., 1,107,849; Perot, RF., 168,059; Browne, LB., 8,740; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,771.
1992: Bush, R., 1,134,661; Clinton, D., 1,114,042; Perot, Ind., 357,864; Marrou, LB., 5,171.
1988: Bush, R., 1,237,258; Dukakis, D., 890,167; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,682; Paul (write-in), 1,263.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,346,481; Mondale, D., 824,287; Bergland, LB., 3,794.
1980: Reagan, R., 915,018; Carter, D., 875,635; Anderson, Ind., 52,800; Clark, LB., 9,677; Commoner, Citizens, 2,287; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 416.
1976: Carter, D., 927,365; Ford, R., 741,960; Anderson, Amer., 5,607; MacBride, LB., 2,219; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 755.
1972: Nixon, R., 1,054,889; McGovern, D., 438,705; Schmitz, Amer., 25,018.
1968: Nixon, R., 627,192; Wallace, 3rd party, 496,188; Humphrey, D., 464,113.
1964: Johnson, D., 800,139; Goldwater, R., 624,844.
1960: Kennedy, D., 713,136; Nixon, R., 655,420.
1956: Stevenson, D., 590,530; Eisenhower, R., 575,062.
1952: Stevenson, D., 652,803; Eisenhower, R., 558,107.

North Dakota

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Adams	434	785	353	915
Barnes	2,723	2,808	2,186	3,541
Benson	1,566	772	1,196	1,002
Billings	114	375	99	449
Bottineau	1,384	2,046	1,168	2,468
Bowman	478	1,106	397	1,280
Burke	285	639	336	808
Burleigh	15,524	25,381	11,621	26,577
Cass	37,577	32,515	26,010	39,619
Cavalier	930	1,125	887	1,522
Dickey	1,039	1,517	883	1,890
Divide	461	629	487	751
Dunn	526	1,078	571	1,178
Eddy	582	548	534	655
Emmons	545	1,226	611	1,449
Foster	687	913	518	1,219
Golden Valley	209	640	195	719
Grand Forks	16,079	14,498	12,646	17,298
Grant	402	869	264	952
Griggs	597	682	505	907
Hettinger	406	892	405	1,044
Kidder	421	751	433	902
LaMoure	868	1,307	712	1,592
Logan	299	725	265	844
McHenry	980	1,371	1,030	1,744
McIntosh	579	914	436	1,254
McKenzie	932	1,730	847	1,897
McLean	1,858	2,762	1,664	3,014
Mercer	1,472	2,788	1,245	3,285
Morton	5,073	7,853	4,073	8,325
Mountrail	1,476	1,403	1,465	1,527
Nelson	904	797	778	1,107
Oliver	332	680	310	790
Pembina	1,486	1,710	1,321	2,466
Pierce	792	1,300	686	1,475
Ramsey	2,311	2,358	1,885	2,943
Ransom	1,369	993	1,199	1,352
Renville	505	796	497	953

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Richland	3,510	3,892	2,821	5,264
Rolette	3,403	1,042	2,564	1,392
Sargent	1,112	774	1,021	1,147
Sheridan	227	550	200	727
Sioux	1,144	215	804	319
Slope	106	297	89	335
Stark	3,794	7,019	3,013	7,220
Steele	612	404	616	586
Stutsman	4,042	5,484	3,438	6,517
Towner	620	536	606	754
Traill	2,135	1,839	1,651	2,543
Walsh	2,323	2,410	1,905	3,194
Ward	10,125	15,038	8,236	17,008
Wells	840	1,468	858	1,654
Williams	2,915	6,273	2,512	6,278
Totals	**141,278**	**168,601**	**111,052**	**196,651**

North Dakota Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 168,601; Obama, D., 141,278; Nader, Ind., 4,189; Barr, LB., 1,354; Baldwin, Const., 1,199.
2004: Bush, R., 196,651; Kerry, D., 111,052; Nader, Ind., 3,756; Badnarik, LB., 851; Peroutka, Const., 514.
2000: Bush, R., 174,852; Gore, D., 95,284; Nader, Ind., 9,486; Buchanan, RF., 7,288; Browne, Ind., 660; Phillips, Const., 373; Hagelin, Ind., 313.
1996: Dole, R., 125,050; Clinton, D., 106,905; Perot, RF., 32,515; Browne, LB., 847; Phillips, Ind., 745; Hagelin, Natural Law, 349.
1992: Bush, R., 136,244; Clinton, D., 99,168; Perot, Ind., 71,084.
1988: Bush, R., 166,559; Dukakis, D., 127,739; Paul, LB., 1,315; LaRouche, Natl. Econ. Recovery, 905.
1984: Reagan, R., 200,336; Mondale, D., 104,429; Bergland, LB., 703.
1980: Reagan, R., 193,695; Carter, D., 79,189; Anderson, Ind., 23,640; Clark, LB., 3,743; Commoner, LB., 429; McLain, Natl. People's League, 296; Greaves, Amer., 235; Hall, Com., 93; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 89; McReynolds, Soc., 82; Bubar, Statesman, 54.
1976: Ford, R., 153,470; Carter, D., 136,078; Anderson, Amer., 3,698; McCarthy, Ind., 2,952; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 269; MacBride, LB., 256; scattered, 371.
1972: Nixon, R., 174,109; McGovern, D., 100,384; Schmitz, Amer., 5,646; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 288; Hall, Com., 87.
1968: Nixon, R., 138,669; Humphrey, D., 94,769; Wallace, 3rd party, 14,244; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 128; Munn, Prohibition, 38; Troxell, Ind., 34.
1964: Johnson, D., 149,784; Goldwater, R., 108,207; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 224; Munn, Proh., 174.
1960: Nixon, R., 154,310; Kennedy, D., 123,963; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 158.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 156,766; Stevenson, D., 96,742; Andrews, Amer., 483.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 191,712; Stevenson, D., 76,694; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 1,075; Hallinan, Prog., 344; Hamblen, Proh., 302.

Ohio

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Adams	4,041	6,725	4,281	7,653
Allen	16,575	26,167	16,470	32,580
Ashland	9,027	14,788	8,576	16,209
Ashtabula	24,233	18,464	24,060	21,038
Athens	19,258	9,107	18,998	10,847
Auglaize	6,492	15,938	5,903	17,016
Belmont	15,986	15,127	17,576	15,589
Brown	7,280	11,873	7,140	12,647
Butler	62,871	101,537	56,243	109,872
Carroll	6,302	6,952	6,300	7,695
Champaign	7,161	10,919	6,968	11,718
Clark	29,122	31,821	33,535	34,941
Clermont	30,124	60,287	25,887	62,949
Clinton	6,267	12,037	5,417	12,938
Columbiana	21,222	24,891	23,429	25,753
Coshocton	7,580	8,583	7,378	9,839
Crawford	8,045	12,050	7,773	13,885
Cuyahoga	441,836	196,369	448,503	221,600
Darke	7,456	17,226	7,846	18,306
Defiance	7,394	9,334	6,975	11,397
Delaware	35,848	53,670	27,048	53,143
Erie	22,277	17,080	21,421	18,597
Fairfield	28,487	40,708	24,783	42,715
Fayette	4,199	6,931	4,334	7,376
Franklin	305,144	205,338	285,801	237,253
Fulton	9,627	11,414	8,224	13,640
Gallia	4,616	8,047	5,366	8,576
Geauga	20,692	28,314	19,850	30,370
Greene	27,162	39,252	30,531	48,388
Guernsey	7,369	8,950	7,768	9,962
Hamilton	208,802	187,862	199,679	222,616
Hancock	13,357	21,898	10,352	25,105
Hardin	4,847	7,553	4,891	8,441
Harrison	3,495	3,717	3,780	4,274
Henry	6,163	8,091	5,111	9,902
Highland	6,437	11,390	6,194	12,211
Hocking	6,083	6,201	6,175	6,936
Holmes	3,074	7,590	2,697	8,468
Huron	9,461	10,001	10,568	14,817
Jackson	5,108	7,837	5,700	8,585
Jefferson	17,266	17,216	19,024	17,185
Knox	10,702	16,207	9,820	17,068
Lake	54,786	54,441	59,049	62,193
Lawrence	10,956	15,055	12,118	15,454
Licking	19,768	30,545	30,053	49,016
Logan	7,615	13,440	6,825	14,471
Lorain	77,719	55,031	78,970	61,203
Lucas	134,729	70,865	132,715	87,160
Madison	6,193	10,178	6,203	11,117
Mahoning	76,356	44,339	83,194	48,761
Marion	12,016	14,840	11,930	17,171
Medina	24,614	31,785	36,272	48,196
Meigs	3,990	5,891	4,438	6,272
Mercer	5,636	14,730	5,118	15,650
Miami	10,739	22,217	17,606	33,992
Monroe	3,623	2,973	4,243	3,424
Montgomery	136,110	123,040	142,997	138,371
Morgan	2,921	3,387	2,875	3,758
Morrow	5,960	9,787	5,775	10,474
Muskingum	17,209	20,174	16,421	22,254
Noble	2,419	3,387	2,654	3,841
Ottawa	11,760	10,417	11,118	12,073
Paulding	4,043	5,204	3,610	6,206
Perry	7,128	7,585	7,257	7,856
Pickaway	8,229	13,087	8,579	14,161
Pike	5,833	6,005	5,989	6,520
Portage	32,160	26,959	40,675	35,583
Preble	6,846	13,340	7,274	13,734
Putnam	5,169	12,855	4,392	14,370
Richland	24,473	32,590	24,638	36,872
Ross	13,636	16,027	13,978	17,231
Sandusky	15,101	13,935	12,686	16,221
Scioto	14,470	16,472	16,827	18,259
Seneca	12,751	13,588	10,957	15,886
Shelby	6,777	15,005	6,535	16,204
Stark	66,712	63,283	95,337	92,215
Summit	151,932	107,937	156,587	118,558
Trumbull	62,254	39,319	66,673	40,977
Tuscarawas	20,957	19,940	18,853	23,829
Union	8,348	15,049	6,665	15,870
Van Wert	5,046	8,993	4,095	10,678
Vinton	2,405	2,962	2,651	3,249
Warren	32,372	69,741	26,044	68,037
Washington	12,082	16,638	12,538	17,532
Wayne	21,144	28,730	19,786	31,879
Williams	7,892	9,618	6,481	12,040
Wood	32,956	28,819	29,401	33,592
Wyandot	4,362	6,190	3,708	7,254
Totals	**2,940,044**	**2,677,820**	**2,741,165**	**2,859,764**

Ohio Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 2,940,044; McCain, R., 2,677,820; Nader, Ind., 42,337; Barr, LB., 19,917; Baldwin, Const., 12,565; McKinney, Green, 8,518; Duncan, Ind., 3,905; Moore, Socialist, 2,735.
2004: Bush, R., 2,859,768; Kerry, D., 2,741,167; Badnarik, nonpartisan, 14,676; Peroutka, nonpartisan, 939.
2000: Bush, R., 2,351,209; Gore, D., 2,186,190; Nader, Ind., 117,857; Buchanan, Ind., 26,724; Browne, LB., 13,475; Hagelin, Natural Law, 6,169; Phillips, Ind., 3,823.
1996: Clinton, D., 2,148,222; Dole, R., 1,859,883; Perot, RF., 483,207; Browne, Ind., 12,851; Moorehead, Ind., 10,813; Hagelin, Natural Law, 9,120; Phillips, Ind., 7,361.
1992: Clinton, D., 1,984,942; Bush, R., 1,894,310; Perot, Ind., 1,036,426; Marrou, LB., 7,252; Fulani, New Alliance, 6,413; Gritz, Pop./America First, 4,699; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,437; LaRouche, Ind., 2,446.
1988: Bush, R., 2,416,549; Dukakis, D., 1,939,629; Fulani, Ind., 12,017; Paul, Ind., 11,926.
1984: Reagan, R., 2,678,559; Mondale, D., 1,825,440; Bergland, LB., 5,886.
1980: Reagan, R., 2,206,545; Carter, D., 1,752,414; Anderson, Ind., 254,472; Clark, LB., 49,033; Commoner, Citizens, 8,564; Hall, Com., 4,729; Congress, Ind., 4,029; Griswold, Workers World, 3,790; Bubar, Statesman, 27.
1976: Carter, D., 2,011,621; Ford, R., 2,000,505; McCarthy, Ind., 58,258; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 15,529; MacBride, LB., 8,961; Hall, Com., 7,817; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 4,717; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 4,335; scattered, 130.
1972: Nixon, R., 2,441,827; McGovern, D., 1,558,889; Schmitz, Amer., 80,067; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 7,107; Hall, Com., 6,437; Wallace, Ind., 460.
1968: Nixon, R., 1,791,014; Humphrey, D., 1,700,586; Wallace, 3rd party, 467,495; Gregory, 372; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 120; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 69; Mitchell, Com., 23; Munn, Proh., 19.
1964: Johnson, D., 2,498,331; Goldwater, R., 1,470,865.
1960: Nixon, R., 2,217,611; Kennedy, D., 1,944,248.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 2,262,610; Stevenson, D., 1,439,655.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 2,100,391; Stevenson, D., 1,600,367.

Oklahoma

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Adair	2,049	4,636	2,562	4,971
Alfalfa	411	2,023	470	2,201
Atoka	1,370	3,509	1,946	3,142
Beaver	265	2,197	297	2,272
Beckham	1,625	5,769	1,931	5,454
Blaine	1,011	3,100	1,222	3,199
Bryan	4,423	9,295	5,745	8,615
Caddo	3,395	6,401	3,916	6,491
Canadian	11,422	36,411	9,712	33,297
Carter	5,603	13,241	6,466	12,178
Cherokee	7,193	9,182	8,623	9,569
Choctaw	1,859	3,729	2,639	3,168
Cimarron	152	1,119	184	1,242
Cleveland	39,673	64,730	34,007	65,720
Coal	570	1,609	1,203	1,396
Comanche	14,120	20,127	12,022	21,170
Cotton	690	1,793	898	1,742
Craig	2,072	3,858	2,504	3,894
Creek	8,318	20,181	9,929	18,848
Custer	2,660	7,842	2,801	7,839
Delaware	5,084	10,274	5,591	10,017
Dewey	346	1,857	408	1,843
Ellis	282	1,627	395	1,685
Garfield	5,545	17,066	5,586	17,685
Garvin	3,028	7,708	3,707	7,610
Grady	5,516	15,187	5,970	14,136
Grant	514	1,836	571	1,950
Greer	566	1,548	719	1,529
Harmon	333	757	354	838
Harper	221	1,342	268	1,397
Haskell	1,474	3,206	2,378	2,946
Hughes	1,705	3,132	2,283	3,066
Jackson	2,263	6,716	2,232	7,024
Jefferson	805	1,649	1,057	1,546
Johnston	1,246	2,707	1,713	2,635
Kay	5,462	13,229	5,957	14,121
Kingfisher	1,009	5,372	1,022	5,630
Kiowa	1,226	2,536	1,413	2,610
Latimer	1,313	2,857	1,945	2,535
Le Flore	5,136	11,603	6,741	10,683
Lincoln	3,503	10,468	4,041	10,149
Logan	5,716	12,555	4,869	11,474
Love	1,257	2,589	1,538	2,295
Major	3,550	11,184	537	3,122
Marshall	2,792	7,744	2,088	3,363
Mayes	3,318	4,903	6,933	9,946
McClain	515	2,955	3,742	10,041
McCurtain	1,642	3,729	3,684	7,472
McIntosh	5,749	10,231	4,488	4,692
Murray	1,592	3,746	2,130	3,665
Muskogee	11,286	15,276	12,585	15,124
Noble	1,174	3,881	1,335	3,993
Nowata	1,411	3,029	1,660	2,805
Okfuskee	1,478	2,642	1,743	2,542
Oklahoma	116,133	163,099	97,298	174,741
Okmulgee	6,187	8,724	7,367	8,363
Osage	7,493	12,150	8,068	11,467
Ottawa	4,266	6,904	5,086	7,443
Pawnee	2,063	4,533	2,564	4,412
Payne	10,601	18,435	10,101	19,560
Pittsburg	5,454	11,739	7,452	11,134
Pontotoc	4,511	9,749	5,165	9,647
Pottawatomie	7,906	17,728	8,638	17,215
Pushmataha	1,265	3,208	1,934	2,863
Roger Mills	286	1,502	382	1,388
Rogers	10,770	27,732	11,918	24,976
Seminole	2,977	5,599	3,648	5,624
Sequoyah	4,454	9,465	5,910	8,865
Stephens	4,538	14,392	5,515	13,646
Texas	923	5,332	1,016	5,450
Tillman	1,042	2,195	1,175	2,273
Tulsa	96,106	158,322	90,220	163,452
Wagoner	8,805	21,426	9,157	19,081
Washington	6,308	16,457	6,862	16,551
Washita	1,050	3,716	1,340	3,705
Woods	870	3,043	932	3,166
Woodward	1,348	6,402	1,458	6,193
Totals	**502,496**	**960,165**	**503,966**	**959,792**

Oklahoma Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 960,165; Obama, D., 502,496.
2004: Bush, R., 959,792; Kerry, D., 503,966.
2000: Bush, R., 744,337; Gore, D., 474,276; Buchanan, RF., 9,014; Browne, LB., 6,602.
1996: Dole, R., 582,315; Clinton, D., 488,105; Perot, RF., 130,788; Browne, LB., 5,505.
1992: Bush, R., 592,929; Clinton, D., 473,066; Perot, Ind., 319,878; Marrou, LB., 4,486.
1988: Bush, R., 678,367; Dukakis, D., 483,423; Paul, LB., 6,261; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,985.
1984: Reagan, R., 861,530; Mondale, D., 385,080; Bergland, LB., 9,066.
1980: Reagan, R., 695,570; Carter, D., 402,026; Anderson, Ind., 38,284; Clark, LB., 13,828.
1976: Ford, R., 545,708; Carter, D., 532,442; McCarthy, Ind., 14,101.
1972: Nixon, R., 759,025; McGovern, D., 247,147; Schmitz, Amer., 23,728.
1968: Nixon, R., 449,697; Humphrey, D., 301,658; Wallace, 3rd party, 191,731.
1964: Johnson, D., 519,834; Goldwater, R., 412,665.
1960: Nixon, R., 533,039; Kennedy, D., 370,111.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 473,769; Stevenson, D., 385,581.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 518,045; Stevenson, D., 430,939.

Oregon

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Baker	2,795	5,643	2,616	6,253
Benton	29,421	15,036	26,515	18,460
Clackamas	95,237	76,161	95,129	97,691
Clatsop	10,579	7,113	10,461	8,503
Columbia	13,253	10,351	12,563	11,868
Coos	14,270	15,236	14,393	18,291
Crook	3,623	6,348	3,024	6,830
Curry	5,216	6,626	5,220	7,332
Deschutes	38,612	38,918	31,179	41,757
Douglas	19,153	28,635	18,089	35,956
Gilliam	429	642	370	755
Grant	980	2,670	780	3,204
Harney	946	2,592	839	2,815
Hood River	6,229	3,240	5,587	4,124
Jackson	47,664	47,806	44,366	56,519
Jefferson	3,648	4,360	3,243	4,762
Josephine	17,338	22,926	15,214	26,241
Klamath	9,115	18,682	8,264	22,733
Lake	954	2,631	802	3,039
Lane	104,010	58,149	107,769	75,007
Lincoln	13,991	8,649	13,753	10,160
Linn	21,702	27,576	19,940	31,260
Malheur	2,922	7,099	2,577	8,123
Marion	55,610	53,174	57,671	69,900
Morrow	1,398	2,501	1,361	2,732
Multnomah	264,741	71,084	259,585	98,439
Polk	17,046	17,272	15,484	19,508
Sherman	382	632	390	694
Tillamook	7,018	5,732	6,750	7,003
Umatilla	9,400	15,126	8,884	17,068
Union	4,612	7,563	4,428	8,879
Wallowa	1,490	2,832	1,269	3,132
Wasco	5,649	4,900	5,691	6,119
Washington	128,402	80,203	121,140	107,223
Wheeler	276	497	245	612
Yamhill	20,494	21,068	17,572	23,839
Totals	**1,037,291**	**738,475**	**943,163**	**866,831**

Oregon Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,037,291; McCain, R., 738,475; Nader, Peace Party of Oregon, 18,614; Baldwin, Const., 7,693; Barr, LB., 7,635; McKinney, Pacific Green, 4,543.
2004: Kerry, D., 943,163; Bush, R., 866,831; Badnarik, LB., 7,260; Cobb, Pac. Green, 5,315; Peroutka, Const., 5,257.
2000: Gore, D., 720,342; Bush, R., 713,577; Nader, Green, 77,357; Browne, LB., 7,447; Buchanan, Ind., 7,063; Hagelin, RF., 2,574; Phillips, Const., 2,189.
1996: Clinton, D., 649,641; Dole, R., 538,152; Perot, RF., 121,221; Nader, Pacific, 49,415; Browne, LB., 8,903; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,379; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,798; Hollis, Soc., 1,922.
1992: Clinton, D., 621,314; Bush, R., 475,757; Perot, Ind., 354,091; Marrou, LB., 4,277; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,030.
1988: Dukakis, D., 616,206; Bush, R., 560,126; Paul, LB., 14,811; Fulani, Ind., 6,487.
1984: Reagan, R., 658,700; Mondale, D., 536,479.
1980: Reagan, R., 571,044; Carter, D., 456,890; Anderson, Ind., 112,389; Clark, LB., 25,838; Commoner, Citizens, 13,642; scattered, 1,713.
1976: Ford, R., 492,120; Carter, D., 490,407; McCarthy, Ind., 40,207; write-in, 7,142.
1972: Nixon, R., 486,686; McGovern, D., 392,760; Schmitz, Amer., 46,211; write-in, 2,289.
1968: Nixon, R., 408,433; Humphrey, D., 358,866; Wallace, 3rd party, 49,683; write-in, McCarthy, 1,496; N. Rockefeller, 69; others, 1,075.
1964: Johnson, D., 501,017; Goldwater, R., 282,779; write-in, 2,509.
1960: Nixon, R., 408,060; Kennedy, D., 367,402.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 406,393; Stevenson, D., 329,204.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 420,815; Stevenson, D., 270,579; Hallinan, Ind., 3,665.

Pennsylvania

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Adams	17,475	26,134	13,764	28,247
Allegheny	368,453	269,819	368,912	271,925
Armstrong	10,729	17,715	12,025	18,925
Beaver	39,738	42,358	42,146	39,916
Bedford	6,001	15,928	6,016	16,606
Berks	91,803	75,868	76,309	87,122

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Blair	18,798	30,812	18,105	35,751
Bradford	10,202	14,911	8,590	16,942
Bucks	178,345	149,860	163,438	154,469
Butler	29,882	52,294	30,090	54,959
Cambria	30,697	29,981	32,591	34,048
Cameron	802	1,239	794	1,599
Carbon	13,235	12,646	12,223	12,519
Centre	41,141	32,543	30,733	33,133
Chester	135,150	112,266	109,708	120,036
Clarion	6,415	10,126	6,049	11,063
Clearfield	14,549	18,656	13,518	20,533
Clinton	6,799	7,126	5,823	8,035
Columbia	12,597	13,704	10,679	16,052
Crawford	15,684	19,265	16,013	21,965
Cumberland	45,355	59,693	37,928	67,648
Dauphin	69,352	57,964	55,299	65,296
Delaware	170,949	109,766	162,601	120,425
Elk	6,910	6,252	6,602	7,872
Erie	74,206	49,284	67,921	57,372
Fayette	25,509	25,669	29,120	25,045
Forest	1,014	1,366	989	1,571
Franklin	21,052	41,711	16,562	41,817
Fulton	1,562	4,612	1,475	4,772
Greene	7,365	7,451	7,674	7,786
Huntingdon	6,611	11,724	5,879	12,126
Indiana	16,964	19,617	15,831	20,254
Jefferson	6,132	11,248	6,073	13,371
Juniata	3,055	6,463	2,797	7,144
Lackawanna	67,112	39,198	59,573	44,766
Lancaster	97,290	124,475	74,328	145,591
Lawrence	19,371	21,496	21,387	21,938
Lebanon	22,004	32,325	18,109	37,089
Lehigh	86,226	62,668	73,940	70,160
Luzerne	71,903	60,512	69,573	64,953
Lycoming	18,335	30,215	15,681	33,961
McKean	6,186	8,835	6,294	10,941
Mercer	24,319	24,321	24,831	26,311
Mifflin	5,364	10,904	4,889	11,726
Monroe	36,655	25,892	27,967	27,971
Montgomery	249,493	163,030	222,048	175,741
Montour	3,347	4,555	2,666	4,903
Northampton	74,956	58,352	63,446	62,102
Northumberland	13,555	18,012	14,602	22,262
Perry	6,384	13,032	5,423	13,919
Philadelphia	574,930	113,260	542,205	130,099
Pike	11,448	12,456	8,656	12,444
Potter	2,277	5,073	2,268	5,640
Schuylkill	28,187	33,682	29,231	35,640
Snyder	5,375	9,895	4,348	10,566
Somerset	12,437	20,925	12,842	23,802
Sullivan	1,228	1,840	1,213	2,056
Susquehanna	8,314	10,551	7,351	11,573
Tioga	6,012	10,542	5,437	12,019
Union	7,207	9,720	5,700	10,334
Venango	8,708	12,817	9,024	14,472
Warren	8,669	9,824	8,044	10,999
Washington	44,286	48,753	48,225	47,673
Wayne	9,824	12,618	8,060	13,713
Westmoreland	69,004	96,786	77,774	100,087
Wyoming	5,631	6,494	4,982	7,782
York	81,748	107,367	63,701	114,270
Totals	**3,276,363**	**2,655,885**	**2,938,095**	**2,793,847**

Pennsylvania Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 3,276,363; McCain, R., 2,655,885; Nader, Ind., 42,977; Barr, LB., 19,912.

2004: Kerry, D., 2,938,095; Bush, R., 2,793,847; Badnarik, LB., 21,185; Cobb, Green, 6,319; Peroutka, Const., 6,318.

2000: Gore, D., 2,485,967; Bush, R., 2,281,127; Nader, Green, 103,392; Buchanan, RF., 16,023; Phillips, Const., 14,428; Browne, LB., 11,248.

1996: Clinton, D., 2,215,819; Dole, R., 1,801,169; Perot, RF., 430,984; Browne, LB., 28,000; Phillips, Constitutional, 19,552; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,783.

1992: Clinton, D., 2,239,164; Bush, R., 1,791,841; Perot, Ind., 902,667; Marrou, LB., 21,477; Fulani, New Alliance, 4,661.

1988: Bush, R., 2,300,087; Dukakis, D., 2,194,944; McCarthy, Consumer, 19,158; Paul, LB., 12,051.

1984: Reagan, R., 2,584,323; Mondale, D., 2,228,131; Bergland, LB., 6,982.

1980: Reagan, R., 2,261,872; Carter, D., 1,937,540; Anderson, Ind., 292,921; Clark, LB., 33,263; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 20,291; Commoner, Consumer, 10,430; Hall, Com., 5,184.

1976: Carter, D., 2,328,677; Ford, R., 2,205,604; McCarthy, Ind., 50,584; Maddox, Const., 25,344; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 3,009; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 2,744; Hall, Com., 1,891; others, 2,934.

1972: Nixon, R., 2,714,521; McGovern, D., 1,796,951; Schmitz, Amer., 70,593; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 4,639; Hall, Com., 2,686; others, 2,715.

1968: Humphrey, D., 2,259,405; Nixon, R., 2,090,017; Wallace, 3rd party, 378,582; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 7,821; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 4,977; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 4,862; others, 2,264.

1964: Johnson, D., 3,130,954; Goldwater, R., 1,673,657; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 10,456; Hass, Soc. Labor, 5,092; scattered, 2,531.

1960: Kennedy, D., 2,556,282; Nixon, R., 2,439,956; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,185; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 2,678; scattered, 440.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 2,585,252; Stevenson, D., 1,981,769; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,447; Dobbs, Militant Workers, 2,035.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 2,415,789; Stevenson, D., 2,146,269; Hamblen, Proh., 8,771; Hallinan, Prog., 4,200; Hoopes, Soc., 2,684; Dobbs, Militant Workers, 1,502; Hass, Industrial Govt., 1,347; scattered, 155.

Rhode Island

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Cranston	22,520	13,981	20,331	14,471
East Providence	15,380	6,216	13,655	6,359
Pawtucket	18,486	6,098	15,567	6,394
Providence	46,252	8,545	35,917	9,787
Warwick	25,802	16,541	23,164	16,640
Other	168,107	114,008	151,126	115,395
Totals	**296,571**	**165,391**	**259,760**	**169,046**

Rhode Island Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 296,571; McCain, R., 165,391; Nader, Ind., 4,829; Barr, LB., 1,382; McKinney, Green, 797; Baldwin, Const., 675; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 122.

2004: Kerry, D., 259,765; Bush, R., 169,046; Nader, RF., 4,651; Cobb, Green, 1,333; Badnarik, LB., 907; Peroutka, Const., 339; Parker, Workers World, 253.

2000: Gore, D., 249,508; Bush, R., 130,555; Nader, Ind., 25,052; Buchanan, RF., 2,273; Browne, Ind., 742; Hagelin, Ind., 271; Moorehead, Ind., 199; Phillips, Ind., 97; McReynolds, Ind., 52; Harris, Ind., 34.

1996: Clinton, D., 233,050; Dole, R., 104,683; Perot, RF., 43,723; Nader, Green, 6,040; Browne, LB., 1,109; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,021; Hagelin, Natural Law, 435; Moorehead, Workers World, 186.

1992: Clinton, D., 213,299; Bush, R., 131,601; Perot, Ind., 105,045; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,878.

1988: Dukakis, D., 225,123; Bush, R., 177,761; Paul, LB., 825; Fulani, New Alliance, 280.

1984: Reagan, R., 212,080; Mondale, D., 197,106; Bergland, LB., 277.

1980: Carter, D., 198,342; Reagan, R., 154,793; Anderson, Ind., 59,819; Clark, LB., 2,458; Hall, Com., 218; McReynolds, Soc., 170; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 90; Griswold, Workers World, 77.

1976: Carter, D., 227,636; Ford, R., 181,249; MacBride, LB., 715; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 462; Hall, Com., 334; Levin, Soc. Labor, 188.

1972: Nixon, R., 220,383; McGovern, D., 194,645; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 729.

1968: Humphrey, D., 246,518; Nixon, R., 122,359; Wallace, 3rd party, 15,678; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 383.

1964: Johnson, D., 315,463; Goldwater, R., 74,615.

1960: Kennedy, D., 258,032; Nixon, R., 147,502.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 225,819; Stevenson, D., 161,790.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 210,935; Stevenson, D., 203,293; Hallinan, Prog., 187; Hass, Soc. Labor, 83.

South Carolina

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Abbeville	4,593	6,264	4,389	5,436
Aiken	26,101	42,849	19,799	39,077
Allendale	3,029	947	2,565	985
Anderson	24,132	48,690	20,697	43,355
Bamberg	4,426	2,309	3,841	2,138
Barnwell	4,931	4,769	3,982	4,606
Beaufort	30,396	37,821	21,505	33,331
Berkeley	27,755	36,205	20,142	32,104
Calhoun	3,970	3,695	3,393	3,448
Charleston	82,698	69,822	63,758	70,297
Cherokee	7,215	13,305	6,466	12,090
Chester	7,071	5,922	5,790	5,798
Chesterfield	7,842	8,325	6,729	7,252
Clarendon	8,673	6,758	7,087	6,061
Colleton	8,616	8,525	6,699	7,264
Darlington	14,505	14,544	11,829	13,416
Dillon	7,408	5,874	4,832	4,301
Dorchester	21,806	29,929	14,733	26,006
Edgefield	5,075	6,334	4,051	5,611
Fairfield	7,591	3,912	5,764	3,531
Florence	28,012	29,861	21,442	27,689
Georgetown	14,199	15,790	10,602	12,606
Greenville	70,886	116,363	55,347	111,481
Greenwood	12,348	16,995	8,954	14,264
Hampton	5,816	3,439	4,832	3,097
Horry	38,879	64,609	29,547	50,447
Jasper	5,389	3,365	3,840	2,933
Kershaw	11,226	16,466	8,515	14,160
Lancaster	12,139	16,441	7,631	12,916
Laurens	10,578	15,334	9,205	14,466
Lee	5,960	3,074	4,960	2,901
Lexington	33,303	74,960	25,393	67,132
Marion	2,755	2,437	7,767	5,589
Marlboro	9,608	5,416	4,984	3,423

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
McCormick	6,794	3,996	2,648	2,396
Newberry	6,708	9,616	4,483	7,654
Oconee	9,481	21,164	8,395	18,811
Orangeburg	27,263	12,115	24,698	12,695
Pickens	11,691	32,552	10,287	29,759
Richland	105,656	57,941	76,283	56,212
Saluda	3,323	5,191	3,001	4,537
Spartanburg	41,632	65,042	33,633	62,004
Sumter	25,431	18,581	18,695	18,074
Union	5,935	7,449	5,236	6,592
Williamsburg	11,279	5,004	9,044	4,795
York	37,918	54,500	24,226	45,234
Totals	**862,449**	**1,034,896**	**661,699**	**937,974**

South Carolina Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,034,896; Obama, D., 862,449; Barr, LB., 7,283; Baldwin, Const., 6,827; Nader, petitioning candidate, 5,053; McKinney, Green, 4,461.
2004: Bush, R., 937,974; Kerry, D., 661,699; Nader, Ind., 5,520; Peroutka, Const., 5,317; Badnarik, LB., 3,608; Brown, United Citizens, 2,124; Cobb, Green, 1,488.
2000: Bush, R., 786,892; Gore, D., 566,039; Nader, United Citizens, 20,279; Browne, LB., 4,898; Buchanan, RF., 3,309; Phillips, Const., 1,682; Hagelin, Natural Law, 943.
1996: Dole, R., 573,458; Clinton, D., 506,283; Perot, RF./Patriot, 64,386; Browne, LB., 4,271; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,043; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,248.
1992: Bush, R., 577,507; Clinton, D., 479,514; Perot, Ind., 138,872; Marrou, LB., 2,719; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,680; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,235.
1988: Bush, R., 606,443; Dukakis, D., 370,554; Paul, LB., 4,935; Fulani, United Citizens, 4,077.
1984: Reagan, R., 615,539; Mondale, D., 344,459; Bergland, LB., 4,359.
1980: Reagan, R., 439,277; Carter, D., 428,220; Anderson, Ind., 13,868; Clark, LB., 4,807; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 2,086.
1976: Carter, D., 450,807; Ford, R., 346,149; Anderson, Amer., 2,996; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,950; write-in, 681.
1972: Nixon, R., 477,044; McGovern, D., 184,559; Schmitz, Amer., 10,075; United Citizens, 2,265; write-in, 17.
1968: Nixon, R., 254,062; Wallace, 3rd party, 215,430; Humphrey, D., 197,486.
1964: Goldwater, R., 309,048; Johnson, D., 215,700; write-in: Wallace, 5; Nixon, 1; Powell, 1; Thurmond, 1.
1960: Kennedy, D., 198,129; Nixon, R., 188,558; write-in, 1.
1956: Stevenson, D., 136,372; Byrd, Ind., 88,509; Eisenhower, R., 75,700; Andrews, Ind., 2.
1952: Stevenson, D., 173,004. Under state law votes cast for 2 Eisenhower slates of electors could not be combined. Eisenhower, Ind., 158,289 and R., 9,793 (total, 168,082). Hamblen, Proh., 1.

South Dakota

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Aurora	655	794	620	1,009
Beadle	3,493	4,054	3,443	4,917
Bennett	557	614	759	833
Bon Homme	1,367	1,712	1,293	2,063
Brookings	7,207	6,431	5,443	7,662
Brown	9,041	8,067	7,943	10,386
Brule	965	1,407	1,040	1,544
Buffalo	454	156	603	223
Butte	1,306	2,821	1,009	3,166
Campbell	243	591	239	708
Charles Mix	1,807	2,109	2,155	2,556
Clark	830	1,065	875	1,435
Clay	3,808	2,296	3,315	2,692
Codington	5,595	6,374	4,803	7,778
Corson	837	535	972	720
Custer	1,475	2,909	1,272	2,922
Davison	3,554	4,731	3,263	5,561
Day	1,785	1,372	1,817	1,671
Deuel	1,054	1,088	961	1,406
Dewey	1,326	658	1,606	921
Douglas	424	1,293	393	1,596
Edmunds	819	1,213	765	1,434
Fall River	1,338	2,348	1,326	2,413
Faulk	426	739	418	945
Grant	1,786	1,951	1,633	2,392
Gregory	771	1,423	813	1,685
Haakon	186	938	219	1,007
Hamlin	1,043	1,661	1,015	1,946
Hand	718	1,247	668	1,482
Hanson	961	1,426	745	1,379
Harding	135	575	94	704
Hughes	3,037	5,298	2,697	6,017
Hutchinson	1,242	2,285	1,177	2,899
Hyde	226	547	259	631
Jackson/ Washabaugh	435	668	508	726
Jerauld	535	535	482	736
Jones	147	463	134	565
Kingsbury	1,277	1,435	1,163	1,804
Lake	3,033	2,993	2,509	3,359
Lawrence	4,932	6,787	3,857	7,489
Lincoln	8,642	11,803	5,703	11,161
Lyman	710	894	872	1,029
Marshall	1,219	1,646	1,099	1,242
McCook	441	915	1,201	2,017
McPherson	1,261	900	369	1,180
Meade	3,749	7,515	2,941	8,347
Mellette	373	445	361	553
Miner	605	577	641	810
Minnehaha	39,831	39,241	32,314	44,189
Moody	1,663	1,508	1,609	1,790
Pennington	17,787	27,592	14,213	29,976
Perkins	499	1,102	418	1,329
Potter	482	937	463	1,143
Roberts	2,672	1,781	2,527	2,396
Sanborn	500	669	581	817
Shannon	2,967	330	3,566	526
Spink	1,550	1,660	1,478	2,259
Stanley	510	1,017	464	1,129
Sully	233	581	201	702
Todd	2,208	571	2,543	889
Tripp	914	1,859	972	2,230
Turner	1,681	2,538	1,646	3,084
Union	3,244	4,310	3,000	3,987
Walworth	923	1,668	878	1,967
Yankton	4,838	5,039	4,237	6,003
Ziebach	554	312	641	447
Totals	**170,924**	**203,054**	**149,244**	**232,584**

South Dakota Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 203,054; Obama, D., 170,924; Nader, Ind., 4,267; Baldwin, Const., 1,895; Barr, Ind., 1,835.
2004: Bush, R., 232,584; Kerry, D., 149,244; Nader, Ind., 4,320; Peroutka, Const., 1,103; Badnarik, LB., 964.
2000: Bush, R., 190,700; Gore, D., 118,804; Buchanan, RF., 3,322; Phillips, Ind., 1,781; Browne, LB., 1,662.
1996: Dole, R., 150,543; Clinton, D., 139,333; Perot, RF., 31,250; Browne, LB., 1,472; Phillips, Taxpayers, 912; Hagelin, Natural Law, 316.
1992: Bush, R., 136,718; Clinton, D., 124,888; Perot, Ind., 73,295.
1988: Bush, R., 165,415; Dukakis, D., 145,560; Paul, LB., 1,060; Fulani, New Alliance, 730.
1984: Reagan, R., 200,267; Mondale, D., 116,113.
1980: Reagan, R., 198,343; Carter, D., 103,855; Anderson, Ind., 21,431; Clark, LB., 3,824; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 250.
1976: Ford, R., 151,505; Carter, D., 147,068; MacBride, LB., 1,619; Hall, Com., 318; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 168.
1972: Nixon, R., 166,476; McGovern, D., 139,945; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 994.
1968: Nixon, R., 149,841; Humphrey, D., 118,023; Wallace, 3rd party, 13,400.
1964: Johnson, D., 163,010; Goldwater, R., 130,108.
1960: Nixon, R., 178,417; Kennedy, D., 128,070.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 171,569; Stevenson, D., 122,288.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 203,857; Stevenson, D., 90,426.

Tennessee

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Anderson	11,385	19,614	12,896	18,510
Bedford	5,026	10,215	5,268	8,351
Benton	2,644	3,695	3,869	3,161
Bledsoe	1,517	3,166	1,927	2,849
Blount	15,252	35,553	15,047	33,241
Bradley	9,353	28,324	9,431	25,951
Campbell	3,866	6,535	6,163	7,859
Cannon	2,010	3,320	2,515	2,931
Carroll	3,980	7,454	5,070	6,605
Carter	5,587	15,849	6,395	15,768
Cheatham	5,497	10,697	5,918	9,676
Chester	1,794	4,586	2,242	4,086
Claiborne	3,078	7,174	4,034	6,448
Clay	1,248	1,674	1,675	1,650
Cocke	3,340	8,945	3,935	8,297
Coffee	7,131	13,244	8,243	11,793
Crockett	1,818	3,749	2,459	3,242
Cumberland	7,889	17,436	8,327	15,144
Davidson	158,032	102,702	132,737	107,839
Decatur	1,595	3,178	2,268	2,566
DeKalb	2,832	4,085	3,445	3,685
Dickson	7,504	11,672	8,597	10,567
Dyer	4,411	9,859	5,287	8,447
Fayette	6,888	12,158	5,696	8,962
Fentress	1,831	4,789	2,371	4,293
Franklin	6,609	10,533	7,800	9,129
Gibson	7,406	13,516	8,511	10,596
Giles	4,614	6,902	5,273	6,163
Grainger	2,065	5,297	2,569	4,907
Greene	7,107	17,148	7,635	16,382
Grundy	1,969	2,561	2,789	2,107
Hamblen	6,804	15,501	7,433	14,742
Hamilton	64,205	81,666	57,302	78,547

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Hancock	604	1,587	777	1,756
Hardeman	5,919	5,225	5,685	4,704
Hardin	2,794	7,076	3,834	6,087
Hawkins	5,924	14,745	6,684	13,447
Haywood	4,891	3,165	4,359	3,140
Henderson	3,021	7,669	3,448	6,585
Henry	5,152	8,182	5,732	7,340
Hickman	3,563	4,784	4,263	4,359
Houston	1,678	1,608	2,126	1,440
Humphreys	3,600	3,818	4,485	3,261
Jackson	2,284	2,185	2,998	2,026
Jefferson	5,177	13,092	5,469	11,625
Johnson	1,837	4,620	1,812	4,634
Knox	67,923	109,847	66,013	110,803
Lake	1,024	1,175	2,634	2,078
Lauderdale	4,322	4,933	4,474	4,164
Lawrence	5,160	10,565	6,592	9,959
Lewis	1,803	2,951	2,192	2,819
Lincoln	3,694	9,226	4,546	7,829
Loudon	6,058	15,815	5,708	14,041
Macon	5,539	12,984	2,738	4,670
Madison	3,131	7,134	16,840	21,679
Marion	2,060	5,145	5,548	5,862
Marshall	20,027	23,289	4,722	5,825
Maury	4,506	6,746	12,379	17,505
McMinn	4,319	6,755	5,891	11,980
McNairy	13,057	20,282	4,101	5,787
Meigs	1,371	2,795	1,595	2,500
Monroe	5,049	11,478	5,354	10,123
Montgomery	25,634	30,103	20,070	28,627
Moore	881	2,010	1,084	1,668
Morgan	1,969	4,717	2,924	4,401
Obion	4,308	8,873	5,549	7,859
Overton	3,418	4,495	4,518	3,941
Perry	1,329	1,596	1,579	1,522
Pickett	854	1,786	1,033	1,600
Polk	2,124	4,267	2,724	3,924
Putnam	9,735	17,098	10,566	15,637
Rhea	2,905	8,033	3,665	7,301
Roane	7,222	15,643	8,706	14,467
Robertson	9,318	17,903	9,865	15,331
Rutherford	40,412	59,850	31,647	52,200
Scott	1,720	4,931	3,086	4,509
Sequatchie	1,717	3,606	1,986	2,951
Sevier	8,597	24,915	8,621	22,143
Shelby	253,633	143,422	216,945	158,137
Smith	2,990	4,561	4,044	3,739
Stewart	2,470	2,956	2,860	2,675
Sullivan	18,346	44,802	19,637	42,555
Sumner	21,486	44,947	21,458	40,181
Tipton	7,911	17,114	7,379	14,178
Trousdale	1,474	1,687	1,851	1,314
Unicoi	2,106	5,011	2,374	5,030
Union	1,828	4,461	2,524	4,145
Van Buren	849	1,293	1,209	1,120
Warren	17,650	25,957	6,808	7,503
Washington	15,894	32,216	14,944	29,735
Wayne	1,355	4,075	1,951	3,999
Weakley	4,594	8,853	5,588	7,817
White	3,369	6,100	4,147	5,269
Williamson	27,879	64,843	21,732	57,451
Wilson	15,462	33,767	15,277	28,924
Totals	**1,087,437**	**1,479,178**	**1,036,477**	**1,384,375**

Tennessee Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,479,178; Obama, D., 1,087,437; Nader, Ind., 11,560; Barr, Ind., 8,547; Baldwin, Ind., 8,191; McKinney, Ind., 2,499; Moore, Ind., 1,326; Jay, Ind., 1,011.

2004: Bush, R., 1,384,375; Kerry, D., 1,036,477; Nader, Ind., 8,992; Badnarik, Ind., 4,866; Peroutka, Ind., 2,570.

2000: Bush, R., 1,061,949; Gore, D., 981,720; Nader, Green, 19,781; Browne, LB., 4,284; Buchanan, RF., 4,250; Brown, Ind., 1,606; Phillips, Ind., 1,015; Hagelin, RF., 613; Venson, Ind., 535.

1996: Clinton, D., 909,146; Dole, R., 863,530; Perot, RF., 105,918; Nader, Ind., 6,427; Browne, Ind., 5,020; Phillips, Ind., 1,818; Collins, Ind., 688; Hagelin, Ind., 636; Michael, Ind., 408; Dodge, Ind., 324.

1992: Clinton, D., 933,521; Bush, R., 841,300; Perot, Ind., 199,968; Marrou, LB., 1,847.

1988: Bush, R., 947,233; Dukakis, D., 679,794; Paul, Ind., 2,041; Duke, Ind., 1,807.

1984: Reagan, R., 990,212; Mondale, D., 711,714; Bergland, LB., 3,072.

1980: Reagan, R., 787,761; Carter, D., 783,051; Anderson, Ind., 35,991; Clark, LB., 7,116; Commoner, Citizens, 1,112; Bubar, Statesman, 521; McReynolds, Soc., 519; Hall, Com., 503; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 490; Griswold, Workers World, 400; write-in, 152.

1976: Carter, D., 825,879; Ford, R., 633,969; Anderson, Amer., 5,769; McCarthy, Ind., 5,004; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 2,303; MacBride, LB., 1,375; Hall, Com., 547; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 512; Bubar, Proh., 442; Miller, Ind., 316; write-in, 230.

1972: Nixon, R., 813,147; McGovern, D., 357,293; Schmitz, Amer., 30,373; write-in, 369.

1968: Nixon, R., 472,592; Wallace, 3rd party, 424,792; Humphrey, D., 351,233.

1964: Johnson, D., 635,047; Goldwater, R., 508,965; write-in, 34.

1960: Nixon, R., 556,577; Kennedy, D., 481,453; Faubus, States' Rights, 11,304; Decker, Proh., 2,458.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 462,288; Stevenson, D., 456,507; Andrews, Ind., 19,820; Holtwick, Proh., 789.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 446,147; Stevenson, D., 443,710; Hamblen, Proh., 1,432; Hallinan, Prog., 885; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 379.

Texas

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Anderson	4,624	11,855	4,678	11,525
Andrews	790	3,815	677	3,837
Angelina	9,377	19,569	9,302	18,932
Aransas	3,005	6,691	2,640	6,569
Archer	739	3,591	878	3,556
Armstrong	128	856	170	830
Atascosa	4,400	5,546	4,421	7,635
Austin	2,819	8,777	2,582	8,072
Bailey	680	1,618	525	1,882
Bandera	2,248	6,934	1,738	6,933
Bastrop	11,678	13,797	9,794	13,290
Baylor	366	1,262	467	1,169
Bee	3,645	4,467	4,045	5,428
Bell	40,185	49,066	27,165	52,135
Bexar	275,023	245,932	210,976	260,698
Blanco	1,466	3,417	1,267	3,277
Borden	40	316	55	303
Bosque	1,796	5,760	1,815	5,737
Bowie	10,801	24,136	11,880	21,791
Brazoria	36,461	67,444	28,904	63,662
Brazos	20,459	37,403	16,128	37,594
Brewster	1,819	1,781	1,729	1,980
Briscoe	205	616	191	620
Brooks	1,747	556	1,823	845
Brown	2,819	12,049	2,523	11,640
Burleson	2,053	4,546	2,276	4,405
Burnet	4,596	12,034	4,147	11,456
Caldwell	5,385	6,084	5,052	6,436
Calhoun	2,727	4,106	2,561	4,348
Callahan	1,063	4,589	1,073	4,542
Cameron	48,401	26,641	33,998	34,801
Camp	1,733	2,794	1,778	2,638
Carson	406	2,547	485	2,450
Cass	3,489	8,276	4,630	7,383
Castro	719	1,561	631	1,794
Chambers	3,185	9,966	2,953	8,618
Cherokee	4,605	11,693	4,439	11,329
Childress	497	1,782	511	1,629
Clay	1,085	4,213	1,299	3,971
Cochran	284	758	249	856
Coke	297	1,252	266	1,338
Coleman	643	3,011	778	3,035
Collin	108,208	184,116	68,935	174,435
Collingsworth	292	1,052	346	1,051
Colorado	2,503	5,790	2,161	5,488
Comal	12,365	35,203	9,153	31,574
Comanche	1,339	3,807	1,431	3,813
Concho	257	807	270	911
Cooke	3,051	11,871	3,142	11,908
Coryell	6,611	11,537	5,122	12,421
Cottle	187	509	214	549
Crane	319	1,119	254	1,314
Crockett	512	1,026	473	1,248
Crosby	684	1,221	622	1,647
Culberson	510	267	375	407
Dallam	302	1,267	305	1,473
Dallas	424,468	309,477	336,641	346,246
Dawson	1,135	2,894	1,114	3,419
De Witt	1,246	3,456	1,610	5,100
Deaf Smith	589	1,580	1,133	4,139
Delta	90,830	149,592	627	1,447
Denton	1,715	4,888	59,346	140,891
Dickens	234	730	245	815
Dimmit	2,692	874	2,365	1,188
Donley	291	1,370	349	1,429
Duval	3,298	1,076	2,916	1,160
Eastland	1,271	5,163	1,582	5,249
Ector	9,118	26,190	8,579	27,502
Edwards	346	673	217	745
El Paso	15,315	38,046	95,142	73,261
Ellis	121,589	61,598	11,640	34,602
Erath	3,126	10,757	2,710	9,506
Falls	1,958	2,975	2,427	3,454
Fannin	3,464	8,090	4,001	7,893
Fayette	3,009	7,572	2,803	7,527
Fisher	687	1,083	758	1,161

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Floyd	729	1,784	545	2,032
Foard	208	327	235	347
Fort Bend	98,136	102,846	68,722	93,625
Franklin	1,094	3,394	1,011	3,185
Freestone	2,032	5,201	2,070	5,057
Frio	2,405	1,644	1,931	1,991
Gaines	650	3,385	608	3,540
Galveston	41,543	61,844	43,919	61,290
Garza	375	1,355	326	1,480
Gillespie	2,570	9,559	2,104	9,297
Glasscock	52	502	44	488
Goliad	1,329	2,298	1,219	2,267
Gonzales	2,158	4,062	1,709	4,291
Gray	1,153	6,920	1,289	7,260
Grayson	13,892	31,122	13,452	30,777
Gregg	13,130	29,159	12,306	29,939
Grimes	2,704	5,561	2,713	5,263
Guadalupe	16,070	30,750	10,290	28,208
Hale	2,693	7,139	2,078	8,025
Hall	324	930	413	860
Hamilton	862	2,875	845	2,856
Hansford	239	1,847	240	1,903
Hardeman	373	1,199	480	1,214
Hardin	3,935	16,589	5,608	15,030
Harris	588,611	570,143	475,865	584,723
Harrison	8,874	17,085	9,642	16,473
Hartley	250	1,711	315	1,736
Haskell	699	1,388	867	1,539
Hays	28,416	29,624	20,110	27,021
Hemphill	216	1,342	257	1,380
Henderson	7,890	20,810	8,505	20,210
Hidalgo	90,122	39,614	62,369	50,931
Hill	3,802	9,220	3,751	9,225
Hockley	1,794	5,789	1,385	6,160
Hood	5,078	17,269	4,865	16,280
Hopkins	3,528	9,297	3,443	8,582
Houston	2,653	5,869	2,921	5,848
Howard	2,539	7,020	2,663	7,480
Hudspeth	430	458	302	577
Hunt	8,591	20,571	7,971	20,065
Hutchinson	1,321	7,358	1,503	7,839
Irion	164	644	141	684
Jack	470	2,527	643	2,470
Jackson	1,251	3,560	1,296	3,766
Jasper	3,636	8,960	4,471	8,347
Jeff Davis	467	746	378	764
Jefferson	44,854	42,877	47,066	44,423
Jim Hogg	1,336	472	1,344	712
Jim Wells	6,683	4,825	6,824	5,817
Johnson	12,903	36,683	12,325	34,818
Jones	1,525	4,197	1,658	4,254
Karnes	1,710	2,658	1,543	3,114
Kaufman	11,157	23,727	8,947	21,304
Kendall	3,591	12,960	2,532	11,434
Kenedy	108	93	85	82
Kent	99	342	138	382
Kerr	5,564	16,729	4,557	16,538
Kimble	341	1,487	324	1,482
King	8	151	18	137
Kinney	633	907	542	1,051
Kleberg	5,251	4,539	4,550	5,366
Knox	366	986	464	1,081
La Salle	5,240	12,940	1,229	989
La Vaca	1,156	3,344	2,152	5,974
Lamar	1,895	5,628	5,338	12,054
Lamb	1,051	713	857	3,410
Lampasas	1,867	6,286	1,593	5,422
Lee	2,000	4,312	1,899	4,160
Leon	1,415	5,563	1,754	5,023
Liberty	5,980	15,417	6,780	14,821
Limestone	2,515	5,062	2,752	5,028
Lipscomb	155	1,092	184	1,147
Live Oak	1,038	3,079	1,036	3,147
Llano	2,250	7,279	2,257	7,241
Loving	12	67	12	65
Lubbock	30,295	66,028	22,472	70,135
Lynn	623	1,469	490	1,776
Madison	1,144	2,883	1,235	2,837
Marion	1,644	2,566	1,884	2,441
Martin	314	1,389	288	1,514
Mason	546	1,543	459	1,600
Matagorda	6,682	11,929	4,355	8,119
Maverick	8,554	2,316	5,948	4,025
McCulloch	728	2,263	745	2,465
McLennan	29,959	49,005	26,760	52,090
McMullen	131	400	95	467
Medina	5,119	10,404	4,322	10,389
Menard	295	712	331	761
Midland	9,672	36,135	8,005	36,585
Milam	3,040	5,215	3,445	5,291
Mills	398	1,753	416	1,794
Mitchell	586	1,814	639	1,912
Montague	1,594	6,235	1,946	5,910
Montgomery	36,530	119,542	28,628	104,654
Moore	1,123	4,282	1,009	4,601
Morris	2,054	3,157	2,437	2,818
Motley	67	522	113	564
Nacogdoches	8,393	14,828	7,152	14,160
Navarro	5,399	10,803	5,259	10,715
Newton	1,750	3,440	2,513	3,159
Nolan	1,521	3,485	1,541	3,722
Nueces	47,811	52,264	44,439	59,359
Ochiltree	243	2,851	251	2,922
Oldham	102	813	108	733
Orange	7,646	21,509	11,476	20,292
Palo Pinto	2,499	7,264	2,816	7,137
Panola	2,586	7,582	2,958	7,021
Parker	10,429	36,646	8,966	31,795
Parmer	719	2,969	389	2,375
Pecos	1,476	2,480	1,242	3,167
Polk	6,215	13,703	6,964	13,778
Potter	8,932	20,741	7,489	21,401
Presidio	1,250	489	1,159	715
Rains	1,041	3,130	1,213	2,998
Randall	9,461	41,895	7,849	40,520
Reagan	197	795	184	956
Real	375	1,237	325	1,314
Red River	1,538	3,461	2,097	3,379
Reeves	1,605	1,444	1,600	1,777
Refugio	1,382	1,853	1,232	2,212
Roberts	41	477	46	461
Robertson	2,674	3,979	2,979	3,792
Rockwall	8,468	23,243	5,320	20,120
Runnels	720	3,118	792	3,239
Rusk	4,983	13,641	4,899	13,390
Sabine	1,077	3,749	1,476	3,138
San Augustine	1,327	2,338	1,506	2,235
San Jacinto	2,721	6,151	2,688	5,394
San Patricio	8,842	12,390	7,764	13,474
San Saba	487	1,941	529	1,894
Schleicher	322	969	312	1,012
Scurry	1,088	4,414	981	4,576
Shackelford	208	1,284	229	1,292
Shelby	2,546	6,629	2,951	6,295
Sherman	78	493	124	942
Smith	23,628	54,995	19,970	53,392
Somervell	798	2,675	831	2,701
Starr	8,233	1,488	7,199	2,552
Stephens	626	2,869	703	2,803
Sterling	97	520	71	544
Stonewall	206	524	250	499
Sutton	381	1,189	280	1,173
Swisher	812	1,676	626	1,487
Tarrant	274,101	347,843	207,286	349,462
Taylor	12,658	34,265	10,648	37,197
Terrell	186	323	159	306
Terry	1,379	2,863	794	3,166
Throckmorton	166	671	202	656
Titus	3,140	6,023	3,173	5,709
Tom Green	11,068	27,201	9,007	28,185
Travis	253,278	136,671	197,235	147,885
Trinity	1,924	4,091	2,204	3,985
Tyler	2,159	5,633	2,659	5,043
Upshur	2,106	5,871	4,225	10,232
Upton	288	898	185	1,009
Uvalde	4,120	4,585	3,298	5,148
Val Verde	6,982	5,752	4,757	6,968
Van Zandt	4,503	15,727	4,822	14,976
Victoria	9,829	19,876	8,553	20,875
Walker	7,323	11,610	5,977	11,710
Waller	7,107	8,238	6,145	7,679
Ward	899	2,667	901	2,856
Washington	4,031	10,173	3,389	9,597
Webb	33,435	13,111	23,654	17,753
Wharton	4,935	9,427	4,702	9,288
Wheeler	314	1,916	420	1,960
Wichita	13,828	31,673	12,819	32,472
Wilbarger	1,196	3,279	1,284	3,685
Willacy	3,405	1,454	2,734	2,209
Williamson	67,347	87,938	43,117	83,284
Wilson	5,360	10,903	4,409	10,400
Winkler	477	1,529	391	1,604
Wise	4,469	15,967	4,783	15,177
Wood	3,996	13,638	4,034	12,831
Yoakum	450	1,989	376	2,228
Young	1,302	5,938	1,511	5,874
Zapata	1,939	918	1,662	1,228
Zavala	3,263	596	2,332	777
Totals	**3,528,633**	**4,479,328**	**2,832,704**	**4,526,917**

Texas Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 4,479,328; Obama, D., 3,528,633 Barr, LB., 56,116.
2004: Bush, R., 4,526,917; Kerry, D., 2,832,704; Badnarik, LB., 38,787.
2000: Bush, R., 3,799,639; Gore, D., 2,433,746; Nader, Green, 137,994; Browne, LB., 23,160; Buchanan, Ind., 12,394.
1996: Dole, R., 2,736,167; Clinton, D., 2,459,683; Perot, RF., 378,537; Browne, LB., 20,256; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 7,472; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,422.
1992: Bush, R., 2,496,071; Clinton, D., 2,281,815; Perot, Ind., 1,354,781; Marrou, LB., 19,699.
1988: Bush, R., 3,036,829; Dukakis, D., 2,352,748; Paul, LB., 30,355; Fulani, New Alliance, 7,208.
1984: Reagan, R., 3,433,428; Mondale, D., 1,949,276.
1980: Reagan, R., 2,510,705; Carter, D., 1,881,147; Anderson, Ind., 111,613; Clark, LB., 37,643; write-in, 528.
1976: Carter, D., 2,082,319; Ford, R., 1,953,300; McCarthy, Ind., 20,118; Anderson, Amer., 11,442; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,723; write-in, 2,982.
1972: Nixon, R., 2,298,896; McGovern, D., 1,154,289; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 8,664; Schmitz, Amer., 6,039; others, 3,393.
1968: Humphrey, D., 1,266,804; Nixon, R., 1,227,844; Wallace, 3rd party, 584,269; write-in, 489.
1964: Johnson, D., 1,663,185; Goldwater, R., 958,566; Lightburn, Const., 5,060.
1960: Kennedy, D., 1,167,932; Nixon, R., 1,121,699; Sullivan, Const., 18,169; Decker, Proh., 3,870; write-in, 15.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 1,080,619; Stevenson, D., 859,958; Andrews, Ind., 14,591.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 1,102,878; Stevenson, D., 969,228; Hamblen, Proh., 1,983; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 833; MacArthur, Const., 730; Hallinan, Prog., 294.

Utah

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Beaver	509	1,786	493	2,023
Box Elder	3,080	14,340	2,244	15,751
Cache	9,806	27,799	6,375	32,486
Carbon	3,368	3,960	3,415	4,950
Daggett	129	294	108	380
Davis	28,831	73,317	20,893	86,187
Duchesne	897	4,592	738	4,742
Emery	965	3,338	831	3,781
Garfield	402	1,663	264	1,848
Grand	1,981	1,787	1,858	2,130
Iron	3,078	11,786	2,267	12,815
Juab	730	2,647	605	2,681
Kane	850	2,194	576	2,414
Millard	733	3,565	626	4,084
Morgan	674	3,219	472	3,301
Piute	141	635	123	646
Rich	154	829	109	922
Salt Lake	176,988	176,692	135,949	215,728
San Juan	2,322	2,586	1,906	2,971
Sanpete	1,449	6,036	1,189	7,004
Sevier	1,320	6,222	920	6,597
Summit	9,194	6,691	6,977	7,936
Tooele	5,349	10,201	4,130	12,181
Uintah	1,407	8,113	1,266	8,518
Utah	26,276	111,273	17,357	128,269
Wasatch	2,818	5,271	1,854	5,503
Washington	9,251	33,594	7,513	35,633
Wayne	333	930	279	1,062
Weber	24,028	43,250	19,862	51,199
Totals	**327,670**	**596,030**	**241,199**	**663,742**

Utah Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 596,030; Obama, D., 327,670; Baldwin, Const., 12,012; Nader, unaff., 8,416; Barr, LB., 6,966; McKinney, unaff., 982; LaRiva, unaff., 262.
2004: Bush, R., 663,742; Kerry, D., 241,199; Nader, Ind., 11,305; Peroutka, Const., 6,841; Badnarik, LB., 3,375; Jay, Pers. Choice, 946; Harris, Soc. Workers, 393.
2000: Bush, R., 515,096; Gore, D., 203,053; Nader, Green, 35,850; Buchanan, RF., 9,319; Browne, LB., 3,616; Phillips, Ind. Amer., 2,709; Hagelin, Natural Law, 763; Harris, Soc. Workers, 186; Youngkeit, Ind., 161.
1996: Dole, R., 361,911; Clinton, D., 221,633; Perot, RF., 66,461; Nader, Green, 4,615; Browne, LB., 4,129; Phillips, Taxpayers, 2,601; Templin, Ind. Amer., 1,290; Crane, Ind., 1,101; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,085; Moorehead, Workers World, 298; Harris, Soc. Workers, 235; Dodge, Proh., 111.
1992: Bush, R., 322,632; Perot, Ind., 203,400; Clinton, D., 183,429; Gritz, Pop./America First, 28,602; Marrou, LB., 1,900; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,319; LaRouche, Ind., 1,089.
1988: Bush, R., 428,442; Dukakis, D., 207,352; Paul, LB., 7,473; Dennis, Amer., 2,158.
1984: Reagan, R., 469,105; Mondale, D., 155,369; Bergland, LB., 2,447.
1980: Reagan, R., 439,687; Carter, D., 124,266; Anderson, Ind., 30,284; Clark, LB., 7,226; Commoner, Citizens, 1,009; Greaves, Amer., 965; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 522; Hall, Com., 139; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 124.
1976: Ford, R., 337,908; Carter, D., 182,110; Anderson, Amer., 13,304; McCarthy, Ind., 3,907; MacBride, LB., 2,438; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,162; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 268; Hall, Com., 121.
1972: Nixon, R., 323,643; McGovern, D., 126,284; Schmitz, Amer., 28,549.
1968: Nixon, R., 238,728; Humphrey, D., 156,665; Wallace, 3rd party, 26,906; Peace and Freedom, 180; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 89.
1964: Johnson, D., 219,628; Goldwater, R., 181,785.
1960: Nixon, R., 205,361; Kennedy, D., 169,248; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 100.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 215,631; Stevenson, D., 118,364.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 194,190; Stevenson, D., 135,364.

Vermont

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Addison	13,202	5,667	11,147	7,077
Bennington	12,524	6,133	11,069	7,616
Caledonia	8,900	5,472	7,106	6,765
Chittenden	59,611	22,237	49,369	26,422
Essex	1,733	1,284	1,276	1,591
Franklin	13,179	7,853	10,598	8,936
Grand Isle	2,694	1,490	2,246	1,754
Lamoille	8,914	3,515	7,636	4,260
Orange	9,799	5,047	8,159	6,421
Orleans	7,998	4,482	6,330	5,666
Rutland	19,355	11,584	15,904	14,440
Washington	22,324	9,129	19,177	11,461
Windham	17,585	5,997	15,489	7,280
Windsor	21,444	9,084	18,561	11,491
Totals	**219,262**	**98,974**	**184,067**	**121,180**

Vermont Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 219,262; McCain, R., 98,974; Nader, Ind., 3,339; Barr, LB., 1,067; Baldwin, Const., 500; Calero, Soc. Workers, 150; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 149; Moore, Liberty Union, 141.
2004: Kerry, D., 184,067; Bush, R., 121,180; Nader, Ind., 4,494; Badnarik, LB., 1,102; Parker, Liberty Union, 265; Calero, Soc. Workers, 244.
2000: Gore, D., 149,022; Bush, R., 119,775; Nader, Green, 20,374; Buchanan, RF., 2,192; Lane, Grass Roots, 1,044; Browne, LB., 784; Hagelin, Natural Law, 219; McReynolds, Liberty Union, 161; Phillips, Const., 153; Harris, Soc. Workers, 70.
1996: Clinton, D., 137,894; Dole, R., 80,352; Perot, RF., 31,024; Nader, Green, 5,585; Browne, LB., 1,183; Hagelin, Natural Law, 498; Peron, Grass Roots, 480; Phillips, Taxpayers, 382; Hollis, Liberty Union, 292; Harris, Soc. Workers, 199.
1992: Clinton, D., 133,590; Bush, R., 88,122; Perot, Ind., 65,985.
1988: Bush, R., 124,331; Dukakis, D., 115,775; Paul, LB., 1,000; LaRouche, Ind., 275.
1984: Reagan, R., 135,865; Mondale, D., 95,730; Bergland, LB., 1,002.
1980: Reagan, R., 94,598; Carter, D., 81,891; Anderson, Ind., 31,760; Commoner, Citizens, 2,316; Clark, LB., 1,900; McReynolds, Liberty Union, 136; Hall, Com., 118; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 75; scattered, 413.
1976: Ford, R., 100,387; Carter, D., 77,798, and Ind. Vermonters, 991 (total, 79,789); McCarthy, Ind., 4,001; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 430; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 196; scattered, 99.
1972: Nixon, R., 117,149; McGovern, D., 68,174; Spock, Liberty Union, 1,010; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 296; scattered, 318.
1968: Nixon, R., 85,142; Humphrey, D., 70,255; Wallace, 3rd party, 5,104; Gregory, New Party, 579; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 295.
1964: Johnson, D., 107,674; Goldwater, R., 54,868.
1960: Nixon, R., 98,131; Kennedy, D., 69,186.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 110,390; Stevenson, D., 42,549; scattered, 39.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 109,717; Stevenson, D., 43,355; Hallinan, Prog., 282; Hoopes, Soc., 185.

Virginia

	2008		2004	
County	**Obama (D)**	**McCain (R)**	**Kerry (D)**	**Bush (R)**
Accomack	7,607	7,833	5,518	7,726
Albemarle	29,792	20,576	22,088	21,189
Alleghany	3,553	3,715	3,203	3,962
Amelia	2,488	3,970	1,862	3,499
Amherst	6,094	8,470	4,866	7,758
Appomattox	2,641	4,903	2,191	4,366
Arlington	78,994	29,876	63,987	29,635
Augusta	9,825	23,120	7,019	22,100

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Bath	1,043	1,349	828	1,432
Bedford	11,017	24,420	9,102	21,925
Bland	864	2,031	846	1,962
Botetourt	5,693	11,471	4,801	10,865
Brunswick	4,973	2,877	4,062	2,852
Buchanan	4,063	4,541	5,275	4,507
Buckingham	3,489	3,428	2,789	3,185
Campbell	8,091	17,444	6,862	15,891
Caroline	7,163	5,617	4,878	4,999
Carroll	4,108	8,186	3,888	8,173
Charles City	2,838	1,288	2,155	1,254
Charlotte	2,705	3,372	2,223	3,166
Chesterfield	74,310	86,413	49,346	83,745
Clarke	3,457	3,840	2,699	3,741
Craig	876	1,695	901	1,706
Culpeper	8,802	10,711	5,476	10,026
Cumberland	2,255	2,418	1,721	2,377
Dickenson	3,278	3,324	3,761	3,591
Dinwiddie	6,246	6,526	4,569	6,193
Essex	2,934	2,379	2,007	2,304
Fairfax	310,359	200,994	245,671	211,980
Fauquier	14,616	19,227	10,712	19,011
Floyd	2,937	4,441	2,488	4,162
Fluvanna	6,185	6,420	4,415	6,458
Franklin	9,618	15,414	8,002	14,048
Frederick	12,961	20,149	8,853	19,386
Giles	3,192	4,462	3,047	4,320
Gloucester	6,916	12,089	5,105	11,084
Goochland	4,813	7,643	3,583	6,668
Grayson	2,480	4,540	2,430	4,655
Greene	3,174	4,980	2,240	4,570
Greensville	3,122	1,729	2,514	1,732
Halifax	8,126	8,600	6,220	8,363
Hanover	18,447	37,344	13,941	35,404
Henrico	86,262	67,340	60,864	71,809
Henry	11,118	13,758	9,851	13,358
Highland	590	930	522	982
Isle of Wight	8,573	11,258	5,871	9,929
James City	17,352	20,912	11,934	18,949
King and Queen	1,918	1,763	1,506	1,737
King George	4,473	5,888	2,739	5,124
King William	3,344	4,966	2,436	4,397
Lancaster	3,235	3,647	2,477	3,724
Lee	3,219	5,825	4,005	5,664
Loudoun	74,607	63,328	47,271	60,382
Louisa	6,978	8,182	4,844	7,083
Lunenburg	2,703	2,900	2,362	2,858
Madison	2,862	3,758	2,176	3,556
Mathews	1,943	3,456	1,589	3,497
Mecklenburg	7,127	7,817	5,293	7,319
Middlesex	2,391	3,545	1,914	3,336
Montgomery	21,027	19,026	14,128	17,070
Nelson	4,391	3,647	3,543	3,539
New Kent	3,493	6,385	2,443	5,414
Northampton	3,800	2,713	2,775	2,669
Northumberland	3,312	4,041	2,548	3,832
Nottoway	3,413	3,499	2,635	3,303
Orange	7,107	8,506	5,015	7,749
Page	4,235	6,041	3,324	6,221
Patrick	2,879	5,491	2,572	5,507
Pittsylvania	11,401	18,724	9,274	17,673
Powhatan	4,237	10,088	3,112	8,955
Prince Edward	5,101	4,174	3,632	3,571
Prince George	7,130	8,752	5,066	8,131
Prince William	93,386	67,589	61,271	69,776
Pulaski	5,918	8,857	5,310	8,769
Rappahannock	2,105	2,227	1,837	2,172
Richmond	1,618	2,092	1,243	2,082
Roanoke	19,812	30,571	16,082	30,596
Rockbridge	4,347	5,732	3,627	5,412
Rockingham	10,453	22,468	7,273	21,737
Russell	4,931	6,389	5,167	6,077
Scott	2,725	6,980	3,324	6,479
Shenandoah	6,903	11,995	5,186	11,820
Smyth	4,239	7,817	4,143	7,906
Southampton	4,402	4,583	3,431	4,018
Spotsylvania	24,897	28,610	16,623	28,527
Stafford	25,716	29,221	17,208	28,500
Surry	2,626	1,663	1,954	1,543
Sussex	3,301	2,026	2,420	1,890
Tazewell	5,596	11,201	7,184	10,039
Warren	6,997	8,879	5,241	8,600
Washington	8,063	16,077	7,339	14,749
Westmoreland	4,577	3,719	3,370	3,433
Wise	4,995	8,914	5,802	8,330
Wythe	4,107	8,207	3,581	7,911
York	13,700	19,833	10,276	19,396
City				
Alexandria	50,473	19,181	41,116	19,844
Bedford	1,208	1,497	1,042	1,472
Bristol	2,665	4,579	2,400	4,275
Buena Vista	1,108	1,282	936	1,417
Charlottesville	15,705	4,078	11,088	4,172
Chesapeake	53,993	52,624	38,744	52,283
Colonial Heights	2,562	6,161	2,061	6,129
Covington	1,304	1,020	1,179	1,104
Danville	12,352	8,361	9,436	9,399
Emporia	1,702	897	1,247	970
Fairfax	6,571	4,686	5,395	5,045
Falls Church	4,695	1,970	3,944	2,074
Franklin	2,817	1,575	1,910	1,613
Fredericksburg	6,155	3,413	4,085	3,390
Galax	1,052	1,317	987	1,336
Hampton	46,917	20,476	32,016	23,399
Harrisonburg	8,444	6,048	4,726	6,165
Hopewell	5,285	4,149	3,573	4,251
Lexington	1,540	914	1,340	982
Lynchburg	16,269	17,638	11,727	14,400
Manassas	7,518	5,975	5,562	7,257
Manassas Park	2,463	1,634	1,498	1,807
Martinsville	4,139	2,311	3,036	2,538
Newport News	51,972	28,667	35,319	32,208
Norfolk	62,819	24,814	43,518	26,401
Norton	743	744	725	768
Petersburg	13,774	1,583	9,682	2,238
Poquoson	1,748	5,229	1,424	5,004
Portsmouth	32,322	13,983	24,112	15,212
Radford	2,930	2,418	2,244	2,564
Richmond	73,180	18,472	52,167	21,637
Roanoke	24,934	15,394	18,862	16,661
Salem	5,164	7,088	4,254	7,115
Staunton	5,569	5,330	3,756	5,805
Suffolk	22,233	18,592	15,233	16,763
Virginia Beach	98,763	100,225	70,666	103,752
Waynesboro	3,906	4,815	2,792	5,092
Williamsburg	4,328	2,353	2,216	2,064
Winchester	5,268	4,725	3,967	5,283
Totals	**1,959,532**	**1,725,005**	**1,454,742**	**1,716,959**

Virginia Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,959,532; McCain, R., 1,725,005; Nader, Ind., 11,483; Barr, LB., 11,067; Baldwin, Ind. Green, 7,474; McKinney, Green, 2,344.

2004: Bush, R., 1,716,959; Kerry, D., 1,454,742; Badnarik, LB., 11,032; Peroutka, Const., 10,161.

2000: Bush, R., 1,437,490; Gore, D., 1,217,290; Nader, Green, 59,398; Browne, LB., 15,198; Buchanan, RF., 5,455; Phillips, Const., 1,809.

1996: Dole, R., 1,138,350; Clinton, D., 1,091,060; Perot, RF., 159,861; Phillips, Taxpayers, 13,687; Browne, LB., 9,174; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,510.

1992: Bush, R., 1,150,517; Clinton, D., 1,038,650; Perot, Ind., 348,639; LaRouche, Ind., 11,937; Marrou, LB., 5,730; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,192.

1988: Bush, R., 1,309,162; Dukakis, D., 859,799; Fulani, Ind., 14,312; Paul, LB., 8,336.

1984: Reagan, R., 1,337,078; Mondale, D., 796,250.

1980: Reagan, R., 989,609; Carter, D., 752,174; Anderson, Ind., 95,418; Commoner, Citizens, 14,024; Clark, LB., 12,821; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,986.

1976: Ford, R., 836,554; Carter, D., 813,896; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 17,802; Anderson, Amer., 16,686; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 7,508; MacBride, LB., 4,648.

1972: Nixon, R., 988,493; McGovern, D., 438,887; Schmitz, Amer., 19,721; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 9,918.

1968: Nixon, R., 590,319; Humphrey, D., 442,387; Wallace, 3rd party, 320,272; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 4,671; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 1,680; Munn, Proh., 601. *10,561 votes for Wallace were omitted in the count.

1964: Johnson, D., 558,038; Goldwater, R., 481,334; Hass, Soc. Labor, 2,895.

1960: Nixon, R., 404,521; Kennedy, D., 362,327; Coiner, Conservative, 4,204; Hass, Soc. Labor, 397.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 386,459; Stevenson, D., 267,760; Andrews, States' Rights, 42,964; Hoopes, Soc. D., 444; Hass, Soc. Labor, 351.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 349,037; Stevenson, D., 268,677; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,160; Hoopes, Soc. D., 504; Hallinan, Prog., 311.

Washington

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Adams	1,346	2,822	1,315	3,751
Asotin	4,114	5,407	3,319	5,320
Benton	23,366	40,244	21,549	44,350
Chelan	13,678	17,484	10,471	18,482
Clallam	17,512	15,978	17,049	18,871
Clark	93,541	82,631	79,538	88,646
Columbia	667	1,447	605	1,470
Cowlitz	18,944	13,969	21,589	20,217
Douglas	4,631	7,048	4,306	8,900
Ferry	1,386	1,817	1,201	2,019
Franklin	6,536	10,787	5,188	10,757
Garfield	384	966	365	935
Grant	9,364	16,756	7,779	17,799
Grays Harbor	15,759	11,614	14,583	12,871
Island	21,688	19,070	18,216	19,754
Jefferson	12,914	6,195	11,610	6,650
King	545,329	217,589	580,378	301,043
Kitsap	61,255	47,456	60,796	55,608
Kittitas	7,887	9,320	6,731	9,052
Klickitat	4,871	4,868	4,036	5,016
Lewis	11,719	17,293	10,726	21,042
Lincoln	2,024	3,794	1,706	4,015
Mason	14,934	12,512	12,894	11,987
Okanogan	6,163	6,942	6,309	9,636
Pacific	6,066	4,531	5,570	4,634
Pend Oreille	2,546	3,704	2,310	3,693
Pierce	143,491	111,851	158,231	150,783
San Juan	7,172	2,889	6,589	3,290
Skagit	28,145	23,031	25,131	26,139
Skamania	2,797	2,513	2,374	2,695
Snohomish	177,471	120,064	156,468	134,317
Spokane	102,164	105,059	87,490	111,606
Stevens	6,386	9,308	6,822	13,015
Thurston	69,999	44,565	62,650	47,992
Wahkiakum	1,112	1,100	1,021	1,171
Walla Walla	7,539	10,632	8,257	14,323
Whatcom	53,313	36,635	48,268	40,296
Whitman	7,957	7,304	8,287	9,397
Yakima	32,484	40,877	28,474	43,352
Totals	**1,750,848**	**1,229,216**	**1,510,201**	**1,304,894**

Washington Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,750,848; McCain, R., 1,229,216; Nader, Ind., 29,489; Barr, LB., 12,728; Baldwin, Const., 9,432; McKinney, Green, 3,819; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 705; Harris, Soc. Workers, 641.

2004: Kerry, D., 1,510,201; Bush, R., 1,304,894; Nader, Ind., 23,283; Badnarik, LB., 11,955; Peroutka, Const., 3,922; Cobb, Green, 2,974; Parker, Workers World, 1,077; Harris, Soc. Workers, 547; Van Auken, Soc. Equal., 231.

2000: Gore, D., 1,247,652; Bush, R., 1,108,864; Nader, Green, 103,002; Browne, LB., 13,135; Buchanan, Freedom, 7,171; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,927; Phillips, Const., 1,989; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,729; McReynolds, Soc., 660; Harris, Soc. Workers, 304.

1996: Clinton, D., 1,123,323; Dole, R., 840,712; Perot, RF., 201,003; Nader, Ind., 60,322; Browne, LB., 12,522; Hagelin, Natural Law, 6,076; Phillips, Taxpayers, 4,578; Collins, Ind., 2,374; Moorehead, Workers World, 2,189; Harris, Soc. Workers, 738.

1992: Clinton, D., 993,037; Bush, R., 731,234; Perot, Ind., 541,780; Marrou, LB., 7,533; Gritz, Pop./America First, 4,854; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,456; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,354; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,776; Daniels, Ind., 1,171.

1988: Dukakis, D., 933,516; Bush, R., 903,835; Paul, LB., 17,240; LaRouche, Ind., 4,412.

1984: Reagan, R., 1,051,670; Mondale, D., 798,352; Bergland, LB., 8,844.

1980: Reagan, R., 865,244; Carter, D., 650,193; Anderson, Ind., 185,073; Clark, LB., 29,213; Commoner, Citizens, 9,403; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,137; McReynolds, Soc., 956; Hall, Com., 834; Griswold, Workers World, 341.

1976: Ford, R., 777,732; Carter, D., 717,323; McCarthy, Ind., 36,986; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 8,585; Anderson, Amer., 5,046; MacBride, LB., 5,042; Wright, People's, 1,124; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 905; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 903; Hall, Com., 817; Levin, Soc. Labor, 713; Zeidler, Soc., 358.

1972: Nixon, R., 837,135; McGovern, D., 568,334; Schmitz, Amer., 58,906; Spock, Ind., 2,644; Hospers, LB., 1,537; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 1,102; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 623; Hall, Com., 566.

1968: Humphrey, D., 616,037; Nixon, R., 588,510; Wallace, 3rd party, 96,990; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 1,609; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 488; Mitchell, Free Ballot, 377; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 270.

1964: Johnson, D., 779,699; Goldwater, R., 470,366; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,772; DeBerry, Freedom Soc., 537.

1960: Nixon, R., 629,273; Kennedy, D., 599,298; Hass, Soc. Labor, 10,895; Curtis, Const., 1,401; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 705.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 620,430; Stevenson, D., 523,002; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,457.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 599,107; Stevenson, D., 492,845; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 7,290; Hallinan, Prog., 2,460; Hass, Soc. Labor, 633; Hoopes, Soc., 254; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 119.

West Virginia

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Barbour	2,415	3,678	2,610	4,004
Berkeley	15,945	20,779	12,244	21,293
Boone	4,490	3,603	5,933	4,207
Braxton	2,691	2,618	3,035	2,986
Brooke	4,666	4,932	5,493	5,189
Cabell	15,110	18,571	16,583	21,035
Calhoun	976	1,345	1,266	1,588
Clay	1,417	1,748	1,835	2,198
Doddridge	732	2,205	800	2,362
Fayette	7,134	7,578	8,971	7,881
Gilmer	1,117	1,578	1,159	1,665
Grant	987	3,150	963	4,063
Greenbrier	5,561	7,347	6,084	8,358
Hampshire	2,968	5,197	2,455	5,489
Hancock	5,285	7,257	6,906	7,298
Hardy	1,880	3,360	1,617	3,635
Harrison	13,488	17,715	13,238	17,111
Jackson	4,821	7,066	5,384	7,686
Jefferson	11,606	10,526	9,301	10,539
Kanawha	40,148	40,588	43,010	44,430
Lewis	2,096	4,312	2,475	4,445
Lincoln	2,972	3,556	4,048	4,102
Logan	4,862	6,297	7,877	7,047
Marion	11,507	11,389	12,771	12,150
Marshall	5,943	7,709	6,435	8,516
Mason	4,444	5,822	5,408	6,487
McDowell	3,410	2,852	4,501	2,762
Mercer	7,388	13,167	9,178	13,057
Mineral	3,717	7,546	3,518	7,854
Mingo	3,567	4,565	5,983	4,612
Monongalia	16,853	15,612	16,313	17,670
Monroe	1,969	3,344	2,311	3,590
Morgan	2,704	4,408	2,272	4,511
Nicholas	6,007	6,115	4,788	5,485
Ohio	8,481	10,590	8,543	11,694
Pendleton	1,049	1,605	1,381	2,146
Pleasants	1,127	1,753	1,349	2,061
Pocahontas	1,538	1,993	1,573	2,295
Preston	4,190	7,299	3,963	7,855
Putnam	9,424	15,295	9,301	15,716
Raleigh	10,115	17,358	11,815	18,519
Randolph	4,527	6,051	4,892	6,512
Ritchie	989	2,753	1,070	3,086
Roane	2,506	2,936	2,612	3,440
Summers	2,276	2,875	2,504	2,978
Taylor	2,420	3,518	2,617	3,893
Tucker	1,280	2,118	1,400	2,179
Tyler	1,234	2,390	1,401	2,798
Upshur	2,896	5,870	3,034	6,191
Wayne	6,101	8,890	8,411	10,070
Webster	1,543	1,374	1,965	1,724
Wetzel	2,919	3,318	3,330	3,656
Wirt	777	1,482	896	1,727
Wood	12,446	22,670	14,025	24,948
Wyoming	2,724	4,605	3,694	4,985
Totals	**303,857**	**397,466**	**326,541**	**423,778**

West Virginia Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 397,466; Obama, D., 303,857; Nader, unaff., 7,219; Baldwin, Const., 2,465; McKinney, Mountain, 2,355.

2004: Bush, R., 423,778; Kerry, D., 326,541; Nader, Ind., 4,063; Badnarik, LB., 1,405.

2000: Bush, R., 336,475; Gore, D., 295,497; Nader, Green, 10,680; Buchanan, RF., 3,169; Browne, LB., 1,912; Hagelin, Natural Law, 367.

1996: Clinton, D., 327,812; Dole, R., 233,946; Perot, RF., 71,639; Browne, LB., 3,062.

1992: Clinton, D., 331,001; Bush, R., 241,974; Perot, Ind., 108,829; Marrou, LB., 1,873.

1988: Dukakis, D., 341,016; Bush, R., 310,065; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,230.

1984: Reagan, R., 405,483; Mondale, D., 328,125.

1980: Carter, D., 367,462; Reagan, R., 334,206; Anderson, Ind., 31,691; Clark, LB., 4,356.

1976: Carter, D., 435,864; Ford, R., 314,726.

1972: Nixon, R., 484,964; McGovern, D., 277,435.

1968: Humphrey, D., 374,091; Nixon, R., 307,555; Wallace, 3rd party, 72,560.

1964: Johnson, D., 538,087; Goldwater, R., 253,953.

1960: Kennedy, D., 441,786; Nixon, R., 395,995.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 449,297; Stevenson, D., 381,534.

1952: Stevenson, D., 453,578; Eisenhower, R., 419,970.

Wisconsin

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Adams	5,808	3,976	5,447	4,890
Ashland	5,697	2,507	5,805	3,313
Barron	12,076	10,456	11,696	12,030
Bayfield	5,978	3,316	5,845	3,754
Brown	67,241	55,827	54,935	67,173
Buffalo	3,979	2,946	3,998	3,502
Burnett	4,337	4,200	4,499	4,743
Calumet	13,296	12,720	10,290	14,721
Chippewa	16,236	13,489	14,751	15,450
Clark	7,450	6,337	6,966	7,966
Columbia	16,658	12,189	14,300	14,956
Crawford	5,124	2,905	4,656	3,680
Dane	202,812	71,829	181,052	90,369
Dodge	19,178	23,013	16,690	27,201
Door	10,142	7,112	8,367	8,910
Douglas	15,827	7,833	16,537	8,448
Dunn	13,055	9,616	12,039	10,879
Eau Claire	33,143	20,944	30,068	24,653
Florence	1,134	1,512	993	1,703
Fond du Lac	23,457	28,155	19,216	33,291
Forest	2,671	1,960	2,509	2,608
Grant	14,911	9,109	12,864	12,208
Green	11,499	6,730	9,575	8,497
Green Lake	3,998	5,392	3,605	6,472
Iowa	8,076	3,915	7,122	5,348
Iron	1,915	1,470	1,956	1,884
Jackson	5,572	3,550	5,249	4,387
Jefferson	21,448	21,095	17,925	23,776
Juneau	6,209	5,187	5,734	6,473
Kenosha	45,615	31,237	40,107	35,587
Kewaunee	5,902	4,711	5,175	5,970
La Crosse	38,514	23,698	33,170	28,289
Lafayette	4,732	2,984	4,402	3,929
Langlade	5,182	5,081	4,751	6,235
Lincoln	8,419	6,510	7,484	8,024
Manitowoc	22,421	19,231	20,652	23,027
Marathon	36,363	30,339	30,899	36,394
Marinette	11,124	9,705	10,190	11,866
Marquette	4,051	3,625	3,785	4,604
Menominee	1,257	185	1,412	288
Milwaukee	316,916	147,573	297,653	180,287
Monroe	10,178	8,657	8,973	10,375
Oconto	9,926	8,754	8,534	11,043
Oneida	11,905	9,627	10,464	11,351
Outagamie	50,255	39,641	40,169	48,903
Ozaukee	20,570	32,160	17,714	34,904
Pepin	2,101	1,615	2,181	1,853
Pierce	11,695	9,715	11,176	10,437
Polk	10,876	11,282	11,173	12,095
Portage	24,815	13,807	21,861	16,546
Price	4,559	3,458	4,349	4,312
Racine	53,405	45,941	48,229	52,456
Richland	5,072	3,348	4,501	4,836
Rock	50,515	27,356	46,598	33,151
Rusk	3,855	3,253	3,820	3,985
St. Croix	20,989	22,657	18,784	22,679
Sauk	18,606	11,567	15,708	14,415
Sawyer	4,763	4,199	4,411	4,951
Shawano	10,192	9,381	8,657	12,150
Sheboygan	30,392	30,796	27,608	34,458
Taylor	4,560	4,586	3,829	5,582
Trempealeau	8,320	4,807	8,075	5,878
Vernon	8,478	5,377	7,924	6,774
Vilas	6,490	7,054	5,713	8,155
Walworth	24,176	25,482	19,177	28,754
Washburn	4,716	4,259	4,705	4,762
Washington	25,713	47,725	21,234	50,641
Waukesha	85,248	145,089	73,626	154,926
Waupaca	12,952	12,131	10,792	15,941
Waushara	5,868	5,769	5,257	6,888
Winnebago	48,156	37,943	40,943	46,542
Wood	21,705	16,576	18,950	20,592
Totals	**1,677,211**	**1,262,393**	**1,489,504**	**1,478,120**

Wisconsin Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,677,211; McCain, R., 1,262,393; Nader, Ind., 17,605; Barr, LB., 8,858; Baldwin, Ind., 5,072; McKinney, Green, 4,216; Wamboldt, Ind., 764; Moore, Ind., 540; LaRiva, Ind., 237.

2004: Kerry, D., 1,489,504; Bush, R., 1,478,120; Nader, Ind., 16,390; Badnarik, LB., 6,464; Cobb, Green, 2,661; Brown, Ind., 471; Harris, Ind., 411.

2000: Gore, D., 1,242,987; Bush, R., 1,237,279; Nader, Green, 94,070; Buchanan, RF., 11,446; Browne, LB., 6,640; Phillips, Const., 2,042; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,063; Hagelin, RF., 878; Harris, Soc. Workers, 306.

1996: Clinton, D., 1,071,971; Dole, R., 845,029; Perot, RF., 227,339; Nader, Green, 28,723; Phillips, Taxpayers, 8,811; Browne, LB., 7,929; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,379; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,333; Hollis, Soc., 848; Harris, Soc. Workers, 483.

1992: Clinton, D., 1,041,066; Bush, R., 930,855; Perot, Ind., 544,479; Marrou, LB., 2,877; Gritz, Pop./America First, 2,311; Daniels, Ind., 1,883; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,772; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,070.

1988: Dukakis, D., 1,126,794; Bush, R., 1,047,499; Paul, LB., 5,157; Duke, Pop., 3,056.

1984: Reagan, R., 1,198,584; Mondale, D., 995,740; Bergland, LB., 4,883.

1980: Reagan, R., 1,088,845; Carter, D., 981,584; Anderson, Ind., 160,657; Clark, LB., 29,135; Commoner, Citizens, 7,767; Rarick, Const., 1,519; McReynolds, Soc., 808; Hall, Com., 772; Griswold, Workers World, 414; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 383; scattered, 1,337.

1976: Carter, D., 1,040,232; Ford, R., 1,004,987; McCarthy, Ind., 34,943; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 8,552; Zeidler, Soc., 4,298; MacBride, LB., 3,814; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,691; Wright, People's, 943; Hall, Com., 749; LaRouche, U.S. Lab., 738; Levin, Soc. Labor, 389; scattered, 2,839.

1972: Nixon, R., 989,430; McGovern, D., 810,174; Schmitz, Amer., 47,525; Spock, Ind., 2,701; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 998; Hall, Com., 663; Reed, Ind., 506; scattered, 893.

1968: Nixon, R., 809,997; Humphrey, D., 748,804; Wallace, 3rd party, 127,835; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 1,338; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 1,222; scattered, 2,342.

1964: Johnson, D., 1,050,424; Goldwater, R., 638,495; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,692; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,204.

1960: Nixon, R., 895,175; Kennedy, D., 830,805; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 1,792; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,310.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 954,844; Stevenson, D., 586,768; Andrews, Ind., 6,918; Hoopes, Soc., 754; Hass, Soc. Labor, 710; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 564.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 979,744; Stevenson, D., 622,175; Hallinan, Ind., 2,174; Dobbs, Ind., 1,350; Hoopes, Ind., 1,157; Hass, Ind., 770.

Wyoming

County	2008 Obama (D)	2008 McCain (R)	2004 Kerry (D)	2004 Bush (R)
Albany	8,618	7,981	7,117	9,006
Big Horn	1,108	4,043	960	4,232
Campbell	2,986	13,001	2,464	12,415
Carbon	2,336	4,331	2,158	4,758
Converse	1,380	4,924	1,184	4,447
Crook	612	2,967	501	2,836
Fremont	6,016	11,082	5,338	11,429
Goshen	1,832	3,942	1,566	4,114
Hot Springs	618	1,834	623	1,812
Johnson	908	3,334	676	3,231
Laramie	16,070	24,549	13,171	25,951
Lincoln	1,823	6,485	1,364	6,423
Natrona	8,144	17,573	9,863	21,512
Niobrara	244	1,017	230	1,064
Park	3,757	10,838	3,007	10,917
Platte	1,407	2,993	1,328	3,149
Sheridan	4,450	10,169	4,066	9,689
Sublette	936	3,316	730	2,847
Sweetwater	5,762	10,360	5,208	10,653
Teton	7,472	4,567	5,972	5,124
Uinta	2,317	5,759	1,815	6,081
Washakie	1,042	2,956	855	3,200
Weston	658	2,618	580	2,739
Totals	**82,868**	**164,958**	**70,776**	**167,629**

Wyoming Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 164,958; Obama, D., 82,868; Nader, Ind., 2,525; Barr, LB., 1,594; Baldwin, Ind., 1,192.

2004: Bush, R., 167,629; Kerry, D., 70,776; Nader, Ind., 2,741; Badnarik, LB., 1,171; Peroutka, Ind., 631.

2000: Bush, R., 147,947; Gore, D., 60,481; Buchanan, RF., 2,724; Browne, LB., 1,443; Phillips, Ind., 720; Hagelin, Natural Law, 411.

1996: Dole, R., 105,388; Clinton, D., 77,934; Perot, RF., 25,928; Browne, LB., 1,739; Hagelin, Natural Law, 582.

1992: Bush, R., 79,347; Clinton, D., 68,160; Perot, Ind., 51,263.

1988: Bush, R., 106,867; Dukakis, D., 67,113; Paul, LB., 2,026; Fulani, New Alliance, 545.

1984: Reagan, R., 133,241; Mondale, D., 53,370; Bergland, LB., 2,357.

1980: Reagan, R., 110,700; Carter, D., 49,427; Anderson, Ind., 12,072; Clark, LB., 4,514.

1976: Ford, R., 92,717; Carter, D., 62,239; McCarthy, Ind., 624; Reagan, Ind., 307; Anderson, Amer., 290; MacBride, LB., 89; Brown, Ind., 47; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 30.

1972: Nixon, R., 100,464; McGovern, D., 44,358; Schmitz, Amer., 748.

1968: Nixon, R., 70,927; Humphrey, D., 45,173; Wallace, 3rd party, 11,105.

1964: Johnson, D., 80,718; Goldwater, R., 61,998.

1960: Nixon, R., 77,451; Kennedy, D., 63,331.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 74,573; Stevenson, D., 49,554.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 81,047; Stevenson, D., 47,934; Hamblen, Proh., 194; Hoopes, Soc., 40; Haas, Soc. Labor, 36.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE BRANCH	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	JUDICIAL BRANCH
PRESIDENT **Vice President** **Executive Office of the President** White House Office* Office of the Vice President Council of Economic Advisers Council on Environmental Quality National Security Council Office of Administration Office of Management and Budget Office of National Drug Control Policy Office of Science and Technology Policy Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	**CONGRESS** **Senate/House** Architect of the Capitol U.S. Botanic Garden Government Accountability Office Government Printing Office Library of Congress Congressional Budget Office Medicare Payment Advisory Commission Stennis Center for Public Service	**Supreme Court of the United States** Courts of Appeals District Courts Territorial Courts Court of International Trade Bankruptcy Courts Court of Federal Claims Tax Court Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims Administrative Office of the Courts Federal Judicial Center Sentencing Commission Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

*Includes Domestic Policy Council, Homeland Security Council, National Economic Council, Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, Office of the First Lady, Office of National AIDS Policy, Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, USA Freedom Corps, White House Fellows Office, White House Military Office.

The Obama Administration

As of Sept. 2010; mailing addresses are for Washington, DC, except where otherwise noted.
Terms of office of the president and vice president: Jan. 20, 2009 to Jan. 20, 2013.

President: By law, Pres. Barack H. Obama received an annual salary of $400,000 (taxable) and an annual expense allowance of $50,000 (nontaxable) for costs resulting from official duties. In addition, up to $100,000 a year may be spent on travel expenses and $19,000 on official entertainment (both nontaxable). This does not include amounts available for expenditures within the Executive Office of the President, including $3,850,000 for necessary expenses for the White House and amounts for travel and entertainment.

Website: www.whitehouse.gov/administration/president_obama/; **E-mail:** comments@whitehouse.gov

Vice President: By law, Vice Pres. Joseph R. Biden received an annual salary of $230,700 (taxable) and an annual expense allowance of $20,000 for costs resulting from official duties, plus $90,000 for official entertainment expenses (nontaxable).

Website: www.whitehouse.gov/administration/vice_president_biden/; **E-mail:** vice_president@whitehouse.gov

The Cabinet Department Heads

(Salary: $199,700 per year)

Secretary of State: Hillary Rodham Clinton
Secretary of the Treasury: Timothy F. Geithner
Secretary of Defense: Robert M. Gates
Attorney General: Eric H. Holder Jr.
Secretary of the Interior: Kenneth L. Salazar
Secretary of Agriculture: Thomas J. Vilsack
Secretary of Commerce: Gary F. Locke
Secretary of Labor: Hilda L. Solis
Secretary of Health and Human Services: Kathleen Sebelius
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: Shaun L.S. Donovan
Secretary of Transportation: Raymond L. LaHood
Secretary of Energy: Steven Chu
Secretary of Education: Arne Duncan
Secretary of Veterans Affairs: Eric K. Shinseki
Secretary of Homeland Security: Janet A. Napolitano

Executive Agencies

Council of Economic Advisers: Austan Goolsbee, chair; www.whitehouse.gov/cea
Council on Environ. Quality: Nancy Sutley, chair; www.whitehouse.gov/ceq
Office of Administration: Cameron Moody, dir.; www.whitehouse.gov/oa
Office of Management and Budget: Vacant; www.whitehouse.gov/omb
Office of Natl. Drug Control Policy: R. Gil Kerlikowske, dir.; www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Office of Science and Technology Policy: John Holdren, dir.; www.ostp.gov
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative: Amb. Ronald Kirk; www.ustr.gov

The White House Staff

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20500;
www.whitehouse.gov

Counselor to the President and Director, Health Care Reform: Nancy-Ann E. DeParle
Physician to the President: Jeffrey C. Kuhlman
Director, National Intelligence: James R. Clapper
Assistants to the President:
Chief of Staff: Rahm I. Emanuel
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations: James A. Messina
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy: Mona K. Sutphen
Counsel to the President: Robert F. Bauer
White House Press Secretary: Robert L. Gibbs
Deputy National Security Advisor: Thomas E. Donilon
Staff Secretary: Elizabeth M. Brown
Communications: Howard D. Pfeiffer
Domestic Policy and Director of the Domestic Policy Council: Melody C. Barnes
Economic Policy and Director of the National Economic Council: Lawrence H. Summers (resigned; post vacant effective end of 2010)
Homeland Security and Counterterrorism: John O. Brennan
Legislative Affairs: Phillip M. Schiliro
National Security Advisor: James L. Jones
Presidential Personnel: Nancy D. Hogan
Speechwriting: Jonathan E. Favreau
Chief of Staff to the Vice President: Ronald A. Klain
Deputy Assistant to the President and White House Social Secretary: Julianna S. Smoot
Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady: Susan S. Sher
Press Secretary, Office of the First Lady: Catherine M. Lelyveld

Cabinet-Level Departments

Department of State

2201 C St. NW, 20520; www.state.gov

Conducts U.S. foreign policy. The Foreign Service protects American citizens and interests through embassies in some 180 countries under eight geographic bureaus. Maintains contact with foreign governments, negotiates agreements and treaties, and supports U.S. foreign trade. Promotes democracy, international security, human rights—including issues related to AIDS, human trafficking, war crimes, and migration—and arms and narcotics control. Represents the nation in international organizations. Issues passports to U.S. citizens and visas to foreigners. **Budget** (includes State Dept. and other international programs): $37.1 bil (2009); $51.0 bil (est. 2010); $53.8 bil (est. 2011).

- Intl. Boundary and Water Commission (4171 North Mesa, Ste. C-100, El Paso, TX 79902); www.ibwc.state.gov
- Intl. Information Programs (301 4th St. SW, 20547); www.america.gov
- Intl. Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (2201 C St. NW, Rm. 7333, 20520); www.state.gov/p/inl/
- Intl. Organization Affairs (2201 C St. NW, Rm. 6323, 20520); www.state.gov/p/io/
- Population, Refugees, and Migration (2201 C St. NW, Rm. 5805, 20520); www.state.gov/g/prm/
- U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (2201 C St. NW, SA-29, 2nd Fl., 20520); www.state.gov/s/gac/

Department of the Treasury

1500 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20220; www.ustreas.gov

Responsible for the fiscal affairs of the U.S. Serves as the government's financial agent; collects, borrows, and disburses funds for the federal government. Monitors the nation's financial infrastructure and economic development; recommends domestic and international financial, monetary, economic, trade, and tax policies. Manufactures currency and coins. Carries out monetary and tax law enforcement activities, sanctions, embargoes, and fights illicit finance—counterfeiting, money laundering, narcotics trafficking, terrorist financing. **Budget:** $326.7 bil (2009); $65.0 bil (est. 2010); $93.4 bil (est. 2011).

- Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (1310 G St. NW, Ste. 300, 20220); www.ttb.gov
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing (14th and C Sts. SW, 20228); www.moneyfactory.gov
- Bureau of the Public Debt (200 3rd St., Parkersburg, WV 26106); www.publicdebt.treas.gov
- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (2070 Chain Bridge Rd., Vienna, VA 22182); www.fincen.gov
- Financial Management Service (401 14th St. SW, 20227); www.fms.treas.gov
- Internal Revenue Service (1111 Constitution Ave. NW, 20224); www.irs.gov
- U.S. Mint (801 9th St. NW, 20220); www.usmint.gov

Department of Defense

1400 Defense Pentagon, 20301; www.defense.gov

Directs and controls the armed forces and assists the president in protecting the nation's security. Military departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are each separately organized under its own secretary but all function under the command of the Secretary of Defense. They conduct military operations as unified commands. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military adviser to the President. Undersecretaries supervise acquisition, technology, and logistics; intelligence; personnel and readiness; and policy. **Budget:** $636.5 bil (2009); $688.0 bil (est. 2010); $718.8 bil (est. 2011).

- Def. Advanced Research Projects Agency (3701 North Fairfax Dr., Arlington, VA 22203); www.darpa.mil
- Def. Intelligence Agency (Bldg. 6000, 20340-5100); www.dia.mil
- Def. Security Cooperation Agency (2800 Defense Pentagon, 20301); www.dsca.osd.mil
- Missile Def. Agency (7100 Defense Pentagon, 20301); www.mda.mil
- Natl. Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (4600 Sangamore Rd., Bethesda, MD 20816); www.nga.mil
- Natl. Security Agency/Central Security Service (Ft. Meade, MD 20755); www.nsa.gov

Department of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20530; www.justice.gov

Provides means for the enforcement of federal laws and investigating violations thereof; furnishes legal counsel in cases involving the federal government and interprets laws relating to the activities of other federal departments; supervises federal penal institutions. The Attorney General and Office of Legal Counsel render legal advice, upon request, to the president and department heads. The Solicitor General conducts all suits brought before the U.S. Supreme Court in which the federal government is concerned. The Civil Division represents the U.S. government in many civil or criminal matters. The 93 U.S. Attorneys are the principal litigators in the U.S. and its territories. Divisions for suits regarding antitrust laws, civil rights, civil and criminal statutes, natural resources and the environment, national security, and taxes. **Budget:** $26.6 bil (2009); $28.6 bil (est. 2010); $31.3 bil (est. 2011).

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (99 New York Ave. NE, Rm. 5S 144, 20226); www.atf.gov
- Bureau of Prisons (320 First St. NW, 20534); www.bop.gov
- Drug Enforcement Admin. (AES, 8701 Morrissette Dr., Springfield, VA 22152); www.justice.gov/dea
- Executive Office for Immigration Review (5107 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041); www.justice.gov/eoir/
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (J. Edgar Hoover Building, 935 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20535); www.fbi.gov
- Natl. Central Bureau of Interpol (20530); www.justice.gov/usncb
- U.S. Marshals Service (Building CS-3, 20530); www.usmarshals.gov
- U.S. Parole Commission (5550 Friendship Blvd., Ste. 420, Chevy Chase, MD 20815); www.justice.gov/uspc

Department of the Interior

1849 C St. NW, 20240; www.doi.gov

Custodian of natural resources. Has the responsibility of protecting and conserving the country's land, water, minerals, fish, and wildlife; of promoting the wise use of all these natural resources; of maintaining national parks and recreation areas; and of preserving historic places. It also provides for the welfare of American Indian reservation communities and of inhabitants of island territories under U.S. administration. **Budget:** $11.8 bil (2009); $10.9 bil (est. 2010); $13.1 bil (est. 2011).

- Bureau of Indian Affairs (1849 C Street NW, 20240); www.bia.gov
- Bureau of Land Management (1849 C St. NW, 20240); www.blm.gov
- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement (1849 C St. NW, 20240); www.boemre.gov
- Bureau of Reclamation (1849 C St. NW, 20240); www.usbr.gov
- National Park Service (1849 C St. NW, 20240); www.nps.gov
- Office of Surface Mining (1951 Constitution Ave. NW, 20240); www.osmre.gov
- Fish and Wildlife Service (1849 C St. NW, 20240); www.fws.gov
- U.S. Geological Survey (12201 Sunrise Valley Dr., Reston, VA 20192); www.usgs.gov

Department of Agriculture

1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250; www.usda.gov

Provides leadership on food, agriculture, and natural resources; supports scientific research and education for agriculture, nutrition, and food safety. Develops nutrition assistance programs, promotes healthy eating, supplies food stamps, grades and inspects the commercial supply of food. Responsible for the health of the land through sustainable management and conservation, manages public lands in national forests and grasslands; safeguards against invasive pests and diseases; ensures the health and care of animals and plants. Oversees assistance and conservation programs for farmers and ranchers and programs to improve the rural economy and quality of life. Facilitates domestic and international marketing of U.S. agricultural products. **Budget:** $109.3 bil (2009); $129.3 bil (est. 2010); $132.3 bil (est. 2011).

- Agricultural Research Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.ars.usda.gov
- Economic Research Service (1800 M St. NW, 20036); www.ers.usda.gov
- Food and Nutrition Service (3101 Park Center Dr., Alexandria, VA 22302); www.fns.usda.gov/fns
- Food Safety and Inspection Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.fsis.usda.gov
- Foreign Agricultural Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.fas.usda.gov
- Forest Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.fs.fed.us
- Natl. Agricultural Statistics Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.nass.usda.gov
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (14th St. and Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.nrcs.usda.gov

Department of Commerce

1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230; www.commerce.gov

Fosters, serves, and promotes the nation's economic development and technological advancement; supports the comprehension and use of the physical environment and its oceanic life; assists states, communities, and individuals with economic progress; promotes trade abroad and ensures an effective export control and treaty compliance system. Issues trademarks and patents, maintains measurement standards, and manages the federal telecommunications spectrum. Collects, analyzes, and distributes statistics regarding the nation and the economy through the Bureaus of the Census and Economic Analysis. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration explores, monitors, and conserves oceans and coasts, tracks weather and other environmental data. **Budget:** $10.1 bil (2009); $14.2 bil (est. 2010); $9.3 bil (est. 2011).

- Bureau of the Census (4600 Silver Hill Rd., 20233); www.census.gov
- Bureau of Economic Analysis (1441 L St. NW, Rm. 5128, 20230); www.bea.gov
- Minority Business Development Agency (1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230); www.mbda.gov
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (100 Bureau Dr., Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899); www.nist.gov
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. (1401 Constitution Ave. NW, Rm. 5128, 20230); www.noaa.gov
- National Technical Information Service (5301 Shawnee Rd., Alexandria, VA 22312); www.ntis.gov
- National Telecommunications and Information Admin. (1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230); www.ntia.doc.gov

Department of Labor

200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210; www.dol.gov

Administers federal labor laws to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the U.S., to improve working conditions, and to advance opportunities for profitable employment. Administers standards for wages and overtime pay, safety and health conditions, workers' compensation. Tracks changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. Regulates pension and welfare benefit plans, the hiring and employment of migrant and seasonal workers, and requirements pertaining to the mining, construction, and transportation industries. Monitors labor unions and their funds. **Budget:** $109.8 bil (2009); $172.4 bil (est. 2010); $116.7 bil (est. 2011).

- Bureau of Labor Statistics (2 Massachusetts Ave. NE, 20212); www.bls.gov
- Job Corps (200 Constitution Ave. NW, Ste. N4463, 20210); www.jobcorps.gov
- Mine Safety and Health Admin. (1100 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209); www.msha.gov
- Occupational Safety and Health Admin. (200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210); www.osha.gov
- Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210); www.dol.gov/ofccp/
- Office of Labor-Management Standards. (200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210); www.dol.gov/olms/
- Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210); www.dol.gov/owcp/
- Wage and Hour Div. (200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210); www.dol.gov/whd/

Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Ave. SW, 20201; www.hhs.gov

Administers a wide range of programs in the fields of health care and social services that affect nearly all Americans. Medicare and Medicaid provide health care insurance for one in four Americans. The HRSA improves health care services for people who are uninsured, isolated, or medically vulnerable; also oversees organ, tissue, and blood cell donations. The FDA assures the safety of food, drugs, cosmetics, biological products, and medical devices. The CDC monitors and safeguards against disease outbreaks. The NIH supports research projects nationwide and 27 health institutes and centers. The Surgeon General is the nation's chief health educator and leads the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. **Budget:** $761.1 bil (2009); $812.9 bil (est. 2010); $900.9 bil (est. 2011).

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (540 Gaither Rd., Rockville, MD 20850); www.ahrq.gov
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA 30333); www.cdc.gov
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (7500 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21244); www.cms.hhs.gov
- Food and Drug Admin. (10903 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20993); www.fda.gov
- Health Resources and Services Admin. (5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20857); www.hrsa.gov
- National Institutes of Health (9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892); www.nih.gov
- Surgeon General (5600 Fishers Ln., Rm. 18-66, Rockville, MD 20857); www.surgeongeneral.gov

Department of Housing and Urban Development

451 7th St. SW, 20410; www.hud.gov

Responsible for housing needs and the improvement and development of urban areas. Supports affordable housing, provides grants for community development and redevelopment. Enforces fair and safe housing standards. Provides funds to assist homeless individuals and families with emergency and transitional shelters. The Federal Housing Administration provides mortgage insurance on loans made by approved lenders. **Budget:** $59.5 bil (2009); $58.9 bil (est. 2010); $47.5 bil (est. 2011).

- Fannie Mae (Federal National Mortgage Association) (3900 Wisconsin Ave. NW, 20016); www.fanniemae.com
- Federal Housing Administration (451 7th St. SW, 20410); www.fha.gov
- Freddie Mac (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation) (8200 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22102); www.freddiemac.com
- Ginnie Mae (Government National Mortgage Association) (451 7th St. SW, Rm. B-133, 20410); www.ginniemae.gov

Note: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs).

Department of Transportation

1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590; www.dot.gov

Promotes and develops rapid, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation in the U.S.; monitors and administers assistance to transportation industries; negotiates and implements international transportation agreements. Manages airspace, commercial space transportation, and the movement of hazardous materials. Resolves railroad rate and service disputes and reviews proposed railroad mergers. Analyzes and shares research and statistics to develop and improve transportation through RITA. Develops and enforces regulations on the nation's pipeline transportation system. The Maritime Administration maintains a fleet of cargo ships in reserve for war or national emergencies and commissions officers of the merchant marines. Operates the U.S. portion of the St. Lawrence Seaway between Montreal and Lake Erie. **Budget:** $69.3 bil (2009); $74.6 bil (est. 2010); $75.3 bil (est. 2011).

- Federal Aviation Admin. (800 Independence Ave. SW, 20591); www.faa.gov
- Federal Highway Admin. (1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.fhwa.dot.gov
- Federal Transit Admin. (East Bldg., 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.fta.dot.gov
- Federal Railroad Admin. (1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.fra.dot.gov
- Maritime Admin. (1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.marad.dot.gov
- National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. (West Bldg., 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.nhtsa.gov
- Research and Innovative Technology Admin. (RITA) (1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.rita.dot.gov

Department of Energy

1000 Independence Ave. SW, 20585; www.energy.gov

Secures the nation's energy and promotes scientific and technological innovation. Oversees the national energy supply and electric grid. Investigates and promotes clean and reliable energy. Manages and cleans up nuclear and other radioactive material, including nuclear weapons. The Office of Science supports much of America's scientific research through program offices, education initiatives, 10 national laboratories, and numerous user facilities. Four Power Marketing administrations sell hydroelectric power across the west and southeast. **Budget:** $23.9 bil (2009); $28.9 bil (est. 2010); $31.2 bil (est. 2011).

- Energy Information Admin. (1000 Independence Ave. SW, 20585); www.eia.doe.gov
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (888 1st St. NE, 20426); www.ferc.gov (independent regulatory agency)
- National Nuclear Security Admin. (1000 Independence Ave. SW, 20585); www.nnsa.energy.gov
- Office of Scientific and Technical Information (1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge, TN 37830); www.osti.gov

Department of Education

400 Maryland Ave. SW, 20202; www.ed.gov

Works with state agencies and local systems to ensure equal access to all levels of education and seeks to improve the quality of that education through federal support, research programs, and information sharing. Oversees a variety of financial aid distributed through competition, financial needs, or by a set formula. Sets policy goals and initiatives like No Child Left Behind. Conducts research and gathers educational information to disseminate to educators and the general public. **Budget:** $32.4 bil (2009); $56.0 bil (est. 2010); $71.5 bil (est. 2011).

Department of Veterans Affairs

810 Vermont Ave. NW, 20420; www.va.gov

Supports veterans and their families with nationwide programs for health care, financial assistance, and burial benefits. Compensates for disabilities incurred during wartime, provides pensions for veterans with low incomes, education assistance, loan guaranty, and life insurance. Manages America's largest medical education and health professions training program including hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, veterans centers, rehabilitation treatment, readjustment counseling, and home-care programs. Also funds medical research pertaining to veterans issues. Manages 131 National Cemeteries, provides headstones and markers. **Budget:** $94.9 bil (2009); $124.0 bil (est. 2010); $123.8 bil (est. 2011).

Department of Homeland Security

20528 (requires no street address); www.dhs.gov

Provides a unified core for the vast national network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure the U.S., its borders, infrastructure, and major events. Provides funding, intelligence, and training for law enforcement and disaster relief.

Leads and coordinates response teams to natural and man-made emergencies. Directs security for borders, customs, and transportation. Identifies threats, administers the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System. **Budget:** $51.6 bil (2009); $51.6 bil (est. 2010); $53.7 bil (est. 2011).

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (500 C St. SW, 20472); www.fema.gov
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (500 12th St. SW, 20536); www.ice.gov
- Transportation Security Admin. (601 S. 12th St., Arlington, VA 20598); www.tsa.gov
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (20 Massachusetts Ave. NW, 20529); www.uscis.gov
- U.S. Coast Guard (2100 2nd St. SW, 20593); www.uscg.mil
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20229); www.cbp.gov
- U.S. Fire Admin. (16825 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727); www.usfa.dhs.gov
- U.S. Secret Service (245 Murray Dr., Bldg. 410, 20223); www.secretservice.gov

Other Notable U.S. Government Agencies

Source: The U.S. Government Manual; National Archives and Records Administration; World Almanac research

All addresses are Washington, DC, unless otherwise noted; as of Aug. 2010.

African Development Foundation: Lloyd O. Pierson, pres. and CEO (1400 I St. NW, Ste. 1000, 20005); www.adf.gov

AMTRAK (National Railroad Passenger Corporation): Joseph H. Boardman, pres. and CEO (60 Mass. Ave. NE, 20002); www.amtrak.com

Broadcasting Board of Governors: Jeffrey N. Trimble, exec. dir. (330 Independence Ave. SW, 20237); www.bbg.gov

Central Intelligence Agency: Leon E. Panetta, dir. (20505); www.cia.gov

Commission on Civil Rights: Gerald A. Reynolds, chair (624 9th St. NW, Ste. 500, 20425); www.usccr.gov

Commodity Futures Trading Commission: Gary Gensler, chair (3 Lafayette Ctr., 1155 21st St. NW, 20581); www.cftc.gov

Consumer Product Safety Commission: Inez Tenenbaum, chair (4330 East-West Hwy., Bethesda, MD 20814); www.cpsc.gov

Corporation for National and Community Service: Patrick Corvington, CEO (1201 New York Ave. NW, 20525); www.nationalservice.gov

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia: Adrienne Poteat, deputy dir. (633 Indiana Ave. NW, 20004); www.csosa.gov

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board: Peter S. Winokur, chair (625 Indiana Ave. NW, Ste. 700, 20004); www.dnfsb.gov

Election Assistance Commission: Donetta Davidson, chair (1201 New York Ave. NW, Ste. 300, 20005); www.eac.gov

Environmental Protection Agency: Lisa P. Jackson, adm. (Cabinet rank) (Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20004); www.epa.gov

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Jacqueline A. Berrien, chair (131 M St. NE, 20507); www.eeoc.gov

Export-Import Bank of the United States: Fred P. Hochberg, pres. and chair (811 Vermont Ave. NW, 20571); www.exim.gov

Farm Credit Administration: Leland A. Strom, chair and CEO (1501 Farm Credit Dr., McLean, VA 22102); www.fca.gov

Federal Communications Commission: Julius Genachowski, chair (445 12th St. SW, 20554); www.fcc.gov

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Sheila C. Bair, chair (550 17th St. NW, 20429); www.fdic.gov

Federal Election Commission: Matthew S. Petersen, chair (999 E St. NW, 20463); www.fec.gov

Federal Housing Finance Agency: Edward DeMarco, act. dir. (1700 G St. NW, 4th Fl., 20552); www.fhfa.gov

Federal Labor Relations Authority: Carol Waller Pope, chair (1400 K St. NW, 20424); www.flra.gov

Federal Maritime Commission: Richard A. Lidinsky Jr., chair (800 N. Capitol St. NW, 20573); www.fmc.gov

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: George H. Cohen, dir. (2100 K St. NW, 20427); www.fmcs.gov

Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission: Mary Lucille Jordan, chair (601 New Jersey Ave. NW, Ste. 9500, 20001); www.fmshrc.gov

Federal Reserve System: Ben S. Bernanke, chair, Board of Governors (20th St. and Constitution Ave. NW, 20551); www.federalreserve.gov

Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board: Andrew M. Saul, chair (1250 H St. NW, 20005); www.frtib.gov

Federal Trade Commission: Jon Leibowitz, chair (600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20580); www.ftc.gov

General Services Administration: Martha N. Johnson, admin. (1800 F St. NW, 20405); www.gsa.gov

Institute of Museum and Library Services: Marsha L. Semmel, act. dir. (1800 M St. NW, 9th Fl., 20036); www.imls.gov

Inter-American Foundation: presidency vacant. (901 N. Stuart St., 10th Fl., Arlington, VA 22203); www.iaf.gov

Merit Systems Protection Board: Susan Tsui Grundmann, chair (1615 M St. NW, 20419); www.mspb.gov

National Aeronautics and Space Administration: Charles F. Bolden Jr., adm. (300 E St. SW, 20546); www.nasa.gov

National Archives and Records Administration: David S. Ferriero, archivist (8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740); www.archives.gov

National Capital Planning Commission: L. Preston Bryant Jr., chair (401 9th St. NW, Ste. 500, 20004); www.ncpc.gov

National Council on Disability: Jonathan M. Young, Ph.D., chair (1331 F St. NW, Ste. 850, 20004); www.ncd.gov

National Credit Union Administration: Debbie Matz, chair (1775 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314); www.ncua.gov

National Endowment for the Arts: Rocco Landesman, chair (1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20506); www.arts.gov

National Endowment for the Humanities: Jim Leach, chair (1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20506); www.neh.gov

National Indian Gaming Commission: Tracie Stevens, chair (1441 L St. NW, Ste. 9100, 20005); www.nigc.gov

National Labor Relations Board: Wilma B. Liebman, chair (1099 14th St. NW, 20570); www.nlrb.gov

National Mediation Board: Harry Hoglander, chair (1301 K St. NW, Ste. 250 East, 20005); www.nmb.gov

National Science Foundation: Dr. Cora B. Marrett, act. dir. (4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230); www.nsf.gov

National Transportation Safety Board: Deborah A.P. Hersman, chair (490 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 20594); www.ntsb.gov

Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Gregory B. Jaczko, chair (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 20555); www.nrc.gov

Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board: B. John Garrick, Ph.D., chair (2300 Clarendon Blvd., Ste. 1300, Arlington, VA 22201); www.nwtrb.gov

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission: Thomasina V. Rogers, chair (1120 20th St. NW, 9th Fl., 20036); www.oshrc.gov

Office of Government Ethics: Robert I. Cusick, dir. (1201 New York Ave. NW, Ste. 500, 20005); www.usoge.gov

Office of Personnel Management: John Berry, dir. (1900 E St. NW, 20415); www.opm.gov

Office of Special Counsel: William E. Reukauf, assoc. spec. counsel (1730 M St. NW, Ste. 218, 20036); www.osc.gov

Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Elizabeth L. Littlefield, pres. and CEO (1100 New York Ave. NW, 20527); www.opic.gov

Peace Corps: Aaron S. Williams, dir. (1111 20th St. NW, 20526); www.peacecorps.gov

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation: Joshua Gotbaum, dir. (1200 K St. NW, 20005); www.pbgc.gov

Postal Regulatory Commission: Ruth Y. Goldway, chair (901 New York Ave. NW, Ste. 200, 20268); www.prc.gov

Railroad Retirement Board: Michael S. Schwartz, chair (844 N Rush St., Chicago, IL 60611); www.rrb.gov

Securities and Exchange Commission: Mary L. Schapiro, chair (100 F St. NE, 20549); www.sec.gov

Selective Service System: Lawrence G. Romo, dir. (National Headquarters, Arlington, VA 22209); www.sss.gov

Small Business Administration: Karen G. Mills, adm. (409 Third St. SW, Ste. 7800, 20416); www.sba.gov

Social Security Administration: Michael J. Astrue, comm. (6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235); www.ssa.gov

Tennessee Valley Authority: Tom Kilgore, CEO and pres. (400 W. Summit Hill Dr., Knoxville, TN 37902); www.tva.gov

U.S. Agency for International Development: Dr. Rajiv Shah, adm. (1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20523); www.usaid.gov

U.S. International Trade Commission: Deanna Tanner Okun, chair (500 E St. SW, 20436); www.usitc.gov

U.S. Postal Service: John E. Potter, Postmaster General and CEO (475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 20260); www.usps.com

U.S. Trade and Development Agency: Leocadia I. Zak, dir. (1000 Wilson Blvd., Ste. 1600, Arlington, VA 22209); www.ustda.gov

CABINETS OF THE U.S.

The U.S. Cabinet and Its Role

The heads of major executive departments of government constitute the Cabinet. This institution, not provided for in the U.S. Constitution, developed as an advisory body out of the desire of presidents to consult on policy matters. Aside from its advisory role, the Cabinet as a body has no formal function and wields no executive authority. Individual members exercise authority as heads of their departments, reporting to the president. The Cabinet meets at times set by the president.

In addition to the heads of federal departments as listed below, the Cabinet commonly includes other officials designated by the president as of Cabinet rank.

The officials so designated by Pres. Barack Obama include Vice Pres. Joseph R. Biden, Council of Economic Advisors Chair Austan Goolsbee, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lisa P. Jackson, the Office of Management and Budget Director (vacant as of Oct. 1, 2010), United States Trade Representative Ronald Kirk, United States Ambassador to the United Nations Susan Rice, and Chief of Staff to the President Rahm I. Emanuel.

Members of Pres. Obama's Cabinet listed in this chapter are as of Oct. 1, 2010.

Secretaries of State

The Department of Foreign Affairs was created by act of Congress on July 27, 1789, and the name changed to Department of State on Sept. 15, 1789.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	VA	1789
	Edmund Randolph	VA	1794
	Timothy Pickering	PA	1795
Adams, J.	Timothy Pickering	PA	1797
	John Marshall	VA	1800
Jefferson	James Madison	VA	1801
Madison	Robert Smith	MD	1809
	James Monroe	VA	1811
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	MA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	Henry Clay	KY	1825
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	NY	1829
	Edward Livingston	LA	1831
	Louis McLane	DE	1833
	John Forsyth	GA	1834
Van Buren	John Forsyth	GA	1837
Harrison, W. H.	Daniel Webster	MA	1841
Tyler	Daniel Webster	MA	1841
	Abel P. Upshur	VA	1843
	John C. Calhoun	SC	1844
Polk	John C. Calhoun	SC	1845
	James Buchanan	PA	1845
Taylor	James Buchanan	PA	1849
	John M. Clayton	DE	1849
Fillmore	John M. Clayton	DE	1850
	Daniel Webster	MA	1850
	Edward Everett	MA	1852
Pierce	William L. Marcy	NY	1853
Buchanan	William L. Marcy	NY	1857
	Lewis Cass	MI	1857
	Jeremiah S. Black	PA	1860
Lincoln	Jeremiah S. Black	PA	1861
	William H. Seward	NY	1861
Johnson, A.	William H. Seward	NY	1865
Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	IL	1869
	Hamilton Fish	NY	1869
Hayes	Hamilton Fish	NY	1877
	William M. Evarts	NY	1877
Garfield	William M. Evarts	NY	1881
	James G. Blaine	ME	1881
Arthur	James G. Blaine	ME	1881
	F. T. Frelinghuysen	NJ	1881
Cleveland	F. T. Frelinghuysen	NJ	1885
	Thomas F. Bayard	DE	1885
Harrison, B.	Thomas F. Bayard	DE	1889
Harrison, B.	James G. Blaine	ME	1889
	John W. Foster	IN	1892
Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	IN	1893
	Richard Olney	MA	1895
McKinley	Richard Olney	MA	1897
	John Sherman	OH	1897
	William R. Day	OH	1898
	John Hay	DC	1898
Roosevelt, T.	John Hay	DC	1901
	Elihu Root	NY	1905
	Robert Bacon	NY	1909
Taft	Robert Bacon	NY	1909
	Philander C. Knox	PA	1909
Wilson	Philander C. Knox	PA	1913
	William J. Bryan	NE	1913
	Robert Lansing	NY	1915
	Bainbridge Colby	NY	1920
Harding	Charles E. Hughes	NY	1921
Coolidge	Charles E. Hughes	NY	1923
	Frank B. Kellogg	MN	1925
Hoover	Frank B. Kellogg	MN	1929
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Cordell Hull	TN	1933
	E. R. Stettinius Jr.	VA	1944
Truman	E. R. Stettinius Jr.	VA	1945
	James F. Byrnes	SC	1945
	George C. Marshall	PA	1947
	Dean G. Acheson	CT	1949
Eisenhower	John Foster Dulles	NY	1953
	Christian A. Herter	MA	1959
Kennedy	Dean Rusk	NY	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Dean Rusk	NY	1963
Nixon	William P. Rogers	NY	1969
	Henry A. Kissinger	DC	1973
Ford	Henry A. Kissinger	DC	1974
Carter	Cyrus R. Vance	NY	1977
	Edmund S. Muskie	ME	1980
Reagan	Alexander M. Haig Jr.	CT	1981
	George P. Shultz	CA	1982
Bush, G. H. W.	James A. Baker III	TX	1989
	Lawrence S. Eagleburger	MI	1992
Clinton	Warren M. Christopher	CA	1993
	Madeleine K. Albright	DC	1997
Bush, G. W.	Colin L. Powell	NY	2001
	Condoleezza Rice	AL	2005
Obama	Hillary Rodham Clinton	NY	2009

Secretaries of the Treasury

The Treasury Department was organized by act of Congress on Sept. 2, 1789.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Alexander Hamilton	NY	1789
	Oliver Wolcott	CT	1795
Adams, J.	Oliver Wolcott	CT	1797
	Samuel Dexter	MA	1801
Jefferson	Samuel Dexter	MA	1801
	Albert Gallatin	PA	1801
Madison	Albert Gallatin	PA	1809
	George W. Campbell	TN	1814
	Alexander J. Dallas	PA	1814
	William H. Crawford	GA	1816
Monroe	William H. Crawford	GA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	Richard Rush	PA	1825
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	PA	1829
	Louis McLane	DE	1831
	William J. Duane	PA	1833
	Roger B. Taney	MD	1833
	Levi Woodbury	NH	1834
Van Buren	Levi Woodbury	NH	1837
Harrison, W. H.	Thomas Ewing	OH	1841
Tyler	Thomas Ewing	OH	1841
	Walter Forward	PA	1841
	John C. Spencer	NY	1843
	George M. Bibb	KY	1844
Polk	Robert J. Walker	MS	1845
Taylor	William M. Meredith	PA	1849
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	OH	1850
Pierce	James Guthrie	KY	1853
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	GA	1857
	Phillip F. Thomas	MD	1860
	John A. Dix	NY	1861

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	OH	1861
	William P. Fessenden	ME	1864
	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1865
Johnson, A.	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1865
Grant	George S. Boutwell	MA	1869
	William A. Richardson	MA	1873
	Benjamin H. Bristow	KY	1874
	Lot M. Morrill	ME	1876
Hayes	John Sherman	OH	1877
Garfield	William Windom	MN	1881
Arthur	Charles J. Folger	NY	1881
	Walter Q. Gresham	IN	1884
	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1884
Cleveland	Daniel Manning	NY	1885
	Charles S. Fairchild	NY	1887
Harrison, B.	William Windom	MN	1889
	Charles Foster	OH	1891
Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	KY	1893
McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	IL	1897
Roosevelt, T.	Lyman J. Gage	IL	1901
	Leslie M. Shaw	IA	1902
	George B. Cortelyou	NY	1907
Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	IL	1909
Wilson	William G. McAdoo	NY	1913
	Carter Glass	VA	1918
	David F. Houston	MO	1920
Harding	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1921
Coolidge	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1923
Hoover	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1929
	Ogden L. Mills	NY	1932
Roosevelt, F. D.	William H. Woodin	NY	1933
	Henry Morgenthau Jr.	NY	1934
Truman	Fred M. Vinson	KY	1945
	John W. Snyder	MO	1946
Eisenhower	George M. Humphrey	OH	1953
	Robert B. Anderson	CT	1957
Kennedy	C. Douglas Dillon	NJ	1961
Johnson, L. B.	C. Douglas Dillon	NJ	1963
	Henry H. Fowler	VA	1965
	Joseph W. Barr	IN	1968
Nixon	David M. Kennedy	IL	1969
	John B. Connally	TX	1971
	George P. Shultz	IL	1972
	William E. Simon	NJ	1974
Ford	William E. Simon	NJ	1974
Carter	W. Michael Blumenthal	MI	1977
	G. William Miller	RI	1979
Reagan	Donald T. Regan	NY	1981
	James A. Baker III	TX	1985
	Nicholas F. Brady	NJ	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Nicholas F. Brady	NJ	1989
Clinton	Lloyd Bentsen	TX	1993
	Robert E. Rubin	NY	1995
	Lawrence H. Summers	CT	1999
Bush, G. W.	Paul H. O'Neill	MO	2001
	John W. Snow	OH	2003
	Henry M. Paulson Jr.	FL	2006
Obama	Timothy F. Geithner	NY	2009

Secretaries of Defense

The Department of Defense, originally designated the National Military Establishment, was created on Sept. 18, 1947. It is headed by the secretary of defense, who is a member of the president's Cabinet. The departments of the Army, of the Navy, and of the Air Force function within the Defense Department. Since 1947, the secretaries of those departments have not been members of the president's Cabinet.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Truman	James V. Forrestal	NY	1947
	Louis A. Johnson	WV	1949
	George C. Marshall	PA	1950
	Robert A. Lovett	NY	1951
Eisenhower	Charles E. Wilson	MI	1953
	Neil H. McElroy	OH	1957
	Thomas S. Gates Jr.	PA	1959
Kennedy	Robert S. McNamara	MI	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Robert S. McNamara	MI	1963
	Clark M. Clifford	MD	1968
Nixon	Melvin R. Laird	WI	1969
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1973
	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1973
Ford	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1974
	Donald H. Rumsfeld	IL	1975
Carter	Harold Brown	CA	1977
Reagan	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1981
	Frank C. Carlucci	PA	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Richard B. Cheney	WY	1989
Clinton	Les Aspin	WI	1993
	William J. Perry	CA	1994
	William S. Cohen	ME	1997
Bush, G. W.	Donald H. Rumsfeld	IL	2001
	Robert M. Gates	TX	2006
Obama	Robert M. Gates	TX	2009

Secretaries of War

The War Department (which included jurisdiction over the Navy until 1798) was created by act of Congress on Aug. 7, 1789, and Gen. Henry Knox was commissioned secretary of war under that act on Sept. 12, 1789.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Henry Knox	MA	1789
	Timothy Pickering	PA	1795
	James McHenry	MD	1796
Adams, J.	James McHenry	MD	1797
	Samuel Dexter	MA	1800
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	MA	1801
Madison	William Eustis	MA	1809
	John Armstrong	NY	1813
	James Monroe	VA	1814
	William H. Crawford	GA	1815
Monroe	John C. Calhoun	SC	1817
Adams, J. Q.	James Barbour	VA	1825
	Peter B. Porter	NY	1828
Jackson	John H. Eaton	TN	1829
	Lewis Cass	MI	1831
	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1837
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	SC	1837
Harrison, W. H.	John Bell	TN	1841
Tyler	John Bell	TN	1841
	John C. Spencer	NY	1841
	James M. Porter	PA	1843
	William Wilkins	PA	1844
Polk	William L. Marcy	NY	1845
Taylor	George W. Crawford	GA	1849
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	LA	1850
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	MS	1853
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	VA	1857
	Joseph Holt	KY	1861
Lincoln	Simon Cameron	PA	1861
	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1862
Johnson, A.	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1865
	John M. Schofield	IL	1868
Grant	John A. Rawlins	IL	1869
	William T. Sherman	OH	1869
	William W. Belknap	IA	1869
	Alphonso Taft	OH	1876
	James D. Cameron	PA	1876
Hayes	George W. McCrary	IA	1877
	Alexander Ramsey	MN	1879
Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	IL	1881
Arthur	Robert T. Lincoln	IL	1881
Cleveland	William C. Endicott	MA	1885
Harrison, B.	Redfield Proctor	VT	1889
	Stephen B. Elkins	WV	1891
Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	NY	1893
McKinley	Russel A. Alger	MI	1897
	Elihu Root	NY	1899
Roosevelt, T.	Elihu Root	NY	1901
	William H. Taft	OH	1904
	Luke E. Wright	TN	1908
Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	TN	1909
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1911
Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	NJ	1913
	Newton D. Baker	OH	1916
Harding	John W. Weeks	MA	1921
Coolidge	John W. Weeks	MA	1923
	Dwight F. Davis	MO	1925
Hoover	James W. Good	IL	1929
	Patrick J. Hurley	OK	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	George H. Dern	UT	1933
	Harry H. Woodring	KS	1937
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1940
Truman	Robert P. Patterson	NY	1945
	Kenneth C. Royall[1]	NC	1947

(1) Last member of the Cabinet with this title. The War Department became the Department of the Army, a branch of the Department of Defense, in 1947.

Secretaries of the Navy

The Navy Department was created by act of Congress on Apr. 30, 1798. The Marine Corps is part of this department.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Adams, J.	Benjamin Stoddert	MD	1798
Jefferson	Benjamin Stoddert	MD	1801
	Robert Smith	MD	1801
Madison	Paul Hamilton	SC	1809
	William Jones	PA	1813
	Benjamin W. Crowninshield	MA	1814
Monroe	Benjamin W. Crowninshield	MA	1817
	Smith Thompson	NY	1818
	Samuel L. Southard	NJ	1823
Adams, J. Q.	Samuel L. Southard	NJ	1825
Jackson	John Branch	NC	1829
	Levi Woodbury	NH	1831
	Mahlon Dickerson	NJ	1834
Van Buren	Mahlon Dickerson	NJ	1837
	James K. Paulding	NY	1838
Harrison, W. H.	George E. Badger	NC	1841
Tyler	George E. Badger	NC	1841
	Abel P. Upshur	VA	1841
	David Henshaw	MA	1843
	Thomas W. Gilmer	VA	1844
	John Y. Mason	VA	1844
Polk	George Bancroft	MA	1845
	John Y. Mason	VA	1846
Taylor	William B. Preston	VA	1849
Fillmore	William A. Graham	NC	1850
	John P. Kennedy	MD	1852
Pierce	James C. Dobbin	NC	1853
Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	CT	1857
Lincoln	Gideon Welles	CT	1861
Johnson, A.	Gideon Welles	CT	1865
Grant	Adolph E. Borie	PA	1869
	George M. Robeson	NJ	1869
Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	IN	1877
	Nathan Goff Jr.	WV	1881
Garfield	William H. Hunt	LA	1881
Arthur	William E. Chandler	NH	1882
Cleveland	William C. Whitney	NY	1885
Harrison, B.	Benjamin F. Tracy	NY	1889
Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	AL	1893
McKinley	John D. Long	MA	1897
Roosevelt, T.	John D. Long	MA	1901
	William H. Moody	MA	1902
	Paul Morton	IL	1904
	Charles J. Bonaparte	MD	1905
	Victor H. Metcalf	CA	1906
	Truman H. Newberry	MI	1908
Taft	George von L. Meyer	MA	1909
Wilson	Josephus Daniels	NC	1913
Harding	Edwin Denby	MI	1921
Coolidge	Edwin Denby	MI	1923
	Curtis D. Wilbur	CA	1924
Hoover	Charles Francis Adams	MA	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Claude A. Swanson	VA	1933
	Charles Edison	NJ	1940
	Frank Knox	IL	1940
	James V. Forrestal	NY	1944
Truman	James V. Forrestal[1]	NY	1945

(1) Last member of Cabinet with this title. The Navy Department became a branch of the Department of Defense when the latter was created on Sept. 18, 1947.

Attorneys General

The Office of Attorney General was established by act of Congress on Sept. 24, 1789. It officially reached Cabinet rank in Mar. 1792, when the first attorney general, Edmund Randolph, attended his initial Cabinet meeting. The Department of Justice, headed by the attorney general, was created June 22, 1870.

President	Attorney General	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Edmund Randolph	VA	1789
	William Bradford	PA	1794
	Charles Lee	VA	1795
Adams, J.	Charles Lee	VA	1797
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	MA	1801
	John Breckenridge	KY	1805
	Caesar A. Rodney	DE	1807
Madison	Caesar A. Rodney	DE	1807
	William Pinkney	MD	1811
	Richard Rush	PA	1814
Monroe	Richard Rush	PA	1817
	William Wirt	VA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	William Wirt	VA	1825
Jackson	John M. Berrien	GA	1829
	Roger B. Taney	MD	1831
	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1833
Van Buren	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1837
	Felix Grundy	TN	1838
	Henry D. Gilpin	PA	1840
Harrison, W. H.	John J. Crittenden	KY	1841
Tyler	John J. Crittenden	KY	1841
	Hugh S. Legare	SC	1841
	John Nelson	MD	1843
Polk	John Y. Mason	VA	1845
	Nathan Clifford	ME	1846
	Isaac Toucey	CT	1848
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	MD	1849
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	KY	1850
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	MA	1853
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	PA	1857
	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1860
Lincoln	Edward Bates	MO	1861
	James Speed	KY	1864
Johnson, A.	James Speed	KY	1865
	Henry Stanbery	OH	1866
	William M. Evarts	NY	1868
Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	MA	1869
	Amos T. Akerman	GA	1870
	George H. Williams	OR	1871
	Edwards Pierrepont	NY	1875
	Alphonso Taft	OH	1876
Hayes	Charles Devens	MA	1877
Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	PA	1881
Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster	PA	1882
Cleveland	Augustus Garland	AR	1885
Harrison, B.	William H. H. Miller	IN	1889
Cleveland	Richard Olney	MA	1893
	Judson Harmon	OH	1895
McKinley	Joseph McKenna	CA	1897
	John W. Griggs	NJ	1898
	Philander C. Knox	PA	1901
Roosevelt, T.	Philander C. Knox	PA	1901
	William H. Moody	MA	1904
	Charles J. Bonaparte	MD	1906
Taft	George W. Wickersham	NY	1909
Wilson	J. C. McReynolds	TN	1913
	Thomas W. Gregory	TX	1914
	A. Mitchell Palmer	PA	1919
Harding	Harry M. Daugherty	OH	1921
Coolidge	Harry M. Daugherty	OH	1923
	Harlan F. Stone	NY	1924
	John G. Sargent	VT	1925
Hoover	William D. Mitchell	MN	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Homer S. Cummings	CT	1933
	Frank Murphy	MI	1939
	Robert H. Jackson	NY	1940
	Francis Biddle	PA	1941
Truman	Thomas C. Clark	TX	1945
	J. Howard McGrath	RI	1949
	J. P. McGranery	PA	1952
Eisenhower	Herbert Brownell Jr.	NY	1953
	William P. Rogers	MD	1957
Kennedy	Robert F. Kennedy	MA	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Robert F. Kennedy	MA	1963
	N. de B. Katzenbach	IL	1964
	Ramsey Clark	TX	1967
Nixon	John N. Mitchell	NY	1969
	Richard G. Kleindienst	AZ	1972
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1973
	William B. Saxbe	OH	1974
Ford	William B. Saxbe	OH	1974
	Edward H. Levi	IL	1975

President	Attorney General	Home	Sworn in
Carter	Griffin B. Bell	GA	1977
	Benjamin R. Civiletti	MD	1979
Reagan	William French Smith	CA	1981
	Edwin Meese III	CA	1985
	Richard Thornburgh	PA	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Richard Thornburgh	PA	1989
	William P. Barr	NY	1991
Clinton	Janet Reno	FL	1993
Bush, G. W.	John Ashcroft	MO	2001
	Alberto Gonzales	TX	2005
	Michael Mukasey	NY	2007
Obama	Eric H. Holder Jr.	DC	2009

Secretaries of the Interior

The Department of the Interior was created by act of Congress on Mar. 3, 1849.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	OH	1849
Fillmore	Thomas M. T. McKennan	PA	1850
	Alex H. H. Stuart	VA	1850
Pierce	Robert McClelland	MI	1853
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	MS	1857
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	IN	1861
	John P. Usher	IN	1863
Johnson, A.	John P. Usher	IN	1865
	James Harlan	IA	1865
	Orville H. Browning	IL	1866
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	OH	1869
	Columbus Delano	OH	1870
	Zachariah Chandler	MI	1875
Hayes	Carl Schurz	MO	1877
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	IA	1881
Arthur	Henry M. Teller	CO	1882
Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	MS	1885
	William F. Vilas	WI	1888
Harrison, B.	John W. Noble	MO	1889
Cleveland	Hoke Smith	GA	1893
	David R. Francis	MO	1896
McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	NY	1897
	Ethan A. Hitchcock	MO	1898
Roosevelt, T.	Ethan A. Hitchcock	MO	1901
	James R. Garfield	OH	1907
Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	WA	1909
	Walter L. Fisher	IL	1911
Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	CA	1913
	John B. Payne	IL	1920
Harding	Albert B. Fall	NM	1921
	Hubert Work	CO	1923
Coolidge	Hubert Work	CO	1923
	Roy O. West	IL	1929
Hoover	Ray Lyman Wilbur	CA	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Harold L. Ickes	IL	1933
Truman	Harold L. Ickes	IL	1945
	Julius A. Krug	WI	1946
	Oscar L. Chapman	CO	1949
Eisenhower	Douglas McKay	OR	1953
	Fred A. Seaton	NE	1956
Kennedy	Stewart L. Udall	AZ	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Stewart L. Udall	AZ	1963
Nixon	Walter J. Hickel	AK	1969
	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1971
Ford	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1971
	Stanley K. Hathaway	WY	1975
	Thomas S. Kleppe	ND	1975
Carter	Cecil D. Andrus	ID	1977
Reagan	James G. Watt	CO	1981
	William P. Clark	CA	1983
	Donald P. Hodel	OR	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	Manuel Lujan	NM	1989
Clinton	Bruce Babbitt	AZ	1993
Bush, G. W.	Gale Norton	CO	2001
	Dirk Kempthorne	ID	2006
Obama	Kenneth L. Salazar	CO	2009

Secretaries of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was created by act of Congress on May 15, 1862. On Feb. 8, 1889, its commissioner was renamed secretary of agriculture and became a member of the Cabinet.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	MO	1889
Harrison, B.	Jeremiah M. Rusk	WI	1889
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	NE	1893
McKinley	James Wilson	IA	1897
Roosevelt, T.	James Wilson	IA	1901
Taft	James Wilson	IA	1909
Wilson	David F. Houston	MO	1913
	Edwin T. Meredith	IA	1920
Harding	Henry C. Wallace	IA	1921
Coolidge	Henry C. Wallace	IA	1923
	Howard M. Gore	WV	1924
	William M. Jardine	KS	1925
Hoover	Arthur M. Hyde	MO	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1933
	Claude R. Wickard	IN	1940
Truman	Clinton P. Anderson	NM	1945
Truman	Charles F. Brannan	CO	1948
Eisenhower	Ezra Taft Benson	UT	1953
Kennedy	Orville L. Freeman	MN	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Orville L. Freeman	MN	1963
Nixon	Clifford M. Hardin	IN	1969
	Earl L. Butz	IN	1971
Ford	Earl L. Butz	IN	1974
	John A. Knebel	VA	1976
Carter	Bob Bergland	MN	1977
Reagan	John R. Block	IL	1981
	Richard E. Lyng	CA	1986
Bush, G. H. W.	Clayton K. Yeutter	NE	1989
	Edward Madigan	IL	1991
Clinton	Mike Espy	MS	1993
	Dan Glickman	KS	1995
Bush, G. W.	Ann M. Veneman	CA	2001
	Mike Johanns	NE	2005
	Ed Schafer	ND	2008
Obama	Thomas J. Vilsack	IA	2009

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor

The Department of Commerce and Labor, created by Congress on Feb. 14, 1903, was divided by Congress Mar. 4, 1913, into two separate departments. The secretary of each was made a Cabinet member.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Roosevelt, T.	George B. Cortelyou	NY	1903
	Victor H. Metcalf	CA	1904
	Oscar S. Straus	NY	1906
Taft	Charles Nagel	MO	1909

Secretaries of Labor

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Wilson	William B. Wilson	PA	1913
Harding	James J. Davis	PA	1921
Coolidge	James J. Davis	PA	1923
Hoover	James J. Davis	PA	1929
	William N. Doak	VA	1930
Roosevelt, F. D.	Frances Perkins	NY	1933
Truman	L. B. Schwellenbach	WA	1945
	Maurice J. Tobin	MA	1949
Eisenhower	Martin P. Durkin	IL	1953
	James P. Mitchell	NJ	1953
Kennedy	Arthur J. Goldberg	IL	1961
	W. Willard Wirtz	IL	1962
Johnson, L. B.	W. Willard Wirtz	IL	1963
Nixon	George P. Shultz	IL	1969
	James D. Hodgson	CA	1970
	Peter J. Brennan	NY	1973
Ford	Peter J. Brennan	NY	1974
	John T. Dunlop	CA	1975
	W. J. Usery Jr.	GA	1976
Carter	F. Ray Marshall	TX	1977
Reagan	Raymond J. Donovan	NJ	1981
	William E. Brock	TN	1985
	Ann D. McLaughlin	DC	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Elizabeth Hanford Dole	NC	1989
	Lynn Martin	IL	1991
Clinton	Robert B. Reich	MA	1993
	Alexis M. Herman	AL	1997
Bush, G. W.	Elaine L. Chao	KY	2001
Obama	Hilda L. Solis	CA	2009

Secretaries of Commerce

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Wilson	William C. Redfield	NY	1913
	Joshua W. Alexander	MO	1919
Harding	Herbert C. Hoover	CA	1921
Coolidge	Herbert C. Hoover	CA	1923
	William F. Whiting	MA	1928
Hoover	Robert P. Lamont	IL	1929
	Roy D. Chapin	MI	1932
Roosevelt, F. D.	Daniel C. Roper	SC	1933
	Harry L. Hopkins	NY	1939
	Jesse Jones	TX	1940
	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1945
Truman	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1945
	W. Averell Harriman	NY	1947
	Charles Sawyer	OH	1948
Eisenhower	Sinclair Weeks	MA	1953
	Lewis L. Strauss	NY	1958
	Frederick H. Mueller	MI	1959
Kennedy	Luther H. Hodges	NC	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Luther H. Hodges	NC	1963
	John T. Connor	NJ	1965
	Alex B. Trowbridge	NJ	1967
	Cyrus R. Smith	NY	1968
Nixon	Maurice H. Stans	MN	1969
	Peter G. Peterson	IL	1972
	Frederick B. Dent	SC	1973
Ford	Frederick B. Dent	SC	1974
	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1975
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1975
Carter	Juanita M. Kreps	NC	1977
	Philip M. Klutznick	IL	1979
Reagan	Malcolm Baldrige	CT	1981
	C. William Verity Jr.	OH	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Robert A. Mosbacher	TX	1989
	Barbara H. Franklin	PA	1992
Clinton	Ronald H. Brown	DC	1993
	Mickey Kantor	CA	1996
	William M. Daley	IL	1997
	Norman Y. Mineta	CA	2000
Bush, G. W.	Donald L. Evans	TX	2001
	Carlos Gutierrez	MI	2005
Obama	Gary F. Locke	WA	2009

Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development was created by act of Congress on Sept. 9, 1965.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Johnson, L. B.	Robert C. Weaver	WA	1966
	Robert C. Wood	MA	1969
Nixon	George W. Romney	MI	1969
	James T. Lynn	OH	1973
Ford	James T. Lynn	OH	1974
	Carla Anderson Hills	CA	1975
Carter	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1977
	Moon Landrieu	LA	1979
Reagan	Samuel R. Pierce Jr.	NY	1981
Bush, G. H. W.	Jack F. Kemp	NY	1989
Clinton	Henry G. Cisneros	TX	1993
	Andrew M. Cuomo	NY	1997
Bush, G. W.	Mel Martinez	FL	2001
	Alphonso Jackson	TX	2004
	Steve Preston	VA	2008
Obama	Shaun L. S. Donovan	NY	2009

Secretaries of Transportation

The Department of Transportation was created by act of Congress on Oct. 15, 1966.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Johnson, L. B.	Alan S. Boyd	FL	1966
Nixon	John A. Volpe	MA	1969
	Claude S. Brinegar	CA	1973
Ford	Claude S. Brinegar	CA	1974
	William T. Coleman Jr.	PA	1975
Carter	Brock Adams	WA	1977
	Neil E. Goldschmidt	OR	1979
Reagan	Andrew L. Lewis Jr.	PA	1981
	Elizabeth Hanford Dole	NC	1983
	James H. Burnley	NC	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Samuel K. Skinner	IL	1989
	Andrew H. Card Jr.	MA	1992
Clinton	Federico F. Peña	CO	1993
	Rodney E. Slater	AR	1997
Bush, G. W.	Norman Y. Mineta	CA	2001
	Mary E. Peters	AZ	2006
Obama	Raymond L. LaHood	IL	2009

Secretaries of Energy

The Department of Energy was created by federal law on Aug. 4, 1977.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1977
	Charles Duncan Jr.	WY	1979
Reagan	James B. Edwards	SC	1981
	Donald P. Hodel	OR	1982
	John S. Herrington	CA	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	James D. Watkins	CA	1989
Clinton	Hazel R. O'Leary	MN	1993
	Federico F. Peña	CO	1997
	Bill Richardson	NM	1998
Bush, G. W.	Spencer Abraham	MI	2001
	Samuel W. Bodman	MA	2005
Obama	Steven Chu	CA	2009

Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was created by Congress on Apr. 11, 1953. On Sept. 27, 1979, it was divided by Congress into two departments—Education, and Health and Human Services—with the secretary of each becoming a Cabinet member.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Eisenhower	Oveta Culp Hobby	TX	1953
	Marion B. Folsom	NY	1955
	Arthur S. Flemming	OH	1958
Kennedy	Abraham A. Ribicoff	CT	1961
	Anthony J. Celebrezze	OH	1962
Johnson, L. B.	Anthony J. Celebrezze	OH	1963
	John W. Gardner	NY	1965
	Wilbur J. Cohen	MI	1968
Nixon	Robert H. Finch	CA	1969
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1970
	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1973
Ford	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1974
	Forrest D. Mathews	AL	1975
Carter	Joseph A. Califano Jr.	DC	1977
	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1979

Secretaries of Health and Human Services

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1979
Reagan	Richard S. Schweiker	PA	1981
	Margaret M. Heckler	MA	1983
Reagan	Otis R. Bowen	IN	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	Louis W. Sullivan	GA	1989
Clinton	Donna E. Shalala	WI	1993
Bush, G. W.	Tommy Thompson	WI	2001
	Michael O. Leavitt	UT	2005
Obama	Kathleen Sebelius	KS	2009

Secretaries of Education

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	Shirley Hufstedler	CA	1979
Reagan	Terrel Bell	UT	1981
	William J. Bennett	NY	1985
	Lauro F. Cavazos	TX	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Lauro F. Cavazos	TX	1989
	Lamar Alexander	TN	1991
Clinton	Richard W. Riley	SC	1993
Bush, G. W.	Roderick R. Paige	TX	2001
	Margaret Spellings	TX	2005
Obama	Arne Duncan	IL	2009

Secretaries of Veterans Affairs

The Department of Veterans Affairs was created on Oct. 25, 1988, when Pres. Ronald Reagan signed a bill that made the Veterans Administration into a Cabinet department, effective Mar. 15, 1989.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Bush, G. H. W.	Edward J. Derwinski	IL	1989
Clinton	Jesse Brown	IL	1993
	Togo D. West Jr.	NC	1998
Bush, G. W.	Anthony Principi	CA	2001
	R. James Nicholson	CO	2005
	James B. Peake	MO	2007
Obama	Eric K. Shinseki	VA	2009

Secretaries of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security was created by act of Congress on Nov. 25, 2002.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Bush, G. W.	Thomas Ridge	PA	2003
	Michael Chertoff	DC	2005
Obama	Janet Napolitano	AZ	2009

100 MOST POPULOUS U.S. CITIES

Sources: Population: Population Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (July 2009); population rank is indicated by figure in parentheses. Pop. density specifies the number of persons per square mile (sq mi). **Employment:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor (2009). **Per capita income:** Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; figures apply to MSA (2008). **Mayor** (or other city leaders) and websites: World Almanac research as of mid-2010; subject to change.

Included here are the 100 most populous U.S. cities, according to U.S. Census Bureau estimates released in July 2010. Most data are for the city proper; some statistics, where noted, apply to the whole Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Inc. = Incorporated; est. = Established.

Akron, Ohio

Population: 207,216 (99). **Pop. density:** 3,337. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –4.6%. **Area:** 62.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 96,380 employed; 10.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $37,893; change (2007-08): 2.1%.

Mayor: Donald L. Plusquellic, Democrat

History: Settled 1825; inc. as city 1865; located on Ohio-Erie Canal and is a port of entry; polymer center of the Americas.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport; major trucking industry; Conrail, Amtrak; metro transit system. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 6 TV, 8 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 6 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ. and college; 57 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Akron Chamber, One Cascade Plz., 17th Fl., Akron, OH 44308; www.greaterakronchamber.org; www.ci.akron.oh.us

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Population: 528,497 (34). **Pop. density:** 2,926. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 17.6%. **Area:** 180.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 246,220 employed; 6.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $35,415; change (2007-08): 2.3%.

Mayor: Richard J. Berry, Democrat

History: Founded 1706 by the Spanish; inc. 1890.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 1 railroad; bus system. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 11 TV, 40 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 19 major hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 25 colleges; 132 pub. schools. **Further information:** Albuquerque Convention & Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 26866, Albuquerque, NM 87125-6866; www.itsatrip.org; www.cabq.gov

Anaheim, California

Population: 337,896 (56). **Pop. density:** 6,910. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.8%. **Area:** 48.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 155,117 employed; 11.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $44,519; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Curt Pringle, Republican

History: Founded 1857; inc. 1870; home of Disneyland Resort, the Anaheim Ducks, and the Los Angeles Angels.

Transportation: Amtrak; Metrolink (2 stations), OCTA bus service. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 2 TV, 2 radio stations (MSA). **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp.; 5 medical centers. **Educational facilities:** 11 colleges and trade schools; 65 pub. schools, 33 private schools. **Further information:** City Hall, 200 South Anaheim Blvd., Ste. 733, Anaheim, CA 92805; www.anaheimoc.org; www.anaheim.net

Anchorage, Alaska

Population: 286,174 (66). **Pop. density:** 169. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 9.9%. **Area:** 1,697 sq mi. **Employment:** 144,303 employed; 6.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $47,205; change (2007-08): 6.0%.

Mayor: Dan Sullivan, Republican

History: Founded 1914 as a construction camp for railroad; HQ of Alaska Defense Command, WWII; severely damaged in earthquake, 1964; current population center of Alaska.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport, 2 seaplane bases, 2 airfields; 1 railroad; transit system; 1 port. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 13 TV, 25 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 8 trade schools/colleges; 96 pub. schools. **Further information:** Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, 1016 W. 6th Ave., Ste. 303, Anchorage, AK, 99501; www.anchoragechamber.org; www.muni.org

Arlington, Texas

Population: 380,084 (49). **Pop. density:** 3,967. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.1%. **Area:** 95.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 189,711 employed; 7.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $41,667; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Robert N. Cluck, Republican

History: Settled in 1840s; inc. 1884.

Transportation: 1 muni. airport; freight railways. **Communications:** 2 TV, 1 radio station. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 8 colleges and trade schools; 74 pub. schools. **Further information:** Arlington Chamber of Commerce, 505 E. Border St., Arlington, TX 76010; www.arlington tx.com; www.ci.arlington.tx.us

Arlington, Virginia

Population: 217,483 (95). **Pop. density:** 8,397. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.8%. **Area:** 25.9 sq mi. **Employment:** NA. **Per capita income:** $56,824; change (2007-08): 2.0%.

Chairman: Jay Fisette, Democrat

History: Originally part of the U.S. capital, the area west of the Potomac was returned to Virginia in 1846; known as Alexandria until 1920, when the county was renamed Arlington.

Transportation: 1 natl. airport, 2 intl. airports nearby; Metro connecting with Washington, DC; VA Railway Express connecting with outer suburbs; Amtrak. **Communications:** 21 TV, 44 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 1 major hosp.; numerous urgent care centers. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 5 coll. and trade schools; 35 pub. schools. **Further information:** Arlington County Government, 2300 Clarendon Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201; www.arlingtonvirginia.com; www.arlingtonva.us

Atlanta, Georgia

Population: 540,921 (33). **Pop. density:** 4,107. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 29.2%. **Area:** 131.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 213,241 employed; 10.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $38,336; change (2007-08): –1.0%.

Mayor: Kasim Reed, Democrat

History: Founded as Terminus 1837; renamed Atlanta 1845; inc. 1847; played major role in Civil War; became permanent state capital 1877; birthplace of civil rights movement; host to 1996 Centennial Olympic Games.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport; 3 railroad lines; MARTA bus and rapid rail service. **Communications:** 3 daily newspapers; 21 TV, 24 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 19 hosp.; VA hosp.; U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; American Cancer Society. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ., 10 colleges; 89 pub. schools. **Further information:** Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, 235 Andrew Young Intl. Blvd. NW, Atlanta, GA 30303; www.metroatlantachamber.com; www.atlantaga.gov

Aurora, Colorado

Population: 324,655 (58). **Pop. density:** 2,278. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 17.4%. **Area:** 142.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 157,564 employed; 9.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $48,010; change (2007-08): 1.1%.

Mayor: Ed Tauer, Republican

History: Founded in 1891, originally called Fletcher; renamed Aurora 1907; inc. 1929; early growth stimulated by presence of military bases; fast-growing trade, technology, and medical science center.

Transportation: adjacent to Denver Intl. Airport; bus system. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 2 TV, 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 6 colleges and technical schools; 49 pub. schools, 4 private schools. **Further information:** Aurora Planning Dept., 15151 E. Alameda Pkwy., Aurora, CO 80012; www.aurora chamber.org; www.auroragov.org

Austin, Texas

Population: 786,382 (15). **Pop. density:** 3,127. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 17.7%. **Area:** 251.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 392,618 employed; 6.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $37,362; change (2007-08): –0.3%.

Mayor: Lee Leffingwell, nonpartisan

History: First permanent settlement 1835; capital of Rep. of Texas 1839; named after Stephen Austin; inc. 1840.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 railroads; bus system. **Communications:** 1 daily, 2 weekly newspapers; 15 TV, 12 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 26 hosp. **Educational facilities:**

8 4-year univ., 14 2-year colleges, 17 colleges and trade schools; 120 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Austin Chamber, 210 Barton Springs Rd., Ste. 400, Austin, TX 78704; www.austinchamber.com; www.austintexas.org; www.ci.austin.tx.us

Bakersfield, California

Population: 324,463 (59). **Pop. density:** 2,869. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 33.2%. **Area:** 113.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 137,773 employed; 10.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $30,047; change (2007-08): 2.4%.

Mayor: Harvey L. Hall, nonpartisan

History: Named after Col. Thomas Baker, an early settler; inc. 1898.

Transportation: 2 airports; Amtrak; Greyhound; 3 local bus systems. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 7 TV, 29 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 4 univ., 5 colleges/technical schools; 43 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce, 1725 Eye St., Bakersfield, CA 93301; www.bakersfieldchamber.org; www.bakersfieldcity.us

Baltimore, Maryland

Population: 637,418 (21). **Pop. density:** 7,889. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.1%. **Area:** 80.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 250,594 employed; 10.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $47,881; change (2007-08): 2.7%.

Mayor: Stephanie C. Rawlings-Blake, Democrat

History: Founded by Maryland legislature 1729; inc. 1797; War of 1812 British artillery barrage of Ft. McHenry (1814) inspired Francis Scott Key to write "Star-Spangled Banner"; birthplace of America's railroads 1828; rebuilt after fire 1904; site of National Aquarium 1981.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 3 railroads; light rail system; subway system; bus system; Inner Harbor water taxi system; 2 underwater tunnels. **Communications:** 4 daily newspapers; 8 TV, 21 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 23 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 12 univ., 18 colleges and trade schools; 203 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Baltimore Committee, 111 S. Calvert St., Ste. 1700, Baltimore, MD 21202-6180; www.gbc.org; www.baltimore.org; www.baltimorecity.gov

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Population: 225,390 (88). **Pop. density:** 2,935. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –1.4%. **Area:** 76.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 101,209 employed; 6.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $36,346; change (2007-08): 4.9%.

Mayor-President: Melvin "Kip" Holden, Democrat

History: Claimed by Spain at time of Louisiana Purchase 1803; est. independence by rebellion 1810; inc. as town 1817; became state capital 1849; Union-held most of Civil War.

Transportation: 1 airport; 3 railroad trunk lines; 1 bus line. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 13 TV, 18 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 24 colleges and trade schools; 94 pub., 52 priv. schools. **Further information:** The Chamber of Greater Baton Rouge, 564 Laurel St., Baton Rouge, LA, 70801; www.brac.org; www.brgov.com

Birmingham, Alabama

Population: 230,130 (83). **Pop. density:** 1,535. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –5.1%. **Area:** 149.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 84,781 employed; 11.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,886; change (2007-08): 1.5%.

Mayor: William A. Bell, Democrat

History: Settled 1871 at the intersection of 2 major railroads, within proximity of elements needed for iron and steel production.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 5 air cargo cos.; 4 major rail freight lines, Amtrak; 75 truck line terminals; 1 bus line; 7 barge lines. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 9 TV, 21 radio stations; 1 educational TV, 1 educational radio station. **Medical facilities:** 16 hosp.; VA hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 univ., 16 colleges; 66 pub. schools. **Further information:** Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce, 505 N. 20th St., Birmingham, AL 35203; www.birminghamchamber.com; www.informationbirmingham.com

Boise, Idaho

Population: 205,707 (100). **Pop. density:** 3,224. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 5.4%. **Area:** 63.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 99,252 employed; 8.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $35,615; change (2007-08): –1.5%.

Mayor: David H. Bieter, nonpartisan

History: Gold discovered in area, 1862; inc., proclaimed capital of Idaho Terr., 1864; on Oregon Trail.

Transportation: 1 regional airport; 1 bus line; 1 intercity bus line. **Communications:** 2 daily, 1 weekly newspaper; 6 TV, 23 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 9 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 6 colleges; 53 pub. schools. **Further information:** P.O. Box 2368, Boise, ID 83701; www.boise.org; www.boisechamber.org; www.cityofboise.org

Boston, Massachusetts

Population: 645,169 (20). **Pop. density:** 13,330. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 9.5%. **Area:** 48.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 287,881 employed; 8.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $55,187; change (2007-08): 2.0%.

Mayor: Thomas M. Menino, Democrat

History: Settled 1630 by John Winthrop; capital of Mass. Bay Colony; figured strongly in American Revolution, earning distinction as the "Cradle of Liberty"; inc. 1822.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 railroads; city rail and subway system; 3 underwater tunnels; port. **Communications:** 3 daily newspapers; 11 TV, 21 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 39 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 31 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** Greater Boston Convention and Visitors Bureau, 2 Copley Pl., Ste. 105, Boston, MA 02116; www.bostonusa.com; www.cityofboston.gov

Buffalo, New York

Population: 270,240 (70). **Pop. density:** 6,656. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –7.7%. **Area:** 40.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 110,830 employed; 10.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $37,647; change (2007-08): 4.0%.

Mayor: Byron W. Brown, Democrat

History: Settled 1780 by Seneca Indians; raided twice by British, War of 1812; served as western terminus for Erie Canal, became a center for trade and manufacturing; inc. 1832; a last stop on the Underground Railroad; key point for Canada-U.S. political, trade, and social relations.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 4 Class I railroads; Amtrak, metro rail system; water service to Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system and Atlantic seaboard. **Communications:** 12 TV, 18 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 16 hosp.; 40 research centers. **Educational facilities:** 15 colleges and univ.; 71 pub. schools. **Further information:** Buffalo Niagara Visitor Center, Market Arcade/Walden Galleria, 617 Main St., Ste. 200, Buffalo, NY 14203; www.buffaloniagara.org; www.ci.buffalo.ny.us

Chandler, Arizona

Population: 255,230 (73). **Pop. density:** 4,408. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 44.3%. **Area:** 57.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 118,124 employed; 6.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $36,156; change (2007-08): –1.4%.

Mayor: Boyd W. Dunn, nonpartisan

History: Town formed 1912; population doubled in 1990s as "the high-tech oasis of the Silicon Desert."

Transportation: 1 muni., 1 private airport; mass transit system. **Communications:** 1 government access cable channel. **Medical facilities:** 2 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 1 community coll.; 35 pub. schools, 13 charter schools. **Further information:** Chandler Chamber, 25 South Arizona Pl., Ste. 201, Chandler, AZ 85225; www.chandlerchamber.com; www.chandleraz.gov

Charlotte, North Carolina

Population: 709,441 (18). **Pop. density:** 2,928. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 24.9%. **Area:** 242.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 310,794 employed; 9.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,621; change (2007-08): –1.2%.

Mayor: Anthony Foxx, Democrat

History: Settled by Scotch-Irish immigrants 1740s; inc. 1768 and named after Queen Charlotte, George III's wife; scene of first major U.S. gold discovery 1799.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 major railway lines; 1 bus line; 605 trucking firms. **Communications:** 2 daily newspapers; 8 TV, 13 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 9 univ., 9 colleges; 151 pub. schools. **Further information:** Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 330 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, NC 28202; www.charlottechamber.com; www.charmeck.org

Chesapeake, Virginia

Population: 222,455 (91). **Pop. density:** 653. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 11.7%. **Area:** 340.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 109,486 employed; 6.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,300; change (2007-08): 3.1%.

Mayor: Alan P. Krasnoff, Independent

History: Region settled in 1620s with first English colonies on banks of Elizabeth River; home to Great Dismal Swamp Canal, first envisioned by George Washington in 1763; Battle of Great Bridge fought here Dec. 1775; inc. as a city 1963.

Transportation: 2 regional airports; freight rail service; bus service. **Communications:** 3 TV, 5 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 1 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 9 colleges and univ.; 56 pub. schools and educational centers. **Further information:** City of Chesapeake, Public Communications Dept., 306 Cedar Rd., Chesapeake, VA 23322; www.chesapeake.va.us

Chicago, Illinois

Population: 2,851,268 (3). **Pop. density:** 12,555. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –1.5%. **Area:** 227.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 1,174,785 employed; 10.9% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $45,377; change (2007-08): 1.2%.

Mayor: Richard M. Daley, Democrat

History: Site acquired from Indians 1795; significant white settlement began with completion of Erie Canal 1825; chartered as city 1837; boomed with arrival of railroads and canal to Mississippi R.; one-third of city destroyed by fire 1871; major grain and livestock market.

Transportation: 2 intl. airports; major railroad system; public transit system; trucking industry. **Communications:** 16 TV, 38 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 44 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 63 insts. of higher learning; 623 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce, Aon Center, 200 E. Randolph St., Ste. 2200, Chicago, IL 60601-6436; www.chicagoland chamber.org; www.cityofchicago.org

Chula Vista, California

Population: 223,738 (90). **Pop. density:** 4,575. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 28.9%. **Area:** 48.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 81,216 employed; 11.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $46,649; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Cheryl Cox, Republican

History: Visited by Spanish in 1542; became part of Spanish land grant in 1795; came into the U.S. during the Mexican War in 1847; inc. 1911. WWII brought aircraft industry and growth.

Transportation: bus system, DART paratransit. **Communications**: see San Diego, CA. **Medical facilities:** 2 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 colleges; 65 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce, 233 Fourth Ave., Chula Vista, CA 91910; www.chulavistachamber.org; www.chulavistaca.gov

Cincinnati, Ohio

Population: 333,013 (57). **Pop. density:** 4,269. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.5%. **Area:** 78.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 148,439 employed; 9.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,066; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Mark Mallory, Democrat

History: Founded 1788; named after the Society of Cincinnati, an organization of Revolutionary War officers; chartered as village 1802; inc. as city 1819.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; 3 railroads; 2 bus systems. **Communications:** 3 daily newspapers; 9 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 28 hosp.; Cincinnati Children's Hosp. Medical Ctr.; VA hosp. **Educational facilities:** 4 univ., 12 colleges, 8 technical and 2-year colleges; 65 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 441 Vine St., Ste. 300, Cincinnati, OH 45202; www.cincinnatichamber.com; www.cincinnatioh.gov

Cleveland, Ohio

Population: 431,363 (43). **Pop. density:** 5,559. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –9.7%. **Area:** 77.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 162,441 employed; 11.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $40,118; change (2007-08): 1.9%.

Mayor: Frank G. Jackson, Democrat

History: Surveyed in 1796; given recognition as village 1815; inc. as city 1836; annexed Ohio City 1854.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; rail service; rapid transit system; major port. **Communications:** 10 TV, 23 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 14 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ. and colleges; 127 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Cleveland Partnership, The Highbee Building, 100 Public Sq., Ste. 210, Cleveland, OH 44113-2291; www.gcpartnership.com; www.city.cleveland.oh.us

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Population: 399,827 (46). **Pop. density:** 2,153. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 10.7%. **Area:** 185.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 196,396 employed; 8.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $38,221; change (2007-08): 2.1%.

Mayor: Lionel Rivera, Republican

History: Founded 1871 at the foot of Pike's Peak; inc. 1872.

Transportation: 2 muni. airports; 1 bus line. **Communications:** 7 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 6 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 11 univ., 5 colleges; 185 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 2 N. Cascade Ave., Ste. 110, Colorado Springs, CO 80903; www.coloradospringschamber.org; www.springsgov.com

Columbus, Ohio

Population: 769,360 (16). **Pop. density:** 3,658. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 7.8%. **Area:** 210.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 389,369 employed; 8.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $38,741; change (2007-08): 1.4%.

Mayor: Michael B. Coleman, Democrat

History: First settlement 1797; laid out as new capital 1812 with current name; inc. 1834.

Transportation: 2 intl., 2 muni. airports, 2 airfields; 3 railroads; 3 intercity bus lines. **Communications:** 13 TV, 20 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 11 univ. and colleges, 8 technical and 2-year schools; 128 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce, 150 S. Front St., Ste. 200, Columbus, OH 43215; www.columbus.org; www.experiencecolumbus.org; www.cityofcolumbus.org

Corpus Christi, Texas

Population: 287,438 (65). **Pop. density:** 1,859. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 3.6%. **Area:** 154.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 138,880 employed; 6.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $35,636; change (2007-08): 4.9%.

Mayor: Joe Adame, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1839; inc. 1852; one of the largest U.S. ports.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 3 freight railroads; 2 bus lines, metro bus system. **Communications:** 23 TV, 15 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 1 college; 60 pub. schools. **Further information:** Corpus Christi Regional Economic Development Corp., 800 N. Shoreline Blvd., Ste. 1300 South, Corpus Christi, TX 78401; www.ccredc.com; www.cctexas.com

Dallas, Texas

Population: 1,299,543 (9). **Pop. density:** 3,794. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 9.3%. **Area:** 342.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 543,968 employed; 8.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $41,667; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Tom Leppert, Republican

History: First settled 1841; platted 1846; inc. 1871; developed as the financial and commercial center of Southwest; headquarters of regional Federal Reserve Bank; major center for distribution and high-tech manufacturing.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 natl., 1 muni., 1 corp./charter airport, 2 airfields; Amtrak; transit system. **Communications:** 11 TV, 19 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 33 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 12 univ. and colleges, 3 community college campuses; 225 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Dallas Chamber, Resource Center, 700 N. Pearl St., Ste. 1200, Dallas, TX 75201; www.dallaschamber.org; www.dallascityhall.com

Denver, Colorado

Population: 610,345 (24). **Pop. density:** 3,979. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 10.2%. **Area:** 153.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 293,799 employed; 8.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $48,010; change (2007-08): 1.1%.

Mayor: John W. Hickenlooper, Democrat

History: Settled 1858 by gold prospectors and miners; inc. 1861; became territorial capital 1867; growth spurred by gold and silver boom; became financial, industrial, cultural center of Rocky Mt. region.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional, 2 muni. airports; 5 rail freight lines, Amtrak; 1 bus line. **Communications:** 22 TV, 23

radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 15 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 15 4-year colleges and univ., 8 2-year and community colleges; 151 pub. schools. **Further information:** Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce, 1445 Market St., Denver, CO 80202-1729; www.denverchamber.org; www.denvergov.org

Detroit, Michigan

Population: 910,920 (11). **Pop. density:** 6,563. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –4.2%. **Area:** 138.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 282,601 employed; 25.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,028; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Dave Bing, Democrat

History: Founded by French 1701; controlled by British 1760; acquired by U.S. 1796; destroyed by fire 1805; fought over during War of 1812; inc. as city 1815; capital of state 1837-47; auto manufacturing began 1890.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; 10 railroads (4 Class I); pub. transit system; major intl. port. **Communications:** 11 TV, 23 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 14 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 3 colleges, 1 community college; 227 pub. schools. **Further information:** Detroit Regional Chamber, One Woodward Ave., Ste. 1900, P.O. Box 33840, Detroit, MI 48232-0840; www.detroitchamber.com, www.detroitmi.gov

Durham, North Carolina

Population: 229,174 (85). **Pop. density:** 2,423. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 22.0%. **Area:** 94.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 107,860 employed; 7.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $40,927; change (2007-08): 0.3%.

Mayor: William V. Bell, Democrat

History: Inc. 1869; Trinity College moved to Durham in 1892, renamed Duke Univ. in 1924.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 1 train station; 2 area bus systems. **Communications:** 5 TV, 8 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 1 comm. coll., school of nursing; 52 pub. schools. **Further information:** Durham Convention and Visitors Bureau, 101 E. Morgan St., Durham, NC 27701-3333; www.durhamchamber.org; www.durham-nc.com; www.ci.durham.nc.us

El Paso, Texas

Population: 620,447 (22). **Pop. density:** 2,491. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 10.0%. **Area:** 249.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 239,546 employed; 8.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $28,071; change (2007-08): 4.3%.

Mayor: John Cook, nonpartisan

History: First settled 1598; inc. 1873; arrival of railroad, 1881, boosted city's population and industries.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; 2 rail providers; 4 intl. ports of entry. **Communications:** 9 TV, 22 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 16 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 2 colleges, 2 grad. and doctoral programs; 92 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce, 10 Civic Center Plz., El Paso, TX 79901; www.elpaso.org; www.elpasotexas.gov

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Population: 255,890 (72). **Pop. density:** 3,239. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.8%. **Area:** 79.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 112,064 employed; 10.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $34,176; change (2007-08): 0.9%.

Mayor: Tom Henry, Democrat

History: French fort 1680; U.S. fort 1794; settled by 1832; inc. 1840 prior to Wabash-Erie Canal completion 1843.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; 3 railroads; 6 bus lines. **Communications:** 11 newspapers; 6 TV, 26 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 9 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ., 5 colleges, 3 bus. schools; 53 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 826 Ewing St., Fort Wayne, IN 46802-2182; www.fwchamber.org; www.ci.ft-wayne.in.us

Fort Worth, Texas

Population: 727,575 (17). **Pop. density:** 2,487. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 33.9%. **Area:** 292.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 303,371 employed; 7.9% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $41,667; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Mike J. Moncrief, Democrat

History: Established as military post 1849; inc. 1873; oil discovered 1917.

Transportation: 2 intl., 2 muni., 1 industrial airport, 4 airfields; 4 major railroads, Amtrak; local bus service; 1 transcontinental, 1 intrastate bus line. **Communications:** 7 TV, 11 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 15 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ. and colleges; 144 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 777 Taylor St., Ste. 900, Fort Worth, TX 76102; www.fortworthchamber.com; www.fortworthgov.org

Fresno, California

Population: 479,921 (36). **Pop. density:** 4,597. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 11.7%. **Area:** 104.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 197,663 employed; 14.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $30,997; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Ashley Swearengin, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1872; inc. as city 1885.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni., 1 corp./charter airport; Amtrak; 1 bus line; intracity bus system. **Communications:** 16 TV, 26 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 9 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 9 colleges; 88 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce, 2331 Fresno St., Fresno, CA 93721; www.fresnochamber.com; www.fresno.gov

Garland, Texas

Population: 222,013 (92). **Pop. density:** 3,888. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.9%. **Area:** 57.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 98,936 employed; 8.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $41,667; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Ronald Jones, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1850s; inc. 1891.

Transportation: 30 min. from Dallas/Ft. Worth Intl. Airport; 2 railroads. **Communications:** 2 TV, 2 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 2 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 2 community colleges; 67 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 914 S. Garland Ave., Garland, TX 75040; www.garlandchamber.com; www.ci.garland.tx.us

Gilbert, Arizona

Population: 217,285 (96). **Pop. density:** 5,053. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 89.4%. **Area:** 43.0 sq. mi. **Employment:** 108,224 employed; 4.8% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $36,156; change (2007-08): –1.4%.

Mayor: John Lewis, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1891; inc. 1920.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport, 1 airfield nearby. **Communications:** 2 daily newspapers; 20 TV, 48 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** several colleges in immediate area; 42 public schools. **Further information:** Gilbert Chamber of Commerce, 119 N. Gilbert Rd., Ste. 101, P.O. Box 527, Gilbert, AZ 85299-0527; www.gilbertaz.com; www.ci.gilbert.az.us

Glendale, Arizona

Population: 252,188 (76). **Pop. density:** 4,528. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.8%. **Area:** 55.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 131,855 employed; 8.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $36,156; change (2007-08): –1.4%.

Mayor: Elaine M. Scruggs, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1892; inc. 1910.

Transportation: 1 muni. airport. **Communications:** 1 TV, 4 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 12 institutes of higher education; 82 pub. schools. **Further information:** City of Glendale Marketing/Communications Department, 5850 W. Glendale Ave., Glendale, AZ 85301; www.glendaleazchamber.org; www.glendaleaz.com

Greensboro, North Carolina

Population: 255,061 (74). **Pop. density:** 2,436. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 12.1%. **Area:** 104.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 113,828 employed; 10.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $35,405; change (2007-08): 0.9%.

Mayor: Bill Knight, Republican

History: Settled 1749; site of Revolutionary War conflict 1781 between Generals Nathanael Greene and Cornwallis; inc. 1807; origin of civil rights sit-in movement.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 2 airfields; 2 railroads; Trailways/Greyhound bus service. **Communications:** 3 TV, 10 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 2 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 4 colleges; 94 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 342 N. Elm St., Greensboro, NC 27401; www.greensboro.org; www.greensboro-nc.gov

Henderson, Nevada

Population: 256,445 (71). **Pop. density:** 3,218. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 46.1%. **Area:** 79.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 128,585 employed; 9.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,920; change (2007-08): –0.1%.

Mayor: Andy A. Hafen, Democrat

History: Early growth spurred by WWII magnesium mining; inc. 1953.

Transportation: Henderson Executive Airport; Citizens Area Transit (CAT) public transit. **Communications:** 2 TV, 8 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 coll., 2 vocational schools; 47 pub. schools. **Further information:** City of Henderson Public Information Office, 240 Water St., Henderson, NV 89015; www.hendersonchamber.com; www.cityofhenderson.com

Hialeah, Florida

Population: 218,896 (94). **Pop. density:** 11,401. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –3.3%. **Area:** 19.2 sq mi. **Employment:** 86,785 employed; 14.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $43,013; change (2007-08): 0.1%.

Mayor: Julio Robaina, Republican

History: Founded 1917; inc. 1925; industrial and residential city NW of Miami; Hialeah Park Horse Racing Track.

Transportation: 5 mi. from Miami Intl. Airport; Amtrak; 2 rail freight lines; Metrorail, Metrobus systems; access to Port of Miami. **Communications:** 2 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ. and colleges; 25 pub., 39 private schools. **Further information:** Hialeah-Dade Development, Inc., 501 Palm Ave., Hialeah, FL 33010; www.hialeahchamber.org; www.hialeahfl.gov

Honolulu, Hawaii

Population: 374,701 (50). **Pop. density:** 4,372. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.8%. **Area:** 85.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 419,284 employed; 5.7% unemployed (CDP). **Per capita income:** $45,205; change (2007-08): 3.5%.

Mayor: Mufi Hannemann, nonpartisan

History: Harbor entered by Europeans 1778; declared capital of kingdom by King Kamehameha III 1850; Pearl Harbor naval base attacked by Japanese Dec. 7, 1941.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 commercial harbors. **Communications:** 14 TV, 39 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 6 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 univ., 2 community colleges; 60 pub. schools. **Further information:** Hawaii Visitors and Convention Bureau, 2270 Kalakaua Ave., Ste. 801, Honolulu, HI 96815; www.gohawaii.com; www.visit-oahu.com; www.honolulu.gov

Houston, Texas

Population: 2,257,926 (4). **Pop. density:** 3,897. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.4%. **Area:** 579.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 996,245 employed; 7.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $45,835; change (2007-08): 3.4%.

Mayor: Annise D. Parker, Democrat

History: Founded 1836; inc. 1837; capital of Repub. of Texas 1837-39; developed rapidly after completion of channel to Gulf of Mexico 1914; world center of oil, natural gas technology.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 natl., 1 regional, 4 muni., 2 corp./charter airports, 6 airfields; 4 mainline railroads; major bus and rail transit system; major intl. port. **Communications:** 17 TV, 70 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 111 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 11 univ., 10 comm. colleges, 6 med. schools, 27 spec. schools; 293 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Houston Partnership, 1200 Smith St., Ste. 700, Houston, TX 77002-4400; www.houston.org; www.houstontx.gov

Indianapolis, Indiana

Population: 807,584 (14). **Pop. density:** 2,234. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 3.3%. **Area:** 361.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 375,652 employed; 9.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,297; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Gregory A. Ballard, Republican

History: Settled 1820; became capital 1825.

Transportation: 1 intl., 4 muni., 1 corp./charter airport, 2 airfields; 5 railroads; 3 interstate bus lines. **Communications:** 14 TV, 21 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ. and colleges; 80 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, 111 Monument Cir., Ste. 1950, Indianapolis, IN 46204; www.indychamber.com; www.indygov.org

Irvine, California

Population: 209,716 (97). **Pop. density:** 4,539. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 45.5%. **Area:** 46.2 sq mi. **Employment:** 77,128 employed; 6.8% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $44,519; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Sukhee Kang, nonpartisan

History: Univ. of Calif., Irvine campus announced 1959; planned city developed around campus, 1960s; inc. 1971.

Transportation: 1 regional airport; Amtrak; 1 intercounty bus line. **Communications:** 2 daily, 1 weekly newspapers; 28 TV, 74 radio stations.. **Medical facilities:** 1 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ. and 1 college; 57 pub. schools. **Further information:** Irvine Chamber of Commerce, 2485 McCabe Way, Ste. 150, Irvine, CA 92614; www.irvinecvb.org; www.cityofirvine.org

Jacksonville, Florida

Population: 813,518 (13). **Pop. density:** 1,074. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 10.6%. **Area:** 757.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 375,939 employed; 10.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $40,028; change (2007-08): –0.4%.

Mayor: John Peyton, Republican

History: Settled 1816 as Cowford; renamed after Andrew Jackson 1822; inc. 1832; rechartered 1851; scene of conflicts in Seminole and Civil wars.

Transportation: 1 intl., 3 muni. airports; 3 railroads; 2 interstate bus lines; 2 seaports. **Communications:** 15 TV, 22 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 9 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 univ., 5 colleges, 1 community college; 278 pub. schools, 114 private schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 3 Independent Dr., Jacksonville, FL 32202; www.myjaxchamber.com; www.expandinjax.com; www.coj.net

Jersey City, New Jersey

Population: 242,503 (78). **Pop. density:** 16,275. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 1.0%. **Area:** 14.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 104,081 employed; 10.9% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $54,914; change (2007-08): 1.9%.

Mayor: Jerramiah Healy, Democrat

History: Site bought from Indians 1630; chartered as town by British 1668; scene of Revolutionary War conflict 1779; chartered under present name 1838; important station on Underground Railroad.

Transportation: intercity bus and subway system; ferry service to Manhattan. **Communications:** 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 2 colleges; 38 pub. schools. **Further information:** Hudson County Chamber of Commerce, 857 Bergen Ave., 3rd Fl., Jersey City, NJ 07306; www.hudsonchamber.org; www.cityofjerseycity.com

Kansas City, Missouri

Population: 482,299 (35). **Pop. density:** 1,538. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 9.2%. **Area:** 313.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 204,050 employed; 10.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $40,396; change (2007-08): 1.4%.

Mayor: Mark Funkhouser, Democrat

History: Settled by 1838 at confluence of Missouri and Kansas rivers; inc. 1850.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; major rail center; more than 300 motor freight carriers; 7 barge lines. **Communications:** 11 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 22 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, 911 Main St., Ste. 2600, Kansas City, MO 64105; www.kcchamber.com; www.kcmo.org

Laredo, Texas

Population: 226,122 (86). **Pop. density:** 2,881. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 27.0%. **Area:** 78.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 82,177 employed; 8.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $22,831; change (2007-08): 3.6%.

Mayor: Raul G. Salinas, nonpartisan

History: Founded by Spanish colonists in 1755; part of U.S. from 1848; fast growth fueled by immigration; principal port of entry into Mexico.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 railroads; 3 interstate bus lines, 2 local bus lines. **Communications:** 8 TV, 9 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 1 community college, 7 vocational training centers; 62 pub. schools, 29 private schools. **Further information:** Laredo Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 790, Laredo, TX 78042; www.laredochamber.com; www.cityoflaredo.com

Las Vegas, Nevada

Population: 567,641 (28). **Pop. density:** 5,010. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 18.2%. **Area:** 113.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 250,866 employed; 12.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,920; change (2007-08): –0.1%.

Mayor: Oscar B. Goodman, Democrat

History: Occupied by Mormons 1855-57; bought by railroad 1903; city of Las Vegas inc. 1911; gambling legalized 1931.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; 1 railroad; monorail; bus system. **Communications:** 19 TV, 27 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 21 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 2 state colleges; 277 pub. schools in area. **Further information:** Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, 3720 Howard Hughes Pkwy., Las Vegas, NV 89169-0916; www.lvchamber.com; www.lasvegasnevada.gov

Lexington, Kentucky

Population: 269,545 (63). **Pop. density:** 1,042. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 13.8%. **Area:** 284.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 140,006 employed; 7.8% unemployed (county). **Per capita income:** $36,413; change (2007-08): 0.4%.

Mayor: Jim Newberry, Democrat

History: Site founded and named in 1775 by hunters after the site of the Revolutionary War's opening battle at Lexington, MA; settled 1779; chartered 1782; inc. as a city 1832.

Transportation: 1 regional airport; 2 railroads; city buses. **Communications:** 5 TV, 9 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 13 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 4 colleges; 53 pub. schools. **Further information:** Commerce Lexington, 330 E. Main St., Lexington, KY 40507; www.commercelexington.com; www.lexingtonky.com

Lincoln, Nebraska

Population: 254,001 (75). **Pop. density:** 3,405. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 12.1%. **Area:** 74.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 137,813 employed; 4.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $37,423; change (2007-08): 1.8%.

Mayor: Chris Beutler, Democrat

History: Originally called Lancaster; chosen state capital 1867, renamed after Abraham Lincoln; inc. 1869.

Transportation: 1 regional airport; Amtrak, 2 railroads; Greyhound. **Communications:** 6 TV, 14 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 3 voc.-tech./business colleges; 55 pub., 30 private schools, 3 focus programs. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 83006, Lincoln, NE 68501-3006; www.lcoc.com; www.lincoln.org; www.lincoln.ne.gov

Long Beach, California

Population: 462,604 (38). **Pop. density:** 9,179. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.2%. **Area:** 50.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 207,339 employed; 12.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $44,519; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Bob Foster, Democrat

History: Settled as early as 1784 by Spanish; by 1884, present site developed on harbor; inc. 1888; oil discovered 1921.

Transportation: 1 natl. airport; 3 railroads; light rail services; 4 bus cos. with 40 bus lines, light rail services; major intl. port. **Communications:** 1 TV, 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 1 community college (2 campuses); 87 pub. schools in district. **Further information:** Long Beach City Hall, 333 W. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, CA 90802; www.lbchamber.com; www.longbeach.gov

Los Angeles, California

Population: 3,831,868 (2). **Pop. density:** 8,169. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 3.7%. **Area:** 469.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 1,673,510 employed; 12.8% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $44,519; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Antonio Villaraigosa, Democrat

History: Founded by Spanish 1781; captured by U.S. 1846; inc. 1850; grew rapidly after coming of railroads, 1876 and 1885; Hollywood a district of L.A.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; 3 railroads; major freeway system; intracity bus, rail system. **Communications:** 20 TV, 32 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 30 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 158 univ. and colleges; 1,858 pub. schools, 1,120 private schools. **Further information:** Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, 350 S. Bixel St., Los Angeles, CA 90017; www.lachamber.org; www.ci.la.ca.us

Louisville, Kentucky

Population: 566,503 (29). **Pop. density:** 9,122. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.3%. **Area:** 62.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 326,820 employed; 10.3% unemployed (metro-govt. area balance). **Per capita income:** $37,995; change (2007-08): 1.3%.

Mayor: Jerry E. Abramson, Democrat

History: Settled 1778; named for Louis XVI of France; inc. 1828; base for Union forces in Civil War.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport; 1 terminal, 4 trunkline railroads; metro bus line; Greyhound station; 5 barge lines. **Communications:** 9 TV, 19 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 16 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 10 univ. and colleges, 32 business and vocational schools. **Further information:** Greater Louisville Inc., Metro Chamber of Commerce, 614 W. Main St., Ste. 6000, Louisville, KY 40202; www.greaterlouisville.com; www.louisvilleky.gov

Lubbock, Texas

Population: 225,856 (87). **Pop. density:** 1,967. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 13.0%. **Area:** 114.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 112,764 employed; 5.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $32,447; change (2007-08): 3.6%.

Mayor: Tom Martin, Republican

History: Settled 1879; laid out 1891; inc. 1909 through merger of two towns.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; 2 railroads; bus line. **Communications:** 16 TV, 18 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 1 junior college; 51 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 1301 Broadway, Ste. 101, Lubbock, TX 79401; www.lubbockchamber.com; www.ci.lubbock.tx.us

Madison, Wisconsin

Population: 235,626 (81). **Pop. density:** 3,430. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 12.5%. **Area:** 68.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 135,669 employed; 5.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $44,172; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Dave Cieslewicz, Democrat

History: Settled 1832; selected as site for state capital, named after James Madison, 1836; chartered 1856.

Transportation: 1 natl. airport, 1 airfield; 3 freight rail lines; 1 intracity, 3 intercity bus systems. **Communications:** 6 TV, 15 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 colleges and univ., including main campus of Univ. of Wisconsin; 46 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 71, Madison, WI 53701-0071; www.greatermadisonchamber.com; www.ci.madison.wi.us

Memphis, Tennessee

Population: 676,640 (19). **Pop. density:** 2,423. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –2.0%. **Area:** 279.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 273,808 employed; 11.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $38,577; change (2007-08): 1.4%.

Mayor: A. C. Wharton, Democrat

History: French, Spanish, and U.S. forts by 1797; settled by 1819; inc. as town 1826, as city 1840; surrendered charter to state 1879 after yellow fever epidemics; rechartered as city 1893.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 5 railroads; 1 bus system. **Communications:** 9 TV, 20 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 15 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 17 univ. and colleges; 191 public schools. **Further information:** Memphis Regional Chamber, 22 N. Front St., 2nd Fl., Memphis, TN 38101; www.memphischamber.com; www.ci.memphis.tn.us

Mesa, Arizona

Population: 462,486 (39). **Pop. density:** 3,700. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 16.2%. **Area:** 125.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 236,222 employed; 7.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $36,156; change (2007-08): –1.4%.

Mayor: Scott Smith, Republican

History: Founded by Mormons 1878; inc. 1883; population boomed fivefold 1960-80.

Transportation: 1 muni. airport, 1 airfield; metro bus service. **Communications:** 3 TV, 4 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 7 colleges; 82 pub. schools. **Further information:** Convention and Visitor's Bureau and Mesa Chamber of Commerce, 120 N. Center, Mesa, AZ 85201; www.visitmesa.com; www.mesachamber.org; www.mesaaz.gov

Miami, Florida

Population: 433,136 (42). **Pop. density:** 12,133. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 19.5%. **Area:** 35.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 168,131 employed; 11.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $43,013; change (2007-08): 0.1%.

Mayor: Tomás Regalado, Republican

History: Site of fort 1836; settlement began 1870; inc. 1896; modern city developed into financial and recreation center; land speculation in 1920s added to city's growth, as did Cuban, Central and South American, and Haitian immigration since 1960.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional, 1 corp. airport, 2 airfields, 1 seaplane base; Amtrak, transit rail system; 2 bus lines; 65 truck lines; seaport. **Communications:** 23 TV, 21 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 19 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, Omni Intl. Complex, 1601 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, FL 33132; www.greatermiami.com; www.miamigov.com

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Population: 604,133 (26). **Pop. density:** 6,287. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 1.2%. **Area:** 96.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 246,300 employed; 11.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $42,824; change (2007-08): 2.1%.

Mayor: Tom Barrett, Democrat

History: Indian trading post by 1674; settlement began 1835; inc. as city 1848; famous beer industry.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; 3 railroads; 4 bus lines; major port. **Communications:** 14 TV, 19 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 univ. and colleges; 182 pub. schools. **Further information:** Visit Milwaukee, 648 N. Plankinton Ave., Ste. 425, Milwaukee, WI 53203-2917; www.visitmilwaukee.org; www.city.milwaukee.gov

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Population: 385,542 (48). **Pop. density:** 7,023. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.7%. **Area:** 54.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 201,774 employed; 7.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $47,653; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: R. T. Rybak, Democrat

History: Site visited by French missionary Louis Hennepin 1680; included in area of military reservations 1819; inc. 1867.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 regional, 1 muni. airport, 1 airfield; 5 railroads. **Communications:** 10 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 10 univ. and colleges; 121 pub., 28 private schools. **Further information:** City of Minneapolis Office of Pub. Affairs, 301M City Hall, 350 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis, MN 55415; www.minneapolischamber.org; www.minneapolis.org; www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us

Nashville, Tennessee

Population: 605,473 (25). **Pop. density:** 1,279. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 11.0%. **Area:** 473.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 292,187 employed; 8.9% unemployed (metro-govt. balance). **Per capita income:** $39,768; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Karl Dean, Democrat

History: Settled 1779; first chartered 1806; became permanent state capital 1843; home of Grand Ole Opry.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 2 airfields; 1 railroad; bus line; transit system of buses and trolleys. **Communications:** 15 TV, 18 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 14 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 17 universities and colleges; 130 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 211 Commerce St., Ste. 100, Nashville, TN 37201; www.nashvillechamber.com; www.nashville.gov

Newark, New Jersey

Population: 278,154 (68). **Pop. density:** 11,687. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.1%. **Area:** 23.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 93,827 employed; 14.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $54,914; change (2007-08): 1.9%.

Mayor: Cory A. Booker, Democrat

History: Settled by Puritans 1666; used as supply base by Washington 1776; inc. as town 1833, as city 1836.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 4 railroads; subways; bus system; 1 intl. seaport. **Communications:** 1 daily, 8 weekly newspapers; 3 TV, 5 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 6 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ. and colleges; 71 pub. schools, 10 special schools, 2 voc. schools, 40 private schools. **Further information:** Newark Public Information Office, City of Newark, 920 Broad St., Newark, NJ 07102; www.rbp.org; www.ci.newark.nj.us

New Orleans, Louisiana

Population: 354,850 (53). **Pop. density:** 1,965. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –26.8%. **Area:** 180.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 123,174 employed; 8.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $41,740; change (2007-08): –5.3%.

Mayor: Mitchell J. Landrieu, Democrat

History: Founded by French 1718; became major seaport on Mississippi R.; acquired by U.S. as part of Louisiana Purchase 1803; inc. as city 1805; Americans defeated British forces at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport; major railroad center; street car and bus lines. **Communications:** 15 TV, 43 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 13 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ. and 4 colleges. **Further information:** New Orleans Metropolitan Convention & Visitors Bureau, Inc., 2020 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, LA 70130; www.neworleanschamber.org; www.neworleanscvb.com; www.cityofno.com

New York, New York

Population: 8,391,881 (1). **Pop. density:** 27,669. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 4.8%. **Area:** 303.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 3,606,795 employed; 9.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $54,914; change (2007-08): 1.9%.

Mayor: Michael R. Bloomberg, Independent

History: Trading post est. 1624; British took control from Dutch 1664, named city New York; briefly U.S. capital; under new charter, 1898, city expanded to include 5 boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island, as well as Manhattan; Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack destroyed World Trade Center, killed more than 2,750.

Transportation: 3 intl. airports serve area, 2 seaplane bases; 2 rail terminals; major subway network that includes 26 routes; 244 bus routes; ferry system; 4 underwater tunnels. **Communications:** 13 TV, 38 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 70 hosp.; 6 academic medical centers. **Educational facilities:** 54 univ. and colleges; 1,198 pub. schools. **Further information:** Convention and Visitors Bureau, 810 Seventh Ave., New York, NY 10019; www.manhattancc.org; www.nycvisit.com; www.nyc.gov

Norfolk, Virginia

Population: 233,333 (82). **Pop. density:** 4,345. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –0.5%. **Area:** 53.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 93,314 employed; 8.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,300; change (2007-08): 3.0%.

Mayor: Paul D. Fraim, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1682; burned by patriots to prevent capture by British during Revolutionary War; rebuilt and inc. as town 1805, as city 1845; site of world's largest naval base; major East Coast commercial port and cruise terminal.

Transportation: 1 intl., corp./charter airport, 1 airfield; 2 railroads; Amtrak; bus system; free downtown shuttle. **Communications:** 5 TV, 15 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 2 colleges, 1 medical school; 59 pub. schools. **Further information:** Norfolk Convention and Visitors Bureau, 232 E. Main St., Norfolk, VA 23510; www.norfolkcvb.com; www.norfolk.gov

North Las Vegas, Nevada

Population: 224,387 (89). **Pop. density:** 2,858. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 94.2%. **Area:** 78.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 86,305 employed; 13.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,920; change (2007-08): –0.1%.

Mayor: Shari L. Buck, nonpartisan

History: Inc. 1946.

Transportation: 1 regional airport, near 1 intl. airport. **Communications:** 15 TV, 45 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 1 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 39 pub. schools. **Further information:** North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, 3345 W. Craig Rd., Ste. B, North Las Vegas, NV 89032; www.northlasvegaschamber.com; www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com

Oakland, California

Population: 409,184 (44). **Pop. density:** 7,294. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.4%. **Area:** 56.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 171,643 employed; 16.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $62,598; change (2007-08): –0.1%.

Mayor: Ron Dellums, Democrat

History: Area settled by Spanish 1820; inc. as city 1854.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; western terminus for 2 railroads; underground, 75-mi underwater subway. **Communications:** 1 TV, 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 12 East Bay colleges and univ.; 81 pub. schools. **Further information:** Oakland Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, 475 14th St., Oakland, CA 94612-1903; www.oaklandchamber.com; www.oaklandnet.com

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Population: 560,332 (31). **Pop. density:** 923. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 10.7%. **Area:** 607.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 243,116 employed; 5.8% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $38,882; change (2007-08): 4.6%.

Mayor: Mick Cornett, Republican

History: Settled during land rush in Midwest 1889; inc. 1890; became capital 1910; oil discovered 1928; bomb in 1995 destroyed federal office bldg., killed 168 people.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport, 2 airfields; 2 railroads; pub. transit system; 1 major bus line. **Communications:** 18 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 23 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 20 univ. and colleges; 83 pub., 37 private schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, Economic Development Division, 123 Park Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73102; www.okccvb.org; www.greateroklahomacity.com; www.okc.gov

Omaha, Nebraska

Population: 454,731 (40). **Pop. density:** 3,930. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 11.3%. **Area:** 115.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 223,663 employed; 4.8% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $43,012; change (2007-08): 2.0%.

Mayor: Jim Suttle, Democrat

History: Founded 1854; inc. 1857; large food-processing, telecommunications, information-processing center.

Transportation: 1 natl. airport, 1 airfield; 3 major railroads; intercity bus line. **Communications:** 10 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 12 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 6 colleges; 243 pub., 78 private schools. **Further information:** Greater Omaha Chamber of Commerce, 1301 Harney St., Omaha, NE 68102; www.omahachamber.org; www.ci.omaha.ne.us

Orlando, Florida

Population: 235,860 (80). **Pop. density:** 2,523. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 21.5%. **Area:** 93.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 120,847 employed; 10.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $35,717; change (2007-08): 0.4%.

Mayor: Buddy Dyer, Democrat

History: Fort Gatlin built just south of present-day Orlando in 1838; name changed from Jernigan to Orlando, 1856; inc. 1875; Walt Disney World opened in 1971.

Transportation: 2 intl., 1 regional, 1 corp./charter airport; 2 bus lines. **Communications**: 18 TV, 11 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 colleges and univ.; 153 pub. schools, 4 tech schools. **Further Information:** Orlando/Orange County Convention and Visitors Bureau, 6700 Forum Dr., Ste. 100, Orlando, FL 32821-8087; www.orlando.org; www.orlandoinfo.com; www.ci.orlando.fl.us

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Population: 1,547,297 (6). **Pop. density:** 11,453. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.0%. **Area:** 135.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 566,628 employed; 10.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $45,927; change (2007-08): 2.1%.

Mayor: Michael A. Nutter, Democrat

History: First settled by Swedes 1638; Swedes surrendered to Dutch 1654; settled by English and Scottish Quakers 1678; named Philadelphia 1682; chartered 1701; Continental Congresses convened 1774, 1775; Declaration of Independence signed here 1776; national capital 1790-1800; state capital 1683-1799.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; 3 railroads; rail commuter, subway, El, bus, and streetcar system; major freshwater ports. **Communications:** 4 major daily newspapers; 12 TV, 42 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 39 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 29 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Business Information Center, 200 S. Broad St., Ste. 700, Philadelphia PA 19102; www.philachamber.com; www.phila.gov

Phoenix, Arizona

Population: 1,601,587 (5). **Pop. density:** 3,372. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 21.1%. **Area:** 474.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 777,426 employed; 9.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $36,156; change (2007-08): –1.4%.

Mayor: Phil Gordon, Democrat

History: Founded 1867; inc. as city 1881; became territorial capital 1889.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; 2 transcontinental and 10 intrastate railroads; transcontinental bus line; pub. transit system. **Communications:** 22 TV, 22 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 24 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 36 institutions of higher learning; 380 pub. schools, 98 charter schools. **Further information:** Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, 201 N. Central Ave., 27th Fl., Phoenix, AZ 85004; www.phoenixchamber.com; www.phoenix.gov

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Population: 311,647 (61). **Pop. density:** 5,605. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –6.8%. **Area:** 55.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 142,568 employed; 7.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $42,104; change (2007-08): 3.6%.

Mayor: Luke Ravenstahl, Democrat

History: Settled around Ft. Pitt 1758; inc. as city 1816; became an inland port; by Civil War, already a center for iron production.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport, 1 airfield; 20 railroads; trolley/subway system; 2 bus lines. **Communications:** 12 TV, 22 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 18 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 6 colleges; 93 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Pittsburgh Convention & Visitors Bureau, Regional Enterprise Tower, 30th Fl., 425 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; Pittsburgh Regional Alliance, Regional Enterprise Tower, Ste. 1100, 425 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; www.visitpittsburgh.com; www.alleghenyconference.org/chamber; www.pghgov.com

Plano, Texas

Population: 273,611 (69). **Pop. density:** 3,821. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 23.2%. **Area:** 71.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 134,617 employed; 7.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $41,667; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Phil Dyer, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1846; inc. as city 1873.

Transportation: 2 DART light rail stations and DART bus line. **Communications:** 1 TV, 2 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 institutions of higher learning; 68 pub. schools. **Further information:** City of Plano Public Information Dept., 1520 K Ave., Ste. 320, Plano, TX 75074; Plano Chamber of Commerce, 1200 E. 15th St., Plano, TX 75074; www.planochamber.org; www.plano.gov

Portland, Oregon

Population: 566,141 (30). **Pop. density:** 4,215. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 7.0%. **Area:** 134.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 275,411 employed; 10.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,942; change (2007-08): 1.3%.

Mayor: Sam Adams, Democrat

History: Settled by pioneers 1845; developed as trading center, aided by California Gold Rush 1849; city chartered 1851.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 major rail freight lines, Amtrak; mass transit bus, light rail, and street car system; marine port. **Communications:** 11 TV, 25 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 25 univ. and colleges, 1 community college. **Further information:** Portland Business Alliance, 200 SW Market St., Ste. 1770, Portland, OR 97201; www.portlandalliance.com; www.portlandonline.com

Raleigh, North Carolina

Population: 405,791 (45). **Pop. density:** 3,541. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 40.7%. **Area:** 114.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 188,657 employed; 7.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,602; change (2007-08): –1.1%.

Mayor: Charles Meeker, Democrat

History: Named after Sir Walter Raleigh; site chosen for capital 1788; laid out 1792; inc. 1795; occupied by Union Gen. Sherman 1865.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; 3 railroads; 2 bus lines. **Communications:** 8 TV, 13 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ. and colleges, 1 community college; 140 pub. schools (county). **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 800 S. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27602; www.raleigh-wake.org; www.raleighchamber.org, www.raleigh-nc.org

Reno, Nevada

Population: 219,636 (93). **Pop. density:** 3,179. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 20.0%. **Area:** 69.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 103,750 employed; 11.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $46,929; change (2007-08): –1.0%.

Mayor: Robert Cashell, Republican

History: Founded 1857; originally named Lakes Crossing; name changed to Reno, after a Union Civil War general, 1868, with arrival of transcontinental railroad.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; Amtrak, Union Pacific Railroad; local and national bus lines. **Communications:** 11 TV, 14 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational Facilities:** 1 univ.; 58 pub. schools. **Further information:** City of Reno, NV, P.O. Box 1900, Reno, NV 89505; www.reno-sparkschamber.org; www.cityofreno.com

Riverside, California

Population: 297,859 (62). **Pop. density:** 3,814. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 16.2%. **Area:** 78.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 138,775 employed; 13.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $30,634; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Ronald O. Loveridge, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1870; inc. 1886; known for its citrus industry; home of the parent navel orange tree, historic Mission Inn resort.

Transportation: intl. airport nearby, 1 muni. airport; rail freight lines, commuter line; trolley/bus system; interstate freeways. **Communications:** 3 TV, 7 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 1 community college. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 3985 University Ave., Riverside, CA 92501; www.riverside-chamber.com; www.riversideca.gov

Rochester, New York

Population: 207,294 (98). **Pop. density:** 5,790. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –5.7%. **Area:** 35.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 85,606 employed; 10.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,812; change (2007-08): 3.0%.

Mayor: Robert Duffy, Democrat

History: First permanent settlement 1812; inc. as village 1817, as city 1834; developed as Erie Canal town.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; Amtrak; 2 bus lines; intracity transit service; port. **Communications:** 10 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 11 colleges, 3 community colleges. **Further information:** Rochester Business Alliance, 150 State St., Ste. 400, Rochester, NY 14614; www.rochesterbusinessalliance.com; www.cityofrochester.gov

Sacramento, California

Population: 466,687 (37). **Pop. density:** 4,801. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.7%. **Area:** 97.2 sq mi. **Employment:** 189,401 employed; 13.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $41,119; change (2007-08): 1.3%.

Mayor: Kevin Johnson, Democrat

History: Settled 1839; important trading center during California Gold Rush 1840s; became state capital 1854.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 corp./charter, 2 muni. airports; 2 mainline transcontinental rail carriers; bus and light rail system; port. **Communications:** 15 TV, 21 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 10 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 colleges and univ., 5 community colleges; 81 pub. schools. **Further information:** Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, One Capitol Mall, Ste. 300, Sacramento, CA 95814; www.metrochamber.org; www.cityofsacramento.org

St. Louis, Missouri

Population: 356,587 (52). **Pop. density:** 5,761. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.4%. **Area:** 61.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 139,570 employed; 11.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $41,823; change (2007-08): 3.9%.

Mayor: Francis Slay, Democrat

History: Founded 1764 as fur trading post by French; acquired by U.S. 1803; chartered as city 1822; became independent city 1876; lies on Mississippi R., near confluence with Missouri R.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; 1 airfield; 2nd largest rail center, 7 trunk-line railroads; bus and light rail; 550 motor freight carriers; 32 barge lines; 2nd largest inland port in nation. **Communications:** 2 TV, 2 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 23 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ., 13 colleges and seminaries; 63 public schools, 29 parochial schools, 5 magnet/charter high schools. **Further information:** St. Louis Planning & Urban Design Agency, 1015 Locust St., Ste. 1200, St. Louis, MO 63101; www.stlrcga.org; www.explorestlouis.com; www.stlouis.missouri.org

St. Paul, Minnesota

Population: 281,262 (67). **Pop. density:** 5,327. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –1.9%. **Area:** 52.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 134,013 employed; 8.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $47,653; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Chris Coleman, Democrat

History: Founded in early 1840s as Pig's Eye Landing; became capital of Minnesota territory 1849; chartered as St. Paul 1854.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; 6 major rail lines; 2 interstate bus lines; pub. transit system. **Communications:** 7 TV, 2 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 5 colleges, 1 technical, 3 law schools, 1 art and design college; 65 pub., 39 private schools. **Further information:** St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce, 401 N. Robert St., Ste. 150, St. Paul, MN 55101; www.saintpaulchamber.com; www.ci.stpaul.mn.us

St. Petersburg, Florida

Population: 244,324 (77). **Pop. density:** 4,099. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –1.8%. **Area:** 59.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 110,878 employed; 10.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $37,512; change (2007-08): 0.5%.

Mayor: Bill Foster, Republican

History: Founded 1888; inc. 1903; site of Salvador Dali Museum.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport; Amtrak bus connection; county-wide public bus system; downtown "Looper" bus service; largest muni. marina in Florida; 1 cruise port. **Communications:** 2 daily newspapers; 1 radio station. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 1 college, 1 law school; 41 pub. schools, 3 alternative/vocational schools; 100 private schools. **Further information:** St. Petersburg Area Chamber of Commerce, 100 Second Ave. N., Ste. 150 St. Petersburg, FL 33701; www.stpete.com; www.stpete.org

San Antonio, Texas

Population: 1,373,668 (7). **Pop. density:** 3,370. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 18.4%. **Area:** 407.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 592,423 employed; 6.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $34,937; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Julián Castro, nonpartisan

History: First Spanish garrison 1718; battle at the Alamo 1836; city subsequently captured by Texans; inc. 1837; first town meeting in Texas took place here in 1845.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport, 6 airfields; 2 railroads; 3 bus lines; pub. transit system. **Communications:** 27 TV, 26 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 31 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 18 univ. and colleges; 16 pub. school districts. **Further information:** The Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, 602 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, TX 78205; www.sachamber.org; www.sanantonio.gov

San Diego, California

Population: 1,306,301 (8). **Pop. density:** 4,028. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 6.8%. **Area:** 324.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 627,695 employed; 9.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $46,649; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Jerry Sanders, Republican

History: Claimed by Spanish 1542; first mission est. 1769; scene of conflict during Mexican-American War 1846; inc. 1850.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; 1 railroad; major freeway system; bus system; trolley system. **Communications:** 13 TV, 23 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 15 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 25 colleges and univ.; 177 pub. schools. **Further information:** San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce, 402 W. Broadway, Ste. 1000, San Diego, CA 92101; www.sdchamber.org; www.sandiego.gov

San Francisco, California

Population: 815,358 (12). **Pop. density:** 17,459. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 5.0%. **Area:** 46.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 418,351 employed; 9.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $62,598; change (2007-08): –0.1%.

Mayor: Gavin Newsom, Democrat

History: Nearby Farallon Islands sighted by Spanish 1542; city settled by 1776; claimed by U.S. 1846; became a major city during California Gold Rush 1849; inc. as city 1850; earthquake devastated 1906.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; intracity railway system; 2 railway transit systems; bus and railroad service; ferry system; 1 underwater tunnel. **Communications:** 13 TV, 30 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 18 univ. and colleges; 34 preschools, 102 K-12 schools, 8 county/court schools, 9 charter schools. **Further information:** San Francisco Visitors Information Center, 900 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102; www.sfchamber.com; www.onlyinsanfrancisco.com; www.ci.sf.ca.us

San Jose, California

Population: 964,695 (10). **Pop. density:** 5,516. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 7.1%. **Area:** 174.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 405,578 employed; 12.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $58,531; change (2007-08): –1.4%.

Mayor: Chuck Reed, Democrat

History: Founded by Spanish, 1777, between San Francisco and Monterey; state capital 1849-51; inc. 1850.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; 2 railroads; light rail system; bus system. **Communications:** 5 TV, 10 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** San Jose Convention and Visitors Bureau, 408 Almaden Blvd., San Jose, CA 95110; www.sanjose.org; www.sanjoseca.gov

Santa Ana, California

Population: 340,340 (55). **Pop. density:** 12,559. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.7%. **Area:** 27.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 138,558 employed; 14.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $44,519; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Miguel Pulido, Democrat

History: Founded 1769; inc. as city 1869.

Transportation: 1 natl. airport; Amtrak; 5 major freeways including main Los Angeles-San Diego artery. **Communications:** 2 TV, 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 community college. **Further information:** Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce, 2020 N. Broadway, 2nd Fl., Santa Ana, CA 92706; www.santaanachamber.com; www.ci.santa-ana.ca.us

Scottsdale, Arizona

Population: 238,715 (79). **Pop. density:** 1,296. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 17.8%. **Area:** 184.2 sq mi. **Employment:** 133,234 employed; 6.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $36,156; change (2007-08): –1.4%.

Mayor: W. J. Lane, Republican

History: Founded 1888 by Army Chaplain Winfield Scott; inc. 1951; slogan "West's Most Western Town" adopted same year.

Transportation: 1 muni. airport; regional bus system; local trolley system; taxi system. **Communications:** 5 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ. nearby, 1 community college; 3 unified school districts. **Further information:** Scottsdale Convention and Visitors Bureau, Galleria Corporate Center, 4343 N. Scottsdale Rd., Ste. 170, Scottsdale, AZ 85251; www.scottsdalechamber.com; www.scottsdalecvb.com; www.scottsdaleaz.gov

Seattle, Washington

Population: 617,334 (23). **Pop. density:** 7,358. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 9.6%. **Area:** 83.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 347,534 employed; 7.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $50,586; change (2007-08): 1.5%.

Mayor: Mike McGinn, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1851; inc. 1869; suffered severe fire 1889; played prominent role during Alaska Gold Rush 1897; growth followed opening of Panama Canal 1914; center of aircraft industry during WWII.

Transportation: 2 intl. airports, 2 seaplane bases; 2 railroads; ferries serve Puget Sound, Alaska, Canada; cruise ships to Alaska. **Communications:** 8 TV, 45 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 12 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 18 community colleges. **Further information:** Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce, 1301 5th Ave., Ste. 2500, Seattle, WA 98101-2611; www.seattlechamber.com; www.seattle.gov

Stockton, California

Population: 287,578 (64). **Pop. density:** 5,257. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 18.3%. **Area:** 54.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 102,947 employed; 18.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $31,547; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Ann Johnston, nonpartisan

History: Site purchased 1842; settled 1849; inc. 1850; chief distributing point for agric. products of San Joaquin Valley.

Transportation: 1 muni. airport; 4 railroads; 2 bus lines, county bus system; deepwater inland seaport. **Communications:** 5 TV, 8 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp.; regional burn, cancer, heart centers. **Educational facilities:** 9 univ. and colleges; 58 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 445 W. Weber Ave., Ste. 220, Stockton, CA 95203; www.stocktonchamber.org; www.visitstockton.org; www.stocktongov.com

Tampa, Florida

Population: 343,890 (54). **Pop. density:** 3,068. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 13.3%. **Area:** 112.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 145,667 employed; 11.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $37,512; change (2007-08): 0.5%.

Mayor: Pam Iorio, Democrat

History: U.S. army fort on site 1824; inc. 1851; Ybor City, Tampa's Latin Quarter, a National Historical Landmark district.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; CSX rail, Amtrak; bus system; downtown streetcar; port. **Communications:** 16 TV, 11 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 30 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 10 univ. and colleges; 209 K-12 pub. schools, 60 additional school centers (county). **Further information:** Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce, 615 Channelside Dr., Ste. 108, P.O. Box 420, Tampa, FL 33601; www.tampachamber.com; www.tampagov.net

Toledo, Ohio

Population: 316,238 (60). **Pop. density:** 3,924. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.8%. **Area:** 80.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 122,937 employed; 13.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $33,505; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Mike Bell, Democrat

History: Site of Ft. Industry 1794; Battle of Ft. Meigs 1812; figured in Toledo War 1835-36 between Ohio and Michigan over borders; inc. 1837.

Transportation: 2 muni. airports; 4 railroads; 53 motor freight lines; 16 interstate bus lines. **Communications:** 10 TV, 11 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** Toledo Area Chamber of Commerce, 300 Madison Ave., Ste. 200, Toledo, OH 43604; www.toledochamber.com; www.ci.toledo.oh.us

Tucson, Arizona

Population: 548,555 (32). **Pop. density:** 9,796. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 12.6%. **Area:** 56.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 259,915 employed; 9.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $34,058; change (2007-08): 2.5%.

Mayor: Robert E. Walkup, Republican

History: Settled 1775 by Spanish as a presidio; acquired by U.S. in Gadsden Purchase 1853; inc. 1877.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 railroads; 1 city bus line, 2 intercity bus lines; 1 trolley. **Communications:** 11 TV, 32 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 11 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 1 community college; 216 pub. schools. **Further information:** Tucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, 465 St. Mary's Rd., P.O. Box 991, Tucson, AZ 85701; www.tucsonchamber.org; www.visittuscon.org; www.tucsonaz.gov

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Population: 389,625 (47). **Pop. density:** 2,134. **Pop. change (2000-09):** –0.9%. **Area:** 182.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 177,867 employed; 6.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $40,981; change (2007-08): 3.7%.

Mayor: Dewey F. Bartlett Jr., Republican

History: Settled in 1836 by Creek Indians; modern town founded 1882; inc. 1898; oil discovered early 20th century; emerging telecommunications hub.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport, 1 airfield; 5 rail lines; 5 bus lines; transit bus system. **Communications:** 25 TV, 15 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 18 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ. and colleges; 85 pub., 39 private schools. **Further information:** Tulsa Metro Chamber, 2 West 2nd St., Williams Tower II, Ste. 150, Tulsa, OK 74103; www.tulsachamber.com; www.cityoftulsa.org

Virginia Beach, Virginia

Population: 433,575 (41). **Pop. density:** 1,746. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.0%. **Area:** 248.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 212,597 employed; 5.9% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,300; change (2007-08): 3.1%.

Mayor: William D. Sessoms Jr., Independent

History: Area founded by Capt. John Smith 1607; formed by merger with Princess Anne Co. 1963.

Transportation: 1 private airfield; 2 railroads; 1 bus line; pub. transit system. **Communications:** 4 TV, 4 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 2 colleges; 87 pub. schools. **Further information:** Virginia Beach Dept. of Economic Development, 222 Central Park Ave., Ste. 1000, Virginia Beach, VA 23462; Virginia Beach Convention and Visitors Bureau, 2100 Parks Ave., Virginia Beach, VA 23451; www.yesvirginiabeach.com; www.vbfun.com; www.vbgov.com

Washington, District of Columbia

Population: 599,657 (27). **Pop. density:** 9,766. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 4.8%. **Area:** 61.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 297,937 employed; 10.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $56,824; change (2007-08): 2.0%.

Mayor: Adrian M. Fenty, Democrat

History: U.S. capital; site at Potomac R. chosen by George Washington 1790 on land ceded from VA and MD (portion S of Potomac returned to VA 1846); Congress first met 1800; inc. 1802; sacked by British, War of 1812; 125 killed during Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the Pentagon.

Transportation: 3 intl. airports in area; Amtrak, 6 other passenger and cargo rail lines; Metrobus/Metrorail transit system; bus line. **Communications:** 18 TV, 20 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 10 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** DC Chamber of Commerce, 1213 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20005; www.dcchamber.org; www.dc.gov

Wichita, Kansas

Population: 372,186 (51). **Pop. density:** 2,741. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 5.7%. **Area:** 135.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 178,546 employed; 8.9% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $39,207; change (2007-08): 3.1%.

Mayor: Carl Brewer, Democrat

History: Founded 1864; inc. 1871; established itself as aircraft manufacturing hub between WWI and WWII.

Transportation: 1 natl., 1 muni. airport, 4 airfields; 3 major rail freight lines; 2 bus lines. **Communications:** 8 TV, 15 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 12 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 1 medical school; 96 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 350 W. Douglas Ave., Wichita, KS 67202; www.wichitakansas.org; www.gwedc.org; www.wichita.gov

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Population: 229,828 (84). **Pop. density:** 2,110. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.1%. **Area:** 108.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 94,353 employed; 9.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** $35,801; change (2007-08): 0.4%.

Mayor: Allen Joines, Democrat

History: Founded as Winston 1851; became Winston-Salem 1913; the Reynolds Building, completed in 1929, used as model for Empire State Building, which was designed by same architects.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 general aviation airport; local and regional mass transit system. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 5 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp., 1 school of medicine. **Educational facilities:** 4 colleges and univ., 1 community college; 74 pub., 28 private schools. **Further information:** The Greater Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, 601 W. Fourth St., P.O. Box 1408, Winston-Salem, NC 27102; www.winstonsalem.com; www.cityofws.org

Fastest-Growing Big Cities*

City	2009 population	2000 population	% change
1. North Las Vegas, NV	224,387	115,531	94.2
2. Gilbert, AZ	217,285	114,702	89.4
3. Henderson, NV	256,445	175,484	46.1
4. Irvine, CA	209,716	144,146	45.5
5. Chandler, AZ	255,230	176,931	44.3
6. Raleigh, NC	405,791	288,462	40.7
7. Fort Worth, TX	727,575	543,338	33.9
8. Bakersfield, CA	324,463	243,633	33.2
9. Atlanta, GA	540,921	418,823	29.2
10. Chula Vista, CA	223,738	173,553	28.9

Fastest-Shrinking Big Cities*

City	2009 population	2000 population	% change
1. New Orleans, LA	354,850	484,674	–26.8
2. Cleveland, OH	431,363	477,463	–9.7
3. Buffalo, NY	270,240	292,648	–7.7
4. Pittsburgh, PA	311,647	334,438	–6.8
5. Rochester, NY	207,294	219,782	–5.7
6. Birmingham, AL	230,130	242,451	–5.1
7. Akron, OH	207,216	217,106	–4.6
8. Detroit, MI	910,920	951,270	–4.2
9. Hialeah, FL	218,896	226,440	–3.3
10. Baltimore, MD	637,418	651,154	–2.1

*Among those with populations of 200,000 or more, based on 2009 U.S. Census Bureau estimates.

Race and Hispanic Origin in the Largest U.S. Cities

City[1]	White	Black	Amer. Indian, Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian & other Pacific Isl.	Some other race[2]	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
1. New York, NY	44.7%	26.6%	0.5%	9.8%	0.1%	13.4%	4.9%	27.0%
2. Los Angeles, CA	46.9	11.2	0.8	10.0	0.2	25.7	5.2	46.5
3. Chicago, IL	42.0	36.8	0.4	4.3	0.1	13.6	2.9	26.0
4. Houston, TX	49.3	25.3	0.4	5.3	0.1	16.5	3.1	37.4
5. Phoenix, AZ	71.1	5.1	2.0	2.0	0.1	16.4	3.3	34.1
6. Philadelphia, PA	45.0	43.2	0.3	4.5	0	4.8	2.2	8.5
7. San Antonio, TX	67.7	6.8	0.8	1.6	0.1	19.3	3.7	58.7
8. San Diego, CA	60.2	7.9	0.6	13.6	0.5	12.4	4.8	25.4
9. Dallas, TX	50.8	25.9	0.5	2.7	0	17.2	2.7	35.6
10. San Jose, CA	47.5	3.5	0.8	26.9	0.4	15.9	5.0	30.2

(1) City rankings as determined by 2009 Census Bureau estimates; race and Hispanic origin percentages are based on 2000 Census figures. (2) Persons who, instead of choosing a race listed in the questionnaire, filled in a designation under “some other race.”

STATES AND OTHER AREAS OF THE U.S.

Sources: Population: U.S. Commerce Dept., Bureau of the Census—Census 2000: April 1, 2000, and July 2009 est. **Area:** Bureau of the Census, Geography Division. **Acres forested:** Agriculture Dept., Forest Service. **Chief airports:** Transportation Dept., Federal Aviation Admin. **Chief manuf. goods:** Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division. **Chief crops** and **Livestock:** Agriculture Dept., Natl. Agricultural Stat. Service. Many states do not separately report broiler or hog/pig stats. **Lumber production:** Bureau of the Census, Industry Division. **Nonfuel minerals:** Dept. of Interior, Office of Mineral Information. **Commercial fishing:** Commerce Dept., Natl. Marine Fisheries Service. **Gross state product** and **Per capita personal income:** Commerce Dept., Bureau of Economic Analysis. **Sales tax:** Fed. of Tax Admin. **Employment distribution** and **Unemployment:** Labor Dept., Bureau of Labor Statistics. **New private housing:** Bureau of the Census, Residential Construction Branch. **Finance:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. **Lottery figures** (not all states have a lottery): North American Assn. of State and Provincial Lotteries, for local fiscal year. **Federal employees:** Labor Dept., Office of Personnel Management. **Energy:** Energy Dept., Energy Information Administration. Other information from sources in individual states. Some data on Outlying U.S. Areas and Other Islands provided by the CIA World Factbook. For information about tourism earnings, see Transportation and Tourism.

Note: Pop. density is for land area only. Categories under racial distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Distribution for Native Amer./AK (Native Americans and Native Alaskans) includes Eskimo and Aleut. **Hispanic population may** be of any race and is dispersed among racial categories, besides being listed separately. Chief airports had 500,000+ boardings in 2009. Nonfuel mineral values for some states exclude small amounts to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Categories under employment distribution are nonfarm only and are not all-inclusive. Commercial bank and savings institution figures are for FDIC-insured institutions only. Postal Service, TN Valley Auth., and some other agencies are not included in federal govt. numbers. Notable federal facilities marked with an asterisk (*) have been recommended for realignment or closure by the U.S. Dept. of Defense, to be completed by Sept. 15, 2011. Electricity prod. excludes independent power producers; negative power generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation. **Famous Persons lists may include nonnatives** associated with the state as well as persons born there. **Websites** are subject to change and are not endorsed by *The World Almanac*.

Alabama (AL)

Heart of Dixie, Camellia State

People. Population (2009 est.): 4,708,708; rank: 23; net change (2008-09): 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 93.0 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 70.9% white; 26.3% black; 1.0% Asian; 0.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 3.2%.

Geography. Total area: 52,419 sq mi; rank: 30. **Land area:** 50,744 sq mi; rank: 28. **Acres forested:** 22.7 mil. **Location:** East South Central state extending N-S from Tenn. to the Gulf of Mexico; E of the Mississippi River. **Climate:** long, hot summers; mild winters; generally abundant rainfall. **Topography:** coastal plains, including Prairie Black Belt, give way to hills, broken terrain; highest elevation, 2,407 ft. **Capital:** Montgomery. **Chief airports:** Birmingham, Huntsville.

Economy. Chief industries: chemicals, electronics, apparel, primary metals, lumber and wood products, food processing, fabricated metals, automotive tires, oil and gas exploration. **Chief manuf. goods:** poultry processing, paper & paperboard, iron & steel, petroleum, automotive tires, aerospace, aluminum, auto body & parts. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse & nursery, hay, peanuts, corn, soy beans. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 15.7 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.0 bil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 1.28 mil cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.8 bil bd. ft; pine, hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $991 mil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), lime, sand and gravel (construction), cement (masonry). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $44.3 mil. **Chief port:** Mobile. **Gross state product** (2008): $170.0 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 21.1% govt.; 19.2% trade/trans./util.; 12.7% mfg.; 11.3% ed./health; 10.9% prof./bus. serv.; 9.3% leisure/hosp.; 4.9% finance; 5.2% constr.; 1.2% info.; 4.2% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $33,096. **New private housing** (2009): 13,266 units/$1.7 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 168; deposits: $79.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 15; deposits: $3.8 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 40,684; **avg. salary:** $72,911. **Notable fed. facilities:** Redstone Arsenal; Ft. Rucker; Marshall Space Flight Ctr.; Anniston Army Depot; *Maxwell/Gunter AFB; U.S. Corps of Engineers, Mobile.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 55.3 bil; gas: 11.6 bil; nuclear: 39.7 bil; petroleum: 76 mil; hydroelectric: 11.8 bil; other: 6 mil.

State data. Motto: Audemus Jura Nostra Defendere (We dare defend our rights). **Flower:** Camellia. **Bird:** Yellowhammer. **Tree:** Southern longleaf pine. **Song:** "Alabama." **Entered union:** Dec. 14, 1819; rank: 22nd. **State fair:** no official state fair; regional and county fairs held in Sept. and Oct.

History. Alabama was inhabited by the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Alabama, and Choctaw peoples when Spanish explorers arrived in the early 1500s. The French made the first permanent settlement at Ft. Louis, 1702, and founded Mobile, 1711. France later gave up the entire region to England under the Treaty of Paris, 1763. Spanish forces took control of the Mobile Bay area, 1780, and it remained under Spanish control until seized by U.S. troops, 1813. Most of present-day Alabama was held by the Creeks until Gen. Andrew Jackson broke their power, 1814. When Alabama became a state, 1819, black slaves made up about ⅓ of the population. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 forced most remaining Creeks west. The state seceded, 1861, and the Confederate states were organized Feb. 4, at Montgomery, the first capital; the state was readmitted, 1868. Birmingham, founded 1871, became a center for iron- and steel-making. The Montgomery bus boycott, 1955, sparked by Rosa Parks, helped launch the civil rights movement; other confrontations came at Birmingham, 1963, and Selma, 1965. The leading political figure from the 1960s through the '80s, 4-term gov. George Wallace, started as a segregationist but later won with black support. Growth in the auto industry boosted the state economy as the 21st cent. began.

Tourist attractions. First White House of the Confederacy, Civil Rights Memorial, Alabama Shakespeare Festival, in Montgomery; Ivy Green (Helen Keller's birthplace), Tuscumbia; Civil Rights Museum, statue of Vulcan, in Birmingham; Carver Museum, Tuskegee; W. C. Handy Home, Museum, & Library, Florence; Alabama Space and Rocket Center, Huntsville; Moundville State Monument; Pike Pioneer Museum, Troy; USS *Alabama* Memorial Park, Mobile; Russell Cave Natl. Monument, near Bridgeport: a detailed record of occupancy by humans from about 10,000 BCE to 1650 CE.

Famous Alabamians. Hank Aaron, Tallulah Bankhead, Hugo L. Black, Paul "Bear" Bryant, George Washington Carver, Nat King Cole, William C. Handy, Bo Jackson, Helen Keller, Coretta Scott King, Harper Lee, Joe Louis, Willie Mays, John Hunt Morgan, Jim Nabors, Jesse Owens, Condoleezza Rice, George Wallace, Booker T. Washington, Hank Williams.

Tourist information. Alabama Tourism Department, 401 Adams Ave., Ste. 126, P.O. Box 4927, Montgomery, AL 36103; 1-800-ALABAMA, (334) 242-4169; www.alabama.travel

Website. www.alabama.gov

Alaska (AK)

The Last Frontier (unofficial)

People. Population (2009 est.): 698,473; rank: 47; net change (2008-09): 1.5%. **Pop. density:** 1.2 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 70.3% white; 4.2% black; 5.0% Asian; 15.2% Native Amer./AK; 0.7% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.7% **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 6.4%.

Geography. Total area: 663,267 sq mi; rank: 1. **Land area:** 571,951 sq mi; rank: 1. **Acres forested:** 126.9 mil. **Location:** NW corner of North America, bordered on E by Canada. **Climate:** SE, SW, and central regions, moist and mild; far north extremely dry. Extended summer days, winter nights, throughout. **Topography:** includes Pacific and Arctic mountain systems, central plateau, and Arctic slope. Mt. McKinley, 20,320 ft, is the highest point in North America. **Capital:** Juneau. **Chief airport:** Anchorage.

Economy. Chief industries: petroleum, tourism, fishing, mining, forestry, transportation, aerospace. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, seafood. **Chief crops:** greenhouse products, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, carrots. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 14,500 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; spruce, yellow cedar, hemlock. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $2.5 bil; zinc, gold, lead, silver, sand and gravel

(construction). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $1.7 bil. **Chief ports:** Anchorage, Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Juneau, Sitka, Valdez. **Gross state product** (2008): $47.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): none. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 26.5% govt.; 19.8% trade/trans./util.; 3.4% mfg.; 12.3% ed./health; 7.6% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.3% finance; 10.3% constr.; 2.0% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.0%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $42,603. **New private housing** (2009): 916 units/$195.2 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 7; deposits: $21.7 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 2; deposits: $384 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 13,169; **avg. salary:** $62,879. **Notable fed. facilities:** Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson; Ft. Wainwright; *Eilson AFB; Ft. Greely.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 213 mil; gas: 3.5 bil; petroleum: 1.1 bil; hydroelectric: 1.2 bil.

State data. Motto: North to the future. **Flower:** Forget-me-not. **Bird:** Willow ptarmigan. **Tree:** Sitka spruce. **Song:** "Alaska's Flag." **Entered union:** Jan. 3, 1959; rank: 49th. **State fair** at Palmer, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. Early inhabitants included the Tlingit-Haida and Athabascan peoples. Ancestors of the Aleut and Inuit (Eskimo) probably arrived from Siberia between 10,000 and 6,000 years ago. Vitus Bering, a Dane sailing for Russia, was the first European to land in Alaska, 1741. Russians, pursuing the fur trade, established a permanent settlement on Kodiak Island, 1784. Sec. of State William H. Seward bought Alaska from Russia for $7.2 mil in 1867, a bargain some called "Seward's Folly." Discovery of gold in the Klondike region of Canada's Yukon Territory, 1896, triggered an Alaskan gold rush. Alaska became a territory, 1912, and a state, 1959. A huge oil find at Prudhoe Bay, 1968, led to construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, 1974-77. The *Exxon Valdez* supertanker ran aground, 1989, spilling about 11 mil gallons of crude oil; the cleanup cost more than $2.2 bil. Repeated attempts by Congress members to allow oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge have failed.

Tourist attractions. Inside Passage; Portage Glacier; Mendenhall Glacier; Ketchikan Totems; Glacier Bay Natl. Park and Preserve; Denali Natl. Park, one of N. America's great wildlife sanctuaries, surrounding Mt. McKinley, N. America's highest peak; Mt. Roberts Tramway, Juneau; Pribilof Islands fur seal rookeries; restored St. Michael's Russian Orthodox Cathedral, Sitka; White Pass & Yukon Route railroad; Skagway; Katmai Natl. Park & Preserve.

Famous Alaskans. Tom Bodett, Susan Butcher, Ernest Gruening, Jewel (Kilcher), Gov. Tony Knowles, Sydney Laurence, Sarah Palin, Libby Riddles, Jefferson "Soapy" Smith.

Tourist information. Alaska Travel Industry Association, 2600 Cordova St., Ste. 201, Anchorage, AK 99503; 1-800-327-9372; www.travelalaska.com

Website. www.state.ak.us

Arizona (AZ)
Grand Canyon State

People. Population (2009 est.): 6,595,778; rank: 14; net change (2008-09): 1.5%. **Pop. density:** 58.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 86.1% white; 4.4% black; 2.6% Asian; 4.9% Native Amer./AK; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.8%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 30.8%.

Geography. Total area: 113,998 sq mi; rank: 6. **Land area:** 113,635 sq mi; rank: 6. **Acres forested:** 18.7 mil. **Location:** southwestern U.S. **Climate:** clear and dry in the southern regions and northern plateau; high central areas have heavy winter snows. **Topography:** Colorado plateau in the N, containing the Grand Canyon; Mexican Highlands running diagonally NW to SE; Sonoran Desert in the SW. **Capital:** Phoenix. **Chief airports:** Phoenix, Tucson.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, construction, tourism, mining, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, semiconductors, navigational instruments, cement, plastics, structural metals, dairy, printing, furniture. **Chief crops:** cotton, grapes, apples, lettuce, hay, potatoes, sorghum, barley, corn, wheat. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 930,000 cattle/calves, 65,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; pine, fir, spruce. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $5.4 bil; copper, molybdenum concentrates, sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland), stone (crushed). **Gross state product** (2008): $248.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.6%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18% govt.; 19.7% trade/trans./util.; 6.1% mfg.; 13.9% ed./health; 14.1% prof./bus. serv.; 10.9% leisure/hosp.; 6.7% finance; 5.2% constr.; 1.5% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 9.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $32,935. **New private housing** (2009): 14,474 units/$2.7 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 80; deposits: $77.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 13; deposits: $5.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $472.9 mil; profit: $144.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 40,919; **avg. salary:** $62,604. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Luke AFB, Davis-Monthan AFB; *Ft. Huachuca; Yuma Proving Grounds.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 39.5 bil; gas: 12.9 bil; nuclear: 30.7 bil; petroleum: 64 mil; hydroelectric: 6.5 bil; other: 32 mil.

State data. Motto: Ditat Deus (God enriches). **Flower:** Blossom of the Saguaro cactus. **Bird:** Cactus wren. **Tree:** Paloverde. **Song:** "Arizona." **Entered union:** Feb. 14, 1912; rank: 48th. **State fair** at Phoenix, Oct.-early Nov.

History. Paleo-Indians hunted large game in the area at least 12,000 years ago. Anasazi, Mogollon, and Hohokam civilizations lived there c. 300 BCE-1300 CE; Navajo and Apache came c. 15th cent. Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan, and Estevanico, a black former slave, explored, 1539; Spanish explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado visited, 1540. Eusebio Francisco Kino, a Jesuit missionary, taught Indians 1692-1711, and left missions. Tubac, a Spanish fort, became the first European settlement, 1752. Spain ceded Arizona to Mexico, 1821. The U.S. took over, 1848, after the Mexican War. The area below the Gila River came from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase, 1853. Arizona became a territory, 1863. Apache wars ended with Geronimo's surrender, 1886. Arizona became a state, 1912, and grew rapidly after 1960 with a fourfold rise in population over the next 4 decades. Barry Goldwater was a leading conservative voice in the U.S. Senate (1953-65, 1969-87). The border with Mexico is a major gateway for illegal immigration to the U.S. In 2010, the U.S. Justice Dept. challenged a controversial state immigration law, which made it a state crime to be in the U.S. illegally and gave state police the power to make arrests without a warrant if they had reasonable suspicion of an individual's illegal status, as obstructing federal policy.

Tourist attractions. Grand Canyon; Painted Desert; Petrified Forest Natl. Park; Canyon de Chelly; Meteor Crater; London Bridge, Lake Havasu City; Biosphere 2, Oracle; Navajo Natl. Monument.

Famous Arizonans. Bruce Babbitt, Cochise, Alice Cooper, Geronimo, Barry Goldwater, Zane Grey, Carl Hayden, George W. P. Hunt, Helen Jacobs, Bil Keane, Percival Lowell, John McCain, William H. Pickering, John J. Rhodes, Morris Udall, Stewart Udall, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Tourist information. Arizona Office of Tourism, 1110 W. Washington St., Ste. 155, Phoenix, AZ 85007; 1-866-275-5816; www.arizonaguide.com

Website. www.az.gov

Arkansas (AR)
Natural State, Razorback State

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,889,450; rank: 32; net change (2008-09): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 55.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 80.6% white; 15.8% black; 1.2% Asian; 0.9% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 6.0%.

Geography. Total area: 53,179 sq mi; rank: 29. **Land area:** 52,068 sq mi; rank: 27. **Acres forested:** 18.8 mil. **Location:** west south-central U.S. **Climate:** long, hot summers, mild winters; generally abundant rainfall. **Topography:** eastern delta and prairie, southern lowland forests, and the northwestern highlands, which include the Ozark Plateaus. **Capital:** Little Rock. **Chief airports:** Little Rock, Bentonville.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, forestry. **Chief manuf. goods:** poultry processing, motor vehicles & parts, iron & steel, paper & paperboard, plastics, preserved fruits & vegetables, aerospace, rubber. **Chief crops:** rice, soybeans, cotton, hay, wheat, corn, sorghum, tomatoes, peaches, watermelons, pecans, blueberries, grapes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 19.9 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.1 bil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 1.89 mil cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 2.0 bil bd. ft; oak, hickory, gum, cypress, pine. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $705 mil; bromine, stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), lime. **Chief port:** Helena. **Gross state product** (2008): $98.3 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment**

distrib. (May 2010): 19.2% govt.; 19.6% trade/trans./util.; 14.1% mfg.; 14.2% ed./health; 9.3% prof./bus. serv.; 8.7% leisure/hosp.; 4.4% finance; 5.3% constr.; 1.3% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.3%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $31,946. **New private housing** (2009): 7,056 units/$818.3 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 142; deposits: $46.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 7; deposits: $2.0 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 14,505; **avg. salary:** $61,919. **Notable fed. facilities:** Little Rock AFB; Pine Bluff Arsenal; Natl. Ctr. for Toxicological Research, Jefferson.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 25 bil; gas: 1.0 bil; nuclear: 15.2 bil; petroleum: 80 mil; hydroelectric: 4.3 bil.

State data. Motto: Regnat Populus (The people rule). **Flower:** Apple blossom. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Pine. **Song:** "Arkansas." **Entered union:** June 15, 1836; rank: 25th. **State fair** at Little Rock, mid-Oct.

History. Quapaw, Caddo, Osage, Cherokee, and Choctaw peoples lived in the area at the time of European contact. The first European explorers were de Soto, 1541; Marquette and Jolliet, 1673; and La Salle, 1682. French fur trader Henri de Tonty founded the first settlement, 1686, at Arkansas Post. In 1762, the area was ceded by France to Spain, then given back again, 1800, and was part of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. It was made a territory, 1819, and entered the Union as a slave state, 1836. Arkansas seceded in 1861, after the Civil War began, and was readmitted, 1868. Pres. Eisenhower sent federal troops, 1957, to keep Gov. Orval Faubus from blocking racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock. Wal-Mart, now the world's leading retailer, opened its first store at Rogers, 1962. Elected 5 times as governor, Bill Clinton later served 2 terms in the White House (1993-2001); his presidential library opened, 2004, in Little Rock.

Tourist attractions. Hot Springs Natl. Park (water ranging from 95°F-147°F); Eureka Springs; Ozark Folk Center, Blanchard Caverns, near Mountain View; Crater of Diamonds (only U.S. diamond mine) near Murfreesboro; Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, Little Rock; Buffalo Natl. River; Mid-America Museum, Hot Springs; Pea Ridge Natl. Military Park; Tanyard Springs, Morrilton; Wiederkehr Wine Village.

Famous Arkansans. Daisy Bates, Dee Brown, Paul "Bear" Bryant, Glen Campbell, Johnny Cash, Hattie Caraway, Wesley Clark, Bill Clinton, "Dizzy" Dean, Orval Faubus, James W. Fulbright, John Grisham, John H. Johnson, Douglas MacArthur, John L. McClellan, James S. McDonnell, Scottie Pippen, Dick Powell, Brooks Robinson, Billy Bob Thornton, Winthrop Rockefeller, Mary Steenburgen, Edward Durell Stone, Sam Walton, Archibald Yell.

Tourist information. Arkansas Dept. of Parks & Tourism, 1 Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201; 1-800-NATURAL; www.arkansas.com

Website. www.state.ar.us

California (CA)
Golden State

People. Population (2009 est.): 36,961,664; rank: 1; net change (2008-09): 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 237.3 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 76.4% white; 6.6% black; 12.7% Asian; 1.2% Native Amer./AK; 0.4% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 37.0%.

Geography. Total area: 163,696 sq mi; rank: 3. **Land area:** 155,959 sq mi; rank: 3. **Acres forested:** 32.8 mil. **Location:** western coast of U.S. **Climate:** moderate temperatures and rainfall along the coast; extremes in the interior. **Topography:** long mountainous coastline; central valley; Sierra Nevada on the east; desert basins of the southern interior; rugged mountains of the north. **Capital:** Sacramento. **Chief airports:** Burbank, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Ontario, Palm Springs, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Ana.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, tourism, apparel, electronics, telecommunications, entertainment. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, aerospace, precision instruments, semiconductors, telecom. & broadcasting equip., pharmaceutical, wineries, plastics, medical equip., preserved fruits & vegetables, printing, dairy, cut & sew apparel, motor vehicles. **Chief crops:** grapes, nursery products, almonds, lettuce, hay, strawberries, floriculture, tomatoes, cotton, oranges, pistachios, walnuts, broccoli, carrots, rice, peaches, lemons. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 23.6 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 5.15 mil cattle/calves, 290,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 2.4 bil bd. ft; fir, pine, redwood, oak. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $3.6 bil; sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland), boron minerals, stone (crushed), gold. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $113.4 mil. **Chief ports:** Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego, Port Hueneme, Richmond, Oakland, San Francisco, Stockton. **Gross state product** (2008): $1.8 tril. **Sales tax** (2010): 8.25%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.4% govt.; 18.3% trade/trans./util.; 8.9% mfg.; 12.7% ed./health; 14.6% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 5.6% finance; 4.1% constr.; 3.2% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 11.4%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $42,325. **New private housing** (2009): 35,069 units/$7.8 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 316; deposits: $792.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 35; deposits: $41.7 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $3.0 bil; profit: $1.1 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 168,207; **avg. salary:** $73,989. **Notable fed. facilities:** San Diego; *USMC Camp Pendleton; Naval Base Coronado; Twentynine Palms; Miramar; Travis AFB; Naval Research Lab., Monterey; Lawrence Livermore Natl. Lab; Berkeley Natl. Lab; NASA Jet Propulsion Lab; Edwards AFB (NASA Dryden Flight Research Ctr., AF Flight Test Ctr.); San Francisco Mint.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 26.0 bil; nuclear: 31.7 bil; petroleum: 50 mil; hydroelectric: 26.3 bil; other: 1.4 bil.

State data. Motto: Eureka (I have found it). **Flower:** Golden poppy. **Bird:** California valley quail. **Tree:** California redwood. **Song:** "I Love You, California." **Entered union:** Sept. 9, 1850; rank: 31st. **State fair** at Sacramento, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. Early inhabitants included more than 100 different Native American tribes with multiple dialects. The first European explorers were Cabrillo, 1542, and Drake, 1579. The first settlement was the Spanish Alta California mission at San Diego, 1769, first in a string founded by Franciscan Father Junípero Serra. California became a province of independent Mexico, 1821. U.S. traders and settlers arrived in the 19th cent. and staged the Bear Flag revolt, 1846, in protest against Mexican rule; later that year U.S. forces occupied California. At the end of the Mexican War, Mexico ceded the territory to the U.S., 1848; that same year gold was discovered, and the famed gold rush began. California became a state, 1850. An economic downturn in the 1870s spurred riots against Chinese immigrants, who had come as laborers in the boom years. An earthquake and related fires devastated San Francisco, 1906. During World War II, Japanese Americans, many of them U.S. citizens, were held in detention camps, 1942-45. Ronald Reagan, a former movie actor, became state governor (1967-75) and U.S. president (1981-89). A budget crisis, 2003, resulted in the recall of Gov. Gray Davis and the election of another former actor, Arnold Schwarzenegger. Led by Hollywood in entertainment and Silicon Valley in high-tech, the state's economy dwarfs that of most nations. Still, billion-dollar budget deficits have been a perennial problem.

Tourist attractions. The *Queen Mary*, Aquarium of the Pacific, Long Beach; Palomar Mountain; Disneyland, Anaheim; Getty Center, Universal Studios, in Los Angeles; Tournament of Roses and Rose Bowl, Pasadena; Golden State Museum, Sacramento; San Diego Zoo; Yosemite Valley; Lassen and Sequoia-Kings Canyon natl. parks; Lake Tahoe; Mojave and Colorado deserts; San Francisco Bay; Napa Valley; Monterey Peninsula; oldest living things on earth believed to be a stand of Bristlecone pines in the Inyo Natl. Forest, est. 4,700 years old; Redwood Natl. and State Parks.

Famous Californians. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Jerry Brown, Luther Burbank, Julia Child, Ted Danson, Cameron Diaz, Leonardo DiCaprio, Joe DiMaggio, Dianne Feinstein, John C. Fremont, Tom Hanks, Bret Harte, William Randolph Hearst, Helen Hunt, Jack Kemp, Monica Lewinsky, Jack London, George Lucas, Mark McGwire, Marilyn Monroe, John Muir, Richard M. Nixon, George S. Patton Jr., Gregory Peck, Nancy Pelosi, Ronald Reagan, Sally K. Ride, William Saroyan, Father Junípero Serra, O. J. Simpson, Kevin Spacey, Leland Stanford, John Steinbeck, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Shirley Temple, Earl Warren, Ted Williams, Serena Williams, Venus Williams, Tiger Woods.

Tourist information. California Tourism, P.O. Box 1499, Sacramento, CA 95812-1499; 1-877-225-4367; www.visitcalifornia.com

Website. www.ca.gov

Colorado (CO)
Centennial State

People. Population (2009 est.): 5,024,748; rank: 22; net change (2008-09): 1.8%. **Pop. density:** 48.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 89.5% white; 4.4% black; 2.7% Asian; 1.2% Native Amer./AK; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.0%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 20.3%.

Geography. Total area: 104,094 sq mi; rank: 8. **Land area:** 103,718 sq mi; rank: 8. **Acres forested:** 22.6 mil. **Location:** W central U.S. **Climate:** low relative humidity, abundant sunshine, wide daily, seasonal temp. ranges; alpine conditions in the high mountains. **Topography:** eastern dry high plains; hilly to mountainous central plateau; western Rocky Mountains of high ranges, with broad valleys, deep, narrow canyons. **Capital:** Denver. **Chief airports:** Denver, Colorado Springs.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, construction, government, tourism, agriculture, aerospace, electronics equipment. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, beer, petroleum, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, medical equip., precision instruments, printing, semiconductors. **Chief crops:** hay, corn, potatoes, wheat, onions, dry edible beans, sunflowers, sugar beets, barley, proso millet, cabbage, peaches, lettuce, apples, cantaloupes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 4.7 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 710,000 hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 2.6 mil cattle/calves, 185,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 106.0 mil bd. ft; oak, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $2.0 bil; molybdenum concentrates, sand and gravel (construction), gold, cement (portland), stone (crushed). **Gross state product** (2008): $248.6 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 2.9%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.7% govt.; 17.8% trade/trans./util.; 5.6% mfg.; 11.9% ed./health; 14.8% prof./bus. serv.; 11.2% leisure/hosp.; 6.5% finance; 6.0% constr.; 3.2% info.; 4.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.7%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $41,344. **New private housing** (2009): 9,355 units/$2.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 178; deposits: $82.7 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 15; deposits: $3.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $505.8 mil; profit: $122.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 38,752; **avg. salary:** $74,482. **Notable fed. facilities:** *U.S. Air Force Academy; Peterson AFB; Denver Mint; Ft. Carson; Natl. Renewable Energy Labs; U.S. Rail Transportation Test Ctr.; Cheyenne Mtn. Operations Ctr. (NORAD, U.S. Space Comm.); Denver Federal Ctr.; Natl. Ctr. for Atmospheric Research; Natl. Inst. for Standards & Technology, Boulder; Natl. Wildlife Res. Ctr.; NOAA Env. Technology Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 31.5 bil; gas: 4.3 bil; petroleum: 14 mil; hydroelectric: 1.8 bil; other: 64 mil.

State data. Motto: Nil Sine Numine (Nothing without Providence). **Flower:** Rocky Mountain columbine. **Bird:** Lark bunting. **Tree:** Colorado blue spruce. **Songs:** "Where the Columbines Grow"; "Rocky Mountain High." **Entered union:** Aug. 1, 1876; rank 38th. **State fair** at Pueblo, mid-Aug.-early Sept.

History. Paleo-Indians hunted big game in the area at least 11,000 years ago. Anasazi cliff dwellers flourished around Mesa Verde until about 1300 CE; other Native Americans were the Ute, Pueblo, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. The region was claimed by Spain, but passed to France, 1800. The U.S. acquired eastern Colorado in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Lt. Zebulon M. Pike explored the area, 1806, sighting the peak that bears his name. After the Mexican War, 1846-48, U.S. immigrants settled in the east, former Mexicans in the south. Gold was discovered in 1858, causing a population boom. Congress created Colorado Territory, 1861. Conflict between newcomers and displaced Native Americans led to the Sand Creek Massacre, 1864, in which U.S. soldiers and settlers killed some 150 Cheyenne and Arapaho. Most Native Americans were later removed to Oklahoma Territory. The 1870s brought statehood, 1876, and rich silver finds that turned Leadville into a boomtown. Federal military and civilian employment in Colorado surged in the 1940s and '50s; since then, tourism and high-tech industries have fueled the economy. The state's Hispanic population grew from 5.8% in 1980 to 20.3% in 2009.

Tourist attractions. Rocky Mountain and Black Canyon of the Gunnison natl. parks; Aspen Ski Resort; Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs; Great Sand Dunes, Dinosaur, and Colorado natl. monuments; Pikes Peak and Mt. Evans highways; Mesa Verde Natl. Park (ancient Anasazi Indian cliff dwellings); Grand Mesa Natl. Forest; mining towns of Central City, Silverton, Cripple Creek; Burlington's Old Town; Bent's Fort, near La Junta; Georgetown Loop Historic Mining Railroad Park, Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad; limited stakes gaming in Central City, Blackhawk, Cripple Creek, Ignacio, and Towaoe.

Famous Coloradans. Tim Allen, Frederick Bonfils, Henry Brown, Molly Brown, William N. Byers, M. Scott Carpenter, Lon Chaney, Jack Dempsey, Mamie Eisenhower, Douglas Fairbanks, Barney Ford, Scott Hamilton, John Kerry, Chief Ourey, "Baby Doe" Tabor, Lowell Thomas, Byron R. White, Paul Whiteman.

Tourist information. Colorado Tourism Office, 1625 Broadway, Ste. 1700, Denver, CO 80202; 1-800-COLORADO; www.colorado.com

Website. www.colorado.gov

Connecticut (CT)
Constitution State, Nutmeg State

People. Population (2009 est.): 3,518,288; rank: 29; net change (2008-09): 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 726.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 84.0% white; 10.4% black; 3.6% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 12.3%.

Geography. Total area: 5,543 sq mi; rank: 48. **Land area:** 4,845 sq mi; rank: 48. **Acres forested:** 1.8 mil. **Location:** New England state in NE corner of the U.S. **Climate:** moderate; winters avg. slightly below freezing; warm, humid summers. **Topography:** western upland, the Berkshires, in the NW, highest elevations; narrow central lowland N-S; hilly eastern upland drained by rivers. **Capital:** Hartford. **Chief airport:** Windsor Locks.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, retail trade, government, services, finances, insurance, real estate. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, chemicals, fabricated metals, precision instruments, toiletries, medical equip., printing, plastics. **Chief crops:** nursery stock, Christmas trees, mushrooms, sweet corn, apples, tobacco, hay. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 3.2 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 48,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 20 mil bd. ft; oak, birch, beech, maple. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $101 mil; stone (crushed), stone (dimension), sand and gravel (construction), clays (common), gemstones (natural). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $17.1 mil. **Chief ports:** New Haven, Bridgeport, New London. **Gross state product** (2008): $216.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 15.7% govt.; 17.7% trade/trans./util.; 10.3% mfg.; 18.9% ed./health; 11.5% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 8.2% finance; 3.2% constr.; 2.1% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $54,397. **New private housing** (2009): 3,786 units/$715.4 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 35; deposits: $56.2 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 36; deposits: $34.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $998.1 mil; profit: $285.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 8,523; **avg. salary:** $76,875. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Coast Guard Academy; *Navy Sub Base New London.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 2 mil; petroleum: 2 mil; hydroelectric: 52 mil.

State data. Motto: Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He who transplanted still sustains). **Flower:** Mountain laurel. **Bird:** American robin. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** "Yankee Doodle." **Fifth** of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution, Jan. 9, 1788. **State fair:** no official state fair; district and local fairs, largest at Durham, late Sept.

History. At the time of European contact, inhabitants of the area were Algonquian peoples, including the Mohegan and Pequot. Dutch explorer Adriaen Block was the first European visitor, 1614. By 1634, settlers from Plymouth Bay had started colonies along the Connecticut River; in 1637 they defeated the Pequots. The Colony of Connecticut was chartered by England, 1662, adding New Haven, 1665. A Patriot stronghold in the American Revolution, the state actively supported the antislavery movement and the Union cause in the Civil War. The state economy prospered in the 20th cent. from insurance- and defense-related industries. *Nautilus*, the first nuclear-powered submarine, was launched at Groton, 1954.

Tourist attractions. Mark Twain House, Hartford; Yale University's Art Gallery, Peabody Museum, in New Haven; Mystic Seaport, Marine Life Aquarium; P. T. Barnum Museum,

Bridgeport; Gillette Castle, Hadlyme; USS *Nautilus* Memorial, Groton (1st nuclear-powered submarine); Mashantucket Pequot Museum & Research Ctr., Foxwoods Resort & Casino, in Ledyard; Mohegan Sun, Uncasville; Lake Compounce, Bristol.

Famous "Nutmeggers." Ethan Allen, Phineas T. Barnum, G. W. Bush, Samuel Colt, Jonathan Edwards, Nathan Hale, Katharine Hepburn, Isaac Hull, Robert Mitchum, J. Pierpont Morgan, Ralph Nader, Israel Putnam, Wallace Stevens, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain, Noah Webster, Eli Whitney.

Tourist information. Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, One Constitution Plz., 2nd Fl., Hartford, CT 06103; 1-888-CTVISIT, (860) 256-2800; www.ctvisit.com

Website. www.ct.gov

Delaware (DE)

First State, Diamond State

People. Population (2009 est.): 885,122; rank: 45; net change (2008-09): 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 454.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 73.9% white; 21.1% black; 3.0% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 7.2%.

Geography. Total area: 2,489 sq mi; rank: 49. **Land area:** 1,954 sq mi; rank: 49. **Acres forested:** 0.4 mil. **Location:** Delmarva Peninsula on the Atlantic coastal plain. **Climate:** moderate. **Topography:** Piedmont plateau to the N, sloping to a near sea-level plain. **Capital:** Dover.

Economy. Chief industries: chemicals, agriculture, finance, poultry, shellfish, tourism, auto assembly, food processing, transportation equipment. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, poultry processing, soap & cleaning compounds, precision instruments, basic chemicals, plastics. **Chief crops:** soybeans, corn, greenhouse & nursery, wheat, potatoes, barley, hay, watermelons, lima beans, green peas, pumpkins, mushrooms, cabbage. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 231.5 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 20,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; hardwoods and softwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $13.6 mil; sand and gravel (construction), magnesium compounds, stone (crushed), gemstones (natural). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $6.7 mil. **Chief port:** Wilmington. **Gross state product** (2008): $61.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): none. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 15.6% govt.; 18.0% trade/trans./util.; 6.2% mfg.; 15.6% ed./health; 13.4% prof./bus. serv.; 10.1% leisure/hosp.; 10.4% finance; 4.4% constr.; 1.6% info.; 4.7% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $39,817. **New private housing** (2009): 3,156 units/$360.9 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 33; deposits: $80.9 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 8; deposits: $89.7 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $736.4 mil; profit: $252.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 3,375; **avg. salary:** $65,726. **Notable fed. facilities:** Dover AFB; Federal Wildlife Refuge, Bombay Hook.

Energy. Electricity production (est. 2006 kWh by source): petroleum: 4 mil.

State data. Motto: Liberty and independence. **Flower:** Peach blossom. **Bird:** Blue hen chicken. **Tree:** American holly. **Song:** "Our Delaware." **First** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 7, 1787. **State fair** at Harrington, mid-late July.

History. The Lenni Lenape (Delaware) people lived in the region at the time of European contact. Henry Hudson located the Delaware R., 1609, and in 1610, English explorer Samuel Argall entered Delaware Bay, naming the area after Virginia's governor, Lord De La Warr. Dutch, Swedish, and Finnish settlers were followed by the British, who took control in 1664. After 1682, Delaware became part of Pennsylvania, and in 1704 it was granted its own assembly. It adopted a constitution as the state of Delaware, 1776, and was first to ratify the federal Constitution, 1787. Although it remained in the Union during the Civil War, Delaware retained slavery until the 13th Amendment abolished it in 1865. The DuPont company, founded as a gunpowder mill in 1802, became an industrial giant in the 20th cent. making nylon, Teflon, and other synthetics. Pro-business laws drew many out-of-state firms to incorporate in Delaware. In 2000, Ruth Ann Minner was elected Delaware's first woman governor.

Tourist attractions. Ft. Christina Monument, site of founding of New Sweden, Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, erected 1698, the oldest Protestant church in the U.S. still in use, in Wilmington; Hagley Museum, Winterthur Museum and Gardens, near Wilmington; New Castle historic district; John Dickinson "Penman of the Revolution" home, Dover; Rehoboth Beach; Dover Downs Intl. Speedway.

Famous Delawareans. Thomas F. Bayard, Joseph Biden, Henry Seidel Canby, E. I. du Pont, John P. Marquand, Howard Pyle, Caesar Rodney.

Tourist information. Delaware Tourism Office, 99 Kings Hwy., Dover, DE 19901; 1-866-2VISITDE; www.visitdelaware.com

Website. www.delaware.gov

Florida (FL)

Sunshine State

People. Population (2009 est.): 18,537,969; rank: 4; net change (2008-09): 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 345.8 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 79.4% white; 16.1% black; 2.4% Asian; 0.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 21.5%.

Geography. Total area: 65,755 sq mi; rank: 22. **Land area:** 53,927 sq mi; rank: 26. **Acres forested:** 16.1 mil. **Location:** peninsula jutting southward 500 mi between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. **Climate:** subtropical N of Bradenton-Lake Okeechobee-Vero Beach line; tropical S of line. **Topography:** land is flat or rolling; highest point is 345 ft in the NW. **Capital:** Tallahassee. **Chief airports:** Fort Lauderdale, Fort Myers, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Pensacola, Sanford, Sarasota/Bradenton, Tampa, West Palm Beach.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, services, international trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instruments, medical equip., cement, broadcasting equip., beverages, phosphatic fertilizer, preserved fruits & vegetables, structural metal, printing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, oranges, sugarcane, tomatoes, green peppers, grapefruit, strawberries, snap beans, sweet corn, potatoes, cucumbers, tangerines. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 11.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 42 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 1.72 mil cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 783 mil bd. ft; pine, cypress, cedar. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $2.2 bil; phosphate rock, stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), zirconium concentrates. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $170.0 mil. **Chief ports:** Pensacola, Tampa, Port Manatee, Miami, Port Everglades, Jacksonville, Canaveral. **Gross state product** (2008): $744.1 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.1% govt.; 20.2% trade/trans./util.; 4.3% mfg.; 15.0% ed./health; 14.4% prof./bus. serv.; 12.5% leisure/hosp.; 6.4% finance; 5.1% constr.; 1.8% info.; 4.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.5%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $37,780. **New private housing** (2009): 35,329 units/$6.8 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 320; deposits: $355.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 48; deposits: $45.8 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: 4.2 bil; profit: $1.3 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 87,165; **avg. salary:** $68,932. **Notable fed. facilities:** John F. Kennedy Space Ctr.; Eglin AFB; MacDill AFB; Hurlburt Field; *Pensacola NAS; Jacksonville NAS; Mayport Naval Sta.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 50.1 bil; gas: 106.5 bil; nuclear: 29.3 bil; petroleum: 5.9 bil; hydroelectric: 245 mil; other: 3.0 bil.

State data. Motto: In God we trust. **Flower:** Orange blossom. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Sabal palmetto palm. **Song:** "Old Folks at Home." **Entered union:** Mar. 3, 1845; rank: 27th. **State fair** at Tampa, early-mid Feb.

History. Florida has been inhabited for at least 12,000 years. Timucua, Apalachee, and Calusa peoples were living in the region when the earliest Europeans came; later the Seminole migrated from Georgia to Florida, becoming dominant there in the early 18th cent. The first European to see Florida was Ponce de León, 1513. France established a colony, Fort Caroline, on the St. Johns River, 1564. Spain settled St. Augustine, 1565, and Spanish troops massacred most of the French. Britain's Sir Francis Drake burned St. Augustine, 1586. In 1763, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain, which held the area 20 years before returning it to Spain. Florida was ceded to the U.S. in the Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819. The Seminole War, 1835-42, resulted in removal of most Native Americans to Indian Territory. Florida joined the Union in 1845, seceded in 1861, and was readmitted in 1868. In the late 19th cent., hotel and railroad builder Henry M. Flagler laid the foundations of the tourism industry. The state experienced phenomenal population growth in the 20th cent., especially after 1950. The first U.S. astronaut was launched into

space from Cape Canaveral, 1961. Walt Disney World opened near Orlando, 1971. Hurricane Andrew slammed S. Florida, 1992, causing at least $25 bil in property damage. A dispute over Florida's presidential vote in 2000 led to the U.S. Supreme Court decision awarding the White House to George W. Bush; his brother Jeb was state governor 1999-2007. Four hurricanes hit the state in 2004, causing more than $40 bil in damages.

Tourist attractions. Miami Beach; Castillo de San Marcos, St. Augustine (oldest permanent European settlement in U.S.); Walt Disney World Resort, Sea World, Universal Studios, near Orlando; Kennedy Space Center and U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame; Everglades Natl. Park; Ringling Museums of Art & the Circus, in Sarasota; Cypress Gardens, Winter Haven; Busch Gardens, Tampa; Florida Caverns State Park, near Mariana; Church St. Station, Orlando; Silver Springs, Ocala.

Famous Floridians. Edna Buchanan, Jeb Bush, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, Henry M. Flagler, Carl Hiaasen, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, MacKinlay Kantor, John D. MacDonald, Chief Osceola, Claude Pepper, Henry B. Plant, A. Philip Randolph, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Janet Reno, Joseph W. Stilwell, Charles P. Summerall, Ben Vereen.

Tourist information. Visit Florida, 2540 W. Executive Center Cir., Ste. 200, Tallahassee, FL 32301; 1-888-7FLA-USA; www.visitflorida.com

Website. www.myflorida.com

Georgia (GA)

Empire State of the South, Peach State

People. Population (2009 est.): 9,829,211; rank: 9; net change (2008-09): 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 170.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 65.0% white; 30.2% black; 3.0% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.3%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.3%.

Geography. Total area: 59,425 sq mi; rank: 24. **Land area:** 57,906 sq mi; rank: 21. **Acres forested:** 24.8 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state. **Climate:** maritime tropical air masses dominate in summer; polar air masses in winter; E central area drier. **Topography:** most southerly of the Blue Ridge Mts. cover NE and N central; central Piedmont extends to the fall line of rivers; coastal plain levels to the coast flatlands. **Capital:** Atlanta. **Chief airports:** Atlanta, Savannah.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, retail trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** carpet & rugs, animal slaughtering & processing, motor vehicles & parts, plastics, aircrafts, paper, chemicals, food. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse & nursery, peanuts, pecans, corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, watermelons, tobacco, squash, blueberries, hay, cabbage, soybeans, peaches, snap beans, wheat. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 27.2 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.3 bil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 1.06 mil cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 2.3 bil bd. ft; pine, hardwood. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $1.4 bil; clays (kaolin), stone (crushed), clays (fuller's earth), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $12.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Savannah, Brunswick. **Gross state product** (2008): $397.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.3% govt.; 21.0% trade/trans./util.; 8.8% mfg.; 12.6% ed./health; 13% prof./bus. serv.; 10.1% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 4.1% constr.; 2.7% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 9.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $33,786. **New private housing** (2009): 18,228 units/$2.6 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 330; deposits: $180.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 29; deposits: $5.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $3.5 bil; profit: $867.7 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 79,535; **avg. salary:** $69,549. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Benning; Ft. Stewart; Fed. Law Enforcement Training Ctr., Robins AFB; Ft. Gordon; King's Bay Naval Base; Moody AFB; *Navy Supply Corps School; *Ft. McPherson; Centers for Disease Control; Marine Corps Logistics.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 68.9 bil; gas: 11.1 bil; nuclear: 31.7 bil; petroleum: 65 mil; hydroelectric: 3.3 bil.

State data. Motto: Wisdom, justice, and moderation. **Flower:** Cherokee rose. **Bird:** Brown thrasher. **Tree:** Live oak. **Song:** "Georgia On My Mind." **Fourth** of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution, Jan. 2, 1788. **State fair** at Macon, late Sept.-Oct.

History. Creek and Cherokee peoples were living in the region when Spaniards founded Santa Catalina mission, 1566, on Saint Catherines Island. Gen. James Oglethorpe established a colony at Savannah, 1733, for the poor and religiously persecuted. Oglethorpe defeated a Spanish army from Florida at Bloody Marsh, 1742. Georgia was a battleground in the American Revolution, with the British finally evacuating Savannah in 1782. When Georgia entered the Union, 1788, its plantation economy relied on slaves for rice and cotton growing. The Cherokee were removed to Indian Territory, 1838-39, and thousands died on the long march, known as the Trail of Tears. By 1860 the number of slaves exceeded 462,000 (44% of the total population). Georgia seceded from the Union, 1861, and was invaded by Union forces, 1864, under Gen. William T. Sherman, who took Atlanta, Sept. 2, and proceeded on his famous "march to the sea," ending in Dec., in Savannah. Georgia was readmitted, 1870. Born 1929 in Atlanta, Martin Luther King Jr., made the city his home base during the civil rights struggles of the 1960s. Atlanta became the leading city of the "New South," world headquarters of Coca-Cola and CNN, and host of the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. Hispanics are a rapidly growing economic and political force in the state.

Tourist attractions. State Capitol, Stone Mt. Park, Six Flags Over Georgia, Kennesaw Mt. Natl. Battlefield Park, Martin Luther King Jr. Natl. Historic Site, Underground Atlanta, Jimmy Carter Library & Museum, all Atlanta; Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park, near Dalton; Chattahoochee Natl. Forest; Helen alpine village; Dahlonega, site of America's first gold rush; Brasstown Bald Mt.; Lake Lanier; Franklin D. Roosevelt's Little White House, Warm Springs; Callaway Gardens, Pine Mt.; Andersonville Natl. Historic Site; Okefenokee Swamp, near Waycross; Jekyll, St. Simons, Cumberland islands; Savannah historic riverfront district.

Famous Georgians. Kim Basinger, Griffin Bell, James Bowie, James Brown, Erskine Caldwell, Jimmy Carter, Ray Charles, Lucius D. Clay, Ty Cobb, James Dickey, John C. Fremont, Newt Gingrich, Joel Chandler Harris, "Doc" Holliday, Holly Hunter, Alan Jackson, Jasper Johns, Martin Luther King Jr., Gladys Knight, Sidney Lanier, Little Richard, Juliette Gordon Low, Margaret Mitchell, Sam Nunn, Flannery O'Connor, Otis Redding, Burt Reynolds, Julia Roberts, Jackie Robinson, Clarence Thomas, Travis Tritt, Ted Turner, Carl Vinson, Alice Walker, Herschel Walker, Joseph Wheeler, Joanne Woodward, Trisha Yearwood, Andrew Young.

Tourist information. Dept. of Economic Development, 75 Fifth St., NW, Ste. 1200, Atlanta, GA 30308; 1-800-VISITGA; www.exploregeorgia.org

Website. www.georgia.gov

Hawai'i (HI)

Aloha State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,295,178; rank: 42; net change (2008-09): 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 201.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 30.2% white; 3.2% black; 38.8% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 9.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 18.0%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 9.0%.

Geography. Total area: 10,931 sq mi; rank: 43. **Land area:** 6,423 sq mi; rank: 47. **Acres forested:** 1.7 mil. **Location:** Hawaiian Islands lie in the North Pacific, 2,397 mi SW from San Francisco. **Climate:** subtropical, with wide variations in rainfall; Waialeale, on Kaua'i, wettest spot in U.S. (annual rainfall 460 in.) **Topography:** islands are tops of a chain of submerged volcanic mountains; active volcanoes: Mauna Loa, Kilauea. **Capital:** Honolulu. **Chief airports:** Hilo, Honolulu, Kahului, Kailua Kona, Lihue.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, defense, sugar, pineapples. **Chief manuf. goods:** concrete, printing, baked goods, sugar, preserved fruits & vegetables, apparel. **Chief crops:** flowers & nursery, pineapples, seed crops, sugarcane, macadamia nuts, coffee, algae, papayas, tomatoes, bananas, basil, ginger. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 379,000 chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 151,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber:** figs. undisclosed. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $134.0 mil; stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), gemstones (natural). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $84.9 mil. **Chief ports:** Honolulu, Hilo, Barbers Point, Kahului. **Gross state product** (2008): $63.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 21.8% govt.; 18.6% trade/trans./util.; 2.3% mfg.; 13.0% ed./health; 11.5% prof./bus. serv.; 17.2% leisure/

hosp.; 4.6% finance; 5.2% constr.; 1.5% info.; 4.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.8%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $42,009. **New private housing** (2009): 2,617 units/$779.0 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 8; deposits: $22.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 3; deposits: $5.9 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 24,655; **avg. salary:** $62,819. **Notable fed. facilities:** Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard; Schofield Barracks; Marine Corps Base-Kaneohe Bay; *Hickam AFB; Tripler Army Med. Ctr.; Ft. Shafter; Wheeler AFB; Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): petroleum: 6.4 bil; other: 3 mil.

State data. Motto: The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness. **Flower:** Yellow hibiscus. **Bird:** Hawaiian goose. **Tree:** Kukui (Candlenut). **Song:** "Hawai'i Pono'i." **Entered union:** Aug. 21, 1959; rank: 50th. **State fair** at Honolulu, late May-June.

History. Polynesians from islands 2,000 mi to the S settled the Hawaiian Islands, probably 300-600 CE. The first European visitor was British captain James Cook, 1778. King Kamehameha I united the islands by 1810. Christian missionaries arrived, 1819, bringing Western culture. Under the reign, 1825-54, of King Kamehameha III, a constitution, legislature, and public school system were instituted. Sugar production began, 1835, and it became the dominant industry. Queen Liliuokalani was deposed, 1893, and a republic was established, 1894, headed by Sanford B. Dole. Annexation by the U.S. came in 1898. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, brought the U.S. into World War II. Hawai'i attained statehood, 1959. Hurricane Iniki pounded Kaua'i, 1992, causing about $1 bil in damage. In 2006, Pres. George W. Bush designated the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Monument, a marine area of 140,000 sq mi.

Tourist attractions. Hawaii Volcanoes, Haleakala natl. parks; Natl. Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Waikiki Beach, Diamond Head, in Honolulu; USS *Arizona* Memorial, Pearl Harbor; Hanauma Bay; Polynesian Cultural Center, Laie; Nu'uanu Pali; Waimea Canyon; Wailoa and Wailuku River state parks.

Famous Islanders. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Tia Carrere, Father Damien de Veuster, Don Ho, Duke Kahanamoku, King Kamehameha, Brook Mahealani Lee, Daniel K. Inouye, Jason Scott Lee, Queen Liliuokalani, Bette Midler, Ellison Onizuka.

Tourist information. Hawaii Visitors and Conventions Bureau, 2270 Kalakaua Ave., Ste. 801, Honolulu, HI 96815; 1-800-GOHAWAII; www.gohawaii.com

Website. www.ehawaii.gov

Idaho (ID)
Gem State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,545,801; rank: 39; net change (2008-09): 1.2%. **Pop. density:** 18.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 94.4% white; 1.0% black; 1.2% Asian; 1.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.7%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 10.7%.

Geography. Total area: 83,570 sq mi; rank: 14. **Land area:** 82,747 sq mi; rank: 11. **Acres forested:** 21.4 mil. **Location:** northwestern Mountain state bordering on British Columbia. **Climate:** tempered by Pacific westerly winds; drier, colder, continental climate in SE; altitude an important factor. **Topography:** Snake R. plains in the S; central region of mountains, canyons, gorges (Hells Canyon, 7,900 ft, deepest in N. America); subalpine northern region. **Capital:** Boise. **Chief airport:** Boise.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, lumber, mining, electronics. **Chief manuf. goods:** computers & electronics, preserved fruits & vegetables, cheese, lumber. **Chief crops:** potatoes, wheat, hay, sugar beets, barley, greenhouse & nursery, onions, dry beans, corn, mint, apples, hops, peaches, lentils, peas, cherries, plums & prunes, oats. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 2.14 mil cattle/calves, 40,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2006): 854.0 mil bd. ft; pine, fir, spruce. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $917.0 mil; molybdenum concentrates, phosphate rock, silver, sand and gravel (construction), lead. **Chief port:** Lewiston. **Gross state product** (2008): $52.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.6% govt.; 19.9% trade/trans./util.; 8.7% mfg.; 13.8% ed./health; 12.4% prof./bus. serv.; 9.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 5.4% constr.; 1.6% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.0%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $31,632. **New private housing** (2009): 4,863 units/$804.9 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 32; deposits: $16.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 3; deposits: $1.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $136.8 mil; profit: $36.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 9,167; **avg. salary:** $62,687. **Notable fed. facilities:** Idaho Natl. Lab; *Mountain Home AFB.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 256 mil; hydroelectric: 8.8 bil.

State data. Motto: Esto Perpetua (It is perpetual). **Flower:** Syringa. **Bird:** Mountain bluebird. **Tree:** White pine. **Song:** "Here We Have Idaho." **Entered union:** July 3, 1890; rank: 43rd. **State fair** at Boise, late Aug.; at Blackfoot, early Sept.

History. Paleo-Indian hunters roamed the land over 13,000 years ago; later inhabitants included Shoshone, Northern Paiute, Bannock, and Nez Percé peoples. Lewis and Clark expedition explored, 1805-06. Next came fur traders, 1809-34, and missionaries, 1830s-50s. Mormons made their first permanent settlement at Franklin, 1860. Idaho's gold rush began the same year and brought thousands of permanent settlers. A series of Indian wars followed, including a remarkable campaign by Chief Joseph and the Nez Percé that ended with his surrender in Montana, 1877. Idaho became a territory, 1863, and a state, 1890. In the 20th cent., it emerged as a leader in potato, lumber, and silver output. The Sun Valley ski resort opened in 1936, boosting tourism. Startup of Lewiston's river port, 1975, opened Idaho to oceangoing trade. Fueled by high-tech job growth, the state's population jumped 19.5% in 2000-09.

Tourist attractions. Hells Canyon, deepest gorge in N. America; World Center for Birds of Prey, Boise; Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument; Sun Valley, Sawtooth Mts.; Shoshone Falls; Lava Hot Springs; Lake Pend Oreille; Lake Coeur d'Alene; Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area, Redfish Lake; River of No Return Wilderness Area.

Famous Idahoans. William E. Borah, Frank Church, Lou Dobbs, Fred T. Dubois, Chief Joseph, Harmon Killebrew, Ezra Pound, Sacagawea, Picabo Street, Lana Turner.

Tourist information. Idaho Division of Tourism Development, 700 W. State St., P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720; 1-800-VISITID; www.visitid.org

Website. www.state.id.us

Illinois (IL)
Prairie State

People. Population (2009 est.): 12,910,409; rank: 5; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 232.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 79.0% white; 14.9% black; 4.4% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.07% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.3%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 15.2%.

Geography. Total area: 57,914 sq mi; rank: 25. **Land area:** 55,584 sq mi; rank: 24. **Acres forested:** 4.5 mil. **Location:** East North Central state; western, southern, and eastern boundaries formed by Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash rivers, respectively. **Climate:** temperate; typically cold, snowy winters, hot summers. **Topography:** prairie and fertile plains throughout; open hills in the southern region. **Capital:** Springfield. **Chief airports:** Chicago (2).

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, travel, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, construction, health care, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** food, petroleum, plastics, chemicals, agricultural machinery, pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles, printing. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, wheat, greenhouse & nursery, apples, peaches, sorghum. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 5.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 4.3 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 1.2 mil cattle/calves, 9,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 142.0 mil bd. ft; oak, hickory, maple, cottonwood. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $874.0 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), tripoli. **Chief port:** Chicago. **Gross state product** (2008): $633.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.25%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 15.6% govt.; 20.1% trade/trans./util.; 9.9% mfg.; 14.8% ed./health; 13.8% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 6.5% finance; 3.7% constr.; 1.8% info.; 4.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $41,411. **New private housing** (2009): 10,859 units/$2.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 606; deposits: $336.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 89; deposits: $24.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $2.1 bil; profit: $657.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 50,215; **avg. salary:** $74,975. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Great Lakes Naval Station; Fermi Natl. Accelerator Lab; Argonne Natl. Lab; Scott AFB; *Rock Island Arsenal.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 3.9 bil; gas: 189 mil; petroleum: 14 mil; hydroelectric: 69 mil.

State data. Motto: State sovereignty—national union. **Flower:** Native violet. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** "Illinois." **Entered union:** Dec. 3, 1818; rank: 21st. **State fair** at Springfield, mid-Aug.; DuQuoin, late Aug.-Sept.

History. The region has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years; seminomadic Algonquian peoples, including the Peoria, Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Tamaroa, lived there at the time of European contact. Fur traders were the first Europeans in Illinois, followed shortly by Jolliet and Marquette, 1673, and La Salle, 1680, who built a fort near present-day Peoria. French priests established the first permanent settlements, at Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis, 1699, and Kaskaskia, 1703. France ceded the area to Britain, 1763, and in 1778, American Gen. George Rogers Clark took Kaskaskia from the British without a shot. Illinois became a separate territory, 1809, and a state, 1818. Defeat of Native American tribes in the Black Hawk War, 1832, and canal, rail, and road construction brought rapid change. Mormon settlers at Nauvoo, 1839, met with hostility, and a Carthage mob killed Mormon leader Joseph Smith and his brother, 1844. The great Chicago Fire, 1871, destroyed the city's downtown. Illinois became a center for the labor movement, leading to bitter conflicts such as the Haymarket riot, 1886, and Pullman strike, 1894. Social reformer Jane Addams founded Hull House, 1889, to aid immigrants and the poor. During 1900-70, as manufacturing expanded, many African Americans arrived from the southern U.S. Chicago police violently suppressed antiwar protests at the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Dennis Hastert was the longest serving Republican Speaker of the House, 1999-2007. Barack Obama, elected in 2004, was only the fifth African American to serve in the U.S. Senate; he became the 44th U.S. president in 2009. Political corruption and criminality have plagued the state for decades; since 1960, five former governors have been charged with criminal offenses, including Rod Blagojevich.

Tourist attractions. Chicago museums and parks; Illinois State Museum, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, in Springfield; Cahokia Mounds, Collinsville; Starved Rock State Park; Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge; Mormon settlement at Nauvoo; Fts. Kaskaskia, Chartres, Massac (parks); Shawnee Natl. Forest; Dickson Mounds Museum, Lewistown.

Famous Illinoisans. Jane Addams, John Ashcroft, Saul Bellow, Jack Benny, Ray Bradbury, Gwendolyn Brooks, William Jennings Bryan, St. Frances Xavier Cabrini, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Clarence Darrow, John Deere, Stephen A. Douglas, James T. Farrell, George W. Ferris, Marshall Field, Betty Friedan, Benny Goodman, Ulysses S. Grant, Dennis Hastert, Ernest Hemingway, Charlton Heston, Wild Bill Hickok, Henry J. Hyde, Abraham Lincoln, Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters, Oscar Mayer, Cyrus McCormick, Ronald Reagan, Donald Rumsfeld, Carl Sandburg, Adlai Stevenson, James Watson, Frank Lloyd Wright, Philip Wrigley.

Tourist information. Illinois Bureau of Tourism, 100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 3-400, Chicago, IL 60601; 1-800-2CONNECT; www.enjoyillinois.com

Website. www.illinois.gov

Indiana (IN)
Hoosier State

People. Population (2009 est.): 6,423,113; rank: 16; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 179.3 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 87.8% white; 9.2% black; 1.5% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.2%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 5.5%.

Geography. Total area: 36,418 sq mi; rank: 38. **Land area:** 35,867 sq mi; rank: 38. **Acres forested:** 4.7 mil. **Location:** East North Central state; Lake Michigan on N border. **Climate:** 4 distinct seasons with a temperate climate. **Topography:** hilly southern region; fertile rolling plains of central region; flat, heavily glaciated north; dunes along Lake Michigan shore. **Capital:** Indianapolis. **Chief airport:** Indianapolis.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, agriculture, government, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and public utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, iron & steel mills, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, plastics, medical equipment, printing. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, greenhouse & nursery, wheat, hay, tomatoes, watermelons, apples. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 31.6 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 3.6 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 870,000 cattle/calves, 6,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 327.0 mil bd. ft; oak, tulip, beech, sycamore. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $776.0 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), lime, stone (dimension). **Chief ports:** Burns Harbor-Portage; Mt. Vernon; Jeffersonville. **Gross state product** (2008): $254.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 7.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.2% govt.; 19.5% trade/trans./util.; 15.5% mfg.; 14.6% ed./health; 10.1% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.5% finance; 4.3% constr.; 1.3% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $33,725. **New private housing** (2009): 12,555 units/$1.9 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 150; deposits: $85.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 51; deposits: $8.8 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $822.8 mil; profit: $217.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 26,550; **avg. salary:** $61,926. **Notable fed. facilities:** Nav. Surface Warfare Ctr., Crane Div.; Grissom Air Reserve Base.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 101.3 bil; gas: 423 mil; petroleum: 131 mil; hydroelectric: 520 mil; other: 221 mil.

State data. Motto: Crossroads of America. **Flower:** Peony. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Song:** "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away." **Entered union:** Dec. 11, 1816; rank: 19th. **State fair** at Indianapolis, mid-Aug.

History. When the Europeans arrived, Miami, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, Wea, and Shawnee peoples inhabited the region. La Salle visited the present South Bend area, 1679 and 1681. The first French fort was built near present-day Lafayette, 1717. A French trading post was established, 1731-32, at Vincennes. France ceded the area to Britain, 1763. During the American Revolution, American Gen. George Rogers Clark captured Vincennes, 1778, and defeated British forces, 1779. Indiana became a territory, 1800, and a state, 1816. The Miami were beaten, 1794, at Fallen Timbers, and Gen. William H. Harrison defeated Tecumseh's Indian confederation, 1811, at Tippecanoe. Manufacturing grew rapidly after the Civil War. U.S. Steel founded Gary, 1906. An automotive test track was the site of the first Indianapolis 500 race, 1911. The auto industry remains key to the state economy; in 2008, Honda opened a $550-mil plant near Greensburg. Heavy rain in June 2008 flooded southwest and central Indiana.

Tourist attractions. Lincoln Log Cabin Historic Site, near Charleston; George Rogers Clark Park, Vincennes; Wyandotte Caves; Tippecanoe Battlefield Park, near Lafayette; Benjamin Harrison home, Indianapolis 500 raceway and museum, in Indianapolis; Indiana Dunes, Chesterton; Natl. College Football Hall of Fame, South Bend; Hoosier Natl. Forest.

Famous "Hoosiers." Larry Bird, Ambrose Burnside, Hoagy Carmichael, Jim Davis, James Dean, Eugene V. Debs, Theodore Dreiser, Paul Dresser, Jeff Gordon, Benjamin Harrison, Gil Hodges, Michael Jackson, David Letterman, Carole Lombard, John Mellencamp, Jane Pauley, Cole Porter, Gene Stratton Porter, Ernie Pyle, Dan Quayle, James Whitcomb Riley, Oscar Robertson, Red Skelton, Booth Tarkington, Kurt Vonnegut, Lew Wallace, Wendell L. Willkie, Wilbur Wright.

Tourist information. Indiana Office of Tourism Development, 1 North Capital, Ste. 600, Indianapolis, IN 46204; 1-800-677-9800; www.visitindiana.com

Website. www.in.gov

Iowa (IA)
Hawkeye State

People. Population (2009 est.): 3,007,856; rank: 30; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 53.8 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 93.9% white; 2.8% black; 1.7% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 4.5%.

Geography. Total area: 56,272 sq mi; rank: 26. **Land area:** 55,869 sq mi; rank: 23. **Acres forested:** 2.9 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bordered by Mississippi R. on the E and Missouri R. on the W. **Climate:** humid, continental.

Topography: Watershed from NW to SE; soil especially rich and land level in the N central counties. **Capital:** Des Moines. **Chief airport:** Des Moines.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, communications, construction, finance, insurance, trade, services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** machinery, vegetable oils, animal slaughtering & processing, laundry equipment, plastics, motor vehicles & parts. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, greenhouse & nursery, oats. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 66.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 19 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 3.9 mil cattle/calves, 65,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 63.0 mil bd. ft; red cedar. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $518 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), lime, gypsum (crude). **Gross state product** (2008): $135.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 17.7% govt.; 20.0% trade/trans./util.; 13.5% mfg.; 14.4% ed./health; 8.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.9% leisure/hosp.; 6.7% finance; 4.6% constr.; 2.0% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.0%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $36,751. **New private housing** (2009): 7,729 units/$1.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 373; deposits: $58.5 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 21; deposits: $5.9 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $249.0 mil; profit: $57.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 9,045; **avg. salary:** $63,170. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ames Lab; Natl. Animal Disease Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 36.6 bil; gas: 1.1 bil; petroleum: 60 mil; hydroelectric: 734 mil; other: 3.6 bil.

State data. Motto: Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain. **Flower:** Wild rose. **Bird:** Eastern goldfinch. **Tree:** Oak. **Rock:** Geode. **Entered union:** Dec. 28, 1846; rank: 29th. **State fair** at Des Moines, mid-Aug.

History. Early inhabitants were Mound Builders who dwelt on Iowa's fertile plains. Later, Iowa and Yankton Sioux lived in the area. The first Europeans, Marquette and Jolliet, gave France its claim to the area, 1673. In 1762, France ceded the region to Spain, but Napoleon took it back, 1800. It became part of the U.S. through the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Native American Sauk and Fox tribes moved into the area but relinquished their land in defeat, after the 1832 uprising led by the Sauk chieftain Black Hawk. Iowa became a territory in 1838, and entered as a free state, 1846, strongly supporting the Union. Fertile land lured farmers from eastern states, 1850-1900 and the population rose rapidly. Growth slowed in the 20th cent., as farming became mechanized. Surging demand for ethanol fuel from Iowa corn contributed more than $2.6 bil to the state economy in 2005. Severe flooding in eastern Iowa in June 2008 caused billions of dollars in damages and forced the evacuation of thousands of residents.

Tourist attractions. Herbert Hoover birthplace and library, West Branch; Effigy Mounds Natl. Monument, prehistoric Indian burial site, Marquette; Amana Colonies; Grant Wood's paintings and memorabilia, Davenport Municipal Art Gallery; Living History Farms, Des Moines; Adventureland, Prairie Meadows horse racing, in Altoona; Boone & Scenic Valley Railroad; Greyhound Parks, in Dubuque and Council Bluffs; riverboat cruises and casino gambling, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; Iowa Great Lakes, Okoboji.

Famous Iowans. Tom Arnold, Johnny Carson, Marquis Childs, Buffalo Bill Cody, Mamie Dowd Eisenhower, Bob Feller, George Gallup, Susan Glaspell, James Norman Hall, Harry Hansen, Herbert Hoover, Ann Landers, Glenn Miller, Lillian Russell, Billy Sunday, James A. Van Allen, Abigail Van Buren, Carl Van Vechten, Henry Wallace, John Wayne, Meredith Willson, Grant Wood.

Tourist information. Iowa Tourism Office, Iowa Dept. of Economic Development, 200 E. Grand Ave., Des Moines, IA 50309; 1-888-472-6035; www.traveliowa.com

Website. www.iowa.gov

Kansas (KS)

Sunflower State

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,818,747; rank: 33; net change (2008-09): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 34.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 88.5% white; 6.2% black; 2.3% Asian; 1.0% Native Amer./AK; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.9%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 9.3%.

Geography. Total area: 82,277 sq mi; rank: 15. **Land area:** 81,815 sq mi; rank: 13. **Acres forested:** 2.1 mil.

Location: West North Central state, with Missouri R. on E. **Climate:** temperate but continental, with great extremes between summer and winter. **Topography:** hilly Osage Plains in the E; central region level prairie and hills; high plains in the W. **Capital:** Topeka. **Chief airport:** Wichita.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, finance, insurance, real estate, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, aerospace, petroleum, plastics, machinery, navigational instruments, printing. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, soybeans, hay, sorghum, sunflowers, cotton, potatoes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 1.8 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 6 mil cattle/calves, 30,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; oak, walnut. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $1.1 bil; helium (grade-A), stone (crushed), cement (portland), salt, helium (crude). **Chief port:** Kansas City. **Gross state product** (2008): $122.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.3%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.5% govt.; 18.9% trade/trans./util.; 11.9% mfg.; 13.4% ed./health; 10.1% prof./bus. serv.; 8.5% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 5.2% constr.; 2.5% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.7%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $37,916. **New private housing** (2009): 6,677 units/$880.9 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 355; deposits: $50.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 19; deposits: $7.0 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $236.7 mil; profit: $71.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 17,352; **avg. salary:** $64,274. **Notable fed. facilities:** Fts. Riley, Leavenworth; Leavenworth Fed. Pen.; McConnell AFB; Colmery-O'Neal Veterans Hospital.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 32.2 bil; gas: 2.6 bil; nuclear: 8.8 bil; petroleum: 43 mil; other: 723 mil.

State data. Motto: Ad Astra per Aspera (To the stars through difficulties). **Flower:** Native sunflower. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Cottonwood. **Song:** "Home on the Range." **Entered union:** Jan. 29, 1861; rank: 34th. **State fair** at Hutchinson, begins Friday after Labor Day.

History. Wichita, Pawnee, Kansa, and Osage peoples lived in the area when Coronado explored it in 1541. These Native Americans—hunters who also farmed—were joined on the Plains by the nomadic Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche, and Kiowa about 1800. France claimed the region, 1682, ceded its claim to Spain, 1762, then regained control, 1800, before selling it to the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. After 1830, thousands of Native Americans were removed from more eastern states to Kansas. Organized as a territory, 1854, the area witnessed violent clashes between pro- and antislavery settlers and became known as "Bleeding Kansas." It entered the Union as a free state, 1861. After the Civil War, rail construction and huge cattle drives from Texas turned Abilene and Dodge City into cowboy capitals. Russian Mennonite immigrants brought a new strain of winter wheat, 1874, transforming Kansas agriculture. Carry Nation launched her anti-saloon crusade in the 1890s. Part of the "Dust Bowl," the state experienced drought and depression in the 1930s. Topeka was the focus of the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, 1954, that led to desegregation of U.S. public schools. Bob Dole represented Kansas in the U.S. Senate (1969-96) but failed in several efforts to win higher office.

Tourist attractions. Eisenhower Center, Abilene; Natl. Agricultural Ctr. and Hall of Fame, Bonner Springs; Dodge City-Boot Hill; Old Cowtown Museum, Wichita; Ft. Scott and Ft. Larned, restored 1800s cavalry forts; Kansas Cosmosphere and Space Center, Hutchinson; Woodlands Racetrack, Kansas City; U.S. Cavalry Museum, Ft. Riley; Heartland Park Raceway, Topeka.

Famous Kansans. Kirstie Alley, Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle, Ed Asner, Gwendolyn Brooks, John Brown, George Washington Carver, Wilt Chamberlain, Walter P. Chrysler, Glenn Cunningham, John Stuart Curry, Robert Dole, Amelia Earhart, Wyatt Earp, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Ron Evans, Maurice Greene, Wild Bill Hickok, Cyrus Holliday, Dennis Hopper, William Inge, Don Johnson, Walter Johnson, Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Buster Keaton, Emmett Kelly, Alf Landon, Edgar Lee Masters, Hattie McDaniel, Oscar Micheaux, Carry Nation, Georgia Neese-Gray, Charlie Parker, Gordon Parks, Jim Ryun, Barry Sanders, Vivian Vance, William Allen White, Jess Willard.

Tourist information. Kansas Dept. of Commerce, Travel and Tourism Div., 1000 SW Jackson St., Ste. 100, Topeka, KS 66612; (785) 296-2009; www.travelks.com

Website. www.kansas.gov

Kentucky (KY)

Bluegrass State

People. Population (2009 est.): 4,314,113; rank: 26; net change (2008-09): 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 109.2 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 89.6% white; 7.9% black; 1.1% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.7%.

Geography. Total area: 40,409 sq mi; rank: 37. **Land area:** 39,728 sq mi; rank: 36. **Acres forested:** 12.0 mil. **Location:** East South Central state, bordered on N by Illinois, Indiana, Ohio; on E by West Virginia and Virginia; on S by Tennessee; on W by Missouri. **Climate:** moderate, with plentiful rainfall. **Topography:** mountainous in E; rounded hills of the Knobs in the N; Bluegrass, heart of state; wooded rocky hillsides of the Pennyroyal; Western Coal Field; the fertile Purchase in the SW. **Capital:** Frankfort. **Chief airports:** Covington, Louisville.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, finance, insurance and real estate, retail trade, public utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, aluminum, basic chemicals, plastics, iron & steel, rubber, printing. **Chief crops:** hay, corn, soybeans, tobacco, wheat. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 6.7 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 307 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 2.3 mil cattle/calves, 8,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 515.0 mil bd. ft; hardwoods, pines. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $638.0 mil; stone (crushed), lime, cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), clays (common). **Chief ports:** Louisville, Hickman-Fulton County. **Gross state product** (2008): $156.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.7% govt.; 20.5% trade/trans./util.; 11.8% mfg.; 14.0% ed./health; 10.1% prof./bus. serv.; 9.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 5.2% constr.; 1.5% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.5%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $31,883. **New private housing** (2009): 7,398 units/$923.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 204; deposits: $66.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 27; deposits: $2.3 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $778.2 mil; profit: $192.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 26,023; **avg. salary:** $58,284. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Gold Bullion Depository, Ft. Knox; Ft. Campbell; Fed. Correctional Institution, Lexington; Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 76.0 bil; gas: 549 mil; petroleum: 117 mil; hydroelectric: 3.3 bil; other: 165 mil.

State data. Motto: United we stand, divided we fall. **Flower:** Goldenrod. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Song:** "My Old Kentucky Home." **Entered union:** June 1, 1792; rank: 15th. **State fair** at Louisville, mid-Aug.

History. Paleo-Indians first arrived about 14,000 years ago. Much later, Shawnee, Wyandot, Delaware, and Cherokee peoples also used the area mostly for hunting. Explored by Thomas Walker and Christopher Gist, 1750-51, Kentucky was the first area W of the Alleghenies settled by American pioneers. The first permanent settlement was Harrodsburg, 1774. Daniel Boone blazed the Wilderness Trail through the Cumberland Gap and founded Ft. Boonesborough, 1775. Clashes with Native Americans were frequent, 1774-94. Virginia dropped its claims to the region, and Kentucky became a state, 1792. Tobacco growing, horse breeding, coal mining, and bourbon whiskey making were major industries in the 19th cent. A slave state, Kentucky tried to stay neutral in the Civil War, but then opted for the Union; many Kentuckians sided with the Confederacy. The U.S. gold depository at Fort Knox opened, 1937. Led by Toyota, Ford, and GM, auto manufacturing has grown in recent decades; about 10% of cars and trucks built in the U.S. each year are made in Kentucky. An ice storm in southwestern Kentucky in Jan. 2009 killed 14 and caused severe power outages.

Tourist attractions. Churchill Downs (Kentucky Derby), Louisville; Land Between the Lakes Natl. Recreation Area, lakes Kentucky and Barkley; Mammoth Cave Natl. Park; Lake Cumberland; Lincoln's birthplace, Hodgenville; My Old Kentucky Home State Park, Bardstown; Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park, Middlesboro; Kentucky Horse Park, Lexington; Shaker Village, Pleasant Hill.

Famous Kentuckians. Muhammad Ali, John James Audubon, Alben W. Barkley, Daniel Boone, Louis D. Brandeis, John C. Breckinridge, Kit Carson, Albert B. "Happy" Chandler, Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis, D. W. Griffith, "Casey" Jones, Abraham Lincoln, Mary Todd Lincoln, Thomas Hunt Morgan, Carry Nation, Col. Harland Sanders, Diane Sawyer, Adlai Stevenson, Jesse Stuart, Zachary Taylor, Hunter S. Thompson, Robert Penn Warren, Whitney Young Jr.

Tourist information. Kentucky Dept. of Travel, Capital Plaza Tower, 22nd Fl., 500 Mero St., Frankfort, KY 40601; 1-800-225-8747; www.kentuckytourism.com

Website. www.kentucky.gov

Louisiana (LA)

Pelican State

People. Population (2009 est.): 4,492,076; rank: 25; net change (2008-09): 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 104.0 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 64.6% white; 32.1% black; 1.5% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 3.6%.

Geography. Total area: 51,840 sq mi; rank: 31. **Land area:** 43,562 sq mi; rank: 33. **Acres forested:** 14.2 mil. **Location:** West South Central state on the Gulf Coast. **Climate:** subtropical, affected by continental weather patterns. **Topography:** lowlands of marshes and Mississippi R. flood plain; Red R. Valley lowlands; upland hills in the Florida Parishes; average elevation, 100 ft. **Capital:** Baton Rouge. **Chief airport:** Metairie.

Economy. Chief industries: wholesale and retail trade, tourism, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communication, public utilities, finance, insurance, real estate, mining. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals, plastics material & resin, pesticides & fertilizers, cleaning products, paper & paperboard, ships, structural metals. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, cotton, rice, soybeans, corn, sweet potatoes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 2.6 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 840,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.2 bil bd. ft; pines, hardwoods, oak. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $494.0 mil; salt, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (industrial), clays (common). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $272.9 mil. **Chief ports:** New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Port of S. Louisiana (La Place), Shreveport, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Alexandria. **Gross state product** (2008): $222.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 19.8% govt.; 19.3% trade/trans./util.; 7.1% mfg.; 14.4% ed./health; 10.2% prof./bus. serv.; 10.5% leisure/hosp.; 4.6% finance; 9.2% constr.; 1.3% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.8%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $35,507. **New private housing** (2009): 12,513 units/$1.8 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 139; deposits: $74.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 27; deposits: $4.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $373.7 mil; profit: $131.8 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 20,815; **avg. salary:** $65,159. **Notable federal facilities:** Ft. Polk (Joint Readiness Training Ctr.); Barksdale AFB; Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Michoud Assembly Plant, USDA Southern Regional Research Ctr., Army Corps of Engineers, all New Orleans; New Orleans NAS.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 11.0 bil; gas: 13.5 bil; nuclear: 16.8 bil; petroleum: 37 mil; other: 1.4 bil.

State data. Motto: Union, justice, and confidence. **Flower:** Magnolia. **Bird:** Eastern brown pelican. **Tree:** Cypress. **Song:** "Give Me Louisiana." **Entered union:** Apr. 30, 1812; rank: 18th. **State fair** at Shreveport; late Oct.-early Nov.

History. Caddo, Tunica, Choctaw, Chitimacha, and Chawash peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Spanish explorers in the early 16th cent. reached the mouth of the Mississippi. La Salle, 1682, claimed the region for France. Early French and Spanish settlers were the ancestors of Louisiana Creoles. Cajuns descended from the Acadians, French settlers expelled by the British from Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1755. France ceded the Louisiana region to Spain, 1762, took it back, 1800, and sold it to the U.S., 1803, in the Louisiana Purchase. Admitted as a state in 1812, Louisiana witnessed the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. Cotton and sugar plantations relied on black slaves, who made up 47% of the population in 1860, on the eve of the Civil War. Louisiana seceded, 1861, and was readmitted, 1868. Jazz was born in New Orleans in the early 20th cent. As governor (1928-32), Huey Long pushed populist programs. Many tropical storms and floods have battered Louisiana, including Hurricane Katrina, 2005, which devastated New Orleans. The offshore oil and gas industry developed after World War II.

An oil rig explosion off the state's Gulf coast spilled millions of barrels of oil into the gulf, damaging coastal wetlands and many of the state's marine-dependent industries in 2010.

Tourist attractions. French Quarter and other New Orleans attractions; Jean Lafitte Natl. Hist. Park, Chalmette; Longfellow-Evangeline State Hist. Site, St. Martinville; Kent Plantation House, Alexandria; Hodges Gardens, Natchitoches; USS *Kidd* Memorial, Baton Rouge.

Famous Louisianans. Louis Armstrong, Pierre Beauregard, Judah P. Benjamin, Braxton Bragg, Kate Chopin, Johnnie Cochran, Harry Connick Jr., Ellen DeGeneres, Fats Domino, Lillian Hellman, Grace King, Elmore Leonard, Bob Livingston, Huey Long, Eli Manning, Peyton Manning, Wynton Marsalis, Leonidas K. Polk, Anne Rice, Henry Miller Shreve, Britney Spears, Edward D. White Jr.

Tourist information. Louisiana Office of Tourism, P.O. Box 94291, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9291; 1-800-677-4082; www.louisianatravel.com

Website. www.louisiana.gov

Maine (ME)
Pine Tree State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,318,301; rank: 41; net change (2008-09): –0.1%. **Pop. density:** 42.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 96.1% white; 1.2% black; 1.0% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 1.4%.

Geography. Total area: 35,385 sq mi; rank: 39. **Land area:** 30,862 sq mi; rank: 39. **Acres forested:** 17.7 mil. **Location:** New England state at northeastern tip of U.S. **Climate:** Southern interior and coastal, influenced by air masses from the S and W; northern clime harsher, avg. over 100 in. snow in winter. **Topography:** Appalachian Mts. extend through state; western borders have rugged terrain; long sand beaches on southern coast; northern coast mainly rocky promontories, peninsulas, fjords. **Capital:** Augusta. **Chief airport:** Portland.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, fishing, services, trade, government, finance, insurance, real estate, construction. **Chief manuf. goods:** paper, ships & boats, cardboard, frozen/canned fruits & vegetables, plastics, baked goods. **Chief crops:** potatoes, greenhouse & nursery, wild blueberries, apples, hay, maple syrup. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 4.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 87,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 823.0 mil bd. ft; pine, spruce, fir. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $120.0 mil; sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland), stone (crushed), cement (masonry), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $287.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Searsport, Portland, Eastport. **Gross state product** (2008): $49.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.0%. **Employment distrib**. (May 2010): 18.3% govt.; 19.2% trade/trans./util.; 8.8% mfg.; 20.2% ed./health; 9.3% prof./bus. serv.; 10.0% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 4.3% constr.; 1.5% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.0%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $36,745. **New private housing** (2009): 3,121 units/$493.2 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 12; deposits: $37.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 21; deposits: $8.9 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $228.5 mil; profit: $49.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 10,922; **avg. salary:** $63,969. **Notable fed. facilities:** Portsmouth Naval Shipyard; Loring AFB; *Brunswick NAS.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): petroleum: 1 mil.

State data. Motto: Dirigo (I direct). **Flower:** White pine cone and tassel. **Bird:** Chickadee. **Tree:** Eastern white pine. **Song:** "State of Maine Song." **Entered union:** Mar. 15, 1820; rank: 23rd. **State fair** at Bangor, late July-early Aug.; at Skowhegan, mid-Aug.

History. Paleo-Indians arrived about 11,500 years ago. Maine was inhabited by Algonquian peoples including the Abnaki, Penobscot, and Passamaquoddy at the time of European contact. French settled, 1604, at the St. Croix River, English, c. 1607, on the Kennebec; both settlements failed. A royal charter, 1691, made Maine part of Massachusetts. Maine broke off, 1819, and became a separate state, 1820. Drawing on vast forest resources, the pulp and paper industry developed after the Civil War. Bath Iron Works began building U.S. Navy vessels and other ships in the 1890s. Mail-order and retail giant L.L. Bean was founded, 1912. Women have fared well in state politics: Margaret Chase Smith became the first woman to serve in both houses of Congress (House, 1940-49; Senate, 1949-73), and Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins have represented Maine in the Senate since the mid-1990s.

Tourist attractions. Acadia Natl. Park, Bar Harbor, on Mt. Desert Island; Old Orchard Beach; Portland's Old Port; Kennebunkport; Common Ground Country Fair, Unity; Portland Head Light; Baxter State Pk.; Freeport/L. L. Bean.

Famous "Down Easters." Leon Leonwood (L.L.) Bean, James G. Blaine, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Hannibal Hamlin, Sarah Jewett, Stephen King, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Sir Hiram and Hudson Maxim, Edna St. Vincent Millay, George Mitchell, Edmund Muskie, Judd Nelson, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Joan Benoit Samuelson, Liv Tyler, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Ben Ames Williams.

Tourist information. Maine Office of Tourism, 59 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333; 1-888-624-6345; www.visitmaine.com

Website. www.maine.gov

Maryland (MD)
Old Line State, Free State

People. Population (2009 est.): 5,699,478; rank: 19; net change (2008-09): 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 587.3 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 63.0% white; 29.7% black; 5.2% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.7%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 7.2%.

Geography. Total area: 12,407 sq mi; rank: 42. **Land area:** 9,774 sq mi; rank: 42. **Acres forested:** 2.6 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state stretching from the Ocean to the Allegheny Mts. **Climate:** continental in the west; humid subtropical in the east. **Topography:** Eastern Shore of coastal plain and Maryland Main of coastal plain, piedmont plateau, and the Blue Ridge, separated by the Chesapeake Bay. **Capital:** Annapolis. **Chief airport:** Glen Burnie.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, biotechnology and information technology, services, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instruments, pharmaceutical & medicine, broadcasting equip., plastics, printing, milk & ice cream. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, tomatoes, watermelons, barley, potatoes, apples. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 2.5 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 291.9 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 195,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 245.0 mil bd. ft; hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $182.0 mil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), cement (masonry), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $73.5 mil. **Chief port:** Baltimore. **Gross state product** (2008): $273.3 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.0% govt.; 17.2% trade/trans./util.; 4.5% mfg.; 15.7% ed./health; 15.3% prof./bus. serv.; 9.7% leisure/hosp.; 5.4% finance; 5.9% constr.; 1.8% info.; 4.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.0%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $48,285. **New private housing** (2009): 11,123 units/$2.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 89; deposits: $88.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 48; deposits: $19.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $1.7 bil; profit: $529.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 123,161; **avg. salary:** $92,580. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Naval Academy; Natl. Agriculture Res. Ctr.; Ft. Meade, Aberdeen Proving Ground; Andrews AFB; Naval Air Sys. Command; Goddard Space Flight Ctr.; Natl. Inst. of Health; Natl. Inst. of Standards & Technology; Food & Drug Admin.; Bureau of the Census; Natl. Naval Med. Ctr., Bethesda; Natl. Marine Fisheries Serv.; Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): petroleum: 9 mil.

State data. Motto: Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine (Manly deeds, womanly words). **Flower:** Black-eyed Susan. **Bird:** Baltimore oriole. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** "Maryland, My Maryland." **Seventh** of the original 13 states to ratify the U.S. Constitution, Apr. 28, 1788. **State fair** at Timonium, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. Europeans encountered Algonquian-speaking Nanticoke and Piscataway and Iroquois-speaking Susquehannock when they first visited the area. Italian navigator Verrazano reached the Chesapeake region in the early 16th cent. English Capt. John Smith explored and mapped the area, 1608. William Claiborne set up a trading post on Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay, 1631. King Charles I granted land

to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, 1632; Calvert's brother Leonard, with about 200 settlers, founded St. Marys, 1634. During the Revolutionary War, Baltimore (1776-77) and Annapolis (1783-84) served as temporary capitals of the U.S. In the War of 1812, when a British fleet tried to take Ft. McHenry, Marylander Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," 1814. Born into slavery at Tuckahoe in 1818, Frederick Douglass became a leading abolitionist. Although a slaveholding state, Maryland stayed in the Union during the Civil War and was the site of the battle of Antietam, 1862. Gov. Spiro Agnew elected U.S. vice pres. 1968, 1972; pleaded no contest to tax evasion and resigned 1973. Israeli and Egyptian leaders reached a historic peace accord at the Camp David presidential retreat, 1978. A major effort is under way to clean up pollution in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Tourist attractions. Laurel Park (Maryland Million); Ocean City; restored Ft. McHenry—near which Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," Pimlico track (The Preakness), Edgar Allan Poe house, Camden Yards, Natl. Aquarium, Harborplace, all Baltimore; Antietam Battlefield, near Hagerstown; South Mountain Battlefield; U.S. Naval Academy, Maryland State House (oldest still in legislative use in the U.S.), Annapolis; Natl. Cryptologic Museum, Ft. Meade.

Famous Marylanders. John Astin, Benjamin Banneker, Tom Clancy, Jonathan Demme, Francis Scott Key, H. L. Mencken, Kweisi Mfume, Ogden Nash, Charles Willson Peale, William Pinkney, Edgar Allan Poe, Cal Ripken Jr., Babe Ruth, Upton Sinclair, Roger B. Taney, John Waters, Montel Williams.

Tourist information. Maryland Office of Tourism Development, 401 E. Pratt St., 14th Fl., Baltimore, MD 21202; 1-866-639-3526; www.visitmaryland.org

Website. www.maryland.gov

Massachusetts (MA)

Bay State, Old Colony

People. Population (2009 est.): 6,593,587; rank: 15; net change (2008-09): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 845.2 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 85.9% white; 7.1% black; 5.1% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.09% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.8%.

Geography. Total area: 10,555 sq mi; rank: 44. **Land area:** 7,840 sq mi; rank: 45. **Acres forested:** 3.2 mil. **Location:** New England state along Atlantic seaboard. **Climate:** temperate, with colder and drier clime in western region. **Topography:** jagged indented coast from Rhode Island around Cape Cod; flat land yields to stony upland pastures near central region and gentle hilly country in west; except in west, land is rocky, sandy, and not fertile. **Capital:** Boston. **Chief airport:** Boston.

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** electronics & instruments, pharmaceuticals, telecom. & broadcasting equip., plastics, medical equip., printing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, cranberries, tomatoes, sweet corn, apples, hay, tobacco. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 128,000 chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 43,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 37.0 mil bd. ft; white pine, oak, other hard woods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $219.0 mil; stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), lime, stone (dimension), clays (common). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $399.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Boston, Fall River. **Gross state product** (2008): $365.0 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.25%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 14.4% govt.; 16.6% trade/trans./util.; 7.9% mfg.; 20.9% ed./health; 14.5% prof./bus. serv.; 9.4% leisure/hosp.; 6.5% finance; 3.4% constr.; 2.6% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.4%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $49,875. **New private housing** (2009): 7,941 units/$1.6 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 51; deposits: $115.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 146; deposits: $74.1 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $4.7 bil; profit: $913.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 28,643; **avg. salary:** $77,183. **Notable fed. facilities:** Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Fed. Bldg.; J.W. McCormack Bldg.; JFK Fed. Bldg.; Hanscom AFB; *Natick Army Soldier Systems Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 125 mil; petroleum: 34 mil; hydroelectric: 295 mil.

State data. Motto: Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem (By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty). **Flower:** Mayflower. **Bird:** Chickadee. **Tree:** American elm. **Song:** "All Hail to Massachusetts." **Sixth** of the original 13 states to ratify Constitution, Feb. 6, 1788. **State fair** at West Springfield, mid-Sept.-early Oct.

History. Early inhabitants were Algonquian peoples: Nauset, Wampanoag, Massachuset, Pennacook, Nipmuc, and Pocumtuc. Pilgrims settled in Plymouth, 1620, giving thanks for their survival with the first Thanksgiving Day, 1621. About 20,000 new settlers arrived, 1630-40. Colonist-Native American relations deteriorated, leading to King Philip's War, 1675-76, which the colonists won. Witch trials at Salem, 1692, led to the execution of 20 people. Demonstrations against British restrictions set off the Boston Massacre, 1770, and the Boston Tea Party, 1773. The first bloodshed of American Revolution was at Lexington, 1775. After statehood, Massachusetts prospered from shipbuilding, seafaring, and the making of textiles, shoes, and metal goods, while artists, writers, and social reformers flourished. The controversial Sacco-Vanzetti case, 1920-27, ended with the execution of two Italian immigrants on murder and robbery charges. After World War II, old industries declined, knowledge-intensive enterprises thrived, and the Kennedys became a dominant political family. The state's highest court ruled, 2003, that same-sex couples could legally marry.

Tourist attractions. Provincetown arts colony; Cape Cod; Plymouth Rock, Plimoth Plantation, Mayflower II, all Plymouth; Freedom Trail, Museum of Fine Arts, New England Aquarium, and other Boston attractions; Tanglewood, Hancock Shaker Village, Berkshire Scenic Railway Museum, Norman Rockwell Museum, and other Berkshires attractions; Salem; Old Sturbridge Village; Old Deerfield Historic District; Walden Pond, Concord; Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield.

Famous "Bay Staters." John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Samuel Adams, Louisa May Alcott, Horatio Alger, Susan B. Anthony, Crispus Attucks, Clara Barton, Alexander Graham Bell, Stephen Breyer, George H. W. Bush, John Cheever, E. E. Cummings, Emily Dickinson, Charles Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, Edward Everett Hale, John Hancock, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Winslow Homer, Elias Howe, John F. Kennedy, John Kerry, Jack Kerouac, Jack Lemmon, James Russell Lowell, Cotton Mather, Samuel F. B. Morse, Edgar Allan Poe, Paul Revere, Norman Rockwell, Dr. Seuss (Theodor Seuss Geisel), Henry David Thoreau, Barbara Walters, James McNeil Whistler, John Greenleaf Whittier.

Tourist information. Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism, 10 Park Plz., Ste. 4510, Boston, MA 02116; 1-800 227-MASS; www.massvacation.com

Website. www.mass.gov

Michigan (MI)

Great Lakes State, Wolverine State

People. Population (2009 est.): 9,969,727; rank: 8; net change (2008-09): –0.3%. **Pop. density:** 176.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 81.2% white; 14.2% black; 2.4% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.6% **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 4.2%.

Geography. Total area: 96,716 sq mi; rank: 11. **Land area:** 56,804 sq mi; rank: 22. **Acres forested:** 19.5 mil. **Location:** East North Central state bordering on 4 of the 5 Great Lakes, divided into an Upper and Lower Peninsula by the Straits of Mackinac, which link lakes Michigan and Huron. **Climate:** well-defined seasons tempered by the Great Lakes. **Topography:** low rolling hills give way to northern tableland of hilly belts in Lower Peninsula; Upper Peninsula is level in the east, with swampy areas; western region is higher and more rugged. **Capital:** Lansing. **Chief airports:** Detroit, Grand Rapids.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, tourism, agriculture, forestry/lumber. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, plastics, metalworking machinery, non-wood office furniture, fabricated metals. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, soybeans, corn, wheat, sugar beets, apples, blueberries, potatoes, dry beans, cherries, hay, cucumbers, tomatoes, grapes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 12.5 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.1 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 1.1 mil cattle/calves, 19,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 793.0 mil bd. ft; maple, oak, aspen. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $1.6 bil; iron ore (usable shipped),

cement (portland), salt, sand and gravel (construction), magnesium compounds, stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $14.9 mil. **Chief ports:** Detroit, Escanaba, Calcite, Port Inland, Muskegon, Port Huron. **Gross state product** (2008): $382.5 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib**. (May 2010): 16.9% govt.; 18.2% trade/trans./util.; 11.8% mfg.; 16.1% ed./health; 13.5% prof./bus. serv.; 9.8% leisure/hosp.; 4.7% finance; 3.3% constr.; 1.3% info.; 4.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 13.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $34,025. **New private housing** (2009): 6,884 units/$1.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 152; deposits: $149.9 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 21; deposits: $13.8 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $2.3 bil; profit: $740.7 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 29,065; **avg. salary:** $73,138. **Notable fed. facilities:** Detroit Arsenal (Army TACOM Life Cycle Mgmt.); Def. Logistics Info. Serv.; Selfridge Army Garrison; Hart-Dole-Inouye Fed. Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 66.4 bil; gas: 550 mil; nuclear: 15.7 bil; petroleum: 192 mil; hydroelectric: 348 mil; other: 24 mil.

State data. Motto: Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam, Circumspice (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you). **Flower:** Apple blossom. **Bird:** Robin. **Tree:** White pine. **Song:** "Michigan, My Michigan." **Entered union:** Jan. 26, 1837; rank: 26th. **State fair** at Detroit, late Aug.-early Sept.; at Escanaba, mid-Aug.

History. Hunting and fishing peoples lived in the region as early as 11,000 years ago. Ojibwa, Ottawa, Miami, Potawatomi, and Huron inhabited the area at the time of European contact. French fur traders and missionaries arrived in the 17th cent. and established a settlement at Sault Ste. Marie, 1668. British took over, 1763, and crushed a Native American uprising led by Ottawa chieftain Pontiac. Treaty of Paris ceded the area to U.S., 1783, but British remained until 1796. Michigan was organized as a territory, 1805. The British seized Ft. Mackinac and Detroit, 1812, but the U.S. regained control, 1814. The opening of the Erie Canal, 1825, and new land laws and Native American cessions led the way for a flood of settlers. Strongly antislavery, Michigan became a state, 1837, and supplied 90,000 soldiers to the Union army in the Civil War. In the 20th cent., automobile manufacturing was the backbone of the economy. Henry Ford launched the Model T car, 1908; the United Auto Workers union was founded, 1935. Motown music flourished in Detroit in the 1960s, but riots in 1967 dealt the city a heavy blow. As the auto industry faltered, Michigan lost more than 20% of its automotive-related jobs between 2002 and 2007. In 2009, the federal government loaned billions of dollars to GM and Chrysler to keep them solvent.

Tourist attractions. Henry Ford Museum/Greenfield Village, Dearborn; Frederick Meijer Gardens and Sculpture Park, Grand Rapids; Tahquamenon (*Hiawatha*) Falls; De Zwaan windmill and Tulip Festival, Holland; "Soo Locks," St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, Sault Ste. Marie; Air Zoo, Kalamazoo; Mackinac Island; Museum of African-American History, Motown Historical Museum, Detroit.

Famous Michiganders. Ralph Bunche, Francis Ford Coppola, Paul de Kruif, Thomas Edison, Edna Ferber, Gerald R. Ford, Henry Ford, Aretha Franklin, Edgar Guest, Lee Iacocca, Robert Ingersoll, Magic Johnson, Casey Kasem, Will Kellogg, Ring Lardner, Elmore Leonard, Charles Lindbergh, Joe Louis, Madonna, Malcolm X, Terry McMillan, Michael Moore, Pontiac, Gilda Radner, Diana Ross, Glenn Seaborg, Tom Selleck, Sinbad (David Adkins), John Smoltz, Lily Tomlin, Stewart Edward White, Serena Williams.

Tourist information. Michigan Economic Development Corp., 300 N. Washington Square, Lansing, MI 48913; 1-888-784-7328; www.michigan.org

Website. www.michigan.gov

Minnesota (MN)

North Star State, Gopher State

People. Population (2009 est.): 5,266,214; rank: 21; net change (2008-09): 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 66.2 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 88.6% white; 4.7% black; 3.8% Asian; 1.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.07% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 4.3%.

Geography. Total area: 86,939 sq mi; rank: 12. **Land area:** 79,610 sq mi; rank: 14. **Acres forested:** 16.4 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bounded on the E by Wisconsin and Lake Superior, on the N by Canada, on the W by the Dakotas, and on the S by Iowa. **Climate:** northern part of state lies in the moist Great Lakes storm belt; the western border lies at the edge of the semi-arid Great Plains. **Topography:** central hill and lake region covering approx. half the state; to the NE, rocky ridges and deep lakes; to the NW, flat plain; to the S, rolling plains and deep river valleys. **Capital:** St. Paul. **Chief airport:** Minneapolis.

Economy. Chief industries: agribusiness, forest products, mining, manufacturing, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum & asphalt, computers & electronics, milk & cheese, printing, animal slaughtering, paper & product, medical equip. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, sugar beets, wheat, potatoes, greenhouse & nursery, dry edible beans, green peas, sunflowers. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 14.1 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 44.8 mil broilers, 7.2 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 2.42 mil cattle/calves, 38,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 230.0 mil bd. ft; needle-leaves and hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $1.7 bil; iron ore (usable shipped), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $304,908. **Chief ports:** Two Harbors, Silver Bay, Duluth, St. Paul. **Gross state product** (2008): $262.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.875%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.2% govt.; 18.6% trade/trans./util.; 11.0% mfg.; 17.3% ed./health; 11.6% prof./bus. serv.; 9.3% leisure/hosp.; 6.3% finance; 3.4% constr.; 2.0% info.; 4.2% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $41,552. **New private housing** (2009): 9,425 units/$1.7 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 426; deposits: $110.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 34; deposits: $4.9 bil.**Lottery** (2008): total sales: $461.5 mil; profit: $116.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 17,949; **avg. salary:** $69,315. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bishop Henry Whipple Fed. Bldg.; Minneapolis-St Paul Air Reserve Station.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 29.2 bil; gas: 1.8 bil; nuclear: 12.4 bil; petroleum: 49 mil; hydroelectric: 529 mil; other: 840 mil.

State data. Motto: L'Etoile du Nord (The star of the north). **Flower:** Pink and white lady's-slipper. **Bird:** Common loon. Tree: Red pine. **Song:** "Hail! Minnesota." **Entered union:** May 11, 1858; rank: 32nd. **State fair** at St. Paul, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. Inhabited for at least 10,000 years, the region was home to Dakota Sioux when Europeans arrived. French fur traders Pierre Esprit Radisson and Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers, explored in the mid-17th cent. In 1679, Daniel Greysolon, sieur Duluth, claimed the entire region for France. Ojibwa arrived in the 18th cent. and warred with the Sioux for over 100 years. Britain took the area east of the Mississippi, 1763. The U.S. took over that portion after the American Revolution and gained the western area, 1803, in the Louisiana Purchase. The U.S. built Ft. St. Anthony (now Ft. Snelling), 1819, and bought Native American lands, 1837, spurring an influx of settlers from the east. Minnesota became a territory, 1849, and a state, 1858. Sioux staged a bloody uprising, the Battle of Wood Lake, 1862, and were driven from the state. Railroad construction after the Civil War spurred the growth of the grain, timber, and iron mining industries. Opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, 1959, aided the port of Duluth. Elected as a reformer, colorful former wrestler Jesse Ventura served as governor, 1999-2003. Two-term Sen. Paul Wellstone, one of a long line of liberal Minnesota Democrats, died when his campaign plane crashed, 2002. The I-35W Mississippi River Bridge in Minneapolis collapsed, 2007, killing 13.

Tourist attractions. Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Walker Art Center, Minneapolis Sculpture Garden, Minnehaha Falls (*Hiawatha*), Guthrie Theater, all Minneapolis; Ordway Theater, Winter Carnival, in St. Paul; Voyageurs Natl. Park; Mayo Clinic, Rochester; North Shore (of Lake Superior).

Famous Minnesotans. Warren Burger, Ethan and Joel Coen, William O. Douglas, Bob Dylan, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Al Franken, Judy Garland, Cass Gilbert, Hubert Humphrey, Garrison Keillor, Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Jessica Lange, Sinclair Lewis, Paul Manship, Roger Maris, E. G. Marshall, William and Charles Mayo, Eugene McCarthy, Walter F. Mondale, Prince (Rodgers Nelson), Charles Schulz, Harold Stassen, Thorstein Veblen, Jesse Ventura, Paul Wellstone.

Tourist information. Explore Minnesota Tourism, Metro Square, 121 7th Pl. E., Ste. 100, St. Paul, MN 55101. 1-888-TOURISM; www.exploreminnesota.com

Website. www.state.mn.us

Mississippi (MS)
Magnolia State

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,951,996; rank: 31; net change (2008-09): 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 62.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 60.5% white; 37.2% black; 0.9% Asian; 0.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 0.9%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.5%.

Geography. Total area: 48,430 sq mi; rank: 32. **Land area:** 46,907 sq mi; rank: 31. **Acres forested:** 19.6 mil. **Location:** East South Central state bordered on the W by the Mississippi R. and on the S by the Gulf of Mexico. **Climate:** semi-tropical, with abundant rainfall, long growing season, and extreme temperatures unusual. **Topography:** low, fertile delta between the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers; loess bluffs stretching around delta border; sandy gulf coastal terraces followed by piney woods and prairie; rugged, high sandy hills in extreme NE followed by Black Prairie Belt, Pontotoc Ridge, and flatwoods into the north central highlands. **Capital:** Jackson. **Chief airport:** Jackson.

Economy. Chief industries: warehousing & distribution, services, manufacturing, government, wholesale and retail trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, upholstered furniture, poultry processing, motor vehicle parts, plastics, ships & boats, chemicals. **Chief crops:** cotton, soybeans, rice, hay, corn, sweet potatoes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 10.3 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 793.4 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 970,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 2.0 bil bd. ft; pine, oak, hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $204.0 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), clays (fuller's earth), cement (portland), clays (ball). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $43.7 mil. **Chief ports:** Pascagoula, Vicksburg, Gulfport, Biloxi, Greenville. **Gross state product** (2008): $91.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 7.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 23.2% govt.; 19.5% trade/trans./util.; 12.6% mfg.; 12.1% ed./health; 7.9% prof./bus. serv.; 11.0% leisure/hosp.; 4.1% finance; 5.2% constr.; 1.1% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 9.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $30,103. **New private housing** (2009): 6,995 units/$878.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 100; deposits: $43.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 6; deposits: $475.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 18,669; **avg. salary:** $64,614. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Keesler AFB; Meridian NAS; Columbus AFB; NASA Stennis Space Ctr.; Army Corps of Eng. Waterways Experiment Sta.; Naval Constr. Battalion Ctr., Gulfport.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 9.6 bil; gas: 10.9 bil; nuclear: 11.0 bil; petroleum: 13 mil.

State data. Motto: Virtute et Armis (By valor and arms). **Flower:** Magnolia. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Magnolia. **Song:** "Go, Mississippi!" **Entered union:** Dec. 10, 1817; rank: 20th. **State fair** at Jackson, begins first Wed. in Oct.

History. Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez peoples were living in the region at the time of European contact. The Spaniard Hernando de Soto explored the area, 1540-41. La Salle traced the Mississippi River from Illinois to its mouth and claimed the entire Mississippi Valley for France, 1682. The first settlement, was the French Ft. Maurepas, 1699, on Biloxi Bay. The region was ceded to Britain, 1763, and claimed by Spain, 1779-98, then became a U.S. territory, 1798, and a state, 1817. Slavery spread along with cotton plantations, and slaves made up 55% of the population, 1860. Mississippi seceded, 1861. In the Civil War, Union forces captured Vicksburg, 1863, and caused extensive damage elsewhere. Mississippi reentered the Union, 1870. For the next 100 years, resistance to desegregation and violence against blacks made the state a battleground for the African American civil rights movement. Hurricanes Camille, 1969, and Katrina, 2005, caused substantial damage to the Gulf Coast. Since the early 1990s, casino gambling has boosted the economy.

Tourist attractions. Vicksburg Natl. Military Park and Cemetery, other Civil War sites; Hattiesburg; Natchez Trace; Indian mounds; Antebellum homes; pilgrimages in Natchez and some 25 other cities; The Elvis Presley Birthplace and Museum, Tupelo; Smith Robertson Museum, Mynelle Gardens, in Jackson; Mardi Gras, Shrimp Festival, in Biloxi; Gulf Islands Natl. Seashore.

Famous Mississippians. Margaret Walker Alexander, Dana Andrews, Jimmy Buffett, Bo Diddley, William Faulkner, Brett Favre, Shelby Foote, Morgan Freeman, John Grisham, Fannie Lou Hamer, Jim Henson, Faith Hill, John Lee Hooker, Robert Johnson, James Earl Jones, B. B. King, L. Q. C. Lamar, Trent Lott, Gerald McRaney, Willie Morris, Walter Payton, Elvis Presley, Leontyne Price, Charley Pride, LeAnn Rimes, Muddy Waters, Eudora Welty, Tennessee Williams, Oprah Winfrey, Johnny Winter, Richard Wright, Tammy Wynette.

Tourist information. Mississippi Division of Tourism. P.O. Box 849, Jackson, MS 39205; 1-866-SEE-MISS; www.visitmississippi.org

Website. www.ms.gov

Missouri (MO)
Show Me State

People. Population (2009 est.): 5,987,580; rank: 18; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 87.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 84.9% white; 11.5% black; 1.5% Asian; 0.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop**. (any race): 3.4%.

Geography. Total area: 69,704 sq mi; rank: 21. **Land area:** 68,886 sq mi; rank: 18. **Acres forested:** 15.1 mil. **Location:** West North Central state near the geographic center of the conterminous U.S.; bordered on the E by the Mississippi R., on the NW by the Missouri R. **Climate:** continental, susceptible to cold Canadian air, moist, warm gulf air, and drier SW air. **Topography:** rolling hills, open, fertile plains, and well-watered prairie N of the Missouri R.; south of the river land is rough and hilly with deep, narrow valleys; alluvial plain in the SE; low elevation in the west. **Capital:** Jefferson City. **Chief airports:** Kansas City, St. Louis.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, manufacturing, aerospace, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, aerospace, pharmaceuticals, plastics, soap, animal slaughtering & processing, printing. **Chief crops:** soybeans, corn, hay, cotton & cottonseed, wheat, rice, sorghum. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 9.6 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 3.1 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 4.15 mil cattle/calves, 8,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 432.0 mil bd. ft; oak, hickory. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $1.8 bil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), lead, lime, sand and gravel (construction). **Gross state product** (2008): $237.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.225%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 17.8% govt.; 19.0% trade/trans./util.; 9.2% mfg.; 15.0% ed./health; 11.5% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 5.9% finance; 4.0% constr.; 2.3% info.; 4.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 9.3%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $35,676. **New private housing** (2009): 10,056 units/$1.4 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 359; deposits: $114.3 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 32; deposits: $9.6 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $995.5 mil; profit: $266.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 40,828; avg. salary: $61,115. **Notable fed. facilities:** Federal Reserve banks; *Ft. Leonard Wood; Jefferson Barracks Natl. Cem.; Natl. Archives Civilian Personnel Records Ctr.; Whiteman AFB.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 71.6 bil; gas: 2.5 bil; nuclear: 10.2 bil; petroleum: 56 mil; hydroelectric: 2.5 bil; other: 103 mil.

State data. Motto: Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto (The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law). **Flower:** Hawthorn. **Bird:** Bluebird. **Tree:** Dogwood. **Song:** "Missouri Waltz." **Entered union:** Aug. 10, 1821; rank: 24th. **State fair** at Sedalia, mid-Aug.; at Bethany, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. In the 17th cent., when French explorers arrived, Algonquian Sauk, Fox, and Illinois and Siouan Osage, Missouri, Iowa, and Kansa peoples were living in the region; few remained by the 1830s. French hunters and lead miners made the first settlement c. 1735, at Ste. Genevieve. The territory was ceded to Spain by the French, 1762, then returned to France, 1800, and acquired by the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Powerful earthquakes rocked New Madrid, 1811-12. Missouri became a territory, 1812, and entered the Union as a slave state, 1821. St. Louis became the gateway for pioneers heading West. Though Missouri stayed with the Union, pro- and antislavery forces battled there during the Civil War. In the late 19th cent. railroad building and the cattle trade made Kansas City a boomtown. The most notable Missourian of the 20th cent., Harry S. Truman, was U.S. president, 1945-53. The state, a political bellwether, voted for the winner in every presidential election from 1960 to 2004.

Tourist attractions. Silver Dollar City, Branson; Mark Twain Area, Hannibal; Pony Express Museum, St. Joseph;

Harry S. Truman Library, Independence; Gateway Arch, St. Louis; Worlds of Fun, Kansas City; Lake of the Ozarks; Churchill Mem., Fulton; State Capitol, Jefferson City.

Famous Missourians. Maya Angelou, Robert Altman, Burt Bacharach, Josephine Baker, Scott Bakula, Thomas Hart Benton, Tom Berenger, Yogi Berra, Chuck Berry, George Caleb Bingham, Daniel Boone, Omar Bradley, William Burroughs, Kate Capshaw, Dale Carnegie, George Washington Carver, Bob Costas, Walter Cronkite, Walt Disney, T. S. Eliot, Richard Gephardt, John Goodman, Betty Grable, Edwin Hubble, Jesse James, Rush Limbaugh, Marianne Moore, Reinhold Niebuhr, J. C. Penney, John J. Pershing, Brad Pitt, Joseph Pulitzer, Ginger Rogers, Bess Truman, Harry S. Truman, Kathleen Turner, Tina Turner, Mark Twain, Dick Van Dyke, Tennessee Williams, Lanford Wilson, Shelley Winters, Jane Wyman.

Tourist information. Missouri Division of Tourism. P.O. Box 1055, Jefferson City, MO 65102; 1-800-519-2100; www.visitmo.com

Website. www.mo.gov

Montana (MT)
Treasure State

People. Population (2009 est.): 974,989; rank: 44; net change (2008-09): 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 6.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 90.3% white; 0.7% black; 0.7% Asian; 6.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.07% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.8%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 3.1%.

Geography. Total area: 147,042 sq mi; rank: 4. **Land area:** 145,552 sq mi; rank: 4. **Acres forested:** 25.0 mil. **Location:** Mountain state bounded on the E by the Dakotas, on the S by Wyoming, on the SSW by Idaho, and on the N by Canada. **Climate:** colder, continental climate with low humidity. **Topography:** Rocky Mts. in western third of the state; eastern two-thirds gently rolling northern Great Plains. **Capital:** Helena.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, timber, mining, tourism, oil and gas. **Chief manuf. goods:** sawmills, softwood veneer & plywood, petroleum. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, hay, sugar beets, potatoes, dry beans, flaxseed, cherries, corn, oats. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 540,000 chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 2.6 mil cattle/calves, 20,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 712.0 mil bd. ft; Douglas fir, pines, larch. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $1.1 bil; molybdenum concentrates, copper, platinum metal, palladium metal, sand and gravel (construction). **Gross state product** (2008): $35.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): none. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 22.0% govt.; 21.0% trade/trans./util.; 4.0% mfg.; 14.3% ed./health; 8.7% prof./bus. serv.; 12.5% leisure/hosp.; 4.7% finance; 6.9% constr.; 1.7% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $34,004. **New private housing** (2009): 1,686 units/$253.6 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 78; deposits: $16.3 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 2; deposits: $257.0 mil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $43.8 mil; profit: $11.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 10,484; **avg. salary:** $60,971. **Notable fed. facilities:** Malmstrom AFB and missile silos; Ft. Peck, Hungry Horse, Libby, Yellowtail, and other dams.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 317 mil; hydroelectric: 5.8 bil; other: 56 mil.

State data. Motto: Oro y Plata (Gold and silver). **Flower:** Bitterroot. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Ponderosa pine. **Song:** "Montana." **Entered union:** Nov. 8, 1889; rank: 41st. **State fair** at Great Falls, late July-early Aug.

History. Paleo-Indian hunters reached the area over 12,000 years ago. Cheyenne, Blackfoot, Crow, Assiniboin, Salish (Flatheads), Kootenai, and Kalispel peoples lived in the region before Europeans arrived. French explorers visited the region, 1742. The U.S. acquired the area partly through the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, partly through explorations of Lewis and Clark, 1805-6. Fur traders and missionaries established posts in the early 19th cent. Gold was discovered on Grasshopper Creek, 1862, and Montana Territory was established, 1864. Indian uprisings reached their peak with the defeat of Gen. George Custer at the Battle of Little Bighorn, 1876. Chief Joseph and the Nez Percé tribe surrendered here, 1877, after a long trek across the state. Mining activity and the coming of the Northern Pacific Railway, 1883, brought population growth. Montana became a state, 1889. Copper wealth from the Butte pits resulted in the turn of the century "War of Copper Kings" as feuding factions contended for "the richest hill on earth." During the first half of the 20th cent., the Anaconda Copper firm wielded enormous political influence. Jeannette Rankin, a suffragist and pacifist, was the first woman elected to Congress, 1916. Mike Mansfield served 34 years in Congress and was Senate Democratic leader, 1961-77. An 18-year hunt for notorious "Unabomber" Theodore Kaczynski ended with his arrest, 1996, at his cabin near Lincoln.

Tourist attractions. Glacier Natl. Park; Yellowstone Natl. Park; Museum of the Rockies, Bozeman; Museum of the Plains Indian, Blackfeet Reservation, near Browning; Little Bighorn Battlefield Natl. Monument and Custer Natl. Cemetery; Flathead Lake; Helena; Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park, near Whitehall; Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, Great Falls.

Famous Montanans. Dana Carvey, Gary Cooper, Marcus Daly, Chet Huntley, Will James, Myrna Loy, David Lynch, Mike Mansfield, Brent Musburger, Jeannette Rankin, Charles M. Russell, Lester Thurow.

Tourist information. Travel Montana, Dept. of Commerce, 301 S. Park Ave., P.O. Box 200533, Helena, MT 59601; 1-800-VISITMT; www.visitmt.org

Website. www.mt.gov

Nebraska (NE)
Cornhusker State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,796,619; rank: 38; net change (2008-09): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 23.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 91.1% white; 4.6% black; 1.7% Asian; 1.1% Native Amer./AK; 0.09% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.3%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.4%.

Geography. Total area: 77,354 sq mi; rank: 16. **Land area:** 76,872 sq mi; rank: 15. **Acres forested:** 1.2 mil. **Location:** West North Central state with the Missouri R. for a NE and E border. **Climate:** continental semi-arid. **Topography:** till plains of the central lowland in the eastern third rising to the Great Plains and hill country of the north central and NW. **Capital:** Lincoln. **Chief airport:** Omaha.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, grain & oilseed, farm machinery, medical equip., motor vehicle parts, printing, structural metals. **Chief crops:** corn, sorghum, soybeans, hay, wheat, dry beans, oats, potatoes, sugar beets. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 11.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 3.1 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 6.3 mil cattle/calves, 16,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; oak, hickory, and elm. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $118 mil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), lime, clays (common). **Gross state product** (2008): $83.3 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.5%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.4% govt.; 20.6% trade/trans./util.; 9.7% mfg.; 14.5% ed./health; 10.5% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 7.0% finance; 4.9% constr.; 1.8% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 4.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $38,081. **New private housing** (2009): 5,150 units/$725.1 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 238; deposits: $42.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 15; deposits: $3.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $121.9 mil; profit: $31.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 10,300; **avg. salary:** $65,118. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Offutt AFB.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 23.4 bil; gas: 331 mil; nuclear: 9.4 bil; petroleum: 25 mil; hydroelectric: 401 mil; other: 263 mil.

State data. Motto: Equality before the law. **Flower:** Goldenrod. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Cottonwood. **Song:** "Beautiful Nebraska." **Entered union:** Mar. 1, 1867; rank: 37th. **State fair** at Grand Island, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. When Europeans arrived, Pawnee, Ponca, Omaha, and Oto peoples lived in the region. Spanish and French explorers and fur traders visited the area prior to its acquisition in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Lewis and Clark passed through, 1804-06. The first permanent settlement was Bellevue, near Omaha, 1823. The 1834 Indian Intercourse Act declared Nebraska Indian country and excluded white settlement, but conflicts with settlers eventually forced Native Americans to move to reservations. Nebraska became a territory, 1854, and a state, 1867. Many Civil War veterans settled under free land terms of the 1862 Homestead Act; as agriculture grew, struggles followed between homesteaders and ranchers. Since the mid-1930s, Nebraska has been the only state with a unicameral legislature. A leader in agribusiness, Nebraska has also become a major telemarketing

center. The "Oracle of Omaha," investor Warren Buffett, one of the world's wealthiest men, announced in 2006 he would give most of his $44 bil fortune to charity.

Tourist attractions. State Museum (Elephant Hall), State Capitol, in Lincoln; Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer, Grand Island; Museum of the Fur Trade, Chadron; Henry Doorly Zoo, Joslyn Art Museum, in Omaha; Ashfall Fossil Beds, Strategic Air and Space Museum, Ashland; Boys Town, Omaha; Arbor Lodge State Park, Nebraska City; Buffalo Bill Ranch State Hist. Park, North Platte; Pioneer Village, Minden; Oregon Trail landmarks; Scotts Bluff Natl. Monument; Chimney Rock Natl. Historic Site; Ft. Robinson; Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural Hist.

Famous Nebraskans. Grover Cleveland Alexander, Fred Astaire, Marlon Brando, Charles W. Bryan, William Jennings Bryan, Warren Buffett, Johnny Carson, Willa Cather, Dick Cavett, Dick Cheney, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, Loren Eiseley, Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Henry Fonda, Gerald R. Ford, Bob Gibson, Rollin Kirby, Harold Lloyd, Malcolm X, J. Sterling Morton, John Neihardt, Nick Nolte, George Norris, Tom Osborne, John J. Pershing, Roscoe Pound, Chief Red Cloud, Mari Sandoz, Robert Taylor, Darryl F. Zanuck.

Tourist information. Nebraska Division of Travel and Tourism, 301 Centennial Mall S., Lincoln, NE 68508; 1-888-444-1867.; www.visitnebraska.gov

Website. www.nebraska.gov

Nevada (NV)

Sagebrush State, Battle Born State, Silver State

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,643,085; rank: 35; net change (2008-09): 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 24.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 80.3% white; 8.3% black; 6.6% Asian; 1.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.6% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 26.5%.

Geography. Total area: 110,561 sq mi; rank: 7. **Land area:** 109,826 sq mi; rank: 7. **Acres forested:** 11.1 mil. **Location:** Mountain state bordered on N by Oregon and Idaho, on E by Utah and Arizona, on SE by Arizona, and on SW and W by California. **Climate:** semi-arid and arid. **Topography:** rugged N-S mountain ranges; highest elevation, Boundary Peak, 13,140 ft; southern area is within the Mojave Desert; lowest elevation, Colorado River at southern tip of state, 479 ft. **Capital:** Carson City. **Chief airports:** Las Vegas, Reno.

Economy. Chief industries: gaming, tourism, mining, manufacturing, government, retailing, warehousing, trucking. **Chief manuf. goods:** gaming machines, cement & concrete, plastics, printing, architectural & structural metals, electricity instruments. **Chief crops:** hay, onions, potatoes, alfalfa, wheat, garlic, mint, barley. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 450,000 cattle/calves, 11,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): <0.5 mil bd. ft; piñon, juniper, other pines. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $5.5 bil; gold, copper, sand and gravel (construction), lime, stone (crushed). **Gross state product** (2008): $131.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.85%. **Employment distrib**. (May 2010): 14.5% govt.; 18.5% trade/trans./util.; 3.5% mfg.; 8.7% ed./health; 12.1% prof./bus. serv.; 27.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.7% finance; 6.7% constr.; 1.1% info.; 3.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 11.8%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $38,578. **New private housing** (2009): 6,764 units/$748.7 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 50; deposits: $154.2 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 12; deposits: $40.9 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 11,150; **avg. salary:** $66,188. **Notable fed. facilities:** Nevada Test Site; Hawthorne Army Depot; Creech AFB; Nellis AFB & Range Complex; Fallon NAS; Natl. Wild Horse & Burro Ctr. at Palomino Valley.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 6.4 bil; gas: 14.3 bil; petroleum: 10 mil; hydroelectric: 2.4 bil; other: 1 mil.

State data. Motto: All for our country. **Flower:** Sagebrush. **Bird:** Mountain bluebird. **Trees:** Single-leaf piñon and bristlecone pine. **Song:** "Home Means Nevada." **Entered union:** Oct. 31, 1864; rank: 36th. **State fair** at Reno, late Aug.

History. Shoshone, Paiute, Bannock, and Washoe peoples lived in the area at the time of European contact. Nevada was first explored by Spaniards, 1776. In the 1820s, fur traders Peter Skene Ogden and Jedediah Smith separately explored the area. It was acquired by the U.S., 1848, at the end of the Mexican War. A trading post at Mormon Station, now Genoa, was established, 1850. Discovery of the Comstock Lode, rich in gold and silver, 1859, spurred a population boom. Nevada became a territory, 1861, and a state, 1864. Hoover Dam was built, 1931-36. WIth gambling legal since 1931, a surge in resort casino construction after World War II turned Las Vegas into one of the nation's most popular tourist destinations. An influx of Hispanics and Asians, attracted by service-industry and construction jobs, helped make Nevada the fastest-growing state in the U.S. during 1990-2005, and again in 2007. The recession in recent years has had an equally powerful effect. Nevada had the second-highest state unemployment rate and the highest home foreclosure rate in 2009.

Tourist attractions. Legalized gambling at Lake Tahoe, Reno, Las Vegas, Laughlin, Elko County, and elsewhere; Hoover Dam; Lake Mead; Great Basin Natl. Park; Valley of Fire State Park; Virginia City; Red Rock Canyon Natl. Conservation Area; Liberace Museum, The Strip, Fremont St., Atomic Testing Museum, Pinball Hall of Fame, all Las Vegas; Lamoille Canyon; Pyramid Lake; Lost City Museum, Overton; Skiing near Lake Tahoe.

Famous Nevadans. Andre Agassi, Walter Van Tilburg Clark, George Ferris, Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, Paul Laxalt, Dat So La Lee, John William Mackay, Anne Martin, Pat McCarran, Key Pittman, William Morris Stewart.

Tourist information. Commission on Tourism, 401 N. Carson St., Carson City, NV 89701; 1-800-NEVADA8; www.travelnevada.com

Website. www.nv.gov

New Hampshire (NH)

Granite State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,324,575; rank: 40; net change (2008-09): 0.2%. **Pop. density:** 148.0 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 95.3% white; 1.4% black; 2.0% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.8%.

Geography. Total area: 9,350 sq mi; rank: 46. **Land area:** 8,968 sq mi; rank: 44. **Acres forested:** 4.9 mil. **Location:** New England state bounded on S by Massachusetts, on W by Vermont, on N and NW by Canada, on E by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean. **Climate:** highly varied, due to its nearness to high mountains and ocean. **Topography:** low, rolling coast followed by countless hills and mountains rising out of a central plateau. **Capital:** Concord. **Chief airport:** Manchester.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, manufacturing, agriculture, trade, mining. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instr., circuit boards, electrical equip., fabricated metal, machinery, medical equip., plastics. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, apples, sweet corn, hay, Christmas trees, berries, maple syrup. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 37,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 217 mil bd. ft; white pine, hemlock, oak, birch. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $84.8 mil; stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), stone (dimension), gemstones (natural). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $20.8 mil. **Chief port:** Portsmouth. **Gross state product** (2008): $60.0 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): none. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.3% govt.; 21.3% trade/trans./util.; 10.3% mfg.; 17.2% ed./health; 10.2% prof./bus. serv.; 9.9% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 3.8% constr.; 2.0% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.3%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $42,831. **New private housing** (2009): 2,287 units/$420.8 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 18; deposits: $17.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 22; deposits: $7.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $261.1 mil; profit: $75.7 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 4,384; **avg. salary:** $79,621. **Notable fed. facilities:** Army Cold Regions Res. & Engineering Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 2.9 bil; gas: 35 mil; petroleum: 149 mil; hydroelectric: 409 mil; other: 318 mil.

State data. Motto: Live free or die. **Flower:** Purple lilac. **Bird:** Purple finch. **Tree:** White birch. **Song:** "Old New Hampshire." **Ninth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, June 21, 1788. **State fair:** no official state fair; many agricultural fairs statewide, July through Sept.

History. The area has been inhabited for about 10,000 years. Algonquian-speaking peoples, including the Pennacook, lived in the region when the Europeans arrived. The first explorers to visit the area were England's Martin Pring, 1603, and France's Champlain, 1605. The first settlement was Odiorne's Point (now port of Rye), 1623. Before the American Revolution, New Hampshire residents raided a

British fort at Portsmouth, 1774, and drove the royal governor out, 1775. New Hampshire became the first colony to adopt its own constitution, 1776. After statehood, 1788, New Hampshire became a textile manufacturing center. The mill towns declined in the first half of the 20th cent., but tourism and high-technology industries, lured by low taxes, have revived the economy since the 1960s. A state law requires it to hold the first primary of the presidential campaign season.

Tourist attractions. Mt. Washington, highest peak in Northeast; Lake Winnipesaukee; Crawford, Franconia, Pinkham notches, Flume Gorge, Canon Mt. aerial tramway, all White Mt. region; Strawbery Banke, Portsmouth; Canterbury Shaker Village; Saint-Gaudens, Natl. Historic Site, Cornish; Mt. Monadnock.

Famous New Hampshirites. Salmon P. Chase, Ralph Adams Cram, Mary Baker Eddy, Daniel Chester French, Robert Frost, Horace Greeley, Sarah Buell Hale, Franklin Pierce, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Adam Sandler, Alan Shepard, David H. Souter, Daniel Webster.

Tourist information. Division of Travel & Tourism Development, 172 Pembroke Rd., P.O. Box 1856; Concord, NH 03302; 1-800-FUNINNH; www.visitnh.gov

Website. www.nh.gov

New Jersey (NJ)
Garden State

People. Population (2009 est.): 8,707,739; rank: 11; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 1,184.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 75.8% white; 14.5% black; 7.8% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.09% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.4%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 16.7%.

Geography. Total area: 8,721 sq mi; rank: 47. **Land area:** 7,417 sq mi; rank: 46. **Acres forested:** 2.1 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state bounded on N and E by New York and Atlantic Ocean, on S and W by Delaware and Pennsylvania. **Climate:** moderate, with marked difference bet. NW and SE extremities. **Topography:** Appalachian Valley in the NW also has highest elevation, High Pt., 1,801 ft; Appalachian Highlands, flat-topped NE-SW mountain ranges; Piedmont Plateau, low plains broken by high ridges (Palisades) rising 400-500 ft; Coastal Plain, covering three-fifths of state in SE, rises from sea level to gentle slopes. **Capital:** Trenton. **Chief airports:** Atlantic City, Newark.

Economy. Chief industries: pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, biotechnology, printing & publishing. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, pharmaceuticals, toiletries, chemicals, plastics, printing, navigational instr., medical equip., paper prod. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, blueberries, peaches, corn, hay, tomatoes, bell peppers, cranberries, soybeans, apples. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 36,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 34.0 mil bd. ft; pine, cedar, mixed hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $279.0 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (industrial), greensand marl, peat. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $168.7 mil. **Chief ports:** Newark-Elizabeth, Camden. **Gross state product** (2008): $474.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 7.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 17.3% govt.; 20.8% trade/trans./util.; 6.6% mfg.; 15.6% ed./health; 14.9% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 6.4% finance; 3.3% constr.; 2.1% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 9.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $50,313. **New private housing** (2009): 12,421 units/$2.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 100; deposits: $169.5 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 73; deposits: $80.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $2.5 bil; profit: $882.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 30,186; **avg. salary:** $82,296. **Notable fed. facilities:** Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst Picatinny Arsenal; FAA William J. Hughes Technical Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): hydroelectric: –202 mil.

State data. Motto: Liberty and prosperity. **Flower:** Purple violet. **Bird:** Eastern goldfinch. **Tree:** Red oak. **Third** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 18, 1787. **State fair** at Augusta, late July-early Aug.

History. The Lenni Lenape (Delaware) peoples lived in the region and had mostly peaceful relations with European colonists, who arrived after the explorers Verrazano, 1524, and Hudson, 1609. The first permanent European settlement was Dutch, at Bergen (now Jersey City), 1660. When the British took New Netherland, 1664, the area between the Delaware and Hudson Rivers was given to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. During the American Revolution, New Jersey was the scene of many major battles, including Trenton, 1776; Princeton, 1777; and Monmouth, 1778. New Jersey was the third state to ratify the Constitution, 1787, and the first to approve the Bill of Rights, 1789. In a duel at Weehawken, 1804, Vice Pres. Aaron Burr fatally shot Alexander Hamilton. Canal and railroad building stimulated the growth of cities and industries in the 19th cent. The 20th cent. arrival of large numbers of African Americans, Italians, Irish, European Jews, Puerto Ricans, Asian Indians, and other groups made New Jersey one of the most diverse states in the U.S. Construction of resort casinos in Atlantic City from the late 1970s revitalized tourism. Gov. James McGreevey resigned, 2004, after acknowledging an extramarital affair with a man identified as his former homeland security adviser.

Tourist attractions. 127 mi of beaches, boardwalks at Atlantic City (with gambling), Seaside Heights, Ocean City, Wildwood; Grover Cleveland birthplace, Caldwell; Cape May Historic District; Edison Natl. Historic Site, W. Orange; Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson; Liberty State Park, Liberty Science Center, Jersey City; Pine Barrens wilderness area; Princeton University; Revolutionary War sites; Adventure Aquarium, Battleship *NJ*, Walt Whitman house, Camden.

Famous New Jerseyans. Jason Alexander, Samuel Alito, Count Basie, Judy Blume, Jon Bon Jovi, Bill Bradley, Aaron Burr, Grover Cleveland, James Fenimore Cooper, Stephen Crane, Danny DeVito, Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, James Gandolfini, Allen Ginsberg, Alexander Hamilton, Ed Harris, Whitney Houston, Buster Keaton, Joyce Kilmer, Norman Mailer, Jack Nicholson, Thomas Paine, Dorothy Parker, Joe Pesci, Molly Pitcher, Paul Robeson, Philip Roth, Antonin Scalia, Wally Schirra, H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Frank Sinatra, Bruce Springsteen, Martha Stewart, Meryl Streep, Dave Thomas, John Travolta, Walt Whitman, William Carlos Williams, Woodrow Wilson.

Tourist information. Dept. of State, Division of Travel and Tourism, P.O. Box 460, Trenton, NJ 08625; 1-800-VISITNJ; www.visitnj.org

Website. www.state.nj.us

New Mexico (NM)
Land of Enchantment

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,009,671; rank: 36; net change (2008-09): 1.2%. **Pop. density:** 16.6 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 83.6% white; 3.1% black; 1.5% Asian; 9.7% Native Amer./AK; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.9%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 45.6%.

Geography. Total area: 121,589 sq mi; rank: 5. **Land area:** 121,356 sq mi; rank: 5. **Acres forested:** 16.7 mil. **Location:** Southwestern state bounded by Colorado on the N, Oklahoma, Texas, and Mexico on the E and S, and Arizona on the W. **Climate:** dry, with temperatures rising or falling 5°F with every 1,000 ft elevation. **Topography:** eastern third, Great Plains; central third, Rocky Mts. (85% of the state is over 4,000-ft elevation); western third, high plateau. **Capital:** Santa Fe. **Chief airport:** Albuquerque.

Economy. Chief industries: government, services, trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** semiconductors, medical equip., navigational/measuring/medical/control instruments, aircrafts, chemicals, jewelry. **Chief crops:** hay, pecans, corn, greenhouse & nursery, chiles, onions, cotton, wheat, peanuts. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 1.55 mil cattle/calves, 15,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; ponderosa pine, Douglas fir. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $974 mil; potash, copper, sand and gravel (construction), molybdenum concentrates, cement (portland). **Gross state product** (2008): $79.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 25.8% govt.; 15.9% trade/trans./util.; 3.7% mfg.; 15.1% ed./health; 12.2% prof./bus. serv.; 10.8% leisure/hosp.; 4.0% finance; 7.4% constr.; 1.8% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $32,992. **New private housing** (2009): 4,642 units/$769.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 56; deposits: $22.7 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 11; deposits: $2.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $147.1 mil; profit: $40.8 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 26,617; **avg. salary:** $65,657. **Notable fed. facilities:** Kirtland, *Cannon, *Holloman AF bases; Los Alamos Natl. Lab; *White

Sands Missile Range; Natl. Solar Observatory; Natl. Radio Astronomy Observatory; Sandia Natl. Labs.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 29.1 bil; gas: 4.7 bil; petroleum: 43 mil; hydroelectric: 301 mil.

State data. Motto: Crescit Eundo (It grows as it goes). **Flower:** Yucca. **Bird:** Roadrunner. **Tree:** Piñon. **Songs:** "O, Fair New Mexico"; "Asi Es Nuevo Mexico." **Entered union:** Jan. 6, 1912; rank: 47th. **State fair** at Albuquerque, mid-Sept.; at Las Cruces, early Oct.; at Roswell, early Oct.; at Deming, early Oct.

History. Inhabited for more than 10,000 years, the region was home to Sandia, Clovis, Folsom, Mogollon, and Anasazi cultures, followed by the Pueblo people, Anasazi descendants; later, nomadic Navajo and Apache came. Franciscan Marcos de Niza and a former black slave, Estevanico, explored the area, 1539, seeking gold; Coronado followed, 1540. First settlements were near San Juan Pueblo, 1598, and at Santa Fe, 1610. Settlers alternately traded and fought with the Apache, Comanche, and Navajo. Trade on the Santa Fe Trail to Missouri started, 1821. After the Mexican War began, 1846, Gen. Stephen Kearny took Santa Fe without firing a shot, and declared New Mexico part of the U.S. All Hispanic New Mexicans and Pueblo became U.S. citizens by terms of the 1848 treaty ending the war. New Mexico became a territory, 1850, but did not attain statehood until 1912. Pancho Villa raided Columbus, 1916, and U.S. troops were sent to the area. The world's first atomic bomb was exploded at a test site near Alamogordo, 1945. An underground nuclear waste depository opened near Carlsbad, 1999. Construction on a "spaceport" for space tourism, partially financed by the state, began June 2009.

Tourist attractions. Carlsbad Caverns Natl. Park, with world's largest natural underground chamber; Santa Fe, oldest capital in U.S.; White Sands Natl. Monument, world's largest gypsum deposit; Chaco Culture Natl. Hist. Park; Acoma Pueblo, "sky city" built atop a 357-ft mesa; Taos Art Colony and Ski Valley; Ute Lake State Park; Shiprock; Roswell.

Famous New Mexicans. Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson, Jeff Bezos, Billy (the Kid) Bonney, Kit Carson, Bob Foster, Peter Hurd, Tony Hillerman, Archbishop Jean Baptiste Lamy, Nancy Lopez, Bill Mauldin, Georgia O'Keeffe, Bill Richardson, Kim Stanley, Al Unser, Bobby Unser, Lew Wallace.

Tourist information. New Mexico Dept. of Tourism, 491 Old Santa Fe Trl., Santa Fe, NM 87501; 1-800-733-6396; www.newmexico.org

Website. www.newmexico.gov

New York (NY)
Empire State

People. Population (2009 est.): 19,541,453; rank: 3; net change (2008-09): 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 414.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 73.4% white; 17.2% black; 7.1% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 16.8%.

Geography. Total area: 54,556 sq mi; rank: 27. **Land area:** 47,214 sq mi; rank: 30. **Acres forested:** 18.7 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state, bordered by the New England states, Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Lakes Ontario and Erie, and Canada. **Climate:** variable; the SE region moderated by the ocean. **Topography:** highest and most rugged mountains in the NE Adirondack upland; St. Lawrence-Champlain lowlands extend from Lake Ontario NE along the Canadian border; Hudson-Mohawk lowland follows the flows of the rivers N and W, 10-30 mi wide; Atlantic coastal plain in the SE; Appalachian Highlands, covering half the state westward from the Hudson Valley, include the Catskill Mts., Finger Lakes; plateau of Erie-Ontario lowlands. **Capital:** Albany. **Chief airports:** Albany, Buffalo, Islip, New York (2), Rochester, Syracuse, White Plains.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, finance, communications, tourism, transportation, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, photographic chemicals, electronics, automotive parts, toiletries, printing, plastics, apparel. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, apples, corn, hay, cabbage, onions, soybeans, potatoes, snap beans, grapes, squash, pumpkins, tomatoes, wheat, cucumbers, green peas. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 5.1 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 1.4 mil cattle/calves, 12,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 514.0 mil bd. ft; birch, sugar and red maple, basswood, hemlock, pine, oak, ash. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $1.3 bil; salt, stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), wollastonite. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $57.3 mil. **Chief ports:** New York, Buffalo, Albany. **Gross state product** (2008): $1.1 trillion. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.1% govt.; 16.8% trade/trans./util.; 5.4% mfg.; 19.9% ed./health; 12.7% prof./bus. serv.; 8.5% leisure/hosp.; 7.8% finance; 3.7% constr.; 2.9% info.; 4.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.4%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $46,957. **New private housing** (2009): 18,344 units/$3.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 163; deposits: $692.9 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 76; deposits: $92.1 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $7.5 bil; profit: $2.6 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 68,019; **avg. salary:** $72,352. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Drum; West Point Military Academy; Merchant Marine Academy; NY Fed. Reserve; Griffis AFB (Research Lab), Rome; Watervliet Arsenal; Brookhaven Natl. Lab.; U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 12.3 bil; petroleum: 1.3 bil; hydroelectric: 22.2 bil.

State data. Motto: Excelsior (Ever upward). **Flower:** Rose. **Bird:** Bluebird. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** "I Love New York." **Eleventh** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, July 26, 1788. **State fair** at Syracuse, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. When Europeans arrived, Algonquians including the Mahican, Wappinger, and Lenni Lenape inhabited the region, as did the Iroquoian Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca tribes, who established the League of the Five Nations. Verrazano entered New York harbor, 1524. In 1609, Henry Hudson visited the river later named for him, and Champlain explored the lake that now bears his name. The first permanent settlement was Dutch, near present-day Albany, 1624. New Amsterdam was settled, 1626, at the S tip of Manhattan island. A British fleet seized New Netherland, 1664. Key battles of the American Revolution included Saratoga, 1777. In the 19th cent., New York City emerged as one of the world's great metropolitan areas, a center for trade, finance, and arts, and a haven for millions of immigrants. Completion of Erie Canal, 1825, established the state as a gateway to the West. The first women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, 1848. Although the state backed the Union in the Civil War, an 1863 military draft triggered 3 days of riots in New York City. Industry declined in the 20th cent., and California and Texas passed New York in population. Attica was the scene of a bloody prison revolt, 1971. New Yorkers, 2000, elected former First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to the U.S. Senate. Two jet aircraft hijacked by terrorists on Sept. 11, 2001, destroyed the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan.

Tourist attractions. New York City; Adirondack and Catskill Mts.; Finger Lakes; Great Lakes; Thousand Islands; Niagara Falls; Saratoga Springs; Philipsburg Manor, Sunnyside (Washington Irving's home), Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown; Corning Museum of Glass; Fenimore House, Natl. Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, Cooperstown; Ft. Ticonderoga; Empire State Plaza, Albany; Lake Placid; Franklin D. Roosevelt Natl. Historic Site, Hyde Park; Long Island beaches; Theodore Roosevelt estate, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay; Turning Stone Casino.

Famous New Yorkers. Woody Allen, Susan B. Anthony, James Baldwin, Lucille Ball, Ann Bancroft, L. Frank Baum, Milton Berle, Humphrey Bogart, Barbara Boxer, Mel Brooks, Benjamin Cardozo, De Witt Clinton, Peter Cooper, Aaron Copland, Tom Cruise, Robert De Niro, George Eastman, Millard Fillmore, Lou Gehrig, George and Ira Gershwin, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Rudolph Giuliani, Jackie Gleason, Stephen Jay Gould, Julia Ward Howe, Charles Evans Hughes, Washington Irving, Henry and William James, John Jay, Michael Jordan, Edward Koch, Fiorello LaGuardia, Herman Melville, Arthur Miller, J. Pierpont Morgan Jr., Eddie Murphy, Joyce Carol Oates, Carroll O'Connor, Rosie O'Donnell, Eugene O'Neill, Jerry Orbach, George Pataki, Colin Powell, Nancy Reagan, John D. Rockefeller, Nelson Rockefeller, John Roberts, Richard Rodgers, Ray Romano, Eleanor Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Tim Russert, J. D. Salinger, Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg, Jerry Seinfeld, Al Sharpton, Paul Simon, Alfred E. Smith, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Barbra Streisand, Donald Trump, William (Boss) Tweed, Martin Van Buren, Luther Vandross, Gore Vidal, Denzel Washington, Edith Wharton, Walt Whitman.

Tourist information. Empire State Development, Travel Information Center, 30 South Pearl St., Albany, NY 12245; 1-800-CALLNYS; www.iloveny.com

Website. www.state.ny.us

North Carolina (NC)
Tar Heel State, Old North State

People. Population (2009 est.): 9,380,884; rank: 10; net change (2008-09): 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 192.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 73.7% white; 21.6% black; 2.0% Asian; 1.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.3%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 7.7%.

Geography. Total area: 53,819 sq mi; rank: 28. **Land area:** 48,711 sq mi; rank: 29. **Acres forested:** 18.4 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded by Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and the Atlantic Ocean. **Climate:** sub-tropical in SE, medium-continental in mountain region; tempered by the Gulf Stream and the mountains in W. **Topography:** coastal plain and tidewater, two-fifths of state, extending to the fall line of the rivers; piedmont plateau, another two-fifths, of gentle to rugged hills; southern Appalachian Mts. contains the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mts. **Capital:** Raleigh. **Chief airports:** Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** transportation, tobacco, pharmaceuticals, toiletries, plastics, animal slaughtering & processing, household furniture, fabric & apparel. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, corn, Christmas trees, sweet potatoes, wheat, peanuts, blueberries, cucumbers, tomatoes, hay, potatoes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 20.1 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 759.6 mil broilers, 9.6 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 820,000 cattle/calves, 5,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 2.0 bil bd. ft; yellow pine, oak, hickory, poplar, maple. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $839 mil; stone (crushed), phosphate rock, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $86.8 mil. **Chief ports:** Morehead City, Wilmington. **Gross state product** (2008): $400.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.75%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 19.5% govt.; 18% trade/trans./util.; 10.9% mfg.; 14.0% ed./health; 12.0% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.0% finance; 4.6% constr.; 1.7% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $34,453. **New private housing** (2009): 33,800 units/$5.0 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 97; deposits: $297.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 37; deposits: $7.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $1.1 bil; profit: $350.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 42,371; **avg. salary:** $64,775. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Bragg; *Camp LeJeune Marine Base. *Cherry Point Marine Air Station; NOAA Natl. Climatic Data Ctr.; Natl. Inst. of Environmental Health Sciences, EPA Research & Dev. Labs, all in Research Triangle Park.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 62.8 bil; gas: 4 bil; nuclear: 40.8 bil; petroleum: 227 mil; hydroelectric: 4.9 bil; other: 2 mil.

State data. Motto: Esse Quam Videri (To be rather than to seem). **Flower:** Dogwood. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Pine. **Song:** "The Old North State." **Twelfth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Nov. 21, 1789. **State fair** at Raleigh, mid-Oct.; at Fletcher, mid-Sept.

History. Algonquian, Siouan, and Iroquoian peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Sir Walter Raleigh tried to found a colony, 1584-87; the "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island, 1587, disappeared without a trace. Permanent settlers came from Virginia in the mid-17th cent. The province's congress was the first to vote for independence, 1776. In the Revolutionary War, Cornwallis's forces were defeated at Kings Mountain, 1780, and forced out after Guilford Courthouse, 1781. The state ratified the Constitution, 1789, only after Congress passed the Bill of Rights. North Carolina, with a slave population of ⅓, seceded from the Union,1861, and provided more troops to the Confederacy than any other state; it was readmitted, 1868. The Wright brothers made the first powered airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, 1903. Sit-ins at segregated Greensboro lunch counters, 1960, drew national attention to the civil rights movement. Long reliant on tobacco, textiles, and wood products, North Carolina has prospered since the 1960s from advanced technologies in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area and banking in Charlotte. The hurricane-prone state was hit hard by Hazel, 1954, Fran, 1996, and Floyd, 1999.

Tourist attractions. Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout natl. seashores; Great Smoky Mts.; Guilford Courthouse and Moore's Creek parks; 66 American Revolution battle sites; Bennett Place (where last Confederate army surrendered), near Durham; Ft. Raleigh, Roanoke Island; Wright Brothers Natl. Memorial, Kitty Hawk; Battleship *North Carolina*, Wilmington; NC Zoo, Asheboro; NC Symphony, Exploris, NC museums of Art, Nat. Sciences, History, in Raleigh; Carl Sandburg Home, Hendersonville; Biltmore House and Gardens, Asheville.

Famous North Carolinians. David Brinkley, Shirley Caesar, John Coltrane, Rick Dees, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, John Edwards, Ava Gardner, Richard J. Gatling, Billy Graham, Andy Griffith, O. Henry, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Michael Jordan, Wm. Rufus King, Charles Kuralt, Meadowlark Lemon, Dolley Madison, Thelonious Monk, Edward R. Murrow, Arnold Palmer, Richard Petty, James K. Polk, Charlie Rose, Carl Sandburg, Enos Slaughter, Dean Smith, James Taylor, Thomas Wolfe.

Tourist information. North Carolina Division of Tourism, Film and Sports Development, 4324 Mail Service Ctr., Raleigh, NC 27699; 1-800-VISIT-NC; (919) 733-8372; www.visitnc.com

Website. www.nc.gov

North Dakota (ND)
Peace Garden State

People. Population (2009 est.): 646,844; rank: 48; net change (2008-09): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 9.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 91.1% white; 1.2% black; 0.8% Asian; 5.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.2%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.3%.

Geography. Total area: 70,700 sq mi; rank: 19. **Land area:** 68,976 sq mi; rank: 17. **Acres forested:** 0.7 mil. **Location:** West North Central state, situated exactly in the middle of North America, bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by Minnesota, on the S by South Dakota, on the W by Montana. **Climate:** continental, with a wide range of temperature and moderate rainfall. **Topography:** Central Lowland in the E comprises the flat Red River Valley and the Rolling Drift Prairie; Missouri Plateau of the Great Plains on the W. **Capital:** Bismarck.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, mining, tourism, manufacturing, telecommunications, energy, food processing. **Chief manuf. goods:** machinery, wood product, motor vehicles & parts, furniture, processed foods. **Chief crops:** wheat, soybeans, corn, sugar beets, barley, dry beans, sunflowers, canola, potatoes, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, lentils, oats. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 1.7 mil cattle/calves, 17,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; oak, ash, cottonwood, aspen. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $33.1 mil; sand and gravel (construction), lime, clays (common), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Gross state product** (2008): $31.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 22.0% govt.; 21.0% trade/trans./util.; 6.2% mfg.; 14.5% ed./health; 7.8% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.4% finance; 7.8% constr.; 1.9% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 4.3%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $39,530. **New private housing** (2009): 3,195 units/$352.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 100; deposits: $15.7 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 2; deposits: $1.0 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $22.1 mil; profit: $6.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 6,564; **avg. salary:** $60,362. **Notable fed. facilities:** Minot AFB; *Grand Forks AFB; Northern Prairie Wildlife Res. Ctr.; Garrison Dam Nat. Fish Hatchery; Grand Forks Human Nutrition Res. Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 29.7 bil; petroleum: 41 mil; hydroelectric: 1.5 bil; other: 376 mil.

State data. Motto: Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable. **Flower:** Wild prairie rose. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** American elm. **Song:** "North Dakota Hymn." **Entered union:** Nov. 2, 1889; rank: 39th. **State fair** at Minot, late July.

History. Paleo-Indian peoples hunted in the area at least 11,000 years ago. At the time of European contact, the Ojibwa, Yanktonai and Teton Sioux, Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa peoples lived in the region. Pierre de Varennes, sieur de La Vérendrye, was the first French fur trader in the area, 1738, followed by the English at the end of the 18th cent. Lewis and Clark built Ft. Mandan, near present-day Washburn, 1804-05, and wintered there. The first permanent settlement was at Pembina, 1812. Missouri River steamboats reached the area, 1832. Dakota Territory was organized, 1861. The first railroad arrived, 1872. The "bonanza farm"

craze of the 1870s-80s led to statehood, 1889. The Nonpartisan League, a farmers' group favoring state ownership of industries, helped elect Lynn Frazier as governor, 1916, but he and others were ousted in a recall vote, 1921. The predominantly agricultural state had a 6.5% drop in population, 1930-2005.

Tourist attractions. North Dakota Heritage Center, Bismarck; Bonanzaville, Fargo; Ft. Union Trading Post Natl. Historic Site; Lake Sakakawea; Intl. Peace Garden; Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park, including Elkhorn Ranch, Badlands; Ft. Abraham Lincoln State Park and Museum, near Mandan; Dakota Dinosaur Museum, Dickinson; Knife River Indian Villages-Natl. Hist. Site.

Famous North Dakotans. Maxwell Anderson, Angie Dickinson, John Bernard Flannagan, Phil Jackson, Louis L'Amour, Peggy Lee, Eric Sevareid, Ann Sothern, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Lawrence Welk.

Tourist information. North Dakota Tourism Division, Century Center, 1600 E. Century Ave., Ste. 2, P.O. Box 2057, Bismarck, ND 58502; 1-800-435-5663; www.ndtourism.com

Website. www.nd.gov

Ohio (OH)
Buckeye State

People. Population (2009 est.): 11,542,645; rank: 7; net change (2008-09): 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 282.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 84.7% white; 12.1% black; 1.6% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.4%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.8%.

Geography. Total area: 44,825 sq mi; rank: 34. **Land area:** 40,948 sq mi; rank: 35. **Acres forested:** 7.9 mil. **Location:** East North Central state bounded on the N by Michigan and Lake Erie; on the E and S by Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky; on the W by Indiana. **Climate:** temperate but variable; weather subject to much precipitation. **Topography:** generally rolling plain; Allegheny plateau in E; Lake Erie plains extend southward; central plains in the W. **Capital:** Columbus. **Chief airports:** Akron, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, petroleum, plastics & rubber, iron & steel, aircraft, machinery, fabricated metal, printing. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, wheat, grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, apples, strawberries, tobacco. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 35.4 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 56.4 mil broilers, 2.0 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 1.3 mil cattle/calves, 25,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 313.0 mil bd. ft; oak, ash, maple, walnut, beech. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $975.0 mil; stone (crushed), salt, sand and gravel (construction), lime, cement (portland). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $10.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Cincinnati, Toledo, Conneaut, Cleveland, Ashtabula. **Gross state product** (2008): $471.5 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.5%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.2% govt.; 18.8% trade/trans./util.; 12.3% mfg.; 16.3% ed./health; 12.2% prof./bus. serv.; 9.8% leisure/hosp.; 5.2% finance; 3.7% constr.; 1.5% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $35,381. **New private housing** (2009): 13,343 units/$2.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 172; deposits: $202.9 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 103; deposits: $32.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $2.3 bil; profit: $672.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 52,039; **avg. salary:** $73,414. **Notable fed. facilities:** Wright-Patterson AFB; Defense Supply Ctr., Columbus; *NASA John H. Glenn Res. Ctr.; *Lima Army Tank Plant.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 92.8 bil; gas: 788 mil; petroleum: 206 mil; hydroelectric: 498 mil; other: 16 mil.

State data. Motto: With God, all things are possible. **Flower:** Scarlet carnation. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Buckeye. **Song:** "Beautiful Ohio." **Entered union:** Mar. 1, 1803; rank: 17th. **State fair** at Columbus, early Aug.

History. Paleo-Indians hunted in the area about 11,000 years ago; the Adena and Hopewell cultures followed. Wyandot, Delaware, Miami, and Shawnee peoples sparsely occupied the area when the first Europeans arrived. La Salle visited the region, 1669. France claimed it, 1682, but ceded it to Britain, 1763. After the American Revolution, Ohio became part of the Northwest Territory, 1787. The first permanent settlement was at Marietta, 1788. Cincinnati was also founded, 1788; Cleveland, 1796. Indian warfare abated with the Treaty of Greenville, 1795. Ohio became a state, 1803. In the War of 1812, Oliver Hazard Perry's victory on Lake Erie and William Henry Harrison's invasion of Canada, 1813, ended British incursions. Columbus, founded 1812, became the state capital, 1816. Before the Civil War, Ohioans aided the Underground Railroad, helping runaway slaves. Agricultural for much of the 19th cent., the state became an industrial powerhouse in the 20th. Manufacturing jobs dropped by 24%, 1998-2007. No Republican has ever won the presidency without carrying Ohio, and the state's 20 electoral votes proved crucial to Pres. George W. Bush in 2004.

Tourist attractions. Mound City Group, Hopewell Culture Natl. Hist. Park; Neil Armstrong Air and Space Museum, Wapakoneta; Air Force Museum, Dayton; Pro Football Hall of Fame, Canton; King's Island amusement park, Mason; Lake Erie Islands, Cedar Point amusement park, in Sandusky; birthplaces, homes of, and memorials to U.S. Pres. W. H. Harrison, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, B. Harrison, McKinley, Harding, Taft; Amish Region, Tuscarawas/Holmes counties; German Village, Columbus; Jack Nicklaus' Golf Center, Mason; Bob Evans Farm, Rio Grande; Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, Cleveland.

Famous Ohioans. Sherwood Anderson, Neil Armstrong, George Bellows, Halle Berry, Ambrose Bierce, Erma Bombeck, Drew Carey, Hart Crane, George Custer, Clarence Darrow, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Thomas Edison, Clark Gable, John Glenn, Zane Grey, Bob Hope, William Dean Howells, Toni Morrison, Jack Nicklaus, Jesse Owens, Jack Paar, Pontiac, Eddie Rickenbacker, John D. Rockefeller Sr. and Jr., Roy Rogers, Pete Rose, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Gen. William Sherman, Steven Spielberg, Gloria Steinem, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Taft, Robert A. Taft, William H. Taft, Tecumseh, James Thurber, Ted Turner, Orville and Wilbur Wright.

Tourist information. Division of Travel and Tourism, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, OH 43216; 1-800-BUCKEYE; www.discoverohio.com

Website. www.ohio.gov

Oklahoma (OK)
Sooner State

People. Population (2009 est.): 3,687,050; rank: 28; net change (2008-09): 1.2%. **Pop. density:** 53.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 78.0% white; 8.1% black; 1.7% Asian; 8.0% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.2%.

Geography. Total area: 69,898 sq mi; rank: 20. **Land area:** 68,667 sq mi; rank: 19. **Acres forested:** 7.7 mil. **Location:** West South Central state bounded on the N by Colorado and Kansas; on the E by Missouri and Arkansas; on the S and W by Texas and New Mexico. **Climate:** temperate; southern humid belt merging with colder northern continental; humid eastern and dry western zones. **Topography:** high plains predominate in the W, hills and small mountains in the E; the east central region is dominated by the Arkansas R. Basin, and the Red R. Plains, in the S. **Capital:** Oklahoma City. **Chief airports:** Oklahoma City, Tulsa.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, mineral and energy exploration and production, agriculture, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering & processing, petroleum, plastics & rubber, fabricated metals, machinery, motor vehicles & parts. **Chief crops:** wheat, greenhouse & nursery, hay, cotton, corn, soybeans, pecans, sorghum, peanuts. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 4.5 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 226 mil broilers, 2.3 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 5.5 mil cattle/calves, 16,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 307 mil bd. ft; pine, oak, hickory. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $696 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), iodine (crude). **Chief port:** Catoosa. **Gross state product** (2008): $146.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.5%. **Employment distrib**. (May 2010): 22.5% govt.; 18.0% trade/trans./util.; 8.0% mfg.; 13.5% ed./health; 10.9% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.4% finance; 7.2% constr.; 1.7% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.4%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $35,268. **New private housing** (2009): 8,753 units/$1.3 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 257; deposits: $59.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 7; deposits: $8.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $203.8 mil; profit: $71.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 38,326; **avg. salary:** $63,324. **Notable fed. facilities:** Tinker AFB; FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Ctr.; *Ft. Sill; *Altus AFB;

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant; Vance AFB; Natl. Severe Storms Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 31.6 bil; gas: 22.1 bil; petroleum: 12 mil; hydroelectric: 3.6 bil; other: 360 mil.

State data. Motto: Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor conquers all things). **Flower:** Mistletoe. **Bird:** Scissor-tailed flycatcher. **Tree:** Redbud. **Song:** "Oklahoma!" **Entered union:** Nov. 16, 1907; rank: 46th. **State fair** at Oklahoma City, mid-Sept.; at Tulsa, 4th Thursday after Labor Day-2nd Sunday of Oct.

History. Few Native Americans inhabited the region when the Spanish explorer Coronado arrived, 1541; in the 16th and 17th cent., French traders visited. Part of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, Oklahoma was known as Indian Country and, from 1834, Indian Territory. It became home to the "Five Civilized Tribes"—Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole—after the forced removal of Indians from the eastern U.S., 1828-46. The land was also used by Comanche, Osage, and other Plains Indians. As white settlers pressed west, land was opened for homesteading by "runs" and lottery. The first run was in 1889; the most famous run, 1893, was to the Cherokee Outlet. Oklahoma became a state, 1907. In the early 20th cent., oil finds brought wealth to the Tulsa area; the Greenwood section of the city, then known as the "Negro Wall Street," was devastated by a white mob, 1921. Depression and drought drove many "Okies" from the Dust Bowl to California in the 1930s. A truck bomb in Oklahoma City, 1995, destroyed a federal office building, killing 168 people; Timothy McVeigh was executed for the crime, 2001.

Tourist attractions. Cherokee Heritage Center, Tahlequah; Oklahoma City Natl. Memorial; Natl. Cowboy Hall of Fame, Remington Park Race Track, White Water Bay and Frontier City theme pks., in Oklahoma City; Will Rogers Memorial, Claremore; Ft. Gibson; Ouachita Natl. Forest; Philbrook Museum of Art, Gilcrease Museum, in Tulsa; Tulsa's art deco district; Wichita Mts. Wildlife Refuge; Woolaroc Museum & Wildlife Preserve, Bartlesville; Sequoyah's Home Site, Sallisaw.

Famous Oklahomans. Troy Aikman, Carl Albert, Gene Autry, Johnny Bench, William "Hopalong Cassidy" Boyd, Garth Brooks, Lon Chaney, L. Gordon Cooper, Walter Cronkite, Jerome "Dizzy" Dean, Ralph Ellison, John Hope Franklin, James Garner, Geronimo, Woody Guthrie, Paul Harvey, Ron Howard, Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, Ben Johnson, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Louis L'Amour, Shannon Lucid, Mickey Mantle, Reba McEntire, Wiley Post, Tony Randall, Oral Roberts, Will Rogers, Sam Snead, Barry Switzer, Maria Tallchief, Jim Thorpe, J. C. Watts Jr.

Tourist information. Travel and Tourism Division, 120 N. Robinson, 6th Fl., P.O. Box 52002, Oklahoma City, OK 73152-2002; 1-800-652-6552; www.travelok.com

Website. www.ok.gov

Oregon (OR)
Beaver State

People. Population (2009 est.): 3,825,657; rank: 27; net change (2008-09): 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 39.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 89.8% white; 2.0% black; 3.7% Asian; 1.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.3% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 11.2%.

Geography. Total area: 98,381 sq mi; rank: 9. **Land area:** 95,997 sq mi; rank: 10. **Acres forested:** 30.2 mil. **Location:** Pacific state, bounded on N by Washington; on E by Idaho; on S by Nevada and California; on W by the Pacific. **Climate:** coastal mild and humid climate; continental dryness and extreme temperatures in the interior. **Topography:** Coast Range of rugged mountains; fertile Willamette R. Valley to E and S; Cascade Mt. Range of volcanic peaks E of the valley; plateau E of Cascades, remaining two-thirds of state. **Capital:** Salem. **Chief airport:** Portland.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, trade, finance, insurance, real estate, government, construction. **Chief manuf. goods:** wood products, frozen produce, printing, computers & electronics, transportation equipment, industrial machinery. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, grass seed, hay, wheat, potatoes, Christmas trees, onions, pears, hazelnuts, corn, grapes, cherries, blackberries, blueberries, peppermint, snap beans, apples, hops. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 2.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 1.3 mil cattle/calves, 71,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 4.9 bil bd. ft; Douglas fir, hemlock, ponderosa pine. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $340.0 mil; stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland), diatomite, perlite (crude). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $103.1 mil. **Chief ports:** Portland, Coos Bay. **Gross state product** (2008): $161.6 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): none. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 19.7% govt.; 19.2% trade/trans./util.; 10.0% mfg.; 14.0% ed./health; 10.9% prof./bus. serv.; 10.3% leisure/hosp.; 5.8% finance; 4.4% constr.; 2.1% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 11.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $35,667. **New private housing** (2009): 7,039 units/$1.4 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 52; deposits: $50.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 9; deposits: $2.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $1.2 bil; profit: $678.7 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 20,740; **avg. salary:** $68,124. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bonneville Power Administration.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 3.2 bil; gas: 6.1 bil; petroleum: 3 mil; hydroelectric: 32.5 bil; other: 663 mil.

State data. Motto: She flies with her own wings. **Flower:** Oregon grape. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Douglas fir. **Song:** "Oregon, My Oregon." **Entered union:** Feb. 14, 1859; rank: 33rd. **State fair** at Salem, 11 days ending with Labor Day.

History. More than 100 Native American tribes inhabited the area at the time of European contact, including the Chinook, Yakima, Cayuse, Modoc, and Nez Percé. Capt. Robert Gray sighted and sailed into the Columbia River, 1792. Lewis and Clark, traveling overland, wintered at its mouth, 1805-06. Fur traders sent by John Jacob Astor established the Astoria trading post in the Columbia River region, 1811. Settlers arrived in the Willamette Valley, 1834. In 1843, the first large wave of settlers arrived via the Oregon Trail. Oregon became a territory, 1848, and a state, 1859. Early in the 20th cent., the "Oregon System"—political reforms that included initiative, referendum, recall, direct primary, and woman suffrage—was adopted. Originally dominated by forest products, the economy diversified after World War II, with high-tech firms clustering in the "Silicon Forest" area around Portland. Oregonians were the first in the U.S. to pass measures allowing physician-assisted suicide for terminally ill patients, 1994, and establishing an all-mail voting system, 1998.

Tourist attractions. John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument; Columbia River Gorge; Timberline Lodge, Mt. Hood Natl. Forest; Crater Lake Natl. Park; Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area; Ft. Clatsop Natl. Memorial; Oregon Caves Natl. Monument; Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, Portland; Shakespeare Festival, Ashland; High Desert Museum, Bend; Multnomah Falls; Diamond Lake; "Spruce Goose," Evergreen Aviation Museum, McMinnville.

Famous Oregonians. Ernest Bloch, Bill Bowerman, Ernest Haycox, Chief Joseph, Ken Kesey, Phil Knight, Ursula K. Le Guin, Edwin Markham, Tom McCall, Dr. John McLoughlin, Joaquin Miller, Bob Packwood, Linus Pauling, Steve Prefontaine, John Reed, Alberto Salazar, Mary Decker Slaney, William Simon U'Ren.

Tourist information. Travel Oregon, 670 Hawthorne SE, Ste. 240, Salem, OR 97301; 1-800-547-7842; www.traveloregon.com

Website. www.oregon.gov

Pennsylvania (PA)
Keystone State

People. Population (2009 est.): 12,604,767; rank: 6; net change (2008-09): 0.3%. **Pop. density:** 281.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 85.2% white; 10.9% black; 2.5% Asian; 0.2% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 5.1%.

Geography. Total area: 46,055 sq mi; rank: 33. **Land area:** 44,817 sq mi; rank: 32. **Acres forested:** 16.6 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state, bordered on the E by the Delaware R.; on the S by the Mason-Dixon Line; on the W by West Virginia and Ohio; on the N/NE by Lake Erie and New York. **Climate:** continental with wide fluctuations in seasonal temperatures. **Topography:** Allegheny Mts. run SW to NE, with Piedmont and Coast Plain in the SE triangle; Allegheny Front a diagonal spine across the state's center; N and W rugged plateau falls to Lake Erie Lowland. **Capital:** Harrisburg. **Chief airports:** Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

Economy. Chief industries: agribusiness, advanced manufacturing, health care, travel & tourism, depository

institutions, biotechnology, printing & publishing, research & consulting, trucking & warehousing, transportation by air, engineering & management, legal services. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, pharmaceuticals, plastics, iron & steel, printing, paper & paperboard, confectionery & snacks, animal slaughtering & processing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, mushrooms, corn, hay, soybeans, apples, tomatoes, wheat, grapes, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, tobacco. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 28.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 153.5 mil broilers, 1.1 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 1.6 mil cattle/calves, 14,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.0 bil bd. ft; pine, oak, maple. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $1.6 bil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), lime, cement (masonry). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $278,690. **Chief ports:** Philadelphia, Pittsburgh. **Gross state product** (2008): $553.3 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 13.9% govt.; 19.0% trade/trans./util.; 9.9% mfg.; 20.0% ed./health; 12.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 4.3% constr.; 1.7% info.; 4.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $39,578. **New private housing** (2009): 18,275 units/$3.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 169; deposits: $227.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 92; deposits: $67.7 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $3.1 bil; profit: $928.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 69,201; **avg. salary:** $67,493. **Notable fed. facilities:** Army War College, Carlisle Barracks; *Naval Inventory Control Point, Mechanicsburg; Philadelphia Mint, Defense Supply Ctr., Naval Surface Warfare Ctr., in Phila.; Defense Distribution Ctr., New Cumberland; *Tobyhanna Army Depot; *Letterkenny Army Depot; *NAS Willow Grove.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): petroleum: 1 mil; hydroelectric: 1.2 bil.

State data. Motto: Virtue, liberty, and independence. **Flower:** Mountain laurel. **Bird:** Ruffed grouse. **Tree:** Hemlock. **Song:** "Pennsylvania." **Second** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 12, 1787. **State fair:** no official state fair; county and community fairs, Mar.-Oct.

History. When Europeans came, Algonquian-speaking Lenni Lenape (Delaware) and Shawnee and the Iroquoian Susquehannocks, Erie, and Seneca occupied the region. Swedish explorers made the first permanent settlement, 1643, on Tinicum Island. The Dutch seized the settlement, 1655, but lost it to the British, 1664. The region was given by Charles II to William Penn, 1681. Philadelphia ("brotherly love") was the capital of the colonies during most of the American Revolution, and of the U.S., 1790-1800; the Declaration of Independence, 1776, and Constitution, 1787, were signed here. Philadelphia was taken by the British, 1777; Washington's troops encamped at Valley Forge in the bitter winter of 1777-78. Slavery was abolished, 1780. Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, marked a turning point in the Civil War. A dam collapse at Johnstown, 1889, killed at least 2,200 people. From the late 19th cent. to the mid-20th, Pittsburgh prospered from coal and steel; later, heavy industry declined, but the city revived as a hub of finance, health care, and research. The Three Mile Island nuclear plant near Harrisburg had a near-meltdown, 1979. One of 4 hijacked planes on Sept. 11, 2001, crashed near Shanksville; a national memorial was designated on the site in 2002.

Tourist attractions. Independence Natl. Historic Park, Franklin Institute Science Museum, Philadelphia Museum of Art, in Philadelphia; Valley Forge Natl. Historic Park; Gettysburg Natl. Military Park; Pennsylvania Dutch Country; Hershey; Duquesne Incline, Carnegie Institute, Heinz Hall, in Pittsburgh; Pocono Mts.; Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon, Tioga County; Allegheny Natl. Forest; Laurel Highlands; Presque Isle State Park; Fallingwater, Mill Run; Johnstown; Steamtown, Scranton; U.S. Brig *Niagara*, Erie; Oil Heritage Region, Northwest PA.

Famous Pennsylvanians. Marian Anderson, Maxwell Anderson, George Blanda, James Buchanan, Andrew Carnegie, Rachel Carson, Perry Como, Bill Cosby, Thomas Eakins, Stephen Foster, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Martha Graham, Milton Hershey, Gene Kelly, Grace Kelly (Princess Grace of Monaco), Dan Marino, George C. Marshall, Chris Matthews, John J. McCloy, Margaret Mead, Andrew W. Mellon, Joe Montana, Stan Musial, Joe Namath, John O'Hara, Arnold Palmer, Robert E. Peary, Mike Piazza, Tom Ridge, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Fred Rogers, Betsy Ross, Will Smith, Jimmy Stewart, Jim Thorpe, Johnny Unitas, John Updike, Honus Wagner, Andy Warhol, Benjamin West.

Tourist information. Pennsylvania Tourism Office, Department of Community and Economic Development, Commonwealth Keystone Building, 4th Fl., 400 North St., Harrisburg, PA 17120-0225; 1-800-VISITPA; www.visitpa.com

Website. www.pa.gov

Rhode Island (RI)

Little Rhody, Ocean State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,053,209; rank: 43; net change (2008-09): less than ±0.05%. **Pop. density:** 1,018.6 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 88.3% white; 6.4% black; 2.8% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.7%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 12.1%.

Geography. Total area: 1,545 sq mi; rank: 50. **Land area:** 1,045 sq mi; rank: 50. **Acres forested:** 0.4 mil. **Location:** New England state. **Climate:** invigorating and changeable. **Topography:** eastern lowlands of Narragansett Basin; western uplands of flat and rolling hills. **Capital:** Providence. **Chief airport:** Warwick.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** plastics, fabricated metals, electrical equip., jewelry. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, sweet corn, berries, potatoes, apples, hay. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 4,700 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $48.9 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (industrial), gemstones (natural). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $66.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Providence, Davisville, Newport. **Gross state product** (2008): $47.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 7.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 14.2% govt.; 15.2% trade/trans./util.; 8.7% mfg.; 22.5% ed./health; 11.3% prof./bus. serv.; 10.4% leisure/hosp.; 6.8% finance; 3.8% constr.; 2.2% info.; 4.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 11.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $41,003. **New private housing** (2009): 961, units/$161.9 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 11; deposits: $23.9 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 13; deposits: $4.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $2.4 bil; profit: $355.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 7,004; **avg. salary:** $83,448. **Notable fed. facilities:** Naval War College; Naval Underwater Warfare Ctr.; EPA Atlantic Ecology Div. Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): petroleum: 11 mil.

State data. Motto: Hope. **Flower:** Violet. **Bird:** Rhode Island red. **Tree:** Red maple. **Song:** "Rhode Island." **Thirteenth** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, May 29, 1790. **State fair:** no state fair; largest fair at Richmond, mid-Aug.

History. When Europeans arrived, Narragansett, Niantic, Nipmuc, and Wampanoag peoples lived in the region. Verrazano visited the area, 1524. The first permanent settlement was founded at Providence, 1636, by Roger Williams, who was exiled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony; Anne Hutchinson, also exiled, settled Portsmouth, 1638. Quaker and Jewish immigrants seeking freedom of worship began arriving, 1650s-60s. The colonists broke the power of the Narragansett in the Great Swamp Fight, 1675, the decisive battle in King Philip's War. The colony was the first to formally renounce all allegiance to King George III, May 4, 1776. Initially opposed to joining the Union, Rhode Island was the last of the 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution, 1790. Trade, textiles, and metal goods dominated the economy in the 19th cent., and Newport became a fashionable resort after the Civil War. The U.S. Navy was the state's largest civilian employer, 1945-73, until the destroyer force was relocated from Newport. A nightclub fire in West Warwick killed 100 people in 2003.

Tourist attractions. Newport mansions; yachting races including Newport to Bermuda; Block Island; Touro Synagogue (oldest in U.S.) Newport; First Baptist Church in America, Providence; Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket; Gilbert Stuart birthplace, Saunderstown.

Famous Rhode Islanders. Ambrose Burnside, George M. Cohan, Nelson Eddy, Jabez Gorham, Nathanael Greene, Christopher and Oliver La Farge, John McLaughlin, Matthew C. and Oliver Hazard Perry, Gilbert Stuart.

Tourist information. Rhode Island Tourism Division, 315 Iron Horse Way, Ste. 101, Providence, RI 02908; 1-800-250-7384; www.visitrhodeisland.com

Website. www.ri.gov

South Carolina (SC)

Palmetto State

People. Population (2009 est.): 4,561,242; rank: 24; net change (2008-09): 1.3%. **Pop. density:** 151.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 68.9% white; 28.2% black; 1.3% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 4.5%.

Geography. Total area: 32,020 sq mi; rank: 40. **Land area:** 30,109 sq mi; rank: 40. **Acres forested:** 12.7 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state, bordered by North Carolina on the N; Georgia on the SW and W; the Atlantic Ocean on the E, SE, and S. **Climate:** humid subtropical. **Topography:** Blue Ridge province in NW has highest peaks; piedmont lies between the mountains and the fall line; coastal plain covers two-thirds of the state. **Capital:** Columbia. **Chief airports:** Charleston, Columbia, Greer, Myrtle Beach.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, agriculture, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** chemicals & synthetics, motor vehicles & parts, plastics, paper & paper product, turbines, rubber, textiles. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, tobacco, soybeans, cotton, corn, peaches, wheat, tomatoes, peanuts. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 6.4 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 237.8 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 380,000 mil cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.1 bil bd. ft; pine, oak. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $501.0 mil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), cement (masonry), sand and gravel (construction), vermiculite. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $17.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Charleston, Georgetown. **Gross state product** (2008): $156.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.0% govt.; 18.7% trade/trans./util.; 11.3% mfg.; 11.4% ed./health; 11.6% prof./bus. serv.; 11.6% leisure/hosp.; 5.6% finance; 4.5% constr.; 1.5% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 11.7%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $31,799. **New private housing** (2009): 15,529 units/$2.5 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 79; deposits: $64.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 28; deposits: $5.8 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $992.5 mil; profit: $263.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 21,449; **avg. salary:** $64,183. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Ft. Jackson; Joint Base Charleston; Parris Island; Shaw AFB; USMC Air Station Beaufort; Savannah River Site.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 34.5 bil; gas: 8.9 bil; nuclear: 52.2 bil; petroleum: 107 mil; hydroelectric: 1.1 bil; other: 740 mil.

State data. Motto: Dum Spiro Spero (While I breathe, I hope). **Flower:** Yellow jessamine. **Bird:** Carolina wren. **Tree:** Palmetto. **Song:** "Carolina." **Eighth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, May 23, 1788. **State fair** at Columbia, mid-Oct.; at Aiken, late Oct.

History. When Europeans arrived, Cherokee, Catawba, and Muskogean peoples lived in the area. Spanish and French came in the 16th cent. The first English colonists settled near the Ashley River, 1670, and moved to the site of present-day Charleston, 1680. The colonists seized the government, 1775, and the royal governor fled. The British took Charleston, 1780, but were defeated at Kings Mountain that same year, and at Cowpens, 1781. In the 1830s, South Carolinians, angered by federal protective tariffs, adopted the Nullification Doctrine, holding that a state can void an act of Congress. Plantation agriculture relied on slave labor to cultivate rice and cotton; slaves made up 57% of the population in 1860, when South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union. Confederate troops fired on and forced the surrender of U.S. troops at Ft. Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, 1861, launching the Civil War. The state was readmitted to the Union,1868. Strom Thurmond, who ran for president as a segregationist in 1948, later served 48 years in the U.S. Senate (1955-2003). Formerly dependent on textiles, the state has attracted new industries by courting foreign investment.

Tourist attractions. Historic Charleston, Charleston Museum (est. 1773, oldest in U.S.); Ft. Sumter Natl. Monument, in Charleston Harbor; Middleton Place, Magnolia Plantation, Cypress Gardens, Drayton Hall, all near Charleston; other gardens at Brookgreen, Edisto, Glencairn; Myrtle Beach; Hilton Head Island; Revolutionary War battle sites; Andrew Jackson State Park; SC State Museum, Riverbanks Zoo Columbia.

Famous South Carolinians. Charles Bolden, James F. Byrnes, John C. Calhoun, Joe Frazier, DuBose Heyward, Ernest F. Hollings, Andrew Jackson, Jesse Jackson, "Shoeless" Joe Jackson, James Longstreet, Francis Marion, Andie McDowell, Ronald McNair, Charles Pinckney, John Rutledge, Thomas Sumter, Strom Thurmond, John B. Watson.

Tourist information. SC Dept. of Parks, Recreation, & Tourism, 1205 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29201; 1-866-224-9339; (803) 734-1700; www.discoversouthcarolina.com

Website. www.sc.gov

South Dakota (SD)

Coyote State, Mount Rushmore State

People. Population (2009 est.): 812,383; rank: 46; net change (2008-09): 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 10.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 87.9% white; 1.2% black; 0.9% Asian; 8.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.9%.

Geography. Total area: 77,116 sq mi; rank: 17. **Land area:** 75,885 sq mi; rank: 16. **Acres forested:** 1.7 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bounded on the N by North Dakota; on the E by Minnesota and Iowa; on the S by Nebraska; on the W by Wyoming and Montana. **Climate:** characterized by extremes of temperature, persistent winds, low precipitation and humidity. **Topography:** Prairie Plains in the E; rolling hills of the Great Plains in the W; the Black Hills, rising 3,500 ft, in the SW corner. **Capital:** Pierre.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, machinery, semiconductors, surgical appliances. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, sunflowers, sorghum, oats, barley. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 2.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.2 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 3.8 mil cattle/calves, 75,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; ponderosa pine. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $229 mil; gold, cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Gross state product** (2008): $37.0 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 19.9% govt.; 20.0% trade/trans./util.; 9.2% mfg.; 15.7% ed./health; 6.9% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 7.0% finance; 5.1% constr.; 1.7% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 4.8%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $36,935. **New private housing** (2009): 3,691 units/$463.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 89; deposits: $85.2 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 6; deposits: $1.6 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $704.3 mil; profit: $122.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 8,479; **avg. salary:** $58,724. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Ellsworth AFB.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 3.2 bil; gas: 122 mil; petroleum: 9 mil; hydroelectric: 4.3 bil; other: 32 mil.

State data. Motto: Under God, the people rule. **Flower:** Pasqueflower. **Bird:** Chinese ring-necked pheasant. **Tree:** Black Hills spruce. **Song:** "Hail, South Dakota." **Entered union:** Nov. 2, 1889; rank: 40th. **State fair** at Huron, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. Paleo-Indians hunted in the region at least 11,500 years ago. At the time of first European contact, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, and Sioux lived in the area. The French Vérendrye brothers explored the region, 1742-43. The U.S. acquired the territory in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, and Lewis and Clark passed through, 1804-06. In 1817 a trading post opened at what would become Fort Pierre. Dakota Territory was established, 1861. Gold was discovered, 1874, in the Black Hills on Sioux land; the "Great Dakota Boom" began in 1879. South Dakota became a state, 1889. The massacre of Native American families at Wounded Knee, 1890, ended Sioux resistance; 83 years later, armed supporters of the American Indian Movement, a Native American rights group, occupied the area, leading to a 70-day standoff. Major economic activities include agribusiness and, since the 1980s, credit card services. Republicans scored a key election victory, 2004, with the defeat of 3-term U.S. Sen. Tom Daschle, a national Democratic leader.

Tourist attractions. Black Hills; Mt. Rushmore; Needles Highway; Harney Peak, tallest E. of Rockies; Deadwood, 1876 Gold Rush town; Custer State Park; Jewel Cave Natl. Monument; Badlands Natl. Park "moonscape"; "Great Lakes of S. Dakota"; Ft. Sisseton; Great Plains Zoo and Museum, Sioux Falls; Corn Palace, Mitchell; Wind Cave Natl. Park; Crazy Horse Memorial, mountain carving in progress.

Famous South Dakotans. Sparky Anderson, Black Elk, Bob Barker, Tom Brokaw, Crazy Horse, Thomas Daschle, Myron Floren, Mary Hart, Cheryl Ladd, Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, George McGovern, Billy Mills, Allen Neuharth, Pat O'Brien, Sitting Bull.

Tourist information. Department of Tourism and State Development, Capitol Lake Plaza, 711 E. Wells Ave., c/o 500 E. Capitol Ave., Pierre, SD 57501; 1-800-SDAKOTA; www.travelsd.com

Website. www.sd.gov

Tennessee (TN)
Volunteer State

People. Population (2009 est.): 6,296,254; rank: 17; net change (2008-09): 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 152.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 80.2% white; 16.8% black; 1.4% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.2%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 4.2%.

Geography. Total area: 42,143 sq mi; rank: 36. **Land area:** 41,217 sq mi; rank: 34. **Acres forested:** 14.5 mil. **Location:** East South Central state bounded on the N by Kentucky and Virginia; on the E by North Carolina; on the S by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; on the W by Arkansas and Missouri. **Climate:** humid continental to the N; humid subtropical to the S. **Topography:** rugged country in the E; the Great Smoky Mts. of the Unakas; low ridges of the Appalachian Valley; the flat Cumberland Plateau; slightly rolling terrain and knobs of the Interior Low Plateau, the largest region; Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain to the W, laced with streams; Mississippi Alluvial Plain, a narrow strip of swamp and flood plain in the extreme W. **Capital:** Nashville. **Chief airports:** Alcoa, Memphis, Nashville.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, services, tourism, finance, insurance, real estate. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, computers & electronics, food, chemicals, plastics, printing, appliances, aluminum. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, soybeans, cotton, corn, tobacco, hay, tomatoes, wheat. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 2.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 189.7 mil broiler; (Jan. 2010): 2.0 mil cattle/calves, 6,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** (est. 2008): 896.0 mil bd. ft; red oak, white oak, yellow poplar, hickory. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $641.0 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), clays (ball), lime. **Chief ports:** Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga. **Gross state product** (2008): $252.1 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 7.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.9% govt.; 21.0% trade/trans./util.; 11.5% mfg.; 14.1% ed./health; 11.6% prof./bus. serv.; 10.1% leisure/hosp.; 5.2% finance; 3.9% constr.; 1.7% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.5%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $34,089. **New private housing** (2009): 15,005 units/$2.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 213; deposits: $106.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 20; deposits: $4.7 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $1.1 bil; profit: $286.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 27,975; **avg. salary:** $64,795. **Notable fed. facilities:** Tennessee Valley Authority; Oak Ridge Natl. Lab; Arnold Engineering Development Ctr.; Ft. Campbell; NSA Mid-South, Millington.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 40.4 bil; gas: 280 mil; nuclear: 27.0 bil; petroleum: 175 mil; hydroelectric: 8.8 bil.

State data. Motto: Agriculture and commerce. **Flower:** Iris. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Songs:** "My Homeland, Tennessee"; "When It's Iris Time in Tennessee"; "My Tennessee"; "Tennessee Waltz"; "Rocky Top." **Entered union:** June 1, 1796; rank: 16th. **State fair** at Nashville, early Sept.; at Clarksville, mid-July; at Jackson, mid-Sept.

History. Inhabited for at least 20,000 years, the region was home to Creek and Yuchi peoples when the first Europeans arrived; the Cherokee moved into the region in the early 18th cent. Spanish explorers visited the area, 1540. English traders crossed the Great Smoky Mtns. from the east, while France's Marquette and Jolliet sailed down the Mississippi on the west, 1673. The first permanent settlement was of Virginians on the Watauga River, 1769. After the American Revolution, in which Tennesseans fought in eastern campaigns, the region became a territory, 1790, and a state, 1796. Slavery was widespread in western Tennessee, where cotton was the main crop, but much less common in the east. The state seceded, 1861, and saw many Civil War engagements; some 187,000 Tennesseans fought for the Confederacy and 51,000 for the Union. Tennessee was readmitted in 1866, the only former Confederate state not to have a postwar military government. The famous Scopes trial, 1925, questioned the teaching of evolution in public schools. In the 1930s, the Tennessee Valley Authority, a federal program, brought electric power to rural areas. Nashville became the capital of country music, while Memphis fostered the blues and, with Elvis Presley in the 1950s, rock 'n' roll. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, 1968. Since the 1970s, auto plants have become major employers, as has Federal Express. Al Gore Jr., U.S. vice pres. (1993-2001), lost his 2000 presidential bid partly because he failed to carry his home state of Tennessee. Record amounts of rainfall flooded parts of Tennessee, including Nashville, in May 2010.

Tourist attractions. Reelfoot Lake; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee Aquarium, Chattanooga; Fall Creek Falls; Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park; Lost Sea, Sweetwater; Cherokee Natl. Forest; Cumberland Gap Natl. Park; Andrew Jackson's home, the Hermitage, near Nashville; homes of Pres. Polk and Andrew Johnson; American Museum of Science and Energy, Oak Ridge; Parthenon, Grand Old Opry, Opryland USA, Nashville; Dollywood theme park, Pigeon Forge; Graceland, home of Elvis Presley, Memphis; Alex Haley Home and Museum, Henning; Casey Jones Village, Jackson.

Famous Tennesseans. Roy Acuff, Davy Crockett, David Farragut, Ernie Ford, Aretha Franklin, Morgan Freeman, Bill Frist, Al Gore Jr., Alex Haley, William C. Handy, Sam Houston, Cordell Hull, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Casey Jones, Estes Kefauver, Grace Moore, Dolly Parton, Minnie Pearl, James Polk, Elvis Presley, Dinah Shore, Bessie Smith, Fred Thompson, Hank Williams Jr., Alvin York.

Tourist information. Dept. of Tourist Development, Wm. Snodgrass/Tennessee Tower, 312 Rosa L. Parks Ave., 25th Fl., Nashville, TN 37243; 1-800-462-8366; www.tnvacation.com

Website. www.tn.gov

Texas (TX)
Lone Star State

People. Population (2009 est.): 24,782,302; rank: 2; net change (2008-09): 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 94.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 82.1% white; 12.0% black; 3.6% Asian; 0.8% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.4%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 36.9%.

Geography. Total area: 268,581 sq mi; rank: 2. **Land area:** 261,797 sq mi; rank: 2. **Acres forested:** 17.3 mil. **Location:** southwestern state, bounded on the SE by the Gulf of Mexico; on the SW by Mexico, separated by the Rio Grande; surrounding states are Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico. **Climate:** extremely varied; driest region is the Trans-Pecos; wettest is the NE. **Topography:** Gulf Coast Plain in the S and SE; North Central Plains slope upward with some hills; the Great Plains extend over the Panhandle, are broken by low mountains; the Trans-Pecos is the southern extension of the Rockies. **Capital:** Austin. **Chief airports:** Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston (2), Lubbock, San Antonio.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, oil and gas extraction, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals & resins, computers & electronics, animal slaughtering & processing, plastics, aerospace. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse & nursery, corn, wheat, sorghum, hay, peanuts, onions, rice, pecans, grapefruit. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 24.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 668.7 mil broilers, 760,000 hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 13.3 mil cattle/calves, 180,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.5 bil bd. ft; pine, cypress. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $2.9 bil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), salt, sand and gravel (industrial). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $176.1 mil. **Chief ports:** Houston, Galveston, Brownsville, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Corpus Christi, Texas City, Freeport. **Gross state product** (2008): $1.2 trillion. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.25%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.4% govt.; 19.6% trade/trans./util.; 7.9% mfg.; 13.3% ed./health; 12.0% prof./bus. serv.; 10.0% leisure/hosp.; 6.0% finance; 7.4% constr.; 1.8% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $36,484. **New private housing** (2009): 84,440 units/$12.5 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 634; deposits: $415.2 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 61; deposits: $57.1 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $3.7 bil; profit: $1.0 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 139,160; **avg. salary:** $66,796. **Notable fed. facilities:** Forts *Hood, *Bliss, *Sam Houston; *Lackland, *Randolph, *Sheppard, *Dyess, Goodfellow AF Bases; NASA Johnson Space Ctr.; Naval Air Training School, Corpus Christi NAS; Red River Army Depot; Ft. Worth Western Currency Facility.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 57.7 bil; gas: 30.9 bil; petroleum: 26 mil; hydroelectric: 1.4 bil; other: 156 mil.

State data. Motto: Friendship. **Flower:** Bluebonnet. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Pecan. **Song:** "Texas, Our Texas." **Entered union:** Dec. 29, 1845; rank: 28th. **State fair** at Dallas, late Sept.-mid-Oct.; at Beaumont, mid-Oct.; at Belton, late Aug.-early Sept.; at Denton, mid-Aug.; at Tyler, late Sept.

History. Humans have lived in the region for at least 12,000 years. Coahuiltecan, Karankawa, Caddo, Jumano, and Tonkawa peoples were in the area when the first Europeans came; later, Apache, Comanche, Cherokee, and Wichita arrived. Early Spanish explorers included Pineda, who sailed along the Texas coast, 1519; Cabeza de Vaca, shipwrecked near Galveston along with the former slave Estevanico, 1528; and Coronado, who crossed the Panhandle, 1541. Spaniards made the first settlement at Ysleta, near El Paso, 1682. Americans moved into the land early in the 19th cent. Mexico, of which Texas was a part, won independence from Spain, 1821. Texans rebelled, 1836, losing to Santa Anna at the Alamo, but winning decisively under Sam Houston at San Jacinto. With Houston as president, 1836-38 and 1841-44, the Republic of Texas functioned as a nation until admitted to the Union. With a slave population of 30%, Texas seceded, 1861; mostly unscathed by the Civil War, it was readmitted, 1870. In 1900 a powerful hurricane lashed Galveston, killing at least 8,000. Cotton and cattle were dominant until 1901, when the Spindletop gusher, near Beaumont, launched the petroleum and petrochemical industries. By 2000 the state population ranked 2nd in the U.S. With wealth and population came political power, notably in the presidencies of Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-69), George H. W. Bush (1989-93), and George W. Bush (2001-09).

Tourist attractions. Padre Island Natl. Seashore; Big Bend, Guadalupe Mts. natl. parks; Ft. Davis; Six Flags Over Texas, Arlington SeaWorld, Six Flags Fiesta Texas, The Alamo, San Antonio Missions Natl. Hist. Park, all San Antonio; Cowgirl Hall of Fame, Kimball Art Museum, Fort Worth; Lyndon B. Johnson Natl. Historical Park, Johnson City; Lyndon B. Johnson Library and Museum, Austin; Texas State Aquarium, Corpus Christi; George Bush Library, College Station.

Famous Texans. Lance Armstrong, Stephen F. Austin, Lloyd Bentsen, James Bowie, Carol Burnett, George H. W. Bush, George W. Bush, Joan Crawford, J. Frank Dobie, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Morgan Fairchild, Farrah Fawcett, Sam Houston, Howard Hughes, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Molly Ivins, Lyndon B. Johnson, Tommy Lee Jones, Janis Joplin, Barbara Jordan, Mary Martin, Chester Nimitz, Sandra Day O'Connor, H. Ross Perot, Katherine Anne Porter, Dan Rather, Sam Rayburn, Ann Richards, Sissy Spacek, Kenneth Starr, George Strait.

Tourist information. Texas Tourism, P.O. Box 141009, Austin, TX 78714; (512) 486-5876; 1-800-452-9292; www.traveltex.com

Website. www.texas.gov

Utah (UT)
Beehive State

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,784,572; rank: 34; net change (2008-09): 2.1%. **Pop. density:** 33.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 92.7% white; 1.4% black; 2.1% Asian; 1.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.8% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.7%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 12.3%.

Geography. Total area: 84,899 sq mi; rank: 13. **Land area:** 82,144 sq mi; rank: 12. **Acres forested:** 18.0 mil. **Location:** Middle Rocky Mountain state; its southeastern corner touches Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and is the only spot in the U.S. where 4 states join. **Climate:** arid; ranging from warm desert in SW to alpine in NE. **Topography:** high Colorado plateau is cut by brilliantly colored canyons of the SE; broad, flat, desert-like Great Basin of the W; the Great Salt Lake and Bonneville Salt Flats to the NW; Middle Rockies in the NE run E-W; valleys and plateaus of the Wasatch Front. **Capital:** Salt Lake City. **Chief airport:** Salt Lake City.

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, manufacturing, government, transportation, utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** food, petroleum, nonferrous metal, motor vehicles & parts, aerospace, sporting goods, fabricated metal, computers & electronics. **Chief crops:** hay, greenhouse & nursery, wheat, cherries, onions, apples, barley, peaches, corn. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 4.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 730,000 hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 800,000 cattle/calves, 30,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 20.0 mil bd. ft; aspen, spruce, pine. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $4.0 bil; copper, molybdenum concentrates, gold, magnesium metal, potash. **Gross state product** (2008): $109.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.7%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.4% govt.; 19.4% trade/trans./util.; 8.9% mfg.; 13.0% ed./health; 13.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.4% leisure/hosp.; 5.9% finance; 6.5% constr.; 2.5% info.; 2.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $30,875. **New private housing** (2009): 9,982 units/$1.6 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 70; deposits: $289.3 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 8; deposits: $21.5 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 30,290; **avg. salary:** $61,112. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Hill AFB; *Tooele Army Depot; Army Dugway Proving Ground.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 34.3 bil; gas: 5.8 bil; petroleum: 50 mil; hydroelectric: 688 mil; other: 279 mil.

State data. Motto: Industry. **Flower:** Sego lily. **Bird:** Seagull. **Tree:** Blue spruce. **Song:** "Utah, This Is the Place." **Entered union:** Jan. 4, 1896; rank: 45th. **State fair** at Salt Lake City, early Sept.

History. Ute, Gosiute, Southern Paiute, and Navajo peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Spanish Franciscans visited the area, 1776; American fur traders followed. Permanent settlement began with the arrival of the Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, 1847; they made the arid land bloom and created a prosperous economy. Organized in 1849, the State of Deseret asked admission to the Union; instead, Congress established Utah Territory, 1850, and Brigham Young was appointed governor. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads met near Promontory Point, May 10, 1869, creating the first transcontinental railroad. Statehood was not achieved until 1896, after a long controversy over the Mormon practices of economic isolationism and polygamy, which the church renounced in 1890. The 20th cent. brought expansion in mining, defense-related industries, and, more recently, information technologies. More than ⅔ of Utahans are Mormons; the church has its world headquarters in Salt Lake City. Utah experienced 61% population growth, 1990-2009, and has the highest birthrate and lowest median age of any state in the U.S.

Tourist attractions. Temple Square, Mormon Church headquarters, in Salt Lake City; Great Salt Lake; Zion, Canyonlands, Bryce Canyon, Arches, and Capitol Reef natl. parks; Dinosaur, Rainbow Bridge, Timpanogos Cave, and Natural Bridges natl. monuments; Lake Powell; Flaming Gorge Natl. Recreation Area.

Famous Utahans. Maude Adams, Ezra Taft Benson, John Moses Browning, Mariner Eccles, Philo Farnsworth, James Fletcher, David M. Kennedy, J. Willard Marriott, Merlin Olsen, Osmond family, Ivy Baker Priest, George Romney, Roseanne, Wallace Stegner, Brigham Young, Loretta Young.

Tourist information. Utah Office of Tourism, Council Hall/Capitol Hill, 300 N. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84114; 1-800-200-1160; www.utah.com

Website. www.utah.gov

Vermont (VT)
Green Mountain State

People. Population (2009 est.): 621,760; rank: 49; net change (2008-09): 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 67.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 96.2% white; 1.0% black; 1.2% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.2%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 1.5%.

Geography. Total area: 9,614 sq mi; rank: 45. **Land area:** 9,250 sq mi; rank: 43. **Acres forested:** 4.6 mil. **Location:** northern New England state. **Climate:** temperate, with considerable temperature extremes; heavy snowfall in mountains. **Topography:** Green Mts. N-S backbone 20-36 mi wide; avg. altitude 1,000 ft. **Capital:** Montpelier. **Chief airport:** Burlington.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, trade, finance, insurance, real estate, government. **Chief manuf. goods:** dairy, plastics, printing, wood furniture, sporting goods, metalworking machinery. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, hay, maple syrup, apples, berries, sweet corn. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 238,000 chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 265,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008):

144.0 mil bd. ft; pine, spruce, fir, hemlock. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $111.0 mil; stone (crushed), stone (dimension), sand and gravel (construction), talc (crude), gemstones (natural). **Gross state product** (2008): $25.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.0% govt.; 18.5% trade/trans./util.; 10.3% mfg.; 20.4% ed./health; 7.6% prof./bus. serv.; 9.4% leisure/hosp.; 4.3% finance; 4.4% constr.; 1.8% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.9%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $38,503. **New private housing** (2009): 1,367 units/$213.9 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 12; deposits: $6.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 10; deposits: $4.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $102.0 mil; profit: $22.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 4,493; **avg. salary:** $65,637. **Notable fed. facilities:** Law Enforcement Support Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 4 mil; hydroelectric: 548 mil; other: 230 mil.

State data. Motto: Freedom and unity. **Flower:** Red clover. **Bird:** Hermit thrush. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** "These Green Mountains." **Entered union:** Mar. 4, 1791; rank: 14th. **State fair** at Rutland, early Sept.

History. Inhabited for 10,000 years or more, the region attracted Abenaki and Mahican peoples before Europeans arrived. Champlain explored the lake that now bears his name, 1609. The first European settlement was on Isle la Motte, in Lake Champlain, 1666. During the American Revolution, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys captured Ft. Ticonderoga (NY), 1775. Under a constitution that provided for public schools and abolished slavery, settlers declared a republic, 1777. Vermont joined the Union, 1791. Agriculture dominated in the 19th cent. Still mainly rural, the state expanded tourism and manufacturing after World War II, and IBM became the largest private employer. In 2000, with Howard Dean as governor (1991-2003), Vermont became the first state in the U.S. to legalize same-sex civil unions.

Tourist attractions. Shelburne Museum; Rock of Ages Quarry, Graniteville; Vermont Marble Museum, Proctor; Bennington Battle Monument; Pres. Calvin Coolidge homestead, Plymouth; Maple Grove Maple Museum, St. Johnsbury; Ben & Jerry's Factory, N. Waterbury.

Famous Vermonters. Ethan Allen, Chester A. Arthur, Calvin Coolidge, Howard Dean, John Deere, George Dewey, John Dewey, Stephen A. Douglas, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, James Fisk, James Jeffords, Rudy Vallee.

Tourist information. Vermont Dept. of Tourism and Marketing, Ntl. Life Building 6th Fl., Montpelier, VT 05620; (802) 828-3237; 1-800-VERMONT; www.vermontvacation.com

Website. www.vermont.gov

Virginia (VA)
Old Dominion

People. Population (2009 est.): 7,882,590; rank: 12; net change (2008-09): 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 199.6 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 72.8% white; 20.0% black; 5.0% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.09% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.8%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 7.2%.

Geography. Total area: 42,774 sq mi; rank: 35. **Land area:** 39,594 sq mi; rank: 37. **Acres forested:** 15.8 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the E and surrounded by North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland. **Climate:** mild and equable. **Topography:** mountain and valley region in the W, including the Blue Ridge Mts.; rolling piedmont plateau; tidewater, or coastal plain, including the eastern shore. **Capital:** Richmond. **Chief airports:** Arlington, Dulles, Highland Springs, Norfolk.

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, government, manufacturing, tourism, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** beverages & tobacco, transportation equip., animal slaughtering & processing, plastics, textiles, paper & paper product, printing, pharmaceuticals, furniture, chemicals. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, soybeans, tomatoes, corn, tobacco, hay, cotton, apples, wheat, peanuts, potatoes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 5.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 240.8 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 1.6 mil cattle/calves, 18,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.2 bil bd. ft; pine and hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $954.0 mil; stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland), lime, zirconium concentrates. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $145.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Norfolk Harbor, Newport News, Richmond, Hopewell. **Gross state product** (2008): $397.0 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 19.5% govt.; 17.0% trade/trans./util.; 6.3% mfg.; 12.6% ed./health; 17.6% prof./bus. serv.; 9.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 5.2% constr.; 2.1% info.; 5.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.7%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $43,874. **New private housing** (2009): 21,452 units/$3.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 138; deposits: $175.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 15; deposits: $37.6 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $1.4 bil; profit: $455.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 141,603; **avg. salary:** $85,518. **Notable fed. facilities:** Pentagon; *Norfolk Naval Sta., Shipyard, and other Hampton Roads; *Ft. Belvoir; *Langley AFB; NASA Langley Res. Ctr.; CIA George Bush Ctr. for Intelligence, Langley; Quantico USMC Base, FBI Academy; *Dahlgren Nav. Surface Warfare Ctr. & Lab; USDA Food and Nutrition Serv.; U.S. Geological Survey Natl. Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 22.4 bil; gas: 7.3 bil; nuclear: 28.2 bil; petroleum: 739 mil; hydroelectric: 118 mil; other: 441 mil.

State data. Motto: Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus always to tyrants). **Flower:** Dogwood. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Dogwood. **Song emeritus:** "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia." **Tenth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, June 25, 1788. **State fair** at the Meadow Event Park, Doswell, late Sept.-early Oct.

History. Cherokee and Susquehanna peoples and the Algonquians of the Powhatan Confederacy were in the region when Europeans arrived. English settlers founded Jamestown, 1607. Virginians were indispensable to the founding of the American republic, and 4 of the first 5 U.S. presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—came from there. The conclusive battle of the American Revolution took place at Yorktown, 1781. The state profited from tobacco, cotton, and the slave trade; in 1860, slaves made up nearly ⅓ of the population. Virginia seceded from the Union, 1861, and Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy, but Western counties, loyal to the Union, split off to become West Virginia, 1863. The war ended with Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox, 1865, and Virginia was readmitted to the Union, 1870. In the 20th cent., expansion of federal civilian jobs and military facilities transformed the economy. State officials pledged "massive resistance" to racial integration in the mid-1950s, but eventually accommodated. In 1989, L. Douglas Wilder became the first elected black governor in U.S. history. On Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist hijackers crashed a jet into U.S. defense headquarters at the Pentagon, in Arlington.

Tourist attractions. Colonial Williamsburg; Busch Gardens Williamsburg; Wolf Trap Farm, near Vienna; Arlington Natl. Cemetery; Mt. Vernon, home of George Washington; Jamestown Settlement; Yorktown; Jefferson's Monticello, Charlottesville; Robert E. Lee's birthplace, Stratford Hall, and grave, Lexington; Appomattox; Shenandoah Natl. Park; Blue Ridge Parkway; Virginia Beach; Kings Dominion, near Richmond.

Famous Virginians. Richard E. Byrd, James B. Cabell, Henry Clay, Katie Couric, Jubal Early, Jerry Falwell, William Henry Harrison, Patrick Henry, A. P. Hill, Thomas Jefferson, Joseph E. Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, James Madison, John Marshall, George Mason, James Monroe, George Pickett, Pocahontas, Edgar Allan Poe, John Randolph, Walter Reed, Rev. Pat Robertson, John Smith, J.E.B. Stuart, William Styron, Zachary Taylor, John Tyler, Maggie Walker, Booker T. Washington, George Washington, L. Douglas Wilder, Woodrow Wilson.

Tourist Information. Virginia Tourism Corp., 901 E. Byrd St., Richmond, VA 23219; 1-800-VISITVA; www.virginia.org

Website. www.virginia.gov

Washington (WA)
Evergreen State

People. Population (2009 est.): 6,664,195; rank: 13; net change (2008-09): 1.5%. **Pop. density:** 100.3 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 83.8% white; 3.9% black; 7.0% Asian; 1.8% Native Amer./AK; 0.5% Hawaiian/Pacific

Islander; 2 or more races, 3.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 10.3%.

Geography. Total area: 71,300 sq mi; rank: 18. **Land area:** 66,544 sq mi; rank: 20. **Acres forested:** 22.3 mil. **Location:** Pacific state bordered by Canada on the N; Idaho on the E; Oregon on the S; and the Pacific Ocean on the W. **Climate:** mild, dominated by the Pacific Ocean and protected by the Cascades. **Topography:** Olympic Mts. on NW peninsula; open land along coast to Columbia R.; flat terrain of Puget Sound Lowland; Cascade Mts. region's high peaks to the E; Columbia Basin in central portion; highlands to the NE; mountains to the SE. **Capital:** Olympia. **Chief airports:** Seattle, Spokane.

Economy. Chief industries: advanced technology, aerospace, biotechnology, intl. trade, forestry, tourism, recycling, agriculture & food processing. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, petroleum, food, paper, milled lumber, plastics, structural metals, computers & electronics. **Chief crops:** apples, potatoes, wheat, hay, cherries, greenhouse & nursery, forest products, pears, grapes, onions, hops, sweet corn, Christmas trees, mint, raspberries. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 7.4 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 1.0 mil cattle/calves, 12,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 3.5 bil bd. ft; Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, pine. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $586 mil; sand and gravel (construction), gold, stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (industrial). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $230.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Kelso-Longview, Anacortes. **Gross state product** (2008): $322.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.5%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.2% govt.; 18.8% trade/trans./util.; 9.1% mfg.; 13.6% ed./health; 11.7% prof./bus. serv.; 9.4% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 5.1% constr.; 3.6% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.9%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $41,751. **New private housing** (2009): 17,011 units/$3.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 103; deposits: $101.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 18; deposits: $12.3 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $521.1 mil; profit: $130.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 55,704; **avg. salary:** $70,645. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bonneville Power Admin.; Lewis-McChord Joint Base; Fairchild AFB; DOE Hanford Nuclear Site; Naval Base Kitsap (Bremerton & Bangor); Whidbey Island NAS; Pacific Northwest Natl. Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 3.7 bil; nuclear: 6.6 bil; petroleum: 16 mil; hydroelectric: 73.8 bil; other: 2.1 bil.

State data. Motto: Alki (By and by). **Flower:** Western rhododendron. **Bird:** Willow goldfinch. **Tree:** Western hemlock. **Song:** "Washington, My Home." **Entered union:** Nov. 11, 1889; rank: 42nd. **State fairs:** no official state fair; county and area fairs, Apr.-Sept.

History. People of the Clovis culture lived in the region 11,000 years ago. At the time of European contact, Native Americans in the area included Nez Percé, Spokane, Yakima, Cayuse, Okanogan, Walla Walla, and Colville peoples in the interior, and Nooksak, Chinook, Nisqually, Clallam, Makah, Quinault, and Puyallup peoples along the coast. Spain's Bruno Hezeta sailed the coast, 1775. In 1792, British naval officer George Vancouver mapped the Puget Sound area, and American Capt. Robert Gray sailed up the Columbia River. Fur traders and missionaries arrived in the first half of the 19th cent. Final agreement on the border of Washington and Canada was made with Britain, 1846. Completion in 1883 of a transcontinental rail link between Puget Sound and the eastern U.S. aided immigration, and Washington became a state in 1889. In the 20th cent., cheap hydroelectric power spurred growth in the aluminum and aircraft industries; founded in 1975, Microsoft became a computer software giant. Mt. St. Helens erupted, 1980. With grunge music, Starbucks coffee, and Amazon.com, Seattle became a national trendsetter in the 1990s; violent street protests disrupted a World Trade Organization meeting there in 1999. Gary Locke, in office 1997-2005, was the first U.S. governor of Chinese ancestry.

Tourist attractions. Seattle Center, Space Needle, waterfront, Museum of Flight, Underground Tour, Seattle; Mt. Rainier, Olympic, and North Cascades natl. parks; Mt. St. Helens; Puget Sound; San Juan Islands; Grand Coulee Dam; Columbia R. Gorge Natl. Scenic Area; Spokane's Riverfront Park.

Famous Washingtonians. Raymond Carver, Kurt Cobain, Bing Crosby, William O. Douglas, Bill Gates, Jimi Hendrix, Henry M. Jackson, Gary Larson, Mary McCarthy, Robert Motherwell, Edward R. Murrow, Theodore Roethke, Ann Rule, Hilary Swank, Julia Sweeney, Adam West, Marcus Whitman, Minoru Yamasaki.

Tourist information. WA State Tourism Office, 128 10th Ave. SW, P.O. Box 42525, Olympia, WA 98504; 1-800-544-1800; www.experiencewa.com

Website. access.wa.gov

West Virginia (WV)
Mountain State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,819,777; rank: 37; net change (2008-09): 0.3%. **Pop. density:** 75.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 94.4% white; 3.7% black; 0.7% Asian; 0.2% Native Amer./AK; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.0%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 1.2%.

Geography. Total area: 24,230 sq mi; rank: 41. **Land area:** 24,078 sq mi; rank: 41. **Acres forested:** 12.0 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded on the N by Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland; on the S and W by Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio; on the E by Maryland and Virginia. **Climate:** humid continental climate except for marine modification in the lower panhandle. **Topography:** ranging from hilly to mountainous; Allegheny Plateau in the W, covers two-thirds of the state; mountains here are the highest in the state, over 4,000 ft. **Capital:** Charleston.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, mining, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** chemicals, aluminum, motor vehicle parts, lumber & plywood, primary & fabricated metals. **Chief crops:** hay, apples, corn, peaches, soybeans, tobacco, wheat. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 1.1 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 82.7 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 370,000 cattle/calves, 5,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 518.0 mil bd. ft; oak, yellow poplar, hickory, walnut, cherry. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $196.0 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (industrial), sand and gravel (construction). **Chief port:** Huntington. **Gross state product** (2008): $61.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.8% govt.; 17.8% trade/trans./util.; 6.7% mfg.; 16.0% ed./health; 7.9% prof./bus. serv.; 9.7% leisure/hosp.; 3.7% finance; 8.5% constr.; 1.4% info.; 7.6% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.9%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $32,219. **New private housing** (2009): 2,235 units/$310 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 80; deposits: $27.5 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 6; deposits: $783 mil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $1.5 bil; profit: $579.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 15,908; **avg. salary:** $67,469. **Notable fed. facilities:** Natl. Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank; Bureau of Public Debt Bldg.; Alderson Fed. Prison for Women; FBI Criminal Justice Information Services.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 51 bil; gas: 33 mil; petroleum: 159 mil; hydroelectric: 497 mil.

State data. Motto: Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers are always free). **Flower:** Big rhododendron. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Songs:** "The West Virginia Hills"; "This Is My West Virginia"; "West Virginia, My Home, Sweet Home." **Entered union:** June 20, 1863; rank: 35th. **State fair** at Lewisburg, mid-Aug.

History. Sparsely inhabited at the time of European contact, the area was primarily Native American hunting grounds. British explorers Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam reached the New River, 1671. Coal, discovered in 1742, was mined extensively by the mid-19th cent. White settlement led to conflicts with Native Americans, including a major battle in which frontiersmen defeated an Indian confederacy at Point Pleasant, 1774. The region joined the Union as part of Virginia, 1788. Longstanding tensions between the E and W parts of the state came to a head in 1861, when Virginia seceded. Delegates of W counties, meeting at Wheeling, repudiated the act and created a new state, Kanawha, later renamed West Virginia, which was admitted to the Union in 1863. Poverty has been a problem for much of the state's subsequent history. West Virginia continued to rank low in per capita personal income, despite billions of dollars in federal contracts brought to the state by 9-term U.S. Sen. Robert Byrd, who passed away in 2010. Coal mining, though dangerous, continues to be a major industry; nearly 30 miners were killed in a mine explosion in 2010.

Tourist attractions. Harpers Ferry Natl. Historic Park; Clay Center and Avampato Discovery Museum, Charleston; White Sulphur Springs (The Greenbrier) and Berkeley Springs mineral water spas; New River Gorge Natl. River; Beckley Exhibition Coal Mine; Monongahela Natl. Forest; Fenton Glass, Williamstown; Blenko Glass, Milton; Sternwheel Regatta, Charleston; Mountain State Forest Festival, Elkins; skiing at Canaan Valley, Snowshoe, Timberline, Winterplace; Mountain State Art & Craft Festival, Ripley; Oglebay Resort, Wheeling; white water rafting on New and Gauley rivers.

Famous West Virginians. Newton D. Baker, Pearl Buck, Robert Byrd, John W. Davis, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, Don Knotts, Dwight Whitney Morrow, Michael Owens, Mary Lou Retton, Walter Reuther, Cyrus Vance, Jerry West, Charles "Chuck" Yeager.

Tourist information. West Virginia Division of Tourism, Capitol Complex, Bldg. 6, Rm. 525, Charleston, WV 25305; 1-800-CALLWVA; www.wvtourism.com

Website. www.wv.gov

Wisconsin (WI)
Badger State

People. Population (2009 est.): 5,654,774; rank: 20; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 104.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 89.4% white; 6.2% black; 2.2% Asian; 1.0% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.2%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 5.3%.

Geography. Total area: 65,498 sq mi; rank: 23. **Land area:** 54,310 sq mi; rank: 25. **Acres forested:** 16.3 mil. **Location:** East North Central state, bounded on the N by Lake Superior and Upper Michigan; on the E by Lake Michigan; on the S by Illinois; on the W by the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers. **Climate:** long, cold winters and short, warm summers tempered by the Great Lakes. **Topography:** narrow Lake Superior Lowland plain met by Northern Highland, which slopes gently to the sandy crescent Central Plain; Western Upland in the SW; 3 broad parallel limestone ridges running N-S are separated by wide and shallow lowlands in the SE. **Capital:** Madison. **Chief airports:** Madison, Milwaukee.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, trade, government, agriculture, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** transportation, dairy, animal slaughtering & processing, paper, printing, plastics, computers & electronics. **Chief crops:** corn, greenhouse & nursery, soybeans, potatoes, cranberries, hay, wheat, snap beans, apples, peas. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 6.1 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 45.8 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 3.4 mil cattle/calves, 15,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 452.0 mil bd. ft; maple, birch, oak, evergreens. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $505.0 mil; stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), lime, stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2008): $5.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Superior, Milwaukee, Green Bay. **Gross state product** (2008): $240.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.3% govt.; 18.2% trade/trans./util.; 15.4% mfg.; 15.3% ed./health; 9.2% prof./bus. serv.; 9.3% leisure/hosp.; 5.7% finance; 3.9% constr.; 1.7% info.; 5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.5%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $36,822. **New private housing** (2009): 10,780 units/$1.8 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 265; deposits: $110.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 37; deposits: $15.8 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $494.7 mil; profit: $140.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 15,193; **avg. salary:** $65,397. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Ft. McCoy; USDA Forest Products Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 36.9 bil; gas: 2.8 bil; petroleum: 38 mil; hydroelectric: 1.4 bil; other: 1.3 bil.

State data. Motto: Forward. **Flower:** Wood violet. **Bird:** Robin. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** "On, Wisconsin!" **Entered union:** May 29, 1848; rank: 30th. **State fair** at West Allis, early Aug.

History. At the time of European contact, Ojibwa, Menominee, Winnebago, Kickapoo, Sauk, Fox, and Potawatomi peoples inhabited the area. French explorer Jean Nicolet reached Green Bay, 1634; French missionaries and fur traders followed. The British took over, 1763. The U.S. won the land after the American Revolution but did not wield control until forts were established at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, 1816. Native Americans rebelled against the seizure of tribal lands in the Black Hawk War, 1832, but were defeated and relocated to reservations. Wisconsin became a territory, 1836, and a state, 1848. Some 96,000 soldiers served the Union cause during the Civil War. Many immigrants arrived from Germany, Poland, and Scandinavia. Wisconsin agriculture focused on dairy; Milwaukee became a manufacturing center. As gov., 1901-06, Robert La Follette pushed Progressive reforms such as direct primary voting and consumer protection laws. An era of "McCarthyism" ended when anti-Communist crusader Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R, WI) was censured by the U.S. Senate, 1954.

Tourist attractions. Old Wade House and Carriage Museum, Greenbush; Villa Louis, Prairie du Chien; Circus World Museum, Baraboo; Wisconsin Dells; Old World Wisconsin, Eagle; Door County peninsula; Chequamegon and Nicolet natl. forests; Lake Winnebago; House on the Rock, Dodgeville; Monona Terrace, Madison.

Famous Wisconsinites. Don Ameche, Carrie Chapman Catt, Willem Dafoe, Edna Ferber, Hamlin Garland, King Camp Gillette, Harry Houdini, Robert La Follette, Alfred Lunt, Pat O'Brien, Georgia O'Keeffe, William H. Rehnquist, John Ringling, Donald K. "Deke" Slayton, Spencer Tracy, Thorstein Veblen, Orson Welles, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Thornton Wilder, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Tourist information. Wisconsin Dept. of Tourism, 201 W. Washington Ave., P.O. Box 8690, Madison, WI 53708; 1-800-432-TRIP; www.travelwisconsin.com

Website. www.wisconsin.gov

Wyoming (WY)
Equality State, Cowboy State

People. Population (2009 est.): 544,270; rank: 51; net change (2008-09): 2.1%. **Pop. density:** 5.6 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 93.5% white; 1.4% black; 0.8% Asian; 2.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.09% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.1%.

Geography. Total area: 97,814 sq mi; rank: 10. **Land area:** 97,100 sq mi; rank: 9. **Acres forested:** 11.4 mil. **Location:** Mountain state lying in the high western plateaus of the Great Plains. **Climate:** semi-desert conditions throughout; true desert in the Big Horn and Great Divide basins. **Topography:** eastern Great Plains rise to the foothills of the Rocky Mts.; the Continental Divide crosses the state from the NW to the SE. **Capital:** Cheyenne.

Economy. Chief industries: mineral extraction, oil, natural gas, tourism and recreation, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals, fabricated metal, beet sugar, lumber. **Chief crops:** hay, sugar beets, barley, dry beans, wheat, corn, greenhouse & nursery, oats. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 13,000 chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 1.3 mil cattle/calves, 75,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 111.0 mil bd. ft; ponderosa & lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): $1.9 bil; soda ash, clays (bentonite), helium (grade-A), sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland). **Gross state product** (2008): $35.3 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 26.4% govt.; 18.7% trade/trans./util.; 3.3% mfg.; 9.1% ed./health; 6% prof./bus. serv.; 11.0% leisure/hosp.; 3.8% finance; 16.5% constr.; 1.4% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.4%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $45,705. **New private housing** (2009): 2,294 units/$406.7 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 45; deposits: $11.3 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 3; deposits: $442.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 5,759; **avg. salary:** $60,120. **Notable fed. facilities:** Warren AFB.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 41.0 bil; gas: 100 mil; petroleum: 50 mil; hydroelectric: 854 mil; other: 1.0 bil.

State data. Motto: Equal rights. **Flower:** Indian paintbrush. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Plains cottonwood. **Song:** "Wyoming." **Entered union:** July 10, 1890; rank: 44th. **State fair** at Douglas, mid-Aug.

History. Inhabited for at least 12,000 years, the region supported Shoshone, Crow, Cheyenne, Oglala Sioux, and Arapaho peoples when Europeans arrived. France's Vérendrye brothers were the first Europeans to see the region, 1742-43. John Colter, an American, traversed the Yellowstone area, 1807-08. Trappers and fur traders followed in the 1820s. Forts

Laramie and Bridger became important stops on trails to the West Coast. Population grew after the Union Pacific crossed the state, 1867-68. Wyoming became a territory, 1868, and the first to extend full voting rights to women, 1869. Statehood was attained, 1890. Disputes between large landowners and small ranchers culminated in the Johnson County Cattle War, 1892; federal troops were called in to restore order. Nellie Tayloe Ross was the first woman governor to take office in the U.S., 1925. Wyoming, the least populous state, has relied on the energy, tourism, and ranching industries in recent decades. Dick Cheney, Wyoming's representative in the U.S. House, 1979-89, served as U.S. vice pres. (2001-09).

Tourist attractions. Yellowstone Natl. Park, the first U.S. national park, est. 1872; Grand Teton Natl. Park; Natl. Elk Refuge; Devils Tower Natl. Monument; Ft. Laramie Natl. Hist. Site and nearby pioneer trail ruts; Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody; Cheyenne Frontier Days.

Famous Wyomingites. James Bridger, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, Curt Gowdy, Esther Hobart Morris, Jackson Pollock, Nellie Tayloe Ross.

Tourist information. Wyoming Travel and Tourism, 1520 Etchepare Cir., Cheyenne, WY 82007; 1-800-225-5996; www.wyomingtourism.org

Website. www.wyoming.gov

District of Columbia (DC)

People. Population (2009 est.): 599,657; rank: 50; net change (2008-09): 1.6%. **Pop. density:** 9,830.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 40.6% white; 54.0% black; 3.2% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.8%.

Geography. Total area: 68 sq mi; rank: 51. **Land area:** 61 sq mi; rank: 51. **Location:** at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, flanked by Maryland on the N, E, and SE and by Virginia on the SW. **Climate:** hot humid summers, mild winters. **Topography:** low hills rise toward the N away from the Potomac R. and slope to the S; highest elevation, 410 ft, lowest Potomac R., 1 ft.

Economy. Chief industries: government, legal, publishing, medical, service, tourism. **Gross product** (2008): $97.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 34.9% govt.; 3.9% trade/trans./util.; 0.2% mfg.; 14.7% ed./health; 21.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.2% leisure/hosp.; 3.7% finance; 1.6% constr.; 2.6% info.; 9.0% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): $66,000. **New private housing** (2009): 1,126 units/$131.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 23; deposits: $22.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 8; deposits: $959.0 mil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $252.3 mil; profit: $70.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 162,459; **avg. salary:** $101,882.

District data. Motto: Justitia omnibus (Justice for all). **Flower:** American beauty rose. **Tree:** Scarlet oak. **Bird:** Wood thrush.

History. The District of Columbia, coextensive with the city of Washington, is the seat of the U.S. federal government. It lies on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac River, opposite Virginia. The Piscataway, an Algonquian-speaking people, were living in the region when Europeans arrived in the 17th cent. Proposals for a "federal town" for the deliberations of the Continental Congress were made in 1783. Authorized by Congress, 1790, Pres. George Washington chose the Potomac site and persuaded landowners to sell their holdings to the government. Its area was originally 100 sq mi taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia. Virginia's portion south of the Potomac was given back to that state in 1846.

Pres. Washington chose Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a Frenchman, to plan the capital. Surveyor Andrew Ellicott finished the official map and design of the city, assisted by Benjamin Banneker, a black architect and astronomer. Pres. Washington laid the cornerstone of the north wing of the Capitol building, 1793, and Pres. John Adams moved to the new national capital, 1800. The City of Washington was incorporated, 1802. British troops invaded, 1814, setting fire to the Capitol, the President's House (as the White House was then called), and other buildings. Pres. Lincoln ended slavery in the district, 1862. Many African Americans arrived after the Civil War, but racial segregation remained legal until the mid-20th cent. After federal government expansion spurred population growth, 1930-50, an exodus to the suburbs shrank the city's population, 1950-2005.

The 23rd Amendment (1961) granted residents the right to vote for president and vice president. Congress, which has legislative authority over the District under the Constitution, approved legislation in 1970 giving the District one delegate to the House of Representatives, who could vote in committee but not on the floor. Voters approved, 1974, a congressionally drafted charter giving them the right to elect their own mayor and city council. The district won the right to levy taxes, but Congress retained power to veto council actions and approve the city budget. Security measures were dramatically increased after terrorists attacked the U.S. on Sept. 11, 2001. After a 34-year absence, major league baseball returned to the city in 2005.

Tourist attractions. See Washington, DC, Capital of the U.S.

Famous Washingtonians. Edward Albee, Frederick Douglass, John Foster Dulles, Duke Ellington, Katherine Graham, Goldie Hawn, J. Edgar Hoover, Pete Sampras, John Philip Sousa.

Tourist information. Destination DC, 901 7th St. NW, 4th Fl., Washington, DC, 20001-3719; 1-800-422-8644; www.washington.org

Website. www.dc.gov

OUTLYING U.S. AREAS

American Samoa (AS)

People. Population (July 2010 est.): 66,432; net change (2009-10 est.): 1.2%. **Pop. density:** 862 per sq mi. **Racial distrib.** (2000): 91.6% Pacific Islander; 2.8% Asian; 1.1% white; 2 or more races, 4.2%. **Languages:** Samoan, English, Tongan.

Geography. Total area: 77 sq mi. **Land area:** 77 sq mi. **Location:** most southerly of all lands under U.S. sovereign, about 2,300 mi. SW of Honolulu. It is an unincorporated territory consisting of 7 small islands of the Samoan group: **Tutuila** (52.59 sq mi), **Aunu'u** (0.59 sq mi); Manu'a group: **Ta'u** (17.57 sq mi), **Olosega** (2.03 sq mi), **Ofu** (2.83 sq mi), and the atolls **Rose** (0.03 sq mi) and **Swains** (1.38 sq mi). **Climate:** marine tropical, avg. temp 82°F with little seasonal variation; avg. annual rainfall about 36 in. **Topography:** volcanic islands, rugged peaks, and limited coastal plains. About 70% of the land is bush and mountains. **Capital:** Pago Pago on Tutuila. **Airport:** Pago Pago.

Economy. Chief industries: tuna fishing and processing, trade, services, tourism. **Chief crops:** giant taro, taro, yams, coconuts, breadfruits, bananas, papayas. **Livestock** (2003): 300 cattle; 68,372 chickens; 64,208 hogs/pigs. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $9.7 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** crushed stone, traprock **Unemployment** (2005): 29.8%. **Gross domestic product** (2007): $532 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 2; deposits: $212 mil.

Energy. Electricity production (2007): 172.1 mil kWh.

Fed. civ. Employees (Mar. 2010): 98; **avg. salary:** $52,631.

Misc. data. Motto: Samoa Muamua le Atua (In Samoa, God is first). **Flower:** Paogo (Ula-fala). **Plant:** Ava. **Song:** "Amerika Samoa."

History. A tripartite agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S. in 1899 gave the U.S. sovereignty over the eastern islands of the Samoan group; these islands became American Samoa. Local chiefs ceded Tutuila and Aunu'u to the U.S. in 1900, and the Manu'a group and Rose Island in 1904; Swains Island was annexed in 1925. Samoa (Western), comprising the larger islands of the Samoan group, was a New Zealand mandate and UN Trusteeship until it became independent Jan. 1, 1962 (now called Samoa).

From 1900 to 1951, American Samoa was under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy. Since 1951, it has been under the Interior Dept. On Jan. 3, 1978, the first popularly elected Samoan governor and lieutenant governor were inaugurated. Previously, the governor was appointed by the Sec. of the Interior. American Samoa has a bicameral legislature and

elects a delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Five of the 7 islands are volcanoes. Scientists discovered a rapidly growing volcano, Vailulu'u, between Ta'u and Rose in 1975.

The tuna canning industry has been the backbone of the economy since the 1950s, but one of the two canneries closed in 2009. An 8.1 magnitude earthquake in Sept. 2009 triggered a tsunami that severely damaged Tutuila.

American Samoans are of Polynesian origin. They are nationals of the U.S.; as of 2000, 91,029 lived in the U.S., including 16,166 in Hawaii, 37,498 in California, and 8,049 in Washington.

Tourist attractions. Rose Atoll; Vaitogi coast; Natl. Park of American Samoa; tropical rainforest.

Tourist information. Office of Tourism, Dept. of Commerce, American Samoa Govt., P.O. Box 1147, Pago Pago, AS 96799; (684) 699-9411; www.amsamoatourism.com

Website. www.americansamoa.gov

Guam (GU)

People. Population (July 2010 est.): 180,865; net change (2009-10 est.): 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 853 per sq mi. **Racial/ethnic distrib.** (2000): 37.1% Chamorro; 26.3% Filipino; 11.3% other Pacific Islander; 6.9% white; 6.3% other Asian; 2.3% other; 9.8% two or more race/ethnicities. **Languages:** English, Chamorro, Philippine/other Pacific Island languages.

Geography. Total area: 212 sq mi. **Land area:** 212 sq mi. **Location:** largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands in the West Pacific, 3,700 mi W of Hawaii. **Climate:** tropical, with temperatures from 70° to 90° F; rainy July to Nov., avg. annual rainfall, about 80 to 100 in. **Topography:** coralline limestone plateau in the N; southern chain of low volcanic mountains sloping gently to the W, more steeply to coastal cliffs on the E; general elevation, 500 ft; highest point, Mt. Lamlam, 1,334 ft. **Capital:** Hagåtña. **Chief airport:** Tamuning.

Economy. Chief industries: U.S. military, tourism, construction, shipping, concrete products, printing & publishing. **Chief manuf. goods:** textiles, foods. **Chief crops:** watermelons, cucumbers, eggplant, long beans, bananas, corn. **Livestock** (2007): 112 cattle; 635 hogs/pigs; 124 goats; 533 chickens. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $499,095. **Nonfuel minerals** (est. 2006): $9.3 mil; crushed stone. **Chief port:** Apra Harbor. **Gross domestic product** (2007): $4.3 bil. **Employment distrib.** (Dec. 2008): 33.3% trade/trans; 26.7% serv.; 24.8% govt.; 10.6% constr.; 2.8% mfg.; 0.6% agric. **Unemployment** (2007): 8.3%. **Mean earner's income** (2005): $22,625. **Commercial banks** (2009): 6; deposits: $2 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 1; deposits: $60 mil.

Energy. Electricity production (2007): 1.7 bil kWh.

Federal govt. Fed. employees (Mar. 2010): 2,579; **avg. salary:** $53,048. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Anderson AFB.

Misc. data. Motto: Where America's day begins. **Flower:** Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea). **Bird:** Ko'ko (Guam Rail). **Tree:** Ifit (Intsia bijuga). **Song:** "Stand Ye Guamanians."

History. Guam was probably settled by voyagers from the Indonesian-Philippine archipelago by 3rd cent. BCE. Pottery, rice cultivation, and megalithic technology show strong East Asian cultural influence. Centralized, village clan-based communities engaged in agriculture and offshore fishing. The estimated population by the early 16th cent. was 50,000-75,000. Magellan arrived in the Marianas Mar. 6, 1521. They were colonized in 1668 by Spanish missionaries, who named them the Mariana Islands in honor of Maria Anna, queen of Spain. When Spain ceded Guam to the U.S., it sold the other Marianas to Germany. Japan obtained a League of Nations mandate over the German islands in 1919; in Dec. 1941 it seized Guam, which was retaken by the U.S. in July-Aug. 1944.

Guam is a self-governing organized unincorporated U.S. territory. The Organic Act of 1950 provided for a governor, elected to a 4-year term, and a 21-member unicameral legislature, elected biennially by the residents, who are American citizens. In 1970, the first governor was elected. In 1972, a U.S. law gave Guam one delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Guam's quest to change its status to a U.S. Commonwealth began in the late 1970s. The Guam Commission on Self-Determination, created in 1984, developed a draft Commonwealth Act. In 1993, legislation proposing a change of status was submitted to the U.S. Congress. In 1994, the U.S. Congress passed legislation transferring 3,200 acres of land on Guam from federal to local control. The U.S. plans to move 8,000 Marines stationed in Okinawa, Japan, to Guam by 2014.

Tourist attractions. Tropical climate, oceanic marine environment; Tarzan Falls; Plaza de España; beaches; water sports; duty-free port shopping.

Tourist information. Guam Visitors Bureau, 401 Pale San Vitores Rd., Tumon, Guam 96913; (671) 646-5278; www.visitguam.org

Website. www.guam.gov

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (MP)

People. Population (July 2010 est.): 48,317; net change (2009-10 est.): –5.6%. **Pop. density:** 262 per sq mi. **Racial/ethnic distrib.** (2000): 56.3% Asian; 36.3% Pacific Islander; 1.8% white; 0.8% other; 4.8% two or more races/ethnicities. **Languages:** Philippine languages, Chinese, Chamorro, English.

Geography. Total area: 184.2 sq mi. **Land area:** 184.2 sq mi. **Location:** between Guam and the Tropic of Cancer, the 14 islands of the Northern Marianas form a 300-mi. long archipelago. The indigenous population is concentrated on the 3 largest of the 6 inhabited islands: **Saipan**, the seat of government and commerce, **Rota**, and **Tinian**. **Climate:** tropical, with avg. temperature around 82°F, moderated by northeast trade winds; avg. annual rainfall, 80-100 in. **Topography:** Limestone S islands with even terraces and coral reefs; volcanic N isles. **Capital:** Saipan. **Airport:** Saipan.

Economy. Chief industries: banking, construction, fishing, mining, tourism, apparel mfg., retail. **Chief manuf. goods:** apparel, stone, clay and glass products. **Chief crops:** bananas, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, taro, watermelons. **Livestock** (2007): 1,395 cattle; 1,483 hogs/pigs; 9,700 chickens. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $751,388. **Chief port:** Saipan. **Gross domestic product** (2007): $962 mil. **Fed. employees** (2005): 124. **Unemployment** (2005): 8.0 **Commercial banks** (2009): 3; deposits: $447 mil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 1; deposits: $6 mil.

Energy. Electricity production (2009): 60,600 kWh.

Federal govt. Fed. employees (Mar. 2010): 148; **avg. salary:** $45,693.

Misc. data. Flower: Plumeria. **Bird:** Mariana Fruit-dove. **Tree:** Flame Tree. **Song:** "Gi Talo Gi Halom Tasi" ("In the middle of the sea").

History. The people of the Northern Marianas are predominantly of Chamorro cultural extraction, although Carolinians and immigrants from other areas of E. Asia and Micronesia have also settled in the islands. English is among the several languages commonly spoken.

The German-controlled Northern Marianas were placed under Japanese control by a League of Nations mandate after World War I. The U.S. captured the islands during World War II. From July 18, 1947, the U.S. had administered the Northern Marianas under a trusteeship agreement with the UN Security Council. In 1975, the residents voted to become a U.S. commonwealth.

The Northern Mariana Islands has been self-governing since 1978, when a constitution drafted and adopted by the people became effective and a popularly elected bicameral legislature (2-year term), with offices of governor (4-year term) and lieut. governor, was inaugurated. Pres. Ronald Reagan proclaimed the Northern Marianas a commonwealth, 1986, and the UN formally ended its trusteeship, 1990. In 2008, U.S. law gave the islands one delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Under the 1976 Commonwealth Covenant with the U.S., the islands are exempt from federal immigration and import laws, and minimum wage is lower than on the mainland. The garment-making industry, which has since boomed, has drawn accusations of sweatshop conditions from some critics. Legislation passed in 2007 will raise the minimum wage to the federal rate by 2015.

Tourist attractions. WWII sites; House of Taga; beaches, water sports; resorts; gambling.

Tourist information. Marianas Visitors Authority, P.O. Box 500861, Saipan, MP 96950; (670) 664-3200; www.mymarianas.com

Website. www.gov.mp

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (PR)
(Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico)

People. Population (July 2010 est.): 3,977,663 (about 4.2 mil. more Puerto Ricans reside in the mainland U.S.); net change (2009-10): 0.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,132 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2007): 76.2% white; 6.9% black; 0.3% Asian; 0.2% Native Amer./AK; 12% other; 2 or more races, 4.4%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 98.8%. **Languages:** Spanish and English are joint official languages.

Geography. Total area: 3,515 sq mi. **Land area:** 3,459 sq mi. **Location:** island lying between the Atlantic to the N and the Caribbean to the S; it is easternmost of the West Indies group called the Greater Antilles, of which Cuba, Hispaniola, and Jamaica are the larger islands. **Climate:** mild, with a mean temperature of 77°F. **Topography:** mountainous throughout three-fourths of its rectangular area, surrounded by a broken coastal plain; highest peak, Cerro de Punto, 4,390 ft. **Capital:** San Juan. **Chief airport:** San Juan.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, service, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, medical equip., electronics, apparel, food products. **Chief crops:** pumpkins, coffee, watermelons, plantains, yams, oranges. **Livestock** (2007): 490,817 cattle; 11,137 sheep; 69,892 hogs/pigs; 5.1 mil broilers; 1.4 mil. chickens;. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $3.8 mil. **Nonfuel minerals** (est. 2006): $228 mil; crushed stone, lime, salt, portland cement, clays (common), sand and gravel (industrial), dimension marble. **Chief ports:** San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez. **Gross domestic product** (est. 2009): $95.7 bil. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 30.6% govt.; 17.6% trade/trans./util.; 9.5% mfg.; 12.4% ed./health; 10.5% prof./bus. serv.; 7.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.9% finance; 3.2% constr.; 1.9% info.; 1.7% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 13.4%. **Per capita pers. income** (est. 2009): $14,905. **Commercial banks** (2009): 11; deposits: $62.1 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: $364.0 mil; profit: $126.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 11,136; **avg. salary:** $56,753. **Notable fed. facilities:** P.R. Natl. Guard Training Area at Camp Santiago; *U.S. Army Station at Ft. Buchanan; Intl. Inst. of Tropical Forestry; Vieques Natl. Wildlife Ref.; USGS Caribbean Water Science Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009): 22.7 bil kWh.

Misc. data. Motto: Joannes Est Nomen Eius (John is his name). **Flower:** Maga. **Bird:** Reinita. **Tree:** Ceiba. **National anthem:** La Borinqueña.

History. Puerto Rico (or Borinquen, after the original Arawak Indian name, Boriquen) was visited by Columbus on his second voyage, Nov. 19, 1493. In 1508, the Spanish arrived.

Sugarcane was introduced, 1515, and slaves were imported 3 years later. Gold mining petered out, 1570. Spaniards fought off a series of British and Dutch attacks; slavery was abolished, 1873. Under the treaty of Paris, Puerto Rico was ceded to the U.S. after the Spanish-American War, 1898. In 1952 the people voted in favor of Commonwealth status.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is a self-governing part of the U.S. with a primarily Hispanic culture. The island's citizens have virtually the same control over their internal affairs as do the 50 states of the U.S. However, they do not vote in national general elections, only in national primaries.

Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a Resident Commissioner who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

No federal income tax is collected from residents on income earned from local sources in Puerto Rico. Nevertheless, as part of the U.S. legal system, Puerto Rico is subject to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution; most federal laws apply as they do in the 50 states.

Puerto Rico's famous "Operation Bootstrap," begun in the late 1940s, succeeded in changing the island from "The Poorhouse of the Caribbean" to an area with the highest per capita income in Latin America. This program encouraged manufacturing and development of the tourist trade by selective tax exemption, low-interest loans, and other incentives. Despite the marked success of Puerto Rico's development efforts over an extended period of time, per capita income in Puerto Rico is low in comparison to that of the 50 states.

In plebiscites held in 1967, 1993, and 1998, voters chose to retain Commonwealth status. Protests mounted in the late-1990s over the U.S. Navy's use of Vieques Island for live ammunition training; official military exercises there were terminated, 2003.

Tourist attractions. Ponce Museum of Art; Forts El Morro and San Cristobal; Old Walled City of San Juan; Arecibo Observatory; Cordillera Central and state parks; El Yunque Rain Forest; San Juan Cathedral; Porta Coeli Chapel and Museum of Religious Art, Interamerican Univ., San Germán; Condado Convention Center; Casa Blanca, Ponce de León family home, Puerto Rican Family Museum of 16th and 17th centuries, and Fine Arts Center, all in San Juan.

Cultural facilities and events. Festival Casals classical music concerts, mid-June; Puerto Rico Symphony Orchestra at Music Conservatory; Botanical Garden and Museum of Anthropology, Art, and History at the University of Puerto Rico; Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, at the Dominican Convent.

Famous Puerto Ricans. Julia de Burgos, Marta Casals Istomin, Pablo Casals, José Celso Barbosa, Orlando Cepeda, Roberto Clemente, José de Diego, José Feliciano, Doña Felisa Rincón de Gautier, Luis A. Ferré, José Ferrer, Commodore Diégo E. Hernández, Miguel Hernández Agosto, Rafael Hernández (El Jibarito), Rafael Hernández Colón, Raúl Julía, René Marqués, Ricky Martin, Concha Meléndez, Rita Moreno, Luis Muñoz Marín, Luis Palés Matos, Adm. Horacio Rivero.

Tourist information. The Puerto Rico Tourism Company, La Princesa Bldg. #2, Paseo La Princesa, Old San Juan, PR 00902; (800) 866-7827; www.gotopuertorico.com

Website. www.gobierno.pr (site is in Spanish)

Virgin Islands (VI)
St. John, St. Croix, St. Thomas

People. Population (July 2010 est.): 109,775; net change (2009-10 est.): –0.06%. **Pop. density:** 807 per sq mi. **Racial distrib.** (2000): 76.2% black; 13.1% white; 1.1% Asian; 6.1% other races; 2 or more races, 3.5%. **Languages:** English (official), Spanish, Creole.

Geography. Total area: 136 sq mi. **Land area:** 135 sq mi. **Location:** 3 larger and 50 smaller islands and cays in the S and W of the V.I. group (British V.I. colony to the N and E), which is situated 70 mi E of Puerto Rico, located W of the Anegada Passage, a major channel connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. **Climate:** subtropical; the sun tempered by gentle trade winds; humidity is low; average temperature, 78°F. **Topography:** St. Thomas is mainly a ridge of hills running E and W, and has little tillable land; St. Croix rises abruptly in the N but slopes to the S to flatlands and lagoons; St. John has steep, lofty hills and valleys with little level tillable land. **Capital:** Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas. **Chief airport:** Charlotte Amalie.

Economy. Chief industries: retail, petroleum, tourism, prof. consulting. **Chief manuf. goods:** rum, stone, glass & clay products, electronics, textiles. **Chief crops:** cucumbers, coconuts, mangoes, tomatoes, bananas. **Livestock** (2007): 776 cattle; 2,981 sheep; 2,331 goats; 1,125 hogs/pigs; 699 chickens. **Commercial fishing** (2008): $8.8 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** crushed stone, limestone, traprock. **Chief port:** Charlotte Amalie. **Gross domestic product** (2007): $4.6 bil. **Unemployment** (2007): 5.9%. **Average Gross Pay** (2006): $35,366 **Commercial banks** (2009): 4; deposits: $1.8 bil.

Energy. Electricity production (2007 est.): 776 mil kWh.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 723; **avg. salary:** $52,979.

Misc. data. Motto: United in Pride and Hope. **Flower:** Yellow cedar. **Bird:** Yellow breast. **Song:** "Virgin Islands March."

History. The islands were visited by Columbus in 1493. Spanish forces, 1555, defeated the Caribes and claimed the territory; by 1596 the native population was annihilated. First permanent settlement in the U.S. territory, 1672, by the Danes; U.S. purchased the islands, 1917, for defense purposes.

The Virgin Islands has a republican form of government, headed by a governor and lieut. governor elected, since 1970, by popular vote for 4-year terms. There is a 15-member unicameral legislature, elected by popular vote for a 2-year term. Residents of the V.I. have been U.S. citizens since 1927. Since 1973 they have elected a delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives, who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Tourist attractions. Magens Bay, St. Thomas; duty-free shopping; Virgin Islands Natl. Park; beaches, Indian relics, and evidence of colonial Danes.

Tourist information. USVI Division of Tourism, P.O. Box 6400, St. Thomas 00804; 1-800-372-USVI; www.usvitourism.vi

Website. ltg.gov.vi

Other Islands

Navassa lies between Haiti and Jamaica, 100 mi S of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in the Caribbean; it covers 1,147 acres, and is uninhabited. Claimed 1857, USCG lighthouse built 1917, now inoperative. Natl. Wildlife Refuge since 1999. Administered by the Dept. of Interior.

The three coral islands of **Wake Atoll**—**Wake**, **Wilkes**, and **Peale**—lie in the Pacific Ocean on a direct route from Hawaii to Hong Kong, about 2,300 mi W of Honolulu and 1,500 mi NE of Guam. The group is 4.5 mi long, 1.5 mi wide. Land area totals 2.5 sq mi. The U.S. annexed Wake Atoll Jan. 17, 1899. Japan occupied Wake 1941-45. Designated a Natl. Hist. Landmark in 1985. Wake is owned by the U.S. Air Force, administered by the Dept. of Interior, but used by the Army as a missile launch facility. The population consists of military personnel and contractors. Most infrastructure damaged by super typhoon Ioke in 2006.

The following mostly uninhabited islands are part of the **Pacific/Remote Islands Natl. Wildlife Refuge Complex**, along with Wake Atoll, administered by the Dept. of Interior: **Midway Atoll**, acquired in 1867, has 3 main islands—Sand, Spit, and Eastern—1,250 mi WNW of Honolulu, with an area of about 1,500 acres. Naval activity ended in 1997. Has the world's largest colony of Laysan albatross. **Johnston Atoll**, 800 mi WSW of Honolulu, is 2 natural and 2 man-made islands across 107 sq mi administered by the Navy. Johnston was a nuclear test site in 1958, 1962; the Army disposed of chemical weapons 1990-2000. Cleanup ended in 2005. **Kingman Reef** is a barren, coral atoll 932 mi S of Hawaii, annexed 1922. **Palmyra Atoll** is 54 islets over 753 sq mi, 1,052 mi S of Hawaii; annexed with Hawaii in 1898. Part privately owned by the Nature Conservancy. **Jarvis Island** covers 1,086 acres, 1,300 mi S of Honolulu near the equator. West of Jarvis are **Howland and Baker Islands**, 36 mi apart and about 1,600 mi SW of Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, DC, CAPITAL OF THE U.S.

Most attractions are free. All times are subject to change. For more details call the Washington, DC, Convention and Visitors Association at 1-800-422-8644, or visit www.washington.org

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The **Bureau of Engraving and Printing** of the U.S. Treasury Dept. is the headquarters for the making of U.S. paper money. Public tours are offered Mon.-Fri., 9-10:45 AM, 12:30-2 PM (later in summer), except on federal holidays. 14th and C Sts. SW; (866) 874-2330. **Website:** www.moneyfactory.gov

Capitol

The **United States Capitol** was originally designed by Dr. William Thornton, an amateur architect, who submitted a plan in 1793 that won him $500 and a city lot. Three other architects designed or supervised the construction of the Capitol before its completion.

The present cast iron dome at its greatest exterior height measures 135 ft, 5 in. and is topped by the bronze Statue of Freedom, which stands 19½ ft and weighs 14,985 lb. On its base are the words *E Pluribus Unum* (Out of Many, One).

The Capitol is open to the public Mon.-Sat., 8:30 AM-4:30 PM. It is closed Jan. 1, Inauguration Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Dec. 25.

To observe debate while Congress is in session, those living in the U.S. may obtain tickets from their U.S. representative or senator. Visitors from other countries may obtain passes at the Capitol. Between Constitution & Independence Aves., at Pennsylvania Ave.; (202) 225-6827. **Website:** www.visitthecapital.gov

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The **Federal Bureau of Investigation** offers guided one-hour tours of its headquarters. Visitors learn about the history of the FBI and see weapons confiscated from famous gangsters, photos of most-wanted fugitives, the DNA laboratory, goods forfeited/seized in narcotics operations, and a sharpshooting demonstration.

Tours have been suspended for building renovation. J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., Pennsylvania Ave., between 9th and 10th Sts. NW; (202) 324-3447. **Website:** www.fbi.gov

Folger Shakespeare Library

The **Folger Shakespeare Library**, on Capitol Hill, is a research institution holding rare books and manuscripts of the Renaissance period and the largest collection of Shakespearean materials in the world. Exhibit may be visited Mon.-Sat., 10 AM-5 PM, except federal holidays. 201 E. Capitol St. SE; (202) 544-4600. **Website:** www.folger.edu

Holocaust Memorial Museum

The **U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum** opened on Apr. 21, 1993. The museum documents the events of the Holocaust through permanent and temporary displays, interactive videos, and special lectures. The permanent exhibition is not recommended for children under age 11.

The museum is open daily, 10 AM-5:20 PM, except Yom Kippur and Dec. 25; extended hours Mon.-Thurs. (10 AM-6:20 PM) from Apr.-June. A limited number of free tickets are available at the door; advance tickets may be ordered for a small fee at 1-800-400-9373. Tickets are needed only for the permanent exhibition, only March through August. 100 Raoul Wallenberg Pl. SW; (202) 488-0400. **Website:** www.ushmm.org

Jefferson Memorial

Dedicated Apr. 13, 1943, the **Thomas Jefferson Memorial** stands on the south shore of the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park. It is a circular stone structure that combines architectural elements of the dome of the Pantheon in Rome and the rotunda designed by Jefferson for the Univ. of Virginia.

The memorial is open daily, 24 hrs., staffed 9:30 AM-11:30 PM. Has elevator and curb ramps for handicapped; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/thje

John F. Kennedy Center

The **John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts** opened Sept. 8, 1971. Designed by Edward Durell Stone, it includes an opera house, a concert hall, several theaters, 2 restaurants, and a library. Free tours are available Mon.-Fri., 10 AM-5 PM and Sat. & Sun., 10 AM-1 PM. 2700 F St. NW; (202) 467-4600; (800) 444-1324. **Website:** www.kennedy-center.org

Korean War Veterans Memorial

Dedicated on July 27, 1995, the **Korean War Veterans Memorial** honors Americans who served in the war. Situated at the west end of the Mall, the triangular-shaped stone and steel memorial features a multiservice formation of 19 combat-ready troops clad in ponchos with the wind at their back. A granite wall, with images of men and women who served, juts into a pool of water, the Pool of Remembrance.

The memorial is open daily, 24 hrs., staffed 9:30 AM-11:30 PM. French Dr. SW across from Lincoln Memorial; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/kowa

Library of Congress

Established by and for Congress in 1800, the **Library of Congress** extends its services to other government agencies and libraries, scholars, and the general public. It contains more than 134 million items in some 460 languages.

Exhibit halls are open to the public Mon.-Fri., 8:30 AM-9:30 PM; Sat., 8:30 AM-5 PM. A few areas are open on most federal holidays; all are closed Jan. 1, Thanksgiving, and Dec. 25. 101 Independence Ave. SE; (202) 707-8000. **Website:** www.loc.gov

Lincoln Memorial

Designed by Henry Bacon, the **Lincoln Memorial** in West Potomac Park is a large marble hall enclosing a statue of Abraham Lincoln seated on an armchair. The memorial was dedicated May 30, 1922. The statue was designed by Daniel Chester French and sculpted by French and the Piccirilli brothers. The text of the Gettysburg Address is in the south chamber; that of Lincoln's Second Inaugural speech is in the north chamber. Each is engraved on a stone tablet.

The memorial is open daily, 24 hrs., staffed 9:30 AM-11:30 PM, and is wheelchair-accessible. W. Potomac Park at 23rd St. NW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/linc

National Archives and Records

Original copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are on display in the **National Archives** Exhibition Hall. The National Archives also holds other valuable U.S. government records and historic maps, photographs, and manuscripts. Central Research and Microfilm Research Rooms are also available to the public for genealogical research.

Exhibition Hall open daily 10 AM-5:30 PM (later in spring and summer). 7th St. & Pennsylvania Ave. NW; (202) 357-5000. **Website:** www.archives.gov

National Gallery of Art

The **National Gallery of Art** was established by Congress, Mar. 24, 1937, and opened Mar. 17, 1941. The original West building was designed by John Russell Pope. The East building, opened in 1978, was designed by I. M. Pei. Open daily, Mon.-Sat. 10 AM-5 PM, Sunday 11 AM-6 PM. Closed Jan. 1 and Dec. 25. 4th St. & Constitution Ave NW; (202) 737-4215. **Website:** www.nga.gov

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

Opened May 2, 1997, the **FDR Memorial** features 9 bronze sculptural ensembles depicting FDR, Eleanor Roosevelt, and events from the Great Depression and World War II. This 7.5-acre memorial is located near the Tidal Basin in a park-like setting and is wheelchair accessible.

Grounds, staffed daily, 8 AM-11:45 PM, except Dec. 25. 1850 W. Basin Dr. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/fdrm

Smithsonian Institution

The **Smithsonian Institution**, established in 1846, is the world's largest museum complex. It holds some 137 mil artifacts and specimens in its trust. There are 15 museums and the National Zoo in the D.C. area. The **Smithsonian Information Center** is located in "the Castle" on the Mall. Also on the Mall are the **National Museum of American History**, the **National Museum of Natural History**, the **National Air and Space Museum**, the **National Museum of the American Indian**, the **Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden**, the **Arthur M. Sackler & Freer Galleries of Art**, the **National Museum of African Art**, and the **Arts and Industries Building** (currently closed for renovation). Located nearby are the **National Postal Museum**, the **National Museum of American Art**, the **National Portrait Gallery**, and the **Renwick Gallery**. Farther away, at 1901 Fort Pl. SE, is the **Anacostia Museum**. The **Air and Space Museum's Udvar-Hazy Center** is near Dulles Airport in Virginia.

Most museums are open daily, except Dec. 25, 10 AM-5:30 PM (later in summer); (202) 633-1000. **Website:** www.si.edu

Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Originally dedicated Nov. 13, 1982, the **Vietnam Veterans Memorial** recognizes the men and women who served in the armed forces in the Vietnam War. The names of more than 58,000 Americans who lost their lives or remain missing are inscribed on a V-shaped black-granite wall, designed by Maya Ying Lin.

Since 1982, 2 additions have been made to the Memorial. The 1st, dedicated on Nov. 11, 1984, is the Frederick Hart sculpture *Three Servicemen*. On Nov. 11, 1993, the Vietnam Women's Memorial, designed by Glenna Goodacre, was dedicated, honoring the more than 11,500 women who served in Vietnam.

The memorial is open daily, 24 hrs., staffed 9:30 AM-11:30 PM. Constitution Ave. & Bacon Dr. NW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/vive

Washington Monument

The **Washington Monument**, dedicated in 1885, is a tapering shaft, or obelisk, of white marble, 555 ft, 5 1/8 inches in height and 55 ft, 1½ in. square at base. Eight small windows, 2 on each side, are located at the 500-ft level.

Open daily, 9 AM-5 PM (later in summer), except July 1, Dec. 25. Free timed passes are available; advance passes are available for a small fee. 15th St. & Constitution Ave. NW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/wash

White House

The **White House**, the President's residence, stands on 18 acres on the south side of Pennsylvania Ave., between the Treasury and the old Executive Office Building. The walls are of sandstone, quarried at Aquia Creek, VA. The building was first made white with lime-based whitewash in 1798, but the name did not become official until 1901.

The White House is normally open for free self-guided tours of 10 or more Tues.-Thurs., 7:30-11 AM; Fri., 7:30 AM-noon; Sat., 7:30 AM-1 PM. (Tour requests must be made at least one month in advance through your member of Congress.) Only the public rooms on the ground floor and state floor may be visited. 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. The White House Visitor Center at 1450 Pennsylvania Ave. is open daily 7:30 AM-4 PM; (202) 456-7041. **Website:** www.whitehouse.gov

National World War II Memorial

The **National WWII Memorial** is dedicated to the approx. 16 million veterans who served and the more than 400,000 who died in the war. It rests on 7.4 acres of land at the east end of the reflecting pool on the Mall. The memorial opened on April 29, 2004, and was dedicated on May 29.

At the north and south entrances are 43-ft archways, representing the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Inside the grounds is a large, oval plaza with a wall of 4,000 gold stars; each represents 100 American deaths. Fifty-six pillars ringing the center represent the states, territories, and District of Columbia. There is also a garden enclosed by a stone wall, the Circle of Remembrance.

The memorial is wheelchair-accessible and open daily, 24 hrs., staffed 9:30 AM-11:30 PM. Located on 17th St. between Constitution and Independence Aves.; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/nwwm

Attractions Near Washington, DC

Arlington National Cemetery

Arlington National Cemetery, on the former Custis-Lee estate in Arlington, VA, is the site of the **Tomb of the Unknowns** and is the final resting place of Pres. W. H. Taft and Pres. John F. Kennedy and his wife, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis. An eternal flame burns over the site of Kennedy's grave. Many other famous Americans are buried at Arlington, as well as more than 300,000 U.S. military personnel, from every major war.

North of the National Cemetery stands the **U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial**, also known as Iwo Jima. The memorial is a bronze statue of the raising of the U.S. flag on Mt. Suribachi, Feb. 23, 1945, during World War II, executed by Felix de Weldon from the photograph by Joe Rosenthal.

On the southern side of the Memorial Bridge, near the cemetery entrance, a memorial honoring the women in the military was dedicated Oct. 18, 1997. The **Women in Military Service for America Memorial** is a semicircular retaining wall 226 ft long with a central niche 30 ft high.

Open daily, 8 AM-5 PM (8 AM-7 PM, Apr.-Sept.), Arlington, VA; (703) 607-8000. **Website:** www.arlingtoncemetery.org

Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon, George Washington's estate, is on the south bank of the Potomac R., 16 mi from Washington, DC, in northern Virginia. The present house is believed to be an enlargement of one built by Augustine Washington in 1735. His son Lawrence renamed the estate after British Navy Adm. Edward Vernon. George Washington, Lawrence's half brother, inherited it in 1761. The estate has been restored to its 18th-century appearance and includes many original furnishings. Washington and his wife, Martha, are buried on the grounds.

Open 365 days, Apr.-Aug. 8 AM-5 PM; Mar., Sept.-Oct. 9 AM-5 PM; Nov.-Feb. 9 AM-4 PM; (703) 780-2000; (800) 429-1520. Admission: adults $15, seniors (62+) $14, children (6-11) $7, age 5 and under free. **Website:** www.mountvernon.org

The Pentagon

The **Pentagon**, headquarters of the Dept. of Defense, is the largest office building in the U.S. It houses more than 23,000 employees in offices occupying 3,705,793 sq ft. The building was severely damaged when struck by a plane Sept. 11, 2001.

Group tours available to government agencies, educational institutions, or military units by reservation only. General public must use the Pentagon website or contact their member of Congress to request a tour. Non U.S. citizens must contact their national embassy. Arlington, VA (I-395 South to Boundary Channel Drive exit); (703) 697-1776. **Website:** pentagon.afis.osd.mil

UNITED STATES POPULATION

Census Origins and Methods

A census is conducted in the U.S. every 10 years. The primary purpose is to apportion seats in the House of Representatives. Census data is also used to determine the boundaries of state legislative districts.

The first U.S. census, mandated by Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution, was conducted in 1790, a little more than a year after George Washington became president. It counted the numbers of free white males ages 16 and over (to measure how many might be available to work in industry or serve in the military), free white males under 16, free white females, all other free persons, and slaves. It took 18 months to collect the data, at a cost of about $1 million in today's dollars. The 1790 census counted a total of 3.9 million people, resulting in an increase of 41 seats (from 65 to 106) in the House of Representatives.

As the nation grew, so did the scope of the census. The first inquiries on manufacturing industries were made in 1810. Questions on agriculture, mining, and fisheries were added to the 1840 census. In 1850, the census included questions on social issues—taxation, churches, poverty, and crime.

The 1880 census had so many questions that it took the full 10 years between censuses to publish all the results. Because of this delay, Congress limited the 1900 census to questions on population, manufactures, agriculture, and mortality. Many of the dropped topics reappeared in later censuses.

Today, the secretary of commerce and the Census Bureau are directed by law to take censuses of population, housing, agriculture, irrigation, manufactures, mineral industries, other businesses (wholesale trade, retail trade, services), construction, transportation, and governments at stated intervals. They also conduct smaller-scale surveys on behalf of other federal agencies.

U.S. marshals supervised the first nine censuses and reported to the president (1790), the secretary of state (1800-40), or the secretary of the interior (1850-70). There was no continuity in personnel from one census to the next. In 1902, Congress authorized a permanent Census Office within the Interior Dept. In 1903, the agency was transferred to the new Dept. of Commerce and Labor. When the department split in 1913, the Bureau of the Census was placed in the Commerce Dept.

The Census Bureau began using statistical sampling techniques in the 1940s, the first modern computer in the 1950s, and enumeration by mail in the 1960s, all in an effort to publish data sooner, at a lower cost, and with less burden on the public. For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau mailed questionnaires to most housing units in the country. Follow-up interviews at nonresponding households were conducted using handheld computers rather than paper and pencil.

The 2010 Census focused on counting the population through use of a short-form questionnaire. In previous censuses, about five in six households received the short form while one in six households answered the long-form questionnaire, which asked about details such as ancestry, marital status, and occupation. The American Community Survey (ACS) replaced the need in 2010 for the long-form questionnaire. First implemented nationwide in 2005 and conducted yearly on a random sample of the population, the ACS gathers demographic, economic, and housing information on America's communities.

U.S. Population by State and Region, 2000, 2009

Source: Population Estimates Program, 2000 Census, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by 2009 resident population)

Rank	State	2009[1]	2000[2]	% change 2000-09	Rank	State	2009[1]	2000[2]	% change 2000-09
1.	California	36,961,664	33,871,648	9.1%	29.	Connecticut	3,518,288	3,405,565	3.3%
2.	Texas	24,782,302	20,851,820	18.8	30.	Iowa	3,007,856	2,926,324	2.8
3.	New York	19,541,453	18,976,457	3.0	31.	Mississippi	2,951,996	2,844,658	3.8
4.	Florida	18,537,969	15,982,378	16.0	32.	Arkansas	2,889,450	2,673,400	8.1
5.	Illinois	12,910,409	12,419,293	4.0	33.	Kansas	2,818,747	2,688,418	4.8
6.	Pennsylvania	12,604,767	12,281,054	2.6	34.	Utah	2,784,572	2,233,169	24.7
7.	Ohio	11,542,645	11,353,140	1.7	35.	Nevada	2,643,085	1,998,257	32.3
8.	Michigan	9,969,727	9,938,444	0.3	36.	New Mexico	2,009,671	1,819,046	10.5
9.	Georgia	9,829,211	8,186,453	20.1	37.	West Virginia	1,819,777	1,808,344	0.6
10.	North Carolina	9,380,884	8,049,313	16.5	38.	Nebraska	1,796,619	1,711,263	5.0
11.	New Jersey	8,707,739	8,414,350	3.5	39.	Idaho	1,545,801	1,293,953	19.5
12.	Virginia	7,882,590	7,078,515	11.4	40.	New Hampshire	1,324,575	1,235,786	7.2
13.	Washington	6,664,195	5,894,121	13.1	41.	Maine	1,318,301	1,274,923	3.4
14.	Arizona	6,595,778	5,130,632	28.6	42.	Hawaii	1,295,178	1,211,537	6.9
15.	Massachusetts	6,593,587	6,349,097	3.9	43.	Rhode Island	1,053,209	1,048,319	0.5
16.	Indiana	6,423,113	6,080,485	5.6	44.	Montana	974,989	902,195	8.1
17.	Tennessee	6,296,254	5,689,283	10.7	45.	Delaware	885,122	783,600	13.0
18.	Missouri	5,987,580	5,595,211	7.0	46.	South Dakota	812,383	754,844	7.6
19.	Maryland	5,699,478	5,296,486	7.6	47.	Alaska	698,473	626,932	11.4
20.	Wisconsin	5,654,774	5,363,675	5.4	48.	North Dakota	646,844	642,200	0.7
21.	Minnesota	5,266,214	4,919,479	7.0	49.	Vermont	621,760	608,827	2.1
22.	Colorado	5,024,748	4,301,261	16.8	50.	District of Columbia	599,657	572,059	4.8
23.	Alabama	4,708,708	4,447,100	5.9	51.	Wyoming	544,270	493,782	10.2
24.	South Carolina	4,561,242	4,012,012	13.7	**Total resident pop.**		**307,006,550**	**281,421,906**	**9.1**
25.	Louisiana	4,492,076	4,468,976	0.5	Northeast		55,283,679	53,594,378	3.2
26.	Kentucky	4,314,113	4,041,769	6.7	Midwest		66,836,911	64,392,776	3.8
27.	Oregon	3,825,657	3,421,399	11.8	South		113,317,879	100,236,820	13.1
28.	Oklahoma	3,687,050	3,450,654	6.9	West		71,568,081	63,197,932	13.2

Note: Resident population excludes military personnel and civilian U.S. citizens living abroad. (1) Population estimates are for July 1. (2) Population figures are for April 1 of decennial census year.

Density of U.S. Population by State, 1930-2000

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(per square mile, land area only)

State	1930	1960	1980	1990	2000	State	1930	1960	1980	1990	2000
AL	51.8	6.4	76.7	79.6	87.6	MT	3.7	4.6	5.4	5.5	6.2
AK	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	NE	18.0	18.4	20.4	20.5	22.3
AZ	3.8	11.5	23.9	32.3	45.2	NV	0.8	2.6	7.3	10.9	18.2
AR	35.2	34.3	43.9	45.1	51.3	NH	51.6	67.7	102.7	123.7	137.8
CA	36.2	100.8	151.8	191.1	217.2	NJ	537.3	817.8	992.9	1,044.5	1,134.4
CO	10.0	16.9	27.9	31.8	41.5	NM	3.5	7.8	10.7	12.5	15.0
CT	328.0	523.2	641.4	678.5	702.9	NY	262.6	355.4	371.9	381.0	401.9
DE	120.5	228.3	304.2	341.0	401.1	NC	64.5	93.5	120.7	136.2	165.2
DC	7,981.5	12,440.3	10,396.3	9,884.4	9,316.4	ND	9.7	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.3
FL	27.1	91.7	180.7	239.9	296.4	OH	161.6	237.0	263.7	264.9	277.3
GA	49.7	68.1	94.3	111.9	141.4	OK	34.6	33.9	44.1	45.8	50.3
HI	57.5	98.5	150.2	172.6	188.6	OR	9.9	18.4	27.4	29.6	35.6
ID	5.4	8.1	11.4	12.2	15.6	PA	213.8	252.6	264.7	265.1	274.0
IL	136.4	181.3	205.6	205.6	223.4	RI	649.8	822.5	906.4	960.3	1,003.2
IN	89.4	130.0	153.1	154.6	169.5	SC	56.8	79.1	103.7	115.8	133.2
IA	44.1	49.4	52.2	49.7	52.4	SD	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.9
KS	22.9	26.6	28.9	30.3	32.9	TN	62.4	86.5	111.4	118.3	138.0
KY	65.2	76.5	92.1	92.8	101.7	TX	22.1	36.6	54.4	64.9	79.6
LA	46.5	74.8	96.6	96.9	102.6	UT	6.2	10.8	17.8	21.0	27.2
ME	25.7	31.4	36.4	39.8	41.3	VT	38.8	42.2	55.3	60.8	65.8
MD	165.0	317.2	431.5	489.1	541.9	VA	60.7	100.2	135.0	156.3	178.8
MA	537.4	656.9	731.8	767.4	809.8	WA	23.3	42.9	62.1	73.1	88.6
MI	84.9	137.7	163.1	163.6	175.0	WV	71.8	77.2	81.0	74.5	75.1
MN	32.0	42.9	51.2	55.0	61.8	WI	53.7	72.8	86.6	90.1	98.8
MS	42.4	46.4	53.7	54.9	60.6	WY	2.3	3.4	4.8	4.7	5.1
MO	52.4	62.7	71.4	74.3	81.2	**U.S.**	**41.2**	**50.7**	**64.0**	**70.3**	**79.6**

Note: For purposes of comparison, Alaska and Hawaii are included in above tabulation for 1930, though they were not yet states.

U.S. Area and Population, 1790-2000

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	AREA (square miles)			POPULATION			
						Increase over preceding census	
Census date	Gross area[1]	Land area	Water area[1]	Number	Per sq mi of land	Number	%
1790 (Aug. 2)	891,364	864,746	24,065	3,929,214	4.5	—	—
1800 (Aug. 4)	891,364	864,746	24,065	5,308,483	6.1	1,379,269	35.1%
1810 (Aug. 6)	1,722,685	1,681,828	34,175	7,239,881	4.3	1,931,398	36.4
1820 (Aug. 7)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544	9,638,453	5.5	2,398,572	33.1
1830 (June 1)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544	12,866,020	7.4	3,227,567	33.5
1840 (June 1)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544	17,069,453	9.8	4,203,433	32.7
1850 (June 1)	2,991,655	2,940,042	52,705	23,191,876	7.9	6,122,423	35.9
1860 (June 1)	3,021,295	2,969,640	52,747	31,443,321	10.6	8,251,445	35.6
1870 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082	39,818,449[2]	11.2[2]	8,375,128	26.6
1880 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082	50,189,209	14.2	10,370,760	26.0
1890 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082	62,979,766	17.8	12,790,557	25.5
1900 (June 1)	3,618,770	3,547,314	67,901	76,212,168	21.5	13,232,402	21.0
1910 (Apr. 15)	3,618,770	3,547,045	68,170	92,228,496	26.0	16,016,328	21.0
1920 (Jan. 1)	3,618,770	3,546,931	68,284	106,021,537	29.9	13,793,041	15.0
1930 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,554,608	60,607	123,202,624	34.7	17,181,087	16.2
1940 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,554,608	60,607	132,164,569	37.2	8,961,945	7.3
1950 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,552,206	63,005	151,325,798	42.6	19,161,229	14.5
1960 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,540,911	74,212	179,323,175	50.6	27,997,377	18.5
1970 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,536,855	78,444	203,302,031	57.5	23,978,856	13.4
1980 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,539,289	79,481	226,542,199	64.0	23,240,168	11.4
1990 (Apr. 1)	3,717,796	3,536,278	181,518	248,718,302	70.3	22,176,103	9.8
2000 (Apr. 1)	3,794,083	3,537,438	256,645	281,424,603	79.6	32,706,301	13.1

Note: Percent changes are computed on the basis of change in population since the preceding census date, so the period covered is not always exactly 10 years. Population density figures given for various years represent the area within the boundaries of the U.S. under its jurisdiction on the date in question including, in some cases, considerable areas not organized or settled and not actually covered by the census. In 1870, for example, Alaska was not covered by the census, but its area is included in density calculations. Population figures may reflect corrections made to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Figures for 1790 to 1980 cover inland water only. Figure for 1990 includes inland, coastal, and Great Lakes water. Figure for 2000 includes additional territorial water as determined by presidential decree in Dec. 1998. (2) Revised to include adjustments for underenumeration in Southern states. Unrevised number is 38,558,371 (10.9 per sq mi).

U.S. Population by Official

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau

State	1790[1]	1800[1]	1810[1]	1820[1]	1830[1]	1840[1]	1850[1]	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
AL[2]		1	9	128	310	591	772	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093
AK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,426	32,052	63,592	64,356
AZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,658	40,440	88,243	122,931	204,354
AR	...	...	1	14	30	98	210	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449
CA	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,377,549
CO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024
CT	238	251	262	275	298	310	371	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
DE	59	64	73	73	77	78	92	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
DC	...	8	16	23	30	34	52	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
FL	...	...	...	...	35	54	87	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619
GA	83	163	252	341	517	69	906	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
HI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,001	191,909
ID	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594
IL	...	...	12	55	157	476	851	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591
IN	...	6	25	147	343	686	988	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
IA	...	...	...	...	...	43	192	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771
KS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949
KY	74	221	407	564	688	780	982	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
LA	...	...	77	153	216	352	518	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388
ME[3]	97	152	229	298	399	502	583	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
MD	320	342	381	407	447	470	583	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
MA[3]	379	423	472	523	610	738	995	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416
MI	...	...	5	9	32	212	398	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173
MN	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708
MS[2]	...	8	31	75	137	376	607	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
MO	...	...	20	67	140	384	682	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335
MT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053
NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214
NV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,857	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875
NH	142	184	214	244	269	285	318	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
NJ	184	211	246	278	321	373	490	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
NM[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	93,516	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301
NY	340	589	959	1,373	1,919	2,429	3,097	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614
NC	394	478	556	639	736	753	869	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287
ND[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,405	36,909	190,983	319,146	577,056
OH	...	45	231	581	938	1,519	1,980	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121
OK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258,657	790,391	1,657,155
OR[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765
PA	434	602	810	1,049	1,348	1,724	2,312	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111
RI	69	69	77	83	97	109	148	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610
SC	249	346	415	503	581	594	669	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
SD[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,837	11,776	98,268	348,600	401,570	583,888
TN	36	106	262	423	682	829	1,003	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789
TX	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542
UT	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351
VT	85	154	218	236	281	292	314	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
VA[7]	692	808	878	938	1,044	1,025	1,120	1,219,630	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
WA[6,8]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990
WV[7]	56	79	105	137	177	225	302	376,688	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119
WI	...	...	...	...	...	31	305	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860
WY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965
U.S.[9]	**3,929**	**5,308**	**7,240**	**9,638**	**12,866**	**17,063**	**23,192**	**31,443,321**	**38,558,371**	**50,189,209**	**62,979,766**	**76,212,168**	**92,228,531**

Note: Where possible, population shown is that of the 2000 area of the state. Members of the Armed Forces overseas or other U.S. nationals abroad are not included. Totals revised to include corrections of initial tabulated counts. (1) Totals for 1790 through 1850 are in thousands. (2) 1800 and 1810 figures are for those parts of Mississippi Territory now part of present-day states of AL and MS. (3) 1790-1810 figures for MA do not include the pop. of the district taken from MA to form the state of ME in 1820. (4) 1850 figure incl. pop. for parts of the territory of New Mexico now part of present-day states of AZ, NM, CO, and NV. 1860 figure incl. pop. in parts taken to form part of Arizona Territory in 1863. (5) 1860 figure is for Dakota Territory, which comprised the present-day states of ND and SD. 1870 and 1880 figures are for parts of Dakota Territory that became the two states in 1889. (6) 1850 pop. figure for parts of Oregon Territory taken to form part of Washington Territory in 1853 and 1859 are listed under WA. (7) 1790-1860 figures for VA do not include the pop. of areas taken from VA to form the state of WV in 1863. (8) 1860 figure incl. pop. in present-day ID and parts of MT and WY. (9) 1830 and 1840 pop. totals incl. persons (5,318 in 1830; 6,100 in 1840) on public ships in the service of the U.S. not credited to any region, division, or state.

Estimated Population of American Colonies, 1630-1780

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

Colony	1630	1650	1670	1690	1700	1720	1740	1750	1770	1780
Total	**4.6**	**50.4**	**111.9**	**210.4**	**250.9**	**466.2**	**905.6**	**1,170.8**	**2,148.1**	**2,780.4**
Maine (counties)[1]	0.4	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.3	49.1
New Hampshire[2]	0.5	1.3	1.8	4.2	5.0	9.4	23.3	27.5	62.4	87.8
Vermont[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	47.6
Plymouth and Massachusetts[1,2,4]	0.9	15.6	35.3	56.9	55.9	91.0	151.6	188.0	235.3	268.6
Rhode Island[2]	...	0.8	2.2	4.2	5.9	11.7	25.3	33.2	58.2	52.9
Connecticut[2]	...	4.1	12.6	21.6	26.0	58.8	89.6	111.3	183.9	206.7
New York[2]	0.4	4.1	5.8	13.9	19.1	36.9	63.7	76.7	162.9	210.5
New Jersey[2]	...	...	1.0	8.0	14.0	29.8	51.4	71.4	117.4	139.6
Pennsylvania[2]	...	...	...	11.4	18.0	31.0	85.6	119.7	240.1	327.3
Delaware[2]	...	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.5	5.4	19.9	28.7	35.5	45.4
Maryland[2]	...	4.5	13.2	24.0	29.6	66.1	116.1	141.1	202.6	245.5
Virginia[2]	2.5	18.7	35.3	53.0	58.6	87.8	180.4	231.0	447.0	538.0
North Carolina[2]	...	...	3.9	7.6	10.7	21.3	51.8	73.0	197.2	270.1
South Carolina[2]	...	...	0.2	3.9	5.7	17.0	45.0	64.0	124.2	180.0
Georgia[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	5.2	23.4	56.1
Kentucky[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.7	45.0
Tennessee[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	10.0

(1) For 1660-1750, the population of Maine counties are included with Massachusetts's. Maine was annexed by Massachusetts in the 1650s but became a separate state in 1820. (2) One of the original 13 states. (3) Admitted to statehood in 1791. (4) Plymouth became a part of the Province of Massachusetts in 1691. (5) Admitted to statehood in 1792. (6) Admitted to statehood in 1796.

Census, 1790-2000

U.S. Dept. of Commerce

1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	State
2,348,174	2,646,248	2,832,961	3,061,743	3,266,740	3,444,165	3,893,888	4,040,587	4,447,100	AL
55,036	59,278	72,524	128,643	226,167	300,382	401,851	550,043	626,932	AK
334,162	435,573	499,261	749,587	1,302,161	1,770,900	2,718,215	3,665,228	5,130,632	AZ
1,752,204	1,854,482	1,949,387	1,909,511	1,786,272	1,923,295	2,286,435	2,350,725	2,673,400	AR
3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387	10,586,223	15,717,204	19,953,134	23,667,902	29,760,021	33,871,648	CA
939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296	1,325,089	1,753,947	2,207,259	2,889,964	3,294,394	4,301,261	CO
1,380,631	1,606,903	1,709,242	2,007,280	2,535,234	3,031,709	3,107,576	3,287,116	3,405,565	CT
223,003	238,380	266,505	318,085	446,292	548,104	594,338	666,168	783,600	DE
437,571	486,869	663,091	802,178	763,956	756,510	638,333	606,900	572,059	DC
968,470	1,468,211	1,897,414	2,771,305	4,951,560	6,789,443	9,746,324	12,937,926	15,982,378	FL
2,895,832	2,908,506	3,123,723	3,444,578	3,943,116	4,589,575	5,463,105	6,478,216	8,186,453	GA
255,912	368,336	422,330	499,794	632,772	768,561	964,691	1,108,229	1,211,537	HI
431,866	445,032	524,873	588,637	667,191	712,567	943,935	1,006,749	1,293,953	ID
6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241	8,712,176	10,081,158	11,113,976	11,426,518	11,430,602	12,419,293	IL
2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224	4,662,498	5,193,669	5,490,224	5,544,159	6,080,485	IN
2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268	2,621,073	2,757,537	2,824,376	2,913,808	2,776,755	2,926,324	IA
1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028	1,905,299	2,178,611	2,246,578	2,363,679	2,477,574	2,688,418	KS
2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627	2,944,806	3,038,156	3,218,706	3,660,777	3,685,296	4,041,769	KY
1,798,509	2,101,593	2,363,880	2,683,516	3,257,022	3,641,306	4,205,900	4,219,973	4,468,976	LA
768,014	797,423	847,226	913,774	969,265	992,048	1,124,660	1,227,928	1,274,923	ME
1,449,661	1,631,526	1,821,244	2,343,001	3,100,689	3,922,399	4,216,975	4,781,468	5,296,486	MD
3,852,356	4,249,614	4,316,721	4,690,514	5,148,578	5,689,170	5,737,037	6,016,425	6,349,097	MA
3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106	6,371,766	7,823,194	8,875,083	9,262,078	9,295,297	9,938,444	MI
2,387,125	2,563,953	2,792,300	2,982,483	3,413,864	3,804,971	4,075,970	4,375,099	4,919,479	MN
1,790,618	2,009,821	2,183,796	2,178,914	2,178,141	2,216,912	2,520,638	2,573,216	2,844,658	MS
3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664	3,954,653	4,319,813	4,676,501	4,916,686	5,117,073	5,595,211	MO
548,889	537,606	559,456	591,024	674,767	694,409	786,690	799,065	902,195	MT
1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834	1,325,510	1,411,330	1,483,493	1,569,825	1,578,385	1,711,263	NE
77,407	91,058	110,247	160,083	285,278	488,738	800,493	1,201,833	1,998,257	NV
443,083	465,293	491,524	533,242	606,921	737,681	920,610	1,109,252	1,235,786	NH
3,155,900	4,041,334	4,160,165	4,835,329	6,066,782	7,168,164	7,364,823	7,730,188	8,414,350	NJ
360,350	423,317	531,818	681,187	951,023	1,016,000	1,302,894	1,515,069	1,819,046	NM
10,385,227	12,588,066	13,479,142	14,830,192	16,782,304	18,236,967	17,558,072	17,990,455	18,976,457	NY
2,559,123	3,170,276	3,571,623	4,061,929	4,556,155	5,082,059	5,881,766	6,628,637	8,049,313	NC
646,872	680,845	641,935	619,636	632,446	617,761	652,717	638,800	642,200	ND
5,759,394	6,646,697	6,907,612	7,946,627	9,706,397	10,652,017	10,797,630	10,847,115	11,353,140	OH
2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434	2,233,351	2,328,284	2,559,229	3,025,290	3,145,585	3,450,654	OK
783,389	953,786	1,089,684	1,521,341	1,768,687	2,091,385	2,633,105	2,842,321	3,421,399	OR
8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180	10,498,012	11,319,366	11,793,909	11,863,895	11,881,643	12,281,054	PA
604,397	687,497	713,346	791,896	859,488	949,723	947,154	1,003,464	1,048,319	RI
1,683,724	1,738,765	1,899,804	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,516	3,121,820	3,486,703	4,012,012	SC
636,547	692,849	642,961	652,740	680,514	665,507	690,768	696,004	754,844	SD
2,337,885	2,616,556	2,915,841	3,291,718	3,567,089	3,923,687	4,591,120	4,877,185	5,689,283	TN
4,663,228	5,824,715	6,414,824	7,711,194	9,579,677	11,196,730	14,229,191	16,986,510	20,851,820	TX
449,396	507,847	550,310	688,862	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,233,169	UT
352,428	359,611	359,231	377,747	389,881	444,330	511,456	562,758	608,827	VT
2,309,187	2,421,851	2,677,773	3,318,680	3,966,949	4,648,494	5,346,818	6,187,358	7,078,515	VA
1,356,621	1,563,396	1,736,191	2,378,963	2,853,214	3,409,169	4,132,156	4,866,692	5,894,121	WA
1,463,701	1,729,205	1,901,974	2,005,552	1,860,421	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,793,477	1,808,344	WV
2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,575	3,951,777	4,417,731	4,705,767	4,891,769	5,363,675	WI
194,402	225,565	250,742	290,529	330,066	332,416	469,557	453,588	493,782	WY
106,021,568	**123,202,660**	**132,164,569**	**151,325,798**	**179,323,175**	**203,211,926**	**226,545,805**	**248,709,873**	**281,421,906**	**U.S.**

U.S. Center of Population, 1790-2000

Source: Decennial Censuses, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The country's **center of population (mean)** is considered here to be the center of population gravity, or that point upon which the U.S. would balance if it were a rigid, weightless plane and the population distributed thereon, with each individual assuming an equal weight and exerting an influence on a central point proportional to his or her distance from that point.

	N Lat			W Long			
Census year	°	′	″	°	′	″	**Approximate location**
1790	39	16	30	76	11	12	Kent Co., MD, 23 miles east of Baltimore
1800	39	16	6	76	56	30	Howard Co., MD, 18 miles west of Baltimore
1810	39	11	30	77	37	12	Loudoun Co., VA, 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, DC
1820	39	5	42	78	33	0	Hardy Co., WV, 16 miles east of Moorefield[1]
1830	38	57	54	79	16	54	Grant Co., WV, 19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield[1]
1840	39	2	0	80	18	0	Upshur Co., WV, 16 miles south of Clarksburg[1]
1850	38	59	0	81	19	0	Wirt Co., WV, 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg[1]
1860	39	0	24	82	48	48	Pike Co., OH, 20 miles south by east of Chillicothe
1870	39	12	0	83	35	42	Highland Co., OH, 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati
1880	39	4	8	84	39	40	Boone Co., KY, 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, OH
1890	39	11	56	85	32	53	Decatur Co., IN, 20 miles east of Columbus
1900	39	9	36	85	48	54	Bartholomew Co., IN, 6 miles southeast of Columbus
1910	39	10	12	86	32	20	Monroe Co., IN, in the city of Bloomington
1920	39	10	21	86	43	15	Owen Co., IN, 8 miles south-southeast of Spencer
1930	39	3	45	87	8	6	Greene Co., IN, 3 miles northeast of Linton
1940	38	56	54	87	22	35	Sullivan Co., IN, 2 miles southeast by east of Carlisle
1950[2]	38	48	15	88	22	8	Clay Co., IL, 3 miles northeast of Louisville
1960[2]	38	35	58	89	12	35	Clinton Co., IL, 6½ miles northwest of Centralia
1970[2]	38	27	47	89	42	22	St. Clair Co., IL, 5 miles east-southeast of Mascoutah
1980[2]	38	8	13	90	34	26	Jefferson Co., MO, ¼ mile west of DeSoto
1990[2]	37	52	20	91	12	55	Crawford Co., MO, 9.7 miles southeast of Steelville
2000[2]	37	41	49	91	48	34	Phelps Co., MO, 2.8 miles east of Edgar Springs

(1) West Virginia was set off from Virginia on Dec. 31, 1862, and was admitted as a state on June 20, 1863. (2) Incl. Alaska and Hawaii.

U.S. Congressional Apportionment by Census Year, 1850-2000

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The U.S. Constitution, in Article 1, Section 2, mandates that the population be counted every 10 years so that the number of representatives can be apportioned among the states.

Every state is entitled to at least one House seat. The size of a state's resident population, both citizens and noncitizens, determines if it may send additional representatives to Congress. A congressional apportionment has been made after every decennial census except for that of 1920. Prior to 1870, slaves were counted as being only ⅗ of a person in the apportionment population. Apportionments made before the 20th century also excluded some Native Americans and armed forces personnel and federal civilian employees stationed overseas. (District of Columbia residents remain excluded.)

Under the provisions of a law that went into effect Nov. 15, 1941, representatives are apportioned by the method of equal proportions. In the application of this method, the apportionment is made so that the average number of people each House member represents has the least possible variation between states.

The first House of Representatives, in 1789, had 65 members as provided by the Constitution. The largest numbers were from Virginia (10), Massachusetts (8), and Pennsylvania (8).

As the nation's population grew, the number of representatives was increased, but a 1911 act fixed the total membership of the House at 435. (Alaska and Hawaii each gained one House seat when they became states, temporarily raising the total to 437 representatives until after the 1960 census was conducted.)

State	2000	1990	1980	1970	1950	1900	1850	State	2000	1990	1980	1970	1950	1900	1850
AL	7	7	7	7	9	9	7	NE	3	3	3	3	4	6	NA
AK	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NV	3	2	2	1	1	1	NA
AZ	8	6	5	4	2	NA	NA	NH	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
AR	4	4	4	4	6	7	2	NJ	13	13	14	15	14	10	5
CA	53	52	45	43	30	8	2	NM	3	3	3	2	2	NA	NA
CO	7	6	6	5	4	3	NA	NY	29	31	34	39	43	37	33
CT	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	NC	13	12	11	11	12	10	8
DE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ND	1	1	1	1	2	2	NA
FL	25	23	19	15	8	3	1	OH	18	19	21	23	23	21	21
GA	13	11	10	10	10	11	8	OK	5	6	6	6	6	5	NA
HI	2	2	2	2	1	NA	NA	OR	5	5	5	4	4	2	1
ID	2	2	2	2	2	1	NA	PA	19	21	23	25	30	32	25
IL	19	20	22	24	25	25	9	RI	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
IN	9	10	10	11	11	13	11	SC	6	6	6	6	6	7	6
IA	5	5	6	6	8	11	2	SD	1	1	1	2	2	2	NA
KS	4	4	5	5	6	8	NA	TN	9	9	9	8	9	10	10
KY	6	6	7	7	8	11	10	TX	32	30	27	24	22	16	2
LA	7	7	8	8	8	7	4	UT	3	3	3	2	2	1	NA
ME	2	2	2	2	3	4	6	VT	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
MD	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	VA	11	11	10	10	10	10	13
MA	10	10	11	12	14	14	11	WA	9	9	8	7	7	3	NA
MI	15	16	18	19	18	12	4	WV	3	3	4	4	6	5	NA
MN	8	8	8	8	9	9	2	WI	8	9	9	9	10	11	3
MS	4	5	5	5	6	8	5	WY	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
MO	9	9	9	10	11	16	7								
MT	1	1	2	2	2	1	NA	**Total**	**435**	**435**	**435**	**435**	**437**	**391**	**237**

NA = Not applicable.

U.S. Slave and "Free Colored" Population, 1790, 1820, 1860

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	1790 census			1820 census			1860 census		
	Slaves	% slaves	Free colored[1]	Slaves	% slaves	Free colored[1]	Slaves	% slaves	Free colored[1]
Northern states[2]	**40,370**	**2.1%**	**33,016**	**18,001**	**0.3%**	**92,351**	**18**	**0%**	**225,224**
Connecticut	2,759	1.2	2,801	97	0	7,844	0	0	8,627
New Jersey	11,423	6.2	2,762	7,557	2.7	12,460	18	0	25,318
New York	21,324	6.3	4,654	10,088	0.7	29,279	0	0	49,005
Pennsylvania	3,737	0.9	6,537	211	0	30,202	0	0	56,949
Border/disputed states	**123,753**	**27.4**	**12,056**	**248,860**	**22.4**	**55,794**	**429,403**	**20.6**	**118,652**
Delaware	8,887	15.0	3,899	4,509	6.2	12,958	1,798	1.6	19,829
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	625
Kentucky	11,830	16.2	114	126,732	22.5	2,759	225,483	19.5	10,684
Maryland	103,036	32.2	8,043	107,397	26.4	39,730	87,189	12.7	83,942
Missouri	—	—	—	10,222	15.4	347	114,931	9.7	3,572
Southern states	**533,774**	**35.4**	**20,301**	**1,263,780**	**37.8**	**74,381**	**3,521,110**	**34.3**	**132,760**
Alabama	—	—	—	41,879	32.7	571	435,080	45.1	2,690
Arkansas	—	—	—	1,617	11.3	59	111,115	25.5	144
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,745	44.0	932
Georgia	29,264	35.5	398	149,654	43.9	1,763	462,198	43.7	3,500
Louisiana	—	—	—	69,064	45.2	10,476	331,726	46.9	18,647
Mississippi	—	—	—	32,814	43.5	458	436,631	55.2	773
North Carolina	100,572	25.5	4,975	205,017	32.1	14,612	331,059	33.4	30,463
South Carolina	107,094	43.0	1,801	258,475	51.4	6,826	402,406	57.2	9,914
Tennessee	3,417	9.5	361	80,107	18.9	2,727	275,719	24.8	7,300
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	182,566	30.2	355
Virginia	293,427	39.2	12,766	425,153	39.9	36,889	490,865	30.7	58,042
Total territories[3]	—	—	—	**6,377**	**19.3**	**4,048**	**3,229**	**1.1**	**11,434**
Total states and territories	**697,897**	**17.8**	**59,466**	**1,538,125**	**16.0**	**233,504**	**3,953,760**	**12.6**	**488,070**

(1) "Free colored" was an official Census Bureau designation in these decades. All pop. figures for slaves and free colored include both blacks and those of mixed-race background. (2) Some states had negligible slave populations that are not listed separately but are included in regional totals (relevant census years in parentheses): California (1860), Illinois (1820, 1860), Indiana (1820, 1860), Iowa (1860), Maine (1820, 1860), Massachusetts (1790, 1820, 1860), Michigan (1860), Minnesota (1860), New Hampshire (1790, 1820, 1860), Ohio (1820, 1860), Oregon (1860), Rhode Island (1790, 1820, 1860), Vermont (1820, 1860), and Wisconsin (1860). (3) Incl. Colorado (1860), Dakota (1860), District of Columbia (1820, 1860), Nebraska (1860), Nevada (1860), New Mexico (1860), Utah (1860), and Washington (1860).

Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas by Population, 1990-2009

Source: Population Estimates Program, Decennial Censuses, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by 2009 population)

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are defined, or delineated geographically, for federal statistical use by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), with technical assistance from the Census Bureau. The standards used to define metropolitan areas are revised before each decennial census. Following a decennial census and between decennial census years, population estimates are used to update area boundaries.

An MSA consists of at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants, plus an adjacent area closely integrated socially and economically with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micropolitan Statistical Areas, which are not included in the rankings below, have at least one urban cluster with a population of at least 10,000 but no more than 50,000.

About 83.9% of the total U.S. population resided in an MSA in 2000. That represents an increase of 28.9 mil (13.9%) from 1990. The standards in current use were published in 2000. The most recent definitions, issued by the OMB in Nov. 2008, designates 366 MSAs in the U.S. and 8 MSAs in Puerto Rico.

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	2009[1]	2000	1990	Percent change 2000-09	Percent change 1990-2009
1.	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	19,069,796	18,323,002	16,846,046	4.1%	13.2%
2.	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	12,874,797	12,365,627	11,273,720	4.1	14.2
3.	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	9,580,567	9,098,316	8,182,076	5.3	17.1
4.	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	6,447,615	5,161,544	3,989,294	24.9	61.6
5.	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	5,968,252	5,687,147	5,435,550	4.9	9.8
6.	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	5,867,489	4,715,407	3,767,233	24.4	55.8
7.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	5,547,051	5,007,564	4,056,228	10.8	36.8
8.	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	5,476,241	4,796,183	4,122,259	14.2	32.8
9.	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	5,475,213	4,247,981	3,068,975	28.9	78.4
10.	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	4,588,680	4,391,344	4,133,895	4.5	11.0
11.	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,403,437	4,452,557	4,248,699	–1.1	3.6
12.	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,364,094	3,251,876	2,238,498	34.2	95.0
13.	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4,317,853	4,123,740	3,684,112	4.7	17.2
14.	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,143,113	3,254,821	2,588,793	27.3	60.0
15.	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,407,848	3,043,878	2,559,136	12.0	33.2
16.	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,269,814	2,968,806	2,538,776	10.1	28.8
17.	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	3,053,793	2,813,833	2,498,016	8.5	22.2
18.	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,828,990	2,698,687	2,580,720	4.8	9.6
19.	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2,747,272	2,395,997	2,067,959	14.7	32.8
20.	Baltimore-Towson, MD	2,690,886	2,552,994	2,382,172	5.4	13.0
21.	Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	2,552,195	2,179,240	1,650,489	17.1	54.6
22.	Pittsburgh, PA	2,354,957	2,431,087	2,468,289	–3.1	–4.6
23.	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	2,241,841	1,927,881	1,523,741	16.3	47.1
24.	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	2,171,896	2,009,632	1,844,915	8.1	17.7
25.	Sacramento–Arden-Arcade–Roseville, CA	2,127,355	1,796,857	1,481,220	18.4	43.6
26.	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	2,091,286	2,148,143	2,102,248	–2.6	–0.5
27.	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	2,082,421	1,644,561	1,224,844	26.6	70.0
28.	San Antonio, TX	2,072,128	1,711,703	1,407,745	21.1	47.2
29.	Kansas City, MO-KS	2,067,585	1,836,038	1,636,527	12.6	26.3
30.	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1,902,834	1,375,765	741,368	38.3	156.7
31.	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,839,700	1,735,819	1,534,274	6.0	19.9
32.	Columbus, OH	1,801,848	1,612,694	1,405,168	11.7	28.2
33.	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	1,745,524	1,330,448	1,024,690	31.2	70.3
34.	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	1,743,658	1,525,104	1,294,217	14.3	34.7
35.	Austin-Round Rock, TX	1,705,075	1,249,763	846,227	36.4	101.5
36.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	1,674,498	1,576,370	1,450,855	6.2	15.4
37.	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	1,600,642	1,582,997	1,509,789	1.1	6.0
38.	Nashville-Davidson–Murfreesboro–Franklin, TN	1,582,264	1,311,789	1,048,216	20.6	50.9
39.	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	1,559,667	1,500,741	1,432,149	3.9	8.9
40.	Jacksonville, FL	1,328,144	1,122,750	925,213	18.3	43.6
41.	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,304,926	1,205,204	1,067,263	8.3	22.3
42.	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	1,258,577	1,161,975	1,056,156	8.3	19.2
43.	Richmond, VA	1,238,187	1,096,957	949,244	12.9	30.4
44.	Oklahoma City, OK	1,227,278	1,095,421	971,042	12.0	26.4
45.	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	1,195,998	1,148,618	1,123,678	4.1	6.4
46.	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	1,189,981	1,316,510	1,264,383	–9.6	–5.9
47.	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1,131,070	1,052,238	956,646	7.5	18.2
48.	Salt Lake City, UT	1,130,293	968,858	768,075	16.7	47.2
49.	Raleigh-Cary, NC	1,125,827	797,071	544,020	41.2	106.9
50.	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	1,123,804	1,170,111	1,189,340	–4.0	–5.5
51.	Rochester, NY	1,035,566	1,037,831	1,002,410	–0.2	3.3
52.	Tucson, AZ	1,020,200	843,746	666,957	20.9	53.0
53.	Tulsa, OK	929,015	859,532	761,019	8.1	22.1
54.	Fresno, CA	915,267	799,407	667,490	14.5	37.1
55.	Honolulu, HI	907,574	876,156	836,231	3.6	8.5
56.	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	901,208	882,567	827,645	2.1	8.9
57.	Albuquerque, NM	857,903	729,649	599,416	17.6	43.1
58.	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	857,592	825,875	809,642	3.8	5.9
59.	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	849,517	767,041	685,797	10.8	23.9
60.	New Haven-Milford, CT	848,006	824,008	804,219	2.9	5.4
61.	Dayton, OH	835,063	848,153	843,835	–1.5	–1.0
62.	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	816,012	740,395	686,688	10.2	18.8
63.	Bakersfield, CA	807,407	661,645	544,981	22.0	48.2
64.	Worcester, MA	803,701	750,963	709,705	7.0	13.2
65.	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	802,983	753,197	669,016	6.6	20.0
66.	Baton Rouge, LA	786,947	705,973	623,850	11.5	26.1
67.	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	778,009	740,482	645,918	5.1	20.5
68.	El Paso, TX	751,296	679,622	591,610	10.5	27.0
69.	Columbia, SC	744,730	647,158	548,936	15.1	35.7
70.	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	741,152	569,463	383,545	30.1	93.2

(1) Population estimates are for July 1.

Largest U.S. Cities by Population, 1850-2009

Source: Population Estimates Program, Decennial Censuses, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by 2009 population)

Rank	City	2009	2000	1990	1980	1970	1950	1900	1850
1.	New York, NY	8,391,881	8,008,278	7,322,564	7,071,639	7,895,563	7,891,957	3,437,202	696,115
2.	Los Angeles, CA	3,831,868	3,694,820	3,485,398	2,968,528	2,811,801	1,970,358	102,479	1,610
3.	Chicago, IL	2,851,268	2,896,016	2,783,726	3,005,072	3,369,357	3,620,962	1,698,575	29,963
4.	Houston, TX	2,257,926	1,953,631	1,630,553	1,595,138	1,233,535	596,163	44,633	2,396
5.	Phoenix, AZ	1,601,587	1,321,045	983,403	789,704	584,303	106,818	5,544	…
6.	Philadelphia, PA	1,547,297	1,517,550	1,585,577	1,688,210	1,949,996	2,071,605	1,293,697	121,376
7.	San Antonio, TX	1,373,668	1,144,646	935,933	785,940	654,153	408,442	53,321	3,488
8.	San Diego, CA	1,306,301	1,223,400	1,110,549	875,538	697,471	334,387	17,700	...
9.	Dallas, TX	1,299,543	1,188,580	1,006,877	904,599	844,401	434,462	42,638	...
10.	San Jose, CA	964,695	894,943	782,248	629,400	459,913	95,280	21,500	...
11.	Detroit, MI	910,920	951,270	1,027,974	1,203,368	1,514,063	1,849,568	285,704	21,019
12.	San Francisco, CA	815,358	776,733	723,959	678,974	715,674	775,357	342,782	34,776
13.	Jacksonville, FL	813,518	735,617	635,230	540,920	504,265	204,517	28,429	1,045
14.	Indianapolis, IN[1]	807,584	781,870	741,952	700,807	736,856	427,173	169,164	8,091
15.	Austin, TX	786,382	656,562	465,622	345,890	253,539	132,459	22,258	629
16.	Columbus, OH	769,360	711,470	632,910	565,021	540,025	375,901	125,560	17,882
17.	Fort Worth, TX	727,575	534,694	447,619	385,164	393,455	278,778	26,688	...
18.	Charlotte, NC	709,441	540,828	395,934	315,474	241,420	134,042	18,091	1,065
19.	Memphis, TN	676,640	650,100	610,337	646,174	623,988	396,000	102,320	8,841
20.	Boston, MA	645,169	589,141	574,283	562,994	641,071	801,444	560,892	136,881
21.	Baltimore, MD	637,418	651,154	736,014	786,741	905,787	949,708	508,957	169,054
22.	El Paso, TX	620,447	563,662	515,342	425,259	322,261	130,485	15,906	...
23.	Seattle, WA	617,334	563,374	516,259	493,846	530,831	467,591	80,671	...
24.	Denver, CO	610,345	554,636	467,610	492,686	514,678	415,786	133,859	...
25.	Nashville-Davidson, TN[1]	605,473	545,524	510,784	455,651	426,029	174,307	80,865	10,165
26.	Milwaukee, WI	604,133	596,974	628,088	636,297	717,372	637,392	285,315	20,061
27.	Washington, DC	599,657	572,059	606,900	638,432	756,668	802,178	278,718	40,001
28.	Las Vegas, NV	567,641	478,434	258,295	164,674	125,787	24,624	...	...
29.	Louisville-Jefferson, KY[1]	566,503	256,231	269,063	298,694	361,706	369,129	204,731	43,194
30.	Portland, OR	566,141	529,121	437,319	368,148	379,967	373,628	90,426	...
31.	Oklahoma City, OK	560,332	506,132	444,719	404,014	368,164	243,504	10,037	...
32.	Tucson, AZ	548,555	486,699	405,390	330,537	262,933	45,454	7,531	...
33.	Atlanta, GA	540,921	416,474	394,017	425,022	495,039	331,314	89,872	2,572
34.	Albuquerque, NM	528,497	448,607	384,736	332,920	244,501	96,815	6,238	...
35.	Kansas City, MO	482,299	441,545	435,146	448,028	507,330	456,622	163,752	...
36.	Fresno, CA	479,921	427,652	354,202	217,491	165,655	91,669	12,470	...
37.	Sacramento, CA	466,687	407,018	369,365	275,741	257,105	137,572	29,282	6,820
38.	Long Beach, CA	462,604	461,522	429,433	361,498	358,879	250,767	2,252	...
39.	Mesa, AZ	462,486	396,375	288,091	152,404	63,049	16,790	722	...
40.	Omaha, NE	454,731	390,007	335,795	313,939	346,929	251,117	102,555	...
41.	Virginia Beach, VA	433,575	425,257	393,069	262,199	172,106	5,390	...	...
42.	Miami, FL	433,136	362,470	358,548	346,681	334,859	249,276	1,681	...
43.	Cleveland, OH	431,363	478,403	505,616	573,822	750,879	914,808	381,768	17,034
44.	Oakland, CA	409,184	399,484	372,242	339,337	361,561	384,575	66,960	...
45.	Raleigh, NC	405,791	276,093	207,951	150,255	122,830	65,679	13,643	4,518
46.	Colorado Springs, CO	399,827	360,890	281,140	215,105	135,517	45,472	21,085	...
47.	Tulsa, OK	389,625	393,049	367,302	360,919	330,350	182,740	1,390	...
48.	Minneapolis, MN	385,542	382,618	368,383	370,951	434,400	521,718	202,718	...
49.	Arlington, TX	380,084	332,969	261,721	160,113	90,229	7,692	1,079	...
50.	Honolulu, HI[2]	374,701	371,657	365,272	365,048	324,871	248,034	39,306	...
51.	Wichita, KS	372,186	344,284	304,011	279,838	276,554	168,279	24,671	...
52.	St. Louis, MO	356,587	348,189	396,685	452,801	622,236	856,796	575,238	77,860
53.	New Orleans, LA	354,850	484,674	496,938	557,927	593,471	570,445	287,104	116,375
54.	Tampa, FL	343,890	303,447	280,015	271,577	277,714	124,681	15,839	...
55.	Santa Ana, CA	340,340	337,977	293,742	204,023	155,710	45,533	4,933	...
56.	Anaheim, CA	337,896	328,014	266,406	219,494	166,408	14,556	1,456	...
57.	Cincinnati, OH	333,013	331,285	364,040	385,409	453,514	503,998	325,902	115,435
58.	Aurora, CO	324,655	276,393	222,103	158,588	74,974	11,421	202	...
59.	Bakersfield, CA	324,463	247,057	174,820	105,611	69,515	34,784	4,836	...
60.	Toledo, OH	316,238	313,619	332,943	354,635	383,062	303,616	131,822	3,829
61.	Pittsburgh, PA	311,647	334,563	369,879	423,959	520,089	676,806	321,616	46,601
62.	Riverside, CA	297,859	255,166	226,505	170,591	140,089	46,764	7,973	...
63.	Lexington-Fayette, KY	296,545	260,512	225,366	204,165	108,137	55,534	26,369	8,159
64.	Stockton, CA	287,578	243,771	210,943	148,283	109,963	70,853	17,506	...
65.	Corpus Christi, TX	287,438	277,454	257,453	232,134	204,525	108,287	4,703	...
66.	Anchorage, AK	286,174	260,283	226,338	174,431	48,081	11,254	...	...
67.	St. Paul, MN	281,262	287,151	272,235	270,230	309,866	311,349	163,065	1,112
68.	Newark, NJ	278,154	273,546	275,221	329,248	381,930	438,776	246,070	38,894
69.	Plano, TX	273,611	222,030	128,713	72,331	17,872	2,126	1,304	...
70.	Buffalo, NY	270,240	292,648	328,123	357,870	462,768	580,132	352,387	42,261
71.	Henderson, NV	256,445	175,381	64,942	23,376	16,400	5,717	...	...
72.	Fort Wayne, IN	255,890	205,727	173,072	172,391	178,269	133,607	45,115	4,282
73.	Chandler, AZ	255,230	176,581	89,862	29,673	13,763	3,799	...	...
74.	Greensboro, NC	255,061	223,891	183,521	155,642	144,076	74,389	10,035	...
75.	Lincoln, NE	254,001	225,581	191,972	171,932	149,518	98,884	40,169	...
76.	Glendale, AZ	252,188	218,812	148,134	96,988	36,228	8,179	...	...
77.	St. Petersburg, FL	244,324	248,232	238,629	238,647	216,159	96,738	1,575	...
78.	Jersey City, NJ	242,503	240,055	228,537	223,532	260,350	299,017	206,433	6,856
79.	Scottsdale, AZ	238,715	202,705	130,069	88,364	67,823	2,032	...	...
80.	Orlando, FL	235,860	185,951	164,693	128,394	99,006	52,367	2,481	...

Rank	City	2009	2000	1990	1980	1970	1950	1900	1850
81.	Madison, WI	235,626	208,054	191,262	170,616	171,809	96,056	19,164	1,525
82.	Norfolk, VA	233,333	234,403	261,229	266,979	307,951	213,513	46,624	14,326
83.	Birmingham, AL	230,130	242,820	265,968	284,413	300,910	326,037	38,415	...
84.	Winston-Salem, NC	229,828	185,776	143,485	131,885	133,683	87,811	13,650	...
85.	Durham, NC	229,174	187,035	136,611	100,831	95,438	71,311	6,679	...
86.	Laredo, TX	226,122	176,576	122,899	91,449	69,024	51,910	13,429	...
87.	Lubbock, TX	225,856	199,564	186,206	174,361	149,101	71,747	...	...
88.	Baton Rouge, LA	225,390	227,818	219,531	220,394	165,921	125,629	11,269	3,905
89.	North Las Vegas, NV	224,387	115,488	47,707	42,739	46,067	...	...	...
90.	Chula Vista, CA	223,738	173,556	135,163	83,927	67,901	31,339	...	...
91.	Chesapeake, VA	222,455	199,184	151,976	114,486	89,580	...	...	...
92.	Garland, TX	222,013	215,768	180,650	138,857	81,437	10,571	819	...
93.	Reno, NV	219,636	180,480	134,230	100,756	72,863	32,497	4,500	...
94.	Hialeah, FL	218,896	226,419	188,004	145,254	102,452	19,676	...	...
95.	Arlington, VA[2]	217,483	189,453	170,936	152,599	174,284	135,449	6,430	…
96.	Gilbert, AZ	217,285	109,697	29,188	5,717	1,971	...	...	...
97.	Irvine, CA	209,716	143,072	110,330	62,134	...	...	...	...
98.	Rochester, NY	207,294	219,773	231,636	241,741	295,011	332,488	162,608	36,403
99.	Akron, OH	207,216	217,074	223,019	237,177	275,425	274,605	42,728	3,266
100.	Boise City, ID	205,707	185,787	125,738	102,249	74,990	34,393	5,957	...

Note: 2009 population estimates are for July 1. Population figures for census years 1950-2000 are for Apr. 1; census years 1850 and 1900 are for June 1. (1) Consolidated city. Population figures are for city or metro government only, i.e., does not include the populations of other semi-independent incorporated places within the consolidated city. For years predating consolidation, city population figure is shown. (2) Census designated place (CDP). Although not incorporated, CDPs are recognized as statistical equivalents for census purposes.

Largest U.S. Counties by Population, 2000, 2009

Source: Population Estimates Program, 2000 Census, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by 2009 population)

Rank	County	2009[1]	2000[2]	% change
1.	Los Angeles Co., CA	9,848,011	9,519,338	3.5%
2.	Cook Co., IL	5,287,037	5,376,741	–1.7
3.	Harris Co., TX	4,070,989	3,400,578	19.7
4.	Maricopa Co., AZ	4,023,132	3,072,149	31.0
5.	San Diego Co., CA	3,053,793	2,813,833	8.5
6.	Orange Co., CA	3,026,786	2,846,289	6.3
7.	Kings Co., NY	2,567,098	2,465,326	4.1
8.	Miami-Dade Co., FL	2,500,625	2,253,362	11.0
9.	Dallas Co., TX	2,451,730	2,218,899	10.5
10.	Queens Co., NY	2,306,712	2,229,379	3.5
11.	Riverside Co., CA	2,125,440	1,545,387	37.5
12.	San Bernardino Co., CA	2,017,673	1,709,434	18.0
13.	Wayne Co., MI	1,925,848	2,061,162	–6.6
14.	King Co., WA	1,916,441	1,737,034	10.3
15.	Clark Co., NV	1,902,834	1,375,765	38.3
16.	Tarrant Co., TX	1,789,900	1,446,219	23.8%
17.	Santa Clara Co., CA	1,784,642	1,682,585	6.1
18.	Broward Co., FL	1,766,476	1,623,018	8.8
19.	Bexar Co., TX	1,651,448	1,392,931	18.6
20.	New York Co., NY	1,629,054	1,537,195	6.0
21.	Philadelphia Co., PA	1,547,297	1,517,550	2.0
22.	Suffolk Co., NY	1,518,475	1,419,369	7.0
23.	Middlesex Co., MA	1,505,006	1,465,396	2.7
24.	Alameda Co., CA	1,491,482	1,443,741	3.3
25.	Sacramento Co., CA	1,400,949	1,223,499	14.5
26.	Bronx Co., NY	1,397,287	1,332,650	4.9
27.	Nassau Co., NY	1,357,429	1,334,544	1.7
28.	Palm Beach Co., FL	1,279,950	1,131,184	13.2
29.	Cuyahoga Co., OH	1,275,709	1,393,978	–8.5
30.	Allegheny Co., PA	1,218,494	1,281,666	4.9

Note: The 10 smallest counties by mid-year 2009 population estimates (% change from 2000-09 shown in parentheses): 1) Loving Co., TX (45; –32.8%); 2) Kalawao Co., HI (83; –43.5%); 3) King Co., TX (286; –19.7%); 4) Arthur Co., NE (339; –23.6%); 5) Kenedy Co., TX (369; –10.9%); 6) Petroleum Co., MT (440; –10.8%); 7) Blaine Co., NE (458; –21.4%); 8) McPherson Co., NE (488; –8.4%); 9) San Juan Co., CO (555; –0.5%); 10) Grant Co., NE (560; –25.0%). (1) Population estimates are for July 1. (2) Census population figures are for Apr. 1.

Mobility of U.S. Population by Selected Characteristics, 2008-09

Source: Current Population Survey, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

	Total	Location of new residence: Same county	Diff. county, same state	Diff. state	Abroad
Age					
Ages 1 to 14	8,361	5,920	1,241	993	208
Ages 1 to 17	9,764	6,897	1,439	1,164	264
Ages 15 and older	28,741	19,063	5,134	3,662	879
Ages 18 and older	27,338	18,086	4,936	3,491	823
Ages 25 and older	20,405	13,410	3,572	2,805	616
Ages 65 and older	1,274	800	268	172	36
Income[1]					
Without income	3,987	2,587	587	494	319
Under $5,000 or loss	2,674	1,694	492	361	127
$5,000 to $9,999	2,801	1,870	535	346	50
$10,000 to $19,999	5,423	3,758	945	607	111
$20,000 to $29,999	4,239	2,946	758	478	56
$30,000 to $39,999	3,234	2,206	599	356	71
$40,000 to $59,999	3,350	2,186	647	458	56
$60,000 to $74,999	1,192	752	242	165	33
$75,000 to $99,999	858	519	148	154	36
$100,000 and over	987	542	178	246	20

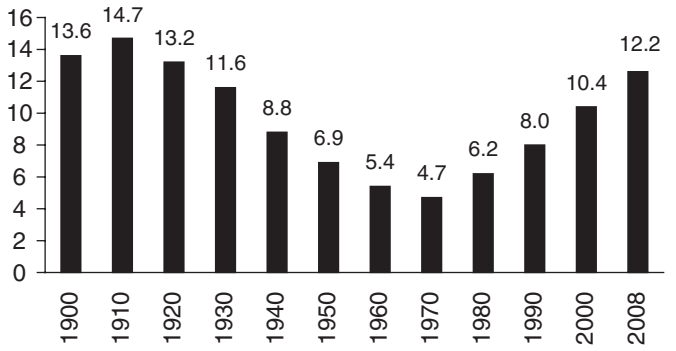
	Total	Location of new residence: Same county	Diff. county, same state	Diff. state	Abroad
Marital status[1]					
Married, spouse present	9,645	6,102	1,745	1,465	333
Married, spouse absent	686	408	117	90	70
Widowed	800	547	138	92	23
Divorced	3,367	2,290	589	450	37
Separated	1,255	913	230	106	6
Never married	12,992	8,804	2,315	1,464	409
Educational attainment[2]					
Not a high school graduate	3,235	2,361	506	264	104
High school graduate	6,074	4,200	1,054	689	131
Some college or associate degree	5,264	3,532	935	700	98
Bachelor's degree	3,829	2,243	706	714	166
Prof. or graduate degree	2,004	1,075	370	441	118
Tenure					
In owner-occupied unit	10,778	6,873	2,013	1,560	333
In renter-occupied unit[3]	26,327	18,111	4,360	3,101	754
Total	**37,105**	**24,984**	**6,374**	**4,660**	**1,087**

Note: Total movers consists of people ages 1 and older who moved to a new residence in the 12 months preceding the survey's administration. Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Ages 15 and older. (2) Ages 25 and older. (3) Includes units occupied without payment of cash rent.

U.S. Foreign-Born Population

Source: Current Population Surveys, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Percentage of Population That Is Foreign-Born, 1900-2008



Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth, 1995-2008

(numbers in thousands)

Region	2008[1] No.	2008[1] %	2000	1995
Asia	9,974	26.8%	7,246	6,121
Under 18	792	26.8	657	767
Europe	4,647	12.5	4,355	3,937
Under 18	263	18.7	250	232
Latin America	20,034	53.8	14,477	11,777
Under 18	1,644	55.7	1,684	1,481
Other	2,608	7.0	2,301	2,658
Under 18	255	8.6	245	275
All regions	**37,264**	**100.0**	**28,379**	**24,493**
Under 18	**2,953**	**100.0**	**2,837**	**2,726**

(1) Percents given are of total foreign-born pop. or of total foreign-born pop. under 18.

U.S. Foreign-Born Population: Top Countries of Origin, 1880-2008

Source: American Community Survey, Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands; % is of all foreign-born)

1880			1920			1960			2000			2008		
Country	**No.**	**%**	**Country**	**No.**	**%**	**Country**	**No.**	**%**	**Country**	**No.**	**%**	**Country**	**No.**	**%**
Germany	1,967	29.4	Germany	1,686	12.1	Italy	1,257	12.9	Mexico	9,177	29.5	Mexico	11,413	30.1
Ireland	1,855	27.8	Italy	1,610	11.6	Germany	990	10.2	China[2]	1,519	4.9	China[2]	1,913	5.0
Gr. Britain	918	13.7	U.S.S.R.	1,400	10.1	Canada	953	9.8	Philippines	1,369	4.4	Philippines	1,685	4.4
Canada	717	10.7	Poland	1,140	8.2	Gr. Britain	765	7.9	India	1,023	3.3	India	1,623	4.3
Sweden	194	2.9	Canada	1,138	8.2	Poland	748	7.7	Vietnam	988	3.2	Vietnam	1,138	3.0
Norway	182	2.7	Gr. Britain	1,135	8.2	U.S.S.R.	691	7.1	Cuba	873	2.8	El Salvador	1,095	2.9
France	107	1.6	Ireland	1,037	7.5	Mexico	576	5.9	Korea[3]	864	2.8	Korea[3]	1,031	2.7
China[1]	104	1.6	Sweden	626	4.5	Ireland	339	3.5	Canada	821	2.6	Cuba	975	2.6
Switzerland	89	1.3	Austria	576	4.1	Austria	305	3.1	El Salvador	817	2.6	Canada	819	2.2
Czech.	85	1.3	Mexico	486	3.5	Hungary	245	2.5	Germany	707	2.3	Dominican Republic	772	2.0
Total	**6,680**	**100.0**	**Total**	**13,921**	**100.0**	**Total**	**9,738**	**100.0**	**Total**	**31,108**	**100.0**	**Total**	**37,961**	**100.0**

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Includes Taiwan. (2) Includes Hong Kong and Taiwan. (3) Includes North and South Korea.

Languages Spoken at Home by the U.S. Population, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by numbers of speakers)

Language	Number (thous.)	% of total	% English ability[1]
Total population[2]	**283,149.5**	**100.00%**	**NA**
Speak only English	**227,365.5**	**80.30**	**NA**
Speak another language[3]	**55,784.0**	**19.70**	**NA**
Spanish or Spanish Creole	34,559.9	12.21	46.7%
Chinese	2,465.8	0.87	56.2
Tagalog	1,488.4	0.53	32.1
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	1,332.6	0.47	20.9
Vietnamese	1,225.0	0.43	60.2
German	1,122.0	0.40	17.7
Korean	1,051.6	0.37	58.6
Russian	864.1	0.31	51.0
Arabic	786.2	0.28	35.4
Italian	782.1	0.28	29.1
African languages	742.4	0.26	31.9
Other Asian languages	705.2	0.25	30.6
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	661.4	0.23	40.6
Other Indic languages	652.9	0.23	38.8
French Creole	646.1	0.23	44.9
Polish	619.6	0.22	43.8
Hindi	560.1	0.20	23.0
Other Indo-European languages	446.7	0.16	37.1
Japanese	439.9	0.16	45.4
Persian	379.4	0.13%	38.5%
Other Pacific Island languages	354.8	0.13	39.7
Urdu	352.6	0.12	31.0
Greek	337.3	0.12	26.6
Gujarathi	332.8	0.12	35.5
Other Slavic languages	332.4	0.12	36.5
Other West Germanic languages	277.5	0.10	23.0
Serbo-Croatian	274.0	0.10	42.2
Armenian	231.5	0.08	43.8
Hebrew	213.0	0.08	18.9
Other Native North American languages	192.7	0.07	14.8
Hmong	189.7	0.07	48.1
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	183.4	0.06	55.1
Navajo	170.6	0.06	26.5
Yiddish	169.2	0.06	32.8
Laotian	146.8	0.05	51.6
Thai	140.9	0.05	53.6
Scandinavian languages	133.9	0.05	12.1
Other and unspecified languages	125.5	0.04	37.9
Hungarian	93.8	0.03	28.6

NA = Not applicable or available. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Speakers of other languages were asked how well they spoke English: very well, well, not well, or not at all. Figures shown here are percentage of speakers of an individual language who indicated they spoke English less than very well. (2) Ages 5 and older.

Persons Granted Legal Permanent Resident Status by State of Residence, 2009

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security
(ranked by fiscal year 2009 counts)

State	Number	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
Total	**1,130,818**	Michigan	18,919	Kansas	5,319	New Hampshire	2,483
California	227,876	North Carolina	18,562	Kentucky	5,260	Delaware	2,184
New York	150,722	Minnesota	18,020	Oklahoma	5,007	Maine	1,675
Florida	127,006	Ohio	15,375	South Carolina	4,747	Mississippi	1,652
Texas	95,384	Connecticut	13,632	Louisiana	4,299	Alaska	1,608
New Jersey	58,879	Colorado	12,841	Rhode Island	4,156	Guam	1,427
Illinois	41,889	Nevada	12,334	Puerto Rico	4,084	South Dakota	1,271
Massachusetts	32,607	Indiana	9,087	Nebraska	3,989	North Dakota	843
Virginia	29,825	Tennessee	9,042	Iowa	3,963	Vermont	792
Georgia	28,396	Oregon	9,026	Alabama	3,891	West Virginia	734
Washington	27,562	Missouri	7,142	New Mexico	3,887	Montana	553
Maryland	26,722	Hawaii	6,929	Idaho	3,120	Wyoming	429
Pennsylvania	24,105	Wisconsin	6,727	Arkansas	2,942	Other[1]	1,497
Arizona	20,997	Utah	6,466	District of Columbia	2,934		

Note: Applicants for legal permanent resident (LPR) status, or "green cards," may already live in the U.S. Applicants include refugees, temporary workers, foreign students, family members, and certain undocumented immigrants. Applicants from outside the U.S. enter on a visa and are granted LPR status upon admittance. (1) Includes U.S. dependencies, armed forces posts, and unknown.

Persons Granted Legal Permanent Resident Status by Top Areas of Residence, 2009

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security
(ranked by fiscal year 2009 counts)

Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA)[1]	Number	% of total	Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA)[1]	Number	% of total
Total	**1,130,818**	**100.0%**	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	7,844	0.7%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	189,860	16.8	Columbus, OH	6,006	0.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	97,539	8.6	Austin-Round Rock, TX	5,698	0.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	83,936	7.4	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	5,334	0.5
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	42,567	3.8	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	5,187	0.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	38,840	3.4	Honolulu, HI	5,000	0.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	32,304	2.9	San Antonio, TX	4,917	0.4
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	32,022	2.8	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord-Rock Hill, NC-SC	4,844	0.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	29,022	2.6	El Paso, TX	4,593	0.4
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	26,346	2.3	Nashville-Davidson–Murfreesboro–Franklin, TN	4,498	0.4
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	23,344	2.1	Salt Lake City, UT	4,241	0.4
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	20,779	1.8	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	4,216	0.4
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	20,712	1.8	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	4,108	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	18,936	1.7	Raleigh-Cary, NC	4,094	0.4
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	18,677	1.7	Kansas City, MO-KS	4,085	0.4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	17,010	1.5	St. Louis, MO-IL	3,792	0.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	14,958	1.3	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, Puerto Rico	3,740	0.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	14,349	1.3	Jacksonville, FL	3,659	0.3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	12,856	1.1	Tucson, AZ	3,569	0.3
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	11,408	1.0	Fresno, CA	3,567	0.3
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	10,307	0.9	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	3,535	0.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	10,296	0.9	Stockton, CA	3,240	0.3
Sacramento–Arden-Arcade–Roseville, CA	9,358	0.8	Bakersfield, CA	3,146	0.3
Denver-Aurora, CO	8,468	0.7	Worcester, MA	3,146	0.3
Baltimore-Towson, MD	8,268	0.7	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	3,143	0.3
			Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	3,081	0.3
			Other CBSAs	211,803	18.7
			Non-CBSA or unknown	14,570	1.3

Note: Applicants for legal permanent resident (LPR) status, or "green cards," may already live in the U.S. Applicants include refugees, temporary workers, foreign students, family members, and certain undocumented immigrants. Applicants from outside the U.S. enter on a visa and are granted LPR status upon admittance. (1) CBSAs refer collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. These areas are defined for federal statistical use by the Office of Management and Budget, with technical assistance from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Unauthorized Immigrant Population in the U.S., 2000, 2009

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security
(ranked by 2009 population)

Country of Birth

Country of birth	Est. population[1] 2009	2000	% change 2000-09
All countries	**10,750,000**	**8,460,000**	**27.1%**
Mexico	6,650,000	4,680,000	42.1
El Salvador	530,000	430,000	23.3
Guatemala	480,000	290,000	65.5
Honduras	320,000	160,000	100.0
Philippines	270,000	200,000	35.0
Korea[2]	200,000	180,000	11.1
India	200,000	120,000	66.7
Ecuador	170,000	110,000	54.5
Brazil	150,000	100,000	50.0
China	120,000	190,000	–36.8
Other countries	1,650,000	2,000,000	–17.5

State of Residence

State of residence	Est. population[1] 2009	2000	% change 2000-09
All states	**10,750,000**	**8,460,000**	**27.1%**
California	2,600,000	2,510,000	3.6
Texas	1,680,000	1,090,000	54.1
Florida	720,000	800,000	–10.0
New York	550,000	540,000	1.9
Illinois	540,000	440,000	22.7
Georgia	480,000	220,000	118.2
Arizona	460,000	330,000	39.4
North Carolina	370,000	260,000	42.3
New Jersey	360,000	350,000	2.9
Nevada	260,000	170,000	52.9
Other states	2,730,000	1,760,000	55.1

Note: Unauthorized immigrant pop. estimates are made using the "residual" method. The estimated size of the legally resident foreign-born pop. (i.e., legal permanent residents, asylees, refugees, and nonimmigrants) is subtracted from the estimated size of the total foreign-born pop. Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Pop. estimates are for January of year listed. (2) Includes North and South Korea.

U.S. Population by Age, Sex, and Household, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Number	% of tot.
Total population[1]	**304,059,728**	**100.0%**
Age		
Under 5 years	20,910,221	6.9
5 to 14 years	40,196,100	13.2
15 to 17 years	12,815,575	4.2
18 to 24 years	30,107,814	9.9
25 to 34 years	40,319,446	13.3
35 to 44 years	42,744,592	14.1
45 to 54 years	44,435,652	14.6
55 to 64 years	33,718,075	11.1
65 years and over	38,812,253	12.8
15 to 44 years	125,987,427	41.4
18 years and over	230,137,832	75.7
Male	112,009,961	36.8
Female	118,127,871	38.9
75 years and over	18,646,653	6.1
85 years and over	5,385,787	1.8
Median age (years)	36.9	NA

	Number	% of tot.
Sex		
Male	149,863,485	49.3%
Female	154,196,243	50.7
Total households[2]	**113,101,329**	**100.0**
Family households	75,030,551	66.3
2-person household	32,146,737	28.4
3-person household	17,112,133	15.1
4-person household	14,852,392	13.1
5-or-more-person household	10,919,289	9.7
Married-couple family	55,692,103	49.2
Female HH, no husband present	14,171,071	12.5
Male HH, no wife present	5,167,377	4.6
Nonfamily households (total HHs)	38,070,778	33.7
Householder living alone	31,406,497	27.8
65 years and over	10,631,504	9.4
2-person household	5,452,165	4.8
3-or-more-person household	1,212,116	1.1
Average household size	2.62	NA

NA = Not applicable. HH = Householder. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Beginning in 2006, people living in group quarters (both institutional and noninstitutional, e.g., correctional facilities, military barracks, university housing) included in population universe. (2) Data limited to household population; does not include people living in group quarters.

Elderly U.S. Population, 1900-2050

Source: Decennial Censuses, Pop. Estimates Prog., Pop. Projections Prog., Pop. Div., U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands)

	65 and over		85 and over	
Year	Number	% tot. pop.	Number	% tot. pop.
1900[1]	3,080	4.1%	122	0.2%
1920[1]	4,933	4.7	210	0.2
1940[1]	9,019	6.8	365	0.3
1960	16,560	9.2	929	0.5
1980	25,549	11.3	2,240	1.0
2000	34,992	12.4	4,240	1.5
2009[2]	39,571	12.9%	5,631	1.8%
2010[3]	40,229	13.0	5,751	1.9
2020[3]	54,804	16.1	6,597	1.9
2030[3]	72,092	19.3	8,745	2.3
2040[3]	81,238	20.0	14,198	3.5
2050[3]	88,547	20.2	19,041	4.3

(1) Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. (2) Population estimate is for July 1. (3) Projections are for July 1 of the given year.

U.S. Population Projections by Age, 2010-50

Source: Population Projections Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands; % distribution may not add up to totals due to rounding)

	2010		2020		2030		2040		2050	
Age	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.
Total	**310,233**	**100.0%**	**341,387**	**100.0%**	**373,504**	**100.0%**	**405,655**	**100.0%**	**439,010**	**100.0%**
Under 5 years	21,100	6.8	22,846	6.7	24,161	6.5	26,117	6.4	28,148	6.4
5-14 years	41,281	13.3	45,303	13.3	48,799	13.1	51,998	12.8	56,370	12.8
15-24 years	43,549	14.0	44,353	13.0	48,914	13.1	52,909	13.0	56,593	12.9
25-34 years	41,818	13.5	46,061	13.5	47,020	12.6	51,847	12.8	56,165	12.8
35-44 years	41,277	13.3	43,664	12.8	48,223	12.9	49,545	12.2	54,696	12.5
45-54 years	44,705	14.4	41,354	12.1	44,030	11.8	48,784	12.0	50,378	11.5
55-64 years	36,275	11.7	43,003	12.6	40,266	10.8	43,216	10.7	48,111	11.0
65 years and over	40,229	13.0	54,805	16.1	72,094	19.3	81,239	20.0	88,548	20.2
85 years and over	5,751	1.9	6,597	1.9	8,746	2.3	14,198	3.5	19,042	4.3

Note: Interim projections of U.S. population consistent with Census 2000, as enumerated. Projections are for July 1, exclude Armed Forces and U.S. citizens residing outside of the U.S., and are based on middle series projections for births, deaths, and net migration.

Disability Status of U.S. Population by Age, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands)

Disability type	Number	% of pop.
Total population	**298,575**	**100.0%**
With a disability[1]	36,072	12.1
5 to 17 years	2,741	0.9
Under 18 years	2,897	1.0
18 to 64 years	18,995	6.4
65 years and over	14,180	4.7
With a hearing difficulty	10,362	3.5
Under 18 years	454	0.2
18 to 64 years	4,054	1.4
65 years and over	5,854	2.0
With a vision difficulty	6,781	2.3
Under 18 years	506	0.2
18 to 64 years	3,427	1.1
65 years and over	2,847	1.0

Disability type	Number	% of pop.
Total population (5 and over)	**277,667**	**100.0%**
With a cognitive difficulty[2]	13,425	4.8
5 to 17 years	2,069	0.7
18 to 64 years	7,695	2.8
65 years and over	3,661	1.3
With an ambulatory difficulty[3]	19,189	6.9
5 to 17 years	365	0.1
18 to 64 years	9,629	3.5
65 years and over	9,196	3.3
With a self-care difficulty[4]	7,203	2.6
5 to 17 years	365	0.1
18 to 64 years	3,333	1.2
65 years and over	3,419	1.2
Total population (18 and over)	**224,788**	**100.0**
With an independent living difficulty[5]	12,915	5.8
18 to 64 years	6,531	2.9
65 years and over	6,384	2.8

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Does not include population in the armed forces and civilian institutions (i.e., facilities in which the population is under formal supervision or custody). (1) Defined by the Census Bureau as the "restriction in participation that results from a lack of fit between the individual's functional limitations and the characteristics of the physical and social environment." (2) Concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. (3) Walking or climbing stairs. (4) Dressing or bathing. (5) Doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping.

Marital Status of the U.S. Population, 1960-2009

Source: Current Population Surveys, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in millions; figures may not add up to totals due to rounding)

	Total[1]				Male[1]				Female[1]			
Marital status	**2009**	**2000**	**1980**	**1960[2]**	**2009**	**2000**	**1980**	**1960[2]**	**2009**	**2000**	**1980**	**1960[2]**
Total	**240.0**	**213.8**	**171.9**	**124.9**	**116.7**	**103.1**	**81.9**	**60.3**	**123.4**	**110.7**	**89.9**	**64.6**
Married[3]	130.4	120.2	104.8	84.4	64.8	59.7	51.8	41.8	65.6	60.5	53.0	42.6
Never married	72.1	60.0	44.5	27.5	39.1	32.3	24.2	15.3	33.0	27.8	20.2	12.3
Divorced	23.3	19.9	9.9	2.8	10.0	8.6	3.9	1.1	13.3	11.3	6.0	1.7
Widowed	14.3	13.7	12.7	10.2	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.1	11.4	11.1	10.8	8.1
% of total, subset pops.												
Married[3]	54.3	56.2	61.0	67.6	55.6	57.9	63.2	69.3	53.2	54.7	58.9	65.9
Never married	30.0	28.1	25.9	22.0	33.5	31.3	29.6	25.3	26.8	25.1	22.5	19.0
Divorced	9.7	9.3	5.8	2.3	8.5	8.3	4.8	1.8	10.8	10.2	6.6	2.6
Widowed	5.9	6.4	7.4	8.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.5	9.3	10.0	12.0	12.5

(1) Ages 15 and older. (2) Ages 14 and older. (3) Comprises subcategories "married, spouse present," "married, spouse absent," and "separated."

Living Arrangements of Children in the U.S., 1970-2009

Source: Current Population Surveys, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

		% of children (with selected characteristic at left) living with—							
			Mother only—						
Race and Hispanic origin/year	**No. of children (thous.)**	**Both parents[3]**	**Total[4]**	**Divorced**	**Married spouse absent**	**Never remarried**	**Widowed**	**Father only**	**Neither parent**
White alone[1]									
1970	58,791	90%	8%	3%	3%	Z	2%	1%	2%
1980	52,242	83	14	7	4	1%	2	2	2
1990	51,390	79	16	8	4	3	1	3	2
2000	56,455	75	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3
2009	56,254	76	18	7	1	6	Z	3	3
Black alone[1]									
1970	9,422	59	30	5	16	4	4	2	10
1980	9,375	42	44	11	16	13	4	28	12
1990	10,018	38	51	10	12	27	2	4	8
2000	11,412	38	49	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	9
2009	11,235	38	50	8	2	32	2	3	8
Hispanic[2]									
1970	4,006	78	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	5,459	75	20	6	8	4	2	2	4
1990	7,174	67	27	7	10	8	2	3	3
2000	11,613	65	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	5
2009	16,360	69	25	5	2	12	1	3	4

NA = Not available. Z = Less than 1.0%. **Note:** Children are defined as persons under 18 years of age, not including those in group quarters and those who are a family reference person or spouse. (1) Not in combination with another race. (2) May be of any race. (3) Includes married and unmarried couples. (4) Includes children in the subcategory "living with mother only—separated," not shown in detail here.

Children in the U.S. by Parental Presence, 2009

Source: Current Population Survey, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands)

	Number[1]	% of tot.
Total children	**74,230**	**100.0%**
Living with 2 parents	51,835	69.8
Married parents	49,550	66.8
Unmarried parents	2,286	3.1
Biological mother and father	46,364	62.5
Married parents	44,328	59.7
Biological mother and stepfather	3,316	4.5
Biological father and stepmother	894	1.2
Biological mother and adoptive father	163	0.2
Biological father and adoptive mother	37	0.1
Adoptive mother and father	834	1.1
Other[2]	227	0.3
Living with 1 parent	19,415	26.2%
Mother only	16,911	22.8
Biological mother	16,645	22.4
Father only	2,504	3.4
Biological father	2,417	3.3
Living with no parents	2,979	4.0
Grandparents only	1,538	2.1
Other relatives only	780	1.1
Nonrelatives only	559	0.8
Other arrangement	102	0.1
Living with at least 1 biological parent	69,837	94.1
Living with at least 1 stepparent	4,550	6.1
Living with at least 1 adoptive parent	1,302	1.8

(1) Excludes children living in group quarters and those who are a family reference person or spouse. (2) Includes children living with 1 adoptive parent and 1 stepparent, or 2 stepparents.

Unmarried-Partner Households in the U.S. by Sex of Partners, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Household[1]	**Number**	**% of tot.**	**% of cat.**
Total households	**113,101,329**	**100.0%**	**NA**
Unmarried-partner households	6,213,542	5.5%	100.0%
Male HH, female partner	2,903,211	2.6	46.7
Female HH, male partner	2,745,580	2.4	44.2
Female HH, female partner	294,143	0.3%	4.7%
Male HH, male partner	270,608	0.2	4.4
All other households	106,887,787	94.5	100.0

HH = Householder. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Not including people living in group quarters (both institutional and noninstitutional, e.g., correctional facilities, military barracks, university housing).

U.S. Population by Sex, Race, Residence, and Median Age, 1790-2009

Source: Decennial Censuses, Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands, except as indicated)

	SEX		RACE[2]				RESIDENCE		MEDIAN AGE (years)		
				Black							
	Male	Female	White	Number	% tot. pop	Other	Urban[3]	Rural	All races	White	Black
Conterminous U.S.[1]											
1790 (Aug. 2)	NA	NA	3,172	757	19.3%	NA	202	3,728	NA	NA	NA
1810 (Aug. 6)	NA	NA	5,862	1,378	19.0	NA	525	6,714	NA	16.0	NA
1820 (Aug. 7)	4,897	4,742	7,867	1,772	18.4	NA	693	8,945	16.7	16.6	17.2
1840 (June 1)	8,689	8,381	14,196	2,874	16.8	NA	1,845	15,218	17.8	17.9	17.6
1860 (June 1)	16,085	15,358	26,923	4,442	14.1	79	6,217	25,227	19.4	19.7	17.5
1870 (June 1)	19,494	19,065	33,589	4,880	12.7	89	9,902	28,656	20.2	20.4	18.5
1880 (June 1)	25,519	24,637	43,403	6,581	13.1	172	14,130	36,059	20.9	21.4	18.0
1890 (June 1)	32,237	30,711	55,101	7,489	11.9	358	22,106	40,874	22.0	22.5	17.8
1900 (June 1)	38,816	37,178	66,809	8,834	11.6	351	30,215	45,997	22.9	23.4	19.4
1920 (Jan. 1)	53,900	51,810	94,821	10,463	9.9	427	54,253	51,768	25.3	25.5	22.3
1930 (Apr. 1)	62,137	60,638	110,287	11,891	9.7	597	69,161	54,042	26.5	26.9	23.5
1940 (Apr. 1)	66,062	65,608	118,215	12,866	9.8	589	74,705	57,459	29.0	29.5	25.3
United States											
1950 (Apr. 1)	74,833	75,864	135,150	15,045	10.0	713	96,847	54,479	30.2	30.8	26.1
1960 (Apr. 1)	88,331	90,992	158,832	18,872	10.5	1,620	125,269	54,054	29.5	30.3	23.5
1970 (Apr. 1)	98,926	104,309	178,098	22,581	11.1	2,557	149,647	53,565	28.1	28.9	22.4
1980 (Apr. 1)	110,053	116,493	194,713	26,683	11.8	5,150	167,051	59,495	30.0	30.9	24.9
1990 (Apr. 1)	121,284	127,507	208,741	30,517	12.3	9,533	187,053	61,656	32.8	33.7	27.9
2000 (Apr. 1)	138,054	143,368	195,575	35,704	12.7	13,716	222,361	59,061	36.5	38.6	30.0
2009 (July 1, est.)	151,449	155,557	199,851	39,641	12.9	17,744	NA	NA	36.8	41.2	31.3

NA = Not available. (1) Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. (2) New race categories were introduced in the 2000 census. Race data for 2000 and on are for one race alone, not in combination with one or more other races. "White" does not include people who reported being of Hispanic origin. "Other" comprises Asians, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaska Natives. Because of these changes, race data from 2000 on are not comparable to figures from previous years. (3) Residents of urban areas (densely settled areas with 50,000 or more inhabitants) as well as urban clusters (at least 2,500 but fewer than 50,000 inhabitants) were counted in the 2000 census unlike in previous decennial censuses.

U.S. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1990-2000

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	2000 census		1990 census		% change, 1990-2000[5]	
Race[1,2]	Number, one race only	Number, one or more races[4]	Number	% of total	Using one race only data from 2000 census	Using one or more races data from 2000 census
Total population	**274,595,678**	**281,421,906**	**248,709,873**	**100.0%**	**10.4%**	**13.2%**
White	211,460,626	216,930,975	199,686,070	80.3	5.9	8.6
Black or African American	34,658,190	36,419,434	29,986,060	12.1	15.6	21.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,475,956	4,119,301	1,959,234	0.8	26.4	110.3
Asian	10,242,998	11,898,828	7,273,662	2.9	40.8	63.6
Native Hawaiian and other Pac. Isl.	398,835	874,414	NA	NA	NA	NA
Some other race	15,359,073	18,521,486	9,804,847	3.9	56.6	88.9
Hispanic origin and race[2]						
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	33,081,736	35,305,818	22,354,059	9.0	48.0	57.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	241,513,942	246,116,088	226,355,814	91.0	6.7	8.7
White	194,552,774	198,177,900	188,128,296	75.6	3.4	5.3
Black or African American	33,947,837	35,383,751	29,216,293	11.7	16.2	21.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,068,883	3,444,700	1,793,773	0.7	15.3	92.0
Asian[3]	10,123,169	11,579,494	6,968,359	2.8	45.3	66.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pac. Isl.[3]	353,509	748,149	NA	NA	NA	NA
Some other race[4]	467,770	1,770,645	249,093	0.1	87.8	610.8

NA = Not applicable. (1) New race categories were introduced in the 2000 census. Beginning also in 2000, individuals could report more than one race. Because of these changes, race data are not directly comparable. (2) Hispanic or Latino persons may be of any race. (3) The "Asian or Pacific Islander" category, used in the 1990 census, was split into two categories—"Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander"—in the 2000 census. (4) Alone or in combination with one or more of the other race categories listed. (5) Columns 5 and 6 provide, respectively, a minimum-maximum range for the percent change in population of each race between 1990 and 2000.

U.S. Population by Ancestry Reported, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands; ranked by numbers)

Ancestry reported[1]	Number	% of tot.	Ancestry reported[1]	Number	% of tot.	Ancestry reported[1]	Number	% of tot.
Total population	**304,060**	**100.0%**	Scottish	5,827	1.9%	West Indian (except Hispanic groups)[4]	2,532	0.8%
German	50,272	16.5	Dutch	4,929	1.6	French Canadian	2,079	0.7
Irish	36,279	11.9	Norwegian	4,643	1.5	Welsh	1,980	0.7
English	27,516	9.0	Swedish	4,390	1.4	Czech	1,594	0.5
American	17,927	5.9	Scotch-Irish[2]	3,538	1.2	Other groups not listed here	133,269	43.8
Italian	17,749	5.8	Russian	3,130	1.0	Unclassified or not reported	35,057	11.5
Polish	9,887	3.3	European	3,006	1.0			
French (except Basque)	9,447	3.1	Sub-Saharan African[3]	2,891	1.0			

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Single ancestry or multiple ancestries with which people self-identified. Official data for race and Hispanic origin groups are not included here as they are tracked elsewhere by the Census Bureau. (2) As of 2008, people who reported Irish-Scotch ancestry are no longer classified as being "Scotch-Irish" but included instead in the "Other groups" category. (3) Incl. Cape Verdean, Ethiopian, Ghanian, Kenyan, Liberian, Nigerian, Senegalese, Sierra Leonean, Somalian, South African, Sudanese, Ugandan, Zimbabwean, African, and other sub-Saharan African. (4) Incl. Bahamian, Barbadian, Belizean, Bermudan, British West Indian, Dutch West Indian, Haitian, Jamaican, Trinidadian and Tobagonian, U.S. Virgin Islander, West Indian, and other West Indian.

U.S. Race and Minority Group Populations by Age, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Race and origin/age	Number	% of race	Race and origin/age	Number	% of race
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	**198,942,886**	**100.0%**	**American Indian and Alaska Native**	**2,443,422**	**100.0%**
Under 5 years	11,001,726	5.5	Under 5 years	191,036	7.8
Under 18 years	41,379,056	20.8	Under 18 years	690,965	28.3
18 to 64 years	126,350,264	63.5	18 to 64 years	1,572,057	64.3
65 years and over	31,213,566	15.7	65 years and over	180,400	7.4
85 years and over	4,570,411	2.3	85 years and over	16,675	0.7
Black or African American	**37,586,050**	**100.0**	**Some other race**	**14,992,188**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	2,835,910	7.5	Under 5 years	1,594,154	10.6
Under 18 years	10,556,005	28.1	Under 18 years	4,968,910	33.1
18 to 64 years	23,768,599	63.2	18 to 64 years	9,426,108	62.9
65 years and over	3,261,446	8.7	65 years and over	597,170	4.0
85 years and over	379,834	1.0	85 years and over	53,529	0.4
Asian	**13,413,976**	**100.0**	**Two or more races**	**7,013,872**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	854,481	6.4	Under 5 years	1,176,676	16.8
Under 18 years	2,951,479	22.0	Under 18 years	3,400,285	48.5
18 to 64 years	9,168,105	68.3	18 to 64 years	3,293,338	47.0
65 years and over	1,294,392	9.6	65 years and over	320,249	4.6
85 years and over	128,097	1.0	85 years and over	32,764	0.5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	**427,810**	**100.0**	**Hispanic or Latino (any race)**	**46,891,456**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	30,099	7.0	Under 5 years	5,252,921	11.2
Under 18 years	113,232	26.5	Under 18 years	16,051,868	34.2
18 to 64 years	286,426	67.0	18 to 64 years	28,209,081	60.2
65 years and over	28,152	6.6	65 years and over	2,630,507	5.6
85 years and over	3,144	0.7	85 years and over	264,562	0.6

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability.

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

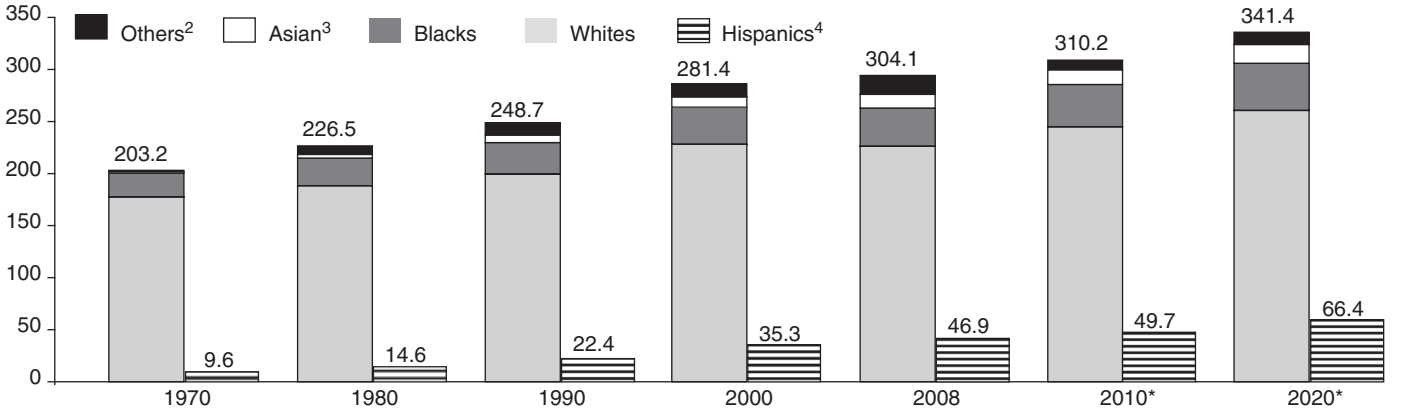
Race and origin/highest ed. level completed	Number[1]	% of race	Race and origin/highest ed. level completed	Number[1]	% of race
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	**139,290**	**100.0%**	**American Indian and Alaska Native**	**1,455**	**100.0%**
Less than high school diploma	13,833	9.9	Less than high school diploma	355	24.4
High school graduate[2]	40,877	29.3	High school graduate[2]	442	30.4
Some college or associate's degree	41,817	30.0	Some college or associate's degree	474	32.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	42,763	30.7	Bachelor's degree or higher	184	12.7
Black or African-American	**22,611**	**100.0**	**Some other race**	**8,232**	**100.0**
Less than high school diploma	4,374	19.3	Less than high school diploma	3,607	43.8
High school graduate[2]	7,110	31.4	High school graduate[2]	2,146	26.1
Some college or associate's degree	7,161	31.7	Some college or associate's degree	1,653	20.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,966	17.5	Bachelor's degree or higher	825	10.0
Asian	**9,189**	**100.0**	**Two or more races**	**2,811**	**100.0**
Less than high school diploma	1,368	14.9	Less than high school diploma	434	15.4
High school graduate[2]	1,468	16.0	High school graduate[2]	703	25.0
Some college or associate's degree	1,788	19.5	Some college or associate's degree	991	35.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,565	49.7	Bachelor's degree or higher	683	24.3
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	**247**	**100.0**	**Hispanic or Latino (any race)**	**25,558**	**100.0**
Less than high school diploma	33	13.4	Less than high school diploma	10,028	39.2
High school graduate[2]	84	33.7	High school graduate[2]	6,641	26.0
Some college or associate's degree	94	37.9	Some college or associate's degree	5,588	21.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	37	14.9	Bachelor's degree or higher	3,300	12.9

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Adults ages 25 and older. (2) Incl. equivalency.

U.S. Population Growth by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1970-2020[1]

Source: Decennial Censuses, American Community Survey, Population Projections Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in millions)



*Projected. (1) Because of changes in census questions and methods, data on race and Hispanic origin are not wholly comparable over time. (2) Includes American Indians and Alaska Natives, and other races. For 2000 and on, this category also includes Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, and persons reporting two or more races. (3) Figures for 1970-90 include Pacific Islanders. (4) May be of any race.

U.S. Race and Minority Group Percentages by State, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

State	Single race[1]						Two or more races (%)	Hispanic or Latino, any race (%)
	White (%)	Black or African American (%)	Asian (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native (%)	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (%)	Some other race (%)		
Alabama	68.4%	26.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.02%	0.07%	1.2%	2.8%
Alaska	65.6	3.4	4.6	12.5	0.54	0.14	7.1	6.2
Arizona	58.2	3.5	2.3	4.1	0.13	0.14	1.6	30.1
Arkansas	75.6	15.5	1.0	0.5	0.06	0.07	1.7	5.5
California	42.0	5.9	12.2	0.4	0.33	0.29	2.2	36.6
Colorado	70.8	3.6	2.5	0.6	0.10	0.20	2.0	20.2
Connecticut	73.6	9.0	3.4	0.2	0.03	0.30	1.5	12.0
Delaware	68.2	20.2	2.9	0.3	0.01	0.20	1.5	6.8
District of Columbia	32.8	52.8	3.3	0.3	0.10	0.33	1.7	8.6
Florida	60.1	14.8	2.2	0.2	0.04	0.29	1.3	21.0
Georgia	57.9	29.6	2.8	0.2	0.03	0.29	1.2	7.9
Hawaii	24.8	2.3	37.6	0.1	8.57	0.08	17.8	8.7
Idaho	85.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.07	0.07	2.0	10.2
Illinois	64.5	14.4	4.2	0.1	0.02	0.27	1.3	15.3
Indiana	83.1	8.5	1.3	0.2	0.02	0.15	1.6	5.2
Iowa	90.2	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.05	0.08	1.2	4.1
Kansas	80.2	5.5	2.1	0.6	0.07	0.11	2.3	9.1
Kentucky	87.8	7.4	1.0	0.1	0.06	0.09	1.3	2.3
Louisiana	61.8	31.7	1.5	0.6	0.02	0.14	1.0	3.4
Maine	95.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.02	0.05	1.6	1.0
Maryland	57.5	28.5	5.0	0.2	0.03	0.28	1.8	6.6
Massachusetts	78.5	5.7	4.9	0.2	0.01	0.75	1.3	8.6
Michigan	77.3	13.8	2.3	0.5	0.03	0.12	1.8	4.1
Minnesota	85.3	4.4	3.5	1.0	0.01	0.11	1.6	4.1
Mississippi	58.6	37.4	0.8	0.4	0.02	0.07	0.8	2.0
Missouri	82.1	11.1	1.4	0.3	0.07	0.08	1.8	3.2
Montana	87.9	0.5	0.6	5.9	0.07	0.10	2.1	2.8
Nebraska	84.2	4.0	1.5	0.7	0.04	0.07	1.7	7.8
Nevada	57.0	7.1	5.9	1.1	0.42	0.29	2.4	25.7
New Hampshire	93.0	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.02	0.08	1.2	2.6
New Jersey	61.4	13.0	7.6	0.1	0.02	0.39	1.1	16.3
New Mexico	41.6	1.9	1.3	8.6	0.02	0.19	1.5	44.9
New York	59.7	14.7	6.9	0.3	0.03	0.50	1.2	16.7
North Carolina	67.1	21.0	1.8	1.0	0.04	0.22	1.4	7.4
North Dakota	89.8	0.9	0.8	5.2	0.01	0.03	1.2	2.0
Ohio	82.4	11.6	1.5	0.2	0.01	0.12	1.6	2.6
Oklahoma	71.3	7.1	1.7	6.2	0.09	0.09	6.0	7.7
Oregon	79.9	1.7	3.4	0.9	0.25	0.09	2.8	11.0
Pennsylvania	81.2	10.1	2.4	0.1	0.02	0.19	1.2	4.8
Rhode Island	78.4	4.7	2.8	0.4	0.03	0.75	1.3	11.6
South Carolina	65.1	27.9	1.1	0.2	0.02	0.17	1.4	4.1
South Dakota	86.0	0.9	0.8	7.9	0.01	0.17	1.8	2.4
Tennessee	77.0	16.3	1.3	0.2	0.05	0.12	1.4	3.7
Texas	47.2	11.2	3.4	0.3	0.07	0.17	1.1	36.5
Utah	81.7	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.75	0.10	1.6	12.0
Vermont	95.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.01	0.16	1.5	1.2
Virginia	66.8	19.3	4.8	0.2	0.05	0.22	1.8	6.8
Washington	75.3	3.3	6.4	1.2	0.43	0.26	3.4	9.8
West Virginia	93.5	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.01	0.07	1.3	1.1
Wisconsin	84.9	5.7	2.0	0.8	0.02	0.12	1.3	5.1
Wyoming	86.7	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.03	0.14	2.0	7.7
Total U.S.	**65.4**	**12.1**	**4.4**	**0.7**	**0.13**	**0.23**	**1.7**	**15.4**

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Not Hispanic or Latino.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population by State, 2000

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by one race only numbers)

Rank	State	One race only[1]	More than one race[2]	Rank	State	One race only[1]	More than one race[2]
1.	California	333,346	294,216	27.	Georgia	21,737	31,460
2.	Oklahoma	273,230	118,719	28.	Virginia	21,172	31,692
3.	Arizona	255,879	36,673	29.	New Jersey	19,492	29,612
4.	New Mexico	173,483	17,992	30.	Pennsylvania	18,348	34,302
5.	Texas	118,362	97,237	31.	Arkansas	17,808	19,194
6.	North Carolina	99,551	32,185	32.	Idaho	17,645	9,592
7.	Alaska	98,043	21,198	33.	Indiana	15,815	23,448
8.	Washington	93,301	65,639	34.	Maryland	15,423	24,014
9.	New York	82,461	89,120	35.	Tennessee	15,152	24,036
10.	South Dakota	62,283	5,998	36.	Massachusetts	15,015	23,035
11.	Michigan	58,479	65,933	37.	Nebraska	14,896	7,308
12.	Montana	56,068	10,252	38.	South Carolina	13,718	13,738
13.	Minnesota	54,967	26,107	39.	Mississippi	11,652	7,903
14.	Florida	53,541	64,339	40.	Wyoming	11,133	3,879
15.	Wisconsin	47,228	22,158	41.	Connecticut	9,639	14,849
16.	Oregon	45,211	40,456	42.	Iowa	8,989	9,257
17.	Colorado	44,241	35,448	43.	Kentucky	8,616	15,936
18.	North Dakota	31,329	3,899	44.	Maine	7,098	6,058
19.	Illinois	31,006	42,155	45.	Rhode Island	5,121	5,604
20.	Utah	29,684	10,761	46.	West Virginia	3,606	7,038
21.	Nevada	26,420	15,802	47.	Hawaii	3,535	21,347
22.	Louisiana	25,477	17,401	48.	New Hampshire	2,964	4,921
23.	Missouri	25,076	35,023	49.	Delaware	2,731	3,338
24.	Kansas	24,936	22,247	50.	Vermont	2,420	3,976
25.	Ohio	24,486	51,589	51.	District of Columbia	1,713	3,062
26.	Alabama	22,430	22,019		**United States**	**2,475,956**	**1,643,345**

(1) Respondents self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native only on the 2000 Census. (2) Respondents self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more other races.

Largest American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Groupings, 2000

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by American Indian and Alaska Native alone, one tribal grouping numbers)

Tribal grouping	American Indian and Alaska Native alone[1]		American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more races[2]		American Indian and Alaska Native tribal grouping alone or in any combination[3]
	One tribal grouping	More than one tribal grouping	One tribal grouping	More than one tribal grouping	
Cherokee	281,069	18,793	390,902	38,769	729,533
Navajo	269,202	6,789	19,491	2,715	298,197
Sioux	108,272	4,794	35,179	5,115	153,360
Chippewa	105,907	2,730	38,635	2,397	149,669
Latin American	104,354	1,850	73,042	1,694	180,940
Choctaw	87,349	9,552	50,123	11,750	158,774
Pueblo	59,533	3,527	9,943	1,082	74,085
Apache	57,060	7,917	24,947	6,909	96,833
Lumbee	51,913	642	4,934	379	57,868
Eskimo	45,919	1,418	6,919	505	54,761
Iroquois	45,212	2,318	29,763	3,529	80,822
Creek	40,223	5,495	21,652	3,940	71,310
Blackfeet	27,104	4,358	41,389	12,899	85,750
Chickasaw	20,887	3,014	12,025	2,425	38,351
Tohono O'odham	17,466	714	1,748	159	20,087
Inupiat Eskimo	16,047	845	2,282	191	19,365
Potawatomi	15,817	592	8,602	584	25,595
Yaqui	15,224	1,245	5,184	759	22,412
Tlingit-Haida	14,825	1,059	6,047	434	22,365
Alaskan Athabascan	14,520	815	3,218	285	18,838
Seminole	12,431	2,982	9,505	2,513	27,431
Aleut	11,941	832	3,850	355	16,978
Cheyenne	11,191	1,365	4,655	993	18,204
Puget Sound Salish	11,034	226	3,212	159	14,631
Comanche	10,120	1,568	6,120	1,568	19,376
Paiute	9,705	1,163	2,315	349	13,532
Total American Indian/Alaska Native population[4]	**2,423,531**	**52,425**	**1,585,396**	**57,949**	**4,119,301**

(1) Respondents self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native and as members of one or more tribal groupings. (2) Respondents self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more other races and as members of one or more tribal groupings. (3) Sum of preceding columns. (4) Includes tribal groupings not listed separately.

Populations, ZIP, and Area Codes for U.S. Places of 10,000 or More

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce; NeuStar Inc.

The following is a list of places of 10,000 or more inhabitants recognized by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, based on July 1, 2009, Census Bureau estimates. Also given are 2000 census populations. This list includes **places that are incorporated** under the laws of their respective states as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages. **Townships are not included.**

Places that the Census Bureau designates as **"census designated places" (CDPs)** are also included; these are marked (c). With a few exceptions, the Census Bureau does not calculate estimates for CDPs. CDP boundaries can change from one census to another, or between censuses.

This list also includes, in *italics*, **minor civil divisions (MCDs)** for Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. MCDs are not incorporated and not recognized as CDPs, but are often the primary political or administrative divisions of a county.

An **asterisk** (*) denotes that the ZIP code given is for general delivery; named streets and/or P.O. boxes within the community may differ; consult www.usps.com. Telephone **area codes** are given in parentheses. Some regions are noted as having 2 or more area codes intermixed (where new numbers in a given area are assigned a newer area code because phone numbers with the existing area code are in limited supply); these are known as **overlays**, which are also noted. When 2 or more area codes are listed for one place, consult local operators for assistance. Area codes based on latest information as of Sept. 2010. For a listing in numerical order of specific area codes in the U.S., Canada, and the Caribbean, see Computers and Telecommunications chapter, page 376.

For some places listed, no area code and/or ZIP code is available. — = Not available.

Alabama

Area code (938) overlays area code (256).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*35007	Alabaster	(205)	29,861	22,619
*35950	Albertville	(256)	20,141	17,247
*35010	Alexander City	(256)	15,131	15,008
*36201	Anniston	(256)	23,589	24,276
*35611	Athens	(256)	24,234	18,967
*36502	Atmore	(251)	10,119	7,676
*36830	Auburn	(334)	57,833	42,987
*35020	Bessemer	(205)	28,772	29,672
*35201	Birmingham	(205)	230,130	242,820
35040	Calera	(205)	10,984	3,158
*35215	Center Point	(205)	15,519	—
*35055	Cullman	(256)	15,329	13,995
36526	Daphne	(251)	19,542	16,581
*35601	Decatur	(256)	56,459	53,929
*36301	Dothan	(334)	67,560	57,737
*36330	Enterprise	(334)	25,909	21,178
*36027	Eufaula	(334)	14,521	13,908
35064	Fairfield	(205)	11,336	12,381
*36532	Fairhope	(251)	17,550	12,480
*35630	Florence	(256)	38,170	36,264
*36535	Foley	(251)	14,196	7,590
35214	Forestdale (c)	(205)	—	10,509
*35967	Fort Payne	(256)	14,184	12,938
*35901	Gadsden	(256)	36,774	38,978
35071	Gardendale	(205)	13,720	11,626
*36542	Gulf Shores	(251)	10,268	5,044
35640	Hartselle	(256)	13,968	12,019
35080	Helena	(205)	15,182	10,296
*35209	Homewood	(205)	23,992	25,043
*35244	Hoover	(205)	72,988	62,742
*35023	Hueytown	(205)	15,846	15,364
*35801	Huntsville	(256)	179,653	158,216
36265	Jacksonville	(256)	10,194	8,404
*35501	Jasper	(205)	14,050	14,052
35094	Leeds	(205)	11,474	10,455
*35758	Madison	(256)	39,876	29,329
36054	Millbrook	(334)	16,918	10,386
*36601	Mobile	(251)	193,171	198,915
*36104	Montgomery	(334)	202,124	201,568
35004	Moody	(205)	13,859	8,053
*35223	Mountain Brook	(205)	21,094	20,604
*35661	Muscle Shoals	(256)	13,086	11,924
*35476	Northport	(205)	23,442	19,435
*36801	Opelika	(334)	27,443	23,498
36203	Oxford	(256)	20,825	14,592
*36360	Ozark	(334)	14,603	15,119
35124	Pelham	(205)	21,699	14,369
*35125	Pell City	(205)	13,126	9,565
*36867	Phenix City	(334)	31,100	28,265
35127	Pleasant Grove	(205)	10,287	9,983
*36067	Prattville	(334)	32,728	24,303
36610	Prichard	(251)	27,578	28,633
36206	Saks (c)	(256)	—	10,698
36571	Saraland	(251)	13,039	12,288
*35768	Scottsboro	(256)	14,899	14,762
*36701	Selma	(334)	18,300	20,512
*35150	Sylacauga	(256)	13,055	12,616
*35160	Talladega	(256)	16,751	15,143
*36081	Troy	(334)	15,158	13,935
35173	Trussville	(205)	19,208	12,924
*35401	Tuscaloosa	(205)	93,215	77,906
36083	Tuskegee	(334)	11,074	11,846
*35216	Vestavia Hills	(205)	31,121	24,476

Alaska (907)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*99501	Anchorage	286,174	260,283
*99708	College (c)	—	11,402
*99701	Fairbanks	35,252	30,224
*99801	Juneau	30,796	30,711
*99654	Wasilla	10,692	5,469

Arizona

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*85220	Apache Junction	(480)	34,284	31,814
85323	Avondale	(623)	84,914	35,883
*85326	Buckeye	(623)	51,462	6,537
*86442	Bullhead City	(928)	40,747	33,769
86322	Camp Verde	(928)	10,871	9,451
*85222	Casa Grande	(520)	43,878	25,224
85704	Casas Adobes (c)	(520)	—	54,011
*85225	Chandler	(480)	255,230	176,581
86323	Chino Valley	(928)	11,182	7,835
85228	Coolidge	(520)	11,079	7,786
86326	Cottonwood	(928)	11,361	9,179
86326	Cottonwood-Verde Village (c)	(928)	—	10,610
*85607	Douglas	(520)	17,451	14,312
85746	Drexel Heights (c)	(520)	—	23,849
85335	El Mirage	(623)	24,739	7,609
85231	Eloy	(520)	13,308	10,375
*86004	Flagstaff	(928)	60,611	52,894
*85232	Florence	(520)	21,769	17,054
85705	Flowing Wells (c)	(520)	—	15,050
85367	Fortuna Foothills (c)	(928)	—	20,478
*85268	Fountain Hills	(480)	25,305	20,235
*85234	Gilbert	(480)	217,285	109,697
*85301	Glendale	(623)	252,188	218,812
85338	Goodyear	(623)	66,308	18,911
*86401	Kingman	(928)	27,521	20,069
*86403	Lake Havasu City	(928)	55,657	41,938
85653	Marana	(520)	34,473	13,556
*85238	Maricopa	(520)	44,691	—
*85201	Mesa	(480)	462,486	396,375
*86440	Mohave Valley (c)	(928)	—	13,694
86401	New Kingman-Butler (c)	(928)	—	14,810
*85087	New River (c)	(623)	—	10,740
*85621	Nogales	(520)	20,017	20,878
*85737	Oro Valley	(520)	42,651	29,700
85253	Paradise Valley	(480)	15,131	13,664
*85541	Payson	(928)	15,547	13,620
*85345	Peoria	(623)	162,740	108,364
*85034	Phoenix	(602)	1,601,587	1,321,045
*86301	Prescott	(928)	42,749	33,938
*86314	Prescott Valley	(928)	38,463	23,535
85242	Queen Creek	(480)	26,103	4,316
85629	Sahuarita	(520)	20,267	3,242
85349	San Luis	(928)	25,682	15,322
*85251	Scottsdale	(480)	238,715	202,705
*86336	Sedona	(928)	11,598	10,192
*85901	Show Low	(928)	12,346	7,695
*85635	Sierra Vista	(520)	43,227	37,775
85350	Somerton	(928)	12,754	7,266
*85351	Sun City (c)	(623)	—	38,309
*85375	Sun City West (c)	(623)	—	26,344
85248	Sun Lakes (c)	(480)	—	11,936
*85374	Surprise	(623)	94,899	30,848
85749	Tanque Verde (c)	(520)	—	85,749
*85282	Tempe	(480)	174,255	158,625
*85726	Tucson	(520)	548,555	486,699
*85364	Yuma	(928)	91,105	77,515

Arkansas

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*71923	Arkadelphia	(870)	11,175	10,912
*72714	Bella Vista (c)	(479)	25,483	16,582
*72015	Benton	(501)	29,882	21,906
72712	Bentonville	(479)	36,855	19,730
*72315	Blytheville	(870)	15,984	18,272
*72022	Bryant	(501)	16,223	9,764
72023	Cabot	(501)	23,825	15,261
*71701	Camden	(870)	11,319	13,154
*72032	Conway	(501)	59,511	43,167
*71730	El Dorado	(870)	19,604	21,530
*72701	Fayetteville	(479)	77,142	58,047
*72335	Forrest City	(870)	13,195	14,774

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*72901	Fort Smith	(479)	85,544	80,268
*72601	Harrison	(870)	13,183	12,152
72342	Helena-West Helena	(870)	11,769	—
*71801	Hope	(870)	10,382	10,616
*71901	Hot Springs	(501)	39,673	35,750
*72076	Jacksonville	(501)	31,650	29,916
*72401	Jonesboro	(870)	66,194	55,515
*72201	Little Rock	(501)	191,930	183,133
*71753	Magnolia	(870)	10,949	10,858
72364	Marion	(870)	12,361	8,901
*72113	Maumelle	(501)	16,584	10,557
*72653	Mountain Home	(870)	12,485	11,012
*72114	North Little Rock	(501)	60,139	60,433
*72450	Paragould	(870)	25,027	22,017
*71601	Pine Bluff	(870)	50,386	55,085
*72756	Rogers	(479)	59,014	38,829
*72801	Russellville	(479)	27,586	23,682
*72143	Searcy	(501)	23,340	18,928
*72120	Sherwood	(501)	29,014	21,511
72761	Siloam Springs	(479)	14,872	10,843
*72764	Springdale	(479)	68,487	45,798
71854	Texarkana	(870)	30,221	26,448
*72956	Van Buren	(479)	22,663	18,986
*72301	West Memphis	(870)	27,230	27,666

California

Area code (707) overlays area code (714). Area code (747) overlays area code (818). Area code (442) overlays area code (760).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
92301	Adelanto	(760)	28,403	18,130
*91376	Agoura Hills	(818)	22,180	20,537
*94501	Alameda	(510)	71,204	72,259
94507	Alamo (c)	(925)	—	15,626
94706	Albany	(510)	16,148	16,444
*91802	Alhambra	(626)	85,068	85,804
92656	Aliso Viejo	(949)	41,835	—
*91901	Alpine (San Diego Co.) (c)	(619)	—	13,143
*91003	Altadena (c)	(626)	—	42,610
95127	Alum Rock (c)	(408)	—	13,479
94589	American Canyon	(707)	16,625	9,774
*92803	Anaheim	(714)	337,896	328,014
96007	Anderson	(530)	10,681	9,022
*94509	Antioch	(925)	101,182	90,532
*92307	Apple Valley	(760)	70,109	54,239
*91006	Arcadia	(626)	56,202	53,054
*95521	Arcata	(707)	17,132	16,651
95825	Arden-Arcade (c)	(916)	—	96,025
*93420	Arroyo Grande	(805)	17,238	15,851
*90701	Artesia	(562)	16,182	16,380
93203	Arvin	(661)	15,185	12,956
94577	Ashland (c)	(510)	—	20,793
*93422	Atascadero	(805)	28,307	26,411
95301	Atwater	(209)	26,198	23,113
*95603	Auburn	(530)	13,352	12,462
93204	Avenal	(559)	16,352	14,674
91746	Avocado Heights (c)	(626)	—	15,148
91702	Azusa	(626)	46,672	44,712
*93302	Bakersfield	(661)	324,463	247,057
91706	Baldwin Park	(626)	77,078	75,837
92220	Banning	(951)	28,988	23,562
*92312	Barstow	(760)	24,528	21,119
94565	Bay Point (c)	(925)	—	21,534
93402	Baywood-Los Osos (c)	(805)	—	14,351
92223	Beaumont	(951)	33,449	11,384
*90201	Bell	(323)	36,552	36,664
*90202	Bell Gardens	(213)/(323)/(562)	44,581	44,054
*90706	Bellflower	(562)	72,862	72,878
94002	Belmont	(650)	24,918	25,123
94510	Benicia	(707)	26,180	26,865
*94704	Berkeley	(510)	102,822	102,743
*90210	Beverly Hills	(213)/(310)/(323)	34,318	33,784
94526	Blackhawk-Camino Tassajara (c)	(925)	—	10,048
92316	Bloomington(c)	(951)	—	19,318
*92225	Blythe	(760)	21,323	12,155
*91902	Bonita (c)	(619)	—	12,401
92227	Brawley	(760)	23,342	22,052
*92822	Brea	(562)/(714)	38,452	35,410
*94513	Brentwood	(925)	49,708	23,302
*90622	Buena Park	(714)	79,814	78,282
*91510	Burbank (Los Angeles Co.)	(818)	103,121	100,316
*94010	Burlingame	(650)	27,890	28,158
*91372	Calabasas	(818)	22,095	20,033
*92231	Calexico	(760)	38,827	27,109
*93504	California City	(760)	14,718	8,385
*93010	Camarillo	(805)	63,948	57,077
95682	Cameron Park (c)	(530)	—	14,549
*95008	Campbell	(408)	38,889	38,138
92587	Canyon Lake	(951)	11,212	9,952
*92008	Carlsbad	(760)	98,402	78,247
*95608	Carmichael (c)	(916)	—	49,742
*93013	Carpinteria	(805)	13,764	14,194
*90745	Carson	(310)	92,255	89,730
92077	Casa de Oro-Mt. Helix (c)	(619)	—	18,874
*94546	Castro Valley (c)	(510)	—	57,292
*92235	Cathedral City	(760)	52,436	42,647
95307	Ceres	(209)	42,667	34,609
90703	Cerritos	(562)	51,113	51,488
94541	Cherryland (c)	(510)	—	13,837
*95926	Chico	(530)	84,880	59,954
*91708	Chino	(909)	82,830	67,168
91709	Chino Hills	(909)	73,889	66,787
93610	Chowchilla	(559)	19,254	11,127
*91910	Chula Vista	(619)	223,738	173,556
91702	Citrus (c)	(626)	—	10,581
*95621	Citrus Heights	(916)	84,619	85,071
91711	Claremont	(909)	35,419	33,998
94517	Clayton	(925)	11,431	10,762
95422	Clearlake	(707)	15,153	13,142
*93612	Clovis	(559)	93,246	68,468
92236	Coachella	(760)	40,158	22,724
93210	Coalinga	(559)	18,557	11,668
*92324	Colton	(909)	50,495	47,662
90040	Commerce	(323)	13,396	12,568
*90221	Compton	(310)	93,970	93,493
*94520	Concord	(925)	122,224	121,780
*93212	Corcoran	(559)	24,863	14,458
92877	Corona	(951)	151,037	124,966
*92118	Coronado	(619)	22,225	24,100
*92628	Costa Mesa	(714)/(949)	110,420	108,724
92679	Coto de Caza (c)	(949)	—	13,057
*91722	Covina	(626)	46,781	46,837
90201	Cudahy	(323)	24,279	24,208
*90230	Culver City	(310)	38,422	38,816
*95014	Cupertino	(408)	54,278	50,546
90630	Cypress	(714)	47,290	46,229
*94015	Daly City	(415)/(650)	102,165	103,621
*92629	Dana Point	(949)	35,851	35,110
*94526	Danville	(925)	41,556	41,715
*95616	Davis	(530)	62,947	60,308
*93215	Delano	(661)	52,802	38,824
*92240	Desert Hot Springs	(760)	24,344	16,582
91765	Diamond Bar	(909)	57,105	56,287
93618	Dinuba	(559)	20,792	16,844
95620	Dixon	(707)	17,400	16,103
90239	Downey	(562)	107,117	107,323
*91009	Duarte	(626)	21,782	21,486
94568	Dublin	(925)	44,540	29,973
92343	East Hemet (c)	(951)	—	14,823
90022	East Los Angeles (c)	(323)	—	124,283
94303	East Palo Alto	(650)	33,899	29,506
91775	East San Gabriel (c)	(626)	—	14,512
*92020	El Cajon	(619)	94,447	94,869
*92244	El Centro	(760)	41,241	37,835
94530	El Cerrito	(510)	22,363	23,171
95762	El Dorado Hills (c)	(916)	—	18,016
*91734	El Monte	(626)	121,446	115,965
*93446	El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	(805)	28,677	24,297
90245	El Segundo	(310)	16,182	16,033
*94803	El Sobrante (c)	(510)	—	12,260
*95624	Elk Grove	(916)	135,228	—
*92024	Encinitas	(760)	61,593	58,014
*92025	Escondido	(760)	140,170	133,559
*95501	Eureka	(707)	25,247	26,128
94533	Fairfield	(707)	103,586	96,178
95628	Fair Oaks (c)	(916)	—	28,008
*92028	Fallbrook (c)	(760)	—	29,100
93223	Farmersville	(559)	10,078	8,737
*93015	Fillmore	(805)	15,220	13,643
90001	Florence-Graham (c)	(323)	—	60,197
95828	Florin (c)	(916)	—	27,653
*95630	Folsom	(916)	67,807	51,884
95841	Foothill Farms (c)	(916)	—	17,426
92610	Foothill Ranch (c)	(949)	—	10,899
*92334	Fontana	(909)	188,012	128,929
95540	Fortuna	(707)	11,355	10,497
94404	Foster City	(650)	29,259	28,803
*92728	Fountain Valley	(714)	55,844	54,978
*94537	Fremont	(510)	205,514	203,413
*93706	Fresno	(559)	479,921	427,652
*92834	Fullerton	(714)	132,620	126,003
95632	Galt	(209)	24,059	19,472
*92842	Garden Grove	(714)	166,332	165,196
*90247	Gardena	(310)	58,363	57,746
*95020	Gilroy	(408)	50,207	41,464
92509	Glen Avon (c)	(951)	—	14,853
*91209	Glendale	(818)	196,847	194,973
*91741	Glendora	(626)	49,737	49,415
*93116	Goleta	(805)	29,559	—
92324	Grand Terrace	(951)	12,189	11,626
95746	Granite Bay (c)	(916)	—	19,388
*95945	Grass Valley	(530)	12,298	10,922
93927	Greenfield	(831)	15,362	12,583

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
93433	Grover Beach	(805)	13,200	13,067
91745	Hacienda Heights (c)	(626)	—	53,122
94019	Half Moon Bay	(650)	12,586	11,842
*93230	Hanford	(559)	50,053	41,686
90716	Hawaiian Gardens	(562)	15,186	14,779
*90250	Hawthorne	(310)/(323)	83,945	84,112
*94544	Hayward	(510)	144,289	140,030
95448	Healdsburg	(707)	11,143	10,722
92546	Hemet	(951)	71,801	58,812
94547	Hercules	(510)	24,623	19,488
90254	Hermosa Beach	(310)	19,351	18,566
*92340	Hesperia	(760)	86,194	62,582
92346	Highland	(909)	51,002	44,605
94010	Hillsborough	(650)	10,947	10,825
*95023	Hollister	(831)	35,060	34,413
*92647	Huntington Beach	(714)	193,366	189,594
90255	Huntington Park	(323)	60,641	61,348
92251	Imperial	(760)	13,878	7,560
*91932	Imperial Beach	(619)	27,003	26,992
*92201	Indio	(760)	85,067	49,116
*90301	Inglewood	(310)/(323)	112,241	112,580
*92619	Irvine	(714)/(949)	209,716	143,072
93117	Isla Vista (c)	(805)	—	18,344
93630	Kerman	(559)	12,802	8,551
93930	King City	(831)	11,660	11,094
93631	Kingsburg	(559)	11,257	9,199
*91011	La Cañada Flintridge	(818)	20,563	20,318
*90631	La Habra	(562)/(949)	59,410	58,974
*91941	La Mesa	(619)	55,547	54,749
*90638	La Mirada	(562)/(714)	49,752	46,783
90623	La Palma	(562)/(714)	15,719	15,408
91977	La Presa (c)	(619)	—	32,721
*91747	La Puente	(626)	40,466	41,063
*92253	La Quinta	(760)	44,704	23,694
95401	La Riviera (c)	(916)	—	10,273
91750	La Verne	(909)	33,871	31,638
94549	Lafayette	(925)	25,409	23,908
95758	Laguna (c)	(916)	—	34,309
*92652	Laguna Beach	(949)	24,131	23,727
*92654	Laguna Hills	(949)	31,945	31,178
*92607	Laguna Niguel	(949)	64,680	61,891
*92654	Laguna Woods	(949)	18,234	16,507
*92531	Lake Elsinore	(951)	51,102	28,928
92630	Lake Forest	(949)	75,864	58,707
*93535	Lake Los Angeles (c)	(661)	—	11,523
92040	Lakeside (c)	(619)	—	19,560
*90714	Lakewood	(562)	78,097	79,345
93241	Lamont (c)	(661)	—	13,296
*93539	Lancaster	(661)	145,776	118,718
*94939	Larkspur	(415)	11,800	12,014
95330	Lathrop	(209)	17,256	10,445
*90260	Lawndale	(310)	31,211	31,711
*91945	Lemon Grove	(619)	24,597	24,918
93245	Lemoore	(559)	24,285	19,712
90304	Lennox (c)	(310)	—	22,950
95648	Lincoln	(916)	44,402	11,205
95901	Linda (c)	(530)	—	13,474
93247	Lindsay	(559)	10,705	10,297
95062	Live Oak (Santa Cruz Co.) (c)	(831)	—	16,628
*94550	Livermore	(925)	81,084	73,345
95334	Livingston	(209)	13,368	10,473
*95240	Lodi	(209)	61,450	56,999
92354	Loma Linda	(951)	21,659	18,681
90717	Lomita	(310)	20,118	20,046
*93436	Lompoc	(805)	41,096	41,103
*90801	Long Beach	(310)/(562)	462,604	461,522
*90720	Los Alamitos	(562)/(949)	11,693	11,536
*94022	Los Altos	(650)	28,622	27,693
*90086	Los Angeles	(213)/(310)/(323)/(818)	3,831,868	3,694,820
93635	Los Banos	(209)	35,120	25,869
*95030	Los Gatos	(408)	29,501	28,592
90262	Lynwood	(213)/(310)/(323)	69,755	69,845
93250	McFarland	(661)	12,192	9,618
95521	McKinleyville (c)	(707)	—	13,599
*93638	Madera	(559)	56,692	43,207
95954	Magalia (c)	(530)	—	10,569
*90265	Malibu	(310)	13,042	12,575
*90266	Manhattan Beach	(310)	36,566	33,852
*95336	Manteca	(209)	65,631	49,258
93933	Marina	(831)	18,023	25,101
94553	Martinez	(925)	35,425	35,866
95901	Marysville	(530)	11,622	12,268
90270	Maywood	(323)	28,137	28,083
93640	Mendota	(559)	10,410	7,890
*92586	Menifee	(951)	45,673	—
*94025	Menlo Park	(650)	30,276	30,785
*95340	Merced	(209)	76,274	63,893
*94941	Mill Valley	(415)	13,404	13,600
94030	Millbrae	(650)	21,257	20,718
*95035	Milpitas	(408)	67,895	62,698
91752	Mira Loma (c)	(951)	—	17,617
*92690	Mission Viejo	(949)	94,651	93,102
*95350	Modesto	(209)	202,747	188,856
*91017	Monrovia	(626)	37,523	36,929
91763	Montclair	(909)	36,290	33,049
90640	Montebello	(323)	61,676	62,150
*93940	Monterey	(831)	27,823	29,674
*91754	Monterey Park	(323)/(626)/(818)	61,571	60,051
*93021	Moorpark	(805)	36,695	31,415
*94556	Moraga	(925)	17,255	—
*92552	Moreno Valley	(951)	191,766	142,381
*95037	Morgan Hill	(408)	38,547	33,556
*93442	Morro Bay	(805)	10,391	10,350
*94041	Mountain View	(650)	72,222	70,708
*92564	Murrieta	(951)	97,881	44,282
*94558	Napa	(707)	75,297	72,585
*91950	National City	(619)	56,123	54,260
94560	Newark	(510)	42,179	42,471
95360	Newman	(209)	10,182	7,093
*92658	Newport Beach	(949)	81,680	70,032
93444	Nipomo (c)	(805)	—	12,626
91760	Norco	(951)	26,495	24,157
95603	North Auburn (c)	(530)	—	11,847
94025	North Fair Oaks (c)	(650)	—	15,440
95660	North Highlands (c)	(916)	—	44,187
*90650	Norwalk	(562)	102,508	103,298
*94947	Novato	(415)	53,449	47,630
95361	Oakdale	(209)	20,497	15,503
*94617	Oakland	(510)	409,184	399,484
94561	Oakley	(925)	32,786	25,619
*92056	Oceanside	(760)	172,901	161,029
93308	Oildale (c)	(661)	—	27,885
95961	Olivehurst (c)	(530)	—	11,061
*91761	Ontario	(909)	171,602	158,007
*92863	Orange	(714)	136,990	128,821
93646	Orange Cove	(559)	10,668	7,722
95662	Orangevale (c)	(916)	—	26,705
*93457	Orcutt (c)	(805)	—	28,830
94563	Orinda	(925)	18,686	17,599
*95965	Oroville	(530)	14,660	13,004
*93030	Oxnard	(805)	187,535	170,358
93950	Pacific Grove	(831)	14,637	15,522
94044	Pacifica	(650)	37,987	38,390
*92260	Palm Desert	(760)	51,878	41,155
*92262	Palm Springs	(760)	48,184	42,807
*93590	Palmdale	(661)	143,985	116,670
*94303	Palo Alto	(650)	60,171	58,598
*90274	Palos Verdes Estates	(310)	13,546	13,340
*95969	Paradise	(530)	26,448	26,408
90723	Paramount	(562)	55,018	55,266
95823	Parkway-S. Sacramento (c)	(916)	—	36,468
93648	Parlier	(559)	13,331	11,145
*91109	Pasadena	(323)/(626)/(818)	143,667	133,936
	Paso Robles. *See* El Paso de Robles			
95363	Patterson	(209)	19,033	11,606
92509	Pedley (c)	(951)	—	11,207
*92572	Perris	(951)	56,118	36,189
*94952	Petaluma	(707)	55,178	54,548
*90660	Pico Rivera	(562)	62,895	63,428
*94611	Piedmont	(510)	10,572	10,952
94564	Pinole	(510)	18,939	19,039
94565	Pittsburg	(925)	65,129	56,769
*92871	Placentia	(714)	49,938	46,488
*95667	Placerville	(530)	10,095	9,610
94523	Pleasant Hill	(925)	33,073	32,837
*94566	Pleasanton	(925)	67,543	63,654
*91769	Pomona	(909)	152,367	149,473
*93257	Porterville	(559)	52,153	39,615
*93041	Port Hueneme	(805)	21,555	21,845
*92064	Poway	(858)	49,881	48,044
93907	Prunedale (c)	(831)	—	16,432
92065	Ramona (c)	(760)	—	15,691
*95670	Rancho Cordova	(916)	62,939	—
*91729	Rancho Cucamonga	(909)	171,809	127,743
92270	Rancho Mirage	(760)	16,800	13,249
90275	Rancho Palos Verdes	(310)	40,964	41,145
91941	Rancho San Diego (c)	(619)	—	20,155
92688	Rancho Santa Margarita	(949)	49,458	47,214
96080	Red Bluff	(530)	13,795	13,147
*96049	Redding	(530)	90,521	80,865
*92373	Redlands	(909)	69,976	63,591
*90277	Redondo Beach	(310)	66,711	63,261
*94063	Redwood City	(650)	74,508	75,402
93654	Reedley	(559)	23,620	20,756
*92377	Rialto	(909)	98,702	91,873
*94802	Richmond	(510)	103,166	99,216
*93556	Ridgecrest	(760)	25,895	24,927
95673	Rio Linda (c)	(916)	—	10,466
95366	Ripon	(209)	14,738	10,146
95367	Riverbank	(209)	20,684	15,826
*92502	Riverside	(951)	297,859	255,166
*95677	Rocklin	(916)	53,572	36,330
*94928	Rohnert Park	(707)	40,921	42,236
93560	Rosamond (c)	(661)	—	14,349

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*91770	Rosemead	(626)	54,272	53,505
95826	Rosemont (c)	(916)	—	22,904
*95678	Roseville	(916)	115,687	79,921
90720	Rossmoor (c)	(714)	—	10,298
91748	Rowland Heights (c)	(626)	—	48,553
*92519	Rubidoux (c)	(951)	—	29,180
*95814	Sacramento	(916)	466,687	407,018
95368	Salida (c)	(209)	—	12,560
*93907	Salinas	(831)	144,276	151,060
*94960	San Anselmo	(415)	12,058	12,378
*92401	San Bernardino	(909)	198,410	185,401
*94066	San Bruno	(650)	41,415	40,165
*93001	San Buenaventura (Ventura)	(805)	104,423	100,916
*94070	San Carlos	(650)	27,424	27,718
*92674	San Clemente	(949)	61,610	49,936
*92138	San Diego	(619)/(858)	1,306,301	1,223,400
91773	San Dimas	(909)	35,037	34,980
*91341	San Fernando	(818)	23,724	23,564
*94142	San Francisco	(415)	815,358	776,733
*91778	San Gabriel	(626)	40,276	39,804
*92581	San Jacinto	(951)	37,917	23,779
*95113	San Jose	(408)	964,695	894,943
*92690	San Juan Capistrano	(949)	35,142	33,826
*94577	San Leandro	(510)	78,620	79,452
*93401	San Luis Obispo	(805)	44,075	44,174
*92069	San Marcos	(760)	80,699	54,977
*91108	San Marino	(626)	12,758	12,945
*94402	San Mateo	(650)	92,791	92,482
94806	San Pablo	(510)	31,065	30,215
*94915	San Rafael	(415)	55,901	56,063
94583	San Ramon	(925)	49,548	44,722
93657	Sanger	(559)	25,506	18,931
*92711	Santa Ana	(714)/(949)	340,340	337,977
*93102	Santa Barbara	(805)	86,353	92,325
*95050	Santa Clara	(408)	111,997	102,361
*91380	Santa Clarita	(661)	169,174	151,088
*95060	Santa Cruz	(831)	56,810	54,593
90670	Santa Fe Springs	(562)	17,071	17,438
*93454	Santa Maria	(805)	86,931	77,423
*90401	Santa Monica	(310)	87,563	84,084
*93060	Santa Paula	(805)	28,827	28,598
*95402	Santa Rosa	(707)	157,468	147,595
*92071	Santee	(619)	55,341	52,975
*95070	Saratoga	(408)	30,657	29,843
*95066	Scotts Valley	(831)	11,266	11,385
90740	Seal Beach	(562)	24,238	24,157
93955	Seaside	(831)	34,000	31,696
93662	Selma	(559)	22,846	19,444
*93263	Shafter	(661)	15,911	12,736
*96019	Shasta Lake	(916)	10,208	9,008
*91025	Sierra Madre	(626)	10,786	10,578
*90806	Signal Hill	(562)	10,834	9,333
*93065	Simi Valley	(805)	120,921	111,351
92075	Solana Beach	(858)	13,059	12,979
93960	Soledad	(831)	28,118	11,263
*95476	Sonoma	(707)	10,008	9,128
91733	South El Monte	(626)	21,672	21,144
90280	South Gate	(323)/(562)	96,285	96,375
*96151	South Lake Tahoe	(530)	23,569	23,609
*91030	S. Pasadena	(213)/(323)/626)/(818)	24,339	24,292
*94080	South San Francisco	(650)	62,830	60,552
91744	South San Jose Hills (c)	(626)	—	20,218
90605	South Whittier (c)	(562)	—	55,193
95991	South Yuba City (c)	(530)	—	12,651
*91977	Spring Valley (c)	(619)	—	26,663
*94309	Stanford (c)	(650)	—	13,315
90680	Stanton	(714)	37,909	37,403
*95208	Stockton	(209)	287,578	243,771
*94585	Suisun City	(707)	27,003	26,118
*92586	Sun City (c)	(951)	—	17,773
*94086	Sunnyvale	(408)	133,963	131,760
*96130	Susanville	(530)	17,119	13,541
94941	Tamalpais-Homestead Val. (c)	(415)	—	10,691
*93581	Tehachapi	(661)	12,050	10,957
*92589	Temecula	(951)	98,882	57,716
91780	Temple City	(626)	38,186	33,377
*91359	Thousand Oaks	(805)	123,520	117,005
*90503	Torrance	(310)	140,317	137,946
95376	Tracy	(209)	79,235	56,929
*96161	Truckee	(916)	16,260	13,864
*93274	Tulare	(559)	57,521	43,994
*95380	Turlock	(209)	68,712	55,810
*92781	Tustin	(714)/(949)	72,539	67,504
92705	Tustin Foothills (c)	(714)	—	24,044
*92277	Twentynine Palms	(760)	33,634	14,764
*95482	Ukiah	(707)	14,857	15,497
94587	Union City	(510)	72,848	66,869
*91785	Upland	(909)	72,974	68,393
*95687	Vacaville	(707)	91,991	88,625
91744	Valinda (c)	(626)	—	21,776
*94590	Vallejo	(707)	114,622	116,760
92343	Valle Vista (c)	(951)	—	10,488
*92393	Victorville	(760)	110,921	64,029
90043	View Park-Windsor Hills (c)	(310)	—	10,958
91722	Vincent (c)	(925)	—	15,097
95829	Vineyard (c)	(916)	—	10,109
*93291	Visalia	(559)	122,111	91,565
*92083	Vista	(760)	92,572	89,857
*91788	Walnut	(626)	30,607	30,004
*94596	Walnut Creek	(925)	64,008	64,296
90255	Walnut Park (c)	(213)	—	16,180
93280	Wasco	(661)	24,724	21,263
*95076	Watsonville	(831)	51,053	44,265
90502	West Carson (c)	(310)	—	21,138
*91790	West Covina	(626)	105,464	105,080
90069	West Hollywood	(310)/(323)	35,911	35,716
91746	West Puente Valley (c)	(626)	—	22,589
*95691	West Sacramento	(916)	47,885	31,615
*90606	West Whittier-Los Nietos (c)	(562)	—	24,164
*92685	Westminster	(714)	89,547	88,207
90047	Westmont (c)	(323)	—	31,623
*90605	Whittier	(562)	81,877	83,680
92595	Wildomar	(951)	22,671	14,064
90222	Willowbrook (c)	(323)	—	34,138
95492	Windsor	(707)	25,619	22,744
92040	Winter Gardens (c)	(619)	—	19,771
*95695	Woodland	(530)	55,270	49,151
*92885	Yorba Linda	(714)	66,120	58,918
*95991	Yuba City	(530)	61,584	36,758
92399	Yucaipa	(909)	50,022	41,207
*92286	Yucca Valley	(760)	20,382	16,865

Colorado

Area code (720) overlays area code (303).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*80004	Arvada	(303)	108,172	102,153
*80017	Aurora	(303)	324,655	276,393
80221	Berkley (c)	(970)	—	10,743
*80908	Black Forest (c)	(719)	—	8,143
*80302	Boulder	(303)	100,160	94,673
*80601	Brighton	(303)	32,120	20,905
*80020	Broomfield	(303)	55,990	38,272
*81212	Cañon City	(719)	15,906	15,431
*80104	Castle Rock	(303)	45,696	20,224
80120	Castlewood (c)	(303)	—	25,567
*80015	Centennial	(303)	100,837	—
81222	Cimarron Hills (c)	(719)	—	15,194
81520	Clifton (c)	(970)	—	17,345
*80903	Colorado Springs	(719)	399,827	360,890
80120	Columbine (c)	(303)	—	24,095
80022	Commerce City	(303)	43,834	20,991
*80202	Denver	(303)	610,345	554,636
*81301	Durango	(970)	16,627	13,922
*80110	Englewood	(303)	32,977	31,727
80516	Erie	(303)	17,256	6,291
80620	Evans	(970)	19,481	9,514
80221	Federal Heights	(303)	12,209	12,065
80913	Fort Carson (c)	(719)	—	10,566
*80525	Fort Collins	(970)	138,736	118,652
*80701	Fort Morgan	(970)	10,469	11,034
80817	Fountain	(719)	24,430	15,197
*81521	Fruita	(970)	12,274	6,478
*80401	Golden	(303)	17,458	17,159
*81501	Grand Junction	(970)	58,444	41,986
*80631	Greeley	(970)	92,625	76,930
*80111	Greenwood Village	(303)	14,382	11,035
80163	Highlands Ranch (c)	(303)	—	70,931
80127	Ken Caryl (c)	(303)	—	30,887
80026	Lafayette	(303)	26,146	23,197
*80226	Lakewood	(303)	141,943	144,126
*80126	Littleton	(303)	41,202	40,340
*80501	Longmont	(303)	88,424	71,093
80027	Louisville	(303)	19,656	18,937
*80538	Loveland	(970)	66,215	50,608
*81401	Montrose	(970)	18,388	12,344
*80233	Northglenn	(303)	34,556	31,575
*80134	Parker	(303)	44,722	23,558
*81003	Pueblo	(719)	104,877	102,121
81007	Pueblo West (c)	(719)	—	16,899
80911	Security-Widefield (c)	(719)	—	29,845
80221	Sherrelwood (c)	(303)	—	17,657
80122	Southglenn (c)	(303)	—	43,520
80751	Sterling	(970)	12,712	11,360
80027	Superior	(303)	10,809	9,011
*80229	Thornton	(303)	117,003	82,384
80229	Welby (c)	(303)	—	12,973
*80030	Westminster	(303)	108,850	100,940
*80033	Wheat Ridge	(303)	31,031	32,913
*80550	Windsor	(970)	17,422	9,896

Connecticut

As of Dec. 12, 2009, area code (475) overlays area code (203). See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
06401	Ansonia	(203)	18,514	18,554
06001	*Avon*	(860)	17,357	15,832
06037	*Berlin*	(860)	20,467	18,215
06801	*Bethel*	(203)	18,534	18,067
06002	*Bloomfield*	(860)	20,696	19,587
06405	*Branford*	(203)	29,014	28,683
*06602	Bridgeport	(203)	137,298	139,529
*06010	Bristol	(860)	61,027	60,062
06804	*Brookfield*	(203)	16,680	15,664
06019	*Canton*	(860)	10,125	8,840
06040	Central Manchester (c)	(860)	—	30,595
*06410	*Cheshire*	(203)	29,142	28,543
06413	*Clinton*	(860)	13,609	13,094
*06415	*Colchester*	(860)	15,685	14,551
06340	Conning Towers-Nautilus Pk. (c)	(860)	—	10,241
06238	*Coventry*	(860)	12,307	11,504
06416	*Cromwell*	(860)	13,669	12,871
*06810	Danbury	(203)	79,743	74,848
06820	*Darien*	(203)	20,292	19,607
06418	Derby	(203)	12,385	12,391
*06424	*East Hampton*	(860)	12,766	13,352
*06108	*East Hartford*	(860)	48,634	49,575
*06512	*East Haven*	(203)	28,572	28,189
06333	*East Lyme*	(860)	19,203	18,118
*06088	*East Windsor*	(860)	11,041	9,818
06029	*Ellington*	(860)	14,829	12,921
*06082	*Enfield*	(860)	45,259	45,212
*06825	*Fairfield*	(203)	57,578	57,340
*06032	*Farmington*	(860)	25,144	23,641
06033	*Glastonbury*	(860)	33,353	31,876
*06035	*Granby*	(860)	11,220	10,347
*06830	*Greenwich*	(203)	62,368	61,101
06351	*Griswold*	(860)	11,508	10,807
06340	*Groton*	(860)	39,551	39,907
06437	*Guilford*	(203)	22,469	21,398
*06514	*Hamden*	(203)	58,119	56,913
*06101	Hartford	(860)	124,060	121,578
*06239	*Killingly*	(860)	17,828	16,472
06339	*Ledyard*	(860)	15,172	14,687
06443	*Madison*	(203)	18,824	17,858
*06040	*Manchester*	(860)	56,388	54,740
*06250	*Mansfield*	(860)	25,268	20,720
*06450	Meriden	(203)	59,186	58,244
06457	Middletown	(860)	48,383	43,167
*06460	Milford	(203)	54,640	50,594
06461	*Milford*	(203)	56,424	52,305
06468	*Monroe*	(203)	19,435	19,247
06353	*Montville*	(860)	19,910	18,546
06770	Naugatuck	(203)	32,019	30,989
*06050	New Britain	(860)	70,548	71,538
*06840	*New Canaan*	(203)	20,000	19,395
06812	*New Fairfield*	(203)	14,099	13,953
*06511	New Haven	(203)	123,330	123,626
06320	New London	(860)	26,184	25,671
06776	*New Milford*	(860)	28,505	27,121
*06101	*Newington*	(860)	29,818	29,306
06470	*Newtown*	(203)	26,842	25,031
06471	*North Branford*	(203)	14,387	13,906
06473	*North Haven*	(203)	23,916	23,035
*06856	Norwalk	(203)	83,802	82,951
06360	Norwich	(860)	36,639	36,117
06475	*Old Saybrook*	(860)	10,545	10,367
06477	*Orange*	(203)	13,772	13,233
06478	*Oxford*	(203)	12,890	9,821
06374	*Plainfield*	(860)	15,442	14,619
06062	*Plainville*	(860)	17,284	17,328
06782	*Plymouth*	(860)	12,014	11,634
06877	*Ridgefield*	(203)	24,228	23,643
06067	*Rocky Hill*	(860)	18,827	17,966
*06483	*Seymour*	(203)	16,320	15,454
06484	Shelton	(203)	40,305	38,101
*06070	*Simsbury*	(860)	23,648	23,234
06071	*Somers*	(860)	11,215	10,417
*06074	*South Windsor*	(860)	26,258	24,412
06488	*Southbury*	(203)	19,706	18,567
06489	*Southington*	(860)	42,534	39,728
*06075	*Stafford*	(860)	11,869	11,307
*06904	Stamford	(203)	121,026	117,083
06378	*Stonington*	(860)	18,513	17,906
*06268	Storrs (c)	(860)	—	10,996
*06602	*Stratford*	(203)	48,952	49,976
*06078	*Suffield*	(860)	15,163	13,552
06084	*Tolland*	(860)	14,823	13,146
*06790	Torrington	(860)	35,408	35,202
06611	*Trumbull*	(203)	34,918	34,243
06066	*Vernon*	(860)	30,182	28,063
*06492	*Wallingford*	(203)	44,881	43,026
06492	Wallingford Center (c)	(203)	—	17,509
*06702	Waterbury	(203)	107,143	107,271
*06385	*Waterford*	(860)	18,897	19,152
06795	*Watertown*	(860)	22,217	21,661
*06101	*West Hartford*	(860)	60,852	63,589
06516	West Haven	(203)	53,007	52,360
06883	*Weston*	(203)	10,199	10,037
*06880	*Westport*	(203)	26,799	25,749
*06101	*Wethersfield*	(860)	25,767	26,271
06226	Willimantic (c)	(860)	—	15,823
06897	*Wilton*	(203)	17,771	17,633
*06094	*Winchester*	(860)	10,779	10,664
*06280	*Windham*	(860)	23,733	22,857
*06095	*Windsor*	(860)	29,014	28,237
06096	*Windsor Locks*	(860)	12,517	12,043
*06716	*Wolcott*	(203)	16,462	15,215

Delaware (302)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
19701	Bear (c)	—	17,593
19713	Brookside (c)	—	14,806
*19901	Dover	36,560	32,135
19702	Glasgow (c)	—	12,840
19707	Hockessin (c)	—	12,902
19709	Middletown	12,726	6,161
*19711	Newark	30,371	28,547
19800	Pike Creek (c)	—	19,751
*19899	Wilmington	73,069	72,664

District of Columbia (202)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*20090	Washington	599,657	572,059

Florida

Area code (321) overlays area code (407). Area code (754) overlays area code (954). Area code (786) overlays area code (305).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*32714	Altamonte Springs	(407)	39,942	41,200
*32712	Apopka	(407)	38,809	26,642
*32233	Atlantic Beach	(904)	13,169	13,368
33823	Auburndale	(863)	13,987	11,032
*33160	Aventura	(305)	30,333	25,267
32807	Azalea Park (c)	(407)	—	11,073
*33830	Bartow	(863)	16,959	15,340
34667	Bayonet Point (c)	(727)	—	23,577
33507	Bayshore Gardens (c)	(941)	—	17,350
*33756	Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace (c)	(904)	—	16,539
33430	Belle Glade	(561)	17,018	14,906
*34420	Belleview (c)	(352)	—	21,201
*33509	Bloomingdale (c)	(813)	—	19,839
33433	Boca Del Mar (c)	(561)	—	21,832
*33431	Boca Raton	(561)	86,445	74,764
*34135	Bonita Springs	(239)	42,874	32,797
33547	Boyette (c)	(813)	—	64,775
*33436	Boynton Beach	(561)	69,654	60,389
*34206	Bradenton	(941)	53,973	49,504
*33509	Brandon (c)	(813)	—	77,895
32503	Brent (c)	(850)	—	22,257
33317	Broadview Park (c)	(954)	—	6,798
33142	Brownsville (c)	(305)	—	14,393
32404	Callaway	(850)	13,972	14,233
32920	Cape Canaveral	(321)	10,081	8,829
*33920	Cape Coral	(239)	154,202	102,286
*33055	Carol City (c)	(305)	—	59,443
*32707	Casselberry	(407)	24,792	22,629
33624	Citrus Park (c)	(813)	—	20,226
*32966	Citrus Ridge (c)	(772)	—	12,015
*33758	Clearwater	(727)	106,081	108,787
*34711	Clermont	(352)	13,465	9,333
*32922	Cocoa	(321)	16,538	16,412
*32931	Cocoa Beach	(321)	11,862	12,482
*33097	Coconut Creek	(954)	50,544	43,566
32809	Conway (c)	(407)	—	14,394
*33328	Cooper City	(954)	29,585	27,939
*33114	Coral Gables	(305)	44,425	42,249
*33075	Coral Springs	(954)	126,518	117,549
33157	Coral Terrace (c)	(305)	—	24,380
33015	Country Club (c)	(305)	—	36,310
33196	Country Walk (c)	(305)	—	10,653
*32536	Crestview	(850)	19,868	14,766
*33157	Cutler (c)	(305)	—	17,390
33189	Cutler Bay	(305)	30,253	—
*33157	Cutler Ridge (c)	(305)	—	24,781
33919	Cypress Lake (c)	(239)	—	12,072
*33004	Dania Beach	(954)	28,448	—

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*33329	Davie	(954)	91,729	75,720
*32114	Daytona Beach	(386)	63,795	64,112
*32713	DeBary	(386)	16,200	15,559
*33441	Deerfield Beach	(954)	75,185	64,583
*32720	De Land	(386)	27,257	20,904
*33444	Delray Beach	(561)	64,691	60,020
*32783	Deltona	(407)	83,530	69,543
*32541	Destin	(850)	12,641	11,119
*33178	Doral	(305)	31,389	—
*34698	Dunedin	(727)	35,920	35,691
33610	East Lake (c)	(813)	—	29,394
*32132	Edgewater	(386)	21,225	18,668
33614	Egypt Lake-Leto (c)	(813)	—	32,782
34680	Elfers (c)	(727)	—	13,161
*34295	Englewood (c)	(941)	—	16,196
32534	Ensley (c)	(850)	—	18,752
*32726	Eustis	(352)	19,124	15,106
32804	Fairview Shores (c)	(305)	—	13,898
*32034	Fernandina Beach	(904)	11,636	10,549
32514	Ferry Pass (c)	(850)	—	27,176
*33034	Florida City	(305)	10,568	7,843
32960	Florida Ridge (c)	(772)	—	15,217
32714	Forest City (c)	(407)	—	12,612
*33310	Fort Lauderdale	(954)	184,892	152,397
*33902	Fort Myers	(239)	64,674	48,208
*34981	Fort Pierce	(772)	42,596	37,516
*32548	Fort Walton Beach	(850)	18,585	19,973
33172	Fountainbleau (c)	(305)	—	59,549
*32259	Fruit Cove (c)	(904)	—	16,077
34232	Fruitville (c)	(941)	—	12,741
*32602	Gainesville	(352)	116,616	95,447
33138	Gladeview (c)	(954)	—	14,468
33143	Glenvar Heights (c)	(305)	—	16,243
34116	Golden Gate (c)	(239)	—	20,951
33055	Golden Glades (c)	(305)	—	32,623
32733	Goldenrod (c)	(407)	—	12,871
32560	Gonzalez (c)	(850)	—	11,365
33624	Greater Carrollwood (c)	(813)	—	33,519
33624	Greater Northdale (c)	(813)	—	20,461
33573	Greater Sun Center (c)	(813)	—	16,321
*33454	Greenacres	(561)	32,809	27,569
33581	Gulf Gate Estates (c)	(941)	—	11,647
*33737	Gulfport	(727)	12,266	12,527
*33844	Haines City	(863)	18,920	13,174
*33009	Hallandale Beach	(305)/(954)	38,904	—
33434	Hamptons at Boca Raton (c)	(561)	—	11,306
*33010	Hialeah	(305)	218,896	226,419
*33016	Hialeah Gardens	(305)	20,454	19,297
*33455	Hobe Sound (c)	(772)	—	11,376
*34690	Holiday (c)	(727)	—	21,904
*32125	Holly Hill	(386)	13,119	12,119
*33022	Hollywood	(954)	142,622	139,357
*33030	Homestead	(305)	59,812	31,909
34447	Homosassa Springs (c)	(352)	—	12,458
*34667	Hudson (c)	(727)	—	12,765
*34142	Immokalee (c)	(239)	—	19,763
33908	Iona (c)	(239)	—	11,756
33162	Ives Estates (c)	(305)	—	17,586
*32203	Jacksonville	(904)	813,518	735,617
*32250	Jacksonville Beach	(904)	22,051	20,990
33568	Jasmine Estates (c)	(727)	—	18,213
*34957	Jensen Beach (c)	(772)	—	11,100
*33458	Jupiter	(561)	50,606	39,328
33183	Kendale Lakes (c)	(305)	—	56,901
*33256	Kendall (c)	(305)	—	75,226
33193	Kendall West (c)	(305)	—	38,034
33149	Key Biscayne	(305)	10,142	10,507
33037	Key Largo (c)	(305)	—	11,886
*33040	Key West	(305)	22,463	25,478
33556	Keystone (c)	(813)	—	14,627
*33573	Kings Point (c)	(305)	—	12,207
*34744	Kissimmee	(407)	62,632	47,814
*32159	Lady Lake	(352)	15,148	11,828
*32055	Lake City	(386)	12,614	9,980
33612	Lake Magdalene (c)	(813)	—	28,755
*32746	Lake Mary	(407)	15,230	11,458
*33853	Lake Wales	(863)	14,245	10,194
*33461	Lake Worth	(561)	35,975	35,133
33461	Lake Worth Corridor (c)	(561)	—	18,663
*33804	Lakeland	(863)	93,738	78,452
33801	Lakeland Highlands (c)	(863)	—	12,557
32073	Lakeside (c)	(904)	—	30,927
34951	Lakewood Park (c)	(772)	—	10,458
*34639	Land O'Lakes (c)	(813)	—	20,971
*33465	Lantana	(561)	10,157	9,437
*33770	Largo	(727)	73,215	69,371
*33313	Lauderdale Lakes	(954)	32,082	31,705
*33313	Lauderhill	(954)	67,450	57,585
*34748	Leesburg	(352)	22,286	15,956
*33936	Lehigh Acres (c)	(239)	—	33,430
*33033	Leisure City (c)	(305)	—	22,152
*33074	Lighthouse Point	(954)	11,201	10,767
32810	Lockhart (c)	(407)	—	12,944
*32750	Longwood	(407)	13,491	13,745
*33549	Lutz (c)	(813)	—	17,081
32444	Lynn Haven	(850)	15,368	12,451
*32751	Maitland	(407)	15,409	12,019
*34145	Marco Island	(239)	15,751	—
*33093	Margate	(954)	54,475	53,909
32824	Meadow Woods (c)	(407)	—	11,286
*32901	Melbourne	(321)	77,483	71,382
*32953	Merritt Island (c)	(321)	—	36,090
*33101	Miami	(305)	433,136	362,470
*33152	Miami Beach	(305)	88,065	87,933
33023	Miami Gardens	(305)	109,332	—
*33014	Miami Lakes	(305)	22,603	—
33138	Miami Shores	(305)	10,188	10,380
*33266	Miami Springs	(305)	13,002	13,712
*32068	Middleburg (c)	(904)	—	10,338
*33023	Miramar	(954)	109,176	72,739
*32757	Mount Dora	(352)	13,650	9,418
32526	Myrtle Grove (c)	(850)	—	17,211
*34102	Naples	(239)	22,189	20,976
*34653	New Port Richey	(727)	17,496	16,117
*32168	New Smyrna Beach	(386)	23,376	20,048
*32578	Niceville	(850)	12,126	11,684
33269	Norland (c)	(305)	—	22,995
*33918	North Fort Myers (c)	(239)	—	40,214
*33068	North Lauderdale	(954)	42,608	32,264
*33261	North Miami	(305)	58,017	59,880
*33160	North Miami Beach	(305)	41,254	40,786
*33408	North Palm Beach	(561)	12,251	12,064
*34287	North Port	(941)	54,223	22,797
33860	Oak Ridge (c)	(407)	—	22,349
33307	Oakland Park	(305)	42,565	30,966
*34478	Ocala	(352)	55,568	45,943
34761	Ocoee	(407)	32,752	24,391
*33163	Ojus (c)	(305)	—	16,642
34677	Oldsmar	(813)	13,454	11,910
*33265	Olympia Heights (c)	(305)	—	13,452
*33054	Opa-Locka	(305)	16,599	14,951
*32802	Orlando	(407)	235,860	185,951
*32174	Ormond Beach	(386)	37,825	36,301
*32765	Oviedo	(407)	32,961	26,316
*32177	Palatka	(386)	10,677	10,033
*32905	Palm Bay	(321)	100,999	79,413
*33408	Palm Beach Gardens	(561)	49,868	35,058
*34990	Palm City (c)	(772)	—	20,097
*32135	Palm Coast	(386)	73,168	32,732
*34683	Palm Harbor (c)	(727)	—	59,248
*33601	Palm River-Clair Mel (c)	(813)	—	17,589
*33406	Palm Springs	(561)	17,161	11,699
32082	Palm Valley (c)	(904)	—	19,860
*34221	Palmetto	(941)	14,407	12,571
33157	Palmetto Bay	(305)/(786)	23,571	—
33157	Palmetto Estates (c)	(305)	—	13,675
*32401	Panama City	(850)	36,643	36,417
*32417	Panama City Beach	(850)	14,514	7,671
*33067	Parkland	(954)	24,146	13,835
*33029	Pembroke Pines	(954)	146,600	137,427
*32502	Pensacola	(850)	53,752	56,255
32858	Pine Hills (c)	(407)	—	41,764
33156	Pinecrest	(305)	19,354	19,055
*33781	Pinellas Park	(727)	47,217	45,658
33168	Pinewood (c)	(305)	—	16,523
*33566	Plant City	(813)	33,142	29,915
*33318	Plantation	(954)	84,892	82,934
*34758	Poinciana (c)	(407)	—	13,647
*33060	Pompano Beach	(954)	102,609	78,191
*33952	Port Charlotte (c)	(941)	—	46,451
*32129	Port Orange	(904)	54,555	45,823
32927	Port St. John (c)	(321)	—	12,112
*34981	Port St. Lucie	(772)	154,410	88,769
34992	Port Salerno (c)	(772)	—	10,141
*33032	Princeton (c)	(305)	—	10,090
*33950	Punta Gorda	(941)	17,115	14,344
33177	Richmond West (c)	(305)	—	28,082
*33569	Riverview (c)	(813)	—	12,035
*33419	Riviera Beach	(561)	36,882	29,884
*32955	Rockledge	(321)	24,763	20,170
*33411	Royal Palm Beach	(561)	30,750	21,523
*34695	Safety Harbor	(727)	17,055	17,203
*32084	Saint Augustine	(904)	12,707	11,592
*34769	Saint Cloud	(407)	29,395	20,074
*33733	Saint Petersburg	(727)	244,324	248,232
33912	San Carlos Park (c)	(239)	—	16,317
33432	Sandalfoot Cove (c)	(305)	—	16,582
*32771	Sanford	(407)	50,998	38,291
*34230	Sarasota	(941)	52,025	52,715
33577	Sarasota Springs (c)	(941)	—	15,875
32937	Satellite Beach	(321)	11,792	9,577
33055	Scott Lake (c)	(305)	—	14,401
*32958	Sebastian	(772)	20,584	16,181
*33870	Sebring	(863)	10,470	9,667
*33770	Seminole	(813)	19,033	10,890
33505	South Bradenton (c)	(941)	—	21,587

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
32121	South Daytona	(386)	13,533	13,177
*33243	South Miami	(305)	11,120	10,741
33157	South Miami Heights (c)	(305)	—	33,522
33595	South Venice (c)	(941)	—	13,539
*34604	Spring Hill (c)	(352)	—	69,078
*34994	Stuart	(772)	15,871	14,633
33160	Sunny Isles Beach	(305)	16,895	—
*33325	Sunrise	(954)	89,722	85,779
*33283	Sunset (c)	(305)	—	17,150
33144	Sweetwater	(305)	13,631	—
*32301	Tallahassee	(850)	172,574	150,624
*33320	Tamarac	(954)	59,655	55,588
33144	Tamiami (c)	(305)	—	54,788
*33601	Tampa	(813)	343,890	303,447
*34689	Tarpon Springs	(727)	23,493	21,003
32778	Tavares	(352)	13,928	9,700
*33687	Temple Terrace	(813)	22,695	20,918
33186	The Crossings (c)	(305)	—	23,557
33196	The Hammocks (c)	(305)	—	47,379
*32780	Titusville	(321)	44,510	40,670
32615	Town 'n' Country (c)	(813)	—	72,523
32817	Union Park (c)	(407)	—	10,191
33024	University (c)	(813)	—	30,736
33165	University Park (c)	(305)	—	26,538
32401	Upper Grand Lagoon (c)	(850)	—	10,889
*34285	Venice	(941)	20,770	17,764
*32960	Vero Beach	(772)	17,302	17,705
32960	Vero Beach South (c)	(772)	—	20,362
33901	Villas (c)	(239)	—	11,346
32507	Warrington (c)	(850)	—	15,207
32791	Wekiva Springs (c)	(407)	—	23,169
*33414	Wellington	(561)	54,659	38,216
33714	West and East Lealman (c)	(727)	—	21,753
33138	West Little River (c)	(305)	—	32,498
*32912	West Melbourne	(321)	15,344	9,824
*33416	West Palm Beach	(561)	99,504	82,103
33023	West Park	(954)	14,501	—
32505	West Pensacola (c)	(850)	—	21,939
33626	Westchase (c)	(813)	—	11,116
33165	Westchester (c)	(305)	—	30,271
*33326	Weston	(954)	63,929	49,286
33165	Westwood Lakes (c)	(305)	—	12,005
*34785	Wildwood	(352)	12,384	3,924
*33305	Wilton Manors	(954)	12,868	12,697
*34787	Winter Garden	(407)	30,050	14,351
*33880	Winter Haven	(863)	33,345	26,487
*32789	Winter Park	(407)	28,074	24,090
*32707	Winter Springs	(407)	32,727	31,666
32547	Wright (c)	(850)	—	21,697
34972	Yeehaw Junction (c)	(407)	—	21,778
*33540	Zephyrhills	(813)	13,172	10,833

Georgia

Area code (678) overlays area code (770). Area code (762) overlays area code (706). Area code (470) overlays area code (678).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*30101	Acworth	(770)	19,910	13,422
*31706	Albany	(229)	75,616	76,939
*30004	Alpharetta	(770)	51,569	34,854
*31709	Americus	(229)	16,304	17,013
*30603	Athens-Clarke County	(706)	114,983	100,266
*30301	Atlanta	(404)	540,921	416,474
*30903	Augusta-Richmond County	(706)	194,343	195,182
*39818	Bainbridge	(229)	12,410	11,722
30032	Belvedere Park (c)	(404)	—	18,945
*31520	Brunswick	(912)	16,326	15,600
*30518	Buford	(404)	12,387	10,668
*30701	Calhoun	(706)	14,740	10,667
30032	Candler-McAfee (c)	(404)	—	28,294
*30114	Canton	(770)	23,073	7,709
*30117	Carrollton	(770)	23,421	19,843
*30120	Cartersville	(770)	18,965	15,925
30125	Cedartown	(770)	10,185	9,470
30366	Chamblee	(404)	11,178	9,552
30337	College Park	(404)	20,564	20,382
*31908	Columbus	(706)	190,414	—
*30013	Conyers	(404)	13,941	10,689
*31015	Cordele	(229)	11,498	11,608
*30014	Covington	(770)	15,315	11,547
31805	Cusseta-Chattahochee County	(706)	14,402	—
*30132	Dallas	(770)	10,861	5,056
*30720	Dalton	(706)	33,604	27,912
*30030	Decatur	(404)	18,942	18,147
*30362	Doraville	(404)	10,267	9,862
*31533	Douglas	(912)	11,437	10,639
*30134	Douglasville	(404)	31,534	20,065
30333	Druid Hills (c)	(404)	—	12,741
*31021	Dublin	(478)	17,627	15,857
*30096	Duluth	(404)	26,688	22,122
*30356	Dunwoody (c)	(404)	—	32,808
30364	East Point	(404)	43,441	39,595
30809	Evans (c)	(706)	—	17,727
30213	Fairburn	(770)	11,335	5,464
*30214	Fayetteville	(404)	15,093	11,148
*30297	Forest Park	(404)	21,825	21,447
31905	Fort Benning South (c)	(706)	—	11,737
*31313	Fort Stewart (c)	(912)	—	11,205
*30501	Gainesville	(770)	35,750	25,578
31754	Georgetown (c)	(912)	—	10,599
30316	Gresham Park (c)	(404)	—	9,215
*30223	Griffin	(770)	23,887	23,451
*31313	Hinesville	(912)	30,705	30,392
*31546	Jesup	(912)	10,398	9,279
30097	Johns Creek	(770)	61,794	—
*30144	Kennesaw	(404)	33,043	21,675
31548	Kingsland	(912)	14,130	10,506
*30240	LaGrange	(706)	28,437	25,998
*30045	Lawrenceville	(404)	29,837	22,397
*30047	Lilburn	(404)	11,989	11,307
30052	Loganville	(770)	10,963	5,435
30126	Mableton (c)	(404)	—	29,733
30253	McDonough	(770)	19,928	8,493
*31201	Macon	(478)	92,582	97,255
*30060	Marietta	(404)	66,953	58,748
30907	Martinez (c)	(706)	—	27,749
*31061	Milledgeville	(478)	21,008	18,757
30004	Milton	(770)	16,206	—
*30655	Monroe	(770)	13,534	11,407
*31768	Moultrie	(229)	15,500	14,387
30087	Mountain Park (c)	(404)	—	11,753
*30263	Newnan	(770)	31,587	16,242
*30071	Norcross	(404)	10,946	8,410
30319	North Atlanta (c)	(404)	—	38,579
30033	North Decatur (c)	(404)	—	15,270
30033	North Druid Hills (c)	(404)	—	18,852
30032	Panthersville (c)	(404)	—	11,791
*30269	Peachtree City	(404)	34,784	31,580
31069	Perry	(478)	13,579	9,602
31322	Pooler	(912)	16,387	6,239
30127	Powder Springs	(404)	15,958	12,481
30074	Redan (c)	(404)	—	33,841
31324	Richmond Hill	(912)	11,280	6,959
*30274	Riverdale	(404)	15,326	12,478
*30161	Rome	(706)	36,031	34,980
*30077	Roswell	(404)	87,719	79,334
31558	Saint Marys	(912)	16,778	13,761
31522	Saint Simons (c)	(912)	—	13,381
30358	Sandy Springs	(404)	85,625	—
*31402	Savannah	(912)	134,699	131,510
30079	Scottdale (c)	(404)	—	9,803
*30080	Smyrna	(404)	50,712	40,999
*30078	Snellville	(404)	20,634	15,351
*30458	Statesboro	(912)	26,909	22,698
30281	Stockbridge	(404)	14,679	9,853
30518	Sugar Hill	(404)	17,730	11,399
30024	Suwanee	(770)	16,712	8,725
*31792	Thomasville	(229)	19,437	18,162
*31794	Tifton	(229)	17,410	15,060
*30084	Tucker (c)	(404)	—	26,532
30291	Union City	(404)	17,499	11,621
*31603	Valdosta	(229)	52,087	43,724
*30474	Vidalia	(912)	11,271	10,491
30180	Villa Rica	(770)	12,895	4,134
*31088	Warner Robins	(478)	62,500	48,804
*31501	Waycross	(912)	14,725	15,333
31410	Wilmington Island (c)	(912)	—	14,213
30680	Winder	(770)	14,656	10,201
*30188	Woodstock	(770)	23,865	10,050

Hawaii (808)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
96706	Ewa Beach (c)	—	14,650
96701	Halawa (c)	—	13,891
*96720	Hilo (c)	—	40,759
*96820	Honolulu	374,701	371,657
*96732	Kahului	—	20,146
96863	Kailua (Honolulu Co.) (c)	—	36,513
96744	Kaneohe (c)	—	34,970
96863	Kaneohe Station (c)	—	11,827
96753	Kihei (c)	—	16,749
96706	Makakilo (c)	—	13,156
96789	Mililani Town (c)	—	28,608
96792	Nanakuli (c)	—	10,814
96782	Pearl City (c)	—	30,976
96857	Schofield Barracks (c)	—	14,428
*96786	Wahiawa (c)	—	16,151
96792	Waianae (c)	—	10,506
96793	Wailuku (c)	—	12,296
96701	Waimalu (c)	—	29,371
96797	Waipahu (c)	—	33,108
96797	Waipio (c)	—	11,672

Idaho (208)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*83401	Ammon	13,942	6,187
83221	Blackfoot	11,153	10,419
*83707	Boise	205,707	185,787

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*83605	Caldwell	43,281	25,967
83202	Chubbuck	12,483	9,700
*83814	Coeur d'Alene	43,805	34,514
83616	Eagle	19,668	11,085
*83714	Garden City	11,891	10,624
83835	Hayden	13,190	9,159
*83402	Idaho Falls	55,312	50,730
*83634	Kuna	13,909	5,382
83501	Lewiston	31,887	30,904
*83642	Meridian	68,516	34,919
*83843	Moscow	24,338	21,291
*83647	Mountain Home	12,266	11,143
*83653	Nampa	81,241	51,867
*83201	Pocatello	55,076	51,466
*83854	Post Falls	26,909	17,247
*83440	Rexburg	28,856	17,257
*83301	Twin Falls	42,741	34,469

Illinois

Area code (224) overlays area code (847). Area code (331) overlays area code (630). Area code (779) overlays area code (815). Area code (872) overlays area code (312).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
60101	Addison	(630)	36,918	35,914
*60102	Algonquin	(847)	30,347	23,276
60803	Alsip	(708)	18,580	19,725
62002	Alton	(618)	29,264	30,496
60002	Antioch	(847)	13,811	8,788
*60005	Arlington Heights	(847)	73,153	76,031
*60505	Aurora	(630)	172,945	142,990
*60010	Barrington	(847)	10,334	10,168
*60103	Bartlett	(630)	42,770	36,706
*60510	Batavia	(630)	27,701	23,866
*60083	Beach Park	(847)	13,177	10,072
*62220	Belleville	(618)	41,285	41,410
60104	Bellwood	(708)	18,853	20,535
61008	Belvidere	(815)	26,406	20,820
*60106	Bensenville	(630)	20,158	20,703
60402	Berwyn	(708)	49,664	54,016
*60108	Bloomingdale	(630)	21,858	21,675
*61701	Bloomington	(309)	74,184	64,808
*60406	Blue Island	(708)	22,247	23,463
*60440	Bolingbrook	(630)	70,881	56,321
60914	Bourbonnais	(815)	19,119	15,256
60915	Bradley	(815)	15,070	12,784
60455	Bridgeview	(708)	15,006	15,335
60513	Brookfield	(708)	17,969	19,085
60089	Buffalo Grove	(847)	42,852	42,909
60459	Burbank	(708)	27,467	27,902
60527	Burr Ridge	(630)	11,413	10,408
62206	Cahokia	(618)	15,103	16,391
60409	Calumet City	(708)	36,619	39,071
61520	Canton	(309)	14,498	15,288
*62901	Carbondale	(618)	26,235	20,681
*60188	Carol Stream	(630)	40,041	40,438
60110	Carpentersville	(847)	38,021	30,586
60013	Cary	(847)	19,651	15,531
62801	Centralia	(618)	13,465	14,136
*61821	Champaign	(217)	80,286	67,518
60410	Channahon	(815)	14,049	7,344
61920	Charleston	(217)	21,710	21,039
62629	Chatham	(217)	10,824	8,583
*60607	Chicago	(312)/(773)	2,851,268	2,896,016
*60411	Chicago Heights	(708)	30,412	32,776
60415	Chicago Ridge	(708)	13,310	14,127
60804	Cicero	(708)	80,100	85,616
62234	Collinsville	(618)	26,016	24,707
60478	Country Club Hills	(708)	16,605	16,169
60435	Crest Hill	(815)	20,553	13,329
60445	Crestwood	(708)	10,987	11,251
*60014	Crystal Lake	(815)	42,180	38,000
*61832	Danville	(217)	32,467	33,904
60561	Darien	(630)	22,389	22,860
*62525	Decatur	(217)	76,199	81,860
60015	Deerfield	(847)	19,636	18,420
60115	DeKalb	(815)	45,734	39,018
*60018	Des Plaines	(847)	56,810	58,720
61021	Dixon	(815)	14,953	15,941
60419	Dolton	(708)	23,758	25,614
*60515	Downers Grove	(630)	49,143	48,724
61244	East Moline	(309)	20,867	20,333
*61611	East Peoria	(309)	22,860	22,638
*62201	East St. Louis	(618)	28,753	31,542
*62025	Edwardsville	(618)	24,475	21,491
62401	Effingham	(217)	12,557	12,384
*60120	Elgin	(847)	107,521	94,487
*60009	Elk Grove Village	(847)	33,124	34,727
60126	Elmhurst	(630)	46,314	42,762
60707	Elmwood Park	(708)	23,926	25,405
*60201	Evanston	(847)	77,857	74,239
60805	Evergreen Park	(708)	19,237	20,821
*62208	Fairview Heights	(618)	16,706	15,034
*60130	Forest Park	(708)	15,136	15,688
60020	Fox Lake	(847)	11,042	9,178
60423	Frankfort	(815)	18,302	10,391
*60131	Franklin Park	(847)	17,898	19,434
61032	Freeport	(815)	24,699	26,443
60030	Gages Lake (c)	(847)	—	10,415
*61401	Galesburg	(309)	31,006	33,706
60134	Geneva	(630)	24,392	19,515
62034	Glen Carbon	(618)	12,668	10,425
*60137	Glen Ellyn	(630)	27,236	26,999
*60139	Glendale Heights	(630)	31,877	31,765
*60025	Glenview	(847)	46,207	41,847
62035	Godfrey	(618)	17,619	16,286
60441	Goodings Grove (c)	(815)	—	17,084
62040	Granite City	(618)	30,695	31,301
60030	Grayslake	(847)	21,698	18,506
60031	Gurnee	(847)	30,571	28,834
60133	Hanover Park	(630)	36,703	38,278
*60426	Harvey	(708)	27,946	30,000
60429	Hazel Crest	(708)	13,996	14,816
62948	Herrin	(618)	12,450	11,298
*60457	Hickory Hills	(708)	13,252	13,926
*60035	Highland Park	(847)	31,516	31,365
*60521	Hinsdale	(630)	18,454	17,349
*60195	Hoffman Estates	(847)	53,655	49,495
*60491	Homer Glen	(708)	26,144	—
*60430	Homewood	(708)	18,367	19,543
60142	Huntley	(847)	23,177	5,730
*62650	Jacksonville	(217)	19,214	18,940
*60436	Joliet	(815)	147,633	106,221
60458	Justice	(708)	12,390	12,193
60901	Kankakee	(815)	26,840	27,491
61443	Kewanee	(309)	12,241	12,944
60525	La Grange	(708)	15,186	15,608
60526	La Grange Park	(708)	12,338	13,295
60045	Lake Forest	(847)	20,991	20,059
*60102	Lake in the Hills	(847)	29,704	23,152
*60047	Lake Zurich	(847)	20,427	18,104
60438	Lansing	(708)	26,524	28,332
*60439	Lemont	(630)	16,251	13,098
*60048	Libertyville	(847)	21,834	20,742
62656	Lincoln	(217)	14,523	15,369
*60645	Lincolnwood	(847)	11,742	12,359
60046	Lindenhurst	(847)	14,694	12,539
60532	Lisle	(630)	23,163	21,182
*60441	Lockport	(815)	25,057	15,191
60148	Lombard	(630)	42,825	42,322
*61130	Loves Park	(815)	24,464	20,044
60534	Lyons	(708)	10,187	10,255
*61115	Machesney Park	(815)	22,724	20,759
61455	Macomb	(309)	19,748	18,558
62959	Marion	(618)	17,460	16,035
*60426	Markham	(708)	12,169	12,620
*60443	Matteson	(708)	17,313	12,928
61938	Mattoon	(217)	17,120	18,291
*60153	Maywood	(708)	24,903	26,987
*60050	McHenry	(815)	27,165	21,501
*60160	Melrose Park	(708)	21,767	23,171
60445	Midlothian	(708)	13,577	14,315
60447	Minooka	(815)	10,651	3,971
60448	Mokena	(708)	19,251	14,583
*61265	Moline	(309)	43,050	43,768
60538	Montgomery	(630)	15,335	5,471
60450	Morris	(815)	13,972	11,928
61550	Morton	(309)	16,209	15,198
60053	Morton Grove	(847)	22,412	22,451
60056	Mount Prospect	(847)	53,050	56,265
62864	Mount Vernon	(618)	16,185	16,269
60060	Mundelein	(847)	33,979	30,935
*60540	Naperville	(630)	143,663	128,358
60451	New Lenox	(815)	24,286	17,771
60714	Niles	(847)	28,513	30,068
*61761	Normal	(309)	52,799	45,386
*60634	Norridge	(708)	13,876	14,582
60542	North Aurora	(630)	15,848	10,585
*60064	North Chicago	(847)	32,656	35,918
*60062	Northbrook	(708)	33,764	33,435
60164	Northlake	(708)	11,380	11,878
62269	O'Fallon	(618)	27,778	21,910
60452	Oak Forest	(708)	27,681	28,051
*60303	Oak Lawn	(708)	52,948	55,245
*60303	Oak Park	(708)	53,125	52,524
*60462	Orland Park	(708)	55,236	51,077
60543	Oswego	(630)	29,364	13,326
61350	Ottawa	(815)	19,324	18,307
*60067	Palatine	(847)	66,690	65,479
60463	Palos Heights	(708)	12,387	11,260
60465	Palos Hills	(708)	16,828	17,665
60466	Park Forest	(708)	22,462	23,462
60068	Park Ridge	(847)	36,806	37,775

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*61554	Pekin	(309)	33,580	33,857
*61601	Peoria	(309)	115,520	112,936
*60544	Plainfield	(815)	36,659	13,038
60545	Plano	(630)	12,675	5,633
61764	Pontiac	(815)	11,261	11,864
60070	Prospect Heights	(847)	15,959	17,081
*62301	Quincy	(217)	40,061	40,366
61866	Rantoul	(217)	12,247	12,857
60471	Richton Park	(708)	12,805	12,533
60305	River Forest	(708)	11,128	11,635
60827	Riverdale	(708)	14,080	15,055
*61201	Rock Island	(309)	38,084	39,684
*61125	Rockford	(815)	157,280	150,115
60008	Rolling Meadows	(847)	23,324	24,604
*60446	Romeoville	(815)	37,997	21,153
60172	Roselle	(630)	23,200	23,115
60073	Round Lake	(847)	16,752	5,842
60073	Round Lake Beach	(847)	27,790	25,859
*60174	Saint Charles	(630)	32,840	27,896
60411	Sauk Village	(708)	10,221	10,411
*60194	Schaumburg	(847)	71,303	75,386
*60176	Schiller Park	(847)	11,431	11,850
*62269	Shiloh	(618)	11,543	7,643
*60436	Shorewood	(815)	15,749	7,686
*60077	Skokie	(847)	66,468	63,348
60177	South Elgin	(847)	21,304	16,100
60473	South Holland	(708)	21,045	22,147
*62703	Springfield	(217)	118,033	111,454
60475	Steger	(708)	10,422	9,682
61081	Sterling	(815)	15,053	15,451
60107	Streamwood	(630)	36,974	36,407
61364	Streator	(815)	13,764	14,190
60501	Summit	(708)	10,169	10,637
*62221	Swansea	(618)	13,055	10,579
60178	Sycamore	(815)	17,816	12,020
62568	Taylorville	(217)	12,142	11,427
60477	Tinley Park	(708)	59,140	48,401
*61801	Urbana	(217)	39,985	36,395
60061	Vernon Hills	(847)	24,400	20,120
60181	Villa Park	(630)	22,225	22,075
60555	Warrenville	(630)	13,050	13,363
61571	Washington	(309)	14,292	10,841
60084	Wauconda	(847)	12,285	9,448
*60085	Waukegan	(847)	90,622	87,901
*60185	West Chicago	(630)	26,475	23,469
60154	Westchester	(708)	15,609	16,824
60558	Western Springs	(708)	12,644	12,493
60559	Westmont	(630)	24,999	24,554
*60187	Wheaton	(630)	54,568	55,416
60090	Wheeling	(847)	35,912	34,496
60091	Wilmette	(847)	26,300	27,651
60093	Winnetka	(847)	12,381	12,419
*60191	Wood Dale	(630)	13,882	13,535
62095	Wood River	(618)	10,936	11,296
60517	Woodridge	(630)	34,173	30,934
60098	Woodstock	(815)	24,333	20,151
60482	Worth	(708)	10,382	11,047
60560	Yorkville	(630)	16,717	6,189
60099	Zion	(847)	25,206	22,866

Indiana

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*46011	Anderson	(765)	57,189	59,734
46706	Auburn	(260)	13,084	12,074
46123	Avon	(317)	12,708	6,248
47421	Bedford	(812)	13,421	13,768
46107	Beech Grove	(317)	14,473	14,880
*47408	Bloomington	(812)	71,939	69,291
46112	Brownsburg	(317)	20,644	14,520
*46032	Carmel	(317)	69,547	37,733
46303	Cedar Lake	(219)	11,162	9,279
46304	Chesterton	(219)	12,842	10,488
*47129	Clarksville	(812)	22,190	21,400
*47201	Columbus	(812)	40,308	39,059
47331	Connersville	(765)	13,834	15,411
*47933	Crawfordsville	(765)	15,090	15,243
*46307	Crown Point	(219)	24,410	19,806
*46311	Dyer	(219)	15,927	13,895
46312	East Chicago	(219)	29,900	32,414
*46515	Elkhart	(574)	53,060	51,874
*47708	Evansville	(812)	116,584	121,582
*46038	Fishers	(317)	71,052	37,835
*46802	Fort Wayne	(260)	255,890	205,727
*46041	Frankfort	(765)	16,502	16,662
46131	Franklin	(317)	23,595	19,463
*46401	Gary	(219)	95,707	102,746
*46526	Goshen	(574)	32,425	29,383
46530	Granger (c)	(574)	—	28,284
46135	Greencastle	(765)	10,047	9,880
46140	Greenfield	(317)	19,393	14,600
47240	Greensburg	(812)	10,872	10,260
*46142	Greenwood	(317)	48,320	36,037
46319	Griffith	(219)	16,291	17,334
*46320	Hammond	(219)	76,545	83,048
*46322	Highland	(219)	22,594	23,546
46342	Hobart	(219)	27,793	25,363
46750	Huntington	(260)	16,828	17,450
*46206	Indianapolis	(317)	807,584	781,870
*47546	Jasper	(812)	14,140	12,100
*47130	Jeffersonville	(812)	32,981	27,362
46755	Kendallville	(260)	10,561	9,616
*46902	Kokomo	(765)	45,396	46,113
*46350	La Porte	(219)	21,241	21,621
*47901	Lafayette	(765)	65,704	56,397
46405	Lake Station	(219)	13,271	13,948
46226	Lawrence	(317)	44,107	38,915
46052	Lebanon	(765)	15,706	14,222
46947	Logansport	(574)	18,586	19,684
47250	Madison	(812)	12,882	12,004
*46952	Marion	(765)	30,418	31,320
46151	Martinsville	(765)	12,000	11,698
*46401	Merrillville	(219)	33,416	30,560
*46360	Michigan City	(219)	32,410	32,900
*46544	Mishawaka	(574)	50,126	46,557
46158	Mooresville	(317)	11,679	9,273
*47302	Muncie	(765)	67,791	67,430
46321	Munster	(219)	22,054	21,511
*47150	New Albany	(812)	37,517	37,603
47362	New Castle	(765)	18,140	17,780
46774	New Haven	(260)	13,812	12,406
*46060	Noblesville	(317)	42,935	28,590
*46970	Peru	(765)	12,217	12,994
46168	Plainfield	(317)	28,527	18,396
46563	Plymouth	(574)	11,128	9,840
46368	Portage	(219)	37,322	33,496
*47374	Richmond	(765)	36,569	39,124
46373	Saint John	(219)	13,244	8,382
46375	Schererville	(219)	28,809	24,851
47274	Seymour	(812)	19,320	18,101
46176	Shelbyville	(765)	18,668	17,951
*46624	South Bend	(574)	104,215	107,789
46224	Speedway	(317)	12,735	12,881
*47808	Terre Haute	(812)	59,900	59,614
*46383	Valparaiso	(219)	30,622	27,428
47591	Vincennes	(812)	17,894	18,701
46992	Wabash	(260)	10,731	11,743
*46580	Warsaw	(574)	13,690	12,415
47501	Washington	(812)	11,637	11,380
*46580	West Lafayette	(765)	31,530	28,778
46074	Westfield	(317)	22,402	9,293
46077	Zionsville	(317)	14,012	8,775

Iowa

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
50009	Altoona	(515)	14,068	10,345
*50010	Ames	(515)	56,814	50,731
*50021	Ankeny	(515)	43,319	27,117
52722	Bettendorf	(563)	33,098	31,275
*50036	Boone	(515)	12,478	12,803
52601	Burlington	(319)	25,544	26,839
*50613	Cedar Falls	(319)	38,589	36,145
*52401	Cedar Rapids	(319)	128,182	120,758
*52732	Clinton	(563)	26,447	27,772
50325	Clive	(515)	15,443	12,855
52241	Coralville	(319)	18,797	15,123
*51501	Council Bluffs	(712)	59,911	58,268
*52802	Davenport	(563)	101,306	98,359
*50318	Des Moines	(515)	198,460	198,682
*52001	Dubuque	(563)	57,222	57,686
50501	Fort Dodge	(515)	25,075	25,136
52627	Fort Madison	(319)	10,884	10,715
50125	Indianola	(515)	14,393	12,998
*52240	Iowa City	(319)	68,903	62,220
50131	Johnston	(515)	16,161	8,649
52632	Keokuk	(319)	10,397	11,427
52302	Marion	(319)	33,213	26,294
50158	Marshalltown	(641)	25,645	26,009
*50401	Mason City	(641)	27,276	29,172
52761	Muscatine	(563)	22,654	22,697
50208	Newton	(641)	14,845	15,579
52317	North Liberty	(319)	12,210	5,367
52577	Oskaloosa	(641)	10,928	10,938
52501	Ottumwa	(641)	24,195	24,998
50219	Pella	(641)	10,223	9,832
*51101	Sioux City	(712)	82,794	85,013
51301	Spencer	(712)	10,938	11,317
*50322	Urbandale	(515)	38,445	29,072
*50701	Waterloo	(319)	66,896	68,747
50263	Waukee	(515)	12,641	5,126
*50265	West Des Moines	(515)	56,503	46,403

Kansas

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
67002	Andover	(316)	10,581	6,698
67005	Arkansas City	(620)	10,977	11,963
66002	Atchison	(913)	10,432	10,232
67337	Coffeyville	(620)	10,244	11,021
67037	Derby	(316)	22,923	17,807
*67801	Dodge City	(620)	25,955	25,176
67042	El Dorado	(316)	12,643	12,057
66801	Emporia	(620)	24,868	26,760
*67846	Garden City	(620)	28,532	28,451
*66030	Gardner	(913)	17,852	9,396
67530	Great Bend	(620)	15,652	15,345
*67601	Hays	(785)	20,360	20,013
67060	Haysville	(316)	10,496	8,502
*67501	Hutchinson	(620)	40,795	40,787
*66441	Junction City	(785)	20,932	18,886
*66102	Kansas City	(913)	143,209	146,866
66043	Lansing	(913)	10,804	9,199
*66044	Lawrence	(785)	92,048	80,098
*66048	Leavenworth	(913)	35,081	35,420
*66209	Leawood	(913)	31,766	27,656
*66214	Lenexa	(913)	48,087	40,238
*67901	Liberal	(620)	20,048	19,666
*66502	Manhattan	(785)	52,836	44,831
67460	McPherson	(620)	13,323	13,770
*66202	Merriam	(913)	11,132	11,008
*67114	Newton	(316)	18,437	17,190
*66061	Olathe	(913)	121,962	92,962
66067	Ottawa	(785)	12,887	11,921
*66204	Overland Park	(913)	174,907	149,080
67357	Parsons	(620)	10,996	11,514
*66762	Pittsburg	(620)	19,639	19,243
*66208	Prairie Village	(913)	21,703	22,072
*67401	Salina	(785)	46,180	45,679
*66203	Shawnee	(913)	61,712	47,996
*66601	Topeka	(785)	124,331	122,377
*67202	Wichita	(316)	372,186	344,284
67156	Winfield	(620)	11,148	12,206

Kentucky

Area code (364) is set to overlay area code (270), but implementation has been delayed due to a slowdown in demand.

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*41101	Ashland	(606)	21,287	21,981
40004	Bardstown	(502)	11,298	10,374
*40403	Berea	(859)	14,749	9,851
42101	Bowling Green	(270)	56,598	49,296
41005	Burlington (c)	(859)	—	10,779
42718	Campbellsville	(270)	11,266	10,498
41011	Covington	(859)	43,082	43,370
40422	Danville	(859)	15,643	15,477
*42701	Elizabethtown	(270)	24,533	22,542
*41018	Erlanger	(859)	17,259	16,676
40291	Fern Creek (c)	(502)	—	17,870
*41042	Florence	(859)	28,381	23,551
42223	Fort Campbell North (c)	(270)	—	14,338
40121	Fort Knox (c)	(270)	—	12,377
41075	Fort Thomas	(859)	15,270	16,495
*40601	Frankfort	(502)	27,382	27,741
40324	Georgetown	(502)	22,071	18,080
*42141	Glasgow	(270)	14,272	13,019
*42420	Henderson	(270)	27,952	27,373
40228	Highview (c)	(502)	—	15,161
*42240	Hopkinsville	(270)	32,095	30,089
41051	Independence	(859)	22,104	14,982
*40269	Jeffersontown	(502)	26,442	26,633
*40342	Lawrenceburg	(502)	10,131	9,014
*40507	Lexington-Fayette	(859)	296,545	260,512
*40232	Louisville/Jefferson County[1]	(502)	566,503	—
*40252	Lyndon	(502)	11,213	9,369
42431	Madisonville	(270)	18,971	19,307
42066	Mayfield	(270)	10,175	10,349
40047	Mount Washington	(502)	12,026	8,485
42071	Murray	(270)	16,554	14,950
40219	Newburg (c)	(502)	—	20,636
*41071	Newport	(859)	15,863	17,048
*40356	Nicholasville	(859)	27,001	19,680
*40259	Okolona (c)	(502)	—	17,807
*42301	Owensboro	(270)	55,745	54,067
*42003	Paducah	(270)	25,720	26,307
*40268	Pleasure Ridge Park (c)	(502)	—	25,776
*40160	Radcliff	(502)	22,253	21,961
*40475	Richmond	(859)	33,458	27,152
*40207	Saint Matthews	(502)	18,750	15,852
*40066	Shelbyville	(502)	11,507	10,085
40256	Shively	(502)	16,458	15,157
*42501	Somerset	(606)	12,195	11,352
*40272	Valley Station (c)	(502)	—	22,946
*40391	Winchester	(859)	16,766	16,724

(1) Louisville merged with Jefferson County in 2003. The 2009 and 2000 populations are for all of Jefferson County except the separate incorporated places of Anchorage, Middletown, and Jeffersontown.

Louisiana

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*70510	Abbeville	(337)	12,215	11,887
*71301	Alexandria	(318)	48,849	46,342
70714	Baker	(225)	13,442	13,793
71220	Bastrop	(318)	11,627	12,988
*70821	Baton Rouge	(225)	225,390	227,818
*70364	Bayou Cane (c)	(985)	—	17,046
*70427	Bogalusa	(985)	12,598	13,365
*71111	Bossier City	(318)	63,258	56,461
70818	Central	(225)	26,450	—
*70043	Chalmette (c)	(504)	—	32,069
*70526	Crowley	(337)	13,877	14,225
*70726	Denham Springs	(225)	10,375	8,757
70634	DeRidder	(337)	10,153	9,808
70047	Destrehan (c)	(985)	—	11,260
70072	Estelle (c)	(504)	—	15,880
70535	Eunice	(337)	11,450	11,499
71459	Fort Polk South (c)	(337)	—	11,000
*70053	Gretna	(504)	16,786	17,423
*70401	Hammond	(985)	20,037	17,639
*70058	Harvey (c)	(504)	—	22,226
*70360	Houma	(985)	32,571	32,393
70121	Jefferson (c)	(504)	—	11,843
70546	Jennings	(337)	10,425	10,986
*70062	Kenner	(504)	67,846	70,517
70445	Lacombe (c)	(985)	—	112,030
*70501	Lafayette	(337)	114,915	110,257
*70601	Lake Charles	(337)	71,475	71,757
*70068	Laplace (c)	(985)	—	27,684
70070	Luling (c)	(985)	—	1,512
*70471	Mandeville	(985)	12,537	10,489
*70072	Marrero (c)	(504)	—	36,165
70075	Meraux (c)	(504)	—	10,192
70812	Merrydale (c)	(225)	—	10,427
*70009	Metairie (c)	(504)	—	146,136
*71055	Minden	(318)	12,799	13,027
*71207	Monroe	(318)	51,636	53,107
*70380	Morgan City	(985)	11,437	12,703
70611	Moss Bluff (c)	(337)	—	10,535
*71457	Natchitoches	(318)	17,635	17,865
*70560	New Iberia	(337)	32,862	32,623
*70140	New Orleans	(504)	354,850	484,674
*70570	Opelousas	(337)	23,145	22,860
*71360	Pineville	(318)	14,889	13,829
70394	Raceland (c)	(985)	—	10,224
70123	River Ridge (c)	(504)	—	14,588
*71270	Ruston	(318)	21,250	20,546
70817	Shenandoah (c)	(318)	—	17,070
*71102	Shreveport	(318)	199,242	200,145
*70458	Slidell	(985)	27,475	25,695
*70663	Sulphur	(337)	19,639	20,512
70056	Terrytown (c)	(504)	—	25,430
*70301	Thibodaux	(985)	14,427	14,431
70056	Timberlane (c)	(504)	—	11,405
*71291	West Monroe	(318)	12,912	13,250
*70094	Westwego	(504)	10,234	10,763
70791	Zachary	(225)	15,168	11,275

Maine (207)

See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*04210	Auburn	22,883	23,203
*04330	Augusta	18,444	18,560
*04401	Bangor	31,450	31,473
*04005	Biddeford	21,383	20,942
04011	*Brunswick*	21,992	21,172
04011	Brunswick (c)	—	14,816
04105	*Falmouth*	10,823	10,310
04038	*Gorham*	15,709	14,141
04043	*Kennebunk*	11,435	10,476
03904	*Kittery*	10,491	9,543
*04240	Lewiston	35,057	35,690
*04473	Orono	10,158	9,112
*04101	Portland	63,008	64,249
04072	Saco	18,204	16,822
04073	*Sanford*	21,104	20,806
04073	Sanford (c)	—	10,133
*04074	*Scarborough*	19,239	16,970
*04106	South Portland	23,976	23,324
*04901	Waterville	15,968	15,605
*04092	Westbrook	16,638	16,142
*04062	*Windham*	16,901	14,904
03909	*York*	14,025	12,854

Maryland

Area code (240) overlays area code (301). Area code (443) overlays area code (410)

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
21001	Aberdeen	(410)	14,099	13,842
*20783	Adelphi (c)	(301)	—	14,998
*21401	Annapolis	(410)	36,879	35,838
21227	Arbutus (c)	(410)	—	20,116
*21012	Arnold (c)	(410)	—	23,422

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*20916	Aspen Hill (c)	(301)	—	50,228
21220	Ballenger Creek (c)	(410)	—	13,518
*21203	Baltimore	(410)	637,418	651,154
21050	Bel Air North (c)	(410)	—	25,798
21014	Bel Air South (c)	(410)	—	39,711
*20705	Beltsville (c)	(301)	—	15,690
*20814	Bethesda (c)	(301)	—	55,277
*20715	Bowie	(301)	53,417	50,269
21225	Brooklyn Park (c)	(410)	—	10,938
20705	Calverton (c)	(301)	—	12,610
21613	Cambridge	(410)	12,004	10,911
*20748	Camp Springs (c)	(301)	—	17,968
21234	Carney (c)	(410)	—	28,264
*21228	Catonsville (c)	(410)	—	39,820
20657	Chesapeake Ranch Estates-Drum Point (c)	(301)	—	11,503
20782	Chillum (c)	(301)	—	34,252
20735	Clinton (c)	(301)	—	26,064
21030	Cockeysville (c)	(410)	—	19,388
*20914	Colesville (c)	(301)	—	19,810
*20740	College Park	(301)	27,286	24,657
*21045	Columbia (c)	(410)/(301)	—	88,254
20743	Coral Hills (c)	(410)	—	10,720
21114	Crofton (c)	(410)	—	20,091
*21502	Cumberland	(301)	20,449	21,518
20872	Damascus (c)	(301)	—	11,430
21222	Dundalk (c)	(410)	—	62,306
20737	East Riverdale (c)	(301)	—	14,961
*21601	Easton	(410)	14,829	11,708
21040	Edgewood (c)	(410)	—	23,378
21784	Eldersburg (c)	(410)	—	27,741
21075	Elkridge (c)	(410)	—	22,042
*21921	Elkton	(410)	14,746	11,893
*21043	Ellicott City (c)	(410)	—	56,397
21221	Essex (c)	(410)	—	39,078
20904	Fairland (c)	(301)	—	21,738
21061	Ferndale (c)	(410)	—	16,056
*20747	Forestville (c)	(301)	—	12,707
*20744	Fort Washington (c)	(301)	—	23,845
*21701	Frederick	(301)	59,644	52,767
20744	Friendly (c)	(301)	—	10,938
*20877	Gaithersburg	(301)	59,986	52,613
*20874	Germantown (c)	(301)	—	55,419
*21061	Glen Burnie (c)	(410)	—	38,922
20769	Glenn Dale (c)	(301)	—	12,609
20785	Greater Landover (c)	(301)	—	22,900
20772	Greater Upper Marlboro (c)	(301)	—	18,720
21122	Green Haven (c)	(410)	—	17,415
21771	Green Valley (c)	(301)	—	12,262
*20770	Greenbelt	(301)	21,439	21,456
*21740	Hagerstown	(301)	39,996	36,687
21740	Halfway (c)	(301)	—	10,065
21078	Havre de Grace	(410)	13,310	11,331
20748	Hillcrest Heights (c)	(301)	—	16,359
*20780	Hyattsville	(301)	15,604	14,733
21085	Joppatowne (c)	(410)	—	11,391
*20772	Kettering (c)	(301)	—	11,008
*21122	Lake Shore (c)	(410)	—	13,065
*20787	Langley Park (c)	(301)	—	16,214
20706	Lanham-Seabrook (c)	(301)	—	18,190
21227	Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands (c)	(410)	—	15,724
*20707	Laurel	(301)	22,672	19,960
20653	Lexington Park (c)	(410)	—	11,021
21701	Linganore-Bartonsville (c)	(301)	—	12,529
21207	Lochearn (c)	(410)	—	25,269
*21093	Lutherville-Timonium (c)	(410)	—	15,814
21093	Mays Chapel (c)	(410)	—	11,427
21220	Middle River (c)	(410)	—	23,958
21207	Milford Mill (c)	(410)	—	26,527
*20886	Montgomery Village (c)	(301)	—	38,051
20784	New Carrollton	(301)	12,656	12,589
*20815	North Bethesda (c)	(301)	—	38,610
20707	North Laurel (c)	(301)	—	20,468
20878	North Potomac (c)	(301)	—	23,044
21811	Ocean Pines (c)	(410)	—	10,496
21113	Odenton (c)	(410)	—	20,534
*20832	Olney (c)	(301)	—	31,438
21206	Overlea (c)	(410)	—	12,148
21117	Owings Mills (c)	(410)	—	20,193
*20750	Oxon Hill-Glassmanor (c)	(301)	—	35,355
21234	Parkville (c)	(410)	—	31,118
21401	Parole (c)	(410)	—	14,031
*21122	Pasadena (c)	(410)	—	12,093
21128	Perry Hall (c)	(410)	—	28,705
*21282	Pikesville (c)	(410)	—	29,123
*20850	Potomac (c)	(301)	—	44,822
21133	Randallstown (c)	(301)	—	30,870
20855	Redland (c)	(301)	—	16,998
*21136	Reisterstown (c)	(410)	—	22,438
*21122	Riviera Beach (c)	(410)	—	12,695
*20850	Rockville	(301)	62,105	47,388
20772	Rosaryville (c)	(301)	—	12,322
21237	Rosedale (c)	(410)	—	19,199
21221	Rossville (c)	(410)	—	11,515
*20602	Saint Charles (c)	(301)	—	33,379
*21801	Salisbury	(410)	28,327	23,743
*20763	Savage-Guilford (c)	(410)	—	12,918
21144	Severn (c)	(410)	—	35,076
21146	Severna Park (c)	(410)	—	28,507
*20907	Silver Spring (c)	(301)	—	76,540
21061	South Gate (c)	(410)	—	28,672
20707	South Laurel (c)	(301)	—	20,479
*20752	Suitland-Silver Hills (c)	(301)	—	33,515
*20913	Takoma Park	(301)	18,027	17,299
*21204	Towson (c)	(410)	—	51,793
*20602	Waldorf (c)	(301)	—	22,312
20743	Walker Mill (c)	(301)	—	11,104
*21157	Westminster	(410)	17,996	16,731
*20902	Wheaton-Glenmont (c)	(301)	—	57,694
20903	White Oak (c)	(301)	—	20,973
21207	Woodlawn (c) (Baltimore Co.)	(410)	—	36,079

Massachusetts

Area code (339) overlays area code (781). Area code (351) overlays area code (978). Area code (774) overlays area code (508). Area code (857) overlays area code (617). See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
02351	*Abington*	(781)	16,789	14,605
*01720	*Acton*	(978)	21,234	20,331
*02743	*Acushnet*	(508)	10,377	10,161
01001	Agawam	(413)	28,616	28,144
01913	*Amesbury*	(978)	16,708	16,450
01913	Amesbury (c)	(978)	—	12,327
*01002	*Amherst*	(413)	36,246	34,874
*01002	Amherst Center (c)	(413)	—	17,050
*01810	*Andover*	(978)	33,700	31,247
*02205	*Arlington*	(781)	41,724	42,389
01721	*Ashland*	(508)	15,383	14,674
*01331	*Athol*	(978)	11,862	11,299
02703	Attleboro	(508)	43,645	42,068
01501	*Auburn*	(508)	16,474	15,901
*02630	Barnstable Town	(508)	46,297	—
*01730	*Bedford*	(781)	13,814	12,595
01007	*Belchertown*	(413)	14,141	12,968
02019	*Bellingham*	(508)	15,853	15,314
*02478	*Belmont*	(781)	23,675	24,194
01915	Beverly	(978)	39,513	39,862
*01821	*Billerica*	(978)	39,865	38,981
*02205	Boston	(617)	645,169	589,141
*02532	*Bourne*	(508)	19,390	18,721
*02185	*Braintree*	(781)	35,296	33,828
*02324	*Bridgewater*	(508)	27,263	25,185
*02303	Brockton	(508)	93,529	94,304
*02446	*Brookline*	(617)	56,410	57,107
*01803	*Burlington*	(781)	25,688	22,876
*02139	Cambridge	(617)	108,780	101,355
02021	*Canton*	(781)	22,382	20,775
*02330	*Carver*	(508)	12,034	11,163
01507	*Charlton*	(508)	12,637	11,263
01824	*Chelmsford*	(978)	34,111	33,858
02150	Chelsea	(617)	37,483	35,080
*01020	Chicopee	(413)	55,994	54,653
01510	*Clinton*	(978)	14,196	13,435
01742	*Concord*	(978)	17,580	16,993
01923	*Danvers*	(978)	27,232	25,212
*02714	*Dartmouth*	(508)	34,420	30,666
*02026	*Dedham*	(781)	24,825	23,464
02638	*Dennis*	(508)	15,434	15,973
01826	*Dracut*	(978)	29,415	28,562
01571	*Dudley*	(508)	11,224	10,036
*02332	*Duxbury*	(781)	14,362	14,248
02333	*East Bridgewater*	(508)	14,097	12,974
*01028	*East Longmeadow*	(413)	15,936	14,100
01027	Easthampton	(413)	16,324	15,994
*02334	*Easton*	(508)	23,005	22,299
02149	Everett	(617)	38,303	38,037
02719	*Fairhaven*	(508)	16,111	16,159
*02722	Fall River	(508)	90,885	91,938
*02540	*Falmouth*	(508)	32,824	32,660
01420	Fitchburg	(978)	42,161	39,102
02035	*Foxborough*	(508)	17,087	16,246
*01701	*Framingham*	(508)	67,185	66,910
02038	Franklin	(508)	32,079	29,560
*01440	Gardner	(978)	20,972	20,770
*01930	Gloucester	(978)	30,534	30,273
01519	*Grafton*	(508)	17,800	14,894
*01301	*Greenfield*	(413)	17,537	18,168
*01301	Greenfield (c)	(413)	—	13,716
*01450	*Groton*	(978)	10,781	9,547
*02339	*Hanover*	(781)	14,115	13,164
*02341	*Hanson*	(781)	10,139	9,495
02645	*Harwich*	(508)	12,254	12,386
*01830	Haverhill	(978)	61,588	58,969

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*02043	*Hingham*	(781)	23,270	19,882
02343	*Holbrook*	(781)	10,738	10,785
01520	*Holden*	(508)	17,658	15,621
01746	*Holliston*	(508)	14,193	13,801
*01040	Holyoke	(413)	40,005	39,838
01748	*Hopkinton*	(508)	14,657	13,346
01749	*Hudson*	(978)	20,005	18,113
01749	Hudson (c)	(978)	—	14,388
02045	*Hull*	(781)	11,123	11,050
02601	Hyannis (c)	(508)	—	11,050
01938	*Ipswich*	(978)	13,412	12,987
02364	*Kingston*	(781)	12,484	11,780
02347	*Lakeville*	(508)	10,623	9,821
*01842	Lawrence	(978)	70,592	72,043
01524	*Leicester*	(508)	11,140	10,471
01453	Leominster	(978)	42,293	41,303
*02420	*Lexington*	(781)	30,929	30,355
*01028	*Longmeadow*	(413)	15,527	15,633
*01853	Lowell	(978)	104,400	105,167
01056	*Ludlow*	(413)	22,161	21,209
*01462	Lunenburg	(978)	10,157	9,401
*01901	Lynn	(781)	87,532	89,050
01940	*Lynnfield*	(781)	12,035	11,542
02148	Malden	(781)	56,151	56,340
*02048	*Mansfield*	(508)	23,303	22,414
01945	*Marblehead*	(781)	19,962	20,377
01752	Marlborough	(508)	38,469	36,255
*02050	*Marshfield*	(781)	24,888	24,324
02649	*Mashpee*	(508)	14,367	12,946
01754	*Maynard*	(978)	10,629	10,433
02052	*Medfield*	(508)	12,274	12,273
*02155	Medford	(781)	55,578	55,765
02053	*Medway*	(508)	12,901	12,448
02176	Melrose	(781)	27,093	27,134
01844	Methuen	(978)	44,371	43,789
*02346	*Middleborough*	(508)	21,375	19,941
01757	*Milford*	(508)	27,616	26,799
01757	Milford (c)	(508)	—	24,230
*01527	*Millbury*	(508)	13,579	12,784
02186	*Milton*	(617)	26,186	26,062
*02584	*Nantucket*	(508)	11,322	9,520
01760	*Natick*	(508)	32,338	32,170
*02494	*Needham*	(781)	29,037	28,911
*02740	New Bedford	(508)	91,112	93,768
01950	Newburyport	(978)	17,594	17,189
*02456	Newton	(617)	84,600	83,829
02056	*Norfolk*	(508)	11,188	10,460
01247	North Adams	(413)	13,816	14,681
01845	*North Andover*	(978)	27,759	27,202
*02760	*North Attleborough*	(508)	27,825	27,143
02760	North Attleborough Center (c)	(508)	—	16,796
*01864	*North Reading*	(978)	14,463	13,837
*01060	Northampton	(413)	28,370	28,978
01532	*Northborough*	(508)	14,863	14,013
01534	*Northbridge*	(508)	14,720	13,182
*02766	*Norton*	(508)	19,315	18,036
02061	*Norwell*	(781)	10,336	9,765
02062	*Norwood*	(781)	28,459	28,587
01540	*Oxford*	(508)	13,813	13,352
01069	*Palmer*	(413)	13,124	12,497
*01960	Peabody	(978)	51,726	48,129
*02359	*Pembroke*	(781)	18,848	16,927
01463	*Pepperell*	(978)	11,508	11,142
*01201	Pittsfield	(413)	42,432	45,793
*02360	*Plymouth*	(508)	56,845	51,701
*02169	Quincy	(617)	91,073	88,025
02368	*Randolph*	(781)	31,040	30,963
*02767	*Raynham*	(508)	13,648	11,739
01867	*Reading*	(781)	23,512	23,708
02769	*Rehoboth*	(508)	11,515	10,172
02151	Revere	(781)	51,693	47,283
02370	*Rockland*	(781)	18,086	17,670
*01970	Salem	(978)	41,361	40,407
*02563	*Sandwich*	(508)	19,960	20,136
01906	*Saugus*	(781)	27,946	26,078
*02066	*Scituate*	(781)	18,297	17,863
02771	*Seekonk*	(508)	13,869	13,425
02067	*Sharon*	(781)	18,044	17,408
*01545	*Shrewsbury*	(508)	33,973	31,640
*02725	*Somerset*	(508)	18,556	18,234
*02143	Somerville	(617)	76,460	77,478
01075	*South Hadley*	(413)	17,387	17,196
01550	*Southbridge*	(508)	17,487	17,214
01550	Southbridge (c)	(508)	—	12,878
01562	*Spencer*	(508)	12,017	11,691
*01101	Springfield	(413)	155,575	152,082
02180	*Stoneham*	(781)	21,560	22,219
02072	*Stoughton*	(781)	27,169	27,149
01776	*Sudbury*	(978)	17,714	16,841
01907	*Swampscott*	(781)	14,044	14,412
02777	*Swansea*	(508)	16,175	15,901
*02780	Taunton	(508)	55,815	55,976
01876	*Tewksbury*	(978)	30,597	28,851
01879	*Tyngsborough*	(978)	11,980	11,081
01569	*Uxbridge*	(508)	12,887	11,156
01880	*Wakefield*	(781)	25,199	24,804
02081	*Walpole*	(508)	23,461	22,824
*02451	Waltham	(781)	60,605	59,226
02571	*Wareham*	(508)	21,349	20,335
*02471	Watertown	(781)	33,120	32,986
01778	*Wayland*	(508)	13,503	13,100
01570	*Webster*	(508)	16,877	16,415
01570	Webster (c)	(508)	—	11,600
*02457	*Wellesley*	(781)	27,412	26,613
*01089	West Springfield	(413)	28,165	—
*01581	*Westborough*	(508)	18,391	17,997
*01085	Westfield	(413)	42,133	40,072
01886	*Westford*	(978)	22,624	20,754
02493	*Weston*	(781)	11,954	11,469
02790	*Westport*	(508)	15,504	14,183
02090	*Westwood*	(781)	14,330	14,117
*02188	*Weymouth*	(781)	54,005	53,988
02382	*Whitman*	(781)	14,189	13,882
01095	*Wilbraham*	(413)	14,179	13,473
01887	*Wilmington*	(978)	22,373	21,363
01475	*Winchendon*	(978)	10,316	9,611
01890	*Winchester*	(781)	21,497	20,810
02152	*Winthrop*	(617)	19,235	18,303
*01801	Woburn	(781)	38,987	37,258
*01613	Worcester	(508)	182,421	172,648
*02093	*Wrentham*	(508)	11,224	10,554
*02675	*Yarmouth*	(508)	23,848	24,807

Michigan

Area code (947) overlays area code (248).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
49221	Adrian	(517)	21,283	21,574
*48101	Allen Park	(313)	25,428	29,376
49401	Allendale (c)	(616)	—	11,555
49707	Alpena	(989)	10,364	11,304
*48106	Ann Arbor	(734)	112,852	114,024
*48321	Auburn Hills	(248)	20,973	19,837
*49016	Battle Creek	(269)	51,843	53,364
*48707	Bay City	(989)	33,780	36,817
48505	Beecher (c)	(810)	—	12,793
*49022	Benton Harbor	(269)	10,826	11,182
48072	Berkley	(248)	14,810	15,531
49307	Big Rapids	(231)	10,313	10,849
*48012	Birmingham	(248)	19,018	19,291
*48301	Bloomfield (c)	(248)	—	43,021
*48509	Burton	(810)	29,492	30,308
49601	Cadillac	(231)	10,176	10,000
*48184	Canton (c)	(734)	—	76,366
*48017	Clawson	(248)	12,185	12,732
*48046	Clinton (c)	(517)	—	95,648
49036	Coldwater	(517)	10,425	12,697
49321	Comstock Park (c)	(616)	—	10,674
49508	Cutlerville (c)	(616)	—	15,114
*48120	Dearborn	(313)	84,575	97,775
*48127	Dearborn Heights	(313)	50,820	58,264
*48231	Detroit	(313)	910,920	951,270
*49506	East Grand Rapids	(616)	10,539	10,764
*48826	East Lansing	(517)	45,562	46,525
48021	Eastpointe	(586)	32,458	34,077
49829	Escanaba	(906)	12,121	13,140
*48333	Farmington Hills	(248)	78,675	82,111
48430	Fenton	(810)	11,571	10,582
48220	Ferndale	(248)	21,127	22,105
*48501	Flint	(810)	111,475	124,943
49506	Forest Hills (c)	(616)	—	20,942
48026	Fraser	(586)	14,937	15,297
*48135	Garden City	(734)	26,142	30,047
49417	Grand Haven	(616)	10,713	11,168
*49501	Grand Rapids	(616)	193,710	197,800
*49418	Grandville	(616)	16,758	16,263
48138	Grosse Ile (c)	(734)	—	10,894
48230	Grosse Pointe Park	(313)	10,749	12,443
48230	Grosse Pointe Woods	(313)	14,810	17,080
*48212	Hamtramck	(313)	20,062	22,976
48225	Harper Woods	(313)	12,300	14,254
48625	Harrison (c)	(989)	—	24,461
48840	Haslett (c)	(517)	—	11,283
48030	Hazel Park	(248)	17,968	18,963
48203	Highland Park	(313)	13,850	16,746
*49423	Holland	(616)	34,053	35,048
48842	Holt (c)	(517)	—	11,315
48141	Inkster	(313)/(734)	26,031	30,115
48846	Ionia	(616)	11,446	10,569
*49204	Jackson	(517)	33,315	36,316
*49428	Jenison (c)	(616)	—	17,211
*49001	Kalamazoo	(269)	72,825	77,145
*49518	Kentwood	(616)	47,641	45,255
*48901	Lansing	(517)	113,810	119,128

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
48146	Lincoln Park	(313)	34,512	40,008
*48150	Livonia	(734)	89,282	100,545
48071	Madison Heights	(248)	29,580	31,101
49855	Marquette	(906)	21,004	19,661
*48640	Midland	(989)	40,807	41,685
*48161	Monroe	(734)	21,323	22,076
*48046	Mount Clemens	(586)	16,764	17,312
*48804	Mount Pleasant	(989)	26,733	25,946
*49440	Muskegon	(231)	39,259	40,105
49444	Muskegon Heights	(231)	11,569	12,049
*48047	New Baltimore	(586)	11,337	7,405
*49120	Niles	(269)	11,272	12,204
49505	Northview (c)	(616)	—	14,730
*49441	Norton Shores	(231)	23,266	22,527
*48376	Novi	(248)	54,583	47,386
48237	Oak Park	(248)	30,577	29,793
*48805	Okemos (c)	(517)	—	20,216
*48867	Owosso	(989)	14,748	15,713
48170	Plymouth Township (c)	(734)	—	27,798
*48343	Pontiac	(248)	66,247	66,337
*48061	Port Huron	(810)	30,568	32,338
*49081	Portage	(269)	46,453	44,897
*48239	Redford (c)	(313)	—	51,622
*48192	Riverview	(734)	11,567	13,272
*48308	Rochester	(248)	11,028	10,467
*48306	Rochester Hills	(248)	69,209	68,825
48174	Romulus	(313)/(734)	22,468	22,979
48066	Roseville	(586)	46,765	48,129
*48068	Royal Oak	(248)	57,188	60,062
*48605	Saginaw	(989)	55,238	61,799
48604	Saginaw Township North (c)	(989)	—	24,994
48603	Saginaw Township South (c)	(989)	—	13,801
*48080	Saint Clair Shores	(313)	60,321	63,096
*49783	Sault Sainte Marie	(906)	14,003	16,542
49455	Shelby (c)	(231)	—	65,159
*48037	Southfield	(248)	75,531	78,296
48195	Southgate	(734)	27,125	30,136
48178	South Lyon	(248)	10,994	10,036
*48311	Sterling Heights	(586)	127,176	124,471
49091	Sturgis	(269)	10,696	11,285
48180	Taylor	(313)/(734)	59,308	65,868
*49684	Traverse City	(231)	14,172	14,532
48183	Trenton	(734)	17,564	19,584
*48099	Troy	(248)	80,557	80,959
49534	Walker	(616)	23,802	21,842
*48090	Warren	(586)	133,872	138,247
*48329	Waterford (c)	(248)	—	73,150
48917	Waverly (c)	(517)	—	16,194
48184	Wayne	(734)	16,811	19,051
*48323	West Bloomfield Township (c)	(248)	—	64,862
*48185	Westland	(313)/(734)	77,288	86,602
48393	Wixom	(248)	13,455	13,263
48183	Woodhaven	(734)	12,367	12,530
*48192	Wyandotte	(734)	24,174	28,006
*49509	Wyoming	(616)	70,679	69,368
*48197	Ypsilanti	(734)	21,517	22,362

Minnesota

ZIP	Place	Arev Code	2009	2000
56007	Albert Lea	(507)	17,402	18,356
56308	Alexandria	(320)	11,854	8,820
*55304	Andover	(763)	31,008	26,588
*55303	Anoka	(612)	17,395	18,076
55124	Apple Valley	(952)	50,018	45,527
55912	Austin	(507)	22,981	23,314
*56601	Bemidji	(218)	13,749	11,917
*55014	Blaine	(651)	56,377	44,942
*55420	Bloomington	(952)	82,960	85,172
*56401	Brainerd	(218)	13,770	13,178
*55429	Brooklyn Center	(763)	27,538	29,172
*55443	Brooklyn Park	(763)	72,218	67,388
55313	Buffalo	(763)	14,392	10,097
*55337	Burnsville	(651)	59,180	60,220
55316	Champlin	(763)	23,970	22,193
55317	Chanhassen	(952)	24,106	20,321
55318	Chaska	(952)	24,545	17,449
55720	Cloquet	(218)	11,460	11,201
55421	Columbia Heights	(612)	18,451	18,520
*55433	Coon Rapids	(763)	62,409	61,607
55016	Cottage Grove	(651)	33,939	30,582
*55428	Crystal	(763)	21,845	22,698
*55806	Duluth	(218)	84,419	86,918
*55121	Eagan	(651)	64,235	63,557
*55005	East Bethel	(763)	12,014	10,941
*55344	Eden Prairie	(612)	62,407	54,901
*55424	Edina	(952)	46,598	47,425
55330	Elk River	(763)	23,231	16,447
*56031	Fairmont	(507)	10,104	10,889
55021	Faribault	(507)	22,150	20,818
55024	Farmington	(651)	19,391	12,365
*56537	Fergus Falls	(218)	13,544	13,471
55025	Forest Lake	(651)	17,595	6,798
*55432	Fridley	(763)	26,014	27,449
*55427	Golden Valley	(763)	20,516	20,281
*55304	Ham Lake	(763)	15,259	12,710
55033	Hastings	(651)	22,260	18,204
*55746	Hibbing	(218)	16,237	17,071
*55343	Hopkins	(952)	17,056	17,145
55038	Hugo	(651)	13,719	6,363
55350	Hutchinson	(320)	13,835	13,080
*55076	Inver Grove Heights	(651)	34,033	29,751
*55044	Lakeville	(952)	56,071	43,128
*55014	Lino Lakes	(651)	20,569	16,791
*56001	Mankato	(507)	36,500	32,427
*55311	Maple Grove	(763)	63,196	50,365
*55109	Maplewood	(651)	36,762	34,947
56258	Marshall	(507)	12,752	12,735
*55118	Mendota Heights	(651)	11,684	11,434
*55440	Minneapolis	(612)	385,542	382,618
*55345	Minnetonka	(952)	50,804	51,301
*55362	Monticello	(763)	11,996	7,868
*56560	Moorhead	(218)	36,804	32,177
55112	Mounds View	(763)	12,065	12,738
55112	New Brighton	(651)	21,733	22,206
*54427	New Hope	(763)	20,670	20,873
56073	New Ulm	(507)	12,909	13,594
55056	North Branch	(651)	10,465	8,023
*56002	North Mankato	(507)	12,666	11,798
55109	North Saint Paul	(651)	11,474	11,929
55057	Northfield	(507)	19,657	17,147
*55128	Oakdale	(651)	27,305	26,653
*55330	Otsego	(763)	14,215	6,389
55060	Owatonna	(507)	24,958	22,434
*55446	Plymouth	(763)	72,878	65,894
55372	Prior Lake	(952)	25,220	15,917
55303	Ramsey	(763)	23,938	18,510
55066	Red Wing	(651)	15,681	16,116
55423	Richfield	(612)	33,283	34,439
55422	Robbinsdale	(763)	13,855	14,123
*55901	Rochester	(507)	103,486	85,806
55068	Rosemount	(651)	21,994	14,619
*55113	Roseville	(651)	33,220	33,690
*56301	Saint Cloud	(320)	67,136	59,107
*55426	Saint Louis Park	(952)	45,561	44,126
55376	Saint Michael	(763)	15,527	9,099
*55101	Saint Paul	(651)	281,262	287,151
56082	Saint Peter	(507)	10,946	9,747
56377	Sartell	(320)	14,444	9,641
56379	Sauk Rapids	(320)	11,956	10,213
55378	Savage	(952)	28,335	21,115
*55379	Shakopee	(612)	34,662	20,568
55126	Shoreview	(651)	25,473	25,924
*55075	South Saint Paul	(651)	19,514	20,167
*55082	Stillwater	(651)	17,970	15,143
*55127	Vadnais Heights	(651)	12,760	13,069
*55387	Waconia	(952)	10,309	6,814
*55118	West Saint Paul	(651)	18,817	19,405
*55110	White Bear Lake	(651)	24,361	24,325
56201	Willmar	(320)	17,907	18,351
*55987	Winona	(507)	26,502	27,069
*55125	Woodbury	(651)	57,345	46,463
56187	Worthington	(507)	11,125	11,283

Mississippi

Area code (769) overlays area code (601).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*39530	Biloxi	(228)	45,768	50,644
*39042	Brandon	(601)	22,335	16,436
*39601	Brookhaven	(601)	13,205	9,861
39046	Canton	(601)	12,572	12,911
*38614	Clarksdale	(662)	17,733	20,645
*38732	Cleveland	(662)	12,025	13,841
*39056	Clinton	(601)	26,258	23,347
*39701	Columbus	(662)	23,818	25,944
*38834	Corinth	(662)	14,288	14,054
39553	Gautier	(228)	16,457	11,681
*38701	Greenville	(662)	35,354	41,633
*38930	Greenwood	(662)	15,808	18,425
*38901	Grenada	(662)	14,655	14,879
*39501	Gulfport	(228)	70,732	71,127
*39401	Hattiesburg	(601)	53,533	44,779
38632	Hernando	(662)	12,771	6,812
38637	Horn Lake	(662)	25,113	14,099
*38751	Indianola	(662)	10,503	12,066
*39205	Jackson	(601)	175,021	184,256
*39440	Laurel	(601)	18,831	18,393
39560	Long Beach	(228)	12,277	17,320
*39110	Madison	(601)	21,938	14,692
*39648	McComb	(601)	13,644	13,337
*39302	Meridian	(601)	39,695	39,968
*39563	Moss Point	(228)	13,955	15,851
*39120	Natchez	(601)	16,044	18,464

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*39564	Ocean Springs	(228)	17,360	17,225
38654	Olive Branch	(662)	32,531	21,054
38655	Oxford	(662)	17,635	11,756
*39567	Pascagoula	(228)	23,677	26,200
*39288	Pearl	(601)	24,840	21,961
39465	Petal	(601)	10,802	7,579
39466	Picayune	(601)	12,008	10,535
*39157	Ridgeland	(601)	21,690	20,173
*38671	Southaven	(662)	45,395	28,977
*39759	Starkville	(662)	24,322	21,869
*38801	Tupelo	(662)	36,336	34,211
*39180	Vicksburg	(601)	24,894	26,407
39773	West Point	(662)	11,165	12,145
39194	Yazoo City	(662)	11,144	14,550

Missouri

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
63123	Affton (c)	(314)	—	20,535
63010	Arnold	(636)	20,609	19,965
*63011	Ballwin	(636)	30,095	31,283
63137	Bellefontaine Neighbors	(314)	10,251	11,271
64012	Belton	(816)	24,802	21,730
*64015	Blue Springs	(816)	55,817	48,080
*65613	Bolivar	(417)	11,169	9,143
*63044	Bridgeton	(314)	15,050	15,550
*63701	Cape Girardeau	(573)	37,657	35,349
64836	Carthage	(417)	14,055	12,668
*63017	Chesterfield	(636)	46,096	46,802
*63105	Clayton	(314)	16,074	12,825
*65201	Columbia	(573)	102,324	84,531
*63128	Concord (c)	(314)	—	16,689
63126	Crestwood	(314)	11,411	11,863
63141	Creve Coeur	(314)	16,888	16,500
64024	Excelsior Springs	(816)	12,575	10,847
63640	Farmington	(573)	16,318	13,924
*63135	Ferguson	(314)	20,936	22,406
63028	Festus	(636)	11,367	9,660
*63033	Florissant	(314)	50,553	50,497
65473	Fort Leonard Wood (c)	(573)	—	13,666
65251	Fulton	(573)	12,814	12,128
*64118	Gladstone	(816)	29,603	26,365
64029	Grain Valley	(816)	10,688	5,160
64030	Grandview	(816)	24,718	24,881
63401	Hannibal	(573)	17,521	17,757
*63042	Hazelwood	(314)	25,325	26,206
*64050	Independence	(816)	121,180	113,288
63755	Jackson	(573)	13,929	11,947
*65101	Jefferson City	(573)	41,297	39,636
63136	Jennings	(314)	14,603	15,469
*64801	Joplin	(417)	50,208	45,504
*64108	Kansas City	(816)	482,299	441,545
63857	Kennett	(573)	10,547	11,260
63501	Kirksville	(660)	17,504	16,988
63122	Kirkwood	(314)	26,808	27,324
63367	Lake Saint Louis	(636)	14,338	10,169
65536	Lebanon	(417)	14,292	12,155
*64063	Lee's Summit	(816)	86,556	70,700
63125	Lemay (c)	(314)	—	17,215
*64068	Liberty	(816)	32,079	26,232
*63011	Manchester	(636)	18,579	19,161
65340	Marshall	(660)	12,254	12,433
63043	Maryland Heights	(314)	25,888	25,756
64468	Maryville	(816)	10,839	10,581
63129	Mehlville (c)	(314)	—	28,822
65265	Mexico	(573)	10,852	11,320
65270	Moberly	(660)	14,073	11,945
*64850	Neosho	(417)	11,255	10,505
65714	Nixa	(417)	19,458	12,124
63366	O'Fallon	(636)	78,850	46,169
63129	Oakville (c)	(314)	—	35,309
63114	Overland	(314)	15,619	16,838
65721	Ozark	(417)	18,458	9,665
*63901	Poplar Bluff	(573)	17,045	16,651
64083	Raymore	(816)	18,594	11,146
*64133	Raytown	(816)	28,931	30,388
65738	Republic	(417)	14,300	8,438
*65401	Rolla	(573)	18,488	16,367
63074	Saint Ann	(314)	12,641	13,607
*63301	Saint Charles	(636)	65,655	60,321
*64501	Saint Joseph	(816)	76,222	73,990
*63166	Saint Louis	(314)	356,587	348,189
*63376	Saint Peters	(636)	56,385	51,381
*65301	Sedalia	(660)	21,151	20,339
63801	Sikeston	(573)	17,059	16,992
63138	Spanish Lake (c)	(314)	—	21,337
*65801	Springfield	(417)	157,630	151,580
63011	Town and Country	(314)	10,715	10,894
63379	Troy	(314)	12,386	6,737
63130	University City	(314)	36,262	37,428
64093	Warrensburg	(660)	19,203	16,340
63090	Washington	(636)	14,356	13,243
64870	Webb City	(417)	11,676	9,812
63119	Webster Groves	(314)	22,345	23,230
63385	Wentzville	(636)	24,407	6,896
*65775	West Plains	(417)	12,003	10,866
*63011	Wildwood	(314)	34,209	32,884

Montana (406)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*59101	Billings	105,845	89,847
*59718	Bozeman	39,282	27,509
*59701	Butte-Silver Bow	32,268	33,892
*59401	Great Falls	59,366	56,690
*59601	Helena	29,939	25,780
*59901	Kalispell	21,640	14,223
*59801	Missoula	68,876	57,053

Nebraska

As of Mar. 26, 2011, area code (531) overlays area code (402).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
68310	Beatrice	(402)	12,564	12,496
*68108	Bellevue	(402)	51,044	44,382
68108	Chalco (c)	(402)	—	10,736
*68601	Columbus	(402)	21,914	20,971
*68025	Fremont	(402)	25,007	25,174
*68802	Grand Island	(308)	46,861	42,940
*68901	Hastings	(402)	25,370	24,064
*68847	Kearney	(308)	30,744	27,431
68128	La Vista	(402)	16,887	11,699
68850	Lexington	(308)	10,275	10,011
*68501	Lincoln	(402)	254,001	225,581
*68701	Norfolk	(402)	23,272	23,516
*69101	North Platte	(308)	24,137	23,878
*68005	Omaha	(402)	454,731	390,007
*68046	Papillion	(402)	24,280	16,363
*69361	Scottsbluff	(308)	14,886	14,732
68776	South Sioux City	(402)	12,213	11,925

Nevada

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*89005	Boulder City	(702)	14,896	14,966
*89701	Carson City	(775)	55,176	52,457
*89801	Elko	(775)	17,430	16,708
89139	Enterprise (c)	(702)	—	14,676
89408	Fernley	(775)	12,801	—
89410	Gardnerville Ranchos (c)	(775)	—	11,054
*89015	Henderson	(702)	256,445	175,381
*89125	Las Vegas	(702)	567,641	478,434
*89024	Mesquite	(702)	17,209	9,389
*89030	North Las Vegas	(702)	224,387	115,488
*89041	Pahrump (c)	(775)	—	24,631
89109	Paradise (c)	(775)	—	186,070
*89501	Reno	(775)	219,636	180,480
*89431	Sparks	(775)	89,346	66,346
89815	Spring Creek (c)	(702)	—	10,548
89147	Spring Valley (c)	(702)	—	117,390
89433	Sun Valley (c)	(775)	—	19,461
89110	Sunrise Manor (c)	(702)	—	156,120
89101	Winchester (c)	(702)	—	26,958

New Hampshire (603)

See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
03031	*Amherst*	11,928	10,769
03110	*Bedford*	21,184	18,274
03743	Claremont	12,963	13,151
*03301	Concord	42,463	40,687
03038	*Derry*	34,499	34,021
03038	Derry (c)	—	22,661
*03820	Dover	28,693	26,884
03824	*Durham*	14,435	12,664
03824	Durham (c)	—	12,904
03833	*Exeter*	15,038	14,058
03045	*Goffstown*	17,944	16,929
*03842	*Hampton*	15,433	14,937
03755	*Hanover*	11,037	10,850
03106	*Hooksett*	14,222	11,721
03051	*Hudson*	24,991	22,928
*03431	Keene	22,420	22,563
*03246	Laconia	17,131	16,411
*03766	Lebanon	12,722	12,568
03053	*Londonderry*	25,104	23,236
03053	Londonderry (c)	—	11,417
*03103	Manchester	109,395	107,006
03054	*Merrimack*	26,683	25,119
03055	*Milford*	15,139	13,535
*03060	Nashua	87,735	86,605
03076	*Pelham*	12,699	10,914
*03801	Portsmouth	20,579	20,784
03077	*Raymond*	10,399	9,674
*03867	Rochester	30,957	28,461
03079	*Salem*	29,396	28,112
03878	Somersworth	12,079	11,477
03087	*Windham*	13,257	10,709

New Jersey

Area code (551) overlays area code (201). Area code (848) overlays area code (732). Area code (862) overlays area code (973).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
07712	Asbury Park	(732)	16,564	16,930
*08401	Atlantic City	(609)	39,620	40,517
07001	Avenel (c)	(732)	—	17,552
08034	Barclay-Kingston (c)	(856)	—	10,728
07002	Bayonne	(201)	58,359	61,842
08722	Beachwood	(732)	10,881	10,375
07109	Belleville (c)	(973)	—	35,928
*08031	Bellmawr	(856)	11,210	11,262
07621	Bergenfield	(201)	25,582	26,247
07922	Berkeley Heights (c)	(908)	—	13,407
08805	Bound Brook	(732)	10,433	10,155
08302	Bridgeton	(856)	24,857	22,771
08203	Brigantine	(609)	12,643	12,594
08015	Browns Mills (c)	(609)	—	11,257
*08101	Camden	(856)	78,790	79,904
07008	Carteret	(732)	23,776	20,709
07009	Cedar Grove (c)	(973)	—	12,300
08002	Cherry Hill Mall (c)	(856)	—	13,238
07066	Clark (c)	(732)/(908)	—	14,597
07010	Cliffside Park	(201)	22,994	23,007
*07015	Clifton	(973)	78,224	78,672
08108	Collingswood	(856)	13,839	14,326
07067	Colonia (c)	(732)	—	17,811
07016	Cranford (c)	(908)	—	22,578
*07801	Dover	(973)	17,789	18,188
07628	Dumont	(201)	16,967	17,503
08816	East Brunswick (c)	(732)	—	46,756
*07019	East Orange	(973)	65,152	69,824
*07724	Eatontown	(732)	14,310	14,008
08043	Echelon (c)	(856)	—	10,440
*08818	Edison (c)	(732)/(908)	—	97,687
*07207	Elizabeth	(908)	125,285	120,568
*07407	Elmwood Park	(201)	18,645	18,925
*07631	Englewood	(201)	29,478	26,203
08618	Ewing (c)	(609)	—	35,707
07410	Fair Lawn	(201)/(973)	30,522	31,637
07022	Fairview (Bergen Co.)	(201)	13,590	13,255
07932	Florham Park	(973)	12,347	8,857
08863	Fords (c)	(732)	—	15,032
07024	Fort Lee	(201)	36,288	35,461
07417	Franklin Lakes	(201)	11,617	10,422
07728	Freehold	(732)	11,432	10,976
07026	Garfield	(862)/(973)	28,966	29,786
08028	Glassboro	(856)	19,841	19,068
07452	Glen Rock	(201)	11,130	11,546
*08030	Gloucester City	(856)	11,534	11,484
08053	Greentree (c)	(856)	—	11,536
07093	Guttenberg	(201)	10,600	10,807
*07602	Hackensack	(201)	42,839	42,677
08033	Haddonfield	(856)	11,448	11,659
08037	Hammonton	(609)	13,433	12,604
07029	Harrison	(973)	15,211	14,424
07604	Hasbrouck Heights	(201)	11,445	11,662
*07506	Hawthorne	(973)	17,993	18,218
08904	Highland Park	(732)	14,332	13,999
07205	Hillside (c)	(908)/(973)	—	21,747
07030	Hoboken	(201)	41,015	38,577
08753	Holiday City-Berkeley (c)	(732)	—	13,884
07843	Hopatcong	(973)	15,521	15,888
07111	Irvington (c)	(973)	—	60,695
08830	Iselin (c)	(732)	—	16,698
*07303	Jersey City	(201)	242,503	240,055
07734	Keansburg	(732)	10,536	10,732
*07032	Kearny	(201)/(973)	36,544	40,513
08701	Lakewood (c)	(732)	—	36,065
*08733	Leisure Village West-Pine Lake Park (c)	(732)	—	11,085
07035	Lincoln Park	(973)	10,580	10,930
07036	Linden	(732)/(908)	39,432	39,394
08021	Lindenwold	(856)	17,720	17,414
07424	Little Falls (c)	(973)	—	10,855
07643	Little Ferry	(201)	10,476	10,800
07039	Livingston (c)	(973)	—	27,391
07644	Lodi	(201)/(973)	23,766	23,971
07740	Long Branch	(732)	32,989	31,340
07071	Lyndhurst (c)	(201)	—	19,383
07940	Madison	(973)	15,659	16,530
08835	Manville	(908)	10,381	10,343
07040	Maplewood (c)	(973)	—	23,868
08053	Marlton (c)	(856)	—	10,260
08619	Mercerville-Hamilton Sq. (c)	(609)	—	26,419
08840	Metuchen	(732)	13,096	12,840
08846	Middlesex	(732)	13,654	13,717
07041	Millburn (c)	(973)	—	19,765
08332	Millville	(856)	29,075	26,847
*07042	Montclair (c)	(973)	—	38,977
08057	Moorestown-Lenola (c)	(856)	—	13,860
07751	Morganville (c)	(732)	—	11,255
*07960	Morristown	(973)	19,126	18,544
*08901	New Brunswick	(732)	51,579	48,573
07646	New Milford	(201)	15,949	16,400
07974	New Providence	(908)	12,037	11,907
*07102	Newark	(973)	278,154	273,546
07031	North Arlington	(201)	14,677	15,181
08902	North Brunswick Twp. (c)	(732)	—	36,287
*07060	North Plainfield	(908)	20,941	21,103
07110	Nutley (c)	(973)	—	27,362
07436	Oakland	(201)	13,293	12,466
*08050	Ocean Acres (c)	(609)	—	13,155
08226	Ocean City	(609)	14,702	15,378
08857	Old Bridge (c)	(732)	—	22,833
*07051	Orange (c)	(973)	—	32,868
07650	Palisades Park	(201)	19,421	17,073
*07652	Paramus	(201)	26,137	25,737
07055	Passaic	(973)	67,020	67,861
*07510	Paterson	(973)	145,834	149,222
*08110	Pennsauken (c)	(856)	—	35,737
08070	Pennsville (c)	(856)	—	11,657
*08861	Perth Amboy	(732)	48,711	47,303
08865	Phillipsburg	(908)	14,478	15,166
08021	Pine Hill	(856)	11,330	10,880
*07061	Plainfield	(908)	46,318	47,829
*08232	Pleasantville	(609)	18,888	19,012
08742	Point Pleasant Beach	(732)	20,336	19,306
07442	Pompton Lakes	(973)	11,040	10,640
*08540	Princeton	(609)	13,381	14,203
08536	Princeton Meadows (c)	(609)	—	13,436
07065	Rahway	(732)	28,998	26,500
07446	Ramsey	(201)	14,718	14,351
*07701	Red Bank	(732)	11,914	11,844
07657	Ridgefield	(201)	10,880	10,830
07660	Ridgefield Park	(201)	12,394	12,873
*07451	Ridgewood	(201)/(973)	24,181	24,936
07456	Ringwood	(973)	12,712	12,396
07661	River Edge	(201)	10,691	10,946
07203	Roselle	(908)	20,655	21,274
07204	Roselle Park	(908)	12,861	13,281
07070	Rutherford	(201)	17,445	18,110
*08872	Sayreville	(732)	42,236	40,377
*07094	Secaucus	(201)	15,768	15,931
08244	Somers Point	(609)	11,354	11,614
08876	Somerville	(908)	12,455	12,423
07080	South Plainfield	(732)/(908)	22,626	21,810
*08882	South River	(732)	15,680	15,322
*07901	Summit	(908)	20,696	21,131
07670	Tenafly	(201)	14,681	13,806
*07724	Tinton Falls	(732)	19,772	15,053
*07512	Totowa	(973)	10,661	9,892
*08650	Trenton	(609)	83,242	85,403
07083	Union (Union Co.) (c)	(908)	—	66,167
*07087	Union City	(201)	61,954	67,088
08406	Ventnor City	(609)	12,171	12,910
*08360	Vineland	(856)	59,195	56,271
07057	Wallington	(201)/(973)	11,310	11,583
07465	Wanaque	(201)/(973)	12,144	10,266
07093	West New York	(201)	46,553	45,768
*07091	Westfield	(732)/(908)	29,678	29,644
*07675	Westwood	(201)	10,701	10,999
*08096	Woodbury	(856)	10,447	10,307
*07424	Woodland Park	(973)	12,179	—

New Mexico

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*88310	Alamogordo	(575)	35,984	35,582
*87101	Albuquerque	(505)	528,497	448,607
*88210	Artesia	(575)	11,338	10,692
*88220	Carlsbad	(575)	26,259	25,625
*88101	Clovis	(575)	32,899	32,667
*88030	Deming	(575)	15,399	14,116
*87401	Farmington	(505)	43,420	37,844
*87301	Gallup	(505)	20,001	20,209
*88240	Hobbs	(575)	30,838	28,657
*88001	Las Cruces	(575)	93,570	74,267
*87701	Las Vegas	(505)	13,689	14,565
87544	Los Alamos (c)	(505)	—	11,909
87031	Los Lunas	(505)	14,362	10,034
*88260	Lovington	(575)	10,108	9,471
87107	North Valley (c)	(505)	—	11,923
*88130	Portales	(575)	12,182	11,131
*87124	Rio Rancho	(505)	82,574	51,765
*88201	Roswell	(575)	46,576	45,293
*87501	Santa Fe	(505)	73,720	62,203
*88061	Silver City	(575)	10,330	10,545
87105	South Valley (c)	(505)	—	39,060
*88063	Sunland Park	(575)	14,880	13,309

New York

Area code (347) overlays area code (718). Area codes (646) and (917) overlay area code (212). As of Apr. 16, 2011, area code (929) overlays area code (347).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*12201	Albany	(518)	93,836	95,658
*11701	Amityville	(631)	10,016	9,441
12010	Amsterdam	(518)	17,465	18,355
12603	Arlington (c)	(845)	—	12,481
*13021	Auburn	(315)	29,903	28,574
11702	Babylon	(631)	12,809	12,615
11510	Baldwin (c)	(516)	—	23,455
*14020	Batavia	(585)	15,144	16,256
11706	Bay Shore (c)	(631)	—	23,852
12508	Beacon	(845)	14,529	13,808
11710	Bellmore (c)	(516)	—	16,441
11714	Bethpage (c)	(516)	—	16,543
*13902	Binghamton	(607)	44,401	47,380
11717	Brentwood (c)	(631)	—	53,917
14610	Brighton (c)	(585)	—	35,584
*14240	Buffalo	(716)	270,240	292,648
*14424	Canandaigua	(585)	11,197	11,264
11720	Centereach (c)	(631)	—	27,285
11722	Central Islip (c)	(516)	—	31,950
14225	Cheektowaga (c)	(716)	—	79,988
12047	Cohoes	(518)	15,101	15,521
11725	Commack (c)	(631)	—	36,367
11726	Copiague (c)	(631)	—	21,922
11727	Coram (c)	(631)	—	34,923
*14830	Corning	(607)	10,218	10,842
13045	Cortland	(607)	18,185	18,740
11729	Deer Park (c)	(631)	—	28,316
14043	Depew	(716)	15,261	16,629
11746	Dix Hills (c)	(631)	—	26,024
10522	Dobbs Ferry	(914)	11,188	10,622
*14048	Dunkirk	(716)	12,036	13,131
11730	East Islip (c)	(631)	—	14,078
11758	East Massapequa (c)	(516)	—	19,565
11554	East Meadow (c)	(516)	—	37,461
11731	East Northport (c)	(631)	—	20,845
11772	East Patchogue (c)	(631)	—	20,824
11518	East Rockaway	(516)	10,449	10,414
10709	Eastchester (c)	(914)	—	18,564
*14901	Elmira	(607)	29,310	30,940
11003	Elmont (c)	(516)	—	32,657
11731	Elwood (c)	(631)	—	10,916
*13760	Endicott	(607)	12,306	13,038
13762	Endwell (c)	(607)	—	11,706
13219	Fairmount (c)	(315)	—	10,795
*11001	Floral Park	(516)	15,885	15,967
13603	Fort Drum (c)	(315)	—	12,123
11010	Franklin Square (c)	(516)	—	29,342
14063	Fredonia	(716)	11,068	10,706
11520	Freeport	(516)	43,937	43,783
13069	Fulton	(315)	11,147	11,855
*11530	Garden City	(516)	22,501	21,672
14624	Gates-North Gates (c)	(585)	—	15,138
14456	Geneva	(315)	13,268	13,617
11542	Glen Cove	(516)	26,936	26,622
12801	Glens Falls	(518)	13,852	14,354
12078	Gloversville	(518)	14,922	15,413
14616	Greece (c)	(585)	—	14,614
11740	Greenlawn (c)	(631)	—	13,286
11946	Hampton Bays (c)	(631)	—	12,236
10528	Harrison	(914)	26,746	24,154
*11788	Hauppauge (c)	(631)	—	20,100
10927	Haverstraw	(845)	11,073	10,117
*11551	Hempstead	(516)	53,971	56,554
*11802	Hicksville (c)	(516)	—	41,260
11743	Huntington (c)	(631)	—	18,403
11746	Huntington Station (c)	(631)	—	29,910
14617	Irondequoit (c)	(585)	—	52,354
11751	Islip (c)	(631)	—	20,575
*14850	Ithaca	(607)	30,013	29,287
*14702	Jamestown	(716)	29,355	31,730
10535	Jefferson Valley-Yorktown (c)	(914)	—	14,891
11753	Jericho (c)	(516)	—	13,045
13790	Johnson City	(607)	14,629	15,535
*14217	Kenmore	(716)	14,954	16,426
11754	Kings Park (c)	(631)	—	16,146
*12401	Kingston	(845)	22,368	23,456
10950	Kiryas Joel	(845)	23,414	13,138
14218	Lackawanna	(716)	17,539	19,064
11755	Lake Grove	(631)	10,994	10,250
11779	Lake Ronkonkoma (c)	(631)	—	19,701
*14086	Lancaster	(716)	11,065	11,188
11756	Levittown (c)	(516)	—	53,067
11757	Lindenhurst	(631)	28,669	27,819
*14094	Lockport	(716)	20,563	22,279
11561	Long Beach	(516)	35,889	35,462
11563	Lynbrook	(516)	19,883	19,911
10543	Mamaroneck	(914)	18,466	18,752
11949	Manorville (c)	(631)	—	11,131
11758	Massapequa (c)	(516)	—	22,652
11762	Massapequa Park	(516)	17,404	17,499
13662	Massena	(315)	10,471	11,209
11950	Mastic (c)	(631)	—	15,436
11951	Mastic Beach (c)	(631)	—	11,543
11763	Medford (c)	(631)	—	21,985
11747	Melville (c)	(631)	—	14,533
11566	Merrick (c)	(516)	—	22,764
*10940	Middletown	(845)	25,936	25,388
11764	Miller Place (c)	(631)		10,580
11501	Mineola	(516)	19,135	19,234
10952	Monsey (c)	(845)	—	14,504
10549	Mount Kisco	(914)	10,400	9,983
*10551	Mount Vernon	(914)	68,878	68,381
10954	Nanuet (c)	(845)	—	16,707
11767	Nesconset (c)	(631)	—	11,992
11590	New Cassel (c)	(516)	—	13,298
10956	New City (c)	(845)	—	34,038
*10802	New Rochelle	(914)	74,323	72,182
*10001	New York	(212)/(718)	8,391,881	8,008,278
*12550	Newburgh	(845)	28,173	28,259
*14302	Niagara Falls	(716)	51,295	55,593
11701	North Amityville (c)	(631)	—	16,572
11703	North Babylon (c)	(631)	—	17,877
11706	North Bay Shore (c)	(631)	—	14,992
11710	North Bellmore (c)	(516)	—	20,079
11757	North Lindenhurst (c)	(631)	—	11,767
11758	North Massapequa (c)	(516)	—	19,152
11566	North Merrick (c)	(516)	—	11,844
11040	North New Hyde Park (c)	(516)	—	14,542
14120	North Tonawanda	(716)	31,110	33,262
11580	North Valley Stream (c)	(516)	—	15,789
11793	North Wantagh (c)	(516)	—	12,156
11572	Oceanside (c)	(516)	—	32,733
13669	Ogdensburg	(315)	11,056	12,364
14760	Olean	(585)/(716)	14,054	15,347
13421	Oneida	(315)	10,658	10,987
13820	Oneonta	(607)	12,957	13,292
10562	Ossining	(914)	23,945	24,010
13126	Oswego	(315)	17,177	17,954
11772	Patchogue	(631)	12,225	11,919
10965	Pearl River (c)	(845)	—	15,553
10566	Peekskill	(914)	24,724	22,441
11803	Plainview (c)	(516)	—	25,637
*12901	Plattsburgh	(518)	19,380	18,816
10573	Port Chester	(914)	28,243	27,867
11050	Port Washington (c)	(516)	—	15,215
*12601	Poughkeepsie	(845)	29,564	29,871
11961	Ridge (c)	(631)	—	13,380
11901	Riverhead (c)	(631)	—	10,513
*14692	Rochester	(585)	207,294	219,773
*11571	Rockville Centre	(516)	24,473	24,568
11778	Rocky Point (c)	(631)	—	10,185
*13440	Rome	(315)	33,443	34,950
11779	Ronkonkoma (c)	(631)	—	20,029
11575	Roosevelt (c)	(516)	—	15,854
12303	Rotterdam (c)	(518)	—	20,536
10580	Rye	(914)	15,092	14,955
11780	Saint James (c)	(631)	—	13,268
13454	Salisbury (c)	(315)	—	12,341
12866	Saratoga Springs	(518)	29,126	26,186
11782	Sayville (c)	(631)	—	16,735
10583	Scarsdale	(914)	17,755	17,823
*12301	Schenectady	(518)	61,469	61,821
11783	Seaford (c)	(516)	—	15,791
11784	Selden (c)	(631)	—	21,861
10591	Sleepy Hollow	(914)	10,210	9,212
11787	Smithtown (c)	(631)	—	26,901
11735	South Farmingdale (c)	(516)	—	15,061
10977	Spring Valley	(845)	24,987	25,464
*11790	Stony Brook (c)	(631)	—	13,727
10980	Stony Point (c)	(845)	—	11,744
*10901	Suffern	(845)	11,066	11,006
11791	Syosset (c)	(516)	—	18,544
*13220	Syracuse	(315)	138,560	147,306
10591	Tarrytown	(914)	11,171	11,090
11776	Terryville (c)	(631)	—	10,589
*14150	Tonawanda	(716)	14,766	16,136
*12180	Troy	(518)	47,556	49,170
11553	Uniondale (c)	(516)	—	23,011
*13504	Utica	(315)	58,040	60,651
*11582	Valley Stream	(516)	36,311	36,368
11793	Wantagh (c)	(516)	—	18,971
*13601	Watertown	(315)	27,489	26,705
*11704	West Babylon (c)	(631)	—	43,452
10993	West Haverstraw	(845)	10,270	10,295
11795	West Islip (c)	(631)	—	28,907
14224	West Seneca (c)	(716)	—	45,943
*11590	Westbury	(516)	15,114	14,263
*10602	White Plains	(914)	57,442	53,077
11598	Woodmere (c)	(516)	—	16,447
11798	Wyandach (c)	(631)	—	10,546
*10702	Yonkers	(914)	201,162	196,086

North Carolina

Area code (980) overlays area code (704).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
28315	Albemarle	(910)	15,489	15,680
*27502	Apex	(919)	34,022	20,212
*27203	Asheboro	(336)	24,734	21,672
*28802	Asheville	(828)	76,636	68,889
*28607	Boone	(828)	14,138	13,472
*27215	Burlington	(336)	51,577	44,917
27510	Carrboro	(919)	18,368	16,782
*27511	Cary	(919)	136,600	94,536
*27514	Chapel Hill	(919)	53,546	48,715
*28204	Charlotte	(704)	709,441	540,828
*27520	Clayton	(919)	16,362	6,973
27012	Clemmons	(336)	17,780	13,827
*28025	Concord	(704)	67,251	55,977
28031	Cornelius	(704)	18,405	11,969
*28036	Davidson	(704)	9,645	7,139
*28334	Dunn	(910)	10,173	9,196
*27701	Durham	(919)	229,174	187,035
*27288	Eden	(336)	15,350	15,908
*27909	Elizabeth City	(252)	20,437	17,188
*28302	Fayetteville	(910)	198,061	121,015
*28307	Fort Bragg (c)	(910)	—	29,183
27526	Fuquay-Varina	(919)	17,905	7,898
27529	Garner	(919)	27,525	17,757
*28052	Gastonia	(704)	72,934	66,277
*27530	Goldsboro	(919)	38,335	39,043
27253	Graham	(336)	14,665	12,833
*27420	Greensboro	(336)	255,061	223,891
*27834	Greenville	(252)	81,747	60,476
*28532	Havelock	(252)	21,967	22,442
*27536	Henderson	(252)	15,777	16,095
*28739	Hendersonville	(828)	12,223	10,420
*28603	Hickory	(828)	41,469	37,222
*27260	High Point	(336)	103,396	85,839
27540	Holly Springs	(919)	21,743	9,192
28348	Hope Mills	(910)	13,825	11,237
*28070	Huntersville	(704)	37,599	24,960
28079	Indian Trail	(704)	19,422	11,905
*28540	Jacksonville	(910)	80,525	66,715
*28081	Kannapolis	(704)	43,404	36,910
*27284	Kernersville	(336)	23,193	17,126
28086	Kings Mountain	(704)	11,147	9,693
*28502	Kinston	(252)	22,056	23,688
*27545	Knightdale	(919)	10,157	5,958
*28352	Laurinburg	(910)	15,374	15,874
*28645	Lenoir	(828)	17,857	16,793
27023	Lewisville	(336)	13,246	8,826
*27292	Lexington	(336)	20,213	19,953
*28092	Lincolnton	(704)	10,925	9,965
*28358	Lumberton	(910)	21,923	20,795
28403	Masonboro (c)	(910)	—	11,812
*28105	Matthews	(704)	29,463	22,127
27302	Mebane	(919)	10,806	7,284
28227	Mint Hill	(704)	24,445	14,922
*28110	Monroe	(704)	33,437	26,228
*28115	Mooresville	(704)	22,133	18,823
*28655	Morganton	(828)	17,029	17,310
27560	Morrisville	(919)	14,018	5,208
*27030	Mount Airy	(336)	10,631	8,484
28120	Mount Holly	(704)	10,171	9,618
*28562	New Bern	(252)	28,988	23,128
28658	Newton	(828)	13,578	12,560
*28374	Pinehurst	(910)	12,442	9,706
28399	Piney Green (c)	(910)	—	11,658
*27611	Raleigh	(919)	405,791	276,093
*27320	Reidsville	(336)	14,723	14,485
27870	Roanoke Rapids	(252)	16,190	16,957
*27801	Rocky Mount	(252)	59,576	55,893
*28144	Salisbury	(704)	31,041	26,462
*27330	Sanford	(919)	29,922	23,220
*28150	Shelby	(704)	21,366	19,477
27577	Smithfield	(919)	13,201	11,510
*28387	Southern Pines	(910)	12,862	10,918
*28390	Spring Lake	(910)	12,314	8,098
*28677	Statesville	(704)	26,645	23,320
27886	Tarboro	(252)	10,035	11,138
*27360	Thomasville	(336)	26,612	19,788
*27587	Wake Forest	(919)	27,852	12,588
27889	Washington	(252)	10,176	9,583
*28789	Waynesville	(828)	10,191	9,232
*28402	Wilmington	(910)	101,350	75,838
*27893	Wilson	(252)	48,721	44,405
*27102	Winston-Salem	(336)	229,828	185,776

North Dakota (701)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*58501	Bismarck	61,217	55,532
*58601	Dickinson	16,265	16,010
*58102	Fargo	95,556	90,599
*58201	Grand Forks	51,216	49,321
*58401	Jamestown	14,687	15,527
58554	Mandan	18,274	16,718
*58701	Minot	36,256	36,567
58078	West Fargo	24,313	14,940
*58801	Williston	13,014	12,512

Ohio

Area code (234) overlays area code (330). Area code (567) overlays area code (419).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*44309	Akron	(330)	207,216	217,074
44601	Alliance	(330)	22,586	23,253
44001	Amherst	(440)	11,740	11,797
44805	Ashland	(419)	21,741	21,249
*44004	Ashtabula	(440)	19,678	20,962
45701	Athens	(740)	22,134	21,342
44202	Aurora	(330)	14,645	13,556
44515	Austintown (c)	(330)	—	31,627
44011	Avon	(440)	17,416	11,446
44012	Avon Lake	(440)	24,341	18,145
44203	Barberton	(330)	26,533	27,899
44140	Bay Village	(440)	14,481	16,087
44122	Beachwood	(216)	11,036	12,186
45434	Beavercreek	(937)	41,981	37,984
44146	Bedford	(216)/(440)	12,851	14,214
*44146	Bedford Heights	(216)/(440)	10,441	11,375
43311	Bellefontaine	(937)	12,802	13,069
44017	Berea	(440)	17,994	18,970
43209	Bexley	(614)	12,712	13,203
*45242	Blue Ash	(513)	12,770	12,513
44513	Boardman (c)	(330)	—	37,215
*43402	Bowling Green	(419)	28,775	29,636
44141	Brecksville	(440)	12,767	13,382
45211	Bridgetown North (c)	(513)	—	12,569
44147	Broadview Heights	(440)	17,168	15,967
44142	Brook Park	(216)/(440)	19,053	21,218
44144	Brooklyn	(216)	10,316	11,586
44212	Brunswick	(330)	35,101	33,388
44820	Bucyrus	(419)	12,141	13,224
*43725	Cambridge	(740)	11,147	11,520
*44711	Canton	(330)	78,379	80,806
*45822	Celina	(419)	10,220	10,303
*45458	Centerville (Montgomery Co.)	(937)	22,821	23,024
45601	Chillicothe	(740)	22,193	21,796
*45202	Cincinnati	(513)	333,013	331,285
43113	Circleville	(740)	13,697	13,485
45315	Clayton	(937)	12,848	13,347
*44101	Cleveland	(216)	431,363	478,403
*44118	Cleveland Heights	(216)	45,414	49,958
*43216	Columbus	(614)	769,360	711,470
44030	Conneaut	(440)	12,376	12,485
43812	Coshocton	(740)	11,234	11,682
*44222	Cuyahoga Falls	(330)	51,095	49,374
*45401	Dayton	(937)	153,857	166,179
43512	Defiance	(419)	16,012	16,465
43015	Delaware	(740)	34,548	25,243
44622	Dover	(330)	12,423	12,210
*43016	Dublin	(614)/(740)	39,297	31,392
*44112	East Cleveland	(216)	24,317	27,217
43920	East Liverpool	(330)	11,960	13,089
*44095	Eastlake	(440)	19,734	20,255
*44035	Elyria	(440)	54,969	55,953
*45322	Englewood	(937)	12,637	12,235
*44117	Euclid	(216)	46,998	52,717
45324	Fairborn	(937)	31,782	32,052
*45011	Fairfield	(513)	42,555	42,097
44126	Fairview Park	(440)	15,622	17,572
*45839	Findlay	(419)	36,672	38,967
45224	Finneytown (c)	(513)	—	13,492
45240	Forest Park	(513)	18,601	19,463
45230	Forestville (c)	(513)	—	10,978
44830	Fostoria	(419)	12,876	13,931
45005	Franklin	(513)	13,119	11,396
43420	Fremont	(419)	16,458	17,375
43230	Gahanna	(614)	34,245	32,636
44833	Galion	(419)	10,669	11,341
*44125	Garfield Heights	(216)	27,479	30,734
44420	Girard	(330)	10,005	10,902
44232	Green	(330)	23,428	22,817
45331	Greenville	(937)	12,816	13,294
43123	Grove City	(614)	34,616	27,075
*45011	Hamilton	(513)	62,746	60,690
43026	Hilliard	(614)/(740)	28,797	24,230
45424	Huber Heights	(937)	36,950	38,212
*44236	Hudson	(330)	23,026	22,439
45638	Ironton	(740)	11,282	11,211
*44240	Kent	(330)	27,915	27,906
*45429	Kettering	(937)	53,460	57,502
44107	Lakewood	(216)	50,251	56,646
43130	Lancaster	(740)	37,251	35,335
45039	Landen (c)	(513)	—	12,766
45036	Lebanon	(513)	20,758	16,962
*45802	Lima	(419)	37,661	40,081
*44052	Lorain	(440)	70,263	68,652
*45140	Loveland	(513)	11,855	11,677
44124	Lyndhurst	(216)/(440)	13,728	15,279
*44056	Macedonia	(330)	10,543	9,224
*44901	Mansfield	(419)	49,406	49,346

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
44137	Maple Heights	(216)	23,485	26,156
45750	Marietta	(740)	14,098	14,515
*43302	Marion	(740)	35,778	35,318
*43040	Marysville	(937)	18,398	15,942
45040	Mason	(513)	30,000	22,016
*44646	Massillon	(330)	32,734	31,325
43537	Maumee	(419)	13,796	15,237
44124	Mayfield Heights	(440)	17,602	19,386
*44256	Medina	(330)	26,176	25,139
*44060	Mentor	(440)	51,894	50,278
*45343	Miamisburg	(937)	19,713	19,489
44130	Middleburg Heights	(216)/(440)	14,812	15,542
*45042	Middletown	(513)	51,601	51,605
*45050	Monroe	(513)	12,417	7,133
45242	Montgomery	(513)	10,581	10,163
43050	Mount Vernon	(740)	16,135	14,375
44657	New Franklin	(330)	14,970	2,191
44663	New Philadelphia	(330)	17,264	17,056
*43055	Newark	(740)	47,413	46,279
44446	Niles	(330)	19,124	20,932
45239	Northbrook (c)	(513)	—	11,076
*44720	North Canton	(330)	16,774	16,369
44070	North Olmsted	(440)	31,053	34,113
*44039	North Ridgeville	(440)	28,768	22,338
44133	North Royalton	(440)	29,220	28,648
44203	Norton	(330)	11,484	11,523
44857	Norwalk	(419)	16,855	16,238
*45212	Norwood	(513)	20,411	21,675
*43616	Oregon	(419)	18,983	19,355
45056	Oxford	(513)	23,134	21,943
44077	Painesville	(440)	18,989	17,503
*44129	Parma	(216)/(440)	77,274	85,655
44130	Parma Heights	(216)/(440)	19,586	21,659
43062	Pataskala	(740)	12,720	10,249
*43551	Perrysburg	(419)	17,696	16,945
43147	Pickerington	(614)/(740)	17,771	9,792
45356	Piqua	(937)	20,553	20,738
*45662	Portsmouth	(740)	20,352	20,909
43065	Powell	(614)	13,130	6,247
44266	Ravenna	(330)	11,442	11,771
*45215	Reading	(513)	10,563	11,292
43068	Reynoldsburg	(614)/(740)	34,098	32,069
44143	Richmond Heights	(216)/(440)	10,147	10,944
45431	Riverside	(937)	25,181	23,545
44116	Rocky River	(440)	18,735	20,735
44460	Salem	(330)	11,765	12,197
*44870	Sandusky	(419)	25,651	27,844
44131	Seven Hills	(216)/(440)	11,538	12,080
*44122	Shaker Heights	(216)	26,214	29,405
*45241	Sharonville	(513)	13,402	13,804
44878	Shiloh (c)	(419)	—	11,272
*45365	Sidney	(937)	19,901	20,211
44139	Solon	(440)	21,883	21,802
*44121	South Euclid	(216)	21,031	23,537
45066	Springboro	(513)	17,867	12,380
45246	Springdale	(513)	10,465	10,563
*45501	Springfield	(937)	62,056	65,358
*43952	Steubenville	(740)	18,676	19,015
44224	Stow	(330)	33,873	32,139
44241	Streetsboro	(330)	14,711	12,311
*44136	Strongsville	(440)	42,378	43,858
44471	Struthers	(330)	10,673	11,756
43560	Sylvania	(419)	19,219	18,670
44278	Tallmadge	(330)	17,347	16,390
44883	Tiffin	(419)	17,311	18,135
*43601	Toledo	(419)	316,238	313,619
45067	Trenton	(513)	10,948	8,746
*45426	Trotwood	(937)	25,894	27,420
*45373	Troy	(937)	22,013	21,999
44087	Twinsburg	(330)	17,340	17,006
*44122	University Heights	(216)	12,571	14,146
*43221	Upper Arlington	(614)	32,321	33,686
43078	Urbana	(937)	11,384	11,613
45377	Vandalia	(937)	14,098	14,603
45891	Van Wert	(419)	10,119	10,690
*44089	Vermilion	(440)	10,752	10,927
*44281	Wadsworth	(330)	21,001	18,437
*44481	Warren	(330)	43,402	46,832
*44122	Warrensville Heights	(216)	13,520	15,109
*43160	Washington	(740)	13,509	—
*45449	West Carrollton City	(937)	12,692	13,818
*43081	Westerville	(614)	36,908	35,318
44145	Westlake	(440)	30,331	31,719
45239	White Oak (c)	(513)	—	13,277
43213	Whitehall	(614)	18,452	19,201
44092	Wickliffe	(440)	13,117	13,484
*44094	Willoughby	(440)	22,929	22,621
*44095	Willowick	(440)	13,880	14,361
45177	Wilmington	(937)	12,548	11,921
44691	Wooster	(330)	26,213	24,811
43085	Worthington	(614)	13,494	14,125
45385	Xenia	(937)	27,437	24,164
*44501	Youngstown	(330)	72,433	82,026
*43701	Zanesville	(740)	24,904	25,586

Oklahoma

As of Apr. 1, 2011, area code (539) overlays area code (918).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*74820	Ada	(580)	17,017	15,691
*73521	Altus	(580)	19,000	21,447
*73401	Ardmore	(580)	24,850	23,711
*74003	Bartlesville	(918)	36,068	34,748
73008	Bethany	(405)	19,767	20,307
74008	Bixby	(918)	21,433	13,336
*74012	Broken Arrow	(918)	94,996	74,859
*73018	Chickasha	(405)	17,192	15,850
73020	Choctaw	(405)	11,587	9,377
*74017	Claremore	(918)	17,397	15,873
*73115	Del City	(405)	22,297	22,128
*73533	Duncan	(580)	22,568	22,505
*74701	Durant	(580)	16,876	13,549
*73034	Edmond	(405)	81,093	68,315
*73644	Elk City	(580)	11,517	10,510
73036	El Reno	(405)	16,999	16,212
*73701	Enid	(580)	47,968	47,045
*74033	Glenpool	(918)	10,356	8,123
73044	Guthrie	(405)	11,502	9,925
73942	Guymon	(580)	11,117	10,472
74037	Jenks	(918)	16,143	9,557
*73501	Lawton	(580)	91,186	92,757
*74501	McAlester	(918)	18,413	17,783
*74354	Miami	(918)	12,908	13,704
*73140	Midwest City	(405)	57,193	54,088
*73153	Moore	(405)	53,762	41,138
*74401	Muskogee	(918)	39,991	38,310
73064	Mustang	(405)	18,384	13,156
*73069	Norman	(405)	109,063	95,694
*73125	Oklahoma City	(405)	560,332	506,132
74447	Okmulgee	(918)	12,557	13,022
*74055	Owasso	(918)	28,865	18,502
*74601	Ponca City	(580)	24,780	25,919
74063	Sand Springs	(918)	18,868	17,451
*74066	Sapulpa	(918)	21,228	19,166
*74801	Shawnee	(405)	30,533	28,692
*74074	Stillwater	(405)	46,157	39,065
*74464	Tahlequah	(918)	16,665	14,458
*74103	Tulsa	(918)	389,625	393,049
73096	Weatherford	(580)	10,386	9,859
*73801	Woodward	(580)	12,347	11,853
*73099	Yukon	(405)	23,511	21,043

Oregon

Area code (971) overlays area code (503). Area code (458) overlays area code (541).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*97321	Albany	(541)	48,582	40,852
*97006	Aloha (c)	(503)	—	41,741
97601	Altamont (c)	(541)	—	19,603
97520	Ashland	(541)	20,996	19,522
*97005	Beaverton	(503)	93,219	76,129
*97701	Bend	(541)	76,621	52,029
97013	Canby	(503)	15,779	12,790
97291	Cedar Mill (c)	(503)	—	12,597
97502	Central Point	(541)	16,556	12,493
97058	City of the Dalles	(541)	12,347	—
97420	Coos Bay	(541)	15,364	15,374
97113	Cornelius	(503)	11,583	9,652
*97333	Corvallis	(541)	51,560	49,322
97338	Dallas	(503)	16,161	12,459
*97440	Eugene	(541)	153,231	137,893
97116	Forest Grove	(503)	21,400	17,708
97301	Four Corners (c)	(503)	—	13,922
97027	Gladstone	(503)	12,214	11,438
*97526	Grants Pass	(541)	32,829	23,003
*97030	Gresham	(503)	102,295	90,205
*97015	Happy Valley	(503)	12,915	4,519
97303	Hayesville (c)	(503)	—	18,222
97838	Hermiston	(541)	15,325	13,154
*97123	Hillsboro	(503)	95,316	70,186
97307	Keizer	(503)	35,611	32,203
*97601	Klamath Falls	(541)	20,065	19,462
97850	La Grande	(541)	12,707	12,327
*97034	Lake Oswego	(503)	37,558	35,278
97355	Lebanon	(541)	15,993	12,950
97741	McMinnville	(541)	31,729	26,499
*97501	Medford	(541)	73,486	63,154
*97269	Milwaukie	(503)	20,859	20,490
97132	Newberg	(503)	22,830	18,064
97268	Oak Grove (c)	(503)	—	12,808
97267	Oatfield (c)	(503)	—	15,750
97914	Ontario	(541)	10,942	10,985
97045	Oregon City	(503)	31,826	25,754
97801	Pendleton	(541)	16,449	16,354

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*97208	Portland	(503)	566,141	529,121
97756	Redmond	(541)	24,758	13,481
97470	Roseburg	(541)	20,353	20,017
97051	Saint Helens	(503)	12,561	10,019
*97309	Salem	(503)	155,719	136,924
97140	Sherwood	(503)	17,888	11,791
*97477	Springfield	(541)	57,336	52,864
*97281	Tigard	(503)	50,390	41,223
97060	Troutdale	(503)	15,651	13,777
97062	Tualatin	(503)	26,693	22,791
97068	West Linn	(503)	25,556	22,261
97070	Wilsonville	(503)	19,342	13,991
97071	Woodburn	(503)	22,946	20,100

Pennsylvania

Area code (267) overlays area code (215). Area code (484) overlays area code (610). Area code (878) overlays area code (412).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
15001	Aliquippa	(724)	10,548	11,734
*18105	Allentown	(610)	107,815	106,632
*16603	Altoona	(814)	46,287	49,523
19003	Ardmore (c)	(610)	—	12,616
18612	Back Mountain (c)	(570)	—	26,690
15234	Baldwin	(412)	18,487	19,999
18603	Berwick	(570)	10,173	10,774
15102	Bethel Park	(412)	31,545	33,556
*18016	Bethlehem	(610)	73,088	71,329
*17815	Bloomsburg	(570)	12,767	12,375
19008	Broomall (c)	(610)	—	11,046
*16001	Butler	(724)	13,958	15,121
*17013	Carlisle	(717)	18,572	17,970
15108	Carnot-Moon (c)	(412)	—	10,637
17201	Chambersburg	(717)	18,546	17,862
*19013	Chester	(610)	37,101	36,854
19320	Coatesville	(610)	11,767	10,838
17109	Colonial Park (c)	(717)	—	13,259
17512	Columbia	(717)	10,089	10,311
19026	Drexel Hill (c)	(610)	—	29,364
*18512	Dunmore	(570)	13,913	14,018
19401	East Norriton (c)	(610)	—	13,211
18301	East Stroudsburg	(570)	10,411	9,888
*18042	Easton	(610)	26,361	26,263
17022	Elizabethtown	(717)	12,103	11,887
*18049	Emmaus	(610)	11,417	11,313
17522	Ephrata	(717)	13,182	13,213
*16501	Erie	(814)	103,571	103,717
16063	Fernway (c)	(724)	—	12,188
15237	Franklin Park	(412)	12,368	11,364
18052	Fullerton (c)	(610)	—	14,268
*15601	Greensburg	(724)	15,255	15,889
15101	Hampton Twp. (c) (Allegheny Co.)	(412)	—	17,526
*17331	Hanover	(717)	15,105	14,535
*17105	Harrisburg	(717)	47,418	48,950
15065	Harrison Twp. (c) (Allegheny Co.)	(412)	—	10,934
*18201	Hazleton	(570)	21,744	23,329
16148	Hermitage	(724)	16,182	16,157
17033	Hershey (c)	(717)	—	12,771
19044	Horsham (c)	(215)	—	14,779
*15701	Indiana	(724)	14,988	14,895
*15907	Johnstown	(814)	21,497	23,906
19406	King of Prussia (c)	(610)	—	18,511
18704	Kingston	(570)	12,932	13,855
*17604	Lancaster	(717)	55,439	56,348
19446	Lansdale	(215)	15,593	16,071
19050	Lansdowne	(610)	10,715	11,044
*17042	Lebanon	(717)	24,254	24,461
*19055	Levittown (c)	(215)	—	53,966
15068	Lower Burrell	(724)	12,069	12,608
15237	McCandless Twp. (c)	(412)	—	29,022
*15134	McKeesport	(412)	22,076	24,040
*16335	Meadville	(814)	13,209	13,685
18936	Montgomeryville (c)	(215)	—	12,031
15228	Mount Lebanon (c)	(412)	—	33,017
18707	Mountain Top (c)	(570)	—	15,269
15120	Munhall	(412)	11,092	12,264
*15146	Municipality of Monroeville	(412)	27,643	—
15668	Municipality of Murrysville	(724)	19,520	—
18634	Nanticoke	(570)	10,202	10,955
19086	Nether Providence Twp. (c)	(610)	—	13,456
*16108	New Castle	(724)	24,060	26,309
*15068	New Kensington	(724)	13,616	14,701
*19403	Norristown	(610)	31,989	31,282
15137	North Versailles (c)	(412)	—	11,125
16301	Oil City	(814)	10,502	11,504
15235	Penn Hills (c)	(412)	—	46,809
*19104	Philadelphia	(215)	1,547,297	1,517,550
*19460	Phoenixville	(610)	16,643	14,788
*15233	Pittsburgh	(412)	311,647	334,563
15239	Plum	(412)	26,249	26,940
*19464	Pottstown	(610)	21,429	21,859
17901	Pottsville	(570)	14,340	15,549
19087	Radnor Twp. (c)	(610)	—	30,878
*19612	Reading	(610)	81,000	81,207
15237	Ross Twp. (c)	(412)	—	32,551
15857	Saint Marys	(814)	13,318	14,502
15106	Scott Twp. (c)	(412)	—	17,288
*18505	Scranton	(570)	71,944	76,415
15116	Shaler Twp. (c)	(412)	—	29,757
*16146	Sharon	(724)	14,746	16,328
17404	Shiloh (c)	(717)	—	10,192
15129	South Park Twp. (c)	(814)	—	14,340
19064	Springfield (c) (Delaware Co.)	(610)	—	23,677
*16804	State College	(814)	39,898	38,420
15401	Uniontown	(724)	11,541	12,422
19063	Upper Providence Twp. (c)	(610)	—	10,509
15241	Upper Saint Clair (c)	(412)	—	20,053
15301	Washington (Wash. Co.)	(724)	14,716	15,268
*17268	Waynesboro	(717)	10,152	9,614
17315	Weigelstown (c)	(717)	—	10,117
*19380	West Chester	(610)	18,429	17,861
*15122	West Mifflin	(412)	20,418	22,464
19401	West Norriton (c)	(610)	—	14,901
18052	Whitehall (Allegheny Co.)	(412)	13,397	14,444
*18703	Wilkes-Barre	(570)	40,964	43,123
15221	Wilkinsburg	(412)	17,112	19,196
*17701	Williamsport	(570)	29,304	30,706
19090	Willow Grove (c)	(215)	—	16,234
19094	Woodlyn (c)	(610)	—	10,036
19610	Wyomissing	(610)	10,476	8,587
19050	Yeadon	(610)	11,436	11,762
*17405	York	(717)	40,434	40,862

Rhode Island (401)

See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
02806	*Barrington*	16,339	16,819
02809	*Bristol*	22,306	22,469
02830	*Burrillville*	16,576	15,796
02863	Central Falls	18,716	18,928
02816	*Coventry*	34,935	33,668
*02905	Cranston	80,126	79,269
02864	*Cumberland*	34,370	31,840
02818	*East Greenwich*	13,337	12,948
02914	East Providence	48,570	48,688
02814	*Glocester*	10,552	9,948
02919	*Johnston*	28,613	28,195
02865	*Lincoln*	22,049	20,898
02842	*Middletown*	16,037	17,334
02882	*Narragansett*	16,492	16,361
02840	Newport	23,467	26,475
02843	Newport East (c)	—	11,463
02852	*North Kingstown*	26,654	26,326
02908	*North Providence*	32,742	32,411
02896	*North Smithfield*	11,545	10,618
*02860	Pawtucket	71,953	72,958
02871	*Portsmouth*	16,892	17,149
*02904	Providence	171,909	173,618
02857	*Scituate*	10,853	10,324
02917	*Smithfield*	21,205	20,613
02879	*South Kingstown*	29,195	27,921
02878	*Tiverton*	14,905	15,260
02864	Valley Falls (c)	—	11,599
02885	*Warren*	10,897	11,360
*02886	Warwick	84,760	85,808
02893	*West Warwick*	29,328	29,581
02891	*Westerly*	23,500	22,966
02891	Westerly (c)	—	17,682
02895	Woonsocket	43,372	43,224

South Carolina

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*29801	Aiken	(803)	29,494	25,337
*29621	Anderson	(864)	27,181	25,514
29920/29906	Beaufort	(843)	12,120	12,950
29611	Berea (c)	(864)	—	14,158
*29910	Bluffton	(843)	12,519	1,275
29033	Cayce	(803)	13,062	12,150
*29402	Charleston	(843)	115,638	96,650
*29631	Clemson	(864)	13,002	11,939
*29201	Columbia	(803)	129,333	116,278
*29526	Conway	(843)	16,317	11,788
29204	Dentsville (c)	(803)	—	13,009
*29640	Easley	(864)	20,540	17,754
*29501	Florence	(843)	32,180	30,248
*29715	Fort Mill	(803)	10,701	7,587
*29341	Gaffney	(864)	13,126	12,968
29605	Gantt (c)	(864)	—	13,962
29445	Goose Creek	(843)	39,064	29,208
*29602	Greenville	(864)	61,782	56,002
*29646	Greenwood	(864)	22,710	22,071
*29650	Greer	(864)	25,775	16,843
*29406	Hanahan	(843)	16,253	12,937

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*29928	Hilton Head Island	(843)	34,249	33,862
29063	Irmo	(803)	11,942	11,039
29456	Ladson (c)	(843)	—	13,264
*29720	Lancaster	(803)	10,160	8,177
*29072	Lexington	(803)	16,321	9,793
29662	Mauldin	(864)	22,379	15,224
*29465	Mount Pleasant	(843)	66,418	47,609
*29575	Myrtle Beach	(803)	31,968	22,759
29108	Newberry	(803)	11,061	10,580
*29841	North Augusta	(803)	20,880	17,574
*29410	North Charleston	(843)	97,601	79,641
*29582	North Myrtle Beach	(843)	16,221	10,974
*29115	Orangeburg	(803)	13,206	12,765
29611	Parker (c)	(864)	—	10,760
29935	Port Royal	(843)	11,421	3,950
29020	Red Hill (c)	(843)	—	10,509
*29730	Rock Hill	(803)	69,210	49,765
29417	Saint Andrews (c)	(843)	—	21,814
29210	Seven Oaks (c)	(803)	—	15,755
*29681	Simpsonville	(864)	17,778	14,352
29577	Socastee (c)	(843)	—	14,295
*29306	Spartanburg	(864)	40,387	39,673
*29483	Summerville	(843)	45,239	27,752
*29150	Sumter	(803)	38,412	39,643
29687	Taylors (c)	(864)	—	20,125
29607	Wade Hampton (c)	(864)	—	20,458
*29169	West Columbia	(803)	14,061	13,064

South Dakota (605)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*57401	Aberdeen	24,992	24,658
*57006	Brookings	20,184	18,504
*57350	Huron	11,281	11,893
57301	Mitchell	14,747	14,558
57501	Pierre	14,072	13,876
*57701	Rapid City	67,107	59,607
*57701	Rapid Valley (c)	—	61,459
*57101	Sioux Falls	157,935	123,975
57069	Vermillion	10,417	9,765
57201	Watertown	20,350	20,237
*57078	Yankton	13,866	13,528

Tennessee

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*37303	Athens	(423)	14,283	13,220
*38184	Bartlett	(901)	48,070	40,543
37660	Bloomingdale (c)	(423)	—	10,350
*37027	Brentwood	(615)	37,159	23,445
*37621	Bristol	(423)	25,821	24,821
38012	Brownsville	(731)	10,216	10,748
*37401	Chattanooga	(423)	171,349	155,554
*37040	Clarksville	(931)	124,565	103,455
*37311	Cleveland	(423)	40,261	37,192
*38017	Collierville	(901)	39,646	31,872
*38401	Columbia	(931)	35,248	33,055
*38501	Cookeville	(931)	29,880	23,923
*38555	Crossville	(931)	11,810	8,981
*37055	Dickson	(615)	14,019	12,244
*38024	Dyersburg	(731)	17,177	17,452
37411	East Brainerd (c)	(423)	—	14,132
37412	East Ridge	(423)	19,985	20,640
*37643	Elizabethton	(423)	13,757	13,372
*37922	Farragut	(865)	20,689	17,720
*37064	Franklin	(615)	60,629	41,842
37066	Gallatin	(615)	30,504	23,230
*38138	Germantown	(901)	41,102	37,348
*37072	Goodlettsville	(615)	17,299	13,780
*37743	Greeneville	(423)	15,336	15,198
*37075	Hendersonville	(615)	48,332	40,620
*38301	Jackson	(731)	63,732	59,643
*37601	Johnson City	(423)	63,141	55,469
*37662	Kingsport	(423)	44,758	44,905
*37950	Knoxville	(865)	185,100	173,890
*37086	La Vergne	(615)	30,862	18,687
38464	Lawrenceburg	(931)	10,890	10,796
*37087	Lebanon	(615)	25,005	20,235
37091	Lewisburg	(931)	11,101	10,413
37355	Manchester	(931)	10,070	8,294
38237	Martin	(731)	10,202	10,515
37801	Maryville	(865)	27,258	23,120
*37110	McMinnville	(931)	13,605	12,749
*38101	Memphis	(901)	676,640	650,100
37343	Middle Valley (c)	(423)	—	11,854
*38053	Millington	(901)	10,922	10,433
*37813	Morristown	(423)	28,054	24,965
*37122	Mount Juliet	(615)	23,396	12,366
*37130	Murfreesboro	(615)	105,209	68,816
*37202	Nashville-Davidson	(615)	605,473	545,524
*37830	Oak Ridge	(865)	27,751	27,387
37148	Portland	(615)	11,391	8,458
37415	Red Bank	(423)	11,767	12,418
*37862	Sevierville	(865)	17,295	11,757
*37160	Shelbyville	(931)	20,149	16,105
37167	Smyrna	(615)	39,724	25,569
*37379	Soddy-Daisy	(423)	12,859	11,530
37174	Spring Hill	(931)	27,369	7,715
37172	Springfield	(615)	17,595	14,329
*37388	Tullahoma	(931)	18,533	17,994
*38261	Union City	(731)	10,546	10,876
37188	White House	(615)	10,316	7,220

Texas

Area codes (281) and (832) overlay area code (713). Area code (430) overlays area code (903). Area code (682) overlays area code (817). Area codes (972) and (469) overlay area code (214).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*79604	Abilene	(325)	117,179	115,930
75001	Addison	(214)	15,737	14,166
78516	Alamo	(956)	17,526	14,760
77039	Aldine (c)	(713)	—	13,979
*78332	Alice	(361)	19,682	19,010
*75002	Allen	(214)	84,252	43,554
78574	Alton	(956)	11,954	4,384
*77511	Alvin	(713)	23,284	21,413
*79105	Amarillo	(806)	189,389	173,627
79714	Andrews	(432)	10,448	9,652
*77515	Angleton	(979)	19,123	18,130
*76004	Arlington	(817)	380,084	332,969
77346	Atascocita (c)	(281)	—	35,757
*75751	Athens	(903)	12,154	11,297
*78712	Austin	(512)	786,382	656,562
*76020	Azle	(817)	11,520	9,600
77518	Bacliff (c)	(409)	—	19,343
75180	Balch Springs	(214)	20,258	19,375
*77414	Bay City	(979)	17,672	18,667
*77520	Baytown	(713)	70,871	66,430
*77707	Beaumont	(409)	110,099	113,866
*76021	Bedford	(817)	49,878	47,152
*78102	Beeville	(361)	12,529	13,129
*77401	Bellaire	(713)	18,176	15,642
76513	Belton	(254)	17,799	14,623
*76126	Benbrook	(817)	23,332	20,208
*79720	Big Spring	(432)	24,493	25,233
*78006	Boerne	(830)	10,639	6,178
75418	Bonham	(903)	10,527	9,990
*79007	Borger	(806)	12,655	14,302
*77833	Brenham	(979)	16,147	13,507
*78520	Brownsville	(956)	176,858	139,722
*76801	Brownwood	(325)	18,837	18,813
78717	Brushy Creek (c)	(903)	—	15,371
*77801	Bryan	(979)	74,654	65,660
76354	Burkburnett	(940)	10,501	10,927
*76028	Burleson	(817)	36,169	20,976
*79015	Canyon	(806)	14,529	12,875
78130	Canyon Lake (c)	(830)	—	16,870
*75006	Carrolton	(214)	129,209	109,576
*75104	Cedar Hill	(214)	45,318	32,093
*78613	Cedar Park	(512)	64,415	26,049
77530	Channelview (c)	(713)	—	29,685
78108	Cibolo	(210)	15,686	3,035
77450	Cinco Ranch (c)	(281)	—	11,196
*76031	Cleburne	(817)	29,931	26,005
77015	Cloverleaf (c)	(713)	—	23,508
77531	Clute	(979)	10,915	10,424
*77840	College Station	(979)	86,679	67,890
76034	Colleyville	(817)	24,974	19,636
*77301	Conroe	(936)	58,431	36,811
78109	Converse	(210)	18,110	11,508
*75019	Coppell	(214)	39,663	35,958
76522	Copperas Cove	(254)	30,806	29,592
*76205	Corinth	(940)	20,981	11,325
*78469	Corpus Christi	(361)	287,438	277,454
*75110	Corsicana	(903)	26,252	24,485
76036	Crowley	(817)	12,920	7,467
*75221	Dallas	(214)	1,299,543	1,188,580
77536	Deer Park	(713)	30,938	28,520
*78840	Del Rio	(830)	36,676	33,867
*75020	Denison	(903)	24,127	22,773
*76201	Denton	(940)	122,830	80,537
*75115	DeSoto	(214)	48,288	37,646
77539	Dickinson	(281)	17,836	17,093
78537	Donna	(956)	17,548	14,768
79029	Dumas	(806)	14,163	13,747
*75138	Duncanville	(214)	36,472	36,081
*78852	Eagle Pass	(830)	27,183	22,413
*78539	Edinburg	(956)	72,424	48,465
77437	El Campo	(979)	10,795	10,945
*79910	El Paso	(915)	620,447	563,662
*75119	Ennis	(214)	19,795	16,045
*76039	Euless	(817)	53,352	46,005
*75381	Farmers Branch	(214)	26,742	27,508
*75022	Flower Mound	(214)	70,202	50,702

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
76119	Forest Hill	(817)	14,018	12,949
75126	Forney	(214)	15,646	5,588
76544	Fort Hood (c)	(254)	—	33,711
*76161	Fort Worth	(817)	727,575	534,694
78624	Fredericksburg	(830)	11,305	8,911
*77541	Freeport	(979)	12,618	12,708
*77546	Friendswood	(281)	34,106	29,037
*75034	Frisco	(214)	102,412	33,714
*76240	Gainesville	(940)	16,517	15,538
77547	Galena Park	(713)	10,160	10,592
*77550	Galveston	(409)	56,148	57,247
*75040	Garland	(214)	222,013	215,768
*76528	Gatesville	(254)	15,136	15,591
*78626	Georgetown	(512)	50,885	28,339
75154	Glenn Heights	(214)	11,344	7,224
*75051	Grand Prairie	(214)	163,351	127,427
*76051	Grapevine	(817)	51,098	42,059
*75401	Greenville	(903)	25,551	23,960
77619	Groves	(409)	14,300	15,733
*76117	Haltom City	(817)	40,811	39,018
*76548	Harker Heights	(254)	26,026	17,308
*78550	Harlingen	(956)	65,289	57,564
*75652	Henderson	(903)	11,647	11,273
79045	Hereford	(806)	14,367	14,597
76643	Hewitt	(254)	13,588	11,085
78557	Hidalgo	(956)	12,250	7,322
75067	Highland Village	(214)	16,996	12,173
*79927	Horizon City	(915)	13,753	5,233
*77052	Houston	(713)	2,257,926	1,953,631
*77338	Humble	(713)	14,865	14,579
*77340	Huntsville	(936)	38,086	35,078
*76053	Hurst	(817)	38,996	36,273
78634	Hutto	(512)	14,230	1,250
*75015	Irving	(214)	205,540	191,615
75766	Jacksonville	(903)	14,434	13,868
78729	Jollyville (c)	(512)	—	15,813
*77449	Katy	(713)	13,891	11,775
*76248	Keller	(817)	40,055	27,345
*78028	Kerrville	(830)	22,826	20,425
*75662	Kilgore	(903)	12,176	11,301
*76540	Killeen	(254)	119,510	86,911
*78363	Kingsville	(361)	24,591	25,575
78640	Kyle	(512)	28,543	5,314
78572	La Homa (c)	(956)	—	10,433
77568	La Marque	(409)	14,194	13,682
*77571	La Porte	(713)	34,191	31,880
77566	Lake Jackson	(979)	28,980	26,386
*78734	Lakeway	(512)	11,467	8,002
*75146	Lancaster	(214)	36,236	25,894
*78041	Laredo	(956)	226,122	176,576
*77573	League City	(281)	71,722	45,444
*78641	Leander	(512)	26,230	7,596
*78268	Leon Valley	(210)	11,020	9,239
*79336	Levelland	(806)	12,465	12,866
*75067	Lewisville	(214)	105,169	77,737
75068	Little Elm	(214)	25,797	3,646
*78233	Live Oak	(210)	14,503	9,156
78644	Lockhart	(512)	14,237	11,615
*75606	Longview	(903)	78,036	73,344
*79408	Lubbock	(806)	225,856	199,564
*75901	Lufkin	(936)	34,591	32,709
77657	Lumberton	(409)	10,663	8,731
*78501	McAllen	(956)	132,225	106,414
*75070	McKinney	(214)	127,671	54,369
76063	Mansfield	(817)	47,341	28,031
*75670	Marshall	(903)	24,089	23,935
78570	Mercedes	(956)	15,401	13,649
*75149	Mesquite	(214)	133,509	124,523
*79701	Midland	(432)	108,666	94,996
76065	Midlothian	(214)	18,124	7,480
*76067	Mineral Wells	(940)	16,862	16,946
*78572	Mission	(956)	68,990	45,408
77083	Mission Bend (c)	(713)	—	30,831
*77489	Missouri City	(713)	74,853	52,913
*75455	Mount Pleasant	(903)	15,244	13,935
*75094	Murphy	(214)	15,342	3,099
*75961	Nacogdoches	(936)	33,173	29,914
77627	Nederland	(409)	16,058	17,422
*78130	New Braunfels	(830)	55,867	36,494
77479	New Territory (c)	(281)	—	13,861
*76161	North Richland Hills	(817)	66,010	55,635
*79761	Odessa	(432)	100,807	90,943
*77630	Orange	(409)	19,613	18,643
*75801	Palestine	(903)	18,458	17,598
*79065	Pampa	(806)	17,213	17,887
*75460	Paris	(903)	25,755	25,898
*77501	Pasadena	(713)	145,789	141,674
*77581	Pearland	(713)	86,341	37,640
78721	Pecan Grove (c)	(254)	—	13,551
*78660	Pflugerville	(512)	42,696	16,335
78577	Pharr	(956)	66,231	46,660
*79072	Plainview	(806)	21,389	22,336
*75074	Plano	(214)	273,611	222,030
*77640	Port Arthur	(409)	56,674	57,755
77979	Port Lavaca	(361)	11,489	12,035
77651	Port Neches	(409)	12,529	13,601
78374	Portland	(361)	16,451	14,827
*75154	Red Oak	(972)	10,205	4,301
*75080	Richardson	(214)	103,201	91,802
*77469	Richmond	(713)	13,532	11,081
78582	Rio Grande City	(956)	14,057	11,923
76701	Robinson	(254)	10,522	7,845
78380	Robstown	(361)	12,169	12,727
*75087	Rockwall	(214)	36,791	17,976
78584	Roma	(956)	11,335	9,617
77471	Rosenberg	(713)	33,962	24,043
*78681	Round Rock	(512)	105,412	61,136
*75088	Rowlett	(214)	56,716	44,503
75048	Sachse	(214)	19,330	9,751
*76179	Saginaw	(817)	20,783	12,374
*76902	San Angelo	(325)	92,147	88,439
*78265	San Antonio	(210)	1,373,668	1,144,646
78586	San Benito	(956)	25,365	23,444
79849	San Elizario (c)	(915)	—	11,046
78589	San Juan	(956)	34,534	26,229
*78666	San Marcos	(512)	53,205	34,733
*77510	Santa Fe	(409)	11,879	9,548
*78154	Schertz	(210)	32,159	18,694
77586	Seabrook	(281)	11,480	9,443
75159	Seagoville	(214)	12,319	10,823
*78155	Seguin	(830)	26,842	22,011
*75090	Sherman	(903)	38,407	35,082
*79549	Snyder	(325)	10,565	10,783
79927	Socorro	(915)	32,388	27,152
77587	South Houston	(713)	16,346	15,833
76092	Southlake	(817)	27,282	21,519
*77373	Spring (c)	(713)	—	36,385
*77477	Stafford	(713)	19,491	15,681
*76401	Stephenville	(254)	17,460	14,921
*77478	Sugar Land	(713)	81,725	63,328
*75482	Sulphur Springs	(903)	15,738	14,551
79556	Sweetwater	(325)	10,703	11,415
76574	Taylor	(512)	16,105	13,575
*76501	Temple	(254)	60,118	54,514
*75160	Terrell	(214)	19,599	13,606
*75501	Texarkana	(903)	37,103	34,782
*77590	Texas City	(409)	43,965	41,521
*75056	The Colony	(214)	44,704	26,531
77387	The Woodlands (c)	(713)	—	55,649
*77375	Tomball	(713)	10,209	9,089
*75702	Tyler	(903)	98,866	83,650
*78148	Universal City	(830)	18,150	14,849
75205	University Park	(214)	25,269	23,324
*78801	Uvalde	(830)	16,326	14,929
*76384	Vernon	(940)	10,798	11,660
*77901	Victoria	(361)	63,147	60,603
*77662	Vidor	(409)	10,715	11,440
*76702	Waco	(254)	126,217	113,726
76148	Watauga	(817)	24,330	21,908
*75165	Waxahachie	(214)	29,535	21,426
*76086	Weatherford	(817)	27,437	19,000
77598	Webster	(281)	10,613	9,083
78728	Wells Branch (c)	(512)	—	11,271
*78596	Weslaco	(956)	34,701	26,935
79764	West Odessa (c)	(432)	—	17,799
77005	West University Place	(713)	15,613	14,211
76108	White Settlement	(817)	16,543	14,831
*76307	Wichita Falls	(940)	101,313	104,197
75098	Wylie	(214)	39,713	15,132

Utah

Area code (385) overlays area code (801).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
84004	Alpine City	(801)	10,181	7,146
84003	American Fork	(801)	28,542	21,941
*84010	Bountiful	(801)	44,477	41,301
84302	Brigham City	(435)	18,900	17,411
84109	Canyon Rim (c)	(801)	—	10,428
*84720	Cedar City	(435)	29,144	20,527
84014	Centerville	(801)	16,177	14,585
*84015	Clearfield	(801)	28,376	25,974
84015	Clinton	(801)	20,147	12,585
84121	Cottonwood Heights[1]	(801)	35,407	—
84121	Cottonwood West (c)	(801)	—	18,727
84020	Draper	(801)	43,217	25,220
84043	Eagle Mountain	(801)	22,914	2,157
84109	East Millcreek (c)	(801)	—	21,385
84025	Farmington	(801)	17,833	12,081
*84032	Heber City	(435)	10,107	7,291
84065	Herriman	(801)	18,378	1,523
84003	Highland	(801)	16,756	8,172
*84117	Holladay	(801)	25,802	14,561
84737	Hurricane	(435)	13,344	8,250
84037	Kaysville	(801)	26,314	20,351
84118	Kearns (c)	(801)	—	33,659
*84041	Layton	(801)	66,746	58,474
84043	Lehi	(801)	48,993	19,028
84042	Lindon	(801)	11,072	8,363
*84321	Logan	(435)	49,534	42,670

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
84044	Magna (c)	(801)	—	22,770
84047	Midvale	(801)	29,374	27,029
84109	Millcreek (c)	(801)	—	30,377
*84157	Murray	(801)	46,587	34,024
*84404	North Ogden	(801)	17,946	15,026
84054	North Salt Lake	(801)	14,210	8,749
*84401	Ogden	(801)	83,296	77,226
84084	Oquirrh (c)	(801)	—	10,390
*84057	Orem	(801)	95,248	84,324
*84651	Payson	(801)	18,150	12,716
84062	Pleasant Grove	(801)	35,201	23,468
*84601	Provo	(801)	119,775	105,166
*84065	Riverton	(801)	40,420	25,011
*84067	Roy	(801)	36,259	32,885
*84770	Saint George	(435)	72,555	49,663
*84101	Salt Lake City	(801)	183,171	181,743
*84070	Sandy	(801)	97,177	88,418
84043	Saratoga Springs	(801)	16,125	1,003
84095	South Jordan	(801)	54,631	29,437
84403	South Ogden	(801)	16,118	14,377
84165	South Salt Lake	(801)	21,774	22,038
84660	Spanish Fork	(801)	32,643	20,246
84663	Springville	(801)	29,605	20,424
84075	Syracuse	(801)	22,542	9,398
84118	Taylorsville	(801)	59,102	57,439
84074	Tooele	(435)	30,708	22,502
84780	Washington	(435)	17,882	8,186
*84084	West Jordan	(801)	104,915	68,336
*84170	West Valley City	(801)	125,093	108,896

(1) Cottonwood Heights CDP was incorporated as a city in 2005.

Vermont (802)

See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
05201	*Bennington*	15,082	15,737
*05301	*Brattleboro*	11,563	12,005
*05401	Burlington	38,647	38,889
*05446	*Colchester*	17,328	16,986
*05451	*Essex*	19,629	18,626
05047	*Hartford*	10,677	10,367
05468	*Milton*	10,801	9,479
*05701	Rutland	16,630	17,292
*05403	South Burlington	17,551	15,814

Virginia

Area code (571) overlays area code (703).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*22313	Alexandria	(703)	150,006	128,283
22003	Annandale (c)	(703)	—	54,994
*22210	Arlington (c)	(703)	217,483	189,453
*22041	Bailey's Crossroads (c)	(703)	—	23,166
*24060	Blacksburg	(540)	42,885	39,573
23235	Bon Air (c)	(804)	—	16,213
*24203	Bristol	(276)	17,690	17,367
20109	Bull Run (c)	(703)	—	11,337
*22150	Burke (c)	(703)	—	57,737
24018	Cave Spring (c)	(540)	—	24,941
*20120	Centreville (c)	(703)	—	48,661
*20151	Chantilly (c)	(703)	—	41,041
*22906	Charlottesville	(434)	42,218	45,049
*23320	Chesapeake	(757)	222,455	199,184
*23831	Chester (c)	(804)	—	17,890
*24073	Christiansburg	(540)	19,632	16,947
23834	Colonial Heights	(804)	17,823	16,897
*22701	Culpeper	(540)	14,028	9,664
22193	Dale City (c)	(703)	—	55,971
*24541	Danville	(434)	44,400	48,411
23222	East Highland Park (c)	(804)	—	12,488
*22030	Fairfax	(703)	24,665	21,498
*22046	Falls Church	(703)	11,957	10,377
22308	Fort Hunt (c)	(703)	—	12,923
22310	Franconia (c)	(703)	—	31,907
*22404	Fredericksburg	(540)	23,193	19,279
22630	Front Royal	(540)	14,573	13,589
*23060	Glen Allen (c)	(804)	—	12,562
22306	Groveton (c)	(703)	—	21,296
*23670	Hampton	(757)	144,236	146,437
*22801	Harrisonburg	(540)	45,137	40,468
*20170	Herndon	(703)	22,579	21,655
23075	Highland Springs (c)	(804)	—	15,137
24019	Hollins (c)	(540)	—	14,309
23860	Hopewell	(804)	23,123	22,354
22306	Hybla Valley (c)	(703)	—	16,721
22043	Idylwood (c)	(703)	—	16,005
22042	Jefferson (c)	(703)	—	27,422
22191	Lake Ridge (c)	(540)	—	30,404
23228	Lakeside (c)	(804)	—	11,157
23060	Laurel (c)	(804)	—	14,875
*20175	Leesburg	(703)	40,927	28,311
22312	Lincolnia (c)	(703)	—	15,788
*22079	Lorton (c)	(703)	—	17,786
*24506	Lynchburg	(434)	73,933	65,269
24572	Madison Heights(c)	(434)	—	11,584
*20110	Manassas	(703)	36,514	35,135
20113	Manassas Park	(703)	12,042	10,290
*24112	Martinsville	(276)	14,635	15,416
*22101	McLean (c)	(703)	—	38,929
*23111	Mechanicsville (c)	(804)	—	30,464
*22116	Merrifield (c)	(703)	—	11,170
22026	Montclair (c)	(703)	—	15,728
22121	Mount Vernon (c)	(703)	—	28,582
22122	Newington (c)	(703)	—	19,784
*23607	Newport News	(757)	193,172	180,150
*23501	Norfolk	(757)	233,333	234,403
22124	Oakton (c)	(703)	—	29,348
*23804	Petersburg	(804)	32,986	33,740
23662	Poquoson	(757)	11,794	11,566
*23707	Portsmouth	(757)	99,321	100,565
*24141	Radford	(540)	16,184	15,859
*20190	Reston (c)	(703)	—	56,407
*23232	Richmond	(804)	204,451	197,790
*24022	Roanoke	(540)	94,482	94,911
24281	Rose Hill (c)	(276)	—	15,058
*24153	Salem	(540)	25,462	24,747
*22150	Springfield (c)	(703)	—	30,417
*24402	Staunton	(540)	23,886	23,853
*23434	Suffolk	(757)	83,659	63,677
24502	Timberlake (c)	(434)	—	10,683
23229	Tuckahoe (c)	(804)	—	43,242
22101	Tysons Corner (c)	(703)	—	18,540
*22180	Vienna	(703)	15,215	14,453
*23450	Virginia Beach	(757)	433,575	425,257
22980	Waynesboro	(540)	22,241	19,520
22152	West Springfield (c)	(703)	—	28,378
*23185	Williamsburg	(757)	12,729	11,998
*22601	Winchester	(540)	26,322	23,585
24592	Wolf Trap (c)	(703)	—	14,001
*22191	Woodbridge (c)	(703)	—	31,941

Washington

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
98520	Aberdeen	(360)	16,008	16,461
98036	Alderwood Manor (c)	(425)	—	15,329
*98221	Anacortes	(360)	16,933	14,557
98223	Arlington	(360)	17,236	11,713
*98002	Auburn	(253)	63,544	40,314
98110	Bainbridge Island	(206)	21,981	20,308
98604	Battle Ground	(360)	17,179	9,296
*98009	Bellevue	(425)	126,626	109,569
*98225	Bellingham	(360)	80,055	67,171
*98390	Bonney Lake	(360)	17,168	9,687
*98011	Bothell	(425)	32,959	30,150
*98337	Bremerton	(360)	35,191	37,259
98178	Bryn Mawr-Skyway (c)	(206)	—	13,977
*98166	Burien	(206)	31,958	31,881
98292	Camano (c)	(360)	—	13,347
98607	Camas	(360)	18,270	12,534
98055	Cascade-Fairwood (c)	(425)	—	34,580
98531	Centralia	(360)	15,700	14,742
99004	Cheney	(509)	10,842	8,832
98072	Cottage Lake (c)	(206)	—	24,330
98042	Covington	(253)	18,514	13,783
*98198	Des Moines	(206)	29,291	29,267
99213	Dishman (c)	(509)	—	10,031
98031	East Hill-Meridian (c)	(253)/(425)	—	29,308
98056	East Renton Highlands (c)	(425)	—	13,264
98802	East Wenatchee	(509)	12,569	5,757
98801	East Wenatchee Bench (c)	(509)	—	13,658
*98020	Edmonds	(425)	40,773	39,515
98387	Elk Plain (c)	(253)	—	15,697
*98926	Ellensburg	(509)	17,408	15,414
98022	Enumclaw	(360)	10,858	11,116
*98201	Everett	(425)	99,384	91,488
*98002	Federal Way	(253)	85,929	83,259
98248	Ferndale	(360)	11,681	8,758
98597	Five Corners (c)	(360)	—	12,207
98433	Fort Lewis (c)	(253)	—	19,089
98011	Inglewood-Finn Hill (c)	(425)	—	22,661
*98027	Issaquah	(425)	24,959	11,212
98626	Kelso	(360)	12,150	11,895
98028	Kenmore	(425)	20,807	18,678
*99336	Kennewick	(509)	67,814	54,693
*98031	Kent	(253)/(425)	85,631	79,524
98033	Kingsgate (c)	(425)	—	12,222
*98033	Kirkland	(425)	48,556	45,054
*98509	Lacey	(360)	40,046	31,226
98155	Lake Forest Park	(206)	12,629	13,142
98258	Lake Stevens	(425)	14,511	6,361
98002	Lakeland North (c)	(253)	—	15,085
98002	Lakeland South (c)	(253)	—	11,436

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*98498	Lakewood	(253)	57,710	58,211
98092	Lea Hill (c)	(253)	—	10,871
98632	Longview	(360)	36,483	34,660
98264	Lynden	(360)	12,125	9,020
*98046	Lynnwood	(425)	34,017	33,847
98038	Maple Valley	(425)	20,522	14,209
98012	Martha Lake (c)	(425)	—	12,633
*98270	Marysville	(360)	35,266	25,315
98040	Mercer Island	(206)	24,559	22,036
*98082	Mill Creek	(425)	17,370	11,525
98272	Monroe	(360)	17,286	13,795
98837	Moses Lake	(509)	20,084	14,953
*98273	Mount Vernon	(360)	32,139	26,232
98043	Mountlake Terrace	(425)	20,078	20,362
98275	Mukilteo	(425)	20,938	18,019
98012	North Creek (c)	(425)	—	25,742
98270	North Marysville (c)	(425)	—	21,161
*98277	Oak Harbor	(360)	22,638	19,795
*98501	Olympia	(360)	46,100	42,514
99214	Opportunity (c)	(509)	—	25,065
98662	Orchards (c)	(360)	—	17,852
98204	Paine Field-Lake Stickney (c)	(425)	—	24,383
98444	Parkland (c)	(253)	—	24,053
*99301	Pasco	(509)	58,647	32,066
98037	Picnic Point-North Lynnwood (c)	(425)	—	22,953
*98362	Port Angeles	(360)	18,912	18,397
98390	Prairie Ridge (c)	(360)	—	11,688
*99163	Pullman	(509)	27,619	24,675
*98371	Puyallup	(253)	37,743	33,011
*98052	Redmond	(425)	52,468	45,256
*98058	Renton	(425)	62,076	50,052
*99352	Richland	(509)	47,527	38,708
98188	Riverton-Boulevard Park (c)	(206)	—	11,188
98686	Salmon Creek (c)	(360)	—	16,767
*98074	Sammamish	(425)	40,834	34,104
*98148	SeaTac	(206)	26,660	25,496
*98101	Seattle	(206)/(425)	617,334	563,374
98284	Sedro-Woolley	(360)	11,024	8,658
*98133	Shoreline	(206)	52,836	53,025
*98315	Silverdale (c)	(360)	—	15,816
98373	South Hill (c)	(253)	—	31,623
98387	Spanaway (c)	(253)	—	21,588
*99210	Spokane	(509)	203,276	195,629
*99211	Spokane Valley	(509)	87,378	—
98944	Sunnyside	(509)	15,238	13,905
*98402	Tacoma	(253)	199,637	193,556
*98138	Tukwila	(206)	17,392	17,181
*98501	Tumwater	(360)	16,265	12,698
98053	Union Hill-Novelty Hill (c)	(425)	—	11,265
98467	University Place	(253)	30,685	29,933
*98661	Vancouver	(360)	165,809	143,560
*98013	Vashon (c)	(206)	—	10,123
99362	Walla Walla	(509)	31,286	29,686
98671	Washougal	(360)	13,807	8,595
*98801	Wenatchee	(509)	30,229	27,856
98258	West Lake Stevens (c)	(425)	—	18,071
*99353	West Richland	(509)	11,520	8,385
99181	West Valley (c)	(509)	—	10,433
98166	White Center (c)	(206)	—	20,975
*98072	Woodinville	(425)	11,429	9,194
*98903	Yakima	(509)	85,832	71,845

West Virginia (304)

Area code (681) overlays area code (304).

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*25801	Beckley	16,758	17,254
24701	Bluefield	11,068	11,451
*25301	Charleston	50,267	53,421
*26301	Clarksburg	16,408	16,743
25301	Cross Lanes (c)	—	10,353
*26554	Fairmont	19,031	19,097
*25704	Huntington	49,129	51,475
*25401	Martinsburg	17,112	14,972
*26505	Morgantown	30,330	26,809
*26101	Parkersburg	31,629	33,099
25177	Saint Albans	10,985	11,567
*25303	South Charleston	12,574	13,390
25569	Teays Valley (c)	—	12,704
*26105	Vienna	10,558	10,861
26062	Weirton	18,576	20,411
26003	Wheeling	28,803	31,419

Wisconsin

Area code (534) overlays area code (715).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
54301	Allouez	(920)	14,790	15,443
*54911	Appleton	(920)	70,897	70,087
*54304	Ashwaubenon	(920)	17,429	17,634
53913	Baraboo	(608)	11,297	10,711
53916	Beaver Dam	(920)	14,983	15,169
54311	Bellevue	(920)	15,214	—
*53511	Beloit	(608)	36,120	35,775
*53045	Brookfield	(262)	39,051	38,649
*53209	Brown Deer	(414)	12,087	12,170
53105	Burlington	(262)	10,975	9,936
53108	Caledonia	(262)	24,365	—
53012	Cedarburg	(262)	11,158	10,908
*54729	Chippewa Falls	(715)	12,823	12,925
53110	Cudahy	(414)	19,073	18,429
54115	De Pere	(920)	25,357	20,559
*54703	Eau Claire	(715)	66,190	61,704
*53711	Fitchburg	(608)	23,734	20,501
*54935	Fond du Lac	(920)	42,424	42,203
53538	Fort Atkinson	(920)	11,878	11,621
53132	Franklin	(414)	36,910	29,494
53022	Germantown	(262)	19,693	18,260
*53209	Glendale	(414)	13,111	13,367
53024	Grafton	(262)	11,702	10,312
*54303	Green Bay	(920)	101,351	102,313
53129	Greendale	(414)	14,173	14,405
*53220	Greenfield	(414)	36,531	35,476
53027	Hartford	(262)	14,091	10,905
*54303	Howard	(920)	16,843	13,546
*54016	Hudson	(715)	12,404	8,775
*53545	Janesville	(608)	62,522	59,498
54130	Kaukauna	(920)	15,640	12,983
*53140	Kenosha	(262)	97,856	90,352
*54601	La Crosse	(608)	50,980	51,818
54140	Little Chute	(920)	11,259	10,476
*53714	Madison	(608)	235,626	208,054
*54220	Manitowoc	(920)	33,094	34,053
54143	Marinette	(715)	10,653	11,749
*54449	Marshfield	(715)	18,148	18,800
54952	Menasha	(920)	16,664	16,331
*53051	Menomonee Falls	(262)	34,666	32,647
54751	Menomonie	(715)	15,706	14,937
*53097	Mequon	(262)	23,739	21,823
53562	Middleton	(608)	16,539	15,770
*53201	Milwaukee	(414)	604,133	596,974
53566	Monroe	(608)	10,468	10,843
53406	Mount Pleasant	(262)	26,923	—
53150	Muskego	(414)	23,479	21,397
*54956	Neenah	(920)	25,470	24,507
*53186	New Berlin	(262)	38,976	38,220
53154	Oak Creek	(414)	33,946	28,456
53066	Oconomowoc	(262)	14,384	12,382
54650	Onalaska	(608)	16,898	14,839
*54901	Oshkosh	(920)	63,701	62,916
53072	Pewaukee (city)	(262)	12,590	11,783
53818	Platteville	(608)	10,468	9,989
*53158	Pleasant Prairie	(262)	19,802	16,136
54467	Plover	(715)	12,043	10,520
53074	Port Washington	(262)	11,230	10,467
*53401	Racine	(262)	82,009	81,855
*53076	Richfield	(262)	11,299	—
54022	River Falls	(715)	14,293	12,560
*53081	Sheboygan	(920)	47,852	50,792
53211	Shorewood	(414)	13,373	13,763
53172	South Milwaukee	(414)	21,446	21,256
*54481	Stevens Point	(715)	25,294	24,551
53589	Stoughton	(608)	13,180	12,354
*54173	Suamico	(920)	11,084	—
*53590	Sun Prairie	(608)	29,021	20,369
54880	Superior	(715)	26,456	27,368
53089	Sussex	(262)	10,126	8,828
*54241	Two Rivers	(920)	11,799	12,639
53593	Verona	(608)	11,592	7,052
*53094	Watertown	(920)	22,742	21,598
*53186	Waukesha	(262)	68,739	64,825
53597	Waunakee	(608)	11,520	8,995
53963	Waupun	(920)	10,480	10,718
*54403	Wausau	(715)	37,796	38,426
*53213	Wauwatosa	(414)	45,599	47,271
*53214	West Allis	(414)	60,753	61,254
*53095	West Bend	(262)	30,186	28,152
*54476	Weston	(715)	13,483	12,079
*53217	Whitefish Bay	(414)	13,774	14,163
53190	Whitewater	(262)	14,409	13,437
*54494	Wisconsin Rapids	(715)	17,279	18,435

Wyoming (307)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*82609	Casper	54,874	49,644
*82009	Cheyenne	57,618	53,011
*82930	Evanston	11,958	11,507
*82716	Gillette	28,726	19,646
*82935	Green River	12,411	11,808
*82072	Laramie	28,850	27,204
82501	Riverton	10,249	9,310
*82901	Rock Springs	20,905	18,708
82801	Sheridan	17,461	15,804

WORLD HISTORY

Chronology of World History

Note: In this section, the notation BCE (before the common era) is applied to years dating to the traditional BC (before Christ) era, and CE (common era) is applied to AD (anno domini) dates. This notation is now preferred in scientific and academic publications. The traditional Gregorian Calendar system and its dates and years are unaltered except by these labels.

Other abbreviations used in this chapter include the following: KYA = thousand years ago, MYA = million years ago, BP = years before the present, c. = circa, fl. = flourished, r. = ruled, b. = born, d. = died.

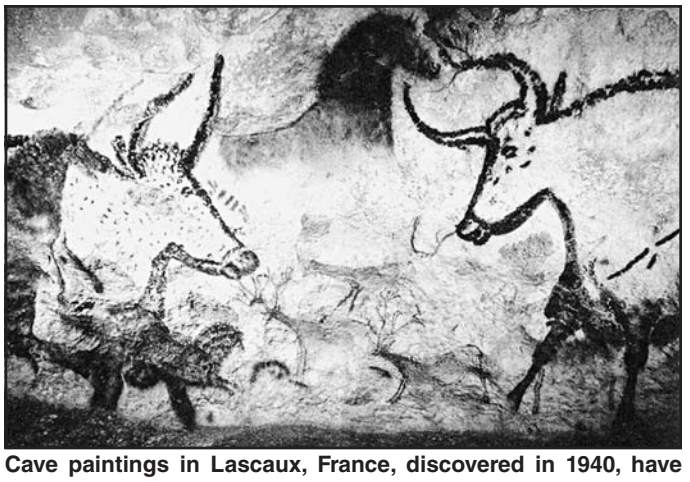
Prehistory: Our Ancestors Emerge

Reviewed by G. A. Clark, Ph.D., Sept. 2008

Evidence of the origins of *Homo sapiens sapiens*, the genus, species and subspecies to which all living humans belong, comes from a small, but increasing, number of fossils, from genetic and anatomical studies, and from interpretation of the geological and archaeological records. The latest evidence suggests that humans evolved from apelike primate ancestors that lived in eastern and central Africa 7-5 million years ago (MYA). Although all humans living today are members of a single species, the fossil record confirms that our ancestors coexisted with a number of similar species throughout our evolutionary history. Current theories trace the first hominin (upright, bipedal, humanlike primate)[1] to Africa, where several distinct genera appeared 6-4 MYA. They lived in a variety of environments throughout most of the continent, including swampy forest margins, woodlands, and open savannas (usually near lakes or springs). In addition to *Australopithecus afarensis*—better known as "Lucy," a 3.2 MYA Ethiopian specimen found in 1974—these earliest hominins include such recent discoveries as *Sahelanthropus* (c. 6.5 MYA, from Chad), *Ardipithecus* (c. 5 MYA, Kenya), *Kenyanthropus* (c. 3.5 MYA, Kenya), and *Orrorin* (c. 5 MYA, Kenya). Later, between 4 and 3 MYA, these earliest hominins gave rise to at least two groups of savanna/lake-edge adapted "man-apes." Called australopithecines, they are divided into "gracile" and "robust" lineages, both containing a number of species. The robust australopithecines were characterized by enormous molar and premolar teeth; they probably went extinct around 1 MYA, or slightly thereafter. Although it is uncertain from which australopithecine species humans descended, the most likely species are usually assigned to the gracile lineage.

Our genus, *Homo*, arose 3-2 MYA, when hominins began to produce primitive stone tools. The oldest tools are dated to c. 2.5 MYA from the Kada Gona site, in Ethiopia, and were used for scraping and cutting meat, sinew, and wood. It is not known whether these early hominins had the ability to speak, but they were social animals, lived in groups of 12-20 individuals, aggregated and dispersed seasonally, had campsites, and subsisted by gathering plants and small animals and by scavenging other kills. A closer ancestor, *Homo ergaster*, appeared in E Africa around 1.9 MYA and was the first to leave the continent, spreading throughout Eurasia by c. 1.8 MYA. *H. ergaster* is sometimes grouped with *H. erectus*, a species first identified in the 1890s on the island of Java. It was capable of hunting large and medium-sized hoofed animals, such as antelopes and horses, learned to make and control fire—by c. 500 thousand years ago (KYA) in Europe, possibly earlier in Africa—and almost certainly had primitive language skills.

After about 350 KYA, Europe provides a particularly rich set of fossil evidence usually assigned to *H. erectus*. By a near-universal consensus, this species gave rise to the Neanderthals, who appeared c. 200 KYA. Neanderthals were human-like in most respects: they could speak, were proficient hunters of large game, had sophisticated tools and weapons and a developed social organization, and were well adapted to the harsh climates of Ice Age Europe. Recent advances in molecular biology support the theory that Neanderthals were a distinct population or species that in some places coexisted, but evidently did not interbreed with early modern humans (also called Crô-Magnons). *H. antecessor*, a new species (c. 870 KYA) identified at the Trinchera Dolina site in north-central Spain, might help clarify the relationship between the earliest representatives of *Homo* in western Europe, and the Neanderthals. A similar situation may have occurred in E Asia, where more primitive *Homo* species coexisted with early modern humans after c. 40 KYA, and possibly as recently as 18 KYA, on the island of Flores, in Indonesia.



Cave paintings in Lascaux, France, discovered in 1940, have been carbon-dated to 11,000 to 30,000 years BP.

Since 2004, excavations at Liang Bua cave on Flores have recovered the remains of 12-15 tiny hominins dated between c. 95-18 KYA. Popularly called "hobbits" because of their diminutive stature (3.5 ft. tall at adulthood) and large, broad feet, they had brains averaging less than one-third the size of even the smallest modern human brains, yet were accompanied by thousands of stone artifacts, evidence for the hunting of stegodonts (dwarfed elephants), and clear signs of fire. Dubbed *H. floresiensis*, they probably represent a normal-sized *H. erectus* population that colonized Flores some 800 KYA and subsequently became dwarfed because of limited habitat. One probable implication is that the cognitive capacities of Middle Pleistocene hominins have been seriously underestimated.

Genetic evidence indicates that the first *Homo sapiens* originated in E Africa between 200 and 100 KYA. The oldest modern human fossils are dated to c. 160 KYA and were found at the Herto site in Ethiopia's Middle Awash valley. The species quickly spread, displacing, extinguishing, outcompeting, and/or genetically "swamping" the archaic humans it encountered. Modern humans were living in Israel by c. 100 KYA, and in Romania by c. 35 KYA. Migration from Asia to Australia took place as early as 60 KYA. First confirmation for the crossing from Asia to the Americas by the Bering land bridge dates to the end of the last Ice Age, at 14 KYA. However, genetic data suggests that small, isolated groups of hunter-gatherers arrived in the Americas up to 4,000 years earlier, settling in both continents. Their arrival was rapidly followed by the extinction of the indigenous Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoths, mastodonts), due either to overexploitation by humans, an extraterrestrial impact c. 12,900 years ago, or a combination of both.

As human cognitive capacities slowly expanded over the Pleistocene (1.7-0.01 MYA), a variety of behavioral modes—in toolmaking, diet, shelter, social arrangements, and spiritual expression—arose as humans adapted to different geographic and climatic zones. By about 13,000 years ago, sites from all over the world show seasonal migration patterns and efficient exploitation of a wide range of plant and animal foods, some of which were eventually domesticated.

The ability to make fire at will enormously expanded the human food niche. Fire-making possibly began as early as 1 MYA in Africa and is clearly documented throughout Eurasia after c. 500 KYA. Hearths were found in northern Israel by c. 750 KYA, and by 465 KYA in southwestern France. Fire-hardened wooden throwing spears c. 3 m long were fashioned by big-game hunters 400 KYA at the Schoeningen lignite mine in Germany. Scraping tools, dated after 750 KYA in Europe, N Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia, suggest the preparation of hides for clothing. The oldest relatively unambiguous evidence of personal adornment, perforated shell beads, dates to c. 120 KYA at Skhul Cave on Mount Carmel in Israel. Although they were probably invented much earlier, impressions in burnt clay from the Czech Republic document the ability to weave cloth baskets and nets by 28 KYA. By the time Australia was settled, human ancestors had learned to navigate in boats over considerable distances in open water. The earliest-known bone tools were fashioned some 90 KYA at Semliki, in the Congo basin, by fishermen who crafted sophisticated bone harpoons to catch giant catfish.

About 60 KYA, the earliest immigrants to Australia carved and painted designs on rocks. Although the painted caves of Cosquer and Chauvet in southern France have (contested) radiocarbon dates of c. 32 KYA, painting, engraving and bodily decoration flourished in Europe 15 KYA, along with stone and ivory sculpture. More than 200 western European caves show remarkable examples of naturalistic wall painting. A few musical instruments—bone flutes with precisely bored holes—have been found in sites dated after 40 KYA. Over the course of the Upper Pleistocene (c. 130-12 KYA), the number of people surviving long enough to become grandparents slowly increased. With more adults available to provide child care, humans began to develop more complex, multigenerational social systems. The "reach" of social memory increased accordingly. Shortly after 12 KYA, among widely separated foraging communities in both hemispheres, a series of dramatic technological and social changes occurred, marking the Neolithic, or New Stone, Age. As the world climate became drier and warmer, population/resource imbalances ensued, creating the conditions that selected for increased human interference in the life cycles of certain plants and animals. This interference ultimately resulted in the appearance of domestication economies. Domesticated plants and animals encouraged population growth and the appearance of permanent settlements, which in turn reduced birth spacing and spurred more population growth. Reliance upon domesticated plants and animals, coupled with technological advances like pottery-making, precipitated a dramatic increase in world population and social complexity. Genetic research suggests that mutations related to traits currently found in some human populations, such as Europeans' unusually light skin pigmentation and ability to process lactose, arose after c. 12 KYA.

Sites in the Americas, southeast Europe, and the Middle East show roughly contemporaneous (12-10 KYA) evidence of Neolithic domestication economies; similar evidence of E and S Asian, W European, and sub-Saharan African Neolithic adaptations dates to 10-7 KYA. From W Asian sources, farming and the herding of sheep and goats spread rapidly throughout the Mediterranean basin, perhaps in as short a time interval as 100-200 years. The variety of crops—wheat, barley, rice, maize, squash, beans and tubers—and a mix of other characteristics suggest that this adaptation occurred independently in as many as 12 or 13 places in both hemispheres. Evidence for fermented beverages likewise coincides with the early Neolithic settled farming lifestyle. Northern Chinese farmers concocted a wine-like drink from rice, honey, and fruit between 9,000 and 8,000 years ago. In highland W Asia, in what is today Iran, vintners were fermenting grapes and making wine by c. 7400 KYA. The plants and animals associated with the Neolithic Revolution provided the basis for all subsequent social and cultural evolution worldwide.

(1) Although "hominid" was standard usage several decades ago, "hominin" is now more commonly used in reference to human ancestors because of new developments in the interpretation of primate evolution.

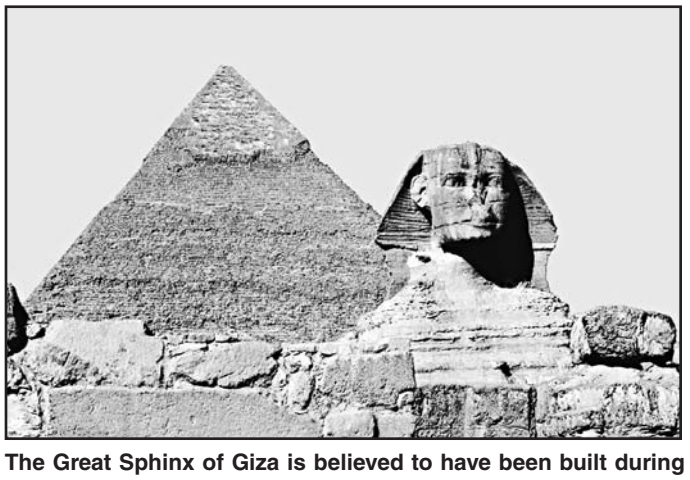
Earliest Civilizations: 4000-1000 BCE

Mesopotamia. If history began with writing, the first chapter opened in Mesopotamia, the Tigris-Euphrates river valley. The Sumerians used clay tablets with pictographs to keep records after 4000 BCE. A **cuneiform** (wedge-shaped) script evolved by 3000 BCE as a full syllabic alphabet. Neighboring peoples adapted the script for their own use.

Sumerian life centered, from 4000 BCE, on large cities (Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Nippur, Kish, and Lagash) organized around temples and priestly bureaucracies, with surrounding plains watered by vast irrigation works and worked with traction plows. Sailboats, wheeled vehicles, potter's wheels, and kilns were used. Copper was smelted and tempered from c. 4000 BCE; bronze was produced not long after. Ores, as well as precious stones and metals, were obtained through long-distance ship and caravan trade. Iron was used from c. 2000 BCE. Improved ironworking, developed partly by the Hittites, became widespread by 1200 BCE.

Sumerian political primacy passed among cities and their kingly dynasties. Semitic-speaking peoples, with cultures derived from the Sumerian, founded a succession of dynasties that ruled in Mesopotamia and neighboring areas for most of 1,800 years; among them were the **Akkadians** (first under Sargon I, c. 2350 BCE), the Amorites (whose laws, codified by **Hammurabi**, c. 1792-1750 BCE, have biblical parallels), and the Assyrians, with interludes of rule by the Hittites, Kassites, and Mitanni.

Mesopotamian learning, preserved in vast libraries, was practically oriented. Scribes maintained lists of astronomical phenomena, plants, animals, and stones were maintained; medical texts listed ailments and herbal cures. The Sumerians worshiped anthropomorphic gods representing natural forces. Sacrifices were made at **ziggurats**, or huge stepped temples.



The Great Sphinx of Giza is believed to have been built during Egypt's 4th dynasty (c. 2575-2465 BCE).

The Syria-Palestine area, site of some of the earliest urban remains (Jericho, 7000 BCE), and of the recently uncovered **Ebla** civilization (fl. 2500 BCE), experienced Egyptian cultural and political influence along with Mesopotamian. The **Phoenician** coast was an active commercial center. A phonetic alphabet was invented here before 1600 BCE. It became the ancestor of many other alphabets.

Egypt. Agricultural villages along the Nile River were united, then by around 3300 BCE into 2 kingdoms, Upper and Lower Egypt, unified (c. 3100 BCE) under the pharaoh Menes. A bureaucracy supervised construction of canals and monuments (**pyramids** starting 2700 BCE). Control over Nubia to the S was asserted from 2600 BCE. Brilliant **Old Kingdom** period achievements in architecture, sculpture, and painting reached their height during the 3rd and 4th Dynasties. **Hieroglyphic writing** appeared by 3200 BCE, recording a sophisticated literature that included religious writings, philosophy, history, and science. An ordered hierarchy of gods, including totemistic animal elements, was served by a powerful priesthood in Memphis. The pharaoh was identified with the falcon god Horus. Other trends included belief in an afterlife and short-lived quasi-monotheistic reforms introduced by the pharaoh **Akhenaton** (c. 1379-1362 BCE), also the husband of Nefertiti.

After a period of dominance by Semitic Hyksos from Asia (c. 1700-1550 BCE), the **New Kingdom** established an empire in Syria. Egypt became increasingly embroiled in Asiatic wars and diplomacy. Conquered by Persia in 525 BCE, it eventually faded away as an independent culture.

India. An urban civilization with an as-yet undeciphered writing system stretched across the Indus Valley and along the Arabian Sea c. 3000-1500 BCE. Major sites are Harappa and **Mohenjo-Daro** in Pakistan, well-planned geometric cities with underground sewers and vast granaries. The entire region may have been ruled as a single state. Bronze was used, and arts and crafts were well developed. Religious life apparently took the form of fertility cults. Indus civilization was probably in decline when it was destroyed by **Aryans** who arrived from the NW, speaking an Indo-European language. Led by a warrior aristocracy whose legendary deeds are in the **Rig Veda**, the Aryans spread E and S, bringing their sky gods, priestly (Brahman) ritual, and the beginnings of the caste system; local customs and beliefs were assimilated by the conquerors.

Europe. On Crete, the Bronze Age **Minoan civilization** emerged c. 2500 BCE. A prosperous economy and richly decorative

art was supported by seaborne commerce. Mycenae and other cities in mainland Greece and Asia Minor (e.g., **Troy**) preserved elements of the culture until c. 1200 BCE. Cretan Linear A script (c. 2000-1700 BCE) remains undeciphered; Linear B script (c. 1300-1200 BCE) records an early Greek dialect. The possible connection between Mycenaean monumental stonework and the megalithic monuments of W Europe, Iberia, and Malta (c. 4000-1500 BCE) is unclear.

China. Proto-Chinese neolithic cultures had long covered N and SE China when the first large political state was organized in the N by the **Shang dynasty** (c. 1523 BCE). Shang kings called themselves Sons of Heaven, and they presided over a cult of human and animal sacrifice to ancestors and nature gods. The Chou dynasty, starting c. 1027 BCE, expanded the area of the Sons of Heaven's dominion, but feudal states exercised most temporal power. A writing system with 2,000 characters was already in use under the Shang, with **pictographs** later supplemented by phonetic characters. Many of its principles and symbols, despite changes in spoken Chinese, were preserved in later writing systems. Technical advances allowed urban specialists to create fine ceramic and jade products, and bronze casting after 1500 BCE was the most advanced in the world. Bronze artifacts discovered in N Thailand date from 3600 BCE, hundreds of years before similar Middle Eastern finds.

Americas. **Olmecs** settled (1500 BCE) on the Gulf coast of Mexico and developed the first known civilization in the western hemisphere. Temple cities and huge stone sculpture date from 1200 BCE. A rudimentary calendar and writing system existed. Olmec religion—centering on a jaguar god—and art forms influenced later Meso-American cultures.

Formation of Classical Societies: 1000-400 BCE

Greece. After a period of decline during the Dorian Greek invasions (1200-1000 BCE), the Aegean area developed a unique civilization. Drawing on Mycenaean traditions, Mesopotamian learning (weights and measures, lunisolar calendar, astronomy, musical scales), the Phoenician alphabet (modified for Greek), and Egyptian art, **Greek city-states** saw a rich elaboration of intellectual life. The two great epic poems attributed to **Homer**, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, were probably composed around the 8th cent. BCE. Long-range commerce was aided by metal coinage (introduced by the Lydians in Asia Minor before 700 BCE); colonies were founded around the Mediterranean (Cumae in Italy in 760 BCE; Massalia in France c. 600 BCE) and Black Sea shores.

Philosophy, starting with Ionian speculation on the nature of matter (Thales, c. 634-546 BCE), continued by other "Pre-Socratics" (e.g., Heraclitus, c. 535-415 BCE; Parmenides, b. c. 515 BCE), reached a high point in Athens in the rationalist idealism of **Plato** (c. 428-347 BCE), a disciple of **Socrates** (c. 469-399 BCE; executed for alleged impiety), and in **Aristotle** (384-322 BCE), a pioneer in many fields, from natural sciences to logic, ethics, and metaphysics. The **arts** were highly valued. Architecture culminated in the **Parthenon** (438 BCE) by Phidias (fl. 490-430 BCE). Poetry (Sappho, c. 610-580 BCE; Pindar, c. 518-438 BCE) and **drama** (Aeschylus, 525-456 BCE; Sophocles, c. 496-406 BCE; Euripides, c. 484-406 BCE) thrived. Male beauty and strength, a chief artistic theme, were celebrated at the national games at Olympia.

Ruled by local tyrants or **oligarchies**, the Greeks were not politically united, but managed to resist inclusion in the Persian Empire—Persian king Darius was defeated at Marathon (490 BCE), his son Xerxes at Salamis (480 BCE), and the Persian army at Plataea (479 BCE). Democracy sprouted in Athens as statesman Pericles (495-429 BCE) sought participation in government from all citizens. Local warfare was common; the **Peloponnesian Wars** (431-404 BCE) ended in Sparta's victory over Athens. Greek political power subsequently waned, but Greek cultural forms spread far and wide.

Hebrews. Nomadic Hebrew tribes entered Canaan before 1200 BCE, settling among other Semitic peoples speaking the same language. They brought from the desert a **monotheistic** faith said to have been revealed to Abraham in Canaan c. 1800 BCE and Moses at Mt. Sinai c. 1250 BCE, after the Hebrews' escape from bondage in Egypt. David (r. 1000-961 BCE) and Solomon (r. 961-922 BCE) united them in a kingdom that briefly dominated the area. **Phoenicians** to the N founded Mediterranean colonies (Carthage, c. 814 BCE) and sailed into the Atlantic.

A temple in Jerusalem became the national religious center, with sacrifices performed by a hereditary priesthood. Polytheistic influences, especially of the fertility cult of Baal, were opposed by **prophets** (Elijah, Amos, Isaiah).

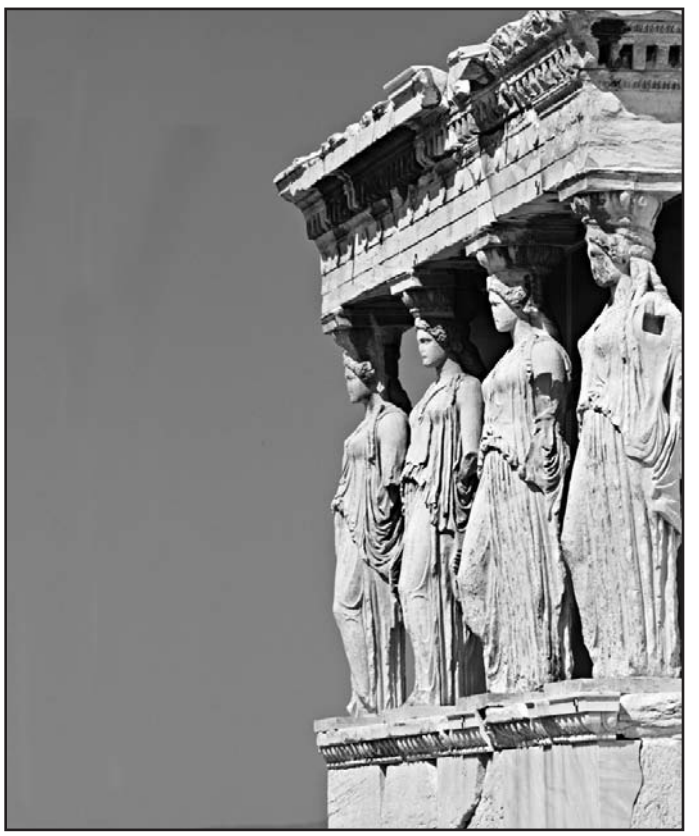
Divided into **two kingdoms** after Solomon, the Hebrews were unable to resist the revived Assyrian empire, which conquered Israel, the N kingdom, in 722 BCE. Judah, the S kingdom, was conquered in 586 BCE by the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar II. With the fixing of most of the biblical canon by the mid-4th cent. BCE and the emergence of rabbis, Judaism successfully survived the loss of Hebrew autonomy. A Jewish kingdom was revived under the Hasmoneans (168-42 BCE).

China. During the **Eastern Chou** dynasty (770-256 BCE), Chinese culture spread E to the sea and S to the Yangtze R. Large feudal states on the periphery of the empire contended for preeminence but continued to recognize the Son of Heaven (king), who retained a purely ritual role enriched with courtly music and dance. In the Age of Warring States (403-221 BCE), when the first sections of the **Great Wall** were built, the Ch'in state in the W gained supremacy and finally united all of China.

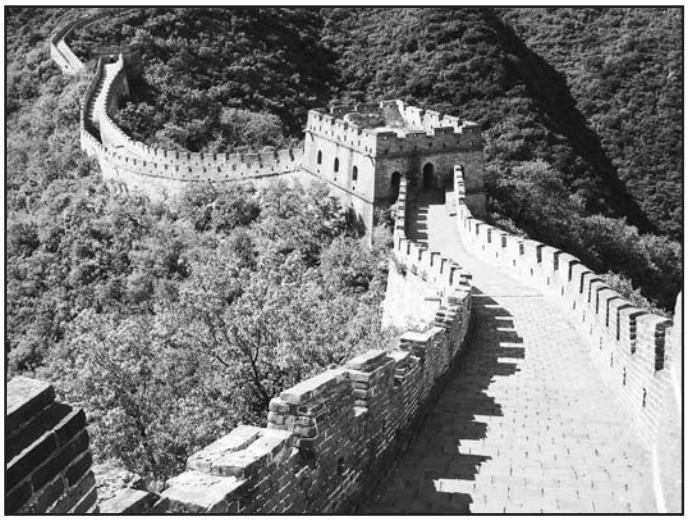
Iron tools entered China c. 500 BCE, and casting techniques were advanced, aiding agriculture. Peasants owned their land and owed civil and military service to nobles. China's cities grew in number and size; barter remained the chief trade medium.

Intellectual ferment among noble scribes and officials produced the Classical Age of Chinese literature and philosophy. **Confucius** (551-479 BCE) urged a restoration of a supposedly harmonious social order of the past through proper conduct in accordance with one's station and through filial and ceremonial piety. The *Analects* attributed to him are revered throughout E Asia.

Among other thinkers, **Mencius** (d. 289 BCE) added the view that the Mandate of Heaven can be removed from an unjust dynasty. The Legalists sought to curb the supposed natural wickedness of people through new institutions and harsh laws. The Naturalists emphasized the balance of opposites—yin, yang—in the world. **Taoists** sought mystical knowledge through meditation and disengagement.



In the 5th century BCE, the Acropolis of Athens took shape in a flourishing Greece.



China's Great Wall, first built during the Age of Warring States (403-221 BCE), was rebuilt, extended, and modified over thousands of years to protect China from invaders.

India. The political and cultural center of India shifted from the Indus to the Ganges River Valley. Buddhism, Jainism, and mystical revisions of orthodox Vedism all developed c. 500-300 BCE. The *Upanishads*, last part of the *Veda*, urged escape from the cycle of rebirth into the physical world. Vedism remained the preserve of the Brahman caste.

In contrast, **Buddhism**, founded by Siddhartha Gautama (c. 563-c. 483 BCE)—Buddha ("Enlightened One")—appealed to merchants in the urban centers and took hold at first (and most lastingly) on the geographic fringes of Indian civilization. The classic Indian epics were composed in this era: the ***Ramayana*** perhaps c. 300 BCE, the ***Mahabharata*** over a period starting around 400 BCE.

N India was divided into a large number of monarchies and aristocratic republics, probably derived from tribal groupings, when the Magadha kingdom was formed in Bihar c. 542 BCE. It soon became the dominant power. The **Maurya** dynasty, founded by Chandragupta c. 321 BCE, expanded the kingdom, uniting most of N India in a centralized bureaucratic empire. The third Mauryan king, **Asoka** (reigned c. 274-236 BCE), conquered most of the subcontinent. He converted to Buddhism and inscribed its tenets on pillars throughout India and downplayed the caste system.

Before its final decline in India, Buddhism developed into a popular worship of heavenly Bodhisattvas ("enlightened beings"), and it produced a refined architecture (the Great Stupa [shrine] at Sanchi, 100 CE) and sculpture (Gandhara reliefs, 1-400 CE).

Persia. Aryan peoples (Persians, Medes) dominated the area of present Iran by the beginning of the 1st millennium BCE. The prophet **Zoroaster** (born c. 628 BCE) introduced a dualistic religion in which the forces of good (Ahura Mazda, "Lord of Wisdom") and evil (Ahriman) battle for dominance; individuals are judged by their actions and earn damnation or salvation. Zoroaster's hymns (*Gathas*) are included in the *Avesta*, the Zoroastrian scriptures. A version of this faith became the established religion of the Persian Empire.

Africa. Nubia, periodically occupied by Egypt since about 2600 BCE, ruled Egypt c. 750-661 BCE and survived as an independent Egyptianized kingdom (**Kush**; capital Meroe) for 1,000 years. The Iron Age Nok culture flourished c. 500 BCE-200 CE on the Benue Plateau of **Nigeria**.

Americas. The Chavin culture controlled N Peru c. 900 BCE to 200 BCE. Its ceremonial centers, featuring the jaguar god, survived long after. Its architecture, ceramics, and textiles had influenced other Peruvian cultures. **Mayan civilization** began to develop in Central America as early as 1500 BCE.

Great Empires Unite the Classical World: 400 BCE-400 CE

Persia. **Cyrus**, ruler of a small kingdom in Persia from 559 BCE, united the Persians and Medes within 10 years and conquered Asia Minor and Babylonia in another 10. His son Cambyses, followed by **Darius** (r. 522-486 BCE), added vast lands to the E and N as far as the Indus Valley and Central Asia, as well as Egypt and Thrace. The whole empire was ruled by an international bureaucracy and army, with Persians holding the chief positions. The resources and styles of all the subject civilizations were exploited to create a rich syncretic art.

The kingdom of Macedon, which under Philip II dominated the Greek world and Egypt, was passed on to his son **Alexander** in 336 BCE. Within 13 years, Alexander had conquered all the Persian dominions. Imbued by his tutor Aristotle with Greek ideals, Alexander encouraged colonization, and Greek-style cities were founded. After his death in 323 BCE, wars of succession divided the empire into 3 significant dynasties—the **Antigonids** in Asia Minor and Macedon, the **Ptolemies** in Egypt, and the **Seleucids** in Mesopotamia. In the ensuing 300 years (the **Hellenistic Era**), a cosmopolitan Greek-oriented culture permeated the ancient world from W Europe to the borders of India, absorbing native elites everywhere.

Hellenistic philosophy stressed the private individual's search for happiness. The Cynics followed Diogenes (c. 372-287 BCE), who stressed self-sufficiency and restriction of desires and expressed contempt for luxury and social convention. Zeno (c. 335-c. 263 BCE) and the **Stoics** exalted reason, identified it with virtue, and counseled an ascetic disregard for misfortune. The **Epicureans** tried to build lives of moderate pleasure without political or emotional involvement. Hellenistic arts imitated life realistically, especially in sculpture and literature (comedies of Menander, 342-292 BCE).

The sciences thrived, especially at Alexandria, where the Ptolemies financed a great library and museum. Fields of study included mathematics (**Euclid**'s geometry, c. 300 BCE); astronomy (heliocentric theory of Aristarchus, 310-230 BCE; Julian calendar, 45 BCE; **Ptolemy**'s *Almagest*, c. 150 CE); geography (world map of Eratosthenes, 276-194 BCE); hydraulics (**Archimedes**, 287-212 BCE); medicine (Galen, 130-200 CE); and chemistry. Inventors refined uses for siphons, valves, gears, springs, screws, levers, cams, and pulleys.

A restored Persian empire under the **Parthians** (northern Iranian tribesmen) controlled the eastern Hellenistic world from 250 BCE to 229 CE. The Parthians and the succeeding **Sassanian dynasty** (c. 224-651 CE) fought with Rome periodically. The Sassanians revived Zoroastrianism as a state religion and patronized a nationalistic artistic and scholarly renaissance.

Rome. The city of Rome was founded, according to legend, by Romulus in 753 BCE. Through military expansion and colonization, and by granting citizenship to conquered tribes, the city annexed all of Italy S of the Po R. in the 100-year period before 268 BCE. The Latin and other Italic tribes were annexed first, followed by the **Etruscans** (founders of a great civilization, N of Rome) and the Greek colonies in the S. With a large standing army and reserve forces of several hundred thousand, Rome was able to defeat **Carthage** in the 3 **Punic Wars** (264-241 BCE, 218-201 BCE, 149-146 BCE), despite the invasion of Italy by **Hannibal** (218 BCE), thus gaining Sicily and territory in Spain and N Africa.

Rome exploited local disputes to conquer Greece and Asia Minor in the 2nd cent. BCE and Egypt in the 1st (after the defeat and suicide of **Antony and Cleopatra**, 30 BCE). The Mediterranean civilized world, up to the disputed Parthian border, was now Roman and remained so for 500 years. Less civilized regions were added to the Empire: Gaul (conquered by **Julius Caesar**, 58-51 BCE), Britain (43 CE), and Dacia NE of the Danube (107 CE).

The original aristocratic republican government, with democratic features added in the 5th and 4th cent. BCE, deteriorated under the pressures of empire and class conflict (**Gracchus** brothers, social reformers, murdered in 133 BCE and 121 BCE; slave revolts in 135 BCE and 73 BCE). After a series of civil wars (Marius vs. Sulla, 88-82 BCE; Caesar vs. **Pompey**, 49-45 BCE; triumvirate vs. Caesar's assassins, 44-43 BCE; Antony vs. Octavian, 32-30 BCE), the empire came under the rule of a deified monarch (first emperor, **Augustus**, 27 BCE-14 CE).

Provincials (nearly all granted citizenship by Caracalla, 212 CE) came to dominate the army and civil service. Traditional **Roman law**, systematized and interpreted by independent jurists, and local self-rule in provincial cities were supplanted by a vast tax-collecting bureaucracy in the 3rd and

4th cent. The legal rights of women, children, and slaves were strengthened.

Roman innovations in **civil engineering** included water mills, windmills, and rotary mills and use of cement that hardened under water. Monumental architecture (baths, theaters, temples) relied on the arch and the dome. The network of roads (some still standing) stretched 53,000 mi, passing through mountain tunnels as long as 3.5 mi. Aqueducts brought water to cities; underground sewers removed waste.

Roman art and literature were derivative of Greek models. Innovations were made in sculpture (naturalistic busts, equestrian statues), decorative wall painting (as at Pompeii), satire (**Juvenal**, 60-127 CE), history (**Tacitus**, 56-120 CE), prose romance (Petronius, d. 66 CE). Gladiatorial contests dominated public amusements, which were supported by the state.

India. The **Gupta** monarchs reunited N India c. 320 CE. Their peaceful and prosperous reign saw a revival of Hindu religious thought and Brahman power. The old Vedic traditions were combined with devotion to many indigenous deities (who were seen as manifestations of Vedic gods). Caste lines were reinforced, and Buddhist practices gradually disappeared or were integrated with **Hindu** traditions. The art (often erotic), architecture, and literature of the period, patronized by the Gupta court, are considered among India's finest achievements (Kalidasa, poet and dramatist, fl. c. 400 CE). Mathematical innovations included use of the zero and decimal numbers. Invasions by White Huns from the NW destroyed the empire c. 550 CE. Rich cultures also developed in S India during this period. Emotional Tamil religious poetry contributed to the Hindu revival. The Pallava kingdom controlled much of S India c. 350-880 CE and helped to spread Indian civilization to SE Asia.

China. The Ch'in ruler Shih Huang Ti (r. 221-210 BCE), known as the First Emperor, centralized political authority. standardized the written language, laws, weights, measures, and coinage, and conducted a census, but tried to destroy most philosophical texts. The **Han** dynasty (202 BCE-220 CE) instituted the Mandarin bureaucracy, which lasted 2,000 years. Local officials were selected by examination in Confucian classics and trained at the imperial university and provincial schools.

The invention of **paper** facilitated this bureaucratic system. Agriculture was promoted, but peasants bore most of the tax burden. Irrigation was improved, water clocks and sundials were used, astronomy and mathematics thrived, and landscape painting was perfected.

With the expansion S and W (to nearly the present borders of today's China), trade was opened with India, SE Asia, and the Middle East, over sea and caravan routes. Indian missionaries brought Mahayana Buddhism to China by the 1st cent. CE and spawned a variety of sects. Taoism was revived and merged with popular superstitions. **Taoist and Buddhist monasteries** and convents multiplied in the turbulent centuries after the collapse of the Han dynasty.

Monotheism Spreads: 1-750 CE

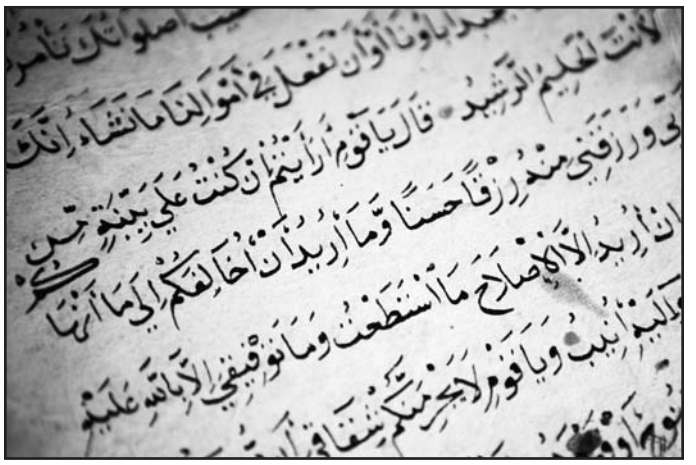
Roman Empire. Polytheism was practiced in the Roman Empire, and religions indigenous to particular Middle Eastern nations became international. Roman citizens worshiped **Isis** of Egypt, **Mithras** of Persia, **Demeter** of Greece, and the great mother **Cybele** of Phrygia. Their cults centered on mysteries (secret ceremonies) and the promise of an afterlife, symbolized by the death and rebirth of the god. The Jews of the empire preserved their monotheistic religion, Judaism, the world's oldest (c. 1300 BCE) continuous religion. Its teachings are contained in the Bible (the Old Testament). 1st-cent. CE Judaism embraced several sects, including the **Sadducees**, mostly drawn from the Temple priesthood, who were culturally Hellenized; the **Pharisees**, who upheld the full range of traditional customs and practices as of equal weight to literal scriptural law and elaborated synagogue worship; and the **Essenes**, an ascetic, millenarian sect. Messianic fervor led to repeated, unsuccessful rebellions against Rome (66-70, 135 CE). As a result, the Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed and the population decimated; this event marked the beginning of the Diaspora (living in exile). To preserve the faith, a program of codification of law was begun at the academy of Yavneh. The work continued for some 500 years in Palestine and in Babylonia, ending in the final redaction (c. 600) of the **Talmud**, a huge collection of legal and moral debates, rulings, liturgy, biblical exegesis, and legendary materials.

Christianity. Emerging as a distinct sect by the 2nd half of the 1st cent. CE Christianity, is based on the teachings of **Jesus**, whom believers considered the Savior (Messiah or Christ) and son of God. Missionary activities of the Apostles and such early leaders as **Paul of Tarsus** spread the faith. Intermittent persecution, as in Rome under Nero in 64 CE, on grounds of suspected disloyalty, failed to disrupt the Christian communities. Each congregation, generally urban and of plebeian character, was tightly organized under a leader (bishop), elders (presbyters or priests), and assistants (deacons). The four **Gospels** (accounts of the life and teachings of Jesus) and the Acts of the Apostles were written down in the late 1st and early 2nd cent. and circulated along with letters of Paul and other Christian leaders. An authoritative canon of these writings was not fixed until the 4th cent.

A school for priests was established at Alexandria in the 2nd cent. Its teachers (**Origen**, c. 182-251) helped define doctrine and promote the faith in Greek-style philosophicalworks. Neoplatonism underwent Christian coloration in the writings of Church Fathers such as **Augustine** (354-430). Christian hermits began to associate in monasteries, first in Egypt (St. Pachomius, c. 290-345), then in other eastern lands, then in the W (**St. Benedict's rule**, 529). Devotion to saints, especially Mary, mother of Jesus, spread. Under **Constantine** (r. 306-37), Christianity became in effect the established religion of the Empire. Pagan temples were expropriated, state funds were used to build churches and support the hierarchy, and laws were adjusted in accordance with Christian ideas. Pagan worship was banned by the end of the 4th cent., and severe restrictions were placed on Judaism.

The newly established church was rocked by doctrinal disputes, often exacerbated by regional rivalries. Chief heresies (as defined by church councils, backed by imperial authority) were **Arianism**, which denied the divinity of Jesus; **Monophysitism**, denying the human nature of Christ; **Donatism**, which regarded as invalid any sacraments administered by sinful clergy; and **Pelagianism**, which denied the necessity of unmerited divine aid (grace) for salvation.

Islam. The earliest Arab civilization emerged by the end of the 2nd millennium BCE in the watered highlands of Yemen. Seaborne and caravan trade in frankincense and myrrh connected the area with the Nile and Fertile Crescent. The Minaean, Sabean (Sheba), and Himyarite states successively held sway. By Muhammad's time (7th cent. CE), the region was a province of Sassanian Persia. In the N, the Nabataean kingdom at Petra and the kingdom of Palmyra were Aramaicized, Romanized, and finally absorbed, as neighboring Judea had been, into the Roman Empire. Nomads shared the central region with a few trading towns and oases. Wars between tribes and raids on communities were common and were celebrated in a poetic tradition that by the 6th cent. helped establish a classic literary Arabic.



Islam's primary religious text, the Koran, contains 114 chapters known as *sura*.

About 610, **Muhammad**, a 40-year-old Arab man of Mecca, emerged as a prophet. He proclaimed a revelation from the one true God, calling on contemporaries to abandon idolatry and restore the faith of Abraham. He introduced his religion as **Islam**, meaning "submission" to the one God, Allah, as a continuation of the biblical faith of Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, all respected as prophets in this system. His teachings, recorded in the **Koran** (*al-Qur'an* in Arabic), in many ways were inclusive of Abrahamic monotheistic ideas known to the Jews and Christians in Arabia. A key aspect of the Abrahamic connection was insistence on justice in society, which led to severe opposition among the aristocrats in Mecca. As conditions worsened for Muhammad and his followers, he decided in 622 to make a ***hegira*** (flight) to Medina, 200 mi to the N. This event marks the beginning of the Muslim lunar calendar. Hostilities between Mecca and Medina increased, and in 629 Muhammad conquered Mecca. By the time he died in 632, nearly all the Arabian peninsula accepted his political and religious leadership.

After his death the majority of Muslims (later known as **Sunni** Muslims) recognized the leadership of the **caliph** (successor) Abu Bakr (632-34), followed by Umar (634-44), Uthman (644-56), and Ali (656-60). A minority, the **Shiites**, insisted instead on the leadership of Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law. By 644, **Muslim rule** over Arabia was confirmed. Muslim armies had threatened the Byzantine and Persian empires, which were weakened by wars and disaffection among subject peoples (including Coptic and Syriac Christians opposed to the Byzantine Orthodox establishment). Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, and Persia fell to Muslim armies. The new administration assimilated existing systems in the region; hence the conquered peoples participated in running the empire. The Koran recognized the so-called Peoples of the Book, i.e., Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians, as tolerated monotheists, and Muslim policy was relatively tolerant to minorities living as "protected" peoples. An expanded tax system, based on conquests of the Persian and Byzantine empires, provided revenue to organize campaigns against neighboring non-Muslim regions.

Under the **Umayyads** (661-750) and **Abbasids** (750-1256), territorial expansion led Muslim armies across N Africa and into Spain (711). Muslim armies in the W were stopped at Tours, France, in 732 by the Frankish ruler **Charles Martel**. Asia Minor, the Indus Valley, and Transoxiana were conquered in the E. The conversion of conquered peoples to Islam was gradual. In many places the official Arabic language supplanted the local tongues. But in the eastern regions the Arab rulers and their armies adopted Persian cultures and language as part of their Muslim identity.

Disputes over succession and pious opposition to injustices in society, led to a number of oppositional movements, which also led to the factionalization of Muslim community. The **Shiites** supported leadership candidates descended from Muhammad, believing them to be carriers of some kind of divine authority. The **Kharijites** supported an egalitarian system derived from the Koran, opposing and even engaging in battle against those who did not agree with them.

New Peoples Enter World History: 400-900 CE

Barbarian invasions. Germanic tribes infiltrated S and E from their Baltic homeland during the 1st millennium BCE, reaching S Germany by 100 BCE and the Black Sea by 214 CE. Organized into large federated tribes under elected kings, most resisted Roman domination and raided the empire in time of civil war (Goths took Dacia in 214, raided Thrace in 251-69). Germanic troops and commanders dominated the Roman armies by the end of the 4th cent. **Huns**, invaders from Asia, entered Europe in 372, driving more Germans into the W empire. Emperor Valens allowed Visigoths to cross the Danube in 376. Huns under Attila (d. 453) raided Gaul, Italy, and the Balkans.

The W empire, weakened by overtaxation and social stagnation, was overrun in the 5th cent. Gaul was effectively lost in 406-07, Spain in 409, Britain in 410, Africa in 429-39. Rome was sacked in 410 by Visigoths under Alaric and in 455 by Vandals. The **last western emperor**, Romulus Augustulus, was deposed in 476 by the Germanic chief Odovacar.

Celts. Celtic cultures, which in pre-Roman times covered most of W Europe, were confined almost entirely to the British Isles after the Germanic invasions. **St. Patrick** completed (c. 457-92) the conversion of Ireland and a strong monastic tradition took hold. Irish monastic missionaries in Scotland, England, and the continent (Columba, c. 521-97; Columbanus, c. 543-615) helped restore Christianity after the Germanic invasions. **Monasteries** became centers of classic and Christian learning and presided over the recording of a Christianized Celtic mythology, elaborated by secular writers and bards. An intricate decorative art style developed, especially in book illumination (Lindisfarne Gospels, c. 700; Book of Kells, 8th cent.).

Successor states. The Visigothic kingdom in Spain (from 419) and much of France (to 507) saw continuation of Roman administration, language, and law (Breviary of Alaric, 506) until its destruction by the Muslims (711). The Vandal kingdom in Africa (from 429) was conquered by the Byzantines in 533. Italy was ruled successively by an Ostrogothic kingdom under Byzantine suzerainty (489-554), direct Byzantine government, and German Lombards (568-774). The Lombards divided the peninsula with the Byzantines and papacy under the dynamic reformer **Pope Gregory the Great** (590-604) and successors.

King Clovis (r. 481-511) united the Franks on both sides of the Rhine and, after his conversion to Christianity, defeated the Arian heretics, Burgundians (after 500), and Visigoths (507) with the support of native clergy and the papacy. Under the **Merovingian** kings, a feudal system emerged: power was fragmented among hierarchies of military landowners. Social stratification, which in late Roman times had acquired legal, hereditary sanction, was reinforced.

The Carolingians (747-987) expanded the kingdom and restored central power. **Charlemagne** (r. 768-814) conquered nearly all the Germanic lands, including Lombard Italy, and was crowned emperor by Pope Leo III in Rome in 800. A centuries-long decline in commerce and arts was reversed under Charlemagne's patronage. He welcomed Jews to his kingdom, which became a center of Jewish learning (Rashi, 1040-1105). He sponsored the Carolingian Renaissance of learning under the Anglo-Latin scholar Alcuin (c. 732-804), who reformed church liturgy.

Byzantine Empire. Under **Diocletian** (r. 284-305) the Roman empire had been divided into 2 parts to facilitate administration and defense. **Constantine** founded (330) **Constantinople** (at old Byzantium) as a fully Christian city. Commerce and taxation financed a sumptuous, orientalized court, a class of hereditary bureaucratic families, and magnificent urban construction (Hagia Sophia, 532-37). The city's fortifications and naval innovations repelled assaults by Goths, Huns, Slavs, Bulgars, Avars, Arabs, and Scandinavians. Greek replaced Latin as the official language by c. 700. **Byzantine art**, a solemn, sacral, and stylized variation of late classical styles (mosaics at the Church of San Vitale, Ravenna, Italy, 526-48), was a starting point for medieval art in E and W Europe.

Justinian (r. 527-65) reconquered parts of Spain, N Africa, and Italy, codified **Roman law** (Codex Justinianus [529] was medieval Europe's chief legal text), closed the Platonic Academy at Athens, and ordered all pagans to convert. Lombards in Italy and Arabs in Africa retook most of his conquests. The Isaurian dynasty from Anatolia (from 717) and the Macedonian dynasty (867-1054) restored military and commercial power. The Iconoclast controversy (726-843) over the permissibility of images helped alienate the Eastern Church from the papacy.

Abbasid Empire. **Baghdad** (established 762), became seat of the **Abbasid dynasty** (established 750), while Umayyads continued to rule in Spain. A brilliant cosmopolitan civilization emerged, inaugurating a Muslim-Arab golden age. Arabic was the lingua franca of the empire; intellectual sources from Persian, Sanskrit, Greek, and Syriac were rendered into Arabic. Christians and Jews equally participated in this translation movement, which also involved interaction between Jewish legal thought and Islamic law, as much as between Christian theology and Muslim scholasticism. Persian-style court life, with art and music, flourished at the court of **Harun al-Rashid**



The pyramid of Kukulkan (El Castillo) at Chichen Itza is one of the preeminent existing examples of Mayan architecture in present-day Mexico.

(786-809), celebrated in the masterpiece known to English readers as *The Arabian Nights*. The sciences, medicine, and mathematics were pursued at Baghdad, Cordova, and Cairo (est. 969). The culmination of this intellectual synthesis in Islamic civilization came with the scientific and philosophical works of **Avicenna** (Ibn Sina, 980-1037), **Averroes** (Ibn Rushd, 1126-98), and **Maimonides** (1135-1204), a Jew who wrote in Arabic. This intellectual tradition was translated into Latin and opened a new period in Christian thought.

The decentralization of the **Abbasid** empire, from 874, led to the establishment of various Muslim dynasties under different ethnic groups. Persians, Berbers, and Turks ruled different regions, retaining connection with the Abbasid caliph at the religious level. The Abbasid period also saw various religious movements against the orthodox position held by governing authorities. This situation in Muslim religion led to the establishment of different legal, theological, and mystical schools of thought. The most influential mass movement was **Sufism**, which aimed at the reaching out of the average individual in quest of a spiritual path. Al-Ghazali (1058-1111) is credited with reconciling personal Sufism with orthodox Sunni tradition.

Africa. Immigrants from Saba in S Arabia helped set up the **Axum** kingdom in Ethiopia in the 1st cent. (their language, Ge'ez, is preserved by the Ethiopian Church). In the 3rd cent., when the kingdom became Christianized, it defeated Kushite Meroe and expanded its influence into Yemen. Axum was the center of a vast ivory trade and controlled the Red Sea coast until c. 1100. Arab conquest in Egypt cut Axum's political and economic ties with Byzantium.

The Iron Age entered W Africa by the end of the 1st millennium BCE. **Ghana**, the first known sub-Saharan state, ruled in the upper Senegal-Niger region c. 400-1240, controlling the trade of gold from mines in the S to trans-Sahara caravan routes to the N. The **Bantu** peoples, probably of W African origin, began to spread E and S perhaps 2,000 years ago, displacing the Pygmies and Bushmen of central and S Africa during a 1,500-year period.

Japan. The advanced Neolithic Yayoi period, when irrigation, rice farming, and iron and bronze casting techniques were introduced from China or Korea, persisted to c. 400 CE. The myriad Japanese states were then united by the **Yamato** clan, under an emperor who acted as chief priest of the animistic Shinto cult. Japanese political and military intervention by the 6th cent. in Korea, then under strong Chinese influence, quickened a Chinese cultural invasion of Japan, bringing Buddhism, the Chinese language (which long remained a literary and governmental medium), Chinese ideographs, and Buddhist styles in painting, sculpture, literature, and architecture (7th cent., Horyuji temple at Nara). The Taika Reforms (646) tried unsuccessfully to centralize Japan according to Chinese bureaucratic and Buddhist philosophical values.

A nativist reaction against the Buddhist **Nara** period (710-94) ushered in the **Heian** period (794-1185) centered at the new capital, Kyoto. Japanese elegance and simplicity modified Chinese styles in architecture, scroll painting, and literature; the writing system was also simplified. The courtly novel *Tale of Genji* (1010-20) testifies to the enhanced role of women in medieval Japanese literature and culture.

Southeast Asia. The historic peoples of SE Asia began arriving some 2,500 years ago from China and Tibet, displacing scattered aborigines. Their agriculture relied on rice and yams. Indian cultural influences were strongest; literacy and Hindu and Buddhist ideas followed the S India-China trade route. From the S tip of Indochina, the kingdom of **Funan** (1st-7th cent.) traded as far W as Persia. It was absorbed by Chenla, itself conquered by the **Khmer Empire** (600-1300). The Khmers, under Hindu god-kings (Suryavarman II, 1113-c. 1150), built the monumental Angkor Wat temple center for the royal phallic cult. The **Nam-Viet** kingdom in Annam, dominated by China and Chinese culture for 1,000 years, emerged in the 10th cent., growing at the expense of the Khmers, who also lost ground in the NW to the new, highly organized **Thai** kingdom. On Sumatra, the **Srivijaya** Empire controlled vital sea lanes (7th to 10th cent.). A Buddhist dynasty, the Sailendras, ruled central **Java** (8th-9th cent.), building at Borobudur one of the largest stupas (dome-shaped Buddhist shrine) in the world.

China. The Sui dynasty (581-618) ushered in a period of commercial, artistic, and scientific achievement in China, continuing under the **Tang** dynasty (618-906). Inventions like the magnetic compass, gunpowder, the abacus, and printing were introduced or perfected. Medical innovations included cataract surgery. The state, from its cosmopolitan capital, Chang-an, supervised foreign trade, which exchanged Chinese silks, porcelains, and art for spices and ivory over Central Asian caravan routes and sea routes reaching Africa. A golden age of poetry bequeathed valuable works to later generations (Tu Fu, 712-70; Li Po, 701-62). Landscape painting flourished.

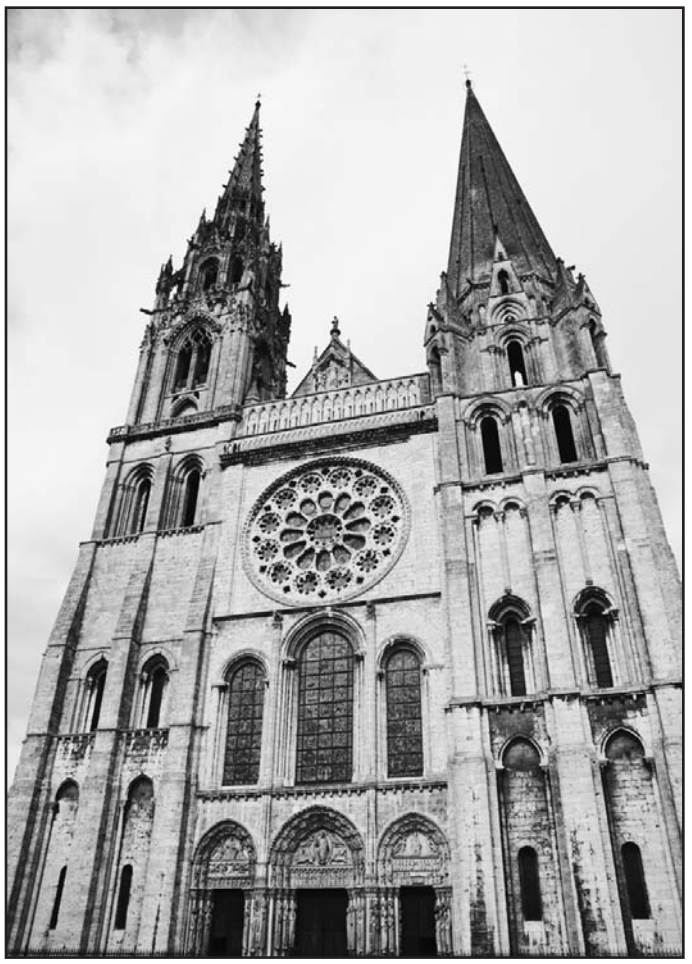
Commercial and industrial expansion continued under the **Northern Sung** dynasty (960-1126), facilitated by paper money and credit notes. But commerce never achieved respectability; government monopolies expropriated successful merchants. The population, long stable at 50 million, doubled in 200 years with the introduction of early-ripening rice and the double harvest. In art, native Chinese styles were revived.

Americas. From 300 to 600 a Native American empire stretched from the Valley of Mexico to Guatemala, centering on the huge city **Teotihuacán** (founded 100 BCE). To the S, in Guatemala, a high **Mayan** civilization developed (150-900) around hundreds of rural ceremonial centers. The Mayans improved on Olmec writing and the calendar and pursued astronomy and mathematics. In South America, a widespread pre-Inca culture grew from **Tiahuanacu**, Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca (Gateway of the Sun doorway, c. 700).

Christian Europe Regroups and Expands: 900-1300

Scandinavia. Pagan Danish and Norse (Viking) adventurers, traders, and pirates raided the coasts of the British Isles (Dublin, c. 831), France, and even the Mediterranean for over 200 years beginning in the late 8th cent. Inland settlement in the W was limited to Great Britain (King Canute, 994-1035) and Normandy, settled (911) under Rollo, as a fief of France. Vikings also reached Iceland (874), Greenland (c. 986), and North America (**Leif Ericson** and others, c. 1000). Norse traders (**Varangians**) developed Russian river commerce from the 8th to the 11th cent. and helped set up a state at Kiev in the late 9th cent. Conversion to Christianity occurred in the 10th cent., reaching Sweden 100 years later. In the 11th cent. Norman bands conquered S Italy and Sicily, and Duke **William of Normandy** conquered (1066) England, bringing feudal government and the French language, essential elements in later English civilization.

Central and East Europe. Slavs began to expand from about 150 CE in all directions in Europe, and by the 7th cent. they reached as far S as the Adriatic and Aegean seas. In the Balkan Peninsula they dislocated Romanized local populations or assimilated newcomers (Bulgarians, a Turkic people). The first **Slavic states** were Moravia (628) in Central Europe and the Bulgarian state (680) in the Balkans. Missions of St. Methodius and Cyril (whose Greek-based cyrillic alphabet is still used by some S and E Slavs) converted (863) Moravia.



The Chartres Cathedral, parts of which date to 1145, is a prime example of French Gothic architecture.

The Eastern Slavs, part-civilized under the overlordship of the Turkish-Jewish **Khazar** trading empire (7th-10th cent.), gravitated toward Constantinople by the 9th cent. The **Kievan** state adopted (989) Eastern Christianity under Prince Vladimir. King Boleslav I (992-1025) began **Poland**'s long history of conquest. The Magyars (**Hungarians**), in present-day Hungary since 896, accepted (1001) Latin Christianity.

Germany. The German kingdom that emerged after the breakup of Charlemagne's W Empire remained a confederation of largely autonomous states. Otto I, a Saxon who was king from 936, established the **Holy Roman Empire**—a union of Germany and N Italy—in alliance with Pope John XII, who crowned (962) him emperor; he defeated (955) the Magyars. Imperial power was greatest under the **Hohenstaufens** (1138-1254), despite the growing opposition of the papacy, which ruled central Italy, and the Lombard League cities. Frederick II (1194-1250) improved administration and patronized the arts; after his death, German influence was removed from Italy.

Christian Spain. From its N mountain redoubts, Christian rule slowly migrated S through the 11th cent., when Muslim unity collapsed. After the capture (1085) of **Toledo**, the kingdoms of Portugal, Castile, and Aragon undertook repeated crusades of reconquest, finally completed in 1492. Elements of Islamic civilization persisted in recaptured areas, influencing all Western Europe.

Crusades. **Pope Urban II** called for a crusade (1095) to restore Asia Minor to Byzantium and the Holy Land to Christendom, respectively. This first crusade captured Jerusalem and led to the foundation of 4 Frankish states in the Levant. The defeat inflicted upon crusaders at the Battle of Hattin (1187) by **Saladin** (c. 1137-93), the Kurdish ruler of Egypt and Syria, effectively negated territorial gains. Many crusades followed until 1291. The 4th crusade sacked Constantinople (1204). Other crusades were launched against Christian heretics (Albigensian Crusade, 1229), pagans, and enemies of the papacy.

Economy. The agricultural base of European life benefited from improvements in **plow design** (c. 1000) and by draining of lowlands and clearing of forests, leading to a rural population increase. Towns grew in N Italy, Flanders, and N Germany (Hanseatic League). Improvements in **loom design** permitted factory textile production. **Guilds** dominated urban trades from the 12th cent. Banking (centered in Italy, 12th-15th cent.) facilitated long-distance trade.

The Church. The split between the Eastern and Western churches was formalized in 1054. Western and Central Europe was divided into 500 bishoprics under one united hierarchy, but conflicts between secular and church authorities were frequent (German **Investiture Controversy**, 1075-1122). Clerical power was first strengthened through the international monastic reform begun at Cluny in 910. Popular religious enthusiasm often expressed itself in heretical movements (Waldensians from 1173), but was channeled by the **Dominican** (1215) and **Franciscan** (1223) friars into the religious mainstream.

Arts. **Romanesque** architecture (9th to mid-12th cent.) expanded on late Roman models, using the rounded arch and massed stone to support enlarged basilicas. Painting and sculpture followed Byzantine models. The literature of **chivalry** was exemplified by the epic (*Chanson de Roland*, c. 1100) and by courtly love poems of the troubadours of Provence and minnesingers of Germany. **Gothic** architecture emerged in France (choir of St. Denis, c. 1140) and spread along with French cultural influence. Rib vaulting and pointed arches were used to combine soaring heights with delicacy, and they freed walls for display of stained glass. Exteriors were covered with painted relief sculpture and embellished with elabor ate architectural detail.

Learning. Law, medicine, and philosophy were advanced at independent **universities** (Bologna, Paris, 12th cent.), originally corporations of students and masters. Twelfth-cent. translations of Greek classics, especially Aristotle, encouraged an analytic approach. Scholastic philosophy, from Anselm (1033-1109) to **Aquinas** (1225-74), attempted to understand revelation through reason.

Apogee of Central Asian Power and the Spread of Islam: 1250-1500

Turks. Turkic peoples, of Central Asian ancestry, were a military threat to the Byzantine and Persian Empires from the 6th cent. After several waves of invasions, during which most of the Turks adopted Islam, the **Seljuk Turks** took (1055) Baghdad. They ruled Persia, Iraq and, after 1071, Asia Minor, where massive numbers of Turks settled. The empire was divided in the 12th cent. into smaller states ruled by Seljuks, Kurds, and Mamluks (a military caste of former Turk, Kurd, and Circassian slaves), which governed Egypt and the Middle East until the Ottoman era (c. 1290-1922).

Osman I (r. c. 1290-1326) and succeeding sultans united Anatolian Turkish warriors in a militaristic state that waged holy war against Byzantium and Balkan Christians. Most of the Balkans had been subdued, and Anatolia united, when Constantinople fell (1453). By the mid-16th cent., Hungary, the Middle East, and N Africa had been conquered. The Turkish advance was stopped at Vienna (1529) and at the naval battle of Lepanto (1571) by Spain, Venice, and the papacy.

The **Ottoman state** was governed in accordance with orthodox Muslim law. Greek, Armenian, and Jewish communities were segregated and were ruled by religious leaders responsible for taxation; they dominated trade. State offices and most army ranks were filled by slaves through a system of child conscription among Christians.

India. Mahmud of Ghazni (971-1030) led repeated Turkish raids into N India. Turkish power was consolidated in 1206 with the start of the **Sultanate at Delhi**. Centralization of state power under the early Delhi sultans went far beyond traditional Indian practice. Muslim rule of most of the subcontinent lasted until the British conquest 600 years later.

Mongols. **Genghis Khan** (c. 1167-1227) first united the feuding Mongol tribes, and built their armies into an effective offensive force around a core of highly mobile cavalry. He and his immediate successors created the largest land empire in history; by 1279 it stretched from the E coast of Asia to the Danube,

from the Siberian steppes to the Arabian Sea. East-West trade and contacts were facilitated (Marco Polo, c. 1254-1324). The western Mongols were Islamized by 1295; successor states soon lost their Mongol character by assimilation. They were briefly reunited under the Turk Tamerlane (1336-1405).

Kublai Khan ruled China from his new capital Beijing (established c. 1264). Naval campaigns against Japan (1274, 1281) and Java (1293) were defeated, the latter by the Hindu-Buddhist maritime kingdom of Majapahit. The **Yuan** dynasty used Mongols and other foreigners (including Europeans) in official posts and tolerated the return of Nestorian Christianity (suppressed 841-45) and the spread of Islam in the S and W. A native reaction expelled the Mongols in 1367-68.

Russia. The Kievan state in Russia, weakened by the decline of Byzantium and the rise of the Catholic Polish-Lithuanian state, was overrun (1238-40) by the Mongols. Only the northern trading republic of Novgorod remained independent. The grand dukes of Moscow emerged as leaders of a coalition of princes that eventually (by 1481) defeated the Mongols. After the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the **Tsars** (Caesars) at Moscow (from Ivan III, r. 1462-1505) set up an independent Russian Orthodox Church. Commerce failed to revive. The isolated Russian state remained agrarian, with the peasant class falling into serfdom.

Persia. A revival of Persian literature, making use of the Arab alphabet and literary forms, began in the 10th cent. (epic of Firdausi, 935-1020). An art revival, influenced by Chinese styles introduced after the Mongols came to power in Iran, began in the 13th cent. Persian cultural and political forms, and often the Persian language, were used for centuries by Turkish and Mongol elites from the Balkans to India. Persian mystics from Rumi (1207-73) to Jami (1414-92) promoted **Sufism** in their poetry.

Africa. Two militant Islamic Berber dynasties emerged from the Sahara to carve out empires from the Sahel to central Spain—the **Almoravids** (c. 1050-1140) and the fanatical **Almohads** (c. 1125-1269). The Ghanaian empire was replaced in the upper Niger by Mali (c. 1230-1340), whose Muslim rulers imported Egyptians to help make **Timbuktu** a center of commerce (in gold, leather, and slaves) and learning. The Songhay empire (to 1590) replaced Mali. To the S, forest kingdoms produced refined artworks (Ife terra cotta, **Benin** bronzes).

Other **Muslim states** in Nigeria (Hausas) and Chad originated in the 11th cent. and continued in some form until the 19th-cent. European conquest. Less-developed Bantu kingdoms existed across central Africa.

Some 40 Muslim Arab-Persian trading colonies and city-states were established all along the E African coast from the 10th cent. (Kilwa, Mogadishu). The interchange with Bantu peoples produced the **Swahili** language and culture. Gold, palm oil, and slaves were brought from the interior, stimulating the growth of the Monamatapa kingdom of the Zambezi (15th cent.). The Christian Ethiopian empire (from 13th cent.) continued the traditions of Axum.

Southeast Asia. Islam was introduced into Malaya and the Indonesian islands by Arab, Persian, and Indian traders. Coastal Muslim cities and states (starting before 1300) soon dominated the interior. Chief among these was the **Malacca** state (c. 1400-1511), on the Malay peninsula.

Arts and Statecraft Thrive in Europe: 1350-1600

Italy. Distinctive Italian achievements in literature and fine arts during the late Middle Ages (**Dante**, 1265-1321; Giotto, 1276-1337) led to the vigorous new styles of the Renaissance (14th-16th cent.). Patronized by the rulers of the quarreling petty states of Italy (**Medicis** in Florence and the papacy, c. 1400-1737), the plastic arts perfected realistic techniques, including **perspective** (Masaccio, 1401-28; Leonardo **da Vinci**, 1452-1519). Classical motifs were used in architecture, and increased talent and expense were put into secular buildings. The Florentine dialect was refined as a national literary language (**Petrarch**, 1304-74). Greek refugees from the E strengthened the respect of humanist scholars for the classic sources. Soon an international movement aided by the spread of **printing** (Gutenberg, c. 1397-1468), **humanism** was optimistic about the power of human reason (Erasmus of Rotterdam, 1466-1536, **More**'s *Utopia*, 1516) and valued individual effort in the arts and in politics (**Machiavelli**, 1469-1527).

France. The French monarchy, strengthened in its repeated struggles with powerful nobles (Burgundy, Flanders, Aquitaine) by alliances with the growing commercial towns, consolidated bureaucratic control under Philip IV (r. 1285-1314) and extended French influence into Germany and Italy (popes at Avignon, France, 1309-1417). The **Hundred Years War** (1337-1453) ended English dynastic claims in France (battles of Crécy, 1346, and Poitiers, 1356; Joan of Arc executed, 1431). A French Renaissance, dating from royal invasions (1494, 1499) of Italy, was encouraged at the court of Francis I (r. 1515-47), who centralized taxation and law. French vernacular literature consciously asserted its independence (La Pléiade, 1549).

England. The evolution of England's unique political institutions began with the **Magna Carta** (1215), by which King John guaranteed the privileges of nobles and church against the monarchy and assured jury trial. After the **Wars of the Roses** (1455-85), the **Tudor** dynasty reasserted royal prerogatives (Henry VIII, r. 1509-47), but the trend toward independent departments and ministerial government also continued. English trade (wool exports from c. 1340) was protected by the nation's growing maritime power (**Spanish Armada** destroyed, 1588).

English replaced French and Latin in the late 14th cent. in law and literature (**Chaucer**, c. 1340-1400) and English translation of the Bible began (Wycliffe, 1380s). **Elizabeth I** (r. 1558-1603) presided over a confident flowering of poetry (Spenser, 1552-99), drama (**Shakespeare**, 1564-1616), and music.

German Empire. From among a welter of minor feudal states, church lands, and independent cities, the **Habsburgs** assembled a far-flung territorial domain, based in Austria from 1276. Family members held the title of Holy Roman Emperor from 1438 to the Empire's dissolution in 1806,



Queen Elizabeth I, who ruled England for more than 40 years (1558-1603), presided over the age in which Shakespeare, Spenser, and Marlowe flourished.

but failed to centralize its domains, leaving Germany disunited for centuries. Resistance to Turkish expansion brought Hungary under Austrian control from the 16th cent. The Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Burgundy were added in 1477, curbing French expansion.

The Flemish painting tradition of naturalism, technical proficiency, and bourgeois subject matter began in the 15th cent. (Jan **van Eyck**, c. 1390-1441), the earliest northern manifestation of the Renaissance. Albrecht **Dürer** (1471-1528) typified the merging of late Gothic and Italian trends in 16th-cent. German art. Imposing civic architecture flourished in the prosperous commercial cities.

Black Death. The bubonic plague reached Europe from the E in 1348, killing up to half the population by 1350 (and recurring periodically in most areas until the early 18th cent. Labor scarcity forced wages to rise and brought greater freedom to the peasantry, making possible **peasant uprisings** (Jacquerie in France, 1358; Wat Tyler's rebellion in England, 1381).

Spain. Despite the unification of Castile and Aragon in 1479, the 2 countries retained separate governments, and the nobility, especially in Aragon and Catalonia, retained many privileges. Spanish lands in Italy (Naples, Sicily) and the Netherlands entangled the country in European wars through the mid-17th cent., while explorers, traders, and conquerors built up a Spanish empire in the Americas and the Philippines.

From the late 15th cent., a **golden age** of literature and art produced works of social satire (plays of Lope de Vega, 1562-1635; **Cervantes**, 1547-1616), as well as spiritual intensity (**El Greco**, 1541-1614; **Velazquez**, 1599-1660).

Explorations. Organized European maritime exploration began, seeking to evade the Venice-Ottoman monopoly of E trade and to promote Christianity. Beginning in 1418, expeditions from Portugal explored the W coast of Africa, until Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1497 and reached India. A Portuguese trading empire was consolidated by the seizure of Goa (1510) and Malacca (1551). Japan was reached in 1542. The voyages of Christopher **Columbus** (1492-1504) uncovered a world new to Europeans, which Spain hastened to subdue. Navigation schools in Spain and Portugal, the development of large sailing ships (carracks) mounted with cannons, and the invention (c. 1475) of the rifle aided European penetration.

Mughals and Safavids. E of the Ottoman Empire, 2 Muslim dynasties ruled unchallenged in the 16th and 17th cent. The Mughal dynasty of India, founded by Persianized Turkish invaders from the NW under Babur, dates from their 1526 conquest of the Delhi Sultanate. The dynasty ruled most of India for more than 200 years, surviving nominally until 1857. **Akbar** (r. 1556-1605) consolidated administration at his glorious court, where the Urdu language (Persian-influenced Hindi) developed. Trade relations with Europe increased. Under Shah Jahan (1629-58), a secularized art fusing Hindu and Muslim elements flourished in miniature painting and in architecture (**Taj Mahal**). **Sikhism** (founded c. 1519) combined elements of both faiths. Suppression of Hindus and Shi'ite Muslims in S India in the late 17th cent. weakened the empire.

Fanatical devotion to the Shi'ite sect characterized the Safavids (1502-1736) of Persia and led to hostilities with the Sunni Ottomans for more than a century. The prosperity and the strength of the empire are evidenced by the mosques at its capital city, **Isfahan**. The Safavids enhanced Iranian national consciousness.

China. The **Ming** emperors (1368-1644), the last native dynasty in China, wielded unprecedented personal power, while the Confucian bureaucracy began to suffer from inertia. European trade (Portuguese monopoly through **Macao** from 1557) was strictly controlled. Jesuit scholars and scientists (Matteo Ricci, 1552-1610) introduced some Western science; their writings familiarized the West with China. Chinese technological inventiveness declined from this era, but the arts thrived, especially in the areas of painting and ceramics.

Japan. After the decline of the first hereditary *shogunate* (chief generalship) at **Kamakura** (1185-1333), fragmentation of power accelerated, as did the consequent social mobility. Under Kamakura and the Ashikaga shogunate (1338-1573), the *daimyos* (lords) and *samurai* (warriors) grew more powerful and promoted a martial ideology. Japanese pirates and traders plied the China coast. Popular Buddhist movements included the nationalist Nichiren sect (from c. 1250) and **Zen** (brought from China, 1191), which stressed meditation and a disciplined esthetic (tea ceremony, gardening, martial arts, *No* drama).

Reformed Europe Expands Overseas: 1500-1700

Reformation. Theological debate and protests against real and perceived clerical corruption existed in the medieval Christian world, expressed by such dissenters as John **Wycliffe** (c. 1320-84) and his followers (the Lollards) in England, and **Huss** (burned as a heretic, 1415) in Bohemia.

Martin **Luther** (1483-1546) preached that faith alone leads to salvation, without the mediation of clergy or good works. He attacked the authority of the pope, rejected priestly celibacy, and recommended individual study of the Bible (which he translated into German c. 1525). His 95 Theses (1517) led to his excommunication (1521). John **Calvin** (1509-64) said that God's elect were predestined for salvation and all others for damnation; good conduct and success were signs of election. Calvin in Geneva and John **Knox** (1505-72) in Scotland established theocratic states.

Henry VIII asserted English national authority and secular power by breaking away (1534) from the Catholic Church, creating what would become the Anglican Church. Monastic property was confiscated, and some Protestant doctrines given official sanction.

Religious wars. A century and a half of religious wars began with a S German peasant uprising (1524), repressed with Luther's support. Radical sects—democratic, pacifist, millenarian—arose (Anabaptists ruled Münster, 1534-35) and were suppressed violently. Civil war in France from 1562 between **Huguenots** (Protestant nobles and merchants) and Catholics ended with the 1598 **Edict of Nantes**, tolerating Protestants (revoked 1685). Habsburg attempts to restore Catholicism in Germany were resisted in 25 years of fighting; the 1555 Peace of Augsburg guarantee of religious independence to local princes and cities was confirmed only after the **Thirty Years' War** (1618-48), when much of Germany was devastated by local and foreign armies (Sweden, France).

A Catholic Reformation, or **Counter-Reformation**, met the Protestant challenge, defining an official theology at the Council of Trent (1545-63). The **Jesuit** order (Society of Jesus), founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556), helped reconvert large areas of Poland, Hungary, and S Germany and sent missionaries to the New World, India, and China, while the **Inquisition** suppressed heresy in Catholic countries. A revival of religious fervor appeared in devotional literature (Teresa of Avila, 1515-82) and in grandiose **Baroque** art (Bernini, 1598-1680).

Scientific Revolution. The late nominalist thinkers (Ockham, c. 1300-49) of Paris and Oxford challenged Aristotelian orthodoxy, allowing for a freer scientific approach. At the same time, metaphysical values, such as the Neoplatonic faith in an orderly, mathematical cosmos, still motivated and directed inquiry. Nicolaus **Copernicus** (1473-1543) promoted the heliocentric theory, which was confirmed when Johannes **Kepler** (1571-1630) discovered the mathematical laws describing the elliptical orbits of the planets. The traditional Christian-Aristotelian belief that the heavens and the earth were fundamentally different collapsed when **Galileo Galilei** (1564-1642) discovered moving sunspots, irregular moon topography, and moons around Jupiter, though he did face religious opposition (Galileo's retraction, 1633). He and Sir Isaac **Newton** (1642-1727) developed a mechanics that unified cosmic and earthly phenomena. Newton and Gottfried von **Leibniz** (1646-1716) invented calculus. René **Descartes** (1596-1650), best known for his influential philosophy, also invented analytic geometry.

An explosion of **observational science** included the discovery of blood circulation (Harvey, 1578-1657) and microscopic life (Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723), and advances in anatomy (Vesalius, 1514-64, dissected corpses) and chemistry



Martin Luther, one of the primary catalysts of Protestantism, was excommunicated by Pope Leo X in 1521 over his 95 Theses (1517).

(Boyle, 1627-91). Scientific research institutes were founded in Florence (1657), London (**Royal Society**, 1660), Paris (1666). Inventions proliferated (Savery's steam engine, 1696).

Arts. Mannerist trends of the High Renaissance (**Michelangelo**, 1475-1564) exploited virtuosity, grace, novelty, and exotic subjects and poses. The notion of artistic genius was promoted. Private connoisseurs entered the art market. These trends were elaborated in the 17th cent. **Baroque** era on a grander scale. Dynamic movement in painting and sculpture was emphasized by sharp lighting effects, rich materials (colored marble, gilt), and realistic details. Curved facades, broken lines, rich detail, and ceiling decoration characterized Baroque architecture. Monarchs, princes, and prelates, usually Catholic, used Baroque art to enhance and embellish their authority, as in royal portraits (Velazquez, 1599-1660; Van Dyck, 1599-1641).

National styles emerged. In France, a taste for rectilinear order and serenity (Poussin, 1594-1665), linked to the new rational philosophy, was expressed in classical forms. The influence of **classical values** in French literature (tragedies of **Racine**, 1639-99) gave rise to the "battle of the Ancients and Moderns." New forms included the essay (**Montaigne**, 1533-92) and novel (*Princesse de Cleves*, La Fayette, 1678).

Dutch painting of the 17th cent. was unique in its wide social distribution. The Flemish tradition of undemonstrative realism reached its peak in **Rembrandt** (1606-69) and Jan Vermeer (1632-75).

Economy. European economic expansion, known as the **commercial revolution**, was stimulated by new trade with the East, by New World gold and silver, and by a doubling of population (50 million in 1450, 100 million in 1600). **New business and financial techniques** were developed and refined, such as joint-stock companies, insurance, and letters of credit and exchange. The Bank of Amsterdam (1609) and the Bank of England (1694) broke the old monopoly of private banking families. The rise of a business mentality was typified by the spread of clock towers in cities in the 14th cent. By the mid-15th cent., portable clocks were available; the first watch was invented in 1502.

By 1650, most governments had adopted the **mercantile system**, in which they sought to amass metallic wealth by protecting merchants' foreign and colonial trade monopolies. The rise in prices and the new coin-based economy undermined craft guild and feudal manorial systems. Expanding industries (clothweaving, mining) benefited from technical advances. Coal replaced wood as the chief fuel; it was used to fuel new 16th-cent. blast furnaces making cast iron.

New World. The **Aztecs** united much of the Meso-American area in a militarist empire by 1519, from their capital, Tenochtitlán (pop. 300,000), which was the center of a cult requiring ritual human sacrifice. Most of the civilized areas of South America were ruled by the centralized Inca Empire (1476-1534), stretching 2,000 mi from Ecuador to NW Argentina. Lavish and sophisticated traditions in pottery, weaving, sculpture, and architecture were maintained in both regions.

These empires, beset by revolts, fell in 2 short campaigns to gold-seeking Spanish forces based in the Antilles and Panama. Hernán **Cortés** took Mexico (1519-21); Francisco **Pizarro**, Peru (1532-35). From these centers, land and sea expeditions claimed most of North and South America for Spain. The indigenous high cultures did not survive the impact of **Christian missionaries** and the new upper class of whites and mestizos. Although the Spanish administration intermittently concerned itself with their welfare, the population was reduced by European diseases and remained impoverished at most levels. New World silver and such native products as potatoes, tobacco, corn, peanuts, chocolate, and rubber exercised a major economic influence on Europe.

Brazil, which the Portuguese reached in 1500 and settled after 1530, and the Caribbean colonies of several European nations developed a plantation economy where sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, coffee, rice, indigo, and lumber were grown by slaves. From the early 16th to late 19th cent., 10 million Africans were transported to **slavery** in the Americas and Caribbean islands.

Netherlands. The urban, Calvinist N provinces of the Netherlands rebelled (1568) against Habsburg Spain and founded an oligarchic mercantile republic. Their control of the Baltic grain market enabled them to exploit Mediterranean food shortages. Religious refugees—French and Belgian Protestants, Iberian Jews—added to the commercial talent pool. After Spain absorbed Portugal (1580), the Dutch seized Portuguese possessions and created a vast but short-lived commercial empire in Brazil, the Antilles, Africa, India, Ceylon, Malacca, Indonesia, and Taiwan. The Dutch also challenged or supplanted Portuguese traders in China and Japan. Revolution in 1640 restored Portuguese independence.

England. Anglicanism became firmly established under **Elizabeth I** after a brief Catholic interlude under "Bloody Mary" (1553-58). But religious and political conflicts led to a rebellion (1642) by Parliament. Forces of the Roundheads (Puritans) defeated the Cavaliers (Royalists); Charles I was beheaded (1649). The new Commonwealth was ruled as a military dictatorship by Oliver **Cromwell**, who also brutally crushed (1649-51) an Irish rebellion. Conflicts within the Puritan camp (democratic Levelers defeated, 1649) aided the Stuart restoration (1660), but Parliament was strengthened and the peaceful **"Glorious Revolution"** (1688) advanced political and religious liberties (writings of **Locke**, 1632-1704). British privateers (Drake, 1540-96) challenged Spanish control of the New World and penetrated Asian trade routes (Madras taken, 1639). North American colonies (Jamestown, 1607; Plymouth, 1620) provided an outlet for private enterprise and religious dissenters from Europe.

France. Emerging from the religious civil wars in 1628, France regained military and commercial great power status (under the ministries of **Richelieu**, Mazarin, and Colbert). Under **Louis XIV** (r. 1643-1715), royal absolutism triumphed over nobles and local *parlements* (defeat of Fronde, 1648-53). Permanent colonies were founded in Canada (1608), the Caribbean (1626), and India (1674).

Sweden. Sweden seceded from the Scandinavian Union in 1523. The thinly populated agrarian state (with copper, iron, and timber exports) was united by the Vasa kings, whose conquests by the mid-17th cent. made Sweden the dominant Baltic power. The empire collapsed in the Great Northern War (1700-21).

Poland. After the union with Lithuania in 1447, Poland ruled vast territories from the Baltic to the Black Sea, resisting German and Turkish incursions. Catholic nobles failed to gain the loyalty of their Orthodox Christian subjects in the E; commerce and trades were practiced by German and Jewish immigrants. The bloody 1648-49 Cossack uprising began the kingdom's dismemberment.

China. A new dynasty, the **Manchus**, invaded from the NE, seized power in 1644, and expanded Chinese control to its greatest extent in Central and SE Asia. Trade and diplomatic contact with Europe grew, carefully controlled by China. New crops (sweet potato, maize, peanut) allowed economic and population growth (pop. 300 million, in 1800). Traditional arts and literature were pursued with increased sophistication (*Dream of the Red Chamber*, novel, mid-18th cent.).

Japan. Tokugawa Ieyasu, shogun from 1603, finally unified and pacified feudal Japan. Hereditary nobles (daimyos and samurai) monopolized government office and the professions. An urban merchant class grew, literacy spread, and a cultural renaissance occurred (**haiku**, a verse innovation of the poet Basho, 1644-94). Fear of European domination led to persecution of Christian converts from 1597 and to stringent isolation from outside contact from 1640.

Philosophy, Industry, and Revolution: 1700-1800

Science and Reason. Greater faith in reason and empirical observation, instead of tradition and religious beliefs, espoused since the Renaissance (Francis Bacon, 1561-1626), was bolstered by scientific discoveries. René **Descartes** (1596-1650) used a rationalistic approach modeled on geometry and introspection to discover "self-evident" truths as a foundation of knowledge. Sir Isaac **Newton** emphasized induction from experimental observation. Baruch de **Spinoza** (1632-77), who called for political and intellectual freedom, developed a systematic rationalistic philosophy in his classic work *Ethics*.

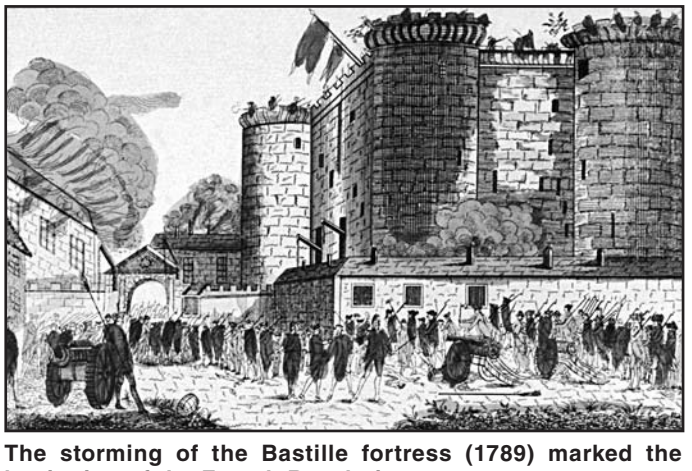
French philosophers assumed leadership of the **Enlightenment** in the 18th cent. Montesquieu (1689-1755) used British history to support his notions of limited government. **Voltaire**'s (1694-1778) diaries and novels of exotic travel illustrated the intellectual trends toward secular ethics and relativism. Jean-Jacques **Rousseau**'s (1712-78) radical concepts of the **social contract** and of the inherent goodness of the common man gave impetus to antimonarchical republicanism. The *Encyclopedia* (1751-72, edited by Diderot and d'Alembert), designed as a monument to reason, was largely devoted to practical technology.

In England, ideals of liberty were connected with empiricist philosophy and science in the followers of John **Locke**. But British empiricism, especially as developed by the skeptical David **Hume** (1711-76), radically reduced the role of reason in philosophy, as did the evolutionary approach to law and politics of Edmund Burke (1729-97) and the utilitarian ethics of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). Adam Smith (1723-90) and other **physiocrats** called for a rationalization of economic activity by removing artificial barriers to a supposedly natural free exchange of goods known as **laissez-faire**.

German writers participated in the new philosophical trends popularized by Christian von Wolff (1679-1754). Immanuel **Kant**'s (1724-1804) transcendental idealism, unifying an empirical epistemology with a priori moral and logical concepts, directed German thought away from skepticism. Italian contributions included work on electricity (Galvani, 1737-98; Volta, 1745-1827), the pioneer historiography of Vico (1668-1744), and writings on penal reform (Beccaria, 1738-94). Benjamin Franklin (1706-90) was celebrated in Europe for his varied achievements.

The growth of the **press** (*Spectator*, 1711-12) and the wide distribution of realistic but sentimental **novels** attested to the increase of a large bourgeois public.

Arts. **Rococo** art, characterized by extravagant decorative effects, asymmetries copied from organic models, and artificial pastoral subjects, was favored by the continental aristocracy for most of the cent. (Watteau, 1684-1721) and had musical analogies in the ornamentalized polyphony of late Baroque. The **Neoclassical** art after 1750, associated with the new scientific archaeology, was more streamlined and was infused with the supposed moral and geometric rectitude of the Roman Republic (David, 1748-1825). In England, **town planning** on a grand scale began.



The storming of the Bastille fortress (1789) marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

Industrial Revolution in England. Agricultural improvements, such as the sowing drill (1701) and livestock breeding, were implemented on the large fields provided by enclosure of common lands by private owners. Profits from agriculture and from colonial and foreign trade (1800 volume, £54 million) were channeled through hundreds of banks and the **Stock Exchange** (established 1773) into new industrial processes.

The Newcomen steam pump (1712) aided coal mining. Coal fueled the new efficient steam engines patented by James Watt in 1769, and coke-smelting produced cheap, sturdy iron for machinery by the 1730s. The **flying shuttle** (1733) and **spinning jenny** (c. 1764) were used in the large new cotton textile factories, where women and children were much of the work force. Goods were transported cheaply over **canals** (2,000 mi; built 1760-1800).

American Revolution. The British colonies in North America attracted a mass immigration of religious dissenters and poor people throughout the 17th and 18th cent., coming from the British Isles, Germany, the Netherlands, and other countries. The population reached 3 million non-natives by the 1770s. The indigenous population was greatly reduced by European diseases and by wars with the various colonies. British attempts to control colonial trade and to tax the colonists to pay for the costs of colonial administration and defense clashed with local self-government and eventually provoked the colonies to a successful rebellion.

Central and East Europe. The monarchs of the three states that dominated E Europe—Austria, Prussia, and Russia—accepted the advice and legitimation of philosophes in creating modern, centralized institutions in their kingdoms, which were enlarged by the division (1772-95) of Poland.

Under **Frederick II** (called the Great) (r. 1740-86) Prussia, with its efficient modern army, doubled in size. State monopolies and tariff protection fostered industry, and some legal reforms were introduced. Austria's heterogeneous realms were unified under **Maria Theresa** (r. 1740-80) and **Joseph II** (r. 1780-90). Reforms in education, law, and religion were enacted, and the Austrian serfs were freed (1781). With its defeat in the Seven Years' War in 1763, Austria failed to regain Silesia, which had been seized by Prussia, but it was compensated by expansion to the E and S (Hungary, Slavonia, 1699; Galicia, 1772).

Russia, whose borders continued to expand, adopted some Western bureaucratic and economic policies under **Peter I** (r. 1682-1725) and **Catherine II** (r. 1762-96). Trade and cultural contacts with the West multiplied from the new Baltic Sea capital, **St. Petersburg** (est. 1703).

French Revolution. The growing French middle class lacked political power and resented aristocratic tax privileges, especially in light of the successful American Revolution. Peasants lacked adequate land and were burdened with feudal obligations to nobles. War with Britain led to the loss of French Canada and drained the treasury, finally forcing the king to call the **Estates-General** in 1789 for the first time since 1614, in an atmosphere of food riots (poor crop in 1788).

Aristocratic resistance to absolutism was soon overshadowed by the reformist Third Estate (middle class), which proclaimed itself the **National Constituent Assembly** June 17 and took the "Tennis Court oath" on June 20 to secure a

constitution. The storming of the **Bastille** on July 14, 1789, by Parisian artisans was followed by looting and seizure of aristocratic property throughout France. Assembly reforms included abolition of class and regional privileges, a Declaration of Rights, suffrage by taxpayers (75% of male population), and the **Civil Constitution of the Clergy** providing for election and loyalty oaths for priests. A republic was declared Sept. 22, 1792, in spite of royalist pressure from Austria and Prussia, which had declared war in April (joined by Britain the next year). Louis XVI was beheaded Jan. 21, 1793, and Queen Marie Antoinette was beheaded Oct. 16, 1793.

Royalist uprisings in La Vendée and military reverses led to institution of a **reign of terror** in which tens of thousands of opponents of the Revolution and criminals were executed. Radical reforms in the **Convention** period (Sept. 1793-Oct. 1795) included the abolition of colonial slavery, economic measures to aid the poor, support of public education, and a short-lived de-Christianization.

Division among radicals (execution of Hebert, Danton, and Robespierre, 1794) aided the ascendancy of a moderate **Directory**, which consolidated military victories. **Napoleon Bonaparte** (1769-1821), a popular young general, exploited political divisions and participated in a coup Nov. 9, 1799, making himself first consul (dictator).

India. Sikh and Hindu rebels (Rajputs, Marathas) and Afghans destroyed the power of the Mughals during the 18th cent. After France's defeat (1763) in the Seven Years' War, Britain was the primary European trade power in India. Its control of inland **Bengal** and **Bihar** was recognized (1765) by the Mughal shah, who granted the **British East India Co.** (under Clive, 1725-74) the right to collect land revenue there. Despite objections from Parliament (1784 India Act), the company's involvement in local wars and politics led to repeated acquisitions of new territory. The company exported Indian textiles, sugar, and indigo.

Nationalism Gathers Momentum: 1800-40

French ideals and empire spread. Inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution, and supported by the expanding French armies, new republican regimes arose near France: the **Batavian** Republic in the Netherlands (1795-1806), the **Helvetic** Republic in Switzerland (1798-1803), the **Cisalpine** Republic in N Italy (1797-1805), the **Ligurian** Republic in Genoa (1797-1805), and the **Parthenopean** Republic in S Italy (1799). A Roman Republic existed briefly in 1798 after Pope Pius VI was arrested by French troops. In Italy and Germany, new nationalist sentiments were stimulated both in imitation of and in reaction to developments in France (anti-French and anti-Jacobin peasant uprisings in Italy, 1796-99).

From 1804, when Napoleon declared himself emperor, to 1812, a succession of military victories (Austerlitz, 1805; Jena, 1806) extended his control over most of Europe, through puppet states (**Confederation of the Rhine** united W German states for the first time and **Grand Duchy of Warsaw** revived Polish national hopes), expansion of the empire, and alliances.

Among the lasting reforms initiated under Napoleon's absolutist reign were: establishment of the Bank of France, centralization of tax collection, codification of law along Roman models (Code Napoléon), and reform and extension of secondary and university education. In an 1801 concordat, the papacy recognized the effective autonomy of the French Catholic Church.

Napoleon's continental successes were offset by British victory under Adm. Horatio Nelson in the **Battle of Trafalgar** (1805). In all, some 400,000 French soldiers were killed in the Napoleonic Wars, along with about 600,000 foreign troops.

Last gasp of old regime. The disastrous 1812 invasion of Russia exposed Napoleon's overextension. After Napoleon's 1814 exile at Elba, his armies were defeated (1815) at **Waterloo**, by British and Prussian troops.

At the **Congress of Vienna**, the monarchs and princes of Europe redrew their boundaries, to the advantage of Prussia (in Saxony and the Ruhr), Austria (in Illyria and Venetia), and Russia (in Poland and Finland). British conquest of Dutch and French colonies (S Africa, Ceylon, Mauritius) was recognized, and France, under the restored Bourbons, retained its expanded 1792 borders. The settlement brought 50 years of international peace to Europe.

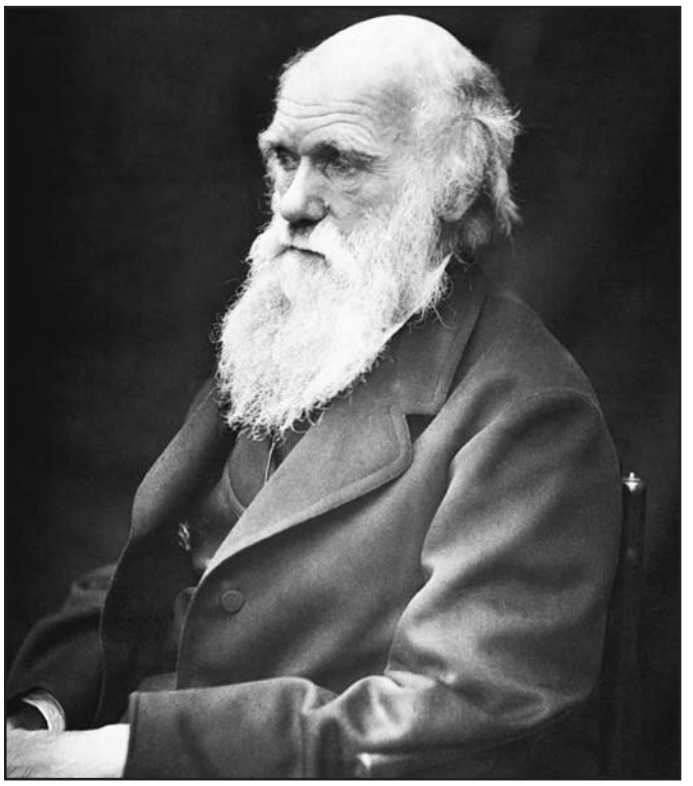
But the Congress was unable to check the advance of liberal ideals and of nationalism among the smaller European nations. The 1825 **Decembrist uprising** by liberal officers in Russia was easily suppressed. But an independence movement in **Greece**, stirred by commercial prosperity and a cultural revival, succeeded in expelling Ottoman rule by 1831, with the aid of Britain, France, and Russia.

A constitutional monarchy was secured in France by the **1830 Revolution**; Louis Philippe became king. The revolutionary contagion spread to **Belgium**, which gained its independence (1830) from the Dutch monarchy, to **Poland**, whose rebellion was defeated (1830-31) by Russia, and to Germany.

Romanticism. A new style in intellectual and artistic life replaced Neoclassicism and Rococo after the mid-18th cent. By the early 19th cent., Romanticism prevailed in Europe.

Rousseau had begun the reaction against rationalism; in education (*Émile*, 1762) he stressed subjective spontaneity over regularized instruction. German writers (Lessing, 1729-81; Herder, 1744-1803) favorably compared the German folk song to classical forms and began a cult of Shakespeare, whose passion and "natural" wisdom was a model for the romantic *Sturm und Drang* (Storm and Stress) movement. **Goethe**'s *Sorrows of Young Werther* (1774) set the model for the tragic, passionate genius.

A new interest in **Gothic architecture** in England after 1760 (Walpole, 1717-97) spread through Europe, associated with an aesthetic Christian and mystic revival (**Blake**, 1757-1827). Celtic, Norse, and German mythology and folk tales were revived or imitated (Grimm's Fairy Tales, 1812-22). The medieval revival (Scott's *Ivanhoe*, 1819) led to a new interest in history, stressing national differences and organic growth (**Carlyle**, 1795-1881; Michelet, 1798-1874), corresponding to theories of natural evolution (Lamarck's *Philosophie Zoologique*, 1809; Lyell's *Geology*, 1830-33). A reaction against classicism characterized the English **romantic poets** (beginning with **Wordsworth**, 1770-1850). Revolution and war fed an emphasis on freedom and conflict, expressed by both



Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* (1859) was based on his travels more than 20 years earlier on the British survey ship HMS *Beagle*.

poets (**Byron**, 1788-1824; **Hugo**, 1802-85) and philosophers (**Hegel**, 1770-1831).

Wild gardens replaced the formal French variety, and painters favored rural, stormy, and mountainous landscapes (**Turner**, 1775-1851; **Constable**, 1776-1837). Clothing became freer, with wigs, hoops, and ruffles discarded. Originality and genius were expected in the life and work of inspired artists (Murger's *Scenes from Bohemian Life*, 1847-49). Exotic locales and themes (as in Gothic horror stories) were used in art and literature (Delacroix, 1798-1863; **Poe**, 1809-49). Music exhibited the new dramatic style and a breakdown of classical forms (**Beethoven**, 1770-1827). The use of folk melodies and modes aided the growth of distinct national traditions (Glinka in Russia, 1804-57).

Latin America. Francois **Toussaint L'Ouverture** led a successful slave revolt in Haiti, which subsequently became the first Latin American state to achieve independence (1804). The mainland Spanish colonies won their independence (1810-24), under such leaders as Simón **Bolívar** (1783-1830). Brazil became an independent empire (1822) under the Portuguese prince regent. A new class of military officers divided power with large landholders and the church.

United States. Territory under U.S. control nearly doubled in size with the **Louisiana Purchase** (1803). Heavy immigration and exploitation of ample natural resources fueled rapid economic growth. The spread of the franchise, public education, and anti-slavery sentiment were signs of a widespread democratic ethic.

China. Failure to keep pace with Western arms technology exposed China to greater European influence and hampered efforts to bar imports of opium, which had damaged Chinese society and drained wealth overseas. In the **Opium War** (1839-42), Britain forced China to expand trade opportunities and to cede Hong Kong.

Triumph of Progress: 1840-80

Idea of progress. As a result of the cumulative scientific, economic, and political changes of the preceding eras, the idea took hold among literate people in the West that continuing growth and improvement was the usual state of human and natural life.

Charles **Darwin**'s statement of the **theory of evolution** and survival of the fittest (*On the Origin of Species*, 1859), defended by intellectuals and scientists against theological objections, was taken as confirmation that progress was the natural direction of life. The controversy helped define popular ideas of the dedicated scientist and of science's increasing control over the world (Foucault's demonstration of earth's rotation, 1851; **Pasteur**'s germ theory, 1861).

Liberals following Ricardo (1772-1823) in their faith that unrestrained competition would bring continuous economic expansion sought to adjust political life to new social realities and believed that unregulated competition of ideas would yield truth (**Mill**, 1806-73). In England, successive reform bills (1832, 1867, 1884) gave representation to the new industrial towns and extended the franchise to the middle and lower classes and to Catholics, Dissenters, and Jews. On both sides of the Atlantic, reformists tried to improve conditions for the mentally ill (**Dix**, 1802-87), women (Anthony, 1820-1906), and prisoners. Slavery was barred in the British Empire (1833), the U.S. (1865), and Brazil (1888).

Socialist theories based on ideas of human perfectibility or progress were widely disseminated. Utopian socialists such as Saint-Simon (1760-1825) envisaged an orderly, just society directed by a technocratic elite. A model factory town, New Lanark, Scotland, was set up by utopian Robert Owen (1771-1858), and communal experiments were tried in the U.S. (Brook Farm, MA, 1841-47). Bakunin's (1814-76) anarchism represented the opposite extreme of total freedom. Karl **Marx** (1818-83) posited the inevitable triumph of socialism in industrial countries through a dialectical process of class conflict.

Spread of industry. The technical processes and managerial innovations of the English industrial revolution spread to Europe (especially Germany) and the U.S., causing an explosion of industrial production, demand for raw materials, and competition for markets. Inventors, both trained and self-taught, provided means for larger-scale production (Bessemer steel, 1856; sewing machine, 1846). Many inventions were shown at the universal prosperity-themed 1851 London Great Exhibition at the **Crystal Palace**.

Local specialization and long-distance trade were aided by a revolution in transportation and communication. Railroads were first introduced in the 1820s in England and the U.S. Over 150,000 mi of track had been laid worldwide by 1880, with another 100,000 mi laid in the next decade. Steamships were improved (*Savannah* crossed Atlantic, 1819). The **telegraph**, perfected by 1844 (Morse), connected the Old and New Worlds by cable in 1866 and quickened the pace of international commerce and politics. The first commercial **telephone** exchange went into operation in the U.S. in 1878.

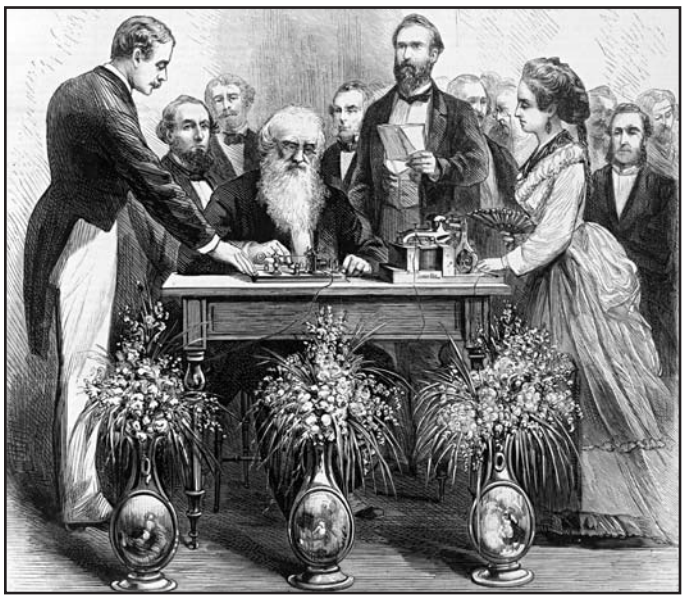
The new class of industrial workers, uprooted from their rural homes, lacked job security and suffered from dangerous overcrowding at work and at home. Many responded by organizing **trade unions** (legalized in England, 1824; France, 1884). The U.S. Knights of Labor had 700,000 members by 1886. The First International (1864-76) tried to unite workers worldwide around a Marxist program. The quasi-Socialist Paris Commune uprising (1871) was violently suppressed. Acts to reduce child labor and regulate conditions were passed (1833-50 in England). Social security measures were introduced by the Bismarck regime (1883-89) in Germany.

Revolutions of 1848. Among the causes of the continent-wide revolutions were an international collapse of credit and resulting unemployment, bad harvests in 1845-47, and a cholera epidemic. The new urban proletariat and expanding bourgeoisie demanded greater political roles. Republics were proclaimed in France, Rome, and Venice. Nationalist feelings reached fever pitch in the Habsburg empire, as Hungary declared independence under Kossuth, a Slav Congress demanded equality, and Piedmont tried to drive Austria from Lombardy. A national liberal assembly at Frankfurt called for German unification.

But riots fueled bourgeois fear of socialism (**Marx** and **Engels**, *Communist Manifesto*, 1848), and peasants remained conservative. The old establishment—the Papacy, the Habsburgs with the help of the Czarist Russian army—was able to rout the revolutionaries by 1849. The French Republic succumbed to a renewed monarchy by 1852 (Emperor Napoleon III).

Great nations unified. Using the "blood and iron" tactics of Bismarck from 1862, Prussia controlled N Germany by 1867 (war with Denmark, 1864; Austria, 1866). After defeating France in 1870 (annexation of Alsace-Lorraine), it won the allegiance of S German states. A new **German Empire** was proclaimed (1871). **Italy**, inspired by Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-72) and Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82), was unified by the reformed Piedmont kingdom through uprisings, plebiscites, and war.

The **U.S.**, its area expanded after the 1846-48 Mexican War, defeated (1861-65) a secession attempt by southern states in the **Civil War**. Canadian provinces were united in an autonomous **Dominion of Canada** (1867). Control in **India** was



"What Hath God Wrought" was the first message sent on Samuel Morse's telegraph in 1844.

removed from the East India Co. and centralized under British administration after the 1857-58 Sepoy rebellion, laying the groundwork for the modern Indian state. Queen Victoria was named Empress of India (1876).

Europe dominates Asia. The Ottoman Empire began to collapse in the face of Balkan nationalisms and European imperial incursions in N Africa (**Suez Canal**, 1869). The Turks had lost control of most of both regions by 1882. Russia completed its expansion S by 1884 (despite the temporary setback of the **Crimean War** with Turkey, Britain, and France, 1853-56), taking Turkestan, all the Caucasus, and Chinese areas in the E and sponsoring Balkan Slavs against the Turks. A succession of reformist and reactionary regimes presided over a slow modernization (serfs freed, 1861). Persian independence suffered as Russia and British India competed for influence.

China was forced to sign a series of unequal treaties with European powers and Japan. Overpopulation and an inefficient dynasty brought misery and caused rebellions (Taiping, Muslims) leaving tens of millions dead. **Japan** was forced by the U.S. (Commodore Perry's visits, 1853-54) and Europe to end its isolation. The Meiji restoration (1868) gave power to a Westernizing oligarchy. Intensified empire-building gave Burma to Britain (1824-85) and Indochina to France (1862-95). Christian missionary activity followed imperial and trade expansion in Asia.

Respectability. Fine arts were expected to reflect and encourage good morals and manners among the Victorians. Prudery, exaggerated delicacy, and familial piety were heralded by **Bowdler's** expurgated Shakespeare edition (1818). Government-supported mass education sought to inculcate a work ethic as a means to escape poverty (**Horatio Alger**, 1832-99).

The official **Beaux Arts** school in Paris set an international style of imposing public buildings (Paris Opera, 1861-74; Vienna Opera, 1861-69) and uplifting statues (Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, 1884). Realist painting, influenced by photography (Daguerre, 1837), appealed to a new mass audience with social or historical narrative (Wilkie, 1785-1841; Poynter, 1836-1919) or with serious religious, moral, or social messages (pre-Raphaelites, Millet's *Angelus*, 1858), often drawn from ordinary life. The **Impressionists** (Monet, 1840-1926; Pissarro, 1830-1903; Renoir, 1841-1919) rejected the formalism, sentimentality, and precise techniques of academic art in favor of a spontaneous, undetailed rendering of the world through careful representation of the effect of natural light on objects.

Realistic **novelists** presented the full panorama of social classes and personalities, but retained sentimentality and moral judgment (**Dickens**, 1812-70; **Eliot**, 1819-80; **Tolstoy**, 1828-1910; **Balzac**, 1799-1850).

Veneer of Stability: 1880-1900

Imperialism triumphant. The vast **African** interior, visited by European explorers (Barth, 1821-65; Livingstone, 1813-73), was conquered by the European powers in rapid, competitive thrusts from their coastal bases after 1880, mostly for domestic political and international strategic reasons. W African Muslim kingdoms (Fulani), Arab slave traders (Zanzibar), and Bantu military confederations (Zulu) were alike subdued. Only Christian Ethiopia (defeat of Italy, 1896) and Liberia resisted successfully. France (W Africa) and Britain ("Cape to Cairo," **Boer War**, 1899-1902) were the major beneficiaries. The ideology of "the white man's burden" (Kipling, *Barrack Room Ballads*, 1892) or of a "civilizing mission" (France) justified the conquests.

W European foreign capital investment soared to nearly $40 billion by 1914, but most was in E Europe (France, Germany), the Americas (Britain), and Europe's colonies. The foundation of the modern interdependent world economy was laid, with cartels dominating raw material trade.

An industrious world. Industrial and technological proficiency characterized the 2 new great powers—Germany and the U.S. Coal and iron deposits enabled Germany to reach 2nd or 3rd place status in iron, steel, and shipbuilding by the 1900s. German electrical and chemical industries were world leaders. The U.S. post-Civil War boom (interrupted by financial panics—1884, 1893, 1896) was shaped by massive immigration from S and E Europe from 1880, government subsidy of railroads, and huge private monopolies (Standard Oil, 1870; U.S. Steel, 1901). The **Spanish-American War**, 1898 (Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902), and the **Open Door policy** in China (1899) made the U.S. a world power.

England led in **urbanization**, with **London** the world capital of finance, insurance, and shipping. Sewer systems (Paris, 1850s), electric subways (London, 1890), parks, and bargain department stores helped improve living standards for most of the urban population of the industrial world.

Westernization of Asia. Asian reaction to European economic, military, and religious incursions took the form of imitation of Western techniques and adoption of Western ideas of progress and freedom. The Chinese "self-strengthening" movement of the 1860s and 1870s included rail, port, and arsenal improvements and metal and textile mills. Reformers such as **K'ang Yu-wei** (1858-1927) won liberalizing reforms in 1898, right after the European and Japanese "scramble for concessions."

A universal education system in Japan and importation of foreign industrial, scientific, and military experts aided Japan's rapid modernization after 1868, under the authoritarian Meiji regime. Japan's victory in the **Sino-Japanese War** (1894-95) put Formosa and Korea in its power.

In India, the British alliance with the remaining princely states masked reform sentiment among the Westernized urban elite; higher education had been conducted largely in English for 50 years. The **Indian National Congress**, founded in 1885, demanded a larger government role for Indians.

***Fin-de-siècle* sophistication.** **Naturalist** writers pushed realism to its extreme limits, adopting a quasi-scientific attitude and writing about formerly taboo subjects such as sex, crime, extreme poverty, and corruption (Flaubert, 1821-80; Zola, 1840-1902; Hardy, 1840-1928). Unseen or repressed psychological motivations were explored in the clinical and theoretical works of Sigmund **Freud** (1856-1939) and in works of fiction (**Dostoyevsky**, 1821-81; James, 1843-1916; Schnitzler, 1862-1931).

A contempt for bourgeois life or a desire to shock a complacent audience was shared by the French **symbolist** poets (Verlaine, 1844-96; Rimbaud, 1854-91), by neopagan English writers (Swinburne, 1837-1909), by continental dramatists (**Ibsen**, 1828-1906), and by satirists (**Wilde**, 1854-1900). The German philosopher Friedrich **Nietzsche** (1844-1900) was influential in his elitism and pessimism.

Postimpressionist art neglected long-cherished conventions of representation (**Cézanne**, 1839-1906) and showed a willingness to learn from primitive and non-European art (**Gauguin**, 1848-1903; Japanese prints).

Racism. Gobineau (1816-82) gave a pseudobiological foundation to modern racist theories, which spread in Europe in the latter 19th cent., along with **Social Darwinism**, the belief that societies are and should be organized as a struggle for survival of the fittest. The medieval period was interpreted as an era of natural Germanic rule (Chamberlain, 1855-1927), and notions of racial superiority were associated with German national aspirations (Treitschke, 1834-96). **Anti-Semitism**, with a new racist rationale, became a significant political force in Germany (Anti-Semitic Petition, 1880), Austria (Lueger, 1844-1910), and France (**Dreyfus affair**, 1894-1906).

Last Respite: 1900-09

Alliances. While the peace of Europe (and its dependencies) continued to hold (1907 **Hague Conference** extended the rules of war and international arbitration procedures), imperial rivalries, protectionist trade practices (in Germany and France), and the escalating arms race (British *Dreadnought* battleship launched; Germany widens Kiel canal, 1906) exacerbated minor disputes (German-French Moroccan "crises," 1905, 1911).

Security was sought through balance-of-power alliances: **Triple Alliance** (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy; renewed in 1902 and 1907); Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902), Franco-Russian Alliance (1899), **Entente Cordiale** (Britain,

France, 1904), Anglo-Russian Treaty (1907), German-Ottoman friendship.

Ottomans decline. The inefficient, corrupt Ottoman government was unable to resist further loss of territory. Nearly all European lands were lost in 1912 to Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, and Bulgaria. Italy took Libya and the Dodecanese islands the same year, and Britain took Kuwait (1899) and the Sinai (1906). The **Young Turk** revolution in 1908 forced the sultan to restore a constitution, and it introduced some social reform, industrialization, and secularization.

British Empire. British trade and cultural influence remained dominant in the empire, but constitutional reforms presaged its eventual dissolution: The colonies of **Australia** were united in 1901 under a self-governing commonwealth. **New Zealand** acquired dominion status in 1907. The old Boer republics joined Cape Colony and Natal in the self-governing Union of **South Africa** in 1910.

The 1909 Indian Councils Act enhanced the role of elected province legislatures in **India**. The Muslim League (founded 1906) sought separate communal representation.

East Asia. Japan exploited its growing industrial power to expand its empire. Victory in the 1904-05 war against Russia (naval battle of Tsushima, 1905) assured Japan's domination of **Korea** (annexed 1910) and Manchuria (Port Arthur taken, 1905).

In China, central authority began to crumble (empress died, 1908). Reforms (Confucian exam system ended 1905, modernization of the army, building of railroads) were inadequate, and secret societies of reformers and nationalists, inspired by the Westernized **Sun Yat-sen** (1866-1925), fomented periodic uprisings in the S.

Siam, whose independence had been guaranteed by Britain and France in 1896, was split into spheres of influence by those countries in 1907.

Russia. The population of the Russian Empire approached 150 million in 1900. Reforms in education, in law, and in local institutions (*zemstvos*) and an industrial boom starting in the 1880s (oil, railroads) created the beginnings of a modern state, despite the autocratic tsarist regime. Liberals (1903 Union of Liberation), Socialists (Social Democrats founded 1898, Bolsheviks split off 1903), and populists (Social Revolutionaries founded 1901) were periodically repressed, and national minorities were persecuted (anti-Jewish pogroms, 1903, 1905-06).

An industrial crisis after 1900 and harvest failures aggravated poverty among urban workers, and the 1904-05 defeat by Japan (which checked Russia's Asian expansion) sparked the **Revolution of 1905-06**. A **Duma** (parliament) was created under Tsar Nicholas II, and agricultural reform (under Stolypin, prime minister, 1906-11) created a large class of land-owning peasants (*kulaks*).

The world shrinks. Developments in transportation and communication and mass population movements helped create an awareness of an interdependent world. Early **automobiles** (Daimler, Benz, 1885) were experimental or were designed as luxuries. Assembly-line mass production (Ford Motor Co., 1903) made the invention practical, and by 1910 nearly 500,000 motor vehicles were registered in the U.S. alone. **Heavier-than-air flights** began in 1903 in the U.S. (Wright brothers' *Flyer*), preceded by glider, balloon, and model plane advances in several countries. Trade was advanced by improvements in **ship design** (gyrocompass, 1910), speed (*Lusitania* crossed Atlantic in 5 days, 1907), and reach (Panama Canal begun, 1904).

The first transatlantic **radio** telegraphic transmission occurred in 1901, 6 years after Marconi discovered radio. Radio transmission of human speech had been made in 1900. Telegraphic transmission of photos was achieved in 1904, lending immediacy to news reports. **Phonographs**, popularized by Caruso's recordings (starting 1902), made for quick international spread of musical styles (ragtime). **Motion pictures**, perfected in the 1890s (Dickson, Lumière brothers), became a popular and artistic medium after 1900; newsreels appeared in 1909.



Nicholas II, the last Russian tsar, was forced to abdicate in 1917 and was executed along with his family in 1918.

Emigration from crowded European centers soared in the decade: 9 million migrated to the U.S., and millions more went to Siberia, Canada, Argentina, Australia, South Africa, and Algeria. Some 70 million Europeans emigrated in the century before 1914. Several million Chinese, Indians, and Japanese migrated to SE Asia, where their urban skills often enabled them to take a predominant economic role.

Social reform. The social and economic problems of the poor were kept in the public eye by realist fiction writers (Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*, 1900; Gorky's *Lower Depths*, 1902; Sinclair's *The Jungle*, 1906), journalists (U.S. **muckrakers**—Steffens, Tarbell), and artists (Ashcan school). Frequent labor strikes and occasional assassinations by anarchists or radicals (Empress Elizabeth of Austria, 1898; King Umberto I of Italy, 1900; U.S. Pres. McKinley, 1901; Russian Interior Minister Plehve, 1904; Portugal's King Carlos, 1908) added to social tension and fear of revolution.

But democratic reformism prevailed. In Germany, Bernstein's (1850-1932) **revisionist Marxism**, downgrading revolution, was accepted by the powerful Social Democrats and trade unions. The British Fabian Society (the Webbs, Shaw) and the Labour Party (founded 1906) worked for reforms such as social security and union rights (1906), while woman suffragists grew more militant. U.S. **progressives** fought big business (Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906). In France, the 10-hour work day (1904) and separation of church and state (1905) were reform victories, as was universal suffrage in Austria (1907).

Arts. An unprecedented period of experimentation, centered in France, produced several **new painting styles**: Fauvism exploited bold color areas (Matisse, *Woman With Hat*, 1905); expressionism reflected powerful inner emotions (the Brücke group, 1905); Cubism combined several views of an object on one flat surface (Picasso, *Demoiselles*, 1906-07); futurism tried to depict speed and motion (Italian Futurist Manifesto, 1910). **Architects** explored new uses of steel structures, with facades either neoclassical (Adler and Sullivan in U.S.), curvilinear Art Nouveau (Gaudi's Casa Mila, 1905-10), or functionally streamlined (Wright's Robie House, 1909).

Music and dance shared the experimental spirit. Ruth St. Denis (1877-1968) and Isadora Duncan (1878-1927) pioneered modern dance, while Sergei Diaghilev in Paris revitalized classic ballet from 1909. Composers explored atonal music (Debussy, 1862-1918) and dissonance (Schoenberg, 1874-1951) or revolutionized classical forms (Stravinsky, 1882-1971), often showing jazz or folk music influences.

War and Revolution: 1910-19

War threatens. Germany under Wilhelm II sought a political and imperial role consonant with its industrial strength, challenging Britain's world supremacy and threatening France, which was still resenting the loss (1871) of Alsace-Lorraine. Austria wanted to curb an expanded Serbia (after 1912) and the threat it posed to its own Slav lands. Russia feared Austrian and German political and economic aims in the Balkans and Turkey.

An accelerated arms race resulted from these circumstances. The German standing army rose to more than 2 million men by 1914. Russia and France had more than a million each, and Austria and the British Empire nearly a million each.

Dozens of enormous battleships were built by the powers after 1906.

The **assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand** by a Serbian nationalist, June 28, 1914, was the pretext for war. The system of alliances made the conflict Europe-wide; Germany's invasion of Belgium to outflank France forced Britain to enter the war. Patriotic fervor was nearly unanimous among all classes in most countries.

World War I. German forces were stopped in France in one month. The rival armies dug **trench networks**. Artillery and improved machine guns prevented either side from any lasting advance despite repeated assaults (600,000 dead at **Verdun**, Feb.-July 1916). Poison gas, used by Germany in 1915, proved ineffective. The entrance of more than 1 million U.S. troops tipped the balance after mid-1917, forcing Germany to sue for peace the next year. The formal armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918.

In the E, the Russian armies were thrown back (battle of **Tannenberg**, Aug. 20, 1914), and the war grew unpopular in Russia. An allied attempt to relieve Russia through Turkey failed (**Gallipoli**, 1915). The **Russian Revolution** (1917) abolished the monarchy. The new Bolshevik regime signed the capitulatory Brest-Litovsk peace in Mar. 1918. Italy entered the war on the allied side in May 1915 but was pushed back by Oct. 1917. A renewed offensive with Allied aid in Oct.-Nov. 1918 forced Austria to surrender.

The British Navy successfully blockaded Germany, which responded with submarine U-boat attacks; **unrestricted submarine warfare** against neutrals after Jan. 1917 helped bring the U.S. into the war. Other battlefields included Palestine and Mesopotamia, both of which Britain wrested from the Turks in 1917, and the African and Pacific colonies of Germany, most of which fell to Britain, France, Australia, Japan, and South Africa.

Settlement. At the **Paris Peace Conference** (Jan.-June 1919), concluded by the **Treaty of Versailles**, and in subsequent negotiations and local wars (Russian-Polish War, 1920), the **map of Europe** was redrawn with a nod to U.S. Pres. Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination. Austria and Hungary were separated, and much of their land was given to Yugoslavia (formerly Serbia), Romania, Italy, and the newly independent Poland and Czechoslovakia. Germany lost territory in the W, N, and E, while Finland and the Baltic states were detached from Russia. Turkey lost nearly all its Arab lands to British-sponsored Arab states or to direct French and British rule. Belgium's sovereignty was recognized.

From 1916, the civilian populations and economies of both sides were mobilized to an unprecedented degree. Hardships intensified among fighting nations in 1917 (French mutiny crushed in May). More than 10 million soldiers died in the war.

A huge **reparations** burden and partial demilitarization were imposed on Germany. Pres. Wilson obtained approval for a League of Nations, but the U.S. Senate refused to allow the U.S. to join.

Russian revolution. Military defeats and high casualties caused a contagious lack of confidence in Tsar Nicholas, who was forced to abdicate Mar. 1917. A liberal provisional government failed to end the war, and massive desertions, riots, and fighting between factions followed. A moderate socialist government under Aleksandr Kerensky was overthrown (Nov. 1917) in a violent coup by the **Bolsheviks** in Petrograd under **Lenin**, who later disbanded the elected Constituent Assembly.

The Bolsheviks brutally suppressed all opposition and ended the war with Germany in Mar. 1918. **Civil war** broke out in the summer between the Red Army (the Bolsheviks and their supporters), and monarchists, anarchists, minority nationalities (Ukrainians, Georgians, Poles), and others. Small U.S., British, French, and Japanese units also opposed the Bolsheviks (1918-19; Japan in Vladivostok to 1922). The civil war, anarchy, and pogroms devastated the country until the 1920 Red Army victory. The **Communist Party** leadership retained absolute power.



Both sides in World War I developed elaborate networks of dug-in trenches from which to fight.

Other European revolutions. An unpopular monarchy in **Portugal** was overthrown in 1910. The new republic took severe anticlerical measures in 1911.

After a century of Home Rule agitation, during which **Ireland** was devastated by famine (1 million dead, 1846-47) and emigration, republican militants staged an unsuccessful uprising in Dublin during **Easter 1916**. The execution of the leaders and mass arrests by the British won popular support for the rebels. The **Irish Free State**, comprising all but the 6 N counties, achieved dominion status in 1922.

In the aftermath of the world war, radical revolutions were attempted in Germany (**Spartacist** uprising, Jan. 1919), **Hungary** (Kun regime, 1919), and elsewhere. All were suppressed or failed for lack of support.

Chinese revolution. The Manchu Dynasty was overthrown and a republic proclaimed in Oct. 1911. First Pres. Sun Yat-sen resigned in favor of strongman Yuan Shih-k'ai. Sun organized the parliamentarian **Kuomintang** party.

Students launched protests on May 4, 1919, against League of Nations concessions in China to Japan. Nationalist, liberal, and socialist ideas and political groups spread. The **Communist Party** was founded in 1921. A Communist regime took power in Mongolia with Soviet support in 1921.

India restive. Indian objections to British rule erupted in nationalist riots as well as in the nonviolent tactics of Mahatma **Gandhi** (1869-1948). Nearly 400 unarmed demonstrators were shot at **Amritsar** in Apr. 1919. Britain approved limited self-rule that year.

Mexican revolution. Under the long Diaz dictatorship (1877-1911) the economy advanced, but Indian and mestizo lands were confiscated, and concessions to foreigners (mostly U.S.) damaged the middle class. A **revolution in 1910** led to civil wars and U.S. intervention (1914, 1916-17). Land reform and a more democratic constitution (1917) were achieved.

Sciences. Scientific specialization prevailed by the 20th cent. Advances in knowledge and technological aptitude increased with the geometric rise in the number of practitioners. Physicists challenged common-sense views of causality, observation, and a mechanistic universe, putting science further beyond popular grasp (**Einstein**'s general theory of relativity, 1916; Bohr's quantum mechanics, 1913; Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, 1927).

Aftermath of War: 1920-29

U.S. Easy credit, technological ingenuity, and war-related industrial decline in Europe caused a long economic boom, in which ownership of new products—**autos**, **phones**, **radios**—became more democratized. **Prosperity**, an increase in women workers, women's suffrage (19th Amendment ratified, 1920), and drastic change in fashion (**flappers**, mannish bob for women, clean-shaven men) created a wide perception of social change, despite prohibition of alcoholic beverages (1919-33). Union membership and strikes increased. Fear of radicals led to Palmer raids (1919-20) and the Sacco-Vanzetti case (1921-27).

Europe sorts itself out. Germany's liberal **Weimar constitution** (1919) could not guarantee a stable government in the face of rightist violence (Rathenau assassinated, 1922) and Communist refusal to cooperate with Socialists. Reparations and Allied occupation of the Rhineland caused staggering inflation that destroyed middle-class savings, but economic expansion resumed after mid-decade, aided by U.S. loans. A sophisticated, **innovative culture** developed in architecture and design (Bauhaus, 1919-28), film (Lang, *M*, 1931), painting (Grosz), music (Weill, *Threepenny Opera*, 1928), theater (Brecht, *A Man's a Man*, 1926), criticism (Benjamin), philosophy (Jung), and fashion. This culture was considered decadent and socially disruptive by rightists.

England elected its first Labour governments (Jan. 1924, June 1929). A 10-day general strike in support of coal miners failed in May 1926. In **Italy**, strikes, political chaos, and violence by small Fascist bands culminated in the Oct. 1922 Fascist March on Rome, which established **Mussolini**'s dictatorship. Strikes were outlawed (1926), and Italian influence was pressed in the Balkans (Albania made a protectorate, 1926). A conservative dictatorship was also established in **Portugal** in a 1926 military coup.

Czechoslovakia, the only stable democracy to emerge from the war in Central or E Europe, faced opposition from Germans (in the Sudetenland), Ruthenians, and some Slovaks. As the industrial heartland of the old Habsburg empire, it remained fairly prosperous. With French backing, it formed the Little Entente with Yugoslavia (1920) and **Romania** (1921) to block Austrian or Hungarian irredentism. Croats and Slovenes in **Yugoslavia** demanded a federal state until King Alexander I proclaimed (1929) a royal dictatorship. Poland faced internal nationality problems as well (Germans, Ukrainians, Jews); Pilsudski ruled as dictator from 1926. The Baltic states were threatened by traditionally dominant ethnic Germans and by Soviet-supported Communists.

An economic collapse and famine in **Russia** (1921-22) claimed 5 million lives. The New Economic Policy (1921) allowed land ownership by peasants and some private commerce and industry. **Stalin** was absolute ruler within 4 years of Lenin's death (1924). He inaugurated a brutal collectivization program (1929-32) and used foreign Communist parties for Soviet state advantage.

Internationalism. Revulsion against World War I led to pacifist agitation, to the Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing aggressive war (1928), and to **naval disarmament** pacts (Washington, 1922; London, 1930). But the League of Nations was able to arbitrate only minor disputes (Greece-Bulgaria, 1925).

Middle East. Mustafa Kemal (**Ataturk**) led **Turkish** nationalists in resisting Italian, French, and Greek military advances (1919-23). The sultanate was abolished (1922), and elaborate reforms were passed, including secularization of law and adoption of the Latin alphabet. Ethnic conflict led to persecution of **Armenians** (more than 1 million dead in 1915, 1 million expelled), Greeks (forced Greek-Turk population exchange, 1923), and Kurds (1925 uprising).

With evacuation of the Turks from **Arab** lands, the puritanical Wahabi dynasty of E Arabia conquered (1919-25) what is now Saudi Arabia. British, French, and Arab dynastic and nationalist maneuvering resulted in the creation of 2 more Arab monarchies in 1921—Iraq and Transjordan (both under British control)—and 2 French mandates—Syria and Lebanon. Jewish immigration into British-mandated **Palestine**, inspired by the Zionist movement, was resisted by Arabs, at times violently (1921, 1929 massacres).

Reza Khan ruled **Persia** after his 1921 coup (shah from 1925), centralized control, and created the trappings of a modern secular state.

In 1922, English archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the **tomb** of the boy pharaoh **Tutankhamen** in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt.

China. The Kuomintang under **Chiang Kai-shek** (1887-1975) subdued the warlords by 1928. The Communists were brutally suppressed after their alliance with the Kuomintang was broken in 1927. Relative peace thereafter allowed for industrial and financial improvements, with some Russian, British, and U.S. cooperation.

Arts. Nearly all bounds of subject matter, style, and attitude were broken in the arts of the period. **Abstract** art first took inspiration from natural forms or narrative themes (Kandinsky from 1911) and then worked free of any representational aims (Malevich's suprematism, 1915-19; Mondrian's geometric style from 1917). The **Dada** movement (from 1916) mocked artistic pretension with absurd collages and constructions. Paradox, illusion, and psychological taboos were exploited by **surrealists** by the late 1920s (Dali, Magritte). Architectural schools celebrated industrial values, whether vigorous abstract constructivism (Tatlin, *Monument to 3rd International*, 1919) or the machined, streamlined **Bauhaus** style, which was extended to many design fields (Helvetica typeface).

Prose writers explored revolutionary narrative modes related to dreams (Kafka's *Trial*, 1925), internal monologue (Joyce's ***Ulysses***, 1922), and word play (Stein's *Making of Americans*, 1925). Poets and novelists wrote of modern alienation (Eliot's ***Waste Land***, 1922) and aimlessness ("The Lost Generation").

Rise of Totalitarians: 1930-39

Depression. A worldwide financial panic and economic depression began with the Oct. 1929 U.S. stock market crash and the May 1931 failure of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt. A credit crunch caused international bankruptcies and **unemployment**: 12 million jobless by 1932 in the U.S., 5.6 million in Germany, 2.7 million in England. Governments responded with **tariff restrictions** (Smoot-Hawley Act, 1930; Ottawa Imperial Conference, 1932), which dried up world trade. Government public works programs were vitiated by deflationary budget balancing.



Germany's Adolf Hitler and Italy's Benito Mussolini affirmed their full political and military alliance with the Pact of Steel (1939).

Germany. Years of agitation by violent extremists were brought to a head by the Depression. Nazi leader Adolf Hitler was named chancellor in Jan. 1933 and given dictatorial power by the Reichstag in March. Opposition parties were disbanded, strikes banned, and all aspects of economic, cultural, and religious life were brought under central government and Nazi party control and manipulated by sophisticated propaganda. Severe persecution of Jews began (**Nuremberg Laws**, Sept. 1935). Many Jews, political opponents, and others were sent to concentration camps (Dachau, 1933), where thousands died or were killed. Public works, renewed conscription (1935), arms production, and a 4-year plan (1936) all but ended unemployment.

Hitler's expansionism started with reincorporation of the Saar (1935), occupation of the **Rhineland** (Mar. 1936), and annexation of Austria (Mar. 1938). At **Munich** (Sept. 1938) Britain and France attempted to appease Hitler and avoid war by successfully encouraging Czechoslovakia's surrender of the Sudetenland territory.

Russia. Rapid industrialization was achieved through successive **5-year plans** starting in 1928, using severe labor discipline and mass forced labor. Industry was financed by a decline in living standards and exploitation of agriculture, which was almost totally collectivized by the early 1930s (*kolkhoz* [collective farm]; *sovkhoz* [state farm], often in newly worked lands). Successive **purges** increased the role of professionals and management at the expense of workers. Millions perished in a series of manufactured disasters: extermination (1929-34) of kulaks

(peasant landowners), severe famine (1932-33), party purges and show trials (Great Purge, 1936-38), suppression of nationalities, and poor conditions in labor camps.

Spain. An industrial revolution during World War I created an urban proletariat, which was attracted to socialism and anarchism; Catalan nationalists challenged central authority. The 5 years after King Alfonso left Spain in Apr. 1931 were dominated by tension between intermittent leftist and anticlerical governments and clericals, monarchists, and other rightists. Anarchist and Communist rebellions were crushed, but a July 1936 extreme right rebellion led by Gen. Francisco **Franco** and aided by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy succeeded, after a 3-year **civil war** (more than 1 million dead in battles and atrocities). The war polarized international public opinion.

Italy. Despite propaganda for the ideal of the Corporate State, few domestic reforms were attempted. An entente with Hungary and Austria (Mar. 1934), a pact with Germany and Japan (Nov. 1937), and intervention by 50,000-75,000 troops in Spain (1936-39) sealed Italy's identification with the fascist bloc (anti-Semitic laws after Mar. 1938). Ethiopia was conquered (1935-36), and Albania annexed (Jan. 1939) in conscious imitation of ancient Rome.

Eastern Europe. Repressive regimes fought for power against an active opposition (liberals, socialists, Communists, peasants, Nazis). Minority groups and Jews were restricted within national boundaries that did not coincide with ethnic population patterns. In the destruction of **Czechoslovakia**, Hungary occupied S Slovakia (Nov. 1938) and Ruthenia (Mar. 1939), and a pro-Nazi regime took power in the rest of Slovakia. Other boundary disputes (e.g., Poland-Lithuania, Yugoslavia-Bulgaria, and Romania-Hungary) doomed attempts to build joint fronts against Germany or Russia. Economic depression was severe.

East Asia. After a period of liberalism in **Japan**, nativist militarists dominated the government with peasant support. Manchuria was seized (Sept. 1931-Feb. 1932), and a puppet state was set up (Manchukuo). Adjacent Jehol (Inner Mongolia) was occupied in 1933. **China** proper was invaded in July 1937; large areas were conquered by Oct. 1938. Hundreds of thousands of rapes, murders, and other atrocities were attributed to the Japanese.

Communist forces left Kuomintang-besieged strongholds in the S of China in a Long March (1934-35) to the N. The Kuomintang-Communist civil war was suspended in Jan. 1937 in the face of threatening Japan.

Democracies. The Roosevelt Administration, in office Mar. 1933, embarked on an extensive program of **New Deal** social reform and economic stimulation, including protection for labor unions (heavy industries organized), Social Security, public works, wage-and-hour laws, and assistance to farmers. Isolationist sentiment (1937 Neutrality Act) prevented U.S. intervention in Europe, but military expenditures were increased in 1939.

French political instability and polarization prevented resolution of economic and international security questions. The **Popular Front** government under Leon Blum (June 1936-Apr. 1938) passed social reforms (40-hr. work week) and raised arms spending. National coalition governments, which ruled Britain from Aug. 1931, brought economic recovery but failed to define a consistent international policy until Chamberlain's government (from May 1937), which practiced **appeasement** of Germany and Italy.

India. Twenty years of agitation for autonomy and then for independence (Gandhi's **salt march**, 1930) achieved some constitutional reform (extended provincial powers, 1935) despite Muslim-Hindu strife. Social issues assumed prominence with peasant uprisings (1921), strikes (1928), Gandhi's efforts for untouchables (1932 "fast unto death"), and social and agrarian reform by the provinces after 1937.

Arts. The streamlined, geometric design motifs of Art Deco (from 1925) prevailed through the 1930s. **Abstract art** flourished (Moore sculptures from 1931) alongside a new **realism** related to social and political concerns (Socialist Realism, the official Soviet style from 1934; Mexican muralist Rivera, 1886-1957; and Orozco, 1883-1949), which were also expressed in fiction and poetry (Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*, 1939; Sandburg's *The People, Yes*, 1936). Modern architecture (International Style, 1932) was unchallenged in its use of artificial materials (concrete, glass), lack of decoration, and monumentality (Rockefeller Center, 1929-40). Larger-than-life U.S.-made films captured a worldwide audience *(Gone With the Wind*, *The Wizard of Oz*, both 1939).

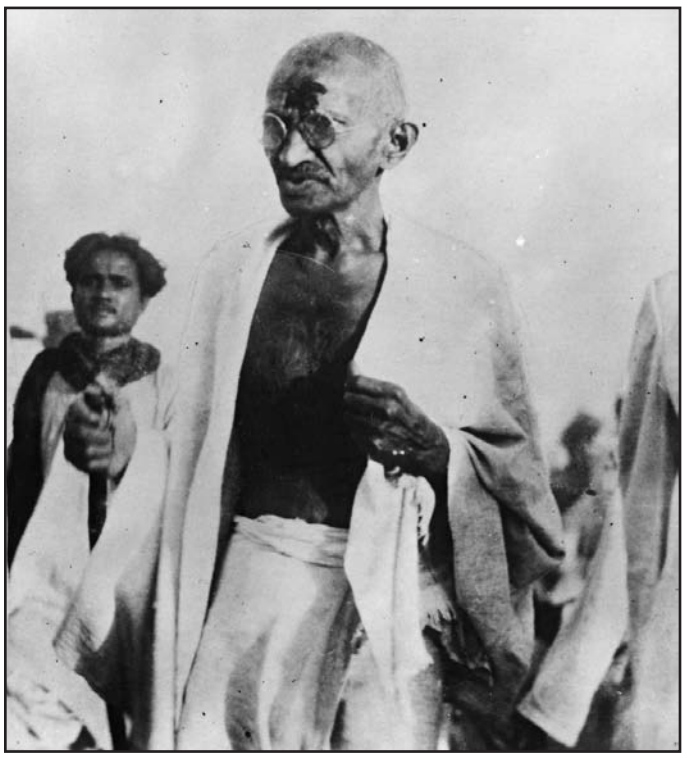
War, Hot and Cold: 1940-49

War in Asia-Pacific. Japan occupied Indochina in Sept. 1940, dominated Thailand in Dec. 1941, and attacked Hawaii (**Pearl Harbor**), the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Malaya on Dec. 7, 1941 (precipitating U.S. entrance into the war). Indonesia was attacked in Jan. 1942, and Burma was conquered in Mar. 1942. The Battle of **Midway** (June 1942) turned back the Japanese advance. "Island-hopping" battles (**Guadalcanal**, Aug. 1942-Jan. 1943; **Leyte Gulf**, Oct. 1944; **Iwo Jima**, Feb.-Mar. 1945; **Okinawa**, Apr. 1945) and massive bombing raids on Japan from June 1944 wore out Japanese defenses. U.S. atom bombs, dropped Aug. 6 and 9 on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**, forced Japan to agree, on Aug. 14, to surrender; formal surrender was on Sept. 2, 1945.

War in Europe. The Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact (Aug. 1939) freed Germany to attack Poland (Sept. 1939). Britain and France, which had guaranteed Polish independence, declared war on Germany. Russia seized E Poland (Sept. 1939), attacked Finland (Nov. 1939), and took the Baltic states (July 1940). Mobile German forces staged *blitzkrieg* attacks during Apr.-June 1940, conquering neutral Denmark, Norway, and the Low Countries and defeating France; 350,000 British and French troops were evacuated at **Dunkirk**, France (May). The **Battle of Britain** (June-Dec. 1940) denied Germany air superiority. German-Italian campaigns won the Balkans by Apr. 1941. Three million Axis troops **invaded Russia** in June 1941, marching through Ukraine to the Caucasus, and through White Russia and the Baltic republics to Moscow and Leningrad.

Russian winter counterthrusts (1941-42 and 1942-43) stopped the German advance (**Stalingrad**, Sept. 1942-Feb. 1943). Sustaining great casualties, the Russians drove the Axis from all E Europe and the Balkans in the next 2 years. Invasions of N Africa (Nov. 1942), Italy (Sept. 1943), and **Normandy** (launched on D-Day, June 6, 1944) brought U.S., British, Free French, and allied troops to Germany by spring 1945. In Feb. 1945, the 3 Allied leaders, Winston **Churchill** (Britain), Joseph **Stalin** (USSR), and Franklin D. **Roosevelt** (U.S.), met in Yalta to discuss strategy and resolve political issues, including the postwar Allied occupation of Germany. Germany surrendered May 7, 1945.

Atrocities. The war brought 20th-cent. cruelty to its peak. The Nazi regime systematically killed an estimated 5-6 million Jews, including some 3 million who died in death camps,



Mahatma Gandhi led efforts for Indian autonomy and independence for more than 25 years.

(e.g., **Auschwitz**). Gypsies, political opponents, people with mental or physical disabilities, and others deemed undesirable were also murdered by the Nazis, as were vast numbers of Slavs.

German bombs killed 70,000 British civilians. More than 100,000 Chinese civilians were killed by Japanese forces in the capture and occupation of Nanking. Severe retaliation by the Soviet army, E European partisans, Free French, and others took a heavy toll. U.S. and British bombing of Germany killed hundreds of thousands, as did U.S. bombing of Japan (80,000-200,000 at Hiroshima alone). Some 45 million people died in the war.

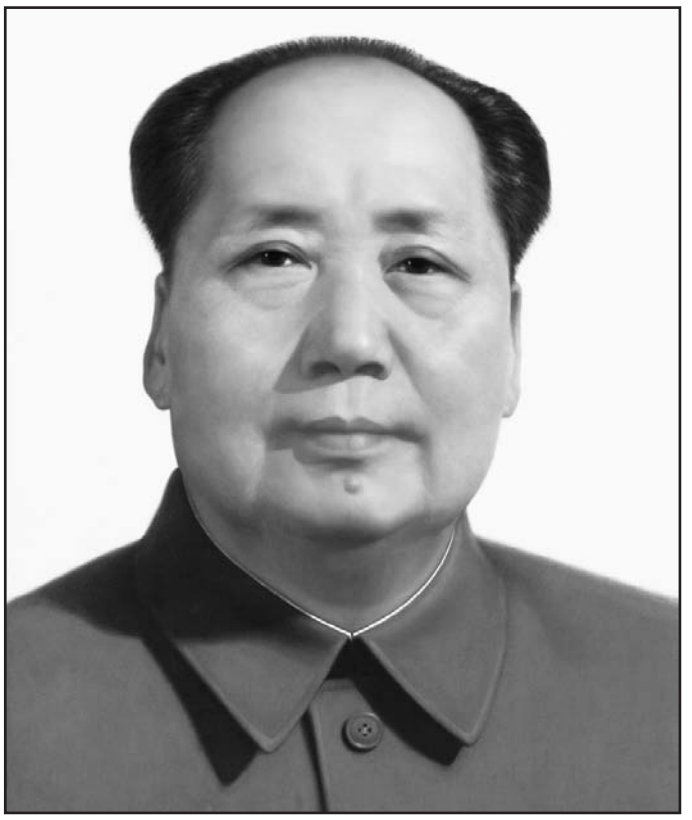
Settlement. The **United Nations** charter was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, by 50 nations. The International Tribunal at **Nuremberg** convicted 22 German leaders for war crimes in Sept. 1946; 23 Japanese leaders were convicted in Nov. 1948. Postwar border changes included large gains in territory for the USSR, losses for Germany, a shift to the W in Polish borders, and minor losses for Italy. Communist regimes, supported by Soviet troops, took power in most of E Europe, including Soviet-occupied Germany (GDR, aka East Germany, proclaimed Oct. 1949). Japan lost all overseas lands.

Recovery. Basic political and social changes were imposed on Japan and W Germany by the Western allies (Japan constitution adopted, Nov. 1946; W German basic law, May 1949). U.S. **Marshall Plan** aid ($12 billion, 1947-51) spurred W European economic recovery after a period of severe inflation and strikes in Europe and the U.S. The British Labour Party introduced a national health service and nationalized basic industries in 1946.

Cold War. Western fears of further Soviet advances (Cominform formed in Oct. 1947; Czechoslovakia coup, Feb. 1948; Berlin blockade, Apr. 1948-Sept. 1949) led to the formation of **NATO**. Civil War in Greece and Soviet pressure on Turkey led to U.S. aid under the **Truman Doctrine** (Mar. 1947). Other anti-Communist security pacts were the Organization of American States (Apr. 1948) and the SE Asia Treaty Organization (Sept. 1954). A new wave of **Soviet purges** and repression intensified in the last years of Stalin's rule, extending to E Europe (Slansky trial in Czechoslovakia, 1951). Only Yugoslavia resisted Soviet control (expelled by Cominform, June 1948; U.S. aid, June 1949).

China, Korea. Communist forces emerged from World-War II strengthened by the Soviet takeover of industrial Manchuria. In 4 years of fighting, the Kuomintang was driven from the mainland; the People's Republic of China was proclaimed Oct. 1, 1949. Korea was divided by USSR and U.S. occupation forces. Separate republics were proclaimed in the 2 zones in Aug.-Sept. 1948.

India. India and Pakistan became independent dominions on Aug. 15, 1947. Millions of Hindu and Muslim refugees were created by the partition; riots (1946-47) took hundreds of thousands of lives; Mahatma **Gandhi** was assassinated in Jan. 1948. Burma became completely independent in Jan. 1948; Ceylon took dominion status in Feb.



Mao Zedong became chief of state when the People's Republic of China was proclaimed in 1949.

Middle East. The UN approved partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. **Israel** was proclaimed a state, May 14, 1948. Arabs rejected partition, but failed to defeat Israel in war (May 1948-July 1949). Immigration from Europe and the Middle East swelled Israel's Jewish population. British and French forces left Lebanon and Syria in 1946. Transjordan occupied most of Arab Palestine.

Southeast Asia. Communists and others fought against restoration of French rule in **Indochina** from 1946; a non-Communist government was recognized by France in Mar. 1949, but fighting continued. Both Indonesia and the Philippines became independent; the former in 1949 after 4 years of war with Netherlands, the latter in 1946. Philippine economic and military ties with the U.S. remained strong; a Communist-led peasant rising was checked in 1948.

Arts. New York became the center of the world art market; **abstract expressionism** was the chief mode (Pollock from 1943, de Kooning from 1947). Literature and philosophy explored **existentialism** (Camus's *The Stranger*, 1942; Sartre's *Being and Nothingness*, 1943). Non-Western attempts to revive or create regional styles (Senghor's Négritude, Mishima's novels) only confirmed the emergence of a universal culture. Radio and phonograph records spread American popular music (swing, bebop) around the world.

The American Decade: 1950-59

Polite decolonization. The peaceful decline of European political and military power in Asia and Africa accelerated in the 1950s. Nearly all of **N Africa** was freed by 1956, but France fought a bitter war to retain Algeria, with its large European minority, until 1962. **Ghana**, independent in 1957, led a parade of new black African nations (more than 2 dozen by 1962), which altered the political character of the UN. Ethnic disputes often exploded in the new nations after decolonization (UN troops in Cyprus, 1964; **Nigerian civil war**, 1967-70). Leaders of the new states, mostly sharing socialist ideologies, tried to create an Afro-Asian bloc (Bandung Conference, 1955), but Western economic influence and U.S. political ties remained strong (Baghdad Pact, 1955).

Trade. World trade volume soared, in an atmosphere of monetary stability assured by international accords (**Bretton Woods**, 1944). In Europe, economic integration advanced (**European Economic Community**, 1957; European Free Trade Association, 1960). Comecon (1949) coordinated the economies of Soviet-bloc countries.

U.S. Economic growth produced an abundance of consumer goods (9.3 million motor vehicles sold, 1955). Suburban housing changed life patterns for middle and working classes (Levittown, NY, 1947-51). Pres. Dwight **Eisenhower**'s landslide election victories (1952, 1956) reflected consensus politics. A system of alliances and military bases bolstered U.S. influence on all continents. Trade and payments surpluses were balanced by overseas investments and foreign aid ($50 billion, 1950-59).

USSR. In the "thaw" after Stalin's death in 1953, relations with the West improved (evacuation of Vienna, Geneva summit conference, both 1955). Repression of scientific and cultural life eased, and many prisoners were freed culminating in **de-Stalinization** (1956). **Nikita Khrushchev**'s leadership aimed at consumer sector growth, but farm production lagged, despite the virgin lands program (from 1954). Soviet crushing of the 1956 Hungarian revolution, the 1960 U-2 spy plane episode, and other incidents renewed East-West tension and domestic curbs.

Eastern Europe. Resentment of Russian domination and Stalinist repression combined with nationalist, economic, and religious factors to produce periodic violence. E Berlin workers rioted (1953), Polish workers rioted in Poznan (June 1956), and a broad-based **revolution** broke out in **Hungary** (Oct. 1956). All were suppressed by Soviet force or threats (at least 7,000 dead in Hungary), but Poland was allowed to restore private ownership of farms, and a degree of personal and economic freedom returned to Hungary. Yugoslavia experimented with worker self-management and a market economy.

Korea. The 1945 division of Korea along the 38th parallel left industry in the N, which was organized into a militant regime and armed by the USSR. The S was politically disunited. More than 60,000 N Korean troops invaded the S on June 25, 1950. The U.S., backed by the UN Security Council, sent troops. **UN troops** reached the Chinese border in Nov. Some 200,000 Chinese troops crossed the Yalu R. and drove back UN forces. By spring 1951 battle lines had become stabilized near the original 38th parallel border, but heavy fighting continued. Finally, an armistice was signed on July 27, 1953. U.S. troops remained in the S, and U.S. economic and military aid continued. The war stimulated rapid economic recovery in Japan.

China. Starting in 1952, industry, agriculture, and social institutions were forcibly collectivized. In a massive purge, as many as several million people were executed as Kuomintang supporters or as class and political enemies. The **Great Leap Forward** (1958-60) unsuccessfully tried to force the pace of development by substituting labor for investment.

Indochina. Ho Chi Minh's forces, aided by the USSR and the new Chinese Communist government, fought French and pro-French Vietnamese forces to a standstill and captured the strategic **Dien Bien Phu** camp in May 1954. The Geneva Agreements divided Vietnam in half pending elections (never held) and recognized Laos and Cambodia as independent. The U.S. aided the anti-Communist Republic of Vietnam in the S.

Middle East. Arab revolutions placed leftist, militantly nationalist regimes in power in Egypt (1952) and Iraq (1958). But Arab unity attempts failed (United Arab Republic joined Egypt, Syria, Yemen, 1958-61). Arab refusal to recognize Israel (Arab League economic blockade began Sept. 1951) led to a permanent **state of war**, with repeated incidents (Gaza, 1955). Israel occupied Sinai, and Britain and France took (Oct. 1956) the Suez Canal, but were replaced by the UN Emergency Force. The Mossadegh government in Iran nationalized (May 1951) the British-owned oil industry in May, but was overthrown (Aug. 1953) in a U.S.-aided coup.

Latin America. Argentinian dictator Juan **Perón**, in office 1946, crushed opposition and enforced land reform, some nationalization, welfare state measures, and curbs on the Roman Catholic Church. A Sept. 1955 coup deposed Perón. The 1952 revolution in Bolivia brought land reform, nationalization of tin mines, and improvement in the status of Native Americans, who nevertheless remained poor. The Batista regime in Cuba was overthrown (Jan. 1959) by Fidel **Castro**, who imposed a Communist dictatorship, aligned Cuba with the USSR and improved education and health care. A U.S.-backed anti-Castro invasion (**Bay of Pigs**, Apr. 1961) was crushed. Self-government advanced in the British Caribbean.

Technology. Large outlays on research and development in the U.S. and the USSR focused on military applications (H-bomb in U.S., 1952; USSR, 1953; Britain, 1957; intercontinental missiles, late 1950s). Soviet launching of the **Sputnik** satellite (Oct. 4, 1957) spurred increases in U.S. science education funds (National Defense Education Act).

Literature and film. Alienation from social and literary conventions reached an extreme in the theater of the absurd (Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*, 1952), the "new novel" (Robbe-Grillet's *Voyeur*, 1955), and avant-garde film (Antonioni's *L'Avventura*, 1960). U.S. beatniks (Kerouac's *On the Road*, 1957) and others rejected the supposed conformism of Americans (Riesman's *The Lonely Crowd*, 1950).

Rising Expectations: 1960-69

Economic boom. The longest sustained economic boom on record spanned almost the entire decade in the capitalist world; the closely watched GNP figure doubled (1960-70) in the U.S., fueled by Vietnam War-related budget deficits. The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (1967) stimulated W European prosperity, which spread to peripheral areas (Spain, Italy, E Germany). Japan became a top economic power. Foreign investment aided the industri-alization of Brazil. There were limited Soviet economic reform attempts.

Reform and radicalization. Pres. John F. **Kennedy**, inaugurated 1961, emphasized youthful idealism and vigor; his assassination Nov. 22, 1963, was a national trauma. A series of political and social reform movements took root in the U.S. and other countries. Blacks demonstrated nonviolently and with partial success against segregation and poverty (1963 March on Washington; 1964 **Civil Rights Act**), but some urban areas erupted in extensive riots (Watts, 1965; Detroit, 1967; **Martin Luther King** assassination, Apr. 4, 1968). New concern for the poor (Harrington's *Other America*, 1963) helped lead to Pres. Lyndon Johnson's **"Great Society"** programs (Medicare, Water Quality Act, Higher Education Act, all 1965). Concern for the **environment** surged (Carson's *Silent Spring*, 1962).

Feminism revived as a cultural and political movement (Friedan's *Feminine Mystique*, 1963; National Organization for Women founded 1966), and a movement for homosexual rights emerged (Stonewall riot in NYC, 1969). Pope John XXIII called the **Second Vatican Council** (1962-65), which liberalized Roman Catholic liturgy and some other aspects of Catholicism.

Opposition to U.S. involvement in Vietnam, especially among university students (**Moratorium** protest, Nov. 1969), turned violent (Weatherman Chicago riots, Oct. 1969). **New Left** and Marxist theories became popular, and membership in radical groups (Students for a Democratic Society, Black Panthers) increased. Maoist groups, especially in Europe, called for total transformation of society. In France, students sparked a nationwide strike affecting 10 million workers in May-June 1968, but an electoral reaction barred revolutionary change.

China. China's revolutionary militancy under **Mao** Zedong caused disputes with the USSR under "revisionist" Khrushchev, starting in 1960. The 2 powers exchanged fire in 1969 border disputes. China used force to capture (1962) areas disputed with India. The **"Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution"** tried to impose a utopian egalitarian program in China and spread revolution abroad; political struggle, often violent, convulsed China in 1965-68.

Indochina. Communist-led guerrillas aided by N Vietnam fought from 1960 against the S Vietnam government of Ngo Dinh Diem (killed 1963). The U.S. military role increased after the 1964 **Tonkin Gulf** incident. U.S. forces there peaked at 543,400 in Apr. 1969. Massive numbers of N Vietnamese troops also fought. Laotian and Cambodian neutrality were threatened by Communist insurgencies, with N Vietnamese aid, and U.S. intrigues.

Developing world. A bloc of authoritarian leftist regimes among the newly independent nations emerged in political opposition to the U.S.-led Western alliance and came to dominate the conference of nonaligned nations (Belgrade, 1961; Cairo, 1964; Lusaka, 1970). Soviet political ties and military bases were established in Cuba, Egypt, Algeria, Guinea, and other coun-



A 1961 meeting between Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and Pres. John F. Kennedy did little to diffuse Cold War tensions.

tries whose leaders were regarded as revolutionary heroes by opposition groups in pro-Western or colonial countries. Some leaders were ousted in coups by pro-Western groups—Zaire's Patrice Lumumba (killed 1961), Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah (exiled 1966), and Indonesia's Sukarno (effectively ousted in 1965 after a Communist coup failed).

Middle East. Arab-Israeli tension erupted into a brief war June 1967. Israel emerged from the war as a major regional power. Military shipments before and after the war brought much of the Arab world into the Soviet political sphere. Most Arab states broke U.S. diplomatic ties, while Communist countries cut their ties to Israel. Intra-Arab disputes continued: Egypt and Saudi Arabia supported rival factions in a bloody Yemen civil war 1962-70; Lebanese troops fought Palestinian commandos 1969.

East Europe. To stop the large-scale exodus of citizens, E German authorities built (Aug. 1961) a **fortified wall across Berlin**. Soviet sway in the Balkans was weakened by Albania's support of China (USSR broke ties in Dec. 1961) and Romania's assertion (1964) of industrial and foreign policy autonomy. Liberalization (spring 1968) in Czechoslovakia was crushed with massive force by troops of 5 Warsaw Pact countries. W German treaties (1970) with the USSR and Poland facilitated the transfer of German technology and confirmed postwar boundaries.

Arts and styles. The boundary between fine and popular arts was blurred to some extent by Pop Art (Warhol) and rock musicals (*Hair*, 1968). Informality and exaggeration prevailed in fashion (beards, miniskirts). A nonpolitical "counterculture" developed, rejecting traditional bourgeois life goals and personal habits, and use of marijuana and hallucinogens spread (**Woodstock** festival, Aug. 1969). Indian influence was felt in religion (Ram Dass) and fashion, and **The Beatles**, who brought unprecedented sophistication to rock music, became for many a symbol of the decade.

Science. Achievements in space (**humans on the moon**, July 1969) and electronics (lasers, integrated circuits) encouraged a faith in scientific solutions to problems in agriculture ("green revolution"), medicine (heart transplants, 1967), and other areas. Harmful technology, it was believed, could be controlled (1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty).

Disillusionment: 1970-79

U.S.: Caution and neoconservatism. A relatively sluggish economy, energy shortages, and environmental problems contributed to a **"limits of growth"** philosophy. Suspicion of science and technology killed or delayed major projects (supersonic transport dropped, 1971; Seabrook nuclear power plant protests, 1977-78) and was fed by the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident (Mar. 1979).

There were signs of growing mistrust of big government and less support for new social policies. School busing and racial quotas were opposed (Bakke decision, June 1978); the proposed Equal Rights Amendment for women languished; civil rights legislation aimed at protecting homosexuals was opposed (Dade County referendum, June 1977).

Completion of Communist forces' takeover of **South Vietnam** (evacuation of U.S. civilians, Apr. 1975), revelations of Central Intelligence Agency misdeeds (Rockefeller Commission report, June 1975), and **Watergate** scandals (Nixon resigned in Aug. 1974) reduced faith in U.S. moral and material capacity to influence world affairs. Revelations of Soviet crimes (Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*, 1974) and Soviet intervention in Africa helped foster a revival of anti-Communist sentiment.

Economy sluggish. The 1960s boom faltered in the 1970s; a severe recession in the U.S. and Europe (1974-75) followed a huge oil price hike (Dec. 1973). Monetary instability (U.S. cut ties to gold in Aug. 1971), the decline of the dollar, and protectionist moves by industrial countries (1977-78) threatened trade. Business investment and spending for research declined. Severe inflation plagued many countries (25% in Britain, 1975; 18% in U.S., 1979).

China picks up pieces. After the 1976 deaths of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, struggle for the leadership succession was won by pragmatists. A nationwide purge of orthodox Maoists was carried out, and the **Gang of Four**, led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, arrested. The new leaders freed more than 100,000 political prisoners and reduced public adulation of Mao. Political and trade ties were expanded with Japan, Europe, and the U.S. in the late 1970s, as relations worsened with the USSR, Cuba, and Vietnam (4-week invasion by China, 1979). Ideological guidelines in industry, science, education, and the armed forces, which the ruling faction said had caused chaos and decline, were reversed (bonuses to workers, Dec. 1977; exams for college entrance, Oct. 1977). Severe restrictions on cultural expression were eased.

Europe. European unity moves (EEC-EFTA trade accord, 1972) faltered as economic problems appeared (Britain floated pound, 1972; France floated franc, 1974). Germany and Switzerland curbed guest workers from southern Europe. Greece and Turkey quarreled over Cyprus and Aegean oil rights.

All non-Communist Europe was under democratic rule after free elections (June 1976) in **Spain** 7 months after the death of Franco. The conservative, colonialist regime in **Portugal** was overthrown in Apr. 1974. In **Greece** the 7-year-old military dictatorship yielded power in 1974. Northern Europe, though ruled mostly by Socialists (**Swedish** Socialists unseated in 1976 after 44 years in power), turned more conservative. The **British** Labour government imposed (1975) wage curbs and suspended nationalization schemes. Terrorism in **Germany** (1972 Munich Olympics killings) led to laws curbing some civil liberties. **French** "new philosophers" rejected leftist ideologies, and the Socialist-Communist coalition lost a 1978 election bid.

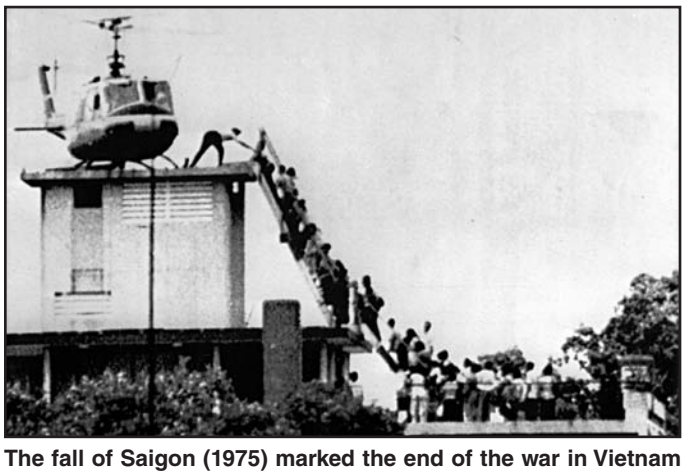
Religion and politics. The improvement in **Muslim** countries' political fortunes by the 1950s (with the exception of Central Asia under Soviet and Chinese rule) and the growth of Arab oil wealth were followed by a resurgence of traditional religious fervor. Libyan dictator Muammar al-Qaddafi mixed Islamic laws with socialism and called for Muslim return to Spain and Sicily. The illegal Muslim Brotherhood in **Egypt** was accused of violence, while extreme groups bombed (1977) theaters to protest Western and secular values.

In **Turkey**, the National Salvation Party was the first Islamic group to share (1974) power since secularization in the 1920s. In **Iran**, **Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini** led a revolution that deposed the secular shah (Jan. 1979) and created an Islamic republic. Religiously motivated Muslims took part in an insurrection in Saudi Arabia that briefly seized (1979) the Grand Mosque in Mecca. Muslim puritan opposition to **Pakistan** Pres. Zulfikar Ali-Bhutto helped lead to his overthrow in July 1977. Muslim solidarity, however, could not prevent Pakistan's eastern province (**Bangladesh**) from declaring (Dec. 1971) independence after a bloody civil war.

Muslim and Hindu resentment of coerced sterilization in **India** helped defeat the Indira Gandhi government, which was replaced (Mar. 1977) by a coalition including religious Hindu parties. Muslims in the S **Philippines**, aided by Libya, rebelled against central rule from 1973.

The Buddhist Soka Gakkai movement launched (1964) the Komeito party in **Japan**, which became a major opposition party in 1972 and 1976 elections.

Evangelical Protestant groups grew in the U.S. A revival of interest in Orthodox Christianity occurred among **Russian** intellectuals (Solzhenitsyn). The secularist **Israeli** Labor party,



The fall of Saigon (1975) marked the end of the war in Vietnam as Americans and some South Vietnamese evacuated the city.

after decades of rule, was ousted in 1977 by conservatives led by Menachem Begin; religious militants founded settlements on the disputed West Bank, part of biblically promised Israel. U.S. Reform Judaism revived many previously discarded traditional practices.

Religious wars raged intermittently in **Northern Ireland** (Catholic vs. Protestant, 1969-97) and **Lebanon** (Christian vs. Muslim, 1975-90), while religious militancy complicated the Israel-Arab dispute (1973 Israel-Arab war). The Camp David Accords in 1978, negotiated by Egyptian Pres. Anwar al-Sadat, Israeli Prime Min. Menachem Begin, and U.S. Pres. Jimmy Carter, facilitated the landmark 1979 **Egypt-Israel peace treaty**, but increased militancy on the West Bank impeded further progress.

Latin America. Repressive conservative regimes strengthened their hold on most of the continent, with a violent coup against the elected (Sept. 1973) Allende government in **Chile**, a 1976 military coup in **Argentina**, and coups against reformist regimes in **Bolivia** (1971, 1979) and **Peru** (1976). In Central America increasing liberal and leftist militancy led to the ouster (1979) of the Somoza regime of **Nicaragua** and to civil conflict in **El Salvador**.

Indochina. Communist victories in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos by May 1975 led to new turmoil. The **Pol Pot regime** ordered millions of city-dwellers to resettle in rural areas, in a program of forced labor and terrorism that cost more than 1 million lives (1975-79) and caused hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese and others to flee. The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia (1979) swelled the refugee population and contributed to widespread starvation.

Russian expansion. Soviet influence, checked in some countries (troops ousted by Egypt, 1972), was projected farther afield, often with the use of Cuban troops (Angola, 1975-89; Ethiopia, 1977-88) and aided by a growing navy, a merchant fleet, and international banking ability. **Détente** with the West—1972 Berlin pact, 1972 strategic arms pact (**SALT**)—gave way to a more antagonistic relationship in the late 1970s, exacerbated by the Soviet invasion (1979) of **Afghanistan**.

Africa. The last remaining European colonies were granted independence (**Spanish Sahara**, 1976; **Djibouti**, 1977) and, after 10 years of civil war and many negotiation sessions, a black government took over (1979) in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); white domination remained in **South Africa**. Great power involvement in local wars (Russia in **Angola**, **Ethiopia**; **France in Chad**, **Zaire**, **Mauritania**) and the use of tens of thousands of Cuban troops were denounced by some African leaders. Ethnic or tribal clashes made Africa a locus of sustained warfare during the late 1970s.

Arts. Traditional modes of painting, architecture, and music received increased popular and critical attention in the 1970s. These more conservative styles coexisted with modernist works in an atmosphere of increased variety and tolerance.

Revitalization of Capitalism, Demand for Democracy: 1980-89

USSR, Eastern Europe. A troublesome 1980-85 for the USSR was followed by 5 years of astonishing change: the surrender of the Communist monopoly, the remaking of the Soviet state, and the beginning of the disintegration of the Soviet empire. After the deaths of Gen. Sec. Leonid **Brezhnev** (1982) and 2 successors (Andropov in 1984 and Chernenko in 1985), the harsh treatment of dissent and restriction of emigration, and the Soviet invasion (Dec. 1979) of Afghanistan, Gen. Sec. Mikhail **Gorbachev** (in office 1985-1991) promoted *glasnost* and *perestroika*—economic, political, and social reform. Supported by the Communist Party (July 1988), he signed (Dec. 1987) the INF disarmament treaty, and he pledged (1988) to cut the military budget. Military withdrawal from Afghanistan was completed in Feb. 1989, the process of democratization went ahead unhindered in Poland and Hungary, and the Soviet people chose (Mar. 1989) part of the new Congress of People's Deputies from competing candidates. By decade's end the **Cold War** appeared to be fading away.

In **Poland**, Solidarity, the labor union founded (1980) by Lech Walesa, was outlawed in 1982 and then legalized in 1988, after years of unrest. Poland's first free election since the Communist takeover brought Solidarity victory (June 1989); Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a Walesa adviser, became (Aug. 1989) prime minister in a government with the Communists. In the fall of 1989 the failure of Marxist economies in **Hungary**, **East Germany**, **Czechoslovakia**, **Bulgaria**, and **Romania** brought the collapse of the Communist monopoly and a demand for democracy. In a historic step, the **Berlin Wall** was opened in Nov. 1989.

U.S. The **"Reagan Years"** (1981-88) brought the **longest economic boom** yet in U.S. history via budget and tax cuts, deregulation, "junk bond" financing, leveraged buyouts, and mergers and takeovers. However, there was a stock market crash (Oct. 1987), and federal budget deficits and the trade deficit increased. Foreign policy showed a **strong anti-Communist stance**, via increased defense spending, aid to anti-Communists in Central America, invasion of Cuba-threatened Grenada, and championing of the MX missile system and "Star Wars" missile defense program. Four Reagan-Gorbachev summits (1985-88) climaxed in the INF treaty (1987), as the Cold War began to wind down. The Iran-contra affair (Oliver North's testimony, July 1987) was a major political scandal. Homelessness and drug abuse (especially "crack" cocaine) were growing social problems. In 1988, Vice Pres. George H. W. Bush was elected to succeed Ronald Reagan as president.

Middle East. The Middle East remained militarily unstable, with sharp divisions along economic, political, racial, and religious lines. In **Iran**, the Islamic revolution of 1979 created a strong anti-U.S. stance (hostage crisis, Nov. 1979-Jan. 1981). In Sept. 1980, **Iraq** repudiated its border agreement with Iran and began major hostilities that led to an 8-year war in which millions were killed.

Libya's support for international terrorism induced the U.S. to close (May 1981) its diplomatic mission there and embargo (Mar. 1982) Libyan oil. The U.S. accused Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi of aiding (Dec. 1985) terrorists in Rome and of Vienna airport attacks, and retaliated by bombing Libya (Apr. 1986).

Israel affirmed (July 1980) all Jerusalem as its capital, destroyed (1981) an Iraqi atomic reactor, and invaded (1982) Lebanon, forcing the PLO to agree to withdraw. A **Palestinian uprising**, including women and children hurling rocks and bottles at troops, began (Dec. 1987) in Israeli-occupied Gaza and spread to the West Bank; troops responded with force, killing 300 by the end of 1988, with 6,000 more in detention camps.

Israeli withdrawal from **Lebanon** began in Feb. 1985 and ended in June 1985, as Lebanon continued to be torn by military and political conflict. Artillery duels (Mar.-Apr. 1989) between Christian East Beirut and Muslim West Beirut left 200 dead and 700 wounded. At decade's end, violence still dominated.

Latin America. In **Nicaragua**, the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front, in power after the 1979 civil war,



British Prime Min. Margaret Thatcher and Pres. Ronald Reagan led according to similar neoconservative political philosophies during the 1980s.



The Berlin Wall, which had divided East and West Berlin since 1961, was opened in Nov. 1989.

faced problems as a result of Nicaragua's military aid to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and U.S. backing of antigovernment contras. The U.S. CIA admitted (1984) having directed the mining of Nicaraguan ports, and the U.S. sent humanitarian (1985) and military (1986) aid. Profits from secret arms sales to Iran were found (1987) diverted to contras. Cease-fire talks between the Sandinista government and contras came in 1988, and elections were held in Nicaragua in Feb. 1990.

In **El Salvador**, a military coup (Oct. 1979) failed to halt extreme right-wing violence and left-wing terrorism. Archbishop Oscar Romero was assassinated in Mar. 1980; from Jan. to June some 4,000 civilians were killed in the civil unrest. In 1984, newly elected Pres. José Napoleon Duarte worked to stem human rights abuses, but violence continued.

In **Chile**, Gen. Augusto Pinochet yielded the presidency after a democratic election (Dec. 1989), but remained as head of the army. He had ruled the country since 1973, imposing harsh measures against leftists and dissidents; at the same time he introduced economic programs that restored prosperity to Chile.

Africa. 1980-85 marked a rapid decline in the economies of virtually all African countries, a result of accelerating desertification, the world economic recession, heavy indebtedness to overseas creditors, rapid population growth, and political instability. Some 60 million Africans faced prolonged hunger in 1981. Much of Africa had one of the worst droughts ever in 1983, and by year's end, one-third of the population, or about 150 million, were near **famine**. Live Aid, a marathon rock concert, was presented in July 1985, and the U.S. and Western nations sent aid in Sept. 1985. Economic hardship fueled political unrest and coups. Wars in Ethiopia and Sudan and military strife in several other nations continued. HIV/AIDS took a heavy toll.

South Africa. **Anti-apartheid** sentiment gathered force in South Africa as demonstrations and violent police response grew. White voters approved (Nov. 1983) the first constitution to give "Coloureds" (people of mixed-race background) and Asians a voice, while still excluding blacks (70% of the population). The U.S. imposed economic sanctions in Aug. 1985, and 11 Western nations followed in Sept. P. W. **Botha**, 1980s president, was succeeded by F. W. **de Klerk**, in Sept. 1989, who promised "evolutionary" change via negotiation with the black population.

Asia. Benazir Bhutto became the first woman to lead a majority-Muslim nation as prime minister of Pakistan (Dec. 1988). The "people power" revolt in the Philippines ousted Ferdinand Marcos (Feb. 1986) after 2 decades as president.

China. During the 1980s the Communist government and paramount leader **Deng Xiaoping** pursued far-reaching changes, expanding commercial and technical ties to the industrialized world and increasing the role of market forces in stimulating urban development. Apr. 1989 brought new demands for political reforms; student demonstrators camped out in **Tiananmen Square**, Beijing, in a massive peaceful protest. Some 100,000 students and workers marched, and at least 20 other cities saw protests. In response, martial law was imposed; army troops crushed the demonstration in and around Tiananmen Square on June 3-4, with death toll estimates of 500-7,000, up to 10,000 dissidents arrested, 31 people tried and executed. The conciliatory Communist Party chief was ousted; the Politburo adopted (July 1989) reforms against official corruption.

Japan. Japan's relations with other nations, especially the U.S., were dominated by **trade imbalances favoring Japan**. In 1985, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan was $49.7 billion, one-third of the total U.S. trade deficit. After Japan was found (Apr. 1986) to sell semiconductors and computer memory chips below cost, the U.S. was assured a "fair share" of the market, but charged (Mar. 1987) Japan with failing to live up to the agreement.

European Community. With the addition of Greece, Portugal, and Spain, the EC became a common market of more than 300 million people, the West's largest trading entity. Margaret **Thatcher** became the first British prime minister in the 20th century to win a 3rd consecutive term (1987). France elected (1981) its first socialist president, François **Mitterrand**, who was reelected in 1988. Italy elected (1983) its first socialist premier, Bettino **Craxi**.

International terrorism. With the 1979 overthrow of the shah of Iran, terrorism became a prominent tactic. It increased through the 1980s, but with fewer high-profile attacks after 1985. In 1979-81, Iranian militants held 52 **U.S. hostages in Iran** for 444 days; in 1983 a TNT-laden suicide terrorist blew up U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut, killing 241 Americans, and a truck bomb blew up a French paratroop barracks, killing 58. The *Achille Lauro* cruise ship was hijacked in 1985, and an American passenger killed; the U.S. subsequently intercepted the Egyptian plane flying the terrorists to safety. Incidents rose to 700 in 1985, and to 1,000 in 1988. **Assassinated leaders** included Egypt's Pres. Anwar al-**Sadat** (1981), India's Prime Min. Indira **Gandhi** (1984), and Lebanese Premier Rashid **Karami** (1987).

Post-Cold War World: 1990-99

Soviet Empire breakup. The world community witnessed the extraordinary disintegration of the **Soviet Union** into 15 independent states. The 1980s had already seen internal reforms and a decline of Communist power both within the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe. The Soviet breakup began in earnest with declarations of independence adopted by the Baltic republics of **Lithuania**, **Latvia**, and **Estonia** during an abortive coup against reformist leader Mikhail **Gorbachev** (Aug. 1991). Other republics soon took the same step. In Dec. 1991, **Russia**, **Ukraine**, and **Belarus** declared the Soviet Union dead; Gorbachev resigned, and the Soviet Parliament went out of existence. The Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) were disbanded. Most of the former Soviet republics joined in a loose confederation called the **Commonwealth of Independent States**. Russia remained the predominant country after the breakup, but its people soon suffered severe economic hardship as the nation, under Pres. Boris **Yeltsin**, moved to revamp the economy and adopt a free market system. In Oct. 1993, **anti-Yeltsin forces** occupied the Parliament building and were ousted by the army; about 140 people died in the fighting.

The Muslim republic of **Chechnya** declared independence from the rest of Russia, but this was met with an invasion by Russian troops (Dec. 1994). After almost 21 months of vicious fighting, a cease-fire took hold in 1996, and the Russians withdrew. In 1999 Russia forcibly suppressed Muslim insurgents in Dagestan and entered neighboring Chechnya, again fighting to gain control over separatist rebels there. Yeltsin resigned office Dec. 31, 1999, to be replaced by Vladimir **Putin** (elected in his own right, Mar. 2000).

Europe. **Yugoslavia** broke apart, and hostilities ensued among the republics along ethnic and religious lines. **Croatia**, **Slovenia**, and **Macedonia** declared independence (1991), followed by **Bosnia-Herzegovina** (1992). **Serbia** and **Montenegro** remained as the republic of Yugoslavia. Bitter fighting followed, especially in Bosnia, where Serbs reportedly engaged in **"ethnic cleansing"** of the Muslim population; a peace plan (Dayton accord, 1995), brokered by the United States, was signed by **Bosnia**, **Serbia**, and **Croatia**, with **NATO** responsible for policing its implementation. In spring 1999, NATO conducted a bombing campaign aimed at stopping Yugoslavia from its campaign to drive out ethnic Albanians from the **Kosovo** region; a peace accord was reached in June under which NATO peacekeeping troops entered Kosovo.

The **two Germanys were reunited** after 45 years (Oct. 1990). The union was greeted with jubilation, but stresses became apparent when free market principles were applied to the aging

East German industries, resulting in many plant closings and rising unemployment. West German chancellor Helmut **Kohl**, a Christian Democrat, lost power after 16 years, in Sept. 1998 elections; Gerhard **Schröder**, a Social Democrat, took over. Czechoslovakia broke apart peacefully (Jan. 1993), becoming the **Czech Republic** and **Slovakia**. In **Poland**, Lech **Walesa** was elected president (Dec. 1991) but was defeated in his bid for a 2nd term (Nov. 1995).

NATO approved the **Partnership for Peace** Program (Jan. 1994) coordinating the defense of Eastern and Central European countries; Russia joined the program later that year. NATO signed a pact with **Russia** (1997) providing for NATO expansion into the former Soviet-bloc countries; a similar treaty was set up with **Ukraine**. The **Czech Republic**, **Hungary**, and **Poland** became members in Jan. 1999; in that year **NATO** celebrated its 50th anniversary. Efforts toward European unity continued with adoption of a single market (Jan. 1993) and conversion of the European Community to the **European Union** as the Maestricht Treaty took effect (Nov. 1993). Agreement was reached for 11 EU members to participate in Economic and Monetary Union, adopting a common currency **(euro)** in Jan. 1999.

An intraparty revolt forced Margaret **Thatcher** out as prime minister of **Great Britain**, to be succeeded by John **Major** (Nov. 1990); 7 years later, Major suffered an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the new Labour Party leader, Tony **Blair** (May 1997). The divorce of Prince Charles and Diana, followed by the death of Diana in a car accident (Aug. 1997), made headlines around the world. Talks on **peace** in **Northern Ireland** that included participation of Sinn Fein, political arm of the IRA, led to a ground-breaking peace plan, approved in an all-Ireland vote (May 1998). In Dec. 1999, Northern Ireland was granted home rule under a power-sharing cabinet. In **Scotland** voters overwhelmingly approved establishment of a regional legislature (1997), and in **Wales** voters narrowly approved establishment of a local assembly (1997). In a historic innovation, the Church of England **ordained 32 women** as priests (Mar. 1994).

Middle East. In Aug. 1990, **Iraq**'s Saddam Hussein ordered his troops to invade **Kuwait**. The UN approved military action in response (Nov. 1990), and an international **military force, led by the U.S.,** bombed Iraq (Jan. 1991) and launched a land attack, crushing the invasion (Feb. 1991). After Iraq accepted the allied terms of the formal cease-fire (Apr. 1991), U.S. troops withdrew, but "no-fly" zones were set up over northern Iraq to protect the Kurds and over southern Iraq to protect Shiite Muslims. The **UN** imposed **sanctions** on Iraq for failure to abide by the cease-fire. Iraq's reported failure to cooperate with UN arms inspectors seeking to eliminate **"weapons of mass destruction"** led to repeated air strikes by the U.S. and Britain (1998, 2001).

The last Western hostages were freed in **Lebanon**, June 1992. **Israel** and the **Palestine Liberation Organization** (PLO) signed a peace accord (Sept. 1993) providing for Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Prime Min. Yitzhak **Rabin** and Foreign Min. Shimon **Peres** of Israel and Yasir **Arafat** of the PLO received the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts (1994). Six Arab nations relaxed their boycott against Israel (1994), and Israel and **Jordan** signed a peace treaty (Oct. 1994). Rabin was assassinated (Nov. 1995) by an Israeli opponent of the peace process. After new elections (May 1996), Benjamin **Netanyahu** as prime minister adopted a harder line in peace negotiations. Arafat was elected to the presidency of the Palestinian Authority (Jan. 1996). A Labour government under Ehud **Barak** took power after May 1999 elections.

King **Hussein** of Jordan died (Feb. 1999), to be succeeded by his son Abdullah.

Asia and the Pacific. **Hong Kong** was returned to **China** (July 1997) after 156 years as a British colony, and **Macao** reverted to Chinese sovereignty (Dec. 1999) after over 400 years of Portuguese rule. Both were to retain their legal and capitalist economic systems for 50 years. **Jiang** Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, assumed the additional post of president of China (Mar. 1993) and emerged as the key leader after the death of leader **Deng** Xiaoping (Feb. 1997). China released from prison—and exiled—some well-known dissidents but continued to be criticized for detentions and other alleged widespread **human rights abuses**. In Nov. 1999 the U.S. and China signed a landmark pact normalizing trade relations.

After years of prosperity, **Thailand**, **Indonesia**, and **South Korea** in 1997 began to suffer economic reverses that had a worldwide ripple effect. These countries received billion-dollar IMF bailout packages. In **Indonesia**, protests over mismanagement led to the resignation of Pres. Suharto (May 1998) after 32 years of nearly autocratic rule. Abdurraham Wahid was elected (Oct. 1999) in the country's first fully democratic elections. In a referendum (Aug. 1999), **East Timor** voted overwhelmingly for independence from Indonesia; pro-Indonesian militias then rampaged through the territory, but a multinational **peacekeeping force** was allowed to help restore order (Sept. 1999). In **South Korea**, former dissident **Kim** Dae-jung was elected president (Dec. 1997). Two previous presidents, Roh Tae Woo and Chun Doo Hwan, were convicted of crimes committed in office but were given amnesty by the new president.

In Japan members of a religious cult released the nerve gas sarin on 5 **Tokyo subway** cars, killing 12 people and injuring more than 5,500 (Mar. 1995). Tamil rebels continued their armed conflict in **Sri Lanka**. In **Afghanistan** the **Taliban**, an extreme Islamic fundamentalist group, gained control of Kabul (Sept. 1996) and, eventually, most of the country. In **North Korea**, longtime dictator **Kim Il Sung** died (July 1994), to be succeeded by his son, **Kim Jong Il**. In the same year the country signed an agreement with the U.S. setting a timetable for North Korea to eliminate its nuclear program. The country also suffered a severe drought, and widespread starvation was feared.

India was beset by riots following destruction of a mosque by Hindu militants (Dec. 1992); Indian army troops repeatedly clashed with pro-independence demonstrators in the disputed Muslim region of **Kashmir**, exacerbating relations with **Pakistan**. Uneasy relations between India and Pakistan reached a new level when both nations conducted nuclear tests in 1998. Conflict in Pakistan between government and the military led to a bloodless coup (Oct. 1999).

Africa. **South Africa** was transformed as the white-dominated government abandoned **apartheid** and the country made the transition to a nonracial democratic government. Pres. F. W. **de Klerk** released Nelson **Mandela** from prison (Feb. 1990), after he had been held by the government for 27 years, and lifted a ban on the African National Congress. The white government repealed its apartheid laws (1990, 1991). Mandela was elected president (Apr. 1994), and a new constitution became law (Dec. 1996). Thabo **Mbeki**, the ANC's candidate to succeed Mandela, was overwhelmingly elected president in June 1999. In **Nigeria**, Gen. Olusegun **Obasanjo** was elected president (Feb. 1999), to become the country's first civilian leader in 15 years.

The decades-long rule of **Mobutu** Sese Seko in **Zaire** came to an end (May 1997) at the hands of rebel forces led by Laurent **Kabila**; an ailing Mobutu fled the country and soon after died. Kabila changed the country's name back to **Democratic Republic of the Congo**; conditions remained unstable.

After the presidents of **Burundi** and **Rwanda** were killed in an airplane crash (Apr. 1994), violence erupted in Rwanda between Hutu and Tutsi factions; hundreds of thousands were slain in genocidal fashion. The conflict spread to refugee camps in neighboring Zaire and Burundi. Factional fighting also erupted in **Somalia** after Pres. Muhammad Siad Barre was ousted (Jan. 1991). The UN sent a U.S.-led **peacekeeping force**, but it was unsuccessful in restoring order. Some soldiers of the peacekeeping force were killed, including 23 Pakistanis



South Africa abandoned apartheid and transitioned to a nonracial democratic government, with Nelson Mandela (seen here with Pres. Bill Clinton) elected president in 1994.

(June 1993) and 18 U.S. Rangers (Oct. 1993). The UN ended its mission (Mar. 1995) with no durable government in place. **Liberia** endured factional fighting that lasted almost 5 years and claimed over 150,000 lives; a cease-fire was concluded in Aug. 1995. The World Health Organization reported (1995) that Africa accounted for 70% of **AIDS** cases worldwide.

A 16-year civil war appeared to end in **Angola** (May 1991) when the government signed a peace accord with the rebel UNITA faction. But despite the inauguration of a national unity government (Apr. 1997), insurgents continued to fight and gain territory. **Namibia** officially became independent in Mar. 1990. Claimed by South Africa since 1919 and placed under UN authority in 1971, it had long been a focus of colonial rivalries. In **Algeria**, the army cancelled a 2nd round of parliamentary elections (Jan. 1992) after the Islamic party won a first round. **Islamic fundamentalists** then began a terrorist campaign that, along with killings by pro-government squads, eventually claimed thousands of lives. A peace plan was worked out with the militants in 1999.

North America. The **North American Free Trade Agreement** (NAFTA), liberalizing trade between the United States, Canada, and Mexico, went into effect Jan. 1, 1994. In **Canada**, the Progressive Conservative Party suffered a crushing defeat in general elections (Oct. 1993), and liberal Jean **Chrétien** became prime minister. The map of Canada was altered in Apr. 1999 to create a new territory, **Nunavut**, out of an area that had been part of Northwest Territories.

In the **U.S.**'s 1992 presidential election, Dem. Bill **Clinton** defeated Pres. George H. W. Bush, but in the 1994 congressional elections Republicans gained control of Congress. Clinton won reelection in 1996; the new administration was plagued by scandals but remained popular amid continued economic prosperity. Clinton proposed (Feb. 1998) the first balanced federal budget in nearly 30 years. In Dec. 1998 Clinton was **impeached** by the U.S. House on charges related to the Monica Lewinsky scandal; he was acquitted by the Senate in Feb. 1999.

The U.S. Army and Navy were torn by sexual scandals involving abuse of women personnel. The U.S. suffered embarrassment with the discovery of espionage by CIA agents (Aldrich Ames, Harold Nicholson).

In **Mexico**, Ernesto **Zedillo** of the ruling PRI party was elected president (July 1994) after the party's first candidate was assassinated. The country soon faced a crisis affecting the value of the peso, but recovered with the help of a bailout package from the U.S. A peasant revolt spearheaded by the **Zapatista National Liberation Army** erupted in the state of Chiapas (Jan. 1994) and was suppressed.

Central America and the Caribbean. In **Haiti**, Jean-Bertrand **Aristide** was elected president (Dec. 1990) but was ousted in a military coup after 9 months in office. The UN approved a **U.S.-led invasion** to restore the elected leader; shortly before troops arrived, a delegation headed by former U.S. Pres. Jimmy Carter arranged (Sept. 1994) for the junta to step aside for Aristide, who served until 1996. In **Nicaragua**, Violetta Chamarro defeated Daniel **Ortega** in the presidential election (Feb. 1990), thus ousting the Sandinistas. In **Panama**, U.S. troops invaded and overthrew the government of Manuel **Noriega** (Dec. 1989), who was wanted on drug charges; Noriega was captured Jan. 1990. On Dec. 31, 1999, Panama assumed full control of the **Panama Canal**, in accord with a treaty with the U.S. In **El Salvador** (1992) and **Guatemala** (1996) the governments signed agreements with rebel factions aimed at ending long-running civil conflicts.

South America. Alberto **Fujimori** was elected president of **Peru** in June 1990 and, despite his suppression of the constitution (1992), was reelected in 1995. Peru succeeded in capturing (Sept. 1992) the leader of the **Shining Path** guerrilla movement. Leftist guerrillas took hostages at an ambassador's residence in Lima (Dec. 1996); one hostage was killed during a government assault rescuing the rest (Apr. 1997). Peronist Pres. Carlos Saúl **Menem** served as **Argentina**'s president for much of the decade (elected 1989, reelected 1995), imposing stringent economic measures; he was succeeded in 1999 by Fernando de la **Rúa**.

Former Chilean Pres. Gen. Augusto **Pinochet** continued to head the army until Mar. 1998; he was arrested in London (Oct. 1998) on human rights charges but was judged medically unfit for trial and returned to Chile (Mar. 2000). In **Brazil**, Fernando Henrique **Cardoso** was elected president (Oct. 1994) and reelected in 1998 amid a growing economic slump; the IMF announced a $42 billion aid package (Nov. 1998). In **Venezuela** two coup attempts were thwarted during 1992, but coup leader Hugo **Chavez**, a leftist populist, was elected president in Dec. 1998.

The first UN Conference on Environment and Development, or **Earth Summit**, was held (June 1992) in Rio de Janeiro, with delegates from 178 nations.

Terrorism. The U.S. was a prominent target of terrorism linked to Middle Eastern sources. A bomb exploded in a garage beneath New York City's **World Trade Center**, killing 6 people (Feb. 1993). Bombs set off outside **U.S. embassies** in Kenya and Tanzania killed over 220 people (Aug. 1998); the U.S. retaliated with missiles fired at alleged terrorist-linked sites in Afghanistan and Sudan. In the U.S.'s deadliest instance of domestic terrorism, 168 people were killed in the bombing of a federal building in **Oklahoma City**, OK (Apr. 1995).

Science and technology. The powerful **Hubble Space Telescope** was launched in Apr. 1990. U.S. space shuttle ***Atlantis*** docked with the orbiting Russian space station ***Mir*** (June 1995) in first of several joint missions. In Nov. 1998 the first component for a new **International Space Station** was launched into space from Kazakhstan.

Scottish scientist Ian Wilmut announced (Feb. 1997) the **cloning** of a sheep, nicknamed Dolly—the first mammal successfully cloned from a cell from an adult animal.

Tim Berners-Lee launched the first **World Wide Web** server (1990). User-friendly graphical browsers (Mosaic, 1993; Netscape, 1994) and affordable Internet service providers (America Online for Macs, 1989, and Windows, 1993) rapidly expanded the reach of the **Internet**.

Opening a New Century: 2000-09

Terrorism and crime. Soon after the century opened, in Oct. 2000, 17 American sailors were killed aboard the **USS *Cole*** in Aden, **Yemen**, when a small boat exploded alongside it in a terrorist attack. But terrorism reached a new level on **Sept. 11, 2001**, when hijackers crashed 2 jetliners into the twin towers of the **World Trade Center** in New York City and another into the **Pentagon** outside Washington, DC, with a 4th crashing in a Pennsylvania field. The attacks, which destroyed both towers and damaged the Pentagon, killed about 3,000 people. Saudi exile Osama **bin Laden** and his **al-Qaeda** terrorist network, based in **Afghanistan** and backed by the Taliban government there, emerged as responsible.

Among many other incidents generally tied to Islamic radicals, a car bomb on the Indonesian island of **Bali** (Oct. 2002) killed about 200. **Commuter trains** were bombed in **Madrid**, Spain, killing 191 (Mar. 2004); elections held a week later ousted Spain's premier. **Subway trains** and a bus were bombed in **London** (July 2005); 56 people died in all. Eight explosions killed 207 on **commuter trains** in **Mumbai**, India (July 2006); also in Mumbai (Nov. 2008), terrorists launched coordinated attacks on sites frequented by foreigners, killing some 170. **Chechen** separatist guerrillas were apparently involved in several deadly attacks in **Russia**, including an attack on a Moscow movie theater (Oct. 2002; over 100 hostages died), a bombing in Moscow subways (Feb. 2004; 59 killed), explosions on 2 Russian planes (Aug. 2004; 89 died), and the takeover of a school in Beslan (Aug.-Sept. 2004; over 330 died).

Other attacks were reportedly foiled, as in Aug. 2006, when British authorities announced having thwarted a plot to detonate **liquid explosives** on transatlantic flights. In Dec. 2009 a Nigerian man—reportedly aided by al-Qaeda in Yemen—attempted to ignite explosives in his underwear, on a Detroit-bound international flight; the incident raised security questions.

Piracy was an increasing threat; some 406 attacks were reported worldwide in 2009 alone. Most occurred not far from the coast of **Somalia**, a haven for pirates.

War in Iraq. The U.S., with Great Britain, launched an **invasion of Iraq** (Mar. 2003), aimed at ousting the regime of Saddam **Hussein**. Troops took control of Baghdad and other cities, and Pres. Bush declared major combat ended by May 1, but insurgents caused continuing casualties among troops and civilians. Searches for **weapons of mass destruction**, cited as major grounds for the invasion, yielded no evidence. Saddam Hussein was captured by U.S. troops



One of the deadliest natural disasters in recorded history, the 2004 tsunami killed more than 200,000 people in 11 countries.

(Dec. 2003) and tried by Iraqis for crimes against humanity; he was convicted and (Dec. 2006) executed. An interim government was installed (June 2004).

Photographic evidence that U.S. soldiers at **Abu Ghraib** prison in Iraq abused detainees arose in Apr. 2004. Despite threats by insurgents, Iraqis turned out in large numbers to vote in elections for a transitional assembly (Jan. 2005), democratic constitution (Oct. 2005), and parliament (Dec. 2005); negotiations produced (May 2006) a Shiite coalition government under Nouri **al-Maliki**. With sectarian and **insurgent violence** nevertheless rampant, Pres. Bush announced (Jan. 2007) a **"surge"** of additional U.S. troops; military and civilian casualties declined sharply. The Iraqi cabinet approved (Nov. 2008) U.S. troop presence, after a UN mandate expired. U.S. troops withdrew from cities in mid-2009, as planned, but remained in force outside.

Middle East. The peace process languished as violence between Israelis and Palestinians escalated, with **suicide bombings** by Palestinians and retaliation by Israeli armed forces. Israeli forces stormed the compound of Palestinian leader Yasir **Arafat** (Mar. 2002), confining him there. Israel also began building a **security barrier** to restrict Palestinian access from the West Bank (June 2002). The U.S., Russia, UN, and EU initiated (Apr. 2003) a **"road map"** plan for **peace negotiations**, but little progress was made. After Arafat's death (Nov. 2004), Mahmoud Abbas was elected in his place. Israeli Prime Min. Ariel **Sharon** decided in 2005 to pull troops and settlers out of the **Gaza Strip**, but angered right-wingers in his own party. He formed a new party and, after being disabled by a stroke (Jan. 2006), was succeeded by an ally, Ehud **Olmert**, who led a coalition government following elections (Apr. 2006). The militant Palestinian party **Hamas** won a parliamentary majority over the long-ruling **Fatah** party (Jan. 2006), casting the peace process into increasing doubt.

Israel launched air and ground attacks on **Lebanon** (July 2006) in response to a raid into northern Israel by Lebanon-based **Hezbollah** guerrillas; a cease-fire was declared a month later. In reaction to Hamas rocket and mortar attacks, Israel launched an aerial and ground offensive in the **Gaza Strip** (Dec. 2008), which killed an estimated 1,300 Palestinians. Meanwhile Olmert resigned (effective Sept. 2008) amid corruption inquiries, and Feb. 2009 elections led to a coalition government headed by former Prime Min. Benjamin **Netanyahu**, a conservative.

Iran was censured (Dec. 2003) by the UN Intl. Atomic Energy Agency for covering up aspects of its nuclear weapons program, which it claimed was for peaceful purposes. Iran continued to **enrich uranium** in defiance of IAEA deadlines and tested missiles said to be capable of reaching Israel. A crisis arose when Pres. Mahmoud **Ahmadinejad** was declared the landslide winner in June 2009 elections widely perceived to have been rigged. Protests by hundreds of thousands were crushed by police and Basij paramilitaries; many were injured, some killed, and a mass trial of dissidents was held in August.

Europe. In Oct. 2000, Yugoslav strongman Slobodan **Milosevic** yielded power to Vojislav Kostunica, who had declared himself president in the face of anti-Milosevic protests after a disputed election. Milosevic surrendered to Serbian authorities; he went on trial (Feb. 2002) for **war crimes** allegedly committed during 1990s ethnic conflicts in the Balkans but died (Mar. 2006) before a verdict was reached. Former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic was also arraigned on war crimes charges (July 2008). **Kosovo** unilaterally declared independence (Feb. 2008).

By early 2002 the **euro** was the common currency in 12 EU nations. The EU admitted 10 Eastern European nations (May 2004); 2 more joined in Jan. 2007. A treaty to establish a new **EU constitution** was defeated (May-June 2005) by voters in France and the Netherlands. But a modified plan, known as the **Treaty of Lisbon**, came into force in Dec. 2009, after Irish voters, who had earlier rejected it, approved it (Oct. 2009).

After Pope **John Paul II** died (Apr. 2005), German cardinal Joseph Ratzinger was elected his successor, taking the name **Benedict XVI**. Germany elected its first East German and first female chancellor (Nov. 2005); Angela **Merkel**, a Christian Democrat, succeeded Socialist Gerhard **Schröder**, heading a new "grand coalition" government. **Rioting** shook France's immigrant communities in 300 cities and towns (Nov. 2005); over 3,000 arrests were made. A Danish newspaper's publication of cartoon **caricatures of Muhammad** sparked violent worldwide protests by Muslims (Jan.-Feb. 2006).

British Prime Min. Tony **Blair** won reelection twice (June 2001, May 2005), becoming the first-ever Labour prime minister to earn 3 straight terms. He stepped down in June 2007, to be succeeded by Gordon **Brown**. **France** also underwent a leadership change, with the election (May 2007) of conservative Nicolas **Sarkozy** as president. Both leaders faced serious economic problems amid a global financial crisis and recession. Under Sarkozy France rejoined **NATO's military command** (Apr. 2009) after a break of over 40 years.

Vladimir **Putin**, in power in Russia since 1999, was constitutionally barred from a new term as president in 2008; his protégé, Dmitri **Medvedev** was elected (May 2008) and named him prime minister. Russian troops invaded the Georgian province of **South Ossetia** (Aug. 2008); a cease-fire was negotiated by Sarkozy.

Asia. South Korean Pres. **Kim Dae-jung** and North Korean ruler **Kim Jong Il** held a summit meeting and agreed to seek peace and reunification (June 2000), but tensions rose after North Korea admitted conducting a covert **nuclear weapons** development program (Oct. 2002). North Korea withdrew (Jan. 2003) from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Multination talks were held in Beijing. North Korea agreed (Feb. 2007) to end its nuclear program in exchange for an aid package, but subsequently reneged; nuclear and missile tests were conducted in Apr.-May 2009.

Chinese Pres. Jiang Zemin and **Russian** Pres. Vladimir Putin signed a **friendship treaty** (July 2001). With Jiang's retirement **Hu** Jintao was named Communist party chief (Nov. 2002) and president (Mar. 2003). China's rapidly expanding economy took a hit with several **product recall scandals** (pet food, Mar. 2007; toys, Aug.-Sept. 2007; infant formula, Sept. 2008). A massive earthquake killed nearly 70,000 in Sichuan province (May 2008). In **Japan**, the Liberal Democrats, in virtually uninterrupted power since the 1950s, were routed in parliamentary elections (Aug. 2009).

A massive **tsunami** in the Indian Ocean (Dec. 2004) devastated parts of Indonesia, Thailand, India, Sri Lanka, and other Asian and African nations, leaving some 200,000 dead. An **earthquake** struck the disputed territory of **Kashmir** and parts of Pakistan and India (Oct. 2005); nearly 80,000 were killed.

Gen. Pervez **Musharraf**, brought to power in a 1999 coup, assumed **Pakistan**'s presidency in June 2001 and retained office through elections denounced by protesters as illegitimate. In the wake of Sept. 11, Pakistan pledged cooperation with the U.S. fighting **Taliban and al-Qaeda militants** in



Violence continued to escalate in Afghanistan as the decade ended and Pres. Barack Obama sent 30,000 more troops to join the coalition's fight.

tribal areas; attacks by militants and counterattacks by Pakistani forces caused heavy casualties over succeeding years. **Pakistan** and **India** restored ties (May 2003) and declared a cease-fire in disputed territory (Nov. 2003). An attack on a convoy carrying former Pakistani Prime Min. Benazir **Bhutto** home from exile (Oct. 2007) killed about 140 people; she was later assassinated (Dec. 2007) at a political rally. But her party won in parliamentary elections (Feb. 2008), and her widower, Asif Ali Zardari, was elected president (Sept. 2008) following Musharraf's resignation. In May 2009, after a cease-fire broke down, the government launched a major offensive against Taliban insurgents in the **Swat Valley**.

In **Afghanistan**, a U.S.-led military campaign **ousted the Taliban**, and a transitional government was installed (Dec. 2001), but Taliban insurgency continued, with heavy military and civilian casualties. **NATO** assumed control of multinational forces in Aug. 2003. Afghans elected Hamid **Karzai** (Oct.-Nov. 2004) as head of what proved to be a weak central government. The next election (Aug. 2009) was reportedly marked by widespread **vote-rigging** in Karzai's favor; he won reelection after the 2nd-place finisher withdrew from a runoff, citing transparency issues. As violence in Afghanistan escalated, the U.S. reviewed its strategy there.

In 2008, **Sri Lanka** government forces launched a stepped-up offensive against **Tamil guerrillas**, leading them to declare an end (May 2009) to a rebellion that since 1983 had claimed at least 80,000 lives. The military carried out a bloodless **coup** in **Thailand** (Sept. 2006), ousting Prem. Thaksin Shinawatra; civilian rule was restored after Dec. 2007 elections, but political turmoil continued. **Myanmar's military junta** cracked down on hundreds of thousands of antigovernment protesters (Sept. 2007). More than 80,000 were killed in a **cyclone** in Myanmar (May 2008); the regime thwarted aid agencies' efforts.

Africa. Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a **peace treaty** (Dec. 2000). Laurent **Kabila**, president of the Democratic Republic of the **Congo**, was shot to death by a bodyguard (Jan. 2001). Liberian Pres. Charles **Taylor** went into exile (Aug. 2003) as part of a deal to end a 14-year-old civil war; other accords were reached aimed at ending civil wars in **Angola** (Apr. 2002) and **Côte d'Ivoire** (Jan. 2003). **Libya** agreed (Dec. 2003) to abandon programs pursuing weapons of mass destruction.

A peace agreement in Dem. Rep. of Congo (Apr. 2003) did not end violence there; the nation agreed to work with Rwanda to disarm Hutu rebels (Nov. 2007). Civil war between the Muslim-led government and rebels from Christian areas in **Sudan** continued. Government-backed militias (**janjaweed**) in the **Darfur** region were accused of displacing over 2 million people in acts bordering on **genocide**; it was estimated in 2009 that more than 300,000 had been killed there since 2003. The UN authorized a peacekeeping force in Sudan (July 2007), but it was slow in arriving. In Mar. 2009 the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Pres. Omar Hassan Ahmad al-**Bashir**, accused of war crimes.

Zimbabwean Pres. Robert **Mugabe** pulled his country out of the Commonwealth (Dec. 2003) after the group reaffirmed suspension of **Zimbabwe** for alleged fraud in the 2002 election. Violence sparked in **Kenya** (Jan. 2008) and Zimbabwe (Apr. 2008) after disputed elections in each nation. As Mugabe continued in power in Zimbabwe, unemployment there topped 90% and hyperinflation left the currency virtually worthless. In **Guinea-Bissau** the defense chief and then its president were assassinated in turn by rival groups (Mar. 2009).

Americas and the Caribbean. **Mexico**'s long-supreme **Institutional Revolutionary Party** lost power with the election of two successive presidents from a center-right party, Vicente **Fox** and Felipe **Calderón** (July 2000, 2006). Despite a crackdown on drug trafficking, violence fueled by warring **drug cartels** killed more than 13,000 people in Mexico between Dec. 2006 and Sept. 2009 alone. In **Peru**, Pres. Alberto **Fujimori** stepped down during his 3rd term (Nov. 2000), amid scandal, and did not seek reelection.

In Jan. 2001, Republican George W. **Bush** was inaugurated as **U.S. president**, after one of the closest and most controversial elections in U.S. history; he was reelected in Nov. 2004. Democrats claimed the White House following the Nov. 2008 election of Barack **Obama**, the first-ever black U.S. president.

In **Brazil**, reformist candidate Luis Inacio Lula da Silva won a runoff (Oct. 2002) to become president; he was reelected in 2006. **Chile**, during the decade, was ruled by Socialist governments under Ricardo Lagos Escobar (from Mar. 2000) and Michelle **Bachelet** (from 2006), the country's first woman president. In **Venezuela**, Pres. Hugo **Chavez** regained power after a 48-hr. coup (Dec. 2002) and consolidated it, in part through a referendum (Feb. 2009) that gave him new authority and eliminated presidential term limits. In **Bolivia**, Evo **Morales**, another leftist populist, won election as president (Dec. 2005) and passage of a new constitution (Jan. 2009) that gave the federal government control over resources and gave new rights to indigenous peoples. In **Honduras**, leftist opposition leader Manuel **Zelaya** was elected president (Nov. 2005) but was ousted by the military (June 2009) after he had sought constitutional changes; Porfirio (Pepe) **Lobo**, a conservative landowner, was elected (Nov. 2009) to succeed him.

Argentina was beset by economic problems; its **default** on IMF loans led (Sept. 2003) to a massive **debt-refinancing** agreement, but the money was repaid. Peronist presidents held power during the decade. **Haiti** was wracked by anti-government protests, leading to the resignation of Jean-Bertrand **Aristide** in Feb. 2004. Meanwhile, the impoverished country was periodically struck by devastating **tropical storms**, including a storm (Jeanne) in Sept. 2004 that led to more than 3,000 deaths.

For the first time in 12 years, the Liberal Party handed control of **Canada**'s government to the Conservative Party, led by Prime Minister Stephen **Harper** (Jan. 2006). Cuban Pres. Fidel **Castro** ceded power for the first time in 47 years to undergo surgery (July 2006), giving his brother, Raul Castro, administrative powers; he formally resigned in Feb. 2008.

Global economic crisis. Soaring **food and fuel prices** in early 2008 led to unrest in some areas, including an attempted general strike in Egypt and riots in Haiti (Apr. 2008). Then a financial meltdown, beginning in Sept. 2008, sent shockwaves through industrialized and developing countries alike, and a deepening **recession** swelled unemployment rates and overburdened government budgets. Among many ripple effects, **Iceland**'s banking system collapsed (Oct. 2008), rescued by loans and austerity measures. **Dubai**'s state-controlled investment company Dubai World was unable to meet payments on a $59 bil debt; bailed out (Dec. 2009) by a loan from Abu Dhabi.

Space. The U.S. **space shuttle *Columbia*** broke up on reentering Earth's atmosphere (Feb. 2003), killing all 7 crew members. The NASA space shuttle program resumed with the July 2005 launch of ***Discovery***. The Phoenix Mars Lander verified the presence of water ice on **Mars** (June 2008).

Environment and health. Negotiators from 178 countries agreed to adopt the **Kyoto Protocol** July 2001, calling for a reduction of **greenhouse gases** in developed nations; 141 nations had ratified the treaty when it took effect (Feb. 2005). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change called (Feb. 2007) global warming "unequivocal," declaring man-made greenhouse gases a "very likely" cause.

The 13th International **AIDS Conference**, held in Durban, South Africa (July 2000), focused on ways of controlling AIDS in developing countries. Worldwide AIDS estimates were revised downward (Nov. 2007); they now showed new infections had peaked in the late 1990s. An epidemic of **swine flu**, or influenza A (H1N1), broke out in Mexico (Apr, 2009) and spread around the globe. The World Health Organization estimated that there had been more than 12,000 swine flu deaths worldwide by the end of 2009.

HISTORICAL FIGURES

Note: Information accurate as of Sept. 2010.

Ancient Greeks and Romans

Greeks

Aeschines, orator, 389-314 BCE
Aeschylus, dramatist, 525-456 BCE
Aesop, fableist, c. 620-c. 560 BCE
Alcibiades, politician, 450-404 BCE
Anacreon, poet, c. 582-c. 485 BCE
Anaxagoras, philosopher, c. 500-428 BCE
Anaximander, philosopher, 611-546 BCE
Anaximenes, philosopher, c. 570-500 BCE
Antiphon, speechwriter, c. 480-411 BCE
Apollonius, mathematician, c. 265-170 BCE
Archimedes, mathematician, 287-212 BCE
Aristophanes, dramatist, c. 448-380 BCE
Aristotle, philosopher, 384-322 BCE
Athenaeus, scholar, fl. c. 200
Callicrates, architect, fl. 5th cent. BCE
Callimachus, poet, c. 305-240 BCE
Cratinus, comic dramatist, 520-421 BCE
Democritus, philosopher, c. 460-370 BCE
Demosthenes, orator, 384-322 BCE
Diodorus, historian, fl. 20 BCE
Diogenes, philosopher, 372-c. 287 BCE
Dionysius, historian, d. c. 7 BCE
Empedocles, philosopher, c. 490-430 BCE
Epicharmus, dramatist, c. 530-440 BCE
Epictetus, philosopher, c. 55-c. 135
Epicurus, philosopher, 341-270 BCE
Eratosthenes, scientist, 276-194 BCE
Euclid, mathematician, fl. c. 300 BCE
Euripides, dramatist, c. 484-406 BCE
Galen, physician, 129-216
Heraclitus, philosopher, c. 540-c. 475 BCE
Herodotus, historian, c. 484-420 BCE
Hesiod, poet, 8th cent. BCE
Hippocrates, physician, c. 460-377 BCE
Homer, poet, fl. c. 8th cent. BCE
Isocrates, orator, 436-338 BCE
Menander, dramatist, 342-292 BCE
Parmenides, philosopher, b. c. 515 BCE
Pericles, statesman, c. 495-429 BCE
Phidias, sculptor, c. 500-435 BCE
Pindar, poet, c. 518-c. 438 BCE
Plato, philosopher, c. 428-347 BCE
Plutarch, biographer, c. 46-120
Polybius, historian, c. 200-c. 118 BCE
Praxiteles, sculptor, 400-330 BCE
Pythagoras, phil., math., c. 580-c. 500 BCE
Sappho, poet, c. 610-c. 580 BCE
Simonides, poet, 556-c. 468 BCE
Socrates, philosopher, 469-399 BCE
Solon, statesman, 640-560 BCE
Sophocles, dramatist, c. 496-406 BCE
Strabo, geographer, c. 63 BCE-24 CE
Thales, philosopher, c. 634-546 BCE
Themistocles, politician, c. 524-c. 460 BCE
Theocritus, poet, c. 310-250 BCE
Theophrastus, phil., c. 372-c. 287 BCE
Thucydides, historian, fl. 5th cent. BCE
Timon, philosopher, c. 320-c. 230 BCE
Xenophon, historian, c. 434-c. 355 BCE
Zeno, philosopher, c. 335-c. 263 BCE

Romans

Ammianus, historian, c. 330-395
Apuleius, satirist, c. 124-c. 170
Boethius, scholar, c. 480-524
Caesar, Julius, leader, 100-44 BCE
Catiline, politician, c. 108-62 BCE
Cato (Elder), statesman, 234-149 BCE
Catullus, poet, c. 84-54 BCE
Cicero, orator, 106-43 BCE
Claudian, poet, c. 370-c. 404
Ennius, poet, 239-170 BCE
Gellius, author, c. 130-c. 165
Horace, poet, 65-8 BCE
Juvenal, satirist, 60-127
Livy, historian, 59 BCE-17 CE
Lucan, poet, 39-65
Lucilius, poet, c. 180-c.102 BCE
Lucretius, poet, c. 99-c. 55 BCE
Martial, epigrammatist, c. 38-c. 103
Nepos, historian, c. 100-c. 25 BCE
Ovid, poet, 43 BCE-17 CE
Persius, satirist, 34-62
Plautus, dramatist, c. 254-c. 184 BCE
Pliny the Elder, scholar, 23-79
Pliny the Younger, author, 62-113
Quintilian, rhetorician, c. 35-c. 97
Sallust, historian, 86-34 BCE
Seneca, philosopher, 4 BCE-65 CE
Silius, poet, c. 25-101
Statius, poet, c. 45-c. 96
Suetonius, biographer, c. 69-c. 122
Tacitus, historian, 56-120
Terence, dramatist, 185-c. 159 BCE
Tibullus, poet, c. 55-c. 19 BCE
Vergil, poet, 70-19 BCE
Vitruvius, architect, fl. 1st cent. BCE

Roman Rulers

From Romulus to the end of the Empire in the West. Rulers in the East sat in Constantinople and, for a brief period, in Nicaea, until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, when Byzantium was succeeded by the Ottoman Empire.

The Kingdom

BCE
753 Romulus (Quirinus)
716 Numa Pompilius
673 Tullus Hostilius
640 Ancus Marcius
616 L. Tarquinius Priscus
578 Servius Tullius
534 L. Tarquinius Superbus

The Republic

509 Consulate established
509 Quaestorship instituted
498 Dictatorship introduced
494 Plebeian Tribunate created
494 Plebeian Aedileship created
444 Consular Tribunate organized
435 Censorship instituted
366 Praetorship established
366 Curule Aedileship created
362 Military Tribunate elected
326 Proconsulate introduced
311 Naval Duumvirate elected
217 Dictatorship of Fabius Maximus
133 Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus
123 Tribunate of Gaius Gracchus
82 Dictatorship of Sulla
60 First Triumvirate formed (Caesar, Pompeius, Crassus)
46 Dictatorship of Caesar
43 Second Triumvirate formed (Octavianus, Antonius, Lepidus)

The Empire

27 Augustus (Octavian)
CE
14 Tiberius I
37 Caligula
41 Claudius I
54 Nero
68 Galba
69 Galba; Otho, Vitellius
69 Vespasianus
79 Titus
81 Domitianus
96 Nerva
98 Trajanus
117 Hadrianus
138 Antoninus Pius
161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus
169 Marcus Aurelius (alone)
180 Commodus
193 Pertinax; Julianus I
193 Septimius Severus
211 Caracalla and Geta
212 Caracalla (alone)
217 Macrinus
218 Elagabalus (Heliogabalus)
222 Alexander Severus
235 Maximinus I (the Thracian)
238 Gordianus I and Gordianus II; Pupienus and Balbinus
238 Gordianus III
244 Philippus (the Arabian)
249 Decius
251 Gallus and Volusianus
253 Aemilianus
253 Valerianus and Gallienus
258 Gallienus (alone)
268 Claudius Gothicus
270 Quintillus
270 Aurelianus
275 Tacitus
276 Florianus
276 Probus
282 Carus
283 Carinus and Numerianus
286 Diocletianus and Maximianus
305 Galerius and Constantius I
306 Galerius, Maximinus II, Severus I
307 Galerius, Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius, Maxentius
311 Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius, Maxentius
314 Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius
314 Constantinus I and Licinius
324 Constantinus I (the Great)
337 Constantinus II, Constans I, Constantius II
340 Constantius II and Constans I
350 Constantius II (alone)
361 Julianus II (the Apostate)
363 Jovianus

West (Rome) and East (Constantinople)

364 Valentinianus I (West), Valens (East)
367 Valentinianus I with Gratianus (West), Valens (East)
375 Gratianus with Valentinianus II (West), Valens (East)
378 Gratianus with Valentinianus II (West), Theodosius I (East)
383 Valentinianus II (West), Theodosius I (East)
394 Theodosius I (the Great)
395 Honorius (West), Arcadius (East)
408 Honorius (West), Theodosius II (East)
423 Valentinianus III (West), Theodosius II (East)
450 Valentinianus III (West), Marcianus (East)
455 Maximus (West), Avitus (West); Marcianus (East)
456 Avitus (West), Marcianus (East)
457 Majorianus (West), Leo I (East)
461 Severus II (West), Leo I (East)
467 Anthemius (West), Leo I (East)
472 Olybrius (West), Leo I (East)
473 Glycerius (West), Leo I (East)
474 Julius Nepos (West), Leo II (East)
475 Romulus Augustulus (West), Zeno (East)
476 End of Empire in West with deposing of Romulus Augustulus by Germanic chief Odovacar, who proclaimed self king. Odovacar murdered by King Theodoric of Ostrogoths, 493

Rulers of England and Great Britain

Reign began	Name	Age at death[1]
	ENGLAND	
	Saxons and Danes	
829	Egbert, King of Wessex, won allegiance of all English	NA
839	Ethelwulf, son of Egbert, King of Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex.	NA
858	Ethelbald, son of Ethelwulf, displaced father in Wessex	NA
860	Ethelbert, 2nd son of Ethelwulf, united Kent and Wessex.	NA
866	Ethelred I, 3rd son of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, fought Danes	NA
871	Alfred (the Great), 4th son of Ethelwulf, defeated Danes, fortified London	52
899	Edward (the Elder), son of Alfred, united English, claimed Scotland	55
924	Athelstan (the Glorious), son of Edward, King of Mercia, Wessex	45
940	Edmund, 3rd son of Edward, King of Wessex, Mercia	25
946	Edred, 4th son of Edward	32
955	Edwy (the Fair), eldest son of Edmund, King of Wessex	18
959	Edgar (the Peaceful), 2nd son of Edmund, ruled all English	32
975	Edward (the Martyr), eldest son of Edgar, murdered by stepmother.	17
978; 1014[2]	Ethelred II (the Unready), 2nd son of Edgar, married Emma of Normandy.	48
1016	Edmund II (Ironside), son of Ethelred II, King of London.	27
1016	Canute (the Dane), gave Wessex to Edmund, married Emma, Ethelred II's widow	40
1035	Harold I (Harefoot), illegitimate son of Canute	NA
1040	Hardecanute, son of Canute by Emma, also King of Denmark	24
1042	Edward (the Confessor), son of Ethelred II, canonized 1161	62
1066	Harold II, Edward's brother-in-law, last Saxon King	44
	House of Normandy	
1066	William I (the Conqueror), defeated Harold II at Hastings	60
1087	William II (Rufus), 3rd son of William I, killed by arrow while hunting; possibly assassination	43
1100	Henry I (Beauclerc), youngest son of William I	67
	House of Blois	
1135	Stephen, son of Adela, daughter of William I, and Count of Blois	50
	House of Plantagenet	
1154	Henry II, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet (Angevin) by Matilda, daughter of Henry I.	56
1189	Richard I (Coeur de Lion), son of Henry II, crusader.	42
1199	John (Lackland), son of Henry II, approved Magna Carta, 1215.	50
1216	Henry III, son of John, acceded at 9, under regency until 1227	65
1272	Edward I, son of Henry III	68
1307	Edward II, son of Edward I, deposed by Parliament	43
1327	Edward III (of Windsor), son of Edward II	65
1377	Richard II, grandson of Edward III, minor until 1389, deposed	33
	House of Lancaster	
1399	Henry IV, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III	47
1413	Henry V, son of Henry IV, victor of Agincourt	34
1422; 1470	Henry VI, son of Henry V, overthrown by Edward IV in 1461 but was returned to throne in 1470. Deposed, died in Tower of London, 1471	49
	House of York	
1461; 1471	Edward IV, great-great-grandson of Edward III, son of Duke of York. Acclaimed king by Parliament, 1461. Driven into exile in 1470 but defeated enemies to regain throne, 1471	40
1483	Edward V, son of Edward IV, murdered in Tower of London	13
1483	Richard III, brother of Edward IV, fell in battle at Bosworth Field	32
	House of Tudor	
1485	Henry VII, son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, whose father had married the widow of Henry V. Descended from Edward III through mother, Margaret Beaufort, via John of Gaunt. By marrying daughter of Edward IV, united Lancaster and York.	53
1509	Henry VIII, son of Henry VII, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV	56
1547	Edward VI, son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour, his 3rd queen. Ruled under regents, was forced to name Lady Jane Grey his successor. Council of State proclaimed her queen, July 10, 1553. Mary Tudor won Council, was proclaimed queen, July 19. Mary had Lady Jane Grey beheaded for treason, 1554.	16
1553	Mary I, daughter of Henry VIII, by Catherine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII	43
1558	Elizabeth I, daughter of Henry VIII, by Anne Boleyn, 2nd wife of Henry VIII	69
	GREAT BRITAIN	
	House of Stuart	
1603	James I (James VI of Scotland), son of Mary, Queen of Scots. First to call self King of Great Britain; this became official with Act of Union, 1707	59
1625	Charles I, only surviving son of James I.	48
	Commonwealth	
1649	Declared upon execution of Charles I	
	Protectorate	
1653	Oliver Cromwell, served on Council of State, executive body of Commonwealth, following overthrow of monarchy. Named Lord Protector upon creation of Protectorate by 1653 Instrument of Government	59
1658	Richard Cromwell, 3rd son of Oliver Cromwell. Resigned as Lord Protector amid civil war, 1659. Died 1712.	86
	House of Stuart (restored)	
1660	Charles II, eldest son of Charles I, Restoration put him back on throne, died without issue	55
1685	James II, second son of Charles I, deposed, 1688.	68
1689	William III, son of William, Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. Offered joint rule of throne with wife by Parliament	51
1689	Mary II, eldest daughter of James II, wife of William III, died 1694	33
1702	Anne, second daughter of James II, sister-in-law of William III, assumed throne on William's death	49
	House of Hanover	
1714	George I, son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, granddaughter of James I	67
1727	George II, only son of George I, married Caroline of Brandenburg.	77
1760	George III, grandson of George II, married Charlotte of Mecklenburg	81
1820	George IV, eldest son of George III, Prince Regent from Feb. 1811.	67
1830	William IV, 3rd son of George III, married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen	71
1837	Victoria, daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III; married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1840, who became Prince Consort	81

Reign began		Age at death[1]
	House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	
1901	Edward VII, eldest son of Victoria, married Alexandra, Princess of Denmark	68
	House of Windsor[3]	
1910	George V, 2nd son of Edward VII, married Princess Mary of Teck	70
1936	Edward VIII, eldest son of George V, acceded Jan. 20, abdicated Dec. 11	77
1936	George VI, 2nd son of George V, married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon	56
1952	Elizabeth II, elder daughter of George VI, acceded Feb. 6	

NA = Age/birth date not certain. (1) Except where noted, year of death is year of accession of succeeding ruler. (2) King Sweyn I of Denmark invaded England in 1013 and declared himself king. Ethelred II reclaimed the throne upon Sweyn's death in 1014. (3) Name adopted by proclamation of George V, July 17, 1917.

Rulers of Scotland

Reign began	Name
846	Kenneth I MacAlpin, first Scot to rule both Scots and Picts
1005	Malcolm II Mackenneth
1034	Duncan I, first general ruler
1040	Macbeth, seized kingdom, slain by Malcolm III MacDuncan
1057	Malcolm III MacDuncan (Canmore), son of Duncan I. Married Margaret, Saxon princess who had fled from Normans
1093	Donald Bane
1094	Duncan II
1095	Donald Bane (restored)
1097	Edgar, son of Queen Margaret, moved court to Edinburgh
1107	Alexander I, brother of Edgar
1124	David I, brother of Edgar
1153	Malcolm IV (the Maiden), grandson of David I
1165	William (the Lion), brother of Malcolm IV
1214	Alexander II, son of William
1249	Alexander III, son of Alexander II, defeated Norse, regained the Hebrides
1286	Margaret (Maid of Norway), granddaughter of Alexander III, child of Eric of Norway, grandniece of Edward I of England. Died 1290 at age 8. (Interregnum, 1290-92)
1292	John Balliol, proclaimed king of Scotland by Edward I of England. (Interregnum, 1296-1306[1])
1306	Robert Bruce (the Bruce), victor at Bannockburn, 1314. Treaty with England and secured throne, 1328
1329	David II, only son of Robert Bruce
1371	Robert II (the Steward), grandson of Robert Bruce, son of Walter, the steward of Scotland. First of so-called Stuart line
1390	Robert III, son of Robert II
1406	James I, son of Robert III
1437	James II, son of James I
1460	James III, eldest son of James II
1488	James IV, eldest son of James III
1513	James V, eldest son of James IV
1542	Mary (Queen of Scots), daughter of James V, became queen before she was 1 week old. Married Francis II, son of Henry II of France, 1558. Francis died in 1560. Married her cousin, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, 1565; married James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, 1567. Imprisoned by Elizabeth I; beheaded, 1587
1567	James VI, son of Mary and Lord Darnley, became James I, king of England on death of Elizabeth, 1603. Although thrones were thus united, legislative union of Scotland and England did not become official until the Act of Union, 1707

(1) Edward I decreed annexation of Scotland to England, 1296. William Wallace led resistance, 1297-1305.

Prime Ministers of Great Britain

Designations in parentheses describe each government.

W=Whig; T=Tory; Cl=Coalition; P=Peelite; Li=Liberal; C=Conservative[1]; La=Labour

Entered office	Name
1721	Sir Robert Walpole (W)[2]
1742	Earl of Wilmington (W)
1743	Henry Pelham (W)
1754	Duke of Newcastle (W)
1756	Duke of Devonshire (W)
1757	Duke of Newcastle (W)
1762	Earl of Bute (T)
1763	George Grenville (W)
1765	Marquess of Rockingham (W)
1766	William Pitt the Elder (Earl of Chatham) (W)
1768	Duke of Grafton (W)
1770	Frederick North (Lord North) (T)
1782	Marquess of Rockingham (W)
1782	Earl of Shelburne (W)
1783	Duke of Portland (Cl)
1783	William Pitt the Younger (T)
1801	Henry Addington (T)
1804	William Pitt the Younger (T)
1806	William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville (W)
1807	Duke of Portland (T)
1809	Spencer Perceval (T)
1812	Earl of Liverpool (T)
1827	George Canning (T)
1827	Viscount Goderich (T)
1828	Duke of Wellington (T)
1830	Earl Grey (W)
1834	Viscount Melbourne (W)
1834	Sir Robert Peel (C)
1835	Viscount Melbourne (W)
1841	Sir Robert Peel (C)
1846	Lord (later Earl) John Russell (W)
1852	Earl of Derby (C)
1852	Earl of Aberdeen (P)
1855	Viscount Palmerston (Li)
1858	Earl of Derby (C)
1859	Viscount Palmerston (Li)
1865	Earl Russell (Li)
1866	Earl of Derby (C)
1868	Benjamin Disraeli (C)
1868	William E. Gladstone (Li)
1874	Benjamin Disraeli (C)
1880	William E. Gladstone (Li)
1885	Marquess of Salisbury (C)
1886	William E. Gladstone (Li)
1886	Marquess of Salisbury (C)
1892	William E. Gladstone (Li)
1894	Earl of Rosebery (Li)
1895	Marquess of Salisbury (C)
1902	Arthur J. Balfour (C)
1905	Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman (Li)
1908	Herbert H. Asquith (Li)
1915	Herbert H. Asquith (Cl)
1916	David Lloyd George (Cl)
1922	Andrew Bonar Law (C)
1923	Stanley Baldwin (C)
1924	James Ramsay MacDonald (La)
1924	Stanley Baldwin (C)
1929	James Ramsay MacDonald (La)
1931	James Ramsay MacDonald (Cl)
1935	Stanley Baldwin (Cl)
1937	Neville Chamberlain (Cl)
1940	Winston Churchill (Cl)
1945	Winston Churchill (C)
1945	Clement Attlee (La)
1951	Sir Winston Churchill (C)
1955	Sir Anthony Eden (C)
1957	Harold Macmillan (C)
1963	Sir Alec Douglas-Home (C)
1964	Harold Wilson (La)
1970	Edward Heath (C)
1974	Harold Wilson (La)
1976	James Callaghan (La)
1979	Margaret Thatcher (C)
1990	John Major (C)
1997	Tony Blair (La)
2007	Gordon Brown (La)
2010	David Cameron (C)

(1) The Conservative Party was formed in 1834, an outgrowth of the Tory party. (2) Walpole is commonly regarded as the first prime minister of Britain, though the title was not commonly used then and did not become official until 1905.

Rulers of France: Kings, Queens, Presidents

Caesar to Charlemagne

Julius Caesar subdued the Gauls, native tribes of Gaul (France), 58 to 51 BCE. The Romans ruled 500 years. The Franks, a Teutonic tribe, reached the Somme from the East c. 250 CE. By the 5th century the Merovingian Franks ousted the Romans. In 451, with the help of Visigoths, Burgundians, and others, they defeated Attila and the Huns at Chalons-sur-Marne.

Childeric I became leader of the Merovingians, 458. His son Clovis I (Chlodwig, Ludwig, Louis), crowned 481, founded the dynasty. After defeating the Alemanni (Germans), 496, he was baptized a Christian and made Paris his capital. His line ruled until Childeric III was deposed, 751.

The West Merovingians were called Neustrians, the eastern Austrasians. Pepin of Herstal (687-714), major domus, or head of the palace, of Austrasia, took over Neustria as dux (leader) of the Franks. Pepin's son, Charles, called Martel (the Hammer), defeated the Saracens at Tours-Poitiers, 732; was succeeded by his son, Pepin the Short, 741, who deposed Childeric III and ruled as king until 768.

His son, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great (742-814), became king of the Franks, 768, with his brother Carloman, who died 771. Charlemagne ruled France, Germany, parts of Italy, Spain, and Austria, and enforced Christianity. Crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III in St. Peter's, Rome, Dec. 25, 800. Succeeded by son, Louis I the Pious, 814. At death, 840, Louis left empire to sons, Lothair (Roman emperor); Pepin I (king of Aquitaine); Louis II (of Germany); Charles the Bald (France). They quarreled and, by the Treaty of Verdun, 843, divided the empire.

The date preceding each entry is year of accession.

The Carolingians

843 Charles I (the Bald), Roman Emperor, 875
877 Louis II (the Stammerer), son
879 Louis III (d. 882) and Carloman, brothers
885 Charles II (the Fat), Roman Emperor, 881
888 Eudes (Odo), elected by nobles
898 Charles III (the Simple), son of Louis II, defeated by Robert
922 Robert, brother of Eudes, killed in war
923 Rudolph (Raoul), Duke of Burgundy
936 Louis IV, son of Charles III
954 Lothair, son, aged 13, defeated by Capet
986 Louis V (the Sluggard), left no heirs

The Capets

987 Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great
996 Robert II (the Pious), his son
1031 Henry I, son
1060 Philip I (the Fair), son
1108 Louis VI (the Fat), son
1137 Louis VII (the Younger), son
1180 Philip II (Augustus), son, crowned at Reims
1223 Louis VIII (the Lion), son
1226 Louis IX, son, crusader; Louis IX (1214-70) arbitrated disputes with English King Henry III, led crusades, 1248 (captured in Egypt, 1250) and 1270, when he died of plague in Tunis. Canonized 1297 as St. Louis
1270 Philip III (the Hardy), son
1285 Philip IV (the Fair), son, king at 17
1314 Louis X (the Headstrong), son. His posthumous son, John I, lived only 7 days.
1316 Philip V (the Tall), brother of Louis X
1322 Charles IV (the Fair), brother of Louis X

House of Valois

1328 Philip VI (of Valois), grandson of Philip III
1350 John II (the Good), his son, retired to England
1364 Charles V (the Wise), son
1380 Charles VI (the Beloved), son
1422 Charles VII (the Victorious), son. In 1429 Joan of Arc (Jeanne d'Arc) defeated English at Orleans and Patay and had Charles crowned at Reims, July 17, 1429. Joan was captured May 24, 1430, and executed May 30, 1431, at Rouen for heresy. Charles ordered her rehabilitation, effected 1455.
1461 Louis XI (the Cruel), son, civil reformer
1483 Charles VIII (the Affable), son
1498 Louis XII, great-grandson of Charles V
1515 Francis I, of Angouleme, nephew, son-in-law. Fought four major wars, was patron of the arts
1547 Henry II, son, killed at a joust. He was husband of Catherine de Médicis (1519-89) and lover of Diane de Poitiers (1499-1566). Catherine was born in Florence, daughter of Lorenzo de Medici. By marriage to Henry II she became the mother of Francis II, Charles IX, Henry III, and Queen Margaret (Reine Margot), wife of Henry IV (of Navarre).
1559 Francis II, son. Betrothed in 1548 at age 4 to Mary, Queen of Scots, aged 6. They were married 1558. Francis died 1560, aged 16; Mary returned to rule Scotland, 1561
1560 Charles IX, brother
1574 Henry III, brother, assassinated

House of Bourbon

1589 Henry IV, of Navarre, assassinated. Henry IV made enemies when he gave tolerance to Protestants by Edict of Nantes, 1598. He was grandson of Queen Margaret of Navarre, literary patron. He married Margaret of Valois, daughter of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis; was divorced. In 1600, he married Marie de Médicis, who became Regent of France, 1610-17, for her son, Louis XIII; she was exiled by Richelieu, 1631.
1610 Louis XIII (the Just), son (1601-43), married Anne of Austria. His chief minister (1622-42), Cardinal Richelieu, determined his policies.
1643 Louis XIV (the Sun King), son. Louis XIV was king 72 years. Until 1661, Anne of Austria was regent, with Cardinal Mazarin as chief minister; after that, Louis ruled absolutely. Known for his lavish court and patronage of the arts, he exhausted a prosperous country in wars for thrones and territory.
1715 Louis XV (the Beloved), great-grandson. Louis XV married a Polish princess, lost Canada to the English. His favorite mistresses, Mme. de Pompadour and Mme. Du Barry, influenced policies. Mme. Pompadour's saying "Après moi, le déluge" (After me, the deluge) often incorrectly attributed to Louis XV
1774 Louis XVI, grandson; married Marie Antoinette, daughter of Empress Maria Therese of Austria. King and queen beheaded by Revolution, 1793. Their son, called Louis XVII, died in prison, never ruled

First Republic

1792 National Convention of the French Revolution
1795 Directory, under Barras and others
1799 Consulate, Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul. Elected consul for life, 1802

First Empire

1804 Napoleon I (Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor. Josephine (de Beauharnais), empress, 1804-09; Marie Louise, empress, 1810-14. Her son, Francois (1811-32), titular king of Rome, later Duke de Reichstadt and Napoleon II, never ruled. Napoleon abdicated 1814, died in exile, 1821.

Bourbons Restored

1814 Louis XVIII, king, brother of Louis XVI
1824 Charles X, brother, reactionary, deposed by the July Revolution, 1830

House of Orleans

1830 Louis-Philippe (the Citizen King)

Second Republic

1848 Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, president, nephew of Napoleon I

Second Empire

1852 Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor, Eugenie (de Montijo), empress. Lost Franco-Prussian war, deposed 1870. Son, Prince Imperial (1856-79), died in Zulu War. Eugenie died 1920.

Third Republic—Presidents

1871 Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877)
1873 MacMahon, Marshal Patrice M. de (1808-93)
1879 Grevy, Paul J. (1807-91)
1887 Sadi-Carnot, M. (1837-94), assassinated
1894 Casimir-Perier, Jean P. P. (1847-1907)
1895 Faure, François Felix (1841-99)
1899 Loubet, Emile (1838-1929)
1906 Fallieres, C. Armand (1841-1931)
1913 Poincare, Raymond (1860-1934)
1920 Deschanel, Paul (1856-1922)
1920 Millerand, Alexandre (1859-1943)
1924 Doumergue, Gaston (1863-1937)
1931 Doumer, Paul (1857-1932), assassinated
1932 Lebrun, Albert (1871-1950), resigned 1940
1940 Vichy govt. under German armistice: Henri Philippe Petain (1856-1951), chief of state, 1940-44.
Provisional govt. after liberation: Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970), Oct. 1944-Jan. 21, 1946; Felix Gouin (1884-1977), Jan. 23, 1946; Georges Bidault (1899-1983), June 24, 1946.

Fourth Republic—Presidents

1947 Auriol, Vincent (1884-1966)
1954 Coty, Rene (1882-1962)

Fifth Republic—Presidents

1959 De Gaulle, Charles Andre J. M. (1890-1970)
1969 Pompidou, Georges (1911-74)
1974 Giscard d'Estaing, Valery (1926-)
1981 Mitterrand, François (1916-96)
1995 Chirac, Jacques (1932-)
2007 Sarkozy, Nicolas (1955-)

Rulers of Middle Europe; Rise and Fall of Dynasties; Rulers of Germany

Carolingian Dynasty

Charles (the Great), or Charlemagne, ruled France, Italy, and Middle Europe; established Ostmark (later Austria); crowned Roman emperor by pope in Rome, 800 CE; died 814.

Louis I (Ludwig) (the Pious), son, crowned by Charlemagne 814; died 840.

Louis II (the German), son, succeeded to East Francia (Germany) 843-76.

Charles (the Fat), son, inherited East Francia and West Francia (France) 876, reunited empire, crowned emperor by pope, 881; deposed 887.

Arnulf, nephew, 887-99, partition of empire.

Louis (the Child), 899-911, last direct descendant of Charlemagne.

Conrad I, duke of Franconia, first elected German king, 911-18, founded House of Franconia.

Saxon Dynasty; First Reich

Henry I (the Fowler), duke of Saxony, 919-36.

Otto I (the Great), 936-73, son; crowned Holy Roman Emperor by pope, 962.

Otto II, 973-83, son; failed to oust Greeks and Arabs from Sicily.

Otto III, 983-1002, son; crowned emperor at 16.

Henry II (the Saint), duke of Bavaria, 1002-24, great-grandson of Otto the Great.

House of Franconia

Conrad II, 1024-39, elected king of Germany.

Henry III (the Black), 1039-56, son; deposed 3 popes, annexed Burgundy.

Henry IV, 1056-1106, son; regency by his mother, Agnes of Poitou. Banned by Pope Gregory VII, he did penance at Canossa.

Henry V, 1106-25, son; last of Salian Dynasty.

Lothair, duke of Saxony, 1125-37. Crowned emperor in Rome, 1134.

House of Hohenstaufen

Conrad III, duke of Swabia, 1138-52, in 2nd Crusade.

Frederick I, Barbarossa, 1152-90, nephew.

Henry VI, 1190-96, took lower Italy from Normans. Son became king of Sicily.

Philip of Swabia, 1197-1208, brother.

Otto IV, of House of Welf, 1198-1215, deposed.

Frederick II, 1215-50, son of Henry VI; king of Sicily; crowned king of Jerusalem in 5th Crusade.

Conrad IV, 1250-54, son; lost lower Italy to Charles of Anjou.

Conradin, 1252-68, son, king of Jerusalem and Sicily, beheaded. Last Hohenstaufen.

(Interregnum, 1254-73. Rise of the Electors.)

Transition

Rudolph I, of Hapsburg, 1273-91, defeated King Ottocar II of Bohemia. Bequeathed duchy of Austria to eldest son, Albert.

Adolph of Nassau, 1292-98, killed in war with Albert of Austria.

Albert I, king of Germany, 1298-1308, son of Rudolph.

Henry VII, of Luxemburg, 1308-13, crowned emperor in Rome; seized Bohemia, 1310.

Louis IV, of Bavaria (Wittelsbach), 1314-47. Also elected was Frederick of Austria, 1314-30 (Hapsburg). Abolition of papal sanction for election of Holy Roman Emperor.

Charles IV, of Luxemburg, 1347-78, grandson of Henry VII, German emperor and king of Bohemia, Lombardy, Burgundy, took Mark of Brandenburg.

Wenceslaus, 1378-1400, deposed.

Rupert, Duke of Palatine, 1400-10.

Sigismund, 1411-37.

Hungary

Stephen I, House of Arpad, 997-1038. Crowned king, 1000; converted Magyars; canonized 1083. After several centuries of feuds Charles Robert of Anjou became Charles I, 1308-42.

Louis I (the Great), son, 1342-82, joint ruler of Poland with Casimir III, 1370. Defeated Turks.

Mary, daughter, 1382-95, ruled with husband, Sigismund of Luxemburg, 1387-1437, also king of Bohemia. As brother of Wenceslaus he succeeded Rupert as Holy Roman Emperor, 1410.

Albert, 1438-39, son-in-law of Sigismund, also Roman emperor as Albert II (see under Hapsburg).

Ulaszlo I of Poland, 1440-44.

Ladislaus V, posthumous son of Albert II, 1444-57. John Hunyadi (Janos Hunyadi), governor (1446-52), fought Turks, Czechs; died 1456.

Matthias I (Corvinus), son of Hunyadi, 1458-90. Shared rule of Bohemia, captured Vienna, 1485, annexed Austria, Styria, Carinthia.

Ulaszlo II (king of Bohemia), 1490-1516.

Louis II, son, aged 10, 1516-26. Wars with Suleiman, Turk. In 1527, Hungary split between Ferdinand I, Archduke of Austria, brother-in-law of Louis II, and John Zapolya of Transylvania. After Turkish invasion, 1547, Hungary split between Ferdinand, Prince John Sigismund (Transylvania), and the Turks.

House of Hapsburg

Albert V, of Austria, Hapsburg, crowned king of Hungary, Jan. 1438; Roman emperor, Mar. 1438, as Albert II; died 1439.

Frederick III, cousin, 1440-93, fought Turks.

Maximilian I, son, 1493-1519, assumed title of Holy Roman Emperor (German), 1493.

Charles V, grandson, 1519-56. King of Spain with mother co-regent, crowned Roman emperor at Aix, 1520. Confronted Luther at Worms; attempted church reform and religious conciliation; abdicated 1556.

Ferdinand I, king of Bohemia, 1526; of Hungary, 1527; disputed. German king, 1531. Crowned Roman emperor on abdication of brother Charles V, 1556.

Maximilian II, son, 1564-76.

Rudolph II, son, 1576-1612.

Matthias, brother, 1612-19, king of Bohemia and Hungary.

Ferdinand II, of Styria, king of Bohemia, 1617; of Hungary, 1618; Roman emperor, 1619. Bohemian Protestants deposed him, elected Frederick V of Palatine, starting Thirty Years War.

Ferdinand III, son, king of Hungary, 1625, Bohemia, 1627; Roman emperor, 1637. Peace of Westphalia, 1648, ended war.

Leopold I, son, 1658-1705.

Joseph I, son, 1705-11.

Charles VI, brother, 1711-40.

Maria Theresa, daughter, 1740-80, archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia; ousted pretender, Charles VII, crowned 1742; in 1745 obtained election of her husband Francis I as Roman emperor and co-regent (d. 1765). Fought Seven Years' War with Frederick II of Prussia. Mother of Marie Antoinette.

Joseph II, son, 1765-90, Roman emperor, reformer; powers restricted by Empress Maria Theresa until her death, 1780. First partition of Poland.

Leopold II, brother, 1790-92.

Francis II, son, 1792-1835. Fought Napoleon. Proclaimed first hereditary emperor of Austria, 1804. Forced to abdicate as Roman, 1806; last use of title.

Ferdinand I, son, 1835-48, abdicated during revolution.

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

Francis Joseph I, nephew, 1848-1916, emperor of Austria, king of Hungary. Dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary formed, 1867. After assassination of heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, Austrian diplomacy precipitated World War I.

Charles I, grand-nephew, 1916-18, last emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. Abdicated Nov. 11-13, 1918, died 1922.

Rulers of Prussia

Nucleus of Prussia was the Mark of Brandenburg. First margrave Albert the Bear (Albrecht), 1134-70. First Hohenzollern margrave was Frederick, burgrave of Nuremberg, 1417-40.

Frederick William, 1640-88, the Great Elector. Son, Frederick III, 1688-1713, crowned King Frederick of Prussia, 1701.

Frederick William I, son, 1713-40.

Frederick II (the Great), son, 1740-86, annexed Silesia, part of Austria.

Frederick William II, nephew, 1786-97.

Frederick William III, son, 1797-1840, Napoleonic wars.

Frederick William IV, son, 1840-61. Uprising of 1848 and first parliament and constitution.

Second and Third Reich

William I, 1861-88, brother. Annexation of Schleswig and Hanover; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71; proclamation of German Reich, Jan. 18, 1871, at Versailles; William, German emperor (Deutscher Kaiser); Bismarck, chancellor.

Frederick III, son, 1888.

William II, son, 1888-1918, led Germany in World War I, abdicated as German emperor and king of Prussia, Nov. 9, 1918. Died in exile in Netherlands, June 4, 1941. Minor rulers of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemberg also abdicated.

Germany proclaimed republic at Weimar, July 1, 1919. Presidents included Frederick Ebert, 1919-25; Paul von Hindenburg-Beneckendorff, 1925, reelected 1932, died Aug. 2, 1934. Adolf Hitler, chancellor, chosen successor as Leader-Chancellor (Führer-Reichskanzler) of Third Reich. Annexed Austria, Mar. 1938. Precipitated World War II, 1939-45. Suicide Apr. 30, 1945.

Germany After 1945

Following World War II, Germany was split between democratic West and Soviet-dominated East. West German chancellors: Konrad Adenauer, 1949-63; Ludwig Erhard, 1963-66; Kurt Georg Kiesinger, 1966-69; Willy Brandt, 1969-74; Helmut Schmidt, 1974-82; Helmut Kohl, 1982-90. East German Communist party leaders: Walter Ulbricht, 1946-71; Erich Honecker, 1971-89; Egon Krenz, 1989-90.

Germany reunited Oct. 3, 1990. Post-reunification chancellors: Helmut Kohl, 1990-98; Gerhard Schröder, 1998-2005; Angela Merkel, 2005- .

Rulers of Poland

House of Piasts

Mieszko I, 963-92; Poland Christianized 966. Expansion under 3 Boleslavs: I, 992-1025, son, crowned king 1024; II, 1058-79, great-grandson, exiled after killing bishop Stanislav, who became chief patron saint of Poland; III, 1106-38, nephew, divided Poland among 4 sons, eldest suzerain.

Feudal division, 1138-1306. Founding in Prussia of military order Teutonic Knights, 1226. Invasion by Tartars/Mongols, 1226.

Vladislav I, 1306-33, reunited most Polish territories, crowned king 1320. Casimir III (the Great), 1333-70, son, developed economy, cultural life, foreign policy.

House of Anjou

Louis I, 1370-82, nephew, was also Louis I of Hungary.

Jadwiga, 1384-99, daughter, married Jagiello, Grand Duke of Lithuania, 1386.

House of Jagiellonians

Vladislav II, 1386-1434; Christianized Lithuania, founded personal union between Poland and Lithuania. Defeated 1410 Teutonic Knights at Grunwald, 1410.

Vladislav III, 1434-44, son, simultaneously king of Hungary. Fought Turks; killed 1444 in battle of Varna.

Casimir IV, 1446-92, brother, competed with Hapsburgs, put son Vladislav on throne of Bohemia, later also of Hungary (Ulaszlo II).

Sigismund I, 1506-48, son, patronized science and arts, his and son's reign "Golden Age."

Sigismund II, 1548-72, son, established 1569 real union of Poland and Lithuania (lasted until 1795).

Elective Kings

Polish nobles in 1572 proclaimed Poland a republic headed by king to be elected by whole nobility.

Stephen Batory, 1576-86, duke of Transylvania, married Ann, sister of Sigismund II August. Fought Russians.

Sigismund III Vasa, 1587-1632, nephew of Sigismund II. 1592-98 also king of Sweden. Generals fought Russians, Turks.

Vladislav II Vasa, 1632-48, son. Fought Russians.

John II Casimir Vasa, 1648-68 (abdicated), brother. Fought Cossacks, Swedish (the "Deluge"), Russians, Turks, Tatars.

John III Sobieski, 1674-96. Won Vienna from besieging Turks, 1683.

Stanislav II, 1764-95, last king. Encouraged reforms; first modern constitution in Europe, 1791. Poland partitioned among Russia (1772), Prussia (1793), Austria (1795). Unsuccessful insurrection against foreign invasion, 1794, under Kosciusko, American-Polish general.

1795-1918: Poland Under Foreign Rule

Grand Duchy of Warsaw created by Napoleon I, Frederick August of Saxony grand duke, 1807-15.

Congress of Vienna proclaimed part of Poland kingdom in personal union with Russia, 1815.

Polish uprisings: against Russia, 1830; against Austria, 1846, 1848; against Russia, 1863—all repressed.

1918-39: Second Republic

Head of State Jozef Pilsudski, 1918-22. Presidents: Gabriel Narutowicz, 1922, assassinated; Stanislav Wojciechowski, 1922-26, had to abdicate after Pilsudski's coup d'état; Ignacy Moscicki, 1926-39, ruled (with Pilsudski until his death, 1935) as virtual dictator.

1939-45: Poland Under Foreign Occupation

Nazi and Soviet invasion, Sept. 1939. Polish government-in-exile, first in France, then in England. Vladislav Raczkiewicz, president; Gen. Vladislav Sikorski, then Stanislav Mikolajczyk, prime ministers. Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation proclaimed at Lublin, July 1944, transformed into government Jan. 1, 1945.

Poland After 1945

Communist party ruled in Poland until Aug. 1989, when democratic Solidarity party, led by Lech Walesa, gained control of government. Walesa was elected president in 1990, but lost the office to former communist Aleksander Kwasniewski in 1995.

He was succeeded by Lech Kaczynski, 2005, who died in a plane crash (Apr. 2010). Bronislaw Komorowski was inaugurated Aug. 6, 2010, for a 5-year term. (Komorowski and Grzegorz Schetyna served as acting presidents, respectively, before Komorowski was inaugurated.) Donald Tusk was sworn in as prime minister in Nov. 2007, taking over from Jaroslaw Kaczynski, the then-president's identical twin.

Rulers of Denmark, Sweden, Norway

Denmark

Earliest rulers invaded Britain. King Canute, who ruled in London 1016-35, was most famous. The Valdemars furnished kings until the 15th century. In 1282 the Danes won the first national assembly, Danehof, from King Erik V.

Most redoubtable medieval character was Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV, born 1353, married at 10 to King Haakon VI of Norway. In 1376 she had her first infant son, Olaf, made king of Denmark. After his death, 1387, she was regent of Denmark and Norway. In 1388, Sweden accepted her as sovereign. In 1389, she made her grand-nephew, Duke Erik of Pomerania, titular king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, with herself as regent. In 1397, she effected the Union of Kalmar of the three kingdoms and had Erik VII crowned. In 1439, the three kingdoms deposed him and elected, 1440, Christopher of Bavaria king (Christopher III). On his death, 1448, the union broke up.

Succeeding rulers were unable to enforce their claims as rulers of Sweden until 1520, when Christian II conquered Sweden. He was thrown out 1522, and in 1523, Gustavus Vasa united Sweden. Denmark continued to dominate Norway until the Napoleonic wars, when Frederick VI, 1808-39, joined the Napoleonic cause after Britain destroyed the Danish fleet, 1807. In 1814, he was forced to cede Norway to Sweden and Helgoland to Britain, receiving Lauenburg. Successors Christian VIII, 1839; Frederick VII, 1848; Christian IX, 1863; Frederick VIII, 1906; Christian X, 1912; Frederick IX, 1947; Margrethe II, 1972.

Sweden

Early kings ruled at Uppsala, but did not dominate the country. Sverker, c. 1130-c. 1156, united the Swedes and Goths. In 1435 Sweden obtained the Riksdag, or parliament. After the Union of Kalmar, 1397, the Danes either ruled or harried the country until Christian II of Denmark conquered it anew, 1520. This led to a rising under Gustavus Vasa, who ruled Sweden 1523-60, and established an independent kingdom. Charles IX, 1599-1611, crowned 1604, conquered Moscow. Gustavus II Adolphus, 1611-32, was called the

Lion of the North. Later rulers: Christina, 1632; Charles X Gustavus, 1654; Charles XI, 1660; Charles XII (invader of Russia and Poland, defeated at Poltava, June 28, 1709), 1697; Ulrika Eleanora, sister, elected queen, 1718; Frederick I (of Hesse), her husband, 1720; Adolphus Frederick, 1751; Gustavus III, 1771; Gustavus IV Adolphus, 1792; Charles XIII, 1809. (Union with Norway began 1814.) Charles XIV John, 1818 (he was Jean Bernadotte, Napoleon's Prince of Pontecorvo, elected 1810 to succeed Charles XIII). Charles XIV John founded the present dynasty, the House of Bernadotte: Oscar I, 1844; Charles XV, 1859; Oscar II, 1872; Gustavus V, 1907; Gustav VI Adolf, 1950; Carl XVI Gustaf, 1973.

Norway

Overcoming many rivals, Harald Haarfager, 872-930, conquered Norway, Orkneys, and Shetlands. Olaf I, great-grandson, 995-1000, brought Christianity into Norway, Iceland, and Greenland. In 1035 Magnus the Good also became king of Denmark. Haakon V, 1299-1319, had married his daughter to Erik of Sweden. Their son, Magnus, became ruler of Norway and Sweden at 6. His son, Haakon VI, married Margaret of Denmark; their son Olaf IV became king of Norway and Denmark, followed by Margaret's regency and the Union of Kalmar, 1397.

In 1450, Norway became subservient to Denmark. Christian IV, 1588-1648, founded Christiania, now Oslo. After Napoleonic wars, when Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, a strong nationalist movement forced recognition of Norway as an independent kingdom united with Sweden under the Swedish kings, 1814-1905. In 1905, the union was dissolved, and Prince Charles of Denmark became Haakon VII. He died Sept. 21, 1957; succeeded by son, Olav V. Olav V died Jan. 17, 1991; succeeded by son, Harald V.

Rulers of the Netherlands and Belgium

The Netherlands (Holland)

William Frederick, Prince of Orange, led a revolt against French rule, 1813; crowned king, 1815. Belgium seceded Oct. 4, 1830, after a revolt. The secession was ratified by the two kingdoms by treaty, Apr. 19, 1839.

Succession: William II, son, 1840; William III, son, 1849; Wilhelmina, daughter of William III and his 2nd wife, Princess Emma of Waldeck, 1890; Wilhelmina abdicated, Sept. 4, 1948, in favor of daughter, Juliana. Juliana abdicated, Apr. 30, 1980, in favor of daughter, Beatrix.

Belgium

A national congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as king; he took the throne July 21, 1831, as Leopold I.

Succession: Leopold II, son, 1865; Albert I, nephew of Leopold II, 1909; Leopold III, son of Albert, 1934; Prince Charles, Regent 1944; Leopold returned 1950, yielded powers to son Baudouin, Prince Royal, Aug. 6, 1950, abdicated July 16, 1951. Baudouin I took throne July 17, 1951, died July 31, 1993; succeeded by brother, Albert II.

Rulers of Modern Italy

After the fall of Napoleon in 1814, the Congress of Vienna, 1815, restored Italy as a political patchwork, comprising the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, the Papal States, and smaller units. Piedmont and Genoa were awarded to Sardinia, ruled by King Victor Emmanuel I of Savoy.

United Italy emerged under the leadership of Camillo, Count di Cavour (1810-61), Sardinian prime minister. Agitation was led by Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-72) and Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82), soldier; Victor Emmanuel I abdicated 1821. After a brief regency for a brother, Charles Albert was king, 1831-49; abdicated upon defeat by the Austrians at Novara. Succeeded by Victor Emmanuel II, 1849-61.

In 1859 France forced Austria to cede Lombardy to Sardinia, which gave rights to Savoy and Nice to France. In 1860, Garibaldi led 1,000 volunteers in a campaign, took Sicily and expelled the King of Naples. In 1860 the House of Savoy annexed Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Romagna, the Two Sicilys, the Marches, and Umbria. Victor Emmanuel assumed the title of King of Italy at Turin Mar. 17, 1861.

In 1866, Victor Emmanuel allied with Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War, and with Prussia's victory, received Venetia. On Sept. 20, 1870, his troops under Gen. Raffaele Cadorna entered Rome and took over the Papal States, ending the temporal power of the Roman Catholic Church.

Succession: Umberto I, 1878, assassinated 1900; Victor Emmanuel III, 1900, abdicated 1946, died 1947; Humbert II, 1946, ruled a month. In 1921 Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) formed the Fascist party; he became prime minister Oct. 31, 1922. He entered World War II as an ally of Hitler. He was deposed July 25, 1943.

At a plebiscite June 2, 1946, Italy voted for a republic; Premier Alcide de Gasperi became chief of state June 13, 1946. On June 28, 1946, the Constituent Assembly elected Enrico de Nicola, Liberal, provisional president. Successive presidents: Luigi Einaudi, elected May 11, 1948; Giovanni Gronchi, Apr. 29, 1955; Antonio Segni, May 6, 1962; Giuseppe Saragat, Dec. 28, 1964; Giovanni Leone, Dec. 29, 1971; Alessandro Pertini, July 9, 1978; Francesco Cossiga, July 3, 1985; Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, May 28, 1992; Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, May 18, 1999; Giorgio Napolitano, May 15, 2006.

Rulers of Spain

From 8th to 11th centuries Spain was dominated by the Moors (Arabs and Berbers). The Christian reconquest established small kingdoms (Asturias, Aragon, Castile, Catalonia, Leon, Navarre, and Valencia). In 1474, Isabella, b. 1451, became Queen of Castile and Leon. Her husband, Ferdinand, b. 1452, inherited Aragon, 1479, with Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic Islands, became Ferdinand V of Castile. By Isabella's request Pope Sixtus IV established the Inquisition, 1478. Last Moorish kingdom, Granada, fell 1492. Columbus opened New World of colonies, 1492. Isabella died 1504, succeeded by her daughter, Juana (the Mad), but Ferdinand ruled until his death in 1516.

Charles I, b. 1500, son of Juana, grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella, and of Maximilian I of Hapsburg, succeeded later as Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, 1520; abdicated 1556. Philip II, son, 1556-98, inherited only Spanish throne; conquered Portugal, fought Turks, sent Armada against England. Married to Mary I of England, 1554-58. Succession: Philip III, 1598-1621; Philip IV, 1621-65; Charles II, 1665-1700, left Spain to Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV, who as Philip V, 1700-46, founded Bourbon dynasty; Ferdinand VI, 1746-59; Charles III, 1759-88; Charles IV, 1788-1808, abdicated.

Napoleon now dominated politics and made his brother Joseph king of Spain, 1808, but the Spanish ousted him in 1813. Ferdinand VII, 1808, 1814-33, lost American colonies (except Cuba, Puerto Rico); succeeded by daughter Isabella II, aged 3, with wife Maria Christina of Naples regent until 1843. Isabella deposed by revolution, 1868. Elected king by the Cortes (parliament), Amadeo of Savoy, 1870, abdicated 1873. First republic, 1873-74. Alfonso XII, son of Isabella, 1875-85. His posthumous son was Alfonso XIII, with his mother, Queen Maria Christina regent. Spanish-American War, 1898, Spain lost Cuba, gave up Puerto Rico, Philippines, Sulu Isls., Marianas. Alfonso took throne, 1902, aged 16, married British Princess Victoria Eugenia of Battenberg, 1906. Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, 1923-30, precipitated revolution of 1931. Alfonso agreed to leave without formal abdication. Monarchy abolished; the second republic established, with socialist backing. Niceto Alcala Zamora was president until 1936, when Manuel Azaña was chosen.

In July 1936, the army in Morocco revolted against the government and General Francisco Franco led the troops into Spain. The revolution succeeded by Feb. 1939, when Azaña resigned. Franco became chief of state, with provisions that if he was incapacitated, the Regency Council by two-thirds vote could propose a king to the Cortes, which needed to have a two-thirds majority to elect him.

Alfonso XIII died in Rome, 1941, aged 54. His property and citizenship had been restored.

A law restoring the monarchy was approved in a 1947 referendum. Prince Juan Carlos, b. 1938, grandson of Alfonso XIII, was designated by Franco and the Cortes in 1969 as future king and chief of state. Franco died in office, Nov. 20, 1975; Juan Carlos I proclaimed king, Nov. 22.

Rulers of Russia; Leaders of the USSR and Russian Federation

First ruler to consolidate Slavic tribes was Rurik, leader of the Russians who established himself at Novgorod, 862 CE. He and his immediate successors had Scandinavian affiliations. They moved to Kiev after 972 and ruled as Dukes of Kiev. In 988, Vladimir was converted and adopted the Byzantine Greek Orthodox service, later modified by Slav influences. Important as organizer and lawgiver was Yaroslav, 1019-54, whose daughters married kings of Norway, Hungary, and France. His grandson, Vladimir II (Monomakh), 1113-25, was progenitor of several rulers, but in 1169, Andrew Bogolubski overthrew Kiev and began the line known as Grand Dukes of Vladimir.

Of the Grand Dukes of Vladimir, Alexander Nevsky, 1246-63, had a son, Daniel, first to be called Duke of Muscovy (Moscow), who ruled 1263-1303. His successors became Grand Dukes of Muscovy. After Dmitri III Donskoi defeated the Tatars in 1380, they also became Grand Dukes of all Russia. Tatar independence and considerable territorial expansion were achieved under Ivan III, 1462-1505.

Tsars of Muscovy: Ivan III was referred to in church ritual as Tsar. He married Sofia, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. His successor, Basil III, died in 1533 when Basil's son Ivan was only 3. He became Ivan IV (the Terrible), crowned 1547 as Tsar of all the Russias, ruled until 1584. Under the weak rule of his son, Feodor I, 1584-98, Boris Godunov had control. The dynasty died, and after years of tribal strife and intervention by Polish and Swedish armies, the Russians united under 17-year-old Michael Romanov, distantly related to Ivan IV's first wife. He ruled 1613-45, established the Romanov line. Fourth ruler after Michael was Peter I.

Tsars, or Emperors, of Russia (Romanovs): Peter I (the Great), 1682-1725, took title of Emperor in 1721. His successors and dates of accession were Catherine, his widow, 1725; Peter II, his grandson, 1727; Anne, Duchess of Courland, 1730, daughter of Peter the Great's brother, Tsar Ivan V; Ivan VI, 1740, great-grandson of Ivan V, while still a child, kept in prison and murdered, 1764; Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, 1741; Peter III, grandson of Peter I, 1761, deposed 1762 for his consort, Catherine II (the Great), former princess of Anhalt Zerbst (Germany); Paul I, her son, 1796, killed 1801; Alexander I, son of Paul, 1801, defeated Napoleon; Nicholas I, his brother, 1825; Alexander II, son of Nicholas, 1855, assassinated 1881 by terrorists; Alexander III, son, 1881. Nicholas II, son, 1894-1917, last tsar of Russia, was forced to abdicate by the March 1917 Revolution that followed losses to Germany in WWI. The Tsar, Empress, Tsarevich (Crown Prince), and Tsar's 4 daughters were murdered by the Bolsheviks in Yekaterinburg, July 16, 1918.

Provisional Government: premiers, Prince Georgi Lvov, followed by Alexander Kerensky, 1917.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1917, removed Kerensky from power; council of People's Commissars formed; Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov) became premier. Lenin died Jan. 21, 1924. Aleksei Rykov (executed 1938) and V. M. Molotov held the office, but actual ruler was Joseph Stalin (Joseph Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili), general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Stalin became president of the Council of Ministers (premier) May 7, 1941; died Mar. 5, 1953. Succeeded by Georgi M. Malenkov, as head of the Council and premier. Malenkov also briefly served as first secretary of Central Committee before giving up position to Nikita S. Khrushchev. Malenkov resigned Feb. 8, 1955, became deputy premier, was dropped July 3, 1957. Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin became premier Feb. 8, 1955, was demoted, and Khrushchev became premier Mar. 27, 1958.

Khrushchev was ousted Oct. 14-15, 1964, replaced by Leonid I. Brezhnev as first secretary of the party and by Aleksei N. Kosygin as premier. On June 16, 1977, Brezhnev also took office as president. He died Nov. 10, 1982; 2 days later the Central Committee elected former KGB head Yuri V. Andropov president. Andropov died Feb. 9, 1984; on Feb. 13, Konstantin U. Chernenko chosen by Central Committee as its general secretary. Chernenko died Mar. 10, 1985; Mar. 11, he was succeeded as general secretary by Mikhail Gorbachev, who replaced Andrei Gromyko as president on Oct. 1, 1988. Gorbachev resigned Dec. 25, 1991, and the Soviet Union officially disbanded the next day. Each of the 15 former Soviet constituent republics became independent.

Post-Soviet Russia

Boris Yeltsin was sworn in July 10, 1991, as Russia's first elected president. With the Dec. 1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia (officially Russian Federation) became a founding member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. On Dec. 31, 1999, Yeltsin stepped down as president; he named Vladimir Putin his interim successor. Putin won a presidential election Mar. 26, 2000, and was reelected Mar. 14, 2004. Because Russia's constitution limits presidents to two terms of rule, Putin had to relinquish his office in 2008. His successor, Dmitry Medvedev, was sworn in May 7, 2008. A day later, Medvedev's nomination of Putin as prime minister was confirmed.

Leaders in the South American Wars of Liberation

Francisco Antonio Gabriel Miranda (1750-1816), Jose Francisco de San Martin (1778-1850), and Simon Bolivar (1783-1830) led early 19th-century struggles of South American nations to free themselves from Spain. All three, and their contemporaries, operated in periods of factional strife, during which soldiers and civilians suffered.

Miranda, a Venezuelan who had served with the French in the American Revolution and commanded parts of the French Revolutionary armies in the Netherlands, attempted to start a revolt in Venezuela in 1806 and failed. In 1810, with British and American backing, he returned and was briefly dictator, until the British withdrew their support. In 1812 he was overcome by royalists in Venezuela and taken prisoner, dying in a Spanish prison in 1816.

San Martin was born in Argentina and during 1789-1811, served in campaigns of the Spanish armies in Europe and Africa. He first joined the independence movement in Argentina in 1812 and in 1817 invaded Chile with 4,000 men over the mountain passes. Here he and Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins (1778-1842) defeated the Spaniards at Chacabuco, 1817; O'Higgins was named Liberator and became first director of Chile, 1817-23. In 1821 San Martin occupied Lima and Callao, Peru, and became protector of Peru.

Bolivar was born in Venezuela, the son of an aristocratic family. He first served under Miranda in 1812 and in 1813 captured Caracas, where he was named Liberator. Forced out next year by civil strife, he led a campaign that captured Bogota in 1814. In 1817 he was again in control of Venezuela and was named dictator. He organized Nueva Granada with the help of General Francisco de Paula Santander (1792-1840). By joining Nueva Granada, Venezuela, and the area that is now Panama and Ecuador, the republic of Colombia was formed, with Bolivar president. After numerous setbacks he decisively defeated the Spaniards in the second battle of Carabobo, Venezuela, June 24, 1821.

In May 1822, Gen. Antonio Jose de Sucre, Bolivar's lieutenant, took Quito. Bolivar went to Guayaquil to confer with San Martin, who resigned as protector of Peru. With a new army of Colombians and Peruvians, Bolivar defeated the Spaniards in a battle at Junin in 1824 and cleared Peru.

De Sucre organized Charcas (Upper Peru) as Republica Bolivar (now Bolivia) and acted as president in place of Bolivar, who wrote its constitution. De Sucre defeated the Spanish faction of Peru at Ayacucho, Dec. 19, 1824.

Continued civil strife finally caused the Colombian federation to break apart. Santander turned against Bolivar, but the latter defeated him and banished him. In 1828 Bolivar gave up the presidency he had held precariously for 14 years. He became ill from tuberculosis and died Dec. 17, 1830. He is buried in the national pantheon in Caracas.

Governments of China

Where dynastic dates overlap, the rulers or events referred to appeared in different areas of China.

Years in power	Government
c. 1994-c. 1766 BCE	Hsia dynasty, first hereditary Chinese dynasty
c. 1766-c. 1027 BCE	Shang dynasty
c. 1027-770 BCE	Western Chou dynasty, capital near site of present-day Xi'an
770-256 BCE	Eastern Chou dynasty, new capital established at Luoyang
403-221 BCE	Period of the Warring States
221-206 BCE	Ch'in dynasty, quasi-feudal states unified for first time; name of China derived from this dynasty
206 BCE-9 CE	Earlier, or Western Han dynasty, founded by rebel leader Liu Pang, zenith of power under Emperor Wu Ti, 140-87 BCE, Chinese state expanded
9-23	Hsin dynasty, established by courtier Wang Mang, who deposed infant emperor for whom he had been acting as regent
25-220	Later, or Eastern Han dynasty
220-265[1]	Wei dynasty, established by son of Han general Ts'ao Ts'ao
221-263[1]	Shu Han dynasty in southwest China
222-280[1]	Wu dynasty in southeast China
265-317	Western Chin dynasty, established by Ssu-ma Yen, Wei dynasty general
317-420	Eastern Chin dynasty, established by prince of Ssu-ma family
420-589	Southern dynasties, four short-lived dynasties with capital at Chien-k'ang (present-day Nanjing)
589-618	Sui dynasty, reunified China; first emperor was Yang Chien, military servant who usurped throne of non-Chinese Northern Chou, 581
618-906	T'ang dynasty, founded by Li Yuan, who led rebellion against the Sui. Early rulers included former imperial concubine Empress Wu, 683-705; Hsuan Tsung, 712-56
907-960	Five Dynasties, period of disunion with short-lived dynasties in North China, 10 independent states mostly in South China
907-1125	Liao dynasty, of Khitan Mongols, capital at Yen-ching (present-day Beijing)
960-1126	Northern Sung dynasty, established by military leader Chao K'uang-yin, capital at Kaifeng
1122-1234	Chin dynasty, of Juchen people of Manchuria; drove Sung out of northern China
1127-1279	Southern Sung dynasty, capital at Lin-an (present-day Hangzhou)
1279-1368	Yuan dynasty, of Mongols; Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, high point of Mongol power
1368-1644	Ming dynasty, founded by rebel leader Chu Yuan-chang, former Buddhist monk. Country again under Chinese rule, capital in present-day Nanjing, then Beijing after defeat of Mongolian tribes
1644-1912	Manchu, or Ch'ing dynasty, under Manchu rule with capital at Chiang-ning (present-day Nanjing). Power of Chinese empire reached highest point in its 2,000-year history. Last imperial dynasty; Hsuan T'ung, or Pu Yi, last emperor. Sun Yat-sen led revolution, 1911. Republic of China formed, 1912
1912-1949	Rep. of China, Gen. Yüan Shih-k'ai elected first president. Power passed to provincial warlords with Yüan's death, 1916. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sought to reunify China under Kuomintang (Nationalist party) rule, 1926; Kuomintang established new national government at Nanjing, 1928. War with Japan, then civil war, led to Nationalist authority collapse, Communist declaration of People's Rep. of China, 1949

(1) Also known as the period of the Three Kingdoms because of warfare between the Wei, Shu Han, and Wu dynasties.

Leaders of People's Republic of China Since 1949

Name	Title/position, years in power
Mao Zedong	Chairman, 1949-59; Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Chairman, 1949-76
Zhou Enlai	Premier, 1949-76; foreign minister, 1949-76
Deng Xiaoping	Deputy Premier, 1952-66, 1973-76; "paramount leader," 1977-97
Liu Shaoqi	Chairman, 1959-68
Hua Guofeng	Premier, 1976-80; CPC Chairman, 1976-81
Hu Yaobang	CPC General Secretary, 1980-87; CPC Chairman 1981-82
Zhao Ziyang	Premier, 1980-87; CPC General Secretary, 1987-89
Li Xiannian	President, 1983-88
Yang Shangkun	President, 1988-93
Li Peng	Premier, 1988-98
Jiang Zemin	CPC General Secretary, 1989-2002; President, 1993-2003
Zhu Rongji	Premier, 1998-2003
Hu Jintao	CPC General Secretary, 2002- ; President, 2003-
Wen Jiabao	Premier, 2003-

Historical Periods of Japan

Years in power	Period	Founding event
c. 300-592	Yamato	Conquest of Yamato plain, c. 300 CE
592-710	Asuka	Accession of Empress Suiko, 592
710-794	Nara	Heijo (Nara) completed, 710; capital moved to Nagaoka, 784
794-1185	Heian	Heian (Kyoto) completed, 794
858-1160	Fujiwara	Fujiwara-no-Yoshifusa became regent, 858
1160-1185	Taira	Taira-no-Kiyomoro assumed control, 1160; Minamoto-no-Yoritomo victor over Taira, 1185
1192-1333	Kamakura	Yoritomo became shogun, 1192
1334-1392	Namboku	Emperor Godaigo restored, 1334; Godaigo established Southern Court at Yoshino, 1336
1392-1573	Muromachi	Unification of Southern and Northern Courts, 1392
1467-1600	Sengoku	Onin war began, 1467
1573-1603	Momoyama	Oda Nobunaga entered Kyoto, 1568, deposes last Ashikaga shogun, 1573. Tokugawa Ieyasu victor at Sekigahara, 1600
1603-1867	Edo	Ieyasu became shogun, 1603
1868-1912	Meiji	Emperor Mutsuhito (Meiji) ascended throne, 1867; Meiji Restoration and Charter Oath, 1868
1912-1926	Taisho	Accession of Emperor Yoshihito, 1912
1926-1989	Showa	Accession of Emperor Hirohito, 1926
1989-	Heisei	Accession of Emperor Akihito, 1989

WORLD EXPLORATION AND GEOGRAPHY

Early Explorers of the Western Hemisphere

Reviewed by G. A. Clark, Ph.D., Aug. 2008

In the light of recent discoveries, theories about how and when the first people arrived in the Western Hemisphere are being reconsidered. Genetic evidence suggests that beginning around 14,000 years before the present (BP), the earliest immigrants crossed a 1,000-km wide "land bridge" between Siberia and Alaska in small groups and spread rapidly south through the Americas, arriving at S America's southern tip by c. 10,700 BP. Kennewick Man, found in 1996 in Washington's Columbia River Gorge, dates to 9,600-9,200 BP, and Luzia, dating to 11,500 BP from Brazil, are examples of these early arrivals. Modern Native Americans appear to be descended from peoples indigenous to N and central Asia who arrived in subsequent waves of migration. A growing body of genetic, skeletal, and linguistic evidence documents their migration throughout the Americas.

Archaeologists have confirmed evidence of habitation by 12,900 BP at sites located on the shores of ancient lakes at an elevation of 17,400 feet in Chile's Atacama Desert. There is also growing support for the settlement of Chile's Monte Verde site, dated to c. 12,500 BP, and eight other 13th-millennium sites in Brazil, Chile, and Argentina. One theory on their migration holds that a glacier covered much of N America from c. 20,000 to 13,000 BP, so those who settled in S America might have traveled there in small boats skirting the pack ice along the west coast, or spread from N to S America through a controversial 'ice-free corridor' in what today is western Canada. Other theories hold that they arrived before continental glaciation blocked migration from the north, or migrated from Iberia in skin boats. Controversial skeletal evidence from a burial at Santana do Riacho in Brazil (9,460 BP) suggests that some of the early immigrants who came via the land bridge from Siberia may have originated in Africa.

Long before Europeans arrived, the Americas were—for the most part—populated by hunter-gatherers and small-scale horticulturalists. In a few areas (SE U.S., Mesoamerica, coastal Peru and Chile), complex chiefdoms and state-level societies had appeared. Irrigation canals dating to 4,700 BP provide evidence for the origins of large-scale agriculture along the western slopes of Peru's Andes Mountains. The earliest known state in the Americas occupied a 700-sq mi area spanning four river valleys in coastal Peru between 3,500 and 500 BP.

Norsemen (Vikings sailing out of Iceland and Greenland), led by Leif Ericson, are usually credited with having been the first Europeans to reach America, with at least five voyages occurring about 1000 CE to areas they called Helluland, Markland, and Vinland—possibly what are known today as Baffin Island, Labrador, and either Newfoundland or somewhere farther south in New England. L'Anse aux Meadows, on the northern tip of Newfoundland, is the only documented settlement, with evidence of a small village with a church dating to c. 1000 CE. The Norsemen tried to import farming and herding economies, but these efforts failed after a few centuries, and Greenland and Newfoundland were abandoned by Europeans.

Sustained contact between the hemispheres began with the first voyage of Christopher Columbus (born Cristoforo Colombo, c. 1451, near Genoa, Italy). Columbus made four voyages to the New World while sailing for the Spanish monarchs Ferdinand II and Isabella. He left Palos, Spain, Aug. 3, 1492, with 88 men and landed at San Salvador (Watling Islands, Bahamas), Oct. 12, 1492. His fleet included three vessels, the *Niña*, *Pinta*, and *Santa María*. He also visited Cuba, Hispaniola, and many smaller Caribbean islands, then populated by the now-extinct Taino Indians. A second expedition left Cadíz, Spain, Sept. 25, 1493, with 17 ships and 1,400 men, reaching the island of Dominica, in the Lesser Antilles, on Nov. 3, 1493. His third voyage took him from Sanlucar, Spain (May 30, 1498, with six ships), to the island of Trinidad and to the adjacent coast of S America, where he made landfall at the mouth of the Orinoco River. A fourth voyage departed Cadíz on May 9, 1502, and reached the E coast of Mexico, Honduras, Panama, and what he christened Santiago (the present-day island of Jamaica). Columbus died in Valladolid, Spain, on May 20, 1506, still convinced he had reached Asia by sailing west.

In N America, John and Sebastian Cabot, Italian explorers sailing for the English crown, reached Newfoundland and possibly Nova Scotia in 1497. John's second voyage (1498), seeking the fabled Northwest Passage, a new trade route to Asia, resulted in the loss of his entire fleet. For most of the 16th century, exploration of the New World was dominated by the empires of Spain and Portugal.

In 1497 and 1499, Amerigo Vespucci (for whom the Americas are named), an Italian explorer sailing for Spain, passed along the N and E coasts of South America. He was the first to argue that these lands were previously unknown and not part of Asia.

Other early explorations are listed below.

Year	Explorer	Nationality (sponsor, if different)	Area reached or explored
1497-98	Vasco da Gama	Portuguese	Cape of Good Hope (Africa), India
1499	Alonso de Ojeda	Spanish	N South American coast, Venezuela
1500, Feb.	Vicente Yañez Pinzon	Spanish	S American coast, Amazon R.
1500, Apr.	Pedro Álvarez Cabral	Portuguese	Brazil
1501	Rodrigo de Bastidas	Spanish	Central America
1513	Vasco Núñez de Balboa	Spanish	Panama, Pacific Ocean
1513	Juan Ponce de León	Spanish	Florida, Yucatán Peninsula
1515	Juan de Solis	Spanish	Río de la Plata
1519	Alonso de Pineda	Spanish	Mouth of Mississippi R.
1519	Hernán Cortés	Spanish	Mexico
1519-20	Ferdinand Magellan	Portuguese (Spanish)	Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego
1524	Giovanni da Verrazano	Italian (French)	Atlantic coast, incl. New York Harbor
1528	Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca	Spanish	Texas coast and interior
1532	Francisco Pizarro	Spanish	Peru
1534	Jacques Cartier	French	Canada, Gulf of St. Lawrence
1536	Pedro de Mendoza	Spanish	Buenos Aires
1539	Francisco de Ulloa	Spanish	California coast
1539-41	Hernando de Soto	Spanish	Mississippi R., near Memphis, TN
1539	Marcos de Niza	Italian (Spanish)	SW United States
1540	Francisco de Coronado	Spanish	SW United States
1540	Hernando de Alarcón	Spanish	Colorado R.
1540	Garcia Lopez de Cárdenas	Spanish	Colorado, Grand Canyon
1541	Francisco de Orellana	Spanish	Amazon R.
1542	Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo	Portuguese (Spanish)	W Mexico, San Diego Harbor
1565	Pedro Menéndez de Avilés	Spanish	St. Augustine, FL
1576	Sir Martin Frobisher	English	Frobisher Bay, Canada
1577-80	Sir Francis Drake	English	California coast
1582	Antonio de Espejo	Spanish	Southwest U.S. (New Mexico)
1584	Philip Amadas & Arthur Barlowe (for Raleigh)	English	Virginia
1585-87	Sir Walter Raleigh's men	English	Roanoke Isl., NC
1595	Sir Walter Raleigh	English	Orinoco R.
1603-09	Samuel de Champlain	French	Canadian interior, Lake Champlain
1607	Capt. John Smith	English	Atlantic coast
1609-10	Henry Hudson	English (Dutch)	Hudson R., Hudson Bay
1634	Jean Nicolet	French	Lake Michigan, Wisconsin
1673	Jacques Marquette, Louis Jolliet	French	Mississippi R., S to Arkansas
1682	René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle	French	Mississippi R., S to Gulf of Mexico
1727-29	Vitus Bering	Danish (Russian)	Bering Strait, Alaska
1789	Sir Alexander Mackenzie	Canadian	NW Canada
1804-06	Meriwether Lewis and William Clark	American	Missouri R., Rocky Mts., Columbia R.

Arctic Exploration

Early Explorers

1587: John Davis (Eng.). Davis Strait to Sanderson's Hope, 72°12´N.

1596: Willem Barents and Jacob van Heemskerck (Holland). Discovered Bear Isl., touched NW tip of Spitsbergen, 79° 49´N, rounded Novaya Zemlya, wintered at Ice Haven.

1607: Henry Hudson (Eng.). North along Greenland's E coast to Cape Hold-with-Hope, 73°30´, then N of Spitsbergen to 80° 23´. Explored Hudson's Touches (Jan Mayen).

1616: William Baffin and Robert Bylot (Eng.). Baffin Bay to Smith Sound.

1728: Vitus Bering (Dan./Russ.). Sailed through strait (Bering) proving Asia and America are separate.

1733-40: Great Northern Expedition (Russ.). Surveyed Siberian Arctic coast.

1741: Vitus Bering (Dan./Russ.). Sighted Alaska, named Mount St. Elias. His lieutenant, Chirikof, explored coast.

1771: Samuel Hearne (Brit., Hudson's Bay Co.). Overland from Prince of Wales Fort (Churchill) on Hudson Bay to mouth of Coppermine R.

1778: James Cook (Brit.). Through Bering Strait to Icy Cape, AK, and North Cape, Siberia.

1789: Alexander Mackenzie (North West Co., Brit.). Montreal to mouth of Mackenzie River.

1806: William Scoresby (Brit.). N of Spitsbergen to 81°30´.

1820-23: Ferdinand von Wrangel (Russ.). Surveyed Siberian Arctic coast. His exploration joined James Cook's at North Cape, confirming separation of the continents.

1878-79: (Nils) Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld (Swed.). The 1st to navigate the Northeast Passage—an ocean route connecting Europe's North Sea, along the Arctic coast of Asia and through the Bering Sea, to the Pacific Ocean.

1881: The U.S. steamer *Jeannette*, led by Lt. Cmdr. George W. DeLong, was trapped in ice and crushed, June 1881. DeLong and 11 others died; 12 survived.

1888: Fridtjof Nansen (Nor.) crossed Greenland icecap.

1893-96: Nansen in *Fram* drifted from New Siberian Isls. to Spitsbergen; tried polar dash in 1895, reached Franz Josef Land, 86°14´N.

1897: Salomon A. Andrée (Swed.) and 2 others started in balloon from Spitsbergen, July 11, to drift across pole to U.S., and disappeared. Aug. 6, 1930, their bodies were found on White Isl., 82°57´N, 29°52´E.

1903-06: Roald Amundsen (Nor.) 1st to sail whole length of the Northwest Passage—an ocean route linking the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific via Canada's marine waterways.

North Pole Exploration

Robert E. Peary explored Greenland's coast, 1891-92; tried for North Pole, 1893. In 1900 he reached northern limit of Greenland and 83°50´N; in 1902 he reached 84°17´N; in 1906 he went from Ellesmere Isl. to 87°06´N. He sailed in the *Roosevelt*, July 1908, to winter off Cape Sheridan, Grant Land. The dash for the North Pole began Mar. 1 from Cape Columbia, Ellesmere Isl. Peary reportedly reached the pole, 90°N, Apr. 6, 1909; however, later research suggests he may have fallen short of his goal by c. 30-60 mi. The first surface expedition independently confirmed to have reached the N Pole was that of Ralph Plaisted in 1968 (see below).

Peary had several support groups carrying supplies until the last group turned back at 87°47´N. Peary, Matthew Henson, and 4 Eskimos proceeded with dog teams and sleds. They were said to have crossed the pole several times, then built an igloo there and remained 36 hours. Started south, Apr. 7 at 4 PM, for Cape Columbia.

1914: Donald MacMillan (U.S.). Northwest, 200 mi, from Axel Heiberg Isl. to seek Peary's Crocker Land.

1915-17: Vihjalmur Stefansson (Can.). Discovered Borden, Brock, Meighen, and Lougheed Isls.

1918-20: Roald Amundsen (Nor.) sailed the Northeast Passage.

1925: Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.) reached 87°44´N in attempt to fly to N Pole from Spitsbergen.

1926: Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett (U.S.) reputedly flew over North Pole, May 9. (Claim to have reached the pole is in dispute, however.)

1926: Amundsen, Ellsworth, and Umberto Nobile (It.) flew from Spitsbergen over N Pole May 12, to Teller, AK, in dirigible *Norge*.

1928: Nobile crossed N Pole in airship, May 24; crashed, May 25. Amundsen died attempting a rescue.

North Pole Exploration Records

1958: On Aug. 3, submarine *Nautilus*, under Comdr. William R. Anderson, crossed the N Pole beneath the ice.

1960: In Aug., the nuclear-powered U.S. submarine *Seadragon* (Comdr. George P. Steele 2nd) made the 1st E-W underwater transit through the Northwest Passage. Traveling submerged for the most part, it took 6 days to make the 850-mi trek from Baffin Bay to the Beaufort Sea.

1968: On Apr. 19, Ralph Plaisted (U.S.) and 3 amateur explorers on snowmobiles became the first independently confirmed surface expedition to reach the N Pole.

1977: On Aug. 16, the Soviet nuclear icebreaker *Arktika* became the 1st surface ship to reach the N Pole.

1978: On Apr. 30, Naomi Uemura (Jpn.) became the 1st person to reach the N Pole alone, traveling by dog sled in a 54-day, 600-mi trek over the frozen Arctic.

1982: In Apr., Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Charles Burton, Brit. explorers, reached the N Pole and became the 1st to circle the Earth from pole to pole. They had reached the S Pole 16 months earlier. The 52,000-mi trek took 3 years, involved 23 people, and cost an estimated $18 mil.

1986: On May 2, 6 explorers reached the N Pole assisted only by dogs. They became the 1st to reach the pole without aerial logistics support since at least 1909. The explorers, Amer. Will Steger, Paul Schurke, Ann Bancroft, and Geoff Carroll, and Can. Brent Boddy and Richard Weber, completed the 500-mi journey in 56 days.

1995: On June 15, Weber and Russ. Mikhail Malakhov became the 1st pair to make it to the N Pole and back without any mechanical assistance. The 940-mi trip, made entirely on skis, took 121 days.

2003: On May 20, Pen Hadow (Brit.) became the 1st to reach the N Pole from Canada, solo and without resupply. The 377-mile journey across the ice took 64 days.

2006: On April 16, Prince Albert II of Monaco became the first royal to reach the N Pole.

Antarctic Exploration

Antarctica has been approached since 1773-75, when Capt. James Cook (Brit.) reached 71°10´S. Many sea and landmarks bear names of early explorers. Fabian von Bellingshausen (Russ.) discovered Peter I and Alexander I Isls., 1819-21. Nathaniel Palmer (U.S.) traveled throughout Palmer Peninsula, 60°W, 1820, without realizing that this was a continent. Capt. John Davis (U.S.) made the 1st known landing on the continent on Feb. 7, 1821. Later, in 1823, James Weddell (Brit.) found Weddell Sea, 74°15´S, the southernmost point that had been reached.

First to announce existence of the continent of Antarctica was Charles Wilkes (U.S.), who followed the coast for 1,500 mi, 1840. Adelie Coast, 140°E, was found by Dumont d'Urville (Fr.), 1840. Ross Ice Shelf was found by James Clark Ross (Brit.), 1841-42.

1895: Leonard Kristensen (Nor.) landed a party on the coast of Victoria Land. They were the 1st ashore on the main continental mass. C. E. Borchgrevink, a member of that party, returned in 1899 with a Brit. expedition, 1st to winter on Antarctica.

1902-04: Robert Falcon Scott (Brit.) explored Edward VII Peninsula to 82°17´S, 146°33´E from McMurdo Sound.

1908-09: Ernest Shackleton (Brit.) 1st to use Manchurian ponies in Antarctic sledging. He reached 88°23´S, discovering a route onto the plateau by way of the Beardmore Glacier and pioneering the way to the pole.

1911: Roald Amundsen (Nor.) with 4 men and dog teams reached the S Pole, Dec. 14.

1912: Scott reached the pole from Ross Isl., Jan. 18, with 4 companions. None of Scott's party survived. Their bodies and expedition notes were found, Nov. 12.

1928: 1st person to use an airplane over Antarctica was Sir George Hubert Wilkins (Austral.).

1929: Richard E. Byrd (U.S.) established Little America on Bay of Whales. On 1,600-mi airplane flight begun Nov. 28, he crossed S Pole, Nov. 29, with 3 others.

1934-35: Byrd led 2nd expedition to Little America, explored 450,000 sq mi, wintered alone at 80°08´S.

1934-37: John Rymill led British Graham Land Expedition; discovered Palmer Penin. is part of mainland.

1935: Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.) flew S along E Coast of Palmer Penin., then crossed continent to Little America, making 4 landings.

1939-41: U.S. Navy plane flights discovered about 150,000 sq mi of new land.

1940: Byrd charted most of coast between Ross Sea and Palmer Penin.

1946-47: U.S. Navy undertook Operation Highjump, commanded by Byrd, included 13 ships and 4,000 men. Airplanes photomapped coastline and penetrated beyond pole.

1946-48: Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition Comdr., Finn Ronne, USNR, determined the Antarctic to be only one continent with no strait between Weddell Sea and Ross Sea; explored 250,000 sq mi of land by flights to 79°S.

1955-57: U.S. Navy's Operation Deep Freeze led by Adm. Byrd. Supporting U.S. scientific efforts for the International Geophysical Year (IGY), the operation established 5 coastal stations fronting the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic oceans and 3 interior stations; explored more than 1 mil sq mi in Wilkes Land.

1957-58: During the IGY, July 1957 through Dec. 1958, scientists from 12 countries conducted Antarctic research at a network of some 60 stations on Antarctica.

Dr. Vivian E. Fuchs (Brit.) led a 12-person Trans-Antarctic Expedition on the 1st land crossing of Antarctica. Starting from the Weddell Sea, they reached Scott Station, Mar. 2, 1958, after traveling 2,158 mi in 98 days.

1958: A group of 5 U.S. scientists led by Edward C. Thiel, seismologist, moving by tractor from Ellsworth Station on Weddell Sea, identified a huge mountain range 5,000 ft above the ice sheet and 9,000 ft above sea level. The range, originally seen by a Navy plane, was named the Dufek Massif, for Rear Adm. George Dufek.

1959: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, USSR, UK, and U.S. signed a treaty suspending territorial claims for 30 yrs. and reserving the continent, S of 60°S, for research.

1961-62: Scientists discovered the Bentley Trench, running from Ross Ice Shelf into Marie Byrd Land, near the end of the Ellsworth Mts., toward the Weddell Sea.

1962: U.S. nuclear power plant went online at McMurdo Sound; operated until 1972.

1963: On Feb. 22, a U.S. plane made the region's longest nonstop flight from McMurdo Station south past the pole to Shackleton Mts., SE to the "Area of Inaccessibility," and back to McMurdo Station, covering 3,600 mi in 10 hrs.

1964: New Zealanders mapped the mountain area from Cape Adare W some 400 mi to Pennell Glacier.

1985: Igor A. Zotikov, a Russian researcher, discovered sediments in the Ross Ice Shelf that seem to support the continental drift theory. Ocean Drilling Project finds that the ice sheets of E Antarctica are 37 mil years old.

1989: Victoria Murden and Shirley Metz became both the 1st women and the 1st Americans to reach the S Pole overland when they arrived with 9 others on Jan. 17, 1989.

1991: 24 nations approved a protocol to the 1959 Antarctica Treaty, Oct. 4. New conservation provisions, including banning oil and other mineral exploration for 50 yrs.

1994: On Dec. 25, after 50-day trek, Liv Arnesen (Nor.) became 1st woman to ski alone and unaided to the S Pole.

1995: On Dec. 22, Borge Ousland (Nor.) reached the S Pole on skis, becoming 1st to reach both N and S Poles solo.

1996-97: Ousland became 1st person to traverse Antarctica alone; reached S Pole Dec. 19, 1996; traveled 1,675 mi in 64 days, ending Jan. 18, 1997.

2000-01: On Feb. 11, Ann Bancroft and Arnesen became 1st women to ski unaided across Antarctica. The 1,717-mi journey took 94 days.

2008: On Dec. 26, Christian Eide, Rune Midtgaard, Morten Andvig, and Mads Agerup (all Nor.) reached the S Pole unaided in a record 24 days, 8 hrs., 50 mins.

Volcanoes

Source: *Volcanoes of the World*, Geoscience Press; Global Volcanism Network, Smithsonian Institution

Roughly 540 volcanoes are known to have erupted during historical times. Nearly 75% of these historically active volcanoes lie along the so-called **Ring of Fire**, running along the W coast of the Americas from the southern tip of Chile to Alaska, down the E coast of Asia from Kamchatka to Indonesia, and continuing from New Guinea to New Zealand. The Ring of Fire marks the boundary between the mobile tectonic plates underlying the Pacific Ocean and those of the surrounding continents. Other active regions occur along rift zones, where plates pull apart, as in Iceland, or where molten material moves up from the mantle over local "hot spots," as in Hawaii. The vast majority of the earth's volcanism occurs at submarine rift zones. For more information on volcanoes, see the Smithsonian Institution's global volcanism website at www.volcano.si.edu

Notable Volcanic Eruptions

Approximately 7,000 years ago, Mazama, a 9,900-ft volcano in southern Oregon, erupted violently, ejecting large amounts of ash and pumice and voluminous pyroclastic flows. The ash spread over the entire northwestern U.S. and as far away as Saskatchewan, Can. During the eruption, the top of the mountain collapsed, leaving a caldera 6 mi across and about a half mile deep, which filled with rainwater to form what is now called Crater Lake.

In 79 CE, Vesuvio, or Vesuvius, a 4,190-ft volcano overlooking Naples Bay, became active after several centuries of apparent inactivity. On Aug. 24 of that year, a heated mud and ash flow swept down the mountain, engulfing the cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae with debris more than 60 ft deep. About 10% of the population of the three towns were killed.

In 1883, an eruption similar to the Mazama eruption occurred on the island of Krakatau. At least 2,000 people died in pyroclastic flows on Aug. 26. The next day, the 2,640-ft peak of the volcano collapsed to 1,000 ft below sea level, sinking most of the island and killing over 3,000. A tsunami (tidal wave) generated by the collapse killed more than 31,000 people in Java and Sumatra, and eventually reached England. Ash from the eruption colored sunsets around the world for 2 years. A similar, even more powerful eruption had taken place 68 years earlier at Mt. Tambora on the Indonesian island of Sumbawa.

Date	Volcano	Deaths (est.)	Date	Volcano	Deaths (est.)
Aug. 24, 79 CE	Mt. Vesuvius, Italy	16,000	May 8, 1902	Mt. Pelée, Martinique	28,000
1586	Kelut, Java, Indon.	10,000	Jan. 30, 1911	Mt. Taal, Phil.	1,400
Dec. 15, 1631	Mt. Vesuvius, Italy	4,000	May 19, 1919	Mt. Kelut, Java, Indon.	5,000
Aug. 12, 1772	Mt. Papandayan, Java, Indon.	3,000	Jan. 17-21, 1951	Mt. Lamington, New Guinea	3,000
June 8, 1783	Laki, Iceland	9,350	May 18, 1980	Mt. St. Helens, U.S.	57
May 21, 1792	Mt. Unzen, Japan	14,500	Mar. 28, 1982	El Chichon, Mex.	1,880
Apr. 10-12, 1815	Mt. Tambora, Sumbawa, Indon.	92,000[1]	Nov. 13, 1985	Nevado del Ruiz, Colombia	23,000
Aug. 26-28, 1883	Krakatau, Indon.	36,000	Aug. 21, 1986	Lake Nyos, Cameroon	1,700
Apr. 24, 1902	Santa María, Guatemala	1,000[2]	June 15, 1991	Mt. Pinatubo, Luzon, Phil.	800[3]

(1) Of these, 10,000 were directly related to the eruption; an additional 82,000 were the result of starvation and disease brought on by the event. (2) An additional 3,000 deaths due to a malaria outbreak are sometimes attributed to the eruption. (3) Of these, about 500 were associated with post-eruption lahars (volcanic mudflows), in addition to the 300 deaths caused directly by the eruption.

Notable Active Volcanoes

Active volcanoes display a wide range of activity. In this table, years are given for last display of eruptive activity, as of mid-2010; the list does not include submarine volcanoes. An eruption may involve explosive ejection of new or old fragmental material, escape of liquid lava, or both. Volcanoes are listed by height, which does not reflect eruptive magnitude.

Volcano (latest eruption)	Location	Height (ft)
Africa		
Mt. Cameroon (2000)	Cameroon	13,435
Nyiragongo (2010)	Congo	11,384
Nyamuragira (2010)	Congo	10,033
Mt. Oku [Lake Nyos] (1986)	Cameroon	9,878
Ol Doinyo Lengai (2010)	Tanzania	9,718
Fogo (1995)	Cape Verde Isls.	9,281
Piton de la Fournaise (2010)	Réunion Isl., Indian O.	8,635
Karthala (2007)	Comoros	7,746
Erta Ale (2010)	Ethiopia	2,011
Antarctica		
Erebus (2010)	Ross Isl.	12,447
Deception Island (1970)	S. Shetland Isl.	1,890
Asia and Oceania		
Kliuchevskoi (2010)	Kamchatka, Russia	15,863
Kerinci (2009)	Sumatra, Indon.	12,467
Fuji (1708)	Honshu, Japan	12,388
Rinjani (2010)	Lesser Sunda Isl., Indon.	12,224
Tolbachik (1976)	Kamchatka, Russia	12,080
Semeru (2010)	Java, Indon.	12,060
Slamet (2009)	Java, Indon.	11,247
Raung (2008)	Java, Indon.	10,932
Shiveluch (2010)	Kamchatka, Russia	10,771
On-take (1980)	Honshu, Japan	10,049
Merapi (2007)	Java, Indon.	9,737
Bezymianny (2010)	Kamchatka, Russia	9,455
Peuet Sague (2000)	Sumatra, Indon.	9,190
Ruapehu (2007)	New Zealand.	9,176
Heard (2008)	Indian Ocean	9,006
Changbaishan (1903)	China/Korea	9,003
Asama (2009)	Honshu, Japan	8,425
Dieng (2009)	Java, Indon	8,415
Mayon (2008)	Luzon, Phil.	8,077
Kanlaon (2006)	Negros Isl., Phil.	7,989
Niigata-Yake-yama (1998)	Honshu, Japan	7,874
Alaid (1996)	Kuril Isls., Russia	7,674
Ulawun (2010)	Papua New Guinea	7,657
Chokai (1974)	Honshu, Japan	7,326
Galunggung (1984)	Java, Indon.	7,113
Azuma (1977)	Honshu, Japan	6,676
Tongariro (Ngauruhoe) (1977)	New Zealand.	6,489
Sangeang Api (1988)	Lesser Sunda Isl., Indon.	6,394
Nasu (1963)	Honshu, Japan	6,283
Karkar (1979)	Papua New Guinea	6,033
Bandai (1888)	Honshu, Japan	5,968
Tiatia (2010)	Kuril Isls., Russia	5,968
Manam (2009)	Papua New Guinea	5,928
Kuju (1996)	Kyushu, Japan	5,876
Karangetang (Api Siau) (2010)	Sangihe Isls., Indon.	5,853
Soputan (2008)	Sulawesi, Indon.	5,853
Bagana (2010)	Papua New Guinea	5,741
Kelut (2008)	Java, Indon.	5,679
Adatara (1996)	Honshu, Japan	5,636
Gamalama (2003)	Halmahera, Indon.	5,627
Kirishima (2010)	Kyushu, Japan	5,577
Gamkonora (2007)	Halmahera, Indon.	5,364
Aso (2005)	Kyushu, Japan	5,223
Lokon-Empung (2003)	Sulawesi, Indon.	5,184
Bulusan (2007)	Luzon, Phil.	5,134
Karymsky (2010)	Kamchatka, Russia	5,039
Unzen (1996)	Kyushu, Japan	4,921
Akan (2008)	Hokkaido, Japan	4,918
Sarychev Peak (2009)	Kuril Isls., Russia	4,908
Pinatubo (1993)	Luzon, Phil.	4,875
Lopevi (2008)	Vanuatu	4,636
Akita-Yake-yama (1997)	Honshu, Japan	4,482
Dukono (2010)	Halmahera, Indon.	4,380
Ambrym (2010)	Vanuatu	4,377
Langila (2009)	Papua New Guinea	4,363
Ibu (2010)	Halmahera, Indon	4,347
Awu (2004)	Sangihe Isls., Indon.	4,331
Akademia Nauk (1996)	Kamchatka, Russia	3,871
Komaga-take (2000)	Hokkaido, Japan	3,711
Sakura-jima (2010)	Kyushu, Japan	3,665
Tinakula (2010)	Solomon Isls.	2,792
Miyake-jima (2008)	Izu Isls., Japan	2,674
Krakatau (2009)	Indonesia	2,667
Suwanose-jima (2010)	Ryukyu Isls., Japan	2,621
Gaua (2010)	Vanuatu	2,615
Oshima (1990)	Izu Isls., Japan	2,507
Batu Tara (2010)	Lesser Sunda Isls., Indon.	2,454
Usu (2001)	Hokkaido, Japan	2,418
Rabaul (2010)	Papua New Guinea	2,257
Pagan (2006)	N. Mariana Isl.	1,870
Yasur (2010)	Tanna Isl., Vanuatu	1,184
Barren Island (2010)	Andaman Isls., India	1,161
White Island (2001)	Bay of Plenty, New Zealand	1,053
Central America and Caribbean		
Tacaná (1986)	Guatemala	13,320
Acatenango (1972)	Guatemala	13,044
Santa María (2010)	Guatemala	12,375
Fuego (2010)	Guatemala	12,346
Irazú (1994)	Costa Rica	11,260
Turrialba (2010)	Costa Rica	10,958
Poás (2010)	Costa Rica	8,884
Pacaya (2010)	Guatemala	8,373
San Miguel (2002)	El Salvador	6,988
Rincón de la Vieja (1998)	Costa Rica	6,286
San Cristóbal (2009)	Nicaragua	5,725
Concepción (2010)	Nicaragua	5,577
Arenal (2010)	Costa Rica	5,479
Soufrière Guadeloupe (1977)	Guadeloupe Isl.	4,813
Pelée (1932)	Martinique	4,583
Momotombo (1905)	Nicaragua	4,255
Soufrière St. Vincent (1979)	St. Vincent	4,003
Soufrière Hills (2010)	Montserrat	3,002
Masaya (2008)	Nicaragua	2,083
North America		
Pico de Orizaba (1846)	Mexico	18,619
Popocatépetl (2010)	Mexico	17,802
Rainier (1894)	Washington	14,409
Wrangell (2002)	Alaska	14,163
Shasta (1786)	California	14,163
Colima (2010)	Mexico	12,631
Lassen Peak (1917)	California	10,456
Redoubt (2009)	Alaska	10,197
Iliamna (1876)	Alaska	10,016
Shishaldin (2004)	Aleutian Isl., AK	9,373
St. Helens (2008)	Washington	8,363
Pavlof (2007)	Alaska	8,264
Veniaminof (2008)	Alaska	8,225
Katmai (1912)	Alaska	6,716
Makushin (1995)	Aleutian Isl., AK	5,905
Great Sitkin (1974)	Aleutian Isl., AK	5,709
Cleveland (2009)	Aleutian Isl., AK	5,676
Gareloi (1989)	Aleutian Isl., AK	5,161
Korovin (Atka complex) (2007)	Aleutian Isl., AK	5,029
Akutan (1992)	Aleutian Isl., AK	4,275
Augustine (2006)	Alaska	4,108
Kiska (1990)	Aleutian Isl., AK	4,003
El Chichón (1982)	Mexico	3,773
Okmok (2008)	Aleutian Isl., AK	3,520
Seguam (1993)	Aleutian Isl., AK	3,458
South America		
Llullaillaco (1877)	Argentina-Chile	22,109
Guallatiri (1960)	Chile	19,918
Tupungatito (1987)	Argentina-Chile	19,685
Cotopaxi (1940)	Ecuador	19,393
El Misti (1985)	Peru	19,101
Láscar (2007)	Chile	18,346
Nevado del Huila (2010)	Colombia	17,598
Nevado del Ruiz (1991)	Colombia	17,457
Sangay (2010)	Ecuador	17,159
Irruputuncu (1995)	Chile-Bolivia	16,939
Tungurahua (2010)	Ecuador	16,479
Guagua Pichincha (2009)	Ecuador	15,695
Puracé (1977)	Colombia	15,256
Galeras (2010)	Colombia	14,029
Reventador (2010)	Ecuador	11,686
Llaima (2009)	Chile	10,253
Villarrica (2010)	Chile	9,340
Cerro Hudson (1991)	Chile	6,250
Fernandina (2009)	Galápagos Isls., Ecuador	4,842
Europe		
Etna (2010)	Italy	10,925
Vesuvius (1944)	Italy	4,203
Stromboli (2010)	Italy	3,031
Santorini (1950)	Greece	1,204
Mid-Atlantic		
Jan Mayen (1985)	N Atlantic O., Norway	7,470
Grímsvötn (2004)	Iceland	5,659
Eyjafjallajökull (2010)	Iceland	5,466
Hekla (2000)	Iceland	4,892
Krafla (1984)	Iceland	2,694
Mid-Pacific		
Mauna Loa (1984)	Hawaii, HI	13,681
Haleakala (1750)	Maui, HI	10,023
Kilauea (2010)	Hawaii, HI	4,009

Mountains

North America

Peak, state/prov./country	Height (ft)	Peak, state/prov./country	Height (ft)	Peak, state/prov./country	Height (ft)
McKinley (Denali), Alaska	20,320	Alverstone, Alaska-Yukon	14,565	Shavano, Colorado	14,229
Logan, Yukon	19,551	Browne Tower, Alaska	14,530	Belford, Colorado	14,197
Pico de Orizaba, Mexico	18,855	Whitney, California	14,494	Princeton, Colorado	14,197
St. Elias, Alaska-Yukon	18,008	Elbert, Colorado	14,433	Crestone Needle, Colorado	14,197
Popocatépetl, Mexico	17,930	Massive, Colorado	14,421	Yale, Colorado	14,196
Foraker, Alaska	17,400	Harvard, Colorado	14,420	Bross, Colorado	14,172
Iztaccihuatl, Mexico	17,343	Rainier, Washington	14,410	Kit Carson, Colorado	14,165
Lucania, Yukon	17,147	University Peak, Alaska	14,410	Wrangell, Alaska	14,163
King, Yukon	16,971	Williamson, California	14,375	Shasta, California	14,162
Steele, Yukon	16,644	La Plata Peak, Colorado	14,361	El Diente Peak, Colorado	14,159
Bona, Alaska	16,550	Blanca Peak, Colorado	14,345	Point Success, Washington	14,158
Blackburn, Alaska	16,390	Uncompahgre Peak, Colorado	14,309	Maroon Peak, Colorado	14,156
Kennedy, Alaska	16,286	Crestone Peak, Colorado	14,294	Tabeguache, Colorado	14,155
Sanford, Alaska	16,237	Lincoln, Colorado	14,286	Oxford, Colorado	14,153
Vancouver, Alaska-Yukon	15,979	Grays Peak, Colorado	14,270	Sill, California	14,153
South Buttress, Alaska	15,885	Antero, Colorado	14,269	Sneffels, Colorado	14,150
Wood, Yukon	15,885	Torreys Peak, Colorado	14,267	Democrat, Colorado	14,148
Churchill, Alaska	15,638	Castle Peak, Colorado	14,265	Capitol Peak,Colorado	14,130
Fairweather, Alaska-Brit. Columb.	15,300	Quandary Peak, Colorado	14,265	Liberty Cap, Washington	14,112
Zinantecatl (Toluca), Mexico	15,016	Evans, Colorado	14,264	Pikes Peak, Colorado	14,110
Hubbard, Alaska-Yukon	15,015	Longs Peak, Colorado	14,255	Snowmass, Colorado	14,092
Bear, Alaska	14,831	McArthur, Yukon	14,253	Russell, California	14,088
Walsh, Yukon	14,780	Wilson, Colorado	14,246	Eolus, Colorado	14,083
Hunter, Alaska	14,753	White Mt. Peak, California	14,246	Windom, Colorado	14,082
East Buttress, Alaska	14,730	North Palisade, California	14,242	Columbia, Colorado	14,073
Matlalcueyetl, Mexico	14,636	Cameron, Colorado	14,238	Augusta, Alaska	14,070

The highest point in the West Indies is in the Dominican Republic, Pico Duarte (10,417 ft).

Other Notable U.S. Mountains

Peak, state	Height (ft)	Peak, state	Height (ft)	Peak, state	Height (ft)
Gannett Peak, WY	13,804	Adams, WA	12,277	Clingmans Dome, NC-TN	6,643
Grand Teton, WY	13,766	San Gorgonio, CA	11,502	Washington, NH	6,288
Kings, UT	13,528	Hood, OR	11,239	Rogers, VA	5,729
Cloud, WY	13,175	Lassen, CA	10,457	Marcy, NY	5,344
Wheeler, NM	13,161	Granite, CA	10,321	Katahdin, ME	5,268
Boundary, NV	13,140	Guadalupe, TX	8,749	Spruce Knob, WV	4,861
Granite, MT	12,799	Olympus, WA	7,965	Mansfield, VT	4,393
Borah, ID	12,662	Harney, SD	7,242	Black Mountain, KY	4,145
Humphreys, AZ	12,633	Mitchell, NC	6,684		

South America

Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)
Aconcagua, Argentina	22,834	Coropuna, Peru	21,083	Solo, Argentina	20,492
Ojos del Salado, Arg.-Chile	22,572	Laudo, Argentina	20,997	Polleras, Argentina	20,456
Bonete, Argentina	22,546	Ancohuma, Bolivia	20,958	Pular, Chile	20,423
Tupungato, Argentina-Chile	22,310	Ausangate, Peru	20,945	Chani, Argentina	20,341
Pissis, Argentina	22,241	Toro, Argentina-Chile	20,932	Aucanquilcha, Chile	20,295
Mercedario, Argentina	22,211	Illampu, Bolivia	20,873	Juncal, Argentina-Chile	20,276
Huascaran, Peru	22,205	Tres Cruces, Argentina-Chile	20,853	Negro, Argentina	20,184
Llullaillaco, Argentina-Chile	22,109	Huandoy, Peru	20,852	Quela, Argentina	20,128
El Libertador, Argentina	22,047	Parinacota, Bolivia-Chile	20,768	Condoriri, Bolivia	20,095
Cachi, Argentina	22,047	Tortolas, Argentina-Chile	20,745	Palermo, Argentina	20,079
Incahuasi, Argentina-Chile	21,720	Ampato, Peru	20,702	Solimana, Peru	20,068
Yerupaja, Peru	21,709	El Condor, Argentina	20,669	San Juan, Argentina-Chile	20,049
Galan, Argentina	21,654	Salcantay, Peru	20,574	Sierra Nevada, Argentina-Chile	20,023
El Muerto, Argentina-Chile	21,457	Chimborazo, Ecuador	20,561	Antofalla, Argentina	20,013
Sajama, Bolivia	21,391	Huancarhuas, Peru	20,531	Marmolejo, Argentina-Chile	20,013
Nacimiento, Argentina	21,302	Famatina, Argentina	20,505	Chachani, Peru	19,931
Illimani, Bolivia	21,201	Pumasillo, Peru	20,492		

Africa

Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)
Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	19,340	Meru, Tanzania	14,979	Guna, Ethiopia	13,881
Kenya, Kenya	17,058	Karisimbi, Congo-Rwanda	14,787	Gughe, Ethiopia	13,780
Margherita Pk., Uganda-Congo	16,763	Elgon, Kenya-Uganda	14,178	Toubkal, Morocco	13,661
Ras Dashan, Ethiopia	15,158	Batu, Ethiopia	14,131	Cameroon, Cameroon	13,435

Australia, New Zealand, SE Asian Islands

Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)
Jaya, New Guinea	16,500	Wilhelm, New Guinea	14,793	Cook, New Zealand	12,349
Trikora, New Guinea	15,585	Kinabalu, Malaysia	13,455	Semeru, Java, Indonesia	12,060
Mandala, New Guinea	15,420	Kerinci, Sumatra, Indon.	12,467	Kosciusko, Australia	7,310

Height of Mount Everest

Mt. Everest, the world's highest mountain, was considered 29,002 ft when Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the 1st climbers to scale it, in 1953. This triangulation figure had been accepted since 1850. In 1954 the Surveyor General of the Republic of India set the height at 29,028 ft, plus or minus 10 ft because of snow; this figure was also accepted by the National Geographic Society.

In 1999, a team of climbers sponsored by Boston's Museum of Science and the National Geographic Society measured the height at the summit using sophisticated satellite-based technology. This new measurement, of 29,035 ft, was accepted by the National Geographic Society and other authorities, including the U.S. National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

As of the end of 2009, more than 55 years after the 1st climbers had reached the summit, some 3,100 more had followed, and about 216 had died in the attempt.

Europe

Peak, country	Height (ft)
Alps	
Mont Blanc, France-Italy	15,771
Monte Rosa (highest peak of group), Switzerland	15,203
Dom, Switzerland	14,911
Liskamm, It.-Switzerland	14,852
Weisshorn, Switzerland	14,780
Taschhorn, Switzerland	14,733
Matterhorn, It.-Switzerland	14,690
Dent Blanche, Switzerland	14,293
Nadelhorn, Switzerland	14,196
Grand Combin, Switzerland	14,154
Lenzpitze, Switzerland	14,088
Finsteraarhorn, Switzerland	14,022
Castor, Switzerland	13,865
Zinalrothorn, Switzerland	13,849
Hohberghom, Switzerland	13,842
Alphubel, Switzerland	13,799
Rimpfischhom, Switzerland	13,776
Aletschorn, Switzerland	13,763
Strahlhorn, Switzerland	13,747
Dent D'Herens, Switzerland	13,686
Breithorn, It.-Switzerland	13,665
Bishorn, Switzerland	13,645
Jungfrau, Switzerland	13,642
Ecrins, France	13,461
Monch, Switzerland	13,448
Pollux, Switzerland	13,422
Schreckhorn, Switzerland	13,379
Ober Gabelhorn, Switzerland	13,330
Gran Paradiso, Italy	13,323
Bernina, It.-Switzerland	13,284
Fiescherhorn, Switzerland	13,283
Grunhorn, Switzerland	13,266
Lauteraarhorn, Switzerland	13,261
Durrenhorn, Switzerland	13,238
Allalinhorn, Switzerland	13,213
Weissmies, Switzerland	13,199
Lagginhorn, Switzerland	13,156
Zupo, Switzerland	13,120
Fletschhorn, Switzerland	13,110
Adlerhorn, Switzerland	13,081
Gletscherhorn, Switzerland	13,068
Schalihorn, Switzerland	13,040
Scerscen, Switzerland	13,028
Eiger, Switzerland	13,025
Jagerhorn, Switzerland	13,024
Rottalhorn, Switzerland	13,022
Pyrenees	
Aneto, Spain	11,168
Posets, Spain	11,073
Perdido, Spain	11,007
Vignemale, France-Spain	10,820
Long, Spain	10,479
Estats, Spain	10,304
Montcalm, Spain	10,105
Caucasus (Europe-Asia)	
Elbrus, Russia	18,510
Shkhara, Georgia	17,064
Dykh Tau, Russia	17,054
Kashtan Tau, Russia	16,877
Janqi, Georgia	16,565
Kazbek, Georgia	16,558

Asia (Mainland)

Peak, country/region	Height (ft)
Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,035
K2 (Godwin Austen), Kashmir	28,250
Kanchenjunga, India-Nepal	28,208
Lhotse I (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	27,923
Makalu I, Nepal-Tibet	27,824
Lhotse II (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	27,560
Dhaulagiri, Nepal	26,810
Manaslu I, Nepal	26,760
Cho Oyu, Nepal-Tibet	26,750
Nanga Parbat, Kashmir	26,660
Annapurna I, Nepal	26,504
Gasherbrum, Kashmir	26,470
Broad, Kashmir	26,400
Gosainthan Nepal-Tibet	26,287
Annapurna II, Nepal	26,041
Gyachung Kang, Nepal-Tibet	25,910
Disteghil Sar, Kashmir	25,868
Himalchuli, Nepal	25,801
Nuptse (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	25,726
Masherbrum, Kashmir	25,660
Nanda Devi, India	25,645
Rakaposhi, Kashmir	25,550
Kamet, India-Tibet	25,447
Namcha Barwa, Tibet	25,445
Gurla Mandhata, Tibet	25,355
Ulugh Muz Tagh, Xinjiang, China-Tibet	25,340
Kungur, Xinjiang, China	25,325
Tirich Mir, Pakistan	25,230
Makalu II, Nepal-Tibet	25,120
Minya Konka, China	24,900
Kula Gangri, Bhutan-Tibet	24,784
Changtzu (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	24,780
Muz Tagh Ata, Xinjiang, China	24,757
Skyang Kangri, Kashmir	24,750
Ismail Semani Peak,Tajikistan	24,590
Jongsang Peak, India-Nepal	24,472
Jengish Chokusu, Xinjiang, China-Kyrgyzstan	24,406
Sia Kangri, Kashmir	24,350
Haramosh Peak, Pakistan	24,270
Tent Peak, India-Nepal	24,165
Chomo Lhari, Bhutan-Tibet	24,040
Chamlang, Nepal	24,012
Kabru, India-Nepal	24,002
Alung Gangri, Tibet	24,000
Baltoro Kangri, Kashmir	23,990
Mussu Shan, Xinjiang, China	23,890
Mana, India	23,860
Baruntse, Nepal	23,688
Nepal Peak, India-Nepal	23,500
Amne Machin, China	23,490
Gauri Sankar, Nepal-Tibet	23,440
Badrinath, India	23,420
Nunkun, Kashmir	23,410
Lenin Peak, Tajikistan	23,405
Pyramid, India-Nepal	23,400
Api, Nepal	23,399
Pauhunri, India-Tibet	23,385
Trisul, India	23,360
Kangto, India-Tibet	23,260
Nyenchhe Thanglha, Tibet	23,255
Trisuli, India	23,210
Pumori, Nepal-Tibet	23,190
Dunagiri, India	23,184
Lombo Kangra, Tibet	23,165
Saipal, Nepal	23,100
Macha Pucchare, Nepal	22,958
Numbar, Nepal	22,817
Kanjiroba, Nepal	22,580
Ama Dablam, Nepal	22,350
Cho Polu, Nepal	22,093
Lingtren, Nepal-Tibet	21,972
Khumbutse, Nepal-Tibet	21,785
Hlako Gangri, Tibet	21,266
Mt. Grosvenor, China	21,190
Thagchhab Gangri, Tibet	20,970
Damavand, Iran	18,606
Ararat, Turkey	16,804

Antarctica

Peak	Height (ft)
Vinson Massif	16,864
Tyree	16,290
Shinn	15,750
Gardner	15,375
Epperly	15,100
Kirkpatrick	14,855
Elizabeth	14,698
Markham	14,290
Bell	14,117
Mackellar	14,098
Anderson	13,957
Bentley	13,934
Kaplan	13,878
Andrew Jackson	13,750
Sidley	13,720
Ostenso	13,710
Minto	13,668
Miller	13,650
Long Gables	13,620
Dickerson	13,517
Giovinetto	13,412
Wade	13,400
Fisher	13,386
Fridtjof Nansen	13,350
Wexler	13,202
Lister	13,200
Shear	13,100
Odishaw	13,008
Donaldson	12,894
Ray	12,808
Sellery	12,779
Waterman	12,730
Anne	12,703
Press	12,566
Falla	12,549
Rucker	12,520
Goldthwait	12,510
Morris	12,500
Erebus	12,450
Campbell	12,434
Don Pedro Christophersen	12,355
Lysaght	12,326
Huggins	12,247
Sabine	12,200
Astor	12,175
Mohl	12,172
Frankes	12,064
Jones	12,040
Gjelsvik	12,008
Coman	12,000

Important Islands and Their Areas

Figures are for total areas in square miles. Boldface figure in parentheses shows rank among the world's 10 largest individual islands. Because some islands have not been surveyed accurately, some areas shown are estimates. Some "islands" listed are island groups. Only the largest islands in a group are listed individually. Only islands over 10 sq mi in area are listed.

Antarctica	
Adelaide	1,400
Alexander	16,700
Berkner	18,500
Roosevelt	2,900
Arctic Ocean	
Akimski, Nunavut	1,159
Amund Ringnes, Nun.	2,029
Axel Heiberg, Nun.	16,671
Baffin, Nun. **(5)**	195,928
Banks, Northwest Territories	27,038
Bathurst, Nun.	6,194
Bolshevik, Russia	4,368
Bolshoy Lyakhovsky, Russia	1,776
Borden, NWT-Nun.	1,079
Bylot, Nun.	4,273
Coats, Nun.	2,123
Cornwallis, Nun.	2,701
Devon, Nun.	21,331
Disko, Greenland	3,312
Ellef Ringnes, Nun.	4,361
Ellesmere, Nun. **(10)**	75,767
Faddayevskiy, Russia	1,930
Franz Josef Land, Russia	8,000
Iturup (Etorofu), Russia	2,596
King William, Nun.	5,062
Komsomolets, Russia	3,477
Mackenzie King, NWT	1,949
Mansel, Nun.	1,228
Melville, NWT-Nun.	16,274
Milne Land, Greenland	1,400
New Siberian Isls., Russia	14,500
Kotelnyy, Russia	4,504
Novaya Zemlya, Russia (2 isls.)	31,730
Oktyabrskoy, Russia	5,471
Prince Charles, NWT	3,676
Prince of Wales, Nun.	12,872
Prince Patrick, NWT	6,119
Somerset, Nun.	9,570
Southampton, Nun.	15,913
Svalbard (tot. group)	23,957
Nordaustlandet	5,410
Spitsbergen	15,060
Traill, Greenland	1,300
Victoria, NWT-Nun. **(9)**	83,897
Wrangel, Russia	2,800
Atlantic Ocean	
Anticosti, Canada	3,068
Ascension, UK	34
Azores, Portugal (tot. group)	868
Faial	67
San Miguel	291
Bahama Isls. (tot. group)	5,382
Andros, Bahamas	2,300
Bermuda Isls., UK (tot. group)	21
Bioko Isl., Equatorial Guinea	785
Block Island, RI, U.S.	21
Canary Islands, Spain (tot. group)	2,807
Fuerteventura	688
Gran Canaria	592
Tenerife	795
Cape Breton, Canada	3,981
Cape Verde Isls.	1,557
Caviana, Para, Brazil	1,918
Channel Isls., UK (tot. group)	75
Guernsey	24
Jersey	45
Faroe Isls., Denmark	540
Falkland Isls., UK (tot. group)	4,700
East Falkland	2,550
West Falkland	1,750
Great Britain, UK **(8)**	88,407
Greenland, Denmark **(1)**	840,000
Gurupá, Pará, Brazil	1,878
Hebrides, Scotland	2,744
Iceland	39,699
Ireland (tot. group)	32,589
Irish Republic	27,137
Northern Ireland, UK.	5,452
Isle of Man, UK	227
Isle of Wight, England	147
Long Island, NY, U.S.	1,320
Madeira Islands, Portugal	306
Atlantic Ocean	
Marajo, Brazil	15,444
Martha's Vineyard, MA, U.S.	89
Mount Desert, ME, U.S.	104
Nantucket, MA, U.S.	45
Newfoundland, Canada	42,031
Orkney Isls., Scotland.	390
Prince Edward, Canada	2,185
St. Helena, UK	47
Shetland Isls., Scotland	587
Skye, Scotland	670
South Georgia, UK	1,450
Tierra del Fuego, Chile, Arg.	18,800
Tristan da Cunha, UK.	40
Baltic Sea	
Aland Isls., Finland	590
Bornholm, Denmark	227
Gotland, Sweden	1,159
Caribbean Sea	
Antigua	108
Aruba, Netherlands.	75
Barbados	166
Cuba	42,804
Isle of Youth	926
Cayman Isls., UK	100
Curacao, Netherlands.	171
Dominica.	290
Guadeloupe, France.	687
Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Rep.)	29,389
Jamaica	4,244
Martinique, France	436
Puerto Rico, U.S.	3,339
Tobago	116
Trinidad.	1,864
Virgin Isls., UK	59
Virgin Isls., U.S.	134
East Indies	
Bali, Indonesia	2,171
Bangka, Indonesia	4,375
Borneo, Indonesia-Malaysia-Brunei **(3)**	280,100
Bougainville, Papua New Guinea	3,880
Buru, Indonesia	3,670
Celebes, Indonesia.	69,000
Flores, Indonesia	5,500
Halmahera, Indonesia	6,865
Java (Jawa), Indonesia.	48,900
Madura, Indonesia	2,113
Moluccas, Indonesia.	32,307
New Britain, Papua New Guinea	14,093
New Guinea, Indon.-PNG **(2)**	306,000
New Ireland, PNG.	3,707
Seram, Indonesia	6,621
Sumba, Indonesia.	4,306
Sumbawa, Indonesia	5,965
Sumatra, Indonesia **(6)**	165,000
Timor, Indonesia.	13,094
Yos Sudarsa, Indonesia	4,500
Indian Ocean	
Andaman Isls., India	2,500
Kerguelen, France	2,247
Madagascar **(4)**	226,658
Mauritius	720
Pemba, Tanzania	380
Reunion, France	970
Seychelles	176
Sri Lanka	25,332
Zanzibar, Tanzania.	640
Mediterranean Sea	
Balearic Isls., Spain	1,927
Corfu, Greece	229
Corsica, France	3,369
Crete, Greece	3,189
Cyprus	3,572
Elba, Italy	86
Euboea, Greece	1,411
Malta	95
Rhodes, Greece	540
Sardinia, Italy	9,301
Sicily, Italy.	9,926
Pacific Ocean	
Admiralty, AK, U.S.	1,709
Aleutian Isls., AK, U.S. (tot. group)	6,912
Adak	275
Amchitka	116
Attu	350
Kanaga	142
Kiska	106
Tanaga	195
Umnak	686
Unalaska.	1,051
Unimak	1,571
Baranof, AK, U.S.	1,636
Chichagof, AK, U.S.	2,062
Chiloe, Chile	3,241
Christmas, Kiribati	94
Diomede (Big), Russia	11
Easter Isl., Chile	69
Fiji (tot. group)	7,056
Vanua Levu	2,242
Viti Levu	4,109
Galapagos Isls., Ecuador	3,043
Graham Isl., British Columbia	2,456
Guadalcanal, Solomon Isls.	2,180
Guam, U.S.	210
Hainan, China.	13,000
Hawaiian Isls., HI, U.S. (tot. group)	6,428
Hawaii	4,028
Oahu.	600
Hong Kong, China	31
Hoste, Chile	1,590
Japan (tot. group)	145,850
Hokkaido.	30,144
Honshu **(7)**	87,805
Kyushu	14,114
Okinawa	459
Shikoku.	7,049
Kangaroo, South Australia	1,680
Kodiak, AK, U.S.	3,485
Kupreanof, AK, U.S.	1,084
Marquesas Isls., France	492
Marshall Isls.	70
Melville, N Terr., Australia	2,240
Micronesia	271
New Caledonia, France	6,530
New Zealand (tot. group)	104,454
Chatham Isls.	372
North.	44,204
South	58,384
Stewart	674
North Mariana Isls., U.S.	179
Nunivak, AK, U.S.	1,600
Palau	188
Philippines (tot. group)	115,860
Leyte.	2,787
Luzon	40,680
Mindanao	36,775
Mindoro.	3,690
Negros	4,907
Palawan	4,554
Panay	4,446
Samar.	5,050
Prince of Wales, AK, U.S.	2,770
Revillagigedo, AK, U.S.	1,134
Riesco, Chile	1,973
St. Lawrence, AK, U.S.	1,780
Sakhalin, Russia.	29,500
Samoa Isls. (tot. group)	1,177
American Samoa, U.S.	77
Savail, Samoa	659
Tutuila, U.S.	55
Upolu, Samoa.	432
Santa Catalina, CA, U.S.	75
Santa Ines, Chile	1,407
Tahiti, France	402
Taiwan, China (tot. group)	13,969
Jinmen Dao (Quemoy)	56
Tasmania, Australia	26,178
Tonga Isls.	290
Vancouver Isl., Brit. Columbia	12,079
Vanuatu	4,707
Wellington, Chile.	2,549
Persian Gulf	
Bahrain	217

Notable Deserts of the World

Deserts are defined as regions of the Earth receiving less than 10 in. of precipitation annually, usually in combination with an evaporation rate exceeding precipitation.

In addition to areas listed below, the continent of Antarctica, with an area of about 5.4 mil square miles (roughly doubled by ice in winter), is generally considered a desert. Annual precipitation averages 8 in. along the coast and far less in the deep interior; however, there is little evaporation.

Arabian (Eastern), 86,000 sq mi in Egypt between the Nile R. and Red Sea, extending southward into Sudan
Atacama, 600-mi-long area rich in nitrate and copper deposits in N Chile
Chihuahuan, 140,000 sq mi in TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico
Dasht-e Kavir, approx. 500 mi long by approx. 200 mi wide in N central Iran
Dasht-e Lut, approx. 300 mi long by 200 mi wide in S central Iran
Death Valley, 3,300 sq mi in CA and NV
Gibson, 120,000 sq mi in the interior of W Australia
Gobi, 500,000 sq mi in Mongolia and China
Great Sandy, 150,000 sq mi in W Australia
Great Victoria, 150,000 sq mi in SW Australia
Kalahari, 100,000 sq mi in S Africa
Kara Kum, 115,000 sq mi in Turkmenistan
Kyzyl Kum, 115,000 sq mi in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
Libyan, 425,000 sq mi in the Sahara, extending from Libya through SW Egypt into Sudan
Mojave, 15,000 sq mi in southern CA
Namib, long narrow area (varies from 30-100 mi wide) extending 800 mi along SW coast of Africa
Nubian, 157,000 sq mi in the Sahara in NE Sudan
Painted Desert, section of high plateau in northern AZ extending 200 mi SE from Grand Canyon
Patagonia, 300,000 sq mi in S Argentina
Rub al-Khali (Empty Quarter), 225,000 sq mi in the S Arabian Peninsula
Sahara, 3,500,000 sq mi in N Africa, extending westward to the Atlantic. Largest desert in the world.
Sonoran, 70,000 sq mi in southwestern AZ and southeastern CA extending into NW Mexico
Syrian, 100,000-sq-mi area extending over much of N Saudi Arabia, E Jordan, S Syria, and W Iraq
Taklamakan, 140,000 sq mi in Xinjiang Prov., China
Thar (Great Indian), 100,000-sq-mi arid area extending 400 mi along India-Pakistan border

Areas and Average Depths of Oceans, Seas, and Gulfs

Geographers and mapmakers recognize at least 4 major bodies of water: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic oceans. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans are considered divided at the equator into the N and S Atlantic and the N and S Pacific. The Arctic Ocean is the name for waters N of the continental landmasses in the region of the Arctic Circle. The International Hydrographic Organization delimited a fifth world ocean in 2000. The Southern Ocean extends from the coast of Antarctica north to 60° south latitude, encompassing portions of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans.

Body of water	Area (sq mi)	Avg. depth (ft)	Body of water	Area (sq mi)	Avg. depth (ft)
Pacific Ocean	60,060,869	14,040	Sea of Japan	391,100	5,468
Atlantic Ocean	29,637,962	11,810	Hudson Bay	281,900	305
Indian Ocean	26,469,609	12,800	East China Sea	256,600	620
Southern Ocean	7,848,295	14,450	Andaman Sea	218,100	3,667
Arctic Ocean	5,427,050	4,300	Black Sea	196,100	3,906
South China Sea	1,148,500	4,802	Red Sea	174,900	1,764
Caribbean Sea	971,400	8,448	North Sea	164,900	308
Mediterranean Sea	969,100	4,926	Baltic Sea	147,500	180
Bering Sea	873,000	4,893	Yellow Sea	113,500	121
Gulf of Mexico	582,100	5,297	Persian Gulf	88,800	328
Sea of Okhotsk	537,500	3,192	Gulf of California	59,100	2,375

Principal Ocean Depths

Source: National Imagery and Mapping Agency, U.S. Dept. of Defense

Body of water	Location (lat.)	Location (long.)	Depth (meters)	Depth (fathoms)	Depth (ft)
Pacific Ocean					
Marianas Trench	11°22′ N	142°36′ E	10,924	5,973	35,840
Tonga Trench	23°16′ S	174°44′ W	10,800	5,906	35,433
Philippine Trench	10°38′ N	126°36′ E	10,057	5,499	32,995
Kermadec Trench	31°53′ S	177°21′ W	10,047	5,494	32,963
Bonin Trench	24°30′ N	143°24′ E	9,994	5,464	32,788
Kuril Trench	44°15′ N	150°34′ E	9,750	5,331	31,988
Izu Trench	31°05′ N	142°10′ E	9,695	5,301	31,808
New Britain Trench	06°19′ S	153°45′ E	8,940	4,888	29,331
Yap Trench	08°33′ N	138°02′ E	8,527	4,663	27,976
Japan Trench	36°08′ N	142°43′ E	8,412	4,600	27,599
Peru-Chile Trench	23°18′ S	71°14′ W	8,064	4,409	26,457
Palau Trench	07°52′ N	134°56′ E	8,054	4,404	26,424
Aleutian Trench	50°51′ N	177°11′ E	7,679	4,199	25,194
New Hebrides Trench	20°36′ S	168°37′ E	7,570	4,139	24,836
North Ryukyu Trench	24°00′ N	126°48′ E	7,181	3,927	23,560
Mid. America Trench	14°02′ N	93°39′ W	6,662	3,643	21,857
Atlantic Ocean					
Puerto Rico Trench	19°55′ N	65°27′ W	8,605	4,705	28,232
S Sandwich Trench	55°42′ S	25°56′ W	8,325	4,552	27,313
Romanche Gap	0°13′ S	18°26′ W	7,728	4,226	25,354
Cayman Trench	19°12′ N	80°00′ W	7,535	4,120	24,721
Brazil Basin	09°10′ S	23°02′ W	6,119	3,346	20,076
Indian Ocean					
Java Trench	10°19′ S	109°58′ E	7,125	3,896	23,376
Ob' Trench	09°45′ S	67°18′ E	6,874	3,759	22,553
Diamantina Trench	35°50′ S	105°14′ E	6,602	3,610	21,660
Vema Trench	09°08′ S	67°15′ E	6,402	3,501	21,004
Agulhas Basin	45°20′ S	26°50′ E	6,195	3,387	20,325
Arctic Ocean					
Eurasia Basin	82°23′ N	19°31′ E	5,450	2,980	17,881
Mediterranean Sea					
Ionian Basin	36°32′ N	21°06′ E	5,150	2,816	16,896

Note: Greater depths have been reported in some areas but have not been officially confirmed by research vessels.

Major World Rivers

For N American rivers, see separate table.

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Africa			
Chari	Bamingui-Bangoran region, Central African Republic	Lake Chad	650
Congo	Junction of Lualaba and Luava Rivers, Congo	Atlantic Ocean	2,720
Cubango (fmr. Okavango)	Central Angola	Okavango Delta	1,000
Gambia	Fouta Djallon massif, Guinea	Atlantic Ocean	700
Kasai	Central Angola	Congo River	1,100
Limpopo	Junction of Marico and Ngotwane Rivers, South Africa	Indian Ocean	1,100
Lualaba	SE Congo	Congo River	1,100
Niger	Fouta Djallon plateau, Guinea	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Nile	Luvironza River, Burundi	Mediterranean Sea	4,160
Orange	Maluti mountains, N Lesotho	Atlantic Ocean	1,300
Sénégal	Junction of Bafing and Bakoy Rivers, Mali	Atlantic Ocean	1,000
Ubangi	Junction of Uele and Bomu Rivers, Congo	Congo River	700
Zambezi	NW Zambia	Indian Ocean	1,700
Asia			
Amu Darya	Junction of Wakhsh and Panj Rivers, Tajikistan	Aral Sea	1,660
Amur	Junction of Shilka and Argun Rivers, China-Russia	Tartar Strait	1,780
Angara	Lake Baykal, Russia	Yenisei River	1,150
Ayeyarwady (fmr. Irrawaddy)	Junction of Mali and Nmai Rivers, Myanmar	Andaman Sea	1,000
Brahmaputra	Kailas range, Himalayas, SW Tibet	Bay of Bengal	1,800
Chang-Jiang	Tibetan plateau, SW Qinghai, China	East China Sea	3,450
Euphrates	Junction of Kara (Sarasu) and Murat Rivers, Turkey	Shatt al-Arab	1,700
Ganges	Gangotri glacier, Himalayas, India	Bay of Bengal	1,560
Godavari	W Ghats, Maharashtra, India	Bay of Bengal	900
Hsi (see Xi He)			
Huang-He	Kunlun mountains, Qinghai, China	Yellow Sea	3,000
Indus	Kailas range, Himalayas, Tibet	Arabian Sea	1,900
Irtysh	Kazakhstan-Russia	Ob River	2,650
Jordan	Junction of Dan, Banias, and Hazbani streams, Israel	Dead Sea	200
Kolyma	Kolyma and Cherskogo ranges, Russia	Arctic Ocean	1,500
Krishna	W Ghats, Maharashtra, India	Bay of Bengal	800
Kura	NE Turkey	Caspian Sea	950
Lena	W Baikal range, Russia	Laptev Sea	2,648
Mekong	E Tibetan Plateau, China	South China Sea	2,700
Narmada	Madhya Pradesh, India	Arabian Sea	775
Ob	Junction of Biya and Katun Rivers, Russia	Gulf of Ob	2,300
Salween	E Tibet, China	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Songhua Jiang	Changbai mountains, Jilin, China	Amur River	1,150
Sungari (see Songhua Jiang)			
Sutlej	Kailas range, Himalayas, Tibet	Indus River	900
Syr	Junction of Naryn and Kara Darya Rivers, Uzbekistan	Aral Sea	1,380
Tarim	Junction of Kashi and Yarkant Rivers, China	Lop Nor	1,300
Tigris	Taurus mountains, Turkey	Shatt al-Arab	1,150
Xi He	E Yunnan, China	South China Sea	1,250
Yamuna	Uttarkashi dist., Uttar Pradesh, India	Ganges River	850
Yangtze (see Chang-Jiang)			
Yellow (see Huang-He)			
Yenisei	Kyzyl, Tuva Republic, Russia	Kara Sea	2,500
Australia			
Darling	Eastern Highlands, NE New South Wales/SE Queensland	Murray River	1,702
Murray	Australian Alps, SE New South Wales	Indian Ocean	1,609
Murrumbidgee	Australian Alps, SE New South Wales	Murray River	1,050
Europe			
Buh, Southern	NW of Khmel'nyts'kyy, Ukraine	Black Sea	532
Buh, Western	ENE of Zolochiv, Ukraine	Wisla River	500
Danube	Brege and Brigach Rivers, Black Forest, SW Germany	Black Sea	1,770
Dnieper	W of Sychevka, Smolensk, Russia	Black Sea	1,420
Dniester	Carpathian mountains, Ukraine	Black Sea	850
Don	SE of Tula, Russia	Sea of Azov	1,200
Drava	Carnic Alps, N Italy	Danube River	450
Dvina, North	Near Veliki Ustyug, Vologda, Russia	White Sea	465
Dvina, West	Valdai Hills, Russia	Gulf of Riga	635
Ebro	Cantabrian mountains, N Spain	Mediterranean Sea	575
Elbe	Giant mountains, NW Czech Republic	North Sea	725
Garonne	Central Pyrenees, Spain	Bay of Biscay	402
Kama	Ural mountains, N of Kuliga, Russia	Volga River	1,260
Loire	Mt. Gerbier-de-Jonc, Vivrais mountains, France	Atlantic Ocean	630
Marne	Langres plateau, NE France	Seine River	325
Meuse	Langres plateau, NE France	North Sea	560
Oder	Sudetes mountains, NE Czech Republic	Baltic Sea	562
Oka	S of Orël, Russia	Volga River	925
Pechora	N Ural mountains, Russia	Barents Sea	1,120
Po	Cottian Alps, Piedmont, NW Italy	Adriatic Sea	405
Rhine	Swiss Alps	North Sea	820

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Rhône	Rhône glacier, NE Valais, Switzerland	Mediterranean Sea	505
Seine	Langres Plateau, N Burgundy, France	English Channel	480
Shannon	Near Cuilcagh Mountain, NW Cavan County, Ireland	Atlantic Ocean	240
Tagus	E of Madrid, Spain	Atlantic Ocean	585
Thames	4 headstreams in the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire, England	North Sea	210
Tiber	Etruscan Apennines, Italy	Tyrrhenian Sea	251
Tisza	N of Rakhiv, W Ukraine	Danube River	700
Ural	S Ural mountains, NE Bashkortostan, Russia	Caspian Sea	1,580
Volga	Valday Hills, Smolensk, Russia	Caspian Sea	2,290
Weser	Junction of Fulda and Werra Rivers, Germany	North Sea	273
Wisla	W Beskid range, Carpathian mountains, SW Poland	Gulf of Gdansk	665
South America			
Amazon	Junction of Ucayali and Marañón Rivers, Andes mountains, Peru	Atlantic Ocean	3,900
Araguaía	Serra des Araras, Goiás-Mato Grosso, Brazil	Tocantins River	1,100
Beni	Cordillera Real, La Paz, Bolivia	Madeira River	1,000
Caquetá-Japura	Andes mountains, SW Colombia	Amazon River	1,750
Juruá	Cerros de Canchyuaya, E Peru	Amazon River	1,500
Madeira	Junction of Beni and Mamoré Rivers, Bolivia	Amazon River	2,100
Magdalena	Cordillera Central, SW Colombia	Caribbean Sea	1,000
Negro	SE Colombia	Amazon River	1,400
Orinoco	Near Mt. Delgado Chalbaud, Guiana Highlands, S Venezuela	Atlantic Ocean	1,600
Paraguay	Central Mato Grosso highlands, Brazil	Paraná River	1,584
Paraná	Junction of Paranaíba and Rio Grande, SE Brazil	Rio de la Plata	2,485
Pilcomayo	E of Lake Poopó, Bolivia	Paraguay River	1,000
Purus	Andes mountains, E Peru	Amazon River	2,100
Putumayo	Andes mountains, S Colombia	Amazon River	1,000
Rio de la Plata	Estuary of Paraná and Uruguay Rivers, Argentina-Uruguay	Atlantic Ocean	170
São Francisco	Serra de Canastra, SW Minas Gerais, Brazil	Atlantic Ocean	1,800
Tocantins	S central Goiás, Brazil	Para River	1,640
Ucayali	Junction of Apurímac and Urubamba Rivers, E Peru	Marañón River	1,000
Uruguay	S Brazil	Rio de la Plata	1,000
Xingu	Central Mato Grosso, Brazil	Amazon River	1,230

Major Rivers in North America

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Alabama	Gilmer County, GA	Mobile River	729
Albany	Lake St. Joseph, Ontario	James Bay	610
Allegheny	Potter County, PA	Ohio River	325
Altamaha-Ocmulgee	Junction of Yellow and South Rivers, Newton County, GA	Atlantic Ocean	392
Apalachicola-Chattahoochee	Towns County, GA	Gulf of Mexico	524
Arkansas	Lake County, CO	Mississippi River	1,459
Assiniboine	Eastern Saskatchewan	Red River	450
Attawapiskat	Attawapiskat, Ontario	James Bay	465
Back (NWT)	Contwoyto Lake, NWT	Chantrey Inlet, Arctic Ocean	605
Big Black (MS)	Webster County, MS	Mississippi River	330
Brazos	Junction of Salt and Double Mountain Forks, Stonewall County, TX	Gulf of Mexico	950
Canadian	Las Animas County, CO	Arkansas River	906
Cedar (IA)	Dodge County, MN	Iowa River	329
Cheyenne	Junction of Antelope Creek and Dry Fork, Converse County, WY	Missouri River	290
Churchill, Lab.	Lake Ashuanipi, Newfoundland and Labrador	Atlantic Ocean	532
Churchill, Man.	Methy Lake, Saskatchewan	Hudson Bay	1,000
Cimarron	Colfax County, NM	Arkansas River	600
Colorado (AZ)	Rocky Mountain Natl. Park, CO (90 mi in Mexico)	Gulf of California	1,450
Colorado (TX)	West Texas	Matagorda Bay	862
Columbia	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	Pacific Ocean, bet. OR and WA	1,243
Columbia, Upper	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	Mouth of Snake River	890
Connecticut	Third Connecticut Lake, NH	Long Island Sound, CT	407
Coppermine (NWT)	Lac de Gras, NWT	Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean	525
Cumberland	Letcher County, KY	Ohio River	720
Delaware	Schoharie County, NY	Liston Point, Delaware Bay	390
Fraser	Near Mount Robson (on Continental Divide)	Strait of Georgia	850
Gila	Catron County, NM	Colorado River	649
Green (UT-WY)	Junction of Wells and Trail Creeks, Sublette County, WY	Colorado River	730
Hudson	Henderson Lake, Essex County, NY	Upper NY Bay	306
Illinois	St. Joseph County, IN	Mississippi River	420
James (ND-SD)	Wells County, ND	Missouri River	710
James (VA)	Junction of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, Botetourt County, VA	Hampton Roads	340
Kanawha-New	Junction of North and South Forks of New River, NC	Ohio River	352
Kentucky	Junction of North and Middle Forks, Lee County, KY	Ohio River	259
Klamath	Lake Ewauna, Klamath Falls, OR	Pacific Ocean	250

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Kootenay	Kootenay Lake, British Columbia	Columbia River	485
Koyukuk	Endicott Mountains, AK	Yukon River	470
Kuskokwim	Alaska Range	Kuskokwim Bay	724
Liard	Southern Yukon, AK	Mackenzie River	693
Little Missouri	Crook County, WY	Missouri River	560
Mackenzie	Great Slave Lake, NWT.	Arctic Ocean	1,060
Milk	Junction of North and South Forks, Alberta	Missouri River	625
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, MN	Mississippi River	332
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, MN	Gulf of Mexico	2,340
Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock, Beaverhead Co., MT	Gulf of Mexico	3,710
Missouri	Junction of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers, Gallatin County, MT	Mississippi River	2,315
Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock, Beaverhead Co., MT	Mississippi River	2,540
Mobile-Alabama-Coosa	Gilmer County, GA	Mobile Bay	774
Nelson (MB)	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba	Hudson Bay	410
Neosho	Morris County, KS	Arkansas River, OK	460
Niobrara	Niobrara County, WY	Missouri River, NE	431
North Canadian	Union County, NM	Canadian River, OK	800
North Platte	Junction of Grizzly and Little Grizzly Creeks, Jackson County, CO.	Platte River, NE	618
Ohio	Junction of Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, Pittsburgh, PA	Mississippi River	981
Ohio-Allegheny	Potter County, PA.	Mississippi River	1,310
Osage	East-central Kansas	Missouri River	500
Ottawa	Lake Capimitchigama, Quebec	St. Lawrence River	790
Ouachita	Polk County, AR	Black River	605
Peace	Junction of Finlay and Parsnip Rivers, BC	Slave River	1,210
Pearl	Neshoba County, MS	Gulf of Mexico	411
Pecos	Mora County, NM	Rio Grande	926
Pee Dee-Yadkin	Watauga County, NC	Winyah Bay	435
Pend Oreille-Clark Fork	Near Butte, MT	Columbia River	531
Platte	Junction of North and South Platte Rivers, NE.	Missouri River	310
Porcupine	Ogilvie Mountains, AK	Yukon River, AK	569
Potomac	Garrett County, MD	Chesapeake Bay	383
Powder	Junction of South and Middle Forks, WY	Yellowstone River	375
Red (OK-TX-LA)	Curry County, NM.	Mississippi River	1,290
Red River of the North	Junction of Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux Rivers, Wilkin County, MN	Lake Winnipeg	545
Republican	Junction of North Fork and Arikaree River, NE	Kansas River	445
Rio Grande	San Juan County, CO.	Gulf of Mexico	1,900
Roanoke	Junction of N and S Forks, Montgomery Co., VA.	Albemarle Sound	380
Rock (IL-WI)	Dodge County, WI	Mississippi River	300
Sabine	Junction of South and Caddo Forks, Hunt County, TX.	Sabine Lake	380
Sacramento	Siskiyou County, CA.	Suisun Bay	377
St. Francis	Iron County, MO	Mississippi River	425
St. John	Northwestern Maine	Bay of Fundy	418
St. Lawrence	Lake Ontario, Ontario-NY	Gulf of St. Lawrence, Atlantic Ocean	800
Saguenay	Lake St. John, Quebec	St. Lawrence River	434
Salmon (ID)	Custer County, ID	Snake River	420
San Joaquin	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Madera Co., CA	Suisun Bay	350
San Juan	Silver Lake, Archuleta County, CO.	Colorado River	360
Santee-Wateree-Catawba	McDowell County, NC	Atlantic Ocean	538
Saskatchewan, North	Rocky Mountains, Alberta.	Saskatchewan R.	800
Saskatchewan, South	Rocky Mountains, Alberta.	Saskatchewan R.	865
Savannah	Junction of Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers, Anderson County, SC.	Atlantic Ocean, GA-SC.	314
Severn (ON)	Sandy Lake, Ontario.	Hudson Bay	610
Smoky Hill	Cheyenne County, CO	Kansas River, KS	540
Snake	Teton County, WY	Columbia River, WA	1,038
South Platte	Junction of S and Middle Forks, Park County, CO.	Platte River	424
Susitna	Alaska Range	Cook Inlet	313
Susquehanna	Huyden Creek, Otsego County, NY	Chesapeake Bay	447
Tallahatchie	Tippah County, MS.	Yazoo River	301
Tanana	Wrangell Mountains, AK.	Yukon River	659
Tennessee	Junction of French Broad and Holston Rivers, TN	Ohio River.	652
Tennessee-French Broad	Courthouse Creek, Transylvania County, NC	Ohio River.	886
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, MS.	Mobile River	525
Trinity	North of Dallas, TX	Galveston Bay	360
Wabash	Darke County, OH	Ohio River.	512
Washita	Hemphill County, TX.	Red River, OK	500
White (AR-MO)	Madison County, AR.	Mississippi River	722
Willamette	Douglas County, OR.	Columbia River	309
Wind-Bighorn	Junction of Wind and Little Wind Rivers, Fremont Co., WY (Source of Wind R. is Togwotee Pass, Teton Co., WY)	Yellowstone River	338
Wisconsin	Lac Vieux Desert, Vilas County, WI	Mississippi River	430
Yellowstone	Park County, WY	Missouri River	682
Yukon	McNeil R., Yukon	Bering Sea	1,979

Major Natural Lakes of the World

Source: Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; GeoAccess Division, Natural Resources Canada

A lake is generally defined as a body of water surrounded by land. By this definition some bodies of water that are called seas, such as the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea, are really lakes. In the following table, the word *lake* is omitted when it is part of the name.

Name	Continent	Area (sq mi)	Length (mi)	Maximum depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)
Caspian Sea[1]	Asia-Europe	143,244	760	3,363	–92
Superior	North America	31,700	350	1,330	600
Victoria	Africa	26,828	250	270	3,720
Huron	North America	23,000	206	750	579
Michigan	North America	22,300	307	923	579
Aral Sea[1]	Asia	13,000[2]	260	180	125
Tanganyika	Africa	12,700	420	4,823	2,534
Baykal	Asia	12,162	395	5,315	1,493
Great Bear	North America	12,096	192	1,463	512
Nyasa (Malawi)	Africa	11,150	360	2,280	1,550
Great Slave	North America	11,031	298	2,015	513
Erie	North America	9,910	241	210	570
Winnipeg	North America	9,417	266	200	713
Ontario	North America	7,340	193	802	245
Balkhash[1]	Asia	7,115	376	85	1,115
Ladoga	Europe	6,835	124	738	13
Maracaibo	South America	5,217	133	115	sea level
Onega	Europe	3,710	145	328	108
Eyre[1]	Australia	3,600[3]	90	4	–52
Titicaca	South America	3,200	122	922	12,500
Nicaragua	North America	3,100	102	230	102
Athabasca	North America	3,064	208	407	700
Reindeer	North America	2,568	143	720	1,106
Tonle Sap	Asia	2,500[3]	70	45	NA
Turkana (Rudolf)	Africa	2,473	154	240	1,230
Issyk Kul[1]	Asia	2,355	115	2,303	5,279
Torrens[1]	Australia	2,230[3]	130	(3)	92
Vanern	Europe	2,156	91	328	144
Nettilling	North America	2,140	67	(3)	95
Winnipegosis	North America	2,075	141	38	830
Albert	Africa	2,075	100	168	2,030
Nipigon	North America	1,872	72	540	1,050
Gairdner[1]	Australia	1,840[3]	90	(3)	112
Urmia[1]	Asia	1,815	90	49	4,180
Manitoba	North America	1,799	140	21	813
Chad	Africa	500+[4]	175	24	787

NA = Not available (1) Salt lake. (2) The diversion of feeder rivers since the 1960s has devastated the Aral—once the world's 4th-largest lake (26,000 sq miles). By 2000, the Aral had effectively become three lakes, with the total area shown. (3) Subject to great seasonal variation. (4) Once 4th-largest lake in Africa (about 10,000 sq mi in the 1960s), Chad had shrunk to around 5% of its original size as of 2006 as a result of irrigation and long-term drought.

The Great Lakes

Source: National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The Great Lakes form the world's **largest body of fresh water** (in surface area), and with their connecting waterways are the largest inland water transportation unit. Draining the great North Central basin of the U.S., they enable shipping to reach the Atlantic via their outlet, the St. Lawrence R., and to reach the Gulf of Mexico via the Illinois Waterway, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi R. A third outlet connects with the Hudson R. and then the Atlantic via the New York State Barge Canal System. Traffic on the Illinois Waterway and the N.Y. State Barge Canal System is limited to recreational boating and small shipping vessels.

Only one of the lakes, Lake Michigan, is wholly in the U.S.; the others are shared with Canada. Ships move from the shores of Lake Superior to Whitefish Bay at the east end of the lake, then through the Soo Locks, in Sault Ste. Marie, MI, through the St. Mary's R. and into Lake Huron. To reach Gary and the Port of Indiana and South Chicago, IL, ships move W from Lake Huron to Lake Michigan through the Straits of Mackinac. Lake Superior is 601 ft above low water datum at Rimouski, Quebec, on the International Great Lakes Datum (1985). From Duluth, MN, to the east end of Lake Ontario is 1,156 mi.

	Superior	Michigan	Huron	Erie	Ontario
Length in mi	350	307	206	241	193
Breadth in mi	160	118	183	57	53
Deepest soundings in ft	1,333	923	750	210	802
Volume of water in cu mi	2,935	1,180	850	116	393
Area (sq mi) water surface—U.S.	20,600	22,300	9,100	4,980	3,460
Canada	11,100	NA	13,900	4,930	3,880
Area (sq mi) entire drainage basin—U.S.	16,900	45,600	16,200	18,000	15,200
Canada	32,400	NA	35,500	4,720	12,100
Total area (sq mi), U.S. and Canada	**81,000**	**67,900**	**74,700**	**32,630**	**34,850**
Low water datum above mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, avg. level in ft (1985)	601.10	577.50	577.50	569.20	243.30
Latitude, N	46°25′	41°37′	43°00′	41°23′	43°11′
	49°00′	46°06′	46°17′	42°52′	44°15′
Longitude, W	84°22′	84°45′	79°43′	78°51′	76°03′
	92°06′	88°02′	84°45′	83°29′	79°53′
National boundary line in mi	282.8	None	260.8	251.5	174.6
United States shoreline (mainland only) in mi	863	1,400	580	431	300

NA = Not applicable.

Notable Waterfalls

Source: National Geographic Society

The earth has thousands of waterfalls, some of considerable magnitude. Their magnitude is determined not only by height but also by volume of flow, steadiness of flow, crest width, whether the water drops sheerly or over a sloping surface, and whether it descends in one leap or in a succession of leaps. A series of low falls flowing over a considerable distance is known as a cascade.

Estimated mean annual flow, in cubic feet per second, of major waterfalls is as follows: Niagara, 212,200; Paulo Afonso, 100,000; Urubupunga, 97,000; Iguazu, 61,000; Patos-Maribondo, 53,000; Victoria, 35,400; and Kaieteur, 23,400.

Height = total drop in feet in one or more leaps. # = falls of more than one leap; * = falls that diminish greatly seasonally; ** = falls that reduce to a trickle or are dry for part of each year. If the river names are not shown, they are same as the falls. R. = river; (C) = cascade.

Name, location	Height (ft)
Africa	
Angola	
Ruacana, Cunene R.	406
Lesotho	
Maletsunyane*	630
South Africa	
Augrabies, Orange R.*	480
Tugela#	2,800
Tanzania-Zambia	
Kalambo*	704
Zimbabwe-Zambia	
Victoria, Zambezi R.*	343
Asia	
Australia	
New South Wales	
Wentworth	614
Wollomombi	722
Queensland	
Tully**	984
Wallaman, Stony Cr.#	1,137
India	
Kaveri*	320
Gersoppa, Sharavati R.*	830
Japan	
Kegon, L. Chuzenji*	350
New Zealand	
Helena	722
Sutherland, Arthur R.#	1,904
Europe	
Austria	
Gastein#	487
Krimml#	1,246
France	
Gavarnie*	1,385
Great Britain	
Scotland	
Glomach	370
Wales	
Pistyll Rhaeadr	240
Italy	
Toce (C)	470
Norway	
Mardalsfossen#**	2,154
Skykje**	984
Vetti, Morka-Koldedola R.	900
Sweden	
Handol#	345
Switzerland	
Giessbach (C)	984
Reichenbach#	820
Staubbach	984
Trümmelbach#	1,312
North America	
Canada	
Alberta	
Panther, Nigel Cr.	600
British Columbia	
Della #	1,444
Takakkaw, Daly Glacier#	833
Quebec	
Montmorency	276
Canada-United States	
Niagara (American)	194
Niagara (Horseshoe)	187
United States	
Alabama	
Noccalula Falls	90
California	
Feather*	640
Yosemite National Park	
Bridalveil*	620
Illilouette*	370
Nevada, Merced R.*	594
Ribbon**	1,612
Silver Strand, Meadow Br.**	574
Vernal, Merced R.*	317
Yosemite#**	2,425
Colorado	
Seven Falls, S. Cheyenne Cr.#	300
Hawaii	
Akaka, Kolekole Str.	420
Idaho	
Shoshone, Snake R.**	212
Kentucky	
Cumberland	68
Maryland	
Great, Potomac R. (C)*	76
Minnesota	
Minnehaha**	53
New Jersey	
Passaic	70
New York	
Taughannock*	215
Oregon	
Multnomah#	850
Tennessee	
Fall Creek	256
Washington	
Sluiskin, Paradise R.	300
Snoqualmie**	268
Wisconsin	
Big Manitou, Black R. (C)*	165
Wyoming	
Tower	132
Yellowstone (upper)*	109
Yellowstone (lower)*	308
South America	
Argentina-Brazil	
Iguazú	269
Brazil	
Cachoeira da Fumaça*	1,312
Paulo Afonso, São Francisco R.	275
Colombia	
Tequendama, Bogota R.*	482
Ecuador	
Agoyan, Pastaza R.*	200
Guyana	
Kaieteur, Potaro R.	741
King George VI, Kamarang R.	1,600
Marina, Ipobe R.#	500
Venezuela	
Angel#*	3,212
Cuquenan	2,000

Latitude, Longitude, and Altitude of U.S. and Canadian Cities

Source: U.S. geographic positions, U.S. altitudes provided by Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Canadian geographic positions and altitudes provided by Natural Resources Canada.

City, state/province	Lat. N °	′	″	Long. W °	′	″	Elev. (ft)
Abilene, TX	32	26	55	99	43	58	1,718
Akron, OH	41	4	53	81	31	9	1,050
Albany, NY	42	39	9	73	45	24	20
Albuquerque, NM	35	5	4	106	39	2	4,955
Alert, NU	82	30	0	62	22	0	100
Allentown, PA	40	36	30	75	29	26	350
Amarillo, TX	35	13	19	101	49	51	3,685
Anchorage, AK	61	13	5	149	54	1	101
Ann Arbor, MI	42	16	15	83	43	35	880
Asheville, NC	35	36	3	82	33	15	2,134
Ashland, KY	38	28	42	82	38	17	558
Atlanta, GA	33	44	56	84	23	17	1,050
Atlantic City, NJ	39	21	51	74	25	24	8
Augusta, GA	33	28	15	81	58	30	414
Augusta, ME	44	18	38	69	46	48	45
Austin, TX	30	16	1	97	44	34	501
Bakersfield, CA	35	22	24	119	1	4	408
Baltimore, MD	39	17	25	76	36	45	100
Bangor, ME	44	48	4	68	46	42	158
Baton Rouge, LA	30	27	2	91	9	16	53
Battle Creek, MI	42	19	16	85	10	47	820
Bay City, MI	43	35	40	83	53	20	595
Beaumont, TX	30	5	9	94	6	6	20
Belleville, Ont.	44	14	0	77	21	0	320
Bellingham, WA	48	45	35	122	29	13	100
Berkeley, CA	37	52	18	122	16	18	150
Billings, MT	45	47	0	108	30	0	3,124
Biloxi, MS	30	23	45	88	53	7	25
Binghamton, NY	42	5	55	75	55	6	865
Birmingham, AL	33	31	14	86	48	9	600
Bismarck, ND	46	48	30	100	47	0	1,700
Bloomington, IL	40	29	3	88	59	37	829
Boise, ID	43	36	49	116	12	9	2,730
Boston, MA	42	21	30	71	3	37	20
Bowling Green, KY	36	59	25	86	26	37	510
Brandon, Man.	49	54	35	99	57	03	1,343
Brantford, Ont.	43	08	0	80	16	0	815
Brattleboro, VT	42	51	3	72	33	30	240
Bridgeport, CT	41	10	1	73	12	19	10
Brockton, MA	42	5	0	71	1	8	112
Buffalo, NY	42	53	11	78	52	43	585
Burlington, Ont.	43	23	10	79	50	15	640
Burlington, VT	44	28	33	73	12	45	113
Butte, MT	46	0	14	112	32	2	5,549
Calgary, Alta.	51	03	0	114	05	0	3,557
Cambridge, MA	42	22	30	71	6	22	30
Canton, OH	40	47	56	81	22	43	1,100
Carson City, NV	39	9	50	119	45	59	4,730
Cedar Rapids, IA	42	0	30	91	38	38	730
Central Islip, NY	40	47	26	73	12	8	88

City, state/province	Lat. N °	′	″	Long. W °	′	″	Elev. (ft)
Champaign, IL	40	6	59	88	14	36	740
Charleston, SC	32	46	35	79	55	52	118
Charleston, WV	38	20	59	81	37	58	606
Charlotte, NC	35	13	37	80	50	36	850
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	46	14	25	63	08	05	160
Chattanooga, TN	35	2	44	85	18	35	685
Cheyenne, WY	41	8	24	104	49	11	6,067
Chicago, IL	41	51	0	87	39	0	596
Churchill, Man.	58	43	30	94	07	0	94
Cincinnati, OH	39	9	43	84	27	25	683
Cleveland, OH	41	29	58	81	41	44	690
Colorado Springs, CO	38	50	2	104	49	15	6,008
Columbia, MO.	38	57	6	92	20	2	758
Columbia, SC	34	0	2	81	2	6	314
Columbus, GA	32	27	39	84	59	16	300
Columbus, OH	39	57	40	82	59	56	800
Concord, NH.	43	12	29	71	32	17	288
Corpus Christi, TX	27	48	1	97	23	46	35
Dallas, TX.	32	47	0	96	48	0	463
Dawson, Yukon	64	03	45	139	25	50	1,214
Dayton, OH.	39	45	32	84	11	30	750
Daytona Beach, FL.	29	12	38	81	1	23	10
Decatur, IL	39	50	25	88	57	17	670
Denver, CO.	39	44	21	104	59	3	5,260
Des Moines, IA	41	36	2	93	36	32	803
Detroit, MI.	42	19	53	83	2	45	585
Dodge City, KS	37	45	10	100	1	0	2,550
Dubuque, IA	42	30	2	90	39	52	620
Duluth, MN	46	47	0	92	6	23	610
Durham, NC	35	59	38	78	53	56	394
Eau Claire, WI	44	48	41	91	29	54	850
Edmonton, Alta.	53	33	0	113	28	0	2,200
Elizabeth, NJ	40	39	50	74	12	40	38
El Paso, TX.	31	45	31	106	29	11	3,695
Enid, OK	36	23	44	97	52	41	1,246
Erie, PA	42	7	45	80	5	7	650
Eugene, OR	44	3	8	123	5	8	419
Eureka, CA	40	48	8	124	9	45	44
Evansville, IN	37	58	29	87	33	21	388
Fairbanks, AK	64	50	16	147	42	59	440
Fall River, MA	41	42	5	71	9	20	200
Fargo, ND	46	52	38	96	47	22	900
Flagstaff, AZ	35	11	53	111	39	2	6,900
Flint, MI.	43	0	45	83	41	15	750
Ft. Smith, AR	35	23	9	94	23	54	446
Ft. Wayne, IN	41	7	50	85	7	44	781
Ft. Worth, TX	32	43	31	97	19	14	670
Fredericton, N.B.	45	56	43	66	40	0	67
Fresno, CA	36	44	52	119	46	17	296
Gadsden, AL.	34	0	51	86	0	24	554
Gainesville, FL	29	39	5	82	19	30	183
Gallup, NM	35	31	41	108	44	31	6,508
Galveston, TX.	29	18	4	94	47	51	10
Gary, IN	41	35	36	87	20	47	600
Grand Junction, CO.	39	3	50	108	33	0	4,597
Grand Rapids, MI	42	57	48	85	40	5	610
Great Falls, MT.	47	30	1	111	18	0	3,334
Green Bay, WI	44	31	9	88	1	11	594
Greensboro, NC	36	4	21	79	47	32	770
Greenville, SC	34	51	9	82	23	39	966
Guelph, Ont.	43	33	0	80	15	0	1,100
Gulfport, MS	30	22	2	89	5	34	25
Halifax, N.S.	44	52	0	63	43	0	477
Hamilton, OH	39	23	58	84	33	41	600
Hamilton, Ont.	43	14	0	79	57	0	780
Harrisburg, PA	40	16	25	76	53	5	320
Hartford, CT	41	45	49	72	41	8	40
Helena, MT.	46	35	34	112	2	7	4,090
Hilo, HI	19	43	47	155	5	24	38
Honolulu, HI	21	18	25	157	51	30	18
Houston, TX	29	45	47	95	21	47	40
Huntsville, AL	34	43	49	86	35	10	641
Indianapolis, IN.	39	46	6	86	9	29	717
Iowa City, IA	41	39	40	91	31	48	685
Jackson, MI	42	14	45	84	24	5	940
Jackson, MS.	32	17	55	90	11	5	294
Jacksonville, FL	30	19	55	81	39	21	12
Jersey City, NJ	40	43	41	74	4	41	83
Johnstown, PA	40	19	36	78	55	20	1200
Joplin, MO	37	5	3	94	30	47	990
Juneau, AK.	58	18	7	134	25	11	50
Kalamazoo, MI	42	17	30	85	35	14	755
Kansas City, KS	39	6	51	94	37	38	750
Kansas City, MO.	39	5	59	94	34	42	740
Kenosha, WI.	42	35	5	87	49	16	610
Key West, FL	24	33	19	81	46	58	8
Kingston, Ont.	44	18	0	76	28	0	305
Kitchener, Ont.	43	27	0	80	29	0	1,040
Knoxville, TN	35	57	38	83	55	15	889
Lafayette, IN.	40	25	0	86	52	31	567
Lancaster, PA.	40	2	16	76	18	21	368
Lansing, MI.	42	43	57	84	33	20	830
Laredo, TX	27	30	22	99	30	26	414
Las Vegas, NV	36	10	30	115	8	11	2,000
Lawrence, MA.	42	42	25	71	9	49	50
Lethbridge, Alta.	49	42	0	112	49	0	3,047
Lexington, KY	37	59	19	84	28	40	955
Lihue, HI.	21	58	52	159	22	16	206
Lima, OH	40	44	33	84	6	19	875
Lincoln, NE.	40	48	0	96	40	0	1,150
Little Rock, AR	34	44	47	92	17	22	350
London, Ont.	42	59	0	81	14	0	875
Los Angeles, CA.	34	3	8	118	14	34	330
Louisville, KY	38	15	15	85	45	34	462
Lowell, MA	42	38	0	71	19	0	102
Lubbock, TX	33	34	40	101	51	17	3,195
Macon, GA	32	50	26	83	37	57	400
Madison, WI	43	4	23	89	24	4	863
Manchester, NH	42	59	44	71	27	19	175
Marshall, TX	32	32	41	94	22	2	410
Medicine Hat, Alta.	50	03	0	110	40	0	2,352
Memphis, TN	35	8	58	90	2	56	254
Meriden, CT	41	32	17	72	48	27	190
Miami, FL	25	46	26	80	11	38	11
Milwaukee, WI	43	2	20	87	54	23	634
Minneapolis, MN.	44	58	48	93	15	49	815
Minot, ND	48	13	57	101	17	45	1,555
Mobile, AL.	30	41	39	88	2	35	16
Moncton, N.B.	46	06	57	64	48	11	232
Montgomery, AL	32	22	0	86	18	0	250
Montpelier, VT	44	15	36	72	34	33	525
Montréal, Que.	45	31	0	73	39	0	221
Moose Jaw, Sask.	50	24	0	105	32	0	1,892
Muncie, IN	40	11	36	85	23	11	952
Nashville, TN	36	9	57	86	47	4	440
Natchez, MS.	31	33	37	91	24	11	230
Newark, NJ.	40	44	8	74	10	22	95
New Britain, CT	41	39	40	72	46	48	200
New Haven, CT	41	18	29	72	55	43	40
New Orleans, LA	29	57	16	90	4	30	11
New York, NY.	40	42	51	74	0	23	55
Niagara Falls, Ont.	43	06	0	79	04	0	589
Nome, AK.	64	30	4	165	24	23	25
Norfolk, VA	36	50	48	76	17	8	10
North Bay, Ont.	46	19	0	79	28	0	1,200
Oakland, CA	37	48	16	122	16	11	42
Ogden, UT	41	13	23	111	58	23	4,299
Oklahoma City, OK.	35	28	3	97	30	58	1,195
Omaha, NE.	41	15	31	95	56	15	1,040
Orlando, FL.	28	32	17	81	22	46	106
Ottawa, Ont.	45	16	0	75	45	0	382
Paducah, KY.	37	5	0	88	36	0	345
Pasadena, CA	34	8	52	118	8	37	865
Paterson, NJ.	40	55	0	74	10	20	70
Pensacola, FL.	30	25	16	87	13	1	32
Peoria, IL	40	41	37	89	35	20	470
Peterborough, Ont.	44	18	0	78	19	0	628
Philadelphia, PA	39	57	8	75	9	51	40
Phoenix, AZ	33	26	54	112	4	24	1,090
Pierre, SD.	44	22	6	100	21	2	1,484
Pittsburgh, PA.	40	26	26	79	59	46	770
Pittsfield, MA.	42	27	0	73	14	45	1,039
Pocatello, ID.	42	52	17	112	26	41	4,464
Pt. Arthur, TX	29	53	55	93	55	43	10
Portland, ME.	43	39	41	70	15	21	25
Portland, OR.	45	31	25	122	40	30	50
Portsmouth, NH	43	4	18	70	45	47	21
Portsmouth, VA	36	50	7	76	17	55	10
Prince Rupert, B.C.	54	19	0	130	19	0	116
Providence, RI	41	49	26	71	24	48	80
Provo, UT	40	14	2	111	39	28	4,549
Pueblo, CO.	38	15	16	104	36	31	4,662
Québec City, Que.	46	49	0	71	13	0	244
Racine, WI	42	43	34	87	46	58	630
Raleigh, NC	35	46	19	78	38	20	350
Rapid City, SD	44	4	50	103	13	50	3,247
Reading, PA	40	20	8	75	55	38	266
Regina, Sask.	50	27	0	104	37	0	1,894

City, state/province	Lat. N °	′	″	Long. W °	′	″	Elev. (ft)
Reno, NV	39	31	47	119	48	46	4,498
Richmond, VA.	37	33	13	77	27	38	190
Roanoke, VA	37	16	15	79	56	30	940
Rochester, MN	44	1	18	92	28	11	990
Rochester, NY	43	9	17	77	36	57	515
Rockford, IL	42	16	16	89	5	38	715
Sacramento, CA	38	34	54	121	29	36	20
Saginaw, MI	43	25	10	83	57	3	595
St. Catharines, Ont.	43	10	0	79	15	0	321
St. Cloud, MN	45	33	39	94	9	44	1,040
St. John, N.B.	45	15	33	66	02	20	357
St. John's, Nfld.	47	34	0	52	44	0	461
St. Joseph, MO.	39	46	7	94	50	47	850
St. Louis, MO	38	37	38	90	11	52	455
St. Paul, MN.	44	56	40	93	5	35	780
St. Petersburg, FL	27	46	14	82	40	46	44
Salem, OR	44	56	35	123	2	2	154
Salina, KS.	38	50	25	97	36	40	1,225
Salt Lake City, UT.	40	45	39	111	53	25	4,266
San Antonio, TX	29	25	26	98	29	36	650
San Bernardino, CA.	34	6	30	117	17	20	1,200
San Diego, CA	32	42	55	117	9	23	40
San Francisco, CA	37	46	30	122	25	6	63
San Jose, CA	37	20	22	121	53	38	87
San Juan, P.R.	18	28	6	66	6	22	8
Santa Barbara, CA	34	25	15	119	41	50	50
Santa Cruz, CA.	36	58	27	122	1	47	20
Santa Fe, NM	35	41	13	105	56	14	6,989
Sarasota, FL.	27	20	10	82	31	51	27
Saskatoon, Sask.	52	07	0	106	38	0	1,653
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	46	31	0	84	20	0	630
Savannah, GA	32	5	0	81	6	0	42
Schenectady, NY	42	48	51	73	56	24	245
Seattle, WA.	47	36	23	122	19	51	350
Sheboygan, WI	43	45	3	87	42	52	630
Sherbrooke, Que.	45	24	0	71	54	0	792
Sheridan, WY	44	47	50	106	57	20	3,742
Shreveport, LA	32	31	30	93	45	0	209
Sioux City, IA	42	30	0	96	24	0	1,117
Sioux Falls, SD	43	32	48	96	43	48	1,442
South Bend, IN	41	41	0	86	15	0	725
Spartanburg, SC	34	56	58	81	55	56	816
Spokane, WA	47	39	32	117	25	30	2,000
Springfield, IL	39	48	6	89	38	37	610
Springfield, MA	42	6	5	72	35	25	70
Springfield, MO.	37	12	55	93	17	53	1,300
Springfield, OH	39	55	27	83	48	32	1,000
Stamford, CT	41	3	12	73	32	21	35
Steubenville, OH.	40	22	11	80	38	3	1,060
Stockton, CA.	37	57	28	121	17	23	15
Sudbury, Ont.	46	31	0	80	54	0	1,140
Superior, WI	46	43	15	92	6	14	642
Sydney, N.S.	46	09	0	60	11	0	203
Syracuse, NY	43	2	53	76	8	52	400
Tacoma, WA.	47	15	11	122	26	35	380
Tallahassee, FL	30	26	17	84	16	51	188
Tampa, FL	27	56	50	82	27	31	48
Terre Haute, IN.	39	28	0	87	24	50	501
Texarkana, TX	33	25	30	94	2	51	324
Thunder Bay, Ont.	48	24	0	89	19	0	653
Timmins, Ont.	48	28	0	81	20	0	967
Toledo, OH	41	39	50	83	33	19	615
Topeka, KS.	39	2	54	95	40	40	1,000
Toronto, Ont.	43	37	39	79	23	46	251
Trenton, NJ.	40	13	1	74	44	36	54
Trois-Rivières, Que.	46	21	0	72	33	0	198
Troy, NY	42	43	42	73	41	32	35
Tucson, AZ	32	13	18	110	55	33	2,390
Tulsa, OK	36	9	14	95	59	33	804
Urbana, IL.	40	6	38	88	12	26	725
Utica, NY	43	6	3	75	13	59	415
Vancouver, B.C.	49	15	0	123	7	0	14
Victoria, B.C.	48	26	0	123	22	0	63
Waco, TX	31	32	57	97	8	47	405
Walla Walla, WA.	46	3	53	118	20	31	1,000
Washington, DC	38	53	42	77	2	12	25
Waterloo, IA	42	29	34	92	20	34	850
West Palm Beach, FL	26	42	54	80	3	13	21
Wheeling, WV.	40	3	50	80	43	16	672
Whitehorse, Yukon	60	43	0	135	03	0	2,305
White Plains, NY.	41	2	2	73	45	48	220
Wichita, KS	37	41	32	97	20	14	1,305
Wilkes-Barre, PA	41	14	45	75	52	54	550
Wilmington, DE.	39	44	45	75	32	49	100
Wilmington, NC.	34	13	32	77	56	42	50
Windsor, Ont.	42	18	0	83	01	0	622
Winnipeg, Man.	49	54	39	97	14	36	783
Winston-Salem, NC	36	5	59	80	14	40	912
Worcester, MA	42	15	45	71	48	10	480
Yakima, WA	46	36	8	120	30	17	1,066
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	62	27	20	114	21	0	675
Youngstown, OH	41	5	59	80	38	59	861
Yuma, AZ	32	43	31	114	37	25	160
Zanesville, OH	39	56	25	82	0	48	710

Latitude and Longitude of World Cities

Source: National Imagery Mapping Agency, U.S. Dept. of Defense

City, country	Lat. °	′	Long. °	′
Athens, Greece	37	59 N	23	44 E
Bangkok, Thailand	13	45 N	100	31 E
Beijing, China	39	56 N	116	24 E
Berlin, Germany	52	31 N	13	25 E
Bogotá, Colombia	04	36 N	74	05 W
Buenos Aires, Argentina	34	36 S	58	28 W
Cairo, Egypt	30	03 N	31	15 E
Jakarta, Indonesia	06	10 S	106	48 E
Jerusalem, Israel	31	46 N	35	14 E
Johannesburg, South Africa	26	12 S	28	05 E
Kathmandu, Nepal	27	43 N	85	19 E
Kiev, Ukraine	50	26 N	30	31 E
London, UK (Greenwich)	51	30 N	00	00
Manila, Philippines	14	35 N	121	00 E
Mexico City, Mexico	19	24 N	99	09 W
Moscow, Russia	55	45 N	37	35 E
Mumbai (Bombay), India	18	58 N	72	50 E
New Delhi, India	28	36 N	77	12 E
Panama City, Panama	08	58 N	79	32 W
Paris, France	48	52 N	02	20 E
Quito, Ecuador	00	13 S	78	30 W
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	22	43 S	43	13 W
Rome, Italy	41	53 N	12	30 E
Santiago, Chile	33	27 S	70	40 W
Seoul, South Korea	37	34 N	127	00 E
Sydney, Australia	33	53 S	151	12 E
Tehran, Iran	35	40 N	51	26 E
Tokyo, Japan	35	42 N	139	46 E
Warsaw, Poland	52	15 N	21	00 E
Wellington, New Zealand	41	18 S	174	47 E

Highest and Lowest Continental Altitudes

Source: National Geographic Society

Continent	Highest point	Elev. (ft)
Asia	Mount Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,035
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Argentina	22,834
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,320
Africa	Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	19,340
Europe	Mount Elbrus, Russia	18,510
Antarctica	Vinson Massif	16,864
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,310

Continent	Lowest point	Ft below sea level
Antarctica	Bentley Subglacial Trench	8,327[1]
Asia	Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan	1,348
Africa	Lake Assal, Djibouti	512
North America	Death Valley, California	282
South America	Valdes Peninsula, Argentina	131
Europe	Caspian Sea, Russia, Azerbaijan	92
Australia	Lake Eyre, South Australia	52

(1) Estimated level of the continental floor. Lower points that have yet to be discovered may exist further beneath the ice.

RELIGION

Membership of Religious Groups in the U.S.

Source: *2010 Yearbook of American & Canadian Churches*, © National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, except where otherwise indicated.

Figures are the latest available and generally are based on reports made by officials of each group. Figures from other sources may vary. Reporting practices vary from one denomination to another. Many groups keep careful records; others only estimate. Not all groups report annually. Membership figures, for the most part, are inclusive and do not refer solely to full communicants or confirmed members. Groups reporting fewer than 5,000 members or providing no data in recent years are not included.

Religious group (houses of worship)	Members
Adventist Churches	
Advent Christian Ch. (294)	23,629
Ch. of God General Conf. (Oregon, IL/Morrow, GA) (80)	7,000
Seventh-day Adventist Ch. (4,870)	1,021,777
Agnostic	**38,695,319**[1]
American Catholic Church (Syro-Antiochian) (100)	**33,000**[1]
American Evangelical Christian Chs. (192)	**17,400**
Apostolic Catholic Ch. (16)	**5,736**
Apostolic Catholic Orthodox Ch. (11)	**8,500**
Apostolic Orthodox Catholic Ch. of N.A. (25)	**15,900**
Apostolic Christian Churches of America (87)	**12,900**
Apostolic Episcopal Church (200)	**12,000**
Atheist	**1,328,803**[1]
Baha'i Faith	**525,046**[1]
Baptist Churches	
Alliance of Baptists (127)	65,000
American Baptist Assn. (1,760)	275,000
American Baptist Chs. in the U.S.A. (5,469)	1,331,127
Baptist Bible Fellowship Intl. (4,500)	1,669,000[1]
Baptist General Conference (1,071)	147,500
Baptist Missionary Assn. of America (1,287)	126,056
Conservative Baptist Assn. of America (12,000)	200,000
Free Will Baptists, National Assn. of (2,369)	185,798
General Baptists, General Assn. of (562)	46,242
Natl. Baptist Convention of America, Inc.	3,500,000
Natl. Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. (9,000)	5,000,000
Natl. Missionary Baptist Conv. of America (280)	449,000[1]
Natl. Primitive Baptist Conv., Inc. (1,565)	600,000
North American Baptist Conference (272)	47,150
Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc. (2,000)	2,500,000
Regular Baptist Chs., General Assn. of (1,321)	132,700
Separate Baptists in Christ (90)	10,700[1]
Seventh Day Baptist General Conf., USA/Canada (96)	6,200
Southern Baptist Convention (44,848)	16,228,438
Berean Fellowship of Chs. (56)	**12,000**
Brethren in Christ Church (232)	**20,739**
Brethren (German Baptists)	
Brethren Ch. (Ashland, OH) (116)	10,106
Church of the Brethren (1,049)	123,855
Old German Baptist Brethren Ch. (56)	6,149
Buddhists	**4,047,598**[1]
Calvary Chapel	**10,000**
Christian and Missionary Alliance (2,018)	**425,587**
Christian Brethren (Plymouth Brethren) (1,145)	**86,000**
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) (3,714)	**679,563**
Christian Churches and Churches of Christ (5,007)	**1,174,000**[1]
Christian Congregation, Inc. (1,496)	**122,181**
Christian Union (107)	**4,014**
Churches of Christ in Christian Union (230)	**11,234**
Church of Christ (Holiness) U.S.A. (148)	**11,468**
Church of Christ, Scientist (2,206)	**848,000**[1]
Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) (77)	**13,975**
Church of the Living God (170)	**42,000**
Church of the United Brethren in Christ, USA (200)	**20,500**
Churches of Christ (13,000)	**1,639,495**
Churches of God	
Chs. of God, General Conference (322)	31,226
Ch. of God (Anderson, IN) (2,248)	252,905
Ch. of God (Seventh Day), Denver, CO (210)	11,000
Ch. of God by Faith, Inc. (149)	35,000
Ch. of God, Mountain Assembly, Inc. (120)	7,200
Church of the Nazarene (5,090)	**645,048**
Community Churches, Intl. Council of (155)	**73,174**
Natl. Assn. of Congregational Christian Chs. (432)	**65,392**
Conservative Congregational Christian Conf. (296)	**42,149**
Eastern Orthodox Churches	
American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Ch. (80)	13,721
Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America (256)	430,000
Armenian Apostolic Ch. of America (36)	350,000
Armenian Apostolic Ch., Dioceses of America (63)	650,000
Coptic Orthodox Ch. (100)	300,000
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America (560)	1,500,000
Malankara Orthodox Syrian Ch., Diocese of America (80)	30,000
Mar Thoma Syrian Ch. of India (85)	42,000
Orthodox Ch. in America (737)	1,064,000
Patriarchal Parishes of the Russian Orthodox Ch. in the U.S.A. (31)	17,000
Russian Orthodox Ch. Outside of Russia (190)	480,000
Serbian Orthodox Ch. in the U.S.A. and Canada (68)	67,000
Syriac-Greek Antiochian Orthodox Catholic Ch. (180)	22,895
Syrian (Syriac) Orthodox Ch. of Antioch (32)	32,500
Syro-Russian Orthodox Catholic Ch. (180)	26,200
Ukrainian Orthodox Ch. of the U.S.A. (118)	50,000
Episcopal Church (6,964)	**2,057,292**
Ethnic religionists	**1,109,997**[1]
Evangelical Church (133)	**12,475**
Evangelical Church Alliance	**293,375**
Evangelical Congregational Church (135)	**18,710**
Evangelical Covenant Church (783)	**114,283**
Evangelical Free Church of America (1,475)	**356,000**
Fellowship of Grace Brethren Churches (444)	**60,400**[1]
Friends	
Evangelical Friends Intl.—North American Region (284)	38,428
Friends General Conference (832)	32,000
Friends United Meeting (600)	36,302
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (103)	11,511
Religious Society of Friends (Conservative) (1,200)	104,000
Full Gospel Fellowship of Churches and Ministers Intl. (1,273)	**432,632**
General Church of the New Jerusalem (37)	**6,760**
General Conf. of Mennonite Brethren Chs. (464)	**111,000**[1]
Grace Gospel Fellowship (235)	**101,000**[1]
Hindus	**1,478,555**[1]
Jains	**87,351**[1]
Jehovah's Witnesses (12,728)	**1,114,009**
Jews	**6-6.4 million**[2]
Jewish Organizations[2]	
Union for Reform Judaism (1,000)	(2)
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America (1,500)	(2)
The United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism (850)	(2)
Jewish Reconstructionist Federation (100)	(2)
Latter-Day Saints	
Ch. of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (13,363)	5,974,041
Community of Christ (935)	178,328
Reorg. Ch. of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (1,402)	254,000[1]
Liberal Catholic Church (Intl.) (11)	**6,500**
The Liberal Catholic Church—Province of the United States of America (21)	**5,800**
Lutheran Churches	
American Assn. of Lutheran Chs. (70)	16,000
Apostolic Lutheran Ch. of America (56)	7,300[1]
Ch. of the Lutheran Brethren of America (116)	14,752
Ch. of the Lutheran Confession (87)	8,390
Evangelical Lutheran Ch. in America (10,396)	4,633,887
Evangelical Lutheran Synod (130)	19,777
Free Lutheran Congregations, Assn. of (274)	43,477
Independent Evangelical Lutheran Chs., Assn. of (35)	6,318
Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Ch. in America (60)	10,950
Lutheran Ch.—Missouri Synod (LCMS) (6,123)	2,337,349
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod (1,286)	390,213
Mennonite Churches	
Beachy Amish Mennonite Chs. (211)	12,062
Ch. of God in Christ (Mennonite) (146)	14,493
Fellowship of Evangelical Chs. (44)	6,933
Hutterian Brethren (444)	43,000
Mennonite Ch. USA	106,172
Old Order Amish Ch. (898)	80,820
Old Order (Wisler) Mennonite Church (47)	7,100
Methodist Churches	
African Methodist Episcopal Ch. (4,174)	2,500,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Ch. (3,393)	1,400,000
Christian Methodist Episcopal Ch. (3,500)	850,000
Evangelical Methodist Ch. (108)	7,348
Free Methodist Ch. of North America (991)	75,115
Primitive Methodist Ch. in the U.S.A. (67)	3,915
Southern Methodist Ch. (101)	6,000
United Methodist Ch. (34,136)	7,853,987
Wesleyan Ch. (1,614)	131,791

Religious group (houses of worship)	Members
Metropolitan Community Churches, Universal Fellowship of (115)	**15,666**
Missionary Church (431)	**38,206**
Moravian Church in America (Northern Prov.) (86)	**20,983**
Muslims	**2,454,000**[3]
National Organization of the New Apostolic Church of North America (309)	**38,764**
New religionists	**1,662,962**[1]
Old Catholic Orthodox Ch. (11)	**11,470**
Pentecostal Churches	
Apostolic Faith Mission Ch. of God	6,830
Assemblies of God (12,377)	2,899,702
Bible Fellowship Ch. (62)	7,621
Ch. of God (Cleveland, Tennessee) (6,677)	1,072,169
Ch. of God in Christ (22,401)	8,016,000[1]
Ch. of God of Prophecy (1,860)	89,674
Congregational Holiness Ch. (225)	25,000
Elim Assemblies Fellowship (242)	41,400[1]
Intl. Ch. of the Foursquare Gospel (1,875)	353,995
Intl. Pentecostal Holiness Ch. (2,024)	330,054
Open Bible Churches (302)	45,000
Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc. (1,750)	1,500,000
Pentecostal Ch. of God (1,134)	98,579
Pentecostal Free Will Baptist Ch., Inc. (200)	20,000[1]
United House of Prayer (161)	1,632,000[1]
United Pentecostal Ch. Intl. (4,358)	646,304
United Pentecostal Chs. of Christ (62)	7,059
Polish National Catholic Ch. of America (126)	**60,000**
Presbyterian Churches	
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Ch. (General Synod) (296)	39,681
Cumberland Presbyterian Ch. (716)	78,592
Cumberland Presbyterian Ch. in America (740)	76,500[1]
Evangelical Presbyterian Ch. (207)	89,190
Korean Presbyterian Ch. Abroad (302)	55,000
Orthodox Presbyterian Ch. (268)	29,095
Presbyterian Ch. in America (1,672)	335,850
Presbyterian Ch. (U.S.A.) (10,751)	2,844,952
Reformed Presbyterian Ch. of North America (80)	6,347
Reformed Catholic Ch. (100)	**57,000**
Reformed Churches	
Christian Reformed Ch. in North America (787)	188,000
Hungarian Reformed Ch. in America (27)	6,000
Netherlands Reformed Congregations (26)	10,080
Protestant Reformed Chs. in America (30)	7,625
Reformed Ch. in America (893)	254,485
United Church of Christ (5,320)	1,111,691
Reformed Episcopal Church (149)	**15,573**
Roman Catholic Church (18,674)	**68,115,001**
Romanian Orthodox Church in America (32)	**9,700**
Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America (64)	**10,635**
Salvation Army (1,252)	**512,881**
Shintoists	**64,154**[1]
Sikhs	**285,877**[1]
Spiritists	**230,479**[1]
Taoists (or Daoists)	**12,706**[1]
Vineyard Chs., Assn. of (592)	**188,000**
Unitarian Universalist Assn. of Congregations (1,046)	**221,476**
Zoroastrians	**18,048**[1]

(1) Source: World Christian Database. (2) About 35% of Jews classify themselves as Reform, 26% as Conservative, 10% as Orthodox, 2% as Reconstructionist, the rest as "just Jewish." Source: Ira M. Sheskin, Univ. of Miami, director, Jewish Demography Project; I. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky, "Jewish Population of the United States, 2009-10," *in Current Jewish Population Reports*, No. 2010-1, pub. by North American Jewish Data Bank, Assoc. for Social Scientific Study of Jewry, and Jewish Federations of North America. (3) Source: Pew Research Center.

World Adherents of Religions by Continental Area, Mid-2009

Source: *2010 Encyclopædia Britannica Book of the Year.* All figures are estimates.

Religion (no. of countries)	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Northern America	Oceania	World
Baha'is (222)	2,124,000	3,492,000	142,000	923,000	518,000	106,000	7,305,000
Buddhists (141)	287,000	456,709,000	1,820,000	783,000	3,614,000	608,000	483,821,000
Chinese folk religionists (96)	68,800	453,052,000	409,000	188,000	755,000	107,000	454,579,800
Christians (239)	483,376,000	345,188,000	585,357,000	542,293,000	280,659,000	27,619,000	2,264,492,000
Roman Catholics (236)	164,242,000	136,507,000	275,506,000	473,684,000	83,845,000	8,820,000	1,142,604,000
Protestants (233)	133,740,000	85,944,000	67,754,000	56,039,000	61,315,000	8,177,000	412,969,000
Independents (222)	96,500,000	138,905,000	10,534,000	41,282,000	72,820,000	1,238,000	361,279,000
Orthodox (137)	47,284,000	15,737,000	201,276,000	1,040,000	7,101,000	917,000	273,355,000
Anglicans (164)	49,466,000	853,000	26,260,000	883,000	2,866,000	5,032,000	85,360,000
Marginal (217)	3,520,000	3,108,000	4,165,000	11,083,000	11,708,000	659,000	34,243,000
Unaffiliated (239)	23,861,000	4,204,000	24,838,000	5,784,000	55,504,000	4,331,000	118,522,000
Doubly affiliated (173)	*–35,237,000*	*–40,070,000*	*–24,976,000*	*–47,502,000*	*–14,500,000*	*–1,555,000*	*–163,840,000*
Confucianists (15)	19,800	6,359,000	18,400	490	0	49,200	6,446,890
Ethnic religionists (145)	105,478,000	146,271,000	1,150,000	3,685,000	1,572,000	345,000	258,501,000
Hindus (127)	2,848,000	928,531,000	996,000	777,000	1,788,000	520,000	935,460,000
Jains (19)	90,300	5,458,000	18,700	1,300	97,500	3,200	5,669,000
Jews (138)	130,000	5,865,000	1,847,000	930,000	5,668,000	109,000	14,549,000
Muslims (213)	408,001,000	1,066,329,000	40,836,000	1,836,000	5,647,000	563,000	1,523,212,150
New religionists (117)	129,000	60,126,000	374,000	1,794,000	1,655,000	103,000	64,181,000
Shintoists (8)	0	2,713,000	0	7,900	61,900	0	2,782,800
Sikhs (53)	69,500	22,932,000	502,000	6,500	663,000	49,700	24,222,700
Spiritists (56)	3,600	0	144,000	13,477,000	178,000	7,400	13,810,000
Taoists (6)	0	8,833,000	0	0	12,300	4,400	8,849,700
Zoroastrians (25)	850	152,000	5,700	0	20,700	2,400	181,650
Other religionists (79)	85,000	225,000	275,000	120,000	690,000	12,000	1,407,000
Nonreligious (238)	6,041,000	491,203,000	81,450,000	16,900,810	39,867,600	4,444,700	639,907,110
Atheists (221)	611,000	117,487,000	15,503,200	2,867,000	1,878,000	431,000	138,777,200

Note: Continental areas. Following current UN demographic terminology, which divides the world into the 6 major areas shown. "Asia" is defined as including the former Soviet Central Asian states, while "Europe" includes all of Russia, extending eastward to the Pacific. **Countries.** Numbers in parentheses are sovereign and nonsovereign countries in which each religion has a statistically significant and organized following. **Adherents.** As defined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a person's religion is self-declared. Totals here are enumerated following methodology of the *World Christian Encyclopedia*, 2nd ed. (2001), and *World Christian Trends* (2001), using recent censuses, polls, literature, and other data. Figures may conflict with estimates elsewhere. **Buddhists.** 56% Mahayana, 38% Theravada (Hinayana), 6% Tantrayana (Lamaism). **Chinese folk religionists.** Followers of traditional Chinese religion (may include worship of local deities, ancestor veneration, Confucian ethics, universism, divination, and Buddhist or Taoist elements, among other beliefs and practices). **Christians.** Followers of Jesus Christ. Unaffiliated Christians profess Christian beliefs but are not named on specific church rolls; Independents follow Christian churches and networks that regard themselves as independent from historic mainstream Christianity; Marginal Christians belong to churches on the margins of mainstream Christianity, including Unitarians, Mormons, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Christian Science adherents. Doubly-affiliated Christians are baptized members of two denominations. **Confucianists.** Non-Chinese followers of Confucius and Confucianism, mostly Koreans in Korea. **Ethnic religionists.** Followers of local, tribal, animistic, or shamanistic religions, with members restricted to one ethnic group. **Hindus.** 68% Vaishnavites, 27% Shaivites, 2% neo-Hindus and reform Hindus. **Jews.** Adherents of Judaism. **Muslims.** 84% Sunni Muslims, 14% Shia Muslims (Shi'ites), 2% other schools. **New religionists.** Followers of Asian 20th-cent. New Religions, New Religious movements, radical new crisis religions, and non-Christian syncretistic mass religions. **Other religionists.** Including a handful of religions, quasi-religions, pseudoreligions, parareligions, religious or mystic systems, and religious and semireligious brotherhoods of numerous varieties.

Episcopal Church Liturgical Colors and Calendar, 2010-14

The most common liturgical colors in the Episcopal Church are: **White**—Christmas Day through First Sunday after Epiphany; Maundy Thursday (as an alternative to crimson at the Eucharist); from the Vigil of Easter to the Day of Pentecost (Whitsunday); Trinity Sunday; Feasts of the Lord (except Holy Cross Day); the Confession of St. Peter; the Conversion of St. Paul; St. Joseph; St. Mary Magdalene; St. Mary the Virgin; St. Michael and All Angels; All Saints' Day; St. John the Evangelist; memorials of other saints who were not martyred; Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day; weddings and funerals. **Red**—the Day of Pentecost; Holy Cross Day; feasts of apostles and evangelists (except those listed above); feasts and memorials of martyrs (including Holy Innocents' Day). **Violet**—Advent and Lent. **Crimson** or oxblood (dark red)—Holy Week. **Green**—the seasons after Epiphany and after Pentecost. **Black**—optional alternative for funerals and Good Friday.

The days of fasting are Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. Other days of special devotion (penitence) include the 40 days of Lent. Ember Days are days of prayer for the church's ministry. They fall on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the Day of Pentecost, Holy Cross Day, and December 13. Rogation Days, the 3 days before Ascension Day, are days of prayer for God's blessing on the crops, on commerce and industry, and for conservation of the Earth's resources.

Days, etc.	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Golden Number	16	17	18	19	1
Sunday Letter	C	B	AG	F	E
Sundays after Epiphany	6	9	7	5	8
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 17	Mar. 9	Feb. 22	Feb. 13	Mar. 5
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 21	Mar. 13	Feb. 26	Feb. 17	Mar. 9
Passion/Palm Sunday	Mar. 28	Apr. 17	Apr. 1	Mar. 24	Apr. 13
Good Friday	Apr. 2	Apr. 22	Apr. 6	Mar. 29	Apr. 18
Easter Day	Apr. 4	Apr. 24	Apr. 8	Mar. 31	Apr. 20
Ascension Day	May 13	June 2	May 17	May 9	May 29
The Day of Pentecost	May 23	June 12	May 27	May 19	June 8
Trinity Sunday	May 30	June 19	June 3	May 26	June 15
Numbered Proper of 2 Pentecost	#5	#8	#5	#4	#7
First Sunday of Advent	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30

Greek Orthodox Movable Ecclesiastical Dates, 2010-14

Feast days and fasting days are determined annually on the basis of the date of Holy Pascha (Easter). This ecclesiastical cycle begins with the first day of the Triodion and ends with the Sunday of All Saints, a total of 18 weeks.

Days, etc.	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Triodion begins	Jan. 24	Feb. 13	Feb. 5	Feb. 24	Feb. 9
1st Saturday of Souls	Feb. 6	Feb. 26	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Feb. 22
Meat Fare	Feb. 7	Feb. 27	Feb. 19	Mar. 10	Feb. 23
2nd Saturday of Souls	Feb. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 25	Mar. 16	Mar. 1
Lent begins	Feb. 15	Mar. 7	Feb. 27	Mar. 18	Mar. 3
St. Theodore—3rd Saturday of Souls	Feb. 20	Mar. 12	Mar. 3	Mar. 23	Mar. 8
Sunday of Orthodoxy	Feb. 21	Mar. 13	Mar. 4	Mar. 24	Mar. 9
Saturday of Lazarus	Mar. 27	Apr. 16	Apr. 7	Apr. 27	Apr. 12
Palm Sunday	Mar. 28	Apr. 17	Apr. 8	Apr. 28	Apr. 13
Holy (Good) Friday	Apr. 2	Apr. 22	Apr. 13	May 3	Apr. 18
Western Easter	Apr. 4	Apr. 24	Apr. 8	Mar. 31	Apr. 20
Orthodox Easter	Apr. 4	Apr. 24	Apr. 15	May 5	Apr. 20
Ascension	May 13	June 2	May 24	June 13	May 29
Saturday of Souls	May 22	June 11	June 2	June 22	June 7
Pentecost	May 23	June 12	June 3	June 23	June 8
All Saints	May 30	June 19	June 10	June 30	June 15
Fast of Holy Apostles (First day)	May 31	June 20	June 11	—	June 16

Important Islamic Dates, 1431-1435 AH (2009-14)

The Islamic calendar is a strict lunar calendar reckoned from the year of the Hijra (Anno Hegirae, or AH)—Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina, in 622 CE. Each year consists of 12 lunar months of 29 or 30 days beginning and ending with each new moon's visible crescent. Common years have 354 days; leap years have 355 days. Some Muslim countries employ a conventionalized calendar with the leap day added to the last month, Dhûl Hijjah but for religious purposes the leap date is taken into account by tracking each new moon sighting. The dates given below are based on the convention that the first new moon must be seen before the following dawn on the East Coast of the Americas. Actual (local) Western Hemisphere sightings may occur a day later, but never a day earlier, than these dates reflect. Holy days begin at sunset on the previous day.

	(1431) 2009-2010	(1432) 2010-2011	(1433) 2011-2012	(1434) 2012-2013	(1435) 2013-2014
New Year's Day (Muharram 1)	Dec. 17, 2009	Dec. 7, 2010	Nov. 26, 2011	Nov. 15, 2012	Nov. 4, 2013
Ashura (Muharram 10)	Dec. 26, 2009	Dec. 16, 2010	Dec. 5, 2011	Nov. 24, 2012	Nov. 13, 2013
Mawlid (Rabi'I 12)	Feb. 26, 2010	Feb. 15, 2011	Feb. 4, 2012	Jan. 24, 2013	Jan. 13, 2014
Ramadan 1	Aug. 11, 2010	Aug. 1, 2011	July 20, 2012	July 9, 2013	June 28, 2014
Eid al-Fitr (Shawwal 1)	Sept. 9, 2010	Aug. 30, 2011	Aug. 19, 2012	Aug. 8, 2013	July 29, 2014
Eid al-Adha (Dhûl-Hijjah 10)	Nov. 16, 2010	Nov. 6, 2011	Oct. 26, 2012	Oct. 15, 2013	Oct. 4, 2014

Jewish Holy Days, Festivals, and Fasts, 5770-5774 (2009-14)

The Jewish calendar consists of 12 lunar months, alternating between 29 and 30 days. It is lunisolar, and adjusts for the solar cycle by adding an extra month (Adar II) in the 3rd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years of a 19-year cycle. The calendar starts on the day of Creation, reckoned in the 2nd-3rd cent. BCE as Tishrei 1, 3,761 years before the common era.

The religious calendar begins with the month Nisan, from which all other months are counted, and the civil calendar with Tishrei. The months are 1) Nisan; 2) Iyar; 3) Sivan; 4) Tammuz; 5) Av (also Abh); 6) Elul; 7) Tishrei; 8) Cheshvan (also Marcheshvan); 9) Kislev; 10) Tevet (also Tebeth); 11) Shevat (also Shebhat); 12) Adar; 12a) Adar Sheni (II), added in leap years. The names are Aramaic versions of the Babylonian months, adopted during the Jews' exile in Babylon in the 4th cent. BCE. Rosh Hashanah, the New Year, begins on Tishrei 1 (Sept.-Oct.). Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the year. All holidays listed below begin at sunset on the previous day, except where noted.

Holiday	Date on Jewish cal.	(5770) 2009-10		(5771) 2010-11		(5772) 2011-12		(5773) 2012-13		(5774) 2013-14	
Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Tishrei 1	Sept. 19	Sat.	Sept. 9	Thu.	Sept. 29	Thu.	Sept. 17	Mon.	Sept. 5	Thu.
	Tishrei 2	Sept. 20	Sun.	Sept. 10	Fri.	Sept. 30	Fri.	Sept. 18	Tue.	Sept. 6	Fri.
Fast of Gedalya[1]	Tishrei 3	Sept. 21	Mon.	Sept. 12	Sun.*	Oct. 2	Sun.*	Sept. 19	Wed.	Sept. 8	Sun.*
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Tishrei 10	Sept. 28	Mon.	Sept. 18	Sat.	Oct. 8	Sat.	Sept. 26	Wed.	Sept. 14	Sat.
Sukkot	Tishrei 15	Oct. 3	Sat.	Sept. 23	Thu.	Oct. 13	Thu.	Oct. 1	Mon.	Sept. 19	Thu.
	Tishrei 21	Oct. 9	Fri.	Sept. 29	Wed.	Oct. 19	Wed.	Oct. 7	Sun.	Sept. 25	Wed.
Shemini Atzeret	Tishrei 22	Oct. 10	Sat.	Sept. 30	Thu.	Oct. 20	Thu.	Oct. 8	Mon.	Sept. 26	Thu.
Simchat Torah	Tishrei 23	Oct. 11	Sun.	Oct. 1	Fri.	Oct. 21	Fri.	Oct. 9	Tue.	Sept. 27	Fri.
Hanukkah	Kislev 25	Dec. 12	Sat.	Dec. 2	Thu.	Dec. 21	Wed.	Dec. 9	Sun.	Nov. 28	Thu.
	Tevet 2 or 3	Dec. 19	Sat.	Dec. 9	Thu.	Dec. 28	Wed.	Dec. 16	Sun.	Dec. 5	Thu.
Fast of the 10th of Tevet[1]	Tevet 10	Dec. 27	Sun.	Dec. 17	Fri.	Jan. 5	Thu.	Dec. 23	Sun.	Dec. 13	Fri.
Tu B'Shevat	Shevat 15	Jan. 30	Sat.	Jan. 20	Thu.	Feb. 8	Wed.	Jan. 26	Sat.	Jan. 16	Thu.
Ta'anis Esther (Fast of Esther)[1]	Adar 13	Feb. 25	Thu.*	Mar. 17	Thu.*	Mar. 7	Wed.	Feb. 21	Thu.*	Mar. 13	Thu.
Purim	Adar 14	Feb. 28	Sun.	Mar. 20	Sun.	Mar. 8	Thu.	Feb. 24	Sun.	Mar. 16	Sun.*
Pesach (Passover)	Nisan 15	Mar. 30	Tue.	Apr. 19	Tue.	Apr. 7	Sat.	Mar. 26	Tue.	Apr. 15	Tue.
	Nisan 22	Apr. 6	Tue.	Apr. 26	Tue.	Apr. 14	Sat.	Apr. 2	Tue.	Apr. 22	Tue.
Lag B'Omer	Iyar 18	May 2	Sun.	May 22	Sun.	May 10	Thu.	Apr. 28	Sun.	May 18	Sun.
Shavuot (Pentecost)	Sivan 6	May 19	Wed.	June 8	Wed.	May 27	Sun.	May 15	Wed.	June 4	Wed.
	Sivan 7	May 20	Thu.	June 9	Thu.	May 28	Mon.	May 16	Thu.	June 5	Thu.
Fast of the 17th Day of Tammuz[1]	Tammuz 17	June 29	Tue.	July 19	Tue.	July 8	Sun.	June 25	Tue.	July 15	Tue.
Fast of the 9th Day of Av	Av 9	July 20	Tue.	Aug. 9	Tue.	July 29	Sun.	July 16	Tue.	Aug. 5	Tue.

*Date changed to avoid Sabbath. (1) "Minor fasts" begin at dawn.

Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday (Western Churches), 1901-2100

Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday
1901	Feb. 20	Apr. 7	1941	Feb. 26	Apr. 13	1981	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2021	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2061	Feb. 23	Apr. 10
1902	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1942	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	1982	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2022	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2062	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1903	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	1943	Mar. 10	Apr. 25	1983	Feb. 16	Apr. 3	2023	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2063	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
1904	Feb. 17	Apr. 3	1944	Feb. 23	Apr. 9	1984	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2024	Feb. 14	Mar. 31	2064	Feb. 20	Apr. 6
1905	Mar. 8	Apr. 23	1945	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	1985	Feb. 20	Apr. 7	2025	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2065	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1906	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	1946	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	1986	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2026	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2066	Feb. 24	Apr. 11
1907	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1947	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	1987	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2027	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	2067	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
1908	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	1948	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1988	Feb. 17	Apr. 3	2028	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2068	Mar. 7	Apr. 22
1909	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	1949	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	1989	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	2029	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	2069	Feb. 27	Apr. 14
1910	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1950	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	1990	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2030	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2070	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1911	Feb. 1	Apr. 16	1951	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	1991	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2031	Feb. 26	Apr. 13	2071	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1912	Feb. 21	Apr. 7	1952	Feb. 27	Apr. 13	1992	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2032	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	2072	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
1913	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1953	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	1993	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2033	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2073	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1914	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	1954	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	1994	Feb. 16	Apr. 3	2034	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2074	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
1915	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	1955	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	1995	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2035	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2075	Feb. 20	Apr. 7
1916	Mar. 8	Apr. 23	1956	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	1996	Feb. 21	Apr. 7	2036	Feb. 27	Apr. 13	2076	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1917	Feb. 21	Apr. 8	1957	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	1997	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2037	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2077	Feb. 24	Apr. 11
1918	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1958	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	1998	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	2038	Mar. 10	Apr. 25	2078	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
1919	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	1959	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	1999	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2039	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2079	Mar. 8	Apr. 23
1920	Feb. 18	Apr. 4	1960	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2000	Mar. 8	Apr. 23	2040	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	2080	Feb. 21	Apr. 7
1921	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1961	Feb. 15	Apr. 2	2001	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2041	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2081	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1922	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	1962	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2002	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2042	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2082	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1923	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	1963	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2003	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2043	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2083	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
1924	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	1964	Feb. 12	Mar. 29	2004	Feb. 25	Apr. 11	2044	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2084	Feb. 9	Mar. 26
1925	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	1965	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2005	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	2045	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2085	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
1926	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	1966	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2006	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2046	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2086	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1927	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	1967	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	2007	Feb. 21	Apr. 8	2047	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2087	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
1928	Feb. 22	Apr. 8	1968	Feb. 28	Apr. 14	2008	Feb. 6	Mar. 23	2048	Feb. 19	Apr. 5	2088	Feb. 25	Apr. 11
1929	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1969	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2009	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	2049	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2089	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
1930	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	1970	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2010	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2050	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2090	Mar. 1	Apr. 16
1931	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	1971	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2011	Mar. 9	Apr. 24	2051	Feb. 15	Apr. 2	2091	Feb. 21	Apr. 8
1932	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1972	Feb. 16	Apr. 2	2012	Feb. 22	Apr. 8	2052	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2092	Feb. 13	Mar. 30
1933	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	1973	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2013	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2053	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2093	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
1934	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	1974	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2014	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2054	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2094	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
1935	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	1975	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2015	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2055	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2095	Mar. 9	Apr. 24
1936	Feb. 26	Apr. 12	1976	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2016	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	2056	Feb. 16	Apr. 2	2096	Feb. 29	Apr. 15
1937	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1977	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2017	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2057	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2097	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1938	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	1978	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	2018	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	2058	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2098	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
1939	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	1979	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2019	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2059	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2099	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
1940	Feb. 7	Mar. 24	1980	Feb. 20	Apr. 6	2020	Feb. 26	Apr. 12	2060	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2100	Feb. 10	Mar. 28

Roman Catholic Hierarchy

Source: U.S. Catholic Conference; Holy See Press

Supreme Pontiff

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the supreme pontiff, Pope Benedict XVI, Joseph Ratzinger, born in Marktl am Inn, in Bavaria, Germany, on Apr. 16, 1927; ordained priest on June 29, 1951, named archbishop of Munich and Feising in Mar. 1977 and elevated to cardinal three months later. In 1981, he was appointed prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, and confirmed as dean of the College of Cardinals on Nov. 30, 2002. He was elected pope by the College of Cardinals on Apr. 19, 2005.

Chronological List of Popes

Source: Annuario Pontificio.

The Roman Catholic Church named the Apostle Peter as founder of the church in Rome and the first pope. He arrived there c. 42, was martyred there c. 67, and was ultimately canonized as a saint. The **pope's temporal title is** Sovereign of the State of Vatican City. The **pope's spiritual titles are** Bishop of Rome, Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province.

Table lists year of accession of each pope. The **names of antipopes** are *in italics* and followed by an *. Antipopes were illegitimate claimants to the papal throne.

Year	Pope	Year	Pope	Year	Pope	Year	Pope	Year	Pope
	St. Peter	526	St. Felix IV (III)	872	John VIII	1100	*Theodoric**	1417	Martin V
67	St. Linus	530	Boniface II	882	Marinus I	1102	*Albert**	1431	Eugene IV
76	St. Anacletus or Cletus	530	*Dioscorus**	884	St. Adrian III	1105	*Sylvester IV**	1439	*Felix V**
		533	John II	885	Stephen V (VI)	1118	Gelasius II	1447	Nicholas V
88	St. Clement I	535	St. Agapitus I	891	Formosus	1118	*Gregory VIII**	1455	Callistus III
97	St. Evaristus	536	St. Silverius, Martyr	896	Boniface VI	1119	Callistus II	1458	Pius II
105	St. Alexander I	537	Vigilius	896	Stephen VI (VII)	1124	Honorius II	1464	Paul II
115	St. Sixtus I	556	Pelagius I	897	Romanus	1124	*Celestine II**	1471	Sixtus IV
125	St. Telesphorus	561	John III	897	Theodore II	1130	Innocent II	1484	Innocent VIII
136	St. Hyginus	575	Benedict I	898	John IX	1130	*Anacletus II**	1492	Alexander VI
140	St. Pius I	579	Pelagius II	900	Benedict IV	1138	*Victor IV**	1503	Pius III
155	St. Anicetus	590	St. Gregory I	903	Leo V	1143	Celestine II	1503	Julius II
166	St. Soter	604	Sabinian	903	*Christopher**	1144	Lucius II	1513	Leo X
175	St. Eleutherius	607	Boniface III	904	Sergius III	1145	Bl. Eugene III	1522	Adrian VI
189	St. Victor I	608	St. Boniface IV	911	Anastasius III	1153	Anastasius IV	1523	Clement VII
199	St. Zephyrinus	615	St. Deusdedit or Adeodatus	913	Landus	1154	Adrian IV	1534	Paul III
217	St. Callistus I			914	John X	1159	Alexander III	1550	Julius III
217	*St. Hippolytus**	619	Boniface V	928	Leo VI	*1159*	*Victor IV**	1555	Marcellus II
222	St. Urban I	625	Honorius I	928	Stephen VII(VIII)	1164	*Paschal III**	1555	Paul IV
230	St. Pontian	640	Severinus	931	John XI	1168	*Callistus III**	1559	Pius IV
235	St. Anterus	640	John IV	936	Leo VII	1179	*Innocent III**	1566	St. Pius V
236	St. Fabian	642	Theodore I	939	Stephen VIII(IX)	1181	Lucius III	1572	Gregory XIII
251	St. Cornelius	649	St. Martin I, Martyr	942	Marinus II	1185	Urban III	1585	Sixtus V
251	*Novatian**	654	St. Eugene I	946	Agapitus II	1187	Clement III	1590	Urban VII
253	St. Lucius I	657	St. Vitalian	955	John XII	1187	Gregory VIII	1590	Gregory XIV
254	St. Stephen I	672	Adeodatus II	963	Leo VIII	1191	Celestine III	1591	Innocent IX
257	St. Sixtus II	676	Donus	964	Benedict V	1198	Innocent III	1592	Clement VIII
259	St. Dionysius	678	St. Agatho	965	John XIII	1216	Honorius III	1605	Leo XI
269	St. Felix I	682	St. Leo II	973	Benedict VI	1227	Gregory IX	1605	Paul V
275	St. Eutychian	684	St. Benedict II	974	*Boniface VII**	1241	Celestine IV	1621	Gregory XV
283	St. Caius	685	John V	974	Benedict VII	1243	Innocent IV	1623	Urban VIII
296	St. Marcellinus	686	Conon	983	John XIV	1254	Alexander IV	1644	Innocent X
308	St. Marcellus I	687	*Theodore**	985	John XV	1261	Urban IV	1655	Alexander VII
309	St. Eusebius	687	*Paschal**	996	Gregory V	1265	Clement IV	1667	Clement IX
311	St. Melchiades	687	St. Sergius I	997	*John XVI**	1271	Bl. Gregory X	1670	Clement X
314	St. Sylvester I	701	John VI	999	Sylvester II	1276	Bl. Innocent V	1676	Bl. Innocent XI
336	St. Marcus	705	John VII	1003	John XVII	1276	Adrian V	1689	Alexander VIII
337	St. Julius I	708	Sisinnius	1004	John XVIII	1276	John XXI	1691	Innocent XII
352	Liberius	708	Constantine	1009	Sergius IV	1277	Nicholas III	1700	Clement XI
355	*Felix II**	715	St. Gregory II	1012	Benedict VIII	1281	Martin IV	1721	Innocent XIII
366	St. Damasus I	731	St. Gregory III	1012	*Gregory**	1285	Honorius IV	1724	Benedict XIII
366	*Ursinus**	741	St. Zachary	1024	John XIX	1288	Nicholas IV	1730	Clement XII
384	St. Siricius	752	Stephen II (III)[1]	1032	Benedict IX	1294	St. Celestine V	1740	Benedict XIV
399	St. Anastasius I	757	St. Paul I	1045	Sylvester III	1294	Boniface VIII	1758	Clement XIII
401	St. Innocent I	767	*Constantine**	1045	Benedict IX	1303	Bl. Benedict XI	1769	Clement XIV
417	St. Zosimus	768	*Philip**	1045	Gregory VI	1305	Clement V	1775	Pius VI
418	St. Boniface I	768	Stephen III (IV)	1046	Clement II	1316	John XXII	1800	Pius VII
418	*Eulalius**	772	Adrian I	1047	Benedict IX	1328	*Nicholas V**	1823	Leo XII
422	St. Celestine I	795	St. Leo III	1048	Damasus II	1334	Benedict XII	1829	Pius VIII
432	St. Sixtus III	816	Stephen IV (V)	1049	St. Leo IX	1342	Clement VI	1831	Gregory XVI
440	St. Leo I	817	St. Paschal I	1055	Victor II	1352	Innocent VI	1846	Pius IX
461	St. Hilary	824	Eugene II	1057	Stephen IX (X)	1362	Bl. Urban V	1878	Leo XIII
468	St. Simplicius	827	Valentine	1058	*Benedict X**	1370	Gregory XI	1903	St. Pius X
483	St. Felix III (II)	827	Gregory IV	1059	Nicholas II	1378	Urban VI	1914	Benedict XV
492	St. Gelasius I	844	*John**	1061	Alexander II	1378	*Clement VII**	1922	Pius XI
496	Anastasius II	844	Sergius II	1061	*Honorius II**	1389	Boniface IX	1939	Pius XII
498	St. Symmachus	847	St. Leo IV	1073	St. Gregory VII	1394	*Benedict XIII**	1958	John XXIII
498	*Lawrence** (501-505)	855	Benedict III	1080	*Clement III**	1404	Innocent VII	1963	Paul VI
		855	*Anastasius**	1086	Bl. Victor III	1406	Gregory XII	1978	John Paul I
514	St. Hormisdas	858	St. Nicholas I	1088	Bl. Urban II	1409	*Alexander V**	1978	John Paul II
523	St. John I, Martyr	867	Adrian II	1099	Paschal II	1410	*John XXIII**	2005	Benedict XVI

(1) After St. Zachary, a Roman priest named Stephen was elected, but died before assuming the papacy. Another Stephen was then elected to succeed Zachary as Stephen II. He is sometimes listed as Stephen III.

College of Cardinals

Source: U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops

Members of the Sacred College of Cardinals are chosen by the pope to be his chief assistants and advisers in the administration of the church. Among their duties is the election of the pope.

In its present form, the College of Cardinals dates from the 12th century. The first cardinals, from about the 6th century, were deacons and priests of the leading churches of Rome and were bishops of neighboring dioceses. The title of cardinal was limited to members of the college in 1567. The number of cardinals was set at 70 in 1586 by Pope Sixtus V. From 1959 Pope John XXIII began to increase the number; however, the number eligible to participate in papal elections was limited to 120. Previous limitations were set aside by Pope John Paul II when he created new cardinals. In 1918 the Code of Canon Law specified that all cardinals must be priests. Pope John XXIII in 1962 established a rule that all cardinals must be bishops, with exceptions. In 1971, Pope Paul VI decreed that at age 80 cardinals must retire from curial departments and offices and from participation in papal elections.

As of July 2010, there were 179 cardinals, of whom 107 remained eligible to vote.

North American Cardinals

Name	Office	Born	Named cardinal
Aloysius M. Ambrozic[1]	Archbishop emeritus of Toronto	1930	1998
Luis Aponte Martinez[1]	Archbishop emeritus of San Juan	1922	1973
Javier Lozano Barragan[1]	Pres. emeritus, Pontifical Council for Health Care Workers, Mexico	1933	2003
William W. Baum[1]	Major Penitentiary emeritus of the Apostolic Penitentiary	1926	1976
Anthony J. Bevilacqua[1]	Archbishop emeritus of Philadelphia	1923	1991
Daniel N. DiNardo	Archbishop of Galveston-Houston	1949	2007
Edward M. Egan	Archbishop emeritus of New York	1932	2001
John Patrick Foley	Grand Master of the Knights of the Holy Sepulcher	1935	2007
Francis E. George	Archbishop of Chicago	1937	1998
William Henry Keeler	Archbishop emeritus of Baltimore	1931	1994
Bernard F. Law	Archbishop emeritus of Boston	1931	1985
William Levada	Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith	1936	2006
Roger Mahony	Archbishop of Los Angeles	1936	1991
Adam Joseph Maida	Archbishop emeritus of Detroit	1930	1994
Theodore McCarrick[1]	Archbishop emeritus of Washington, DC	1930	2001
Sean O'Malley	Archbishop of Boston	1944	2006
Marc Ouellet	Archbishop of Quebec	1944	2003
Justin F. Rigali	Archbishop of Philadelphia	1935	2003
Norberto Rivera Carrera	Archbishop of Mexico City	1942	1998
José Francisco Robles Ortega	Archbishop of Monterrey, Mexico	1949	2007
Juan Sandoval Iniguez	Archbishop of Guadalajara	1933	1994
James F. Stafford	Major Penitentiary emeritus of the Apostolic Penitentiary	1932	1998
Jean-Claude Turcotte	Archbishop of Montreal	1936	1994

(1) Ineligible to take part in papal elections (as of July 2010).

The Ten Commandments

In the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) the Ten Commandments (also called the Decalogue, from the Greek meaning "ten words") were revealed by God to Moses on Mt. Sinai. They form the covenant between God and the Israelites and the moral code that is the basis for the Jewish and Christian religions. The Ten Commandments appear in two places in the Old Testament—Exodus 20:1-17 and Deuteronomy 5:6-21.

Most Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox Christians follow Jewish tradition, as here, which considers the introduction ("I am the Lord . . .") the first commandment and makes the prohibition against idolatry the second. Roman Catholic and Lutheran traditions combine I and II and split the last commandment into two that separately prohibit coveting of a neighbor's wife and a neighbor's goods. This arrangement alters the numbering of the other commandments by one.

Following is the text of the Ten Commandments as it appears in Exodus 20:1-17, in the King James version of the Bible [Roman numerals added]:

And God spake all these words, saying,

I. I *am* the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of *any thing* that *is* in heaven above, or that *is* in the earth beneath, or that *is* in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God *am* a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth *generation* of them that hate me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain: for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: but the seventh day *is* the sabbath of the LORD thy God: *in it* thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that *is* within thy gates: for *in* six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them *is*, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that *is* thy neighbour's.

Books of the Bible

Old Testament—Standard Protestant List

Genesis	I Kings	Ecclesiastes	Obadiah
Exodus	II Kings	Song of Solomon	Jonah
Leviticus	I Chronicles	Isaiah	Micah
Numbers	II Chronicles	Jeremiah	Nahum
Deuteronomy	Ezra	Lamentations	Habakkuk
Joshua	Nehemiah	Ezekiel	Zephaniah
Judges	Esther	Daniel	Haggai
Ruth	Job	Hosea	Zechariah
I Samuel	Psalms	Joel	Malachi
II Samuel	Proverbs	Amos	

New Testament List

Matthew	Ephesians	Hebrews
Mark	Philippians	James
Luke	Colossians	I Peter
John	I Thessalonians	II Peter
Acts	II Thessalonians	I John
Romans	I Timothy	II John
I Corinthians	II Timothy	III John
II Corinthians	Titus	Jude
Galatians	Philemon	Revelation

The standard Protestant Old Testament consists of the same 39 books as in the Bible of Judaism, but the latter is organized differently. The Old Testament used by Roman Catholics has 7 additional "deuterocanonical" books, plus some additional parts of books. The 7 are **Tobit, Judith, Wisdom, Sirach (Ecclesiasticus), Baruch, I Maccabees**, and **II Maccabees**. Both Catholic and Protestant versions of the New Testament have 27 books, with the same names.

Figures in the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament)

Aaron: First of Hebrew high priests; brother of Moses and Miriam.
Abel: Second son of Adam and Eve; slain by Cain.
Abraham: Founder of monotheism; patriarch; also called Abram.
Adam: First human according to Genesis.
Amos: Herdsman; prophesized against social injustice and oppression of the poor.
Bathsheba: Seduced by King David; mother of King Solomon.
Cain: Tiller of the soil; son of Adam and Eve; killed his brother Abel.
Cyrus: Persian ruler; sent Jews home from exile.
Daniel: Cast into lion's den by Nebuchadnezzer; saved.
David: Israel's greatest king; shepherd, warrior, musician, psalmist.
Deborah: Prophet and judge; ruled over Israel.
Elijah: Great prophet; was victorious over the priests of the Phoenician god, Baal.
Elisha: Prophet; successor to Elijah.
Esther: Jewish wife of the king of Persia; saved Jews from annihilation.
Eve: First woman according to Genesis.
Ezekiel: Visionary; prophesized hope to exiled Jews in Babylon.
Ezra: Great Jewish leader; rededicated worship and Torah law after exile.
Goliath: Giant Philistine warrior; slain by David.
Hannah: Childless; promised child to God; mother to the prophet Samuel.
Hosea: Enacted prophecy; asked God's forgiveness for Israel's unfaithfulness.
Isaac: Son of Abraham and Sarah; saved from sacrificial altar.
Isaiah: Highly educated prophet; avoided war with Assyria. Israel destroyed. Jerusalem survived.
Jacob: Son of Isaac; father of the Twelve Tribes; renamed "Israel" by angel.
Jeremiah: Confronted leaders; urged surrender to Babylon.
Jezebel: Phoenician queen of King Ahab; had Israelite prophets killed.
Job: "Blameless" man; lost family and possessions but not his faith.
Jonah: Swallowed by a great fish; prophesized repentance in Nineveh.
Jonathan: Son of King Saul; friend of David.
Joseph: Favorite of Jacob; interprets Pharaoh's dreams; brings Hebrews to Egypt.
Josiah: Reformist king; repaired Temple; restored worship; reintroduced Passover.
Joshua: Successor of Moses; led Hebrews into Canaan.
Leah: Matriarch; older sister of Rachel; Jacob's wife.
Micah: Prophet; predicted the end of war and beginning of peace.
Miriam: Prophet and great leader of the Hebrews; sister to Moses and Aaron.
Moses: Most important Hebrew prophet; leader of the Israelites; received the Torah.
Nathan: Prophet; confronted King David over his seduction of Bathsheba.
Nebuchadnezzer: Babylonian king; destroyed Jerusalem.
Nehemiah: Led Jews back to Jerusalem from Babylonian exile.
Noah: A man of great faith who, according to *Genesis*, saved his family and two of every living thing on Earth from a great flood.
Rachel: Matriarch; younger sister of Leah; Jacob's wife; Joseph's mother.
Rebecca: Matriarch; wife of Isaac; mother of Jacob.
Ruth: Moabite convert; ancestor of David.
Samuel: Prophet; anointed Saul king of Israel and later anointed David to succeed him.
Samson: Judge and military leader of Israel, possessed super-human strength .
Sarah: First matriarch of Israel; wife of Abraham; mother of Isaac.
Saul: First king of Israel; father of Jonathan.
Solomon: King of Israel at its zenith; known for great wisdom.
Zachariah: Prophet; encouraged rebuilding of Temple destroyed by Babylonians.

Figures in the New Testament

Andrew: One of the Twelve Apostles; brother of Peter and former fisherman; one of the earlier disciples.
Barabbas: Imprisoned with Jesus; set free by Pilate on Passover.
Barnabas: Disciple of Jesus; closely connected with Paul.
Bartholomew: A lesser known member of the Twelve Apostles; cheerful and prayed often.
Cornelius: A Roman convert defended by Peter, allowing Gentiles to become Christians.
Elizabeth: Mother of John the Baptist; relation of the Virgin Mary.
Gabriel: Archangel; appeared to the Virgin Mary to announce that she was to give birth to the messiah.
Herod: Two Herods appear in the New Testament: Herod the Great ordered the death of children around the time of Jesus's birth; his son, Herod, imprisoned John the Baptist and later had him beheaded.
James: One of the Twelve; brother of John the apostle.
Jesus: Central figure of the Gospels; believed to be the messiah and son of God; crucified by the Romans.
John (Baptist): Known as John the Baptist; important prophet and forerunner to Jesus; relation of the Virgin Mary.
John (Apostle): Beloved disciple of Jesus; one of the Twelve; possible author of 4th Gospel; brother of James.
Joseph: Husband of the Virgin Mary; descendant of King David.
Judas Iscariot: Betrayer of Jesus; prominent member of the apostles; committed suicide.
Judas Thaddeus: One of the Twelve; also called Jude to distinguish him from Judas Iscariot.
Lazarus: Brother of the disciples Martha and Mary of Bethany; raised from the dead at their request; possibly the same Lazarus who appears in Jesus's parable of the rich man.
Luke: Traditional author of the Gospel of Luke; possibly a follower of Paul.
Mark: Traditional author of the Gospel of Mark; possibly a disciple of Peter.
Matthew: One of the Twelve; possible author of the Gospel of Matthew; a former tax collector.
Mary Magdalene: Important female disciple of Jesus; witness to his death and resurrection.
Mary, the mother of Jesus: Traditionally believed to be a virgin who conceived without sin; wife of Joseph.
Matthias: Often included on lists of the Twelve Apostles as the apostle who replaced Judas Iscariot after his betrayal.
Paul (Saul): Writer of nearly a quarter of the New Testament; a former persecutor of Christians, converted after a vision; played a significant role in spreading Christianity.
Peter: Considered to be the foremost of the Twelve Apostles; traditionally the first pope and "rock" of the Christian church; author of epistles; also called Simon and Simon Peter.
Philip: One of the Twelve; considered pragmatic and sensible.
Pilate, Pontius: A Roman prefect; played large role in the trial and crucifixion of Jesus.
Simon: One of the Twelve; known as "the Zealot" to distinguish from Simon Peter.
Stephen: Fervently preached that Jesus was the Messiah; stoned to death by angry mob, including Saul; important figure in Saul's conversion.
Thomas: One of the Twelve; known as "Doubting Thomas" because he did not believe Jesus was risen until he could touch him.
Timothy: A disciple closely connected with Paul; recipient of epistles.
Zacharias: Father of John the Baptist; husband of Elizabeth; struck dumb when he doubted his barren wife could become pregnant.

Major Christian Denominations:

Brackets indicate some features that tend to

Denomination	Origins	Organization	Authority	Special rites
Baptists	In radical Reformation, objections to infant baptism, demands for church and state separation; John Smyth, English Separatist, in 1609; Roger Williams, 1638, Providence, RI.	Congregational; each local church is autonomous.	Scripture; some Baptists, particularly in the South, interpret the Bible literally.	*[Baptism, usually early teen years and after, by total immersion]*; Lord's Supper.
Church of Christ (Disciples)	Among evangelical Presbyterians in KY (1804) and PA (1809), in distress over Protestant factionalism and decline of fervor; organized in 1832.	Congregational.	*["Where the Scriptures speak, we speak; where the Scriptures are silent, we are silent."]*	Adult baptism; Lord's Supper (weekly).
Episcopalians	Henry VIII separated English Catholic Church from Rome, 1534, for political reasons; Protestant Episcopal Church in U.S. founded in 1789.	*[Diocesan bishops, in apostolic succession, are elected by parish representatives; the national Church is headed by General Convention and Presiding Bishop; part of the Anglican Communion.]*	Scripture as interpreted by tradition, especially *39 Articles* (1563); tri-annual convention of bishops, priests, andlay people.	Infant baptism, Eucharist, and other sacraments; sacrament taken to be symbolic, but as having real spiritual effect.
Jehovah's Witnesses	Founded in 1870 in PA by Charles Taze Russell; incorporated as Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of PA, 1884; name Jehovah's Witnesses adopted in 1931.	A governing body located in NY coordinates worldwide activities; each congregation cared for by a body of elders; each Witness considered a minister.	The Bible.	Baptism by immersion; annual Lord's Meal ceremony.
Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	In a vision of the Father and the Son reported by Joseph Smith (1820s) in NY. Smith also reported receiving new scripture on golden tablets: The Book of Mormon.	Theocratic; 1st Presidency (church president, 2 counselors), 12 Apostles preside over international church. Local congregations headed by lay priesthood leaders.	Revelation to living prophet (church president). The Bible, Book of Mormon, and other revelations to Smith and his successors.	Baptism, at age 8; laying on of hands (which confers the gift of the Holy Ghost); Lord's Supper; temple rites: baptism for the dead, marriage for eternity, others.
Lutherans	Begun by Martin Luther in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1517; objection to Catholic doctrine of salvation and sale of indulgences; break complete, 1519.	Varies from congregational to episcopal; in U.S., a combination of regional synods and congregational polities is most common.	Scripture alone. The *Book of Concord* (1580), which includes the three Ecumenical Creeds, is subscribed to as a correct exposition of Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord's Supper; Christ's true body and blood present "in, with, and under the bread and wine."
Methodists	Rev. John Wesley began movement in 1738, within Church of England; first U.S. denomination, Baltimore (1784).	Conference and superintendent system; *[in United Methodist Church, general superintendents are bishops—not a priestly order, only an office—who are elected for life]*.	Scripture as interpreted by tradition, reason, and experience.	Baptism of infants or adults; Lord's Supper commanded; other rites: marriage, ordination, solemnization of personal commitments.
Orthodox	Developed in original Christian proselytizing; broke with Rome in 1054, after centuries of doctrinal disputes and diverging traditions.	Synods of bishops in autonomous, usually national, churches elect a patriarch, archbishop, or metropolitan; these men, as a group, are the heads of the church.	Scripture, tradition, and the first 7 church councils up to Nicaea II in 787; bishops in council have authority in doctrine and policy.	Seven sacraments: infant baptism and anointing, Eucharist, ordination, penance, marriage, and anointing of the sick.
Pentecostal	In Topeka, KS (1901) and Los Angeles (1906), in reaction to perceived loss of evangelical fervor among Methodists and others.	Originally a movement, not a formal organization, Pentecostalism now has a variety of organized forms and continues also as a movement.	Scripture; individual charismatic leaders, the teachings of the Holy Spirit.	*[Spirit baptism, especially as shown in "speaking in tongues"; healing and sometimes exorcism]*; adult baptism; Lord's Supper.
Presbyterians	In 16th-cent. Calvinist reformation; differed with Lutherans over sacraments, church government; John Knox founded Scotch Presbyerian church about 1560.	*[Highly structured representational system of ministers and lay persons (presbyters) in local, regional, and national bodies (synods).]*	Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord's Supper; bread and wine symbolize Christ's spiritual presence.
Roman Catholics	Traditionally, founded by Jesus who named St. Peter the first vicar; developed in early Christian proselytizing, especially after the conversion of imperial Rome in the 4th cent.	*[Hierarchy with supreme power vested in pope elected by cardinals;]* councils of bishops advise on matters of doctrine and policy.	*[The pope, when speaking for the whole church in matters of faith and morals; and tradition (which is expressed in church councils and in part contained in Scripture).]*	Mass; 7 sacraments: baptism, reconciliation, Eucharist, confirmation, marriage, ordination, and anointing of the sick (unction).
United Church of Christ	*[By ecumenical union, in 1957, of Congregationalists and Evangelical & Reformed, representing both Calvinist and Lutheran traditions.]*	Congregational; a General Synod, representative of all congregations, sets general policy.	Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord's Supper.

How Do They Differ?

distinguish a denomination sharply from others.

Practice	Ethics	Doctrine	Other	Denomination
Worship style varies from staid to evangelistic; extensive missionary activity.	Usually opposed to alcohol and tobacco; some tendency toward a perfectionist ethical standard.	*[No creed; true church is of believers only, who are all equal.]*	Believing no authority can stand between the believer and God, the Baptists are strong supporters of church and state separation.	**Baptists**
Tries to avoid any rite not considered part of the 1st-cent. church; some congregations may reject instrumental music.	Some tendency toward perfectionism; increasing interest in social action programs.	Simple New Testament faith; avoids any elaboration not firmly based on Scripture.	Highly tolerant in doctrinal and religious matters; strongly supportive of scholarly education.	**Church of Christ (Disciples)**
Formal, based on *Book of Common Prayer*, updated 1979; services range from austerely simple to highly liturgical.	Tolerant, sometimes permissive; some social action programs.	Scripture; the "historic creeds," which include the Apostles, Nicene, and Athanasian, and the *Book of Common Prayer*; ranges from Anglo-Catholic to low church, with Calvinist influences.	Strongly ecumenical, holding talks with many branches of Christendom.	**Episcopalians**
Meetings are held in Kingdom Halls and members' homes for study and worship; *[extensive door-to-door visitations]*.	High moral code; stress on marital fidelity and family values; avoidance of tobacco and blood transfusions.	*[God, by his first creation, Christ, will soon destroy all wickedness; 144,000 faithful ones will rule in heaven with Christ over others on a paradise earth.]*	Total allegiance proclaimed only to God's kingdom or heavenly government by Christ; main periodical, *The Watchtower*, is printed in 115 languages.	**Jehovah's Witnesses**
Simple service with prayers, hymns, sermon; private temple ceremonies may be more elaborate.	Temperance; strict moral code; *[tithing]*; a strong work ethic with communal self-reliance; *[strong missionary activity]*; family emphasis.	Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the Eternal Father. Jesus' atonement saves all humans; those who are obedient to God's laws may become joint-heirs with Christ in God's kingdom.	Mormons believe theirs is the true church of Jesus Christ, restored by God through Joseph Smith. Official name: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.	**Latter-day Saints (Mormons)**
Relatively simple, formal liturgy with emphasis on the sermon.	Generally conservative in personal and social ethics; doctrine of "2 kingdoms" (worldly and holy) supports conservatism in secular affairs.	Salvation by grace alone through faith; Lutheranism has made major contributions to Protestant theology.	Though still somewhat divided along ethnic lines (German, Swedish, etc.), main divisions are between fundamentalists and liberals.	**Lutherans**
Worship style varies widely by denomination, local church, geography.	Originally pietist and perfectionist; always strong social activist elements.	No distinctive theological development; 25 articles abridged from Church of England's 39, not binding.	In 1968, The United Methodist Church was formed by the union of The Methodist Church and The Evangelical United Brethren Church.	**Methodists**
Elaborate liturgy, usually in the vernacular, though extremely traditional; the liturgy is the essence of Orthodoxy; veneration of icons.	Tolerant; little stress on social action; divorce, remarriage permitted in some cases; bishops are celibate; priests need not be.	Emphasis on Christ's resurrection, rather than crucifixion; the Holy Spirit proceeds from God the Father only.	Orthodox Church in America originally under Patriarch of Moscow, was granted autonomy in 1970; Greek Orthodox do not recognize this autonomy.	**Orthodox**
Loosely structured service with rousing hymns and sermons, culminating in spirit baptism.	Usually, emphasis on perfectionism, with varying degrees of tolerance.	Simple traditional beliefs, usually Protestant, with emphasis on the immediate presence of God in the Holy Spirit.	Once confined to lower-class "holy rollers," Pentecostalism now appears in mainline churches and has established middle-class congregations.	**Pentecostal**
A simple, sober service in which the sermon is central.	Traditionally, a tendency toward strictness, with firm church- and self-discipline; otherwise tolerant.	Emphasizes the sovereignty and justice of God; no longer dogmatic.	Although traces of belief in predestination (that God has foreordained salvation for the "elect") remain, this idea is no longer a central element in Presbyterianism.	**Presbyterians**
Relatively elaborate ritual centered on the Mass; also rosary recitation, novenas, etc.	Traditionally strict, but increasingly tolerant in practice; divorce and remarriage not accepted, but annulments sometimes granted; celibate clergy, except in Eastern rite.	Highly elaborated; salvation by merit gained through grace; dogmatic; special veneration of Mary, the mother of Jesus.	Relatively rapid change followed Vatican Council II; Mass now in vernacular; more stress on social action, tolerance, ecumenism.	**Roman Catholics**
Usually simple services with emphasis on the sermon.	Tolerant; some social action emphasis.	Standard Protestant; "Statement of Faith" (1959) is not binding.	The 2 main churches in the 1957 union represented earlier unions with small groups of almost every Protestant denomination.	**United Church of Christ**

Major Non-Christian World Religions

Source: Hinduism and Judaism reviewed by Anthony Padovano, PhD, STD, Prof. of Literature & Relig. Studies, Ramapo College, NJ, Adj. Prof. of Theol., Fordham U., NYC; Baha'i reviewed by the Baha'i Community Relations Center; Sikhism reviewed by The Sikh Coalition of New York, NY; Islam reviewed by Natana Delong-Bas, Lecturer in Islamic Studies, Boston College.

Islam

Founded: Muhammad received his first revelation in 610 CE.

Founder: Muhammad (c. 570-632), the Prophet.

Sacred texts: Two texts constitute the Muslim sacred canon, the *Qur'an* and the *Hadith*. The Qur'an provides the foundation for Islamic religion and culture. Regarded as the final, perfect, and complete word of God as revealed to Muhammad over the course of his life. Received by Muhammad in the Arabic language, it is memorized in Arabic by adherents regardless of their native language. It is divided into 114 chapters of unequal length, the shortest containing only 3 verses, and the longest containing 306 verses. The Qur'an is the ultimate source of everything Islamic, from metaphysics to theology to sacred history, to ethics and law, to art. The Hadith, which describes Muhammad's actions, attitudes and teachings, complements the Qur'an. Due to its long history of oral transmission, the Hadith's lessons are seen as somewhat vulnerable to human error; it does not contain God's unadulterated voice as does the Qur'an, but functions as a powerful spiritual and behavioral code nonetheless.

Divisions: There are 2 major groups: the majority Sunni (84% of the worldwide Muslim population) and the minority Shiites (14%). Sects first appeared in Islam at the time of Muhammad's death. The group that came to be known as Sunni accepted Abu Bakr, an early convert, as his successor (caliph), while a smaller number, which became the Shi'a, believed that Ali ibn Abi Talib, the son-in-law and first cousin of the prophet, should have become his successor (Imam). Imams are believed to interpret the Qur'an infallibly. **Shiites** fall into 3 major branches: Fivers, Seveners, and Twelvers, reflecting the number of Imams they recognize. Twelvers believe that the 12th Imam has lived an invisible existence since 874, and will return as the Mahdi (a messiah figure) who will usher in a 1,000-year reign of peace and justice. **Sufism** (mystical dimension of Islam) emphasizes personal relation to God and obedience informed by love of God; it is prevalent among both Sunni and Shiites.

Organization: Muhammad was both the last prophet and a statesman. Muslim leaders have often assumed both civil and moral functions within Islamic states. Within the larger community, there are cultural and national groups, held together by a common religious law, the *Shari'a*. Muslims believe that God is the ultimate law giver and that human beings cannot devise laws that oppose divine laws; still the Shari'a is approached differently in different parts of the Islamic world. Over the centuries, Sunnis have developed 4 major schools of law: the Hanafi, the Shafi'i, the Hanbali, and the Maliki schools. The Ja'fari school is the most important and well-known Shiite school. Before the 20th century, religious scholars known as the ulama held much legal power. Judges (qadis) and law-interpreters (muftis) are people learned in religious law who lead congregational prayers in mosques and perform other religious duties.

Practice: Five duties (of both men and women), known as the "Pillars of Islam," are regarded as cardinal in Islam and as central to the life of the Islamic community. In accordance with Islam's absolute commitment to monotheism, the first duty is the profession of faith (the *Shahadah*): "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his Prophet." A Muslim must profess this belief publicly at least once in his or her lifetime; it defines the membership of an individual in the Islamic community. The second duty is that of five daily prayers organized in intervals throughout the day: sunrise, early afternoon, late afternoon, immediately after sunset, and before midnight. During prayer, Muslims face the *Kaaba*, a small, cube-shaped structure in the courtyard toward *al-Haram* (the "inviolate place"), at the great mosque of Mecca. All five prayers in Islam are congregational and are to be offered in a mosque, but they may be offered individually if one cannot be present with a congregation. Congregational prayer is required only at the early afternoon prayer on Friday for men. The third cardinal duty of a Muslim is to pay alms, or *zakat*, which should be 2.5% of one's total wealth. This was originally the tax levied by Muhammad on the wealthy members of the community, primarily to help the poor. Only when zakat has been paid is the rest of a Muslim's property considered purified and legitimate. The fourth duty is the fast of the lunar month of Ramadan. During the fasting month, one must abstain from eating, drinking, smoking, impure thoughts, and sexual intercourse from dawn until sunset, and feed at least one poor person, if able. The fifth duty is the pilgrimage to the Kaaba in the Grand Mosque at Mecca, which a Muslim must undertake, with exceptions for poverty and ill health, at least once during his or her lifetime.

Location: W Africa to Philippines, across a band including E Africa, Central Asia and W China, India, Malaysia, Indonesia. Islam has several million adherents in North America and about 30 mil in Europe.

Beliefs: Strictly monotheistic. God is creator of the universe, omnipotent, omniscient, just, forgiving, and merciful. God revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad to guide humanity to truth and justice. Those who sincerely "submit" (literal meaning of "islam") to God attain salvation.

World's Largest Muslim Populations, 2009
Source: Pew Research Center, Oct. 2009

Rank	Country	Muslim population	% of total pop.
1.	Indonesia	202,867,000	88.2%
2.	Pakistan	174,082,000	96.3
3.	India	160,945,000	13.4
4.	Bangladesh	145,312,000	89.6
5.	Egypt	78,513,000	94.6
6.	Nigeria	78,056,000	50.4
7.	Iran	73,777,000	99.4
8.	Turkey	73,619,000	98.0*
9.	Algeria	34,199,000	98.0
10.	Morocco	31,993,000	99.0*
11.	Iraq	30,428,000	99.0*
12.	Sudan	30,121,000	71.3
13.	Afghanistan	28,072,000	99.7
14.	Ethiopia	28,063,000	33.9
15.	Uzbekistan	26,469,000	96.3
16.	Saudi Arabia	24,949,000	97.0*
17.	Yemen	23,363,000	99.1
18.	China	21,667,000	1.6
19.	Syria	20,196,000	92.2
20.	Malaysia	16,581,000	60.4

*Estimate has been rounded.

Baha'i

Founded: Mid-19th century.

Founder: Mirza Husayn-Ali Nuri (1817-92), later known as Baha'u'llah (Arabic for "Glory of God").

Sacred texts: The writings of Baha'u'llah and of his herald the Bab (Siyyid Ali-Muhammad, 1819-50). The primary text is *Kitab-i-Aqdas* (Most Holy Book).

Organization: The Baha'i administrative system consists of elected nine-member councils at the local, national, and international levels. There are also more than 180 National Spiritual Assemblies and an elected, international governing body known as the Universal House of Justice.

Practice: Prayer, meditation, and fasting are key components of Baha'i faith. Work performed in a spirit of service to humanity is considered an important form of worship. The Baha'i Faith has no clergy and minimal ritual and congregational worship.

Divisions: In a religion in which unity is perhaps the central spiritual value, the Baha'i Faith has avoided separating into sects with differentiated theologies and practices.

Location: Worldwide, with practitioners in 236 countries.

Beliefs: God has progressively revealed His will and purpose through a series of Divine manifestations including Jesus, Buddha, Muhammad, Zoroaster, and Baha'u'llah. Baha'u'llah's teachings include the oneness of humanity, the equality of men and women, the harmony of science and religion, the abandonment of all forms of prejudice, and the elimination of extremes of poverty and wealth.

Buddhism

Founded: About 525 BCE, reportedly near Benares, India.

Founder: Gautama Siddhartha (c. 563-483 BCE), the Buddha, who achieved enlightenment through intense meditation.

Sacred texts: The *Tripitaka*, a collection of the Buddha's teachings, rules of monastic life, and philosophical commentaries on the teachings; also a vast body of Buddhist teachings and commentaries, many of which are called *sutras.*

Organization: The basic institution is the *sangha*, or monastic order, through which traditions are passed down. Monastic life tends to be democratic and anti-authoritarian.

Practice: Varies widely according to the sect, and ranges from austere meditation to magical chanting and elaborate temple rites. Many practices, such as exorcism of devils, reflect pre-Buddhist beliefs.

Divisions: A variety of sects grouped into 3 primary branches: Theravada, which emphasizes the importance of pure thought and deed; Mahayana (includes Zen and Sokagakkai), which ranges from philosophical schools to belief in the saving grace of higher beings or ritual practices and to practical meditative disciplines; and Vajrayana, or Tantrism, a combination of belief in ritual magic and sophisticated philosophy.

Location: Mainly in Asia, from Sri Lanka to Japan.

Beliefs: Life is suffering, and there is no ultimate reality behind it. The cycle of birth and rebirth continues because of desire and attachment to the unreal "self." Meditation and deeds will end the cycle and achieve Nirvana (nothingness, enlightenment).

Hinduism

Founded: About 1500 BCE by Aryans who migrated to India, where their Vedic religion intermixed with the practices and beliefs of the natives.

Sacred texts: The *Veda*, including the *Upanishads*, a collection of rituals and commentaries; a vast number of epic stories about gods, heroes, and saints, including the *Bhagavadgita*, a part of the *Mahabharata*, and the *Ramayana*.

Organization: None, strictly speaking. Generally, rituals should be performed or assisted by Brahmins, the priestly caste, but in practice, simpler rituals can be performed by anyone. Brahmins are the final judges of ritual purity, the vital element in Hindu life. Temples and religious organizations are usually presided over by Brahmins.

Practice: Primarily passage rites (e.g., initiation, marriage, death, etc.) and daily devotions. Of the public rites, the *puja*, a ceremonial dinner for a god, is the most common.

Divisions: There is no concept of orthodoxy in Hinduism, which presents a variety of sects. The 3 major living traditions are those devoted to the gods Vishnu and Shiva and to the goddess Shakti. Numerous folk beliefs and practices, often in amalgamation with the above groups, exist side by side with philosophical schools.

Location: Mainly India, Nepal, Malaysia, Guyana, Suriname, and Sri Lanka.

Beliefs: There is only one divine principle; the many gods are only aspects of that unity. Life in all its forms is an aspect of the divine, but it appears as a separation from the divine, a meaningless cycle of birth and rebirth (*samsara*) determined by the purity or impurity of past deeds (*karma*). To improve one's karma or escape samsara by pure acts, thought, and/or devotion is the aim of every Hindu.

Judaism

Founded: About 2000 BCE.

Founder: Abraham is regarded as the founding patriarch, The Torah of Moses is the basic source of the teachings.

Sacred texts: The 5 books of Moses (the Torah).

Organization: Originally theocratic, Judaism has evolved into a congregational polity. The basic institution is the local synagogue or temple, operated by the congregation and led by a rabbi of their choice. Chief rabbis in France and Great Britain have authority only over those who accept it; in Israel, the 2 chief rabbis have civil authority in family law.

Practice: Among traditional practicioners, almost all areas of life are governed by strict discipline. Sabbath and holidays are marked by observances, and attendance at public worship is considered especially important. Chief annual observances are Passover, celebrating liberation of the Israelites from Egypt and marked by the Seder meal in homes, and the 10 days from Rosh Hashanah (New Year) to Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), a period of penitence.

Divisions: Judaism is an unbroken spectrum from ultraconservative to ultraliberal, largely reflecting different points of view regarding the binding character of the prohibitions and duties—particularly the dietary and Sabbath observations—traditionally prescribed for the daily life of the Jew.

Location: Mainly in Israel and the U.S.

Beliefs: Strictly monotheistic. God is the creator and ruler of the universe. God established a particular relationship with the Hebrew people: by obeying a divine law God gave them, they would be a special witness to God's mercy and justice. Judaism stresses ethical behavior (and, among the traditional, careful ritual obedience) as true worship of God.

Sikhism

Founded: Late 15th century in South Asia.

Founder: Guru Nanak Dev ji, Sikhism's first Guru.

Sacred texts: The *Guru Granth Sahib* was compiled by the Sikh Gurus and contains their experiences of the Divine. It also contains writing by other saintly figures of different faiths.

Organization: Each Sikh must make her or his own spiritual journey and not depend on clergy. Congregational prayer led by both men and women takes place in local *Gurudwaras*. Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar, Punjab (northern India) is the central place of worship.

Practice: Prayers are required in the morning, evening, and before sleeping. The most important mode of congregational prayer is the singing of hymns from the *Guru Granth Sahib*. The "Five Ks" are five articles of faith required of all Sikhs: *Kes* (uncut hair), *Kangha* (comb), *Kara* (steel bracelet), *Kirpan* (sword), and *Kaccha* (short pants).

Divisions: The last living Guru, Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708) crystallized the practices and beliefs of the faith and determined that no future living Guru was needed. Today the religion is guided by joint sovereignty of Guru Granth and Guru Panth. Guru Granth is the Sikh scripture, as the spiritual manifestation of the Guru, while the Guru Panth is the collectivity of all initiated Sikhs worldwide, as the physical manifestation of the Guru.

Location: Many Sikhs are from Punjabi backgrounds. The Punjab region was divided between India and Pakistan with the end of British rule.

Beliefs: Sikhism preaches a message of devotion, remembrance of God at all times, truthful living, equality between all human beings, and social justice, while emphatically denouncing superstitions and blind rituals. Sikhism is a monotheistic religion based on revelation.

Gods and Goddesses in Egyptian, Norse, and Classical Mythology

Source: World Almanac research

Major Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt

Name	Relations	Sphere or position	Emblem/attribute
Ra (Re)/Atum/Amon	Self-created	The sun, creation	Hawk
Thoth (Djeheuty)	Son of Ra	The moon, wisdom, writing	Ibis/baboon
Ptah	Creator of Atum	Creation, craftsmen	——
Osiris	Brother of Set(h) & Isis	The underworld (dead), fertility, resurrection, vegetation	Bull
Isis	Sister/consort of Osiris	The underworld (dead)	——
Set(h)	Brother of Osiris	Evil, trickery, chaos	Boar, pig
Horus (several)	Sons of Osiris & Isis and Ra & Hathor	The earth	Falcon
Hathor	Consort of Ra	Motherhood, love	Cow
Anubis	Son of Osiris	Embalmer and judge of the dead	Jackal/dog

Major Norse Gods and Goddesses

Name	Relations	Sphere or position	Emblem/attribute
Odin	Father of the Aesir (gods)	War and death, poetry, wisdom, magic	Spear, mead, ring/ one-eyed
Thor	Son of Odin	Thunder, lightning, rain; champion of the gods	Hammer, belt
Njord	Father of Freyja & Freyr	Wind and sea, wealth and prosperity	——
Frigg	Wife of Odin	Marriage and motherhood, home	——
Freyja (Freya)	Daughter of Njord	Fertility, birth, crops	Necklace
Freyr	Son of Njord	Agriculture, sun, rain	Magic ship, golden boar
Tyr	Son of Odin[1]	Justice, war	Spear/one-handed
Heimdall	Son of nine giantesses	Watchman of the gods; keen sight and hearing	Horn
Balder (Baldur)	Son of Odin	Light, purity	——
Loki	Son of giants; father of Hel (goddess of death), Jormungand (serpent encompassing the world), Fenrir (the wolf)	Malicious trickster	——

(1) Referred to as the son of Hymir in some mythologies.

Major Gods and Goddesses of the Classical World

Greek name	Roman name	Relations	Sphere or position
Aphrodite	Venus	Daughter of Zeus & Dione	Love
Apollo	——	Son of Zeus & Leto	Healing, poetry, light
Ares	Mars	Son of Zeus & Hera	War
Artemis	Diana	Daughter of Zeus & Leto	Hunting, chastity
Athena	Minerva	Daughter of Zeus & Metis	Wisdom, crafts, war
Cronus	Saturn	Father of Zeus	Titans' ruler
Demeter	Ceres	Sister of Zeus	Agriculture, fertility
Dionysus	Bacchus	Son of Zeus & Semele	Wine, fertility, ecstasy
Eros	Cupid	Son of Ares & Aphrodite	Love
Hades	Pluto	Brother of Zeus	The underworld, death
Hephaestus	Vulcan	Son of Zeus & Hera	Fire
Hera	Juno	Wife & sister of Zeus	Earth
Hermes	Mercury	Son of Zeus & Maia	Travel, commerce, gods' messenger
Hestia	Vesta	Sister of Zeus	The hearth
Pan	——	Son of Hermes & a wood nymph	Forests, flocks, shepherds
Persephone	Proserpina	Daughter of Zeus & Demeter	Grain
Poseidon	Neptune	Brother of Zeus	The sea
Rhea	Ops	Mother of Zeus	The earth
Uranus	Uranus	Father of the Titans (elder gods)	The heavens
Zeus	Jupiter	Son of Cronus & Rhea	Ruler of the gods

LANGUAGE

New Words in English

The following words and definitions were provided by Merriam-Webster Inc., publishers of *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition*, released in 2003. The words are among those that the Merriam-Webster editors decided had achieved enough currency in English to be added to the latest (2009) printing of the dictionary. The next printing was planned for 2011.

acai: a small dark purple fleshy berrylike fruit of a tall slender palm (*Euterpe oleracea*) of tropical Central and South America that is often used in beverages; *also*: the palm

Anglosphere: the countries of the world in which the English language and cultural values predominate

bodywash: a liquid product for cleansing the body

carbon footprint: the negative impact that something (as a person or business) has on the environment; *specifically*: the amount of carbon emitted by something during a given period

celebutante: a debutante who has attracted such media attention as to be considered a celebrity

ciabatta: a flat oblong bread having a moist interior and a crispy crust

docusoap: a TV series in which the real-life activities of a group of people are presented in soap-opera style

dry-erase board: a hard smooth white surface used for writing or drawing on with markers

flash mob: a group of people summoned (as by e-mail or text message) to a designated location at a specified time to perform an indicated action before dispersing

frenemy: one who pretends to be a friend but is actually an enemy

germophobe: a person who has an abnormal fear of germs

green-collar: of, relating to, or involving actions for protecting the natural environment

guilty pleasure: something pleasurable that induces a usually minor feeling of guilt

locavore: one who eats foods grown locally whenever possible

memory foam: a dense polyurethane foam that becomes more pliable when in contact with heat

mixed martial arts: a contact sport that allows a wide range of fighting techniques including striking, kicking, and grappling

mixtape: a compilation of songs recorded (as onto a cassette tape or a CD) from various sources

polypharmacy: the practice of administering or using multiple medications especially concurrently (as in the treatment of a single disease or of several coexisting conditions)

reggaeton: popular music of Puerto Rican origin that combines rap with Caribbean rhythms

shawarma: a sandwich especially of sliced lamb or chicken, vegetables, and often tahini wrapped in pita bread

SIM card: a card that is inserted into a device (as a cell phone) and that is used to store data (as phone numbers or contact information)

softscape: vegetation (as shrubs and flowers) that is incorporated into a landscape

staycation: a vacation spent at home or nearby

superdelegate: a political party leader or an elected official selected to vote at a presidential nominating convention who may or may not be pledged to support a particular candidate

tase: to shoot with a Taser gun

vlog: a blog that contains video material

waterboarding: an interrogation technique in which water is forced into a detainee's mouth and nose so as to induce the sensation of drowning

webisode: an episode especially of a TV show that may or may not have been telecast but can be viewed at a Web site

woo-hoo or whoo-hoo: used to express exuberant delight or approval

zip line: a cable suspended above an incline to which a pulley and harness are attached for a rider

Words About Words

allegory: extended use of symbols, in the form of characters, animals, or events, that represent ideas or themes. Ex.: John Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*

alliteration: repetition of same, initial consonant sounds of two or more words in sequence or in short intervals. Ex.: "I have **s**tood **s**till and **s**topped the **s**ound of feet." —Robert Frost, "Acquainted with the Night"

antithesis: an expression in which contrasting ideas are intentionally juxtaposed, usually in parallel structure. Ex.: "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." —Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address

assonance: repetition of same or similar vowel sounds in words located near each other. Ex.: "Gr**ee**n as a d**rea**m, and d**ee**p as death." —Rupert Brooke, "The Old Vicarage, Grantchester"

back-formation: creation of a word from an existing word, whose forms seem to suggest that the previously existing word derived from the newer word. Ex.: The verb "edit" is a back-formation of the word "editor."

cliché: a saying or expression that has been used so often it has lost its effect. Ex.: work like a dog

euphemism: a mild, indirect expression used instead of a plainer one that might be harsh, unpleasant, or offensive. Ex.: rest-room instead of toilet; pass away, or pass, instead of die

hyperbole: exaggeration for emphasis or effect. Ex.: "And fired the shot heard round the world." —Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Concord Hymn"

irony: deliberate use of an expression in which the literal or surface meaning is contrary to a hidden intended meaning that can be inferred / Ex.: "Yet Brutus says he was ambitious; / And Brutus is an honorable man." —William Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*

litotes: intentional understatement made by negating the opposite of what is meant. Ex.: This was no small matter.

metaphor: a stated equivalence between two dissimilar things or a reference to one thing rather than another, so as to imply a comparison. Ex.: "Life is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." —Shakespeare, *Macbeth*

metonymy: substitution of one word for another that it suggests. Ex.: The pen is mightier than the sword.

onomatopoeia: words that imitate the sounds they describe. Ex.: buzz, murmur

oxymoron: juxtaposition of contradictory words. Ex.: deafening silence

paradox: a statement that is phrased to seem contradictory, odd, or opposed to common sense or expectation, while being presented as true. Ex.: "What a pity that youth must be wasted on the young." —George Bernard Shaw

personification: treatment of objects or abstractions as if they were persons. Ex.: "Because I could not stop for Death— / He kindly stopped for me." —Emily Dickinson, "Because I Could Not Stop for Death"

simile: a comparison between two dissimilar things using the words "like" or "as." Ex.: "My love is like a red, red rose" —Robert Burns, "A Red, Red Rose"

spoonerism: play on words in which the initial sounds of two or more words are transposed, creating different phrases whose meanings when compared can be humorous. Ex.: a blushing crow (instead of a crushing blow)

synecdoche: a form of metonymy; the use of a part for the whole, or the whole for the part. Ex.: All hands on deck!

tautology: useless, often unwitting repetition of the same idea in different wording. Ex.: close proximity. In logic, a proposition that would be self-contradictory to deny. Ex.: All bachelors are male.

National Spelling Bee

The annual Scripps National Spelling Bee competition, conducted by The E.W. Scripps Company and other newspapers since 1941, was instituted by *The Courier-Journal* of Louisville, KY, in 1925. Students under 16 who are not beyond the 8th grade are eligible to compete at the local level for a chance to advance to the national competition in Washington, DC. The 2010 winner was Anamika Veeramani of North Royalton, OH. Sharing a three-way tie for 2nd place were: Adrian Gunawan of Arlington Heights, IL; Elizabeth Platz of Shelbina, MO; and Shantanu Srivatsa of West Fargo, ND.

Here are the last words given, and spelled correctly at the National Spelling Bee in recent years.

1981	sarcophagus	1987	staphylococci	1993	kamikaze	1999	logorrhea	2005	appoggiatura
1982	psoriasis	1988	elegiacal	1994	antediluvian	2000	demarche	2006	Ursprache
1983	Purim	1989	spoliator	1995	xanthosis	2001	succedaneum	2007	serrefine
1984	luge	1990	fibranne	1996	vivisepulture	2002	prospicience	2008	guerdon
1985	milieu	1991	antipyretic	1997	euonym	2003	pococurante	2009	Laodicean
1986	odontalgia	1992	lyceum	1998	chiaroscurist	2004	autochthonous	2010	stromuhr

Names of the Days

ENGLISH	RUSSIAN	HEBREW	FRENCH	ITALIAN	SPANISH	GERMAN	JAPANESE
Sunday	voskresenye	yom rishon	dimanche	domenica	domingo	Sonntag	nichiyoubi
Monday	ponedelnik	yom sheni	lundi	lunedì	lunes	Montag	getsuyoubi
Tuesday	vtornik	yom shlishi	mardi	martedì	martes	Dienstag	kayoubi
Wednesday	sreda	yom ravii	mercredi	mercoledì	miércoles	Mittwoch	suiyoubi
Thursday	chetverg	yom hamishi	jeudi	giovedì	jueves	Donnerstag	mokuyoubi
Friday	pyatnitsa	yom shishi	vendredi	venerdì	viernes	Freitag	kinyoubi
Saturday	subbota	shabbat	samedi	sabato	sábado	Samstag	doyoubi

Foreign Words and Phrases

(A=Arabic; F=French; Ger=German; Gr=Greek; I=Italian; J=Japanese; L=Latin; R=Russian; S=Spanish; Y=Yiddish)

à bientôt (F; ah-bee-en-TOH): so long; see you soon
ad hoc (L; ad-HOK): for the end or purpose at hand; impromptu
ad hominem (L; ad-HOH-mee-nem): argument that criticizes an opponent, often unfairly, rather than addressing an issue directly
al fresco (I; ahl-FRAYS-koh): outdoors
anime (J; A-nuh-may): Japanese-style animation
antebellum (L; AHN-teh-BEL-lum): pre-war
apercu(s) (F; ah-per-SOO): first perception or insight; outline
belles lettres (F; bel-LET-truh): writing aspiring to artistic merit
bête noire (F; bet-NWAHR): a thing or person viewed with particular dislike or fear
Bildungsroman (Ger; BIL-doongs-roh-mahn): novel embodying coming-of-age story
bodega (S; boh-DAY-gah): grocery store
bonhomie (F; boh-noh-MEE): friendliness
bon vivant (F; bon-vee-VAHN): a person with refined tastes, espec. for food and drink
boondocks (Tagalog; BUHN-dahks): rural area regarded as out of the mainstream
bourgeois (F; boo-ZHWAH): middle-class; conventional; materialistic
carte blanche (F; kahrt-BLANSH): full discretionary power
casus belli (L; KAH-soos-BEL-lee): reason for going to war
cause célèbre (F; kawz-suh-LEB): a notorious incident
cognoscenti (I; kahn-yuh-SHEN-tee): experts; connoisseurs
contretemps (F; kon-truh-TAHN): awkward situation
coup de grâce (F; kooh-duh-GRAHS): the decisive final blow
cum laude/magna cum laude/summa cum laude (L; kuhm-LOU-day; MAG-na ... ; SOO-ma ...): with praise or honor/with great praise or honor/with the highest praise or honor
de facto (L; day-FAK-toh): in fact, if not by law
de jure (L; dee-JOOR-ee, day-YOOR-ay): in accordance with right or law
de rigueur (F; duh-ree-GUR): necessary according to convention or etiquette
détente (F; day-TAHNT): an easing of strained relations
deus ex machina (L; DAY-uhs-eks-MAH-keh-nah): person/event that provides a solution unexpectedly or suddenly, espec. (in literature) a contrived solution to a plot
double entendre (F; DOO-blahn-TAHN-druh): expression with a double meaning, one meaning of which is often risqué
éminence grise (F; ay-meh-nahns-GREEZ): one who wields power behind the scenes
enfant terrible (F; ahn-FAHN-te-REE-bluh): one who is noteworthy for embarrassing or unconventional behavior
ennui (F; ah-NOOEE): boredom; world-weariness; annoyance
e pluribus unum (L; eh-PLOO-ree-boos-OO-noom): out of many, one (U.S. motto)
ersatz (Ger; EHR-zats): artificial; being a (usually inferior) substitute
ex post facto (L; eks-pohst-FAK-toh): retroactive(ly)
fait accompli (F; fayt-uh-kom-PLEE): an accomplished fact
fatwa (A; FAHT-wah): in Islam, a legal or religious decree
faux pas (F; foh-PAH): false step; a social blunder or breach of etiquette
habeas corpus (L; HAY-bee-ahs-KOR-pus): an order for an accused person to be brought to court to challenge the person's detention
hoi polloi (Gr; hoy-puh-LOY): the masses
impresario (I; im-prah-SAH-ri-oh): manager, promoter, or sponsor of a musical or theatrical program or company
imprimatur (L; im-prah-MAH-toor): approval or official permission to print, espec. by the Roman Catholic church
in loco parentis (L; in-LOH-koh-puh-REN-tis): in place of parent
in medias res (L; in-MAY-dee-oos-rays): into the middle of things
intelligentsia (R; in-te-luh-JEN-see-uh): elite class of society made up of intellectuals and educated people
je ne sais quoi (F; zhuh-nuh-say-KWAH): literally, "I don't know what"; the little something that eludes description
joie de vivre (F; zhwah-duh-VEEV-ruh): zest for life
leitmotif (Ger; lyt-moh-TEEF): the central theme or idea, particularly in art and literature
mano a mano (S; MAH-noh-ah-MAH-noh): hand to hand; in direct combat
mea culpa (L; MAY-uh-CUL-puh): through my fault
mensch (Y; MENTSCH): an upright, noble, admirable person
modus operandi (L; MOH-duhs-op-uh-RAN-dee): method of operation
mujahideen (A; moo-jah-ha-DEEN): Islamic holy fighters; shares root with the word *jihad*, which means "a struggle"
noblesse oblige (F; noh-BLES-oh-BLEEZH): the obligation of nobility to help the less fortunate
nolo contendere (L; NOH-loh-kohn-TEN-duh-ree): a plea of no contest whereby a person does not admit guilt but is subject to punishment
non compos mentis (L; non-KOM-puhs-MEN-tis): not of sound mind
non sequitur (L; non-SEH-kwi-tour): a conclusion that does not logically follow from what preceded it
nouveau riche (F; noo-voh-REESH): a newly rich person, espec. one who spends money conspicuously
ombudsman (Swedish; AHM-budz-muhn): person who receives, investigates, and settles complaints
par excellence (F; par-ek-seh-LANS): best of all; incomparable
parvenu (F; par-vuh-NOO): upstart
persona non grata (L; per-SOH-nah-non-GRAH-tah): unwelcome person
pièce de résistance (F; pee-es-duh-ray-ZEES-tonz): the outstanding item in a series or group
pro bono (L; proh-BOH-noh): (legal work) donated for the public good
quid pro quo (L; kwid-proh-KWOH): something given or received for something else
raison d'être (F; RAY-zohnn-DET-ruh): reason for being
savoir faire (F; sav-wahr-FAIR): dexterity in social affairs
Schadenfreude (Ger; SHAH-duhn-froy-deh): joy at another's misfortune
schlemiel (Y; shleh-MEEL): an unlucky, bungling person
schlepp (Y; SHLEP): move slowly, tediously, drag oneself along
semper fidelis (L; SEM-puhr-fee-DAY-lis): always faithful
sobriquet (F; SOH-bri-kay): nickname or informal descriptive name for someone
terra firma (L; TER-uh-FUR-muh): solid ground
troika (R; TROY-kuh): group of three, espec. a ruling group
vis-à-vis (F; vee-zuh-VEE): compared with; with regard to
voir dire (F; vwar-DEER): examination by lawyers or judge to determine the suitability of a witness or a prospective juror
zeitgeist (Ger; ZITE-gyste): the general intellectual, moral, and cultural climate of an era

Names for Animal Young

calf: cattle, elephant, hippo, camel, others
cheeper: grouse, partridge, quail
chick: chicken, penguin, other birds
cockerel: rooster
codling, sprag: codfish
colt: horse, zebra (male)
cria: llama, alpaca
cub: lion, bear, shark, fox, others
cygnet: swan
duckling: duck
elver: eel
ephyra: jellyfish
eyas: hawk, others
fawn: deer, antelope
filly: horse, zebra (female)
fingerling, fry: fish generally
fledgling, nestling: birds generally
foal: horse, zebra, others
gosling: goose
heifer: cow
hoglet: hedgehog
joey: kangaroo, opossum, wombat, other marsupials
kid: goat
kit: beaver, rabbit, ferret, wolverine, others
kitten, kitty: cat, other small mammals
lamb: sheep
larva: frog, sea urchin, insects generally
parr, smolt, grilse: salmon
peachick: peafowl
piglet, shoat, farrow, suckling: pig
polliwog, tadpole: frog
poult: turkey
puggle: echidna
pullet: hen
pup: dog, fox, seal, rat
spat: oyster, other bivalves
spiderling: spider
spike, blinker, tinker: mackerel
squab: pigeon
whelp: dog, tiger, other carnivorous mammals
yearling: cattle, sheep, horse, others

Names for Animal Collectives

alligators: congregation
ants: army, colony, swarm
apes: shrewdness, troop
bats: colony
bears: sleuth, sloth
bees: colony, swarm, hive, grist
birds: flight, volery
boars/swine: singular, sounder
buffalo: gang, obstinacy
butterflies: flutter
buzzards: wake
camels: caravan, flock, train
cats: clowder, cluster, glaring, pounce
cattle: drove
cheetahs: coalition
clams, oysters: bed
cockroaches: intrusion
cranes: sedge, siege
crocodiles: bask, nest, float
crows: murder, horde
dolphins: pod
doves: dule, pitying
ducks: brace, team
eagles: convocation, aerie
ferrets: business
finches: charm
fish: school, shoal
flamingos: stand, flamboyance
foxes: skulk
geese: flock, gaggle, skein
giraffes: corps, herd, tower
goats: tribe, trip
gorillas: band, whoop
grasshoppers: cloud
hares: down, husk, trip
hawks: cast, kettle
hedgehogs: array, prickle
hippopotami: bloat
horses: pair, team
hounds: cry, mute, pack
hyenas: cackle
iguanas: mess
jellyfish: smack
kangaroos: mob, troop
larks: exaltation
leopards: leap
lions: pride
locusts: plague, swarm
moles: labor
monkeys: troop
mules: barren, span
nightingales: watch
otters: romp
owls: parliament
oxen: yoke
peacocks: muster
pheasants: nest, nide, bouquet
ponies: string
raccoons: gaze
ravens: unkindness
rhinoceroses: crash
seals: pod
sheep: flock, drove, hurtle
snakes: nest
squirrels: dray, scurry
starlings: flock, murmuration
swans: bevy
tigers: streak
toads: knot
trout: hover
turkeys: rafter
turtles: bale
vultures: committee
whales: gam, herd, pod
woodchucks: fall
woodpeckers: descent
zebras: herd, zeal

Some Common Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronyms are pronounceable words formed from first letters (or syllables) of other words. Some **abbreviations** below (e.g., AIDS, NATO) are thus acronyms. Some acronyms are words coined as abbreviations and written in lower case (e.g., sonar, yuppie). Acronyms do not have periods; usage for other abbreviations varies, but periods have become less common. Capitalization usage may vary from what is shown here. Some acronyms may have other, typically less common, meanings not given here. Italicized words preceding parenthetical definitions below are Latin unless otherwise noted. See also Computers and Telecommunications, Weights and Measures, and other chapters.

AA: Alcoholics Anonymous; Associate in Arts; administrative assistant
ABA: American Bar Association
AC: alternating current; air-conditioning
ACLU: American Civil Liberties Union
AD: *anno Domini* (in the year of the Lord)
ADD: Attention Deficit Disorder
AFL-CIO: American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
AI: artificial intelligence
AIDS: acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ALA: American Library Association
a.m. or **AM:** *ante meridiem* (before noon)
anon: anonymous
APO: army post office
APR: annual percentage rate
ARM: adjustable rate mortgage
ASCAP: American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers
ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ATM: automated teller machine
Ave.: Avenue
AWOL: absent without leave
BA: Bachelor of Arts
bbl: barrel(s)
BC: before Christ
BCE: before the Common Era
bpd: barrels per day
BS: Bachelor of Science
Btu: British thermal unit(s)
bu: bushel(s)
BYOB: bring your own bottle
C: Celsius, centigrade
c: *circa* (about); copyright
CAFTA: Central American Free Trade Agreement
CAT: computerized axial tomography
CD: compact disc
CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Community Development Corporation
CE: Common Era
CEO: chief executive officer
cf.: *confer* (compare)
CFO: chief financial officer
CIA: Central Intelligence Agency
CIF: cost, insurance, and freight
COD: cash (or collect) on delivery
COL or **Col.:** Colonel
COLA: cost of living adjustment
COO: chief operating officer
CPA: certified public accountant
CPI: Consumer Price Index
CPL or **Cpl.:** Corporal
CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CPU: central processing unit
CST: Central Standard Time
CV: curriculum vitae
DA: district attorney
DC: direct current
DD: Doctor of Divinity
DDS: Doctor of Dental Surgery
DEA: Drug Enforcement Agency
DHS: Dept. of Homeland Security
DMD: Doctor of Dental Medicine
DMZ: demilitarized zone
DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid
DNR: do not resuscitate
DOA: dead on arrival
DOB: date of birth
dpi: dots per inch
DPT: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus
DUI: driving under the influence
DVD: digital video disc
DVM: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
DWI: driving while intoxicated
ed.: edited, edition, editor
EEG: electroencephalogram
e.g.: *exempli gratia* (for example)
EKG: electrocardiogram
EOE: equal opportunity employer
EP: extended play
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
ERA: Equal Rights Amendment; earned run average
ESL: English as a second language
ESP: extrasensory perception
Esq.: esquire
EST: eastern standard time
et al.: *et alii* (and others)
etc.: *et cetera* (and so forth)
EU: European Union
F: Fahrenheit
Fannie Mae: Federal National Mortgage Association
FAQ: frequently asked questions
FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency
ff.: and those following
FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Social Security)
fl.: *floruit* (flourished), used for hist. figures when life dates uncertain
Freddie Mac: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
FTP: file transfer protocol
FY: fiscal year
FYI: for your information
GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GB: gigabyte(s)
GDP: gross domestic product
GED: general equivalency diploma (for high school)
GMT: Greenwich meantime
GOP: Grand Old Party (Republican Party)
GPS: Global Positioning System
GUI: graphical user interface
hazmat: HAZardous MATerial
HDTV: high-definition television
HIV: human immunodeficiency virus
HMO: health maintenance organization
HMS: His/Her Majesty's Ship (UK)
Hon.: the Honorable
HOV: high-occupancy vehicle
HRH: her (his) royal highness (UK)
HTML: hypertext markup language
HTTP: hypertext transfer protocol
HUD: Department of Housing and Urban Development
HVAC: heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning
Hz: hertz
ibid: *ibidem* (in the same place)
i.e.: *id est* (that is)
ICU: intensive care unit
IM: instant messaging
IMF: International Monetary Fund
INS: Immigration and Naturalization Service
IPO: initial public offering
IQ: intelligence quotient

IRA: individual retirement account; Irish Republican Army
IRS: Internal Revenue Service
ISBN: International Standard Book Number
ISP: Internet Service Provider
IVF: in vitro fertilization
JD: *Juris Doctor* (Doctor of Law)
k: karat
K: kelvin
kWh: kilowatt-hour(s)
laser: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
LGBT: lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered
LLP: limited licensed partnership
loc. cit.: *loco citato* (in the place cited)
LSAT: Law School Admission Test
LT or **Lt.:** Lieutenant
MA: Master of Arts
MB: megabyte(s)
MBA: Master of Business Administration
MCAT: Medical College Admission Test
MD: *Medicinae Doctor* (Doctor of Medicine)
MIA: missing in action
modem: MOdulator-DEModulator
MP: member of Parliament (UK)
mph: miles per hour
MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
ms, mss: manuscript(s)
MS: Master of Science; multiple sclerosis
MSG: monosodium glutamate
MST: mountain standard time
MVP: most valuable player
NA: not applicable; not available
NAACP: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement
NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NB or **n.b.:** *nota bene* (note carefully)
NCAA: National Collegiate Athletic Association
NIH: National Institutes of Health
NOW: National Organization for Women
NPR: National Public Radio
NRA: National Rifle Association
obs.: obsolete
OED: Oxford English Dictionary
op: *opus* (work)
OMB: Office of Management and Budget
OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OTC: over the counter
p, **pp:** page(s)
PA: public address
PAC: political action committee
PC: personal computer; politically correct
PDA: Personal Digital Assistant
PhD: *Philosophiae Doctor* (doctor of philosophy)
PIN: personal identification number
p.m. or **PM:** *post meridiem* (afternoon)
PS: *post scriptum* (postscript)
PST: Pacific standard time
pt: part(s); pint(s); point(s)
PVT or **Pvt.:** Private
QC: Queen's Counsel (UK)
QED: *quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated)
q.v.: *quod vide* (which see)
radar: RAdio Detecting And Ranging
RAM: random access memory
RCMP: Royal Canadian Mounted Police
REM: rapid eye movement
Rev.: Reverend
rev.: revised; reviewed
RIP: *requiescat in pace* (may he/she rest in peace)
RN: Registered Nurse
RNA: ribonucleic acid
ROM: read only memory
ROTC: Reserve Officers' Training Corps
rpm: revolutions per minute
RSVP: *répondez s'il vous plaît* (Fr.) (please reply)
SARS: severe acute respiratory syndrome
SASE: self-addressed stamped envelope
SEC: Securities and Exchange Commission
SETI: Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence
SGT or **Sgt.:** Sergeant
SIDS: suddent infant death syndrome
SJ: Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
sonar: SOund NAvigation and Ranging
SOP: standard operating procedure
SPCA: Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SSI: Supplementary Security Income
St.: Saint; Street
TBA: to be announced
TBD: to be determined
TEFL: teaching English as a foreign language
UFO: unidentified flying object
UPC: Universal Product Code
URL: Univeral Resource Locator
USDA: United States Department of Agriculture
USS: United States ship
UTC: coordinated universal time
var.: variant
VAT: value-added tax
VCR: videocassette recorder
viz: *videlicet* (namely)
VP: vice president
W: watt(s)
WHO: World Health Organization
WMD: weapon of mass destruction
WPM: words per minute
WWW: World Wide Web
YMCA: Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA: Young Women's Christian Association
YTD: year to date
yuppie: young urban professional
ZIP: zone improvement plan (U.S. Postal Service)

Eponyms

(words named for people)

boycott: to avoid trade or dealings with, as a protest; after Charles C. Boycott, an English land agent in County Mayo, Ireland, ostracized in 1880 for refusing to reduce rents
derby: a stiff felt hat with a dome-shaped crown and narrow rolled brim; after Edward Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby, who in 1780 founded the Derby horse race, to which these hats are worn
derrick: a type of crane consisting of a boom connected to the base of an upright mast; after Derrick, early 17th-cent. English hangman who used a gallows that operated via cables and pulleys
draconian: harsh or severe; after Draco, statesman who codified the laws in Athens in 621 BCE
gerrymander: to draw an election district in such a way as to favor a political party; after Elbridge Gerry, who created (1812) just such an election district (shaped like a salamander) during his governorship of Massachusetts
guillotine: a machine for beheading; after Joseph Guillotin, French physician who proposed its use in 1789 as more humane than hanging
Luddite: one who opposes new technology; from Ned Ludd, leader of a group of textile workers in England who destroyed machinery in the early 1800s
maudlin: excessively sentimental; from scriptural figure Mary Magdalene, who is often shown weeping in depictions
milquetoast: a timid, unassertive person; after Caspar Milquetoast, comic strip character created by American Harold Tucker Webster in 1924
Pollyanna: an overly optimistic person; based on the title character of a 1913 novel by American writer Eleanor Porter
salmonella: group of bacteria that can cause infections when contaminated food or water is consumed; named after Daniel Elmer Salmon, American veterinarian and public health official
sandwich: two or more slices of bread with a filling in-between; after John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), who supposedly ate these at the gaming table
shrapnel: originally, a projectile with lead balls designed to inflict maximum damage in explosions, later pieces of shell casings; from Henry Shrapnel (1761-1842), British artillery officer who designed the projectile
silhouette: an outline image; from Étienne de Silhouette (1709-67), a stingy French finance minister
Zamboni: an ice resurfacing machine; after American inventor Frank Zamboni, who owned an ice skating rink

Palindromes and Anagrams

A **palindrome** is a sequence of letters (or other symbols) that read the same backward and forward. Words such as *radar* and *racecar* are familiar palindromes, as are names such as Hannah, and phrases such as "Madam, I'm Adam" and "A man, a plan, a canal, Panama!" Certain dates, such as the upcoming 11/02/2011, are also examples of palindromes.

An **anagram** is a word or word sequence made by rearranging all the letters of another word or word sequence. Websites can be consulted that generate large numbers of anagrams for a given expression ("world almanac" has over 2,500 anagrams), but most, even if technically made up of words, make little sense. The best anagrams not only make some sense but fit the subject in a clever or amusing way. Ex.: stipend = spend it!; archaeologists = goal is to search; Elvis Aaron Presley = Seen alive? Sorry, pal; The Leaning Tower of Pisa = I spot one giant flaw here.

Top 10 First Names of Americans by Decade or Year of Birth

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration

BOYS

1880-1889	John, William, Charles, George, James, Frank, Joseph, Harry, Henry, Edward
1890-1899	John, William, George, James, Charles, Joseph, Frank, Robert, Harry, Henry
1900-1909	John, William, James, George, Joseph, Charles, Robert, Frank, Edward, Henry
1910-1919	John, William, James, Robert, Joseph, Charles, George, Edward, Frank, Walter
1920-1929	John, Robert, James, William, Charles, George, Joseph, Richard, Edward, Donald
1930-1939	Robert, James, John, William, Richard, Charles, Donald, George, Thomas, Joseph
1940-1949	James, Robert, John, William, Richard, David, Charles, Thomas, Michael, Ronald
1950-1959	Michael, James, Robert, John, David, William, Steven, Richard, Thomas, Mark
1960-1969	Michael, John, David, James, Robert, Mark, Steven, William, Jeffrey, Richard
1970-1979	Michael, Christopher, Jason, David, James, John, Brian, Robert, Steven, William
1980-1989	Michael, Christopher, Matthew, Joshua, David, Daniel, James, John, Robert, Brian
1990-1999	Michael, Christopher, Matthew, Joshua, Nicholas, Jacob, Andrew, Daniel, Brandon, Tyler
2000-2009	Jacob, Michael, John, Matthew, Daniel, Christopher, Andrew, Ethan, Joseph, William
2009	Jacob, Ethan, Michael, Alexander, William, Joshua, Daniel, Jayden, Noah, Anthony

GIRLS

1880-1889	Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret, Emma, Bertha, Minnie, Florence, Clara
1890-1899	Mary, Anna, Margaret, Helen, Catherine, Elizabeth, Florence, Ruth, Rose, Ethel
1900-1909	Mary, Helen, Margaret, Anna, Ruth, Catherine, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Marie, Mildred
1910-1919	Mary, Helen, Dorothy, Margaret, Ruth, Catherine, Mildred, Anna, Elizabeth, Frances
1920-1929	Mary, Dorothy, Betty, Helen, Margaret, Ruth, Virginia, Catherine, Doris, Frances
1930-1939	Mary, Betty, Barbara, Shirley, Patricia, Dorothy, Joan, Margaret, Carol, Nancy
1940-1949	Mary, Linda, Barbara, Patricia, Carol, Sandra, Nancy, Sharon, Judith, Susan
1950-1959	Deborah, Mary, Linda, Patricia, Susan, Barbara, Karen, Nancy, Donna, Catherine
1960-1969	Lisa, Deborah, Mary, Karen, Michelle, Susan, Kimberly, Lori, Teresa, Linda
1970-1979	Jennifer, Michelle, Amy, Melissa, Kimberly, Lisa, Angela, Heather, Kelly, Sarah
1980-1989	Jessica, Jennifer, Ashley, Sarah, Amanda, Stephanie, Nicole, Melissa, Katherine, Megan
1990-1999	Ashley, Jessica, Sarah, Brittany, Emily, Kaitlyn, Samantha, Megan, Brianna, Katherine
2000-2009	Emily, Madison, Emma, Olivia, Hannah, Abigail, Isabella, Samantha, Elizabeth, Ashley
2009	Isabella, Emma, Olivia, Sophia, Ava, Emily, Madison, Abigail, Chloe, Mia

Origins of Popular American Given Names

Source: Dr. Cleveland Kent Evans, Bellevue University, Bellevue, NE; World Almanac research

Boys

Alexander: Gr. *Alexandros*, "defender of man"
Andrew: possibly Gr. *andreia*, "manly," or Eng. form of Gr. *Andreas*
Anthony: Roman *Antonius*, possibly from Gr. *anthos*, "flower"
Benjamin: Heb. *Binyamin*, "son of the right hand"
Brandon: Eng. place name, "gorse-covered hill"
Brian: Irish, perhaps Celtic *Brigonos*, "high, noble"
Charles: Ger. *ceorl*, "free man"
Christopher: Gr. *Khristophoros*, "bearing Christ [in one's heart]"
Daniel: Heb. "God is my judge"
David: Heb. *Dodavehu*, perhaps "darling"
Edward: Old Eng. *Eadweard*, "wealth-guard"
Ethan: Heb. "solid," "firm"
Frank: Ger. "Frenchman"
George: Gr. *georgos*, "soil tiller, farmer"
Henry: Ger. *Haimric*, "home-power"
Jack: nickname for John
Jacob: Heb. *Yaakov*, "God protects" or "supplanter"
James: Late Lat. *Iacomus*, form of Jacob
Jason: Gr. *Iason*, "healer"
Jeffrey: Norman Fr., from Ger. *Gaufrid*, "land-peace," or *Gisfrid*, "pledge-peace"
John: Heb. *Yohanan*, "God is gracious"
Jonathan: Heb. "God has given"
Jose: Heb. and Aramaic *Yose*, variant of Joseph
Joseph: Heb. *Yosef*, "[God] shall add"
Joshua: Heb. *Yoshua*, "God saves"
Mark: Lat. *Marcus*, perhaps from Mars, Roman god of war
Matthew: Heb. *Mattathia*, "gift of God"
Michael: Heb. "who could ever be like God?"
Nathan: Heb. "God has given"; modern short form of Nathaniel or Jonathan
Nicholas: Gr. *Nikolaos*, "victory-people"
Noah: Heb. "rest"
Patrick: Lat. *Patricius*, "belonging to the noble class"
Richard: Ger. "power-hardy"
Robert: Ger. *Hrodberht*, "fame-bright"
Ryan: prob. from Irish surname, Gaelic "king"
Samuel: Heb. *Shemuel*, "God heard"
Sean: Gaelic form of John
Steven: Gr. *stephanos*, "crown, garland"
Thomas: Aramaic "twin"
Tyler: Old Eng. *tigeler*, "tile layer"
William: Ger. *Wilhelm*, "will-helmet"

Girls

Abigail: Heb. "my father is joy"
Alexis: Gr. "helper" or "defender"
Amanda: 17th-cent. invention from Lat. "lovable"
Amy: Old Fr. *Amee*, "beloved"
Andrea: possibly Gr. *andreia*, "manly," or fem. form of Andrew or Andreas
Angela: Gr. *angelos*, "messenger [of God]"
Ann Eng. form, **Anne:** Eng., Fr., Ger. form of Hannah
Anna: Lat. and Gr. form of Hannah
Ashley: Eng. place name, "ash grove"
Ava: prob. modern form of Eva, Lat. form of Heb. *Eve*, "to breathe"
Barbara: Gr. *barbarus*, "foreign"
Betty: 18th-cent. nickname for Elizabeth
Brianna: modern fem. form of Brian
Brittany: place name, Fr. province settled by Britons
Carol: form of Charles
Chloe: Gr. "young shoot," "blooming"
Clara: Lat. *clarus*, "famous"
Deborah: Heb. "bee"
Donna: Ital. "lady"
Dorothy: Gr. *Dorothea*, "gift of God"
Elizabeth: Heb. *Elisheba*, perhaps "God is my oath" or "God is good fortune"
Ella: prob. variant or nickname for Eleanor or Ellen
Emily: Roman *Aemilia*, possibly from Lat. *aemulus*, "rival"
Emma: Ger. *ermen*, "whole, entire"
Frances: fem. form of Francis, "a Frenchman"
Haley: Eng. place name, "hay clearing"
Hannah: Heb. "He has favored me"
Heather: Middle Eng. *hathir*, "heather"
Helen: Gr. *Helene*, possibly "sunbeam"
Isabella, Isabel: Lat., Sp. variant of Elizabeth
Jennifer: Cornish form of Welsh *Gwenhwyfar*, "fair-smooth"
Jessica: Shakesp. invention, prob. fem. form of Jesse, Heb. "God exists"
Judith: Heb. "Jewish woman"
Julia: fem. form of Julius, Roman family name, or Lat. "youthful"
Kaitlyn: American spelling of Caitlin, the Irish form of Katherine
Karen: Danish form of Katherine
Katherine: Egyptian *Aikaterine*, later modified to resemble Gr. *katharos*, "pure"
Kelly: Irish Gaelic *Ceallagh*, perhaps "churchgoer" or "bright-headed"
Kimberly: Eng. place name, "Cyneburgh's clearing"
Laura: Lat. *laurus*, "laurel"
Linda: Sp. "pretty" or Ger. "tender"

Lisa: nickname for Elizabeth
Lori: nickname for Lorraine (Fr. "land of Lothar's people") or Laura
Madison: Middle Eng. surname, "son of Madeline or Maud"
Margaret: Gr. *margaron*, "pearl"
Maria: Lat. form of Mary
Marie: Fr. form of Mary
Mary: Eng. form of Heb. *Maryam*, perhaps "seeress" or "wished-for child"
Megan: Welsh form of Margaret
Melissa: Gr. "bee"
Michelle: Fr. fem. form of Michael
Nancy: medieval Eng. nickname for Agnes, Gr. *hagnos*, "holy"; later also nickname for Ann
Nicole: Fr. fem. form of Nicholas
Olivia: Lat. *oliva*, "olive tree"
Patricia: Lat. fem. form of Patrick
Rachel: Heb. "ewe"
Rose: Ger. *hros*, "horse," or Lat. *rosa*, "rose"
Ruth: Heb., perhaps "companion"
Samantha: colonial American invention, prob. combining Sam from Samuel with *-antha* from Gr. *anthos*, "flower"
Sandra: short form of Alessandra, Ital. fem. form of Alexander
Sarah: Heb. "princess"
Sharon: Biblical place name, Heb. "plain"
Sophia: Gr. "wisdom"
Stephanie: Fr. fem. form of Steven
Susan: Eng. form of Heb. *Shoshana*, "lily"
Teresa: Sp., perhaps "woman from Therasia"
Victoria: fem. form of Victor, from Lat. *vincere*, "to conquer"

30 Most Common Last Names in the U.S. Population

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Rank	Name	Frequency[1] (%)	Rank	Name	Frequency[1] (%)	Rank	Name	Frequency[1] (%)	Rank	Name	Frequency[1] (%)
1.	Smith	0.881	9.	Rodriguez	0.298	17.	Martin	0.249	24.	Harris	0.220
2.	Johnson	0.688	10.	Wilson	0.290	18.	Jackson	0.247	25.	Clark	0.203
3.	Williams	0.569	11.	Martinez	0.287	19.	Thompson	0.239	26.	Lewis	0.189
4.	Brown	0.512	12.	Anderson	0.283	20.	White	0.237	27.	Robinson	0.186
5.	Jones	0.505	13.	Taylor	0.267	21.	Lopez	0.230	28.	Walker	0.186
6.	Miller	0.418	14.	Thomas	0.263	22.	Lee	0.225	29.	Perez	0.181
7.	Davis	0.398	15.	Hernandez	0.262	23.	Gonzalez	0.222	30.	Hall	0.176
8.	Garcia	0.318	16.	Moore	0.259						

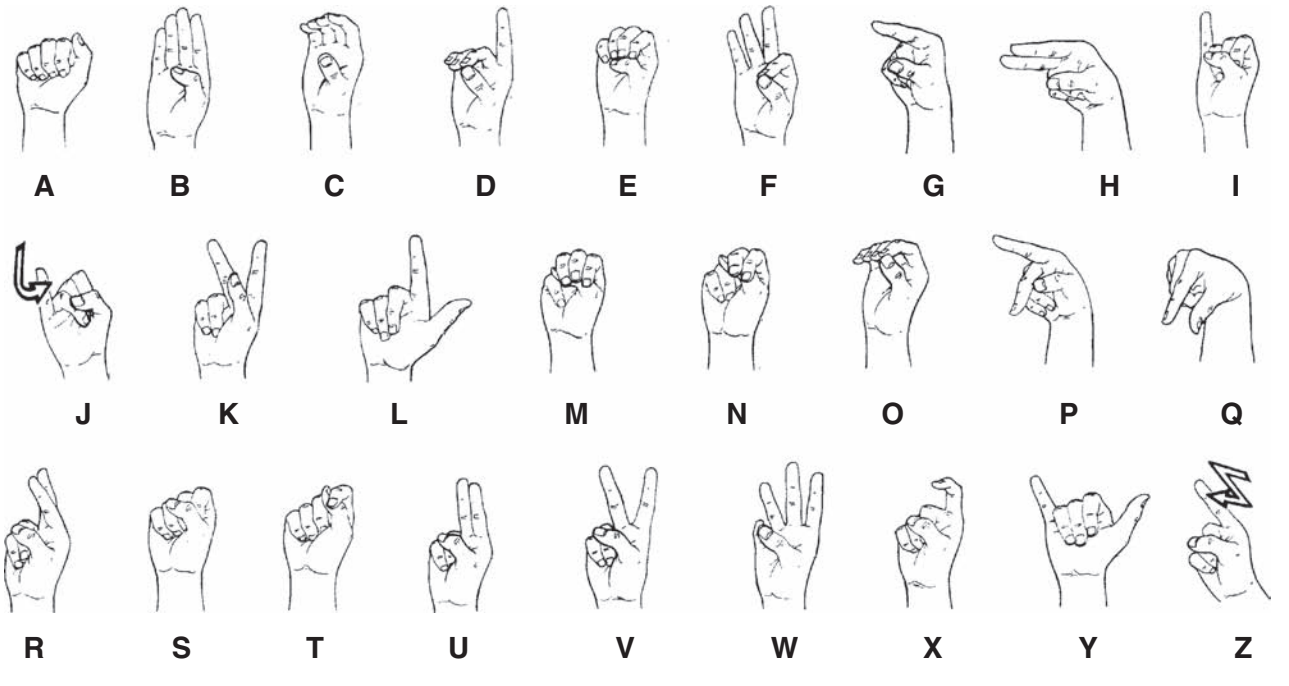
(1) Percent of people in the sample population (269,762,087) with the name shown.

Pen Names

Woody Allen	Allen Stewart Konigsberg
Maya Angelou	Marguerite Johnson
Richard Bachman	Stephen King
Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell	Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë
Nellie Bly	Elizabeth Jane Cochrane Seaman
John le Carré	David John Moore Cornwell
Lewis Carroll	Charles Lutwidge Dodgson
Colette	Sidonie Gabrielle Colette
George Eliot	Mary Ann or Marian Evans
Maksim Gorky	Aleksey Maksimovich Peshkov
O. Henry	William Sydney Porter
Hergé	Georges Rémi
P. D. James	Phyllis Dorothy James White
Ann Landers	Esther Pauline Lederer
André Maurois	Émile Herzog
Molière	Jean Baptiste Poquelin
Toni Morrison	Chloe Anthony Wofford
Pablo Neruda	Neftalí Ricardo Reyes Basoalto
Frank O'Connor	Michael Donovan
George Orwell	Eric Arthur Blair
Ouida	Marie Louise de la Ramée
Ellery Queen	Frederic Dannay and Manfred B. Lee
Ayn Rand	Alice Rosenbaum
Anne Rice	Howard Allen O'Brien
Saki	Hector Hugh Munro
George Sand	Amandine Lucie Aurore Dupin
Dr. Seuss	Theodor Seuss Geisel
Lemony Snicket	Daniel Handler
Stendhal	Marie-Henri Beyle
Mark Twain	Samuel Clemens
Voltaire	François Marie Arouet

American Manual Alphabet

In the American Manual Alphabet, each letter of the alphabet is represented by a position of the fingers. This system was originally developed in France by Charles Michel de l'Epee in the 1700s. Laurent Clerc and Thomas Gallaudet further refined it into the American Manual Alphabet.



Commonly Misspelled English Words

accidentally	cemetery	eligible	innocuous	miniature	permissible	separate
accommodate	changeable	eliminate	innovative	miscellaneous	perseverance	sheriff
accumulate	collectible	embarrass	inoculate	Mississippi	personnel	sincerely
acknowledgment	commitment	environment	irresistible	misspelled	possess	stubbornness
acquainted	committee	existence	jewelry	mnemonic	potatoes	supersede
acquire	connoisseur	fascinating	judgment	mysterious	prescient	temperament
a lot	conscience	February	laboratory	necessary	privilege	temperature
already	conscientious	fluorescent	leisure	noticeable	propaganda	transferred
amateur	conscious	forty	license	occasionally	questionnaire	truly
appearance	convenience	gauge	liaison	occurrence	receipt	twelfth
appropriate	deceive	government	lieutenant	omitted	receive	vaccinate
assimilate	defendant	grammar	lightning	opportunity	recommend	vacillate
bureau	definitely	harass	liquefy	optimistic	rhythm	vacuum
business	desirable	humorous	maintenance	parallel	ridiculous	vicious
calendar	desperate	incidentally	marriage	patience	sacrilegious	Wednesday
canceled	deterrent	independent	medieval	performance	seize	weird
Caribbean	eighth	indispensable	millennium	permanent	sergeant	wholly

The Principal Languages of the World

Source: Database of *Ethnologue: Languages of the World, 16th Edition*. www.ethnologue.com. M. Paul Lewis, editor. Copyright © 2009, SIL International. Used by permission.

The following tables count only first language (or mother tongue) speakers. All figures are estimates, made for the latest edition, published in 2009.

Languages Spoken by the Most People

This table combines macrolanguages and individual languages, e.g., the Chinese and Arabic macrolanguages combine all the individual varieties listed in the next table. Ranked by millions of speakers.

Language	Speakers (millions)	Language	Speakers (millions)	Language	Speakers (millions)
Chinese	1,213	Russian	144	French	68
Spanish	329	Japanese	122	Marathi	68
English	328	German	90	Korean	66
Arabic	221	Javanese	85	Tamil	66
Hindi	182	Lahnda	78	Italian	62
Bengali	181	Telugu	70	Urdu	61
Portuguese	178	Vietnamese	69		

Individual Languages Spoken by at Least 2 Million People

A "hub" country is the country of origin, not necessarily the country where the most speakers reside (e.g., Portugal is the "hub" country of Portuguese, although more Portuguese speakers live in Brazil). Number of speakers listed is worldwide total for each language. Hub countries are listed alphabetically; within a hub, individual languages are ranked by millions of speakers.

Hub	Language	Countries	Speakers (millions)
Afghanistan	Farsi, Eastern	3	8
	Hazaragi	4	2
Albania	Albanian, Tosk	10	3
Algeria	Arabic, Algerian Spoken	6	22
	Kabyle	3	3
Angola	Umbundu	2	4
	Kimbundu	1	3
Armenia	Armenian	30	6
Austria	Bavarian	4	13
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani, North	10	7
Bangladesh	Bengali	10	181
	Rangpuri	2	15
	Chittagonian	1	13
	Sylheti	10	10
Belarus	Belarusan	16	9
Belgium	Vlaams	5	6
Bolivia	Quechua, South Bolivian	2	4
	Aymara, Central	4	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnian	4	2
Botswana	Tswana	4	5
Brazil	Hunsrik	5	3
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	16	9
Burkina Faso	Mòoré	7	5
Burundi	Rundi	4	5
Cambodia	Khmer, Central	7	14
Cameroon	Beti	1	2
China	Chinese, Mandarin	20	845
	Chinese, Wu	2	77
	Chinese, Yue	20	56
	Chinese, Min Nan	10	47
	Chinese, Jinyu	1	45
	Chinese, Xiang	2	36
	Chinese, Hakka	17	30
	Chinese, Gan	1	21
	Chinese, Min Bei	2	10
	Chinese, Min Dong	7	9
	Uighur	15	9
	Chinese, Huizhou	1	5
	Mongolian, Peripheral	2	3
	Chinese, Min Zhong	1	3
	Bouyei	4	3
China (cont'd)	Chinese, Pu-Xian	3	3
	Nuosu	1	2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Luba-Kasai	1	6
	Koongo	3	5
	Kituba	1	4
	Lingala	3	2
Côte d'Ivoire	Baoulé	1	2
Croatia	Croatian	14	6
Czech Republic	Czech	12	9
Denmark	Danish	8	6
Egypt	Arabic, Egyptian Spoken	10	54
	Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken	1	19
Ethiopia	Amharic	6	18
	Oromo, West Central	2	9
	Tigrigna	6	6
	Oromo, Eastern	1	5
	Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji	3	4
	Sidamo	1	3
	Sebat Bet Gurage	1	2
Finland	Finnish	7	5
France	French	60	68
	Occitan	4	2
Georgia	Georgian	13	4
Germany	German, Standard	43	90
	Mainfränkisch	1	5
	Saxon, Upper	1	2
Ghana	Abron	2	23
	Akan	1	8
	Éwé	2	3
Greece	Greek	38	13
Guinea	Pular	6	3
	Maninkakan, Eastern	3	2
Haiti	Haitian	10	8
Hungary	Hungarian	14	13
India	Hindi	20	182
	Telugu	10	70
	Marathi	5	68
	Tamil	17	66
	Gujarati	20	47
	Bhojpuri	3	39
	Awadhi	2	38
	Malayalam	11	36

Hub	Language	Countries	Speakers (millions)
India (cont'd)	Kannada	3	35
	Maithili	2	35
	Oriya	2	32
	Panjabi, Eastern	12	28
	Assamese	4	17
	Chhattisgarhi	1	15
	Haryanvi	1	13
	Magahi	1	13
	Deccan	1	13
	Degaru	1	13
	Malvi	1	10
	Kanauji	1	10
	Dhundari	1	9
	Bagheli	2	8
	Varhadi-Nagpuri	1	7
	Santali	4	6
	Lambadi	1	6
	Kashmiri	4	6
	Marwari	3	6
	Mewati	1	5
	Hadothi	1	5
	Konkani	2	4
	Merwari	1	4
	Mina	1	4
	Konkani, Goan	3	4
	Godwari	1	3
	Shekhawati	1	3
	Garhwali	1	3
	Indian Sign Language	3	3
	Kumaoni	1	2
	Dogri	1	2
	Bagri	2	2
	Kurux	3	2
	Mewari	1	2
Indonesia	Javanese	5	85
	Sunda	1	34
	Indonesian	6	23
	Madura	2	14
	Minangkabau	1	6
	Musi	1	4
	Aceh	1	4
	Banjar	2	4
	Bugis	2	4
	Bali	1	3
	Betawi	1	3
	Malay, Central	1	2
	Sasak	1	2
	Batak Toba	1	2
Iran	Farsi, Western	27	24
	Azerbaijani, South	8	13
	Domari	14	4
	Gilaki	1	3
	Mazanderani	1	3
	Kurdish, Southern	2	3
Iraq	Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken	5	15
	Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken	4	6
	Kurdish, Central	2	4
	Arabic, Gulf Spoken	10	4
Israel	Hebrew	8	5
Italy	Italian	34	62
	Lombard	3	9
	Napoletano-Calabrese	1	7
	Venetian	4	6
	Sicilian	1	5
	Piemontese	3	3
	Emiliano-Romagnolo	2	2
Jamaica	Jamaican Creole English	7	3
Japan	Japanese	25	122
Jordan	Arabic, South Levantine Spoken	9	6
Kazakhstan	Kazakh	14	8
Kenya	Gikuyu	1	7
	Dholuo	2	4
	Kamba	1	4
	Ekegusii	2	2
Korea, South	Korean	33	66
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz	9	3
Laos	Lao	7	3
Lesotho	Sotho, Southern	4	6
Libya	Arabic, Libyan Spoken	3	4
Lithuania	Lithuanian	19	3
Macedonia	Macedonian	9	2
Madagascar	Malagasy, Plateau	4	8
Malawi	Nyanja	6	9
Malaysia	Malay	7	9
	Malay, Kedah	2	3
Mali	Bamanankan	7	3
Mauritania	Hassaniyya	8	3
Mongolia	Mongolian, Halh	5	2
Morocco	Arabic, Moroccan Spoken	10	21
	Tamazight, Central Atlas	3	3
	Tachelhit	3	3
Mozambique	Makhuwa	1	3
	Ndau	2	2
Myanmar (Burma)	Burmese	5	32
	Shan	3	3
Nepal	Nepali	5	14
Netherlands	Dutch	12	22
Niger	Zarma	4	2
Nigeria	Hausa	13	25
	Yoruba	6	19
	Igbo	1	18
	Kanuri, Central	6	3
	Tiv	2	2
Norway	Norwegian	1	5
Pakistan	Panjabi, Western	7	63
	Urdu	23	61
	Sindhi	8	21
	Seraiki	3	14
	Pashto, Northern	7	10
	Pashto, Central	1	8
	Balochi, Southern	4	3
	Pashto, Southern	6	3
	Brahui	4	2
Paraguay	Guaraní, Paraguayan	2	5
Philippines	Filipino	1	25
	Tagalog	8	24
	Cebuano	2	16
	Ilocano	2	7
	Hiligaynon	2	6
	Waray-Waray	1	3
	Bicolano, Central	1	3
Poland	Polish	23	40
Portugal	Portuguese	37	178
Romania	Romanian	20	23
Russia	Russian	33	144
	Tatar	19	7
Rwanda	Rwanda	4	8
Saudi Arabia	Arabic, Najdi Spoken	7	10
	Arabic, Hijazi Spoken	2	6
Senegal	Wolof	6	4
	Pulaar	6	4
Serbia	Serbian	22	7
	Albanian, Gheg	9	4
Slovakia	Slovak	12	5
Somalia	Somali	13	14
South Africa	Zulu	6	10
	Xhosa	3	8
	Afrikaans	12	5
	Sotho, Northern	2	4
	Tsonga	4	4
Spain	Spanish	44	329
	Catalan-Valencian-Balear	18	12
	Galician	2	3
Sri Lanka	Sinhala	8	16
Sudan	Arabic, Sudanese Spoken	6	17
Swaziland	Swati	4	2
Sweden	Swedish	8	8
Switzerland	German, Swiss	5	6
Syria	Arabic, North Levantine Spoken	16	14
Tajikistan	Tajiki	8	4
Tanzania	Sukuma	1	5
Thailand	Thai	5	20
	Thai, Northeastern	1	15
	Thai, Northern	2	6
	Thai, Southern	1	5
Tunisia	Arabic, Tunisian Spoken	5	9
Turkey	Turkish	36	51
	Kurdish, Northern	32	9
Turkmenistan	Turkmen	14	7
Uganda	Ganda	1	4
	Nyankore	1	2
	Soga	1	2
Ukraine	Ukrainian	27	37
United Kingdom	English	112	328
Uzbekistan	Uzbek, Northern	12	19
Vietnam	Vietnamese	23	69
Yemen	Arabic, Sanaani Spoken	1	8
	Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken	8	7
Zambia	Bemba	4	4
Zimbabwe	Shona	5	11

BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, AND TUNNELS

Tallest Buildings in the World

Source: Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Illinois Inst. of Technology, www.ctbuh.com; Emporis.com, www.emporis.com

Structures under construction and topped out architecturally are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year in parentheses is date of completion or projected completion. UC = No projected completion date. Only buildings that are completed or under construction as of late 2010 are included here.

Building	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Burj Khalifa, Dubai, United Arab Emirates (2010)	2,717	163
*Makkah Royal Clock Tower Hotel, Makkah, Saudi Arabia (2011)	1,972	95
Taipei 101, Taipei, Taiwan (2004)	1,667	101
Shanghai World Financial Center, Shanghai, China (2008)	1,614	101
International Commerce Centre, Hong Kong, China (2010)	1,588	108
Petronas Tower 1, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1998)	1,483	88
Petronas Tower 2, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1998)	1,483	88
Nanjing Greenland Financial Center, Nanjing, China (2010)	1,476	66
Willis Tower[1], Chicago, IL, U.S. (1974)	1,451	108
*Kingkey Finance Tower, Shenzhen, China (2012)	1,449	98
Guangzhou International Finance Center, Guangzhou, China (2010)	1,446	103
Trump International Hotel & Tower, Chicago, IL, U.S. (2009)	1,389	98
Jin Mao Building, Shanghai, China (1999)	1,380	88
*Princess Tower, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,358	101
*Al Hamra Tower, Kuwait City, Kuwait (2011)	1,354	77
*Marina 101, Dubai, UAE (2012)	1,352	101
Two International Finance Centre, Hong Kong, China (2003)	1,352	88
CITIC Plaza, Guangzhou, China (1996)	1,280	80
*23 Marina, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,276	90
Shun Hing Square, Shenzhen, China (1996)	1,260	69
*The Domian, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2012)	1,251	88
Empire State Building, New York, NY, U.S. (1931)	1,250	102
*Emirates Park Towers Hotel & Spa 1, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,234	77
*Emirates Park Towers Hotel & Spa 2, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,234	77
Central Plaza, Hong Kong, China (1992)	1,227	78
Bank of China, Hong Kong, China (1989)	1,205	70
Bank of America Tower, New York, NY, U.S. (2009)	1,200	55
Almas Tower, Dubai, UAE (2008)	1,191	68
Emirates Tower One, Dubai, UAE (2000)	1,163	54
Tuntex Sky Tower, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (1997)	1,140	85
Aon Centre, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1973)	1,136	83
The Center, Hong Kong, China (1998)	1,135	73
*The Torch, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,132	80
John Hancock Center, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1969)	1,128	100
*Tianjin World Financial Center, Tianjin, China (2011)	1,106	76
Shimao International Plaza, Shanghai, China (2006)	1,094	60
Rose Rayhaan by Rotana, Dubai, UAE (2007)	1,093	72
Minsheng Bank Building, Wuhan, China (2008)	1,087	68
*Ryugyong Hotel, Pyongyang, North Korea (UC)	1,083	105
*United International Mansion, Chongqing, China (2011)	1,083	72
China World Trade Tower, Beijing, China (2009)	1,083	74
The Index, Dubai, UAE (2010)	1,076	80
*Hanging Village of Huaxi, Jiangyin, China (2011)	1,076	74
*Al Yaqoub Tower, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,076	69
*The Landmark, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2011)	1,063	72
Q1, Gold Coast, Australia (2005)	1,058	78
Wenzhou Trade Center, Wenzhou, China (2010)	1,056	68
Burj al Arab Hotel, Dubai, UAE (1999)	1,053	60
Nina Tower I, Hong Kong, China (2006)	1,046	80
Chrysler Building, New York, NY, U.S. (1930)	1,046	77
New York Times Tower, New York, NY, U.S. (2007)	1,046	52
HHHR Tower, Dubai, UAE (2010)	1,042	72
Bank of America Plaza, Atlanta, GA, U.S. (1993)	1,039	55
Sky Tower, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2010)	1,024	74
U.S. Bank Tower, Los Angeles, CA, U.S. (1990)	1,018	73
*Ocean Heights, Dubai, UAE (2010)	1,017	82
Menara Telekom Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1999)	1,017	55
*Pearl River Tower, Guangzhou, China (2011)	1,016	71
Emirates Tower Two, Dubai, UAE (2000)	1,014	56
AT&T Corporate Center, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1989)	1,007	60
*Infinity Tower, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,005	76
*Etihad Tower 2, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2011)	1,002	79
JP Morgan Chase Tower, Houston, TX, U.S. (1982)	1,002	75
NE Asia Trade Tower, Incheon, South Korea (2010)	1,001	68
Baiyoke Tower II, Bangkok, Thailand (1997)	997	85
Two Prudential Plaza, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1990)	995	64
*Leatop Plaza, Guangzhou, China (2011)	994	64
Wells Fargo Plaza, Houston, TX, U.S. (1983)	992	71
Kingdom Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (2002)	992	41
The Address Downtown Dubai, Dubai, UAE (2008)	991	63
Capital City Moscow Tower, Moscow, Russia (2010)	989	76
Arraya Tower, Kuwait City, Kuwait (2009)	984	60
Aspire Tower, Doha, Qatar (2007)	984	36
One Island East, Hong Kong, China (2008)	979	69
First Bank Tower, Toronto, ON, Canada (1975)	978	72
Shanghai Wheelock Square, Shanghai, China (2010)	978	59
Eureka Tower, Melbourne, Australia (2006)	975	91
*Trump Ocean Club, Panama City, Panama (2011)	961	68
Comcast Center, Philadelphia, PA, U.S. (2008)	974	57
Landmark Tower, Yokohama, Japan (1993)	972	73
Emirates Crown, Dubai, UAE (2008)	971	63
*Khalid Al Attar Tower 2, Dubai, UAE (2010)	965	65
*Islamic Bank Office Tower, Dubai, UAE (2011)	964	49
311 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1990)	961	65
SEG Plaza, Shenzhen, China (2000)	957	71
American International Building, New York, NY, U.S. (1932)	952	67
Key Tower, Cleveland, OH, U.S. (1991)	947	57
Plaza 66, Shanghai, China (2001)	945	66
One Liberty Place, Philadelphia, PA, U.S. (1987)	945	61
*Excellence Century Plaza Tower 1, Shenzhen, China (2010)	945	60
*SPG Global Tower 1, Suzhou, China (2011)	938	54
*SPG Global Tower 2, Suzhou, China (2011)	938	54
*Sulafa Tower, Dubai, UAE (2010)	935	75
Millennium Tower, Dubai, UAE (2006)	935	59
Tomorrow Square, Shanghai, China (2003)	934	58
Columbia Center, Seattle, WA, U.S. (1984)	933	76
Chongqing World Trade Center, Chongqing, China (2005)	929	60
Cheung Kong Centre, Hong Kong, China (1999)	928	63
The Trump Building, New York, NY, U.S. (1930)	927	71
Bank of America Plaza, Dallas, TX, U.S. (1985)	921	72

(1) Willis Group Holdings, the former Sears Tower's largest tenant, changed the name of the building July 16, 2009.

Tallest Free-Standing Towers in the World

Structures under construction as of mid-2010 are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year is date of completion or projected completion.

Tower	Ht. (ft.)	Year
*Tokyo Sky Tree, Tokyo, Japan	2,080	2012
*Guangzhou T.V. Tower, Guangzhou, China	1,969	2010
CN Tower, Toronto, ON, Canada	1,815	1976
Ostankino Tower, Moscow, Russia	1,772	1967
Oriental Pearl Television Tower, Shanghai, China	1,535	1995
Milad Tower, Tehran, Iran	1,427	2008
Manara Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1,379	1996
Tianjin Radio & T.V. Tower, Tianjin, China	1,362	1991
Central Radio & T.V. Tower, Beijing, China	1,329	1992
Henan Province Radio & Television Emission Tower, Zhengzhou, China	1,273	2010
Kiev T.V. Tower, Kiev, Ukraine	1,263	1974
Tashkent Tower, Tashkent, Uzbekistan	1,230	1985
Liberation Tower, Kuwait City, Kuwait	1,220	1996
Alma-Ata Tower, Almaty, Kazakhstan	1,217	1982
T.V. Tower, Riga, Latvia	1,208	1987
Berliner Fernsehturm, Berlin, Germany	1,207	1969
Stratosphere Tower, Las Vegas, NV, U.S.	1,149	1996
West Pearl Tower, Chengdu, China	1,112	2004
Macau Tower, Macau, China	1,109	2001
Europaturm, Frankfurt, Germany	1,106	1979

Tall Buildings in Selected North American Cities

Source: Emporis.com, www.emporis.com; Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Illinois Inst. of Technology, www.ctbuh.org

List includes freestanding towers and other structures that do not have stories and are not technically considered buildings. Structures still under construction as of mid-2010 are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year in parentheses is date of completion or projected completion. Height is generally measured from sidewalk to roof, including penthouse and tower if enclosed as integral part of structure. Stories generally counted from street level. NA = Not available or not applicable.

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Atlanta, GA		
Bank of America Plaza (incl. spire), 600 Peachtree St. NE (1992)	1,039	55
SunTrust Plaza, 303 Peachtree St. NE (1993)[1]	867	60
One Atlantic Center, 1201 W. Peachtree St. (1987)	820	50
191 Peachtree Tower (1991)	770	50
Westin Peachtree Plaza, 210 Peachtree St. NW (1976)[2]	723	73
Georgia Pacific Tower, 133 Peachtree St. NE (1981)	697	51
Promenade II (incl. spire), 1230 Peachtree St. NE (1989)	691	40
AT&T Bldg., 675 W. Peachtree St. (1980)	677	47
Sovereign, 3344 Peachtree (2008)	665	48
1180 Peachtree (2006)	657	41
GLG Grand/Four Seasons Hotel, 75 14th St. NE (1992)	609	53
The Mansion on Peachtree, 3376 Peachtree Rd. NE (2008)	580	42
The Atlantic, 270 17th St. NW (2009)	577	46
State of Georgia Bldg., 2 Peachtree St. NW (1967)[3]	556	44
Marriott Marquis, 265 Peachtree Center Ave NE (1985)	554	52
Viewpoint, 855 Peachtree St. NE (2008)	501	36
Twelve Centennial Park Tower I (incl. spire), 400 W. Peachtree St. NW (2007)	491	39
1075 Peachtree Office Tower (2010)	488	38
Park Avenue Condominiums, 750 Park Ave. NE (2000)	486	42
Terminus 100, 3280 Peachtree Rd. NE, Buckhead (2007)	485	26
Paramount at Buckhead, 3445 Stratford Rd. NE (2004)	478	40
3630 Peachtree Rd. (2009)	469	40
Centennial Tower, 101 Marietta St. (1976)	459	36
Equitable Bldg., 100 Peachtree St. NW (1967)	453	34
Spire, 860 Peachtree St. (2005)	453	28
Buckhead Grand, 3338 Peachtree Rd. NE (2004)	451	38

(1) 902 ft. with antenna. (2) 883 ft. with antenna. (3) 599 ft. with antenna.

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Atlantic City, NJ		
*Revel Entertainment Resort South Tower (NA)	709	56
Harrah's Waterfront Tower, 777 Harrah's Blvd. (2008)	525	44
Trump Taj Mahal-Chairman Tower, 1000 Boardwalk (2008)	467	41
The Water Club at Borgata (2008)	457	39
Borgata Hotel & Casino, 1 Borgata Way (2003)	431	42
Trump Taj Mahal I, 1000 Boardwalk (1990)	429	42
Austin, TX		
Austonian, 200 Congress Ave. (2010)	683	56
360 (incl. spire), 360 Nueces St. (2008)	563	44

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Frost Bank Tower, 401 N. Congress Ave. (2004)	516	33
*W Hotel & Residences (2010)	478	37
Spring (2009)	433	43
Ashton, 101 Colorado St. (2009)	416	37
Baltimore, MD		
Legg Mason Bldg., 100 Light St. (1973)	529	40
Bank of America, 10 Light St. (1924)	509	37
William Donald Schaefer Tower, 6 St. Paul Pl. (1992)	493	29
Commerce Place, 1 South St. (1992)	454	31
Marriott Baltimore Inner Harbor East, 700 Aliceanna St. (2001)	430	32
100 E. Pratt St. (1992)	418	28
World Trade Center, 401 E. Pratt St. (1977)	405	32
Bellevue, WA		
Bellevue Towers Two, 106 NE 4th St. (2008)	450	43
Lincoln Tower One, 604 Bellevue Way (2005)	450	42
Bellevue Towers One, 106 NE 4th St. (2008)	430	42
Eddie Bauer at Lincoln Square, 770 Bellevue Way NE (2007)	412	27
Boston, MA		
Hancock Place, 200 Clarendon St. (1976)	790	62
Prudential Tower, 800 Boylston St. (1964)[1]	750	52
Federal Reserve Bldg., 600 Atlantic Ave. (1978)	604	32
BNY Mellon Center at One Boston Place, 201 Washington St. (1970)	602	41
One International Place, 100 Oliver St. (1987)	600	46
100 Federal St. (1971)	591	37
One Financial Center, 10 Dewey Sq. (1984)	590	46
111 Huntington Ave. (2002)	564	36
Two International Pl. (1993)	538	35
One Post Office Square (1981)	525	40
1 Federal St. (1975)	520	38
Exchange Place, 53 State St. (1984)	510	39
Sixty State St. (1977)	509	38
1 Beacon St. (1972)	507	36
State Street Financial Center (incl. spire), 1 Lincoln St. (2003)	503	36
28 State St. (1970)	500	40
Marriott's Custom House, 3 McKinley Sq. (1915)	496	32
John Hancock Bldg., 175 Berkeley St. (1949)	495	26
33 Arch St. (2003)	489	31
225 Franklin St. (1966)	477	33
Millennium Place 1, 10 Avery St. (2001)	475	38
125 High St. (1990)	452	30
100 Summer St. (1975)	450	33
(1) 836 ft. with antenna.		
Calgary, Alberta		
*The Bow (2011)	774	58
Petro Canada Centre West Tower, 150 6th Ave. SW (1984)	705	53
*Eight Avenue Place East Tower, 8th Ave. and 5th St. SW (2011)	691	51
Bankers Hall West Tower, 888 3rd St. SW (2000)	645	50
Bankers Hall East Tower, 855 2nd St. SW (1989)	645	50
Calgary Tower, 101 9th Ave. SW (1967)	626	NA
TransCanada Tower, 450 1st St. SW (2001)	581	38
Canterra Tower, 400 3rd Ave. SW (1988)	580	46
*Centennial Place 1 (2010)	578	40
Jamieson Place (incl. spires), 302 4th Ave. SW (2009)	568	38
First Canadian Centre, 350 7th Ave. SW (1982)	547	41
Western Canadian Place-N. Tower, 707 6th St. SW (1983)	538	41
Canada Trust, Calgary Eatons Centre, 421 7th Ave. SW (1991)	530	40
Scotia Square, 700 2nd St. SW (1976)	509	41
Nexen Bldg., 801 7th Ave. SW (1982)	500	37
Two Bow Valley Square, 205 5th Ave. SW (1974)	468	39
Dome Tower, 333 7th Ave. SW (1976)	463	34
5th & 5th Bldg., 605 5th Ave. SW (1980)	460	35
Shell Centre, 400 4th Ave. SW (1977)	460	34
Home Oil Tower, 324 8th Ave. SW (1976)	449	33
Four Bow Valley Square, 250 6th Ave. SW (1982)	441	37
Fifth Avenue Place East Tower, 425 1st St. SW (1981)	435	35
Fifth Avenue Place West Tower, 237 4th Ave. SW (1981)	435	35
Petro-Canada Tower, East Tower, 111 5th Ave. SW (1983)	427	33
Calgary Courts Centre-North Tower (2007)	423	24
Western Canadian Place-S. Tower, 801 6th St. SW (1983)	420	32
arriVa Tower 1, 411 11th Ave. SE (2008)	418	34
Altius Centre, 500 4th Ave. SW (1972)	415	32
EnCana Place, 150 9th Ave. SW (1982)	410	28
Hewlett Packard Tower, 715 5th Ave. SW (1975)	408	31
Alberta Stock Exchange, 300 5th Ave. (1979)	407	33
Charlotte, NC		
Bank of America Corporate Center, 100 N. Tryon St. (1992)	871	60
Duke Energy Center, 534 S. Tryon St. (2009)	764	48
*The Vue (2010)	677	50
Hearst Tower, 214 N. Tryon St. (2002)	659	47
One Wachovia Center, 301 S. College St. (1988)	588	42
Bank of America Plaza, 101 S. Tryon St. (1974)	503	40
1 Bank of America Center, 130 N. College St. (2010)	484	32
Interstate Tower, 121 W. Trade St. (1990)	462	32
201 N. Tryon St. (1997)	447	30
Three Wachovia Center, 401 S. Tryon St. (2000)	440	29
Two Wachovia Plaza, 301 S. Tryon St. (1971)	433	32
Avenue, 128 W. 5th St. (2007)	425	36
400 S. Tryon St. (1974)	420	32
Chicago, IL		
Willis Tower, 233 S. Wacker Dr. (1974)[1]	1,451	108
Trump International Hotel & Tower (incl. spire), 401 N. Wabash Ave. (2009)	1,389	98
Aon Center, 200 E. Randolph St. (1973)	1,136	83
John Hancock Center, 875 N. Michigan Ave. (1969)[2]	1,128	100
AT&T Corporate Center (incl. spires), 227 W. Monroe St. (1989)	1,007	60
Two Prudential Plaza (incl. spire), 180 N. Stetson Ave. (1990)	995	64
311 S. Wacker Dr. (1990)	961	65
900 N. Michigan Ave. (1989)	871	66
Aqua, 211 N. Columbus Dr. (2009)	859	86
Water Tower Place, 845 N. Michigan Ave. (1976)	859	74
Chase Tower, 21 S. Clark St. (1969)	850	60
Park Tower, 800 N. Michigan Ave. (2000)	844	67
The Legacy at Millennium Park, 21-39 S. Wabash (2010)	818	73
300 N. LaSalle (2009)	785	60
3 First National Plaza, 70 W. Madison St. (1981)	767	57
Chicago Title & Trust Center, 161 N. Clark St. (1992)	756	50
Blue Cross Headquarters, 300 E. Randolph St. (2010)	744	54
One Museum Park, 1215 S. Prairie Ave. (2009)	726	62
Olympia Centre, 737 N. Michigan Ave. (1986)	725	63
Elysian, 940 N. Rush St. (2009)	701	60
330 N. Wabash Ave. (1973)	695	52
111 S. Wacker Dr. (2005)	681	51
181 W. Madison St. (1990)	680	50
Hyatt Center, 71 S. Wacker (2005)	679	48
One Magnificent Mile, 980 N. Michigan Ave. (1983)	673	57
340 on the Park, 340 W. Randolph St. (2007)	672	64
United Bldg., 77 W. Wacker Dr. (1992)	668	49
UBS Tower, 1 N. Wacker Dr. (2001)	652	50
Daley Center, 55 W. Washington St. (1965)	648	32
55 E. Erie St. (2004)	647	56
Lake Point Tower, 505 N. Lake Shore Dr. (1968)	645	70
River East Center, 350 E. Illinois St. (2001)	644	58
Grand Plaza I (incl. spire), 540 N. State St. (2003)	641	57
155 N. Wacker Dr. (2009)	638	45
Leo Burnett Bldg., 35 W. Wacker Dr. (1989)	635	46
The Heritage at Millennium Park, 125 N. Wabash Ave. (2005)	631	57
NBC Tower (incl. spire), 455 N. Cityfront Plaza Dr. (1989)	627	37
353 N. Clark (2009)	623	44
Millennium Centre, 33 W. Ontario St. (2003)	610	58
Chicago Place, 700 N. Michigan Ave. (1991)	608	49
Board of Trade (incl. statue), 141 W. Jackson Blvd. (1930)	605	44
CNA Plaza, 325 S. Wabash St. (1972)	601	44
One Prudential Plaza, 130 E. Randolph St. (1955)[3]	601	41
Heller International Tower, 500 W. Monroe St. (1992)	600	45
One Madison Plaza, 200 W. Madison St. (1982)	599	44
One Museum Park West, 201 E. Roosevelt Rd. (2010)	595	54
1000 Lake Shore Plz. (1964)	590	55
The Clare at Water Tower, 55 E. Pearson St. (2008)	589	52
Citigroup Center, 500 W. Madison St. (1987)	588	42
Mid Continental Plaza, 55 E. Monroe St. (1972)	583	49
Smurfit-Stone Bldg., 150 N. Michigan Ave. (1983)	582	41
North Pier Apts., 474 N. Lake Shore Dr. (1990)	581	61
Citadel Center, 131 S. Dearborn St. (2003)	580	39
The Fordham, 25 E. Superior St. (2003)	574	52
190 S. LaSalle St. (1987)	573	40
One S. Dearborn (2005)	571	39
Onterie Center, 446 E. Ontario St. (1986)	570	58
Chicago Temple, 77 W. Washington St. (1924)	568	23
Palmolive Bldg. (incl. beacon), 919 N. Michigan Ave. (1929)	565	37
Marina City Apts. 1, 300 N. State St. (1964)	562	61
Marina City Apts. 2, 301 N. Dearborn St. (1964)	562	61
Huron Plaza Apts., 30 E. Huron St. (1983)	560	56
Boeing International Headquarters, 100 N. Riverside Plz. (1990)	560	36
The Parkshore, 195 N. Harbor Dr. (1991)	556	56
North Harbor Tower, 175 N. Harbor Dr. (1988)	556	55
Civic Opera Bldg., 20 N. Wacker Dr. (1929)	555	45
Streeter Place, 351 E. Ohio St. (2009)	554	55
Newberry Plaza, 1000 N. State St. (1974)	553	53
Michigan Plaza South, 205 N. Michigan Ave. (1985)	553	46
30 N. LaSalle St. (1975)	553	44
Pittsfield Bldg., 55 E. Washington St. (1927)	551	38
Harbor Point, 155 N. Harbor Dr. (1975)	550	54
One S. Wacker Dr. (1982)	550	40
Kluczynski Federal Bldg., 230 S. Dearborn St. (1975)	545	45
Park Millennium, 222 N. Columbus Dr. (2002)	544	57
USG Bldg., 125 S. Franklin St. (1992)	538	35
The Pinnacle, 21 E. Huron St. (2004)	535	48
LaSalle National Bank, 135 S. LaSalle St. (1934)	535	45
Park Place Tower, 655 W. Irving Park Rd. (1971)	531	56
One N. LaSalle St. (1930)	530	48
The Elysees, 111 E. Chestnut St. (1973)	529	56
River Plaza, 405 N. Wabash St. (1977)	524	56
35 E. Wacker Dr. (1927)	523	40
Unitrin Bldg., 1 E. Wacker Dr. (1962)	522	41
Mather Tower, 75 E. Wacker Dr. (1928)	521	41
Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 10 S. Wacker Dr. (1987)	520	40
Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 30 S. Wacker Dr. (1983)	520	40
The Columbian, 1180 S. Michigan Ave. (2008)	517	47
191 N. Wacker Dr. (2002)	516	37
401 E. Ontario St. (1990)	515	51
One Financial Place, 440 S. LaSalle St. (1985)	515	39
The Streeter, 345 E. Ohio St. (2006)	514	50
Park Tower Condominiums, 5415 N. Sheridan Rd. (1973)	513	54
600 N. Lake Shore Dr. (2009)	513	47
LaSalle-Wacker Bldg., 221 N. LaSalle St. (1930)	512	41
Harris Bank III, 115 S. LaSalle St. (1974)	510	38
321 N. Clark St. (1987)	510	35
215 West, 215 W. Washington St. (2010)	509	50
400 E. Ohio St. (1982)	505	50

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Carbide & Carbon Bldg., 230 N. Michigan Ave. (1929)	503	37
One Superior Place, 1 W. Superior St. (1999)	502	52
120 N. LaSalle St. (1992)	501	39
10 South LaSalle St. (1986)	501	37
The Tides, 360 E. South Water St. (2008)	500	51
200 S. Wacker Dr. (1981)	500	41
(1) 1,729 ft. with antenna. (2) 1,499 ft. with antenna. (3) 912 ft. with antenna.		
Cincinnati, OH		
*Great American Bldg., 4th and Sycamore St. (2011)	665	41
Carew Tower, 441 Vine St. (1931)[1]	574	49
PNC Tower, 1 W. 4th St. (1913)	495	31
Scripps Center, 312 Walnut St. (1990)	468	36
Fifth Third Tower, 511 Walnut St. (1969)	423	32
Chemed Center, 255 5th St. (1990)	410	32
The Center at 600 Vine (1984)	418	29
(1) 623 ft. with antenna.		
Cleveland, OH		
Key Tower (incl. spire), 127 Public Square (1991)	947	57
Terminal Tower, 50 Public Square (1930)[1]	708	52
200 Public Square (1985)	658	46
Tower at Erieview, 1301 E. 9th St. (1964)	529	40
One Cleveland Center, 1375 E. 9th St. (1983)	450	31
Fifth Third Center, 600 Superior Ave. (1991)	446	28
Carl B. Stokes Federal Courthouse, 801 W. Superior Ave. (2002)	430	24
Justice Center, 1250 Ontario St. (1976)	420	26
Federal Bldg., 1240 E. 9th St. (1967)	419	32
National City Center, 1900 E. 9th St. (1980)	410	35
(1) 771 ft. with flagpole.		
Columbus, OH		
James A. Rhodes State Office Tower, 30 E. Broad St. (1973)	624	41
Leveque-Lincoln Tower, 50 W. Broad St. (1927)	555	47
William Green Bldg., 30 W. Spring St. (1990)	530	33
Huntington Center, 41 S. High St. (1983)	512	37
Vern Riffe State Office Tower, 77 S. High St. (1988)	503	33
One Nationwide Plaza (1976)	485	40
Franklin County Courthouse, 373 S. High St. (1991)	464	27
AEP Bldg., One Riverside Plz. (1983)	456	31
Borden Bldg., 180 E. Broad St. (1974)	438	34
Three Nationwide Plaza (1989)	408	27
Dallas, TX		
Bank of America Plaza, 901 Main St. (1985)	921	72
Renaissance Tower (incl. spire), 1201 Elm St. (1974)	886	56
Comerica Bank Tower, 1717 Main St. (1987)	787	60
JP Morgan Chase Tower, 2200 Ross Ave. (1987)	738	55
Fountain Place, 1445 Ross Ave. (1986)	720	58
Trammel Crow Center, 2001 Ross Ave. (1984)	686	50
1700 Pacific Ave. (1983)	655	50
Thanksgiving Tower, 1600 Pacific Ave. (1982)	645	50
Energy Plaza, 1601 Bryan St. (1983)	629	49
Elm Place, 1401 Elm St. (1965)	628	52
Gates Republic Tower (incl. spire), 300 N. Ervay (1954)	602	36
Republic Center Tower II, 325 N. St. Paul (1964)	598	50
One AT&T Plaza, 208 S. Akard St. (1984)	580	37
One Lincoln Plaza, 500 Akard St. (1984)	579	45
Cityplace Center East, 2711 N. Haskell Ave. (1989)	560	42
Reunion Tower, 300 Reunion Blvd. (1976)	560	NA
Sheraton Dallas Hotel Center Tower, 400 Olive St. (1959)	550	42
Mercantile Bldg. (incl. spire), 1700 Main St. (1943)	523	31
Bryan Tower, 2001 Bryan St. (1973)	512	40
Harwood Center, 1999 Bryan St. (1982)	483	36
KPMG Centre, 717 N. Harwood St. (1980)	481	34
San Jacinto Tower, 2121 San Jacinto St. (1982)	456	33
Renaissance Hotel, 2222 Stemmons Fwy. (1983)	451	29
Denver, CO		
Republic Plaza, 330 17th St. (1984)	714	56
1801 California St. (1982)	709	52
Wells Fargo Center, 1700 Lincoln Ave. (1983)	698	50
Four Seasons Hotel & Private Residences, 1111 14th St. (2010)	639	45
1999 Broadway (1985)	544	43
707 17th St. (1981)	522	42
555 17th St. (1978)	507	40
Spire, 1434 Champa St. (2009)	483	41
1670 Broadway (1980)	448	36
Hyatt Regency Denver at the Colorado Convention Center, 650 15th St. (2005)	439	37
17th St. Plaza, 1225 17th St. (1982)	438	32
First Interstate Tower North, 633 17th St. (1974)	434	32
Brooks Towers, 1020 15th St. (1968)	420	42
Denver Place South Tower, 999 18th St. (1981)	416	34
One Tabor Center, 1200 17th St. (1984)	408	32
Johns Manville Plaza, 717 17th St. (1989)	404	29
Detroit, MI		
Marriott Hotel, Renaissance Center I (1977)[1]	727	70
One Detroit Center, 500 Woodward Ave. (1991)	619	43
Penobscot Bldg., 633 Griswold Ave. (1928)[2]	565	47
Renaissance Center 100 Tower (1976)	508	39
Renaissance Center 200 Tower (1976)	508	39
Renaissance Center 300 Tower (1976)	508	39
Renaissance Center 400 Tower (1976)	508	39
Guardian Bldg., 500 Griswold Ave. (1929)	489	36
Book Tower, 1249 Washington Blvd. (1925)	475	38
150 W. Jefferson Ave. (1988)	470	29
Fisher Bldg., 3011 W. Grand Blvd. (1928)	444	28
Cadillac Tower, 65 Cadillac Sq. (1928)	437	40
David Stott Bldg., 1150 Griswold St. (1928)	436	38
One Woodward Ave. (1963)	430	30
(1) 755 ft. with antenna. (2) 665 ft. with antenna.		
Edmonton, Alberta		
Manulife Place, 10170-101 St. (1983)	480	36
*Epcor Tower (2010)	450	28
Telus Plaza South, 10020-100 St. (1971)	441	34
Bell Tower, 10104-103 Ave. (1982)	426	34
Commerce Place, 10155-102 St. (1990)	404	27
Fort Lauderdale, FL		
Las Olas River House 1, 333 Las Olas Way (2004)	452	42
110 Tower, 110 SE 6th St. (1988)	410	30
Bank of America Plaza, 401 E. Las Olas Blvd. (2002)	408	23
Fort Worth, TX		
Burnett Plaza, 801 Cherry St. (1983)	567	40
D.R. Horton Tower, 301 Commerce St. (1984)	547	38
Carter Burgess Plaza, 777 Main St. (1982)	525	40
The Tower, 400 Throckmorton St. (1974)	488	36
Wells Fargo Tower, 201 Main St. (1982)	477	33
Omni Convention Center Hotel, 1300 Houston St. (2009)	447	33
Guttenburg, NJ		
Galaxie Tower 1, 7000-7004 JFK Blvd. East (1976)	415	44
Galaxie Tower 2, 7000-7004 JFK Blvd. East (1976)	415	44
Galaxie Tower 3, 7000-7004 JFK Blvd. East (1976)	415	44
Hallandale Beach, FL		
The Beach Club Tower 2, 1830 S. Ocean Dr. (2006)	505	50
The Beach Club Tower 3, 1810 S. Ocean Dr. (2007)	440	43
The Beach Club Tower 1, 1850 S. Ocean Dr. (2005)	440	43
Hartford, CT		
City Place I, 185 Asylum St. (1980)	535	38
Travelers Tower, 26 Grove St. (1919)	527	24
Goodwin Square, 225 Asylum St. (1990)	522	30
Hartford 21, 221 Trumbull St. (2006)	440	36
Hollywood, FL		
The Westin Diplomat, 3514 S. Ocean Dr. (2002)	444	39
Trump Hollywood, 2711 S. Ocean Dr. (2009)	443	40
Ocean Palms Phase I, 3101 S. Ocean Dr. (2006)	400	38
Honolulu, HI		
First Hawaiian Center, 999 Bishop St. (1996)	429	30
Moana Pacific East Tower, 1288 Kapiolani Blvd. (2008)	422	46
Moana Pacific West Tower, 1288 Kapiolani Blvd. (2008)	422	46
Nauru Tower, 1330 Ala Moana Blvd. (1991)	418	44
Hokua Tower, 1288 Ala Moana Blvd. (2006)	418	40
Ko'olani (2006)	400	47
Hawaiki Tower, 88 Piikoi St. (1999)	400	45
One Waterfront Tower-Makai, 425 South St. (1990)	400	45
One Waterfront Tower-Mauka, 415 South St. (1990)	400	45
One Archer Lane, 801 S. King St. (1998)	400	41
Imperial Plaza, 725 Kapiolani Blvd. (1992)	400	40
Houston, TX		
JPMorganChase Tower, 600 Travis St. (1982)	1,002	75
Wells Fargo Plaza, 1000 Louisiana St. (1983)	992	71
Williams Tower, 2800 Post Oak Blvd. (1983)	901	64
Bank of America Center, 700 Louisiana St. (1983)	780	56
Texaco Heritage Plaza, 1111 Bagby St. (1987)	762	53
Enterprise Plaza, 1100 Louisiana St. (1980)[1]	756	55
Centerpoint Energy Plaza, 1111 Louisiana St. (1996)	741	47
Continental Center I, 1600 Smith St. (1984)	732	55
Fulbright Tower, 1301 McKinney St. (1982)	725	52
One Shell Plaza, 900 Louisiana St. (1970)[2]	714	50
1400 Smith St. (1983)	691	50
3 Allen Center, 333 Clay St. (1980)	685	50
One Houston Center, 1221 McKinney St. (1978)	678	47
First City Tower, 1001 Fannin St. (1984)	662	47
*MainPlace, 811 Main St. (2011)	630	46
San Felipe Plaza, 5847 San Felipe Blvd. (1984)	625	45
ExxonMobil Bldg., 800 Bell Ave. (1962)	606	44
1500 Louisiana St. (2002)	600	40
America General Center, 2929 Allen Pkwy. (1983)	590	42
Two Houston Center, 909 Fannin St. (1974)	579	40
San Jacinto Column, La Porte (nr. Houston) (1939)[3]	570	NA
Marathon Oil Tower, 5555 San Felipe Blvd. (1983)	562	41
Wedge International Tower, 1415 Louisiana St. (1983)	550	44
KBR Tower, 601 Jefferson St. (1973)	550	40
Pennzoil Place I, 700 Milam St. (1976)	523	36
Pennzoil Place II, 700 Louisiana St. (1976)	523	36
Devon Energy Center, 1200 Smith St. (1978)	521	36
RRI Energy Plaza, 1000 Main St. (2003)	518	36
Total Plaza, 1201 Louisiana St. (1971)	518	35
The Huntington, 2121 Kirby Dr. (1982)	503	34
El Paso Energy Bldg, 1010 Milam St. (1962)	502	33
One Park Place, 1500 McKinney St. (2009)	501	37
Memorial Hermann Tower, 929 Gessner Rd. (2009)	500	35
Hess Tower, 1501 McKinney St. (2010)	490	29
O'Quinn Medical Tower, 6624 Fannin St. (1991)	477	29
5 Greenway Plaza (1973)	465	31
717 Texas Ave. (2003)	453	34
One Allen Center, 500 Dallas St. (1974)	452	34
(1) 782 ft. with antenna. (2) 999 ft. with antenna. (3) World's tallest memorial column.		
Indianapolis, IN		
Chase Tower (incl. spires), 111 Monument Cir. (1990)	811	49
One America Tower, 200 N. Illinois St. (1982)	533	38
One Indiana Square, 200 N. Delaware St. (1970)	504	36
Market Tower, 10 W. Market St. (1988)	421	32
300 N. Meridian Bldg. (1988)	408	28
First Indiana Plaza, 135 N. Pennsylvania St. (1988)	401	29

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Jacksonville, FL		
Bank of America Tower, 50 N. Laura St. (1990)	617	42
Modis Tower, 1 Independent Dr. (1975)	535	37
The Peninsula, 1357 Riverplace Blvd. (2006)	437	38
AT&T Tower, 424 N. Pearl St. (1983)	435	27
Riverplace Tower, 1301 Riverplace Blvd. (1967)	433	28
Jersey City, NJ		
30 Hudson St. (2004)	781	42
101 Hudson St. (1992)	548	42
Trump Plaza I, 88 Morgan St. (2008)	532	55
Newport Tower, 525 Washington Blvd. (1990)	528	37
Exchange Place Center, 10 Exchange Pl. (1990)	516	32
Hudson Green West Tower, 77 Hudson St. (2010)	500	48
Hudson Green East Tower, 77 Hudson St. (2009)	500	48
Harborside Financial Plaza V, 160 Greene St. (2002)	480	34
Southampton Apts., 20 River Ct. (2000)	450	36
Newport Office Center VII, 480 Washington Blvd. (2002)[1]	445	32
Crystal Point, 2 2nd St. (2009)	436	42
Marbella Apts., 425 Washington Blvd. (2003)	427	40
(1) Est. height.		
Kansas City, MO		
One Kansas City Place (incl. spire), 1200 Main St. (1988)	623	42
Town Pavilion, 1111 Main St. (1986)	591	38
Power & Light Bldg., 1330 Baltimore Ave. (1931)	481	34
909 Walnut St. (1931)	454	35
City Hall, 414 E. 12th St. (1937)	443	29
1201 Walnut St. (1991)	427	30
Hyatt Regency Crown Center, 2345 McGee St. (1980)	425	45
Commerce Tower, 911 Main St. (1965)	407	32
City Center Square, 1100 Main St. (1977)	404	30
Las Vegas, NV		
Stratosphere Tower, 2000 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1996)	1,149	NA
*Fontainebleau Resort Hotel, 2755 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (NA)	735	63
The Palazzo, 3339 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2007)	642	53
Encore at Wynn Las Vegas, 3145 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2008)	631	52
Trump International Hotel and Tower 1, 3128 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2008)	622	64
Wynn Las Vegas, 3145 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2005)	613	45
Cosmopolitan Casino Spa Tower, Las Vegas Blvd and Harmon Ave. (2010)	603	52
Cosmopolitan Beach Resort Tower, Las Vegas Blvd and Harmon Ave. (2010)	603	50
Aria Resort & Casino (2009)	600	60
Planet Hollywood Towers, 3667 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2009)	597	50
VDARA, 2551 W. Harmon Ave. (2009)	556	55
Eiffel Tower, Paris Hotel and Casino, 3645 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1998)	540	NA
Mandarin Oriental Hotel Las Vegas, 3750 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2009)	539	47
New York, New York Hotel & Casino, 3790 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1997)	529	48
Palms Place, 4321 W. Flamingo Rd. (2008)	518	50
Bellagio Hotel & Casino, 3600 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1998)	508	36
Sky Las Vegas, 2780 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2007)	500	45
THEhotel, Mandalay Bay, 3950 S. Las Vegas Blvd. (2003)	485	43
Panorama Tower III, 4631 Industrial Blvd. (2009)	483	42
Mandalay Bay Hotel & Casino, 3950 S. Las Vegas Blvd. (1999)	480	43
Turnberry Place IV, 2777 Paradise Rd. (2006)	477	38
Turnberry Place III, 2777 Paradise Rd. (2004)	477	38
Turnberry Place II, 2777 Paradise Rd. (2002)	477	38
Turnberry Place I, 2777 Paradise Rd. (2001)	477	38
The Signature at MGM Grand Tower III, 155 E. Harmon Ave. (2007)	475	38
The Signature at MGM Grand Tower I, 155 E. Harmon Ave. (2006)	475	38
The Signature at MGM Grand Tower II, 155 E. Harmon Ave. (2006)	475	38
The Venetian, 3355 Las Vegas Blvd. W. (1999)	475	35
Allure Las Vegas I, 200 W. Sahara Ave. (2007)	466	41
Palms Resort-Fantasy Tower, 4321 W. Flamingo Rd. (2006)	457	40
Turnberry Towers West Tower, 222 Karen Ave. (2008)	453	45
Turnberry Towers East Tower, 222 Karen Ave. (2007)	453	45
VEER I, 3600 S. Las Vegas Blvd. (2009)	449	37
VEER II, 3600 S. Las Vegas Blvd. (2009)	449	37
Caesars Palace Tower, 3570 S. Las Vegas Blvd. (1998)	435	29
Rio Masquerade Tower, 3700 W. Flamingo Rd. (1997)	423	42
Palms Casino Hotel, 4321 W. Flamingo Rd. (2001)	423	42
Los Angeles, CA		
US Bank Tower, 633 W. 5th St. (1990)	1,018	73
Aon Center, 707 Wilshire Blvd. (1974)	858	62
Two California Plaza, 350 S. Grand Ave. (1992)	750	52
Gas Company Tower, 555 W. 5th St. (1991)	749	52
Bank of America Plaza, 333 S. Hope St. (1975)	735	55
777 Tower, 777 S. Figueroa St. (1991)	725	53
Wells Fargo Tower, 333 S. Grand Ave. (1983)	723	54
Figueroa at Wilshire, 601 S. Figueroa St. (1989)	717	52
Paul Hastings Tower, 515 S. Flower St. (1971)	699	52
City National Tower, 555 S. Flower St. (1971)	699	52
L.A. Live Hotel & Condominiums, S. Figueroa and W. Olympic (2010)	667	54
Citigroup Center, 444 S. Flower St. (1979)	625	48
611 Place, 611 W. 6th St. (1967)	620	42
KPMG Tower, 355 S. Grand Ave. (1984)	606	45
One California Plaza, 300 S. Grand Ave. (1985)	578	42
Century Plaza Tower 1, 2029 Century Park East (1973)	571	44
Century Plaza Tower 2, 2049 Century Park East (1973)	571	44
Ernst & Young, LLP Plaza, 725 S. Figueroa St. (1986)	534	41
AIG-SunAmerica Center, 1999 Ave. of the Stars (1989)	533	39
TCW Tower, 865 S. Figueroa St. (1990)	517	37
Union Bank Plaza, 445 S. Figueroa St. (1968)	516	40
10 Universal City Plaza (1984)	506	36
1100 Wilshire (1987)	496	36
Fox Plaza, 2121 Ave. of the Stars (1987)	492	34
MGM Tower, 10250 Constellation Blvd. (2003)	491	35
The Century, 2055 Ave. of the Stars (2009)	478	42
Arco Tower, 1055 W. 7th St. (1987)	462	33
Equitable Bldg., 3435 Wilshire Blvd. (1969)	454	34
City Hall, 200 N. Spring St. (1928)	454	27
AT&T Center, 1150 Olive St. (1965)	452	32
Louisville, KY		
AEGON Center, 400 W. Market St. (1992)	549	35
National City Tower, 101 S. 5th St. (1972)	512	40
PNC Plaza, 5th and Jefferson (1971)	420	30
Humana Center, 500 W. Main St. (1985)	417	27
Memphis, TN		
100 North Main Bldg. (1965)	430	38
Morgan Keegan Tower, 50 Front St. (1985)	403	21
Clark Tower, 5100 Poplar Ave. (1972)	400	34
Mexico City, Mexico		
*Torre Reforma (2012)	800	57
Torre Mayor, Paseo de la Reforma 505 (2003)	738	55
Torre Ejecutiva Pemex, Marina Nacional 329 Col. Huasteca (1984)	693	51
Torre Altus, Paseo de los Laureles 416 (1999)	640	42
Torre Latino Americana (incl. spire), Eje Central Lazaro Cardenas 2 (1956)	597	45
World Trade Center, Montecito 38 Col. Napoles (1972)	565	50
*Torre Punta Reforma, Paseo de la Reforma 180	531	37
Arcos Torre II, Paeo de los Tamarindos 400 (2008)	529	35
Arcos Torre I, Paeo de los Tamarindos 400 (1997)	529	35
Torre Altaire I (2009)	498	42
Torre Libertad, Paseo de la Reforma 439 (2009)	492	31
Torre Altaire II (2009)	486	44
Torre Altaire III (2009)	486	44
Torre Lomas, Paseo de las Palmas 800 (1988)	481	36
*Ritz-Carlton Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma 342 (2010)	466	34
Santa Fe Flats, Av. Sante Fe 443 (2005)	461	37
Miami, FL		
Four Seasons Hotel & Tower, 1441 Brickell Ave (2003)	789	64
Wachovia Financial Center, 200 S. Biscayne Blvd. (1983)	764	55
900 Biscayne Bay, 900 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	712	65
Marquis, 1100 Biscayne Blvd. (2009)	679	63
Met 2 Office Tower, 200 SE 3rd St. (2010)	655	47
Mint at Riverfront, 90 SW 3rd St. (2009)	631	55
Infinity at Brickell, 60 W. 13th St. (2008)	630	52
Miami Tower, 100 SE 2nd St. (1987)	625	47
Marinablue, 888 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	615	57
Plaza on Brickell Tower I, 901 Brickell Ave. (2007)	610	56
Icon Brickell North Tower, 495 Brickell Ave. (2008)	586	58
Icon Brickell South Tower, 495 Brickell Ave. (2008)	586	58
Ten Museum Park, 1040 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	585	50
Paramount at Edgewater Square, 2066 N. Bayshore Dr. (2009)	555	47
50 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	554	55
Quantum on the Bay South Tower, 1900 N. Bayshore Dr. (2008)	554	51
Opera Tower, 1750 N. Bayshore Dr. (2007)	543	56
Everglades on the Bay North Tower, 244 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	538	49
Everglades on the Bay South Tower, 244 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	538	49
Quantum on the Bay North Tower, 1900 N. Bayshore Dr. (2008)	536	44
Jade at Brickell Bay, 1331 Brickell Bay Dr. (2004)	528	49
Plaza on Brickell Tower II, 901 Brickell Ave. (2007)	525	48
Santa Maria, 1643 Brickell Ave. (1997)	520	51
The Ivy, 90-95 SW 3rd St. (2008)	512	45
Stephen P. Clark Center, 111 NW 1st St. (1985)	510	28
Met 2 Marriott Marquis, 200 SE 3rd St. (2010)	502	41
Wind, 330 S. Miami Ave. (2008)	501	41
1450 BRICKELL (2010)	500	34
Avenue Brickell Tower, 1060 Brickell Ave. (2007)	495	47
One Biscayne Tower, 2 S. Biscayne Blvd. (1973)	492	39
Espirito Santo Plaza, 1301 Brickell Ave. (2004)	487	36
Brickell Financial Centre Phase I, 680 Brickell Ave. (2010)	484	40
Miami Center, 201 S. Biscayne Blvd. (1983)	484	34
Asia, 900 Brickell Key Blvd. (2007)	483	36
Brickell on the River North, 27 SE 5th St. (2005)	482	42
Three Tequesta Point, 848 Brickell Key Dr. (2001)	480	46
Latitude on the River, 615 SW 2nd Ave. (2007)	476	44
Viceroy, 495 Brickell Ave. (2009)	465	46
701 Brickell Ave. (1986)	450	33
Miami Beach, FL		
Blue Diamond Tower, 4779 Collins Ave. (2000)	559	44
Green Diamond Tower, 4775 Collins Ave. (2000)	559	44
Akoya, 6365 Collins Ave. (2004)	492	47
Portofino Tower, 300 South Pointe Dr. (1997)	484	44
The Continuum on South Beach, South Tower, 1 South Pointe Dr. (2002)	474	40
ICON at South Beach, 450 Alton Rd. (2004)	423	43
The Continuum on South Beach, North Tower, 200 South Pointe Dr. (2008)	415	37
Murano Grande at Portofino, 400 Alton Rd. (2003)	407	37
Murano at Portofino, 1000 South Pointe Dr. (2001)	402	38
Milwaukee, WI		
U.S. Bank Center, 777 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1973)	601	42
100 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1989)	549	37
University Club Tower, 825 N. Prospect Ave. (2007)	446	36

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Milwaukee Center, 111 E. Kilbourn Ave. (1987)	426	29
411 Bldg., 411 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1983)	408	30
Minneapolis, MN		
IDS Tower, 80 8th St. South (1973)[1]	792	57
Capella Tower, 225 South 6th (1992)	776	56
Wells Fargo Center, 90 7th St. South (1988)	775	56
33 South 6th St. (1983)	668	52
Campbell Mithun Tower, 222 9th St. South (1985)	582	42
US Bank Plaza I, 200 6th St. South (1981)	561	41
RBC Plaza, 60 6th St. South (1992)	539	40
Fifth Street Towers II, 150 5th St. South (1988)	503	36
Ameriprise Financial Center, 707 2nd Ave. South (2000)	498	31
Target Plaza South, 1020 Nicollet Mall (2001)	492	33
Plaza VII, 45 7th St. South (1987)	475	36
The Carlyle, 220 2nd St. South (2007)	469	41
US Bancorp Center, 800 Nicollet Mall (2000)	468	32
AT&T Tower, 901 Marquette Ave. (1991)	464	34
Accenture Tower, 333 7th St. South (1987)	455	33
Foshay Tower, 821 Marquette Ave. (1929)	448	32
Qwest Bldg., 224 5th St. South (1932)	416	26
50 South 6th (2001)	404	30
Hennepin Co. Government Center, 300 6th St. South (1977)	403	24
(1) 910 ft. with antenna.		
Mississauga, Ontario		
*Absolute World Tower 1, 50 Absolute Ave. (2011)	548	56
*Absolute World Tower 2, 30 Absolute Ave. (2011)	495	50
One Park Tower, 4200 Confederation Pkwy. (2008)	466	38
Chicago, 385 Prince of Wales Dr. (2010)	410	41
Monterrey, Mexico		
Dataflux Tower, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2000)	597	43
*Centro de Gobierno Plaza Civica (2010)	591	36
Torre Commercial America, San Pedro Garza Garcia (1994)	427	35
Montréal, Quebec		
1250 Boulevard Rene Levesque (incl. spire) (1992)	743	47
1000 Rue de la Gauchetiere (1992)	673	51
Tour de la Bourse, 800 Place Victoria (1964)	624	47
1 Place Villa Marie (1962)	616	43
La Tour CIBC, 1155 Rene Levesque Blvd. (1962)	604	43
Montreal Tower (1987)	574	NA
Tour McGill College, 1501 McGill College (1992)	519	38
Le Complexe Desjardins Sud (1975)	498	40
Tour KPMG, 600 Maisonneuve (1987)	479	34
Place Montreal Trust, 1800 McGill College (1988)	440	30
500 Place d'Armes (1968)	435	32
Tour TELUS, 630 Rene Levesque Blvd. (1962)	429	32
Le Complexe Desjardins Est (1975)	428	32
Port Royal Apts., 1455 Sherbrooke Ouest (1964)	424	33
Marriott Hotel, 1 Place du Canada (1967)	420	38
Tour de la Banque Nationale, 600 Rue de la Gauchetiere (1983)[1]	420	28
Tour Bell, 700 Rue de la Gauchetiere (1983)[1]	420	28
Centre Mount Royal, 1000 Sherbrooke Ouest (1974)	420	28
Le 800, 800 Rene Levesque Blvd. Ouest (1966)	400	30
(1) Est. height.		
Nashville, TN		
AT&T Building, 333 Commerce St. (1994)	617	33
Financial Center, 424 Church St. (1986)	490	31
William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower, 311 7th Ave. North (1970)	452	31
The Pinnacle, 150 3rd Ave. South (2010)	435	29
Nashville Life & Casualty Tower, 401 Church St. (1957)	409	30
City Center, 511 Union St. (1987)	402	27
New Orleans, LA		
One Shell Square, 701 Poydras St. (1972)	697	51
CapitalOne Center, 201 St. Charles Ave. (1985)	645	53
Plaza Tower, 1001 Howard Ave. (1969)	531	45
Energy Centre, 1100 Poydras St. (1984)	530	39
First Bank & Trust Tower, 909 Poydras St. (1987)	481	36
Sheraton Hotel, 500 Canal St. (1985)	478	47
Marriott Hotel, 555 Canal St. (1972)	450	42
Texaco Center, 400 Poydras St. (1983)	442	33
Canal Place One, 365 Canal St. (1979)	439	32
1010 Common St. (1971)	438	31
World Trade Center, 2 Canal St. (1965)	407	33
1450 Poydras St. (1989)	406	26
New York, NY		
*One World Trade Center (incl. spire) (2013)	1,776	105
*Two World Trade Center, 200 Greenwich St. (NA)	1,350	79
Empire State Building, 350 5th Ave. (1931)[1]	1,250	102
*Three World Trade Center (incl. spires), 175 Greenwich St. (NA)	1,240	71
Bank of America (incl. spire), One Bryant Park (2009)	1,200	55
Chrysler Building. (incl. spire), 405 Lexington Ave. (1930)	1,046	77
New York Times Tower (incl. spire), 620 8th Ave. (2007)	1,046	52
*Carnegie 57, 157 W. 57th St. (2013)	1,005	75
*Four World Trade Center, 150 Greenwich St. (2012)	975	64
American International Bldg. (incl. spire), 70 Pine St. (1932)	952	67
The Trump Bldg., 40 Wall St. (1930)	927	71
Citigroup Center, 153 E. 53rd St. (1977)	915	59
*Beekman Tower, 8 Spruce St. (2011)	876	76
Trump World Tower, 845 UN Plz. (2001)	861	72
G. E. Bldg., 30 Rockefeller Ctr. (1933)	850	70
Cityspire Center, 150 W. 56th St. (1989)	814	75
One Chase Manhattan Plz. (1960)	813	60
4 Times Square (1999)[2]	809	48
MetLife Bldg., 200 Park Ave. (1963)	808	59
Bloomberg Tower, 731 Lexington Ave. (2005)[3]	806	54
Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway (1913)	792	57
1 Worldwide Plaza, 935 8th Ave. (1989)	778	47
Carnegie Hall Tower, 152 W. 57th St. (1991)	757	60
383 Madison Ave. (2001)	755	47
AXA Center, 787 7th Ave. (1985)	752	51
One Penn Plaza, 250 W. 34th St. (1972)	750	57
Time Warner Center South Tower, 10 Columbus Cir. (2004)	750	55
Time Warner Center North Tower, 10 Columbus Cir. (2004)	750	55
1251 Ave. of the Americas (1971)	750	54
Goldman Sachs HQ, 200 Murray St. (2010)	749	44
60 Wall St. (1989)	745	55
One Astor Plaza, 1515 Broadway (1970)	745	54
1 Liberty Plaza, 165 Broadway (1973)	743	54
20 Exchange Pl. (1931)	741	57
7 World Trade Ctr. (2006)	741	52
Three World Financial Center, 200 Vesey St. (1986)	739	51
1540 Broadway (incl. spire) (1990)	732	42
Times Square Tower, 1459 Broadway (2004)	726	47
Metropolitan Tower, 142 W. 57th St. (1985)	716	68
JPMorganChase World Headquarters, 270 Park Ave. (1960)	707	52
General Motors Bldg., 767 5th Ave. (1968)	705	50
Metropolitan Life Tower, 1 Madison Ave. (1909)	700	50
500 5th Ave. (1931)	697	60
Americas Tower, 1177 Ave. of the Americas (1992)	692	48
Solow Bldg., 9 W. 57th St. (1974)	689	49
HSBC Bank Bldg., 140 Broadway (1967)	688	52
55 Water St. (1972)	687	53
277 Park Ave. (1963)	687	50
1585 Broadway (1989)	685	42
Random House/Park Imperial, 1739 Broadway (2003)	684	52
Four Seasons Hotel, 57 E. 57th St. (1993)	682	52
McGraw Hill, 1221 Ave. of the Americas (1972)	674	51
Barclay Tower, 10 Barclay St. (2007)	673	56
Lincoln Bldg., 60 E. 42nd St. (1930)	673	53
Paramount Plaza, 1633 Broadway (1970)	670	48
Trump Tower, 725 5th Ave. (1982)	664	58
Citicorp, Queens (1990)	658	50
Bank of New York Bldg., 1 Wall St. (1932)	654	50
Silver Towers East, 600 W. 42nd St. (2009)	653	58
Silver Towers West, 600 W. 42nd St. (2009)	653	58
599 Lexington Ave. (1986)	653	51
712 5th Ave. (1990)	650	53
Chanin Bldg., 122 E. 42nd St. (1929)	649	56
245 Park Ave. (1967)	648	47
Sony Bldg., 550 Madison Ave. (1983)	647	37
Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty St. (1986)	645	44
570 Lexington Ave. (1931)	642	50
1 New York Plaza, 1 Water St. (1969)	640	50
*440 W. 42nd St. (2011)	638	60
1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, 885 2nd Ave. (1972)	637	48
345 Park Ave. (1968)	634	44
400 5th Ave. (2010)	632	58
Mercantile Bldg., 10 E. 40th St. (1929)	632	48
W New York Downtown Hotel & Residences, 123 Washington St. (2010)	631	57
Grace Plaza, 1114 Ave. of the Americas (1972)	630	50
Home Insurance Co., 59 Maiden Ln. (1966)	630	44
1095 Ave. of the Americas (1970)	630	40
101 Park Ave. (1982)	629	49
Central Park Place, 301 W. 57th St. (1988)	628	56
888 7th Ave. (1971)	628	45
Burlington House, 1345 Ave. of the Americas (1969)	625	50
Waldorf=Astoria, 301 Park Ave. (1931)	625	47
Olympic Tower, 645 5th Ave. (1976)	620	51
One Madison Park, 20 E. 23rd St. (2010)	621	51
425 Fifth Ave. (2003)	618	55
The Epic, 125 W. 31st St. (2007)	615	58
919 3rd Ave. (1970)	615	47
Tower 49, 12 E. 49th St. (1985)	615	44
750 7th Ave. (incl. spire) (1989)	615	35
New York Life, 51 Madison Ave. (1928)	615	33
Eventi, 851 6th Ave. (2010)	614	46
Credit Lyonnais Bldg., 1301 Ave. of the Americas (1964)	609	46
The Orion, 350 W. 42nd St. (2006)	604	58
590 Madison Ave. (1983)	603	41
Times Square Plaza, 644 8th Ave. (2010)	601	40
1166 Ave. of the Americas (1974)	600	44
*135 W. 45th St. (NA)	599	55
Hearst Magazine Tower, 959 8th Ave. (2006)	597	46
3 Lincoln Center, 160 W. 66th St. (1993)	595	60
Trump Palace, 200 E. 69th St. (1991)	594	54
Celanese Bldg., 1211 Ave. of the Americas (1973)	592	45
The London NYC, 151 W. 54th St. (1990)	590	54
Thurgood Marshall U.S. Court House, 505 Pearl St. (1936)	590	37
The Millennium Hilton Hotel, 55 Church St. (1992)	588	58
Sky House, 11 E. 29th St. (2008)	588	55
Museum Tower Apts., 21 W. 53rd St. (1985)	588	52
Time-Life Bldg., 1271 Ave. of the Americas (1959)	587	48
Jacob K. Javits Federal Bldg., 26 Federal Plz. (1967)	587	41
W Times Square, 1567 Broadway (2000)	584	53
Trump International Hotel & Tower, 15 Columbus Cir. (1970)	583	44
Stevens Tower, 1185 Ave. of the Americas (1971)	580	42
Municipal Bldg., 1 Centre St. (1914)	580	34
520 Madison Ave. (1981)	577	43
One World Financial Center, 200 Liberty St. (1985)	577	37
Merchandise Mart, 41 Madison Ave. (1973)	576	42
Park Ave. Plaza, 55 E. 52nd St. (1981)	575	44
Lehman Bldg., 745 7th Ave. (2001)	575	38
One Financial Square, 33 Old Slip (1987)	575	37
Marriot Marquis Times Square, 1531 Broadway (1985)	574	50
299 Park Ave. (1967)	574	42
5 Times Square, 590 7th Ave. (2002)	574	40
Socony Mobil Bldg., 150 E. 42nd St. (1956)	572	42
1290 Ave. of the Americas (1963)	571	43
780 3rd Ave. (1983)	570	49
600 3rd Ave. (1971)	570	42
450 Lexington Ave. (1991)	568	38
Paramount Tower, 240 E. 39th St. (1998)	567	51

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
230 Park Ave. (1928)	565	35
New York Palace Hotel, 455 Madison Ave. (1980)	563	51
Continental Bank Bldg., 30 Broad St. (1932)	562	48
Park Ave. Tower, 65 E. 55th St. (1986)	561	36
Nelson Tower, 450 7th Ave. (1931)	560	46
Sherry-Netherland, 781 5th Ave. (1927)	560	40
623 5th Ave. (1990)	560	36
100 UN Plaza, 327 E. 48th St. (1986)	557	52
Continental Can, 633 3rd Ave. (1962)	557	39
3 Park Ave. (1975)	556	42
Continental Center, 180 Maiden Ln. (1983)	555	41
Sperry & Hutchinson Bldg., 330 Madison Ave. (1964)	555	41
Reuters Bldg., 3 Times Square (2001)[4]	555	30
The Belvedere, 10 E. 29th St. (1999)	554	48
*Tower 111, 885 6th Ave. (2011)	554	47
Inmont Bldg., 1133 Ave. of the Americas (1970)	552	45
Downtown by Phillipe Starck, 15 Broad St. (1927)	551	42
Biltmore Tower, 267 W. 47th St. (2003)	550	51
Unysys Bldg., 605 3rd Ave. (1963)	550	44
2 Grand Central Tower, 140 E. 45th St. (1982)	550	43
The Tower at 15 Central Park West (2008)	550	35
AT&T Long Lines Bldg., 33 Thomas St. (1974)	550	29

(1) 1,455 ft. with antenna. (2) 1,118 ft. with antenna. (3) 941 ft. with antenna. (4) 659 ft. with antenna.

Oklahoma City, OK

*Devon Energy Tower, 325 W. Sheridan Ave. (2013)	850	50
Chase Tower, 100 N. Broadway Ave. (1971)	500	36
First National Center (incl. spire), 120 N. Robinson St. (1931)	493	33
City Place, 204 N. Robinson St. (1931)	440	32
Oklahoma Tower, 210 Park Ave. (1982)	434	31

Orlando, FL

SunTrust Center Tower, 200 S. Orange Ave. (1988)	441	31
Peabody Orlando Expansion Tower (incl. spire), 9801 International Dr. (2010)	428	31
Vue at Lake Eola, 136 E. Robinson St. (2007)	426	35
Orange County Courthouse, 425 N. Orange Ave. (1997)	416	24
Bank of America Center, 390 N. Orange Ave. (1988)	409	28

Philadelphia, PA

Comcast Center, 1701 JFK Blvd. (2008)	974	57
One Liberty Place (incl. spire), 1650 Market St. (1987)	945	61
Two Liberty Place (incl. spire), 1601 Chestnut St. (1989)	848	58
Mellon Bank Center, 1735 Market St. (1990)	792	54
Bell-Atlantic Tower, 1717 Arch St. (1991)	725	53
G. Fred DiBona Jr. Bldg., 1901 Market St. (1990)	625	45
Commerce Square #2, 2001 Market St. (1992)	572	40
Commerce Square #1, 2005 Market St. (1990)	572	40
City Hall (incl. statue) (1901)	548	7
Residences at Ritz-Carlton, 1416 S. Penn Square (2009)	518	46
1818 Market St. (1974)	500	40
The St. James, 700 Walnut St. (2004)	498	45
Loews Philadelphia Hotel, 12 S. 12th St. (1932)[1]	492	39
PNC Bank Bldg., 1600 Market St. (1983)	491	40
Centre Square II, 1542 Market St. (1973)	490	38
5 Penn Center, 1601 Market St. (1970)	488	36
1700 Market St. (1969)	482	32
The Murano, 2101 Market St. (2008)	475	42
1 South Broad St. (1932)	472	28

(1) 748 ft. with antenna.

Pittsburgh, PA

U.S. Steel Tower, 600 Grant St. (1970)	841	64
One Mellon Bank Center, 500 Grant St. (1983)	725	54
One PPG Place (1984)	635	40
Fifth Ave. Place, 120 5th Ave. (1987)	616	32
One Oxford Centre, 301 Grant St. (1982)	615	46
Gulf Tower, 707 Grant St. (1932)	582	44
Univ. of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning, 4200 5th Ave. (1936)	535	42
3 Mellon Bank Center, 525 Wm. Penn Way (1951)	520	41
Freemarkets Center, 210 6th Ave. (1968)	511	39
Grant Bldg., 330 Grant St. (1930)	485	40
Koppers Bldg., 436 7th Ave. (1929)	475	34
Two PNC Plaza, 620 Liberty Ave. (1975)	445	34
Dominion Tower, 625 Liberty Ave. (1987)	430	32
One PNC Plaza, 249 5th Ave. (1972)	424	30
Regional Enterprise Tower, 425 6th Ave. (1953)	410	30

Portland, OR

Wells Fargo Center, 1300 SW 5th Ave. (1973)	546	40
U.S. Bancorp Tower, 111 SW 5th Ave. (1983)	536	42
Koin Plaza, 222 SW Columbia St. (1984)	509	31
Pacwest Center, 1211 SW 5th Ave. (1984)	418	30

Raleigh, NC

RBC Plaza (incl. spire), 300 Fayetteville St. (2008)	538	32
2 Hanover Square, 434 Fayetteville St. Mall (1991)	431	29
Wachovia Capitol Center, 150 Fayetteville St. Mall (1991)	400	30

St. Louis, MO

Gateway Arch monument (1965)	630	NA
Metropolitan Square Tower, 211 N. Broadway (1988)	593	42
AT&T Center, 900 Pine St. (1984)	588	44
Thomas F. Eagleton Federal Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St. (2000)	557	29
One U.S. Bank Plaza, 505 N. 7th St. (1976)	484	35
Laclede Gas Bldg., 720 Olive St. (1969)	400	31

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories

St. Paul, MN

Wells Fargo Place, 30 E. 7th St. (1987)	471	36
Galtier Plaza Jackson Tower, 168 E. 6th St. (1986)	443	46
First National Bank, 332 Minnesota St. (1930)	417	32

San Antonio, TX

Tower of the Americas, 600 Hemisphere Way (1968)	622	NA
Marriott Rivercenter (incl. spires), 101 Bowie St. (1988)	546	38
Weston Centre, 112 Pecan St. (1988)	444	32
Grand Hyatt San Antonio, 600 E. Market St. (2008)	424	34
Tower Life Bldg., 310 S. St. Mary's St. (1929)[1]	404	30

(1) 504 ft. with antenna.

San Diego, CA

One American Plaza, 600 W. Broadway (1991)	500	34
Symphony Tower, 759 B St. (1989)	499	34
Manchester Grand Hyatt, One Market Pl. (1992)	497	40
Electra, 701 W. Broadway (2008)	475	43
Pinnacle Museum Tower, 500 Front St. (2005)	455	35
Emerald Plaza, 400 W. Broadway (1990)	450	30
Manchester Grand Hyatt Tower 2, One Market Pl. (2003)	446	32
Harbor Club West, 100 Harbor Dr. (1992)	424	41
Harbor Club East, 200 Harbor Dr. (1992)	424	41
Vantage Point, 1200 10th Ave. (2009)	420	41
The Grande North at Sante Fe Place (2005)	420	39
The Grande South at Sante Fe Place, 1199 Pacific Hwy. (2004)	420	39
Advanced Equities Plaza, 655 Broadway (2005)	412	23

San Francisco, CA

Sutro Tower (1972)	977	NA
Transamerica Pyramid, 600 Montgomery St. (1972)	853	48
555 California St. (1969)	779	52
345 California Center (1986)	695	48
Millennium Tower, 301 Mission St. (2009)	645	58
One Ricon Hill South Tower, 425 First St. (2008)	605	54
101 California St. (1982)	600	48
50 Fremont Center (1985)	600	43
Chevron Tower, 575 Market St. (1975)	573	40
Four Embarcadero Center, 55 Clay St. (1984)	570	45
One Embarcadero Center, 355 Clay St. (1970)	569	45
44 Montgomery St. (1967)	565	43
Spear Tower, 1 Market St. (1976)	565	42
One Sansome St. (1984)	550	43
Shaklee Terrace Bldg., 444 Market St. (1982)	537	38
First Market Tower, 525 Market St. (1972)	529	38
McKeeson Plaza, 1 Post St. (1969)	529	38
425 Market St. (1973)	524	38
Telsis Tower, 1 Montgomery St. (1982)	500	38
333 Bush St. (1986)	495	43
Hilton San Franciso & Towers, 201 Mason St. (1971)	493	46
Pacific Gas & Electric Bldg., 77 Beale St. (1971)	492	34
50 California St. (1972)	487	37
555 Mission St. (2008)	487	33
St. Regis San Francisco, 685 Mission St. (2005)	484	42
100 Pine Ctr. (1972)	476	34
45 Fremont Ctr. (1979)	475	34
333 Market Bldg. (1979)	474	33
650 California St. (1965)	465	33
The Infinity II, 300 Spear St. (2009)	450	40

Seattle, WA

Columbia Center, 701 5th Ave. (1985)	933	76
1201 Third Avenue Tower, 1201 3rd Ave. (1988)	772	55
Two Union Square, 601 Union St. (1989)	740	56
Seattle Municipal Tower, 700 5th Ave. (1990)	722	57
Safeco Plaza, 1001 4th Ave. (1969)	630	50
City Centre, 1420 5th Ave. (1989)	606	44
Space Needle (tower), 203 6th Ave. (1962)	605	NA
Russell Investments Center, 1301 2nd Ave. (2006)	598	42
Wells Fargo Center, 999 3rd Ave. (1983)	574	47
Bank of America Fifth Avenue Plaza, 800 5th Ave. (1981)	543	42
901 5th Ave. (1973)	536	41
Rainier Tower, 1301 5th Ave. (1977)	514	31
Fourth & Madison Bldg., 915 4th Ave. (2003)	512	40
1918 8th Ave. (2009)	500	36
1000 2nd Ave. (1986)	493	40
Henry M. Jackson Bldg., 915 2nd Ave. (1974)	487	37
Qwest Plaza, 1600 7th Ave. (1976)	466	33
Smith Tower, 506 2nd Ave. (1914)	462	38
One Union Square, 600 University Ave. (1981)	456	36
Olive 8 (2009)	455	38
1111 3rd Ave. (1980)	454	34
Westin Hotel North Tower, 1900 5th Ave. (1982)	448	44
Fifteen Twenty-One Second Avenue (2008)	440	38
Westin Bldg., 2001 6th Ave. (1981)	409	34
Aspira, 1823 Terry (2009)	400	37

Sunny Isles Beach, FL

Jade on the Beach Condominiums, 17001 Collins Ave. (2008)	574	51
Trump Royale, 18201 Collins Ave. (2008)	551	43
Trump Place, 18101 Collins Ave. (2005)	551	43
Aqualina Ocean Residences, 17875 Collins Ave. (2004)	550	51
Jade Ocean, 17121 Collins Ave. (2009)	543	51
The Pinnacle, 17555 Collins Ave. (1999)	476	40

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
La Perla Ocean Residences, 16701 Collins Ave. (2006)	447	42
Ocean Four Condominiums, 17201 Collins Ave. (2007)	446	40
Ocean Two Condominiums I, 19111 Collins Ave. (2001)	426	40
Ocean Two Condominiums II, 19111 Collins Ave. (2001)	426	40
Ocean Three Condominiums, 18911 Collins Ave. (2003)	405	37
Tampa, FL		
Regions Bldg, 100 N. Tampa St. (1992)	579	42
Bank of America Plaza, 101 E. Kennedy Blvd. (1986)	577	42
One Tampa City Center, 201 N. Franklin St. (1981)	537	39
SunTrust Financial Center, 401 E. Jackson St. (1992)	525	36
Element, 808 N. Franklin St. (2009)	460	34
Park Tower, 400 N. Tampa St. (1973)	458	36
Rivergate Tower, 400 N. Ashley Dr. (1988)	454	33
Toronto, Ontario		
CN Tower, 310 Front St. West (1976)	1,815	NA
First Bank Tower, 100 King St. West (1975)[1]	978	72
*Trump International Hotel & Tower (incl. spire), 333 Bay St. (2011)	922	59
Scotia Plaza, 40 King's St. West (1989)	902	68
*Aura at College Park, 388 Yonge St. (2014)	874	75
BCE Place, Canada Trust Tower (incl. spire), 161 Bay St. (1990)	856	53
Commerce Court West, 199 Bay St. (1973)[2]	784	57
TD Centre-Toronto Dominion Bank Tower, 66 Wellington St. West (1967)	730	56
Bay-Adelaide Center West Tower, 335 Bay St. (2009)	715	51
*Shangri-La Toronto, 180 University Ave. (2012)	702	65
*Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Residences, 185 Wellington St. West (2010)	699	53
BCE Place, Bay-Wellington Tower, 181 Bay St. (1991)	679	49
*Four Seasons Private Residences West, 48 Yorkville Ave. (2011)	623	55
Maple Leaf Square North Tower, 15 York St. (2010)	610	54
RBC Centre, 155 Wellington St. West (2009)	607	42
TD Centre-Royal Trust Tower, 77 King St. West (1969)	600	46
1 King West (2005)	578	51
*Maple Leaf Square South Tower, 15 York St. (2010)	571	50
Royal Bank Plaza-South Tower, 200 Bay St. (1976)	567	41
44 Charles St. West (1974)	545	51
Quantum 2, 2195 Yonge St. (2008)	541	51
Residences @ College Park I, Bay St. and College St. (2006)	535	51
Success Tower, 18 Harbour St. (2009)	531	45
*The Uptown, 35 Balmuto St. (2011)	518	48
*Festival Tower, 330 King St. West (2010)	514	46
TD Centre-79 Wellington St. West (1985)	504	39
35 Mariner (2005)	503	49
Montage, 20 Fort York Blvd. (2009)	502	48
*Burano, 832 Bay St. (2011)	502	48

(1) 1,116 ft. with antenna. (2) 942 ft. with antenna.

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Tulsa, OK		
BOK Tower, 1 E. 2nd St. (1975)	667	52
Cityplex Central Tower, 2448 E. 81st St. (1979)	648	60
First Place Tower, 15 E. 5th St. (1973)	516	40
Mid-Continent Tower, 401 S. Boston St. (1984)	513	36
Bank of America Center, 15 W. 6th St. (1967)	412	32
320 S. Boston St. (1928)	400	22
Vancouver, British Columbia		
Shangri-La Vancouver, 1120 W. Georgia St. (2009)	659	59
*The Private Residences, 699 Howe St. (2011)	517	49
One Wall Centre, 1000 Burrard St. (2001)	491	48
Shaw Tower, 298 Thurlow St. (2004)	489	40
Harbour Centre, 555 W. Hastings St. (1977)	481	30
The Melville, 1189 Melville St. (2007)	464	43
Royal Centre, 1055 W. Georgia St. (1973)	461	37
Fairmont Pacific Rim Vancouver, 1011 W. Cordova St. (2010)	460	46
Bentall V, 550 Burrard St. (2007)	460	34
Park Place, 666 Burrard St. (1984)	459	35
Bentall IV, 550 Burrard St. (1981)	454	35
200 Granville Square (1973)	454	30
Scotia Tower, 650 W. Georgia St. (1977)	452	35
*Patina, 955 Burrard St. (2011)	418	42
T-D Bank Tower, 700 W. Georgia St. (1970)	417	30
*Capitol Residences, 833 Seymour St. (2010)	414	42
Bentall III, 595 Burrard St. (1974)	400	31

Other Tall Buildings in North America

Source: Emporis.com, www.emporis.com; Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Illinois Inst. of Technology, www.ctbuh.org

List includes freestanding towers and other structures that do not have stories and are not technically considered buildings. Structures still under construction as of mid-2010 are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year in parentheses is date of completion or projected completion. Height is generally measured from sidewalk to roof, including penthouse and tower if enclosed as integral part of structure. Stories generally counted from street level.
NA = Not available or not applicable.

Building/structure	City	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
RSA Battle House Tower (incl. spire) (2007)	Mobile, AL	745	35
*Riu Hotel (2012)	Guadalajara, Mexico	689	50
The Tower at First National Center (2002)	Omaha, NE	634	45
801 Grand (1991)	Des Moines, IA	630	44
Erastus Corning II Tower (1973)	Albany, NY	589	44
Niagara Falls Hilton Phase 2 (2009)	Niagara Falls, Ontario	581	58
Concourse Corporate Center V (incl. spire) (1988)	Sandy Springs, GA	570	34
Washington Monument (1884)	Washington, DC	555	Monument
Concourse Corporate Center VI (incl. spire) (1988)	Sandy Springs, GA	553	34
Torre Aura Altitude (2008)	Zapopan, Mexico	548	44
Metropolitan Tower (1986)	Little Rock, AK	546	40
One HSBC Center (1970)	Buffalo, NY	529	38
Vehicle Assembly Bldg. (1965)	Cape Canaveral, FL	526	40
Skylon (1965)	Niagara Falls, Ontario	520	Tower
The Westin Virginia Beach Town Center and Residences (2007)	Virginia Beach, VA	508	38
Mohegan Sun Sky Tower (2002)	Montville, CT	487	34
Chase Tower (1972)	Phoenix, AZ	486	40
The Residences at Ritz-Carlton Westchester N. Tower (2009)	White Plains, NY	484	44
The Residences at Ritz-Carlton Westchester S. Tower (2008)	White Plains, NY	484	44
Woodmen Tower (1969)	Omaha, NE	478	30
National Newark Bldg. (1931)	Newark, NJ	465	36
Wachovia Center (1995)	Winston-Salem, NC	460	34
State Capitol (1932)	Baton Rouge, LA	460	34
The Tower (1988)	Burbank, CA	460	32
Ruan Center (1974)	Des Moines, IA	457	36
Wachovia Tower (1986)	Birmingham, AL	454	34
Regions Center (1975)	Little Rock, AK	454	30
James Monroe Bldg. (1981)	Richmond, VA	449	29
1180 Raymond Blvd. (1930)	Newark, NJ	448	34
Ravinia #3 (1991)	Dunwoody, GA	444	33
Xerox Tower (1967)	Rochester, NY	443	30
One Summit Square (1981)	Fort Wayne, IN	442	27
Anadarko Tower (2002)	The Woodlands, TX	439	32
Harbert Plaza (1989)	Birmingham, AL	437	32
Trump Plaza (2007)	New Rochelle, NY	435	40
The Palisades (2001)	Fort Lee, NJ	434	41
Bank of America Bldg. (1927)	Providence, RI	428	26
AmSouth Bank Bldg. (1969)	Mobile, AL	424	33
Wells Fargo Center (1991)	Sacramento, CA	423	30
Wells Fargo Center (1998)	Salt Lake City, UT	422	26
CanWest Global Place (1990)	Winnipeg, Manitoba	420	33
L.D.S. Church Office Bldg. (1972)	Salt Lake City, UT	420	28
Landmark Place (1974)	Hamilton, Ontario	418	43
Oakbrook Terrace Tower (1985)	Oakbrook, IL	418	31
Hidden Bay 1 (2000)	Aventura, FL	417	40
RSA Towers (1996)	Montgomery, AL	415	24
Édifice Marie-Guyart (1972)	Québec, Québec	415	31
One Seagate (1982)	Toledo, OH	411	32
One Shoreline Plaza South Tower (1988)	Corpus Christi, TX	411	28
Silver Legacy (1995)	Reno, NV	410	38
Lexington Financial Center (1987)	Lexington, KY	410	30
One Financial Plaza (1973)	Providence, RI	410	28
Winston Tower (1965)	Winston-Salem, NC	410	26
The Plaza in Clayton Residential Tower (2002)	Clayton, MO	409	30
Kettering Tower (1970)	Dayton, OH	408	30
U.S. Bank Center (1976)	Phoenix, AZ	407	31
River House Condominiums (2008)	Grand Rapids, MI	406	34
Richardson Bldg. (1969)	Winnipeg, Manitoba	406	34
Ordway Bldg. (1985)	Oakland, CA	404	28
Three Lakeway Center (1987)	Metairie, LA	403	34
Prudential (1975)	Southfield, MI	402	32
U.S. Bank Tower (2008)	Sacramento, CA	402	25
Bausch and Lomb Place (1995)	Rochester, NY	401	20
Tiara Condominiums (1978)[1]	Riviera Beach, FL	400	42
Fiberglass Tower (1970)	Toledo, OH	400	30
Monarch Place (1987)	Springfield, MA	400	26
SunTrust Plaza (1984)	Richmond, VA	400	24

(1) Est. height.

Notable North American Bridges

Source: Office of Bridge Technology, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation; World Almanac research

All bridges accommodate vehicles; vehicles and railroads; or vehicles, railroads, and pedestrians. Asterisk (*) designates a bridge that carries only railroads. Year is date of completion or projected completion. Span of bridge is the distance between its supports. As of mid-2010.

Suspension

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1964	Verrazano-Narrows	New York, NY	4,260
1937	Golden Gate	San Fran. Bay, CA	4,200
1957	Mackinac	Straits of Mackinac, MI	3,800
1931	George Washington	New York, NY-Fort Lee, NJ	3,500
2007	Tacoma Narrows (new)	Tacoma, WA	2,800
1950	Tacoma Narrows	Tacoma, WA	2,800
2003	Al Zampa Mem. (new Carquinez)	Carquinez Strait, CA	2,388
1936	San Francisco-Oakland Bay (West Span)[1]	San Fran.-Yerba Buena Isl., CA	2,310
1939	Bronx-Whitestone	East R., New York, NY	2,300
1970	Pierre Laporte	Quebec City, QC, Can.	2,190
1951/68	Delaware Mem. (twin)	Pennsville, NJ-New Castle, DE	2,150
1957	Walt Whitman	Philadelphia, PA	2,000
1929	Ambassador	Detroit, MI-Windsor, ON, Can.	1,850
1961	Throgs Neck	New York, NY	1,801
1926	Benjamin Franklin	Phila., PA-Camden, NJ	1,750
1924	Bear Mtn.	Hudson R., Peekskill, NY	1,632
1969	Claiborne Pell/Newport	Narragansett Bay, RI	1,600
1952/73	William Preston Lane Jr. Mem. (twin)	Sandy Point, MD	1,600
1903	Williamsburg	East R., New York, NY	1,600
1883	Brooklyn	East R., New York, NY	1,596
1938	Lions Gate	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,550
1963	Vincent Thomas	L.A. Harbor, CA	1,500
1930	Mid-Hudson	Poughkeepsie, NY	1,495
1909	Manhattan	East R., New York, NY	1,470
1955	Angus L. Macdonald	Halifax, NS, Can.	1,447
1970	A. Murray MacKay	Halifax, NS, Can.	1,400
1936	Triborough (Harlem R. Lift/Bronx Crossing/ East R. Suspension)	East R., New York, NY	1,380
2013	San Fran.-Oakland Bay (Self-Anchored Suspension [SAS] Span)	San Fran. Bay, CA	1,263
1931	St. Johns	Portland, OR	1,207
1929	Mount Hope	Portsmouth-Bristol, RI	1,200
1960	Ogdensburg-Prescott	St. Lawrence R., Ogdensburg, NY-Prescott, ON, Can.	1,150
1965	Bidwell Bar	Lake Oroville, CA	1,108
1939	Deer Isle-Sedgwick	Deer Isle, ME	1,080
1931	Simon Kenton Mem.	Maysville, KY	1,060
1935	Ile d'Orleans	St. Lawrence R., QC, Can.	1,059
1866	John A. Roebling/ Covington-Cincinnati	Ohio R., KY-OH	1,057
1971	Dent	Orofino, ID	1,050

Cantilever

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1917	Québec	Québec City, QC, Can.	1,800
1974	Commodore Barry	Chester, PA-Bridgeport, NJ	1,644
1988	Crescent City Connection	Mississippi R., New Orleans, LA	1,575
1958	Crescent City Connection	Mississippi R., New Orleans, LA	1,575
1995	Veterans Memorial	Mississippi R., Gramercy, LA	1,460
1936	San Francisco-Oakland Bay (East Span)[2]	Yerba Buena Isl.-Oakland, CA	1,400
1968	Baton Rouge	Mississippi R., LA	1,235
1955	Tappan Zee (I-287)	Hudson R., Tarrytown, NY	1,212
1930	Lewis and Clark	Longview, WA-Rainier, OR	1,200
1909	Queensboro	East R., New York, NY	1,182
1958	Carquinez Strait (eastbound)	San Fran. Bay, CA	1,100
1930	Jacques Cartier	Montreal, QC, Can.	1,097
1968	Isaiah D. Hart	Jacksonville, FL	1,088
1956	Richmond-San Rafael (twin)	San Fran. Bay, CA	1,070
1980	Newburgh-Beacon (south)	Hudson R., NY	1,000
1963	Newburgh-Beacon (north)	Hudson R., NY	1,000
1950	Martin Luther King Jr.	St. Louis, MO	963
1975	Caruthersville	Mississippi R., MO-TN	920
1988	Carl D. Perkins (U.S. 23)	Ohio R., Scioto Co., OH-KY	900
1981	William S. Ritchie	Ohio R., Ravenswood, WV	900
1977	Saint Marys	Saint Marys, WV-OH.	900
1969	Silver Memorial	Pt. Pleasant, WV-OH	900
1941/88	Natchez-Vidalia (twin)	Mississippi R., Natchez, MS	875
1938	Blue Water	Pt. Huron, MI-ON, Can.	871
1972	I-20, Mississippi R.	Vicksburg, MS.	870
1972	N. Fork American R.	Auburn, CA	862
1940	*Baton Rouge	Mississippi R., LA	848
1899	*Cornwall	Montreal, QC, Can.	843
1961	U.S. 49, Mississippi R.	Helena, AR	840
1940	U.S. 82, Mississippi R.	Greenville, MS	840
1963	Brent Spence	Covington, KY-Cincinatti, OH	830
1964	Sunshine (LA-70)	Donaldsonville, LA	825
1930	*Vicksburg (U.S. 80)	Mississippi R., MS	825
1929	George Rogers Clark Mem. (U.S. 31)	Ohio R., KY-IN	820
1961	J.C. Van Horne Interprovincial	Campbellton, NB-QC, Can.	815
1938	Cairo Ohio R.	IL-KY	800
1935	Rip Van Winkle	Catskill, NY	800
1932	Washington Mem.	Seattle, WA	800
1936	McCullough	Coos Bay, OR	793
1949	Memphis-Arkansas (I-55)	Mississippi R., TN-AR	790
1935	Huey P. Long[3]	New Orleans, LA	790
1916	*Harahan, Mississippi R.	Memphis, TN-AR	790
1892	*Frisco, Mississippi R.	Memphis, TN-AR	790
1931	Anthony Wayne	Maumee R., Toledo, OH	785
1910	*P&LE RR.	Ohio R., PA	750

Simple Truss

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1977	Jennings Randolph	Chester, WV-E. Liverpool, OH	745
1929	Irvin S. Cobb (U.S. 45)	Ohio R., Brookport, IL-Paducah, KY	716
1923	*Tanana R.	Nenana, AK	700
1967	WIlliamstown-Marietta (I-77)	Ohio R., WV-OH.	650
1917	*MacArthur	E St. Louis, IL-St. Louis, MO	647
1992	Discovery	Missouri R, MO	625
1958	*Castleton	Hudson R., NY	598
1938	Easton-Phillipsburg	Delaware R., PA.	550
1930	Swindell	Pittsburgh, PA	545
1951	Rankin	Pittsburgh, PA	525
1906	Donora-Webster	Donora-Webster, PA	515
1908	Hulton	Allegheny R., Harmar, PA	505
1967	AK Native Veterans' Honor	Nenana, AK	500

Steel Truss

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1990	Glade Creek	Raleigh Co., WV.	785
1973	U.S. 190, Atchafalaya R.	Krotz Springs, LA	780
1971	I-95, Piscataqua R.	Portsmouth, NH-Kittery, ME	756
1972	Atchafalaya R.	Simmesport, LA	720
1957	Robert O. Norris	Middlesex Co., VA	648
1978	Atchafalaya R.	Morgan City, LA	607
1968	Reedy Point	Delaware City, DE	600
1960	Summit	Summit, DE	600
1910	McKinley	Mississippi R., St. Louis, MO-Venice, IL	517
1972	Mississippi R.	Muscatine, IA	512
1896	Newport	Ohio R., KY	511
1970	Lake Koocanusa	Lincoln Co., MT	500
1959	U.S. 12, Lake Oahe	Mobridge, SD	500
1958	Forest City (U.S. 212), Lake Oahe	Forest City, SD	500
1931	Lucy Jefferson Lewis Mem.	Cumberland R., Smithland, KY	500

Continuous Truss

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1966	Astoria	Columbia R., OR-WA.	1,232
1976	Francis Scott Key	Baltimore, MD	1,200
1981	Ravenswood	Ohio R., Ravenswood, WV	902
1995	Taylor-Southgate	Ohio R., Cincinnati, OH-KY	850
1943	Julien Dubuque (U.S. 20)	Mississippi R., IA-IL	845
1966	Charles Braga	Fall River, MA	840
1956	Earle C. Clements (twin) (KY 56)	Ohio R., IL-KY	825
1953	John E. Mathews	Jacksonville, FL	810
1992	Cooper River	Charleston, SC	800
1957	Kingston-Rhinecliff	Hudson R., NY	800
1950	Maurice J. Tobin	Boston, MA	800
1940	Gov. Nice Mem., Potomac R.	Newburg, MD-Dahlgren, VA	800
1986	Rochester-Monaca	Rochester-Monaca, PA	780
1917	*Sciotoville (twin)	Sciotoville, OH-KY	775
1981	Sewickley	Sewickley, PA	750
1974	Carroll C. Cropper (I-275)	Ohio R., IN-KY	750
1940	Glover Cary	Ohio R., Owensboro, KY-IN	750
1984	13th St., Ohio R.	Ashland, KY-OH.	740
1959	Monaca-E. Rochester	Monaca-E. Rochester, PA	730
1976	Betsy Ross	Philadelphia, PA	729
1929	Milton-Madison	Ohio R., IN-KY	727
1967	Matthew E. Welsh	Ohio R., Mauckport, IN-KY	725
1962	U.S. 41 Twin, Ohio R.	Evansville, IN-Henderson, KY	720
1994	Robert C. Byrd	Huntington, WV	720
1970	Vanport	Vanport, PA	715
1962	Champlain	Montreal, QC, Can.	707
1973	Girard Point	Philadelphia, PA	700
1963	John F. Kennedy (I-65)	Ohio R., Louisville, KY-Jeffersonville, IN.	700
1956	DE R.-PA Turnpike	Delaware R., NJ-PA.	682
1949	George C. Platt Mem.	Philadelphia, PA	680
1938	Rainbow	Port Arthur-Orange, TX	680
1946	Chester	Mississippi R., IL-MO	670
1994	Williamstown-Marietta	Ohio R., WV-OH	650
2000	Mark Twain Mem.	Mississippi R., Hannibal, MO-IL	640
1955	Jefferson City	Missouri R., MO	640
1930	Quincy Mem.	Mississippi R., Quincy, IL-MO	628
1961	Shippingport	Shippingport, PA	620
1959	Harbor	Corpus Christi, TX	620
1935	Bourne and Sagamore (twin)	Cape Cod Canal, MA	616
1965	I-80, Clarion R.	Clarion, PA	612
1975	Donora-Monessen	Donora-Monessen, PA	608
1991	Hoffstadt Creek	Mt. St. Helens, WA.	600

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1965	Rio Grande Gorge	Taos, NM	600
1961	John A. Blatnik	Superior, WI-Duluth, MN	600
1991	Jefferson City	Missouri R., MO	596
1962	W. Branch Feather R.	Oroville, CA	576
1966	Glenwood	Pittsburgh, PA	557
1932	Pulaski Skyway (twin)	Newark, NJ	550
	Continuous Box and Plate Girder		
2010	Kanawha R. (I-64)	S. Charleston-Dunbar, WV	760
1977	LA 27, Intracoastal Canal	Gibbstown, LA	750
1976	LA 82, Intracoastal Canal	Forked Isl., LA	750
1967	San Mateo-Hayward #2	San Fran. Bay, CA	750
1969	San Diego-Coronado (twin)	San Diego Bay, CA	660
1967	B. F. Dickmann (Poplar St.)	Mississippi R., St. Louis, MO-IL	647
1992/94	Acosta (twin)	Jacksonville, FL	630
1981	Douglas	Juneau, AK	620
1976	Wax L. Outlet	Calumet, LA	618
1981	Glenn Jackson (I-205)	Columbia R., OR-WA	600
1982	Pekin, Illinois R. (IL 9)	Pekin, IL	550
1976	Archie Stevenot	Stanislaus R., Sonora, CA	550
1982	I-440, Arkansas R.	Little Rock, AR	540
1998	Lower Buffalo (WV 869)	Kanawha R., WV	525
1980	Harrison-McGarity, Tenn. R.	Savannah, TN	525
1988	Mon City	Monongahela, PA	520
1965	MacDonald-Cartier	Ottawa, ON, Can.	520
1984	I-182, Columbia R.	Richland, WA	450
1987	SR 76, Cumberland R.	Dover, TN	440
1987	SR 20, Tennessee R.	Perryville, TN	440
1986	Veterans	Pittsburgh, PA	440
1974	Dunbar-S. Charleston	S. Charleston, WV	440
1974	I-430, Arkansas R.	Little Rock, AR	430
1970	Abernathy (I-205)	Willamette R., OR	430
	Continuous Plate		
1973	Sidney Sherman (I-610)	Houston, TX	630
1971	Atchafalaya Basin (I-10)	Henderson, LA	573
1997	SR 114, Tennessee R.	Clifton, TN	525
1992	SR 76, Tennessee R.	Paris, TN	525
1981	IL 23, Ilinois R.	Ottawa, IL	510
1968	I-45, Trinity R.	Dallas, TX	480
1978	Antioch	San Joaquin R., CA	460
1977	Thomas Johnson Mem.	Solomons, MD	451
1992	Cuba Landing	Tennessee R., TN	450
1979	Lewis (U.S. 67)	Missouri R., St. Louis, MO	450
1975	I-129, Missouri R.	Sioux City, IA-NE	450
1967	I-90, Mississippi R.	La Crosse, WI	450
1987	I-435, Missouri R.	KS-MO	425
1983	Pony Express (U.S. 36)	Missouri R., KS-MO	425
1972	Whiskey Bay Pilot	Ramah, LA	425
1972	I-80, Missouri R.	Omaha, NE-Council Bluffs, IA	425
1972	I-635, Missouri R.	Kansas City, KS-MO	425
1966	I-480, Missouri R.	Omaha, NE-Council Bluffs, IA	425
1978	I-24	Cumberland R., KY	420
1993	Bob Michel (SR 40)	Peoria, IL	360
1999	SR 53, Clear Fork R.	Fentress/Morgan Co., TN	350
	Cable-Stayed		
2011	John James Audubon	Pointe Coupee-West Feliciana, LA	1,583
2005	Arthur Ravenel Jr.	Charleston, SC	1,546
1986	Alex Fraser	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,526
2014	*Mississippi R. (I-70)	St. Louis, MO-IL	1,500
2010	U.S. 82, Mississippi R.	Greenville, MS-Lake Village, AR	1,378
1994	Clark	Alton, IL-MO	1,360
1988	Dame Point	Jacksonville, FL	1,300
2003	Sidney Lanier	Brunswick, GA	1,250
1995	Fred Hartman	Houston Ship Channel, Baytown, TX	1,250
2007	Veterans' Glass City Skyway	Maumee R., Toledo, OH	1,225
1983	Hale Boggs Mem.	Luling, LA	1,222
2002	William Natcher	Ohio R., Owensboro, KY-IN	1,200
1987	Sunshine Skyway	Tampa Bay, FL	1,200
2011	Margaret Hunt Hill	Trinity R., Dallas, TX	1,198
1988	Tampico	Panuco R., Mex.	1,181
2006	Penobscot Narrows	Bucksport, ME	1,161
2003	Bill Emerson Mem.	Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	1,150
1988	Skybridge (ALRT), Fraser R.	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,115
1991	Talmadge Mem.	Savannah, GA	1,100
2000	Maysville (William H. Harsha)	Savannah, GA	1,050
1993	Mezcala	Ohio R., KY-Aberdeen, OH	1,024
1978	Pasco-Kennewick	Columbia R., Pasco, WA	981
2011	Indian R. Inlet (SR 1)	Rehoboth Beach, DE	950
1984	Coatzacoalcos	Coatzacoalcos R., Mex.	945
1987	Bayview	Quincy, IL	900
1985	E. Huntington	Huntington, WV-OH	900
2006	U.S. Grant	Portsmouth, OH-South Shore, KY	876
1990	Veterans Mem. (U.S. 22)	Ohio R., Weirton, WV-Steubenville, OH	820
1969	Papineau-Leblanc	Montreal, QC, Can.	790
1991	Cochrane	Mobile, AL	780
1995	Chesapeake & Delaware Canal	St. Georges, DE	750

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
	I-Beam Girder		
1980	I-20	Shreveport, LA	438
2001	Moore Haven	Caloosahachee Canal, FL	320
1988	Rte. 18	Weston's Mill Pond, NJ	276
	Steel Arch		
1977	New River Gorge	Fayetteville, WV	1,700
1931	Bayonne (Kill Van Kull)	Bayonne, NJ-New York, NY	1,675
1973	Fremont	Portland, OR	1,255
1964	Port Mann	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,200
1967	Laviolette	Trois-Rivières, QC, Can.	1,100
1990	Roosevelt Lake	Roosevelt Lake, AZ	1,080
1959	Glen Canyon	Page, AZ	1,028
1962	Lewiston-Queenston	Lewiston, NY-Queenston, ON	1,001
1976	Perrine	Twin Falls, ID	993
1916	*Hell Gate	East R., New York, NY	978
1941	Rainbow	Niagara Falls, NY-ON, Can.	950
1997	Blue Water	Port Huron, MI-ON, Can.	922
1977	Moundsville	Ohio R., WV	912
1972	Hernando DeSoto (I-40) (twin)	Mississippi R., AR-TN	900
2008	Blennerhassett (U.S. 50)	Parkersburg, WV-OH	878
1936	Henry Hudson	Harlem R., New York, NY	840
1966	Bob Cummings-Lincoln Trail	Ohio R., IN-KY	825
1978	I-57, Mississippi R.	Cairo, IL	821
1980	I-65, Mobile R.	Mobile, AL	800
1961	Sherman Minton (I-64)	New Albany, IN-Louisville, KY	800
1978	I-470, Ohio R.	Wheeling, WV	780
1932	West End	Pittsburgh, PA	780
1995	Navajo	Marble Canyon, AZ	726
1959	Thaddeus Kosciusko (twin)	Mohawk R., Albany, NY	600
1917	Detroit-Superior High Level	Cuyahoga R., Cleveland, OH	591
2004	Gateway Boulevard	Nashville, TN	545
1874	Eads	Mississippi R., St. Louis, MO-IL	520
2000	Paper Mill Road	Baltimore, MD	500
	Concrete Arch		
2010	Mike O'Callaghan-Pat Tillman Mem. (U.S. 93)	Colorado R., AZ-NV	1,060
1994	Natchez Trace Pkwy.	Franklin, TN	582
1993	Lake Street	Minneapolis, St. Paul, MN	556
1971	Fred Redmon (twin)	Selah, WA	549
1968	Cowlitz R.	Mossyrock, WA	520
1931	George Westinghouse	Pittsburgh, PA	460
1923	Cappelen Mem.	Minneapolis, MN	435
2000	Crooked River	Terrebonne, OR	410
1930	Jack's Run	Pittsburgh, PA	400
	Segmental Concrete		
1997	Confederation[4]	Prince Edward Isl.-NB, Can.	820
1978	Shubenacadie R.	S. Maitland, NS, Can.	790
1982	Jesse H. Jones Mem.	Houston, TX	750
1992	Jamestown-Verrazano	Narragansett Bay, RI	674
2002	Vietnam Veterans Mem.	James R., Richmond, VA	672
1986	Umatilla	Columbia R., OR-WA	660
2007	Benicia-Martinez (new)	Carquinez Strait, CA	659
1978	Stanislaus R.	Parrots Ferry, CA	640
1981	Juneau-Douglas	Gastineau Channel, AK	620
2010	Allegheny R. (I-76) (twin)	nr. Oakmont, PA	532
1991	Veterans Mem. Centennial	Coeur d'Alene, ID	520
2008	I-35W St. Anthony Falls[5]	Minneapolis, MN	504
2001	Smart Road	Blacksburg, VA	472
1974	Pine Valley Creek	Pine Valley, CA	450
	Twin Concrete Trestle[6]		
1979	I-55/I-10	Manchac, LA	181,157
1956/69	L. Pontchartrain Cswy. (twin)	Nr. New Orleans, LA	126,720
1972	Atchafalaya Swamp Frwy.	Baton Rouge, LA	93,984
1983	*I-310	Kenner, LA	25,925
	Concrete Slab Dam[6]		
1927	Conowingo Dam	Susquehanna R., MD	4,611
1952	John H. Kerr	Mecklenburg Co., VA	2,785
1936	Hoover Dam	Lake Mead, NV	1,324
	Movable Bridges Vertical Lift		
1959	*Arthur Kill	New York, NY-Elizabeth, NJ	558
1965	Pennsylvania Railroad	Kirkwood-Mt. Pleas., DE	548
1935	*Cape Cod Canal	Buzzards Bay, MA	544
1896	*Delair	Pennsauken, NJ-Phila., PA	542
1937	Marine Parkway Gil Hodges Mem.	Jamaica Bay, New York, NY	540
1931	Burlington-Bristol	Delaware R., NJ-PA	540
1958	Columbia R. Interstate (I-5)	Portland, OR-Vancouver, WA	531
1908	*Willamette R.	Portland, OR	521
1968	Second Narrows	Vancouver, BC, Can.	493
1911	*Armour-Swift-Burlington	Missouri R., Kansas City, MO	428
1945	*Harry S Truman	Kansas City, MO	427
1955	Roosevelt Island	East R., New York, NY	418
1980	U.S. 17, James R.	Isle of Wight Co., VA	415

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1932	*M-K-T RR	Missouri R., MO	414
1969	Cape Fear Mem.	Wilmington, NC	408
1930	Aerial Lift	Duluth, MN	386
1962	Burlington	Burlington Canal, ON, Can.	370
1941	Main Street	Jacksonville, FL	365
1967	SR-156, James R.	Prince George Co., VA	364
1957	Industrial Canal	New Orleans, LA	360
1950	Red R.	Moncla, LA	360
1936	Triborough	Harlem R., New York, NY	344
1939	U.S. 9, Passaic R.	Newark, NJ	333
1930	*Martinez	Martinez, CA	328
1960	St. Andrews Bay	Panama City, FL	327
1929	*Penn-Lehigh	Newark Bay, PA	322
1987	Industrial Canal	New Orleans, LA	320
1920	*Chattanooga	Tennessee R., TN	310
1960	Broadway	Harlem R., New York, NY	304

Bascule

2006/08	Woodrow Wilson (twin)	Potomac R., VA-MD	366
1940	Charles Berry Mem.	Lorain, OH	333
1917	Market St./Ch. John Ross Mem.	Chattanooga, TN	306
2003	*SW 2nd Avenue	Miami, FL	302
1956/96	1st Ave. S., Duwamish R. (twin)	Seattle, WA	300
1955	Chehalis R.	Aberdeen, WA	288
1968	Elizabeth R.	Chesapeake, VA	280
1913	Broadway	Portland, OR	278

Swing

1927	Santa Fe	Mississippi R., Ft. Madison, IA	525
1952	George P. Coleman Mem.	Yorktown, VA	500
1991	SW Spokane St.	Seattle, WA	480
1899	*C.M.&.N. RR	Chicago, IL	474
1913	Rt. 82, Connecticut R.	E. Haddam, CT	465
1914	*Coos Bay RR	Coos Bay, OR	458
1936	Umpqua River	Reedsport, OR	430
1930	Rigolets Pass	New Orleans, LA	400
1949	South Capitol St./Frederick Douglass Mem.	Washington, DC	387

Floating Pontoon

1963	Evergreen Pt.	Seattle, WA	7,578
1993	Lacey V. Murrow[7]	Seattle, WA	6,620
1961	Hood Canal	Hood Canal, WA	6,521
1989	Third Lake Washington	Seattle, WA	5,811

Other Notable North American Bridges

Year	Bridge	Type	Location	Main span (ft.)
2002	Croatan Sound[6]	Continuous post-tensioned girder	Manteo, NC	5.2 mi
1987	Powder Point[6]	Tropical hardwood	Duxbury, MA	2,200
1901	Hartland[6,8]	Covered	St. John R., Hartland, NB, Can.	1,282
1997	Second Blue Water	Continuous tied arch	Pt. Huron, MI-Pt. Edward, ON, Can.	922
1983	Jefferson Barracks (I-255)	Tied arch	Mississippi R., IL-MO	910
1916	C&O RR	Steel girder	Portsmouth, OH	775
1936	Yaquina Bay	Steel braced and concrete tied arches	Newport, OR	600
1962	International	Arch truss	Sault Ste. Marie, MI-ON, Can.	430

(1) Two complete bridges end-to-end, each with a main span of 2,310 ft., which share a common anchor point in the middle of San Francisco Bay. (2) Will be demolished upon completion of and rerouting of traffic onto the new East Span. (3) Railroad and vehicular bridge. (4) World's longest bridge crossing ice-covered water. (5) Replaces the bridge that collapsed on Aug. 1, 2007. (6) Length listed is total length of bridge. (7) Replaces the original Lacey V. Murrow bridge, which opened in 1940 and sank in 1990. (8) World's longest covered bridge.

Oldest U.S. Bridges in Continuous Use

Built in 1697, the stone-arch Frankford Ave. Bridge crosses Pennypack Creek in Philadelphia, PA. A 3-span bridge with a total length of 75 ft., it was constructed as part of the King's Road, which eventually connected Philadelphia to New York.

The oldest covered bridge, completed in 1829, is the double-span, 278-ft. Bath-Haverhill Bridge, which spans the Ammonoosuc River, between the towns of Bath and Haverhill, NH.

Notable World Bridges

Source: Laboratory of Bridge Engineering, Aalto Univ. School of Science and Technology; World Almanac research

Bridges under construction as of mid-2010 denoted by asterisk (*). Year is date of completion or projected completion. Span is distance between supports.

Suspension

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1998	Akashi Kaikyo	Japan	6,532
2009	Xihoumen	China	5,413
1998	Storebælt (Great Belt, East Bridge)	Denmark	5,328
2012	*Gwangyang	South Korea	5,069
2005	Runyang Yangtze R. (south)	China	4,888
1981	Humber	England	4,626
1999	Jiangyin Yangtze R.	China	4,544
1997	Tsing Ma	China	4,518
2013	*Hardanger	Norway	4,298
2007	Yangluo Yangtze R.	China	4,199
1997	Höga Kusten	Sweden	3,970
2011	*Aizhai	China	3,760
2008	Huangpu	China	3,635
1988	Minami Bisan-Seto	Japan	3,609
1988	Fatih Sultan Mehmet (Bosphorus II)	Turkey	3,576
2010	Baling River	China	3,570
2010	*Taizhou Yangtze R.[1]	China	3,543
1973	Bosphorus	Turkey	3,524
1999	Kurushima III	Japan	3,379
1999	Kurushima II	Japan	3,346
1966	Tagus River[2]	Portugal	3,323
1964	Forth Road	Scotland	3,300

(1) Two spans of 3,543 ft. each. (2) Road and rail bridge.

Steel Arch

2009	Chongqing Chaotianmen Yangtze R.	China	1,811
2003	Lupu	China	1,804
1932	Sydney Harbour	Australia	1,650
2005	Wushan Yangtze R.	China	1,614
NA	*Chenab (rail)[1]	India	1,575
2007	Xinguang	China	1,404
2007	Caiyuanba	China	1,378
2008	Airport	Japan	1,247
2000	Yajisha	China	1,181
1962	Bridge of the Americas	Panama	1,128
1967	Zdakov	China	1,083
1961	Runcorn-Widnes	England	1,082
1935	Birchenough	Zimbabwe	1,080

(1) Construction temporarily suspended because of safety concerns. When completed, it will be the world's highest bridge.

Concrete Arch

1997	Wanxian	China	1,378
1980	Krk I	Croatia	1,280
1995	Jiangjiehe	China	1,083
1996	Yongjiang	China	1,024
1964	Gladesville	Australia	1,000
1965	Amizade	Brazil	951
2003	Infant Dom Henrique	Portugal	919
1984	Bloukrans	South Africa	892
1963	Arrábida	Portugal	886
1943	Sandö	Sweden	866

Cantilever

1890	Forth Rail[1]	Scotland	1,710
1974	Minato	Japan	1,673
1943	Howrah	India	1,500

(1) Two spans of 1,710 ft. each.

Steel Plate/Box Girder

2006	Shibanpo	China	1,083
1974	Rio-Niterói	Brazil	984
1978	Neckar Valley Viaduct, Weitingen	Germany	863
1956	Sava I	Serbia	856
1966	Zoobrücke	Germany	850

Cable-Stayed[1]

2008	Sutong Yangtze R.	China	3,570
2009	*Stonecutters	China	3,340
2009	Edong	China	3,038
1999	Tatara	Japan	2,920
1995	Pont de Normandie	France	2,808
2010	Jingyue Yangtze R.	China	2,677
2009	*Second Incheon	South Korea	2,625
2009	Shanghai Yangtze R.	China	2,395
2009	Minpu	China	2,323
2001	Second Nanjing Yangtze R.	China	2,060
2000	Third Wuhan Yangtze R. (Baishazhou)	China	2,028
1996	Quingzhou Minjang	China	1,985
1993	Yangpu	China	1,975
1998	Meiko Chuo	Japan	1,936
1997	Xupu	China	1,936
2004	Rion-Antirion	Greece	1,837
1991	Skarnsundet	Norway	1,739
1999	Queshi	China	1,699
1995	Tsurumi Tsubasa	Japan	1,673
2008	Tianxingzhou Yangtze R.[2]	China	1,654
2002	Jingsha	China	1,640
2000	Oresund	Denmark-Sweden	1,614
1991	Ikuchi	Japan	1,608
1994	Higashi Kobe	Japan	1,591
1998	Zhanjiang	China	1,575
1997	Ting Kau	China	1,558
1999	Seo Hae Grand	South Korea	1,542
1992	Arade	Portugal	1,542
1989	Yokohama Bay	Japan	1,509

(1) Although its main span is not among the world's longest for cable-stayed bridges, Hangzhou Bay is the world's longest (22.4 mi) transoceanic bridge. (2) Road and rail bridge.

World's Longest Railway Tunnels

Source: World Almanac research

Asterisk (*) designates planned or under construction as of mid-2010. Year is date of completion or projected completion.

Tunnel	Year	Length (mi)	Operating railway	Location
*Gotthard Base	2017	35.4	Swiss Federal Railways (SBB)	Switzerland-Italy
*Brenner Base	2020-22	34.2	Austrian Federal Railways (ÖBB)	Austria-Italy
Seikan	1988	33.5	Japan Railways Group	Japan
*Mont d'Ambin Base	2015	33.0	Réseau Ferré de France (RFF) & Rete Ferroviaria Italiana (RFI)	France-Italy
English Channel	1994	31.1	Eurotunnel	UK-France
Lötschberg Base	2007	21.0	BLS Lötschbergbahn AG	Switzerland
Guadarrama	2007	17.6	Renfe	Spain
Taihang	2009	17.3	China's Ministry of Railways	China
*Hakkoda	2010	16.4	Japan Railways Group	Japan
Iwate-Ichinohe	2002	16.0	Japan Railways Group	Japan
*Pajares	2011-13	15.5	Renfe	Spain
Daishimizu	1982	13.8	Japan Railways Group	Japan
Wushaoling	2006	12.5	China's Ministry of Railways	China
Simplon No. 1 and 2	1906/22	12.3	BLS Lötschbergbahn AG	Switzerland-Italy
Vereina	1999	11.8	Rhätische Bahn (RhB)	Switzerland
London Tunnels (Channel Tunnel Link)	2007	11.8	London & Continental Railways (LCR)	UK-France
Shin-Kanmon	1975	11.6	Japan Railways Group	Japan
Apennine	1934	11.5	Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	Italy
Qinling	2002	11.5	China's Ministry of Railways	China
Vaglia	2006	10.4	Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	Italy
Rokko	1972	10.1	Japan Railways Group	Japan
Furka Base	1982	9.6	Matterhorn Gotthard Railway	Switzerland
Haruna	1982	9.6	Japan Railways Group	Japan
*Ceneri Base	2019	9.6	Swiss Federal Railways (SBB)	Switzerland
Severomuyskiy	2003	9.5	Russian Railways	Russia
Gorigamine	1997	9.4	Japan Railways Group	Japan
Firenzuola	2004	9.4	Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	Italy
Monte Santomarco	1987	9.3	Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	Italy
Gotthard	1882	9.3	Swiss Federal Railways (SBB)	Switzerland

Underwater Vehicular Tunnels in North America

Source: World Almanac research

(more than 5,000 ft. in length; year is date of completion)

Year	Name	Location	Waterway	Length (ft.)
1950	Brooklyn Battery (twin)	New York, NY	East River	9,117
1927	Holland (twin)	New York, NY-Jersey City, NJ	Hudson River	8,558/8,371
1995	Ted Williams	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	8,448
1937/1945/1957	Lincoln (center/north/south tubes)	New York, NY-Weehawken, NJ	Hudson River	8,216/7,482/8,006
1985	Fort McHenry (twin)	Baltimore, MD	Patapsco River	7,920
1957/1976	Hampton Roads (twin)	Hampton, VA	Hampton Roads	7,479
1957	Baltimore Harbor (twin)	Baltimore, MD	Baltimore Harbor	7,392
1940	Queens Midtown (twin)	New York, NY	East River	6,414
1934	Sumner	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	5,653
1964	Thimble Shoal	Northampton Co., VA	Chesapeake Bay	5,552
1964	Chesapeake Channel	Northampton Co., VA	Chesapeake Bay	5,237
1930	Detroit-Windsor	Detroit, MI-Windsor, ON	Detroit River	5,160
1961	Callahan	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	5,070

Land Vehicular Tunnels in the U.S.

Source: Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation; World Almanac research

(more than 3,000 ft. in length)

Name	Location	Length (ft.)
Anton Anderson Mem.[1]	Whittier, AK	13,300
Edwin Johnson Mem. (eastbound)	I-70, Clear Creek Co., CO	8,960
Eisenhower Mem. (westbound)	I-70, Summit Co., CO	8,939
Ted Williams[2]	MA Turnpike, Boston, MA.	8,448
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.	I-93, Boston, MA	7,920
Allegheny (twin)	PA Turnpike	6,070
Liberty (twin)	Pittsburgh, PA	5,920
Zion-Mount Carmel	Zion Natl. Park, UT	5,808
East River Mountain (twin)	I-77, Rocky Gap, VA-Bluefield, WV	5,412
Tuscarora Mountain (twin)	PA Turnpike	5,326
Tetsuo Harano (twin)	H-3 Freeway, HI	5,165
Kittatinny Mountain (twin)	PA Turnpike	4,727
Cumberland Gap (twin)	U.S. 25E, KY-TN	4,600
Lehigh (twin)	PA Turnpike, NE Extension	4,461
Blue Mountain (twin)	PA Turnpike	4,339
Wawona	Yosemite Natl. Pk., CA	4,233
Big Walker Mountain (twin)	Bland Co., VA	4,229
Squirrel Hill	Pittsburgh, PA	4,225
Hanging Lake (twin)	Glenwood Canyon, CO	4,000
Caldecott (3 tubes)[3]	Oakland, CA	3,771/3,610/3,610
Fort Pitt (twin)	Pittsburgh, PA	3,614
Mount Baker	Seattle, WA	3,456
Dingess	Mingo Co., WV	3,400
Mall	Washington, DC	3,400
Cody	U.S. 14, 16, 20, WY	3,202

(1) Vehicle and rail. (2) 3,960 ft. of tunnel is underwater. (3) Construction began in 2010 on a fourth tube that will be 3,389 ft. in length. The projected completion date is 2013-14.

Major U.S. Dams and Reservoirs

Source: 2009 National Inventory of Dams, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Highest U.S. Dams

Rank	Dam	River	State	Type	Height[1] Feet	Height[1] Meters	Year completed
1.	Oroville	Feather	California	E	770	235	1968
2.	Hoover	Colorado	Nevada	A	730	221	1935
3.	Dworshak	N. Fork Clearwater	Idaho	G	717	219	1973
4.	Glen Canyon	Colorado	Arizona	A	710	216	1963
5.	New Bullards Bar	North Yuba	California	A	645	197	1970

Rank	Dam	River	State	Type	Height[1] Feet	Height[1] Meters	Year completed
6.	New Melones	Stanislaus	California	R	625	191	1979
7.	Mossyrock	Cowlitz	Washington	A	606	185	1968
8.	Shasta	Sacramento	California	G	602	183	1945
9.	Don Pedro	Tuolumne	California	G	585	178	1971
10.	Hungry Horse	S. Fork Flathead	Montana	A	564	172	1952

E = Embankment, Earthfill; R = Embankment, Rockfill; G = Gravity; A = Arch. **Note:** Does not include tailings or other mining dams. (1) Vertical distance between lowest points on dam's crest and original streambed.

Largest U.S. Embankment Dams

Rank	Dam	River	State	Volume Cubic yards (thousands)	Volume Cubic meters (thousands)	Year completed
1.	Fort Peck	Missouri	Montana	125,628	96,049	1957
2.	Diamond Valley Lake	Domenigoni Valley Creek	California	110,551	84,523	2000
3.	Oahe	Missouri	South Dakota	92,000	70,339	1966
4.	Oroville	Feather	California	80,000	61,164	1968
5.	B. F. Sisk	San Luis Creek	California	77,664	59,378	1967
6.	Garrison	Missouri	North Dakota	66,500	50,843	1953
7.	Scotts Flat	Deer Creek	California	66,300	50,690	1948
8.	Cochiti	Rio Grande	New Mexico	65,000	49,696	1975
9.	Herbert Hoover	North New River Canal	Florida	54,700	41,821	1965
10.	Fort Randall	Missouri	South Dakota	50,200	38,381	1954

Note: All earthfill.

Largest-Capacity U.S. Reservoirs

Rank	Dam	Reservoir	State	Max. reservoir capacity Acre feet (thousands)	Max. reservoir capacity Cubic meters (thousands)	Year completed
1.	Glen Canyon	Lake Powell	Arizona	29,875	36,850,270	1963
2.	Hoover	Lake Mead	Nevada	28,537	35,199,872	1935
3.	Garrison	Lake Sakakawea	North Dakota	24,500	30,220,305	1953
4.	Oahe	Lake Oahe	South Dakota	23,600	29,110,172	1966
5.	Fort Peck	Fort Peck Lake	Montana	19,100	23,559,503	1957
6.	Grand Coulee	Lake Roosevelt	Washington	9,386	11,577,461	1941
7.	Herbert Hoover	Lake Okeechobee	Florida	8,519	10,508,032	1965
8.	Sam Rayburn	Sam Rayburn Lake	Texas	6,520	8,042,302	1965
9.	Wright Patman	Wright Patman Lake	Texas	6,505	8,023,799	1954
10.	Fort Randall	Lake Francis Case	South Dakota	6,300	7,770,936	1954

Major Dams and Reservoirs of the World

Source: Intl. Commission on Large Dams, *World Register of Dams*
Asterisk (*) designates planned or under construction.

World's Highest Dams

Rank	Dam	Country	Height above lowest formation Meters	Height above lowest formation Feet
1.	Gaolandoh	India	618	2,028
2.	Rio Grande	Argentina	410	1,345
3.	*Rogun	Tajikistan	335	1,099
4.	Nurek	Tajikistan	300	984
5.	Xiaowan (Yunnan Gorge)	China	292	958
6.	Grand Dixence	Switzerland	285	935
7.	Inguri	Georgia	272	892
8.	Vajont	Italy	262	860
9.	Manuel M. Torres	Mexico	261	856
	*Tehri	India	261	856
11.	Alvaro Obregon	Mexico	260	853
12.	Mauvoisin	Switzerland	250	820
13.	Mica	Canada	243	797
	Alberto Lleras C	Colombia	243	797
15.	Sayano-Shushenskaya	Russia	242	794
16.	Ertan	China	240	787
17.	La Esmeralda	Colombia	237	778
18.	*Kishau	India	236	774
19.	Oroville	U.S.	235	771
20.	El Cajón	Honduras	234	768

World's Largest Embankment Dams

Rank	Dam	Country	Volume cubic meters (thousands)
1.	Tarbela	Pakistan	127,908
2.	Diamond Valley Lake	U.S.	84,522
3.	Yacyreta	Argentina/Paraguay	81,000
4.	Tucurui	Brazil	80,865
5.	Ataturk	Turkey	80,500
6.	Rogun*	Tajikistan	75,500
7.	Fort Peck	U.S.	73,436
8.	Guri	Venezuela	70,000
9.	Parambikulam	India	69,165
10.	High Island West	China	67,000
11.	Gardiner	Canada	65,440
12.	Mangla	Pakistan	64,991
13.	Afsluitdijk	Netherlands	63,400
14.	Oroville	U.S.	61,164
15.	B. F. Sisk	U.S.	59,378
16.	Nurek	Tajikistan	58,000
17.	Tanda	Pakistan	57,250
18.	Oahe	U.S.	53,778
19.	Garrison	U.S.	50,843
20.	Cochiti	U.S.	50,228

World's Largest-Capacity Reservoirs

Rank	Dam	Country	Max. capacity cubic meters (millions)
1.	Kariba	Zimbabwe/Zambia	180,600
2.	Bratsk	Russia	169,000
3.	High Aswan	Egypt	162,000
4.	Akosombo (Lake Volta)	Ghana	150,000
5.	Daniel-Johnson	Canada	141,851
6.	Guri	Venezuela	135,000
7.	W. A. C. Bennett	Canada	74,300
8.	Krasnoyarsk	Russia	73,300
9.	Zeya	Russia	68,400
10.	Robert-Bourassa (La Grande 2)	Canada	61,715
11.	La Grande 3	Canada	60,020
12.	Ust-Ilim	Russia	59,300
13.	Boguchany	Russia	58,200
14.	Kuibyshev	Russia	58,000
15.	Serra da Mesa	Brazil	54,400

World's Largest-Capacity Hydro Plants

Rank	Dam	Country	Rated capacity planned (MW)
1.	San Xia (Three Gorges Dam)	China	18,200
2.	Itaipu	Brazil/Paraguay	12,600
3.	Guri (Raúl Leoni)	Venezuela	10,000
4.	Tucuruí	Brazil	8,370
5.	Sayano-Shushenskaya	Russia	6,400
6.	Itaipu	Paraguay	6,300
7.	Krasnoyarsk	Russia	6,000
8.	Bratsk	Russia	4,500
9.	Longtan (Guangxi, Tian'e)	China	4,200
	Xiaowan (Yunnan)	China	4,200
11.	Ust-Ilim	Russia	3,840
12.	Ilha Solteira	Brazil	3,444
13.	Ertan	China	3,300
14.	Yacyreta	Argentina/Paraguay	3,100
15.	Xingo	Brazil	3,000

Timeline of Selected Architectural Styles and Structures

Asterisk (*) denotes part of World Heritage Site.

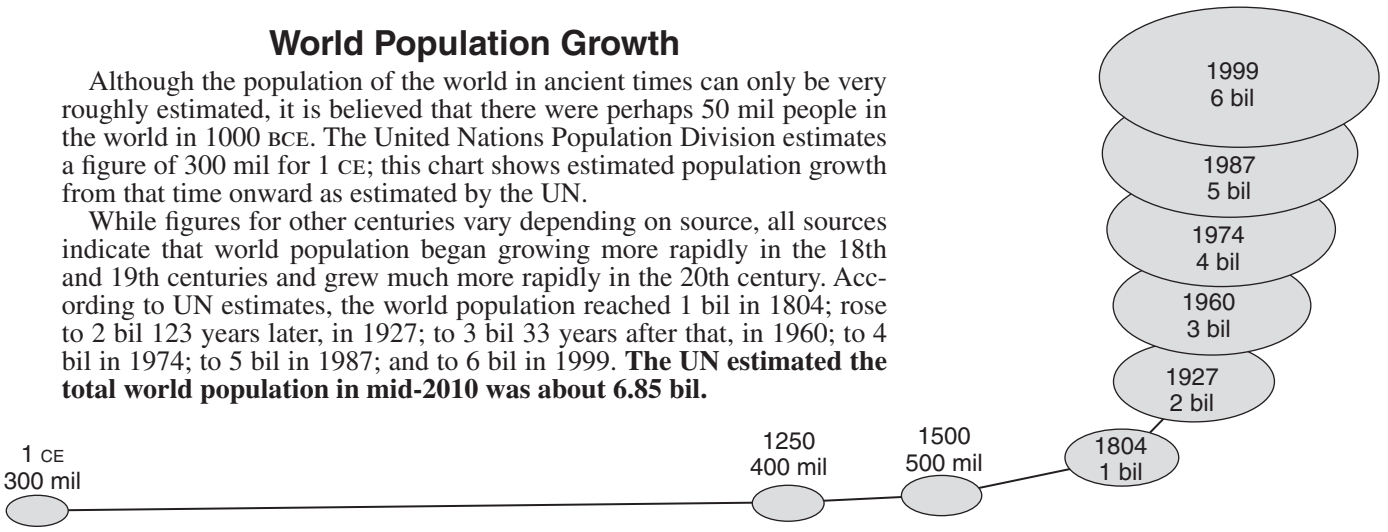
Style and period	Location; characteristics; significant examples
Mesopotamian c. 3500-539 BCE	City-states of Sumer, Akkad, Babylon, Assyria (modern-day Iraq). Mud brick rectangular temples on oval platforms with simple corbel vaults, later ziggurats. Painted terra-cotta mosaics and murals; carved reliefs on columns and walls. **Ziggurat of Nanna**, Ur (Muqayyar, Iraq), ordered by Ur-Nammu, c. 2100 BCE **Anu Ziggurat and White Temple**, Uruk (Warka, Iraq), c. 3000 BCE
Egyptian c. 3000-30 BCE	Along Nile R. Mud brick and limestone tombs and massive, geometric pyramids, post-and-lintel construction. Highly decorative with colorful hieroglyphics, carvings, columns, obelisks, paintings, and sculpture. ***Stepped Pyramid of Pharaoh Zoser** (Saqqara), by Imhotep, c. 2737-2717 BCE ***Great Pyramid of Khufu** (Giza), c. 2250 BCE ***Great Temple of Amon-Ra** (Karnak), c. 1530-300 BCE ***Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut**, Deir el Bahari (Thebes), by Senenmut, c. 1479-1458 BCE
Three Dynasties c. 2100-221 BCE	China. Single-level mudbrick or mud-smeared timber structures on earthen platforms with thatched roofs. Later, bracketed wooden-framed structures with brick-tiled floors, roofs with overhanging eaves. **City of Erlitou** (Yanshi, China), c. 1900-1500 BCE
Minoan c. 1800-1450 BCE	Crete. Palaces, tombs in monumental style adapted from Mesopotamia and Egypt. Multi-level stone palaces with large central court, no fortifications. Walls made of doors (*polythyron*); stone porticoes and lintels; wooden ceilings and columns; beehive-shaped tombs (*tholi*). **Palace at Knossos** (Heraklion, Crete), c. 1700 BCE
Mycenaean c. 1600-1100 BCE	Greece. Adapted Minoan style, with large stone masonry, huge walls, and fortified citadels with complex palaces (*megaron*). ***Treasury of Atreus** (Mycenae, Greece), c. 1250 BCE
Olmec c. 1200-400 BCE	Mexico Gulf Coast. Many religious structures, including stone temple-pyramids centered in cities; also large stone sculptures and mosaic pavement with natural and animistic themes. **Great Pyramid** (La Venta, Mexico), c. 800-400 BCE
Mayan c. 900 BCE-900 CE	Central America. Religious structures with plaster-surfaced stone temple-pyramids with stairs, containing tombs. Decorative animistic and geometric relief sculptures, lintels, and stone monuments with hieroglyphics. ***Pyramid of the Magician** (Uxmal, Mexico), c. 700-910 CE **North Acropolis** (Tikal, Guatemala), c. 200 BCE
Greek c. 750-323 BCE	Greek peninsula, Asia Minor, North Africa, western Mediterranean. Religious, civic buildings in monumental style, inspired by Egypt, based on strict rules of form and human proportion; many ornamental details. Marble and limestone structures (including rectangular temples) with pediment, colonnaded porticos in diverse regional styles, defined by "orders" of architecture like Ionic, Doric, Corinthian. Most early buildings with timber supports; solid stone in later temples. ***Parthenon, Acropolis** (Athens, Greece), by Ictinus and Callicrates, 447-436 BCE ***Temple of Zeus** (Olympia, Greece), by Libon of Elis, mid-5th cent. BCE **Mausoleum of Halicarnassus** (Bodrum, Turkey), by Pythis, c. 353 BCE (destroyed) ***Temple of Apollo Epicurius** (Bassae, Greece), by Ictinus, c. 420 BCE
Achaemenid c. 550-334 BCE	Persian Empire (Eastern Mediterranean to Indus R.). Palatial complexes influenced by cultures absorbed by the empire; limestone and mud brick complexes on raised stone terraces with ornamental stairways, rectangular pillared audience halls with porticoes and corner towers; pleasure gardens (*bâgh*) as focal point of architecture. ***Pasargadae** (Iran), founded by Cyrus II, after 547 BCE ***Persepolis** (Iran), founded by Darius I, around 518 BCE
Roman c. 500 BCE-400 CE	Roman Empire. Civic and religious structures with grandiose limestone brick and concrete construction in systematic, practical layout. Adapted Greek orders in many structures, including circular temples and large covered halls (basilica), but emphasized movement with rounded arches and domes, geometric vaults. ***Pantheon** (Rome, Italy), ordered by Emperor Hadrian, 118-128 CE ***Colosseum** (Rome, Italy), ordered by Emperor Vespasian, 70-82 CE ***Roman Forum** (Rome, Italy), 500s BCE-608 CE
Qin and Han c. 221 BCE-220 CE	China. Massive public works, palaces, tombs, and planned cities; systematic layout and design determined by divination techniques (geomancy). Multi-storied timber palace complexes with gardens, courtyards laid along a long hall with a south-north axis for weather; decorative roof with overhanging eaves. ***The Great Wall** (China), ordered by Qin Shi Huang, 220 BCE-c. 1600 CE ***Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor** (Xianyang [Xi'an], China), c. 210 BCE
Sassanian 226-651 CE	Iran. Mud brick, mortared rubble, and stone palaces on platforms. Tall, vaulted entry chambers with one open side (*iwans*). Three-aisled hall chambers covered with rudimentary barrel vaults. Parabolic domes abandoned for square courtyards in later Sassanian period. **Palace of Ardashir I** (Firuzabad, Iran), c. 224 **Taq-i Kisra** [Arch of Khosrau] (Ctesiphon, Iraq), c. 260 or c. 550
Byzantine 330-1453	Byzantine Empire, Italy, Russia. Religious structures with masonry construction based on Roman architecture, many salvaged pieces of old structures. Centralized cross-in-square layout, with large central dome supported by vaults. Highly decorative, with iconographic frescoes, glass mosaics. ***Hagia Sophia** (Istanbul, Turkey), by Anthemius and Isidorous, 532-37 ***St. Mark's Basilica** (Venice, Italy), ordered by Domenico Contarini, 1063-94
Sui and Tang 581-906	China. Includes influences from other cultures; geomancy used to enhance harmony and social status. Rectangular, multi-story modular timber structures with interlinking corridors; single-eaved roofs with exposed beams. **Daming Palace** (Xi'an, China), 634 (destroyed) ***Hall of the Great Buddha**, Foguang Temple (Wutai Mountain), ordered rebuilt by Xuan Zhong, 857
Early Islamic (Umayyad) 692-c. 1000	Syria, Middle East, North Africa, southern Spain. Mosques in adapted Sassanian style. Austere exteriors; simple columned halls with minarets and mihrab, walled courtyards and gardens, onion domes. Highly decorative interiors with patterned marble, mosaics. **Dome of the Rock** [Qubbat al-Sakhra] (Jerusalem), ordered by Abd al-Malik, 692 ***Great Mosque of Córdoba** (Spain), ordered by Abd al-Rahman I, 784-86
Khmer c. 880-1200s	Indochina. Hindu or Buddhist temple complexes, including brick, later sandstone beehive-shaped shrines with arches atop terraced temple "mountains" symbolizing Mount Meru, Hindu and Buddhist "Mountain of the Gods." Concentric layout of structures mimics the cosmos, relating religious narrative in carved reliefs. ***Angkor Wat** (Cambodia), ordered by Suryavarman II, 12th cent.
Romanesque (Norman) c. 900s-1100s	Western Europe. Churches and monasteries in localized Roman style; many reused material from Roman structures. Austere, heavy, simple masonry construction with thick walls, concealed buttresses, small windows, barrel arches, and vaults. Churches like Roman basilica with arched central nave, lower side aisles, apse, transept formed Latin cross. Monumental art and ornaments with Christian narrative throughout, especially on façade and portals. ***Durham Cathedral** (England, UK), ordered by Bishop William de Saint-Calais, 1093-1133 ***Cathedral, Baptistery, and "Leaning" Tower** (Pisa, Italy), by various architects, begun in 1063, tower not completed until 1372

Style and period	Location; characteristics; significant examples
Gothic c. 1100s-1500s	France, Europe. Cathedrals meant to inspire spirituality with design like Roman basilica: pointed arches and spires that reach toward heavens, skeletal masonry, revealed structure like flying buttresses, ribbed vaults to allow better lighting, large stained-glass windows. **Abbey Church of Saint-Denis** (France), ordered by Abbot Suger, 1136-47 ***Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Paris, France), ordered by Bishop Maurice de Sully, 1163-1351 ***Chartres Cathedral** (France), 1194-1260 ***Cologne Cathedral** (Cologne, Germany), ordered by Archbishop Konrad von Hochstaden, 1248-1880 ***St. Vitus Cathedral** (Prague, Czech Republic), by Matthias of Arras, later Peter Parler, 1344-1929
Yüan and Ming 1279-1644	China. Mongol-influenced timber and some brick structures, influenced by geomancy. Emphasized monumental mass in sprawling yet low-lying structures with simple rectangular pavilions, great halls, elaborate wooden latticework, carved and painted details. ***Forbidden City** (Beijing, China), ordered by Emperor Yung Lo, 1406-20
Renaissance 1420s-1520s	Italy. The rebirth or rediscovery of ancient Roman design, grounded in a scholarly approach to architecture. Followed rules of proportion in perspective and symmetry, classical orders, and simple but perfected geometric forms; emphasis on human scale. ***Pazzi Chapel** (Florence, Italy), by Filippo Brunelleschi, 1429-61 ***Palazzo Medici-Riccardi** (Florence, Italy), by Michelozzo di Bartolomeo, 1444-60 ***Tempietto San Pietro** (Rome, Italy), by Donato Bramante, 1502-10 **Villa Almerico Capra "La Rotonda"** (near Vicenza, Italy), by Andrea Palladio, later Vincenzo Scamozzi, 1566-1610
Mughal 1526-1858	India. Monumental palaces and mosques, blending Hindu and Islamic architecture. Sandstone with marble inlay; highly decorative, with semi-precious stones, vegetal and Koranic motifs. Formulaic four-part pleasure gardens (*charbâgh*), exemplified by grounds of Taj Mahal. ***Humayun Tomb** (Delhi, India), by Sayyid Muhammad, 1562-72 ***Taj Mahal** (Agra, India), ordered by Emperor Shah Jahan, 1631-48
Baroque 1630s-1700s	Italy, later Western Europe. Elaborate and theatrical religious and civic structures, focused on dramatic overall effect. Complex geometric shapes and elaborate sculptures meant to be viewed from many angles. **St. Carlo alle Quattro Fontane** (Rome, Italy), by Francesco Borromini, 1638-41 ***Palace of Versailles** (Versailles, France), royal hunting lodge (built 1631-34) expanded under Louis XIV, 1661-1710 **Church of San Lorenzo** (Turin, Italy), by Guarino Guarini, 1666-79 **Church of St. John of Nepomuk "Asamkirche"** (Munich, Germany), by Cosmas Damian and Egid Quirin Asam, 1733-46
Rococo 1690s-1700s	Europe. Mostly interior, simplified but still fanciful Baroque designs; ornate with natural motifs, gold trim, light and creamy colors, asymmetrical designs and unusual materials. ***Sanssouci Palace** (Potsdam, Germany), by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff, 1745-47
Neoclassicism 1750-1830	Europe, Americas. Civic, commercial, and religious structures; chaste, non-decorative designs in reaction to Baroque excess. Grounded in Enlightenment-era principles and simple, strict adherence to classic (Greek, Roman, Renaissance) forms and details. Palladian style in England, Federal style in U.S. **Chiswick House** (Chiswick, England), by Richard Boyle, 1725-29 ***Monticello** (Charlottesville, VA), by Thomas Jefferson, 1768-1809
Neo-Gothic 1837-1900s	Britain and U.S. Civic, commercial, and religious structures utilizing Gothic forms in new commercial enterprises like railway stations and hotels. Traditional masonry façade disguised modern structural material like iron and glass. ***Westminster Palace** (London, England, UK), by Charles Barry and A.W.N. Pugin, 1840-47 **Hotel fronting St. Pancras Railway Station** (London, England, UK), by George Gilbert Scott, 1865-71
Arts and Crafts 1850s-1930s	England and U.S. Residential structures made of brick and other indigenous materials with pastoral and traditional elements like gabled roofs. Conceived as a reaction against homogenization of style following the Industrial Revolution. **Red House** (Bexley Heath, England, UK), by Philip Webb, 1859 **Tigbourne Court** (Surrey, England, UK), by Edwin Lutyens, 1898
Beaux-Arts 1870s-1930s	France, U.S. Grandiose, highly decorative style, using a mix of classical forms taught at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts (School of Fine Arts) in Paris: columns, wall projections, elaborate rooftops, high-relief decoration. **Boston Public Library** (Boston, MA), by McKim, Mead, and White, 1888-95 **Grand Central Terminal** (New York, NY), Reed & Stem and Warren & Wetmore, 1903-13
Art Noveau 1884-1905	Europe (esp. Brussels, Belgium, France). Civic and residential structures using industrial products like metal and glass to mimic natural forms; airy, fluid, and ornate. **Hôtel Tassel** (Brussels, Belgium), by Victor Horta, 1892-93 **Entrances to Métro (subway)** (Paris, France), by Hector Guimard, 1900
Prairie 1893-1917	U.S. Mostly residences, some civic buildings in adapted Arts and Crafts style. Inspired by American Midwest and small-town values. Frank Lloyd Wright most notable architect of the style. Buildings centered on chimney, with overhanging eaves and horizontal emphasis, long bands of windows. **Robie House** (Chicago, IL), by Frank Lloyd Wright, 1908-10 **National Farmer's Bank** (Owatonna, MN), by Louis Sullivan, 1906-08
Futurism 1913-14	Italy. Purely theoretical style that produced no actual structures; emphasized concrete, glass, and steel construction, pure geometric forms and straight lines, and exposed structure and utilities. **La Citta Nuova** (sketches), by Antonio Sant'Elia, 1913
Constructivism 1914-20s	Russia, Europe. Public buildings based on socialist philosophies. Purely utilitarian industrial design, modern materials. **Rusakov Club** (Moscow, Russia), by Konstantin Melnikov, 1927-28
De Stijl 1917-31	Netherlands. Building and fixtures designed as a complete, sculpture-like piece of art; emphasis on primary colors, simple but asymmetrical geometry. Name is Dutch for "The Style." **Schröder House** (Utrecht, Netherlands), by Gerrit Thomas Rietveld, 1923-24
Bauhaus 1919-33	Weimar Republic Germany. Art and design school founded by Walter Gropius with philosophy that the machine is the modern medium. Concrete, glass, and steel construction that united industrial crafts and fine arts with simple geometric forms and colors. **Bauhaus** (Dessau, Germany), by Walter Gropius, 1925-26
International Style 1920s-70s	Asia, Europe, North America. Reinforced concrete and steel structures, mostly commercial buildings with some residences and civic structures. Post-and-slab construction meant walls no longer supported weight so façades could be continuous strip (ribbon) glass "curtain-walls" with modular interiors. Emphasis on simple forms; glass, marble, and stainless steel; minimal decoration. **Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building** (Philadelphia, PA), by George Howe and William Lescaze, 1926-32 **Villa Savoye** (Poissy, France), by Le Corbusier, 1928-31 **Seagram Building** (New York, NY), by Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe with Philip Johnson, 1954-58
Art Deco 1925-30s	Europe, U.S. Traditional, symmetric, elegant construction (like Beaux-Arts) whimsically mixed with modern styles like geometric forms and steel or chrome features. **Chrysler Building** (New York, NY), by William van Alen, 1928-30 **Empire State Building** (New York, NY), by Shreve, Lamb, & Harmon, 1930-31
Postmodernism 1970s-present	Asia, Europe, N. America. Playful reaction against generic, mainstream "orthodox modern architecture," according to Venturi. Token references to traditional architectural elements like pediments or gables on houses; aim to present, Venturi wrote, "old clichés in new settings." **Vanna Venturi House** (Philadelphia, PA), by Robert Venturi, 1962 **Public Service Building** (Portland, OR), by Michael Graves, 1980-83

World Population Growth

Although the population of the world in ancient times can only be very roughly estimated, it is believed that there were perhaps 50 mil people in the world in 1000 BCE. The United Nations Population Division estimates a figure of 300 mil for 1 CE; this chart shows estimated population growth from that time onward as estimated by the UN.

While figures for other centuries vary depending on source, all sources indicate that world population began growing more rapidly in the 18th and 19th centuries and grew much more rapidly in the 20th century. According to UN estimates, the world population reached 1 bil in 1804; rose to 2 bil 123 years later, in 1927; to 3 bil 33 years after that, in 1960; to 4 bil in 1974; to 5 bil in 1987; and to 6 bil in 1999. **The UN estimated the total world population in mid-2010 was about 6.85 bil.**



Area and Population of the World by Continent/Region

Source: International Data Base, International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency

Continent/ region	Land area[1] (sq km)	Land area[1] (sq mi)	% of Earth's land	Population (est., mid-year) 1950	1975	2000	2010	% of world total, 2010	2025[2]
Africa	29,641,857	11,444,785	21.2	227,958,258	416,381,058	803,048,787	1,014,943,409	14.8	1,393,766,185
Asia	27,011,798	10,429,314	19.3	1,412,350,170	2,362,265,437	3,619,742,365	4,055,957,043	59.2	4,612,559,038
N. America	20,421,855	7,884,922	14.6	165,945,185	238,783,486	313,397,878	344,124,450	5.0	395,145,456
S. America, incl. the Caribbean	20,175,008	7,789,614	14.4	165,448,976	322,234,408	520,408,600	591,468,575	8.6	686,231,794
Europe	19,899,125	7,683,095	14.3	572,326,862	729,427,963	801,651,015	811,543,167	11.8	812,394,053
Oceania, incl. Australia	8,490,744	3,278,295	6.1	12,476,128	21,114,852	30,434,909	34,982,770	0.5	41,346,945
Antarctica[3]	14,000,000	5,405,430	10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
World	**139,640,387**	**53,915,455**	**100.0**	**2,556,505,579**	**4,090,207,204**	**6,088,683,554**	**6,853,019,414**	**100.0**	**7,941,443,471**

NA = Not applicable. (1) Areas are those used by the U.S. Census Bureau. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (2) Projected. (3) Antarctica has no indigenous inhabitants; researchers stay for various periods of time.

Current Population and Projections for All Countries and Territories

Source: International Data Base, International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency

(midyear figures)

Country/area	2010	2025	2050
Afghanistan	29,121,286	39,414,843	53,354,109
Albania	2,986,952	3,104,932	2,824,012
Algeria	34,586,184	40,290,081	44,163,403
American Samoa	66,432	79,477	98,269
Andorra	84,525	85,112	74,765
Angola	13,068,161	17,418,643	24,746,652
Anguilla	14,766	19,749	26,980
Antigua and Barbuda	86,754	103,830	122,930
Argentina	41,343,201	47,164,630	53,511,279
Armenia	2,966,802	3,044,164	2,943,441
Aruba	104,589	126,130	150,730
Australia	21,515,754	25,053,669	29,012,740
Austria	8,214,160	8,189,560	7,520,950
Azerbaijan	8,303,512	9,352,531	9,955,428
Bahamas, The	310,426	349,116	371,219
Bahrain	738,004	868,079	980,431
Bangladesh	156,118,464	197,673,655	250,155,274
Barbados	285,653	297,015	282,041
Belarus	9,612,632	9,033,301	7,738,613
Belgium	10,423,493	10,453,261	9,882,599
Belize	314,522	411,007	543,690
Benin	9,056,010	13,564,964	22,118,545
Bermuda	68,265	72,851	69,874
Bhutan	699,847	820,143	951,873
Bolivia	9,947,418	12,463,434	16,003,638
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,621,598	4,535,296	3,891,669
Botswana	2,029,307	2,425,114	2,871,345
Brazil	201,103,330	231,886,946	260,692,493
Brunei	395,027	498,756	638,157
Bulgaria	7,148,785	6,257,716	4,651,477
Burkina Faso	16,241,811	25,384,628	47,429,509
Burundi	9,863,117	15,464,910	27,148,888
Cambodia	14,453,680	18,037,946	22,338,891
Cameroon	19,294,149	25,522,447	34,908,839
Canada	33,759,742	37,558,781	41,135,648
Cape Verde	508,659	619,168	741,842
Cayman Islands	50,209	67,661	91,118
Central African Republic	4,844,927	6,637,613	10,338,863
Chad	10,543,464	13,914,726	20,473,601
Chile	16,746,491	18,585,122	19,386,517
China[1]	1,330,141,295	1,394,638,699	1,303,723,332
Colombia	44,205,293	51,194,904	56,227,630
Comoros	773,407	1,128,278	1,837,671
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	70,916,439	109,674,758	189,310,849
Congo Republic	4,125,916	6,161,500	9,598,623
Cook Islands	11,488	7,621	5,460
Costa Rica	4,516,220	5,353,218	6,065,989
Cote d'Ivoire	21,058,798	27,651,498	37,111,782
Croatia	4,486,881	4,374,007	3,864,201
Cuba	11,477,459	11,649,747	10,540,567
Cyprus	1,102,677	1,329,908	1,392,078
Czech Republic	10,201,707	9,844,275	8,540,221
Denmark	5,515,575	5,697,913	5,575,147
Djibouti	740,528	1,016,919	1,395,810
Dominica	72,813	74,374	64,772
Dominican Republic	9,823,821	11,702,846	13,690,264
Ecuador	14,790,608	17,867,616	21,102,550
Egypt	80,471,869	103,742,157	137,872,522
El Salvador	6,052,064	6,288,430	6,181,181
Equatorial Guinea	650,702	935,553	1,428,139
Eritrea	5,792,984	7,987,458	11,381,250
Estonia	1,291,170	1,149,245	861,913
Ethiopia	88,013,491	140,139,507	278,283,137
Faroe Islands	49,057	53,200	57,112
Fiji	875,983	956,003	1,013,636
Finland	5,255,068	5,251,272	4,819,615
France	64,768,389	68,481,838	69,768,223

Country/area	2010	2025	2050
French Polynesia	291,000	344,920	393,533
Gabon	1,545,255	2,063,339	3,229,741
Gambia, The	1,824,158	2,582,098	3,938,007
Gaza Strip	1,604,238	2,350,255	3,392,849
Georgia	4,600,825	4,341,061	3,784,724
Germany	82,282,988	80,637,451	73,607,121
Ghana	24,339,838	30,919,184	40,242,893
Gibraltar	28,877	29,753	28,423
Greece	10,749,943	10,670,697	10,035,935
Greenland	57,637	57,174	49,356
Grenada	107,818	114,741	114,205
Guam	180,865	214,034	243,857
Guatemala	13,550,440	17,564,073	22,995,434
Guernsey	64,775	67,710	66,521
Guinea	10,324,025	15,240,839	26,407,254
Guinea-Bissau	1,565,126	2,061,262	2,894,545
Guyana	748,486	786,286	888,494
Haiti	9,648,924	11,252,370	13,352,710
Honduras	7,989,415	10,143,828	12,948,839
Hong Kong	7,089,705	7,354,531	6,172,725
Hungary	9,992,339	9,615,020	8,489,811
Iceland	308,910	337,632	350,922
India	1,173,108,018	1,396,046,308	1,656,553,632
Indonesia	242,968,342	278,502,882	313,020,847
Iran	76,923,300	90,481,226	100,044,564
Iraq	29,671,605	40,387,147	56,316,329
Ireland	4,622,917	5,417,947	6,333,836
Isle of Man	83,859	92,606	92,840
Israel	7,353,985	8,984,285	10,828,462
Italy	58,090,681	56,234,163	50,389,841
Jamaica	2,847,232	3,151,611	3,554,571
Japan	126,804,433	117,816,135	93,673,826
Jersey	93,363	104,140	107,581
Jordan	6,407,085	7,945,150	11,243,177
Kazakhstan	15,460,484	16,041,146	15,099,700
Kenya	40,046,566	51,261,167	65,175,864
Kiribati	99,482	117,779	139,738
Korea, North	22,757,275	23,579,861	22,926,730
Korea, South	48,636,068	49,372,307	43,368,983
Kosovo	1,815,048	1,999,461	2,222,619
Kuwait	2,789,132	4,179,190	6,382,749
Kyrgyzstan	5,508,626	6,678,722	8,237,623
Laos	6,368,162	7,971,675	10,068,995
Latvia	2,217,969	1,992,516	1,544,073
Lebanon	4,125,247	4,307,087	4,155,101
Lesotho	1,919,552	1,970,540	1,920,225
Liberia	3,685,076	5,283,774	8,192,118
Libya	6,461,454	8,342,156	10,871,760
Liechtenstein	35,002	37,620	35,911
Lithuania	3,545,319	3,355,985	2,787,516
Luxembourg	497,538	586,296	720,603
Macao	567,957	630,434	620,184
Macedonia	2,072,086	2,119,511	1,990,728
Madagascar	21,281,844	32,431,146	56,513,827
Malawi	15,447,500	22,859,677	37,406,745
Malaysia	28,274,729	34,683,300	42,928,546
Maldives	395,650	388,681	444,429
Mali	13,796,354	20,240,154	32,367,436
Malta	406,771	421,239	395,639
Marshall Islands	65,859	83,203	103,092
Mauritania	3,205,060	4,425,089	6,536,272
Mauritius	1,294,104	1,412,384	1,441,100
Mayotte	231,139	356,683	592,046
Mexico	112,468,855	130,198,692	147,907,650
Micronesia	107,154	98,948	74,483
Moldova	4,317,483	4,205,616	3,635,357
Monaco	30,586	31,706	29,810
Mongolia	3,086,918	3,725,352	4,340,496
Montenegro	666,730	635,537	577,654
Montserrat	5,118	5,529	5,707
Morocco	31,627,428	36,484,418	42,026,448
Mozambique	22,061,451	28,893,271	41,842,274
Myanmar (Burma)	53,414,374	61,747,758	70,673,160
Namibia	2,128,471	2,283,845	2,149,815
Nauru	9,267	10,008	11,995
Nepal	28,951,852	36,622,606	45,984,605
Netherlands	16,783,092	17,539,636	17,334,090
Netherlands Antilles	228,693	249,361	254,227
New Caledonia	252,352	307,452	370,511
New Zealand	4,252,277	4,775,930	5,198,992
Nicaragua	5,995,928	7,523,244	9,478,660
Niger	15,878,271	27,062,502	55,304,449
Nigeria	152,217,341	197,222,936	264,262,405
Northern Mariana Islands	48,317	52,564	66,017
Norway	4,676,305	4,916,787	4,966,385
Oman	2,967,717	3,981,057	5,401,957
Pakistan	184,404,791	228,385,138	290,847,790
Palau	20,879	22,102	22,894
Panama	3,410,676	4,117,882	4,859,334
Papua New Guinea	6,064,515	7,823,210	10,110,027
Paraguay	6,375,830	7,602,853	8,840,105
Peru	29,907,003	34,678,113	38,638,768
Philippines	99,900,177	128,921,424	171,964,187
Poland	38,463,689	37,349,696	32,084,570
Portugal	10,735,765	10,806,202	9,933,334
Puerto Rico	3,978,702	4,054,536	3,679,836
Qatar	840,926	938,043	1,116,165
Romania	21,959,278	20,872,127	18,060,354
Russia	139,390,205	128,180,396	109,187,353
Rwanda	11,055,976	16,080,729	27,506,207
Saint Barthélemy	7,406	7,056	6,527
Saint Helena	7,670	7,888	7,296
Saint Kitts and Nevis	49,898	55,405	56,362
Saint Lucia	160,922	168,519	162,356
Saint Martin	30,235	33,048	34,601
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5,943	5,030	3,516
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	104,217	100,409	93,507
Samoa	192,001	210,369	245,010
San Marino	31,477	35,203	35,178
São Tomé and Principe	175,808	227,395	309,457
Saudi Arabia	25,731,776	31,877,311	40,250,628
Senegal	12,323,252	17,580,816	27,244,158
Serbia	7,344,847	6,845,638	5,869,146
Seychelles	88,340	98,843	100,391
Sierra Leone	5,245,695	7,500,140	13,593,862
Singapore	4,701,069	5,100,929	4,635,110
Slovakia	5,470,306	5,458,581	4,943,616
Slovenia	2,003,136	1,907,560	1,596,947
Solomon Islands	559,198	747,001	1,015,731
Somalia	10,112,453	15,147,912	26,024,500
South Africa	49,109,107	48,714,478	49,400,628
Spain	46,505,963	51,415,437	52,490,640
Sri Lanka	21,513,990	23,707,228	24,920,558
Sudan	43,939,598	63,116,874	97,164,847
Suriname	486,618	560,061	617,249
Swaziland	1,354,051	1,585,439	1,834,151
Sweden	9,074,055	9,315,507	9,084,788
Switzerland	7,623,438	7,774,334	7,296,092
Syria	22,198,110	26,536,400	33,657,629
Taiwan	23,024,956	23,213,741	20,161,286
Tajikistan	7,487,489	9,510,130	12,132,365
Tanzania	41,892,895	53,427,873	66,843,312
Thailand	67,089,500	72,042,704	71,133,114
Timor-Leste	1,154,625	1,498,319	1,954,611
Togo	6,587,239	9,741,450	16,583,950
Tonga	122,580	150,766	188,456
Trinidad and Tobago	1,228,691	1,183,838	1,023,741
Tunisia	10,589,025	11,937,431	12,512,323
Turkey	77,804,122	90,498,016	100,955,188
Turkmenistan	4,940,916	5,800,391	6,607,083
Turks and Caicos Islands	23,528	32,285	42,601
Tuvalu	10,472	11,819	13,423
Uganda	33,398,682	56,744,814	128,007,514
Ukraine	45,415,596	41,037,583	33,573,842
United Arab Emirates	4,975,593	7,063,346	8,018,904
United Kingdom	62,348,447	67,243,723	71,153,797
United States	310,232,863	357,451,620	439,010,253
Uruguay	3,510,386	3,715,772	3,815,368
Uzbekistan	27,865,738	31,823,964	35,116,374
Vanuatu	221,552	264,047	312,153
Vatican City	829	NA	NA
Venezuela	27,223,228	33,188,608	40,255,592
Vietnam	89,571,130	102,458,828	111,173,583
Virgin Islands, British	24,939	30,785	34,333
Virgin Islands, U.S.	109,750	107,114	92,343
Wallis and Futuna	15,343	16,023	15,598
West Bank	2,514,845	3,328,248	4,376,251
Western Sahara	491,519	735,697	1,173,350
Yemen	23,495,361	32,650,107	45,780,651
Zambia	13,460,305	20,671,760	38,371,544
Zimbabwe	11,651,858	17,370,260	25,198,196
World[2]	**6,853,019,414**	**7,941,443,471**	**9,284,107,424**

NA = Not available. (1) Not including the populations of Hong Kong and Macao, listed separately in this table. (2) Total projected populations do not include countries for which populations are not available.

Population of the World's Largest Urban Areas

Source: *World Population Prospects*, *World Urbanization Prospects*, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Population Division

Pop. figures are UN estimates and projections for urban agglomerations, i.e., whole metropolitan areas comprising an urban center and surrounding settlements of lower density. The UN releases revised and updated numbers every two years. Data may differ from figures elsewhere in *The World Almanac*.

(ranked by 2009 population counts)

		Pop. (thousands)					Rate of change (%)			Pop. of urban area as % of country's
Rank	Urban aggl., country	1975	2000	2009	2015[1]	2020[1]	1975-2000	2000-09	2009-20[1]	2009 pop.
1.	Tokyo, Japan	26,615	34,450	36,507	37,049	37,088	29.44%	5.97%	1.59%	28.73%
2.	Delhi, India	4,426	15,730	21,720	24,160	26,272	255.41	38.08	20.96	1.88
3.	São Paulo, Brazil	9,614	17,099	19,960	21,300	21,628	77.86	16.73	8.36	10.04
4.	Mumbai (Bombay), India	7,082	16,086	19,695	21,797	23,719	127.14	22.44	20.43	1.70
5.	Mexico City, Mexico	10,690	18,022	19,319	20,078	20,476	68.59	7.20	5.99	17.37
6.	New York-Newark, NY-NJ, U.S.	15,880	17,846	19,300	19,968	20,374	12.38	8.15	5.56	6.28
7.	Shanghai, China	5,627	13,224	16,344	17,840	19,094	135.03	23.59	16.82	1.22
8.	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	7,888	13,058	15,294	16,924	18,449	65.55	17.12	20.63	1.32
9.	Dhaka, Bangladesh	2,221	10,285	14,251	16,623	18,721	363.08	38.56	31.37	9.13
10.	Buenos Aires, Argentina	8,745	11,847	12,988	13,401	13,606	35.48	9.63	4.76	31.74
11.	Karachi, Pakistan	3,989	10,021	12,817	14,818	16,693	151.21	27.90	30.24	7.34
12.	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, U.S.	8,926	11,814	12,675	13,156	13,463	32.36	7.29	6.22	4.13
13.	Beijing, China	4,828	9,757	12,214	13,335	14,296	102.10	25.18	17.05	0.91
14.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	7,557	10,803	11,836	12,404	12,617	42.94	9.56	6.60	5.96
15.	Manila, Philippines	4,999	9,958	11,449	12,587	13,687	99.19	14.97	19.55	11.69

(1) Projected.

National Rankings by Population, Area, Population Density, 2010

Source: Population Division/International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Population figures are for midyear. As of mid-2010, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, the world had an estimated population of 6,853,019,414. China was the most populous nation, with nearly $^1/_5$ of the world total.

Largest Populations

Rank	Country	Population
1.	China[1]	1,330,141,295
2.	India	1,173,108,018
3.	United States	310,232,863
4.	Indonesia	242,968,342
5.	Brazil	201,103,330
6.	Pakistan	184,404,791
7.	Bangladesh	156,118,464
8.	Nigeria	152,217,341
9.	Russia	139,390,205
10.	Japan	126,804,433
11.	Mexico	112,468,855
12.	Philippines	99,900,177
13.	Vietnam	89,571,130
14.	Ethiopia	88,013,491
15.	Germany	82,282,988
16.	Egypt	80,471,869
17.	Turkey	77,804,122
18.	Iran	76,923,300
19.	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	70,916,439
20.	Thailand	67,089,500

Smallest Populations

Rank	Country	Population
1.	Vatican City	829
2.	Nauru	9,267
3.	Tuvalu	10,472
4.	Palau	20,879
5.	Monaco	30,586
6.	San Marino	31,477
7.	Liechtenstein	35,002
8.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	49,898
9.	Marshall Islands	65,859
10.	Dominica	72,813
11.	Andorra	84,525
12.	Antigua and Barbuda	86,754
13.	Seychelles	88,340
14.	Kiribati	99,482
15.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	104,217
16.	Micronesia	107,154
17.	Grenada	107,818
18.	Tonga	122,580
19.	Saint Lucia	160,922
20.	São Tomé and Príncipe	175,808

Largest Land Areas[2]

Rank	Country	Area (sq mi)	Area (sq km)
1.	Russia	6,323,482	16,377,742
2.	China	3,694,959	9,569,901
3.	United States	3,537,455	9,161,966
4.	Canada	3,511,023	9,093,507
5.	Brazil	3,266,199	8,459,417
6.	Australia	2,966,153	7,682,300
7.	India	1,147,956	2,973,193
8.	Argentina	1,056,642	2,736,690
9.	Kazakhstan	1,042,360	2,699,700
10.	Algeria	919,595	2,381,741

Smallest Land Areas[2]

Rank	Country	Area (sq mi)	Area (sq km)
1.	Vatican City	0.17	0.44
2.	Monaco	0.77	2
3.	Nauru	8.1	21
4.	Tuvalu	10	26
5.	San Marino	24	61
6.	Liechtenstein	62	160
7.	Marshall Islands	70	181
8.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	101	261
9.	Maldives	115	298
10.	Malta	122	316

Most Densely Populated[3]

Rank	Country	Persons per sq mi	Persons per sq km
1.	Monaco	39,608.7	15,293.0
2.	Singapore	17,723.0	6,842.9
3.	Vatican City	4,879.8	1,884.1
4.	Maldives	3,438.7	1,327.7
5.	Malta	3,334.0	1,287.3
6.	Bangladesh	3,106.3	1,199.4
7.	Bahrain	2,579.5	996.0
8.	Taiwan	1,848.6	713.7
9.	Barbados	1,720.6	664.3
10.	Mauritius	1,651.1	637.5

Most Sparsely Populated[3]

Rank	Country	Persons per sq mi	Persons per sq km
1.	Mongolia	5.15	2.0
2.	Namibia	6.70	2.6
3.	Australia	7.25	2.8
4.	Iceland	7.98	3.1
5.	Mauritania	8.05	3.1
6.	Suriname	8.08	3.1
7.	Botswana	9.27	3.6
8.	Libya	9.51	3.7
9.	Canada	9.62	3.7
10.	Guyana	9.85	3.8

(1) Total population does not include mid-2010 population figures for Hong Kong (7,089,705) and Macao (567,957). (2) A country's land area does not include its inland water. Rankings by total area, which includes inland water, may differ. For national total area figures, see the country entries in this chapter. (3) Calculated using land area figures.

Countries Ranked by Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita GDP, 2009[1]

Source: *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency

GDP (in millions)				Per capita GDP[7]			
Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	
1. U.S.	$14,140,000	1. Tuvalu[3]	$15	1. Liechtenstein[8]	$122,100	1. Congo, Dem. Rep. of	$300
2. China[2]	8,748,000	2. Nauru[4]	60	2. Qatar	119,500	Burundi	300
3. Japan	4,150,000	3. Zimbabwe	98	3. Luxembourg	79,600	3. Liberia	400
4. India	3,570,000	4. Marshall Islands[5]	134	4. Norway	57,400	4. Somalia	600
5. Germany	2,810,000	5. Palau[5]	164	5. Kuwait	52,800	5. Niger	700
6. UK	2,128,000	6. Micronesia[5]	238	6. Singapore	52,200	Eritrea	700
7. Russia	2,110,000	7. São Tomé and Príncipe	295	7. Brunei	51,200	Central African Republic	700
8. France	2,097,000	8. Kiribati	602	8. U.S.	46,000	8. Malawi	800
9. Brazil	2,013,000	9. St. Kitts and Nevis	726	9. Andorra[5]	44,900	9. Togo	900
10. Italy	1,739,000	10. Dominica	745	10. San Marino[8]	41,900	Sierra Leone	900
11. Mexico	1,465,000	11. Tonga	761	11. Switzerland	41,400	Mozambique	900
12. Korea, South	1,364,000	12. Comoros	766	12. Ireland	41,000	Ethiopia	900
13. Spain	1,362,000	13. Monaco[6]	976	13. Australia	40,000	13. Comoros	1,000
14. Canada	1,279,000	14. Samoa	1,037	14. Iceland	39,600	Guinea	1,000
15. Indonesia	962,500	15. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1,069	15. Netherlands	39,500	Madagascar	1,000
16. Turkey	874,500	16. Grenada	1,103	16. Austria	39,200	Rwanda	1,000
17. Australia	851,100	17. Vanuatu	1,153	17. United Arab Emirates	38,900	Afghanistan	1,000
18. Iran	827,100	18. Solomon Islands	1,497	18. Bahrain	38,800	18. Guinea-Bissau	1,100
19. Taiwan	735,400	19. Antigua and Barbuda	1,522	19. Canada	38,200	Myanmar	1,100
20. Poland	689,300	20. Liberia	1,578	20. Equatorial Guinea	37,500	20. Burkina Faso	1,200

(1) 2009 estimates, unless otherwise indicated. Data may differ from estimates by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. International GDP estimates are derived from purchasing power parity calculations, which involve the use of international dollar price weights applied to quantities of goods and services produced in a given economy. Countries do not include some territories. (2) Does not include Hong Kong, which had an estimated GDP of $301.8 bil and a per capita GDP of $42,800 in 2009, or Macao, which had an estimated GDP of $18.5 bil and a per capita GDP of $33,000 in 2009. (3) 2002 est. (4) 2005 est. (5) 2008 or 2008 est. (6) 2006 est. (7) Calculated using population figures for the same year each GDP was available. (8) 2007 or 2007 est.

Gold Reserves of Central Banks and Governments, 1975-2009

Source: *International Financial Statistics*, International Monetary Fund

(in million fine troy ounces)

Year end	All countries[1]	United States	China[2]	Canada	France	Germany[3]	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom
1975	1,187.99	274.71	NA	21.95	100.93	117.61	82.48	21.11	54.33	83.20	21.03
1980	1,152.17	264.32	12.80	20.98	81.85	95.18	66.67	24.23	43.94	83.28	18.84
1985	1,147.37	262.65	12.70	20.11	81.85	95.18	66.67	24.33	43.94	83.28	19.03
1990	1,144.16	261.91	12.70	14.76	81.85	95.18	66.67	24.23	43.94	83.28	18.94
1995	1,115.33	261.70	12.70	3.41	81.85	95.18	66.67	24.23	34.77	83.28	18.43
2000	1,062.91	261.61	12.70	1.18	97.25	111.52	78.83	24.55	29.32	77.79	15.67
2001	1,053.93	262.00	16.10	1.05	97.25	111.13	78.83	24.60	28.44	70.68	11.42
2002	1,042.10	262.00	19.29	0.60	97.25	110.79	78.83	24.60	27.38	61.62	10.09
2003	1,024.27	261.55	19.29	0.11	97.25	110.58	78.83	24.60	25.00	52.51	10.07
2004	1,007.90	261.59	19.29	0.11	95.98	110.38	78.83	24.60	25.00	43.54	10.04
2005	988.40	261.55	19.29	0.11	90.85	110.21	78.83	24.60	22.34	41.48	9.99
2006	976.71	261.50	19.29	0.11	87.44	110.04	78.83	24.60	20.61	41.48	9.97
2007	960.47	261.50	19.29	0.11	83.69	109.87	78.83	24.60	19.98	36.82	9.98
2008	960.36	261.50	19.29	0.11	80.13	109.72	78.83	24.60	19.69	33.44	9.98
2009	970.92	261.50	33.89	0.11	78.30	109.53	78.83	24.60	19.69	33.44	9.98

NA = Not available. (1) Covers IMF members with reported gold holdings. For countries not listed above, see International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics* report. (2) Figures are for mainland China only and do not include Hong Kong or Macao. (3) West Germany prior to 1991.

Consumer Price Changes in Selected Countries, 1975-2009

Source: *International Financial Statistics*, International Monetary Fund

(annual average % change)

Country	1975-80	1980-85	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Canada	8.7%	7.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	1.7%	2.7%	2.3%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	0.3%
China[1]	NA	NA	8.3	2.8	–0.9	–1.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.8	4.8	5.9	–0.7
France	10.5	9.6	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.9	0.1
Germany	4.1	3.9	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.6	0.3
Italy	16.3	13.7	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.8	3.3	0.8
Japan	6.5	2.7	0.1	1.7	0.6	–0.3	–0.7	–0.7	–0.3	–0.3	0.1	1.4	–1.4
Spain	18.6	12.2	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	4.1	–0.4
Sweden	10.5	9.0	0.5	0.5	–0.1	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	2.2	3.4	–0.3
Switzerland	2.3	4.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	2.4	–0.5
United Kingdom	14.4	7.2	2.4	3.1	3.4	1.6	2.9	1.8	2.9	2.8	4.3	4.0	–0.6
United States	8.9	5.5	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.8	–0.4

NA = Not available. (1) Figures are for mainland China only and do not include Hong Kong or Macao.

Hourly Compensation Costs in Manufacturing in Selected Countries, 1975-2008

Source: Division of Foreign Labor Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

For production workers only (engaged in assembly, shipping, and maintenance, among other activities) in manufacturing. Compensation includes all direct pay (overtime and bonuses), paid benefits, and social insurance expenditures and other labor taxes.

(in U.S. dollars)

Country/area	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2008	Country/area	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2008
Australia	5.79	8.74	8.47	13.56	15.23	14.15	32.49	Luxembourg	6.24	11.54	7.47	15.97	23.54	17.49	33.37
Austria	4.55	8.97	7.66	17.92	25.50	20.00	38.88	Mexico	1.43	2.16	1.55	1.54	1.43	2.16	3.12
Belgium	5.76	11.74	8.21	17.85	25.70	20.15	39.42	Netherlands	6.58	12.05	8.73	17.98	24.02	18.67	37.15
Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.50	6.93	New Zealand	3.27	5.44	4.55	8.48	10.28	8.39	17.48
Canada	6.40	9.02	11.39	16.62	16.80	16.78	29.78	Norway	8.87	13.68	11.27	22.41	25.37	22.51	49.54
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.54	2.85	10.35	Philippines	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.89	0.69	1.31
Denmark	6.23	10.83	8.03	18.29	24.87	21.45	45.74	Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.81	8.26
Finland	5.01	8.52	8.22	20.64	22.69	17.73	37.64	Portugal	1.70	2.21	1.64	4.01	5.73	4.85	9.83
France	4.67	9.25	7.77	15.97	19.77	15.76	31.61	Singapore	0.85	1.56	2.58	3.83	7.74	7.34	9.83
Germany[1]	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.17	19.62	36.07	Spain	2.47	5.75	4.55	11.10	12.47	10.46	23.67
Hong Kong[2]	0.75	1.50	1.73	3.22	4.81	5.45	5.91	Sri Lanka	0.28	0.22	0.28	0.35	0.48	0.48	0.68
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.53	2.36	7.52	Sweden	7.12	12.40	9.58	20.75	21.63	20.70	38.39
Ireland	4.21	7.71	7.43	14.49	16.83	15.35	35.79	Switzerland	6.09	11.09	9.66	20.85	29.23	21.20	37.12
Israel	2.02	3.41	3.66	7.70	9.41	11.38	17.13	Taiwan	0.39	1.04	1.51	3.91	5.98	6.17	6.95
Italy	4.70	8.21	7.67	18.01	16.71	14.53	31.37	United Kingdom	3.28	7.35	6.08	12.18	13.55	16.68	27.86
Japan	2.95	5.43	6.24	12.52	23.34	21.69	23.15	United States	6.19	9.67	12.76	14.88	17.24	19.73	25.65
Korea, South	0.33	0.98	1.26	3.80	7.55	8.54	14.20	**OECD countries[3]**	**4.21**	**7.03**	**7.06**	**12.58**	**15.71**	**14.49**	**24.78**

NA = Not available. (1) 1975 and 1985 data are for area covered by the former West Germany. 1995-present data are for unified Germany. (2) Part of China since 1997. (3) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries as of 2008 included Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, and all European countries covered in this table.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Countries, 1970-2009

Source: Division of International Labor Comparisons, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Unemployment rates are for the civilian labor force, seasonally adjusted. For the sake of comparisons, U.S. unemployment rate concepts were applied to unemployment data from other countries. Previous years' data for some countries have been revised to reflect updated information. As a result of revisions in survey methodology, there are breaks in the data series for the U.S. (1990, 1994); Australia (1986, 2001); Canada (1994); France (1982, 1990); Germany (1983, 1991, 1999, 2005); Italy (1986, 1991, 1993); and Sweden (1987, 2005). Data prior to a survey change are not fully comparable to data after a survey change.

Year	U.S.	Australia	Canada	France	Germany[1]	Italy	Japan	Sweden	UK
1970	4.9%	1.7%	5.7%	2.5%	0.5%	3.2%	1.2%	1.5%	3.1%
1975	8.5	4.9	6.9	4.2	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.6	4.5
1980	7.1	6.1	7.3	6.5	2.8	4.4	2.0	2.0	6.9
1985	7.2	8.3	10.2	10.5	7.2	6.0	2.7	2.8	11.4
1990	5.6	6.7	7.7	8.6	5.0	7.0	2.1	1.8	7.1
1991	6.8	9.3	9.8	9.1	5.6	6.9	2.1	3.1	8.9
1992	7.5	10.5	10.6	10.0	6.7	7.3	2.2	5.6	10.0
1993	6.9	10.6	10.8	11.3	8.0	9.8	2.5	9.4	10.4
1994	6.1	9.4	9.6	11.9	8.5	10.7	2.9	9.6	8.7
1995	5.6	8.2	8.6	11.3	8.2	11.3	3.2	9.1	8.7
1996	5.4	8.2	8.8	11.8	9.0	11.3	3.4	9.9	8.1
1997	4.9	8.3	8.4	11.7	9.9	11.4	3.4	10.1	7.0
1998	4.5	7.7	7.7	11.2	9.3	11.5	4.1	8.4	6.3
1999	4.2	6.9	7.0	10.5	8.5	11.0	4.7	7.1	6.0
2000	4.0	6.3	6.1	9.1	7.8	10.2	4.8	5.8	5.5
2001	4.7	6.8	6.5	8.4	7.9	9.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
2002	5.8	6.4	7.0	8.8	8.6	8.7	5.4	5.2	5.2
2003	6.0	5.9	6.9	9.2	9.3	8.5	5.3	5.8	5.0
2004	5.5	5.4	6.4	9.6	10.3	8.1	4.8	6.6	4.8
2005	5.1	5.1	6.0	9.6	11.2	7.8	4.5	7.7	4.9
2006	4.6	4.8	5.5	9.5	10.4	6.9	4.2	7.0	5.5
2007	4.6	4.4	5.3	8.6	8.7	6.2	3.9	6.1	5.4
2008	5.8	4.2	5.3	7.4	7.5	6.8	3.7	6.0	5.7
2009	9.3	5.6	7.3	9.1	7.8	7.9	4.8	8.2	7.7

(1) For former West Germany only, through 1990; from 1991 on figures are for unified Germany.

Tax Payments in Selected Countries, 2009

Source: *Taxing Wages 2008-2009*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Not including taxes not listed here, such as sales tax. Rates apply to a single person without children at an average earnings level.

(as % of gross wage earnings, in dollars with equal purchasing power; ranked by size of total payment)

Country	Total payment[1]	Income tax	Soc. sec. contribs.	Gross wage earnings	Country	Total payment[1]	Income tax	Soc. sec. contribs.	Gross wage earnings
Belgium	41.5%	27.5%	14.0%	$43,557	Poland	24.3%	6.4%	17.8%	$17,983
Germany	41.3	20.7	20.6	47,882	Iceland	23.9	23.7	0.2	31,427
Denmark	39.4	29.1	10.3	44,439	Canada	22.8	15.5	7.3	36,556
Hungary	38.2	21.2	17.0	18,285	United States	22.4	14.8	7.7	39,923
Austria	32.7	14.7	18.1	44,881	Portugal	22.3	11.3	11.0	24,921
Netherlands	31.8	16.6	15.2	51,336	Czech Republic	22.2	11.2	11.0	19,061
Norway	29.3	21.5	7.8	52,694	Australia	22.0	22.0	9.0	43,284
Italy	29.3	19.8	9.5	30,808	Switzerland	21.5	10.5	11.1	46,319
Finland	29.2	22.9	6.3	39,582	Slovak Republic	21.3	7.9	13.4	16,228
France	27.7	14.0	13.7	36,068	Ireland	20.9	14.2	6.7	42,461
Turkey	27.2	12.2	15.0	19,073	Japan	20.1	7.9	12.2	42,327
Luxembourg	26.4	14.2	12.2	52,321	Spain	19.7	13.3	6.4	31,856
Sweden	25.3	18.3	7.0	38,161	New Zealand	18.4	18.4	0.0	30,125
United Kingdom	25.3	16.2	9.1	51,018	Korea	11.8	4.2	7.6	44,860
Greece	25.1	9.1	16.0	33,994	Mexico	5.3	4.0	1.4	10,166

(1) Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers, 2008

Source: *World Refugee Survey 2009*, U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants

These estimates are conservative and have been rounded. Totals include individuals granted asylum and those with pending asylum claims as of year-end 2008. Figures generally do not include those who have achieved permanent resettlement. They also do not include internally displaced persons (IDPs).

(As of Dec. 31, 2008; only countries estimated to host 50,000 or more refugees and asylum seekers are shown below. Region totals include those in countries not listed. Countries of origin are listed in descending order by numbers of refugees and asylum seekers.)

Place of asylum	Origin of most refugees and asylum seekers	Number
AFRICA		**2,692,100**
Cameroon	Central African Republic, Chad, Nigeria	91,900
Chad	Sudan, Central African Republic	330,500
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Angola, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Sudan	192,700
Ethiopia	Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan	135,200
Kenya	Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Rwanda, Uganda, Eritrea, Burundi	377,400
Rwanda	Congo (Dem. Rep.), Burundi, Senegal, Mauritania	59,000
South Africa	Zimbabwe, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Somalia, Malawi, Ethiopia, Congo Republic, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Tanzania, Mozambique, Uganda, Nigeria, Burundi, India, Uganda	256,200
Sudan	Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia	233,900
Tanzania	Burundi, Congo (Dem. Rep.)	321,900
Uganda	Congo (Dem. Rep.), Sudan, Rwanda, Somalia, Burundi, Eritrea	155,400
Zambia	Congo (Dem. Rep.), Angola, Zimbabwe, Rwanda	88,900
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN		**649,500**
Canada	Mexico, Haiti, Colombia, China, Iraq, Afghanistan	72,500
Ecuador	Colombia	135,000
United States	Cuba, China, Myanmar, Iraq, Haiti, Iran, Bhutan, Colombia, Somalia, Burundi, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Russia	161,200
Venezuela	Colombia	211,000
EUROPE		**493,000**
Germany	Serbia, Iraq	54,200
Russia	Afghanistan, Georgia	107,000
Serbia	Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina	66,600
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		**6,343,800**
Algeria	Western Sahara, Former Palestine	96,500
Egypt	Former Palestine, Iraq, Sudan, Somalia	152,400
Gaza Strip	Former Palestine	1,066,100
Iran	Afghanistan, Iraq	993,600
Jordan	Iraq, Former Palestine	621,600
Lebanon	Former Palestine, Iraq, Sudan	333,500
Saudi Arabia	Former Palestine	291,100
Syria	Iraq, Former Palestine, Somalia	1,763,900
West Bank	Former Palestine, Yemen, Somalia, Iraq	762,000
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		**909,100**
China	Vietnam, North Korea	332,000
Malaysia	Myanmar, Philippines, Indonesia	171,500
Thailand	Myanmar, Laos	368,800
SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA		**2,512,400**
Bangladesh	Myanmar	193,100
India	Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan	411,000
Nepal	Bhutan, China	121,300
Pakistan	Afghanistan	1,775,600
TOTAL		**13,599,900**

Internally Displaced Persons, 2009

Source: *Global Overview of Trends and Developments*, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Norwegian Refugee Council

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are people who have been forced to flee their homes due to armed conflict or human rights violations but who have not crossed the border into another country. As such, they are not protected by international refugee law and legally remain under the protection of their home country. Estimates are the latest available and are based on analysis of released figures and displacement and return trends.

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Afghanistan	240,000+	Georgia	247,000-249,000	Peru	150,000
Algeria	Undetermined	Guatemala	Undetermined	Philippines	94,000-113,000
Angola	Undetermined	India	500,000+	Russia	80,000
Armenia	8,400	Indonesia	70,000-120,000	Rwanda	Undetermined
Azerbaijan	586,000	Iraq	2.8 mil	Senegal	10,000-40,000
Bangladesh	60,000-500,000	Israel	Undetermined	Serbia	225,200
Bosnia and Herzegovina	113,642	Kenya	350,000	Somalia	1.6 mil
Burundi	100,000	Kosovo	19,700	Sri Lanka	320,000+
Central African Republic	162,284	Laos	Undetermined	Sudan	4.9 mil+
Chad	170,000	Lebanon	90,000-390,000	Syria	433,000
Colombia[1]	3.3 mil-4.9 mil	Liberia	Undetermined	Timor-Leste	250+
Congo	<7,800	Mexico	5,000-8,000	Togo	Undetermined
Côte d'Ivoire	Undetermined	Myanmar	470,000+	Turkey	954,000-1.2 mil
Croatia	2,285	Nepal	50,000-70,000	Turkmenistan	Undetermined
Cyprus[2]	<200,500	Niger	6,500	Uganda	295,000+
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1.9 mil	Nigeria	Undetermined	Uzbekistan	3,400
Eritrea[3]	10,000	Occupied Palestinian Territory	160,000+	Yemen	342,000
Ethiopia	300,000-350,000	Pakistan	1.2 mil	Zimbabwe	570,000-1 mil
Macedonia	644			**Total**	**27.1 mil**

(1) Low end of range cumulative since 2000; high end since 1985. (2) More than 200,000 Greek and Turkish Cypriots were displaced in 1974. (3) Government claims all IDPs have been returned or resettled.

Estimated HIV Infection and Reported AIDS Cases, 2008

Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Health Organization

While the percentage of people around the world living with HIV/AIDS has stabilized since 2000, the numbers of those with HIV/AIDS continue to rise, in part due to greater access to antiretroviral therapy, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. There were an estimated 2.7 mil new cases of HIV infection and 2 mil AIDS-related deaths in 2008.

About 2.1 mil of those living with HIV/AIDS in 2008 were children under 15 years of age. Around 40% of newly-infected adults were between the ages of 15 and 24. Sub-Saharan Africa remained by far the world's worst affected region, with more than two-thirds of the world's population living with HIV/AIDS and nearly three-quarters (approximately 72%) of all AIDS-related deaths in 2008.

Global spending on HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention in 2008 was about $15.6 bil, compared with the $1.6 bil spent in 2001. One of the UN's eight Millennium Development Goals is to reverse the epidemic by 2015.

The number of HIV/AIDS cases and deaths are estimated based on all available data, including surveys of pregnant women visiting prenatal clinics, household surveys, monitoring of at-risk population groups, and birth and death records.

Current and New HIV/AIDS Cases and Deaths by Region, 2008

Region	Number living with HIV/AIDS[1]	Percent[2]	New cases	AIDS-related deaths
Sub-Saharan Africa	22,400,000	67.1%	1,900,000	1,400,000
South and South-East Asia	3,800,000	11.4	280,000	270,000
Latin America	2,000,000	6.0	170,000	77,000
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1,500,000	4.5	110,000	87,000
North America	1,400,000	4.2	55,000	25,000
East Asia	850,000	2.5	75,000	59,000
Western and Central Europe	850,000	2.5	30,000	13,000
Middle East and North Africa	310,000	0.9	35,000	20,000
Caribbean	240,000	0.7	20,000	12,000
Oceania	59,000	0.2	3,900	2,000
World[3]	**33,400,000**	**100.0**	**2,700,000**	**2,000,000**

(1) Includes adults (ages 15 and older) and children (under 15). (2) Adults and children within a region living with HIV/AIDS as a percentage of worldwide total living with HIV/AIDS. (3) Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Infectious Disease, Sanitation, and Water Quality

Source: Global Burden of Disease, World Health Statistics; World Health Organization

According to the World Health Organization, 13% of the world's population, or 884 mil people, lacked access to improved sources of drinking water in 2008. The majority of those without access, about 84%, lived in a rural area. WHO estimates in that same year, 17%, or 1.1 bil people, lacked access to improved sanitation facilities. The population in unserved areas are at increased risk of contracting a variety of infectious and parasitic diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, trachoma, and hepatitis A.

Listed below are nations with the highest death rates from infectious and parasitic diseases, and the poorest access to improved sanitation and water. Rankings and death rates for G-8 countries (plus China) are included for comparison; with the exception of Russia and China, these nations have near-universal (97% or greater) access to improved water and sanitation. In 2006, 65% of China's population had access to improved sanitation, and 88% had access to improved water. In Russia, the figures were 87% and 97%, respectively. (Sanitation figures were not available for France, Italy, or the United Kingdom; water figures were not available for Italy.)

Deaths from Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, 2004

(per 100,000 population; ranked by deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases)

Rank	Country	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Tuberculosis	Diarrheal diseases
1.	Zimbabwe	1,642.6	61.6	58.3
2.	Zambia	1,062.8	60.8	127.8
3.	Swaziland	964.8	81.7	54.2
4.	Botswana	951.1	41.0	56.6
5.	Malawi	948.1	48.4	160.3
6.	Niger	917.2	36.6	350.4
7.	Sierra Leone	895.9	95.9	338.5
8.	Lesotho	882.0	35.1	20.7
9.	Angola	803.4	26.4	345.2
10.	Liberia	801.2	49.8	220.1
114.	Russia	40.6	27.1	0.6
119.	China	33.2	16.6	4.7
132.	United States	23.0	0.3	1.5
137.	France	18.9	1.6	1.6
139.	Japan	17.7	3.3	1.2
151.	Germany	14.3	0.6	1.1
159.	Canada	11.6	0.4	1.8
163.	United Kingdom	10.7	0.8	2.6
166.	Italy	9.5	0.8	0.1

Lowest Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities, 2008

Improved sanitation facilities include public sewer connections, septic system connections, and ventilated improved pit latrines.

Rank	Country	% of total pop. with access
1.	Niger	9%
2.	Chad	9
3.	Madagascar	11
4.	Burkina Faso	11
5.	Ethiopia	12
6.	Togo	12
7.	Benin	12
8.	Sierra Leone	13
9.	Ghana	13
10.	Eritrea	14
11.	Mozambique	17
12.	Haiti	17
13.	Liberia	17
14.	Guinea	19
15.	Guinea-Bissau	21

Lowest Access to Improved Drinking-Water Sources, 2008

Improved water sources include household connections, public standpipes, and dug wells protected from outside contamination.

Rank	Country	% of total pop. with access
1.	Somalia	30%
2.	Ethiopia	38
3.	Madagascar	41
4.	Papua New Guinea	41
5.	Equatorial Guinea (2005 fig.)	43
6.	Mozambique	47
7.	Afghanistan	48
8.	Niger	48
9.	Mauritania	49
10.	Sierra Leone	49
11.	Angola	50
12.	Chad	50
13.	Libya (2000 fig.)	54
14.	Tanzania	54
15.	Mali	56

Foreign Development Aid Donors, 2008-09

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Listed below are the aid amounts each DAC member country disbursed in a given year to developing countries. DAC countries are ranked by the size of their official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of their gross national income (GNI) in 2009. The numbers given are bilateral ODA only, i.e., aid given directly to an aid recipient instead of to an agency like the World Bank.

	Donor	ODA as % of GNI 2008	ODA as % of GNI 2009	ODA in millions of current U.S. dollars 2008	ODA in millions of current U.S. dollars 2009
1.	Sweden	0.98%	1.12%	$4,731.75	$4,546.07
2.	Norway	0.88	1.06	3,963.45	4,085.84
3.	Luxembourg	0.97	1.01	414.94	402.73
4.	Denmark	0.82	0.88	2,803.28	2,809.67
5.	Netherlands	0.80	0.82	6,992.60	6,425.26
6.	Belgium	0.48	0.55	2,385.64	2,600.79
7.	Ireland	0.59	0.54	1,327.85	1,000.06
	Finland	0.44	0.54	1,165.73	1,286.14
9.	United Kingdom	0.43	0.52	11,499.87	11,504.89
10.	Switzerland	0.44	0.47	2,037.63	2,305.35
11.	Spain	0.45	0.46	6,866.83	6,570.84
	France	0.39	0.46	10,907.55	12,430.91
13.	Germany	0.38	0.35	13,980.87	11,982.42
14.	Austria	0.43%	0.30%	$1,713.51	$1,146.03
	Canada	0.33	0.30	4,794.71	4,012.50
16.	Australia	0.32	0.29	2,954.07	2,761.00
	New Zealand	0.30	0.29	347.96	312.63
18.	Portugal	0.27	0.23	620.15	507.47
19.	United States	0.19	0.20	26,841.93	28,665.33
20.	Greece	0.21	0.19	703.16	607.36
21.	Japan	0.19	0.18	9,579.10	9,480.10
22.	Italy	0.22	0.16	4,860.64	3,313.87
23.	Korea, South	0.09	0.10	802.34	815.80
	Total DAC countries	**0.30**	**0.31**	**122,295.56**	**119,573.06**
	Total G7 countries[1]	**0.26**	**0.26**	**82,464.67**	**81,390.02**

(1) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the U.S.

Top Recipients of U.S. Official Development Assistance, 2007-08

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Country	2007	2008
1.	Iraq	$3,749.34	$2,741.99
2.	Afghanistan	1,514.28	2,111.58
3.	Sudan	710.45	848.16
4.	Ethiopia	371.73	811.37
5.	Colombia	403.50	636.09
6.	Palestinian Administered Areas	212.26	490.60
7.	Egypt	$462.41	$470.78
8.	Kenya	325.22	439.43
9.	Georgia	86.78	402.10
10.	Jordan	259.51	384.05
	All developing countries	**18,901.21**	**23,859.60**

Nuclear Powers of the World

As of Sept. 2010, eight countries were acknowledged nuclear powers: the **UK, France, China, India, Pakistan, Russia, North Korea,** and the **U.S.** In addition, **Israel** is suspected of having an arsenal. **Iran** was suspected of developing nuclear weapons despite the country's claims that it was focusing on nuclear energy. More than 40 nations have the knowledge or technology needed to produce nuclear weapons. All have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) except for Israel, India, and Pakistan. North Korea announced its withdrawal Jan. 10, 2003, following its expulsion of Intl. Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors in late Dec. 2002. (North Korea had previously, on Mar. 12, 1993, announced its intent to withdraw from the NPT but had suspended notice before it went into effect.)

At six-party talks with China, Japan, Russia, South Korea, and the U.S. on Sept. 19, 2005, North Korea agreed to a draft accord whereby it would scrap its nuclear weapons program in exchange for aid. Left unresolved was Pyongyang's continuing demand for international donors to provide light-water nuclear reactors for "peaceful uses."

After further negotiations broke down, North Korea conducted its first-ever nuclear test Oct. 9, 2006. It returned to a new round of six-party talks in Dec. 2006 and agreed to a deal Feb. 13, 2007: in exchange for closing its main nuclear facility, at Yongbyon, and taking steps toward disabling its nuclear weapons program, the country would receive economic aid and diplomatic recognition. Though North Korea seemed willing to take conciliatory steps, the next round of talks, in Dec. 2008, ended in deadlock. North Korea conducted a second nuclear test May 25, 2009, earning it additional UN sanctions. The country may have produced enough plutonium for about 10 nuclear bombs. But the U.S. believes North Korea currently lacks the capability to weaponize them.

Despite UN sanctions dating back to Dec. 2006, Iran has refused to suspend its activities in the enrichment of uranium. Iran argued that as an NPT signatory, it had a right to pursue the peaceful application of nuclear technology. The IAEA maintained that Iran has withheld information on the extent of its nuclear activities.

On Sept. 25, 2009, the U.S., along with France and Britain, accused Iran of building a secret uranium enrichment facility. Iran acknowledged the existence of the facility as a backup to its main enrichment site. It disagreed with the IAEA on how much advanced notice it had to give before construction on the plant was completed but said IAEA inspectors would be admitted. International opinion was divided over whether Iran was pursuing enrichment in order to make nuclear weaponry. Iran began loading fuel into its first nuclear power plant on Aug. 21, 2010. Under an agreement between the two countries, Russia would supply Iran with low-enriched uranium, which Iran would send back once it was spent.

Several countries abandoned their nuclear ambitions. **South Africa** announced in 1993 that it had built seven fission weapons (one was under construction) but had dismantled all of them. In the 1980s, **Argentina** and **Brazil** had active nuclear weapons programs but abandoned them by mutual treaty and signed the NPT.

Estimated Numbers of Nuclear Weapons by Country, 1945-2010

Source: *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*; Carnegie Endowment for Intl. Peace; Federation of American Scientists; Natural Resources Defense Council; Nuclear Threat Initiative

Year	United States	USSR/Russia	United Kingdom	France	China	Israel[1]	India	Pakistan	Total
1945	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1950	369	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	374
1960	20,434	1,605	30	—	—	—	—	—	22,069
1970	26,662	11,643	280	36	75	8	—	—	38,696
1980	24,304	30,062	350	250	280	31	—	—	55,246
1990	21,004	37,000	300	505	430	53	—	—	59,239
1995	12,144	27,000	300	500	400	63	—	—	40,344
2000	10,577	21,000	185	470	400	72	—	—	32,632
2010	9,400[2]	12,000[3]	225	300	240	60-80	60-80	70-90	22,400

(1) Israel is widely presumed to have a nuclear stockpile although it has never confirmed nor denied its nuclear status. (2) About 2,468 are considered active or operational. Includes warheads that have been retired and are awaiting dismantlement. (3) About 4,650 are considered operational. The rest are believed to be in reserve or marked for dismantlement.

Nuclear Arms Treaties and Negotiations: A Historical Overview

Aug. 5, 1963: Partial (Limited) Test Ban Treaty signed by U.S., USSR, and Britain in Moscow, went into effect Oct. 10, 1963. Prohibited parties from testing or participating in the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water.

Jan. 27, 1967: Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (or the **Outer Space Treaty**) opened to signatures, went into effect Oct. 10, 1967. Banned the introduction of nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction into space.

July 1, 1968: Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) opened to signatures, went into effect Mar. 5, 1970. With the U.S., USSR, and Great Britain as major signers, the treaty limited the spread of nuclear material for military purposes by agreement not to help non-nuclear nations get or make nuclear weapons.

On May 11, 1995, at an NPT review conference, parties to the treaty voted to extend it indefinitely. As of Sept. 2010, 189 countries were party to the treaty, not including North Korea, which withdrew in 2003. Israel, India, and Pakistan were not signatories.

May 26, 1972: The **Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I)** led to the signing of two agreements by the U.S. and USSR in Moscow: the **Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems** (or the **ABM Treaty**) and the **Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms**. These treaties set a cap on the numbers of intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launchers and submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers.

July 3, 1974: Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (or the **Threshold Test Ban Treaty**) signed by the U.S. and USSR in Moscow. Limited underground testing of nuclear weapons to yields of 150 kilotons or less. On May 28, 1976, U.S. and Russia signed the **Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty**, governing explosions occurring outside of weapons test sites. Both treaties entered into force Dec. 11, 1990.

June 18, 1979: Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty (or **SALT II**) signed by the U.S. and USSR in Vienna. Limited each side to 2,400 missile launchers and heavy bombers; ceiling to apply until Jan. 1, 1985. Treaty also set a sub-ceiling of 1,320 ICBMs and SLBMs with multiple warheads on each side. Following Dec. 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Pres. Jimmy Carter withdrew SALT II from Senate consideration for ratification.

Dec. 8, 1987: Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty signed by the U.S. and USSR in Washington, DC. Eliminated all U.S. and Soviet intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles from Europe and Asia. Entered into force June 1, 1988.

July 31, 1991: Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) signed by the USSR and U.S. in Moscow, to reduce strategic offensive arms by about 30% in three phases over seven years. START I was the first treaty to mandate reductions by the superpowers.

With the Soviet Union breakup in Dec. 1991, four former republics became independent nations with strategic nuclear weapons: Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus. Under the **Lisbon Protocol** of May 1992, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus agreed to accede to the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon states, to destroy or transfer their nuclear weapons to Russia, and to ratify START I. START I expired on Dec. 5, 2009.

Jan. 3, 1993: START II signed by the U.S. and Russia in Moscow, ratified by the two countries on Jan. 26, 1996, and Apr. 14, 2000, respectively. Called for reductions in their long-range nuclear arsenals. Both sides withdrew from the treaty before it went into force.

Sept. 24, 1996: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) signed by the U.S. and Russia in New York City. The CTBT banned all nuclear weapons tests and other nuclear explosions. It was intended to prevent the nuclear powers from developing more advanced weapons, while limiting the ability of other states to acquire such devices. As of Sept. 2010, the CTBT had been signed by 182 nations. It had been ratified by 153, including France, Russia, and the UK but neither the U.S. nor China. It will enter into force only after all Annex 2 states—the 44 states with nuclear technology capabilities at the time of final treaty negotiations—ratify it; only 35 have done so.

Dec. 13, 2001: The U.S. announced its intention to withdraw from the **ABM Treaty** in 180 days, arguing that it hindered the government in protecting itself from "future terrorist or rogue state missile attacks." Russia responded by withdrawing from **START II**, stating that U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty effectively invalidated START II.

May 24, 2002: Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT or Moscow Treaty) signed by the U.S. and Russia in Moscow, entered into force June 1, 2003. Committed both countries to cutting nuclear arsenals to 1,700-2,200 warheads each, down from about 6,000, by Dec. 31, 2012. SORT will terminate early if the New START Treaty is ratified before that date. The U.S. stated it had cut its operationally deployed arsenal to 2,126 by May 2009, three and a half years before the deadline.

Apr. 8, 2010: New START Treaty signed by the U.S. and Russia. It had yet to be ratified by either country as of Aug. 31, 2010. Each country's arsenal of strategic nuclear warheads would be limited to 1,550.

Major International Organizations

African Union (AU), inaugurated July 9, 2002, in Durban, South Africa, following disbanding of the Organization of African Unity, and consisting of the same 53 members, i.e., all countries of Africa except Morocco, which left the OAU after it admitted Western Sahara (Sahrawi Arab Dem. Rep.), a territory claimed by Morocco. The new organization is intended to focus on achieving greater socioeconomic integration and unity among its member states. The founders provided for a peer review committee to oversee member states' adherence to standards of good government, respect for human rights, and financial transparency. The AU's founding document authorized the organization to intervene to stop genocide, war crimes, or human rights abuses within individual member nations. **Headquarters:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **Website:** www.africa-union.org

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), founded Nov. 1989 as a forum to further cooperation on trade and investment between nations of the region and the rest of the world. Its 21 members are Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the U.S., and Vietnam. **Headquarters:** Singapore. **Website:** www.apec.org

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), formed Aug. 8, 1967, to promote economic, social, and cultural cooperation and development among states of the Southeast Asian region. Its members are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. **Headquarters:** Jakarta, Indonesia. **Website:** www.asean sec.org

Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), established Aug. 1, 1973. Its aim is to increase cooperation in economics, health, education, culture, science and technology, and tax administration, as well as the coordination of foreign policy. Its members are Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands are associate members. **Headquarters:** Georgetown, Guyana. **Website:** www.caricom.org

The Commonwealth, originally called the British Commonwealth of Nations, then the Commonwealth of Nations, is an association of nations and dependencies that were once parts of the former British Empire. The British monarch is the symbolic head of the Commonwealth.

There are 54 independent nations in the Commonwealth. Rwanda joined most recently, in Nov. 2009. Regular members include the UK and 15 other nations recognizing the British monarch, represented by a governor-general, as their head of state, and member countries in good standing with their own heads of state.

Pakistan was suspended from the councils of the Commonwealth in Oct. 1999, following a military coup, but regained its member status Mar. 2004. Zimbabwe was suspended in Mar. 2002, following election and land redistribution controversies; it withdrew from the Commonwealth in 2003. In Sept. 2009, Fiji's military regime was suspended. The Commonwealth facilitates consultation among members through meetings of ministers and through a permanent secretariat. **Headquarters:** London, UK. **Website:** www.thecommonwealth.org

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), an alliance established in Dec. 1991, made up of former Soviet constituent republics. Its members are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Georgia withdrew from the organization in Aug. 2009 following fighting with Russia over disputed territory. Policy is set through coordinating bodies such as the Council of the Heads of States and Council of the Heads of Governments. **Headquarters:** Minsk, Belarus. **Website:** www.cis.minsk.by

European Free Trade Association (EFTA), created May 3, 1960, to promote expansion of free trade. By Dec. 31, 1966, tariffs and quotas between member nations had been eliminated. Members entered into free trade agreements with the EU in 1972 and 1973. In 1992, EFTA and EU agreed to create a single market—with free flow of goods, services, capital, and labor—among nations of the two organizations. Its members are Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. **Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland. **Website:** www.efta.int

European Union (EU), known as the European Community (EC) until 1994, comprises three organizations with common membership: the European Economic Community (Common Market), the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). A merger of the three communities' executives went into effect July 1, 1967. As of Sept. 2009, there were 27 EU members: the 12 original members (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and UK), three that entered Jan. 1, 1995 (Austria, Finland, Sweden), 10 that joined on May 1, 2004 (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia), and two that joined Jan. 1, 2007 (Bulgaria, Romania). Croatia, Macedonia, and Turkey were candidate countries. Some 70 nations in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific are affiliated under the Lomé Convention. **Headquarters:** Brussels, Belgium. **Website:** europa.eu

The EU aims to integrate the economies, coordinate social developments, and bring about political union of the member states. The Council of the Union, European Commission, European Parliament, and European Courts of Justice and of Auditors comprise the permanent structure. Effective Dec. 31, 1992, there are no restrictions on the movement of goods, services, capital, workers, and tourists within the EU. There are also common agricultural, fisheries, and nuclear research policies.

Leaders of the member nations (12 at the time), meeting Dec. 9-11, 1991, in Maastricht, the Netherlands, committed the organization to launching a common currency (the euro) by 1999; sought to establish common foreign policies; laid the groundwork for a common defense policy; gave the organization a leading role in social policy (Britain was not included in this plan); pledged increased aid for poorer member nations; and slightly increased the powers of the 567-member European Parliament. The treaties went into effect Nov. 1, 1993, following ratification by all 12 members.

In June 1998 the European Central Bank was established. In Jan. 1999, 11 of the then-15 EU countries began using the euro for some purposes. By Feb. 2002, national currencies in those 11 countries and Greece were removed from circulation and replaced with the euro as the only currency of legal tender. EU peacekeeping forces replaced NATO troops in Macedonia, Mar. 31, 2003, the first such mission for the organization.

A "Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe" was signed Oct. 2004 by EU members but was never ratified. The Treaty of Lisbon, which amended existing EU and EC treaties, was signed Dec. 2007. The Treaty of Lisbon went into force Dec. 1, 2009.

Group of Eight (G-8), established Sept. 22, 1985; forum of seven major industrial democracies (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and U.S.) and (later) Russia, which meet periodically to discuss economic and other issues. At its annual summit in May 1998, the name was changed to G-8 from G-7. The seven were still free to meet without Russia on some issues, especially those relating to global finance. The presidency rotates yearly among members. The 2005 summit was held in Perthshire, Scotland. It was interrupted by the July 7 bombings in London but concluded as scheduled. Since 2005, summits have been held in Russia, Germany, Japan, and Italy.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), created 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission before changing its name in 1956, is the world's largest international police organization. Promotes mutual assistance among all police authorities within the limits of the law existing in different countries. There were 187 member nations as of Sept. 2009. **Headquarters:** Lyon, France. **Website:** www.interpol.int

League of Arab States (Arab League), created Mar. 22, 1945. The League promotes economic, social, political, and military cooperation, mediates disputes, and represents Arab states in certain international negotiations. Its members are Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine (considered an independent state by the League), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. **Headquarters:** Cairo, Egypt. **Website:** www.arableagueonline.org

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), created by treaty (signed Apr. 4, 1949; in effect Aug. 24, 1949). Its 28 members as of Sept. 2010 are Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK, and U.S. Several of these states are former Warsaw Pact Eastern European nations.

Members have agreed to settle disputes by peaceful means, to develop their capacity to resist armed attack, to regard an attack on one as an attack on all, and to take necessary action to repel an attack under Article 51 of the UN Charter. **Headquarters:** Brussels, Belgium. **Website:** www.nato.int

The NATO structure consists of the North Atlantic Council (NAC), the Defense Planning Committee, the Military Committee (realigned in June 2003 and consisting of two commands: Allied Command Operations and Allied Command Transformation), the Nuclear Planning Group, and the Canada-U.S. Regional Planning Group. France detached itself from the military command structure in 1966.

With the end of the cold war in the early 1990s, members put greater stress on political action and on creating a rapid deployment force to react to local crises. By the mid-1990s, 27 nations, including Russia and other former Soviet republics, had joined with NATO in the so-called Partnership for Peace (PfP; drafted Dec. 1993), which provided for limited joint military exercises, peacekeeping missions, and information exchange. NATO has proceeded gradually toward extending full membership to former Eastern bloc nations. On Mar. 12, 1999, three former Warsaw Pact members, Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic, formally became members. NATO and Russia signed a cooperation pact May 28, 2002, forming a NATO-Russia Council, and NATO invited seven former eastern-bloc nations to join the alliance, Nov. 21.

A NATO-led multinational force was deployed to help keep the peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995; in 1999, another force was deployed in Kosovo. Following the terrorist attacks on the U.S., the NATO Council agreed, Sept. 12, 2001, to invoke for the first time Article 5 of the treaty, which stipulates mutual defense of alliance members. NATO assumed control of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF), Aug. 2003, marking the first time NATO led a mission outside Europe.

Organization of American States (OAS), formed in Bogotá, Colombia, Apr. 30, 1948. It has a Permanent Council, Inter-American Council for Integral Development, Juridical Committee, and Commission on Human Rights. A general assembly meets annually.

Its 35 members are Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, U.S., Uruguay, and Venezuela. In 1962, the OAS barred the Cuban government from participation though it retains membership. Honduras was suspended in July 2009 because of a coup d'etat in that country. **Headquarters:** Washington, DC. **Website:** www.oas.org

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), established Dec. 14, 1960, to promote the economic and social welfare of all its member countries and to stimulate efforts on behalf of developing nations. The OECD also collects and disseminates economic and environmental information. Its 33 members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, and the U.S. **Headquarters:** Paris, France. **Website:** www.oecd.org

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), created Sept. 14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. This group made up of most but not all the major petroleum exporting nations seeks to stabilize the oil market and set world oil prices by controlling production. In addition to the founding countries, members include Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Indonesia (suspended membership starting in Jan. 2009), Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates. Gabon is a former member. **Headquarters:** Vienna, Austria. **Website:** www.opec.org

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), established in 1972 as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; current name adopted 1995. The group, formed by NATO and Warsaw Pact members, seeks improved East-West relations through a commitment to nonaggression and human rights, and cooperation in economics, science and technology, cultural exchange, and environmental protection. There were 56 member states in 2009, making it the world's largest regional security organization. **Headquarters:** Vienna, Austria. **Website:** www.osce.org

United Nations

The 65th regular session of the United Nations General Assembly opened Sept. 14, 2010, attended by world leaders and other delegates from 192 nations. The UN headquarters is in New York, NY, between First Ave. and Roosevelt Dr. and E. 42nd St. and E. 48th St.

Proposals to establish an organization for maintenance of world peace led to the convening of the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, Apr. 25-June 26, 1945, where the UN charter was drawn. It was signed June 26 by 50 nations and by Poland, one of the original 51 members, on Oct. 15, 1945. It went into effect Oct. 24, 1945, upon ratification by the permanent members of the Security Council and a majority of the other signatories.

Purposes. To maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and basic freedoms; to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

Visitors to the UN. The headquarters is open to the public every day except President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Eid al-Fitr, Thanksgiving, Eid al-Adha, Christmas, and New Year's Day. The headquarters may also close on days when meetings between heads of state and government are held.

Guided tours are conducted weekdays from 9:45 PM to 4:45 PM. Tours last approximately 45 mins. Groups of 15 or more require reservations and should e-mail unitg@un.org or telephone (212) 963-4440. For safety reasons, children under 5 not admitted on tours.

United Nations Secretaries General

Took office	Secretary, nation
1946	Trygve Lie, Norway
1953	Dag Hammarskjöld, Sweden
1961	U Thant, Burma (Myanmar)
1972	Kurt Waldheim, Austria
1982	Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Peru
1992	Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Egypt
1997	Kofi Annan, Ghana
2007	Ban Ki-moon, South Korea

Six Main Organs of the United Nations

The United Nations consists of six principal organs, 15 agencies, and many programs and other bodies. The six principal organs are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and the Intl. Court of Justice.

General Assembly. The General Assembly is composed of representatives of all the member nations. Each nation is entitled to one vote. The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions and in special session when convoked at the request of the Security Council or a majority of UN members. On important questions a two-thirds majority of members present and voting is required; on other questions a simple majority is sufficient.

The General Assembly must approve the UN budget and apportion expenses among members. A member in arrears can lose its vote if the amount of arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly adopted a budget of $5.16 bil for the 2010-2011 biennium. **Website:** www.un.org/ga/

Security Council. The Security Council consists of 15 members, five with permanent seats. The remaining 10 are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

The permanent members of the Council are China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States. Nonpermanent members with terms expiring Dec. 31, 2010, are Austria, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, and Uganda; those with terms expiring Dec. 31, 2011, are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Gabon, Lebanon, and Nigeria.

The Security Council has the primary responsibility within the UN for maintaining international peace and security. The Council may investigate any dispute that threatens international peace and security.

Any UN member may, if invited by the Council, participate in its discussions, and a nation not a UN member may appear if it is a party to a dispute. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of nine members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of nine members must include the concurring votes of all permanent members (giving them veto power). A party to a dispute must refrain from voting.

The Security Council directs the various peacekeeping forces deployed throughout the world. **Website:** www.un.org/Docs/sc/

Secretariat. The Secretariat has an international staff (about 40,000 as of mid-2009) that carries out the day-to-day operations of the UN and is headed by the secretary general. The secretary general is the chief administrative officer of the UN, and is appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, for a five-year, renewable term. The Secretary General reports to the General Assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that threatens international peace. **Website:** www.un.org/en/mainbodies/secretariat/

Economic and Social Council. The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. The council is responsible for carrying out UN functions with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters. It meets once a year. **Website:** www.un.org/ecosoc/

Trusteeship Council. Made up of the five permanent members of the Security Council. The administration of trust territories was under UN supervision; however, all 11 Trust Territories have attained their right to self-determination. The Council formally suspended its work Nov. 1, 1994. **Website:** www.un.org/en/mainbodies/trusteeship/

International Court of Justice (World Court). The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the UN. All members are ipso facto parties to the statute of the Court. The Court has jurisdiction over cases the parties submit to it and matters especially provided for in the charter or in treaties. It gives advisory opinions and renders judgments. In disputes between nations, the Court's decisions are binding only between parties concerned and in respect to a particular dispute. If any party to a case fails to heed a judgment, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

The 15 judges are elected to nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Retiring judges are eligible for reelection. The Court remains permanently in session, except during vacations. All questions are decided by a majority. The International Court of Justice sits in The Hague, Netherlands. **Website:** www.icj-cij.org

The text of the **UN Charter** may be read online at www.un.org/aboutun/charter/index.html

Selected Specialized and Related Agencies

These specialized and related agencies are autonomous, with their own memberships and organs, and at the same time have a functional relationship or working agreement with the UN (headquarters), except for UNICEF and UNHCR, which report directly to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) helps developing countries modernize farms, forests, and fisheries; improves food distribution and marketing; and educates on nutrition. (Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy) **Website:** www.fao.org

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) aims to promote safe, peaceful uses of atomic energy. (P.O. Box 100, Wagramer Strasse 5, A-1400, Vienna, Austria) **Website:** www.iaea.org

International Civil Aviation Org. (ICAO) promotes international civil aviation standards and regulations. (999 University St., Montreal, Quebec H3C 5H7, Canada) **Website:** www.icao.int

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) seeks to alleviate poverty in rural areas in developing countries. (Via Paolo di Dono, 44, 00142 Rome, Italy) **Website:** www.ifad.org

International Labor Org. (ILO) aims to promote decent and productive employment practices, the improvement of labor conditions, social security, and vocational training. (4 route des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland) **Website:** www.ilo.org

International Maritime Org. (IMO) aims to promote cooperation on technical matters affecting international shipping. (4 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7SR, UK) **Website:** www.imo.org

International Monetary Fund (IMF) aims to promote international monetary cooperation, currency stabilization, and the expansion of international trade. (700 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20431) **Website:** www.imf.org

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) regulates all aspects of global communication, including setting standards for

radio, telegraph, telephone, and space radio-communications, and allocating radio frequencies. (Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland) **Website:** www.itu.int

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) seeks to uphold human rights standards by monitoring areas of concern, investigating abuses, and working with gov. institutions to improve conditions. (52 Rue des Pâquis, CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland) **Website:** www.ohchr.org

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides financial aid and development assistance to programs for children and mothers in developing countries. (3 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017) **Website:** www.unicef.org

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Org. (UNESCO) aims to promote collaboration among nations through education, science, and culture. After a 19-yr boycott, the United States rejoined the organization on Sept. 29, 2003. (7, Place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France) **Website:** www.unesco.org

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides essential assistance for refugees. (Case Postale 2500, CH-1211 Geneva 2 Depot, Switzerland) **Website:** www.unhcr.org

United Nations Industrial Development Org. (UNIDO) helps developing and transitional nations pursue sustainable industrial development while promoting international industrial cooperation. (Vienna Intl. Centre, P.O. Box 300, Wagramerstr. 5, A-1400 Vienna, Austria) **Website:** www.unido.org

Universal Postal Union (UPU) aims to perfect postal services and promote international collaboration. (Case Postale 13, 3000 Berne 15, Switzerland) **Website:** www.upu.int

World Bank Group encompasses two development institutions and three affiliates focused on worldwide poverty reduction. The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** provides loans and technical assistance for projects in developing member countries and encourages co-financing for projects from other sources. The **International Development Association (IDA)** provides funds for development projects on concessionary terms to poorer developing member countries. The **International Finance Corporation (IFC)** promotes the growth of the private sector in developing member countries; encourages the development of local capital markets; and stimulates the international flow of private capital. The **Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)** promotes investment in developing countries; guarantees investments to protect investors from noncommercial risks, such as nationalization; and advises governments on attracting private investment. The **International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)** provides conciliation and arbitration services for disputes between foreign investors and host governments that arise out of an investment. (1818 H St. NW, Washington, DC 20433) **Website:** www.worldbank.org

World Health Org. (WHO) aims for the attainment of the highest possible level of health. (Avenue Appia 20, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland) **Website:** www.who.int

World Intellectual Property Org. (WIPO) seeks to protect, through international cooperation, literary, industrial, scientific, and artistic works. (34, Chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland) **Website:** www.wipo.int

World Meteorological Org. (WMO) aims to coordinate and improve world meteorological work. (7bis, Avenue de la Paix, Case Postale 2300, CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland) **Website:** www.wmo.int

World Tourism Org. (UNWTO) promotes responsible, sustainable, and universally accessible tourism with the aim of fostering economic development and international understanding. (Capitán Haya 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain) **Website:** www.unwto.org

World Trade Org. (WTO) administers trade agreements and treaties between nations, examines members' trade regimes, keeps track of various trade measures and statistics, and attempts to settle trade disputes. (Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, CH-1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland) **Website:** www.wto.org

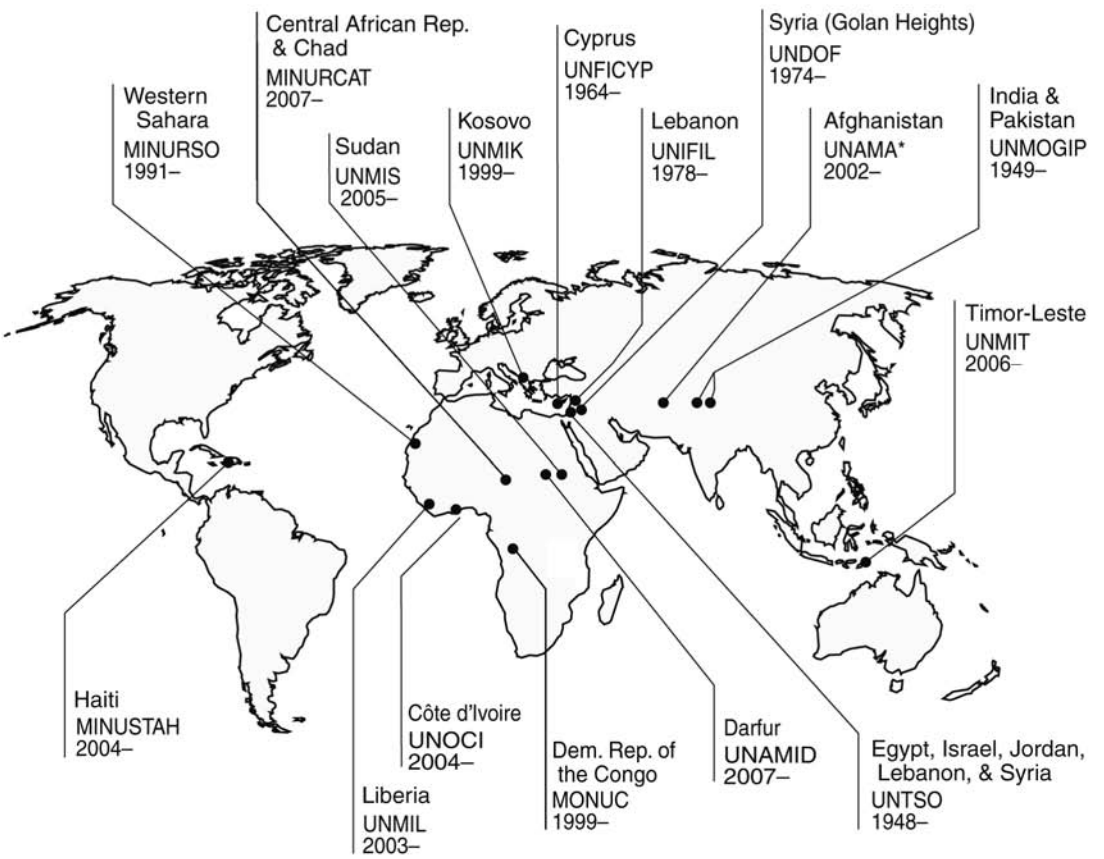
Ongoing UN Peacekeeping Missions, 2010

Source: Dept. of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), United Nations Secretariat, UN

Numbers listed are peacekeeping personnel as of June 30, 2010, unless otherwise noted. Year given in graphic is the year each mission started.

Uniformed personnel (troops, police, military observers)	100,308[1]	Total personnel serving in 16 DPKO-led peace operations	124,551
Countries contributing uniformed personnel	117	Peacekeeping operations since 1948	63
International civilian personnel (as of May 31, 2010)	5,805[1]	Total fatalities in peacekeeping operations since 1948	2,813[2]
Local civilian personnel (as of May 31, 2010)	14,065[1]	Est. total cost of operations, 1948 to June 30, 2010	$69 bil

(1) Incl. statistics for peacekeeping operations only. (2) Incl. fatalities for all UN peace operations.



*Political or peacebuilding mission directed and supported by the Dept. of Peacekeeping Operations.

Roster of the United Nations

Listed below are the 192 members of the United Nations, with the years in which they were admitted (as of Sept. 2010). Vatican City, Kosovo, and China (Taiwan) are not members. Vatican City is a permanent observer. Taiwan's repeated bids for UN membership have so far been unsuccessful.

Member	Year	Member	Year	Member	Year	Member	Year
Afghanistan	1946	Dominica	1978	Libya	1955	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1980
Albania	1955	Dominican Republic	1945	Liechtenstein	1990	Samoa	1976
Algeria	1962	Ecuador	1945	Lithuania	1991	San Marino	1992
Andorra	1993	Egypt[4]	1945	Luxembourg	1945	São Tomé and Príncipe	1975
Angola	1976	El Salvador	1945	Macedonia[1,7]	1993	Saudi Arabia	1945
Antigua and Barbuda	1981	Equatorial Guinea	1968	Madagascar	1960	Senegal	1960
Argentina	1945	Eritrea	1993	Malawi	1964	Serbia[1,9]	2000
Armenia	1992	Estonia	1991	Malaysia[8]	1957	Seychelles	1976
Australia	1945	Ethiopia	1945	Maldives	1965	Sierra Leone	1961
Austria	1955	Fiji	1970	Mali	1960	Singapore[8]	1965
Azerbaijan	1992	Finland	1955	Malta	1964	Slovakia[3]	1993
Bahamas, The	1973	France	1945	Marshall Islands	1991	Slovenia[1]	1992
Bahrain	1971	Gabon	1960	Mauritania	1961	Solomon Islands	1978
Bangladesh	1974	Gambia, The	1965	Mauritius	1968	Somalia	1960
Barbados	1966	Georgia	1992	Mexico	1945	South Africa[11]	1945
Belarus	1945	Germany[5]	1973	Micronesia	1991	Spain	1955
Belgium	1945	Ghana	1957	Moldova	1992	Sri Lanka	1955
Belize	1981	Greece	1945	Monaco	1993	Sudan	1956
Benin	1960	Grenada	1974	Mongolia	1961	Suriname	1975
Bhutan	1971	Guatemala	1945	Montenegro[1,9]	2006	Swaziland	1968
Bolivia	1945	Guinea	1958	Morocco	1956	Sweden	1946
Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]	1992	Guinea-Bissau	1974	Mozambique	1975	Switzerland	2002
Botswana	1966	Guyana	1966	Myanmar (Burma)	1948	Syria[3]	1945
Brazil	1945	Haiti	1945	Namibia	1990	Tajikistan	1992
Brunei	1984	Honduras	1945	Nauru	1999	Tanzania[12]	1961
Bulgaria	1955	Hungary	1955	Nepal	1955	Thailand	1946
Burkina Faso	1960	Iceland	1946	Netherlands	1945	Timor-Leste	2002
Burundi	1962	India	1945	New Zealand	1945	Togo	1960
Cambodia	1955	Indonesia[6]	1950	Nicaragua	1945	Tonga	1999
Cameroon	1960	Iran	1945	Niger	1960	Trinidad and Tobago	1962
Canada	1945	Iraq	1945	Nigeria	1960	Tunisia	1956
Cape Verde	1975	Ireland	1955	Norway	1945	Turkey	1945
Central African Rep.	1960	Israel	1949	Oman	1971	Turkmenistan	1992
Chad	1960	Italy	1955	Pakistan	1947	Tuvalu	2000
Chile	1945	Jamaica	1962	Palau	1994	Uganda	1962
China[2]	1945	Japan	1956	Panama	1945	Ukraine	1945
Colombia	1945	Jordan	1955	Papua New Guinea	1975	United Arab Emirates	1971
Comoros	1975	Kazakhstan	1992	Paraguay	1945	United Kingdom	1945
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1960	Kenya	1963	Peru	1945	United States	1945
Congo, Republic of the	1960	Kiribati	1999	Philippines	1945	Uruguay	1945
Costa Rica	1945	Korea, North	1991	Poland	1945	Uzbekistan	1992
Côte d'Ivoire	1960	Korea, South	1991	Portugal	1955	Vanuatu	1981
Croatia[1]	1992	Kuwait	1963	Qatar	1971	Venezuela	1945
Cuba	1945	Kyrgyzstan	1992	Romania	1955	Vietnam	1977
Cyprus	1960	Laos	1955	Russia[10]	1945	Yemen[13]	1947
Czech Republic[3]	1993	Latvia	1991	Rwanda	1962	Zambia	1964
Denmark	1945	Lebanon	1945	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1983	Zimbabwe	1980
Djibouti	1977	Lesotho	1966	Saint Lucia	1979		
		Liberia	1945				

(1) The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original UN member. After four of its six republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia) declared independence in 1991-92, the two remaining republics, Montenegro and Serbia, reconstituted as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They sought to take over the former Yugoslavia's UN seat in 1992 but were expelled a few months later by General Assembly (GA) vote. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was granted membership in 2000. In 2003, the country changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro. (2) The GA voted in 1971 to expel the Chinese government in Taiwan and admit the government in Beijing. (3) Czechoslovakia, an original UN member from 1945 to 1992, was succeeded by both the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993. (4) Egypt and Syria were original UN members. In 1958, Egypt and Syria established the United Arab Republic and continued under a single UN membership. In 1961, Syria resumed separate membership following independence. (5) The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic became UN members in 1973. In 1990, the two formed one sovereign state. (6) Withdrew from the UN in 1965; rejoined in 1966. (7) Provisionally referred to as The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia within the UN pending settlement of Greece's objection to its constitutional name. (8) The Federation of Malaya joined the UN in 1957. In 1963, it changed its name to Malaysia following the accession of Singapore, Sabah, and Sarawak. Singapore became an independent UN member in 1965. (9) After Montenegro declared independence in 2006, the Republic of Serbia continued Serbia and Montenegro's UN membership. Montenegro was admitted to the UN as the Republic of Montenegro the same month. (10) The USSR was an original UN member. After the USSR's dissolution in 1991, Russia informed the UN it would continue the Soviet Union's membership in the Security Council and all other UN organs with the support of the Commonwealth of Independent States (comprising most of the former Soviet republics). (11) Readmitted in 1994. Its delegation had been suspended from participation in 1974 because of apartheid. (12) Tanganyika was a UN member from 1961 and Zanzibar from 1963. The two countries united in 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which continued a single UN membership. It later changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania. (13) The Yemen Arab Republic was admitted in 1947; the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1967. In 1990, the two nations formed the Republic of Yemen.

U.S. Representatives to the United Nations, 1946-2010

The U.S. Representative to the United Nations is the chief of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York and holds the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (A.E.P.). Year given is the year each took office.

Year	Representative	Year	Representative	Year	Representative	Year	Representative
1946	Edward R. Stettinius Jr.	1968	James Russell Wiggins	1985	Vernon A. Walters	2001	John D. Negroponte
1946	Herschel V. Johnson (act.)	1969	Charles W. Yost	1989	Thomas R. Pickering	2004	John C. Danforth
1947	Warren R. Austin	1971	George H. W. Bush	1992	Edward J. Perkins	2005	Anne W. Patterson (act.)
1953	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.	1973	John A. Scali	1993	Madeleine K. Albright	2005	John R. Bolton
1960	James J. Wadsworth	1975	Daniel P. Moynihan	1997	Bill Richardson	2006	Alejandro D. Wolff (act.)
1961	Adlai E. Stevenson	1976	William W. Scranton	1998	A. Peter Burleigh (act.)	2007	Zalmay M. Khalilzad
1965	Arthur J. Goldberg	1977	Andrew Young	1999	Richard C. Holbrooke	2009	Susan E. Rice
1968	George W. Ball	1979	Donald McHenry	2001	James B. Cunningham (act.)		
		1981	Jeane J. Kirkpatrick				

International Criminal Court (ICC)

The International Criminal Court was created when 120 nations signed the Rome Statute on July 17, 1998. Its mission is to try individuals accused of genocide, war crimes, or other crimes against humanity, as has been undertaken in the past by temporary tribunals. The statute came into force July 1, 2002, 60 days after the 60th nation ratified it. As of Aug. 18, 2010, 113 nations were state parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC. China, Russia, and the U.S. have not yet joined. The U.S. expressed opposition to some provisions of the ICC, mainly regarding liability of its military in peacekeeping situations.

The ICC, unlike the World Court, is not part of the UN, but an independent international agency with its own administration and budget—made up of funds from member states and voluntary contributions by other institutions, international groups, individuals, and corporations. It consists of 18 judges elected by member nations. An absolute majority of these 18 judges elect three from among themselves to serve as president, first vice president, and second vice president in three-year, renewable terms. A Registry handles the nonjudicial aspects of administration. The Office of the Prosecutor reviews, investigates, and, prosecutes cases referred to it by a state or by the UN Security Council.

The following situations are currently under investigation by the ICC prosecutor: the situation in the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Uganda, the Central African Republic, and Darfur, Sudan. On Mar. 31, 2010, the Court's Pre-Trial Division granted authorization for the prosecutor to open an investigation into the situation in Kenya.

Though jurisdiction is limited to member nations, the ICC is a court of last resort. It may also initiate cases involving nonmember nations if it deems the country's authorities have not taken steps to investigate or prosecute a case. The ICC is based in The Hague, Netherlands, though it may sit elsewhere. **Website:** www.icc-cpi.int

Geneva Conventions

The Geneva Conventions are four international treaties governing the protection of civilians in time of war, the treatment of prisoners of war, and the care of the wounded and sick in the armed forces. The first convention, covering the sick and wounded in war, was concluded in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864, at a conference convened by the Swiss government at the urging of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The convention was amended and expanded in 1906. In 1929, two more conventions covering the wounded and prisoners of war were signed. Outrage at the treatment of prisoners and civilians during WWII by some belligerents, notably Germany and Japan, prompted the conclusion, on Aug. 12, 1949, of four new conventions. Three of these restated and strengthened the previous conventions, and the fourth codified general principles of international law governing the treatment of civilians in wartime.

The 1949 convention for civilians provided for special safeguards for wounded persons, children under 15 years of age, pregnant women, and the elderly. Discrimination on racial, religious, national, or political grounds was forbidden. Torture, collective punishment, reprisals, unwarranted destruction of property, and forced use of civilians for an occupier's armed forces were also prohibited. Also included was a pledge to treat prisoners humanely, feed them adequately, and deliver relief supplies to them. They were not to be forced to disclose more than minimal information. Two additional protocols were adopted in June 1977 dealing with the protection of victims, especially civilians, in international and non-international armed conflicts. (A third protocol, adopted in 2005, created the Red Crystal emblem for use along with the Red Cross and Red Crescent.)

Most countries have formally accepted all or most of the humanitarian conventions as binding. As of 2006, all of the then 194 nations had signed onto the 1949 Conventions. However, there is no permanent international machinery in place to enforce these treaties.

Genocide

Source: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, United Nations Treaty Series 277; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

The term "genocide" (literally "murder of a race") was coined by Prof. Raphael Lemkin (1900-59) in 1944 and refers to the intentional destruction or attempted destruction of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, whether in wartime or peacetime. Genocide is defined as killing members of the group, causing serious bodily harm to members of the group, or otherwise attempting to bring about its destruction, including preventing births or transferring children away from the group. Although the legal definition of genocide does not extend to political groups, the term is often used colloquially to refer to large-scale political violence.

The prohibition against genocide is part of customary international law and is codified in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide ("Genocide Convention"), entered into force on Jan. 12, 1951. Today, more than 130 nations, including the U.S., are parties to it. Genocide is also prohibited by the domestic laws of many nations.

The first modern trials for genocide were conducted by the Allies after WWII. Although the charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, the international court set up to try Nazi war criminals, did not use the term "genocide," its definition of "crimes against humanity" included persecution on racial or religious grounds. More recently, the UN Security Council created ad hoc tribunals to try those responsible for genocide and other serious crimes in the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda. The International Criminal Court (ICC) also has jurisdiction to try perpetrators of genocide. In Mar. 2005, the Security Council referred the situation in Darfur, Sudan, to the ICC prosecutor. In July 2008, the prosecutor formally accused Sudanese Pres. Omar Hassan al-Bashir of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, and requested a warrant for his arrest. A three-judge ICC panel upheld the request for the second two charges only and issued a warrant in Mar. 2009. An ICC panel issued a second arrest warrant for al-Bashir on all three counts in July 2010. See also International Criminal Court (ICC).

Examples of Genocides Since 1900

Year	Event	Location	Est. deaths
1915	Extermination of Armenians by the Young Turks	Turkey/Ottoman Empire	1,000,000+
1930s	Intentional infliction of famine on Ukraine	Soviet Union (Ukraine)	6,000,000-7,000,000
1933-45	Attempted destruction of European Jewry (Holocaust)	Europe	6,000,000
1975-79	Khmer Rouge campaign of extermination under Pol Pot	Cambodia	1,500,000-2,000,000
1988	Anfal Campaign (named by the Iraqi government) against Iraqi Kurds	Iraq	100,000-200,000
1992-95	Ethnic killings during the breakup of Yugoslavia, chiefly Serbs against Bosnian Muslims	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia	200,000
1994	Hutu massacre of Tutsis	Rwanda	800,000
2003-present	Rebel group and government-backed Arab militia attacks on non-Arab southern tribes, black population[1]	Darfur region, Sudan	200,000-400,000

Note: Estimates based on historical evidence. The legal definition of "genocide" does not include politically motivated mass killings. Therefore, instances of mass violence against political or class enemies, such as Josef Stalin's purges in the 1930s, which killed some 20 mil Soviets, and Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution, which killed several mil Chinese, are not included. The mass killings of an estimated 1.7 mil during Cambodia's Khmer Rouge regime are often spoken of as genocide, despite the fact that many of the murders were politically or class motivated. (1) In 2005, a UN commission concluded that although the "international offenses … that have been committed in Darfur may be no less serious and heinous than genocide," it did not term the situation there a genocide.

NATIONS OF THE WORLD

As of mid-2010, there were **195 nations** in the world. This number includes three nations that are not members of the United Nations—Kosovo, Taiwan, and Vatican City (the Holy See). The 195 nations are profiled below, in alphabetical order. Certain regions and territories that are not independent nations can be found under the entry for the governing nation.

Sources: Intl. Data Base, U.S. Census Bureau; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency; *International Energy Annual*, Energy Information Admin., U.S. Dept. of Energy; *Oil & Gas Journal*, PennWell Corp.; U.S. Dept. of State; United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Org. (UNESCO); FAOSTAT, Statistics Division, Economic and Social Development Dept. and Fisheries and Aquaculture Dept., Food and Agriculture Org. of the UN (FAO); *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, UNAIDS and World Health Org.; *Intl. Financial Statistics*, Intl. Monetary Fund (IMF); Intl. Telecommunication Union (ITU); *World Population Prospects* and *World Urbanization Prospects*, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Population Division; *Statistical Yearbook*, UN Statistics Division; *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, World Tourism Org. (WTO); *The Military Balance*, Intl. Institute for Strategic Studies.

Note: Because of rounding or incomplete enumeration, percentages may not add up to 100%. FY = Fiscal year. NA = Not available/applicable. **Population** figures are mid-2010 estimates, unless otherwise noted. Percent of total population living in **urban** areas, as defined by each country, is for mid-2009. Population figures for **capitals** and **cities (urban aggl.)** are mid-2009 estimates. Urban agglomerations, i.e., whole metropolitan areas comprising an urban center and surrounding settlements of lower density, are shown in descending order by size. Where indicated, the latest available population of the city proper is also given. **Defense budget** and **active troops** figures are from mid-2009 unless otherwise noted. **Crude oil reserves** are Jan. 1, 2009, estimates unless otherwise noted. **Livestock** figures are for 2008. **Fish catch** figures, which include capture production as well as the farming of fish, mollusks, and crustaceans, are for 2008. **Electricity prod.** numbers are for 2007 unless otherwise noted. **Labor force** estimates are latest available. **GDP** figures are 2009 estimates unless otherwise noted; figures are based on purchasing power parity calculations, involving use of intl. dollar price weights applied to quantities of goods and services produced. **Imports** and **exports** estimates and trade partners are from 2008 unless otherwise noted. **Tourism** figures are latest available and represent receipts from international tourism. **Budget** figures are estimated expenditures for 2009 unless otherwise noted. They are calculated on an exchange rate basis, not purchasing power parity terms. Figures for **total reserves less gold** and **gold** are from 2009 unless otherwise noted. **CPI change**, or consumer price index change, measures the percent change in the CPI between 2008 and 2009 unless otherwise noted. **Railways** figure is latest available and represents total length of railway network. **Motor vehicle** statistics are latest available; comm. (commercial) vehicles include trucks and buses. **Civil aviation** statistics measure the number of passengers carried a certain distance on scheduled flights; they are the latest available. Airport figures represent the total number of airports with paved runways in a country as of 2010. **TV sets**, **radios**, and **daily newspaper circ.** figures are latest available. **Telephone lines** and **Internet** data are for 2009 unless otherwise noted. **Life expect.** is at birth for persons born in 2010. **Natural inc.** is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths, in 2010. **Infant mortality** measures the probability of a child dying between birth and exact age 1, in 2010. **HIV rate** is the estimated number of adults, ages 15-49, living with HIV in 2007, divided by the total 2007 population aged 15-49. **Education** figures and **literacy** rates are latest available. Literacy rates, of adults aged 15 and older, generally measure the percent of population able to read and write simple statements on everyday life, not the (smaller) percent able to read and write to carry out effectively activities within the community; some countries define as literate those who have completed a certain number of years of schooling. **Embassy** addresses are for Wash., DC, area code (202), unless otherwise noted.

For further details and later information on developments around the world, see the Chronology of the Year's Events. See pages 457-72 for full-color maps and flags of all nations.

Afghanistan

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

People: Population: 29,121,286. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.9; 65+: 2.4. **Pop. density:** 115.6 per sq mi, 44.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 22.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Pashtun 42%, Tajik 27%, Hazara 9%, Uzbek 9%. **Principal languages:** Dari, or Afghan Persian (official), Pashto (official), Turkic (Uzbek, Turkmen), Balochi, Pashai, many others. **Chief religion:** Muslim (official; Sunni 80%, Shi'a 19%).

Geography: Total area: 251,827 sq mi, 652,230 sq km; **Land area:** 251,827 sq mi, 652,230 sq km. **Location:** In SW Asia, NW of the Indian subcontinent. **Neighbors:** Pakistan on E, S; Iran on W; Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan on N. The NE tip touches China. **Topography:** The country is landlocked and mountainous, much of it over 4,000 ft above sea level. The Hindu Kush Mts. tower 16,000 ft above Kabul and reach a height of 25,000 ft to the E. Trade with Pakistan flows through the 35-mi-long Khyber Pass. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures, and there are large desert regions. **Capital:** Kabul, 3,573,000.

Government: Type: Islamic republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Hamid Karzai; b. Dec. 24, 1957; in office: June 19, 2002. **Local divisions:** 32 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): $180 mil. **Active troops:** 93,800.

Economy: Industries: textiles, soap, furniture, shoes. **Chief crops:** opium, wheat, fruits, nuts. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, oil, coal, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulfur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, gems. **Arable land:** 12%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4.7 mil; chickens: 10.7 mil; goats: 6.4 mil; sheep: 10.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 1,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 825 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 78.6%, industry 5.7%, services 15.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Afghani (AFN) (Sept. 2010: 44.31 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $27 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,000; **GDP growth:** 22.5%. **Imports:** $5.3 bil; Pakistan 26.78%, U.S. 24.81%, India 5.15%, Germany 5.06%, Russia 4.04%. **Exports:** $547 mil; U.S. 26.47%, India 23.09%, Pakistan 17.36%, Tajikistan 12.51%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (FY09/10 est.): $3.3 bil (not including $2.6 bil from Reconstruction Trust Fund and $63 mil from Law and Order Trust Fund). **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 41,000 pass. cars; 100,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 19 airports. **Chief ports:** Kheyrabad, Shir Khan.

Communications: TV sets: 14 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 136 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 44.5 male; 44.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 38.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.05%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 151.5. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 28.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO).
Embassy: 2341 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 483-6410.
Website: www.president.gov.af

Afghanistan, occupying a favored invasion route since antiquity, has been variously known as Ariana or Bactria (in ancient times) and Khorasan (in the Middle Ages). Foreign empires alternated rule with local emirs and kings until the 18th cent., when a unified kingdom was established. In 1973, a military coup ushered in a republic.

Pro-Soviet leftists took power in a bloody 1978 coup and concluded an economic and military treaty with the USSR. In Dec. 1979 the USSR began a massive airlift into Kabul and backed a new coup, leading to installation of a more pro-Soviet leader. Soviet forces fanned out over Afghanistan and waged a protracted guerrilla war with Muslim rebels, in which some 15,000 Soviet troops reportedly died.

A UN-mediated agreement was signed Apr. 14, 1988, providing for withdrawal of Soviet troops, a neutral Afghan state, and repatriation of refugees. Afghan rebels rejected the pact. The Soviets completed their troop withdrawal Feb. 15, 1989; fighting between Afghan rebels and government forces ensued. Communist Pres. Najibullah resigned Apr. 16, 1992, as competing guerrilla forces advanced on Kabul. The rebels achieved power Apr. 28, ending 14 years of Soviet-backed regimes. More than 2 mil Afghans had been killed and 6 mil had left the country since 1979.

Following the rebel victory there were clashes between moderates and Islamic fundamentalist forces. Burhanuddin Rabbani, a guerrilla leader, became president June 28, 1992, but fierce fighting continued around Kabul and elsewhere. The Taliban, an insurgent Islamic radical faction, captured Kabul in Sept. 1996. The Taliban executed former Pres. Najibullah and empowered Islamic religious police to enforce codes of dress and behavior that were especially restrictive to women. Rabbani and other ousted leaders fled to the north.

Victories in the northern cities of Mazar-e Sharif, Aug. 8, 1998, and Taloqan, Aug. 8-11, gave the Taliban control over more than 90% of the country. On Aug. 20, U.S. cruise missiles struck southeast of Kabul, hitting facilities the U.S. said were terrorist training camps run by a wealthy Saudi, Osama bin Laden. The UN imposed sanctions Nov. 14, 1999, when Afghanistan refused to turn over bin Laden to the U.S. for prosecution; a UN ban on all military aid to the Taliban took effect Jan. 19, 2001.

After the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, the U.S., blaming bin Laden, demanded that the Taliban surrender him and shut down his al-Qaeda terrorist network. When the Taliban refused, the U.S., with British assistance, began bombing Afghanistan Oct. 7, as part of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Supported by the U.S., the opposition Northern Alliance recaptured Mazar-e Sharif Nov. 9 and took Kabul 4 days later; the Taliban forces abandoned Kandahar, their last stronghold, to southern tribesmen Dec. 7. A power-sharing agreement signed by 4 anti-Taliban factions, including the Northern Alliance, provided for an interim government headed by Hamid Karzai, a Pashtun tribal leader. The UN authorized Dec. 20 a multinational security force. Meanwhile, U.S. and allied forces continued to hunt for bin Laden and other top al-Qaeda and Taliban officials.

Meeting June 13, 2002, in Kabul, a traditional council (*loya jirga*) chose Karzai to head a new transitional government. The U.S. announced the end of major combat operations in Afghanistan, May 1, 2003, but resistance continued, with relief and reconstruction workers targeted. NATO officially assumed control of peacekeeping forces (ISAF) Aug. 11.

A new constitution took effect Jan. 26, 2004. Pres. Karzai won reelection Oct. 9 with 55.4% of the vote. During the campaign, insurgents attempted to kill Pres. Karzai, Sept. 16. U.S. troops launched a new offensive, Dec. 11, but were unable to suppress the insurgency. Violence continued to rise in the run-up to elections Sept. 18, 2005, for a 249-seat national assembly. Millions defied threats of violence to vote; at least 14 people were killed in more than 20 attacks by insurgents.

The most intense fighting in more than 4 years erupted Mar. 2006 with a new wave of suicide bombings, rocket and mortar attacks, and other strikes by Taliban insurgents against military and civilian targets. Erosion of government authority led to an increase in opium growing; the Taliban, local warlords, and some Karzai associates were accused of profiting from the drug trade. A record poppy crop of 8,200 metric tons in 2007 made Afghanistan the source of 93% of the world's illicit opium; drought and local suppression efforts cut estimated output to 7,700 metric tons in 2008 and 6,900 in 2009. According to UN estimates, nearly 3% of the adult population was addicted to heroin and other opiates by 2009.

Operating from sanctuaries across the border in Pakistan, Islamist suicide bombers and Taliban insurgents stepped up their activities during 2007-10. On Feb. 17, 2009, Pres. Obama announced that "to stabilize a deteriorating situation," the U.S. would send an additional 17,000 troops. Violence escalated in the run-up to the presidential election Aug. 20; on that day, Taliban attacks, intended to suppress turnout, killed at least 30 people. Preliminary results released Sept. 8 showed Karzai above 50% of the vote, but a UN-backed commission overseeing the tally ordered a recount, citing "clear and convincing evidence of fraud" at numerous polling stations; a runoff election scheduled for Nov. 7 was canceled when Karzai's lone remaining opponent dropped out of the race. Karzai was sworn in for a second full term Nov. 19, despite growing U.S. doubts about his ability to prosecute the war and root out corruption. Weak turnout, allegations of vote-buying, and Taliban attacks marred parliamentary elections Sept. 18, 2010.

On Dec. 1, 2009, Obama announced a temporary surge of 30,000 additional U.S. troops to Afghanistan, with a pullout of U.S. forces expected to begin within 18 months. By July 2010 the U.S. had more than 95,000 service members in Afghanistan, and deployments by NATO and other coalition partners had risen above 41,000. Gen. David Petraeus formally took command of U.S. and allied forces July 4, replacing Gen. Stanley McChrystal, who was forced to resign when his and his aides' disparaging comments about top U.S. civilian officials were published in *Rolling Stone* magazine.

Intensification of hostilities between coalition forces and insurgents led to a steep increase in casualties. Coalition military fatalities rose from 295 in 2008 to 521 in 2009 and 490 during Jan.-Aug. 2010; of more than 2,000 coalition military deaths since Operation Enduring Freedom began in Oct. 2001, over 1,200 were from the U.S., more than 330 from the UK, and about 150 from Canada. According to the UN, 1,271 Afghan civilians were killed and 1,997 wounded during the first 6 months of 2010; the combined total was 31% higher than the corresponding period in 2009. By mid-2010, Congress had appropriated nearly $300 bil for the Afghanistan war and related military activities.

Albania

Republic of Albania

People: Population: 2,986,952. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.6; 65+: 10. **Pop. density:** 282.4 per sq mi, 109 per sq km. **Urban:** 50.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Albanian 95%, Greek 3%. **Principal languages:** Albanian (official; derived from Tosk dialect), Greek. **Chief religions:** Muslim 70%, Albanian Orthodox 20%, Roman Catholic 10%.

Geography: Total area: 11,100 sq mi, 28,748 sq km; **Land area:** 10,578 sq mi, 27,398 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on SE coast of Adriatic Sea. **Neighbors:** Greece on S; Montenegro, Kosovo, Serbia on N; Macedonia on E. **Topography:** Apart from a narrow coastal plain, Albania consists of hills and mountains covered with scrub forest, cut by small E-W rivers. **Capital:** Tirana (Tiranë), 433,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Bamir Topi; b. Apr. 24, 1957; in office: July 24, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sali Berisha; b. Oct. 15, 1944; in office: Sept. 11, 2005. **Local divisions:** 12 counties divided into 36 districts. **Defense budget:** $254 mil. **Active troops:** 14,295.

Economy: Industries: food proc., textiles & clothing, lumber. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, sugar beets, grapes. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, bauxite, chromite, copper, iron ore, nickel. **Crude oil reserves:** 199.1 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 577,000; chickens: 4.7 mil; goats: 876,000; pigs: 147,000; sheep: 1.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 7,369 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 2.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 58%, industry 15%, services 27%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lek (ALL) (Sept. 2010: 106.59 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $23.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,400; **GDP growth:** 4.2%. **Imports:** $4.3 bil; Italy 29.94%, Greece 14.05%, Turkey 7.1%, Germany 6.9%, China 5.39%. **Exports:** $1.05 bil; Italy 58.75%, Greece 9.69%, Austria 6.73%, China 5.68%. **Tourism:** $1.7 bil. **Budget:** $4.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.48 bil. **Gold:** 50,607 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.2%.

Transport: Railways: 557 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 174,700 pass. cars; 88,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 100 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Durres, Sarande, Shengjin, Vlore.

Communications: TV sets: 146 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 259 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 11.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2003): 24.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 41.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74.7 male; 80.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6. **Natural inc.:** 0.58%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 15.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (IBRD, ILO, FAO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), NATO, OSCE.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 99%.

Embassy: 2100 S St. NW 20008; 223-4942.

Website: km.gov.al

Ancient Illyria was conquered by Romans, Slavs, and Turks (15th cent.); the Turks Islamized the population. Independent Albania was proclaimed in 1912; the republic was formed in 1920. King Zog I ruled 1925-39, until Italy invaded.

Communist partisans took over in 1944, allied Albania with the USSR, then broke with the USSR in 1960 over de-Stalinization. Later, China provided billions of dollars in assistance, but cut off aid in 1978 when Albania attacked its policies after the death of Chinese ruler Mao Zedong. Large-scale purges of officials occurred during the 1970s.

Enver Hoxha, the nation's ruler for 4 decades, died Apr. 11, 1985. Eventually the new regime introduced some liberalization, including measures in 1990 providing for freedom to travel abroad. Efforts were begun to improve ties with the outside world.

Albania's former Communists were routed in elections Mar. 1992, amid economic collapse and social unrest. Sali Berisha was elected as the first non-Communist president since WWII. Berisha's party claimed a landslide victory in disputed parliamentary elections, May 26 and June 2, 1996. Public protests over the collapse of fraudulent investment schemes in Jan. 1997 led to armed rebellion and anarchy. The UN Security Council, Mar. 28, authorized a 7,000-member force to restore order. Socialists and their allies won parliamentary elections, June 29 and July 6, and international peacekeepers completed their pullout by Aug. 11.

During NATO's air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999, Albania hosted some 465,000 Kosovar refugees. Victory by a pro-Berisha coalition in elections July 3, 2005, ended 8 years of Socialist rule. Albania became a full member of NATO Apr. 1, 2009; the nation formally applied for EU membership Apr. 28. Following parliamentary elections June 28, 2009, Berisha retained his office as prime minister.

Algeria

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

People: Population: 34,586,184. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 24.7; 65+: 5.1. **Pop. density:** 37.6 per sq mi, 14.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 65.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab-Berber 99%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects. **Chief religions:** Sunni Muslim (official) 99%, Christian & Jewish 1%.

Geography: Total area: 919,595 sq mi, 2,381,741 sq km; **Land area:** 919,595 sq mi, 2,381,741 sq km. **Location:** In NW Africa, from Medit. Sea into Sahara Desert. **Neighbors:** Morocco, Western Sahara on W; Mauritania, Mali, Niger on S; Libya, Tunisia on E. **Topography:** The Tell, located on the coast, comprises fertile plains 50-100 mi wide, with a moderate climate and adequate rain. Two major chains of Atlas Mts., running roughly E-W and reaching 7,000 ft, enclose a dry plateau region. Below lies the Sahara, mostly desert with major mineral resources. **Capital:** Algiers, 2,740,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Oran, 762,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdelaziz Bouteflika; b. Mar. 2, 1937; in office: Apr. 27, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Ahmed Ouyahia; b. July 2, 1952; in office: June 23, 2008. **Local divisions:** 48 provinces. **Defense budget:** $5.3 bil. **Active troops:** 147,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, nat. gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food proc. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley,

oats, grapes, olives, citrus. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc. **Crude oil reserves:** 12.2 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.7 mil; chickens: 125 mil; goats: 3.8 mil; pigs: 5,700; sheep: 20 mil. **Fish catch:** 141,615 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 37.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14%, industry 13.4%, constr. and public works 10%, trade 14.6%, govt. 32%, other 16%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (DZD) (Sept. 2010: 75.25 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $241.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $7,100; **GDP growth:** 2.2%. **Imports:** $39.1 bil; France 19.7%, China 11.72%, Italy 10.19%, Spain 8.13%, Germany 5.77%, Turkey 5.05%. **Exports:** $43.7 bil; U.S. 23.2%, Italy 17.23%, Spain 10.83%, France 7.97%, Canada 7.65%, Netherlands 5.19%, Turkey 4.22%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $75.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $95.07 bil. **Gold:** 5.58 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 5.7%.

Transport: Railways: 2,469 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.9 mil pass. cars; 1.1 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,841.7 mil pass.-mi; 57 airports. **Chief ports:** Algiers, Annaba, Oran.

Communications: TV sets: 107 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 242 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 7.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 13.5 users per 100 pop..

Health: Life expect.: 72.6 male; 76 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.21%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 26.8. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 72.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL, AU, OPEC.

Embassy: 2118 Kalorama Rd. NW 20008; 265-2800.

Website: www.premier-ministre.gov.dz or www.algeria-us.org

Earliest known inhabitants were ancestors of Berbers, followed by Phoenicians, Romans, Vandals, and, finally, Arabs. Turkey ruled 1518 to 1830, when France took control. Large-scale European immigration followed. Arab nationalists launched a guerrilla war, 1954, that more than 400,000 French troops were unable to suppress. After French Pres. Charles de Gaulle came to power, 1958, colonial rule ended, nearly all Europeans left, and Algeria declared independence July 5, 1962. Ahmed Ben Bella ruled until 1965, when an army coup installed Col. Houari Boumedienne, a former guerrilla leader who held power until his death in 1978.

Hundreds died in antigovernment riots protesting economic hardship in Oct. 1988. In 1989, voters approved a new constitution, which cleared the way for a multiparty system. The government canceled the Jan. 1992 elections that Islamic fundamentalists were expected to win, and banned all nonreligious activities at Algeria's 10,000 mosques. Pres. Mohammed Boudiaf was assassinated June 29, 1992. Over the next 7 years, Muslim fundamentalists carried out attacks on high-ranking officials, security forces, foreigners, and others; pro-government death squads also were active.

Liamine Zeroual won the presidential election of Nov. 16, 1995. A new constitution banning Islamic political parties and increasing the president's powers passed in a referendum on Nov. 28, 1996. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who became president after a flawed election on Apr. 15, 1999, made peace with rebels and won approval for an amnesty plan in a referendum on Sept. 16. Some 100 people died and thousands were injured in violent protests Apr.-June 2001, chiefly by Algeria's Berber minority. Bouteflika was reelected Apr. 8, 2004, in a landslide; opponents charged fraud.

An earthquake in northern Algeria, May 21, 2003, claimed over 2,200 lives and left 200,000 people homeless. Under a reconciliation plan approved by referendum Sept. 29, 2005, the government in Mar. 2006 began freeing Islamists jailed for their role in the 1990s civil war, in which up to 200,000 people were killed, and 8,000 "disappeared."

Radical Islamists bombed 2 police stations Oct. 30, 2006, and 7 more police stations Feb. 13, 2007. A group known as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) carried out suicide bombings Apr. 11 at the Government Palace and a police station in Algiers, killing 33 people; more than 50 died in suicide bombings at Batna, Sept. 6, and Dellys, Sept. 8. Car bombs Dec. 11, 2007, killed 17 UN staff members and at least 20 others in Algiers. A surge in AQIM violence in Aug. 2008 left more than 100 people dead. Parliament Nov. 12, 2008, amended the constitution to abolish presidential term limits, clearing the way for Bouteflika to run for a 3rd term. He claimed more than 90% of the vote in an election Apr. 9, 2009, denounced as fraudulent by opposition parties.

Andorra

Principality of Andorra

People: Population: 84,525. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.6; 65+: 12.6. **Pop. density:** 467.8 per sq mi, 180.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Spanish 43%, Andorran 33%, Portuguese 11%, French 7%. **Principal languages:** Catalan (official), French, Castilian, Portuguese. **Chief religion:** Predominantly Roman Catholic.

Geography: Total area: 181 sq mi, 468 sq km; **Land area:** 181 sq mi, 468 sq km. **Location:** SW Europe, in Pyrenees Mts. **Neighbors:** Spain on S, France on N. **Topography:** High mountains and narrow valleys cover the country. **Capital**: Andorra la Vella, 25,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary co-principality. **Heads of state:** President of France and Bishop of Urgel (Spain), as co-princes. **Head of gov.:** Jaume Bartumeu Cassany; b. Nov. 10, 1954; in office: June 5, 2009. **Local divisions:** 7 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA. Defense is responsibility of France and Spain.

Economy: Industries: tourism, cattle raising, timber, banking, tobacco, furniture. **Chief crops:** rye, wheat, barley, oats. **Natural resources:** hydropower, mineral water, timber, iron ore, lead. **Arable land:** 2%. **Labor force:** agric. 0.5%, industry 18.5%, services 81%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2008): $4.2 bil; **per capita GDP** (2008): $44,900; **GDP growth** (2008): 2.6%. **Imports:** $1.8 bil; NA. **Exports:** $89.5 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2008): $531.6 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 49,600 pass. cars; 5,500 comm. vehicles.

Communications: TV sets: 440 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 229 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 44.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 78.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 80.3 male; 84.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.38%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (WHO), OSCE.

Embassy: 2 UN Plaza, 27th Fl., New York, NY 10017; (212) 750-8064.

Website: www.andorra.ad

France and the bishop of Urgel held joint sovereignty over Andorra from 1278 to 1993. Voters chose to adopt a parliamentary system Mar. 14, 1993, although co-princes remain heads of state.

Tourism, especially skiing, is the economic mainstay. A free port, Andorra attracts more than 10 mil visitors annually.

Angola

Republic of Angola

People: Population: 13,068,161. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43.4; 65+: 2.7. **Pop. density:** 27.1 per sq mi, 10.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%. **Principal languages:** Portuguese (official), Bantu, other African languages. **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 47%, Roman Catholic 38%, Protestant 15%.

Geography: Total area: 481,354 sq mi, 1,246,700 sq km; **Land area:** 481,354 sq mi, 1,246,700 sq km. **Location:** In SW Africa on Atlantic coast. **Neighbors:** Namibia on S, Zambia on E, Congo-Kinshasa on N; Cabinda, an enclave separated from rest of country by short Atlantic coast of Congo-Kinshasa, borders Congo-Brazzaville. **Topography:** Mostly plateau elevated 3,000-5,000 ft above sea level, rising from a narrow coastal strip. There is also a temperate highland area in the west-central region, a desert in S, and a tropical rain forest covering Cabinda. **Capital:** Luanda, 4,511,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Huambo, 979,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. José Eduardo dos Santos; b. Aug. 28, 1942; in office: Sept. 20, 1979. **Local divisions:** 18 provinces. **Defense budget:** $2.77 bil. **Active troops:** 107,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, mining, cement, metal products, fish & food proc. **Chief crops:** bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal. **Natural resources:** oil, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium. **Crude oil reserves:** 9.04 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4.2 mil; chickens: 7 mil; goats: 2.1 mil; pigs: 785,000; sheep: 345,000. **Fish catch:** 317,452 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 3.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 85%, industry and services 15%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwanza (AOA) (Sept. 2010: 90.45 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $107 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,400; **GDP growth:** –0.3%. **Imports:** $15.7 bil; Portugal 18.71%, China 17.39%, U.S. 8.51%, Brazil 8.22%, South Korea 6.72%, France 4.51%, Italy 4.28%, South Africa 4.02%. **Exports:** $40.7 bil; China 35.65%, U.S. 25.98%, France 8.83%, South Africa 4.13%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $32.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $8.72 bil. **CPI change:** 13.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,717 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 117,200 pass. cars; 118,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 407 mil pass.-mi; 31 airports. **Chief ports:** Cabinda, Lobito, Luanda, Namibe.

Communications: TV sets: 15 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 67 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 2.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 3.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 37.5 male; 39.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 43.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 23.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.96%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 178.1. **HIV rate:** 2.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 69.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU, OPEC.

Embassy: 2100-2108 16th St. NW 20009; 785-1156.

Website: www.governo.gov.ao or www.angola.org

From the early centuries CE to 1500, Bantu tribes penetrated most of the region. Portuguese came in 1583, allied with the Bakongo kingdom in the north, and developed the slave trade. Large-scale colonization did not begin until the 20th cent., when 400,000 Portuguese immigrated.

A guerrilla war begun in 1961 lasted until 1975, when Portugal granted independence. Fighting then erupted between three rival rebel groups—the National Front, based in Zaire (now Congo), the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), aided by the U.S. and South Africa.

Cuban troops and Soviet aid helped the MPLA win control of most of the country by 1976, although fighting continued through the 1980s. A peace accord between the MPLA government and UNITA was signed May 1, 1991.

Elections were held in Sept. 1992, but fighting again broke out, as UNITA rejected the results. UNITA signed a new peace treaty with the government, Nov. 20, 1994, but the rebels were slow to demobilize. The UN Security Council voted, Aug. 28, 1997, to impose sanctions on UNITA. The UN ended its mission in Angola in Mar. 1999, as the civil war continued.

As of 2001, the UN estimated that the war with UNITA had claimed some 1 mil lives and left another 2.5 mil people homeless. Rebel leader Jonas Savimbi was killed by government troops Feb. 22, 2002. UNITA agreed to a truce Apr. 4, 2002, ending the 27-year-long civil war. Fighting continued, however, between government forces and separatist guerrillas in oil-rich Cabinda; rebels there agreed to a cease-fire July 2006.

With proven petroleum reserves estimated at more than 9 bil barrels, Angola is one of Africa's leading oil producers. Mismanagement and corruption led to the diversion of up to $4.2 bil in oil revenues during 1997-2002, according to a Human Rights Watch report. The ruling MPLA claimed victory in voting Sept. 5-6, 2008, in Angola's first parliamentary elections in 16 years. Emblematic of Angola's rising influence were visits in 2009 from Pope Benedict XVI, Mar. 20-22, and U.S. Sec. of State Hillary Clinton, Aug. 9. Parliament approved Jan. 21, 2010, a new constitution augmenting the power of MPLA leader José Eduardo dos Santos, who has held Angola's presidency since 1979.

Antigua and Barbuda

People: Population: 86,754. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 26.4; 65+: 6.7. **Pop. density:** 507.7 per sq mi, 196 per sq km. **Urban:** 30.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 91%, mixed 4%, white 2%. **Principal languages:** English (official), local dialects. **Chief religions:** Anglican 26%, Seventh-Day Adventist 12%, Pentecostal 11%, Moravian 11%, Roman Catholic 10%.

Geography: Total area: 170.9 sq mi, 442.6 sq km; **Land area:** 170.9 sq mi, 442.6 sq km. **Location:** E Caribbean. **Neighbors:** St. Kitts & Nevis to W, Guadeloupe (Fr.) to S. **Topography:** These are mostly low-lying and limestone coral islands. Antigua is mostly hilly with an indented coast; Barbuda is a flat island with a large lagoon on W. **Capital:** St. John's, 27,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy with British-style parliament. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II; represented by Gov.-Gen. Louise Agnetha Lake-Tack; b. July 26, 1944; in office: July 17, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Baldwin Spencer; b. Oct. 8, 1948; in office: Mar. 24, 2004. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes, 2 dependencies. **Defense budget:** $7.8 mil. **Active troops:** 170.

Economy: Industries: tourism, constr., light mfg. **Chief crops:** cotton, fruits, vegetables. **Arable land:** 18%. **Livestock:** cattle: 14,600; chickens: 110,000; goats: 37,000; pigs: 3,000; sheep: 20,000. **Fish catch:** 3,521 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 110 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7%, industry 11%, services 82%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $17,800; **GDP growth:** –6.7%. **Imports:** $522.8 mil; NA. **Exports:** $84.3 mil; NA. **Tourism:** $334 mil. **Budget:** $293.4 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $81.56 mil. **CPI change:** 2.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 24,000 pass. cars; 4,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 73.3 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports. **Chief port:** Saint John's.

Communications: TV sets: 493 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 545 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 42.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 74.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.3 male; 77.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.8. **Natural inc.:** 1.07%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 15.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 362-5122.

Website: www.ab.gov.ag

Columbus landed on Antigua in 1493. The British colonized it in 1632. The British associated state of Antigua achieved independence as Antigua and Barbuda on Nov. 1, 1981. The government maintains close relations with the U.S., the UK, and Venezuela. Tourism, which accounts for more than 50% of GDP, was hit hard by the worldwide recession in 2008-09. The economy suffered a further blow when Robert Allen Stanford, a Texas businessman, was charged by U.S. authorities Feb. 17, 2009, with employing his Antigua-based Stanford International Bank to carry out a fraudulent $8 bil investment scheme.

Argentina

Argentine Republic

People: Population: 41,343,201. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25.5; 65+: 10.9. **Pop. density:** 39.1 per sq mi, 15.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.2%. **Ethnic groups:** White (mostly Spanish & Italian) 97%; mestizo (mixed white & Amerindian), Amerindian, other non-white groups 3%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), Italian, English, German, French. **Chief religion:** nominally Roman Catholic 92% (less than 20% practicing).

Geography: Total area: 1,073,518 sq mi, 2,780,400 sq km; **Land area:** 1,056,642 sq mi, 2,736,690 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of southern S. America. **Neighbors:** Chile on W; Bolivia, Paraguay on N; Brazil, Uruguay on NE. **Topography:** Mountains in W are the Andean, Central, Misiones, and Southern ranges. Aconcagua is the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere, alt. 22,834 ft. E of the Andes are heavily wooded plains, called the Gran Chaco in N, and the fertile, treeless Pampas in the central region. Patagonia, in S, is bleak and arid. Rio de la Plata, an estuary in NE, 170 by 140 mi, is mostly fresh water, from 2,485-mi Parana and 1,000-mi Uruguay rivers. **Capital:** Buenos Aires, 12,988,000 (the Senate has approved moving the capital to the Patagonia Region). **Cities (urban aggl.):** Córdoba, 1,479,000; Rosario, 1,221,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner; b. Feb. 19, 1953; in office: Dec. 10, 2007. **Local divisions:** 23 provinces, 1 federal district. **Defense budget:** $2.22 bil. **Active troops:** 73,100.

Economy: Industries: food proc., vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals. **Chief crops:** sunflower seeds, lemons, soybeans, grapes, corn. **Natural resources:** lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron ore, mang., oil, uranium. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.6 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 50.8 mil; chickens: 96 mil; goats: 4.3 mil; pigs: 2.3 mil; sheep: 12.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 997,783 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 109.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5%, industry 23%, services 72%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (ARS) (Sept. 2010: 3.95 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $548.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,400; **GDP growth:** –2.8%. **Imports:** $37.1 bil; Brazil 31.12%, U.S. 13.69%, China 10.26%, Germany 4.69%. **Exports:** $55.8 bil; Brazil 18.78%, China 9.26%, Chile 7.11%, U.S. 6.38%. **Tourism**: $4.6 bil. **Budget:** $86.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $29.4 bil. **Gold:** 1.76 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 6.3%.

Transport: Railways: 19,517 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 5.2 mil pass. cars; 1.8 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 9,003 mil pass.-mi; 156 airports. **Chief ports:** Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Punta Colorado.

Communications: TV sets: 293 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 681 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 24.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 35.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 30.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.5 male; 80.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.04%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.1. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 97.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 1600 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 238-6401.

Website: www.argentina.ar

Nomadic Indians roamed the Pampas when Spaniards arrived, 1515-16, led by Juan Diaz de Solis. Nearly all the Indians were killed by the late 19th cent. The colonists won independence, 1816, and a long period of disorder ended in a strong centralized government.

Large-scale Italian, German, and Spanish immigration in the decades after 1880 spurred modernization. Social reforms were enacted in the 1920s, but military coups prevailed, 1930-46, until the election of Gen. Juan Perón as president.

Perón, with his wife, Eva Duarte (d. 1952), effected labor reforms but also suppressed speech and press freedoms, closed religious schools, and ran the country into debt. A 1955 coup exiled Perón, who was followed by a series of military and civilian regimes. Perón returned in 1973 and was once more elected president. He died 10 months later, succeeded by his wife Isabel, who had been elected vice president, and who became the first woman head of state in the Western Hemisphere.

A military junta ousted Mrs. Perón in 1976 amid charges of corruption. Under a continuing state of siege, the army conducted a "dirty war" against guerrillas and leftists in which an estimated 30,000 people "disappeared."

Argentine troops seized control of the British-held Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) on Apr. 2, 1982. The British imposed an air and sea blockade around the Falklands. Fighting began May 1. British troops landed on East Falkland May 21. Argentine troops surrendered, June 14; Argentine Pres. Leopoldo Galtieri resigned June 17.

Democratic rule returned in 1983 with a victory by Raul Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union party. On Dec. 9, 1985, after a trial of 5 months and more than 800 witness testimonies, 5 former junta

members were found guilty of murder and human rights abuses during the "dirty war" period.

About 85 people were killed and nearly 300 injured in the terrorist bombing of a Jewish cultural center in Buenos Aires, July 18, 1994. Following passage of a new constitution in Aug. 1994, Menem was reelected president on May 14, 1995.

Buenos Aires Mayor Fernando de la Rúa won the presidential election Oct. 24, 1999. A prolonged recession and a debt of more than $130 bil left Argentina facing an economic crisis in 2001, which austerity measures and IMF aid failed to remedy. After widespread rioting and looting Dec. 19, de la Rúa resigned.

A 2-week period of protests and political upheavals abated when Congress, Jan. 1, 2002, chose a Peronist, Eduardo Alberto Duhalde, to finish de la Rúa's term. Duhalde devalued the peso by cutting its ties with the U.S. dollar. Further economic decline and renewed protests led Duhalde July 2 to schedule an early presidential election for Mar. 2003; another Peronist, Néstor Kirchner, took office May 25, 2003, after Menem pulled out of a runoff election. Kirchner moved to end corruption and human rights abuses among the military and police. A new IMF aid deal, approved Sept. 10, 2003, rescued Argentina from default.

Fire at a Buenos Aires nightclub, Dec. 30, 2004, killed 194 people. The supreme court, June 14, 2005, overturned amnesty laws that had barred prosecution for "dirty war" crimes committed while the military ruled Argentina. Robust economic growth, 2004-05, allowed Argentina to repay its $9.57 bil debt to the IMF, Jan. 3, 2006.

After Pres. Kirchner declined to seek a second term, his wife, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, ran as the Peronist candidate and was elected president Oct. 28, 2007. Responding to mass protests by farmers, Argentina's senate voted July 17, 2008, to block Kirchner's proposed tax increase on agricultural exports. A candidate slate led by Néstor Kirchner suffered a humiliating defeat in legislative elections June 28, 2009, as the Peronists lost control of both houses of Congress. Argentina July 2010 became the first Latin American country to extend full marriage rights to same-sex couples.

Armenia

Republic of Armenia

People: Population: 2,966,802. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 17.9; 65+: 10.3. **Pop. density:** 272.5 per sq mi, 105.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 64.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Armenian 98%, Yezidi (Kurd) 1%, Russian 1%. **Principal languages:** Armenian, Yezidi, Russian. **Chief religions:** Armenian Apostolic 95%, other Christian 4%.

Geography: Total area: 11,484 sq mi, 29,743 sq km; **Land area:** 10,889 sq mi, 28,203 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia. **Neighbors:** Georgia on N, Azerbaijan on E, Iran on S, Turkey on W. **Topography:** Mountainous with many peaks above 10,000 ft. **Capital:** Yerevan, 1,110,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Serzh Sargsyan; b. June 30, 1954; in office: Apr. 9, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Tigran Sargsyan; b. Jan. 29, 1960; in office; Apr. 9, 2008. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 1 city. **Defense budget:** $376 mil. **Active troops:** 46,684.

Economy: Industries: diamond proc., machine tools & machines, electric motors, tires, knitted wear. **Chief crops:** grapes, vegetables. **Natural resources:** gold, copper, molybd., zinc, bauxite. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 629,146; chickens: 3.8 mil; goats: 38,985; pigs: 86,710; sheep: 598,116. **Fish catch:** 5,701 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 46.2%, industry 15.6%, services 38.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dram (AMD) (Sept. 2010: 363.33 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $16.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,500; **GDP growth:** –14.4%. **Imports:** $2.7 bil; Russia 24.02%, China 8.72%, Ukraine 6.15%, Turkey 5.39%, Germany 5.36%, Iran 4.07%. **Exports:** $714 mil; Germany 16.47%, Russia 15.45%, U.S. 9.64%, Bulgaria 8.6%, Georgia 7.57%, Netherlands 7.48%, Belgium 6.71%, Canada 4.91% **Tourism:** $331 mil. **Budget:** $2.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.28 bil. **CPI change:** 3.4%.

Transport: Railways: 525 mi. **Civil aviation:** 718.9 mil pass.-mi; 10 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 241 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 239 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 20.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 7.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 6.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.3 male; 77.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.4. **Natural inc.:** 0.43%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 19.5. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2225 R St. NW 20008; 319-1976.

Website: www.gov.am

Ancient Armenia extended into parts of what are now Turkey and Iran. Present-day Armenia was set up as a Soviet republic Apr. 2, 1921. It joined Georgian and Azerbaijan SSRs Mar. 12, 1922, to form the Transcaucasian SFSR, which became part of the USSR Dec. 30, 1922. Armenia became a constituent republic of the USSR Dec. 5, 1936. An earthquake struck Armenia Dec. 7, 1988; approximately 55,000 were killed and several cities and towns were left in ruins.

Armenia declared independence Sept. 23, 1991, and became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991. Both mostly Christian Armenia and mostly Muslim Azerbaijan claimed Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave in Azerbaijan that has an ethnic Armenian majority; it seceded from Azerbaijan in 1988. A 1992-94 war that cost 30,000 lives ended in a cease-fire with Armenian forces in control of the enclave. Voters in the breakaway region approved a pro-independence constitution Dec. 10, 2006, but the referendum was rejected by the EU and OSCE.

Voters approved, July 5, 1995, a new constitution increasing presidential powers. Pres. Levon Ter-Petrosian won reelection on Sept. 22, 1996, amid claims of fraud; he resigned Feb. 3, 1998, in a conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh. Robert Kocharian, a nationalist born in the disputed region, won the presidency on Mar. 30, 1998. Gunmen stormed Parliament Oct. 27, 1999, killing Prime Min. Vazgen Sarkissian and 7 others. Kocharian won a second term Mar. 5, 2003, in a runoff vote viewed as flawed by opposition groups and Western observers.

An Armenian airliner crashed into the Black Sea, May 3, 2006, killing all 113 people on board. Prime Min. Andranik Margaryan died of a heart attack Mar. 25, 2007, and was replaced by Def. Min. Serzh Sargsyan. He defeated Ter-Petrosian in the presidential election of Feb. 19, 2008; opposition protests in Yerevan were forcibly suppressed Mar. 1, leaving 8 civilians and a police officer dead and 450 injured. A 20-day state of emergency was lifted Mar. 21, and Sargsyan took office Apr. 9, 2008.

Seeking to bridge long-standing bitterness over the killing of more than 1 mil Armenians by Ottoman Turks in 1915-18, Armenian and Turkish negotiators signed a treaty Oct. 10, 2009, intended to normalize relations between their two countries; renewed friction with Turkey led Armenia to halt ratification of the treaty Apr. 22, 2010.

Australia

Commonwealth of Australia

People: Population: 21,515,754. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 18.4; 65+: 13.7. **Pop. density:** 7.3 per sq mi, 2.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.9%. **Ethnic groups:** White 92%, Asian 7%, aboriginal & other 1%. **Principal languages:** English, Chinese, Italian, other. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 26%, Anglican 21%, other Christian 21%, unspecified 13%, none 15%.

Geography: Total area: 2,988,902 sq mi, 7,741,220 sq km; **Land area:** 2,966,153 sq mi, 7,682,300 sq km. **Location:** SE of Asia, Indian O. is W and S, Pacific O. (Coral, Tasman seas) is E; they meet N of Australia in Timor and Arafura seas. Tasmania lies 150 mi S of Victoria state, across Bass Strait. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Indonesia, Papua New Guinea on N; Solomons, Fiji, and New Zealand on E. **Topography:** An island continent. The Great Dividing Range along the E coast has Mt. Kosciusko, 7,310 ft. The W plateau rises to 2,000 ft, with arid areas in the Great Sandy and Great Victoria deserts. The NW part of Western Australia and Northern Terr. are arid and hot. The NE has heavy rainfall and Cape York Peninsula has jungles. **Capital:** Canberra, 384,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Sydney, 4,395,000; Melbourne, 3,813,000; Brisbane, 1,936,000; Perth, 1,578,000; Adelaide, 1,160,000;.

Government: Type: Democratic, federal state system. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Quentin Bryce; b. Dec. 23, 1942; in office: Sept. 5, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Julia Gillard; b. Sept. 29, 1961; in office: June 24, 2010. **Local divisions:** 6 states, 2 territories. **Defense budget:** $24.2 bil. **Active troops:** 54,747.

Economy: Industries: mining, industrial & transp. equip., food proc., chemicals, steel. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruits. **Natural resources:** bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, gold, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, nat. gas, oil. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.5 bil bbls. **Other resources:** Wool (world's leading producer), beef. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 28 mil; chickens: 97.4 mil; goats: 518,024; pigs: 2.6 mil; sheep: 79 mil. **Fish catch:** 237,851 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 249.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.6%, industry 21.1%, services 75%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (AUD) (Sept. 2010: 1.07 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $851.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $40,000; **GDP growth:** 1.3%. **Imports:** $163.9 bil; China 17.94%, U.S. 11.26%, Japan 8.36%, Thailand 5.81%, Singapore 5.54%, Germany 5.3%. **Exports:** $160.5 bil; China 21.81%, Japan 19.19%, South Korea 7.88%, India 7.51%, U.S. 4.95%, UK 4.37%, New Zealand 4.1%. **Tourism:** $24.8 bil. **Budget:** $348.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $24.85 bil. **Gold:** 2.57 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 1.8%.

Transport: Railways: 23,522 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 10.9 mil pass. cars; 2.6 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 65,049.5 mil pass.-mi; 326 airports. **Chief ports:** Brisbane, Fremantle, Gladstone, Melbourne, Sydney.

Communications: TV sets: 716 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,391 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 42.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 155.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 74 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 79.3 male; 84.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.56%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.7. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, APEC, the Commonwealth, OECD.

Embassy: 1601 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 797-3000.

Website: www.australia.gov.au

Australia harbors many plant and animal species not found elsewhere, including kangaroos, koalas, platypuses, dingoes (wild dogs), Tasmanian devils (raccoon-like marsupials), wombats (bear-like marsupials), and barking and frilled lizards.

Capt. James Cook explored the eastern coast in 1770, when the continent was inhabited by a variety of indigenous peoples. The first European settlers, beginning in 1788, were mostly convicts, soldiers, and government officials. By 1830, Britain had claimed the entire continent, and the immigration of free settlers began to accelerate. The Commonwealth was proclaimed Jan. 1, 1901. Northern Terr. was granted limited self-rule July 1, 1978.

State/territory, capital	Area (sq mi)	Population (Dec. 2009 est.)
New South Wales, Sydney	309,500	7,191,500
Victoria, Melbourne	87,900	5,496,400
Queensland, Brisbane	666,990	4,473,000
Western Australia, Perth	975,100	2,270,300
South Australia, Adelaide	379,900	1,633,900
Tasmania, Hobart	26,200	505,400
Australian Capital Terr., Canberra	900	354,900
Northern Terr., Darwin	519,800	227,700

Racially discriminatory immigration policies were abandoned in 1973, after 3 mil Europeans (half British) had entered since 1945. Indigenous peoples, 90% of them aborigines, number more than 500,000; in the Northern Territory they account for about 28% of the population and hold about 46% of the land. They remain economically disadvantaged.

Australia's agricultural success makes the country among the top exporters of beef, lamb, wool, and wheat. Major mineral deposits have been developed, largely for export. Industrialization has been completed. The nation endured a deep recession 1990-93 but rebounded strongly.

The Labor Party won a majority in Feb. 1983 general elections and was reelected in 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993. After an election that focused mainly on economic issues, conservatives swept into power in elections Mar. 2, 1996. Incumbent Prime Min. John Howard retained power in the 1998, 2001, and 2004 elections.

Australia led an international peacekeeping force into Timor in Sept. 1999. In a referendum Nov. 6, voters rejected a proposal that would have made Australia a republic. Sydney hosted the Olympics Sept. 15-Oct. 1, 2000.

Australian troops fought in U.S.-led military operations in Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003). Some 2,000 Australian peacekeepers began arriving in the Solomon Isl., July 24, 2003; nearly all had been withdrawn by mid-2005. In race riots in Sydney suburbs, Dec. 11-12, 2005, thousands of white youths assaulted people of Middle Eastern ancestry, who then retaliated against whites. Australian troops were dispatched, 2006, to suppress disorder in the Solomon Isl. in Apr. and Timor in May. As of mid-2010, about 3,300 Australian troops were serving overseas, including 1,550 in Afghanistan and 400 in Timor.

Pledging to pull combat troops out of Iraq and to ratify the Kyoto Protocol against global warming, Kevin Rudd led the Labor Party to victory in parliamentary elections Nov. 24, 2007. Australia's combat mission in Iraq ended July 31, 2008. Quentin Bryce, the nation's first female governor-general, was sworn in Sept. 5, 2008. After a series of policy missteps that eroded his popularity and alienated his Labor supporters, Rudd was forced out June 24 by his deputy, Julia Gillard, who became Australia's first female prime minister. Inconclusive parliamentary elections Aug. 21 led to the formation of a minority government headed by Gillard, with Rudd as foreign minister.

Australian External Territories

Norfolk Isl., area 13.4 sq mi, pop. (2009 est.) 2,141, was taken over, 1914. The soil is very fertile, suitable for citrus, bananas, and coffee. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers, moved to Norfolk 1856 from Pitcairn Isl. Australia offered the island limited home rule in 1978.

Coral Sea Isls. territory, area less than 1.2 sq mi, is administered from Norfolk Isl.

Territory of **Ashmore and Cartier Isls.**, area 1.9 sq mi, in the Indian O., came under Australian authority 1934 and are administered as part of Northern Territory. **Heard Isl. and McDonald Isls.**, area 159.1 sq mi, are administered by the Dept. of Science.

Cocos (Keeling) Isls., 27 small coral islands in the Indian O. 1,750 mi NW of Australia. Pop. (2009 est.) 596; area 5.4 sq mi. The residents voted to become part of Australia, Apr. 1984.

Christmas Isl., area 52.1 sq mi (2009 est.) 1,402; 230 mi S of Java, was transferred by Britain in 1958. It has phosphate deposits.

Australian Antarctic Territory was claimed by Australia in 1933, including 2,362,000 sq mi of territory S of 60th parallel S lat. and between 160th-45th meridians E long. It does not include Adelie Coast.

Austria

Republic of Austria

People: Population: 8,214,160. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.3; 65+: 18.1. **Pop. density:** 258 per sq mi, 99.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Austrian 91%, fmr. Yugoslav (incl. Croatian, Slovene, Serb, Bosniak) 4%, Turk 2%. **Principal languages:** German (official), Turkish, Serbian, Croatian (official in Burgenland). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 74%, Protestant 5%, Muslim 4%, none 12%.

Geography: Total area: 32,383 sq mi, 83,871 sq km; **Land area:** 31,832 sq mi, 82,445 sq km. **Location:** In S Central Europe. **Neighbors:** Switzerland, Liechtenstein on W; Germany, Czech Rep. on N; Slovakia, Hungary on E; Slovenia, Italy on S. **Topography:** Austria is primarily mountainous, with the Alps and foothills covering the western and southern provinces. The eastern provinces and Vienna are located in the Danube River Basin. **Capital:** Vienna, 1,693,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Heinz Fischer; b. Oct. 9, 1938; in office: July 8, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Chancellor Werner Faymann; b. May 4, 1960; in office: Dec. 2, 2008. **Local divisions:** 9 bundeslaender (states). **Defense budget:** $3.14 bil. **Active troops:** 27,300.

Economy: Industries: constr., machinery, vehicles & parts, food, metals, chemicals. **Chief crops:** grains, potatoes, sugar beets, wine. **Natural resources:** oil, coal, lignite, timber, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, magnesite. **Crude oil reserves:** 50 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2 mil; chickens: 15 mil; goats: 60,487; pigs: 3.3 mil; sheep: 351,329. **Fish catch:** 2,437 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 61.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5.5%, industry 27.5%, services 67%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $321.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $39,200; **GDP growth:** –3.4%. **Imports:** $138.7 bil; Germany 45.07%, Switzerland 6.76%, Italy 6.66%, Netherlands 4.03%. **Exports:** $129 bil; Germany 30.96%, Italy 8.17%, Switzerland 4.99%, U.S. 3.99%. **Tourism:** $21.6 bil.. **Budget:** $188.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $5.18 bil. **Gold:** 9 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0.5%.

Transport: Railways: 3,976 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 4.2 mil pass. cars; 367,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 12,378.3 mil pass.-mi; 25 airports. **Chief ports:** Enns, Krems, Linz, Vienna.

Communications: TV sets: 526 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 751 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 38.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 311.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 73.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.7 male; 82.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.1. **Natural inc.:** –0.14%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.4. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3524 International Ct. NW 20008; 895-6700.

Website: www.austria.gv.at

Rome conquered Austrian lands from Celtic tribes around 15 BC. In 788 the territory was incorporated into Charlemagne's empire. By 1300, the House of Hapsburg had gained control; they added vast territories in all parts of Europe to their realm in the next few hundred years.

Austrian dominance of Germany was undermined in the 18th cent. and ended by Prussia by 1866. But the Congress of Vienna, 1815, confirmed Austrian control of a large empire in southeast Europe consisting of Germans, Hungarians, Slavs, Italians, and others. The dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy was established in 1867, giving autonomy to Hungary and almost 50 years of peace.

World War I, started after the June 28, 1914, assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Hapsburg heir, by a Serbian nationalist, destroyed the empire. By 1918 Austria was reduced to a small republic, with the borders it has today.

Nazi Germany, ruled by the Austrian-born Adolf Hitler, annexed Austria Mar. 13, 1938. The republic was reestablished in 1945, under Allied occupation. Full independence and neutrality were restored in 1955. Austria joined the EU Jan. 1, 1995.

The rise of the right-wing, anti-immigrant Austrian Freedom Party challenged the dominance of the Austrian Social Democratic Party in the late 1990s. When Freedom Party members joined the cabinet, Feb. 4, 2000, the EU imposed political sanctions on Austria for 7 months. Social Democrats won the parliamentary elections of Oct. 1, 2006; they held onto their plurality in elections Sept. 28, 2008, although far-right parties made gains.

Azerbaijan

Republic of Azerbaijan

People: Population: 8,303,512. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 23.4; 65+: 6.6. **Pop. density:** 260.3 per sq mi, 100.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 51.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Azeri 91%, Dagestani 2%, Russian 2%. **Principal languages:** Azerbaijani (Azeri) (official), Lezgi, Russian.

Chief religions: Muslim 93%, Russian Orthodox 3%, Armenian Orthodox 2%.

Geography: Total area: 33,436 sq mi, 86,600 sq km; **Land area:** 31,903 sq mi, 82,629 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia. **Neighbors:** Russia, Georgia on N; Iran on S; Armenia on W; Caspian Sea on E. **Topography:** The Great Caucasus Mts. in N, Karabakh Upland in W border the Kur-Abas lowland; climate is arid except in the subtropical SE. **Capital:** Baku, 1,950,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ilham Aliyev; b. Dec. 24, 1961; in office: Oct. 31, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Artur Rasizade; b. Feb. 26, 1935; in office: Nov. 4, 2003. **Local division:** 59 rayons, 11 cities, 1 autonomous republic. **Defense budget:** $1.5 bil. **Active troops:** 66,940.

Economy: Industries: oil & nat. gas, oil field equip., steel, iron ore, cement. **Chief crops:** cotton, grain, rice, grapes. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, bauxite. **Crude oil reserves:** 7 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 21%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.2 mil; chickens: 19.9 mil; goats: 586,713; pigs: 18,676; sheep: 7.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 1,606 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 20.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 38.3%, industry 12.1%, services 49.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: New Manat (AZN) (Sept. 2010: 0.80 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $85.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,400; **GDP growth:** 9.3%. **Imports:** $5.4 bil; Turkey 18.69%, Russia 16.98%, Germany 7.87%, Ukraine 7.3%, China 6.18%, UK 5.73%. **Exports:** $13.2 bil; Italy 20.69%, India 10.67%, U.S. 9.24%, France 8.15%, Germany 7.62%, Indonesia 6.63%, Canada 5.13%. **Tourism:** $190 mil. **Budget:** $16.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $3.42 bil. **CPI change:** 1.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,319 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 479,000 pass. cars; 126,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 943.9 mil pass.-mi; 27 airports. **Chief port:** Baku.

Communications: TV sets: 257 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 23 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 15.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2001): 16.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 41.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.9 male; 71.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.3. **Natural inc.:** 0.95%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 52.8. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2741 34th St. NW 20008; 337-3500.

Website: www.president.az

Azerbaijan was the home of Scythian tribes and part of the Roman Empire. Overrun by Turks in the 11th cent. and conquered by Russia in 1806 and 1813, it joined the USSR Dec. 30, 1922, and became a constituent republic in 1936. Azerbaijan declared independence Aug. 30, 1991, and became an independent state when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave with a majority population of ethnic Armenians, seceded from Azerbaijan in 1988, triggering a war between mostly Muslim Azerbaijan and most Christian Armenia, 1992-94, in which 30,000 lives were lost (see Armenia).

Voters approved a new constitution expanding presidential powers, Nov. 12, 1995. Pres. Haydar Aliyev, a pro-Russian former Communist, was reelected Oct. 11, 1998, but international monitors called the vote seriously flawed.

The dying Pres. Aliyev named his son Ilham prime minister Aug. 4, 2003. The younger Aliyev won the presidential election of Oct. 15, in a vote considered fraudulent by international observers; he responded to violent protests Oct. 16 by arresting hundreds of opposition leaders and their supporters. Serious abuses also marred the parliamentary elections of Nov. 6, 2005, won by parties loyal to Aliyev. The opening May 25, 2005, of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline, providing an outlet for Azerbaijan's vast Caspian oil reserves, transformed the nation's economy.

Pres. Ilham Aliyev won a second term Oct. 15, 2008, in an election boycotted by the main opposition parties. A constitutional amendment abolishing presidential term limits was approved by referendum Mar. 18, 2009. Azerbaijan holds strategic importance as a transit point for U.S. troops and supplies bound for Afghanistan.

The Bahamas

Commonwealth of The Bahamas

People: Population: 310,426. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 24.9; 65+: 6.1. **Pop. density:** 80.3 per sq mi, 31 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 85%, white 12%, Asian & Hispanic 3%. **Principal languages:** English (official), Creole (among Haitian immigrants). **Chief religions:** Baptist 35%, Anglican 15%, Roman Catholic 14%, other Christian 15%.

Geography: Total area: 5,359 sq mi, 13,880 sq km; **Land area:** 3,865 sq mi, 10,010 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., E of Florida. **Neighbors:** Nearest are U.S. on W, Cuba on S. **Topography:** Nearly 700 islands (29 inhabited) and over 2,000 islets in the W Atlantic O. extend 760 mi NW to SE. **Capital:** Nassau, 248,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Arthur Foulkes; b. May 11, 1928; in office: Apr. 14, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Hubert Alexander Ingraham; b. Aug. 4, 1947; in office: May 4, 2007. **Local divisions:** 21 districts. **Defense budget:** $46 mil. **Active troops:** 860.

Economy: Industries: tourism, banking, cement, oil transshipment, salt, rum. **Chief crops:** citrus, vegetables. **Natural resources:** salt, aragonite, timber. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 750; chickens: 3 mil; goats: 14,500; pigs: 5,000; sheep: 6,500. **Fish catch:** 9,236 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 2.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5%, industry 5%, tourism 50%, other services 40%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BSD) (Sept. 2010: 1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $9.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $29,700; **GDP growth:** –3.9%. **Imports:** $2.4 bil; U.S. 27.23%, South Korea 20.08%, Japan 14.55%, Singapore 5.89%, China 4.75%, Venezuela 4.26%, Italy 4.12%. **Exports:** $674 mil; U.S. 35.99%, Singapore 18.64%, Poland 12.1%, Germany 6.24%. **Tourism:** $2.2 bil. **Budget** (FY04/05): $1.03 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $644.15 mil. **CPI change:** 2.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 67,100 pass. cars; 13,700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 171.5 mil pass.-mi; 23 airports. **Chief ports:** Freeport, Nassau.

Communications: TV sets: 243 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 739 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 37.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 33.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.5 male; 73.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.94%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 13.7. **HIV rate:** 3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 95.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 2220 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 319-2660.

Website: www.bahamas.gov.bs

Christopher Columbus first set foot in the New World on San Salvador (Watling Isl.) in 1492, when Arawak Indians inhabited the islands. British settlement began in 1647; the islands became a British colony in 1783. Internal self-government was granted in 1964; full independence within the Commonwealth was attained July 10, 1973. International banking and investment management have become major industries alongside tourism.

Bahrain

Kingdom of Bahrain

People: Population: 738,004. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25.4; 65+: 4.2. **Pop. density:** 2,579.5 per sq mi, 996 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Bahraini 62%, non-Bahraini 38%. **Principal languages:** Arabic, English, Farsi, Urdu. **Chief religions:** Muslim (Shi'a & Sunni) 81%, Christian 9%, other 10%.

Geography: Total area: 286 sq mi, 741 sq km; **Land area:** 286 sq mi, 741 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia, in Persian Gulf. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Saudi Arabia on W, Qatar on E. **Topography:** Bahrain Island, and several adjacent, smaller islands, are flat, hot, and humid, with little rain. **Capital:** Manama, 163,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa; b. Jan. 28, 1950; in office: as emir Mar. 6, 1999; as king Feb. 14, 2002. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Khalifa bin Sulman al-Khalifa; b. Nov. 24, 1936; in office: Jan. 19, 1970. **Local divisions:** 12 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $697 mil. **Active troops:** 8,200.

Economy: Industries: oil proc. & refining, aluminum smelting, iron pelletization, fertilizers, Islamic & offshore banking. **Chief crops:** fruit, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, fish, pearls. **Crude oil reserves:** 124.6 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 9,000; chickens: 470,000; goats: 23,000; sheep: 41,000. **Fish catch:** 14,179 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 10.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1%, industry 79%, services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (BHD) (Sept. 2010: 0.38 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $28.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $38,800; **GDP growth:** 3.1%. **Imports:** $11 bil; Saudi Arabia 22.91%, France 9.76%, U.S. 7.95%, China 6.4%, South Korea 5.26%, Japan 5.19%, Germany 5.01%, UK 4.34%. **Exports:** $12.7 bil; India 4.2%, Saudi Arabia 2.78%. **Tourism:** $1 bil. **Budget:** $5.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **Gold:** 150,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 187,000 pass. cars; 38,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,604.6 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Mina Salman, Sitrah.

Communications: TV sets: 446 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 64 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 30.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 82 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.9 male; 78 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 14.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 90.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL.

Embassy: 3502 International Dr. NW 20008; 342-1111.

Website: www.e.gov.bh

Long ruled by the Khalifa family, Bahrain was a British protectorate from 1861 to Aug. 15, 1971, when it regained independence.

Pearls, shrimp, fruits, and vegetables were the mainstays of the economy until oil was discovered in 1932. Crude oil production has declined since the 1970s, but natural gas output has grown and international banking has thrived. Shiite dissidents have clashed with the Sunni-led government since 1996.

Emir Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa proclaimed himself king Feb. 14, 2002. Local elections in May 2002 marked the first time Bahraini women were allowed to vote and run for office. The first female judge was appointed June 6, 2006.

Bangladesh

People's Republic of Bangladesh

People: Population: 156,118,464. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.1; 65+: 4.1. **Pop. density:** 3,106.3 per sq mi, 1,199.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 27.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Bengali 98%. **Principal languages:** Bangla, or Bengali (official), English. **Chief religions:** Muslim 83%, Hindu 16%.

Geography: Total area: 55,598 sq mi, 143,998 sq km; **Land area:** 50,258 sq mi, 130,168 sq km. **Location:** In S Asia, on N bend of Bay of Bengal. **Neighbors:** India nearly surrounds country on W, N, E; Myanmar on SE. **Topography:** The country is mostly a low plain cut by the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers and their delta. The land is alluvial and marshy along the coast, with hills only in the extreme SE and NE. A tropical monsoon climate prevails, among the rainiest in the world. **Capital:** Dhaka, 14,251,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Chittagong, 4,816,000; Khulna, 1,636,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Zillur Rahman; b. Mar. 9, 1929; in office: Feb. 12, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Hasina Wazed; b. Sept. 28, 1947; in office: Jan. 6, 2009. **Local divisions:** 6 divisions. **Defense budget:** $1.21 bil. **Active troops:** 157,053.

Economy: Industries: cotton textiles, jute, garments, tea proc., newsprint, cement, chemical fertilizer, light engineering, sugar. **Chief crops:** rice, jute, tea, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, tobacco. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, timber, coal. **Crude oil reserves:** 28 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 55%. **Livestock:** cattle: 25.5 mil; chickens: 219.7 mil; goats: 56.4 mil; sheep: 1.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 2.6 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 22.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 45%, industry 30%, services 25%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Taka (BDT) (Sept. 2010: 69.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $241.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,500; **GDP growth:** 5.6%. **Imports:** $20.2 bil; China 16.16%, India 12.61%, Singapore 7.55%, Japan 4.63%, Malaysia 4.46%. **Exports:** $15.9 bil; U.S. 20.24%, Germany 12.75%, UK 8.64%, France 6.48%, Netherlands 5.9%. **Tourism:** $74 mil. **Budget** (2010 est.): $16.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $6.52 bil. **Gold:** 112,779 oz t. **CPI change:** 5.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,720 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 65,000 pass. cars; 145,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,484 mil pass.-mi; 15 airports. **Chief ports:** Chittagong, Mongla Port.

Communications: TV sets: 7 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 50 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 67.6 male; 71.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 23.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.8. **Natural inc.:** 1.76%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 52.5. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-10. **Literacy:** 55%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 3510 International Dr. NW 20008; 244-0183.

Website: www.bangladesh.gov.bd

Muslim invaders conquered the formerly Hindu area in the 12th cent. British rule lasted from the 18th cent. to 1947, when East Bengal became part of Pakistan.

Opposing domination by West Pakistan, the Awami League, based in the East, won control of the National Assembly in 1971. Assembly sessions were postponed; riots broke out. Pakistani troops attacked Mar. 25; Bangladesh independence was proclaimed the next day. In the ensuing civil war, 1 mil died and 10 mil fled to India.

War between India and Pakistan broke out Dec. 3, 1971. Pakistan surrendered in the East on Dec. 16. Mujibur Rahman, known as Sheikh Mujib, became prime minister; he was killed in a coup Aug. 15, 1975.

On May 30, 1981, Pres. Ziaur Rahman was killed in an unsuccessful coup attempt by army rivals. Vice Pres. Abdus Sattar assumed the presidency but was ousted in a coup led by army chief of staff Gen. H. M. Ershad, Mar. 1982. Ershad declared Bangladesh an Islamic Republic in 1988; a parliamentary system of government was adopted in 1991. A cyclone struck Apr. 1991, killing over 131,000 people and causing $2.7 bil in damages.

Political turmoil led to the resignation, Mar. 30, 1996, of Prime Min. Khaleda Zia, the widow of Ziaur Rahman. Sheikh Mujib's daughter, Hasina (known as Sheikh Hasina), led the country after the June 12, 1996 election. Floods in July-Sept. 1998 inundated most of the country, killed over 1,400 people (many through disease), and stranded at least 30 mil.

Khaleda Zia returned to power following the parliamentary elections of Oct. 1, 2001. Floods July-Aug. 2004 caused at least 950 deaths and $7 bil in property damage. Militant Islamists set off more than 400 small bombs in over 50 cities and towns, Aug. 17, 2005, killing 3 people. Another wave of jihadist bombings, Nov. 29-Dec. 8, killed 22. A Bangladeshi economist, Muhammad Yunus, and his Grameen Bank won the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize for using very small loans (microcredit) to help alleviate poverty, a severe problem in this densely populated country.

Escalating political violence led Pres. Iajuddin Ahmed to declare a state of emergency Jan. 11, 2007. A military-backed caretaker government filed criminal charges against Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina, but failed in an attempt to force the two former prime ministers into exile. Cyclone Sidr struck Nov. 15, 2007, damaging more than 1.5 mil homes and affecting 8.9 mil people; the confirmed death toll reached nearly 3,400.

The Awami League triumphed in parliamentary elections Dec. 29, 2008, and Sheikh Hasina was sworn in as prime minister Jan. 6, 2009, ending 2 years of emergency rule. A mutiny Feb. 25-26, 2009, at the Dhaka headquarters of the Bangladesh Rifles, a border force, left 74 people dead, according to official figures. A fire that raged through a crowded residential area of Dhaka June 3, 2010, killed at least 117.

Barbados

People: Population: 285,653. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 19.1; 65+: 9.6. **Pop. density:** 1,720.6 per sq mi, 664.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 90%, white 4%, Asian & mixed 6%. **Principal language:** English. **Chief religions:** Protestant 67%, none 17%, other 12%.

Geography: Total area: 166 sq mi, 430 sq km; **Land area:** 166 sq mi, 430 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., farthest E of West Indies. **Neighbors:** Nearest are St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grenadines to the W. **Topography:** The island lies alone in the Atlantic almost completely surrounded by coral reefs. Highest point is Mt. Hillaby, 1,115 ft. **Capital:** Bridgetown, 112,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Clifford Husbands; b. Aug. 5, 1926; in office: June 1, 1996. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. David J. H. Thompson; b. Dec. 25, 1961; in office: Jan. 16, 2008. **Local divisions:** 11 parishes and Bridgetown. **Defense budget:** $32.5 mil. **Active troops:** 610.

Economy: Industries: tourism, sugar, light mfg., component assembly. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, vegetables, cotton. **Natural resources:** oil, fish, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.2 mil bbls. **Other resources:** Fish. **Arable land:** 37%. **Livestock:** cattle: 11,000; chickens: 3.6 mil; goats: 5,200; pigs: 20,000; sheep: 11,500. **Fish catch:** 3,551 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10%, industry 15%, services 75%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BBD) (Sept. 2010: 2.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $17,700; **GDP growth:** –5.6%. **Imports:** $1.6 bil; Trinidad and Tobago 28.52%, U.S. 27.96%, Colombia 7.13%, China 4.76%, UK 4.39%. **Exports:** $385 mil; Trinidad and Tobago 17.48%, Jamaica 15.63%, U.S. 8.93%, St. Lucia 8.13%, UK 5.36%, St. Vincent and the Grenadines 5.04%, Antigua and Barbuda 4.12%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget** (2000 est.): $886 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $555.69 mil. **CPI change:** 3.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 62,100 pass. cars; 9,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1 airport. **Chief port:** Bridgetown.

Communications: TV sets: 290 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 651 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 53 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 56.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 71.9 male; 76.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.4. **Natural inc.:** 0.4%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12.1. **HIV rate:** 1.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 2144 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 939-9200.

Website: www.barbados.gov.bb

Barbados was probably named by Portuguese sailors in reference to bearded fig trees. An English ship visited in 1605, and British settlers arrived on the uninhabited island in 1627. Slaves worked the sugar plantations until slavery was abolished in 1834. Self-rule came gradually, with full independence proclaimed Nov. 30, 1966. British traditions have remained.

Belarus

Republic of Belarus

People: Population: 9,612,632. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.2; 65+: 14.2. **Pop. density:** 122.7 per sq mi, 47.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Belarusian 81%, Russian 11%. **Principal languages:** Belarusian, Russian. **Chief religions:** Eastern Orthodox 80%, other (incl. Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Muslim) 20%.

Geography: Total area: 80,155 sq mi, 207,600 sq km; **Land area:** 78,340 sq mi, 202,900 sq km. **Location:** E Europe. **Neighbors:** Poland on W; Latvia, Lithuania on N; Russia on E; Ukraine on S. **Topography:** Belarus is a landlocked country consisting mostly of hilly lowland with significant marsh areas in S. **Capital:** Minsk, 1,837,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Aleksandr Lukashenko; b. Aug. 30, 1954; in office: July 20,1994. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Syarhey Sidorski; b. Mar. 13, 1954; in office: Dec. 19, 2003 (acting from July 10, 2003). **Local divisions:** 6 oblasts and 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** $611 mil. **Active troops:** 72,940.

Economy: Industries: machine tools, tractors, trucks, earth-movers, motorcycles. **Chief crops:** grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, flax. **Natural resources:** forests, peat, oil, nat. gas, granite, dolomitic limestone, marl, chalk, sand, gravel, clay. **Crude oil reserves:** 198 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 27%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4 mil; chickens: 27.5 mil; goats: 71,800; pigs: 3.6 mil; sheep: 52,500. **Fish catch:** 5,050 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 29.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14%, industry 34.7%, services 51.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ruble (BYR) (Sept. 2010: 3,020.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $120.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,500; **GDP growth:** 0.2%. **Imports:** $28.3 bil; Russia 56.42%, Germany 8.31%, Ukraine 4.79%, China 4.04%. **Exports:** $21.3 bil; Russia 33.6%, Netherlands 13.78%, Ukraine 8.68%, Latvia 6.32%, Poland 4.19%, Germany 4.17%. **Tourism:** $363 mil. **Budget:** $22.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $3.08 bil. **Gold:** 743,753 oz t. **CPI change:** 12.9%.

Transport: Railways: 3,441 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.8 mil pass. cars. **Civil aviation:** 257.2 mil pass.-mi; 35 airports. **Chief port:** Mazyr.

Communications: TV sets: 331 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 292 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 41.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 81.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 46.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 65.3 male; 76.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.8. **Natural inc.:** –0.41%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.3. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 1619 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 986-1604.

Website: www.president.gov.by

Belarus became a constituent republic of the USSR in 1922, although the western region was controlled by Poland. Overrun by German armies in 1941, Belarus was recaptured by Soviet troops in 1944. Following WWII, Belarus increased in area through Soviet annexation of part of NE Poland. Belarus declared independence Aug. 25, 1991. It became an independent state when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

A new constitution was adopted, Mar. 15, 1994, after which Aleksandr Lukashenko was elected president. Russia and Belarus signed a pact Apr. 2, 1996, linking their political and economic systems. An authoritarian constitution enacted in Nov. gave Pres. Lukashenko vast new powers. Since then, Lukashenko and his supporters have retained power in elections criticized as seriously flawed by Western observers.

The IMF agreed Jan. 2009 to extend $2.5 bil in credits to help Belarus weather the global economic downturn. A dispute over natural gas deliveries from Russia was resolved June 24, 2010, after Belarus settled its $200 mil energy debt. Belarus agreed July 5 to form a customs union with Russia and Kazakhstan.

Belgium

Kingdom of Belgium

People: Population: 10,423,493. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16; 65+: 17.8. **Pop. density:** 891.6 per sq mi, 344.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 97.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Fleming 58%, Walloon 31%. **Principal languages:** Dutch, French, German (all official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 75%, other (incl. Protestant) 25%.

Geography: Total area: 11,787 sq mi, 30,528 sq km; **Land area:** 11,690 sq mi, 30,278 sq km. **Location:** In W Europe, on North Sea. **Neighbors:** France on W and S, Luxembourg on SE, Germany on E, Netherlands on N. **Topography:** Mostly flat, the country is trisected by the Scheldt and Meuse, major commercial rivers. The land becomes hilly and forested in the SE (Ardennes) region. **Capital:** Brussels, 1,892,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Antwerpen, 961,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch. **Head of state:** King Albert II; b. June 6, 1934; in office: Aug. 9, 1993. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Yves Leterme; b. Oct. 6, 1960; in office: Nov. 25, 2009. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces and Brussels. **Defense budget:** $4.23 bil. **Active troops:** 38,452.

Economy: Industries: engineering & metal products, motor vehicle assembly, transp. equip., scientific instruments, processed food & beverages, chemicals, metals, textiles, glass, oil. **Chief crops:** sugar beets, vegetables, fruits, grain, tobacco. **Natural resources:** constr. materials, silica sand, carbonates. **Arable land:** 27%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.6 mil; chickens: 32.7 mil; goats: 26,500; pigs: 6.3 mil; sheep: 132,000. **Fish catch:** 22,735 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 78.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, industry 25%, services 73%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $383.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $36,800; **GDP growth:** –2.7%. **Imports:** $253.1 bil; Netherlands 17.93%, Germany 17.14%, France 11.69%, Ireland 6.26%, U.S. 5.74%, UK 5.07%, China 4.09%. **Exports:** $254.3 bil; Germany 19.58%, France 17.71%, Netherlands 11.84%, UK 7.21%, U.S. 5.37%, Italy 4.77%. **Tourism:** $11.8 bil. **Budget:** $253.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $10.15 bil. **Gold:** 7.32 mil oz t. **CPI change:** –0.1%.

Transport: Railways: 2,009 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 4.9 mil pass. cars; 652,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,300.7 mil pass.-mi; 27 airports. **Chief ports:** Antwerp (one of the world's busiest), Gent, Liege, Zeebrugge.

Communications: TV sets: 532 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 797 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 40 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 164.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 76.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.2 male; 82.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.5. **Natural inc.:** –0.04%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.4. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-18. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3330 Garfield St. NW 20008; 333-6900.

Website: www.belgium.be

Belgium derives its name from the Belgae, the first recorded inhabitants, probably Celts. The land was conquered by Julius Caesar and was ruled for 1800 years by conquerors, including Rome, the Franks, Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France. After 1815, Belgium was made a part of the Netherlands, but it became an independent constitutional monarchy in 1830.

Belgian neutrality was violated by Germany in both world wars. King Leopold III surrendered to Germany, May 28, 1940. After the war, he was forced by political pressure to abdicate in favor of his son, King Baudouin. Baudouin was succeeded by his brother, Albert II, Aug. 9, 1993.

The Flemings of northern Belgium speak Dutch, while French is the language of the Walloons in the south. The language difference has been a perennial source of controversy between the 2 groups. Parliament has passed measures aimed at transferring power from the central government to 3 regions—Wallonia, Flanders, and Brussels. Constitutional changes in 1993 made Belgium a federal state.

After elections June 10, 2007, rivalries between Flemings and Walloons led to a 9-month political stalemate. Controversy over the sale of troubled bank Fortis NV to BNP Paribas of France led to the resignation of Prime Min. Yves Leterme, Dec. 19, 2008, and his replacement by former Budget Min. Herman Van Rompuy. Leterme returned to office after Van Rompuy was chosen Nov. 19, 2009, to become president of the EU.

Belize

People: Population: 314,522. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 37.3; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 35.7 per sq mi, 13.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 51.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo 49%, Creole 25%, Maya 11%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Creole, Mayan dialects, English (official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant (incl. Pentecostal, Anglican, Seventh-Day Adventist, Mennonite, Methodist) 27%, other 14%, none 9%.

Geography: Total area: 8,867 sq mi, 22,966 sq km; **Land area:** 8,805 sq mi, 22,806 sq km. **Location:** Eastern coast of Central America. **Neighbors:** Mexico on N, Guatemala on W and S. **Topography:** Belize has swampy lowlands in N, Maya Mts. in S, coral reefs and cays near coast. Climate is tropical. **Capital:** Belmopan, 20,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Colville Young; b. Nov. 20, 1932; in office: Nov. 17, 1993. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Dean Barrow; b. Mar. 2, 1951; in office: Feb. 8, 2008. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget** (2008): $18 mil. **Active troops:** 1,050.

Economy: Industries: garment prod., food proc., tourism, constr. **Chief crops:** bananas, cacao, citrus, sugar. **Natural resources:** timber, fish, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 6.7 mil bbls. Arable land: 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 81,328; chickens: 1.7 mil; goats: 170; pigs: 13,146; sheep: 9,911. **Fish catch:** 14,170 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 213.5 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10.2%, industry 18.1%, services 71.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BZD) (Sept. 2010: 1.96 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,300; **GDP growth:** –0.9%. **Imports:** $616 mil; U.S. 33.65%, Mexico 14.17%, Cuba 8.51%, Guatemala 6.75%, Spain 6.07%, China 4.12%. **Exports:** $385 mil; U.S. 30.7%, UK 29.77%, Nigeria 4.9%, Côte d'Ivoire 4.45%. **Tourism:** $279 mil. **Budget:** $399.9 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $136.31 mil. **CPI change:** –1.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 32,600 pass. cars; 7,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Belize City, Big Creek.

Communications: TV sets: 183 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 594 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 11.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 66.5 male; 70 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 26.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.8. **Natural inc.:** 2.1%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 22.5. **HIV rate:** 2.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 76.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 2535 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 332-9636.

Website: www.governmentofbelize.gov.bz

Belize (formerly British Honduras) was Britain's last colony on the American mainland; independence was achieved Sept. 21, 1981. Relations with neighboring Guatemala, initially tense, have improved in recent years. Belize has become a center for drug trafficking between Colombia and the U.S.

Benin

Republic of Benin

People: Population: 9,056,010. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 45; 65+: 2.7. **Pop. density:** 212 per sq mi, 81.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 41.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Fon & related 39%, Adja & related 15%, Yoruba & related 12%, Bariba & related 9%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Fon, Yoruba, tribal languages. **Chief religions:** Christian (incl. Catholic, Celestial) 43%, Muslim 24%, Vodoun 17%.

Geography: Total area: 43,484 sq mi, 112,622 sq km; **Land area:** 42,711 sq mi, 110,622 sq km. **Location:** In W Africa on Gulf of Guinea. **Neighbors:** Togo on W; Burkina Faso, Niger on N; Nigeria on E. **Topography:** Most of Benin is flat and covered with dense vegetation. The coast is hot, humid, and rainy. **Capital:** Porto-Novo (official), 276,000; Cotonou (seat), 815,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Porto-Novo, 257,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Boni Yayi; b. July 1, 1952; in office: Apr. 6, 2006. **Local divisions:** 12 departments. **Defense budget:** $79 mil. **Active troops:** 4,750.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., constr. materials, cement. **Chief crops:** cotton, corn, cassava, yams, beans. **Natural resources:** oil, limestone, marble, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 8 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 24%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.9 mil; chickens: 19.2 mil; goats: 1.5 mil; pigs: 341,000; sheep: 792,750. **Fish catch:** 37,675 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 124 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $13.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,500; **GDP growth:** 2.7%. **Imports:** $1.6 bil; China 35.62%, U.S. 7.51%, France 7.38%, Thailand 6.71%, Malaysia 6.13%, Netherlands 4.83%, Belgium 4.02%. **Exports:** $1.1 bil; India 19.72%, China 13.18%, Niger 6.94%, Nigeria 6.56%, Indonesia 5.73%, Togo 5.63%, Namibia 4.17%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $1.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $784.49 mil. **CPI change:** 2.2%.

Transport: Railways: 359 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 135,700 pass. cars; 19,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 80.8 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief port:** Cotonou.

Communications: TV sets: 44 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 448 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 0.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 2.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 58.2 male; 60.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 38.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.94%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 63.1. **HIV rate:** 1.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 40.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2124 Kalorama Rd. NW 20008; 232-6656.

Website: www.gouv.bz

The Kingdom of Abomey, rising to power in wars with neighboring kingdoms in the 17th cent., came under French domination in the late 19th cent., and was incorporated into French West Africa by 1904. Under the name Dahomey, the country gained independence Aug. 1, 1960; it became Benin in 1975. In the fifth coup since independence Col. Ahmed Kerekou took power in 1972; two years later he declared a socialist state with a "Marxist-Leninist" philosophy. In Dec. 1989, Kerekou announced Marxism-Leninism would no longer be the state ideology.

In Mar. 1991, Kerekou lost to Nicéphore Soglo in Benin's first free presidential election in 30 years. Kerekou defeated Soglo in Mar. 1996 to reclaim the presidency. He won reelection in a runoff Mar. 22, 2001. Boni Yayi, an economist, won a presidential runoff vote, Mar. 19, 2006. He survived an apparent assassination attempt Mar. 15, 2007.

Benin, which in 2006 signed a 5-year, $307 mil aid deal with the U.S., received a visit from Pres. Bush Feb. 16, 2008. More than 100,000 people reportedly lost their savings when a fraudulent investment scheme linked to high government officials collapsed in mid-2010.

Bhutan

Kingdom of Bhutan

People: Population: 699,847. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 29.5; 65+: 5.6. **Pop. density:** 47.2 per sq mi, 18.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 33.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Bhote 50%, ethnic Nepalese 35%, indigenous or migrant tribes 15%. **Principal languages:** Dzongkha (official); various Tibetan & Nepalese dialects. **Chief religions:** Lamaistic Buddhist 75%, Indian- & Nepalese-influenced Hinduism 25%.

Geography: Total area: 14,824 sq mi, 38,394 sq km; **Land area:** 14,824 sq mi, 38,394 sq km. **Location:** S Asia, in eastern Himalayan Mts. **Neighbors:** India on W (Sikkim) and S, China on N. **Topography:** Bhutan is comprised of very high mountains in the N, fertile valleys in the center, and thick forests in the Duar Plain in the S. **Capital:** Thimphu, 89,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuk; b. Feb. 21, 1980; in office: Dec. 14, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jigmi Y. Thinley; b. Sept. 9, 1952; in office: Apr. 9, 2008. **Local divisions:** 18 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: cement, wood products, processed fruits, alcoholic beverages, calcium carbide, tourism. **Chief crops:** rice, corn, root crops, citrus, foodgrains. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, gypsum, calcium carbonate. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 385,000; chickens: 230,000; goats: 30,000; pigs: 35,000; sheep: 18,000. **Fish catch:** 180 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 4.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 63%, industry 6%, services 31%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ngultrum (BTN) (Sept. 2010: 46.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,700; **GDP growth:** 5.7%. **Imports:** $533 mil; NA. **Exports:** $513 mil; NA. **Tourism:** $39 mil. **Budget** (FY09/10): $588 mil (nearly three-fifths financed by India's govt.). **Total reserves less gold** (2008): $496.54 mil. **CPI change:** 4.4%.

Transport: Civil aviation: 47.8 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport.

Communications: TV sets: 6 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 19 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 7.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 65.9 male; 67.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 46.9. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 52.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, IMF, WHO).

Permanent UN mission: 763 United Nations Plz., New York, NY 10017; (212) 490-9660.

Website: www.bhutan.gov.bt

The region came under Tibetan rule in the 16th cent. British influence grew in the 19th cent. A Buddhist monarchy was set up in 1907. According to a 1910 treaty, Britain guided Bhutan's external affairs, while the country remained internally self-governing. Upon independence, India assumed Britain's role in a 1949 revision of the treaty.

Isolated for much of its history, Bhutan has taken steps toward modernization. King Jigme Singye Wangchuk, in power since 1972, stepped down Dec. 14, 2006, in favor of his son, Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuk. Multiparty parliamentary elections took place Mar. 24, 2008, and a new constitution was ratified in July.

Bolivia

Plurinational State of Bolivia

People: Population: 9,947,418. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.1; 65+: 4.5. **Pop. density:** 23.8 per sq mi, 9.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Quechua 30%, mestizo (mixed white & Amerindian) 30%, Aymara 25%, white 15%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Quechua, Aymara (all official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 95%, Protestant (Evangelical Methodist) 5%.

Geography: Total area: 424,164 sq mi, 1,098,581 sq km; **Land area:** 418,265 sq mi, 1,083,301 sq km. **Location:** In W central South America, in the Andes Mts. (one of 2 landlocked countries in South America). **Neighbors:** Peru and Chile on W, Argentina and Paraguay on S, Brazil on E and N. **Topography:** The great central plateau, at an altitude of 12,000 ft, over 500 mi long, lies between two great cordilleras having 3 of the highest peaks in South America. Lake Titicaca, on Peruvian border, is highest lake in world on which steamboats ply (12,506 ft). The E central region has semitropical forests; the llanos, or Amazon-Chaco lowlands are in E. **Capital:** La Paz (admin.), 1,642,000; Sucre (legislative), 281,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Santa Cruz, 1,584,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Juan Evo Morales Aima; b. Oct. 26, 1959; in office: Jan. 22, 2006. **Local divisions:** 9 departments. **Defense budget:** $243 mil. **Active troops:** 46,100.

Economy: Industries: mining, smelting, oil, food & beverages, tobacco, handicrafts, clothing. **Chief crops:** soybeans, coffee, coca, cotton, corn, sugarcane, rice, potatoes. **Natural resources:** tin, nat. gas, oil, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron, lead, gold, timber, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 465 mil bbls. **Other resources:** Timber. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7.9 mil; chickens: 80.4 mil; goats: 2 mil; pigs: 2.6 mil; sheep: 9.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 7,428 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 40%, industry 17%, services 43%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Boliviano (BOB) (Sept. 2010: 6.97 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $45.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,700; **GDP growth:** 3.3%. **Imports:** $4.1 bil; Brazil 27.12%, Argentina 15.69%, U.S. 12.77%, Chile 9.11%, Peru 6.85%. **Exports:** $4.8 bil; Brazil 41.38%, U.S. 13.87%, Japan 5.62%, Colombia 5.32%, South Korea 4.7%, Peru 4.16%. **Tourism:** $275 mil. **Budget:** $7.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $4.84 bil. **Gold:** 911,075 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.3%.

Transport: Railways: 2,177 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 294,000 pass. cars; 174,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 878 mil pass.-mi; 16 airports. **Chief port:** Puerto Aguirre.

Communications: TV sets: 118 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 675 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 8.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 11.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 64.5 male; 70.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7. **Natural inc.:** 1.82%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.4. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 90.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 3014 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 483-4410.

Website: www.bolivia.gov.bo

The Incas conquered the region's earlier Indian inhabitants in the 13th cent. Spanish rule began in the 1530s and lasted until Aug. 6, 1825. The country is named after Simon Bolivar, independence fighter.

In a series of wars, Bolivia lost its Pacific coast to Chile, the oil-bearing Chaco to Paraguay, and rubber-growing areas to Brazil, 1879-1935.

Economic unrest, especially among militant mine workers, has led to continuing political instability. A reformist government under Victor Paz Estenssoro, 1951-64, nationalized tin mines and attempted to improve conditions for the Indian majority but was overthrown by a military junta. A series of coups and countercoups continued until constitutional government was restored in 1982.

U.S. pressure on the government to reduce the country's coca output, the raw material for cocaine, has led to clashes between police and coca growers and increased anti-U.S. feeling among Bolivians. Gen. Hugo Banzer Suárez, who ruled as a dictator, 1971-78, later governed as president, 1997-2001.

After an inconclusive presidential election June 30, 2002, Congress Aug. 4 chose Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, a U.S.-educated mining executive, as head of state. He quit Oct. 17, 2003, after a month of antigovernment protests, led by Bolivian Indians, in which over 70 people died. His successor, Vice Pres. Carlos D. Mesa Gisbert, was embroiled in controversies over energy policy.

Juan Evo Morales Aima, a leftist and coca-farmer advocate, won the presidential election, Dec. 18, 2005. He nationalized the hydrocarbon sector, launched a land-redistribution program to benefit poor farmers, and tightened ties with Venezuela and Cuba; he faced resistance and demands for autonomy from leaders of Bolivia's relatively prosperous lowland provinces. Voters Jan. 25, 2009, approved a new constitution strengthening the rights of Bolivia's indigenous majority and increasing federal control over the country's natural resources. In national elections Dec. 6, Pres. Morales easily won a second term, and his Movement Toward Socialism consolidated its hold over Bolivia's legislature.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

People: Population: 4,621,598. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.2; 65+: 14.9. **Pop. density:** 233.8 per sq mi, 90.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 48%. **Ethnic groups:** Bosniak 48%, Serb 37%, Croat 14%. **Principal languages:** Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian. **Chief religions:** Muslim 40%, Orthodox 31%, Roman Catholic 15%.

Geography: Total area: 19,767 sq mi, 51,197 sq km; **Land area:** 19,763 sq mi, 51,187 sq km. **Location:** On Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Serbia, Montenegro on E and SE, Croatia on N and W. **Topography:** Hilly with some mountains. About 36% of the land is forested. **Capital:** Sarajevo, 392,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Heads of state:** Collective presidency with rotating leadership. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nikola Spiric; b. Sept. 4, 1956; in office: Jan. 11, 2007. **Local divisions:** Muslim-Croat Federation, divided into 10 cantons; Serbian-led region (Republika Srpska); internationally supervised Brcko district. **Defense budget:** $281 mil. **Active troops:** 11,099.

Economy: Industries: steel, coal, mining, vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, tank & aircraft assembly, domestic appliances. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, cobalt, mang. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 459,218; chickens: 14 mil; goats: 70,392; pigs: 502,197; sheep: 1 mil. **Fish catch:** 9,625 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 11.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 20.5%, industry 32.6%, services 47%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Convertible Marka (BAM) (Sept. 2010: 1.52 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $29.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,400; **GDP growth:** –3.4%. **Imports:** $8.8 bil; Croatia 22.17%, Germany 14.04%, Slovenia 13.45%, Italy 11.89%, Austria 6.61%, Hungary 5.74%. **Exports:** $4.1 bil; Croatia 19.07%, Slovenia 18.58%, Italy 16.87%, Germany 13.38%, Austria 10.25%. **Tourism:** $816 mil. **Budget:** $8.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.07 bil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 621 mi. **Civil aviation:** 29.2 mil pass.-mi; 7 airports. **Chief ports:** Bosanski Samac, Brcko.

Communications: TV sets: 112 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 245 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 26.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 37.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75.1 male; 82.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Natural inc.:** 0.02%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.9. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 96.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), OSCE.

Embassy: 2109 E St. NW 20037; 337-1500.

Website: www.fbihvlada.gov.ba

Bosnia was ruled by Croatian kings c. 958 CE, and by Hungary 1000-1200. It became organized c. 1200 and later took control of Herzegovina. The kingdom disintegrated from 1391, with the southern part becoming the independent duchy Herzegovina. It was conquered by Turks in 1463 and made a Turkish province. The area was placed under control of Austria-Hungary in 1878 and made part of the province of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was formally annexed to Austria-Hungary, 1908. Bosnia became a province of Yugoslavia in 1918. It was reunited with Herzegovina as a federated republic in the 1946 Yugoslav constitution.

Bosnia and Herzegovina declared sovereignty Oct. 15, 1991. A referendum for independence was passed Feb. 29, 1992. Ethnic Serbs' opposition to the referendum spurred violent clashes and bombings. The U.S. and EU recognized the republic Apr. 7. Fierce three-way fighting continued between Bosnia's Serbs, Muslims, and Croats. Serb forces massacred thousands of Bosnian Muslims and engaged in "ethnic cleansing" (the expulsion of Muslims and other non-Serbs from areas under Bosnian Serb control). The capital, Sarajevo, was surrounded and besieged by Bosnian Serb forces. Muslims and Croats in Bosnia reached a cease-fire Feb. 23, 1994, and signed an accord, Mar. 18, to create a Muslim-Croat confederation in Bosnia. However, by mid-1994, Bosnian Serbs controlled over 70% of the country.

As fighting continued in 1995, the balance of power began to shift toward the Muslim-Croat alliance. Massive NATO air strikes at Bosnian Serb targets beginning Aug. 30 triggered a new round of peace talks, and the siege of Sarajevo was lifted Sept. 15. The new talks produced an agreement in principle to create autonomous regions within Bosnia, with the Serb region (Republika Srpska) constituting 49% of the country. A Croat-Muslim offensive in Sept. recaptured significant territory, leaving Bosnian Serbs in control of approximately half that percentage.

A peace agreement initialed in Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1995, was signed in Paris, Dec. 14, by leaders of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Some 60,000 NATO troops (about 20,000 from the U.S.) moved in to police the accord. Meanwhile, a UN tribunal began bringing charges against suspected war criminals. Elections were held Sept. 14, 1996, for a 3-person collective presidency, for seats in a federal parliament, and for regional offices. In Dec. a revamped NATO "stabilization force" (SFOR) of over 30,000 members (more than 8,000 from the U.S.) received an 18-month mandate, which was later extended.

In a landmark verdict Aug. 2, 2001, the UN tribunal found Radislav Krstic, a Bosnian Serb general, guilty in connection with the genocide of thousands of Muslims at Srebrenica in 1995. A European Union peacekeeping force (EUFOR), with 7,000 members, assumed responsibility from SFOR, Dec. 2, 2004. Accused of complicity in the Sarajevo and Srebrenica atrocities, former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic was arrested in Serbia, July 21, 2008, and handed over to the UN tribunal. As the security situation in Bosnia improved, EUFOR strength dropped to about 2,000 troops from 25 countries as of July 2010.

Botswana

Republic of Botswana

People: Population: 2,029,307. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.3; 65+: 3.9. **Pop. density:** 9.3 per sq mi, 3.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Tswana, or Setswana 79%; Kalanga 11%; Basarwa 3%. **Principal languages:** Setswana, Kalanga, English (official). **Chief religions:** Christian 72%, Badimo 6%, none 21%.

Geography: Total area: 224,607 sq mi, 581,730 sq km; **Land area:** 218,816 sq mi, 566,730 sq km. **Location:** In southern Africa. **Neighbors:** Namibia on N and W, South Africa on S, Zimbabwe on NE; Botswana claims border with Zambia on N. **Topography:** The Kalahari Desert, supporting nomadic Bushmen and wildlife, spreads over SW; there are swamplands and farming areas in N, and rolling plains in E where livestock are grazed. **Capital:** Gaborone, 196,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Seretse Khama Ian Khama; b. Feb. 27, 1953; in office: Apr. 1, 2008. **Local divisions:** 10 districts, 4 town councils. **Defense budget** (2008): $293 mil. **Active troops:** 9,000.

Economy: Industries: diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash. **Chief crops:** livestock, sorghum, maize, millet, beans, sunflowers. **Natural resources:** diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.5 mil; chickens: 4.8 mil; goats: 2 mil; pigs: 5,600; sheep: 305,000. **Fish catch:** 86 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pula (BWP) (Sept. 2010: 6.77 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $25.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,800; **GDP growth:** –5.4%. **Imports:** $4.2 bil; NA. **Exports:** $3.4 bil; NA. **Tourism:** $553 mil. **Budget:** $6.1 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $5.55 bil. **CPI change:** 8%.

Transport: Railways: 552 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 83,000 pass. cars; 111,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 68.4 mil pass.-mi; 9 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 21 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 154 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 7.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 41.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 6.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 61.1 male; 60.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 22.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9. **Natural inc.:** 1.35%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.8. **HIV rate:** 23.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 83.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1531-1533 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20036; 244-4990.

Website: www.gov.bw

First inhabited by Bushmen, then Bantus, the region became the British protectorate of Bechuanaland in 1886. The country became fully independent Sept. 30, 1966, as Botswana.

Cattle raising and mining (diamonds, copper, nickel) have contributed to economic growth; the economy is closely tied to South Africa's. According to the UN, nearly 25% of the adult population has HIV/AIDS. Pres. Festus Mogae transferred power Apr. 1, 2008, to Seretse Khama Ian Khama, son of Botswana's independence leader and first president (1966-80), Sir Seretse Khama. In power since independence, the Botswana Democratic Party dominated national elections Oct. 16, 2009, and Ian Khama was sworn in for a full term Oct. 20.

Brazil

Federative Republic of Brazil

People: Population: 201,103,330. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 26.5; 65+: 6.6. **Pop. density:** 61.6 per sq mi, 23.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 86.1%. **Ethnic groups:** White 54%, mixed white & black 39%, black 6%. **Principal languages:** Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, minor Amerindian languages. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic (nominal) 74%, Protestant 15%, none 7%.

Geography: Total area: 3,287,612 sq mi, 8,514,877 sq km; **Land area:** 3,266,199 sq mi, 8,459,417 sq km. **Location:** Occupies E half of South America. **Neighbors:** French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela on N; Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, on W; Argentina, Uruguay on S. **Topography:** Brazil's Atlantic coastline stretches 4,603 mi. In N is the heavily wooded Amazon basin covering half the country. Its network of rivers is navigable for 15,814 mi. The Amazon itself flows 2,093 mi in Brazil, all navigable. The NE region is semiarid scrubland, heavily settled and poor. The S central region, favored by climate and resources, has almost half of the population, produces 75% of farm goods and 80% of industrial output. The narrow coastal belt includes most of the major cities. Almost the entire country has a tropical or semitropical climate. **Capital:** Brasília, 3,789,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** São Paulo, 19,960,000; Rio de Janeiro, 11,836,000; Belo Horizonte, 5,736,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva; b. Oct. 27, 1945; in office: Jan. 1, 2003. **Local divisions:** 26 states, 1 federal district (Brasília). **Defense budget:** $29.7 bil. **Active troops:** 327,710.

Economy: Industries: textiles, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, tin, steel, aircraft, motor vehicles & parts. **Chief crops:** coffee, soybeans, wheat, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, citrus. **Natural resources:** bauxite, gold, iron ore, mang., nickel, phosphates, platinum, tin, uranium, oil, hydropower, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 12.6 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 175.4 mil; chickens: 1.2 bil; goats: 9.5 mil; pigs: 40 mil; sheep: 16.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 1.07 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 453.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 20%, industry 14%, services 66%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Real (BRL) (Sept. 2010: 1.71 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2 tril; **per capita GDP:** $10,100; **GDP growth:** –0.2%. **Imports:** $127.7 bil; U.S. 16.12%, China 12.61%, Argentina 8.77%, Germany 7.65%, Japan 4.3%. **Exports:** $153 bil; China 12.49%, U.S. 10.5%, Argentina 8.4%, Netherlands 5.39%, Germany 4.05%. **Tourism:** $5.8 bil. **Budget:** $434.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $151.41 bil. **Gold:** 1.08 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 4.9%.

Transport: Railways: 17,931 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 16.6 mil pass. cars; 4.5 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 30,582.6 mil pass.-mi; 726 airports. **Chief ports:** Guaiba, Ilha Grande, Paranagua, Rio Grande, Santos, Sao Sebastiao, Tubarao.

Communications: TV sets: 333 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 434 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 21.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 35.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 39.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.7 male; 76 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.18%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21.9. **AIDS rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 90%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, OAS.

Embassy: 3006 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 238-2700.

Website: www.brasil.gov.br

Pedro Alvares Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, is generally credited as the first European to reach Brazil, in 1500. The country was thinly settled by various Indian tribes. Only a few have survived to the present, mostly in the Amazon basin.

In the next centuries, Portuguese colonists gradually pushed inland, bringing along large numbers of African slaves. (Slavery was not abolished until 1888.) The King of Portugal, fleeing before Napoleon's army, moved the seat of government to Brazil in 1808. Brazil thereupon became a kingdom under Dom Joao VI. After Joao VI returned to Portugal, his son Pedro proclaimed the independence of Brazil, Sept. 7, 1822, and was crowned emperor. The second emperor, Dom Pedro II, was deposed in 1889, and a republic proclaimed, called the United States of Brazil. In 1967 the country was renamed the Federative Republic of Brazil.

A military junta took control in 1930; dictatorial power was assumed by Getulio Vargas, until finally forced out by the military in 1945. A democratic regime prevailed 1945-64, during which time the capital was moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília. Military-backed governments ruled Brazil for the next 20 years. Censorship was imposed, and much of the opposition was suppressed amid charges of torture.

Brazil became the leading industrial power of Latin America by the 1970s, while agricultural output soared. By the 1990s, Brazil had one of the world's largest economies; income was poorly distributed, however, and more than one out of four Brazilians continued to survive on less than $1 a day. Despite protective environmental legislation, development has destroyed much of the Amazon ecosystem.

Democratic presidential elections were held in 1985 as the nation returned to civilian rule. Fernando Collor de Mello was elected president in Dec. 1989. In Sept. 1992, Collor was impeached for corruption. He resigned on Dec. 29 as his trial was beginning, and Itamar Franco, who had been acting president, was sworn in as president. In elections held on Oct. 3, 1994, Fernando Henrique Cardoso was elected president. Reelected Oct. 4, 1998, he guided Brazil through a series of financial crises.

A new civil code guaranteeing legal equality for women was enacted Aug. 15, 2001. The IMF approved a $30 bil loan to Brazil Aug. 7, 2002; by then, Brazil's debt already exceeded $260 bil. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, a union leader and reformer, won a presidential runoff Oct. 27, 2002, with 61% of the vote. Brazil's space program suffered a setback when a rocket exploded on its launchpad Aug. 22, 2003, killing 21 people; the country successfully launched its first rocket into space Oct. 23, 2004.

A top aide to Pres. Lula resigned June 16, 2005, amid allegations the ruling party bribed legislators in exchange for votes; despite this and other scandals, Lula won a second presidential term Oct. 29, 2006. The nation, which already meets many of its energy needs through biofuels, reported huge new offshore oil finds in 2007-08. The International Olympic Committee Oct. 2, 2009, chose Rio de Janeiro to host the 2016 Olympic Games. Lula's former chief of staff, Dilma Rousseff, led in the first round of presidential voting Oct. 3, 2010, but fell short of 50%. She won the runoff election Oct. 31.

Brunei

Brunei Darussalam

People: Population: 395,027. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 26.1; 65+: 3.4. **Pop. density:** 194.3 per sq mi, 75 per sq km. **Urban:** 75.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Malay 66%, Chinese 11%, other 19%. **Principal languages:** Malay (official), English, Chinese. **Chief religions:** Muslim (official) 67%, Buddhist 13%, Christian 10%, other (incl. indigenous beliefs) 10%.

Geography: Total area: 2,226 sq mi, 5,765 sq km; **Land area:** 2,033 sq mi, 5,265 sq km. **Location:** In SE Asia, on the N coast of the island of Borneo; it is surrounded on its landward side by the Malaysian state of Sarawak. **Topography:** Brunei has a narrow coastal plain, with mountains in E, hilly lowlands in W. There are swamps in W and NE. Climate is tropical. **Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan, 22,000.

Government: Type: Independent sultanate. **Head of state and gov.:** Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah; b. July 15, 1946; in office: Jan. 1, 1984 (sultan since Oct. 5, 1967). **Local divisions:** 4 districts. **Defense budget:** $395 mil. **Active troops:** 7,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, oil refining, liquefied nat. gas, constr. **Chief crops:** rice, vegetables, fruits. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.1 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 940; chickens: 15.5 mil; goats: 2,720; pigs: 1,800; sheep: 3,000. **Fish catch:** 2,831 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 3.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.2%, industry 62.8%, services 33%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BND) (Sept. 2010: 1.34 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $19.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $51,200; **GDP growth:** 0.5%. **Imports:** $2.6 bil; Singapore 38.4%, Malaysia 18.7%, Japan 7.2%, China 5.42%, Thailand 5.19%, U.S. 4.45%, UK 4.25%. **Exports:** $10.7 bil; Japan 38.04%, Indonesia 25.95%, South Korea 14.17%, Australia 7.24%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2008 est.): $4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $865.78 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 240,000 pass. cars; 22,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,521.5 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Lumut, Muara, Seria.

Communications: TV sets: 637 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 302 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 20.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 68.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 79.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.7 male; 78.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.47%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 95%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and some of its specialized agencies, APEC, ASEAN, the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 3520 International Ct. NW 20008; 237-1838.

Website: www.brunei.gov.bn

The Sultanate of Brunei was a powerful state in the early 16th cent., with authority over all of the island of Borneo as well as parts of the Sulu Islands and the Philippines. In 1888, a treaty placed the state under the protection of Great Britain.

Brunei became a fully sovereign and independent state on Jan. 1, 1984. Much of the country's oil wealth has been squandered by members of the royal family.

Bulgaria

Republic of Bulgaria

People: Population: 7,148,785. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.8; 65+: 17.9. **Pop. density:** 170.7 per sq mi, 65.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Bulgarian 84%, Turk 9%, Roma 5%. **Principal languages:** Bulgarian, Turkish, Roma. **Chief religions:** Bulgarian Orthodox 83%, Muslim 12%.

Geography: Total area: 42,811 sq mi, 110,879 sq km; **Land area:** 41,888 sq mi, 108,489 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, in E Balkan Peninsula on Black Sea. **Neighbors:** Romania on N; Serbia, Macedonia on W; Greece, Turkey on S. **Topography:** The Stara Planina (Balkan) Mts. stretch E-W across the center of the country, with the Danubian plain on N, the Rhodope Mts. on SW, and Thracian Plain on SE. **Capital:** Sofia, 1,192,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Georgi Parvanov; b. June 28, 1957; in office: Jan. 22, 2002. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Boyko Borisov; b. June 13, 1959; in office: July 27, 2009. **Local divisions:** 28 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1.11 bil. **Active troops:** 34,975.

Economy: Industries: utilities, food, beverages, tobacco. **Chief crops:** vegetables, fruits, tobacco, wine, wheat, barley, sunflowers, sugar beets. **Natural resources:** bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 30%. **Livestock:** cattle: 602,056; chickens: 16.4 mil; goats: 495,484; pigs: 888,609; sheep: 1.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 14,018 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 40.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7.5%, industry 36.4%, services 56.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lev (BGN) (Sept. 2010: 1.52 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $90.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,500; **GDP growth:** –5%. **Imports:** $22.1 bil; Russia 13.14%, Germany 12.23%, Italy 7.78%, Greece 6.17%, Romania 5.65%, Turkey 5.48%, Ukraine 4.81%, Austria 4.08%. **Exports:** $16.4 bil; Germany 11.21%, Greece 9.43%, Italy 9.24%, Romania 8.52%, Turkey 7.33%, Belgium 5.61%, France 4.44%. **Tourism:** $4.2 bil. **Budget:** $18.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $10.93 bil. **Gold:** 1.28 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 2.8%.

Transport: Railways: 2,668 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.5 mil pass. cars; 371,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 844.4 mil pass.-mi; 130 airports. **Chief ports:** Burgas, Varna.

Communications: TV sets: 429 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 537 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 28.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 79 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 45 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.7 male; 77.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.3. **Natural inc.:** –0.49%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 17.3. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 98.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 1621 22nd St. NW 20008; 387-0174.

Website: www.government.bg

Bulgaria was settled by Slavs in the 6th cent. Turkic Bulgars arrived in the 7th cent., merged with the Slavs, became Christians by the 9th cent., and set up powerful empires in the 10th and 12th centuries. Ottomans prevailed in 1396 and ruled for nearly 500 years.

An 1876 revolt led to an independent kingdom in 1908. Bulgaria expanded after the first Balkan War but lost its Aegean coastline in WWI, when it sided with Germany. Bulgaria joined the Axis in WWII but withdrew in 1944. Communists took power with Soviet aid; monarchy was abolished Sept. 8, 1946.

On Nov. 10, 1989, Communist Party leader and head of state Todor Zhivkov, who had held power for 35 years, resigned. In Jan. 1990, Parliament voted to revoke the constitutionally guaranteed dominant role of the Communist Party. A new constitution took effect July 13, 1991.

Bulgaria's deteriorating economy provoked nationwide strikes and demonstrations in Jan. 1997. The Union of Democratic Forces, an anti-Communist group, won national elections on Apr. 19. The UDF lost the elections of June 17, 2001, to a party headed by the former king, Simeon II. Socialist opposition leader Georgi Parvanov won a presidential runoff vote Nov. 18, 2001; he was reelected Oct. 29, 2006.

Bulgaria became a full member of NATO, Apr. 2, 2004, and entered the European Union, Jan. 1, 2007. Boyko Borisov, mayor of Sofia, became prime minister after his center-right party won parliamentary elections July 5, 2009.

Burkina Faso

People: Population: 16,241,811. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 46; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 153.6 per sq mi, 59.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 24.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Mossi 40%+, other (incl. Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, Fulani) approx. 60%. **Principal languages:** French (official), native African Sudanic-family languages. **Chief religions:** Muslim 50%, indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) 10%.

Geography: Total area: 105,869 sq mi, 274,200 sq km; **Land area:** 105,715 sq mi, 273,800 sq km. **Location:** In W Africa, S of the Sahara. **Neighbors:** Mali on NW; Niger on NE; Benin, Togo, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire on S. **Topography:** Landlocked Burkina Faso is in the savanna region of W Africa. The N is arid, hot, and thinly populated. **Capital:** Ouagadougou, 1,777,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Blaise Compaoré; b. Feb. 3, 1951; in office: Oct. 15, 1987. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Tertius Zongo; b. May 18, 1957; in office: June 4, 2007. **Local divisions:** 45 provinces. **Defense budget:** $123 mil. **Active troops:** 11,200.

Economy: Industries: cotton lint, beverages, agric. proc., soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold. **Chief crops:** cotton, peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, sorghum, millet. **Natural resources:** mang., limestone, marble, gold, phosphates, pumice, salt. **Arable land:** 18%. **Livestock:** cattle: 9.2 mil; chickens: 27.9 mil; goats: 11.8 mil; pigs: 3 mil; sheep: 7.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 11,075 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 611.6 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 90%, industry and services 10%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $18.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,200; **GDP growth:** 3.2%. **Imports:** $1.5 bil; Côte d'Ivoire 24.31%, France 19.48%, Togo 6.42%. **Exports:** $855 mil; Singapore 16.76%, Belgium 12.78%, China 7.59%, Ghana 6.89%, India 6.36%, Denmark 5.76%, Niger 5.13%, Thailand 4.52%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $1.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $826.59 mil. **CPI change:** 2.6%.

Transport: Railways: 386 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 26,500 pass. cars; 22,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 24.9 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 11 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 34 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 51.4 male; 55.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 44. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13. **Natural inc.:** 3.1%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 83. **HIV rate:** 1.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 28.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and many of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 2340 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 332-5577.

Website: www.gouvernement.gov.bf or www.burkinaembassy-usa.org

The Mossi people entered the area in the 11th to 13th centuries. Their kingdoms ruled until they were defeated by the Mali and Songhai empires.

French control came by 1896, but Upper Volta (renamed Burkina Faso on Aug. 4, 1984) was not established as a separate territory until 1947. Full independence came Aug. 5, 1960, and a pro-French government was elected. The military seized power in 1980. A 1987 coup established the current regime, which instituted a multiparty system in the early 1990s. Pres. Blaise Compaoré won reelection, Nov. 13, 2005, with 80% of the vote. The country, one of the world's poorest, depends heavily on foreign aid.

Burma

See Myanmar.

Burundi

Republic of Burundi

People: Population: 9,863,117. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 46.1; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 994.8 per sq mi, 384.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 10.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%. **Principal languages:** Kirundi, French (both official); Swahili. **Chief religions:** Christian (predominantly Roman Catholic) 67%, indigenous beliefs 23%, Muslim 10%.

Geography: Total area: 10,745 sq mi, 27,830 sq km; **Land area:** 9,915 sq mi, 25,680 sq km. **Location:** In central Africa. **Neighbors:** Rwanda on N, Dem. Rep. of the Congo (formerly Zaire) on W, Tanzania on E and S. **Topography:** Much of the country is grassy highland, with mountains reaching 8,900 ft. The southernmost source of the White Nile is located in Burundi. Lake Tanganyika is the second deepest lake in the world. **Capital:** Bujumbura, 455,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Pierre Nkurunziza; b. Dec. 18, 1963; in office: Aug. 26, 2005. **Local divisions:** 16 provinces. **Defense budget:** $82 mil. **Active troops:** 20,000.

Economy: Industries: light consumer goods, assembly of imported components, public works constr., food proc. **Chief crops:** coffee, cotton, tea, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, manioc. **Natural resources:** nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum, vanadium, hydropower. **Arable land:** 36%. **Livestock:** cattle: 480,000; chickens: 4.9 mil; goats: 1.7 mil; pigs: 190,000; sheep: 295,000. **Fish catch:** 17,966 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 92 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 93.6%, industry 2.3%, services 4.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (BIF) (Sept. 2010: 1,205.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $300; **GDP growth:**

3.5%. **Imports:** $275 mil; Saudi Arabia 16.87%, Belgium 11.17%, Uganda 8.62%, Kenya 7.57%, China 5.66%, France 5.35%, Germany 4.46%, India 4.24%, Tanzania 4.21%. **Exports:** $68 mil; Germany 21.6%, Switzerland 14.86%, Belgium 9.32%, Sweden 8.94%, Pakistan 5.82%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $417.4 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $205.43 mil. **CPI change:** 11%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 7,000 pass. cars; 9,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1 airport. **Chief port:** Bujumbura.

Communications: TV sets: 15 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 152 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 56.7 male; 60 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 41.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.9. **Natural inc.:** 3.16%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 63.4. **HIV rate:** 2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 65.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2233 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Ste. 212, 20007; 342-2574.

Website: www.burundi-gov.bi or www.burundiembassy-usa.org

The pygmy Twa were the first inhabitants, followed by Bantu Hutus, who were conquered in the 16th cent. by the Tutsi (Watusi), probably from Ethiopia. Under German control in 1899, the area fell to Belgium in 1916, which exercised successively a League of Nations mandate and UN trusteeship over Ruanda-Urundi (now the two countries of Rwanda and Burundi). Burundi became independent July 1, 1962.

An unsuccessful Hutu rebellion in 1972-73 left 10,000 Tutsi and 150,000 Hutu dead. Over 100,000 Hutu fled to Tanzania and Zaire (now Congo). In the 1980s, Burundi's Tutsi-dominated regime pledged itself to ethnic reconciliation and democratic reform. In the nation's first democratic presidential election, in June 1993, a Hutu, Melchior Ndadaye, was elected. He was killed in an attempted coup, Oct. 21, 1993. At least 150,000 Burundians died as a result of ethnic conflict during the next three years. Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira, elected Jan. 1994, was killed with the president of Rwanda in a mysterious plane crash, Apr. 6. The incident sparked massive carnage in Rwanda; violence in Burundi, initially far more limited, intensified in 1995. Ethnic strife continued after a military coup, July 25, 1996. Former South African Pres. Nelson Mandela mediated peace talks from Dec. 1999; most warring groups signed a draft peace treaty in Arusha, Tanzania, Aug. 28, 2000. Coup attempts were suppressed Apr. 18 and July 23, 2001. A power-sharing government headed by Pierre Buyoya was sworn in Nov. 1, 2001, but clashes with rebels continued.

Domitien Ndayizeye, a Hutu, became president Apr. 30, 2003. The UN Security Council authorized, May 21, 2004, a 5,650-member peacekeeping force (ONUB) for Burundi. Approval of a power-sharing constitution by referendum, Feb. 28, 2005, paved the way for local and parliamentary elections. Pierre Nkurunziza, former leader of a Hutu rebel group, became president Aug. 26, 2005. ONUB was succeeded, Jan. 1, 2007, by the UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB). Under a reconciliation accord reached Dec. 4, 2008, remaining Hutu rebels began to disarm and demobilize. Candidates opposing Nkurunziza dropped out of the June 28, 2010, presidential election, claiming the vote was rigged.

Cambodia

Kingdom of Cambodia

People: Population: 14,453,680. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 32.2; 65+: 3.7. **Pop. density:** 212.1 per sq mi, 81.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 19.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Khmer 90%, Vietnamese 5%. **Principal languages:** Khmer (official), French, English. **Chief religion:** Theravada Buddhist 95%.

Geography: Total area: 69,898 sq mi, 181,035 sq km; **Land area:** 68,153 sq mi, 176,515 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, on Indochina Peninsula. **Neighbors:** Thailand on W and N, Laos on NE, Vietnam on E. **Topography:** The central area, formed by the Mekong R. basin and Tonle Sap lake, is level. Hills and mountains are in SE, a long escarpment separates the country from Thailand on NW. 76% of the area is forested. **Capital:** Phnom Penh, 1,519,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Norodom Sihamoni; b. May 14, 1953; in office: Oct. 14, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Samdech Hun Sen; b. Aug. 5, 1952; in office: Nov. 30, 1998. **Local divisions:** 20 provinces and 4 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $222 mil. **Active troops:** 124,300.

Economy: Industries: tourism, garments, rice milling, fishing, wood & wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining, textiles. **Chief crops:** rice, rubber, corn, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil & gas, timber, gems, iron ore, mang., phosphates. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.5 mil; chickens: 16.9 mil; pigs: 2.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 487,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 67.9%, industry 12.7%, services 19.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Riel (KHR) (Sept. 2010: 4,210.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $27.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,900; **GDP growth:** –1.5%. **Imports:** $5.4 bil; Thailand 24.83%, Vietnam 19.73%, China 14.08%, Singapore 11.34%, Hong Kong 7.41%, Taiwan 5.1%, South Korea 4.06%. **Exports:** $3.6 bil; U.S. 45.32%, Singapore 9.46%, Germany 7.52%, UK 7.07%, Canada 6.31%, Vietnam 4.15%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget:** $1.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.82 bil. **Gold:** 399,832 oz t. **CPI change:** –0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 429 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 8,300 pass. cars; 3,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 197 mil pass.-mi; 6 airports. **Chief ports:** Phnom Penh, Kampong Saom.

Communications: TV sets: 9 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 128 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 60 male; 64.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.2. **Natural inc.:** 1.74%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 56.9. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 77.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), ASEAN.

Embassy: 4530 16th St. NW 20011; 726-7742.

Website: www.cambodia.gov.kh

Early kingdoms dating from that of Funan in the 1st cent. CE culminated in the great Khmer empire that flourished from the 9th cent. to the 13th, encompassing present-day Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and southern Vietnam. The peripheral areas were lost to invading Siamese and Vietnamese, and France established a protectorate in 1863. Independence came in 1953.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, king 1941-55 and head of state from 1960, tried to maintain neutrality during the Vietnam War. Relations with the U.S. were broken in 1965, after planes from South Vietnam attacked Vietcong forces within Cambodia. Relations were restored in 1969, after Sihanouk charged Vietnamese Communists with arming Cambodian insurgents.

In 1970, pro-U.S. Prem. Lon Nol seized power, demanding removal of 40,000 North Vietnamese troops; the monarchy was abolished. Sihanouk formed a government-in-exile in Beijing, and open war began between the government and Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The U.S. provided heavy military and economic aid.

Khmer Rouge forces captured Phnom Penh Apr. 17, 1975. Cities were depopulated and their residents executed or condemned to forced labor. An estimated 1.7 mil people died in "killing fields" or from other hardships under Khmer Rouge rule, 1975-79.

Severe border fighting broke out with Vietnam in 1978 and developed into a full-fledged Vietnamese invasion. Formation of a Vietnamese-backed government was announced, Jan. 8, 1979, one day after the capture of Phnom Penh. Thousands of refugees fled to Thailand, and widespread starvation was reported. Vietnamese troops remained in Cambodia during the 1980s, meeting resistance from Khmer Rouge guerrillas, especially along the Thai border. Vietnam withdrew nearly all its troops by Sept. 1989.

Following UN-sponsored elections in Cambodia that ended May 28, 1993, the 2 leading parties agreed to share power in an interim government. On Sept. 21, a constitution reestablishing a monarchy was adopted by the National Assembly. It took effect Sept. 24, with Sihanouk as king. The Khmer Rouge, which had boycotted the elections, opposed the new government but the insurgents weakened and splintered by 1996.

Co-Prime Min. Hun Sen staged a coup July 5, 1997, ousting his rival, Prince Norodom Ranariddh. Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader who held power during the late 1970s, was denounced by his former comrades at a show trial, July 25, 1997, and sentenced to house arrest; he died Apr. 15, 1998. Sihanouk abdicated because of poor health and was succeeded, Oct. 14, 2004, by his son Norodom Sihamoni.

Arrested in 1999, former Khmer Rouge military chief Ta Mok died July 21, 2006, before he could stand trial for genocide and crimes against humanity. Hun Sen's party retained power through a series of flawed elections; the most recent, on July 27, 2008, was described by international observers as a notable improvement over previous votes. On July 26, 2010, a UN-backed war crimes tribunal convicted a former prison warden known as Duch for overseeing the killing and torture of more than 14,000 inmates under Khmer Rouge rule. The tribunal Sept. 16, 2010, announced the indictment of former Pres. Khieu Samphan (arrested 2007) and 3 other senior Khmer Rouge leaders; their trial was expected to begin by mid-2011.

Cameroon

Republic of Cameroon

People: Population: 19,294,149. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 40.7; 65+: 3.3. **Pop. density:** 105.7 per sq mi, 40.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Cameroon Highlanders 31%, Equatorial Bantu 19%, Kirdi 11%, Fulani 10%, NW Bantu 8%, E Nigritic 7%, other African 13%. **Principal languages:** English, French (both official); 24 major African lang. groups. **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%.

Geography: Total area: 183,568 sq mi, 475,440 sq km; **Land area:** 182,514 sq mi, 472,710 sq km. **Location:** Between W and central Africa. **Neighbors:** Nigeria on NW; Chad, Central African Republic on E; Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea on S. **Topography:** A low coastal plain with rain forests is in S; plateaus in center lead to forested mountains in W, including Mt. Cameroon, 13,435 ft; grasslands in N lead to marshes around Lake Chad. **Capital:** Yaoundé, 1,739,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Douala, 2,053,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Paul Biya; b. Feb. 13, 1933; in office: Nov. 6, 1982. **Head of gov.:** Prime

Min. Philemon Yang; b. June 14, 1947; in office: June 30, 2009. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): $306 mil. **Active troops:** 14,100.

Economy: Industries: oil prod. & refining, aluminum prod., food proc., light consumer goods, textiles, lumber. **Chief crops:** coffee, cocoa, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains. **Natural resources:** oil, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 200 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 13%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6 mil; chickens: 33 mil; goats: 4.4 mil; pigs: 1.4 mil; sheep: 3.8 mil. **Fish catch:** 138,340 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70%, industry 13%, services 17%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $42.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,300; **GDP growth:** 0.9%. **Imports:** $4.4 bil; France 21.03%, Nigeria 10.79%, China 10.25%, Belgium 6.62%, U.S. 4.31%. **Exports:** $3.6 bil; Netherlands 13.99%, Spain 12.25%, Italy 11.84%, China 9.14%, U.S. 6.16%, France 5.51%, South Korea 4.66%, Belgium 4.33%, UK 4%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $4.1 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.34 bil. **Gold:** 29,954 oz t. **CPI change:** 3%.

Transport: Railways: 613 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 173,100 pass. cars; 57,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 535 mil pass.-mi; 11 airports. **Chief ports:** Douala, Limboh Terminal.

Communications: TV sets: 34 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 163 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 53.2 male; 54.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 33.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12. **Natural inc.:** 2.16%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 62.2. **HIV rate:** 5.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 75.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 2349 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-8790.

Website: www.spm.gov.cm

Portuguese sailors were the first Europeans to reach Cameroon, in the 15th cent. The European and American slave trade was very active in the area. German control lasted from 1884 to 1916, when France and Britain divided the territory, later receiving League of Nations mandates and UN trusteeships. French Cameroon became independent Jan. 1, 1960; one part of British Cameroon joined Nigeria in 1961, the other part joined Cameroon. Stability has allowed for development of roads, railways, agriculture, and petroleum production.

Pres. Paul Biya has retained power since 1982 in a series of elections that were boycotted by opposition parties or disputed as fraudulent. Rising food and fuel costs and discontent with Biya's continued rule sparked antigovernment riots Feb. 23-29, 2008. The legislature, controlled by Biya loyalists, voted Apr. 10, 2008, to abolish a presidential term limit that had been introduced in 1996.

Canada

People: Population: 33,759,742. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.9; 65+: 15.5. **Pop. density:** 9.6 per sq mi, 3.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 80.5%. **Ethnic groups:** British isles origin 28%, French origin 23%, other European 15%, mixed background 26%. **Principal languages:** English, French (both official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 43%, Protestant (incl. United Church, Anglican) 23%, unspecified 12%, none 16%.

Geography: Total area: 3,855,103 sq mi, 9,984,670 sq km; **Land area:** 3,511,023 sq mi, 9,093,507 sq km. The largest country in land size in the Western Hemisphere. **Topography:** Canada stretches 3,426 mi from east to west and extends southward from the North Pole to the U.S. border. Its seacoast includes 36,356 mi of mainland and 115,133 mi of islands, including the Arctic islands almost from Greenland to near the Alaskan border. **Climate:** While generally temperate, varies from freezing winter cold to blistering summer heat. **Capital:** Ottawa, 1,170,000 (figure is for Ottawa-Gatineau area). **Cities (urban aggl.):** Toronto, 5,377,000; Montreal, 3,750,000; Vancouver, 2,197,000; Calgary, 1,160,000; Edmonton, 1,096,000.

Government: Type: Confederation with parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. David Johnston; b. June 28, 1941; in office: Oct. 1, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Stephen Harper; b. Apr. 30, 1959; in office: Feb. 6, 2006. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 3 territories. **Defense budget:** $20.19 bil. **Active troops:** 65,722.

Economy: Industries: transp. equip., chemicals, minerals, food & fish products, wood & paper products, oil & nat. gas. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, oilseed, tobacco, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybd., potash, diamonds, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, oil, nat. gas, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 178.1 bil bbls (incl. condensate & oil sands reserves). **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 13.9 mil; chickens: 165 mil; goats: 30,000; pigs: 13.8 mil; sheep: 825,300. **Fish catch:** 1.09 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 614.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, mfg. 13%, constr. 6%, services 76%, other 3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (CAD) (Sept. 2010: 1.03 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** $38,200; **GDP growth:** –2.5%. **Imports:** $327.2 bil; U.S. 51.1%, China 10.88%, Mexico 4.56%. **Exports:** $323.4 bil; U.S. 75.02%, UK 3.37%, China 3.09%. **Tourism:** $15.1 bil. **Budget:** $578.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $34.6 bil. **Gold:** 109,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 29,011 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 18.1 mil pass. cars; 708,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 61,044.1 mil pass.-mi; 514 airports. **Chief ports:** Halifax, Hamilton, Montréal, Port-Cartier, Quebec City, Saint John (New Brunswick), Sept-Isles, Vancouver.

Communications: TV sets: 709 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,038 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 54.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 174.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 78.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.7 male; 84 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5. **HIV rate:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, APEC, the Commonwealth, NAFTA, NATO, OAS, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 501 Pennsylvania Ave. NW 20001; 682-1740.

Website: www.canada.gc.ca

French explorer Jacques Cartier, who reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, is generally regarded as Canada's founder. But English seaman John Cabot sighted Newfoundland in 1497, and Vikings are believed to have reached the Atlantic coast centuries before either explorer. Canadian settlement was pioneered by the French who established Quebec City (1608) and Montreal (1642) and declared New France a colony in 1663.

Britain acquired Acadia (later Nova Scotia) in 1717 and, through military victory over French forces in Canada, obtained control of Quebec (1759) and the rest of New France in 1763. The French, through the Quebec Act of 1774, retained rights to their own language, religion, and civil law. The British presence in Canada increased during the American Revolution when many colonials, calling themselves United Empire Loyalists, moved north to Canada. Fur traders and explorers led Canadians westward across the continent. Sir Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific in 1793 and scrawled on a rock, "From Canada by land."

In Upper and Lower Canada (later called Ontario and Quebec) and in the Maritimes, legislative assemblies appeared in the 18th cent. and reformers called for responsible government. But the War of 1812 intervened. The war, a conflict between Great Britain and the U.S. fought mainly in Upper Canada, ended in a stalemate in 1814.

In 1837 political agitation for more democratic government culminated in rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada. Britain sent Lord Durham to investigate; in a famous report (1839), he recommended union of the 2 parts into one colony called Canada. The union lasted until Confederation, July 1, 1867, when proclamation of the British North America Act (now known as the Constitution Act, 1867) launched the Dominion of Canada, consisting of Ontario, Quebec, and the former colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Canada's Provinces and Territories

Provinces/territories	Joined confed.	Area (sq mi)	Population (Apr. 2010 est.)	Capital	Premier	Party	In office
Alberta	1905	255,287	3,724,832	Edmonton	Ed Stelmach	Prog. Cons.	2006
British Columbia	1871	365,948	4,510,858	Victoria	Gordon Campbell	Liberal	2001
Manitoba	1870	250,947	1,232,654	Winnipeg	Greg Selinger	New Democratic	2009
New Brunswick	1867	28,355	751,273	Fredericton	Shawn Graham	Liberal	2006
Newfoundland & Labrador	1949	156,649	510,901	St. John's	Danny Williams	Prog. Cons.	2003
Nova Scotia	1867	21,425	940,482	Halifax	Darrell Dexter	New Democratic	2009
Ontario	1867	412,581	13,167,894	Toronto	Dalton McGuinty	Liberal	2003
Prince Edward Island	1873	2,185	141,551	Charlottetown	Robert Ghiz	Liberal	2007
Quebec	1867	594,860	7,886,108	Québec	Jean Charest	Liberal	2003
Saskatchewan	1905	251,866	1,041,729	Regina	Brad Wall	Saskatchewan	2007
Northwest Territories[1]	1871	503,951	43,529	Yellowknife	Floyd Roland	nonpartisan	2007
Nunavut[1]	(2)	818,959	32,900	Iqaluit	Eva Aariak	nonpartisan	2008
Yukon[1]	1898	186,661	34,246	Whitehorse	Dennis Fentie	Yukon	2002

(1) Territories also have federally appointed commissioners to represent federal interests. (2) Territory created in 1999 from eastern portion of Northwest Territories.

Since 1840 the Canadian colonies had held the right to internal self-government. The British North America Act, which was the basis for the country's written constitution, established a federal system of government on the model of a British parliament and cabinet structure under the crown. Canada was proclaimed a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire in 1931. With the ratification of the Constitution Act, 1982, Canada severed its last formal legislative link with Britain by obtaining the right to amend its constitution.

The so-called Meech Lake Agreement, 1987, which would have assured constitutional protection for Quebec's efforts to preserve its French language and culture, sparked a separatist revival in Quebec. Subsequently, the Charlottetown agreement called for constitutional changes, such as recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society" within the Canadian confederation. It was defeated by a national referendum Oct. 26, 1992.

Canada became the first nation to ratify the North American Free Trade Agreement between Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. June 23, 1993. It went into effect Jan. 1, 1994. In a Quebec referendum held Oct. 30, 1995, proponents of secession lost by a razor-thin margin. On Jan. 7, 1998, the government apologized to indigenous peoples for 150 years of mistreatment and pledged to set up a "healing fund." Canada's highest court ruled, Aug. 20, that Quebec cannot secede unilaterally, even if a majority of the province approves. Nunavut ("Our Land"), carved from Northwest Territories as a homeland for the Inuit, was established Apr. 1, 1999.

Victory by the Liberals in national elections Nov. 27, 2000, made Jean Chrétien the first Canadian prime minister in over 50 years to head a third successive majority government. Canada sent troops and warships to aid the U.S.-led coalition in Afghanistan beginning Oct. 2001, but refused to support the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in Mar. 2003; as of mid-2010, about 2,800 Canadian troops were deployed in Afghanistan, and more than 150 had died there.

Chrétien retired Dec. 12, 2003, and Paul Martin became prime minister. Weakened by a scandal involving improper payments to Quebec firms for advertising and sponsorship of cultural and sporting events, the Liberals won only 135 of 308 seats in parliamentary elections June 28, 2004. Martin stayed in office as head of a minority government. Parliament enacted a bill, July 19, 2005, making same-sex marriage (already permitted in 8 of 10 provinces) legal throughout the country. Michaëlle Jean, a Haitian-born TV journalist, was installed Sept. 27 as Canada's first black governor-general.

Twelve years of Liberal party rule ended when Conservatives won 124 seats to the Liberals' 103 in parliamentary elections, Jan. 23, 2006. Conservative leader Stephen Harper took office Feb. 6 as head of a minority government. Police and intelligence officials in the Toronto area, June 2-3, arrested and charged 17 people with plotting terrorist attacks in Canada; their targets were said to include the House of Commons and the prime minister. The Supreme Court, Feb. 23, 2007, unanimously struck down a law under which foreign-born terrorism suspects had been indefinitely detained without charge.

Prime Min. Harper remained in office as head of a minority government after early elections Oct. 14, 2008, as Conservatives increased their plurality to 143 seats in the 308-seat House of Commons. The three main opposition parties—Liberals (77 seats), Bloc Québécois (49), and New Democratic Party (37)—agreed Dec. 1 to form a majority coalition to oust Harper, but he retained power by persuading Gov.-Gen. Michaëlle Jean Dec. 4 to suspend Parliament, thereby avoiding a vote of no-confidence. When Parliament reconvened Jan. 27, 2009, the Liberals agreed to support a Harper budget that included a $32.6 bil stimulus to combat recession. Canada hosted the Winter Olympics Feb. 12-28, 2010, in Vancouver, BC, and the G-8 and G-20 summit meetings June 25-27 in Ontario.

Prime Ministers of Canada

Canada is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. It is also a federal state. Canada's official head of state, Queen Elizabeth II, is represented by a resident Governor-General. However, in practice the nation is governed by the Prime Minister, leader of the party that commands the support of a majority of the House of Commons, dominant chamber of Canada's bicameral Parliament.

Name	Party	Term
Sir John A. Macdonald	Conservative	1867-1873
Alexander Mackenzie	Liberal	1873-1878
Sir John A. Macdonald	Conservative	1878-1891
Sir John J. C. Abbott	Conservative	1891-1892
Sir John S. D. Thompson	Conservative	1892-1894
Sir Mackenzie Bowell	Conservative	1894-1896
Sir Charles Tupper	Conservative	1896[1]
Sir Wilfrid Laurier	Liberal	1896-1911
Sir Robert Laird Borden	Cons./Union.[2]	1911-1920
Arthur Meighen	Unionist	1920-1921
W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal	1921-1926
Arthur Meighen	Conservative	1926[3]
W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal	1926-1930
Richard Bedford Bennett	Conservative	1930-1935
W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal	1935-1948
Louis St. Laurent	Liberal	1948-1957
John G. Diefenbaker	Prog. Cons.	1957-1963
Lester Bowles Pearson	Liberal	1963-1968
Pierre Elliott Trudeau	Liberal	1968-1979
Joe Clark	Prog. Cons.	1979-1980
Pierre Elliott Trudeau	Liberal	1980-1984
John Napier Turner	Liberal	1984[4]
Brian Mulroney	Prog. Cons.	1984-1993
Kim Campbell	Prog. Cons.	1993[5]
Jean Chrétien	Liberal	1993-2003
Paul Martin	Liberal	2003-2006
Stephen Harper	Conservative	2006-

(1) May-July. (2) Conservative 1911-17, Unionist 1917-20. (3) June-Sept. (4) June-Sept. (5) June-Oct.

Cape Verde

Republic of Cape Verde

People: Population: 508,659. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 33.4; 65+: 5.5. **Pop. density:** 326.7 per sq mi, 126.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Creole (mulatto) 71%, African 28%. **Principal languages:** Portuguese, Crioulo (blend of Portuguese & W African words). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic (infused with indigenous beliefs), Protestant (mostly Church of the Nazarene).

Geography: Total area: 1,557 sq mi, 4,033 sq km; **Land area:** 1,557 sq mi, 4,033 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., off W tip of Africa. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Mauritania, Senegal to E. **Topography:** Cape Verde Islands are 15 in number, volcanic in origin (active crater on Fogo). The landscape is eroded and stark, with vegetation mostly in interior valleys. **Capital:** Praia, 125,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Pedro Pires; b. Apr. 29, 1934; in office: Mar. 22, 2001. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. José Maria Neves; b. Mar. 28, 1960; in office: Feb. 1, 2001. **Local divisions:** 17 districts. **Defense budget** (2008): $8.8 mil. **Active troops:** 1,200.

Economy: Industries food & beverages, fish proc., shoes & garments, salt mining, ship repair. **Chief crops:** bananas, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, peanuts. **Natural resources:** salt, basalt rock, limestone, kaolin, fish. **Arable land:** 11%. **Fish catch:** 21,910 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 250 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Escudo (CVE) (Sept. 2010: 86.55 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,600; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** $858 mil; Portugal 44.86%, Netherlands 15.51%, Spain 6.1%, Italy 4.46%, Brazil 4.21%. **Exports:** $106 mil; Spain 53.98%, Portugal 22.23%, Morocco 7.13%. **Tourism:** $350 mil. **Budget:** $672.4 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $233.6 mil. **CPI change:** 1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 13,500 pass. cars; 3,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 723.9 mil pass.-mi; 9 airports. **Chief port:** Porto Grande.

Communications: TV sets: 5 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** NA. **Telephone lines:** 14.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 29.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.2 male; 72.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.53%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 27.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 84.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AU.

Embassy: 3415 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20007; 965-6820.

Website: www.governo.cv

The first Portuguese colonists landed in 1462; African slaves were brought soon after, and most Cape Verdeans descend from both groups. Cape Verde independence came July 5, 1975. Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro won the nation's first free presidential election Feb. 17, 1991; he was reelected without opposition five years later. Pedro Pires won a presidential runoff election Feb. 25, 2001, and was reelected Feb. 12, 2006. Remittances from Cape Verdean emigrants are a major source of income.

Central African Republic

People: Population: 4,844,927. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 41.1; 65+: 3.8. **Pop. density:** 20.1 per sq mi, 7.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Baya 33%, Banda 27%, Mandjia 13%, Sara 10%, Mboum 7%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Sangho (national), tribal languages. **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 35%, Protestant 25%, Roman Catholic 25%, Muslim 15%.

Geography: Total area: 240,535 sq mi, 622,984 sq km; **Land area:** 240,535 sq mi, 622,984 sq km. **Location:** In central Africa. **Neighbors:** Chad on N, Cameroon on W, Congo-Brazzaville and Congo-Kinshasa (formerly Zaire) on S, Sudan on E. **Topography:** Mostly rolling plateau, average altitude 2,000 ft, with rivers draining

S to the Congo and N to Lake Chad. Open, well-watered savanna covers most of the area, with an arid area in NE, and tropical rain forest in SW. **Capital:** Bangui, 702,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. François Bozizé; b. Oct. 14, 1946; in office: Mar. 15, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Faustin Archange Touadéra; b. Apr. 21, 1957; in office: Jan. 22, 2008. **Local divisions:** 14 prefectures, 2 economic prefectures, 1 commune. **Defense budget:** $22 mil. **Active troops:** 3,150.

Economy: Industries: gold & diamond mining, logging, brewing, textiles, footwear, bicycle & motorcycle assembly. **Chief crops:** timber, cotton, coffee, tobacco, manioc, yams, millet, corn, bananas. **Natural resources:** diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil, hydropower. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.5 mil; chickens: 4.9 mil; goats: 3.1 mil; pigs: 800,000; sheep: 260,000. **Fish catch:** 15,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 115 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $700; **GDP growth:** 1.7%. **Imports:** $237.3 mil; South Korea 19.29%, France 11.95%, U.S. 7.78%, Cameroon 7.39%, Netherlands 6.77%. **Exports:** $146.7 mil; Belgium 32.57%, China 10.49%, Indonesia 10.36%, Morocco 10.24%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 6.87%, France 5.79%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $362 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $134.33 mil. **Gold:** 11,126 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 800 pass. cars; 700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Bangui, Nola, Nzinga, Salo.

Communications: TV sets: 6 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 83 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 48.5 male; 51 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 36.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.3. **Natural inc.:** 2.15%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 101.6. **HIV rate:** 6.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 54.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 1618 22nd St. NW 20008; 483-7800.

Website: www.state.gov/p/af/ci/ct/

Various Bantu peoples migrated through the region for centuries before French control was asserted in the late 19th cent., when the region was named Ubangi-Shari. Complete independence was attained Aug. 13, 1960.

Pres. Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who seized power in a 1965 military coup, proclaimed himself constitutional emperor of the renamed Central African Empire Dec. 1976. Bokassa's rule was characterized by ruthless authoritarianism and human rights violations. He was ousted in a bloodless coup aided by the French government, Sept. 20, 1979. In 1981, Gen. André Kolingba became head of state in another bloodless coup. Multiparty legislative and presidential elections were held in Oct. 1992 but were canceled by the government when Kolingba was losing. New elections, held in Aug. and Sept. 1993, led to the replacement of Kolingba with civilian rule under Pres. Ange-Félix Patassé.

France sent in troops to suppress army mutinies in 1996 and 1997. After thwarting several coup attempts, Patassé was ousted Mar. 15, 2003, by rebels under former army chief François Bozizé. Bozizé won a presidential runoff election May 8, 2005, but insurgent activity by Patassé loyalists and others continued in the north. A national peace conference, Dec. 8-20, 2008, paved the way for the installation of a unity government Jan. 19, 2009.

Chad

Republic of Chad

People: Population: 10,543,464. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 46.4; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 21.7 per sq mi, 8.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 27.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Sara 28%, Arab 12%, Mayo-Kebbi 12%, Kanem-Bornou 9%. **Principal languages:** French, Arabic (both official); 120+ diff. languages & dialects. **Chief religions:** Muslim 53%, Catholic 20%, Protestant 14%, animist 7%.

Geography: Total area: 495,755,172 sq mi, 1,284,000 sq km; **Land area:** 486,180 sq mi, 1,259,200 sq km. **Location:** In central N Africa. **Neighbors:** Libya on N; Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon on W; Central African Republic on S; Sudan on E. **Topography:** Wooded savanna, steppe, and desert in the S; part of the Sahara in the N. Southern rivers flow N to Lake Chad, surrounded by marshland. **Capital:** N'Djaména, 808,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Idriss Déby Itno; b. 1952; in office: Dec. 4, 1990. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Emmanuel Nadingar; b. 1951; in office: Mar. 5, 2010. **Local divisions:** 14 prefectures. **Defense budget:** $151 mil. **Active troops:** 25,350.

Economy: Industries: oil, cotton textiles, meatpacking, brewing, sodium carbonate, soap, cigarettes, constr. materials. **Chief crops:** cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc. **Natural resources:** oil, uranium, natron, kaolin, fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.5 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7 mil; chickens: 5.5 mil; goats: 6.2 mil; pigs: 28,120; sheep: 3.3 mil. **Fish catch:** 40,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 100 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80% (subsistence farming, herding, fishing), industry and services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $19.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,900; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports:** $2.2 bil; France 17.74%, Cameroon 12.7%, China 11.23%, U.S. 7.59%, Italy 6.54%, Ukraine 5.33%, Netherlands 4.37%. **Exports:** $3.5 bil; U.S. 90.06%, France 4.81%, China 1.6%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $1.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $393.38 mil. **Gold:** 11,126 oz t. **CPI change:** 10%.

Transport: Civil aviation: 8 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 1 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 236 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 47 male; 49.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 40.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.8. **Natural inc.:** 2.43%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 97.1. **HIV rate:** 3.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 32.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2002 R St. NW 20009; 462-4009.

Website: www.state.gov/p/af/ci/cd/

Chad was the site of Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures before the Sahara Desert formed. A succession of kingdoms and Arab slave traders dominated Chad until France took control around 1900. Independence came Aug. 11, 1960. Northern Muslim rebels have fought animist and Christian southern government and French troops from 1966, despite numerous cease-fires and peace pacts.

Rebel forces, led by Hissène Habré, captured the capital and forced Pres. Goukouni Oueddei to flee the country in June 1982. In Dec. 1990, Habré was overthrown by a Libyan-supported insurgent group, the Patriotic Salvation Movement. After approval of a new constitution Mar. 1996, Chad's first multiparty presidential election was held in June and July.

Oil began flowing July 15, 2003, through a 665-mi pipeline that allows landlocked Chad to export via Cameroon. Pres. Idriss Déby Itno won a third term, May 3, 2006, in an election boycotted by major opposition groups. Violence along the Sudan border escalated during the year, as Sudanese *janjaweed* militias and Chadian rebels attacked civilians, and Darfur rebels preyed on refugee camps. Between 140 and 700 civilians died in N'Djaména, Feb. 2-5, 2008, as more than 2,000 Chadian rebels stormed the capital and clashed with government troops in a failed coup attempt.

On Jan. 15, 2010, Chad and Sudan signed an accord aimed at normalizing relations and suppressing cross-border activities by rebel groups. In mid-2010, camps in E Chad housed some 270,000 refugees, most from Darfur, and camps in S Chad held about 81,000 refugees, most from the Central African Republic; at least 170,000 Chadians were internally displaced. Established in 2007, a UN peacekeeping force (MINURCAT) was being phased out in 2010.

Chile

Republic of Chile

People: Population: 16,746,491. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.7; 65+: 9.3. **Pop. density:** 58.3 per sq mi, 22.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.8%. **Ethnic groups:** White & white-Amerindian 95%, Mapuche 4%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), Mapudungun, German, English. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 70%, Evangelical 15%, none 8%.

Geography: Total area: 291,933 sq mi, 756,102 sq km; **Land area:** 287,187 sq mi, 743,812 sq km. **Location:** Occupies western coast of S South America. **Neighbors:** Peru on N, Bolivia on NE, Argentina on E. **Topography:** Andes Mts. on E border incl. some of the world's highest peaks; on W is 2,650-mile Pacific coast. Width varies 100-250 mi. In N is Atacama Desert, in center are agricultural regions, in S, forests and grazing lands. **Capital:** Santiago, 5,883,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Valparaíso, 865,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Sebastián Piñera Echenique; b. Dec. 1, 1949; in office: Mar. 11, 2010. **Local divisions:** 13 regions. **Defense budget:** $2.85 bil. **Active troops:** 60,560.

Economy: Industries: copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish proc., iron, steel, wood & wood products, transp. equip., cement, textiles. **Chief crops:** grapes, apples, pears, onions, wheat, corn, oats, peaches, garlic, asparagus, beans. **Natural resources:** copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, prec. metals, molybd., hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 150 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.8 mil; chickens: 99 mil; goats: 740,000; pigs: 3 mil; sheep: 4 mil. **Fish catch:** 4.8 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 60.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13.2%, industry 23%, services 63.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (CLP) (Sept. 2010: 494.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $242.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,600; **GDP growth:** –1.7%. **Imports:** $39.8 bil; U.S. 21.77%, China 12.76%, Argentina 9.55%, Brazil 6.46%, South Korea 5.35%. **Exports:** $53.7 bil; China 16.46%, U.S. 11.31%, Japan 9.06%, South Korea 6.49%, Brazil 4.64%, Mexico 4.09%. **Tourism:** $1.7 bil. **Budget:** $39.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $16.13 bil. **Gold:** 7,900 oz t. **CPI change:** 1.5%.

Transport: Railways: 3,406 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.6 mil pass. cars; 789,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 8,611 mil pass.-mi; 84 airports. **Chief ports:** Coronel, Huasco, Lirquen, Puerto Ventanas, San Antonio, San Vicente, Valparaiso.

Communications: TV sets: 240 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 354 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 21.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 50.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 34 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74.3 male; 81 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.86%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 7.5. **HIV rate:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 98.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, APEC, OAS.

Embassy: 1732 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 785-1746.

Website: www.chileangovernment.cl

Northern Chile was under Inca rule before the Spanish conquest, 1536-40. The southern Araucanian Indians resisted until the late 19th cent. Independence was gained 1810-18, under José de San Martin and Bernardo O'Higgins; the latter, as supreme director 1817-23, sought social and economic reforms until deposed. Chile defeated Peru and Bolivia in 1836-39 and 1879-84, gaining mineral-rich northern land.

In 1970, Salvador Allende Gossens, a Marxist, became president with a narrow plurality of the popular vote. His government improved conditions for the poor, but property seizures by left-wing extremists, poorly planned socialist economic programs, and a destabilization campaign backed by the U.S. led to political and financial chaos. A military junta seized power Sept. 11, 1973. With the presidential palace under attack, Allende refused to surrender; police said he killed himself. The junta, headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, implemented plans to privatize the economy and "exterminate Marxism." Repression continued into the 1980s.

In Dec. 1989 voters elected a civilian president, although Pinochet continued to head the army until Mar. 10, 1998. In Mar. 1994 a Chilean human rights group estimated that human rights violations had claimed more than 3,100 lives during Pinochet's rule. Initial attempts to prosecute him failed when he was declared mentally unfit to stand trial by courts in Britain and Chile.

Ricardo Lagos Escobar, Chile's first Socialist president since the 1973 coup, took office Mar. 11, 2000. Chile and the U.S. signed a free trade accord June 6, 2003. Verónica Michelle Bachelet Jeria, also a Socialist, won a runoff election Jan. 15, 2006, and took office Mar. 11 as Chile's first woman president. Pinochet died Dec. 10, 2006.

Billionaire businessman Sebastián Piñera Echenique, a conservative, won a presidential runoff election Jan. 17, 2010, and took office Mar. 11. In the interim, a powerful earthquake Feb. 27, 2010, off the coast of central Chile, followed by hundreds of aftershocks, killed at least 521 people and caused up to $30 bil in property damage. Chile mounted a prolonged effort to rescue 33 miners trapped 2,300 feet underground by a cave-in at the San José gold and copper mine Aug. 5, 2010.

Tierra del Fuego is the largest (18,800 sq mi) island in the archipelago of the same name at the southern tip of S. America, an area of majestic mountains, tortuous channels, and high winds. It was visited 1520 by Magellan and named Land of Fire because of its many Indian bonfires. Part of the island is in Chile, part in Argentina. Punta Arenas, on a mainland peninsula, is a center of sheep raising and the world's southernmost city (pop. [2002 census] 116,005); Puerto Williams is the southernmost settlement.

China

People's Republic of China

(Statistical data do not include Hong Kong or Macao.)

People: Population: 1,330,141,295. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 17.9; 65+: 8.6. **Pop. density:** 360 per sq mi, 139 per sq km. **Urban:** 46.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Han Chinese 92%; Zhuang, Manchu, Hui, Miao, Uyghur, Tujia, Yi, Mongol, Tibetan, Buyi, Dong, Yao, Korean, other nationalities 9%. **Principal languages:** Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages. **Chief religions:** Officially atheist; Daoist (Taoist), Buddhist, Christian 3%-4%, Muslim 1%-2%.

Geography: Total area: 3,705,407 sq mi, 9,596,961 sq km; **Land area:** 3,694,959 sq mi, 9,569,901 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of the habitable mainland of E Asia. **Neighbors:** Mongolia on N; Russia on NE and NW; Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan on W; India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam on S; North Korea on NE. **Topography:** Two-thirds of the vast territory is mountainous or desert; only one-tenth is cultivated. Rolling topography rises to high elevations in the N in the Daxinganlingshanmai separating Manchuria and Mongolia; the Tien Shan in Xinjiang; the Himalayan and Kunlunshanmai in the SW and in Tibet. Length is 1,860 mi from N to S, width E to W is more than 2,000 mi. The eastern half of China is one of the world's best-watered lands. Three great river systems, the Chang (Yangtze), Huang (Yellow), and Xi, provide water for vast farmlands. **Capital:** Beijing, 12,214,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Shanghai, 16,344,000; Chongqing, 9,348,000; Shenzhen, 8,847,000; Guangzhou, Guangdong, 8,735,000; Tianjin, 7,759,000; Wuhan, 7,582,000; Dongguan, Guangdong, 5,219,000; Shenyang, 5,074,000.

Government: Type: Communist Party-led state. **Head of state:** Pres. Hu Jintao; b. Dec. 1942; in office: Mar. 15, 2003 (also gen. sec. of Communist Party since Nov. 15, 2002). **Head of gov.:** Premier Wen Jiabao; b. Sept. 1942; in office: Mar. 16, 2003. **Local divisions:** 22 provinces (not including Taiwan), 5 autonomous regions, and 4 municipalities, plus the special administrative regions of Hong Kong (as of July 1, 1997) and Macao (as of Dec. 20, 1999). **Defense budget:** $70.3 bil. **Active troops:** 2,285,000.

Economy: Industries: mining & ore processing, iron, steel, aluminum, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles & apparel, oil, cement, chemicals, fertilizers. **Chief crops:** rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, apples, cotton, oilseed. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, oil, nat. gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, mang., molybd., vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydropower potential. **Crude oil reserves:** 16 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 15%. **Livestock:** cattle: 82.6 mil; chickens: 4.6 bil; goats: 149.4 mil; pigs: 446.4 mil; sheep: 136.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 57.8 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 3.2 tril kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 39.5%, industry 27.2%, services 33.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Yuan Renminbi (CNY) (Sept. 2010: 6.76 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $8.7 tril; **per capita GDP:** $6,600; **GDP growth:** 9.1%. **Imports:** $954.3 bil; Japan 12.27%, Hong Kong 10.06%, South Korea 9.04%, U.S. 7.66%, Taiwan 6.84%, Germany 5.54%. **Exports:** $1.2 tril; U.S. 20.03%, Hong Kong 12.03%, Japan 8.32%, South Korea 4.55%, Germany 4.27%. **Tourism:** $40.8 bil. **Budget:** $1.1 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.54 tril. **Gold:** 33.89 mil oz t. **CPI change:** –0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 48,364 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 21.3 mil pass. cars; 9.6 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 145,714.7 mil pass.-mi (not incl. Hong Kong or Macao); 442 airports. **Chief ports:** Dalian, Guangzhou, Ningbo, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Tianjin.

Communications: TV sets: 291 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 342 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 23.3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 74.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 28.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.5 male; 76.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.53%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.5. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC.

Embassy: 2300 Connecticut Ave. NW 20008; 328-2500.

Website: english.gov.cn

Remains of various humanlike creatures who lived as early as several hundred thousand years ago have been found in many parts of China. Neolithic agricultural settlements dotted the Huang (Yellow) R. basin from about 5000 BCE. Their language, religion, and art were the sources of later Chinese civilization.

Bronze metallurgy reached a peak and Chinese pictographic writing, similar to today's, was in use in the more developed culture of the Shang Dynasty (c. 1500 BCE-c. 1000 BCE), which ruled much of North China.

A succession of dynasties and interdynastic warring kingdoms ruled China for the next 3,000 years. They expanded Chinese political and cultural domination to the south and west, and developed a society that was technologically and culturally advanced. Rule by foreigners (Mongols in the Yuan Dynasty, 1271-1368, and Manchus in the Ch'ing Dynasty, 1644-1911) did not alter the underlying culture.

A period of relative stagnation left China vulnerable to internal and external pressures in the 19th cent. Rebellions left tens of millions dead, and Russia, Japan, Britain, and other powers exercised political and economic control in large parts of the country. China became a republic Jan. 1, 1912, following the Wuchang Uprising inspired by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang (Nationalist) party. By 1928, the Kuomintang, led by Chiang Kai-shek, succeeded in nominal reunification of China. About the same time, a bloody purge of Communists from the ranks of the Kuomintang fomented hostilities between the two groups.

For over 50 years, 1894-1945, China was involved in conflicts with Japan. In 1895, China ceded Korea, Taiwan, and other areas. On Sept. 18, 1931, Japan seized the Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria) and set up a puppet state called Manchukuo. Taking advantage of Chinese dissension, Japan invaded China proper July 7, 1937. On Nov. 20 the retreating Nationalist government moved its capital to Chongqing (Chungking) from Nanking (Nanjing), which Japanese troops then ravaged Dec. 13.

From 1939 the Sino-Japanese War (1937-45) became part of the broader world conflict. After its defeat in World War II, Japan gave up all seized land. Within China, conflicts involving the Kuomintang, Communists, and other factions resumed. China came under the domination of Communist armies, 1949-50. The Kuomintang government fled to Taiwan, Dec. 8, 1949.

The People's Republic of China was proclaimed in Beijing (Peking) Oct. 1, 1949, under Mao Zedong. China and the USSR signed a 30-year treaty of "friendship, alliance, and mutual assistance," Feb. 15, 1950. The U.S. refused recognition of the new regime. On Nov. 26, 1950, the People's Republic sent armies into Korea against U.S. troops and forced a stalemate in the Korean War.

After an initial period of consolidation, 1949-52, industry, agriculture, and social and economic institutions were forcibly molded according to Maoist ideals. However, frequent drastic changes in policy and violent factionalism interfered with economic development. In 1957, Mao admitted an estimated 800,000 people had been executed 1949-54; opponents claimed much higher figures.

The Great Leap Forward, 1958-60, tried to force the pace of economic development through intensive labor on huge new rural communes, and through emphasis on ideological purity. The program caused resistance and was largely abandoned.

By the 1960s, relations with the USSR deteriorated, with disagreements on borders, ideology, and leadership of world Communism. The USSR canceled aid accords, and China, with Albania, launched anti-Soviet propaganda drives.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, 1965, was an attempt to oppose pragmatism and bureaucratic power and instruct a new generation in revolutionary principles. Massive purges took place. A program of forcibly relocating millions of urban teenagers into the countryside was launched. By 1968 the movement had run its course; many purged officials returned to office in subsequent years, and reforms that had placed ideology above expertise were gradually weakened.

On Oct. 25, 1971, the UN General Assembly ousted the Taiwan government from the UN and seated the People's Republic in its place. The U.S. had supported the mainland's admission but opposed Taiwan's expulsion.

U.S. Pres. Richard Nixon visited China Feb. 21-28, 1972, on invitation from Premier Zhou Enlai, ending years of antipathy between the 2 nations. China and the U.S. opened liaison offices in each other's capitals, May-June 1973. The U.S., Dec. 15, 1978, formally recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China; diplomatic relations between the 2 nations were established, Jan. 1, 1979.

Mao died Sept. 9, 1976. By 1978, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping had consolidated his power, succeeding Mao as "paramount leader" of China. The new ruling group modified Maoist policies in education, culture, and industry, and sought better ties with non-Communist countries. By the mid-1980s, China had enacted far-reaching economic reforms, deemphasizing centralized planning and incorporating market-oriented incentives.

Some 100,000 students and workers staged a march in Beijing to demand political reforms, May 4, 1989. As the unrest spread, martial law was imposed, May 20. Troops entered Beijing, June 3-4, and crushed the pro-democracy protests, as tanks and armored personnel carriers rolled through Tiananmen Square. It is estimated that 5,000 died, 10,000 were injured, and hundreds of students and workers were arrested.

Deng Xiaoping died Feb. 19, 1997, leaving Jiang Zemin in control as president. By agreement with the UK, Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty July 1 (see below). Portugal returned Macao to China Dec. 20, 1999.

Hu Jintao was named Communist Party general secretary at the 16th party congress, Nov. 15, 2002, and elected president by the 10th National People's Congress, Mar. 15, 2003. With the successful launch and recovery, Oct. 15-16, 2003, of the *Shenzhou 5* spacecraft, China became the third nation (after the U.S. and USSR) to send a man into space.

China's industries, exports, and demand for oil have all increased rapidly since the 1980s. Reports in 2007 that China had exported hazardous pet products, toothpaste, tires, and toys focused attention on factories' quality-control problems. Zheng Xiaoyu, the former head of China's food and drug safety agency, was executed July 10 for bribe taking and dereliction of duty.

The National People's Congress Mar. 15-16, 2008, reelected Pres. Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao. A powerful earthquake rocked Sichuan Province May 12, leaving 69,226 people dead and 17,923 missing. China reportedly spent $43 bil preparing for the XXIX Summer Olympics, held in Beijing Aug. 8-24, 2008. In a new quality-control scandal, China's health ministry reported Sept. 22 that nearly 53,000 babies had been sickened by contaminated milk powder; on Dec. 1, the estimate was raised to 300,000.

Western computer security experts Jan.-Feb. 2010 blamed hackers at 2 Chinese schools for Internet attacks on Google and at least 30 other firms. An earthquake Apr. 14 killed at least 2,200 people in NW China. The government reacted angrily when the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded Oct. 8 to Liu Xiaobo, a human rights activist who had received an 11-year prison sentence in Dec. 2009.

China has invested heavily in environmental technologies, especially wind and solar power, but illegal mining and ore processing remain major public-health hazards. Rapid growth during 2009-10 made China the world's second-largest economy, ranking behind the U.S. but ahead of Japan.

Manchuria. Home of the Manchus, rulers of China 1644-1911, Manchuria has accommodated millions of Chinese settlers in the 20th cent. Under Japanese rule 1931-45, the area became industrialized. The region is divided into the 3 northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning.

Autonomous Regions

Guangxi Zhuang is in SE China, bounded on the N by Guizhou and Hunan provinces, E and S by Guangdong, on the SW by Vietnam, and on the W by Yunnan. It produces rice in the river valleys and has valuable forest products. Pop. (2005): 49.25 mil.

Inner Mongolia was organized by the People's Republic in 1947. Its boundaries have undergone frequent changes, reaching its greatest extent in 1956 (and restored in 1979), with an area of 454,600 sq mi, allegedly in order to dilute the minority Mongol population. Chinese settlers outnumber the Mongols more than 10 to 1. Pop. (2005): 23.86 mil. Capital: Hohhot.

Ningxia Hui, in north central China, is about 60,000 sq mi. Pop. (2005): 5.96 mil. Capital: Yinchuan. Situated mainly of the semiarid Inner Mongolian plateau region with desert areas in the N. The Huang He (Yellow R.) flows across the N furnishes water for irrigation. Coal is mined in the E. The majority of the population is Han, and the Hui (Chinese Muslims) constitute about one-third of the population. The region experienced a significant population boom from 1950-80, which has now stabilized.

Xinjiang Uighur, in Central Asia, is 635,900 sq mi, pop. (2004): 19.63 mil (75% Uighurs, a Turkic Muslim group, with a heavy Han Chinese increase in recent years). Capital: Urumqi. It is China's richest region in strategic minerals. China has moved to crack down on Uighur separatists, whom Beijing regards as terrorists. A protest march July 5, 2009, by Uighurs in Urumqi led to violent clashes with Han Chinese; at least 197 people (mostly Han) were killed in the riots. Renewed unrest including protests by Han in early Sept. led to the dismissal of the city's top Communist official.

Tibet, 471,700 sq mi, is a thinly populated region of high plateaus and massive mountains, the Himalayas on the S, the Kunluns on the N. High passes connect with India and Nepal; roads lead into China proper. Capital: Lhasa. Average altitude is 15,000 ft. Jiachan, 15,870 ft, is believed to be the highest inhabited town on earth. Agriculture is primitive. Pop. (2006): 2.84 mil (of whom about 500,000 are Chinese). Another 4 mil Tibetans form the majority of the population of vast adjacent areas that have long been incorporated into China.

China ruled all of Tibet from the 18th cent. Independence came in 1911, but China reasserted control in 1951, and a Communist government was installed in 1953. Serfdom was abolished, but all land remained collectivized.

A Tibetan uprising within China in 1956 spread to Lhasa in 1959. The rebellion was crushed by Chinese troops, and Buddhism was almost totally suppressed. The Dalai Lama and 100,000 Tibetans fled to India.

Efforts by Chinese authorities to halt peaceful demonstrations by Tibetan monks led to anti-Chinese riots in Lhasa, Mar. 14, 2008; the Chinese government sent troops into Tibet to crush dissent, sparking international protests.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong (Xianggang), located at the mouth of the Zhu Jiang (Pearl R.) in SE China, 90 mi S of Canton (Guangzhou), was a British dependency from 1842 until July 1, 1997, when it became a Special Administrative Region of China. Its nucleus is Hong Kong Isl., 31 sq mi, occupied by the British in 1841 and formally ceded to them in 1842, on which is located the seat of government. Opposite is Kowloon Peninsula, 3 sq mi, and Stonecutters Isl., added to the territory in 1860. An additional 355 sq mi known as the New Territories, a mainland area and islands, were leased from China, 1898, for 99 years. Area 422 sq mi (total); 402 sq mi (land); pop. (2010 est.) 7,089,705.

Hong Kong is a major center for trade and banking. Per capita GDP, $42,800 (2009 est.), is among the highest in the world. Principal industries are textiles and apparel; also tourism, electronics, shipbuilding, iron and steel, fishing, cement, and small manufactures. Hong Kong's spinning mills are among the best in the world. Outside of the public sector, the labor force is engaged in the following sectors: wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, and hotels 42.9%; financing, insurance, and real estate 21.4%; community and social services 19.7%; manufacturing 6.1%; and construction 1.9%.

Hong Kong harbor was long an important British naval station and one of the world's great transshipment ports. The colony was often a place of refuge for exiles from mainland China. It was occupied by Japan during WWII.

From 1949 to 1962 Hong Kong absorbed more than a million refugees fleeing Communist China. Starting in the 1950s, cheap labor led to a boom in light manufacturing, while liberal tax policies attracted foreign investment; Hong Kong became one of the wealthiest, most productive areas in the Far East.

With the end of the 99-year lease on the New Territories drawing near, Britain and China signed an agreement, Dec. 19, 1984, under which all of Hong Kong was to be returned to China in 1997; under this agreement Hong Kong was to be allowed to keep its capitalist system for 50 years. Following the transfer of government, Hong Kong retained its street names and its currency, the Hong Kong dollar (HK$7.75 = $1 U.S.), but without the queen's picture. Official languages remained Chinese (Cantonese dialect) and English. A SARS outbreak in 2003 claimed almost 300 lives and damaged the economy.

Hundreds of thousands of Hong Kong residents turned out July 1, 2003, to protest a proposed anti-subversion law; the bill was withdrawn Sept. 5. Another mass march, July 1, 2004, protested Beijing's refusal to allow greater freedom. Pro-democracy candidates won a majority of the popular vote in elections, Sept. 12, but failed to gain control of the Legislative Council. After Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa resigned Mar. 10, 2005, Donald Tsang was chosen to serve the remaining 2 years of Tung's term; he won a full 5-year term Mar. 25, 2007.

Macao

Macao, area of 11 sq mi, is an enclave, a peninsula and 2 small islands, at the mouth of the Xi (Pearl) R. in China. It was established as a Portuguese trading colony in 1557. In 1849, Portugal claimed sovereignty over the territory; this claim was accepted by China in an 1887 treaty. Portugal granted broad autonomy in 1976. Under a 1987 agreement, Macao reverted to China Dec. 20, 1999. As in the case of Hong Kong, the Chinese government guaranteed Macao it would not interfere in its way of life and capitalist system for a period of 50 years. Tourism is the fastest-growing economic sector; revenues from casinos and other gambling activities reached nearly $15 bil in 2009. The labor force is occupied in the following areas: gambling 14.2%, restaurants and hotels 13.6%, wholesale and retail trade 12.6%, construction 9.3%, public sector 6.6%, transport and communications 5.2%, manufacturing 4.9%, and financial services 2.1%. Pop. (2010 est.): 567,957.

Colombia

Republic of Colombia

People: Population: 44,205,293. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.2; 65+: 6. **Pop. density:** 103.2 per sq mi, 39.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo 58%, white 20%, mulatto 14%, black 4%, mixed black-Amerindian 3%. **Principal language:** Spanish (official). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 90%.

Geography: Total area: 439,737 sq mi, 1,138,914 sq km; **Land area:** 428,227 sq mi, 1,109,104 sq km. **Location:** At the NW corner of South America. **Neighbors:** Panama on NW, Ecuador and Peru on S, Brazil and Venezuela on E. **Topography:** Three ranges of Andes—Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras—run through the country from N to S. The eastern range consists mostly of high tablelands, densely populated. The Magdalena R. rises in the Andes, flows N to Caribbean, through a rich alluvial plain. Sparsely settled plains in E are drained by Orinoco and Amazon systems. **Capital:** Bogotá, 8,262,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Medellín, 3,497,000; Cali, 2,352,000; Barranquilla, 1,836,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Juan Manuel Santos; b. Aug. 10, 1951; in office: Aug. 7, 2010. **Local divisions:** 32 departments, capital district of Bogotá. **Defense budget:** $6.51 bil. **Active troops:** 285,220.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., oil, clothing & footwear, beverages, chemicals, cement. **Chief crops:** coffee, cut flowers, bananas, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cocoa beans. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.4 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 26.9 mil; chickens: 155 mil; goats: 1.2 mil; pigs: 1.8 mil; sheep: 3.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 201,402 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 50.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 18%, industry 18.9%, services 63.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (COP) (Sept. 2010: 1,790.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $401.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,200; **GDP growth:** 0.1%. **Imports:** $31.5 bil; U.S. 30.61%, China 10.02%, Mexico 8.05%, Brazil 5.92%, France 3.99%, Germany 3.96%. **Exports:** $34 bil; U.S. 32.45%, Venezuela 17.16%, Netherlands 4.22%. **Tourism:** $1.8 bil. **Budget:** $74.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $15.79 bil. **Gold:** 220,500 oz t. **CPI change:** 4.2%.

Transport: Railways: 2,362 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.1 mil pass. cars; 343,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 6,510.7 mil pass.-mi; 116 airports. **Chief ports:** Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Turbo.

Communications: TV sets: 279 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 539 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 16.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 22.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 45.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 71 male; 77.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.2. **Natural inc.:** 1.25%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.9. **HIV rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 93.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 2118 Leroy Pl. NW 20008; 387-8338.

Website: web.presidencia.gov.co

Spain subdued the local Indian kingdoms (Funza, Tunja) by the 1530s and ruled Colombia and neighboring areas as New Granada for 300 years. Independence was won by 1819. Venezuela and Ecuador broke away in 1829-30, and Panama withdrew in 1903.

Colombia is plagued by rural and urban violence. "La Violencia" of 1948-58 claimed 200,000 lives; since 1989, political killings, kidnappings, and "disappearances" have victimized many thousands of civilians, and the internally displaced population has been estimated at up to 3 mil or more. Attempts at land and social reform and progress in industrialization have not reduced massive social problems. Government activity against local drug traffickers has sparked retaliation killings of politicians and judges.

Right-wing paramilitaries launched a campaign Dec. 22, 2000, against suspected left-wing guerrillas. A hardliner, Álvaro Uribe Vélez, whose father had been killed by leftist rebels in 1983, won a presidential election May 26, 2002. A wave of guerrilla violence as he took office led Uribe to declare a "state of unrest" Aug. 12. Police powers were increased Sept. 10 as part of a new government offensive. The constitution was amended, Nov. 30, 2004, to allow the president to seek a second consecutive term; Uribe easily won reelection May 28, 2006. Key political figures, including major allies of Uribe, were arrested in 2007 on charges of colluding with paramilitary death squads. Guerrilla strength has waned in recent years; 15 hostages were freed July 2, 2008, including former presidential candidate Ingrid Betancourt, 3 U.S. defense contractors, and 11 soldiers, in what government leaders called a daring ruse that tricked rebels into giving up their captives.

Relations with Venezuela deteriorated in 2009, as Colombia accused the government of Pres. Hugo Chávez of aiding Colombian guerrillas, and Chávez objected to expanded military cooperation between Colombia and the U.S. Former Def. Min. Juan Manuel Santos, a conservative ally of Uribe, won a presidential runoff election June 20, 2010, and took office Aug. 7.

Colombia processes nearly 90% of the cocaine reaching the U.S. Since 2000, the U.S. has provided more than $7.3 bil to Colombia, much of it to combat the drug trade.

Comoros

Union of the Comoros

People: Population: 773,407. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 41.9; 65+: 3.1. **Pop. density:** 896.2 per sq mi, 346 per sq km. **Urban:** 28.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava (all mostly African-Arab mix). **Principal languages:** Arabic, French (both official); Shikomoro (blend of Swahili & Arabic). **Chief religion:** Sunni Muslim 98%.

Geography: Total area: 863 sq mi, 2,235 sq km; **Land area:** 863 sq mi, 2,235 sq km. **Location:** 3 islands—Grande Comore (Njazidja), Anjouan (Nzwani), and Moheli (Mwali)—in the Mozambique Channel between NW Madagascar and SE Africa. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Mozambique on W, Madagascar on E. **Topography:** The islands are of volcanic origin, with an active volcano on Grande Comore. **Capital:** Moroni, 49,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi; b. June 5, 1958; in office: May 26, 2006. **Local divisions:** 3 main islands with 4 municipalities. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing, tourism, perfume distillation. **Chief crops:** vanilla, cloves, ylang-ylang, perfume essences, copra, coconuts, bananas, cassava. **Arable land:** 36%. **Livestock:** cattle: 45,000; chickens: 500,000; goats: 115,000; sheep: 22,000. **Fish catch:** 16,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 22 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry and services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (KMF) (Sept. 2010: 382.31 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $765.8 mil; **per capita GDP:** $1,000; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** $143 mil; France 15.5%, China 14.66%, India 10.55%, UAE 7.88%, Pakistan 5.69%, Kenya 4.51%. **Exports:** $32 mil; Turkey 25.2%, France 20.44%, Singapore 17.44%, Algeria 8.02%, Italy 6.09%, Saudi Arabia 5%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** NA. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): $72.82 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Mayotte, Mutsamudu.

Communications: TV sets: 4 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 141 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 61.4 male; 66.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 34.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.4. **Natural inc.:** 2.73%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 64.6. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 73.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO), AL, AU.

Permanent UN Mission: 866 United Nations Plz., Ste. 418, New York, NY 10017; (212) 750-1637.

Website: www.beit-salam.km

The islands were controlled by Muslim sultans until the French acquired them 1841-1909. They became a French overseas territory in 1947. A 1974 referendum favored independence, with only the Christian island of Mayotte preferring association with France. The French National Assembly decided to allow each of the islands to decide its own fate. The Comore Chamber of Deputies declared independence July 6, 1975, with Ahmed Abdallah as president. In a referendum in 1976, Mayotte voted to remain French.

A leftist regime that seized power from Abdallah in 1975 was deposed in a pro-French 1978 coup in which he regained the presidency. In Nov. 1989, Pres. Abdallah was assassinated; soon after, a multiparty system was instituted. A Sept. 1995 military coup, assisted by French mercenaries, ousted Pres. Said Mohamed Djohar. French troops invaded, Oct. 4, and forced coup leaders to surrender.

Attempts to work out a new constitutional relationship between Grande Comore, Anjouan, and Moheli have been ongoing since Anjouan and Moheli seceded from the Comoros in 1997. Unrest on Grande Comore culminated in a military coup, Apr. 30, 1999. Anjouans endorsed secession in a disputed vote Jan. 23, 2000.

Irregularities marred the presidential runoff election of Apr. 14, 2002, won by Azali Assoumani, who led the 1999 coup. Elections for national and island assemblies took place Mar.-Apr. 2004. Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi won a presidential runoff vote, May 14, 2006. Each of the 3 islands elected its own president in 2002 and 2007. Anjouan's leader, Col. Mohamed Bacar, who had refused to relinquish power after the central government ruled his 2007 election illegal, was forced to flee when Comorian and African Union troops took control of the island, Mar. 25-26, 2008.

A Yemeni Airbus A310 jetliner en route from Sana'a', Yemen, plunged into rough seas June 30, 2009, while trying to land at Moroni; the crash killed 152 of the 153 people on board.

Congo

Democratic Republic of the Congo

(Congo, officially Democratic Republic of the Congo, is also known as Congo-Kinshasa. It should not be confused with Republic of the Congo, commonly called Congo Republic, and also known as Congo-Brazzaville.)

People: Population: 70,916,439. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 46.7; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 81 per sq mi, 31.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 34.6%. **Ethnic groups:** 200+ groups, majority Bantu. Four largest tribes (Mongo, Luba, Kongo [all Bantu], Mangbetu-Azande [Hamitic]) 45%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Lingala (lingua franca trade lang.), Kingwana (Kiswahili or Swahili dialect), Kikongo, Tshiluba. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 20%, Kimbanguist 10%, Muslim 10%.

Geography: Total area: 905,355 sq mi, 2,344,858 sq km; **Land area:** 875,312 sq mi, 2,267,048 sq km. **Location:** In central Africa. **Neighbors:** Congo-Brazzaville on W; Central African Republic, Sudan on N; Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania on E; Zambia, Angola on S. **Topography:** Congo includes the bulk of the Congo R. basin. The vast central region is a low-lying plateau covered by rain forest. Mountainous terraces in the W, savannas in the S and SE, grasslands toward the N, and the high Ruwenzori Mts. on the E surround the central region. A short strip of territory borders the Atlantic O. **Capital:** Kinshasa, 8,401,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Lubumbashi, 1,479,000; Mbuji-Mayi, 1,424,000; Kananga, 841,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Joseph Kabila; b. June 24, 1971; in office: Jan. 26, 2001. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Adolphe Muzito; b. 1957; in office: Oct. 10, 2008. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 1 city. **Defense budget** (2008): $168 mil. **Active troops:** 139,251-151,251.

Economy: Industries: mining, mineral proc., textiles, footwear, cigarettes, proc. foods & beverages, cement. **Chief crops:** coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber, tea, quinine, cassava, bananas, root crops, corn, fruits. **Natural resources:** cobalt, copper, oil, diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, mang., tin, uranium, coal, hydropower, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 180 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 752,630; chickens: 19.8 mil; goats: 4 mil; pigs: 965,130; sheep: 902,270. **Fish catch:** 238,970 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 8.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (CDF) (Sept. 2010: 875.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $21.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $300; **GDP growth:** 2%. **Imports:** $5.2 bil; South Africa 18.22%, Belgium 10.2%, China 8.34%, Zambia 7.77%, France 7.28%, Zimbabwe 6.52%, Kenya 5.48%, Netherlands 4.13%, Italy 3.96%. **Exports:** $6.1 bil; China 46.75%, U.S. 15.35%, Belgium 10.68%, Zambia 5.78%, Finland 4.38%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2006 est.): $2 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): $50.47 mil. **CPI change** (2008): 17.3%.

Transport: Railways: 2,490 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 172,600 pass. cars; 34,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 26 airports. **Chief ports:** Boma, Bukavu, Bumba, Goma, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Matadi, Mbandaka.

Communications: TV sets: 2 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 376 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 52.9 male; 56.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 42.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.4. **Natural inc.:** 3.09%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 79.4. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 66.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 1726 M St. NW 20036; 234-7690.

Website: www.presidentrdc.cd

The earliest inhabitants of Congo may have been the pygmies, followed by Bantus from the east and Nilotic tribes from the north. The large Bantu Bakongo kingdom ruled much of Congo and Angola when Portuguese explorers visited in the 15th cent.

Leopold II, king of the Belgians, formed an international group to exploit the Congo region in 1876. In 1877 Henry M. Stanley explored the Congo, and in 1878 the king's group sent him back to organize the region and win over the native chiefs. The Conference of Berlin, 1884-85, established the Congo Free State with Leopold as king and chief owner. Exploitation of native laborers on the rubber plantations caused international criticism and led to granting of a colonial charter, 1908; the colony became known as the Belgian Congo. Millions of Congolese are believed to have died under brutal European rule between 1880 and 1920.

Belgian and Congolese leaders agreed Jan. 27, 1960, that Congo would become independent in June. In the first general elections, May 31, Patrice Lumumba's party won a plurality in the National Assembly. The Republic of the Congo was proclaimed June 30. Widespread violence caused Europeans and others to flee. The UN Security Council, Aug. 9, called on Belgium to withdraw its troops and sent a UN contingent. Lumumba was dismissed as premier Sept. 5, 1960, and was murdered Jan. 17, 1961. The last UN troops left the Congo June 30, 1964.

In late 1965 Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu was named president. He later changed his name to Mobutu Sese Seko and ruled as a dictator. The country became the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1966) and the Republic of Zaire (1971). Under Mobutu, economic decline and government corruption plagued Zaire. He sought to retain power despite mounting international pressure and internal opposition.

During 1994, Zaire was inundated with refugees from the massive ethnic bloodshed in Rwanda. Ethnic violence spread to E Zaire in 1996. In Oct. militant Hutus, who dominated in the refugee camps, fought against rebels (mostly Tutsis) in Zaire, precipitating intervention by government troops. As a result of the fighting, Rwandan refugees abandoned the camps; hundreds of thousands returned to Rwanda, while hundreds of thousands more were dispersed throughout E Zaire. The rebels, led by Gen. Laurent Kabila—a former Marxist and longtime opponent of Mobutu—gained momentum and began to move west across Zaire. On May 17, 1997, Kabila's troops entered Kinshasa and Mobutu went into exile. The country again assumed the name Democratic Republic of the Congo. Mobutu died Sept. 7 in Rabat, Morocco.

Kabila, who ruled by decree, alienated UN officials, international aid donors, and former allies. Rebels assisted by Rwanda and Uganda threatened Kinshasa in Aug. 1998, but the assault was turned back with help from Angola, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. Rebel groups agreed to a cease-fire on Aug. 31, 1999, but the truce was widely violated. Kabila was assassinated Jan. 16, 2001, apparently by one of his bodyguards, and was succeeded by his son Joseph.

The overall death toll from the civil war and related causes was estimated at 3.3 mil through Nov. 2002. By then, Rwanda and Uganda had agreed to pull out their remaining troops. A power-sharing accord signed Apr. 2, 2003, led to the installation of a new Congolese government in July. A new constitution won legislative approval May 13, 2005. A UN peacekeeping force (MONUC), established in 1999, remained in the country to oversee elections, held July 30-31, 2006, the nation's first multiparty vote since 1960. Kabila defeated former rebel leader Jean-Pierre Bemba in a presidential runoff election, Oct. 29, 2006.

Hundreds reportedly died in Kinshasa, Mar. 22-23, 2007, in clashes between security forces and a militia loyal to Bemba, who fled to Europe; he was arrested in Belgium May 24, 2008, on war crimes charges. A peace deal with militia groups in eastern Congo, including one led by Tutsi rebel Gen. Laurent Nkunda, was signed Jan. 23, 2008, but Nkunda launched a new offensive Aug. 28; he was arrested by Rwandan authorities Jan. 22, 2009.

Visiting E Congo Aug. 11, 2009, U.S. Sec. of State Hillary Clinton announced a $17 mil program to curb rampant sexual violence in the region. The UN reported that more than 8,000 Congolese women were raped in 2009; at least 150 others in E Congo were gang-raped by Rwandan rebels, July 30-Aug. 3, 2010.

The MONUC peacekeeping mission, reconstituted and renamed MONUSCO as of July 1, 2010, included about 19,800 military personnel.

Congo Republic

Republic of the Congo

(Congo Republic, officially Republic of the Congo, is also known as Congo-Brazzaville. It should not be confused with Democratic Republic of the Congo [formerly Zaire], now commonly called Congo, and also known as Congo-Kinshasa.)

People: Population: 4,125,916. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 45.8; 65+: 2.8. **Pop. density:** 31.3 per sq mi, 12.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Kongo 48%, Sangha 20%, Teke 17%, M'Bochi 12%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Lingala & Monokutuba (lingua franca trade languages), many local languages & dialects (Kikongo most widespread). **Chief religions:** Christian 50%, animist 48%, Muslim 2%.

Geography: Total area: 132,047 sq mi, 342,000 sq km; **Land area:** 131,854 sq mi, 341,500 sq km. **Location:** In W central Africa. **Neighbors:** Gabon and Cameroon on W, Central African Republic on N, Congo-Kinshasa (formerly Zaire) on E, Angola on SW. **Topography:** Much of the Congo is covered by thick forests. A coastal plain leads to the fertile Niari Valley. The center is

a plateau; the Congo R. basin consists of flood plains in the lower and savanna in the upper portion. **Capital:** Brazzaville, 1,292,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Denis Sassou-Nguesso; b. 1943; in office: Oct. 25, 1997. **Local divisions:** 10 regions, 6 communes. **Defense budget** (2008): $112 mil. **Active troops:** 10,000.

Economy: Industries: oil extraction, cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil. **Chief crops:** cassava, sugar, rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables, coffee, cocoa. **Natural resources:** oil, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, gold, magnesium, nat. gas, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.6 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 115,000; chickens: 2.4 mil; goats: 295,000; pigs: 47,000; sheep: 100,000. **Fish catch:** 54,169 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 400 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $15.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,900; **GDP growth:** 7.6%. **Imports:** $3.3 bil; France 20.64%, China 14.54%, Italy 9.56%, U.S. 9.02%, India 5.55%, Belgium 4.51%. **Exports:** $8.2 bil; U.S. 40.08%, China 30.18%, France 8.17%, Taiwan 6.4%, India 4.2%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $2.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.43 bil. **Gold:** 11,126 oz t. **CPI change:** 5%.

Transport: Railways: 494 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 29,700 pass. cars; 23,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 19.3 mil pass.-mi; 6 airports. **Chief ports:** Brazzaville, Djeno, Impfondo, Ouesso, Oyo, Pointe-Noire.

Communications: TV sets: 13 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 126 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 6.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 53.3 male; 55.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 41. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.8. **Natural inc.:** 2.93%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 77.9. **HIV rate:** 3.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 83.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 4891 Colorado Ave. NW 20011; 726-5500.

Website: www.presidence.cg

The Loango Kingdom flourished in the 15th cent., as did the Anzico Kingdom of the Batekes; by the late 17th cent. they had weakened. By 1885, France established control of the region, then called the Middle Congo. Republic of the Congo gained independence Aug. 15, 1960.

After a 1963 coup sparked by trade unions, the country adopted a Marxist-Leninist stance, with the USSR and China vying for influence. France remained a dominant trade partner and source of technical assistance, however, and French-owned private enterprise retained a major economic role. In 1970, the country was renamed People's Republic of the Congo. Since the 1980s, oil has come to dominate the economy.

In 1990, Marxism was renounced and opposition parties were legalized. In 1991 the country's name was changed back to Republic of the Congo, and a new constitution was approved. A democratically elected government came into office in 1992. Factional fighting broke out in Brazzaville, June 5, 1997, and intensified during the summer, devastating the capital. Troops loyal to former Marxist dictator Denis Sassou-Nguesso took control of the city Oct. 15, 1997; he claimed lopsided victories in the presidential elections of Mar. 10, 2002, and July 12, 2009.

Costa Rica

Republic of Costa Rica

People: Population: 4,516,220. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25; 65+: 6.2. **Pop. density:** 229.1 per sq mi, 88.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.9%. **Ethnic groups:** White (incl. mestizo) 94%, black 3%, Amerindian 1%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), English spoken around Puerto Limon. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 76%, Evangelical 14%.

Geography: Total area: 19,730 sq mi, 51,100 sq km; **Land area:** 19,714 sq mi, 51,060 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Nicaragua on N, Panama on S. **Topography:** Lowlands by the Caribbean are tropical. The interior plateau, with an altitude of about 4,000 ft, is temperate. **Capital:** San José, 1,416,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Laura Chinchilla Miranda; b. Mar. 28, 1959; in office: May 8, 2010. **Local divisions:** 7 provinces. **Defense budget:** $180 mil. **Active troops:** 9,800 (paramilitary only).

Economy: Industries: microprocessors, food proc., medical equip., textiles & clothing, constr. materials, fertilizer, plastics. **Chief crops:** bananas, pineapples, coffee, melons, ornamental plants, sugar, corn, rice, beans, potatoes. **Natural resources:** hydropower. **Arable land:** 4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.3 mil; chickens: 19.5 mil; goats: 5,000; pigs: 729,000; sheep: 2,700. **Fish catch:** 48,785 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 8.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14%, industry 22%, services 64%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Colon (CRC) (Sept. 2010: 501.70 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $48.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,900; **GDP growth:** –1.5%. **Imports:** $10.9 bil; U.S. 44.72%, Mexico 7.65%, Venezuela 5.56%, China 5.15%, Japan 4.36%. **Exports:** $8.8 bil; U.S. 32.61%, Netherlands 12.82%, China 11.81%, Mexico 4.2%. **Tourism:** $2.3 bil. **Budget:** $4.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.59 bil. **CPI change:** 7.8%.

Transport: Railways: 173 mi (currently inoperable). **Motor vehicles:** 669,000 pass. cars; 199,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,377 mil pass.-mi; 39 airports. **Chief ports:** Caldera, Puerto Limon.

Communications: TV sets: 229 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 774 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 32.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 64.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 34.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74.9 male; 80.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 9.7. **HIV rate:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 96%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 2114 S St. NW 20008; 234-2945.

Website: www.gobiernofacil.go.cr

Guaymi Indians inhabited the area when Spaniards arrived, 1502. Independence came in 1821. Costa Rica seceded from the Central American Federation in 1838. Since the civil war of 1948-49, there has been little violent social conflict, and free political institutions have been preserved.

Costa Rica, though still a largely agricultural country, has achieved a relatively high standard of living, and land ownership is widespread. Tourism is growing rapidly. Nobel Peace Prize-winner Óscar Arias Sánchez, president 1986-90, won a second term in a close election, Feb. 5, 2006. A decisive election victory Feb. 7, 2010, made ruling party candidate Laura Chinchilla Miranda the nation's first female president.

Côte d'Ivoire

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

People: Population: 21,058,798. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 40.2; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 171.5 per sq mi, 66.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Akan 42%, Voltaiques, or Gur 18%, N Mandes 17%, Krous 11%, S Mandes 10%. **Principal languages:** French (official), 60 native dialects (Dioula most widely spoken). **Chief religions:** Muslim 35%-40%, indigenous 25%-40%, Christian 20%-30%.

Geography: Total area: 124,504 sq mi, 322,463 sq km; **Land area:** 122,782 sq mi, 318,003 sq km. **Location:** On S coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Liberia, Guinea on W; Mali, Burkina Faso on N; Ghana on E. **Topography:** Forests cover the W half of the country, and range from a coastal strip to halfway to the N on the E. A sparse inland plain leads to low mountains in NW. **Capital:** Yamoussoukro, 808,000; Abidjan (seat), 4,009,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Laurent Gbagbo; b. May 31, 1945; in office: Oct. 26, 2000. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Guillaume Soro; b. May 8, 1972; in office: Apr. 4, 2007. **Local divisions:** 58 departments. **Defense budget:** $360 mil. **Active troops:** 17,050.

Economy: Industries: foodstuffs, beverages, wood products, oil refining, truck & bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer. **Chief crops:** coffee, cocoa beans, bananas, palm kernels, corn, rice. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, diamonds, mang., iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper, gold. **Crude oil reserves:** 100 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 33 mil; goats: 1.3 mil; pigs: 320,000; sheep: 1.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 59,290 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 68%, industry and services NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $35.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,700; **GDP growth:** 3.8%. **Imports:** $6.5 bil; Nigeria 20.75%, France 14.19%, China 7.18%, Thailand 5.09%. **Exports:** $8.7 bil; Netherlands 13.92%, France 10.75%, U.S. 7.79%, Germany 7.2%, Nigeria 6.99%, Ghana 5.56%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $5.03 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.08 bil. **CPI change:** 1%.

Transport: Railways: 410 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 113,900 pass. cars; 54,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 7 airports. **Chief ports:** Abidjan, Espoir, San-Pédro.

Communications: TV sets: 65 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 161 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 4.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 55.3 male; 57.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 31.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.4. **Natural inc.:** 2.11%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 66.4. **HIV rate:** 3.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 54.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 3421 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20007; 797-0300.

Website: www.gouv.ci

A French protectorate from 1842, Côte d'Ivoire became independent in 1960. The name was officially changed from Ivory Coast, Oct. 1985. The country is a leading producer of coffee and cocoa beans.

Students and workers protested, Feb. 1990, demanding the ouster of longtime Pres. Félix Houphouët-Boigny. Côte d'Ivoire held

its first multiparty presidential election Oct. 1990, and Houphouët-Boigny retained his office. He died Dec. 7, 1993. The National Assembly named a successor, Henri Konan Bédié, who was reelected Oct. 22, 1995; he was ousted in a military coup Dec. 24, 1999. The coup leader, Robert Guéi, apparently lost a presidential vote Oct. 22, 2000, but claimed victory anyway. After mass protests, he fled, and Laurent Gbagbo became president. Guéi was killed in Abidjan Sept. 19, 2002, after a mutiny broke out there and in Bouaké and Korhogo.

Agreement on power sharing was reached in Mar. 2003, and Gbagbo and former rebel leaders held a ceremony July 5, declaring that the war was over. The country remained divided, however, with rebels holding the north and government forces controlling the south. Under a new accord reached Mar. 4, 2007, rebel leader Guillaume Soro was sworn in as prime min. Apr. 4. An international oil-trading company agreed Sept. 2009 to pay $48.7 mil in compensation for toxic waste dumped in Abidjan by one of the firm's cargo ships in 2006; a UN report said 15 people died and thousands were sickened from chemical exposure.

A UN peacekeeping force for Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), authorized in Feb. 2004, included 8,500 uniformed personnel in mid-2010. A long-delayed presidential election has been scheduled for Oct. 31, 2010.

Croatia

Republic of Croatia

People: Population: 4,486,881. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.3; 65+: 16.9. **Pop. density:** 207.6 per sq mi, 80.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Croat 90%, Serb 5%, other (incl. Bosniak, Hungarian, Slovene, Czech, Roma) 6%. **Principal languages:** Croatian, Serbian. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 88%, Orthodox 4%, none 5%.

Geography: Total area: 21,851 sq mi, 56,594 sq km; **Land area:** 21,612 sq mi, 55,974 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula. **Neighbors:** Slovenia, Hungary on N; Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro on E. **Topography:** Flat plains in NE; highlands, low mts. along Adriatic coast. **Capital:** Zagreb, 685,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Ivo Josipovic; b. Aug. 28, 1957; in office: Feb. 18, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jadranka Kosor; b. July 1, 1953; in office: July 6, 2009. **Local divisions:** 20 counties and Zagreb. **Defense budget:** $1.02 bil. **Active troops:** 18,600.

Economy: Industries: chemicals, plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, sugar beets, sunflower seed, barley. **Natural resources:** oil, coal, bauxite, iron ore, calcium, gypsum, nat. asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 79.3 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 26%. **Livestock:** cattle: 467,077; chickens: 6.8 mil; goats: 91,902; pigs: 1.3 mil; sheep: 645,992. **Fish catch:** 61,048 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 11.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5%, industry 31.3%, services 63.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kuna (HRK) (Sept. 2010: 5.65 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $78.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $17,500; **GDP growth:** –5.8%. **Imports:** $21 bil; Italy 15.46%, Germany 13.57%, Russia 9.29%, China 6.83%, Slovenia 5.75%, Austria 5.04%. **Exports:** $10.3 bil; Italy 19.1%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 12.98%, Germany 11.06%, Slovenia 7.47%, Austria 5.44%, Serbia 5.41%. **Tourism:** $11 bil. **Budget:** $22.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $9.5 bil. **CPI change:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,691 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.4 mil pass. cars; 168,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 624.5 mil pass.-mi; 23 airports. **Chief ports:** Omisalj, Ploce, Rijeka, Sibenik.

Communications: TV sets: 286 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 337 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 42.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 50.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72 male; 79.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.8. **Natural inc.:** –0.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.3. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 98.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 2343 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-5899.

Website: www.vlada.hr

From the 7th cent. the area was inhabited by Croats, a south Slavic people. It was formed into a kingdom under Tomislav in 924, and joined with Hungary in 1102. The Croats became westernized and separated from Slavs under Austro-Hungarian influence. Croatia united with other Yugoslav areas to proclaim the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in 1918. A nominally independent state between 1941 and 1945, it became a constituent republic in the 1946 constitution.

On June 25, 1991, Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia. Fighting began between ethnic Serbs and Croats, with the former gaining control of about 30% of Croatian territory. Croatian government troops recaptured most of the Serb-held territory Aug. 1995. Pres. Franjo Tudjman signed a peace accord with leaders of Bosnia and Serbia in Paris, Dec. 14. The last Serb-held enclave, E Slavonia, returned to Croatian control Jan. 15, 1998.

Tudjman died Dec. 10, 1999. Stipe Mesic, a moderate, won a presidential runoff election Feb. 7, 2000, and was reelected Jan. 16, 2005. Croatia became a full member of NATO Apr. 1, 2009. Law professor and composer Ivo Josipovic, the nominee of the Social Democratic Party, won a presidential runoff election Jan. 10, 2010, and took office Feb. 18.

Cuba

Republic of Cuba

People: Population: 11,477,459. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 18.1; 65+: 11.6. **Pop. density:** 270.7 per sq mi, 104.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 75.3%. **Ethnic groups:** White 65%, mulatto & mestizo 25%, black 10%. **Principal language:** Spanish. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic (nominally, prior to Castro assuming power) 85%.

Geography: Total area: 42,803 sq mi, 110,860 sq km; **Land area:** 42,402 sq mi, 109,820 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, westernmost of West Indies. **Neighbors:** Bahamas, U.S. to N; Mexico to W; Jamaica to S; Haiti to E. **Topography:** Coastline is about 2,500 mi. The N coast is steep and rocky, the S coast low and marshy. Low hills and fertile valleys cover more than half the country. Sierra Maestra, in E, is the highest of 3 mountain ranges. **Capital:** Havana, 2,140,000.

Government: Type: Communist state. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Raúl Castro Ruz; b. June 3, 1931; in office: Feb. 24, 2008 (acting from July 31, 2006). **Local divisions:** 14 provinces, 1 special municipality. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 49,000.

Economy: Industries: sugar, oil, tobacco, constr., nickel. **Chief crops:** sugar, tobacco, citrus, coffee, rice, potatoes, beans. **Natural resources:** cobalt, nickel, iron ore, chromium, copper, salt, timber, silica, oil. **Crude oil reserves:** 124 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 28%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.8 mil; chickens: 29.2 mil; goats: 1.1 mil; pigs: 1.9 mil; sheep: 2.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 60,941 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 16.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 20%, industry 19.4%, services 60.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (CUP) (Sept. 2010: 26.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $110.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,700; **GDP growth:** 1.4%. **Imports:** $9 bil; Venezuela 30.51%, China 15.48%, Spain 8.3%, U.S. 6.87%. **Exports:** $2.5 bil; China 25.68%, Canada 20.31%, Spain 6.79%, Netherlands 4.53%. **Tourism:** $2.3 bil. **Budget:** $50.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 5,343 mi. **Motor vehicles:** NA pass. cars; 24,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,452.1 mil pass.-mi; 65 airports. **Chief ports:** Cienfuegos, Havana, Matanzas.

Communications: TV sets: 248 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 352 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 64.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 14.3 users per 100 pop.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Health: Life expect.: 75.4 male; 80.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.3. **Natural inc.:** 0.37%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, ILO, IMO, WHO, WTO). Cuba is an OAS member state, but its current govt. has been excluded from OAS participation since 1962.

Cuban Interests Section: 2630 16th St. NW 20009; 797-8518.

Website: www.cubagob.cu

Some 50,000 Indians lived in Cuba when it was reached by Columbus in 1492. Its name derives from the Indian Cubanacan. Except for British occupation of Havana, 1762-63, Cuba remained Spanish until 1898. A slave-based sugar plantation economy developed from the 18th cent. Sugar remains a leading export.

A 10-year uprising ended in 1878 with guarantees of rights by Spain, which Spain failed to carry out. A full-scale liberation movement under Jose Martí began Feb. 24, 1895.

The Spanish-American War began Apr. 1898, after the sinking of the USS *Maine* in Havana harbor. Spain, which lost the war, gave up all claims to Cuba. U.S. troops withdrew in 1902, but under 1903 and 1934 agreements, the U.S. continued to lease a site at Guantánamo Bay in the southeast as a naval base (see below). U.S. and other foreign investors acquired a dominant role in the economy. In 1952, former Pres. Fulgencio Batista seized control and established a dictatorship, which grew increasingly harsh and corrupt. Fidel Castro assembled a rebel band in 1956; guerrilla fighting intensified in 1958. Batista fled Jan. 1, 1959, and in the resulting political vacuum Castro took power, becoming premier Feb. 16.

The government began a program of sweeping economic and social changes, without restoring promised liberties. Opponents were imprisoned, and some were executed. Some 700,000 Cubans emigrated in the first years after the Castro takeover, mostly to the U.S. By 1960 all banks and industrial companies had been nationalized, including over $1 bil worth of U.S.-owned properties, mostly without compensation.

In 1961, some 1,400 Cubans, trained and backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, unsuccessfully tried to invade and overthrow the regime. In the fall of 1962, the U.S. learned the USSR had brought nuclear missiles to Cuba. On Oct. 22, Pres. John F. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade and demanded that the missiles be withdrawn. The crisis ended Oct. 28 when Soviet Prem.

Nikita S. Khrushchev agreed to pull out the missiles immediately; in return, the U.S. ended the blockade, pledged not to invade Cuba, and quietly removed its own missiles from Turkey.

In 1977, Cuba and the U.S. signed agreements to exchange diplomats, without restoring full ties, and to regulate offshore fishing. In 1978 and 1980, the U.S. agreed to accept political prisoners released by Cuba, some of whom were criminals and mental patients. A 1987 agreement provided for 20,000 Cubans to emigrate to the U.S. each year; Cuba agreed to take back some 2,500 jailed in the U.S. since 1980. Cuba's support for left-wing regimes and liberation movements in Central America, Africa, and the Caribbean contributed to poor relations with the U.S.

Cuba's economy, hobbled by U.S. sanctions and dependent on aid from other Communist countries, was severely shaken by the collapse of the Communist bloc in the late 1980s. Stiffer trade sanctions enacted by the U.S. in 1992 made things worse. Antigovernment demonstrations in Aug. 1994 prompted Castro to loosen emigration restrictions. A new U.S.-Cuba accord in Sept. ended the exodus of "boat people" after more than 30,000 had left Cuba. In another policy shift, the U.S. announced May 2, 1995, it would admit 20,000 Cuban refugees held at Guantánamo but would send further boat people back to Cuba.

The U.S. imposed additional sanctions after Cuba, Feb. 24, 1996, shot down 2 aircraft operated by anti-Castro exiles. Cuba blamed exile groups for bombings at Havana tourist hotels, July-Sept. 1997. Pope John Paul II visited Cuba, Jan. 21-25, 1998.

On July 31, 2006, the ailing Fidel Castro yielded power to his 75-year-old brother Raúl, who then served as acting president until formally succeeding Fidel Feb. 24, 2008. Hurricanes Gustav and Ike, Aug.-Sept. 2008, devastated the sugar crop and damaged 450,000 homes, causing an estimated $5 bil in losses.

In Apr. 2009, U.S. Pres. Obama called for "a new beginning with Cuba" and eased restrictions on remittances and family travel to the island; on Sept. 14, 2009, however, he indicated that a U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba would remain in force. The Cuban government announced plans Sept. 13, 2010, to restructure the economy by cutting more than 500,000 workers from the public payroll during the next 6 months.

The U.S., Jan. 11, 2002, began using its naval base at Guantánamo Bay to detain prisoners captured in Afghanistan. The indefinite detention and aggressive interrogation of Afghan prisoners and others at Guantánamo were criticized by human rights groups. Pres. Obama signed Jan. 22, 2009, an executive order calling for the closure of the Guantánamo detention center within a year; as of Sept. 2010, however, 174 detainees were still being held there.

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus

People: Population: 1,102,677. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.5; 65+: 10.2. **Pop. density:** 309 per sq mi, 119.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 70.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Greek 77%, Turkish 18%. **Principal languages:** Greek, Turkish, English. **Chief religions:** Greek Orthodox 78%, Muslim 18%.

Geography: Total area: 3,572 sq mi, 9,251 sq km; **Land area:** 3,568 sq mi, 9,241 sq km. **Location:** In eastern Mediterranean Sea, off Turkish coast. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Turkey on N, Syria and Lebanon on E. **Topography:** Two mountain ranges run E-W, separated by a wide, fertile plain. **Capital:** Nicosia (Lefkosia), 240,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Dimitris Christofias; b. Aug. 29, 1946; in office; Feb. 28, 2008. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** $562 mil. **Active troops:** 10,050.

Economy: Industries: tourism, food & beverage proc., cement & gypsum prod., textiles, light chemicals, metal products. **Chief crops:** citrus, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, vegetables. **Natural resources:** copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 54,900; chickens: 3.1 mil; goats: 318,400; pigs: 464,900; sheep: 267,300. **Fish catch:** 5,414 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 4.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 8.5%, industry 20.5%, services 71%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $22.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $21,000; **GDP growth:** –1.5%. **Imports:** $7.3 bil; Greece 20.18%, Italy 10.67%, UK 8.95%, Germany 8.79%, Israel 6.99%, China 5.52%, Netherlands 4.85%, France 4.01%. **Exports:** $1.3 bil; Greece 23.83%, Germany 9.2%, UK 8.78%. **Tourism:** $2.7 bil. **Budget:** $11 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $507.89 mil. **Gold:** 446,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 0.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 355,000 pass. cars; 126,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,667.5 mil pass.-mi; 13 airports. **Chief ports:** Famagusta (admin. by Turkish Cypriots), Limassol (under govt. control).

Communications: TV sets: 154 per 1000 pop. **Radios:** 406 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 47.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 49.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74.9 male; 80.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.4. **Natural inc.:** 0.5%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 9.6. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, EU, OSCE.

Embassy: 2211 R St. NW 20008; 462-5772.

Website: www.cyprus.gov.cy

The Ottoman Empire held Cyprus, 1571-1878, until it yielded control over the island to Britain. Agitation for *enosis* (union) with Greece increased after WWII, with the Turkish minority opposed, and broke into violence in 1955-56. In 1959, Britain, Greece, Turkey, and Cypriot leaders approved a plan for an independent republic, with constitutional guarantees for the Turkish minority and permanent division of offices on an ethnic basis.

Archbishop Makarios III, formerly the leader of the *enosis* movement, was elected president, and full independence became final Aug. 16, 1960. Further communal strife led the United Nations to send a peacekeeping force (UNFICYP) in 1964; its mandate has been repeatedly renewed.

The Cypriot National Guard, led by officers from the army of Greece, seized the government July 15, 1974. On July 20, Turkey invaded the island; Greece mobilized its forces but did not intervene. A cease-fire was arranged but collapsed. By Aug. 16, Turkish forces had occupied the northeastern 40% of the island, despite the presence of UN peacekeeping forces.

Face-to-face talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders resumed Dec. 4, 2001, for the first time in 4 years. Turkish Cyprus opened its border with Greek Cyprus Apr. 23, 2003, for the first time since partition. In separate referendums Apr. 24, 2004, 65% of Turkish Cypriot voters accepted a UN-sponsored reunification plan, but 76% of Greek Cypriots rejected it. Still divided, Cyprus became a full member of the EU on May 1. Dimitris Christofias won a runoff election Feb. 24, 2008, becoming the country's first Communist president.

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

A declaration of independence was announced by Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, Nov. 15, 1983. The state is not internationally recognized, but has trade relations with some countries. Denktash was succeeded as president by Mehmet Ali Talat (2005-10) and Dervis Eroglu, who unseated Talat in the election of Apr. 18, 2010. Area of TRNC: 1,295 sq mi; pop. (2006 census, prelim.): 264,172, nearly all Turkish. Capital: Lefkosia (Nicosia).

Czech Republic

People: Population: 10,201,707. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.5; 65+: 15.9. **Pop. density:** 342 per sq mi, 132.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 73.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Czech 90%, Moravian 4%. **Principal languages:** Czech, Slovak. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 27%, Protestant 2%, unaffiliated 59%.

Geography: Total area: 30,451 sq mi, 78,867 sq km; **Land area:** 29,825 sq mi, 77,247 sq km. **Location:** In E central Europe. **Neighbors:** Poland on N, Germany on N and W, Austria on S, Slovakia on E and SE. **Topography:** Bohemia, in W, is a plateau surrounded by mountains; Moravia is hilly. **Capital:** Prague, 1,162,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Vaclav Klaus; b. June 19, 1941; in office: Mar. 7, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Petr Necas; b. Nov. 19, 1964; in office: June 28, 2010. **Local divisions:** 13 regions and Prague. **Defense budget:** $3.19 bil. **Active troops:** 17,932.

Economy: Industries: metallurgy, machinery & equip., motor vehicles, glass, armaments. **Chief crops:** wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit. **Natural resources:** coal, kaolin, clay, graphite, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 39%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.4 mil; chickens: 25.5 mil; goats: 16,674; pigs: 1.9 mil; sheep: 183,084. **Fish catch:** 24,559 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 78.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.6%, industry 40.2%, services 56.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Koruna (CZK) (Sept. 2010: 19.13 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $254.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $24,900; **GDP growth:** –4.2%. **Imports:** $103.1 bil; Germany 30.67%, Poland 6.97%, Slovakia 6.6%, Netherlands 5.99%, China 5.7%, Austria 5.26%, Russia 4.93%, Italy 3.98%. **Exports:** $112.6 bil; Germany 32.25%, Slovakia 9.02%, Poland 5.8%, France 5.62%, UK 4.93%, Austria 4.71%, Italy 4.38%. **Tourism:** $7.2 bil. **Budget:** $90.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $26.25 bil. **Gold:** 415,100 oz t. **CPI change:** 1%.

Transport: Railways: 5,978 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.96 mil pass. cars; 488,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,133.4 mil pass.-mi; 44 airports. **Chief ports:** Decin, Prague, Usti nad Labem.

Communications: TV sets: 487 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 803 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 20.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 182.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 64.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.7 male; 80.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.8. **Natural inc.:** –0.2%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3900 Spring of Freedom St. NW 20008; 274-9100.

Website: www.czech.cz

Bohemia and Moravia were part of the Great Moravian Empire in the 9th cent. and later became part of the Holy Roman Empire. Under the kings of Bohemia, Prague in the 14th cent. was the cultural center of Central Europe. Bohemia and Hungary became part of Austria-Hungary.

In 1914-18 Thomas G. Masaryk and Eduard Benes formed a provisional government with the support of Slovak leaders including Milan Stefanik. They proclaimed the Republic of Czechoslovakia Oct. 28, 1918.

Czechoslovakia

By 1938 Nazi Germany had worked up disaffection among German-speaking citizens in Sudetenland and demanded its cession. British Prime Min. Neville Chamberlain, with the acquiescence of France, signed with Hitler at Munich, Sept. 30, 1938, an agreement to the cession, with a guarantee of peace by Hitler and Mussolini. Germany occupied Sudetenland Oct. 1-2.

Hitler on Mar. 15, 1939, dissolved Czechoslovakia, made protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia, and supported the autonomy of Slovakia, proclaimed independent Mar. 14, 1939.

Soviet troops with some Czechoslovak contingents entered eastern Czechoslovakia in 1944 and reached Prague in May 1945; Benes returned as president. In May 1946 elections, the Communist Party won 38% of the votes. In Feb. 1948, the Communists seized power in advance of scheduled elections. The country was renamed the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. A harsh Stalinist period followed, with complete and violent suppression of all opposition.

In Jan. 1968 a liberalization movement spread through Czechoslovakia. Antonin Novotny, long the Stalinist ruler, was deposed as party leader and succeeded by Alexander Dubcek, a Slovak, who supported democratic reforms. In July, the USSR and 4 Warsaw Pact nations demanded an end to liberalization. On Aug. 20, the Soviet, Polish, East German, Hungarian, and Bulgarian armies invaded Czechoslovakia. Despite demonstrations and riots by students and workers, press censorship was imposed and liberal leaders were ousted. On Apr. 17, 1969, Dubcek resigned as leader of the Communist Party and was succeeded by Gustav Husak. Censorship was tightened, and the Communist Party expelled a third of its members.

More than 700 leading Czechoslovak intellectuals and former party leaders signed a human rights manifesto in 1977, called Charter 77, prompting a renewed crackdown by the regime.

The police crushed the largest antigovernment protests since 1968, when tens of thousands of demonstrators took to the streets of Prague, Nov. 17, 1989. As protesters demanded free elections, the Communist Party leadership resigned Nov. 24; millions went on strike Nov. 27.

On Dec. 10, 1989, the first cabinet in 41 years without a Communist majority took power; Vaclav Havel, playwright and human rights campaigner, was chosen president, Dec. 29. In Mar. 1990 the country was officially renamed the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Havel failed to win reelection July 3, 1992; his bid was blocked by a Slovak-led coalition.

Slovakia declared sovereignty, July 17, 1992. Czech and Slovak leaders agreed, July 23, on a basic plan for a peaceful division of Czechoslovakia into two independent states.

Czech Republic

Czechoslovakia split into 2 separate states—the Czech Republic and Slovakia—on Jan. 1, 1993. Havel was elected president of the Czech Republic on Jan. 26. Record floods in July 1997 caused more than $1.7 bil in damage. The country became a full member of NATO on Mar. 12, 1999. Floods Aug. 2002 damaged cultural treasures in Prague.

Vaclav Klaus was chosen Feb. 28, 2003, to replace the retiring Havel. After Czech voters June 13-14, 2003, endorsed joining the EU, the nation became a full EU member May 1, 2004. Inconclusive parliamentary elections, June 2-3, 2006, led to a prolonged political deadlock, after which a minority center-right government took office Sept. 4, 2006. Center-right parties made a strong showing in parliamentary elections May 28-29, 2010.

Denmark

Kingdom of Denmark

People: Population: 5,515,575. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 17.9; 65+: 16.6. **Pop. density:** 336.6 per sq mi, 130 per sq km. **Urban:** 86.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Scandinavian, Inuit, Faroese, German, Turkish, Iranian, Somali. **Principal languages:** Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (Inuit dialect), English (predominant second lang.). **Chief religions:** Evangelical Lutheran 95%, other Christian (incl. Protestant, Roman Catholic) 3%, Muslim 2%.

Geography: Total area: 16,639 sq mi, 43,094 sq km; **Land area:** 16,384 sq mi, 42,434 sq km. **Location:** In N Europe, separating North and Baltic seas. **Neighbors:** Germany on S, Norway on NW, Sweden on NE. **Topography:** Consists of the Jutland Peninsula and about 500 islands, 100 inhabited. Land is flat or gently rolling and is almost all in productive use. **Capital:** Copenhagen, 1,174,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Margrethe II; b. Apr. 16, 1940; in office: Jan. 14, 1972. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Lars Løkke Rasmussen; b. May 15, 1964; in office: Apr. 5, 2009; in office: Nov. 27, 2001. **Local divisions:** 5 regions. **Defense budget:** $4.58 bil. **Active troops:** 26,585.

Economy: Industries: iron, steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, food proc., machinery & transp. equip., textiles & clothing, electronics, constr., furniture. **Chief crops:** barley, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, fish, salt, limestone, chalk, stone, gravel, sand. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.1 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 53%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.6 mil; chickens: 14.7 mil; pigs: 12.7 mil; sheep: 136,049. **Fish catch:** 725,539 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 34.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.5%, industry 20.2%, services 77.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krone (DKK) (Sept. 2010: 5.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $197.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $36,000; **GDP growth:** –4.7%. **Imports:** $84.7 bil; Germany 21.07%, Sweden 13.18%, Norway 7%, Netherlands 6.97%, China 6.22%, UK 5.53%. **Exports:** $91.5 bil; Germany 17.53%, Sweden 12.68%, UK 8.49%, U.S. 6.05%, Norway 6.01%, Netherlands 4.84%, France 4.57%. **Tourism:** $6.7 bil. **Budget:** $179.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $47.39 bil. **Gold:** 2.14 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 1.3%.

Transport: Railways: 1,657 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.97 mil pass. cars; 484,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 6,574.7 mil pass.-mi; 28 airports. **Chief ports:** Aalborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Ensted, Esbjerg, Fredericia, Kalundborg.

Communications: TV sets: 776 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,325 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 37.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 352.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 86.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.1 male; 81 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.02%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.3. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3200 Whitehaven St. NW 20008; 234-4300.

Website: www.denmark.dk

Danes formed a large component of the Viking raiders in the early Middle Ages. The Danish kingdom was a major power until the 17th cent., when it lost its land in southern Sweden. Norway was separated in 1815, and Schleswig-Holstein in 1864. Northern Schleswig was returned in 1920. Denmark was occupied by Nazi Germany, Apr. 1940-May 1945, but Danes helped more than 7,200 Jews escape to safety in Sweden, Sept. 1943.

Voters ratified the Maastricht Treaty, the basic document of the European Union, in May 1993, after rejecting it in 1992. On Sept. 28, 2000, Danes voted not to join the euro currency zone.

The Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten* published, Sept. 30, 2005, cartoon images of the prophet Muhammad, offensive to Muslims; the caricatures, republished elsewhere, triggered violent protests and a boycott of Danish products in Islamic countries in early 2006. Raids by Danish police broke up alleged Islamist bomb plots Sept. 2006 and Sept. 2007. A car bomb blast linked to al-Qaeda killed 8 people outside Denmark's embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, June 2, 2008.

Finance Min. Lars Løkke Rasmussen, deputy leader of the center-right Liberal Party, became prime minister Apr. 5, 2009, replacing Anders Fogh Rasmussen, who had headed the government for 7½ years until he was named NATO secretary general.

The **Faroe Islands** in the North Atlantic, about 300 mi NW of the Shetlands, and 850 mi from Denmark proper, 18 inhabited, have an area of 540 sq mi and pop. (2010 est.) of 49,057. They are an administrative division of Denmark, self-governing in most matters. Torshavn is the capital. Fish is a primary export (292,519 metric tons in 2006).

Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat)

Greenland, a huge island between the North Atlantic and the Polar Sea, is separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. Its total area is 836,331 sq mi, 81% of which is ice-capped. Most of the island is a lofty plateau 9,000 to 10,000 ft in altitude. The average thickness of the cap is 1,000 ft. Scientists point to accelerated melting of Greenland's ice sheet in recent years as evidence of global warming. The population (2010 est.) is 57,637. Under the 1953 Danish constitution the

colony became an integral part of the realm with representatives in the Folketing (Danish legislature). The Danish parliament, 1978, approved home rule for Greenland, effective May 1, 1979. With home rule, Greenlandic place names came into official use. The technically correct name for Greenland is now Kalaallit Nunaat; the official name for its capital is Nuuk, rather than Godthab. Fish is the principal export (120,725 metric tons in 2006).

Djibouti

Republic of Djibouti

People: Population: 740,528. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.7; 65+: 3.3. **Pop. density:** 82.7 per sq mi, 31.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 76.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Somali 60%, Afar 35%. **Principal languages:** French, Arabic (both official); Somali; Afar. **Chief religions:** Muslim 94%, Christian 6%.

Geography: Total area: 8,958 sq mi, 23,200 sq km; **Land area:** 8,950 sq mi, 23,180 sq km. **Location:** On E coast of Africa, separated from Arabian Peninsula by strategically vital strait of Bab el-Mandeb. **Neighbors:** Ethiopia on W and SW, Eritrea on NW, Somalia on SE. **Topography:** The territory, divided into a low coastal plain, mountains behind, and an interior plateau, is arid, sandy, and desolate. Climate is generally hot and dry. **Capital:** Djibouti, 567,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ismail Omar Guelleh; b. Nov. 27, 1947; in office: May 8, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Dileita Mohamed Dileita; b. Mar. 12, 1958; in office: Mar. 7, 2001. **Local divisions:** 5 districts. **Defense budget:** $13 mil. **Active troops:** 10,450.

Economy: Industries: constr., agric. proc. **Chief crops:** fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** geothermal areas, gold, clay, granite. **Arable land:** 0.04%. **Livestock:** cattle: 297,000; goats: 512,000; sheep: 466,000. **Fish catch:** 450 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 280 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (DJF) (Sept. 2010: 175.80 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,700; **GDP growth:** 5%. **Imports:** $644 mil; Saudi Arabia 16.26%, India 16.03%, China 14.26%, U.S. 9.57%, Malaysia 6.63%, Japan 4.74%. **Exports:** $100 mil; Somalia 76.68%, France 4.89%, UAE 4.22%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (1999 est.): $182 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $154.26 mil. **CPI change:** 1.7%.

Transport: Railways: 62 mi. **Civil aviation:** 3 airports. **Chief port:** Djibouti.

Communications: TV sets: 48 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 86 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 58.3 male; 63.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.72%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 56.7. **HIV rate:** 3.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 67.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, AU.

Embassy: 1156 15th St. NW, Ste. 515, 20005; 331-0270.

Website: www.presidence.dj

France gained control of the territory in stages between 1862 and 1900. As French Somaliland it became an overseas territory of France in 1945; in 1967 it was renamed the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas.

Ethiopia and Somalia have renounced their claims to the area, but each has accused the other of trying to gain control. There were clashes between Afars (ethnically related to Ethiopians) and Issas (related to Somalis) in 1976. Immigrants from both countries continued to enter the country up to independence, which came June 27, 1977.

French aid is the mainstay of the economy, as well as assistance from Arab countries. A peace accord Dec. 1994 ended a 3-year-long uprising by Afar rebels. An estimated 3,000 French and 2,200 U.S. military personnel are based in Djibouti.

Dominica

Commonwealth of Dominica

People: Population: 72,813. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 23.4; 65+: 10.2. **Pop. density:** 251.1 per sq mi, 97 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 87%, mixed 9%, Carib Amerindian 3%. **Principal languages:** English (official), French patois. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 61%, Seventh-Day Adventist 6%, Pentecostal 6%, Baptist 4%, Methodist 4%, other Christian 8%, none 6%.

Geography: Total area: 290 sq mi, 751 sq km; **Land area:** 290 sq mi, 751 sq km. **Location:** In E Caribbean, most northerly Windward Isl. **Neighbors:** Guadeloupe to N, Martinique to S. **Topography:** Mountainous, a central ridge running from N to S, terminating in cliffs; volcanic in origin, with numerous thermal springs; rich deep topsoil on leeward side, red tropical clay on windward coast. **Capital:** Roseau, 14,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Nicholas Liverpool; b. Sept. 9, 1934; in office: Oct. 2, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Roosevelt Skerrit; b. June 8, 1972; in office: Jan. 8, 2004. **Local divisions:** 10 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: soap, coconut oil, tourism, copra, furniture, cement blocks, shoes. **Chief crops:** bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, coconuts, cocoa. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 13,500; chickens: 190,000; goats: 9,700; pigs: 5,000; sheep: 7,600. **Fish catch:** 694 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 85 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 40%, industry 32%, services 28%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $744.7 mil; **per capita GDP:** $10,200; **GDP growth:** –0.3%. **Imports:** $296 mil; Japan 31.29%, U.S. 19.73%, Trinidad and Tobago 11.8%, China 11.58%. **Exports:** $94 mil; Japan 28.62%, UK 19.81%, Antigua and Barbuda 7.7%, Guyana 6.52%, Jamaica 5.4%, Trinidad and Tobago 4.2%. **Tourism:** $69 mil. **Budget** (2001): $84.4 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $48.14 mil. **CPI change:** 0.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 10,000 pass. cars; 8,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Portsmouth, Roseau.

Communications: TV sets: 232 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 648 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 26.3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 39.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 42 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.8 male; 78.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.1. **Natural inc.:** 0.76%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 13.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 94%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 364-6781.

Website: www.dominica.gov.dm

A British colony since 1805, Dominica was granted self-government in 1967. Independence was achieved Nov. 3, 1978.

Hurricane David struck, Aug. 30, 1979, devastating the island and destroying the banana plantations, Dominica's economic mainstay. Coups were attempted in 1980 and 1981.

Dominica participated in the 1983 U.S.-led invasion of nearby Grenada. Prime Min. Pierre Charles, 49, died of a heart attack Jan. 6, 2004, and was succeeded by Roosevelt Skerrit.

Dominican Republic

People: Population: 9,823,821. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31.1; 65+: 6. **Pop. density:** 526.6 per sq mi, 203.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Mixed 73%, white 16%, black 11%. **Principal language:** Spanish (official). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 95%.

Geography: Total area: 18,792 sq mi, 48,670 sq km; **Land area:** 18,656 sq mi, 48,320 sq km. **Location:** In W Indies, sharing isl. of Hispaniola with Haiti. **Neighbors:** Haiti on W, Puerto Rico (U.S.) to E. **Topography:** The Cordillera Central range crosses center of the country, rising to over 10,000 ft, highest in the Caribbean. The Cibao Valley to N is major agricultural area. **Capital:** Santo Domingo, 2,138,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Leonel Fernández Reyna; b. Dec. 26, 1953; in office: Aug. 16, 2004. **Local divisions:** 29 provinces and national district. **Defense budget:** $318 mil. **Active troops:** 49,910.

Economy: Industries: tourism, sugar proc., mining, textiles, cement, tobacco. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, rice, beans, potatoes, corn, bananas. **Natural resources:** nickel, bauxite, gold, silver. **Arable land:** 22%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.7 mil; chickens: 100.5 mil; goats: 190,000; pigs: 580,000; sheep: 123,000. **Fish catch:** 16,404 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 14 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14.6%, industry 22.3%, services 63.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (DOP) (Sept. 2010: 37.10 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $79.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,300; **GDP growth:** 2.5%. **Imports:** $12.3 bil; U.S. 42.79%, Venezuela 7.04%, Mexico 6.17%, Colombia 5.59%. **Exports:** $5.5 bil; U.S. 54.08%, Haiti 9.78%. **Tourism:** $4.2 bil. **Budget:** $7.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.84 bil. **Gold:** 18,296 oz t. **CPI change:** 1.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,109 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 721,000 pass. cars; 351,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 16 airports. **Chief ports:** Boca Chica, Caucedo, Puerto Plata, Rio Haina, Santo Domingo.

Communications: TV sets: 96 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 178 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 9.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 39.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 26.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75 male; 79.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.56%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 23.1. **HIV rate:** 1.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-13. **Literacy:** 88.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 1715 22nd St. NW 20008; 332-6280.
Website: www.presidencia.gov.do

Carib and Arawak Indians inhabited the island of Hispaniola when Columbus landed in 1492. The city of Santo Domingo, founded 1496, is the oldest settlement by Europeans in the hemisphere.

The western third of the island was ceded to France in 1697. Santo Domingo itself was ceded to France in 1795. Haitian leader Toussaint L'Ouverture seized it, 1801. Spain returned intermittently 1803-21, as several native republics came and went. Haiti ruled again, 1822-44; Spanish occupation occurred 1861-63. The country was occupied by U.S. Marines 1916-24.

In 1930, Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina was elected president. Trujillo ruled brutally until his assassination in 1961. Pres. Joaquín Balaguer, appointed by Trujillo in 1960, resigned under pressure in 1962.

Juan Bosch, elected president in the first free elections in 38 years, was overthrown in 1963. On Apr. 24, 1965, Bosch's followers and others, including a few Communists, launched a revolt. Four days later U.S. Marines intervened against pro-Bosch forces. Five South American countries later sent token units as a peacekeeping force. A provisional government supervised a June 1966 election in which Balaguer defeated Bosch. Balaguer remained in office for most of the next 28 years, but his May 1994 reelection was widely denounced as fraudulent. He cut short his term and on June 30, 1996, Leonel Fernández Reyna was elected.

Hurricane Georges struck Sept. 22, 1998, causing extensive property damage and claiming more than 200 lives. The leftist candidate, Hipólito Mejía, won a presidential vote May 16, 2000. With the nation reeling from a banking scandal and soaring inflation, Fernández defeated Mejía in the election of May 16, 2004. Floods and mudslides in late May killed about 395 people. A fight between rival prison gangs led to a fire, Mar. 7, 2005, in which 136 inmates died. Torrential rains from Tropical Storm Noel, Oct. 28-31, 2007, claimed at least 87 lives. Fernández was reelected May 16, 2008.

East Timor

See Timor-Leste.

Ecuador

Republic of Ecuador

People: Population: 14,790,608. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30.6; 65+: 6.3. **Pop. density:** 138.4 per sq mi, 53.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Amerindian & white) 65%, Amerindian 25%, Spanish & others 7%, black 3%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), Amerindian languages (espec. Quechua). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 95%.

Geography: Total area: 109,484 sq mi, 283,561 sq km; **Land area:** 106,889 sq mi, 276,841 sq km. **Location:** In NW S. America, on Pacific coast, astride the Equator. **Neighbors:** Colombia on N, Peru on E and S. **Topography:** Two ranges of Andes run N and S, splitting country into 3 zones: hot, humid lowlands on coast; temperate highlands between ranges; and rainy, tropical lowlands to E. **Capital:** Quito, 1,801,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Guayaquil, 2,634,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Rafael Correa; b. Apr. 6, 1963; in office: Jan. 15, 2007. **Local divisions:** 22 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): $1.1 bil. **Active troops:** 57,983.

Economy: Industries: oil, food proc., textiles, wood products, chemicals. **Chief crops:** bananas, coffee, cocoa, rice, potatoes, manioc, plantains, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** oil, fish, timber, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 4.7 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4.9 mil; chickens: 110 mil; goats: 149,606; pigs: 1.1 mil; sheep: 743,136. **Fish catch:** 606,359 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 16.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 8.3%, industry 21.2%, services 70.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD). **GDP:** $108.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $7,500; **GDP growth:** –0.8%. **Imports:** $14.3 bil; U.S. 26.93%, Venezuela 10.15%, Colombia 9.42%, China 8.02%, Brazil 4.35%. **Exports:** $14.3 bil; U.S. 34.41%, Peru 10.05%, Chile 7.15%, Panama 5.3%, Colombia 4.58%, Russia 4.11%. **Tourism:** $742 mil. **Budget:** $18.9 bil (planned). **Total reserves less gold:** $1.83 bil. **Gold:** 845,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 5.2%.

Transport: Railways: 600 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 411,000 pass. cars; 306,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 672.9 mil pass.-mi; 105 airports. **Chief ports:** Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolivar.

Communications: TV sets: 213 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 406 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 14.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 15.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.6 male; 78.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 20.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5. **Natural inc.:** 1.53%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 20.3. **HIV rate:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 84.2%.
Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS, OPEC.
Embassy: 2535 15th St. NW 20009; 234-7200.
Website: www.presidencia.gov.ec

The region, which was the northern Inca empire, was conquered by Spain in 1533. Liberation forces defeated the Spanish May 24, 1822, near Quito. Ecuador became part of the Great Colombia Republic but seceded, May 13, 1830.

Ecuadoran Indians staged protests in the 1990s to demand greater rights. A border war with Peru flared from Jan. 26, 1995, until a truce took effect Mar. 1. Vice Pres. Alberto Dahik resigned and fled Ecuador, Oct. 11, 1995, to avoid arrest on corruption charges. Elected president in a runoff, July 7, 1996, Abdalá Bucaram—a populist known as El Loco, or "The Crazy One"—imposed stiff price increases and other austerity measures. His rising unpopularity and erratic behavior led the National Congress, Feb. 6, 1997, to dismiss him for "mental incapacity."

Jamil Mahuad Witt, mayor of Quito, won a presidential runoff election July 12, 1998. In Sept. 1998 and Mar. 1999 he imposed emergency measures to cope with a continuing economic crisis. Opposed by Indian groups and military leaders, he was ousted Jan. 21, 2000, and succeeded by Vice Pres. Gustavo Noboa Bejarano. Noboa went ahead with a plan introduced by Mahuad to replace the sucre with the U.S. dollar as Ecuador's currency. Lucio Gutiérrez Borbúa, a leader in the 2000 coup, won a presidential runoff Nov. 24, 2002. Noboa, under investigation for financial mismanagement, went into exile Aug. 23, 2003.

Gutiérrez imposed economic austerity measures, purged opponents from the supreme court, Dec. 2004, and then dissolved the court, Apr. 15, 2005. With street protests rising, Congress ousted Gutiérrez Apr. 20, and Vice Pres. Alfredo Palacio González became president. The U.S. suspended free-trade talks after Ecuador, May 15, 2006, took over oil assets belonging to U.S.-based Occidental Petroleum.

Rafael Correa, a left-wing economist, won a presidential runoff vote Nov. 26, 2006. After a power struggle with the National Congress, Correa scored a major triumph when voters Apr. 15, 2007, approved his plan to convene an assembly to rewrite the constitution. The revised constitution won overwhelming approval in a national referendum Sept. 28, 2008. Early in his term, when oil revenues were high, he boosted development spending and aid to poor families; later, as oil prices dropped, he restricted imports to prevent an outflow of dollars and, in Dec. 2008, allowed Ecuador to default on part of its $10 bil foreign debt. Correa, who won reelection Apr. 26, 2009, pressured foreign oil companies in 2010 to renegotiate contracts to increase the government's share of mineral revenues. A confrontation Sept. 30 between Correa and rebellious police officers led to a shootout between government troops and police in which 5 people were killed and at least 38 wounded.

The **Galápagos Islands**, pop. (2008 est.): 30,000, about 600 mi to the W, are the home of huge tortoises and other unusual animals. The oil tanker *Jessica* ran aground Jan. 16, 2001, off San Cristóbal Isl., spilling some 185,000 gallons of fuel.

Egypt

Arab Republic of Egypt

People: Population: 80,471,869. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 32.8; 65+: 4.4. **Pop. density:** 209.4 per sq mi, 80.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Egyptian 99.6%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), English & French widely understood by educated classes. **Chief religions:** Muslim (mostly Sunni) 90%, Coptic 9%.

Geography: Total area: 386,662 sq mi, 1,001,450 sq km; **Land area:** 384,345 sq mi, 995,450 sq km. **Location:** NE corner of Africa. **Neighbors:** Libya on W; Sudan on S; Israel, Gaza Strip on E. **Topography:** Almost entirely desolate and barren, with hills and mountains in E and along Nile. The Nile Valley, where most of the people live, stretches 550 mi. **Capital:** Cairo, 10,902,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Alexandria, 4,304,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Hosni Mubarak; b. May 4, 1928; in office: Oct. 14, 1981. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Ahmed Nazif; b. July 8, 1952; in office: July 14, 2004. **Local divisions:** 26 governorates. **Defense budget** (2008): $3.27 bil. **Active troops:** 468,500.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., tourism, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hydrocarbons, constr., cement, metals. **Chief crops:** cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, phosphates, mang., limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc. **Crude oil reserves:** 3.7 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5 mil; chickens: 96 mil; goats: 4.2 mil; pigs: 30,800; sheep: 5 mil. **Fish catch:** 1.07 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 118.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 32%, industry 17%, services 51%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (EGP) (Sept. 2010: 5.71 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $469.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,000; **GDP growth:** 4.7%.

Imports: $47.6 bil; U.S. 9.92%, China 9.63%, Germany 6.98%, Italy 6.88%, Turkey 4.94%. **Exports:** $24.3 bil; U.S. 7.95%, Italy 7.26%, Spain 6.78%, India 6.69%, Saudi Arabia 5.53%, Syria 5.3%, France 4.39%, South Korea 4.27%. **Tourism:** $11 bil. **Budget:** $63.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $20.57 bil. **Gold:** 2.43 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 11.8%.

Transport: Railways: 3,418 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.1 mil pass. cars; 741,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 6,422.5 mil pass.-mi; 73 airports. **Chief ports:** Alexandria, Damietta, Suez.

Communications: TV sets: 170 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 317 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 12.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 20 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.8 male; 75.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.9. **Natural inc.:** 2.02%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 26.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 66.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, AU.

Embassy: 3521 International Ct. NW 20008; 895-5400.

Website: www.egypt.gov.eg

Archaeological records of ancient Egyptian civilization date back to 4000 BCE. A unified kingdom arose around 3200 BCE and extended its way south into Nubia and as far north as Syria. A high culture of rulers and priests was built on an economic base of serfdom, fertile soil, and annual flooding of the Nile.

Imperial decline facilitated conquest by Asian invaders (Hyksos, Assyrians). The last native dynasty fell in 341 BCE to the Persians, who were in turn replaced by Greeks (Alexander and the Ptolemies), Romans, Byzantines, and Arabs, who introduced Islam and the Arabic language. The ancient Egyptian language is preserved only in Coptic Christian liturgy.

Egypt was ruled as part of larger Islamic empires for many centuries. Britain intervened in Egypt in 1882 and ruled the country as a protectorate, 1914-22. A 1936 treaty strengthened Egyptian autonomy, but Britain retained bases in Egypt and a condominium over the Sudan. When the state of Israel was proclaimed in 1948, Egypt joined other Arab nations invading Israel and was defeated. In 1951 Egypt abrogated the 1936 treaty; the Sudan became independent in 1956.

An uprising on July 23, 1952, overthrew King Farouk and established a republic. Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser rose to power, becoming premier in 1954 and president in 1956. Nasser emerged as the most influential leader in the Arab world at the time; within Egypt, he pushed construction of the Aswan High Dam, completed in 1970.

After guerrilla raids across its border, Israel invaded Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, Oct. 29, 1956. Egypt rejected a cease-fire demand by Britain and France; on Oct. 31 the 2 nations dropped bombs and on Nov. 5-6 landed forces. Egypt and Israel accepted a UN cease-fire; fighting ended Nov. 7. Subsequently, a UN Emergency Force guarded the border. Full-scale war with Israel broke out again, June 5, 1967; before it ended under a UN cease-fire June 10, Israel had captured Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula and taken control of the E bank of the Suez Canal.

Nasser died Sept. 28,1970, and was replaced by Vice Pres. Anwar Sadat. In a surprise attack Oct. 6, 1973, Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal into the Sinai. (At the same time, Syrian forces attacked Israelis on the Golan Heights.) Egypt was supplied by a USSR military airlift; the U.S. responded with an airlift to Israel. Israel counterattacked, crossed the canal, and surrounded Suez City. A UN cease-fire took effect Oct. 24. Under an agreement signed Jan. 18, 1974, Israeli forces withdrew from the canal's W bank; limited numbers of Egyptian forces occupied a strip along the E bank. A second accord was signed in 1975, with Israel yielding Sinai oil fields.

Pres. Sadat's surprise visit to Jerusalem, Nov. 1977, opened the prospect of peace with Israel. On Mar. 26, 1979, Egypt and Israel signed a formal peace treaty, ending 30 years of war, and establishing diplomatic relations. On Oct. 6, 1981, Pres. Sadat was assassinated by Muslim extremists within the army; he was succeeded by Hosni Mubarak. Israel returned control of the Sinai to Egypt in Apr. 1982.

Egypt saw a rising tide of Islamic fundamentalist violence in the 1990s. Egypt supported the U.S.-led coalition against Iraq in the Persian Gulf War, 1991. Egyptian security forces conducted raids against Islamic militants, some of whom were executed for terrorism. Naguib Mahfouz, winner of the 1988 Nobel Prize for literature, was stabbed by Islamic militants Oct. 14, 1994. Pres. Mubarak escaped assassination in Ethiopia, June 26, 1995; Egypt blamed Sudan for the attack. On Nov. 17, 1997, near Luxor, Muslim extremists killed 58 foreign tourists and 4 Egyptians.

Mubarak, who was grazed by a knife-wielding assailant Sept. 6, 1999, was confirmed by popular vote Sept. 26 for a 4th presidential term. An EgyptAir jetliner bound from New York to Cairo plunged into the Atlantic near Nantucket Isl., Oct. 31, 1999, killing all 217 people on board. Fire on a train bound from Cairo to Luxor, Feb. 20, 2002, left more than 360 people dead. An Egyptian charter plane plunged into the Red Sea shortly after takeoff Jan. 3, 2004, killing 148 people, including 133 French tourists.

Terrorists stepped up their campaign against the economically important tourism industry. Bombs Oct. 7, 2004, in and near Taba (a Sinai tourist site popular with Israelis) killed at least 35 people. Another 88 people were killed in bombings July 23, 2005, at Sharm el Sheikh, a Red Sea resort city. Pressured by the U.S., Mubarak agreed to allow opposition candidates in the Sept. 7 presidential election, which he won with an 88.5% majority; turnout was only 23%. Suicide bombings at the Sinai resort town of Dahab, Apr. 24, 2006, killed at least 18 people and injured 85; security forces May 9 killed Nasser Khamis al-Mallahi, leader of the group blamed for the Taba, Sharm el Sheikh, and Dahab attacks. Constitutional amendments expanding presidential powers and barring religiously-based political parties were approved Mar. 26, 2007, in a referendum criticized as fraudulent by opposition groups and human rights observers.

Mubarak announced Apr. 30, 2008, a 30% boost in public-sector salaries to ease widespread anger at rising food prices. At least 95 people died when a rock slide hit a Cairo shantytown Sept. 6. Visiting Cairo University June 4, 2009, Pres. Obama delivered a major speech in which he called for a "new beginning" in relations between the U.S. and the Muslim world.

The **Suez Canal**, 103 mi long, links the Mediterranean and Red seas. It was built by a French corporation 1859-69, but Britain obtained controlling interest in 1875. The last British troops were removed June 13, 1956. On July 26, Egypt nationalized the canal.

El Salvador

Republic of El Salvador

People: Population: 6,052,064. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31.5; 65+: 6.3. **Pop. density:** 756.5 per sq mi, 292.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo 90%, white 9%, Amerindian 1%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Nahua. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 83%, other 17%.

Geography: Total area: 8,124 sq mi, 21,041 sq km; **Land area:** 8,000 sq mi, 20,721 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Guatemala on W, Honduras on N. **Topography:** A hot Pacific coastal plain in S rises to a cooler plateau and valley region, densely populated. The N is mountainous, including many volcanoes. **Capital:** San Salvador, 1,534,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Mauricio Funes; b. Oct. 18, 1959; in office: June 1, 2009. **Local divisions:** 14 departments. **Defense budget:** $132 mil. **Active troops:** 15,500.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, oil, chemicals, fertilizer, textiles, furniture, light metals. **Chief crops:** coffee, sugar, corn, rice, beans, oilseed, cotton, sorghum. **Natural resources:** hydropower, geothermal power, oil. **Arable land:** 31%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.4 mil; chickens: 14.7 mil; goats: 11,000; pigs: 467,090; sheep: 5,100. **Fish catch:** 51,766 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 19%, industry 23%, services 58%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Colon (SVC) (Sept. 2010: 8.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $43.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $7,200; **GDP growth:** –3.1%. **Imports:** $6.7 bil; U.S. 29.79%, Mexico 10.26%, Guatemala 9.7%, China 4.5%, Honduras 4.4%. **Exports:** $3.9 bil; U.S. 43.86%, Guatemala 13.92%, Honduras 13.22%, Nicaragua 5.65%. **Tourism:** $425 mil. **Budget:** $4.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.83 bil. **Gold:** 233,100 oz t. **CPI change:** 1.1%.

Transport: Railways: 176 mi (system inoperable due to lack of maintenance). **Motor vehicles:** 148,000 pass. cars; 250,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,366.2 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Acajutla, Puerto Cutuco.

Communications: TV sets: 191 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 478 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 38 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 14.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect: 69.9 male; 76.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.6. **Natural inc.:** 1.25%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 84%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 1400 16th St. NW, Ste. 100, 20036; 265-9671.

Website: www.casapres.gob.sv

El Salvador became independent of Spain in 1821, and of the Central American Federation in 1839. A fight with Honduras in 1969 over the presence of 300,000 Salvadoran workers left 2,000 dead.

A military coup overthrew the government of Pres. Carlos Humberto Romero in 1979, but the ruling military-civilian junta failed to quell a rebellion by leftist insurgents, armed by Cuba and Nicaragua. Extreme right-wing death squads organized to eliminate suspected leftists were blamed for thousands of deaths in the 1980s. The Reagan administration staunchly supported the government with military aid.

After taking the lives of some 75,000 people (with thousands more "disappeared"), the 12-year civil war ended Jan. 16, 1992, as the government and leftist rebels signed a formal peace treaty. Rightist legislators in the National Assembly passed a sweeping amnesty Mar. 20, 1993, for civil war atrocities.

Members of the right-wing ARENA party held the presidency from 1989 to 2009. Mauricio Funes, a leftist and former TV journal-

ist, won the presidential election of Mar. 15, 2009, and took office June 1. Remittances from Salvadorans working in the U.S. are a major source of income.

Equatorial Guinea

Republic of Equatorial Guinea

People: Population: 650,702. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 41.7; 65+: 4.1. **Pop. density:** 60.1 per sq mi, 23.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 39.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Fang 86%, Bubi 7%, Mdowe 4%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, French (both official); Fang; Bubi. **Chief religions:** Nominally Christian & predominantly Roman Catholic, pagan practices.

Geography: Total area: 10,831 sq mi, 28,051 sq km; **Land area:** 10,831 sq mi, 28,051 sq km. **Location:** Bioko Isl. off W Africa coast in Gulf of Guinea, and Rio Muni, mainland enclave. **Neighbors:** Gabon on S, Cameroon on E and N. **Topography:** Bioko Isl. consists of 2 volcanic mountains and connecting valley. Rio Muni, with over 90% of the area, has coastal plain and low hills beyond. **Capital:** Malabo, 128,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo; b. June 5, 1942; in office: Aug. 3, 1979. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Ignacio Milam Tang; b. June 20, 1940; in office: July 8, 2008. **Local divisions:** 7 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): $11 mil. **Active troops:** 1,320.

Economy: Industries: oil, fishing, sawmilling, nat. gas. **Chief crops:** coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, cassava, bananas, palm oil nuts. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, timber, gold. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.1 bil. bbls. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5,100; chickens: 340,000; goats: 9,100; pigs: 6,300; sheep: 38,000. **Fish catch:** 5,400 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 28 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $23.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $37,500; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports:** $3.3 bil; China 19.97%, U.S. 17.28%, Spain 14.94%, France 9.49%, Côte d'Ivoire 6.34%, Italy 5.02%. **Exports:** $8.9 bil; U.S. 30.31%, China 12.54%, Japan 9.21%, Spain 7.5%, South Korea 7.01%, Taiwan 5.63%, Italy 5.38%, Netherlands 4.09%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $5.99 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.07 bil. **CPI change** (2008): 6.6%.

Transport: Civil aviation: 6 airports. **Chief ports:** Bata, Malabo.

Communications: TV sets: 116 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 429 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 2.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect: 61.1 male; 62.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 36. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.3. **Natural inc.:** 2.67%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 79.5. **HIV rate:** 3.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-11. **Literacy:** 93%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AU.

Embassy: 2020 16th St. NW 20009; 518-5700.

Website: www.equatorialguinea.gq

Fernando Po (now Bioko) Island was reached by Portugal in the late 15th cent. and ceded to Spain in 1778. Independence came Oct. 12, 1968. Riots occurred in 1969 over disputes between the island and the more backward Rio Muni province on the mainland.

Masie Nguema Biyogo, a mainlander, became president for life in 1972. His reign was one of the most brutal in Africa, resulting in a bankrupted nation; most of the nation's 7,000 Europeans emigrated. He was ousted in a military coup, Aug. 1979. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, leader of the coup, became president and installed his family members in key government posts. Multiparty presidential elections, held in 1996, 2002, and 2009, were seriously flawed. Oil sales, especially to the U.S., have boomed in recent years. Foreign investment in the oil sector has been extensive, but poverty remains widespread, and health conditions are poor.

Authorities in Zimbabwe and Equatorial Guinea arrested 85 people in Mar. 2004 on charges of plotting to overthrow the Obiang regime. Mark Thatcher, son of the former British prime min., was arrested in South Africa Aug. 25 for alleged involvement; in a plea bargain Jan. 13, 2005, he agreed to pay a $500,000 fine. Pres. Obiang revamped his entire cabinet in Aug. 2006; calling that government "one of the worst ever," he named a new prime minister July 8, 2008. Government officials blamed Nigerian rebels for another apparent coup attempt, suppressed Feb. 17, 2009.

Eritrea

State of Eritrea

People: Population: 5,792,984. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.5; 65+: 3.6. **Pop. density:** 148.6 per sq mi, 57.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 21.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Tigrinya 50%, Tigre & Kunama 40%, Afar 4%. **Principal languages:** Afar, Arabic, Tigre & Kunama, Tigrinya, other Cushitic languages. **Chief religions:** Muslim, Coptic Christian, Roman Catholic, Protestant.

Geography: Total area: 45,406 sq mi, 117,600 sq km; **Land area:** 38,996 sq mi, 101,000 sq km. **Location:** In E Africa, on SW coast of Red Sea. **Neighbors:** Ethiopia on S, Djibouti on SE, Sudan on W. **Topography:** Includes many islands of the Dahlak Archipelago, low coastal plains in S, mountain range with peaks to 9,000 ft in N. **Capital:** Asmara, 649,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Isaias Afwerki; b. Feb. 2, 1946; in office: May 24, 1993. **Local divisions:** 8 provinces. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 201,750.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, clothing& textiles. **Chief crops:** sorghum, lentils, vegetables, corn, cotton, tobacco, sisal. **Natural resources:** gold, potash, zinc, copper, salt, poss. oil & nat. gas, fish. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2 mil; chickens: 1.4 mil; goats: 1.7 mil; sheep: 2.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 1,665 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 271 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry and services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Nakfa (ERN) (Sept. 2010: 15.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $700; **GDP growth:** 3.6%. **Imports:** $627 mil; NA. **Exports:** $17 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $738.7 mil. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): $37.59 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 190 mi. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Assab, Massawa.

Communications: TV sets: 16 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 484 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 4.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect: 60.1 male; 64.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 33.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.3. **Natural inc.:** 2.52%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 42.3. **HIV rate:** 1.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 65.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AU.

Embassy: 1708 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 319-1991.

Website: www.shabait.com

Eritrea was part of the Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum. It was an Italian colony from 1890 to 1941, when it was captured by the British. Following a period of British and UN supervision, Eritrea was awarded to Ethiopia as part of a federation in 1952. Ethiopia annexed Eritrea as a province in 1962. This led to a 31-year struggle for independence, which ended when Eritrea formally declared itself an independent nation May 24, 1993. A constitution was ratified in 1997 but not implemented.

A border war with Ethiopia that erupted in June 1998 intensified in May 2000, as Ethiopian troops plunged into western Eritrea; a cease-fire signed June 18 provided for a UN peacekeeping force (UNMEE) to patrol a buffer zone on Eritrean territory. A peace treaty was signed Dec. 12, 2000.

A UN report in July 2007 accused Eritrea of aiding an Islamic insurgency in Somalia. Citing Eritrean obstruction of UNMEE activities, the UN Security Council ended the peacekeeping mission as of July 31, 2008. A report released by Human Rights Watch Apr. 16, 2009, said Eritrea had become "one of the most closed and repressive states in the world." Many thousands of Eritreans have fled the country, including all 12 players from the national soccer team, who defected to Kenya during a Dec. 2009 tournament.

Estonia

Republic of Estonia

People: Population: 1,291,170. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15; 65+: 17.6. **Pop. density:** 78.9 per sq mi, 30.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 69.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Estonian 68%, Russian 26%. **Principal languages:** Estonian (official), Russian. **Chief religions:** Evangelical Lutheran 14%, Orthodox 13%, unaffiliated 34%.

Geography: Total area: 17,463 sq mi, 45,228 sq km; **Land area:** 16,366 sq mi, 42,388 sq km. **Location:** E Europe, bordering Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland. **Neighbors:** Russia on E, Latvia on S. **Topography:** Marshy lowland with numerous lakes and swamps; about 40% forested. Elongated hills show evidence of former glaciation. More than 800 islands on Baltic coast. **Capital:** Tallinn, 399,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Toomas Hendrik Ilves; b. Dec. 26, 1953; in office: Oct. 9, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Andrus Ansip; b. Oct. 1, 1956; in office: Apr. 13, 2005. **Local divisions:** 15 counties. **Defense budget:** $382 mil. **Active troops:** 4,750.

Economy: Industries: engineering, electronics, wood products, textiles. **Chief crops:** potatoes, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil shale, peat, phosphorite, clay, limestone, sand, dolomite, sea mud. **Arable land:** 12%. **Livestock:** cattle: 242,000; chickens: 1.4 mil; goats: 4,000; pigs: 379,000; sheep: 72,400. **Fish catch:** 103,333 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 11.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.8%, industry 22.7%, services 74.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kroon (EEK) (Sept. 2010: 12.15 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $24 bil; **per capita GDP:** $18,500; **GDP growth:** –14.1%. **Imports:** $9.8 bil; Finland 14.52%, Lithuania 10.84%, Latvia 10.47%, Germany 10.33%, Russia 8.59%, Sweden 8.34%,

Poland 5.63%. **Exports:** $9.1 bil; Finland 18.57%, Sweden 12.52%, Latvia 9.51%, Russia 9.33%, Germany 6.09%, Lithuania 4.76%, U.S. 4.26%. **Tourism:** $1.2 bil. **Budget:** $8.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.53 bil. **Gold:** 8,000 oz t. **CPI change:** –0.1%.

Transport: Railways: 571 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 494,000 pass. cars; 91,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 423.8 mil pass.-mi; 13 airports. **Chief ports:** Kuivastu, Kunda, Muuga, Tallinn, Virtsu.

Communications: TV sets: 567 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 191.6 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 36.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 190.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 72.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 67.7 male; 78.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.5. **Natural inc.:** –0.31%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 7.2. **HIV rate:** 1.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 2131 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-0101.

Website: www.president.ee

Estonia was a province of imperial Russia before World War I, and was independent between World Wars I and II. It was conquered by the USSR in 1940 and incorporated as the Estonian SSR. Estonia declared itself an "occupied territory," and proclaimed itself a free nation Mar. 1990. During an abortive Soviet coup, Estonia declared immediate full independence, Aug. 20, 1991; the Soviet Union recognized its independence in Sept. 1991. The first free elections in over 50 years were held Sept. 20, 1992. The last occupying Russian troops departed by Aug. 31, 1994.

Estonia became a full member of the EU and NATO in 2004. The government accused Russia of orchestrating a cyber attack against Estonia's computer network in Apr.-May 2007. A former high-ranking defense official, Herman Simm, was convicted of treason Feb. 25, 2009, for passing Estonian and NATO security secrets to Russian agents. Estonia was scheduled to switch from the kroon to the euro (the European common currency) on Jan. 1, 2011.

Ethiopia

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

People: Population: 88,013,491. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 46.2; 65+: 2.7. **Pop. density:** 228 per sq mi, 88 per sq km. **Urban:** 16.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Oromo 32%, Amara 30%, Tigraway 6%, Somali 6%. **Principal languages:** Amarigna, Oromigna, Tigrigna, Somaligna, English (major foreign lang. taught in schools). **Chief religions:** Christian 61% (Orthodox 51%, Protestant 10%), Muslim 33%, traditional 5%.

Geography: Total area: 426,373 sq mi, 1,104,300 sq km; **Land area:** 386,102 sq mi, 1,000,000 sq km. **Location:** In E Africa. **Neighbors:** Sudan on W; Kenya on S; Somalia, Djibouti on E; Eritrea on N. **Topography:** A high central plateau, 6,000-10,000 ft high, rises to higher mountains near the Great Rift Valley, cutting in from SW. Blue Nile and other rivers cross the plateau, which descends to plains on both W and SE. **Capital:** Addis Ababa, 2,863,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Girma Wolde Giorgis; b. Dec. 1924; in office: Oct. 8, 2001. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Meles Zenawi; b. May 8, 1955; in office: Aug. 23, 1995. **Local divisions:** 9 states, 2 charted cities. **Defense budget:** $317 mil. **Active troops:** 138,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, textiles, leather, chemicals, metals proc., cement. **Chief crops:** cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseed, cotton, sugarcane, potatoes. **Natural resources:** gold, platinum, copper, potash, nat. gas, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 0.4 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 49.3 mil; chickens: 35 mil; goats: 21.9 mil; pigs: 29,000; sheep: 25 mil. **Fish catch:** 16,770 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 3.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 85%, industry 5%, services 10%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Birr (ETB) (Sept. 2010: 16.35 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $77.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $900; **GDP growth:** 8.7%. **Imports:** $7.1 bil; China 14.73%, Saudi Arabia 8.41%, India 7.65%, U.S. 4.3%. **Exports:** $1.7 bil; China 10.87%, Germany 9.75%, Saudi Arabia 7.39%, U.S. 7.21%, Netherlands 6.38%, Switzerland 5.33%, Sudan 4.35%, Belgium 4%. **Tourism:** $377 mil. **Budget:** $5.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.14 bil. **CPI change:** 8.5%.

Transport: Railways: 423 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 81,200 pass. cars; 44,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 34,125.9 mil pass.-mi; 17 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 5 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 185 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 4.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 0.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 53.3 male; 58.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 43.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.3. **Natural inc.:** 3.21%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 79. **HIV rate:** 2.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 35.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AU.

Embassy: 3506 International Dr. NW 20008; 364-1200.

Website: www.moinfo.gov.et

Ethiopian culture was influenced by Egypt and Greece. The ancient monarchy was invaded by Italy in 1880 but maintained its independence until another Italian invasion in 1936. British forces freed the country in 1941.

A series of droughts in the 1970s killed hundreds of thousands. An army mutiny, strikes, and student demonstrations led to the dethronement, Sept. 12, 1974, of Ethiopia's last emperor, Haile Selassie I, ending his 58-year reign; he died Aug. 1975, while being held by the ruling junta, known as the Dergue. The junta dissolved parliament, abolished the monarchy, established a socialist state, redistributed land, curbed the influence of the Coptic Church, and violently suppressed opposition.

The regime, torn by bloody coups, faced uprisings by tribal and political groups aided in part by Sudan and Somalia. Ties with the U.S., once a major ally, deteriorated, while cooperation accords were signed with the USSR in 1977. In 1978, Soviet advisers and Cuban troops helped defeat Somali forces. Ethiopia and Somalia signed a peace agreement in 1988.

A worldwide relief effort began in 1984, as an extended drought threatened the country with famine; up to 1 mil people may have died as a result of starvation and disease.

The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), an umbrella group of 6 rebel armies, launched a major push against government forces, Feb. 1991. In May, Pres. Mengistu Haile Mariam resigned, finding refuge in Zimbabwe. The EPRDF took over and set up a transitional government. Ethiopia's first multiparty general elections were held in 1995.

Eritrea, a province on the Red Sea, declared its independence May 24, 1993. Fighting along the border with Eritrea, which erupted in June 1998, intensified in May 2000, as Ethiopian forces plunged into Eritrean territory; a cease-fire was signed June 18 and a peace treaty Dec. 12. The war displaced 350,000 Ethiopians and is estimated to have cost the country nearly $3 bil. A collapse of crop prices in 2001, followed by drought in 2002-03, led to severe food shortages. Ethnic clashes Dec. 2003-Jan. 2004 in western Ethiopia left more than 250 people dead; thousands fled to Sudan.

The ruling EPRDF won parliamentary elections May 15, 2005, but opposition parties made big gains. Police opened fire on anti-government protesters in Addis Ababa, June 8, killing at least 36; the government arrested some 3,000 dissidents. Police suppression of further protests in the capital, Nov. 1-4, left at least 46 dead. As part of a crackdown on Oromo Liberation Front rebels, the government rounded up thousands of Oromo, Nov. 2005-Jan. 2006. In July 2006, Ethiopia sent troops into Somalia in response to advances by Islamist militias there. Tried in absentia, former Pres. Mengistu was convicted of genocide Dec. 12, 2006.

Drought and other food supply disruptions led Ethiopia June 2008 to appeal for $325 mil in emergency aid; the nation requested $175 mil in additional food aid Oct. 2009. Ethiopia pulled its troops out of Somalia in Jan. 2009. The EPRDF dominated parliamentary elections May 23, 2010, though the opposition contested the results and accused the EPRDF of voter fraud.

Fiji

Republic of the Fiji Islands

People: Population: 875,983. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30.1; 65+: 4.9. **Pop. density:** 124.2 per sq mi, 47.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 51.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Fijian (predominantly Melanesian with Polynesian) 57%, Indian 38%. **Principal languages:** English, Fijian (both official); Hindustani. **Chief religions:** Christian (incl. Methodist, Roman Catholic) 53%, Hindu 34%, Muslim 7%.

Geography: Total area: 7,056 sq mi, 18,274 sq km; **Land area:** 7,056 sq mi, 18,274 sq km. **Location:** In western S Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Vanuatu to W, Tonga to E. **Topography:** 322 isls. (106 inhabited), many mountainous, with tropical forests and large fertile areas. Viti Levu, the largest isl., has over half the total land area. **Capital:** Greater Suva, 174,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Ratu Epeli Nailatikau; b. July 5, 1941; in office: Nov. 5, 2009 (acting from July 30). **Head of gov.:** Interim Prime Min. Vorege (Frank) Bainimarama; b. Apr. 27, 1954; in office: Jan. 5, 2007. **Local divisions:** 4 divisions comprising 14 provinces and 1 dependency. **Defense budget:** $52 mil. **Active troops:** 3,500.

Economy: Industries: tourism, sugar, clothing, copra, gold, silver. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, coconuts, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes, bananas. **Natural resources:** timber, fish, gold, copper, offshore oil potential, hydropower. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 315,000; chickens: 4.3 mil; goats: 270,000; pigs: 145,000; sheep: 6,000. **Fish catch:** 49,967 metric tons. **Electricity**

prod.: 928 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70%, industry and services 30%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (FJD) (Sept. 2010: 1.92 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,900; **GDP growth:** –2.5%. **Imports:** $3.1 bil; Singapore 27.27%, Australia 19.36%, New Zealand 15.15%, China 6.92%, India 5.23%, Thailand 4.25%. **Exports:** $1.2 bil; U.S. 15.21%, Australia 12.11%, UK 11.23%, Samoa 5.39%, Tonga 4.74%, Japan 4.44%. **Tourism:** $544 mil. **Budget** (2006): $1.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2005): $220 mil. **Gold** (2005): 8,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.7%.

Transport: Railways: 371 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 86,600 pass. cars; 59,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,557.2 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Lautoka, Suva.

Communications: TV sets: 110 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 677 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 16.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 53.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 13.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.5 male; 73.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.56%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.3. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 93.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO).

Embassy: 2000 M St. NW, Ste. 710, 20036; 466-8320.

Website: www.fiji.gov.fj

A British colony since 1874, Fiji became independent Oct. 10, 1970. Cultural differences between the Indian community (descendants of contract laborers brought to the islands in the 19th cent.) and indigenous Fijians have led to political polarization. More than 100,000 Indians have left Fiji since the mid-1980s.

Military coups have been frequent in recent decades. Fiji's first Indian prime minister, Mahendra Chaudhry, took office May 19, 1999. He and other government officials were taken captive May 19, 2000, by indigenous Fijian gunmen led by George Speight. The hostage crisis culminated in a military takeover, May 29, led by Frank Bainimarama. Release of the last remaining hostages in July 2000 coincided with the installation of an interim military-backed government. Speight was later tried for treason; he was sentenced to life in prison, Feb. 18, 2002. Prime Min. Laisenia Qarase headed an elected civilian government, 2001-06. He retained his office in parliamentary voting, May 6-13, 2006, but was ousted in a military coup Dec. 5, and Bainimarama took office as interim prime minister. After a court ruled Apr. 9, 2009, that the 2006 coup was illegal, Pres. Ratu Josefa Iloilo abrogated the constitution, dissolved the judiciary, and reappointed Interim Prime Min. Bainimarama. In July, Bainimarama promised a new constitution by 2013 and legislative elections by 2014; he also named Vice Pres. Ratu Epeli Nailatikau to replace the retiring Press. Iloilo.

Finland

Republic of Finland

People: Population: 5,255,068. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.2; 65+: 17.2. **Pop. density:** 44.8 per sq mi, 17.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Finn 93%, Swede 6%. **Principal languages:** Finnish, Swedish (both official). **Chief religion:** Lutheran Church of Finland 83%, none 15%.

Geography: Total area: 130,559 sq mi, 338,145 sq km; **Land area:** 117,304 sq mi, 303,815 sq km. **Location:** In N Europe. **Neighbors:** Norway on N, Sweden on W, Russia on E. **Topography:** South and central are generally flat areas with low hills and many lakes. The N has mountainous areas, 3,000-4,000 ft above sea level. **Capital:** Helsinki, 1,107,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Tarja Halonen; b. Dec. 24, 1943; in office: Mar. 1, 2000. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Mari Kiviniemi, b. Sept. 27, 1968; in office: June 22, 2010. **Local divisions:** 6 laanit (provinces). **Defense budget:** $4.21 bil. **Active troops:** 22,600.

Economy: Industries: metals & metal products, electronics, machinery & scientific instruments, shipbuilding, pulp & paper, copper refining, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles. **Chief crops:** barley, wheat, sugar beets, potatoes. **Natural resources:** timber, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 915,345; chickens: 5.7 mil; goats: 5,918; pigs: 1.5 mil; sheep: 122,218. **Fish catch:** 171,838 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 73.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. and forestry 4.5%; industry 18.2%; constr. 7.3%; commerce 15.9%; finance, insurance, and business services 14.5%; transp. and communications 6.9%; public services 32.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $178.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $34,100; **GDP growth:** –8.1%. **Imports:** $59 bil; Russia 16.28%, Germany 15.76%, Sweden 14.65%, Netherlands 6.99%, China 5.29%, France 4.22%. **Exports:** $62.9 bil; Germany 10.32%, Sweden 9.79%, Russia 9%, U.S. 7.85%, Netherlands 5.9%, UK 5.24%, China 4.1%. **Tourism:** $3.2 bil. **Budget:** $132.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $6.19 bil. **Gold:** 1.58 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0%.

Transport: Railways: 3,600 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.4 mil pass. cars; 374,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 8,337.6 mil pass.-mi; 75 airports. **Chief ports:** Hamina, Helsinki, Kokkola, Kotka, Naantali, Pori, Raahe, Rauma, Turku.

Communications: TV sets: 643 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,564 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 26.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 431.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 84.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75.6 male; 82.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.02%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.5. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3301 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 298-5800.

Website: www.government.fi

The early Finns probably migrated from the Ural area at about the beginning of the Christian era. Swedish settlers brought the country into Sweden, 1154 to 1809, when Finland became an autonomous grand duchy of the Russian Empire. Russian exactions created a strong national spirit; on Dec. 6, 1917, Finland declared its independence, and in 1919 it became a republic.

On Nov. 30, 1939, the Soviet Union invaded, and the Finns were forced to cede 16,173 sq mi of territory. After World War II, further cessions were exacted. In 1948, Finland signed a treaty of mutual assistance with the USSR; Finland and Russia nullified this treaty with a new pact in Jan. 1992.

Following approval by Finnish voters in an advisory referendum Oct. 16, 1994, Finland joined the EU effective Jan. 1, 1995. Pres. Tarja Halonen won a second 6-year term, Jan. 29, 2006. Former Pres. Martti Ahtisaari was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, Oct. 10, 2008, for his efforts in mediating international conflicts.

Aland, or Ahvenanmaa, constituting an autonomous province, is a group of small islands, 590 sq mi, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 25 mi from Sweden, 15 mi from Finland. Mariehamn is the chief port.

France

French Republic

People: Population: 64,768,389. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 18.6; 65+: 16.5. **Pop. density:** 262.1 per sq mi, 101.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Celtic & Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, N African, Indochinese, Basque minorities. **Principal languages:** French, rapidly declining regional dialects & languages (incl. Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 83%-88%, Muslim 5%-10%.

Geography: Total area: 248,429 sq mi, 643,427 sq km; **Land area:** 247,126 sq mi, 640,053 sq km. **Location:** In W Europe, between Atlantic O. and Medit. Sea. **Neighbors:** Spain, Andorra, Monaco on S; Italy, Switzerland, Germany on E; Luxembourg, Belgium on N. **Topography:** A wide plain covers more than half of the country, in N and W, drained to W by Seine, Loire, Garonne rivers. The Massif Central is a mountainous plateau in center. In E are Alps (Mt. Blanc is tallest in W Europe, 15,771 ft), the lower Jura range, and forested Vosges. The Rhone flows from Lake Geneva to Mediterranean. Pyrenees are in SW, on border with Spain. **Capital:** Paris, 10,410,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Marseille-Aix-en-Provence, 1,457,000; Lyon, 1,456,000; Lille, 1,028,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy; b. Jan. 28, 1955; in office: May 16, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. François Fillon; b. Mar. 4, 1954; in office: May 17, 2007. **Local divisions:** 22 administrative regions containing 96 departments. **Defense budget:** $47.8 bil. **Active troops:** 352,771.

Economy: Industries: machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics, tourism. **Chief crops:** wheat, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, uranium, antimony, arsenic, potash, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, timber, fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 103.3 mil bbls. **Other resources:** Timber, dairy. **Arable land:** 33%. **Livestock:** cattle: 19.9 mil; chickens: 175 mil; goats: 1.2 mil; pigs: 14.8 mil; sheep: 8.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 734,761 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 540.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.8%, industry 24.3%, services 71.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $32,600; **GDP growth:** –2.5%. **Imports:** $538.9 bil; Germany 19.41%, Belgium 11.61%, Italy 7.97%, Netherlands 7.15%, Spain 6.68%, UK 4.9%, U.S. 4.72%, China 4.44%. **Exports:** $472.7 bil; Germany 15.88%, Italy 8.16%, Spain 7.8%, Belgium 7.44%, UK 7.04%, U.S. 5.65%, Netherlands 3.99%. **Tourism:** $56.6 bil. **Budget:** $1.5 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** $29.75 bil. **Gold:** 78.3 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0.1%.

Transport: Railways: 18,152 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 29.7 mil pass. cars; 6.4 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 89,537.1 mil pass.-mi (incl. airlines based in territories and dependencies); 297 airports. **Chief ports:** Bordeaux, Calais, Dunkerque, Le Havre, Marseille, Nantes, Paris, Rouen, Strasbourg.

Communications: TV sets: 620 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 946 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 56.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2005): 163.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 71.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 77.9 male; 84.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Natural inc.:** 0.38%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.3. **HIV rate:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 4101 Reservoir Rd. NW 20007; 944-6195.

Website: www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr

Celtic Gaul was conquered by Julius Caesar 58-51 BCE; Romans ruled for 500 years. Under Charlemagne, Frankish rule extended over much of Europe. After his death France emerged as one of the successor kingdoms.

The monarchy was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-93) and succeeded by the First Republic, followed by the First Empire under Napoleon (1804-15), a monarchy (1814-48), the Second Republic (1848-52), the Second Empire (1852-70), the Third Republic (1871-1946), the Fourth Republic (1946-58), and the Fifth Republic (1958 to present).

France suffered severe losses in manpower and wealth in WWI, when it was invaded by Germany. By the Treaty of Versailles, France exacted return of Alsace and Lorraine, provinces seized by Germany in 1871. Germany invaded France again in May 1940, and signed an armistice with a government based in Vichy. After France was liberated by the Allies in Sept. 1944, Gen. Charles de Gaulle became head of the provisional government, serving until 1946. De Gaulle again became premier in 1958, during a crisis over Algeria, and obtained voter approval for a new constitution, ushering in the Fifth Republic. He then became president.

France had withdrawn from Indochina in 1954, and from Morocco and Tunisia in 1956. Most of its remaining African territories, including Algeria, were freed 1958-62.

In May 1968, rebellious students in Paris and other centers rioted, battled police, and were joined by workers who launched nationwide strikes. The government awarded pay increases to the strikers May 26. De Gaulle resigned from office in Apr. 1969, after losing a nationwide referendum on constitutional reform. Georges Pompidou, who was elected to succeed him, continued De Gaulle's emphasis on French independence from the U.S. and Soviet Union. After Pompidou's death, in 1974, Valery Giscard d'Estaing was elected president; he continued the basically conservative policies of his predecessors.

On May 10, 1981, France elected François Mitterrand, a Socialist, president. Under Mitterrand the government nationalized 5 major industries and most private banks. After 1986, however, when rightists won a narrow victory in the National Assembly, Mitterrand chose conservative Jacques Chirac as premier. A 2-year period of "cohabitation" ensued, and France began to pursue a privatization program in which many state-owned companies were sold. After Mitterrand was elected to a second 7-year term in 1988, he appointed a Socialist as premier. The center-right won a large majority in 1993 legislative elections, ushering in another period of "cohabitation" with a conservative premier.

Chirac won the presidency in a runoff election May 7, 1995. He cut government spending to help the French economy meet the budgetary goals set for the introduction of a common European currency, the euro. With unemployment at nearly 13%, legislative elections completed June 1, 1997, produced a decisive victory for the leftist parties. The result was a new period of "cohabitation," this time between a conservative president and a Socialist prime minister, Lionel Jospin. France contributed 7,000 troops to the NATO-led force (KFOR) that entered Kosovo in June 1999.

French voters, disaffected by government scandals, shocked the political establishment in the first round of presidential voting Apr. 21, 2002, by giving Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the far-right National Front, a second place finish with 16.9% of the vote; Chirac won only 19.9%, and Jospin was third, with 16.2%. Chirac easily won the May 5 runoff, with 82%, and his center-right allies won parliamentary elections June 9 and 16. Parliament gave final approval Mar. 3, 2004, to a law barring the wearing of Islamic head scarves and other religious symbols in public schools.

Displeased with sluggish economic growth, high unemployment, and budget cuts in entitlement programs, voters showed their discontent by rejecting, May 29, 2005, a proposed EU constitution strongly supported by the Chirac government. A state of emergency was declared Nov. 8 after 12 days of riots that began in Paris and spread to some 300 French cities and towns; rioters were mainly young immigrants from N and W Africa. After a wave of mass protests and strikes, Chirac agreed, Apr. 10, 2006, to rescind a law that made it easier for employers to fire inexperienced young workers.

Campaigning as an economic reformer, the conservative, pro-American Nicolas Sarkozy won a presidential runoff election May 6, 2007. The French bank Société Générale disclosed Jan. 24, 2008, that it had lost more than $7 bil, which it blamed on a "rogue trader," Jerôme Kerviel; he was sentenced to 3 years in prison and ordered to pay restitution Oct. 5, 2010.

Sarkozy responded to the global recession by unveiling Dec. 4, 2008, a $33 bil economic stimulus plan focused on infrastructure development; new measures announced Feb. 18, 2009, following labor protests, provided $3.3 bil in aid for lower-income people. Former Pres. Chirac was indicted Oct. 30 on corruption charges stemming from his tenure (1977-95) as mayor of Paris. A French court Jan. 28, 2010, acquitted former Prime Min. Dominique de Villepin of conspiring to smear Sarkozy while the two men were vying to succeed Pres. Chirac. Sarkozy's policy of shutting Roma (Gypsy) encampments and expelling thousands of Roma to Romania and Bulgaria drew public rebukes from EU allies in Sept. 2010.

France, a founding member of NATO, formally returned to the alliance's military command structure Apr. 2009 after an absence of 43 years. In mid-2010, France had about 3,750 troops fighting as part of NATO forces in Afghanistan.

The island of **Corsica**, in the Mediterranean W of Italy and N of Sardinia, is a territorial collectivity and region of France comprising 2 departments. It elects a total of 2 senators and 3 deputies to the French Parliament. Area: 3,369 sq mi; pop. (2006 census): 294,118. The capital is Ajaccio, birthplace of Napoleon I. Violence by Corsican separatist groups has hurt tourism, a leading industry on the island. Corsicans rejected, 51%-49%, a limited autonomy plan in a referendum July 6, 2003.

Overseas Departments

French Guiana is on the NE coast of South America with Suriname on the W and Brazil on the E and S. Its area is 35,135 sq mi (total); 34,421 sq mi (land); pop. (2007 est.) 203,321. Guiana sends one senator and 2 deputies to the French Parliament. Guiana is administered by a prefect and has a Council General of 16 elected members; capital is Cayenne.

The famous penal colony, Devil's Island, was phased out between 1938 and 1951. The European Space Agency maintains a satellite-launching center (established by France in 1964) in the city of Kourou.

Immense forests of rich timber cover 88% of the land. Fishing (especially shrimp), forestry, and gold mining are the most important industries.

Guadeloupe, in the West Indies' Leeward Islands, consists of 2 large islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by the Salt River, plus Marie Galante and the Saintes group to the S and, to the N, Desirade. A French possession since 1635, the department is represented in the French Parliament; administration consists of a prefect (governor) as well as an elected general and regional councils. St. Barthelemy and over half of St. Martin (the Netherlands' portion is called St. Maarten), both formerly part of Guadeloupe, voted for secession in 2003 and became separate overseas territorial collectivities in 2007.

Area of the islands is 525 sq mi; pop. (2007 est., incl. St. Barthelemy and St. Martin) 456,698, mainly descendants of slaves; capital is Basse-Terre on Basse-Terre Island. The land is fertile; sugar, rum, and bananas are exported. Tourism is an important industry.

Martinique, the northernmost of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, has been a possession since 1635, and a department since Mar. 1946. It is represented in the French Parliament by 2 senators and 4 deputies. The island was the birthplace of Napoleon's first wife, Empress Josephine.

It has an area of 425 sq mi (total); 409 sq mi (land); pop. (2007 est.) 439,202, mostly descendants of slaves. The capital is Fort-de-France, pop. (2006): 90,347. It is a popular tourist stop. The chief exports are rum, bananas, and petroleum products.

Réunion is a volcanic island in the Indian O. about 420 mi E of Madagascar, and has belonged to France since 1665. Area, 972 sq mi (total); 968 sq mi (land); pop. (2007 est.) 798,094, 30% of French extraction. Capital: Saint-Denis. The chief export is sugar. It elects 5 deputies, 3 senators to the French Parliament.

Overseas Territorial Collectivities

Mayotte, claimed by Comoros and administered by France, voted in 1976 to become a territorial collectivity of France. An island NW of Madagascar, area is 144 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 231,139. The capital is Mamoudzou. In Mar. 29, 2009, referendum, 95% of voters endorsed a plan under which Mayotte would become an overseas department of France in 2011.

St. Pierre and Miquelon became a territorial collectivity in 1985. It consists of 2 groups of rocky islands near the SW coast of Newfoundland, inhabited by fishermen. Fish products are the chief export. The St. Pierre group has an area of 10 sq mi; Miquelon, 83 sq mi. Total pop. (2010 est.) 5,943. Capital: Saint-Pierre. Both Mayotte and St. Pierre and Miquelon elect a deputy and a senator to the French Parliament.

St. Barthelemy and **St. Martin** became overseas territorial collectivities in 2007, with total pop. (2010 est.) of 7,406 and 30,235, respectively.

Overseas Territories

French Polynesia comprises 130 islands widely scattered among 5 archipelagos in the S Pacific; administered by a Council of Ministers (headed by a president). Territorial Assembly and the

Council have headquarters at Papeete, on Tahiti, one of the Society Islands (which include the Windward Isls. and Leeward Isls.). Two deputies and a senator are elected to the French Parliament.

Other groups are the Marquesas Islands; the Tuamotu Archipelago; the Gambier Islands; and the Austral, or Tubuai, Islands.

Total area of the islands administered from Tahiti is 1,609 sq mi (total); 1,413 sq mi (land); pop. (2010 est.) 291,000, more than half on Tahiti. Tahiti is mountainous with a productive coastline bearing coconuts, citrus, pineapples, and vanilla. Cultured pearls are also produced.

Tahiti was visited by Capt. James Cook in 1769 and by Capt. Bligh in the *Bounty*, 1788-89. Its beauty impressed Herman Melville, Paul Gauguin, and Charles Darwin. A coalition favoring independence for French Polynesia within 20 years gained control of the territorial assembly after elections May 23, 2004.

The territory of the **French Southern and Antarctic Lands** comprises Adelie Land, on Antarctica, and island groups in the Indian O. Area: 2,991 sq mi (total); 2,960 sq mi (land).

Adelie, reached 1840, has a 185-mi coastline and tapers 1,240 mi inland to the S Pole. (The U.S. does not recognize national claims in Antarctica.) It has a research station. There are 2 glaciers: Ninnis, 22 mi wide, 99 mi long, and Mentz, 11 mi by 140 mi.

The Indian O. groups are as follows: Kerguelen Archipelago, visited 1772, consists of one large and 300 small islands. The chief is 87 mi long, 74 mi wide, and has Mt. Ross, 6,429 ft tall. Principal research station is Port-aux-Français. Seals often weigh two tons; there are blue whales, coal, peat, semiprecious stones. Crozet Archipelago, reached 1772, covers 136 sq mi. Eastern Island rises to 6,560 ft. Saint Paul, in southern Indian O., has warm springs with earth at places heating to 120° to 390°F. Amsterdam is nearby; both produce cod and rock lobster. Military garrisons and meteorological stations are located on the Scattered Isls.

The territory of **New Caledonia** and Dependencies is a group of islands in the Pacific O. about 1,115 mi E of Australia and approx. the same distance NW of New Zealand. Dependencies are the Loyalty Isls., Isle of Pines, Belep Archipelago, and Huon Isls.

The largest island, New Caledonia, is 6,530 sq mi. Total area of the territory is 7,359 sq mi (total); 7,171 sq mi (land); pop. (2010 est.) 252,352. The group was acquired by France in 1853.

The territory is administered by a High Commissioner. There is a popularly elected Territorial Congress. Two deputies and a senator are elected to the French Parliament. Capital: Noumea.

Mining is the chief industry. New Caledonia is one of the world's largest nickel producers. Chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, and copper are also found. Agric. products include yams, sweet potatoes, potatoes, manioc, corn, and coconuts.

In 1987, New Caledonian voters chose by referendum to remain within the French Republic. There were clashes between French and Melanesians (Kanaks) in 1988. An agreement Apr. 21, 1998, between France and rival New Caledonian factions specified a 15- to 20-year period of "shared sovereignty." The French constitution was amended, July 6, to allow the territory a gradual increase in autonomy; New Caledonian voters approved the plan Nov. 8, 1998, by a 72% majority.

The territory of **Wallis and Futuna** comprises 2 island groups in the SW Pacific S of Tuvalu, N of Fiji, and W of Western Samoa; became an overseas territory July 29, 1961. The islands have a total area of 106 sq mi and pop. (2010 est.) of 15,343. Alofi, attached to Futuna, is uninhabited. Capital: Mata-Utu. Chief products are copra, yams, taro roots, bananas, and coconuts. A senator and a deputy are elected to the French Parliament.

Gabon

Gabonese Republic

People: Population: 1,545,255. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.2; 65+: 3.9. **Pop. density:** 15.5 per sq mi, 6 per sq km. **Urban:** 85.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Bantu tribes (incl. four major groupings of Fang, Bapounou, Nzebi, Obamba), other Africans & Europeans. **Principal languages:** French (official), Fang, Myene, Nzebi, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi. **Chief religions:** Christian 55%-75%, animist.

Geography: Total area: 103,347 sq mi, 267,667 sq km; **Land area:** 99,486 sq mi, 257,667 sq km. **Location:** On Atlantic coast of W central Africa. **Neighbors:** Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon on N; Congo on E and S. **Topography:** Heavily forested, consisting of coastal lowlands; plateaus in N, E, and S; mountains in N, SE, and center. The Ogooue R. system covers most of Gabon. **Capital:** Libreville, 619,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ali Bongo Ondimba; b. Feb. 9, 1959; in office: Oct. 16, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Paul Biyoghé Mba; b. Apr. 18, 1953; in office: July 17, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): $134 mil. **Active troops:** 4,700.

Economy: Industries: oil extraction & refining, mang., gold, chemicals, ship repair, food & beverages. **Chief crops:** cocoa, coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, diamonds, niobium, mang., uranium, gold, timber, iron ore, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 2 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 36,500; chickens: 3.2 mil; goats: 92,000; pigs: 215,000; sheep: 196,000. **Fish catch:** 30,124 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 60%, industry 15%, services 25%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $21.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,000; **GDP growth:** –1.1%. **Imports:** $2.3 bil; France 32.21%, U.S. 7.92%, China 7.02%, Belgium 4.99%, Italy 4.81%, Cameroon 4.56%, Netherlands 4.35%. **Exports:** $5.9 bil; Russia 30.62%, U.S. 16.56%, China 15.87%, France 4.28%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $2.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.27 bil. **Gold:** 12,837 oz t. **CPI change:** 1.9%.

Transport: Railways: 506 mi. **Civil aviation:** 515.1 mil pass.-mi; 13 airports. **Chief ports:** Gamba, Libreville, Lucinda, Port-Gentil.

Communications: TV sets: 251 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 501 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 6.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 52 male; 53.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 35.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.9. **Natural inc.:** 2.25%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 50.9. **HIV rate:** 5.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 87%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2034 20th St. NW 20009; 797-1000.

Website: www.legabon.ga

France established control over the region in the second half of the 19th cent. Gabon became independent Aug. 17, 1960. Backed by France, Pres. Albert-Bernard Bongo (later Omar Bongo Ondimba) ruled the country 1967-2009, greatly enriching himself and his family. A multiparty political system was introduced in 1990, and a new constitution was enacted Mar. 14, 1991. Bongo's reelection victories in 1993, 1998, and 2003 were faulted by international observers. After he died June 8, 2009, his son Ali Bongo Ondimba, Gabon's defense minister 1999-2009, ran for the presidency. He claimed victory in a disputed election Aug. 30 and took office Oct. 16, 2009.

Gabon is one of the most prosperous black African countries, thanks to abundant natural resources, foreign private investment, and government development programs.

The Gambia

Republic of The Gambia

People: Population: 1,824,158. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43.4; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 472.5 per sq mi, 182.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.3%. **Ethnic groups:** African 99% (incl. Mandinka 42%, Fula 18%, Wolof 16%). **Principal languages:** English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars. **Chief religions:** Muslim 90%, Christian 9%.

Geography: Total area: 4,361 sq mi, 11,295 sq km; **Land area:** 3,861 sq mi, 10,000 sq km. **Location:** On Atlantic coast near W tip of Africa. **Neighbors:** Surrounded on 3 sides by Senegal. **Topography:** A narrow strip of land on each side of lower Gambia R. **Capital:** Banjul, 436,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Yahya Jammeh; b. May 25, 1965; in office: July 22, 1994. **Local divisions:** 5 divisions, 1 city. **Defense budget:** $7 mil. **Active troops:** 800.

Economy: Industries: processing peanuts, fish, hides, tourism, beverages, agric. machinery assembly. **Chief crops:** rice, millet, sorghum, peanuts, corn, sesame, cassava, palm kernels. **Natural resources:** fish, titanium, tin, zircon. **Arable land:** 28%. **Livestock:** cattle: 420,000; chickens: 720,000; goats: 374,000; pigs: 25,000; sheep: 200,000. **Fish catch:** 42,645 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 160 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 75%, industry 19%, services 6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dalasi (GMD) (Sept. 2010: 28.25 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,400; **GDP growth:** 5.2%. **Imports:** $285 mil; China 20.45%, Senegal 11.97%, Brazil 8.48%, Côte d'Ivoire 4.71%, Netherlands 4.68%, U.S. 4.49%. **Exports:** $86 mil; India 42.06%, France 15.34%, UK 9.03%, China 7.38%, Hong Kong 4.55%, Belgium 3.97%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $189.4 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $143 mil. **CPI change:** 4.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 6,400 pass. cars; 3,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1 airport. **Chief port:** Banjul.

Communications: TV Sets: 3 per 1,000 pop. Radios: 394 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 7.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 52.3 male; 55.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12. **Natural inc.:** 2.53%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 67.5. **HIV rate:** 0.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 45.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1156 15th St. NW 20005; 785-1399.

Website: www.gambia.gm

The peoples of Gambia were at one time associated with the West African empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. The area became Britain's first African possession in 1588.

Independence came Feb. 18, 1965; republic status within the Commonwealth was achieved in 1970. The country suffered from severe famine in the 1970s. Senegambia, a confederation with Senegal, lasted from 1982 to 1989.

On July 22, 1994, after 24 years in power, Pres. Dawda K. Jawara was deposed in a bloodless coup by a military officer, Yahya Jammeh. Jammeh barred political activity, detained potential opponents, and governed by decree. Despite a nominal return to constitutional government in 1996, Jammeh has retained a tight grip on power, while Gambia has remained one of the world's poorest countries. Security forces suppressed an alleged coup plot by army officers Mar. 2006. Pres. Jammeh won a third 5-year term Sept. 22, 2006.

Georgia

People: Population: 4,600,825. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.8; 65+: 16.2. **Pop. density:** 171 per sq mi, 66 per sq km. **Urban:** 52.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Georgian 84%, Azeri 7%, Armenian 6%. **Principal languages:** Georgian (official), Russian, Abkhaz (official in Abkhazia). **Chief religions:** Orthodox Christian 84%, Muslim 10%, Armenian-Gregorian 4%.

Geography: Total area: 26,911 sq mi, 69,700 sq km; **Land area:** 26,911 sq mi, 69,700 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia, on E coast of Black Sea. **Neighbors:** Russia on N and NE, Turkey and Armenia on S, Azerbaijan on SE. **Topography:** Separated from Russia on NE by main range of Caucasus Mts. **Capital:** T'bilisi, 1,115,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mikhail Saakashvili; b. Dec. 21, 1967; in office: Jan. 25, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nikoloz (Nika) Gilauri; b. Feb., 14, 1975; in office: Feb. 6, 2009. **Local divisions:** 53 rayons, 9 cities, and 2 autonomous republics. **Defense budget:** $537 mil. **Active troops:** 21,150.

Economy: Industries: steel, aircraft, machine tools, elec. appliances, mining, chemicals. **Chief crops:** citrus, grapes, tea, hazelnuts, vegetables. **Natural resources:** forests, hydropower, mang., iron ore, copper, minor coal & oil deposits. **Crude oil reserves:** 35 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 12%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1 mil; chickens: 5.7 mil; goats: 82,500; pigs: 109,900; sheep: 624,000. **Fish catch:** 26,692 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 55.6%, industry 8.9%, services 35.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lari (GEL) (Sept. 2010: 1.84 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $20.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,400; **GDP growth:** –6.7%. **Imports:** $4.3 bil; Turkey 16.81%, Azerbaijan 9.72%, Ukraine 9.17%, Russia 7.39%, U.S. 6.63%, Germany 6.22%. **Exports:** $1.8 bil; Turkey 17.87%, Azerbaijan 12.3%, Bulgaria 9.6%, Canada 8.78%, UK 7.49%, Ukraine 6.82%, Spain 5.27%, U.S. 4.99%. **Tourism:** $447 mil. **Budget:** $4.03 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.35 bil. **CPI change:** 1.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,002 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 255,200 pass. cars; 68,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 313.8 mil pass.-mi; 18 airports. **Chief ports:** Batumi, Poti.

Communications: TV sets: 516 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 590 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 14.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 3.9 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 30.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.6 male; 80.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.09%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 15.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2209 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 387-2390.

Website: www.government.gov.ge

The region, which contained the ancient kingdoms of Colchis and Iberia, was Christianized in the 4th cent. and conquered by Arabs in the 8th cent. Annexed by Russia in 1801, Georgia was forcibly incorporated into the USSR in 1922.

Georgia declared independence Apr. 9, 1991. It emerged as an independent state when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26. After a power struggle, former Soviet Foreign Min. Eduard A. Shevardnadze became president of Georgia. He survived several coup attempts and won reelection in 1995 and 2000. But parliamentary elections Nov. 2, 2003, denounced as fraudulent by opposition groups and international observers, sparked massive antigovernment protests, causing him to resign Nov. 23. Opposition leader Mikhail Saakashvili won the presidential election of Jan. 4, 2004. He survived an apparent assassination attempt along with U.S. Pres. George W. Bush in Tbilisi May 10, 2005, suppressed an alleged coup plot Sept. 6, 2006, and cracked down violently on antigovernment protests and imposed a state of emergency, Nov. 7-16, 2007; he then called early elections, Jan. 5, 2008, in which he won a renewed mandate.

Since the country gained independence, secessionist movements in the enclaves of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, supported by Russia, have challenged the Tbilisi government. Open warfare between Georgia and Russia erupted when Saakashvili sent troops Aug. 7, 2008, to suppress insurgent activity in Tskhinvali, the South Ossetian capital. Russia retaliated Aug. 8-9 by dispatching its forces to South Ossetia and Abkhazia and launching assaults on key Georgian cities. A cease-fire signed Aug. 15-16 called for withdrawal of Russian forces from Georgia proper, but allowed thousands of Russian troops to remain in the breakaway regions. On Aug. 26, Russian Pres. Dmitri Medvedev formally recognized their independence, a step protested by the U.S. and Georgia's other Western allies. International donors Oct. 22 pledged $4.55 bil in reconstruction aid, including about $1.5 bil from EU members and $1 bil from the U.S. Russia announced Aug. 11, 2010, that it had deployed antiaircraft missiles in Abkhazia.

Germany

Federal Republic of Germany

People: Population: 82,282,988. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.5; 65+: 20.4. **Pop. density:** 611.2 per sq mi, 236 per sq km. **Urban:** 73.7%. **Ethnic groups:** German 92%, Turkish 2%, other (incl. Greek, Italian, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish) 6%. **Principal language:** German. **Chief religions:** Protestant 34%, Roman Catholic 34%, Muslim 4%, unaffiliated or other 28%.

Geography: Total area: 137,847 sq mi, 357,022 sq km; **Land area:** 134,623 sq mi, 348,672 sq km. **Location:** In central Europe. **Neighbors:** Denmark on N; Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France on W; Switzerland, Austria on S; Czech Rep., Poland on E. **Topography:** Germany is flat in N, hilly in center and W, and mountainous in Bavaria in the S. Chief rivers are Elbe, Weser, Ems, Rhine, and Main, all flowing toward North Sea, and Danube, flowing toward Black Sea. **Capital:** Berlin, 3,438,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Hamburg, 1,777,000; Munich, 1,334,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Christian Wulff; b. June 19, 1959; in office: June 30, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Chan. Angela Merkel; b. July 17, 1954; in office: Nov. 22, 2005. **Local divisions:** 16 laender (states). **Defense budget:** $46.5 bil. **Active troops:** 250,613.

Economy: Industries: iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, food & beverages, shipbuilding. **Chief crops:** potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbages. **Natural resources:** coal, lignite, nat. gas, iron ore, copper, nickel, uranium, potash, salt, constr. materials, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 276 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 33%. **Livestock:** cattle: 13 mil; chickens: 114.6 mil; goats: 190,000; pigs: 26.7 mil; sheep: 2.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 273,476 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 590.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.4%, industry 29.7%, services 67.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.8 tril; **per capita GDP:** $34,100; **GDP growth:** –4.9%. **Imports:** $966.9 bil; Netherlands 12.71%, France 8.3%, Belgium 7.19%, China 6.89%, Italy 5.88%, UK 4.76%, Austria 4.55%, U.S. 4.25%, Switzerland 4.07%. **Exports:** $1.2 tril; France 10.2%, U.S. 6.7%, Netherlands 6.7%, UK 6.6%, Italy 6.3%, Austria 6%, China 4.5%, Switzerland 4.4%. **Tourism:** $40 bil. **Budget:** $1.6 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** $38.23 bil. **Gold:** 109.53 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 26,033 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 45.4 mil pass. cars; 3.5 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 126,833 mil pass.-mi; 330 airports. **Chief ports:** Bremen, Bremerhaven, Duisburg, Hamburg, Karlsruhe, Lubeck, Rostock, Wilhemshaven.

Communications: TV sets: 581 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 948 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 59.3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 267.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 79.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.4 male; 82.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11. **Natural inc.:** –0.28%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-18. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 4645 Reservoir Rd. NW 20007; 298-4000.

Website: www.deutschland.de

Germany is a central European nation originally composed of numerous states, with a common language and traditions, that were united in one country in 1871. Germany was split into 2 countries from the end of WWII until 1990, when it was reunified.

History and government. Germanic tribes were defeated by Julius Caesar, 55 and 53 BCE, but Roman expansion north of the Rhine was stopped in 9 CE. Charlemagne, ruler of the Franks, consolidated Saxon, Bavarian, Rhenish, Frankish, and other lands; after him the eastern part became the German Empire. The Thirty Years' War, 1618-48, split Germany into small principalities and kingdoms. After Napoleon, Austria contended with Prussia for dominance, but lost the Seven Weeks' War to Prussia, 1866. Otto von Bismarck, Prussian chancellor, formed the North German Confederation, 1867.

In 1870 Bismarck maneuvered Napoleon III into declaring war. After the quick defeat of France, Bismarck formed the **German Empire** and on Jan. 18, 1871, in Versailles, proclaimed King Wilhelm I of Prussia German emperor (Deutscher kaiser).

The German Empire reached its peak before WWI in 1914, with 208,780 sq mi, plus a colonial empire. After that war Germany ceded Alsace-Lorraine to France, West Prussia and Posen (Poznan) province to Poland, and part of Schleswig to Denmark. It lost all colonies and the ports of Memel and Danzig.

Republic of Germany, 1919-33, adopted the Weimar constitution; met reparation payments and elected Friedrich Ebert and Gen. Paul von Hindenburg presidents.

Third Reich, 1933-45, Adolf Hitler led the National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) party after WWI. In 1923 he attempted to unseat the Bavarian government and was imprisoned. Pres. von Hindenburg named Hitler chancellor Jan. 30, 1933; on Aug. 3, 1934, the day after Hindenburg's death, the cabinet joined the offices of president and chancellor and made Hitler *fuehrer* (leader). Hitler abolished freedom of speech and assembly, and began a long series of persecutions climaxed by the murder of millions of Jews and others.

He repudiated the Versailles treaty and reparations agreements, remilitarized the Rhineland (1936), and annexed Austria (Anschluss, 1938). At Munich he made an agreement with Neville Chamberlain, British prime minister, which permitted Germany to annex part of Czechoslovakia. He signed a nonaggression treaty with the USSR, 1939, and declared war on Poland Sept. 1, 1939, precipitating WWII. With total defeat near, Hitler committed suicide in Berlin Apr. 1945. The victorious Allies voided all acts and annexations of Hitler's Reich.

Division of Germany. Germany was sectioned into 4 zones of occupation, administered by the Allied Powers (U.S., USSR, UK, and France). The USSR took control of many E German states. The territory E of the so-called Oder-Neisse line was assigned to, and later annexed by, Poland. Northern East Prussia (now Kaliningrad) was annexed by the USSR. Greater Berlin, within but not part of the Soviet zone, was administered by the 4 occupying powers under the Allied Command. In 1948 the USSR withdrew, established its single command in East Berlin, and cut off supplies. The Western Allies utilized a gigantic airlift to bring food to West Berlin, 1948-49.

In 1949, 2 separate German states were established. In May the zones administered by the Western Allies became West Germany; in Oct. the Soviet sector became East Germany. West Berlin was considered an enclave of West Germany, although its status was disputed by the Soviet bloc.

East Germany. The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) was proclaimed in the Soviet sector of Berlin Oct. 7, 1949. It was declared fully sovereign in 1954, but Soviet troops remained on grounds of security and the 4-power Potsdam agreement.

Coincident with the entrance of West Germany into the European defense community in 1952, the East German government decreed a prohibited zone 3 mi deep along its 600-mi border with West Germany and cut Berlin's telephone system in two. Berlin was further divided by erection of a fortified wall in 1961, after over 3 mil East Germans had fled to the West. The oppressive Communist regime maintained control through the state security police, known as the Stasi.

By the early 1970s, the economy of East Germany was highly industrialized, and the nation was credited with the highest standard of living among Warsaw Pact countries. But growth slowed in the late 1970s, because of shortages of natural resources and labor, and a huge debt to lenders in the West. Comparison with the lifestyle in the West caused many young people to emigrate.

In the late 1980s the government firmly resisted following the USSR's policy of openness (*glasnost*), but was faced with nationwide demonstrations demanding reform. Pres. Erich Honecker, in office since 1976, was forced to resign Oct. 18, 1989. On Nov. 4, the border with Czechoslovakia was opened and permission granted for refugees to travel to the West. On Nov. 9, the East German government announced its decision to open the border with the West, signaling the end of the "Berlin Wall," which was the supreme emblem of the cold war. On Aug. 23, 1990, the East German parliament agreed to formal unification with West Germany; this occurred Oct. 3.

West Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) was proclaimed May 23, 1949, in Bonn. The occupying powers, the U.S., Britain, and France, restored civil status, Sept. 21. The Western Allies ended the state of war with Germany in 1951 (the U.S. resumed diplomatic relations July 2), while the USSR did so in 1955. The powers lifted controls, and the republic became fully independent May 5, 1955.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Christian Democrat, was made chancellor Sept. 15, 1949, and reelected 1953, 1957, 1961. Willy Brandt, heading a coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, became chancellor Oct. 21, 1969, and pursued a policy of *Ostpolitik*, or rapprochement with East Germany and the USSR. Brandt resigned May 1974 because of a spy scandal. Terrorist acts on German soil in the 1970s included activities of the Baader-Meinhof gang and the murder of Israeli athletes by Palestinian commandos at the Olympic Games in Munich, Sept. 5, 1972.

Helmut Kohl became chancellor in 1982 and led Christian Democrats to victory in 1983 and 1987. In 1990, under Kohl's leadership, West Germany moved rapidly to reunite with East Germany.

A New Era. In May 1990, NATO ministers adopted a package of proposals on reunification, including the inclusion of the united Germany as a full member of NATO and the barring of the new Germany from having its own nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. The merger of the 2 Germanys took place Oct. 3, and the first all-German elections since 1932 were held Dec. 2, with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl confirmed as leader of the unified nation. Eastern Germany received over $1 trillion in public and private funds from western Germany between 1990 and 1995. In 1991, Berlin again became Germany's official capital; the Bundestag (parliament) and parts of the federal executive were relocated from Bonn to Berlin in 1999.

Unemployment hit a postwar high of 12.6% in Jan. 1998. The Kohl era ended after 16 years with the defeat of the Christian Democrats in parliamentary elections Sept. 27; Gerhard Schröder, of the Social Democratic Party, became chancellor. Germany contributed 8,500 troops to the NATO-led security force (KFOR) that entered Kosovo in June 1999.

Despite a stagnant economy, Schröder's coalition of Social Democrats and Greens retained a slim majority in the elections of Sept. 22, 2002. In early 2003, Germany worked with France and Russia to block the UN Security Council from endorsing the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. When Schröder's party lost its stronghold of North Rhine-Westphalia in regional voting, May 22, 2005, Schröder called early elections for Sept. 18. The Christian Democrats, led by Angela Merkel, won a razor-thin plurality, and after prolonged negotiations she became chancellor Nov. 22, heading a "grand coalition" that included the Socialists.

Germany hosted the G-8 summit in June 2007 but was unable to persuade the U.S. to accept Merkel's plan for a mandatory 50% cut in global emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050. Authorities revealed Sept. 5, 2007, that they had foiled a terrorist bomb plot possibly targeting the U.S. Ramstein Air Base and Frankfurt Intl. Airport. Responding to the global recession, the government passed a 50 bil euro economic stimulus plan in early 2009. The German economy shrank 5% in 2009 but rebounded in 2010.

Merkel led a center-right coalition to victory in national elections Sept. 27, 2009. Christian Wulff, the Christian Democratic leader of Lower Saxony, became federal president June 30, 2010. Polls showed widespread domestic opposition to the continued deployment of nearly 4,600 German troops with NATO forces in Afghanistan.

Helgoland, an island of 130 acres in the North Sea, was taken from Denmark by a British Naval Force in 1807 and later ceded to Germany to become part of Schleswig-Holstein province in return for rights in East Africa. The heavily fortified island was surrendered to UK, May 23, 1945, demilitarized in 1947, and returned to West Germany, Mar. 1, 1952. It is a free port.

Ghana

Republic of Ghana

People: Population: 24,339,838. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 36.8; 65+: 3.6. **Pop. density:** 277.1 per sq mi, 107 per sq km. **Urban:** 50.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Akan 45%, Mole-Dagbon 15%, Ewe 12%. **Principal languages:** English (official), Asante, Ewe, Fante. **Chief religions:** Christian (incl. Pentecostal/Charismatic, Protestant, Catholic) 69%, Muslim 16%, traditional 9%, none 6%.

Geography: Total area: 92,098 sq mi, 238,533 sq km; **Land area:** 87,851 sq mi, 227,533 sq km. **Location:** On S coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Côte d'Ivoire on W, Burkina Faso on N, Togo on E. **Topography:** Mostly low fertile plains and scrubland, cut by rivers and by the artificial Lake Volta. **Capital:** Accra, 2,269,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Kumasi, 1,773,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. John Atta Mills; b. July 21, 1944; in office: Jan. 7, 2009. **Local divisions:** 10 regions. **Defense budget:** $264 mil. **Active troops:** 15,500.

Economy: Industries: mining, lumbering, light mfg., aluminum smelting, food proc. **Chief crops:** cocoa, rice, cassava, peanuts, corn, shea nuts, bananas. **Natural resources:** gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, mang., fish, rubber, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 18%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.4 mil; chickens: 31 mil; goats: 3.7 mil; pigs: 239,000; sheep: 3.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 355,425 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 56%, industry 15%, services 29%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Cedi (GHS) (Sept. 2010: 1.43 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $35.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,500; **GDP growth:** 3.5%. **Imports:** $8.4 bil; China 16.8%, Nigeria 11.88%, U.S. 6.63%, Côte d'Ivoire 5.99%, India 5.57%, France 5.09%, UK 4.23%. **Exports:** $5.7 bil; Netherlands 13.45%, UK 7.87%, France 5.85%, Ukraine 5.84%, Malaysia 3.97%. **Tourism:** NA.

Budget: $6.04 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2006): $1.39 bil. **CPI change:** 19.3.

Transport: Railways: 588 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 92,000 pass. cars; 124,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 225.6 mil pass.-mi; 7 airports. **Chief port:** Tema.

Communications: TV sets: 115 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 680 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 5.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 59.4 male; 61.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 28.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.92%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 49.9. **HIV rate:** 1.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 65.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 3512 International Dr. NW 20008; 686-4520.

Website: www.oop.gov.gh

Named for an African empire along the Niger River, 400-1240 CE, Ghana was ruled by Britain for 113 years as the Gold Coast. The UN in 1956 approved merger with the British Togoland trust territory. Independence came Mar. 6, 1957, and republic status within the Commonwealth in 1960.

Pres. Kwame Nkrumah built hospitals and schools, promoted development projects like the Volta R. hydroelectric and aluminum plants, but ran the country into debt, jailed opponents, and was accused of corruption. A 1964 referendum gave Nkrumah dictatorial powers and set up a one-party socialist state. Nkrumah was overthrown in 1966 by a police-army coup, which expelled Chinese and East German teachers and technicians. Elections were held in 1969, but 4 further coups occurred in 1972, 1978, 1979, and 1981. The 1979 and 1981 coups, led by Flight Lieut. Jerry Rawlings, were followed by suspension of the constitution and banning of political parties. A new constitution, allowing multiparty politics, was approved in Apr. 1992.

In Feb. 1993 more than 1,000 people were killed in ethnic clashes in northern Ghana. Rawlings won the presidential election of Dec. 7, 1996. Kofi Annan, a career UN diplomat from Ghana, served as UN secretary general, 1997-2006.

Opposition leader John Agyekum Kufuor won a runoff vote Dec. 28, 2000, and was sworn in Jan. 7, 2001, marking Ghana's first peaceful transfer of power from one elected president to another. He was reelected Dec. 7, 2004. A major offshore oil and gas find was announced June 2007; the Jubilee field is estimated to hold recoverable reserves of 650 mil to 2 bil barrels.

John Atta Mills, a tax law expert who had contended unsuccessfully for the presidency in 2000 and 2004, narrowly defeated the ruling party candidate, Nana Akufo-Addo, in a runoff election Dec. 28, 2008. Pres. Obama chose Ghana for his first official visit to sub-Saharan Africa, July 10-11, 2009.

Greece

Hellenic Republic

People: Population: 10,749,943. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.2; 65+: 19.4. **Pop. density:** 213.1 per sq mi, 82.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Greek (citizenship) 93%, other (foreign citizenship) 7%. (Greece does not collect ethnicity data.) **Principal language:** Greek (official). **Chief religion:** Greek Orthodox 98%.

Geography: Total area: 50,949 sq mi, 131,957 sq km; **Land area:** 50,443 sq mi, 130,647 sq km. **Location:** Occupies S end of Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria on N; Turkey on E. **Topography:** About three-quarters is nonarable, with mountains in all areas. Pindus Mts. run through the country N to S. The heavily indented coastline is 9,385 mi long. Of over 2,000 islands, only 169 are inhabited, among them Crete, Rhodes, Milos, Kerkira (Corfu), Chios, Lesbos, Samos, Euboea, Delos, Mykonos. **Capital:** Athens, 3,252,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Thessaloniki, 834,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Karolos Papoulias; b. June 4, 1929; in office: Mar. 12, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. George A. Papandreou; b. June 16, 1952; in office: Oct. 6, 2009. **Local divisions:** 13 regions comprising 51 prefectures. **Defense budget:** $6.45 bil. **Active troops:** 156,600.

Economy: Industries: tourism, food & tobacco proc., textiles, chemicals, metal products. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes. **Natural resources:** lignite, oil, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, nickel, magnesite. **Crude oil reserves:** 10 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 628,000; chickens: 31.2 mil; goats: 5.5 mil; pigs: 922,150; sheep: 8.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 203,863 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 54.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 12.4%, industry 22.4%, services 65.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $333.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $31,000; **GDP growth:** –2%. **Imports:** $64.2 bil; Germany 13.73%, Italy 12.71%, China 7.08%, France 6.1%, Netherlands 6.02%, South Korea 5.68%, Belgium 4.34%, Spain 4.08%. **Exports:** $21.3 bil; Germany 11.11%, Italy 11.05%, Cyprus 7.28%, Bulgaria 6.74%, U.S. 4.95%, UK 4.4%, Turkey 4.23%. **Tourism:** $17.1 bil. **Budget:** $159.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $991.78 mil. **Gold:** 3.62 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,583 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 4.3 mil pass. cars; 1.2 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 5,732.1 mil pass.-mi; 67 airports. **Chief ports:** Agioitheodoroi, Aspropyrgos, Pachi, Piraeus, Thessaloníki.

Communications: TV sets: 480 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 475 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 53.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 44.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 77.2 male; 82.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.6. **Natural inc.:** –0.13%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5.1. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2217 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 939-1306.

Website: www.primeminister.gr

The achievements of ancient Greece in art, architecture, science, mathematics, philosophy, drama, literature, and democracy became legacies for succeeding ages. Greece reached the height of its glory and power, particularly in the Athenian city-state, in the 5th cent. BCE. Greece fell under Roman rule in the second and 1st centuries BCE. In the 4th cent. CE it became part of the Byzantine Empire and, after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453, part of the Ottoman Empire.

Greece won its war of independence from Turkey 1821-29, and became a kingdom. A republic was established 1924; the monarchy was restored, 1935. In Oct. 1940, Greece rejected an ultimatum from Italy, but the country was defeated and occupied by Germans, Italians, and Bulgarians. By the end of 1944 the invaders withdrew. Communist resistance forces were overcome by Royalist and British troops. A plebiscite again restored the monarchy.

Communists waged guerrilla war 1947-49 against the government but were defeated with the aid of the U.S. A period of reconstruction and rapid development followed, mainly with conservative governments under Premier Constantine Karamanlis. The Center Union, led by George Papandreou, won elections in 1963 and 1964, but King Constantine, who acceded in 1964, forced Papandreou to resign. A period of political maneuvers ended in the military takeover of Apr. 21, 1967, by Col. George Papadopoulos. King Constantine tried to reverse the consolidation of the harsh dictatorship Dec. 13, 1967, but failed and fled to Italy. Papadopoulos was ousted Nov. 25, 1973.

Greek army officers serving in the National Guard of Cyprus staged a coup on the island July 15, 1974. Turkey invaded Cyprus a week later, precipitating the collapse of the Greek junta, which was implicated in the Cyprus coup. Democratic government returned, and in 1975 the monarchy was abolished.

The 1981 electoral victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) of Andreas Papandreou brought substantial changes in Greece's internal and external policies. A scandal centered on George Kostokas, a banker and publisher, led to the arrest or investigation of leading Socialists, implicated Papandreou, and contributed to the defeat of the Socialists at the polls in 1989. However, Papandreou, who was narrowly acquitted Jan. 1992 of corruption charges, led the Socialists to a comeback victory in general elections Oct. 10, 1993.

Tensions between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia eased when the two countries agreed to normalize relations Sept. 13, 1995. The ailing Papandreou was replaced as prime minister by Costas Simitis, Jan. 18, 1996. Simitis led the Socialists to victory in the election of Sept. 22.

An earthquake that shook Athens Sept. 7, 1999, killed at least 143 people and left more than 60,000 homeless. The Socialists retained power by a narrow margin in the elections of Apr. 9, 2000. Police in 2002 cracked down on the November 17 terrorist movement, blamed for 23 killings since the mid-1970s.

The conservative New Democracy Party won parliamentary elections, Mar. 7, 2004, and Konstantinos (Costas) Karamanlis became prime minister. Athens hosted the Olympic Summer Games, Aug. 13-29, 2004. Rampant wildfires, Aug. 2007, left at least 65 people dead and caused over $1.6 bil in damage. Karamanlis kept his office after early elections Sept. 16. Karamanlis, Jan. 23-25, 2008, became the first Greek government leader in 49 years to pay an official visit to Turkey.

Beset by scandals and an ailing economy, Karamanlis called early elections for Oct. 4, 2009, won by Pasok under the leadership of the U.S.-born George A. Papandreou, whose father and grandfather had headed previous Greek governments. The IMF and the 16 eurozone countries agreed May 2 on a 110 bil euro ($146 bil) loan package to prevent Greece from defaulting on its debts; in return, Greek leaders implemented an austerity plan.

Grenada

People: Population: 107,818. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25.8; 65+: 8.8. **Pop. density:** 811.8 per sq mi, 313.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 82%, mixed black & European 13%. **Principal languages:** English (official), French patois. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 53%, Anglican 14%, other Protestant 33%.

Geography: Total area: 133 sq mi, 344 sq km; **Land area:** 133 sq mi, 344 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, 90 mi N of Venezuela. **Neighbors:** Venezuela, Trinidad & Tobago to S; St. Vincent & the Grenadines to N. **Topography:** Main island is mountainous; country includes Carriacou and Petit Martinique isls. **Capital:** St. George's, 40,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Carlyle Glean; b. Feb. 11, 1932; in office: Nov. 27, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Tillman Thomas; b. June 13, 1945; in office: July 9, 2008. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes, 1 dependency. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food & beverages, textiles, light assembly operations, tourism, constr. **Chief crops:** bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, mace, citrus, avocados. **Natural resources:** timber, tropical fruit. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4,450; chickens: 270,000; goats: 7,200; pigs: 2,650; sheep: 13,200. **Fish catch:** 2,384 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 189.83 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 24%, industry 14%, services 62%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,300; **GDP growth:** –7.7%. **Imports:** $343 mil; Trinidad and Tobago 39.76%, U.S. 18.11%. **Exports:** $38 mil; St. Lucia 19.73%, Antigua and Barbuda 13.41%, U.S. 12.21%, St. Kitts and Nevis 12.03%, Dominica 12%. **Tourism:** $110 mil. **Budget** (1997): $102.1 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $82.34 mil. **CPI change:** –2.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 15,800 pass. cars; 4,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3 airports. **Chief port:** Saint George's.

Communications: TV sets: 376 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 613 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 27.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 24.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.3 male; 75.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.93%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 96%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 1701 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 265-2561.

Website: www.gov.gd

Columbus sighted Grenada in 1498. First European settlers were French, 1650. The island was held alternately by France and England until final British occupation, 1784. Grenada became fully independent Feb. 7, 1974, during a general strike.

On Oct. 14, 1983, a military coup ousted Prime Min. Maurice Bishop, who was put under house arrest, later freed by supporters, rearrested, and, finally, on Oct. 19, executed. U.S. forces, with a token force from 6 area nations, invaded Grenada, Oct. 25. Resistance from the Grenadian army and Cuban advisors was quickly overcome as most people welcomed the invading forces. U.S. troops left Grenada in June 1985.

Hurricane Ivan slammed into Grenada, Sept. 7, 2004, killing 39 people and damaging an estimated 90% of the buildings on the island. Tillman Thomas of the National Democratic Congress became prime minister after parliamentary elections July 8, 2008.

Guatemala

Republic of Guatemala

People: Population: 13,550,440. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 38.7; 65+: 3.8. **Pop. density:** 327.5 per sq mi, 126.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 49%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Amerindian-Spanish) & European 59%, K'iche 9%, Kaqchikel 8%, Mam 8%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Amerindian languages (23 officially recognized, incl. Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi, Mam, Garifuna, & Xinca). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic, Protestant, indigenous Mayan beliefs.

Geography: Total area: 42,042 sq mi, 108,889 sq km; **Land area:** 41,374 sq mi, 107,159 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Mexico on N and W, El Salvador on S, Honduras and Belize on E. **Topography:** The central highland and mountain areas are bordered by the narrow Pacific coast and lowlands and fertile river valleys on the Caribbean. Numerous volcanoes in S, more than half a dozen over 11,000 ft. **Capital:** Guatemala City, 1,075,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Álvaro Colom Caballeros; b. June 15, 1951; in office: Jan. 14, 2008. **Local divisions:** 22 departments. **Defense budget:** $156 mil. **Active troops:** 15,212.

Economy: Industries: sugar, textiles & clothing, furniture, chemicals, oil, metals, rubber, tourism. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, corn, bananas, coffee, beans, cardamom. **Natural resources:** oil, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 83.1 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 13%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.3 mil; chickens: 31.4 mil; goats: 100,867; pigs: 2.7 mil; sheep: 265,000. **Fish catch:** 41,553 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 8.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 50%, industry 15%, services 35%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Quetzal (GTQ) (Sept. 2010: 8.07 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $67.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,100; **GDP growth:** 0.6%. **Imports:** $10.6 bil; U.S. 36.46%, Mexico 10.49%, China 5.88%, El Salvador 5.14%. **Exports:** $7.3 bil; U.S. 40.41%, El Salvador 11.2%, Honduras 8.48%, Mexico 5.86%. **Tourism:** $1.1 bil. **Budget:** $5.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $3.17 bil. **Gold:** 221,800 oz t. **CPI change:** 1.9%.

Transport: Railways: 206 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.3 mil pass. cars and comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 13 airports. **Chief ports:** Puerto Quetzal, Santo Tomas de Castilla.

Communications: TV sets: 61 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 79 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 16.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.8 male; 72.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 27.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5. **Natural inc.:** 2.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 26.9. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 73.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 2220 R St. NW 20008; 745-4952.

Website: www.guatemala.gob.gt

A Mayan Indian empire flourished in what is today Guatemala for over 1,000 years before Spaniards came. Guatemala was a Spanish colony 1524-1821. A republic was established in 1839.

The U.S. intervened in Guatemala in 1954 when the Central Intelligence Agency engineered the overthrow of elected Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, a left-wing reformer. Since then, the country has experienced a variety of military and civilian governments and periods of insurgency, repression, paramilitary violence, and civil war. After military coups in 1982 and 1983, the nation returned to civilian rule in 1986.

On Sept. 19, 1996, the Guatemalan government and leftist rebels approved a peace accord; the final agreement was signed Dec. 29. During more than 35 years of armed conflict, some 200,000 people were killed or "disappeared" (and are presumed dead); most of these casualties were attributed to the government and its paramilitary allies. U.S. Pres. Bill Clinton, on a visit to Guatemala Mar. 10, 1999, apologized for aid the U.S. had given to forces which he said "engaged in violence and widespread repression."

Drought and weak export prices during 2001-02 worsened the plight of Guatemala's poor, who make up 80% of the population. Floods and mudslides from Tropical Storm Stan, Oct. 2005, killed at least 669 people; another 844 were missing and presumed dead.

After a campaign marred by violence, Álvaro Colom Caballeros, a businessman who pledged to fight poverty, won a presidential runoff election Nov. 4, 2007, and took office Jan. 14, 2008. He declared a "state of public calamity" Sept. 8, 2009, to deal with severe food shortages in the "dry corridor" of eastern and central Guatemala. Floods and landslides from Tropical Storm Agatha, which hit Guatemala May 29, 2010, killed more than 170 people. Drug trafficking, arms smuggling, police corruption, and one of the world's highest homicide rates pose ongoing threats to national stability.

Guinea

Republic of Guinea

People: Population: 10,324,025. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.7; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 108.8 per sq mi, 42 per sq km. **Urban:** 34.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Peuhl 40%, Malinke 30%, Soussou 20%, smaller ethnic groups 10%. **Principal languages:** French (official), each ethnic group's language. **Chief religions:** Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%.

Geography: Total area: 94,926 sq mi, 245,857 sq km; **Land area:** 94,872 sq mi, 245,717 sq km. **Location:** On Atlantic coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mali on N; Côte d'Ivoire on E; Liberia, Sierra Leone on S. **Topography:** A narrow coastal belt leads to mountainous middle region, source of the Gambia, Senegal, and Niger rivers. Upper Guinea, farther inland, is cooler upland. The SE is forested. **Capital:** Conakry, 1,597,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Interim Pres. Sékouba Konaté; b. June 6, 1964; in office: Dec. 5, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jean-Marie Doré; b. June 12, 1938; in office: Jan. 26, 2010. **Local divisions:** 33 prefectures, 1 special zone. **Defense budget:** $55 mil. **Active troops:** 12,300.

Economy: Industries: bauxite, gold, diamonds, iron, aluminum refining, light mfg. **Chief crops:** rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish, salt. **Arable land:** 4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4.4 mil; chickens: 18.9 mil; goats: 1.7 mil; pigs: 86,431; sheep: 1.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 74,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 850 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 76%, industry and services 24%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (GNF) (Sept. 2010: 5,600.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $10.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,000; **GDP growth:** –3.5%. **Imports:** $1.1 bil; China 8.67%, Netherlands 6.67%, France 4.33%, UK 4.22%. **Exports:** $981 mil; India 19.68%, Spain 13.18%, Russia 7.24%, Germany 6.86%, Ireland 5.87%, U.S. 5.71%, Ukraine 5.6%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $728 mil. **Total reserves less gold** (2005): $67 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 736 mi. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Conakry, Kamsar.

Communications: TV sets: 47 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 52 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 56.1 male; 59.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.65%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 63.1. **HIV rate:** 1.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 38%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 2112 Leroy Pl. NW 20008; 906-4300.

Website: www.guinea.gov.gn or www.state.gov/p/af/ci/gv/

Guinea, a French colony, attained independence Oct. 2, 1958. Sékou Touré, Guinea's first president (1958-84), turned to Communist nations for support and set up a one-party state. Thousands of opponents were jailed in the 1970s, after an unsuccessful Portuguese invasion. Many were tortured and killed.

The military took control in a bloodless coup after the Mar. 1984 death of Touré. A new constitution was approved in 1991, but movement toward democracy was slow. When presidential elections were finally held, in Dec. 1993, the incumbent, Gen. Lansana Conté, was the official winner; outside monitors called the elections flawed. Conté suppressed an army mutiny in Conakry, Feb. 2-3, 1996, and won reelection in Dec. 1998. Fighting in early 2001 along the border with Liberia and Sierra Leone created a refugee crisis in Guinea; voluntary repatriation of more than 51,000 Liberian refugees was largely completed in 2007.

Major opposition parties boycotted the presidential election Dec. 21, 2003, in which the ailing Conté won 95.6% of the vote. More than 120 died in strikes and protests Jan.-Feb. 2007, until Conté agreed to name a new prime min. from a list approved by union leaders; protests followed his ouster by Conté in May 2008. After Conté's death Dec. 22, 2008, a military junta took power, calling itself the National Council for Democracy and Development. More than 150 people were reportedly killed Sept. 28, 2009, when Guinean troops fired into a crowd of about 50,000 antigovernment protesters in Conakry. After an assassination attempt Dec. 3, 2009, by a former aide left Pres. Moussa Dadis Camara seriously wounded, Vice Pres. Sékouba Konaté became interim head of state. Presidential elections June-Sept. 2010 were intended to restore the country to civilian rule.

Guinea-Bissau

Republic of Guinea-Bissau

People: Population: 1,565,126. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 40.6; 65+: 3.1. **Pop. density:** 144.2 per sq mi, 55.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.9%. **Ethnic groups:** African 99% (incl. Balanta 30%, Fula 20%, Manjaca 14%, Mandinga 13%). **Principal languages:** Portuguese (official), Crioulo, African languages. **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 50%, Muslim 45%, Christian 5%.

Geography: Total area: 13,948 sq mi, 36,125 sq km; **Land area:** 10,857 sq mi, 28,120 sq km. **Location:** On Atlantic coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Senegal on N, Guinea on E and S. **Topography:** A swampy coastal plain covers most of country; to E is a low savanna region. **Capital:** Bissau, 302,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Malam Bacai Sanhá; b. May 5, 1947; in office; Sept. 8, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Carlos Gomes Júnior; b. Dec. 19, 1949; in office: Jan. 2, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 regions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 6,458.

Economy: Industries: agric. products proc., beer, soft drinks. **Chief crops:** rice, corn, beans, cassava, cashew nuts, peanuts, palm kernels, cotton. **Natural resources:** fish, timber, phosphates, bauxite, clay, granite, limestone, unexploited deposits of oil. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 599,200; chickens: 1.8 mil; goats: 392,700; pigs: 401,300; sheep: 388,750. **Fish catch:** 6,750 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 65 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 82%, industry and services 18%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,100; **GDP growth:** 3%. **Imports:** $200 mil; Portugal 17.33%, Senegal 13.66%, Netherlands 9.27%, India 9.11%, Thailand 5.2%, Brazil 4.49%. **Exports:** $133 mil; India 62.21%, Nigeria 31.28%, Portugal 1.48%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** NA. **Total reserves less gold:** $107.54 mil. **CPI change:** –1.7%.

Transport: Civil aviation: 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Bissau, Buba, Cacheu, Farim.

Communications: Radios: 43 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 2.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 46.4 male; 50.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 35.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.5. **Natural inc.:** 2%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 98.1. **HIV rate:** 1.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 51%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Permanent UN Mission: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400F, New York, NY 10017; (917) 770-5598.

Website: www.state.gov/p/af/ci/pu/

Portuguese mariners explored the area in the mid-15th cent.; the slave trade flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries, and colonization began in the 19th.

Beginning in the 1960s, an independence movement waged a guerrilla war and formed a government in the interior that had international support. Independence came Sept. 10, 1974, after the Portuguese regime was overthrown.

A Nov. 1980 coup gave army chief João Bernardo Vieira absolute power. Vieira eventually initiated political liberalization; multiparty elections were held July 3, 1994. An army uprising June 7, 1998, triggered a civil war, with Senegal and Guinea aiding the Vieira regime. After a peace accord signed on Nov. 2 broke down, rebel troops ousted Vieira on May 7, 1999.

Elections 1999-2000 brought a return to civilian rule, but top military officers staged an apparently bloodless coup Sept. 14, 2003. Vieira won a presidential runoff election, July 24, 2005, and returned to power Oct. 1. Gen. Batista Tagme Na Waie, the nation's defense chief, was killed by a bomb Mar. 1, 2009; less than a day later, a group of soldiers murdered Vieira in his presidential palace. Political violence continued as the June 28, 2009, presidential election approached; the ruling party candidate, Malam Bacai Sanhá, won a runoff vote July 26 and took office Sept. 8. In recent years, Guinea-Bissau has become an important transit point for cocaine trafficking from Colombia to Europe.

Guyana

Co-operative Republic of Guyana

People: Population: 748,486. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 32.7; 65+: 4.7. **Pop. density:** 9.8 per sq mi, 3.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 28.5%. **Ethnic groups:** East Indian 44%, black (African) 30%, mixed 17%, Amerindian 9%. **Principal languages:** English, Amerindian dialects, Creole, Caribbean Hindustani, Urdu. **Chief religions:** Hindu 28%, Pentecostal 17%, Roman Catholic 8%, Muslim 7%, Anglican 7%, Seventh-Day Adventist 5%.

Geography: Total area: 83,000 sq mi, 214,969 sq km; **Land area:** 76,004 sq mi, 196,849 sq km. **Location:** On N coast of S. America. **Neighbors:** Venezuela on W, Brazil on S, Suriname on E. **Topography:** Dense tropical forests cover much of land, although flat coastal area up to 40 mi wide, where 90% of the population lives, provides rich alluvial soil for agriculture. A grassy savanna divides the 2 zones. **Capital:** Georgetown, 132,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Bharrat Jagdeo; b. Jan. 23, 1964; in office: Aug. 11, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Samuel Hinds; b. Dec. 27, 1943; in office: Dec. 22, 1997. **Local divisions:** 10 regions. **Defense budget** (2008): $67 mil. **Active troops:** 1,100.

Economy: Industries: bauxite, sugar, rice milling, timber, textiles, gold mining. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, rice, shrimp, fish, vegetable oils. **Natural resources:** bauxite, gold, diamonds, hardwood timber, shrimp, fish. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 110,000; chickens: 19.9 mil; goats: 79,000; pigs: 13,500; sheep: 130,000. **Fish catch:** 42,460 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 821 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (GYD) (Sept. 2010: 203.20 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,500; **GDP growth:** 2.3%. **Imports:** $1.01 bil; U.S. 25.23%, Trinidad and Tobago 23.23%, Cuba 6.41%, China 6.05%. **Exports:** $695 mil; Canada 27.52%, U.S. 16.93%, UK 10.84%, Ukraine 5.54%, Netherlands 5%, Trinidad and Tobago 4.33%, Jamaica 4.12%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $629.8 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $402.77 mil. **CPI change:** 2.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 61,300 pass. cars; 15,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 10 airports. **Chief port:** Georgetown.

Communications: TV sets: 70 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 468 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 28.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.9 male; 70.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.2. **Natural inc.:** 1.04%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 37.9. **HIV rate:** 2.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 91.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 2490 Tracy Pl. NW 20008; 265-6900.

Website: www.gina.gov.gy

Guyana became a Dutch possession in the 17th cent., but sovereignty passed to Britain in 1815. Indentured servants from India soon outnumbered African slaves. Guyana became independent May 26, 1966.

The Port Kaituma ambush of U.S. Rep. Leo J. Ryan and others investigating mistreatment of American followers of the Rev. Jim Jones's People's Temple cult triggered a mass suicide-execution of 911 cultists at Jonestown in the jungle, Nov. 18, 1978.

The People's National Congress, the party in power since Guyana became independent, was voted out of office with the election of Cheddi Jagan in Oct. 1992. When Pres. Jagan died Mar. 6, 1997, Prime Min. Samuel Hinds succeeded him. Jagan's widow, Janet, became prime min. Mar. 17. She won the presidency in a disputed election Dec. 15. She resigned because of ill health Aug. 11, 1999,

and was succeeded by Bharrat Jagdeo, then 35, who became the youngest head of state in the Americas. He won reelection Mar. 19, 2001, and Aug. 28, 2006.

Floods from torrential rains, Jan. 2005, affected about 40% of the population. Gunmen in Georgetown killed Agric. Min. Satyadeow Sawh and two members of his family, Apr. 22, 2006. Rondell Rawlins, a gang leader suspected in the 2006 assassination plot and accused of ordering massacres in two villages that left 23 dead in early 2008, was killed in a shootout with police Aug. 28, 2008.

Haiti

Republic of Haiti

People: Population: 9,648,924. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 37.5; 65+: 3.4. **Pop. density:** 906.8 per sq mi, 350.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 50.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 95%, mulatto & white 5%. **Principal languages:** French, Creole (both official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 80%, Protestant 16%; roughly half of pop. practices voodoo.

Geography: Total area: 10,714 sq mi, 27,750 sq km; **Land area:** 10,641 sq mi, 27,560 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, occupies W third of Isl. of Hispaniola. **Neighbors:** Dominican Republic on E, Cuba to W. **Topography:** About two-thirds is mountainous. Much of rest is semiarid. Coastal areas are warm and moist. **Capital:** Port-au-Prince, 2,643,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. René Préval; b. Jan. 17, 1943; in office: May 14, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jean-Max Bellerive; b. 1958; in office; Nov. 11, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 departments. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** No active armed forces.

Economy: Industries: sugar refining, flour milling, textiles, cement, light assembly of imported parts. **Chief crops:** coffee, mangoes, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum. **Natural resources:** bauxite, copper, calcium carbonate, gold, marble, hydropower. **Arable land:** 28%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 5.6 mil; goats: 1.9 mil; pigs: 1 mil; sheep: 153,500. **Fish catch:** 10,010 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 448 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 66%, industry 9%, services 25%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Gourde (HTG) (Sept. 2010: 39.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $12 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,300; **GDP growth:** 2.9%. **Imports:** $2 bil; U.S. 33.11%, Dominican Republic 23.53%, Netherlands Antilles 10.75%, China 5.36%. **Exports:** $558.7 mil; U.S. 79.76%, Dominican Republic 7.24%, Canada 2.96%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $1.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $503.03 mil. **CPI change:** 0%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 93,000 pass. cars; 61,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief port:** Cap-Haitien.

Communications: TV sets: 5 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 53 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 10 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 29.6 male; 30.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 24.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 32.3. **Natural inc.:** –0.74%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 77.3. **HIV rate:** 2.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 52.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, OAS, Caricom.

Embassy: 2311 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 332-4090.

Website: www.haiti.org

Haiti, visited by Columbus, 1492, and a French colony from 1697, attained its independence, 1804, following the rebellion led by former slave Toussaint L'Ouverture. After a period of political violence, the U.S. occupied the country 1915-34.

François Duvalier, known as Papa Doc, was elected president in Sept. 1957; in 1964 he was named president for life. Upon his death in 1971, he was succeeded by his son, Jean Claude Duvalier, known as Baby Doc. Following weeks of unrest, Jean Claude fled Haiti aboard a U.S. Air Force jet Feb. 7, 1986. His departure ended the Duvalier family's brutal 28-year dictatorship, but political violence, government corruption, poverty, AIDS and other health problems, and deteriorating environmental quality have continued to plague Haiti.

Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president Dec. 1990, but in Sept. 1991, he was arrested by the military and expelled from the country. Some 35,000 Haitian refugees were intercepted by the U.S. Coast Guard as they tried to enter the U.S., 1991-92. Most were returned to Haiti. There was a new upsurge of refugees starting in late 1993.

The UN authorized, July 31, 1994, an invasion of Haiti by a multinational force. With U.S. troops already en route, a full-scale invasion was averted, Sept. 18, when military leaders agreed to step down. Aristide returned to Haiti and was restored to office Oct. 15. A UN peacekeeping force exercised responsibility in Haiti from Mar. 31, 1995, to Nov. 30, 1997. Aristide transferred power to his elected successor, René Préval, on Feb. 7, 1996.

At least 140 people died and over 160,000 were left homeless when Hurricane Georges struck Haiti Sept. 22, 1998. Aristide won the presidency Nov. 26, 2000, in an election boycotted by opposition groups. An armed uprising in early 2004 and pressure from France and the U.S. toppled Aristide, who went into exile Feb. 29. A U.S.-led contingent, sent in after the upheaval, yielded authority June 1 to a UN stabilization force (MINUSTAH).

Flooding in late May 2004 killed more than 1,000 people, and more than 2,400 were killed in Tropical Storm Jeanne in Sept. Presidential elections Feb. 7, 2006, restored Préval to power.

Skyrocketing prices for food imports sparked riots and mass protests in Apr. 2008. A succession of hurricanes and tropical storms (Fay, Gustav, Hanna, Ike), Aug.-Sept. 2008, left more than 550 Haitians dead and up to 1 mil homeless. A school collapse near Port-au-Prince Nov. 7, 2008, killed 91 students and teachers.

An earthquake Jan. 12, 2010, near Port-au-Prince caused cataclysmic damage: more than 220,000 people (including nearly 100 UN peacekeepers) were killed, at least 300,000 were injured, and many more were left homeless. With the central government paralyzed and the presidential palace and parliament building in ruins, the U.S. and other countries mounted a massive relief effort; more than 7 months later, however, an estimated 1.3 mil Haitians were still living in makeshift shelters. MINUSTAH uniformed personnel numbered about 11,600 in mid-2010.

Honduras

Republic of Honduras

People: Population: 7,989,415. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 37.4; 65+: 3.7. **Pop. density:** 184.9 per sq mi, 71.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 51%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Amerindian & European) 90%, Amerindian 7%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Amerindian dialects. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant 3%.

Geography: Total area: 43,278 sq mi, 112,090 sq km; **Land area:** 43,201 sq mi, 111,890 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Guatemala on W; El Salvador, Nicaragua on S. **Topography:** Caribbean coast is 500 mi long. Pacific coast, on Gulf of Fonseca, is 40 mi long. Country is mountainous, with wide fertile valleys and rich forests. **Capital:** Tegucigalpa, 1,000,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Porfirio (Pepe) Lobo; b. Dec. 22, 1947; in office: Jan. 27, 2010. **Local divisions:** 18 departments. **Defense budget:** $102 mil. **Active troops:** 12,000.

Economy: Industries: sugar, coffee, textiles, clothing, wood products. **Chief crops:** bananas, coffee, citrus. **Natural resources:** timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish, hydropower. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.5 mil; chickens: 34 mil; goats: 24,500; pigs: 490,000; sheep: 15,000. **Fish catch:** 59,984 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 39.2%, industry 20.9%, services 39.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lempira (HNL) (Sept. 2010: 18.90 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $32.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,100; **GDP growth:** –2.1%. **Imports:** $7.8 bil; U.S. 46.81%, Guatemala 8.92%, El Salvador 7.13%, Mexico 5.54%, Costa Rica 4.91%. **Exports:** $5.2 bil; U.S. 59.6%, El Salvador 5.61%, Guatemala 5.28%, Mexico 4.19%, Germany 4.04%. **Tourism:** $619 mil. **Budget:** $3.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): $1.61 bil. **Gold** (2008): 21,400 oz t. **CPI change:** 5.5%.

Transport: Railways: 434 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 46,000 pass. cars; 39,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 12 airports. **Chief ports:** La Ceiba, Puerto Cortes, San Lorenzo, Tela.

Communications: TV sets: 95 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 410 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 11.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 9.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.8 male; 72.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5. **Natural inc.:** 2.06%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21. **HIV rate:** 0.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 83.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 3007 Tilden St. NW 20008; 966-7702.

Website: www.gob.hn

Mayan civilization flourished in Honduras in the 1st millennium CE. Columbus arrived in 1502. Honduras became independent after freeing itself from Spain, 1821, and from the Fed. of Central America, 1838.

Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, president for most of the period 1963-75 by virtue of one election and 2 coups, was ousted by the army in 1975 over charges of pervasive bribery by United Brands Co. of the U.S. An elected civilian government took power in 1982. Some 3,200 U.S. troops were sent to Honduras after the Honduran border was violated by Nicaraguan forces, Mar. 1988.

Already one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere, Honduras was devastated in late Oct. 1998 by Hurricane Mitch, which killed at least 5,600 people and caused more than $850 mil in damage to crops and livestock.

Ricardo Maduro, a businessman who pledged to crack down on crime, won the presidency Nov. 25, 2001. He was succeeded by Manuel Zelaya Rosales of the opposition Liberal Party, who won the presidential election held Nov. 27, 2005. Seeking constitutional changes in his final year in office that may have allowed him to run for a second term, Zelaya lost a political struggle with the Honduran

congress and supreme court; he was ousted by the military June 28, 2009. The U.S. and OAS refused to recognize his successor, congressional leader Roberto Micheletti Bain. Porfirio (Pepe) Lobo, a conservative landowner, defeated Liberal Party nominee Elvin Santos in the presidential election of Nov. 29, 2009, and took office Jan. 27, 2010, resolving the constitutional crisis.

Hungary

Republic of Hungary

People: Population: 9,992,339. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.8; 65+: 16. **Pop. density:** 288.8 per sq mi, 111.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Hungarian 92%, Roma 2%. **Principal language:** Hungarian. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 52%, Calvinist 16%, unaffiliated 15%.

Geography: Total area: 35,918 sq mi, 93,028 sq km; **Land area:** 34,598 sq mi, 89,608 sq km. **Location:** In E central Europe. **Neighbors:** Slovakia, Ukraine on N; Austria on W; Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia on S; Romania on E. **Topography:** The Danube R. forms Slovak border in NW, then swings S to bisect the country. Eastern half of Hungary is mainly a great fertile plain, the Alfold; the W and N are hilly. **Capital:** Budapest, 1,705,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Pál Schmitt; b. May 13, 1942; in office: Aug. 6, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Viktor Orbán; b. May 31, 1963; in office: May 29, 2010. **Local divisions:** 19 counties, 20 urban counties, 1 capital. **Defense budget:** $1.86 bil. **Active troops:** 29,450.

Economy: Industries: mining, metallurgy, constr. materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (espec. pharmaceuticals), motor vehicles. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, sunflower seed, potatoes, sugar beets. **Natural resources:** bauxite, coal, nat. gas, fertile soils. **Crude oil reserves:** 20.2 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 50%. **Livestock:** cattle: 705,000; chickens: 29.9 mil; goats: 67,000; pigs: 3.9 mil; sheep: 1.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 23,081 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 37.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.5%, industry 32.1%, services 63.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Forint (HUF) (Sept. 2010: 219.80 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $186 bil; **per capita GDP:** $18,800; **GDP growth:** –6.3%. **Imports:** $75.9 bil; Germany 25.05%, China 8.56%, Russia 7.3%, Austria 6.08%, Netherlands 4.73%, France 4.51%, Slovakia 4.14%, Italy 4.13%, Poland 4.07%. **Exports:** $82.5 bil; Germany 25.54%, Italy 5.67%, UK 5.41%, France 5.37%, Romania 5.28%, Slovakia 4.97%, Austria 4.52%. **Tourism:** $5.9 bil. **Budget:** $59.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $28.11 bil. **Gold:** 98,900 oz t. **CPI change:** 4.2%.

Transport: Railways: 5,006 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.9 mil pass. cars; 427,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,572.5 mil pass.-mi; 22 airports. **Chief ports:** Baja, Budapest, Csepel, Dunaujvaros, Gyor-Gonyu, Mohacs.

Communications: TV sets: 447 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 690 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 30.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 217 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 61.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.8 male; 78.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.7. **Natural inc.:** –0.3%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5.4. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3910 Shoemaker St. NW 20008; 362-6730.

Website: www.hungary.hu

Earliest settlers, chiefly Slav and Germanic, were overrun by Magyars from the E. Stephen I (997-1038) was made king by Pope Sylvester II in 1000 CE. The country suffered repeated Turkish invasions in the 15th-17th centuries. After the defeat of the Turks, 1686-97, Austria dominated, but Hungary obtained concessions until it regained internal independence in 1867, under a dual monarchy with the emperor of Austria. Defeated with the Central Powers in 1918, Hungary lost Transylvania to Romania, Croatia and Bacska to Yugoslavia, and Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia, all of which had large Hungarian minorities. A republic under Michael Karolyi and a Bolshevist revolt under Bela Kun were followed by a vote for a monarchy in 1920 with Admiral Nicholas Horthy as regent.

Hungary joined Germany in WWII, and was allowed to annex most of its lost territories. Russian troops captured the country, 1944-45. By terms of an armistice with the Allied powers Hungary agreed to give up territory acquired by the 1938 dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and to return to its borders of 1937.

A republic was declared Feb. 1, 1946. In 1947 a hard-line Communist, pro-Soviet government was installed. Demonstrations against Communist rule developed into open revolt in 1956. Soviet forces launched a massive attack Nov. 4 against Budapest with 200,000 troops, 2,500 tanks, and armored cars. About 200,000 persons fled the country. Thousands were arrested and executed.

Hungarian troops participated in the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. Major economic reforms were launched early in 1968, switching from a central planning system to one based on market forces and profit.

In 1989 Parliament legalized freedom of assembly and association as Hungary shifted away from Communism. In Oct. the Communist Party was formally dissolved. The last Soviet troops left Hungary June 19, 1991. Hungary became a full member of NATO Mar. 12, 1999, and of the EU May 1, 2004.

The IMF, EU, and World Bank agreed Oct. 28, 2008, to extend $25.1 bil to rescue Hungary's economy, which was battered by the global financial crisis. With the nation still reeling from recession, the center-right Fidesz party ousted the Socialists in parliamentary elections Apr. 11-25, 2010. The failure, Oct. 4, of an industrial waste storage pond about 100 mi southwest of Budapest released a wave of toxic red sludge that polluted towns and rivers, killing at least 8 people.

Iceland

Republic of Iceland

People: Population: 308,910. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.5; 65+: 12.4. **Pop. density:** 8 per sq mi, 3.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 93.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Homogeneous mixture of Norse & Celt descendants 94%. **Principal languages:** Icelandic, English, Nordic languages, German widely spoken. **Chief religion:** Lutheran Church of Iceland 86%, unaffiliated 3%.

Geography: Total area: 39,769 sq mi, 103,000 sq km; **Land area:** 38,707 sq mi, 100,250 sq km. **Location:** Isl. at N end of Atlantic O. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Greenland (Den.) to W. **Topography:** Recent volcanic origin. Three-quarters of surface is wasteland: glaciers, lakes, a lava desert. There are geysers and hot springs, and the climate is moderated by the Gulf Stream. **Capital:** Reykjavik, 198,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Olafur Ragnar Grímsson; b. May 14, 1943; in office: Aug. 1, 1996. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jóhanna Sigurdardóttir; b. Oct. 4, 1942; in office: Feb. 1. 2009. **Local divisions:** 23 counties, 14 independent towns. **Defense budget** (2008): $44.5 mil. **Active troops:** No armed forces. Budget mainly for coast guard.

Economy: Industries: fish proc., aluminum smelting, ferrosilicon prod., tourism. **Chief crops:** potatoes, green vegetables. **Natural resources:** fish, hydropower, geothermal power, diatomite. **Arable land:** 0.1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 70,660; chickens: 209,000; goats: 524; pigs: 42,000; sheep: 454,812. **Fish catch:** 1.3 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 16.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.8%, industry 22.2%, services 73%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krona (ISK) (Sept. 2010: 117.59 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $12.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $39,600; **GDP growth:** –6.5%. **Imports:** $3.3 bil; Norway 12.97%, Netherlands 8.62%, Germany 8.3%, Sweden 8.03%, Denmark 7.27%, U.S. 6.94%, China 4.98%, UK 4.55%, Brazil 4.09%. **Exports:** $4 bil; Netherlands 30.71%, UK 12.73%, Germany 11.21%, Norway 5.75%, Spain 4.82%. **Tourism:** $611 mil. **Budget:** $6.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.43 bil. **Gold:** 63,800 oz t. **CPI change:** 12%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 187,000 pass. cars; 27,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,642.7 mil pass.-mi; 6 airports. **Chief ports:** Grundartangi, Hafnarfjordur, Reykjavík.

Communications: TV sets: 505 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,075 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 57.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 551.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 93.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.6 male; 83 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.65%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.2. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EFTA, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 1156 15th St. NW, Ste. 1200, 20005; 265-6653.

Website: www.iceland.is

Iceland was an independent republic from 930 to 1262, when it joined with Norway. Its language has maintained its purity for 1,000 years. The Althing, or assembly, established in 930, is the world's oldest surviving parliament.

Danish rule lasted from 1380-1918; the last ties with the Danish crown were severed in 1941. A continuous 55-year U.S. military presence in Iceland ended with the closure of the Keflavík naval air station in Sept. 2006. Iceland's banking system and currency collapsed amid the global financial crisis in Oct. 2008. More than $10 bil in loans from the IMF and European governments restored financial stability; austerity measures were imposed, and the nation entered a deep recession. Political unrest sparked by soaring inflation and unemployment led to the installation Feb. 1, 2009, of a center-left government, which swept to victory in elections Apr. 25. Parliament July 16 approved a plan for Iceland to seek EU membership. A major eruption Apr. 14, 2010, of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano disrupted European air traffic, affecting about 10 mil passengers and 100,000 flights during the next 6 days.

India

Republic of India

People: Population: 1,173,108,018. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30.1; 65+: 5.3. **Pop. density:** 1,021.9 per sq mi, 394.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%. **Principal languages:** English (most important lang. for national, political, commercial communication); Hindi (natl. lang. & primary tongue); 21 other official languages (incl. Bengali, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Nepali, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Urdu;

Hindustani, popular variant of Hindi/Urdu widely spoken throughout N. **Chief religions:** Hindu 81%, Muslim 13%, Christian 2%.

Geography: Total area: 1,269,219 sq mi, 3,287,263 sq km; **Land area:** 1,147,956 sq mi, 2,973,193 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of Indian subcontinent in S Asia. **Neighbors:** Pakistan on W; China, Nepal, Bhutan on N; Myanmar, Bangladesh on E. **Topography:** The Himalaya Mts., highest in world, stretch across India's northern borders. Below, the Ganges Plain is wide, fertile, and among the most densely populated regions of the world. Area below includes Deccan Peninsula. Close to one quarter of area is forested. The climate varies from tropical heat in S to near-Arctic cold in N. Rajasthan Desert is NW; NE Assam Hills get 400 in. of rain a year. **Capital:** New Delhi, 21,720,000 (figure is for Delhi urban aggl.). **Cities (urban aggl.):** Bombay (Mumbai), 19,695,000; Calcutta (Kolkata), 15,294,000; Chennai (Madras), 7,416,000; Bangalore, 7,079,000; Hyderabad, 6,627,000; Ahmadabad, 5,606,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Pratibha Patil; b. Dec. 19, 1934; in office: July 25, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Manmohan Singh; b. Sept. 26, 1932; in office: May 22, 2004. **Local divisions:** 28 states, 6 union territories, 1 national capital territory. **Defense budget:** $35.88 bil. **Active troops:** 1,325,000.

Economy: Industries: textiles, chemicals, food proc., steel, transp. equip., cement, mining, oil, machinery, software. **Chief crops:** rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, mang., mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, nat. gas, diamonds, oil, limestone. **Crude oil reserves:** 5.6 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 49%. **Livestock:** cattle: 174.5 mil; chickens: 621 mil; goats: 125.7 mil; pigs: 14 mil; sheep: 65 mil. **Fish catch:** 7.6 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 787.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 52%, industry 14%, services 34%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (INR) (Sept. 2010: 46.28 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.6 tril; **per capita GDP:** $3,100; **GDP growth:** 7.4%. **Imports:** $268.4 bil; China 10.94%, U.S. 7.16%, Saudi Arabia 5.36%, UAE 5.18%, Australia 5.02%, Germany 4.86%, Singapore 4.02%. **Exports:** $164.3 bil; UAE 12.87%, U.S. 12.59%, China 5.59%. **Tourism:** $11.8 bil. **Budget:** $214.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $169.15 bil. **Gold:** 17.93 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 10.9%.

Transport: Railways: 39,350 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 8.6 mil pass. cars; 10.9 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 37,750.8 mil pass.-mi; 249 airports. **Chief ports:** Chennai, Jawaharal Nehru, Kandla, Kolkata, Mormugao, Mumbai, New Mangalore, Vishakhapatnam.

Communications: TV sets: 75 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 120 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 70.9 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 5.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 65.5 male; 67.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.38%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 49.1. **HIV rate:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 62.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 2107 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 939-7000.

Website: www.india.gov.in

India has one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Excavations trace the Indus Valley civilization back for at least 5,000 years. Paintings in the mountain caves of Ajanta, richly carved temples, the Taj Mahal in Agra, and the Kutab Minar in Delhi are among relics of the past.

Aryan tribes, speaking Sanskrit, invaded from the northwest around 1500 BCE. Asoka ruled most of the Indian subcontinent in the 3rd cent. BCE, and established Buddhism. But Hinduism revived and eventually predominated. Under the Guptas, 4th-6th cent. CE, science, literature, and the arts enjoyed a "golden age."

Arab invaders established a Muslim foothold in the west in the 8th cent., and Turkish Muslims gained control of North India by 1200. The Mughal emperors ruled 1526-1857.

Vasco da Gama established Portuguese trading posts 1498-1503. The Dutch followed. The British East India Co. sent Capt. William Hawkins, 1609, to get concessions from the Mughal emperor for spices and textiles. Operating as the East India Co. the British gained control of most of India. The British parliament assumed political direction; under Lord Bentinck, 1828-35, rule by rajahs was curbed. After the Sepoy troops mutinied, 1857-58, the British supported the native rulers.

Nationalism grew rapidly after WWI. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League demanded constitutional reform. A leader emerged in Mohandas K. Gandhi (called Mahatma, or Great Soul), b. Oct. 2, 1869, assassinated Jan. 30, 1948. He advocated self-rule, nonviolence, and an end to caste discrimination against "untouchables." In 1930 he launched a program of civil disobedience, including a boycott of British goods and rejection of taxes without representation.

In 1935 Britain gave India a constitution providing a bicameral federal congress. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, head of the Muslim League, sought creation of a Muslim nation, Pakistan.

The British government partitioned British India into the dominions of India and Pakistan. India became a member of the UN in 1945, a self-governing member of the Commonwealth in 1947, and a democratic republic, Jan. 26, 1950. More than 12 mil Hindu and Muslim refugees crossed the India-Pakistan borders in 1947; about 200,000 were killed in communal fighting.

After Pakistan troops began attacks on Bengali separatists in East Pakistan, Mar. 25, 1971, some 10 mil refugees fled into India. India and Pakistan went to war Dec. 3, 1971, on both the east and west fronts. Pakistan troops in the east surrendered Dec. 16; Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire in the west Dec. 17.

Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister since Jan. 1966, invoked emergency powers in June 1975. Thousands of opponents were arrested and press censorship imposed. These and other actions, including population control through forced vasectomies, were widely resented. Opposition parties, united in the Janata coalition, won the 1977 elections.

Gandhi became prime minister for the second time, Jan. 14, 1980. She was assassinated by 2 of her Sikh bodyguards Oct. 31, 1984, in response to the government suppression of a Sikh uprising in Punjab in June 1984, which included an assault on the Golden Temple at Amritsar, the holiest Sikh shrine. Widespread rioting followed the assassination; thousands of Sikhs were killed and some 50,000 left homeless. Rajiv, Indira Gandhi's son, replaced her as prime minister. A gas leak at a Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, in Dec. 1984, eventually killed some 14,000 people.

Many died in religious, ethnic, and political conflicts during the late 1980s and early '90s. To suppress the Sikh insurgency in Punjab, Indian government troops attacked the Golden Temple again in 1988. Rajiv Gandhi was swept from office in 1989 amid charges of incompetence and corruption and assassinated May 21, 1991, while campaigning to regain power. Nationwide riots followed the destruction of a 16th-cent. mosque by Hindu militants in Dec. 1992. Ethnic clashes in Assam, in northwest India, killed thousands in Feb. 1993. Bombs jolted Mumbai and Kolkata, Mar. 12-19, killing over 300.

India's first lowest-caste president, K. R. Narayanan, took office July 25, 1997. India conducted a series of nuclear tests in mid-May 1998, raising tensions with Pakistan. A cyclone that hit the state of Orissa, East India, on Oct. 29, 1999, left some 10,000 people dead. A powerful earthquake in Gujarat state on Jan. 26, 2001, claimed more than 20,000 lives.

India blamed Pakistani-sponsored terrorist groups for an Oct. 1, 2001, suicide attack on the state legislature in Jammu and Kashmir (see below), in which at least 40 people died, and a Dec. 13 assault on the Indian parliament in New Delhi that left 13 people dead. Hindu-Muslim clashes in Gujarat Feb. 27-Mar. 11, 2002, claimed more than 700 lives. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, a Muslim scientist who spearheaded India's nuclear weapons program, became president July 25.

Led by Rajiv Gandhi's Italian-born widow, Sonia, the Congress Party won the most seats in parliamentary elections Apr.-May 2004. When Hindu nationalists objected to her candidacy, she chose not to become prime minister, and Manmohan Singh, a Sikh economist, took office instead.

The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, left more than 10,700 people dead, some 5,600 missing, and over 647,000 displaced. Islamic extremists were suspected in 7 bombings in Mumbai, July 11, 2006, that killed more than 200 on commuter trains. Pratibha Patil took office July 25, 2007, as India's first female president. Monsoon floods, July-Sept. 2007, killed more than 2,600 people and severely damaged 575,000 homes.

A car bomb July 7, 2008, at India's embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, left 58 people dead. A wave of bombings July 25-26 killed at least 46 people in Bangalore and Ahmadabad; at least 20 died from bombs in New Delhi Sept. 13. Monsoon floods June-Sept. 2008 killed more than 2,200 and affected over 21.8 mil people. At least 224 died in a stampede Sept. 30 at a Hindu temple in Jodhpur. The unmanned Chandrayaan-1, India's first lunar survey mission, was launched into space Oct. 22, 2008.

Ten Pakistanis linked to the militant group Lashkar-e-Taiba stormed luxury hotels, a railway station, a Jewish center, and other sites in Mumbai, Nov. 26, 2008; by the time Indian army commandos took control 3 days later, the attackers had slaughtered 163 people. Nine of the terrorists were also killed; convicted of murder and of waging war against India, the lone surviving gunman, Ajmal Kasab, received a death sentence May 6, 2010.

In parliamentary elections Apr. 16-May 13, 2009, Prime Min. Manmohan Singh's United Progressive Alliance, led by the Congress party, gained a resounding victory. Development of high-tech industries has propelled rapid economic growth since the 1990s, with an 8.5% rise forecast for 2010; distribution of wealth is uneven, however, and an estimated 400 mil Indians live in extreme poverty.

Sikkim, bordered by Tibet, Bhutan, and Nepal, formerly British protected, became a protectorate of India in 1950. Area, 2,740 sq mi; pop. (2001 census): 540,493; capital: Gangtok. In Sept. 1974, India's parliament voted to make Sikkim an associate Indian state, absorbing it into India.

Kashmir is a predominantly Muslim region in the NW that borders India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and China. Originally a Hindu kingdom, Muslim rule began in 1341; after almost 200 years under the Mughals, the area was incorporated into British India in 1846. Fighting broke out in the region between India and Pakistan in 1947 following independence from Britain. A cease-fire was negotiated

by the UN Jan. 1, 1949; it gave Pakistan control of one-third of the area as Azad Kashmir, in the west and northwest, and India the remaining two-thirds, as the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. It is India's only Muslim-majority state. Area: 39,146 sq mi; pop. (2001 census): 10,000,000; capitals: Srinagar (summer) and Jammu (winter). Fighting in the area resumed during the 1965 and 1971 wars with Pakistan. China occupied about 14,000 sq mi in the Ladakh district after a war with India in 1962.

In the 1990s there were repeated clashes between Indian army troops and separatist fighters triggered by India's decision to impose central government rule. The clashes strained relations between India and Pakistan, whom India charged with aiding the separatists; fighting was especially heavy in May-June 1999. Tensions escalated in 2002, but U.S. mediation in June helped ease the threat of war.

A cease-fire between Indian and Pakistani troops along the line of control took effect Nov. 25, 2003, but fighting between Indian forces and Islamic militants continued. Estimates of conflict-related deaths since 1989 range from 40,000 to over 80,000. A powerful earthquake Oct. 8, 2005, killed about 80,000 and left up to 3 mil homeless in Pakistani-held Kashmir and northern Pakistan.

France, 1952-54, peacefully yielded to India its 5 colonies, former French India: Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe, and Yanaon were merged to become Pondicherry, now **Puducherry**, Union Territory, area 190 sq mi; pop. (2001 census): 973,829; the colony of Chandernagor was incorporated into the state of **West Bengal**.

Indonesia

Republic of Indonesia

People: Population: 242,968,342. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.7; 65+: 6.1. **Pop. density:** 347.4 per sq mi, 134.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 44%. **Ethnic groups:** Javanese 41%, Sundanese 15%, Madurese 3%, Minangkabau 3%. **Principal languages:** Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, local dialects (Javanese most widely spoken). **Chief religions:** Muslim 86%, Protestant 6%, Roman Catholic 3%.

Geography: Total area: 735,358 sq mi, 1,904,569 sq km; **Land area:** 699,451 sq mi, 1,811,569 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago SE of Asian mainland along the Equator. **Neighbors:** Malaysia on N, Papua New Guinea on E, Timor-Leste on S. **Topography:** Indonesia comprises over 13,500 islands (6,000 inhabited), including Java (one of the most densely populated areas in the world with over 2,000 persons per sq mi), Sumatra, Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), and West Irian (Irian Jaya, the W half of New Guinea). Also: Bangka, Billiton, Madura, Bali, Timor. The mountains and plateaus on the major islands have a cooler climate than the tropical lowlands. **Capital:** Jakarta, 9,121,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Surabaya, 2,518,000; Bandung, 2,384,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono; b. Sept. 9, 1949; in office: Oct. 20, 2004. **Local divisions:** 30 provinces, 2 special regions, 1 capital district. **Defense budget:** $3.5 bil. **Active troops:** 302,000.

Economy: Industries: oil & nat. gas, textiles, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, rubber. **Chief crops:** rice, cassava, peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra. **Natural resources:** oil, tin, nat. gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, coal, gold, silver. **Crude oil reserves:** 3.99 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 11.9 mil; chickens: 1.5 bil; goats: 15.8 mil; pigs: 7.4 mil; sheep: 8.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 8.8 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 134.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 42.1%, industry 18.6%, services 39.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupiah (IDR) (Sept. 2010: 9,000.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $962.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,000; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** $84.3 bil; Singapore 24.96%, China 12.52%, Japan 8.92%, Malaysia 5.88%, South Korea 5.64%, U.S. 4.88%, Thailand 4.45%. **Exports:** $119.5 bil; Japan 17.28%, Singapore 11.29%, U.S. 10.81%, China 7.62%, South Korea 5.53%, India 4.35%, Taiwan 4.11%, Malaysia 4.07%. **Tourism:** $7.4 bil. **Budget:** $101.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $40.55 bil. **Gold:** 2.35 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 6.4%.

Transport: Railways: 5,300 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 5.5 mil pass. cars; 4.1 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 18,590.8 mil pass.-mi; 171 airports. **Chief ports:** Banjarmasin, Belawan, Ciwandan, Palembang, Panjang, Sungai Pakning, Tanjung Priok.

Communications: TV sets: 143 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 155 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 14.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 8.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.5 male; 73.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 28.9. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 92%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, APEC, ASEAN.

Embassy: 2020 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 775-5200.

Website: www.indonesia.go.id

Hindu and Buddhist civilization from India reached Indonesia nearly 2,000 years ago, taking root especially in Java. Islam spread along the maritime trade routes in the 15th cent., and became predominant by the 16th cent. The Dutch replaced the Portuguese as the area's most important European trade power in the 17th cent., securing territorial control over Java by 1750. The outer islands were not finally subdued until the early 20th cent.

Following Japanese occupation, 1942-45, nationalists led by Sukarno and Hatta declared independence. The Netherlands ceded sovereignty Dec. 27, 1949, after 4 years of fighting. A republic was declared, Aug. 17, 1950, with Sukarno as president. West Irian, on New Guinea, remained under Dutch control but was transferred by the UN to Indonesia in 1963.

Sukarno suspended parliament in 1960 and was named president for life in 1963. He made close alliances with Communist governments. In Sept. 1965 an attempted coup in which several military officers were murdered was successfully put down, but Sukarno was forced to cede power to the army, led by Gen. Suharto, who became acting president in 1967 and ruled Indonesia for the next 31 years. The regime blamed the coup on the Communist Party; more than 300,000 alleged Communists were killed in army-initiated massacres.

Parliament reelected Suharto to a seventh consecutive 5-year term Mar. 10, 1998, as a severe economic downturn focused public anger on nepotism, cronyism, and corruption in the Suharto regime. Price increases in May sparked mass protests and then mob violence in Jakarta and other cities, claiming some 500 lives. Suharto resigned May 21 and was succeeded by his vice-president, Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie. Abdurrahman Wahid, leader of Indonesia's largest Muslim organization, was elected president Oct. 20, 1999. In Aug. 2000, under pressure from the legislature, he agreed to share power with Vice Pres. Megawati Sukarnoputri, the daughter of the late Pres. Sukarno. Charging Wahid with incompetence and corruption, the legislature ousted him July 23, 2001, and Megawati became Indonesia's first woman president.

Clashes between Muslims and Christians in the Maluku (Molucca) Isl., 1999-2002, claimed about 5,000 lives. Ethnic violence in Kalimantan, Borneo, killed more than 400 in Feb. 2001. East Timor, a former Portuguese colony that Indonesia invaded in Dec. 1975 and controlled until Oct. 1999, became a fully independent country May 20, 2002, as Timor-Leste. Separatists in Aceh, NW Sumatra, fought repeatedly against government troops during the 1980s and 90s; peace accords were announced in Dec. 2002 and, after that deal unraveled, in July 2005. The last of 24,000 Indonesian government troops pulled out of Aceh, Dec. 29, 2005.

Investigators blamed the Islamic terrorist group Jemaah Islamiyah, an al-Qaeda affiliate, for bombings that killed 202 people, mostly foreign tourists, at nightclubs in Bali, Oct. 12, 2002, and 12 people at a Marriott hotel in Jakarta, Aug. 5, 2003. A car bomb attack outside the Australian embassy in Jakarta, Sept. 9, 2004, killed 9 people and injured more than 180. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, a retired general, defeated Megawati Sept. 20 in a direct presidential runoff vote.

A massive earthquake off northwest Sumatra, Dec. 26, 2004, triggered tsunamis that wreaked havoc in the Indian Ocean region. The death toll in Indonesia alone exceeded 125,000, not counting almost 40,000 missing. Another large quake off northwest Sumatra, Mar. 28, 2005, left at least 1,300 dead. On Java in 2006, an earthquake May 27 killed 5,800, left 1.5 mil homeless, and caused damage estimated at $3.1 bil; a tsunami July 17 claimed at least 650 lives.

Two leaders of the Jemaah Islamiyah terror network were arrested in June 2007. Faced with falling oil production, Indonesia left OPEC in 2008. Pres. Yudhoyono won a second 5-year term July 8, 2009, in an election generally praised by international observers. Suicide bombings at two Jakarta hotels July 17 left 9 people dead. Police confirmed Sept. 17 that Noordin Muhammad Top, suspected of plotting the recent Jakarta attacks and other terrorist bombings, had been killed in a shootout. Padang, Sumatra, was hit Sept. 30, 2009, by a powerful earthquake, which also triggered mudslides in the region; at least 1,115 people were killed, and more than 135,000 homes were seriously damaged.

Iran

Islamic Republic of Iran

People: Population: 76,923,300. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 21.3; 65+: 5.4. **Pop. density:** 130.1 per sq mi, 50.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 70.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Persian 51%, Azeri 24%, Gilaki & Mazandarani 8%, Kurd 7%, Arab 3%. **Principal languages:** Persian & Persian dialects, Turkic & Turkic dialects, Kurdish, Arabic. **Chief religions:** Muslim (Shi'a 89%, Sunni 9%), other (incl. Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, Baha'i) 2%.

Geography: Total area: 636,372 sq mi, 1,648,195 sq km; **Land area:** 591,352 sq mi, 1,531,595 sq km. **Location:** Between the Middle East and S Asia. **Neighbors:** Turkey, Iraq on W; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan on N; Afghanistan, Pakistan on E. **Topography:** Interior highlands and plains surrounded by high mountains, up to 18,000 ft. Large salt deserts cover much of area, but there are many oases and forest areas. Most of population inhabits N and NW. **Capital:** Tehran, 7,190,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Mashhad, 2,592,000; Esfahan, 1,704,000.

Government: Type: Islamic republic. **Religious head:** Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei; b. July 17, 1939; in office: June 4, 1989. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad; b. Oct. 28, 1956; in office: Aug. 3, 2005. **Local divisions:** 28 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): $9.59 bil. **Active troops:** 523,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, petrochemicals, fertilizers, caustic soda, textiles, cement & other constr. materials, food proc., metal fabrication, armaments. **Chief crops:** wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, sugar cane, fruits, nuts, cotton. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, mang., zinc, sulfur. **Crude oil reserves:** 136.2 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7.6 mil; chickens: 420 mil; goats: 25.3 mil; sheep: 53.8 mil. **Fish catch:** 562,821 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 192.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 25%, industry 31%, services 45%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rial (IRR) (Sept. 2010: 10,003.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $827.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,500; **GDP growth:** 1.5%. **Imports:** $57.2 bil; UAE 15.14%, China 13.48%, Germany 9.66%, South Korea 7.16%, Italy 5.27%, Russia 4.81%, India 4.12%. **Exports:** $70.3 bil; China 16.58%, Japan 11.9%, India 10.54%, South Korea 7.54%, Turkey 4.36%. **Tourism:** $1.9 bil. **Budget:** $93.04 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** 13.5%.

Transport: Railways: 5,246 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.5 mil pass. cars; 431,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 7,841.7 mil pass.-mi; 133 airports. **Chief ports:** Assaluyeh, Bandar Abbas, Bandar-e-Eman Khomeyni.

Communications: TV sets: 154 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 265 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 34.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 37.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.3 male; 71.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.26%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.5. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 82.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), OPEC.

Iranian Interests Section: 2209 Wisconsin Ave. NW 20007; 965-4990.

Website: www.president.ir

Iran, formerly known as Persia, has been settled for thousands of years. Ancestors of the Iranians came from the east during the second millennium BCE; they were an Indo-European group related to the Aryans of India. In 549 BCE Cyrus the Great united the Medes and Persians in the Persian Empire; he conquered Babylonia in 538 BCE, and restored Jerusalem to the Jews. Alexander the Great conquered Persia in 333 BCE, but Persians regained independence in the next century under the Parthians, themselves succeeded by Sassanian Persians in 226 CE. Arabs brought Islam to Persia in the 7th cent., replacing the indigenous Zoroastrian faith. After Persian political and cultural autonomy was reasserted in the 9th cent., arts and sciences flourished.

Turks and Mongols ruled Persia in turn from the 11th cent. to 1502, when Ismael I established the Iranian Safavid dynasty and made Shiite Islam the official religion. The dynasty lasted until 1722. The British and Russian empires vied for influence in the 19th cent.; Afghanistan was severed from Iran by Britain in 1857.

Reza Khan, a military officer, became prime min., 1923, and shah in 1925. He began modernization, curbed foreign influence, and officially changed the country's name from Persia to Iran in 1935. Fearing the shah's Axis sympathies, British and Soviet troops forced him to abdicate, 1941; he was succeeded by his son, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had a major role in the ouster, 1953, of Prime Min. Muhammad Mossadegh, who had nationalized the oil industry.

With U.S. backing, the shah brought economic and social change to Iran (the "White Revolution"), but repression of opposition groups grew severe. Violent protests in 1978 eventually forced the shah to depart, Jan. 16, 1979. Shiite leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, exiled by the shah in 1963, returned to Tehran, Feb. 1, and by Feb. 11 pro-Khomeini forces had defeated government troops. Khomeini established an Islamic theocracy.

Iranian militants seized the U.S. embassy Nov. 4, 1979, and took hostages including 62 Americans. Despite international condemnations and U.S. efforts, including an abortive Apr. 1980 rescue attempt, the crisis continued. The U.S. broke diplomatic relations with Iran, Apr. 7. The shah died in Egypt, July 27. The hostage drama ended Jan. 20, 1981, when an accord, involving the release of frozen Iranian assets, was reached.

A dispute over the Shatt al-Arab waterway situated between Iran and Iraq led to a long and costly war between the 2 countries, 1980-88, killing hundreds of thousands of people. In Nov. 1986 it became known that the U.S., which had generally sided with Iraq during the war, had secretly shipped arms to Iran to gain that country's help in obtaining the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon. The revelation sparked a major scandal in the U.S. A U.S. Navy warship shot down an Iranian airliner, July 3, 1988, after mistaking it for an F-14 fighter jet; all 290 aboard the plane died.

An earthquake struck northern Iran June 21, 1990, killing more than 45,000, injuring 100,000, and leaving 400,000 homeless. Some 1 mil Kurdish refugees fled from Iraq to Iran following the Persian Gulf War of 1991. To curb Iran's alleged support for international terrorism, the U.S. in 1996 authorized sanctions on foreign companies that invest there.

Mohammad Khatami, a moderate Shiite Muslim cleric, was elected president on May 23, 1997, winning nearly 70% of the vote. During the next three years, hard-line Islamists clashed repeatedly and sometimes violently with reformers, who won a majority in parliamentary elections Feb. 18 and May 5, 2000. Inviting rapprochement with Iran, the U.S. eased some sanctions Mar. 18. Khatami was reelected June 8, 2001, with a 77% majority but continued to face resistance from religious conservatives.

The U.S.-led war in Iraq, beginning Mar. 2003, contributed to a new period of instability in Iran. An earthquake Dec. 26 in Bam, southeast Iran, killed about 26,000 people. After the Guardian Council, dominated by religious conservatives, disqualified some 2,400 reformist candidates, hard-liners won legislative elections Feb. 20, 2004.

The mayor of Tehran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, a religious conservative who campaigned as an economic reformer, defeated former Pres. Hashemi Rafsanjani in a runoff election June 24, 2005, and took office Aug. 3. The Bush administration, which in 2002 had called Iran part of an "axis of evil," accused the Iranian regime of seeking to build nuclear weapons, aiding Shiite militias in Iraq, and supplying rockets to Hezbollah fighters in Lebanon for use against Israel.

Seeking to halt Iran's uranium-enrichment program, which could be used for either military or civilian purposes, the UN Security Council imposed sanctions, Dec. 23, 2006, and toughened them, Mar. 24, 2007. After the Guardian Council disqualified about 1,700 reformist candidates, conservative allies of Ahmadinejad won parliamentary elections Mar.-Apr. 2008. Further talks on nuclear enrichment ended in deadlock July 20, and the U.S. imposed additional sanctions Sept. 10.

After a hard-fought campaign, Ahmadinejad claimed victory in the presidential election of June 12, 2009. His main opponent, former Prime Min. Mir Hussein Moussavi, supported by Khatami and Rafsanjani, claimed that the official count, which gave Ahmadinejad more than 62% of the total vote, was fraudulent. Huge protests by Moussavi supporters in Tehran and other major cities were crushed by police and Basij paramilitary forces. Tensions with the U.S. and European governments were heightened in late Sept. 2009 by disclosures that Iran had been secretly enriching uranium at an underground site near Qom, and by Iranian tests of medium-range missiles capable of reaching Israel or U.S. and European bases in the Persian Gulf region. In direct talks Oct. 1 with the U.S. and other world powers, Iran agreed to allow international inspection of the Qom site and other nuclear safeguards. The UN and U.S. toughened sanctions, June-July 2010, but did not object when loading of uranium fuel began in Aug. at Iran's Bushehr nuclear power plant, built and supervised by Russia.

Iraq

Republic of Iraq

People: Population: 29,671,605. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 38.4; 65+: 3.1. **Pop. density:** 175.7 per sq mi, 67.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 75%-80%; Kurdish 15%-20%; Turkoman, Assyrian, or other 5%. **Principal languages:** Arabic, Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Turkoman (Turkish dialect), Assyrian, Armenian. **Chief religions:** Muslim (Shi'a 60%-65%, Sunni 32%-37%), Christian or other 3%.

Geography: Total area: 169,235 sq mi, 438,317 sq km; **Land area:** 168,868 sq mi, 437,367 sq km. **Location:** In Middle East, occupying most of historic Mesopotamia. **Neighbors:** Jordan, Syria on W; Turkey on N; Iran on E; Kuwait, Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Mostly an alluvial plain, including the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, descending from mountains in N to desert in SW. Persian Gulf region is marshland. **Capital:** Baghdad, 5,751,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Mosul, 1,402,000; Erbil, 981,000; Basra, 905,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Jalal Talabani; b. 1933; in office: Apr. 7, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nouri Kamel al-Maliki; b. 1950; in office: May 20, 2006. **Local divisions:** 18 governorates (3 in Kurdish Autonomous Region). **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 578,269.

Economy: Industries: oil, chemicals, textiles, leather, constr. materials, food proc. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, cotton. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, phosphates, sulfur. **Arable land:** 13%. **Crude oil reserves:** 115 bil bbls. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 33 mil; goats: 1.7 mil; sheep: 6.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 53,718 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 31.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (IQD) (Sept. 2010: 1,166.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $110.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,800; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** $55.4 bil; Turkey 24.99%, Syria 17.36%, U.S. 8.66%, China 6.79%, Jordan 4.17%, Italy 3.98%, Germany 3.97%. **Exports:** $40.9 bil; U.S. 27.62%, India 14.45%, Italy 10.14%, South Korea 8.62%, Taiwan 5.61%, China 4.23%, Netherlands 4.13%, Japan 3.99%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2010 est.): $72.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $29.51 bil. **Gold:** 188,599 oz t. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 1,412 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 827,000 pass. cars; 311,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 75 airports. **Chief ports:** Al Basrah, Khawr az Zubayr, Umm Qasr.

Communications: TV sets: 82 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 229 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.9 male; 71.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 29.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.9. **Natural inc.:** 2.45%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 77.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL, OPEC.

Iraqi Interests Section: 1801 P St. NW 20036; 483-7500.

Website: www.cabinet.iq

The Tigris-Euphrates valley, formerly called Mesopotamia, was the site of one of the earliest civilizations in the world. Mesopotamia ceased to be a separate entity after the Persian, Greek, and Arab conquests. The Arabs founded Baghdad, from where the caliph ruled a vast Islamic empire in the 8th and 9th centuries. Mongol and Turkish conquests led to a decline in the region's population, economy, cultural life, and irrigation system.

Britain secured a League of Nations mandate over Iraq after WWI. Independence under a king came in 1932. Rebellious army officers killed King Faisal II, July 14, 1958, and established a leftist, pan-Arab republic, which pursued close ties with the USSR. Successive regimes were increasingly dominated by the Baath Arab Socialist Party. A Baath leader, Saddam Hussein, became president of Iraq, July 16, 1979. After purging his enemies, he ruled as a dictator for more than 2 decades, repressing Iraq's Kurds and Shiites and launching disastrous wars against 2 neighboring nations, Iran and Kuwait. Hussein sought weapons of mass destruction; Israeli planes destroyed a nuclear reactor near Baghdad June 7, 1981, claiming it could be used to produce nuclear weapons.

After skirmishing intermittently for 10 months over the sovereignty of the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway that divides the two countries, Iraq and Iran entered into open warfare on Sept. 22, 1980. Iran repulsed early Iraqi advances, producing a long and costly stalemate; hundreds of thousands of Iraqis lost their lives during the 8-year conflict. Hussein used poison gas against Iraqi Kurds in 1988, killing more than 5,000 people in Halabja, the first mass use of poison gas against civilians since the Holocaust.

Iraq attacked and overran Kuwait Aug. 2, 1990. Backed by the UN, a U.S.-led coalition launched air and missile attacks on Iraq, Jan. 16, 1991. The coalition began a ground attack to retake Kuwait Feb. 23. Iraqi forces showed little resistance and were soundly defeated in 4 days. Some 175,000 Iraqis were taken prisoner, and Iraqi casualties were estimated at over 85,000. As part of the cease-fire agreement, Iraq agreed to scrap all poison gas and germ weapons and allow UN observers to inspect the sites. UN trade sanctions would remain in effect until Iraq complied with all terms.

Iraqi cooperation with UN weapons inspection teams was intermittent throughout the 1990s. On Dec. 9, 1996, the UN began a program. Iraqi resistance to UN access to suspected weapons sites touched off diplomatic crises during 1997-98, culminating in intensive U.S. and British aerial bombardment of Iraqi military targets, Dec. 16-19, 1998. After 2 years of sporadic activity, U.S. and British warplanes struck harder at sites near Baghdad on Feb. 16, 2001.

In a speech before the UN, Sept. 12, 2002, Pres. George W. Bush demanded that Iraq eliminate weapons of mass destruction, refrain from supporting terrorism, and end repression. Despite opposition from some countries, including France, Germany, and Russia, a U.S.-led coalition launched an invasion of Iraq on the evening of Mar. 19, 2003. By Apr. 6 the British controlled Basra and other areas in the south, and the U.S. entered Baghdad Apr. 7. Hussein had disappeared, the Iraqi government had collapsed, and most of Iraq's armed forces had dissolved into the civilian population. On May 1, Pres. Bush declared that major combat there was over. Continuing searches failed to find evidence of usable chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons the U.S. and other countries claimed Iraq had stockpiled.

The U.S. initially governed Iraq through a Coalition Provisional Authority, headed by L. Paul Bremer, which was unable to maintain order in the weeks following Hussein's fall. Reconstruction efforts were hampered by guerrilla attacks from Baath remnants, Islamic extremists, and others. Bombings at UN headquarters in Baghdad, Aug. 19 and Sept. 22, 2003, led the UN to scale back its presence in Iraq. Coalition forces succeeded in neutralizing many leaders of the former regime. Two of Hussein's sons, Uday and Qusay, were killed July 22, 2003, by U.S. troops in Mosul. Saddam Hussein was captured in an underground hideout Dec. 13, 2003; tried and convicted for committing crimes against humanity in the 1980s, he was executed Dec. 30, 2006.

Photographs released in Apr. 2004 graphically showed instances of physical abuse and sexual humiliation of Iraqi inmates by U.S. military personnel at Baghdad's Abu Ghraib prison in fall 2003. The images sparked widespread condemnation and U.S. criminal proceedings against some individuals.

On June 28, 2004, U.S. authorities officially transferred sovereignty to a transitional Iraqi government. Despite threats by insurgents, an estimated 8 mil people in Iraq, mostly Shiites and Kurds, cast ballots Jan. 30, 2005, for a 275-member transitional national assembly. On Apr. 6, the assembly elected Jalal al-Talabani, a Kurd, as president; Ibrahim al-Jaafari, a Shiite, became prime minister. The insurgents launched new waves of attacks, killing hundreds of police and army recruits. Rumors of a suicide bomber set off a stampede by Shiite pilgrims in northern Baghdad Aug. 31, killing close to 1,000 people. The U.S. blamed Jordanian militant Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of the terrorist group Al Qaeda in Iraq, for directing a series of kidnappings, beheadings, and suicide bombings. He was killed by a U.S. air strike, June 7, 2006.

Legislative elections were held Dec. 15, 2005, and official results announced Jan. 20, 2006, but political wrangling delayed installation of a new government, headed by Shiite leader Nouri Kamel al-Maliki, until May 20. Meanwhile, a bomb Feb. 22 that destroyed the dome of Samarra's Golden Mosque, a Shiite shrine, triggered an intensification of sectarian violence between Sunnis and Shiites, much of it in Baghdad. The Iraqi civilian death toll averaged more than 2,800 per month in 2006.

In early 2007, Lt. Gen. David H. Petraeus became the top U.S. military commander in Iraq; a "surge" elevated U.S. troop strength from 132,000 in Jan. to peak of 171,000 in Oct. Many of the reinforcements were sent to the Baghdad area. U.S. troop deaths for all of 2007 totaled 899 (the highest for any year since the war began), but military and civilian casualties dropped steadily from mid-2007 through 2008. Contributing to the reduction in violence were a cease-fire by Shiite militias and a shift by Sunni clan leaders against Al Qaeda in Iraq.

Parliament approved, Nov. 27, 2008, a status-of-forces agreement calling for the U.S. to withdraw its troops from Iraqi cities and towns by June 30, 2009, and for all U.S. forces to leave Iraq by Dec. 31, 2011. Legislative elections Mar. 7, 2010, brought gains by the Iraqiya coalition headed by former Prime Min. Iyad Allawi, a Shiite who had campaigned as a secularist to win widespread Sunni support. But the new government was delayed when a majority coalition could not be formed. On Aug. 31, Pres. Barack Obama formally declared an end to the U.S. combat role, and Operation Iraqi Freedom was succeeded by Operation New Dawn. By then, the U.S. troop presence in Iraq had dropped below 50,000. (Also present were tens of thousands of U.S. and other foreign civilian advisers and contractors.)

From Mar. 2003 through Aug. 2010, Operation Iraqi Freedom cost the lives of more than 4,400 U.S. service members, and nearly 32,000 more were wounded. British troop losses totaled more than 170; other allies, over 130. More than 112,600 Iraqi civilians and over 9,600 police and security forces were killed from June 2003 through Aug. 2010, according to a U.S. analysis by the Brookings Institution. U.S. budgeted costs of the Iraq war exceeded $800 bil for the 2003-11 period.

Ireland

People: Population: 4,622,917. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.9; 65+: 12.2. **Pop. density:** 173.8 per sq mi, 67.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Irish 87%, other white 8%. **Principal languages:** English (official; generally used), Irish (Gaelic) (official; spoken mainly in W seaboard areas). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 87%, Church of Ireland 3%, none 4%.

Geography: Total area: 27,133 sq mi, 70,273 sq km; **Land area:** 26,596 sq mi, 68,883 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O. just W of Great Britain. **Neighbors:** United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) on E. **Topography:** Consists of a central plateau surrounded by isolated groups of hills and mountains. Coastline is heavily indented by the Atlantic O. **Capital:** Dublin, 1,084,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mary McAleese; b. June 27, 1951; in office: Nov. 11, 1997. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Brian Cowen; b. Jan. 10, 1960; in office: May 7, 2008. **Local divisions:** 26 counties. **Defense budget:** $1.53 bil. **Active troops:** 10,460.

Economy: Industries: food products, brewing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, rail transp. equip. **Chief crops:** turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, peat, copper, lead, zinc, silver, barite, gypsum, limestone, dolomite. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6.7 mil; chickens: 13 mil; goats: 8,900; pigs: 1.5 mil; sheep: 5.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 292,052 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 26.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 6%, industry 27%, services 67%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $172.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $41,000; **GDP growth:**

–7.6%. **Imports:** $63.1 bil; UK 35.28%, U.S. 16.87%, Germany 6.76%, Netherlands 5.86%, France 4.76%. **Exports:** $108.6 bil; U.S. 20.52%, Belgium 17.78%, UK 16.31%, Germany 5.66%, France 5.56%, Spain 4.19%. **Tourism:** $6.3 bil. **Budget:** $108.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.24 bil. **Gold:** 193,000 oz t. **CPI change:** –4.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,011 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.7 mil pass. cars; 300,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 33,723.1 mil pass.-mi; 16 airports. **Chief ports:** Cork, Dublin, Shannon Foynes.

Communications: TV sets: 406 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 697 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 46.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 182.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 67.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 77.9 male; 82.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.01%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.9. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2234 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 462-3939.

Website: www.irlgov.ie

Celtic tribes invaded the islands about the 4th cent. BCE; their Gaelic culture and literature flourished and spread to Scotland and elsewhere in the 5th cent. CE, the same century in which St. Patrick converted the Irish to Christianity. Invasions by Norsemen began in the 8th cent., ended with defeat of the Danes by the Irish King Brian Boru in 1014. English invasions started in the 12th cent.; for over 700 years the Anglo-Irish struggle continued with bitter rebellions and savage repressions.

The Easter Monday Rebellion in 1916 failed but was followed by guerrilla warfare and harsh reprisals by British troops called the "Black and Tans." The Dail Eireann (Irish parliament) reaffirmed independence in Jan. 1919. The British offered dominion status to Ulster (6 counties) and southern Ireland (26 counties) Dec. 1921. The constitution of the Irish Free State, a British dominion, was adopted Dec. 11, 1922. Northern Ireland remained part of the United Kingdom (see United Kingdom—Northern Ireland).

A new constitution adopted by plebiscite came into operation Dec. 29, 1937. It declared the name of the state Eire in the Irish language (Ireland in the English) and declared it a sovereign democratic state. On Dec. 21, 1948, an Irish law declared the country a republic rather than a dominion and withdrew it from the Commonwealth. The British Parliament recognized both actions, 1949, but reasserted its claim to incorporate the 6 northeastern counties in the UK.

Irish governments have favored peaceful unification of all Ireland and cooperated with Britain against terrorist groups. After negotiators in Northern Ireland approved a peace settlement on Good Friday, Apr. 10, 1998, voters in the Irish Republic endorsed the accord, on May 22; the agreement required the removal from the Irish constitution of territorial claims on the north.

Expansion of educational opportunities and foreign investment in high-tech industries since the 1990s have boosted Ireland's prosperity. Ireland's first woman president, Mary Robinson, resigned Sept. 12, 1997, to become UN high commissioner for human rights, 1997-2002. She was succeeded as president by Mary McAleese, a law professor from Northern Ireland and the first northerner to hold the office. Implicated in a corruption inquiry, Prime Min. Bertie Ahern announced his resignation Apr. 2, 2008, after 11 years in power; the Dail Eireann May 7 chose Finance Min. Brian Cowen to succeed him. In referendums June 12, 2008, and Oct. 2, 2009, Irish voters first rejected and then approved the Lisbon Treaty, a plan to revamp the EU.

Responding to a growing scandal over abusive Catholic clergy, Pope Benedict XVI issued a public apology to victims and their families Mar. 20, 2010, and launched an official church investigation May 31 of Irish dioceses, seminaries, and religious orders.

Israel

State of Israel

People: Population: 7,353,985. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.8; 65+: 10. **Pop. density:** 880.1 per sq mi, 339.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 91.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Jewish 76% (Israel-born 67%, Europe/American-born 23%, Africa-born 6%), non-Jewish (mostly Arab) 24%. **Principal languages:** Hebrew, Arabic (both official); English (most commonly used foreign lang.). **Chief religions:** Jewish 76%, Muslim 16%, Arab Christian 2%.

Geography: Total area: 8,522 sq mi, 22,072 sq km; **Land area:** 8,356 sq mi, 21,642 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on E end of Mediterranean Sea. **Neighbors:** Lebanon on N; Syria, West Bank, Jordan on E; Gaza Strip, Egypt on W. **Topography:** The Mediterranean coastal plain is fertile and well-watered. In the center is the Judean Plateau. A triangular-shaped semidesert region, the Negev, extends from S of Beersheba to an apex at head of the Gulf of Aqaba. The E border drops sharply into the Jordan Rift Valley, including Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) and the Dead Sea, which is c. 1,300 ft below sea level, lowest point on earth's surface. **Capital:** Jerusalem, 768,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Tel Aviv-Jaffa, 3,219,000; Haifa, 1,027,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Shimon Peres; b. Aug. 1923; in office: July 15, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Benjamin Netanyahu; b. Oct. 21, 1949; in office; Mar. 31, 2009. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** $9.78 bil. **Active troops:** 176,500.

Economy: Industries: high-tech products (incl. aviation, comm., computer-aided design & manufactures, wood & paper products, potash & phosphates, food, beverages, tobacco. **Chief crops:** citrus, vegetables, cotton. **Natural resources:** timber, potash, copper ore, nat. gas, phosphate rock, magnesium bromide, clays, sand. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.9 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 15%. **Livestock:** cattle: 416,000; chickens: 39.2 mil; goats: 90,000; pigs: 205,500; sheep: 430,000. **Fish catch:** 25,047 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 50.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, industry 16%, services 82%.

Finance: Monetary unit: New Shekel (ILS) (Sept. 2010: 3.77 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $205.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $28,400; **GDP growth:** 0.2%. **Imports:** $46 bil; U.S. 12.35%, China 7.43%, Germany 7.1%, Switzerland 6.94%, Belgium 5.42%, Italy 4.49%, UK 4.03%, Netherlands 3.98%. **Exports:** $45.8 bil; U.S. 35.05%, Hong Kong 6.02%, Belgium 4.95%. **Tourism:** $4.1 bil. **Budget:** $58.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $38.66 bil. **CPI change:** 3.3%.

Transport: Railways: 567 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.7 mil pass. cars; 370,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 10,624.2 mil pass.-mi; 30 airports. **Chief ports:** Ashdod, Elat, Hadera, Haifa.

Communications: TV sets: 328 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 524 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 45.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 51.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.7 male; 83.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.41%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.2. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 97.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO).

Embassy: 3514 International Dr. NW 20008; 364-5500.

Website: www.gov.il

Occupying the southwest corner of the ancient Fertile Crescent, Israel contains some of the oldest known evidence of agriculture and of primitive town life. The Hebrews probably arrived early in the second millennium BCE. Under King David and his successors (c. 1000 BCE-597 BCE), Judaism was developed and secured. After conquest by Babylonians, Persians, and Greeks, an independent Jewish kingdom was revived, 168 BCE, but Rome took effective control in the next century, suppressed Jewish revolts in 70 CE and 135 CE, and renamed Judea Palestine, after the earlier coastal inhabitants, the Philistines.

Arab invaders conquered Palestine in 636. The Arabic language and Islam prevailed within a few centuries, but a Jewish minority remained. The land was ruled from the 11th cent. as a part of non-Arab empires by Seljuks, Mamluks, and Ottomans (with a Crusader interval, 1098-1291).

After four centuries of Ottoman rule, the land was taken in 1917 by Britain, which pledged in the Balfour Declaration to support a Jewish homeland there. In 1920 a British Palestine Mandate was recognized; in 1922 the land east of the Jordan was detached.

Jewish immigration, begun in the late 19th cent., swelled in the 1930s with refugees from the Nazis; heavy Arab immigration from Syria and Lebanon also occurred. Arab opposition to Jewish immigration turned violent in 1920, 1921, 1929, and 1936. The UN General Assembly voted in 1947 to partition Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state. Britain withdrew in May 1948.

Israel was declared an independent state May 14, 1948; the Arabs rejected partition. Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia invaded but failed to destroy the Jewish state, which gained territory. Separate armistices with the Arab nations were signed in 1949; Jordan occupied the West Bank, Egypt occupied Gaza. Neither granted Palestinian autonomy.

After persistent terrorist raids, Israel invaded Egypt's Sinai, Oct. 29, 1956, aided briefly by British and French forces. A UN cease-fire was arranged Nov. 6.

An uneasy truce between Israel and the Arab countries lasted until 1967, when Egypt reoccupied the Gaza Strip and closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping. In a 6-day war that started June 5, the Israelis took the Gaza Strip, occupied the Sinai Peninsula to the Suez Canal, and captured East Jerusalem, Syria's Golan Heights, and Jordan's West Bank. Together, the West Bank and Gaza comprise the Palestinian territories, now represented by the Palestinian Authority (see below).

Egypt and Syria attacked Israel, Oct. 6, 1973 (on Yom Kippur, the most solemn day on the Jewish calendar). Israel counterattacked, driving the Syrians back, and crossed the Suez Canal. A cease-fire took effect Oct. 24 and a UN peacekeeping force went to the area. Under a disengagement agreement signed Jan. 18, 1974, Israel withdrew from the canal's west bank. Israeli forces raided Entebbe, Uganda, July 3, 1976, and rescued 103 hostages who had been seized by Arab and German terrorists.

Israel's prime ministers, including David Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, and Yitzhak Rabin, pursued a moderate socialist program, 1948-77. In 1977, the conservative opposition, led by Menachem

Begin, was voted into office for the first time. Egypt's Pres. Anwar al-Sadat visited Jerusalem Nov. 1977, and on Mar. 26, 1979, Egypt and Israel signed a formal peace treaty, ending 30 years of war. Israel returned the Sinai to Egypt in 1982.

On June 7, 1981, Israeli jets destroyed an Iraqi atomic reactor near Baghdad that, Israel claimed, would have enabled Iraq to manufacture nuclear weapons. Israeli forces invaded Lebanon, June 6, 1982, to destroy Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) strongholds there. After massive Israeli bombing of West Beirut, the PLO agreed to evacuate the city. Israeli troops entered West Beirut after newly elected Lebanese Pres. Bashir Gemayel was assassinated on Sept. 14. Israel drew widespread condemnation when Lebanese Christian forces, Sept. 16, entered two West Beirut refugee camps and slaughtered hundreds of Palestinians.

In 1989, violence escalated over the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In a series of uprisings known as the first intifada, Palestinian protesters defied Israeli troops, who forcibly retaliated. During the Persian Gulf War, 1991, Iraq fired Scud missiles at Israel. The Labor Party of Yitzhak Rabin won parliamentary elections, June 23, 1992.

Ongoing peace talks led to historic agreements between Israel and the PLO, Sept. 1993. The PLO recognized Israel's right to exist; Israel recognized the PLO as the Palestinians' representative. The two sides then signed, Sept. 13, an agreement for limited Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. Israel and Jordan signed, July 25, 1994, in Washington, DC, a declaration ending their 46-year state of war.

Arab and Jewish extremists repeatedly challenged the peace process. A Jewish gunman opened fire on Arab worshippers at a mosque in Hebron, Feb. 25, 1994, killing at least 29 before he himself was killed. On Nov. 4, 1995, an Orthodox Jewish Israeli assassinated Rabin as he left a peace rally in Tel Aviv. Support for Rabin's successor, Shimon Peres, was shaken by a series of suicide bombings and rocket attacks against Israel by Islamic militants. Emphasizing security issues, the candidate of the conservative Likud bloc, Benjamin Netanyahu, was elected prime minister on May 29, 1996.

Under an interim accord brokered by Pres. Bill Clinton and signed by Netanyahu and PLO leader Yasir Arafat at the White House, Oct. 23, 1998, Israel yielded more West Bank territory to the Palestinians, in exchange for new security guarantees. Negotiations bogged down, however, and full implementation did not begin until Sept. 1999. In the interim, Netanyahu lost by a landslide to the Labor candidate, Ehud Barak, in the election of May 17, 1999.

Israel pulled virtually all its troops out of southern Lebanon by May 24, 2000. Marathon summit talks in the U.S. between Barak and Arafat, July 11-25, failed. A second intifada began in late Sept. in Israel and the Palestinian territories. Barak called new elections for prime minister but lost Feb. 6, 2001, to Ariel Sharon, a hardliner. The bloodshed intensified during the summer, as Palestinian suicide bombers launched attacks on Israeli civilians and Israel struck at Palestinian-controlled territory and carried out an assassination campaign against suspected terrorists.

Israel launched a major West Bank offensive Mar. 29, 2002, 2 days after a suicide bomber killed 26 Israeli Jews at a Passover celebration in Netanya. Fighting was particularly fierce at the Jenin refugee camp, where 23 Israeli troops and at least 50 Palestinians were killed. Israel withdrew in early May but, after another wave of suicide bombings, reoccupied much of the West Bank June 21-27.

A U.S.-sponsored "road map" to Middle East peace, unveiled Apr. 30, 2003, made little headway. Israel Sept. 1 vowed "all-out war" against Hamas militants. Israeli missile strikes in Gaza City killed Hamas founder and leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin Mar. 22, 2004, and his successor, Abdel Aziz al-Rantisi, Apr. 17. Hamas suicide bombers Aug. 31 blew up 2 buses in Beersheba, killing 16.

Sharon's decision to pull all Israeli settlers and troops out of Gaza (see below), approved by the cabinet Feb. 20, 2005, led to a realignment in Israeli politics. When right-wing Likud members opposed the plan, Sharon and Deputy Prime Min. Ehud Olmert broke with them and formed the centrist Kadima Party. Sharon suffered a massive stroke Jan. 4, 2006. With Sharon incapacitated, Olmert became prime minister, led Kadima to victory in Mar. 28 elections, and formed a broad coalition government.

Border clashes in which Hamas militants from Gaza (June 25) and Hezbollah fighters from Lebanon (July 12) killed and captured Israeli soldiers rapidly escalated into full-scale war. Israeli air and ground forces hit hard in Gaza, but the fiercest fighting raged on the northern front. By Aug. 14, when a UN-sponsored cease-fire took hold, the estimated death toll from the war included nearly 1,150 Lebanese, almost 200 Gaza Palestinians, and 150 Israelis.

Israel's inability to gain a decisive victory over Hezbollah led to the resignation of army commander Lt. Gen. Dan Halutz, Jan. 16, 2007; an official report issued Apr. 30 criticized Olmert for a "severe failure" of wartime leadership. Peres became president July 15, 2007, after his predecessor, Moshe Katsav, accused of rape, pleaded guilty to lesser charges, received a suspended sentence, and resigned. Olmert, targeted in multiple corruption inquiries, announced July 30, 2008, that he would resign when his Kadima Party chose a replacement. Foreign Min. Tzipi Livni won a hard-fought party primary Sept. 17.

Unable to form a stable government, Livni called early elections for Feb. 10, 2009. After a campaign overshadowed by a 3-week war between Israel and Hamas in Gaza (see below), both Kadima and Likud fell far short of a majority. On Mar. 31, Netanyahu became prime minister for a second time, heading a coalition that included Likud, Labor, the ultra-nationalist Yisrael Beitenu party, and the ultra-Orthodox Shas party.

Israel's relations with allies were strained when senior Hamas commander Mahmoud al-Mabhouh was killed Jan. 2010 in Dubai, allegedly by agents of the Israeli spy agency Mossad who entered the UAE carrying false European and Australian passports. Further criticism greeted the Israeli government's announcement, during a Mar. 9 visit by U.S. Vice-Pres. Joe Biden, that it would proceed with construction of 1,600 homes in Ramat Shlomo (a Jewish settlement in mostly Arab East Jerusalem), and the killing by Israeli commandos of 9 pro-Palestinian activists in clashes May 31 on board the *Mavi Marmara*, part of a flotilla that was seeking to break Israel's blockade of Gaza. After a 20-month hiatus, direct Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, brokered by the U.S., resumed Sept. 2, 2010.

Palestinian Territories

The Palestinian territories comprise the Gaza Strip, often called Gaza, and the West Bank, both occupied by Israel in 1967. Since 1996 the Palestinian Authority has been responsible for civil government in the territories. Elected president Jan. 20, 1996, PLO leader Yasir Arafat headed the Palestinian Authority until his death Nov. 11, 2004. Mahmoud Abbas (also called Abu Mazen), who had succeeded Arafat as PLO chairman and leader of the Fatah faction, was elected president Jan. 9, 2005. A victory by Hamas militants in legislative elections Jan. 25, 2006, led to a power struggle with Abbas, who favored a negotiated settlement with Israel. In bitter fighting, Hamas ousted Fatah from Gaza, June 2007, but Abbas retained power in the West Bank. From Sept. 2000, when the second intifada began, through the end of 2008, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict claimed the lives of more than 1,060 Israelis and at least 4,900 Palestinians; nearly 600 Palestinians were killed by other Palestinians in factional fighting.

The **Gaza Strip** extends northeast from the Sinai Peninsula for 40 km (25 mi), with the Mediterranean Sea to the west and Israel to the east. The Palestinian Authority is responsible for civil government. Nearly all the inhabitants are Palestinian Arabs, more than 35% of whom live in refugee camps. Population (2009 est.): 1,551,859. Area: 139 sq mi.

Israel captured Gaza from Egypt in the 1967 war. It remained under Israeli occupation until May 1994, when the Israeli Defense Forces withdrew. Agreements between Israel and the PLO in 1993 and 1994 provided for interim self-rule in Gaza, but Israel retained control over security. Israel forcibly evacuated all 9,000 Jewish settlers from Gaza by Aug. 22, 2005, and the last remaining Israeli soldiers pulled out Sept. 12. Israel established a fortified barrier on its Gaza border to block Palestinian infiltrators.

After the Hamas takeover, Israel declared Gaza a "hostile entity," Sept. 19, 2007, and intensified military and economic pressures. Hamas thwarted an Israeli blockade, Jan. 2008, by blowing up part of the border wall between Gaza and Egypt. Retaliating for Hamas rocket and mortar attacks, Israel launched an aerial assault and ground offensive in Gaza, Dec. 27, 2008-Jan. 18, 2009; investigators for B'Tselem, an Israeli human rights group, later concluded that the fighting killed 1,387 Palestinians, of whom more than half were civilians. A UN report issued Sept. 15 found evidence of war crimes committed by both sides. After the *Mavi Marmara* incident (see above), Israel June 2010 eased some restrictions on the flow of goods to Gaza.

The **West Bank** is located west of the Jordan R. and Dead Sea, bounded by Jordan on the east and by Israel on the north, west, and south. The Palestinian Authority administers several major cities, but Israel retains control over much land, including Jewish settlements. Population (2009 est.): 2,461,267. Area: 2,262.6 sq mi.

Israel captured the West Bank from Jordan in the 1967 war. A 1974 Arab summit conference designated the PLO as sole representative of West Bank Arabs. In 1988 Jordan cut legal and administrative ties with the territory. Jericho was returned to Palestinian control in May 1994. An accord between Israel and the PLO expanding Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank was signed Sept. 28, 1995. Later agreements gave Palestinians full or shared control of 40% of West Bank territory.

In June 2002 the Israeli government began building a controversial security barrier in the West Bank to restrict Palestinian access to Israel and reduce infiltration by suicide bombers. In a nonbinding ruling, July 9, 2004, the World Court said the barrier violated international law. Israel has continued to allow the expansion of Jewish settlements on the West Bank, despite U.S. government calls for a settlement freeze.

Italy

Italian Republic

People: Population: 58,090,681. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.4; 65+: 20.3. **Pop. density:** 511.5 per sq mi, 197.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Italian (incl. small clusters of German-, French-, & Slovene-Italians in N; Albanian- & Greek-Italians in S). **Principal languages:** Italian (official), German, French, Slovene.

Chief religions: Roman Catholic 90%, other (incl. Protestant, Jewish, growing Muslim communities) 10%.

Geography: Total area: 116,348 sq mi, 301,340 sq km; **Land area:** 113,568 sq mi, 294,140 sq km. **Location:** In S Europe, jutting into Mediterranean Sea. **Neighbors:** France on W; Switzerland, Austria on N; Slovenia on E; San Marino, Vatican City. **Topography:** Occupies long boot-shaped peninsula, extending SE from the Alps into Mediterranean, with islands of Sicily and Sardinia offshore. The alluvial Po Valley drains most of N. Rest of the country is rugged and mountainous, except for intermittent coastal plains, like the Campania, S of Rome. Apennine Mts. run down through center of peninsula. **Capital:** Rome, 3,357,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Milan, 2,962,000; Naples, 2,270,000; Turin, 1,662,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Giorgio Napolitano; b. June 29, 1925; in office: May 15, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Silvio Berlusconi; b. Sept. 29, 1936; in office: May 8, 2008. **Local divisions:** 20 regions divided into 103 provinces. **Defense budget:** $23 bil. **Active troops:** 293,202.

Economy: Industries: tourism, machinery, iron & steel, chemicals, food proc., textiles, motor vehicles. **Chief crops:** fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain, olives. **Natural resources:** coal, mercury, zinc, potash, marble, pyrite (sulfur), nat. gas& crude oil deposits, fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 406.5 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 26%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6.3 mil; chickens: 100 mil; goats: 920,000; pigs: 9.3 mil; sheep: 8.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 418,662 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 292.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.2%, industry 30.7%, services 65.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.7 tril; **per capita GDP:** $29,900; **GDP growth:** –5.1%. **Imports:** $410.2 bil; Germany 16.68%, France 8.82%, China 6.53%, Netherlands 5.63%, Spain 4.3%, Russia 4.12%, Belgium 4.08%. **Exports:** $412.9 bil; Germany 12.6%, France 11.57%, U.S. 5.92%, Spain 5.69%, UK 5.13%, Switzerland 4.69%. **Tourism:** $45.7 bil. **Budget:** $1.1 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** $29.2 bil. **Gold:** 78.83 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0.8%.

Transport: Railways: 12,259 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 34.7 mil pass. cars; 4.6 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 31,092.8 mil pass.-mi; 101 airports. **Chief ports:** Augusta, Genoa, Livorno, Ravenna, Sarroch, Taranto, Trieste, Venice.

Communications: TV sets: 492 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 880 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 35.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 137.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 48.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 77.4 male; 83.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.8. **Natural inc.:** –0.28%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5.4. **HIV rate:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3000 Whitehaven St. NW 20008; 612-4400.

Website: www.quirinale.it

Rome emerged as the major power in Italy after 500 BCE, dominating the Etruscans to the north and Greeks to the south. Under the Empire, which lasted until the 5th cent. CE, Rome ruled most of Western Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East, and North Africa. After Rome fell, Italy became a patchwork of kingdoms, principalities, and city-states until reunified, 1870.

The Fascist leader Benito Mussolini came to power, 1922, and aligned Italy with Nazi Germany in WWII. After Fascism was overthrown in 1943, Italy declared war on Germany and Japan and contributed to the Allied victory. It surrendered conquered lands and lost its colonies. Mussolini was killed by partisans Apr. 28, 1945. Victor Emmanuel III abdicated May 9, 1946; his son Humbert II was king until June 10, when Italy became a republic after a referendum, June 2-3. In the postwar decades, Italy had a succession of short-lived governments.

Christian Democratic leader and former prime min. Aldo Moro was abducted and murdered in 1978 by Red Brigade terrorists. The wave of left-wing political violence, including other kidnappings and assassinations, continued into the 1980s.

In the early 1990s, scandals implicated some of Italy's most prominent politicians. In Mar. 1994 voting, under reformed election rules, right-wing parties won a majority, dislodging Italy's long-powerful Christian Democratic Party. Italy led a 7,000-member peacekeeping force in Albania, Apr.-Aug. 1997, and contributed 2,000 troops to the NATO-led security force (KFOR) that entered Kosovo in June 1999.

Supporters of Silvio Berlusconi, a multibillionaire media magnate, won the parliamentary elections of May 13, 2001. In 2003, Berlusconi backed the U.S.-led war in Iraq, and a force of up to 3,200 Italian troops served in the coalition. Turin hosted the Winter Olympics, Feb. 10-26, 2006. A coalition of center-left parties led by Romano Prodi scored a narrow win over Berlusconi in parliamentary voting, Apr. 9-10. Italy pulled all its troops out of Iraq by Nov. 2006. Berlusconi returned at the head of a center-right coalition after elections Apr. 13-14, 2008.

An earthquake in the Abruzzo region of central Italy Apr. 6, 2009, battered the town of L'Aquila, killed more than 300 people, and left at least 50,000 homeless. Scandal surrounded Berlusconi's private life throughout the year, especially after his wife announced in early May that she would file for divorce, citing his relationships with much younger women. Berlusconi was wounded in Milan Dec. 13 by a man wielding a statuette; his assailant was declared mentally unfit to stand trial June 29, 2010. About 3,400 Italian troops were serving with NATO forces in Afghanistan in mid-2010.

Sicily, 9,926 sq mi, pop. (2007 est.) 5,029,683 is an island 180 by 120 mi, seat of a region that embraces the island of Pantelleria, 32 sq mi, and the Lipari group, 44 sq mi, including two active volcanoes: Vulcano, 1,637 ft, and Stromboli, 3,038 ft. From prehistoric times Sicily has been settled by various peoples; a Greek state had its capital at Syracuse. Rome took Sicily from Carthage 215 BCE. Mt. Etna, an 11,053-ft active volcano, is its tallest peak.

Sardinia, 9,301 sq mi, pop. (2001 est.) 1,599,500, lies in the Mediterranean, 115 mi W of Italy and 7½ mi S of Corsica. It is 160 mi long, 68 mi wide, and mountainous, with mining of coal, zinc, lead, copper. In 1720 Sardinia was added to the possessions of the Dukes of Savoy in Piedmont and Savoy to form the Kingdom of Sardinia. Giuseppe Garibaldi is buried on the nearby isle of Caprera. **Elba**, 86 sq mi, lies 6 mi W of Tuscany. Napoleon I lived in exile on Elba 1814-15.

Jamaica

People: Population: 2,847,232. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30.7; 65+: 7.5. **Pop. density:** 680.9 per sq mi, 262.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 52%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 91%, mixed 6%. **Principal languages:** English, English patois. **Chief religion:** Protestant (incl. Seventh-Day Adventist, Pentecostal, Other Church of God, Baptist) 63%, none 21%.

Geography: Total area: 4,244 sq mi, 10,991 sq km; **Land area:** 4,182 sq mi, 10,831 sq km. **Location:** In W Indies. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Cuba to N, Haiti to E. **Topography:** Four-fifths of country covered by mountains. **Capital:** Kingston, 580,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy with parliamentary system based on UK model. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Sir Patrick Allen; b. Feb. 7, 1951; in office: Feb. 26, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Bruce Golding; b. Dec. 5, 1947; in office: Sept. 11, 2007. **Local divisions:** 14 parishes. **Defense budget:** $90 mil. **Active troops:** 2,830.

Economy: Industries: tourism, bauxite/alumina, agric. proc., light manufactures, rum, cement, metal, paper, chemical products. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, bananas, coffee, citrus, yams. **Natural resources:** bauxite, gypsum, limestone. **Arable land:** 16%. **Livestock:** cattle: 430,000; chickens: 12.5 mil; goats: 440,000; pigs: 186,400; sheep: 1,280. **Fish catch:** 19,123 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 7.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17%, industry 19%, services 64%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (JMD) (Sept. 2010: 84.65 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $23.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,400; **GDP growth:** –2.8%. **Imports:** $4.6 bil; U.S. 28.32%, Trinidad and Tobago 22.98%, Venezuela 12.14%, China 4.61%, Brazil 4.18%. **Exports:** $1.4 bil; U.S. 38.19%, Canada 12.2%, UK 10.79%, Norway 4.89%, Netherlands 4.69% **Tourism:** $2 bil. **Budget:** $4.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.33 bil. **CPI change:** 9.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 104,000 pass. cars; 49,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,299.1 mil pass.-mi; 12 airports. **Chief ports:** Kingston, Port Esquivel, Port Kaiser, Port Rhoades, Rocky Point.

Communications: TV sets: 191 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 796 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 11.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 58.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 71.8 male; 75.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.3%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 14.9. **HIV rate:** 1.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 85.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 1520 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20036; 452-0660.

Website: www.jis.gov.jm

Jamaica was visited by Columbus, 1494, and ruled by Spain (under whom Arawak Indians died out) until seized by Britain, 1655. Jamaica won independence Aug. 6, 1962. The island's rich musical innovations include ska and reggae. Rastafarianism is an influential religious movement.

In 1974 Jamaica sought an increase in taxes paid by U.S. and Canadian bauxite mines. The socialist government acquired 50% ownership of the companies' Jamaican interests in 1976, and was reelected that year. Rudimentary welfare state measures were passed. Relations with the U.S. improved in the 1980s when Jamaican politics entered a more conservative phase. Violence between government forces and West Kingston slum residents claimed at least 20 lives July 7-10, 2001.

At least 17 died when Hurricane Ivan hit southern Jamaica Sept. 10-11, 2004. Portia Simpson Miller, leader of the People's National Party, became Jamaica's first female prime minister, Mar. 30, 2006. The opposition Jamaica Labour Party won the parliamentary elections of Sept. 3, 2007. Police and soldiers clashed with gang members in the Tivoli Gardens section of Kingston in May 2010, leaving 76 people dead; the alleged gang leader, Christopher (Dudus) Coke, surrendered June 22, 2010, and was flown to the U.S. for trial on drug and weapons smuggling charges.

Japan

People: Population: 126,804,433. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.3; 65+: 22.6. **Pop. density:** 901.1 per sq mi, 347.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Japanese 99%. **Principal language:** Japanese. **Chief religions:** Shinto & Buddhist (observed together) 84%, other (incl. Christian) 16%.

Geography: Total area: 145,914 sq mi, 377,915 sq km; **Land area:** 140,728 sq mi, 364,485 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago off E coast of Asia. **Neighbors:** Russia to N, S. Korea to W. **Topography:** Consists of 4 main islands: Honshu ("mainland"), 87,805 sq mi; Hokkaido, 30,144 sq mi; Kyushu, 14,114 sq mi; and Shikoku, 7,049 sq mi. The coast, deeply indented, measures 16,654 mi. The northern islands are continuation of the Sakhalin Mts. The Kunlun range of China continues into southern islands, the ranges meeting in Japanese Alps. In a vast transverse fissure crossing Honshu E-W rises a group of volcanoes, mostly extinct or inactive, including 12,388 ft. Mt. Fuji (Fujiyama) near Tokyo. **Capital:** Tokyo, 36,507,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Osaka-Kobe, 11,325,000; Nagoya, 3,257,000; Fukuoka-Kitakyushu, 2,809,000; Sapporo, 2,673,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy with parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Emperor Akihito; b. Dec. 23, 1933; in office: Jan. 7, 1989. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Naoto Kan; b. Oct. 10, 1946; in office: June 8, 2010. **Local divisions:** 47 prefectures. **Defense budget:** $52.6 bil. **Active troops:** 230,300.

Economy: Industries: motor vehicles, electronic equip., machine tools, steel & nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, processed foods. **Chief crops:** rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit. **Natural resources:** fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 44.1 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 12%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4.4 mil; chickens: 284.7 mil; goats: 32,000; pigs: 9.7 mil; sheep: 10,000. **Fish catch:** 5.5 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 1,015.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4%, industry 28%, services 68%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Yen (JPY) (Sept. 2010: 83.71 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.2 tril; **per capita GDP:** $32,700; **GDP growth:** –5.3%. **Imports:** $499.7 bil; China 22.2%, U.S. 10.96%, Australia 6.29%, Saudi Arabia 5.29%, UAE 4.12%, South Korea 3.98%, Indonesia 3.95%. **Exports:** $542.3 bil; China 18.88%, U.S. 16.42%, South Korea 8.13%, Taiwan 6.27%, Hong Kong 5.49%. **Tourism:** $10.8 bil. **Budget:** $2.1 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** $652.07 bil. **Gold:** 24.6 mil oz t. **CPI change:** –1.4%.

Transport: Railways: 16,426 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 57.1 mil pass. cars; 16.97 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 93,513.3 mil pass.-mi; 144 airports. **Chief ports:** Chiba, Kawasaki, Kobe, Mizushima, Moji, Nagoya, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Communications: TV sets: 719 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 956 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 34.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 551.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 76.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.9 male; 85.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.8. **Natural inc.:** –0.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 2.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all its specialized agencies, APEC, OECD.

Embassy: 2520 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 238-6700.

Website: www.kantei.go.jp

According to Japanese legend, the empire was founded by Emperor Jimmu, 660 BCE, but earliest records of a unified Japan date from 1,000 years later. Chinese influence was strong in the formation of Japanese civilization. Buddhism was introduced before the 6th cent. CE.

A feudal system, with locally powerful noble families and their samurai warrior retainers, dominated from 1192. Central power was held by successive families of shoguns (military dictators), 1192-1867, until recovered by Emperor Meiji, 1868. The Portuguese and Dutch had minor trade with Japan in the 16th and 17th centuries; U.S. Commodore Matthew C. Perry opened the country to U.S. trade in a treaty ratified 1854. Industrialization was begun in the late 19th cent. Japan fought China, 1894-95, gaining Taiwan. After war with Russia, 1904-05, Russia ceded the southern half of Sakhalin and gave concessions in China. Japan annexed Korea, 1910.

In WWI Japan ousted Germany from Shandong in China and took over German Pacific islands. Japan took Manchuria in 1931 and launched full-scale war in China in 1937. Japan launched war against the U.S. by attacking Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941. The U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima, Aug. 6, and Nagasaki, Aug. 9, 1945. Japan surrendered Aug. 14, 1945.

In a new constitution adopted May 3, 1947, Japan renounced the right to wage war; the emperor gave up claims to divinity; the Diet became the sole law-making authority. The U.S. and 48 other non-Communist nations signed a peace treaty and the U.S. a bilateral defense agreement with Japan, in San Francisco Sept. 8, 1951, restoring Japan's sovereignty as of Apr. 28, 1952.

Rebuilding after WWII, Japan emerged as one of the most powerful economies in the world, and as a leader in technology. The U.S. and Western Europe criticized Japan for its restrictive policy on imports, which eventually allowed Japan to accumulate huge trade surpluses.

On June 26, 1968, the U.S. returned to Japanese control the Bonin Isls., Volcano Isls. (including Iwo Jima), and Marcus Isls. On May 15, 1972, Okinawa, the other Ryukyu Isls., and the Daito Isls. were returned by the U.S.; it was agreed the U.S. would continue to maintain military bases on Okinawa.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) governed Japan from the mid-1950s through the early 90s. The Recruit scandal, the nation's worst political scandal since WWII, which involved illegal political donations and stock trading, led to the resignation of LDP Prime Min. Noboru Takeshita in May 1989. Following new political and economic scandals, the LDP was denied a majority in general elections July 18, 1993. On June 29, 1994, Tomiichi Murayama became Japan's first Socialist premier since 1947-48.

An earthquake in the Kobe area in Jan. 1995 claimed more than 5,000 lives, injured nearly 35,000, and caused over $90 bil in property damage. On Mar. 20, a nerve gas attack in the Tokyo subway (blamed on a religious cult) killed 12 and injured thousands. Public anger at the rape of a 12-year-old Okinawa schoolgirl by three U.S. servicemen, Sept. 4, led the U.S. to begin reducing its military presence there. Nagano hosted the Winter Olympics, Feb. 7-22, 1998. With the country mired in a lengthy recession, a series of weak LDP governments led Japan.

In Apr. 2001 Junichiro Koizumi, a populist reformer, became LDP leader and prime minister. About 600 noncombatant troops were in Iraq Feb. 2004-July 2006, the first time since WWII that Japanese forces served in an overseas war zone. Koizumi left office in Sept. 2006 and was followed by several short-lived LDP governments. The worldwide recession of 2008-09 hit Japan hard, prompting a series of economic stimulus plans; the largest of these, unveiled Apr. 10, 2009, called for more than $150 bil in spending and tax measures. The LDP suffered a crushing defeat in parliamentary elections Aug. 30, and Yukio Hatoyama of the opposition Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) became prime minister. His public support soon plummeted, and he was replaced June 8, 2010, by former Finance Min. Naoto Kan, who then beat back a leadership challenge, Sept. 14, from a DPJ power broker, Ichiro Ozawa.

Jordan

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

People: Population: 6,407,085. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.6; 65+: 4.7. **Pop. density:** 186.9 per sq mi, 72.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 98%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), English widely understood among upper & middle classes. **Chief religions:** Sunni Muslim 92%, Christian (majority Greek Orthodox) 6%.

Geography: Total area: 34,495 sq mi, 89,342 sq km; **Land area:** 34,287 sq mi, 88,802 sq km. **Location:** In Middle East. **Neighbors:** Israel, West Bank on W; Saudi Arabia on S; Iraq on E; Syria on N. **Topography:** About 88% is arid. Fertile areas are in W. Only port is on short Aqaba Gulf coast. Country shares Dead Sea (about 1,300 ft below sea level) with Israel. **Capital:** Amman, 1,088,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Abdullah II; b. Jan. 30, 1962; in office: Feb. 7, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Samir al-Rifai; b. July 1, 1966; in office: Dec. 14, 2009. **Local divisions:** 12 governorates. **Defense budget:** $2.31 bil. **Active troops:** 100,500.

Economy: Industries: clothing, phosphate mining, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, oil refining, cement, potash, light mfg. **Chief crops:** citrus, tomatoes, cucumbers, olives. **Natural resources:** phosphates, potash, shale oil. **Crude oil reserves:** 1 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 79,380; chickens: 25 mil; goats: 1.1 mil; sheep: 2.3 mil. **Fish catch:** 1,040 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 12.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.7%, industry 20%, services 77.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (JOD) (Sept. 2010: 0.71 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $32.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,200; **GDP growth:** 2.4%. **Imports:** $12.1 bil; Saudi Arabia 17.3%, China 10.95%, U.S. 6.94%, Germany 6.29%, Egypt 6.1%. **Exports:** $6.6 bil; U.S. 17.13%, Iraq 17%, India 13.59%, Saudi Arabia 10.56%, Syria 4.18%, UAE 4.09%. **Tourism:** $2.9 bil. **Budget:** $8.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $7.46 bil. **Gold:** 410,000 oz t. **CPI change:** –0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 315 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 396,000 pass. cars; 176,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,472.8 mil pass.-mi; 16 airports. **Chief port:** Al Aqabah.

Communications: TV sets: 83 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 271 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 7.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 27.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.6 male; 81.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 27.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 2.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.44%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 17. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 92.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL.

Embassy: 3504 International Dr. NW 20008; 966-2664.

Website: www.kinghussein.gov.jo

From ancient times to 1922 the lands to the east of the Jordan R. were culturally and politically united with the lands to the W. Arabs conquered the area in the 7th cent.; the Ottomans took control in the 16th. Britain's 1920 Palestine Mandate covered both sides of the Jordan. In 1921, Abdullah, son of the ruler of Hejaz in Arabia,

was installed by Britain as emir of an autonomous Transjordan, covering two-thirds of Palestine. An independent kingdom was proclaimed, 1946.

During the 1948 Arab-Israeli war the West Bank and East Jerusalem were added to the kingdom, which changed its name to Jordan. These territories were lost to Israel in the 1967 war, which swelled the number of Arab refugees on the East Bank.

Jordan and Israel officially agreed, July 25, 1994, to end their state of war; a formal peace treaty was signed Oct. 26. Following a prolonged bout with cancer, King Hussein died Feb. 7, 1999, ending a nearly 47-year reign; his eldest son assumed the throne as Abdullah II. From 1951 to 2010, the U.S. provided about $11.4 bil in economic and military aid to Jordan. Between 500,000 and 750,000 refugees from the Iraq war were living in Jordan in 2010.

Kazakhstan

Republic of Kazakhstan

People: Population: 15,460,484. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 21.6; 65+: 7.6. **Pop. density:** 14.8 per sq mi, 5.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Kazakh (Qazaq) 53%, Russian 30%, Ukrainian 4%. **Principal languages:** Kazakh (Qazaq, state lang.), Russian (official; used in everyday business). **Chief religions:** Muslim 47%, Russian Orthodox 44%.

Geography: Total area: 1,052,090 sq mi, 2,724,900 sq km; **Land area:** 1,042,360 sq mi, 2,699,700 sq km. **Location:** In Central Asia. **Neighbors:** Russia on N; China on E; Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan on S; Caspian Sea on W. **Topography:** Extends from lower reaches of Volga in Europe to Altay Mts. on Chinese border. **Capital:** Astana, 650,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Almaty, 1,360,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Nursultan A. Nazarbayev; b. July 6, 1940; in office: Apr. 24, 1990. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Karim Masimov; b. June 15, 1965; in office: Jan. 10, 2007. **Local divisions:** 14 oblystar, 3 cities. **Defense budget:** $1.33 bil. **Active troops:** 49,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, coal, titanium, phosphates. sulfur, tractors & other agric. machinery, electric motors, constr. materials. **Chief crops:** grain (mostly spring wheat), cotton. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, mang., chrome ore, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybd., lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium. **Crude oil reserves:** 30 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.8 mil; chickens: 29.4 mil; goats: 2.6 mil; pigs: 1.4 mil; sheep: 13.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 55,902 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 74.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 31.5%, industry 18.4%, services 50%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tenge (KZT) (Sept. 2010: 147.20 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $181.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $11,800; **GDP growth:** 1%. **Imports:** $28.8 bil; Russia 28.5%, China 26.72%, Germany 6.59%, Italy 5.58%, Ukraine 4.8%. **Exports:** $44 bil; China 16.34%, France 9.23%, Germany 8.32%, Russia 6.9%, Ukraine 5.52%, Romania 5.25%, Italy 5.12%, U.S. 4.34%. **Tourism:** $1 bil. **Budget:** $22.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $13.22 bil. **Gold:** 2.27 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 7.3%.

Transport: Railways: 8,513 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.4 mil pass. cars; 368,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,691.4 mil pass.-mi; 65 airports. **Chief ports:** Aqtau, Atyrau, Oskemen.

Communications: TV sets: 240 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 395 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 24.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 33.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.9 male; 73.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.4. **Natural inc.:** 0.73%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 24.9. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-17. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 1401 16th St. NW 20036; 232-5488.

Website: www.government.kz

The region came under the Mongols' rule in the 13th cent. and gradually came under Russian rule, 1730-1853. It was admitted to the USSR as a constituent republic in 1936.

Kazakhstan declared independence Dec. 16, 1991. It became an independent state when the Soviet Union dissolved Dec. 26, 1991. The Communist Party chief, Nursultan Nazarbayev, was elected president unopposed. He boosted the economy by encouraging Western investment in the oil industry. Dissent was suppressed, and much of the nation's oil wealth was reportedly controlled by the president's family and aides.

Kazakhstan agreed, Feb. 14, 1994, to dismantle nuclear missiles. Private land ownership was legalized Dec. 26, 1995. Astana (formerly Akmola) became the nation's new capital, June 9, 1998. Reelected in 1999 and 2005, Pres. Nazarbayev was authorized to run for an unlimited number of terms under a constitutional amendment passed by parliament May 18, 2007. Kazakhstan formed a customs union with Russia and Belarus July 5, 2010.

Kenya

Republic of Kenya

People: Population: 40,046,566. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.3; 65+: 2.7. **Pop. density:** 182.2 per sq mi, 70.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 21.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, other African 27%. **Principal languages:** English, Kiswahili (both official); numerous indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 33%, Muslim 10%, indigenous beliefs 10%.

Geography: Total area: 224,081 sq mi, 580,367 sq km; **Land area:** 219,746 sq mi, 569,140 sq km. **Location:** E Africa, on coast of Indian O. **Neighbors:** Uganda on W, Tanzania on S, Somalia on E, Ethiopia on N, Sudan on NW. **Topography:** The northern three-fifths of Kenya is arid. To S, a low coastal area and a plateau varying 3,000-10,000 ft. The Great Rift Valley enters the country N-S, flanked by high mountains. **Capital:** Nairobi, 3,375,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Mombasa, 966,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mwai Kibaki; b. Nov. 15, 1931; in office: Dec. 30, 2002. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Raila Odinga; b. Jan. 7, 1945; in office: Apr. 17, 2008. **Local divisions:** 47 counties. **Defense budget:** $696 mil. **Active troops:** 24,120.

Economy: Industries: small-scale consumer goods (textiles, clothing, soap, cigarettes), agric. proc., oil refining, cement, tourism. **Chief crops:** tea, coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit. **Natural resources:** limestone, soda ash, salt, fluorspar, wildlife, hydropower. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 13.5 mil; chickens: 29.6 mil; goats: 14.5 mil; pigs: 330,000; sheep: 9.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 137,946 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 75%, industry and services 25%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (KES) (Sept. 2010: 80.90 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $62.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,600; **GDP growth:** 2.6%. **Imports:** $9.2 bil; India 11.67%, China 10.58%, UAE 9.32%, South Africa 8.36%, Saudi Arabia 6.53%, U.S. 6.25%, Japan 5.1%. **Exports:** $4.4 bil; UK 11.31%, Netherlands 9.81%, Uganda 9.07%, Tanzania 8.83%, U.S. 5.93%, Pakistan 5.63%. **Tourism:** $752 mil. **Budget:** $8.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.46 bil. **CPI change:** 9.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,726 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 324,000 pass. cars; 309,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,516.1 mil pass.-mi; 17 airports. **Chief port:** Mombasa.

Communications: TV sets: 22 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 216 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 10 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 58.3 male; 59.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 35.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.3. **Natural inc.:** 2.59%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 53.5. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 86.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 2249 R St. NW 20008; 387-6101.

Website: www.kenya.go.ke

Arab colonies exported spices and slaves from the Kenya coast as early as the 8th cent. Britain obtained control in the 19th cent. Kenya won independence Dec. 12, 1963, 4 years after the end of the violent Mau Mau uprising. Jomo Kenyatta, the country's leader since independence, died Aug. 22, 1978. He was succeeded by his vice president, Daniel arap Moi.

During the first half of the 1990s, Kenya suffered widespread unemployment and high inflation. Tribal clashes in the western provinces claimed thousands of lives and left tens of thousands homeless. Pres. Moi won a 3rd term in Dec. 1992 elections, which were marred by violence and fraud. He was reelected Dec. 29, 1997, in an election plagued by irregularities.

A truck bomb explosion at the U.S. embassy in Nairobi, Aug. 7, 1998, killed more than 200 people and injured about 5,000. The U.S. blamed the attack and a near-simultaneous embassy bombing in Tanzania on al-Qaeda. After a trial in New York City, 4 conspirators were convicted May 29, 2001. In Mombasa, Nov. 28, 2002, terrorists linked with al-Qaeda killed 12 Kenyans and 3 Israeli tourists at an Israeli-owned hotel and narrowly missed shooting down an Israeli-bound jet.

Constitutionally barred from seeking another term, Pres. Moi was succeeded Dec. 30, 2002, by Mwai Kibaki, the candidate of the opposition Democratic Party. After a disputed election Dec. 27, 2007, that drew criticism from European and Kenyan monitors, Kenya's Electoral Commission declared Kibaki the winner over challenger Raila Odinga. Weeks of factional violence followed, in which some 1,500 people died and 600,000 were displaced. Under a Feb. 28, 2008, power-sharing deal mediated by former UN Sec. Gen. Kofi Annan, Kibaki remained president and Odinga took the newly created post of prime minister. A new constitution curtailing presidential powers, establishing a senate, and reforming regional government won approval in a referendum Aug. 4, 2010.

Kiribati

Republic of Kiribati

People: Population: 99,482. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.6; 65+: 3.7. **Pop. density:** 317.7 per sq mi, 122.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Micronesian 99%. **Principal languages:** English (official), I-Kiribati. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 52%, Protestant (Congregational) 40%, other (incl. Seventh-Day Adventist, Muslim, Baha'i, Latter-Day Saints, Church of God) 8%.

Geography: Total area: 313 sq mi, 811 sq km; **Land area:** 313 sq mi, 811 sq km. **Location:** 33 Micronesian islands (the Gilbert, Line, and Phoenix groups) in mid-Pacific scattered in a 2-mil sq mi chain around the point where the International Date Line formerly cut the Equator. In 1997 the Date Line was moved to follow Kiribati's E border. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Nauru to SW, Tuvalu and Tokelau Isls. to S. **Topography:** Except Banaba (Ocean) Isl., all are low-lying, with soil of coral sand and rock fragments, subject to erratic rainfall. **Capital:** Tarawa, 43,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Anote Tong; b. June 11, 1952; in office: July 10, 2003. **Local divisions:** 3 units, 6 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing, handicrafts. **Chief crops:** copra, taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** phosphate. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** chickens: 480,000; pigs: 12,600. **Fish catch:** 36,305 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 14 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.7%, industry 32%, services 65.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Australia Dollar (AUD) (Sept. 2010: 1.07 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $602.2 mil; **per capita GDP:** $6,100; **GDP growth:** –0.7%. **Imports:** $62 mil; NA. **Exports:** $17 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (FY05): $59.7 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 4 airports. **Chief port:** Betio.

Communications: TV sets: 23 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 341 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 61.7 male; 66.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 23.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.56%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 40.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Honorary Consulate: 95 Nakolo Pl., Rm. 265, Honolulu, HI 96819; (808) 834-6775.

Website: www.parliament.gov.ki

A British protectorate since 1892, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony was completed with the inclusion of the Phoenix Islands, 1937. Tarawa Atoll was the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting in the Pacific during WWII.

Self-rule was granted 1971; the Ellice Islands separated from the colony in 1975 and became independent Tuvalu, 1978. Kiribati (pronounced *Kiribass)* independence was attained July 12, 1979. Under a treaty of friendship the U.S. relinquished its claims to several Line and Phoenix islands, including Christmas (Kiritimati), Canton, and Enderbury. Kiribati was admitted to the UN Sept. 14, 1999. Pres. Anote Tong won reelection Oct. 17, 2007.

Korea, North

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

People: Population: 22,757,275. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.9; 65+: 9.6. **Pop. density:** 489.5 per sq mi, 189 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.1%. **Ethnic group:** Homogeneous, small Chinese community & few ethnic Japanese. **Principal language:** Korean. **Chief religions:** Traditionally Buddhist & Confucianist, some Christian; autonomous religious activities almost nonexistent, government-sponsored religious groups only provide illusion of religious freedom.

Geography: Total area: 46,540 sq mi, 120,538 sq km; **Land area:** 46,490 sq mi, 120,408 sq km. **Location:** In northern E Asia. **Neighbors:** China and Russia on N, S. Korea on S. **Topography:** Mountains and hills cover nearly all the country, with narrow valleys and small plains in between. N and E coasts are most rugged areas. **Capital:** P'yongyang, 2,828,000.

Government: Type: Communist state. **Head of state:** Kim Jong Il; b. Feb. 16, 1942; officially assumed post Oct. 8, 1997. **Head of gov.:** Prem. Choe Yong Rim; b. Nov. 20, 1930; in office: June 7, 2010. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 4 special cities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 1,106,000.

Economy: Industries: military products, machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles. **Chief crops:** rice, corn, potatoes, soybeans. **Natural resources:** coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron ore, copper, gold, pyrites, salt, fluorspar, hydropower. **Arable land:** 22%. **Livestock:** cattle: 576,000; chickens: 15.5 mil; goats: 3.4 mil; pigs: 2.2 mil; sheep: 167,000. **Fish catch:** 713,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 20.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 37%, industry and services 63%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Won (KPW) (Sept. 2010: 143.08 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $40 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,900; **GDP growth:** 3.7%. **Imports** (2008): $3.6 bil; China 57%, South Korea 25%, Russia 3%, Singapore 3%. **Exports** (2008): $2.1 bil; China 42%, South Korea 38%, India 5%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2005): $2.98 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 3,253 mi. **Civil aviation:** 26.7 mil pass.-mi; 37 airports. **Chief ports:** Chongjin, Haeju, Hungnam, Kimch'aek, Kosong, Najin, Namp'o, Sinuiju, Sonbong, Songnim, Ungsang, Wonsan.

Communications: TV sets: 55 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 146 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Life expect.: 61.5 male; 66.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.6. **Natural inc.:** 0.4%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 50.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Labor force: agric. 36%, industry & services 64%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, ILO, IMO, WHO).

Permanent UN mission: 820 Second Ave., 13th Fl., New York, NY 10017; (212) 972-3105.

Website: www.korea-dpr.com

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded May 1, 1948, in the zone occupied by Russian troops after WWII. Its armies tried to conquer the south, 1950. After 3 years of fighting, with Chinese and U.S. intervention, a cease-fire was proclaimed.

For the next four decades, a hard-line Communist regime headed by Kim Il Sung kept tight control over the nation's political, economic, and cultural life. The nation used its abundant mineral and hydroelectric resources to develop its military strength and heavy industry. By the early 1990s, North Korea was widely believed to be developing nuclear weapons. The U.S. and North Korea signed an agreement, Oct. 21, 1994, providing for phased dismantling of North Korea's nuclear development program in return for U.S. energy aid and improved ties with the U.S.

Kim Il Sung died July 8, 1994. He was succeeded by his son, Kim Jong Il. Defections by high officials, a deteriorating economy, and severe food shortages plagued North Korea in the late 1990s.

A first-ever summit conference in Pyongyang between North and South Korean leaders, June 13-15, 2000, marked an improvement in relations between the two nations. In a landmark summit, Sept. 2002, North Korea and Japan agreed to normalize relations.

Pres. George W. Bush, in a speech Jan. 31, 2002, included North Korea with Iraq and Iran as part of an "axis of evil." In Oct. 2002, North Korea admitted to pursuing a secret nuclear weapons program, in violation of past agreements. The U.S. insisted that North Korea end its nuclear weapons program, while P'yongyang demanded a nonaggression treaty and economic aid from the U.S. During 2003-09, as 6-nation talks sponsored by China sought to resolve the nuclear dispute, North Korea followed a zigzag course, alternately stopping and resuming its nuclear program in order to win further concessions from the U.S.

In Apr.-May 2009, North Korea suspended its participation in the 6-nation talks, expelled IAEA inspectors, tested multiple missiles, and exploded a nuclear device underground. The UN Security Council June 12 toughened sanctions on the North Korean regime. Tensions between North and South Korea increased after the sinking Mar. 26, 2010, of the South Korean warship *Cheonan* killed 46 of the 104 sailors on board; a South Korean panel including international investigators concluded May 20 that the *Cheonan* had been torpedoed by a North Korean submarine. Visits to P'yongyang by former presidents Bill Clinton, Aug. 2009, and Jimmy Carter, Aug. 2010, succeeded in gaining the release of several detained Americans. The regime gave multiple signals in Sept.-Oct. 2010 that Kim Jong Il's youngest son, Kim Jong Un, was the aging leader's chosen successor.

Korea, South

Republic of Korea

People: Population: 48,636,068. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.2; 65+: 11.1. **Pop. density:** 1,299.7 per sq mi, 501.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 82.7%. **Ethnic group:** Homogeneous, except for some Chinese. **Principal languages:** Korean, English widely taught in school. **Chief religions:** Christian (incl. Protestant, Roman Catholic) 26%, Buddhist 23%, none 49%.

Geography: Total area: 38,502 sq mi, 99,720 sq km; **Land area:** 37,421 sq mi, 96,920 sq km. **Location:** In northern E Asia. **Neighbors:** North Korea on N. **Topography:** Mountainous, with a rugged E coast. W and S coasts are deeply indented, with many islands and harbors. **Capital:** Seoul, 9,778,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Busan, 3,439,000; Incheon, 2,572,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Lee Myung Bak; b. Dec. 19, 1941; in office: Feb. 25, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Kim Hwang Sik; b. 1948; in office: Oct. 1, 2010. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 7 special cities. **Defense budget:** $24.51 bil. **Active troops:** 687,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics, telecomm., auto prod., chemicals, shipbuilding, steel. **Chief crops:** rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit. **Natural resources:** coal, tungsten, graphite, molybd., lead, hydropower potential. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.9 mil; chickens: 119 mil; goats: 300,000; pigs: 9.2 mil; sheep: 2,000. **Fish catch:** 3.4 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 415.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7.2%, industry 25.1%, services 67.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Won (KRW) (Sept. 2010: 1,160.89 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $28,100; **GDP growth:** 0.2%. **Imports:** $317.5 bil; NA. **Exports:** $373.6 bil; NA. **Tourism:** $9.8 bil. **Budget:** $213.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $172.19 bil. **Gold:** 463,646 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.8%.

Transport: Railways: 2,101 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 10.6 mil pass. cars; 4.3 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 46,097.7 mil pass.-mi; 72 airports. **Chief ports:** Inch'on, P'ohang, Pusan, Ulsan.

Communications: TV sets: 364 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,039 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 39.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 81.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75.6 male; 82.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.26%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.2. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, OECD.

Embassy: 2320 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 939-5663.

Website: www.egov.go.kr

Korea, once called the Hermit Kingdom, has a recorded history since the 1st cent. BCE. It was united in a kingdom under the Silla Dynasty, 668 CE. It was at times associated with the Chinese empire; the treaty that concluded the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 recognized Korea's complete independence. In 1910 Japan forcibly annexed Korea as Chosun.

At the Potsdam conference, July 1945, the 38th parallel was designated as the line dividing the Soviet and the American occupation. Russian troops entered Korea Aug. 10, 1945; U.S. troops entered Sept. 8, 1945.

The South Koreans formed the Republic of Korea in May 1948 with Seoul as the capital. Dr. Syngman Rhee was chosen president. A separate, Communist regime was formed in the north; its army attacked the south in June 1950, initiating the Korean War. UN troops, under U.S. command, supported South Korea in the war, which ended in an armistice (July 1953) leaving Korea divided by a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the 38th parallel.

Rhee's authoritarian rule became increasingly unpopular, and a movement spearheaded by college students forced his resignation Apr. 26, 1960. In an army coup May 16, 1961, Gen. Park Chung Hee became chairman of a ruling junta. He was elected president, 1963; a 1972 referendum allowed him to be reelected for an unlimited series of 6-year terms. Park was assassinated by the chief of the Korean CIA, Oct. 26, 1979.

In May 1980, Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, head of military intelligence, ordered the brutal suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations in Kwangju. On July 1, 1987, following weeks of anti-government protests, some of them violent, Chun agreed to democratic reforms. In Dec., Roh Tae Woo, a longtime ally of Chun's, was elected president. In 1990, the nation's three largest political parties merged; some 100,000 students protested the merger as undemocratic.

Pres. Kim Young Sam took office in 1993. Convicted of mutiny, treason, and corruption, Chun was sentenced to death by a Seoul court, Aug. 26, 1996, for his role in the 1979 coup and 1980 Kwangju massacre; Roh received a 22½ year prison sentence. On Dec. 16, Chun's term was reduced to life in prison, and Roh's to 17 years.

The collapse in Jan. 1997 of the Hanbo steel firm triggered a series of corruption scandals. With currency and stock values plummeting, the nation averted default by agreeing, Dec. 4, on a $57 bil bailout from the IMF. Kim Dae Jung, a longtime dissident, won the presidential election Dec. 18. Chun and Roh were released and pardoned Dec. 22, 1997.

At an unprecedented summit meeting in P'yongyang, June 13-15, 2000, Pres. Kim Dae Jung and North Korean leader Kim Jong Il agreed to work for reconciliation and eventual reunification of their two countries. On Oct. 13, 2000, Kim Dae Jung was named the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Roh Moo Hyun won a presidential election Dec. 19, 2002.

A subway fire in Taegu, Feb. 18, 2003, killed 198 people; the arsonist was given a life term, and 8 subway officials charged with negligence also received prison sentences. Typhoon Maemi battered Pusan and other areas Sept. 12-13, 2003, leaving about 130 people dead and causing at least $4.1 bil in damage.

The National Assembly, Mar. 12, 2004, impeached Pres. Roh Moo Hyun for violating political neutrality and urging voters to support the Uri Party in upcoming legislative elections; voters backed Roh Apr. 15 by electing a Uri majority, and the Constitutional Court May 14 restored Roh to office. The IAEA Sept. 2 said South Korea had acknowledged having secretly processed a small amount of uranium to near weapons-grade level in 2000, violating the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and a bilateral accord with N. Korea.

Ban Ki-Moon, South Korea's foreign minister in 2004-06, took office as UN secretary-general Jan. 1, 2007. Lee Myung Bak, a former construction executive and Seoul mayor nicknamed "The Bulldozer," won the presidential election Dec. 19. Former Pres. Roh Moo Hyun, under investigation for corruption, committed suicide May 23, 2009.

South Korea supplied a 3,600-member force to the U.S.-led coalition in Iraq; by the end of 2008, all Korean troops had been withdrawn. As of mid-2010, South Korea had 270 troops serving with coalition forces in Afghanistan, and the U.S. had about 28,500 troops stationed in South Korea.

Kosovo

Republic of Kosovo

People: Population: 1,815,048. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.5; 65+: 6.6. **Pop. density:** 431.8 per sq mi, 166.7 per sq km. **Urban:** NA. **Ethnic groups:** Albanians 88%, Serbs 7%, other (incl. Bosniak, Gorani, Roma) 5%. **Principal languages:** Albanian, Serbian (both official); Bosnian; Turkish; Roma. **Chief religions:** Muslim, Serbian Orthodox, Roman Catholic.

Geography: Total area: 4,203 sq mi, 10,887 sq km. **Land area:** 4,203 sq mi, 10,887 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe between Serbia and Macedonia. **Neighbors:** Serbia on N, Montenegro on NW, Albania on SW, Macedonia on SE. **Topography:** Low flood basins surrounded by several high mountain ranges. **Capital:** Pristina.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Jakup Krasniqi; b. Jan. 1, 1951; in office: Sept. 27, 2010 (acting). **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Hashim Thaçi; b. Apr. 24, 1968; in office: Jan. 9, 2008. **Local divisions:** 30 municipalities. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: mineral mining, constr. materials, base metals, leather, machinery, appliances. **Chief crops:** fruits and vegetables (potatoes, berries), wheat, corn, wine, beef. **Natural resources:** nickel, lead, zinc, magnesium, lignite, kaolin, chrome, bauxite. **Crude oil reserves:** NA. **Arable land:** NA. **Labor force:** agric. 16.5%, industry and services NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2008): $5.3 bil; **per capita GDP** (2007): $2,500; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** NA. **Exports:** NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2007 est.): $1.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $529.57 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 267 mi. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports.

Communications: Telephone lines: NA. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Life expect.: 67.9 male; 72 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.15%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: NA. **Literacy:** 91.9%.

Major intl. organizations: IMF, ITUC.

Embassy: 900 19th St. NW, Ste. 400, 20006; 380-3581.

Website: www.rks-gov.net

Kosovo was part of the Roman and Byzantine empires before Serbs, a Slavic people, took control in the Middle Ages. After Ottoman Turks defeated Serb forces, 1389, Kosovo's population became predominantly Muslim and Kosovar (ethnic Albanian). Serbia regained control in the First Balkan War (1912-13). Kosovo entered the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes as part of Serbia after World War I and became an autonomous province of Serbia, a constituent republic of Yugoslavia, after World War II.

Revoking provincial autonomy, Serbia began ruling Kosovo by force in 1989. Albanian secessionists proclaimed an independent Republic of Kosovo in July 1990. As Yugoslavia collapsed, the republics of Serbia (incl. Kosovo) and Montenegro proclaimed a new "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" in 1992, under Pres. Slobodan Milosevic. Guerrilla attacks by the Kosovo Liberation Army in 1997 brought a ferocious counteroffensive by Serbian authorities.

Fearful that the Serbs were employing "ethnic cleansing" tactics, as they had in Bosnia, the U.S. and its NATO allies sought to pressure the Yugoslav government. When Milosevic refused to comply, NATO launched an air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999; the Serbs retaliated by terrorizing the Kosovars and forcing hundreds of thousands to flee, mostly to Albania and Macedonia. A 50,000-member multinational force (KFOR) entered Kosovo in June, and most of the Kosovar refugees had returned by Sept. 1.

From June 1999, Kosovo was administered by a UN mission (UNMIK). When Kosovar and Serbian negotiators were unable to reach agreement on the final status of the region. Kosovo unilaterally declared independence, Feb. 17, 2008. The U.S. and most European allies immediately recognized the new country, but Serbia and Russia refused. In a nonbinding ruling, the World Court held July 22, 2010, that Kosovo's independence declaration was legal. As of mid-2010, KFOR had about 9,900 troops in Kosovo.

Kuwait

State of Kuwait

People: Population: 2,789,132. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 26.2; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 405.4 per sq mi, 156.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 98.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Kuwaiti 45%, other Arab 35%, South Asian 9%, Iranian 4%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), English widely spoken. **Chief religions:** Muslim 85% (Sunni 70%, Shi'a 30%), other (incl. Christian, Hindu, Parsi) 15%.

Geography: Total area: 6,880 sq mi, 17,818 sq km; **Land area:** 6,880 sq mi, 17,818 sq km. **Location:** In Middle East, at N end of Persian Gulf. **Neighbors:** Iraq on N, Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Flat, very dry, and extremely hot. **Capital:** Kuwait City, 2,230,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Emir Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah; b. June 6, 1929; in office: Jan. 29, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Nasser al-Muhammad al-Ahmad as-Sabah; b. 1940; in office: Feb. 7, 2006. **Local divisions:** 5 governorates. **Defense budget:** $6.65 bil. **Active troops:** 15,500.

Economy: Industries: oil, petrochems., cement, shipbuilding & repair, water desalination, food proc., constr. materials. **Chief crops:** practically none. **Natural resources:** oil, fish, shrimp, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 104 bil bbls (incl. half of Neutral Zone reserves). **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 28,000; chickens: 32.5 mil; goats: 160,000; sheep: 900,000. **Fish catch:** 4,733 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 48.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (KWD) (Sept. 2010: 0.29 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $142.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $52,800; **GDP growth:** –1.7%. **Imports:** $17.1 bil; U.S. 11.18%, China 9.07%, Germany 7.63%, Japan 7.14%, Saudi Arabia 6.24%, Italy 5%, France 4.77%, India 4.09%, UK 4.02%. **Exports:** $50.3 bil; Japan 17.9%, South Korea 17.31%, India 12.43%, Taiwan 9.07%, U.S. 7.9%, China 7.55%, Singapore 5.48%. **Tourism:** $257 mil. **Budget:** $47.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $12.93 bil. **Gold:** 2.54 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 919,000 pass. cars; 215,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,316 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Ash Shu'aybah, Ash Shuwaykh, Mina' al Ahmadi.

Communications: TV sets: 480 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 633 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 18.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 36.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.6 male; 79.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 2.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.94%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 94.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, OPEC.

Embassy: 2940 Tilden St. NW 20008; 966-0702.

Website: www.da.gov.kw

Kuwait is ruled by the Sabah dynasty, founded 1759. Britain ran foreign relations and defense from 1899 until independence in 1961. Nearly half the population is non-Kuwaiti, with many Palestinians, and cannot vote.

Oil is the fiscal mainstay, providing most of Kuwait's income. Oil pays for free medical care, education, and social security. There are no taxes, except customs duties.

Kuwait was attacked and overrun by Iraqi forces Aug. 2, 1990. In Operation Desert Storm a U.S.-led coalition, with authorization from the UN Security Council, began bombing Iraq and Iraqi forces in Kuwait, Jan. 1991, then launched a ground assault Feb. 23. By Feb. 27, Iraqi forces were routed and Kuwait liberated. Northern Kuwait was used by U.S. and British troops as a staging area prior to the Mar. 2003 invasion of Iraq.

Political rights were extended to women, May 16, 2005; the first female cabinet member was appointed June 12. Kuwait enacted a $5.2 bil program Mar. 26, 2009, to bail out banks and investment companies battered by the global financial crisis.

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyz Republic

People: Population: 5,508,626. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 29.4; 65+: 5.5. **Pop. density:** 74.4 per sq mi, 28.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 34.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Kyrgyz 65%, Uzbek 14%, Russian 13%. **Principal languages:** Kyrgyz, Russian (both official); Uzbek. **Chief religions:** Muslim 75%, Russian Orthodox 20%.

Geography: Total area: 77,202 sq mi, 199,951 sq km; **Land area:** 74,055 sq mi, 191,801 sq km. **Location:** In Central Asia. **Neighbors:** Kazakhstan on N, China on E, Uzbekistan on W, Tajikistan on S. **Topography:** Landlocked country nearly covered by Tien Shan and Pamir Mts.; avg. elevation 9,020 ft. A large lake, Issyk-Kul, in NE is 1 mi above sea level. **Capital:** Bishkek, 854,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state and gov.:** Transitional Pres. Roza Otunbayeva; b. Aug. 23, 1950; in office: July 3, 2010 (de facto from Apr. 7). **Local divisions:** 7 oblasts and Bishkek. **Defense budget:** $43 mil. **Active troops:** 10,900.

Economy: Industries: small machinery, textiles, food proc., cement, shoes, sawn logs, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors. **Chief crops:** tobacco, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruits & berries. **Natural resources:** hydropower, gold, rare earth metals, coal, oil, nat. gas, nepheline, mercury, bismuth, lead, zinc. **Crude oil reserves:** 40 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.2 mil; chickens: 4.2 mil; goats: 872,716; pigs: 74,918; sheep: 3.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 100 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 16 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 48%, industry 12.5%, services 39.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Som (KGS) (Sept. 2010: 46.90 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $12.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,200; **GDP growth:** 2.3%. **Imports:** $2.8 bil; China 57.03%, Russia 19.34%, Kazakhstan 5.9%. **Exports:** $1.7 bil; Switzerland 25.96%, Russia 25.88%, Uzbekistan 15.72%, Kazakhstan 12.47%. **Tourism:** $515 mil. **Budget:** $1.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $952.98 mil. **Gold:** 83,090 oz t. **CPI change:** 6.9%.

Transport: Railways: 292 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 201,000 pass. cars. **Civil aviation:** 249.8 mil pass.-mi; 18 airports. **Chief port:** Ysyk-Kol.

Communications: TV sets: 49 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 113 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 9.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 0.96 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 40 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 65.7 male; 73.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 23.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.67%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 30.3. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2360 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 338-5141.

Website: www.president.kg

The region was inhabited around the 13th cent. by the Kyrgyz. It was annexed to Russia, 1864, and became a constituent republic of the USSR in 1936. Kyrgyzstan declared independence Aug. 31, 1991. It became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

In power since 1990, Pres. Askar Akayev won a third 5-year term in the Oct. 29, 2000, election. Fraud by Akayev loyalists in parliamentary elections Feb.-Mar. 2005 sparked protests. Akayev fled the country, Mar. 24, and formally resigned, Apr. 4. His interim successor, former Prime Min. Kurmanbek Bakiyev, a leader of the "tulip revolution," won by a landslide in the July 10 presidential vote.

Official results of the July 23, 2009, election gave the increasingly autocratic Pres. Bakiyev 76% of the vote, but international and local monitors reported numerous irregularities. He was ousted by opposition parties Apr. 7, 2010, after clashes between protesters and government security forces left at least 85 people dead; an interim government was then led by former Foreign Min. Roza Otunbayeva. Fighting in mid-June between majority Kyrgyz and minority Uzbeks in the southern cities of Osh and Jalalabad claimed up to 2,000 lives. A June 27, 2010, referendum on a new constitution received overwhelming approval, and Otunbayeva was sworn in July 3 as transitional head of state and government. Parliamentary elections were held Oct. 10, 2010.

Laos

Lao People's Democratic Republic

People: Population: 6,368,162. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 40.5; 65+: 3.1. **Pop. density:** 71.5 per sq mi, 27.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 32%. **Ethnic groups:** Lao 55%, Khmou 11%, Hmong 8%, other (100+ minor ethnic groups) 26%. **Principal languages:** Lao (official), French, English, various ethnic languages. **Chief religions:** Buddhist 667%, other & unspecified 32%.

Geography: Total area: 91,429 sq mi, 236,800 sq km; **Land area:** 89,112 sq mi, 230,800 sq km. **Location:** In Indochina Peninsula in SE Asia. **Neighbors:** Myanmar, China on N; Vietnam on E; Cambodia on S; Thailand on W. **Topography:** Landlocked, dominated by jungle. High mountains along E border are source of the E-W rivers slicing across the country to the Mekong R., which defines most of W border. **Capital:** Vientiane (Viangchan), 799,000.

Government: Type: Communist. **Head of state:** Pres. Choummaly Sayasone; b. Mar. 6, 1936; in office: June 8, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Bouasone Bouphavanh; b. June 3, 1954; in office: June 8, 2006. **Local divisions:** 16 provinces, 1 municipality, 1 special zone. **Defense budget** (2008): $17 mil. **Active troops:** 29,100.

Economy: Industries: mining, timber, electric power, agric. proc., constr., garments, tourism, cement. **Chief crops:** sweet potatoes, vegetables, corn, coffee, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones. **Arable land:** 4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 22 mil; goats: 289,000; pigs: 2.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 104,925 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 3.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry and services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kip (LAK) (Sept. 2010: 8,185.60 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $14.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,100; **GDP growth:** 6.5%. **Imports:** $2 bil; Thailand 66.2%, China 11.45%, Vietnam 5.3%. **Exports:** $1.1 bil; Thailand 29.18%, China 15.04%, Vietnam 14.96%, UK 4.29%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $1.1 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $448.13 mil. **Gold:** 282,857 oz t. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 87.6 mil pass.-mi; 9 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 10 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 145 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 2.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 4.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 60.1 male; 63.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 26.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.83%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 61.2. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-10. **Literacy:** 72.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO), ASEAN.

Embassy: 2222 S St. NW 20008; 332-6416.

Website: www.na.gov.la

Laos became a French protectorate in 1893, but regained independence as a constitutional monarchy July 19, 1949.

Conflicts among neutralist, Communist, and conservative factions created a chaotic political situation. Armed conflict increased after 1960.

The three factions formed a coalition government in June 1962, with neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma as premier. A 14-nation conference in Geneva signed agreements, 1962, guaranteeing neutrality and independence. By 1964 the Pathet Lao had withdrawn from the coalition, and, with aid from North Vietnamese troops, renewed sporadic attacks. U.S. planes bombed the Ho Chi Minh trail, a supply line from North Vietnam to Communist forces in Laos and South Vietnam.

In 1970 the U.S. stepped up air support and military aid. After Pathet Lao military gains, Souvanna Phouma in May 1975 ordered government troops to cease fighting; the Pathet Lao took control. The Lao People's Democratic Republic was proclaimed Dec. 3, 1975.

From the mid-1970s through the 1980s, Laos relied on Vietnam for military and financial aid. After easing its finance laws in 1988, Laos attracted substantial foreign investment from Thailand, China, Vietnam, the U.S., and other nations. Laos was admitted to ASEAN on July 23, 1997. The U.S. Congress, Nov. 19, 2004, approved normalization of trade with Laos. The 8th congress of the Communist Party, Mar. 2006, marked the transition to a younger generation of leaders. Real GDP growth averaged more than 7% annually during 2003-09 and was forecast to reach 7.8% in 2010.

Latvia

Republic of Latvia

People: Population: 2,217,969. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.4; 65+: 17. **Pop. density:** 92.3 per sq mi, 35.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Latvian 58%, Russian 30%, Belarusian 4%. **Principal languages:** Latvian (official), Russian, Lithuanian. **Chief religions:** Lutheran 20%, Orthodox 15%, unspecified 64%.

Geography: Total area: 24,938 sq mi, 64,589 sq km; **Land area:** 24,034 sq mi, 62,249 sq km. **Location:** E Europe, on Baltic Sea. **Neighbors:** Estonia on N; Lithuania, Belarus on S; Russia on E. **Topography:** Lowland with numerous lakes, marshes, and peat bogs. Principal river, W. Dvina (Daugava), rises in Russia. Glacial hills in E. **Capital:** Riga, 711,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Valdis Zatlers; b. Mar. 22, 1955; in office: July 8, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Valdis Dombrovskis; b. Aug. 5, 1971; in office: Mar. 12, 2009. **Local divisions:** 26 counties, 7 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $358 mil. **Active troops:** 5,745.

Economy: Industries: motor vehicles & railroad cars, synthetic fibers, agric. machinery, fertilizers, washing machines, radios, electronics, pharmaceuticals. **Chief crops:** grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables. **Natural resources:** peat, limestone, dolomite, amber, hydropower, wood. **Arable land:** 28%. **Livestock:** cattle: 398,700; chickens: 4 mil; goats: 13,000; pigs: 414,400; sheep: 53,900. **Fish catch:** 158,518 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 4.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 12.1%, industry 25.8%, services 61.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lat (LVL) (Sept. 2010: 0.55 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $32.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,400; **GDP growth:** –18%. **Imports:** $8.9 bil; Lithuania 16.36%, Germany 11.34%, Russia 10.68%, Poland 8.11%, Estonia 7.69%. **Exports:** $7.2 bil; Lithuania 15.19%, Estonia 13.57%, Russia 13.17%, Germany 8.13%, Sweden 5.7%. **Tourism:** $803 mil. **Budget:** $11.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $4.23 bil. **Gold:** 248,700 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.5%.

Transport: Railways: 1,428 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 742,000 pass. cars; 124,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 938.3 mil pass.-mi; 19 airports. **Chief ports:** Riga, Ventspils.

Communications: TV sets: 757 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 701 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 28.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 154.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 66.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 67.3 male; 77.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.6. **Natural inc.:** –0.37%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.6. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), EU, NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 2306 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 328-2840.

Website: www.li.lv

Prior to 1918, Latvia was occupied by the Russians and Germans. It was an independent republic, 1918-39. The Aug. 1939 Soviet-German agreement assigned Latvia to the Soviet sphere of influence. It was officially accepted as part of the USSR on Aug. 5, 1940. It was overrun by the German army in 1941, but retaken in 1945.

During an abortive Soviet coup, Latvia declared independence, Aug. 21, 1991. The last Russian troops in Latvia withdrew by Aug. 31, 1994. Responding to international pressure, Latvian voters on Oct. 3, 1998, eased citizenship laws that had discriminated against some 500,000 ethnic Russians. On June 17, 1999, the legislature elected Vaira Vike-Freiberga as Latvia's first woman president. Latvia joined the EU and NATO in 2004. Latvia ratified a proposed EU constitution, June 2, 2005.

Hit hard by recession, Latvia reached agreement Dec. 2008 on a $10.4 bil emergency loan from the EU, IMF, World Bank, and Nordic countries. The economic downturn sparked protests that turned violent Jan. 13, 2009, and led to the fall of the government Feb. 20 and its replacement by a new center-right coalition headed by former Finance Min. Valdis Dombrovskis.

Lebanon

Lebanese Republic

People: Population: 4,125,247. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 23.4; 65+: 8.8. **Pop. density:** 1,044.4 per sq mi, 403.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 95%, Armenian 4%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), French, English, Armenian. **Chief religions:** Muslim (incl. Shi'a, Sunni, Druze) 60%, Christian (incl. Maronite Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Assyrian, Protestant) 39%.

Geography: Total area: 4,015 sq mi, 10,400 sq km; **Land area:** 3,950 sq mi, 10,230 sq km. **Location:** In Middle East, on E end of Mediterranean Sea. **Neighbors:** Syria on E, Israel on S. **Topography:** There is a narrow coastal strip, and 2 mountain ranges running N-S enclosing the fertile Beqaa Valley. The Litani R. runs S through the valley, turning W to empty into Mediterranean. **Capital:** Beirut, 1,909,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Michel Suleiman; b. Nov. 21, 1948; in office: May 25, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Saad Hariri; b. Apr. 18, 1970; in office: Nov. 9, 2009. **Local divisions:** 6 governorates. **Defense budget:** $911 mil. **Active troops:** 59,100.

Economy: Industries: banking, tourism, food proc., wine, jewelry, cement, textiles, mineral & chemical products. **Chief crops:** citrus, grapes, tomatoes, apples, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco. **Natural resources:** limestone, iron ore, salt, water (surplus in a water-deficit region). **Arable land:** 16%. **Livestock:** cattle: 77,400; chickens: 37 mil; goats: 450,000; pigs: 9,000; sheep: 330,000. **Fish catch:** 4,614 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (LBP) (Sept. 2010: 1,503.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $54 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,200; **GDP growth:** 6.9%. **Imports:** $16.4 bil; France 10.84%, U.S. 9.44%, Syria 9.42%, Italy 7.01%, China 6.91%, Germany 5.43%, Ukraine 4.55%, Turkey 4.5%. **Exports:** $3.5 bil; Syria 26.04%, UAE 14.46%, Saudi Arabia 6.87%, Switzerland 5.97%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $11.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $18.56 bil. **Gold:** 9.22 mil oz t. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 249 mi (system unusable due to damage done during fighting). **Motor vehicles:** 1.4 mil pass. cars; 102,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,205.5 mil pass.-mi; 5 airports. **Chief ports:** Beirut, Tripoli.

Communications: TV sets: 355 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 907 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 54.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 23.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.3 male; 76.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.5. **Natural inc.:** 0.86%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.4. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 89.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL.

Embassy: 2560 28th St. NW 20008; 939-6300.

Website: www.presidency.gov.lb

Formed from five former Turkish Empire districts, Lebanon became an independent state Sept. 1, 1920, administered under French mandate 1920-41. French troops withdrew in 1946.

Under the 1943 National Covenant, all public positions were divided among the various religious communities, with Christians in the majority. By the 1970s, Muslims became the majority and demanded a larger political and economic role.

U.S. Marines intervened, May-Oct. 1958, during a Syrian-aided revolt. Continued raids against Israeli civilians, 1970-75, brought Israeli retaliation in southern Lebanon.

An estimated 60,000 were killed and billions of dollars in damage inflicted in a 1975-76 civil war. Palestinian units and leftist Muslims fought against Maronite militia (the Phalange) and other Christians. Several Arab countries provided political and arms support to the various factions, while Israel aided Christian forces. Up to 15,000 Syrian troops intervened in 1976 to fight Palestinian groups. A cease-fire was mainly policed by Syria.

Israeli forces invaded Lebanon June 6, 1982, attacking strongholds of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Israeli and Syrian forces engaged in the Bekaa Valley. On Aug. 21, the PLO evacuated west Beirut after massive Israeli bombings there. Israeli troops entered west Beirut following the Sept. 14 assassination of newly elected Lebanese Pres. Bashir Gemayel. On Sept. 16, Lebanese Christian troops entered the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and massacred hundreds of Palestinian civilians. An

agreement May 17, 1983, between Lebanon, Israel, and the U.S. (but not Syria) provided for the withdrawal of Israeli troops; at least 30,000 Syrian troops remained in Lebanon, and Israel held onto a "security zone" in the south.

In 1983, terrorist bombings became a way of life in Beirut as some 50 people were killed in an explosion at the U.S. Embassy, Apr. 18; 241 U.S. service members and 58 French soldiers died in separate Islamist suicide attacks, Oct. 23. The 1980s also witnessed kidnappings of U.S., British, French, and Soviet citizens by Islamic militants. All hostages were released by 1992.

A treaty signed May 22, 1991, between Lebanon and Syria recognized Lebanon as a separate state for the first time since the two countries gained independence in 1943.

Israeli forces conducted air raids and artillery strikes against guerrilla bases and villages in southern Lebanon, causing over 200,000 to flee their homes July 25-29, 1993. Some 500,000 civilians fled their homes in Apr. 1996 when Israel again struck suspected guerrilla bases in the south. The economy revived in the 1990s, but Syria continued to dominate Lebanon's political affairs. Israel withdrew virtually all its troops from S Lebanon by May 24, 2000, leaving Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed guerrilla group, in control of much of the region.

Rafik al-Hariri, a former prime minister (1992-98, 2000-04), was killed by a truck bomb, Feb. 14, 2005. Many Lebanese blamed Syria, which denied involvement. As anti-Syrian protests mounted, Syria pulled nearly all its troops out of Lebanon, although some intelligence agents may have remained. An anti-Syrian bloc won parliamentary elections held in May and June. A new cabinet, installed July 19, was headed by Fouad Siniora, a friend and aide to Hariri, and included a Hezbollah member.

A rocket attack and border raid by Hezbollah, July 12, 2006, in which 3 Israeli soldiers were killed and 2 captured, triggered a massive escalation of hostilities. Hezbollah, led by Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, bombarded northern Israel with nearly 4,000 rockets, while Israeli air and ground forces assaulted suspected Hezbollah strongholds in southern Lebanon and southern Beirut. By Aug. 14, 2006, when a UN-sponsored cease-fire took hold, the war dead included nearly 1,150 Lebanese. To enforce the truce, thousands of Lebanese govt. troops began moving into southern Lebanon, and expansion of the small UN force already in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was approved.

Industry Min. Pierre Gemayel, a prominent Christian and critic of Syria, was assassinated Nov. 21, 2006. At an international conference in Paris, Jan. 25, 2007, donor countries pledged more than $7.6 bil in reconstruction aid. After more than three months of fighting in which over 400 people died, Lebanese forces Sept. 2 defeated Islamic militants at the Nahr al-Bared Palestinian refugee camp north of Tripoli. A power-sharing accord May 21, 2008, between the Siniora government and Hezbollah eased factional violence and paved the way for Army Chief Gen. Michel Suleiman to become president, ending an 18-month stalemate.

A pro-Western coalition, the March 14 Movement, led by Saad Hariri (son of the slain former prime minister), won a parliamentary majority in elections June 7, 2009. A 5-month impasse ended with the installation of Prime Min. Hariri and his cabinet (including Hezbollah) Nov. 9, 2010. UNIFIL had about 11,700 uniformed personnel in Lebanon in mid-2010.

Lesotho

Kingdom of Lesotho

People: Population: 1,919,552. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 33.7; 65+: 5.4. **Pop. density:** 163.8 per sq mi, 63.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 26.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Sotho 99%. **Principal languages:** Sesotho (southern Sotho), English (official), Zulu, Xhosa. **Chief religions:** Christian 80%, indigenous beliefs 20%.

Geography: Total area: 11,720 sq mi, 30,355 sq km; **Land area:** 11,720 sq mi, 30,355 sq km. **Location:** In southern Africa. **Neighbors:** Completely surrounded by Republic of South Africa. **Topography:** Landlocked and mountainous, altitudes from 5,000 to 11,000 ft. **Capital:** Maseru, 220,000.

Government: Type: Modified constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Letsie III; b. July 17, 1963; in office: Feb. 7, 1996. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Pakalitha Mosisili; b. Mar. 14, 1945; in office: May 29, 1998. **Local divisions:** 10 districts. **Defense budget** (2008): $36 mil. **Active troops:** 2,000.

Economy: Industries: food, beverages, textiles, apparel assembly, handicrafts. **Chief crops:** corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley. **Natural resources:** water, diamonds, sand, clay, building stone. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 735,000; chickens: 2.3 mil; goats: 750,000; pigs: 230,000; sheep: 1.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 141 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 500 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 86% (subsistence); approx. 35% of active male wage earners work in South Africa; industry and services 14%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Loti (LSL) (Sept. 2010: 7.13 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $3.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,600; **GDP growth:** 1.6%. **Imports:** $1.6 bil; NA. **Exports:** $821 mil; NA. **Tourism:** $43 mil. **Budget:** $1.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2006): $438 mil. **CPI change:** 7.2%.

Transport: Civil aviation: 3 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 16 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 52 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 50.6 male; 50.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 27.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.15%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 56.4. **HIV rate:** 23.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 89.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FOA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 2511 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 797-5533.

Website: www.lesotho.gov.ls

Lesotho (once called Basutoland) became a British protectorate in 1868 when Chief Moshesh sought protection against the Boers. Independence came Oct. 4, 1966. Most of Lesotho's GNP is provided by citizens working in South Africa. Livestock raising is a major industry; diamonds are the chief export.

In Mar. 1990, King Moshoeshoe was exiled by the military government. Letsie III became king Nov. 12. In Mar. 1993, Ntsu Mokhehle, a civilian, was elected prime minister, ending 23 years of military rule. After a series of violent disturbances, the king dismissed the Mokhehle government Aug. 17, 1994; constitutional rule was restored Sept. 14.

Letsie abdicated and Moshoeshoe was reinstated Jan. 25, 1995. Moshoeshoe died in an automobile accident, Jan. 15, 1996. Letsie was reinstated Feb. 7, 1996. South Africa and Botswana sent troops Sept. 22, 1998, to help suppress violent antigovernment protests.

According to UN estimates, more than 20% of the adult population has HIV/AIDS. Cultivation of marijuana for smuggling to South Africa is a significant source of income.

Liberia

Republic of Liberia

People: Population: 3,685,076. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 44.3; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 99.1 per sq mi, 38.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 47.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Indigenous African (incl. Kpelle, Bassa, Gio) 95%, Americo-Liberians (descended fr. slaves fr. U.S.) 3%, Congo People (descended fr. slaves fr. Caribbean) 3%. **Principal languages:** English (official), about 20 ethnic languages. **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%.

Geography: Total area: 43,000 sq mi, 111,369 sq km; **Land area:** 37,189 sq mi, 96,320 sq km. **Location:** On SW coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Sierra Leone on W, Guinea on N, Côte d'Ivoire on E. **Topography:** Marshy Atlantic coastline rises to low mountains and plateaus in forested interior; 6 major rivers flow in parallel courses to the ocean. **Capital:** Monrovia, 882,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf; b. Oct. 29, 1938; in office: Jan. 16, 2006. **Local divisions:** 15 counties. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 2,400.

Economy: Industries: rubber & palm oil proc., timber, diamonds. **Chief crops:** rubber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava, palm oil, sugarcane, bananas. **Natural resources:** iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold, hydropower. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 38,500; chickens: 6.3 mil; goats: 285,000; pigs: 199,500; sheep: 241,000. **Fish catch:** 7,890 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 350 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70%, industry 8%, services 22%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (LRD) (Sept. 2010: 71.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $400; **GDP growth:** 4.6%. **Imports:** $7.1 bil; South Korea 28.29%, Singapore 19.06%, Japan 17.06%, China 14.58%, Taiwan 4.02%. **Exports:** $1.2 bil; Germany 27.92%, Poland 17.12%, South Africa 15.83%, India 10.48%, Greece 7.09%, U.S. 6.23%, Norway 5.24%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** NA. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): $104.44 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 267 mi (most sections inoperable due to damage done during civil wars). **Motor vehicles:** 17,100 pass. cars; 12,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Buchanan, Monrovia.

Communications: TV sets: 26 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 329 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 55.1 male; 58.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 38.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.9. **Natural inc.:** 2.73%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 76.4. **HIV rate:** 1.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 58.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 5201 16th St. NW 20011; 723-0437.

Website: www.emansion.gov.lr

Liberia was founded in 1822 by U.S. black freedmen who settled at Monrovia with the aid of colonization societies. It became a republic July 26, 1847, with a constitution modeled on that of the U.S. Descendants of freedmen dominated politics.

Under Pres. William V. S. Tubman, Liberia was a founding member of the UN in 1945. Tubman died in 1971 and was succeeded by his vice president, William R. Tolbert Jr. Charging rampant cor-

ruption, an Army Redemption Council of enlisted men staged a bloody predawn coup, Apr. 12, 1980, in which Pres. Tolbert was killed and replaced as head of state by Sgt. Samuel Doe. In 1985, Doe was chosen president in a disputed election.

A civil war began Dec. 1989. In Sept. 1990, Pres. Doe was captured and put to death. Despite the introduction of peacekeeping forces from several countries, the conflict intensified. Factional fighting devastated Monrovia in Apr. 1996. On Sept. 3, Ruth Perry became modern Africa's first female head of state, leading a transitional government. By then, the civil war had claimed more than 150,000 lives and uprooted over half the population.

Former rebel leader Charles Taylor was elected president July 19, 1997, in Liberia's first national election in 12 years. The UN imposed sanctions May 4, 2001, to punish Liberia for aiding the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) insurgency in Sierra Leone. Taylor declared a state of emergency Feb. 8, 2002, after Liberian rebels launched raids near Monrovia.

A UN-sponsored war crimes tribunal indicted Taylor June 4, 2003, for his role in the conflict in Sierra Leone. With rebels again threatening Monrovia, Taylor resigned Aug. 11 and went into exile. The UN authorized a 15,000-member peacekeeping force (UNMIL) Sept. 19 to help stabilize the nation. A businessman, Charles Gyude Bryant, was sworn in Oct. 14 to head a power-sharing interim government. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf won a presidential runoff election Nov. 8, 2005. Captured Mar. 29, 2006, while trying to flee Nigeria, Taylor was transferred to the Netherlands; his trial at the Hague began June 4, 2007, but was plagued by delays.

In June 2009, Liberia's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, investigating the 1989-2003 wars, listed Pres. Johnson-Sirleaf (who acknowledged having raised money for Taylor in the 1980s) among those it recommended barring from public office for 30 years. Showing support for the Johnson-Sirleaf government, U.S. Sec. of State Hillary Clinton visited Liberia Aug. 13. UNMIL had about 9,370 uniformed personnel in Liberia in mid-2010.

Libya

Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

People: Population: 6,461,454. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 32.9; 65+: 4.5. **Pop. density:** 9.5 per sq mi, 3.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Berber & Arab 97%. **Principal languages:** Arabic, Italian, English all widely understood in major cities. **Chief religion:** Sunni Muslim 97%.

Geography: Total area: 679,362 sq mi, 1,759,540 sq km; **Land area:** 679,362 sq mi, 1,759,540 sq km. **Location:** On Mediterranean coast of N Africa. **Neighbors:** Tunisia, Algeria on W; Niger, Chad on S; Sudan, Egypt on E. **Topography:** Desert and semidesert regions cover 92% of land, with low mountains in N, higher mountains in S, and a narrow coastal zone. **Capital:** Tripoli (Tarabulus), 1,095,000.

Government: Type: Islamic Arabic Socialist "Mass-State." **Head of state and gov.:** Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi; b. Sept. 1942; in power: Sept. 1, 1969. **Local divisions:** 25 municipalities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 76,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, iron & steel, food proc., textiles, handicrafts, cement. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus, vegetables, peanuts, soybeans. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, gypsum. **Crude oil reserves:** 43.7 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 130,000; chickens: 25 mil; goats: 1.3 mil; sheep: 4.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 47,887 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 24 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17%, industry 23%, services 59%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (LYD) (Sept. 2010: 1.28 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $85 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,400; **GDP growth:** –0.7%. **Imports:** $22.1 bil; Italy 18.9%, China 10.54%, Turkey 9.92%, Germany 9.78%, France 5.63%, Tunisia 5.25%, South Korea 4.02%. **Exports:** $34.2 bil; Italy 37.65%, Germany 10.11%, France 8.44%, Spain 7.94%, Switzerland 5.93%, U.S. 5.27%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $34.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $66.36 bil. **Gold:** 4.62 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 2.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 552,700 pass. cars; 195,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 936.4 mil pass.-mi; 59 airports. **Chief ports:** Ra's Lanuf, Tripoli, Zawiyah.

Communications: TV sets: 139 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 259 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 5.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75.2 male; 79.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 24.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.4. **Natural inc.:** 2.12%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 20.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 88.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL, AU, OPEC.

Embassy: 2600 Virginia Ave. NW, Ste. 705, 20037; 944-9601.

Website: www.gpc.gov.ly or www.libyanbureaudc.org

First settled by Berbers, Libya was ruled in succession by Carthage, Rome, the Vandals, and the Ottomans. Italy ruled from 1912, and Britain and France after WWII. Libya became an independent constitutional monarchy Jan. 2, 1952. In 1969 a junta led by Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi seized power.

Libya and Egypt fought several air and land battles along their border in July 1977. Chad charged Libya with military occupation of its uranium-rich northern region in 1977. Libyan troops were driven from their last major stronghold by Chad forces in 1987.

During the 1980s, Libya was accused of aiding terrorists and violent revolutionary groups. The U.S. charged Qaddafi with ordering the Apr. 5, 1986, bombing of a West Berlin discotheque, which killed 3, including a U.S. serviceman. In response, the U.S. sent warplanes to attack what it called "terrorist-related targets" in Libya, Apr. 14, including Qaddafi's barracks.

Libyan agents were accused of planting bombs that blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people Dec. 21, 1988, and UTA Flight 772 over Niger, killing 170 people Sept. 19, 1989. The UN imposed sanctions, Apr. 15, 1992, for Libya's failure to cooperate in the Lockerbie and UTA cases.

Libya agreed in 2003 to renounce terrorism and settle compensation cases for the families of the Lockerbie and UTA bombing victims. The UN lifted sanctions, Sept. 12, 2003. Secret talks with the U.S. and UK led to Libya's announcement Dec. 19 that it would stop developing nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and long-range missiles. The U.S. ended most economic sanctions Apr. 23, 2004, and restored full diplomatic relations May 15, 2006. Another sign of improved ties with the West was a visit to Benghazi Aug. 30, 2008, by Italian Prime Min. Silvio Berlusconi, who pledged $5 bil in aid projects as reparations for Italy's 32 years of colonial rule.

In his 40th year as Libyan leader, Qaddafi was elected Feb. 2, 2009, to a one-year term as head of the African Union. Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi, a former Libyan agent sentenced to life in prison in 2001 for his role in the Lockerbie bombing, was freed by Scottish authorities on humanitarian grounds Aug. 20, 2009; British officials differed as to whether a recent UK-Libya oil deal had an impact on the decision to release the ailing Megrahi, who received a jubilant welcome in Libya.

Liechtenstein

Principality of Liechtenstein

People: Population: 35,002. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.4; 65+: 14.5. **Pop. density:** 566.6 per sq mi, 218.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 14.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Liechtensteiner 66%, other 34%. **Principal languages:** German (official), Alemannic dialect. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 76%, Protestant 7%.

Geography: Total area: 62 sq mi, 160 sq km; **Land area:** 62 sq mi, 160 sq km. **Location:** Central Europe, in Alps. **Neighbors:** Switzerland on W, Austria on E. **Topography:** Rhine Valley occupies one-third of country, Alps cover the rest. **Capital:** Vaduz, 5,000.

Government: Type: Hereditary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Prince Hans-Adam II; b. Feb. 14, 1945; in office: Nov. 13, 1989. **Head of gov.:** Klaus Tschütscher; b. July 8, 1967; in office: Mar. 25, 2009. **Local divisions:** 11 communes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: electronics, metal mfg., dental products, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products, precision instruments, tourism. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, corn, potatoes. **Natural resources:** hydroelectric potential. **Arable land:** 25%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6,000; goats: 300; pigs: 3,000; sheep: 3,000. **Labor force:** agric. 1.7%, industry 43.5%, services 55.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Switzerland Franc (CHF) (Sept. 2010: 1.01 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2007): $4.2 bil; **per capita GDP** (2007): $122,100; **GDP growth** (2007): 3.1%. **Imports:** $2.6 bil; NA. **Exports:** $3.9 bil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2008 est.): $820 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Communications: TV sets: 469 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 656 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 54.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2003): 513.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 64.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.7 male; 83.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.5. **Natural inc.:** 0.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (WTO), EFTA, OSCE.

Embassy: 2900 K St. NW, Ste. 602B, 20007; 331-0590.

Website: www.liechtenstein.li

Liechtenstein became sovereign in 1806. Austria administered Liechtenstein's ports up to 1920; Switzerland has administered its postal services since 1921. Liechtenstein is united with Switzerland by a customs and monetary union. Nearly half of all workers commute daily from Austria, Switzerland, and Germany.

On Aug. 15, 2004, Prince Hans-Adam II assigned day-to-day responsibilities for running the tiny country to his son, Crown Prince Alois. Long regarded as a tax haven, Liechtenstein has recently agreed to ease banking secrecy laws that had impeded international tax fraud investigations.

Lithuania

Republic of Lithuania

People: Population: 3,545,319. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.9; 65+: 16.3. **Pop. density:** 146.5 per sq mi, 56.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Lithuanian 83%, Polish 7%, Russian 6%. **Principal languages:** Lithuanian (official), Russian, Polish. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 79%, Russian Orthodox 4%, none 10%.

Geography: Total area: 25,212 sq mi, 65,300 sq km; **Land area:** 24,201 sq mi, 62,680 sq km. **Location:** In E Europe, on SE coast of Baltic. **Neighbors:** Latvia on N; Belarus on E, S; Poland, Russia on W. **Topography:** Lowland with hills in W and S; fertile soil; many small lakes and rivers, with marshes espec. in N and W. **Capital:** Vilnius, 546,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Dalia Grybauskaite; b. Mar. 1, 1956; in office: July 12, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Andrius Kubilius; b. Dec. 8, 1956; in office: Dec. 9, 2008. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces. **Defense budget:** $501 mil. **Active troops:** 8,850.

Economy: Industries: metal-cutting machine tools, electric motors, TVs, refrigerators & freezers, oil refining, textiles. **Chief crops:** grain, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, vegetables. **Natural resources:** peat, amber. **Crude oil reserves:** 12 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 45%. **Livestock:** cattle: 0.8 mil; chickens: 9.7 mil; goats: 19,700; pigs: 923,200; sheep: 43,300. **Fish catch:** 185,771 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 12.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14%, industry 29.1%, services 56.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Litas (LTL) (Sept. 2010: 2.68 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $55.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $15,500; **GDP growth:** –15%. **Imports:** $17.5 bil; Russia 30.1%, Germany 11.1%, Poland 9.9%, Latvia 6.3%. **Exports:** $16.4 bil; Russia 13.2%, Latvia 10%, Germany 9.6%, Poland 7.1%, Estonia 7.1%, Belarus 4.7%, UK 4.3%. **Tourism:** $1.3 bil. **Budget:** $16.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $4.12 bil. **Gold:** 187,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 4.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,097 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.5 mil pass. cars; 137,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 387.1 mil pass.-mi; 26 airports. **Chief port:** Klaipeda.

Communications: TV sets: 422 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 502 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 22.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 107.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 59.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.2 male; 80.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.3. **Natural inc.:** –0.2%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.4. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 4590 MacArthur Blvd. NW, Ste. 200, 20007; 234-5860.

Website: www.lrvk.lt

Lithuania was occupied by the German army, 1914-18. It was annexed by the Soviet Russian army, but the Soviets were overthrown, 1919. Lithuania was a democratic republic until 1926, when the regime was ousted by a coup. In 1939 the Soviet-German treaty assigned most of Lithuania to the Soviet sphere of influence. Lithuania was annexed by the USSR Aug. 3, 1940.

Lithuania formally declared its independence from the Soviet Union Mar. 11, 1990. During an abortive Soviet coup in Aug., the Western nations recognized Lithuania's independence, which was ratified by the Soviet Union in Sept. 1991.

The conservative Homeland Union defeated the former Communists in parliamentary elections Oct.-Nov. 1996. A Lithuanian-American, Valdas Adamkus, won the presidency in a runoff election Jan. 4, 1998. He lost to Rolandas Paksas in a runoff, Jan. 5, 2003. After the legislature impeached and removed Paksas from office, Apr. 6, 2004, Adamkus regained the presidency. A plummeting economy spurred popular discontent and brought a rightward shift in parliamentary and presidential elections, 2008-09.

Luxembourg

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

People: Population: 497,538. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 18.4; 65+: 14.8. **Pop. density:** 498.3 per sq mi, 192.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Luxembourger 63%, Portuguese 13%, French 5%, Italian 4%, German 2%. **Principal languages:** Luxembourgish (national); German, French (both administrative). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 87%, other (incl. Protestant, Jewish, Muslim) 13%.

Geography: Total area: 998 sq mi, 2,586 sq km; **Land area:** 998 sq mi, 2,586 sq km. **Location:** In W Europe. **Neighbors:** Belgium on W, France on S, Germany on E. **Topography:** Heavy forests (Ardennes) cover N. S is a low, open plateau. **Capital:** Luxembourg, 90,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Grand Duke Henri; b. Apr. 16, 1955; in office: Oct. 7, 2000. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jean-Claude Juncker; b. Dec. 9, 1954; in office: Jan. 20, 1995. **Local divisions:** 3 districts. **Defense budget** (2008): $176 mil. **Active troops:** 900.

Economy: Industries: banking & financial services, iron & steel, information tech., telecomm., cargo transport., food proc., chemicals, metal products, glass, aluminum. **Chief crops:** wine, grapes, barley, oats, potatoes, wheat, fruits. **Natural resources:** iron ore (no longer exploited). **Arable land:** 27%. **Livestock:** cattle: 195,855; chickens: 81.4 mil; goats: 2,912; pigs: 81,407; sheep: 8,614. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 2.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.2%, industry 17.2%, services 80.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $39.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $79,600; **GDP growth:** –3.4%. **Imports:** $18.1 bil; Belgium 27.22%, Germany 23.14%, China 18.62%, France 8.85%, Netherlands 5.06%. **Exports:** $14.2 bil; Germany 19.78%, France 15.87%, Belgium 11.07%, UK 7.96%, Italy 7.49%, Netherlands 4.31%. **Tourism:** $4.5 bil. **Budget:** $21.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $465.98 mil. **Gold:** 72,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 0.4%.

Transport: Railways: 171 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 304,000 pass. cars; 41,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 379.7 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief port:** Mertert.

Communications: TV sets: 599 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 683 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 56.3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 254.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 87.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.2 male; 83 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.5. **Natural inc.:** 0.32%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.5. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2200 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-4171.

Website: www.gouvernement.lu

Luxembourg, founded about 963, was ruled by Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France from 1448 to 1815. It left the Germanic Confederation in 1866. Overrun by Germany in two world wars, Luxembourg ended its neutrality in 1948, when a customs union with Belgium and Netherlands was adopted.

Luxembourg was one of the six founding members (1951) of what became the European Union. Prime Min. Jean-Claude Juncker is the EU's longest-serving head of government.

Macedonia

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

People: Population: 2,072,086. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 18.8; 65+: 11.5. **Pop. density:** 211 per sq mi, 81.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 59.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Macedonian 64%, Albanian 25%, Turkish 4%, Roma 3%. **Principal languages:** Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish. **Chief religions:** Macedonian Orthodox 65%, Muslim 33%.

Geography: Total area: 9,928 sq mi, 25,713 sq km; **Land area:** 9,820 sq mi, 25,433 sq km. **Location:** In SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Bulgaria on E, Greece on S, Albania on W, Serbia on N. Topography: Macedonia is a landlocked, mostly mountainous country, with deep river valleys, 3 large lakes; country is bisected by Vardar R. **Capital:** Skopje, 480,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Gjorge Ivanov; b. May 2, 1960; in office: May 12, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nikola Gruevski; b. Aug. 31, 1970; in office: Aug. 27, 2006. **Local divisions:** 123 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $167 mil. **Active troops:** 8,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., textiles, chemicals, cement, pharmaceuticals, mining. **Chief crops:** grapes, wine, tobacco, vegetables. **Natural resources:** low-grade iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, mang., nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, asbestos. **Arable land:** 22%. **Livestock:** cattle: 253,766; chickens: 2.3 mil; goats: 126,452; pigs: 255,146; sheep: 817,536. **Fish catch:** 1,453 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 18.6%, industry 29.5%, services 51.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Denar (MKD) (Sept. 2010: 48.35 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $18.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,100; **GDP growth:** –1.8%. **Imports:** $4.8 bil; Germany 15.11%, Greece 14.88%, Bulgaria 9.08%, Italy 7.68%, Turkey 7.59%, Slovenia 6.26%, Hungary 4.31%. **Exports:** $2.7 bil; Germany 20.31%, Greece 13.09%, Italy 11.08%, Bulgaria 10.61%, Croatia 7.74%. **Tourism:** $228 mil. **Budget:** $3.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.31 bil. **Gold:** 218,271 oz t. **CPI change:** –0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 434 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 253,000 pass. cars; 28,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 167.1 mil pass.-mi; 10 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 273 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 550 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 21.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 88.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 51.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.4 male; 77.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.31%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.8. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 97%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO, OSCE).

Embassy: 2129 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 667-0501.

Website: www.vlada.mk

Macedonia was ruled by Muslim Turks from 1389 to 1912. In 1913, the area was incorporated into Serbia, which in 1918 became part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia). In 1946, Macedonia became a constituent republic of Yugoslavia.

Macedonia declared its independence Sept. 8, 1991, and was admitted to the UN in 1993. Greece, which objected to Macedonia's use of what it considered a Hellenic name and symbols, imposed a trade blockade on the landlocked nation; the 2 countries agreed to normalize relations Sept. 13, 1995.

By the end of NATO's air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999, Macedonia had a Kosovar refugee population of more than 250,000; over 90% had been repatriated by Sept. 1. Boris

Trajkovski, candidate of the ruling center-right coalition, won a presidential runoff vote Nov. 14.

Ethnic Albanian guerrillas launched an offensive Mar. 2001 in NW Macedonia. An accord signed Aug. 13 paved the way for the introduction of a NATO peacekeeping force. A law broadening the rights of ethnic Albanians was enacted Jan. 24, 2002. A 320-member EU force replaced the NATO peacekeepers, Mar.-Dec. 2003.

After Trajkovski died in a plane crash Feb. 26, 2004, Prime Min. Branko Crvenkovski won a presidential runoff vote Apr. 28. Prime Min. Nikola Gruevski's governing coalition retained power after parliamentary elections June 1, 2008. Gjorge Ivanov won a presidential runoff vote Apr. 5, 2009, and took office May 12. Greece has blocked Macedonia's bid to join NATO because of the continuing dispute over Macedonia's name.

Madagascar

Republic of Madagascar

People: Population: 21,281,844. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43.3; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 94.8 per sq mi, 36.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Malayo-Indonesian, Cotiers (mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, & Arab), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran. **Principal languages:** Malagasy, French, English (all official). **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 52%, Christian 41%, Muslim 7%.

Geography: Total area: 226,658 sq mi, 587,041 sq km; **Land area:** 224,534 sq mi, 581,540 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O., off SE coast of Africa. **Neighbors:** Comoro Isls. to NW, Mozambique to W. **Topography:** Humid coastal strip in E, fertile valleys in mountainous center plateau region, and a wider coastal strip on W. **Capital:** Antananarivo, 1,816,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Andry Rajoelina; b. May 30, 1974; in office: Mar. 17, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Albert Camille Vital; b. July 18, 1952; in office: Dec. 20, 2009. **Local divisions:** 6 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): $103 mil. **Active troops:** 13,500.

Economy: Industries: meat proc., seafood, soap, breweries, tanneries, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, auto assembly plant. **Chief crops:** coffee, vanilla, sugarcane, cloves, cocoa, rice, cassava, beans, bananas, peanuts. **Natural resources:** graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, salt, quartz, tar sands, semi-prec. stones, mica, fish, hydropower. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 9.7 mil; chickens: 25.5 mil; goats: 1.3 mil; pigs: 1.4 mil; sheep: 720,000. **Fish catch:** 135,195 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ariary (MGA) (Sept. 2010: 2,010.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $20.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,000; **GDP growth:** –1%. **Imports:** $1.8 bil; China 12.99%, Thailand 11.93%, Bahrain 7.1%, France 6.89%, U.S. 4.13%. **Exports:** $1.05 bil; France 28.9%, U.S. 20.49%, Germany 5.89%, China 4.36%. **Tourism:** $159 mil. **Budget:** $1.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $724.31 mil. **CPI change:** 9%.

Transport: Railways: 531 mi. **Civil aviation:** 728.2 mil pass.-mi; 27 airports. **Chief ports:** Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliara.

Communications: TV sets: 23 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 209 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 61.3 male; 65.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8. **Natural inc.:** 2.99%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 52.8. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-10. **Literacy:** 70.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2374 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-5525.

Website: www.madagascar.gov.mg

Madagascar was settled 2,000 years ago by Malayan-Indonesian people, whose descendants still predominate. A unified kingdom ruled in the 18th and 19th centuries. The island became a French protectorate, 1885, and a colony 1896. Independence came June 26, 1960.

Discontent with inflation and French domination led to a coup in 1972. The new regime nationalized French-owned financial interests, closed French bases and a U.S. space-tracking station, and obtained Chinese aid. The government conducted a program of arrests, expulsion of foreigners, and repression of strikes, 1979.

In 1990, Madagascar ended a ban on multiparty politics that had been in place since 1975. Albert Zafy was elected president in 1993, ending the 17-year rule of Adm. Didier Ratsiraka. After Zafy was impeached by the legislature, Madagascar's constitutional court removed him from office, Sept. 5, 1996. A cholera epidemic, then cyclones in Feb. and Apr. 2000, claimed 1,600 lives.

Marc Ravalomanana won a power struggle with Ratsiraka that followed a disputed presidential election Dec. 16, 2001; he was reelected with a 55% majority Dec. 3, 2006. Cyclone Ivan hit Feb. 17, 2008, killing at least 83 people and leaving 145,000 homeless. A power struggle between Ravalomanana and Antananarivo Mayor Andry Rajoelina, backed by the military, culminated in Rajoelina's installation as head of a transitional regime, Mar. 17, 2009. The African Union suspended Madagascar and pushed for a power-sharing arrangement, but accords signed in Aug. and Nov. 2009 were abrogated by Rajoelina.

Malawi

Republic of Malawi

People: Population: 15,447,500. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 45.3; 65+: 2.7. **Pop. density:** 425.3 per sq mi, 164.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 19.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuka, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Ngonde. **Principal languages:** Chichewa (official), Chinyanja, Chiyao, Chitumbuka. **Chief religions:** Christian 80%, Muslim 13%.

Geography: Total area: 45,747 sq mi, 118,484 sq km; **Land area:** 36,324 sq mi, 94,080 sq km. **Location:** In SE Africa. **Neighbors:** Zambia on W, Mozambique on S and E, Tanzania on N. **Topography:** Malawi stretches 560 mi N-S along Lake Malawi (Lake Nyasa), most of which belongs to Malawi. High plateaus and mountains line the Rift Valley the length of the nation. **Capital:** Lilongwe, 821,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Blantyre-Limbe, 814,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Bingu wa Mutharika; b. Feb. 24, 1934; in office: May 24, 2004. **Local divisions:** 3 regions, 26 districts. **Defense budget** (2008): $43 mil. **Active troops:** 5,300.

Economy: Industries: tobacco, tea, sugar, sawmill products, cement, consumer goods. **Chief crops:** tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, corn, potatoes, cassava, sorghum. **Natural resources:** limestone, hydropower, unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, & bauxite. **Arable land:** 21%. **Livestock:** cattle: 947,498; chickens: 15.3 mil; goats: 3.1 mil; pigs: 1.2 mil; sheep: 188,520. **Fish catch:** 71,719 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 90%, industry and services 10%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwacha (MWK) (Sept. 2010: 151.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $12.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $800; **GDP growth:** 7.6%. **Imports:** $1.5 bil; South Africa 40.15%, China 6.79%, India 6.73%, France 5.03%, Tanzania 4.81%, Mozambique 4.03%. **Exports:** $912 mil; Germany 12.37%, Egypt 8.52%, South Africa 7.67%, Zimbabwe 7.55%, U.S. 7.4%, Russia 6.79%, Netherlands 6.64%, Japan 4.1%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $1.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $95.27 mil. **Gold:** 12,800 oz t. **CPI change:** 8.4%.

Transport: Railways: 495 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2,000 pass. cars; 3,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 122.4 mil pass.-mi; 6 airports. **Chief ports:** Chilumba, Chipoka, Monkey Bay, Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota.

Communications: TV sets: 3 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 476 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 4.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 50.2 male; 51.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 41.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.76%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 83.5. **HIV rate:** 11.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 72.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1029 Vermont Ave. NW, Ste. 1000, 20005; 721-0270.

Website: www.malawi.gov.mw

Bantus came to the land in the 16th cent., Arab slavers in the 19th. The area became the British protectorate Nyasaland in 1891. It became independent July 6, 1964, and a republic in 1966.

After 3 decades as a one-party state under Pres. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Malawi adopted a new constitution and, in multiparty elections held May 17, 1994, chose a new leader, Bakili Muluzi.

Bingu wa Mutharika, candidate of the ruling United Democratic Front, won a disputed presidential election May 20, 2004. In an ongoing power struggle, an effort by Mutharika's former political allies to impeach him was halted by Malawi's Constitutional Court, Oct. 26, 2005. He fired Vice Pres. Cassim Chilumpha but was forced to reinstate him, Feb. 2006; he then had Chilumpha charged with treason, Apr. 28, and held under house arrest. Pres. Mutharika won reelection May 19, 2009.

Malaysia

People: Population: 28,274,729. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31; 65+: 5.1. **Pop. density:** 222.8 per sq mi, 86 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Malay 50%, Chinese 24%, indigenous 11%, Indian 7%. **Principal languages:** Bahasa Malaysia (official), English, Chinese dialects, Panjabi, Thai. **Chief religions:** Muslim 60%, Buddhist 19%, Christian 9%, Hindu 6%.

Geography: Total area: 127,355 sq mi, 329,847 sq km; **Land area:** 126,895 sq mi, 328,657 sq km. **Location:** On SE tip of Asia, plus N coast of the island of Borneo. **Neighbors:** Thailand, Brunei on N; Indonesia on S. **Topography:** Most of W Malaysia is covered by tropical jungle, including the central mountain range that runs N-S through the peninsula. W coast is marshy, the E coast, sandy. E Malaysia has a wide, swampy coastal plain, with interior jungles and mountains. **Capital:** Kuala Lumpur (financial), 1,493,000; Putrajaya (admin.), NA. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Klang, 1,071,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Paramount Ruler Al-Wathiqu Billah Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mahmud al-Muktafi Billah Shah; b. Jan. 22, 1962; in office: Dec. 13, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Najib

Razak; b. July 23, 1953; in office: Apr. 3, 2009. **Local divisions:** 13 states, 3 federal territories. **Defense budget:** $4.03 bil. **Active troops:** 109,000.

Economy: Industries: rubber & palm oil proc., light mfg., electronics, tin mining & smelting, timber, oil. **Chief crops:** rubber, palm oil, cocoa, rice, coconuts, pepper. **Natural resources:** tin, oil, timber, copper, iron ore, nat. gas, bauxite. **Crude oil reserves:** 4 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 790,000; chickens: 190 mil; goats: 285,000; pigs: 1.9 mil; sheep: 120,000. **Fish catch:** 1.8 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 106.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13%, industry 36%, services 51%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ringgit (MYR) (Sept. 2010: 3.10 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $383.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $14,900; **GDP growth:** –1.7%. **Imports:** $119.3 bil; Singapore 20.16%, China 12.31%, Japan 11.02%, U.S. 9.41%, Thailand 6.15%, South Korea 4.21%. **Exports:** $157.6 bil; Singapore 14.94%, U.S. 12.4%, China 10.19%, Japan 9.13%, Thailand 4.93%, Hong Kong 4.75%.**Tourism:** $15.3 bil. **Budget:** $58.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $60.87 bil. **Gold:** 1.17 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0.6%.

Transport: Railways: 1,149 mi. **Motor vehicles** (registration of new vehicles only): 482,000 pass. cars; 53,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 29,479.1 mil pass.-mi; 38 airports. **Chief ports:** Bintulu, George Town (Penang), Johor Bahru, Kuantan, Labuan, Port Kelang, Tanjung Pelepas.

Communications: TV sets: 174 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 434 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 15.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 109.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 57.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.8 male; 76.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.65%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 15.5. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 92.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, ASEAN, the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 3516 International Ct. NW 20008; 572-9700.

Website: www.gov.my

European traders appeared in the 16th cent.; Britain established control in 1867. Malaysia was created Sept. 16, 1963. It included Malaya (which had become independent in 1957 after the suppression of Communist rebels), plus the formerly British Singapore, Sabah (N Borneo), and Sarawak (NW Borneo). Singapore was separated in 1965, in order to end tensions between Chinese, the majority in Singapore, and Malays in control of the Malaysian government.

A monarch is elected by a council of hereditary rulers of the Malayan states every five years.

Abundant natural resources have bolstered prosperity, and foreign investment has aided industrialization and trade. Work on a federal administrative center at Putrajaya, south of Kuala Lumpur, began in 1995; it is linked by rail with Kuala Lumpur's city center and international airport and with Cyberjaya, a hub for high-tech manufacturing and research.

Mahathir bin Mohamad dominated Malaysian politics as prime minister, 1981-2003. His successor, Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, took office Oct. 31, 2003, and led his National Front coalition to a resounding win in parliamentary elections Mar. 21, 2004. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, left at least 68 people dead and 8,000 displaced in Malaysia. Recession and scandals plagued Malaysia as National Front leader Najib Razak took office as prime min. Apr. 3, 2009.

Maldives

Republic of Maldives

People: Population: 395,650. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 21.9; 65+: 4. **Pop. density:** 3,438.7 per sq mi, 1,327.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.9%. **Ethnic groups:** South Indian, Sinhalese, Arab. **Principal languages:** Maldivian Dhivehi (Sinhala dialect), English (spoken by most govt. officials). **Chief religion:** Sunni Muslim.

Geography: Total area: 115 sq mi, 298 sq km; **Land area:** 115 sq mi, 298 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O., SW of India. **Neighbors:** Nearest is India on N. **Topography:** 19 atolls with 1,190 islands, 198 inhabited. None of the islands are over 5 sq mi in area, and all are nearly flat. **Capital:** Male, 120,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Mohamed (Anni) Nasheed; b. May 17, 1967; in office: Nov. 11, 2008. **Local divisions:** 19 atolls and Male capital atoll. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, fish proc., shipping, boat building, coconut proc., garments. **Chief crops:** coconuts, corn, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** fish. **Arable land:** 13%. **Fish catch:** 133,086 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 260 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 11%, industry 23%, services 65%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rufiyaa (MVR) (Sept. 2010: 12.80 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,300; **GDP growth:** –3%. **Imports:** $782 mil; Singapore 24.62%, UAE 15.7%, India 11.02%, Malaysia 8.98%, Sri Lanka 5.4%, Thailand 5.36%. **Exports:** $88 mil; France 17.01%, Thailand 15.16%, Italy 13.49%, UK 13.13%, Sri Lanka 12.38%. **Tourism:** $664 mil. **Budget:** $873 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $166.47 mil. **CPI change:** 4.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 4,200 pass. cars; 300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 29.2 mil pass.-mi; 3 airports. **Chief port:** Male.

Communications: TV sets: 38 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 129 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 15.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 28.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72 male; 76.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.08%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 28.5. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 98.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 800 2nd Ave., Ste. 400E, New York, NY 10017; (212) 599-6194.

Website: www.maldivesinfo.gov.mv

A British protectorate since 1887, the nation achieved independence July 26, 1965; long a sultanate, Maldives became a republic in 1968. Tourism and fishing are the most important sectors of the economy. Rising sea levels threaten the country, which comprises at least 1,200 small, low-lying coral islands.

The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, killed at least 82 people and displaced more than 21,600 in Maldives. Pres. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, in office 1978-2008, lost a runoff vote Oct. 29, 2008, to pro-democracy leader and former political prisoner Mohamed (Anni) Nasheed.

Mali

Republic of Mali

People: Population: 13,796,354. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 47.5; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 29.3 per sq mi, 11.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 35.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Mande (incl. Bambara, Malinke, Soninke) 50%, Peul 17%, Voltaic 12%, Tuareg & Moor 10%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Bambara, numerous African languages. **Chief religions:** Muslim 90%, indigenous beliefs 9%.

Geography: Total area: 478,841 sq mi, 1,240,192 sq km; **Land area:** 471,118 sq mi, 1,220,190 sq km. **Location:** In interior of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Mauritania, Senegal on W; Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso on S; Niger on E; Algeria on N. **Topography:** Landlocked grassy plain in upper basins of the Senegal and Niger rivers, extending N into the Sahara. **Capital:** Bamako, 1,628,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Amadou Toumani Touré; b. Nov. 4, 1948; in office: June 8, 2002. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Modibo Sidibé; b. Nov. 7, 1952; in office: Sept. 28, 2007. **Local divisions:** 8 regions, 1 capital district. **Defense budget:** $180 mil. **Active troops:** 7,350.

Economy: Industries: food proc., constr., phosphate & gold mining. **Chief crops:** cotton, millet, rice, corn, vegetables, peanuts. **Natural resources:** gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium, gypsum, granite, hydropower. **Arable land:** 4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 8.3 mil; chickens: 33 mil; goats: 10.2 mil; pigs: 75,000; sheep: 9.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 100,821 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 515 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry and services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $15.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,200; **GDP growth:** 4.4%. **Imports:** $2.4 bil; Senegal 12.21%, France 11.57%, Côte d'Ivoire 10.05%, China 5.89%. **Exports:** $294 mil; China 14.61%, Thailand 8.28%, Pakistan 6.74%, Morocco 6.48%, Burkina Faso 4.67%, France 4.6%, India 4.45%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2006 est.): $1.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.02 bil. **CPI change:** 2.2%.

Transport: Railways: 368 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 72,000 pass. cars; 47,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 8 airports. **Chief port:** Koulikoro.

Communications: TV sets: 13 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 55 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 50.6 male; 53.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 46.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.6. **Natural inc.:** 3.15%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 113.7. **HIV rate:** 1.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 26.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 2130 R St. NW 20008; 332-2249.

Website: www.primature.gov.ml

Until the 15th cent. the area was part of the great Mali Empire. Timbuktu (Tombouctou) was a center of Islamic study. French rule was secured, 1898. The Sudanese Rep. and Senegal became independent as the Mali Federation June 20, 1960, but Senegal withdrew, and the Sudanese Rep. was renamed Mali.

A socialist regime led, 1960-68, by Pres. Modibo Keita, was toppled by a coup. Famine struck in 1973-74, killing as many as 100,000 people. Drought conditions returned in the 1980s.

The military, Mar. 26, 1991, overthrew the government of Pres. Moussa Traoré, who had ruled since 1968. Oumar Konare, a coup leader, was elected president, Apr. 26, 1992. The government and a Tuareg rebel group signed a peace accord June 1994. Twice

condemned to death for crimes committed in office, Traoré had his sentences commuted to life imprisonment Dec. 1997 and Sept. 1999; he was pardoned May 2002.

Amadou Toumani Touré, who led the 1991 coup, was elected president May 12, 2002, and reelected Apr. 29, 2007.

Malta

Republic of Malta

People: Population: 406,771. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.9; 65+: 15.1. **Pop. density:** 3,334 per sq mi, 1,287.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 94.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Maltese (descendants of ancient Carthaginians & Phoenicians with strong Italian, other Mediterranean elements). **Principal languages:** Maltese, English (both official). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 98%.

Geography: Total area: 122 sq mi, 316 sq km; **Land area:** 122 sq mi, 316 sq km. **Location:** In center of Mediterranean Sea. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Italy on N. **Topography:** Isl. of Malta is 95 sq mi; other islands in the group: Gozo, 26 sq mi; Comino, 1 sq mi. Coastline is heavily indented. Low hills cover the interior. **Capital:** Valletta, 199,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. George Abela; b. Apr. 22, 1948; in office: Apr. 4, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Lawrence Gonzi; b. July 1, 1953; in office: Mar. 23, 2004. **Local divisions:** 3 regions comprising 67 local councils. **Defense budget:** $54 mil. **Active troops:** 1,954.

Economy: Industries: tourism, electronics, shipbuilding & repair, constr., food & beverages, pharmaceuticals. **Chief crops:** potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers. **Natural resources:** limestone, salt. **Arable land:** 31%. **Livestock:** cattle: 19,442; chickens: 480,000; goats: 6,227; pigs: 76,900; sheep: 12,315. **Fish catch:** 2,971 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 2.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.6%, industry 22.8%, services 75.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $9.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $24,300; **GDP growth:** –1.8%. **Imports:** $4 bil; Italy 24.29%, UK 11.8%, Germany 9.28%, France 7.99%, China 4.56%, Singapore 4.11%, Switzerland 4.05%. **Exports:** $2.7 bil; Singapore 12.45%, Germany 12.11%, France 12.1%, U.S. 10.07%, Hong Kong 6.93%, UK 6.07%, Libya 5.38%. **Tourism:** $950 mil. **Budget:** $3.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $339.41 mil. **Gold:** 5,900 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 235,900 pass. cars; 54,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,538.5 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief ports:** Marsaxlokk (Malta Freeport), Valletta.

Communications: TV sets: 549 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 669 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 61.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 58.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 77.3 male; 82 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.5. **Natural inc.:** 0.19%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 92.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, EU, OSCE.

Embassy: 2017 Connecticut Ave. NW 20008; 462-3611.

Website: www.gov.mt

Malta was ruled by Phoenicians, Romans, Arabs, Normans, the Knights of Malta, France, and Britain (since 1814). It became independent Sept. 21, 1964. Malta became a republic in 1974. The withdrawal of the last British sailors, Apr. 1, 1979, ended 179 years of British military presence on the island.

From 1971 to 1987 and again from 1996 to 1998, Malta was governed by the socialist Labour Party; the Nationalist Party, which pressed for Malta's entry into the EU, held office 1987-96 and won parliamentary elections in 1998, 2003, and 2008. Malta became a full member of the EU May 1, 2004.

Marshall Islands

Republic of the Marshall Islands

People: Population: 65,859. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 38.4; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 942.4 per sq mi, 363.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Micronesian. **Principal languages:** English, Marshallese (both official). **Chief religions:** Protestant 55%, Assembly of God 26%, Roman Catholic 8%.

Geography: Total area: 70 sq mi, 181 sq km; **Land area:** 70 sq mi, 181 sq km. **Location:** In N Pacific Ocean; composed of two 800-mi-long parallel chains of coral atolls. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Micronesia to W, Nauru and Kiribati to S. **Topography:** Marshall Islands are low coral limestone and sand islands. **Capital:** Majuro, 30,000.

Government: Type: Republic in free association with the U.S. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Iroij Jurelang Zedkaia; b. July 13, 1950; in office: Nov. 2, 2009. **Local divisions:** 33 municipalities. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: copra, tuna proc., tourism, craft items. **Chief crops:** coconuts, tomatoes, melons, taro, breadfruit, fruits. **Natural resources:** coconut products, marine products, deep seabed minerals. **Arable land:** 11%. **Fish catch:** 35,436 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 21.4%, industry 20.9%, services 57.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD). **GDP** (2008): $133.5 mil; **per capita GDP** (2008): $2,500; **GDP growth** (2008): –0.3%. **Imports:** $79.4 mil; NA. **Exports:** $19.4 mil; NA. **Tourism:** $5 mil. **Budget** (2008): $1.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 26.1 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief port:** Majuro.

Communications: Telephone lines: 7.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.4 male; 73.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 29.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.4. **Natural inc.:** 2.55%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 24.6. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, IMF, IMO, WHO).

Embassy: 2433 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 234-5414.

Website: www.rmigovernment.org

The Marshall Islands were a German possession until WWI and were administered by Japan between the World Wars. After WWII, they were administered by the U.S. as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. From 1946-58, Bikini and Enewetak atolls were used as test sites for the U.S. nuclear weapons program, including the hydrogen bomb.

The Compact of Free Association, ratified by the U.S. on Oct. 21, 1986, gave the islands their independence. In the compact, the U.S. agreed to provide financial aid to the islands, maintain their defense, and compensate victims of nuclear testing; it was renewed Dec. 2003. The Marshall Islands joined the UN Sept. 17, 1991. Amata Kabua, the islands' first and only president since 1979, died Dec. 19, 1996. His cousin Imata Kabua, elected president Jan. 13, 1997, was succeeded by Kessai Note on Jan. 10, 2000; Litokwa Tomeing, Jan. 14, 2008; and Jurelang Zedkaia, Nov. 2, 2009.

Mauritania

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

People: Population: 3,205,060. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 40.7; 65+: 3.4. **Pop. density:** 8.1 per sq mi, 3.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 41.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Mixed Moor/black 40%, Moor 30%, black 30%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official & national); Pulaar, Soninke, Wolof (all national); French. **Chief religion:** Muslim 100%.

Geography: Total area: 397,955 sq mi, 1,030,700 sq km; **Land area:** 397,955 sq mi, 1,030,700 sq km. **Location:** In NW Africa. **Neighbors:** Western Sahara on N; Algeria, Mali on E; Senegal on S. **Topography:** Fertile Senegal R. valley in the S gives way to a wide central region of sandy plains and scrub trees. N is arid and extends into the Sahara. **Capital:** Nouakchott, 709,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz; b. Dec. 20, 1956; in office: Aug. 5. 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Moulaye Ould Mohamed Laghdaf; b. 1957; in office: Aug. 14, 2008. **Local divisions:** 12 regions, 1 capital district. **Defense budget** (2008): $20 mil. **Active troops:** 15,870.

Economy: Industries: fish proc., iron ore & gypsum mining. **Chief crops:** dates, millet, sorghum, rice, corn. **Natural resources:** iron ore, gypsum, copper, phosphate, diamonds, gold, oil, fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 100 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 0.2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.7 mil; chickens: 4.2 mil; goats: 5.6 mil; sheep: 8.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 195,328 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 415.3 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 50%, industry 10%, services 40%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ouguiya (MRO) (Sept. 2010: 286.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $6.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,000; **GDP growth:** –1%. **Imports:** $1.5 bil; France 14.3%, Netherlands 10.33%, China 9.94%, Brazil 5.58%, Belgium 4.87%, Germany 4.04%, Spain 4.02%. **Exports:** $1.4 bil; China 42.06%, Italy 9.71%, Japan 7.57%, Côte d'Ivoire 6.16%, Spain 5.63%, Netherlands 4.32%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2007 est.): $770 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $143.75 mil. **Gold:** 11,500 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.2%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 12,200 pass. cars; 18,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 40.4 mil pass.-mi; 9 airports. **Chief ports:** Nouadhibou, Nouakchott.

Communications: TV sets: 95 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 146 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 2.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 58.6 male; 63 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 33.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9. **Natural inc.:** 2.47%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 61.9. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 56.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, AU.

Embassy: 2129 Leroy Pl. NW 20008; 232-5700.

Website: www.mauritania.mr

Mauritania was a French protectorate from 1903. It became independent Nov. 28, 1960, and annexed the south of former Spanish Sahara (now Western Sahara) in 1976. Mauritania signed a peace treaty with the Saharan guerrillas of the Polisario Front, 1979, and renounced its own claim to the region.

Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya took power in a military coup in 1984. Taya, a U.S. ally, was toppled in a bloodless coup, Aug. 3, 2005. During Jan.-June 2006, up to 10,000 people tried to emigrate in handmade boats from Mauritania to Spain's Canary Islands; more than 1,700 died. Civilian rule was restored, 2006-07,

but a military coup, Aug. 6, 2008, toppled the elected government. The coup leader, Gen. Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, won a disputed presidential election July 18, 2009. Security concerns, including a rising threat from the group al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, led the U.S. Peace Corps to pull its volunteers out of Mauritania in Aug.

Major oil finds have recently been developed. Although slavery has been repeatedly abolished, most recently in 1981, thousands of Mauritanians continued to live under conditions of servitude; legislation mandating prison terms for slaveholders was enacted Aug. 8, 2007.

Mauritius

Republic of Mauritius

People: Population: 1,294,104. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.2; 65+: 7.2. **Pop. density:** 1,651.1 per sq mi, 637.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 41.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Indo-Mauritian 68%, Creole 27%. **Principal languages:** English (official; spoken by less than 1% of pop.), Creole, Bhojpuri, French. **Chief religions:** Hindu 48%, Roman Catholic 24%, Muslim 17%.

Geography: Total area: 788 sq mi, 2,040 sq km; **Land area:** 784 sq mi, 2,030 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O., 500 mi E of Madagascar. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Madagascar to W. **Topography:** A volcanic island nearly surrounded by coral reefs. A central plateau is encircled by mountain peaks. **Capital:** Port Louis, 149,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Sir Anerood Jugnauth; b. Mar. 29, 1930; in office: Oct. 7, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Navinchandra Ramgoolam; b. July 14, 1947; in office: July 5, 2005. **Local divisions:** 9 districts, 3 dependencies. **Defense budget:** $41 mil. **Active troops:** 2,000 (paramilitary only).

Economy: Industries: food proc. (largely sugar milling), textiles, clothing, chemicals. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, tea, corn, potatoes, bananas, pulses. **Natural resources:** fish. **Arable land:** 49%. **Livestock:** cattle: 27,000; chickens: 13.5 mil; goats: 25,000; pigs: 11,500; sheep: 1,150. **Fish catch:** 6,398 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 2.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. and fishing 9%; constr. and industry 30%; transp. and communication 7%; trade, restaurants, hotels 22%; finance 6%; other services 25%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (MUR) (Sept. 2010: 30.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $16.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,000; **GDP growth:** 3.1%. **Imports:** $3.5 bil; India 24.5%, France 14.02%, South Africa 8.55%, China 8.17%. **Exports:** $1.9 bil; UK 25.55%, France 16.89%, U.S. 9.51%, Italy 5.68%, UAE 5.47%, Belgium 4.93%, Madagascar 4.11%. **Tourism:** $1.4 bil. **Budget:** $2.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.39 bil. **Gold:** 125,780 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 124,000 pass. cars; 41,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,910.3 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports. **Chief port:** Port Louis.

Communications: TV sets: 248 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 371 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 29.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 77.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 22.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.8 male; 77.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.6. **Natural inc.:** 0.75%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.9. **HIV rate:** 1.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 87.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 4301 Connecticut Ave. NW, Ste. 441, 20008; 244-1491.

Website: www.gov.mu

Mauritius was uninhabited when settled in 1638 by the Dutch, who introduced sugarcane. France took over in 1721, bringing African slaves. Britain ruled from 1810 to Mar. 12, 1968, bringing Indian workers for the sugar plantations.

Mauritius formally severed its association with the British crown Mar. 12, 1992.

Mexico

United Mexican States

People: Population: 112,468,855. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.7; 65+: 6.4. **Pop. density:** 149.8 per sq mi, 57.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (Amerindian-Spanish) 60%, Amerindian 30%, white 9%. **Principal languages:** Spanish; various Mayan, Náhuatl, other regional indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 77%, Protestant 6%.

Geography: Total area: 758,449 sq mi, 1,964,375 sq km; **Land area:** 750,561 sq mi, 1,943,945 sq km. **Location:** In southern N. America. **Neighbors:** U.S. on N, Guatemala and Belize on S. **Topography:** The Sierra Madre Occidental Mts. run NW-SE near the west coast; the Sierra Madre Oriental Mts. run near Gulf of Mexico. They join S of Mexico City. Between the 2 ranges lies the dry central plateau, 5,000 to 8,000 ft alt., rising toward the S, with temperate vegetation. Coastal lowlands are tropical. About 45% of land is arid. **Capital:** Mexico City, 19,319,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Guadalajara, 4,338,000; Monterrey, 3,838,000; Puebla, 2,278,000; Tijuana, 1,629,000; Toluca de Lerdo, 1,565,000; León de los Aldamas, 1,544,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinojosa; b. Aug. 18, 1962; in office: Dec. 1, 2006. **Local divisions:** 31 states, 1 federal district. **Defense budget:** $4.41 bil. **Active troops:** 267,506.

Economy: Industries: food & beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron & steel, oil, mining, textiles, clothing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, tourism. **Chief crops:** corn, wheat, soybeans, rice, beans, cotton, coffee, fruit, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** oil, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, nat. gas, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 10.5 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 13%. **Livestock:** cattle: 32.6 mil; chickens: 504.3 mil; goats: 8.8 mil; pigs: 15.5 mil; sheep: 7.8 mil. **Fish catch:** 1.7 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 245.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13.7%, industry 23.4%, services 62.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (MXN) (Sept. 2010: 12.86 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.5 tril; **per capita GDP:** $13,200; **GDP growth:** –6.5%. **Imports:** $234.4 bil; U.S. 56.7%, China 9.35%, South Korea 5.21%. **Exports:** $229.7 bil; U.S. 80.5%, Canada 3.6%, Germany 1.4%. **Tourism:** $13.3 bil. **Budget:** $229 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $63.53 bil. **Gold:** 275,500 oz t. **CPI change:** 5.3%.

Transport: Railways: 10,884 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 14.7 mil pass. cars; 7.4 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 21,742.4 mil pass.-mi; 250 airports. **Chief ports:** Altamira, Coatzacoalcos, Manzanillo, Morro Redondo, Salina Cruz, Tampico, Veracruz.

Communications: TV sets: 272 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 329 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 26 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.5 male; 79.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.8. **Natural inc.:** 1.46%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 17.8. **HIV rate:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 92.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, NAFTA, OAS, OECD.

Embassy: 1911 Pennsylvania Ave. NW 20006; 728-1600.

Website: www.gob.mx

Mexico was the site of advanced Indian civilizations. The Mayans, an agricultural people, moved up from Yucatan, built huge stone pyramids, and invented a calendar. The Toltecs were overcome by the Aztecs, who founded Tenochtitlan 1325 CE, now Mexico City. Hernán Cortés, Spanish conquistador, destroyed the Aztec empire, 1519-21. After 3 centuries of Spanish rule the people rose, under Fr. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, 1810, Fr. Morelos y Pavón, 1812, and Gen. Agustín Iturbide, who made himself emperor as Agustín I, 1822. A republic was declared in 1823.

Mexican territory extended into the present American Southwest and California until Texas revolted and established a republic in 1836. The U.S.-Mexican War, 1846-48, resulted in the loss by Mexico of the lands north of the Rio Grande.

French arms supported an Austrian archduke on the throne of Mexico as Maximilian I, 1864-67, but pressure from the U.S. forced France to withdraw. Dictatorial rule by Porfirio Díaz, president 1877-80, 1884-1911, led to a period of rebellion and factional fighting. A new constitution, Feb. 5, 1917, brought reform.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) dominated politics from 1929 until the late 1990s. Radical opposition, including some guerrilla activity, was contained by strong measures. Some gains in agriculture, industry, and social services were achieved, but much of the work force remained jobless or underemployed. Although prospects brightened with the discovery of vast oil reserves, inflation and a drop in world oil prices aggravated Mexico's economic problems in the 1980s. Mexico reached agreement with the U.S. and Canada on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Aug. 12, 1992; it took effect Jan. 1, 1994.

Guerrillas of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) launched an uprising, Jan. 1, 1994, in southern Mexico. A tentative peace accord was reached Mar. 2. The presidential candidate of the governing PRI, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, was assassinated at a political rally in Tijuana, Mar. 23. The new PRI candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, won election Aug. 21 and was inaugurated Dec. 1, 1994.

An austerity plan and pledges of aid from the U.S. saved Mexico's currency from collapse in early 1995. Popular Revolutionary Army guerrillas launched coordinated attacks on government targets in Aug. 1996. In elections July 6, 1997, the PRI failed to win a congressional majority for the first time since 1929.

In the presidential election of July 2, 2000, the PRI lost for the first time in over 7 decades; the winner, Vicente Fox Quesada of the National Action Party (PAN), took office Dec. 1, 2000. Hurricane Wilma hit Cancún Oct. 21, 2005, causing $2 bil damage.

Results of the July 2, 2006, presidential vote gave the PAN candidate, conservative Felipe Calderón Hinojosa, a slim margin over former Mexico City mayor Andrés Manuel López Obrador, nominee of the leftist Democratic Revolutionary Party. Claiming vote fraud, López Obrador and his supporters held massive protests, but Calderón was declared the winner and took office Dec. 1, 2006. Despite a government crackdown on drug cartels, drug-related violence intensified, claiming more than 28,000 lives from Dec. 2006 to July 2010.

Micronesia

Federated States of Micronesia

People: Population: 107,154. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.2; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 395.3 per sq mi, 152.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 22.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Chuukese 49%, Pohnpeian 24%, Kosraean 6%. **Principal languages:** English (official & common lang.), Chuukese, Kosrean, Pohnpeian, Yapese. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 47%.

Geography: Total area: 271 sq mi, 702 sq km; **Land area:** 271 sq mi, 702 sq km. **Location:** Consists of 607 islands in W Pacific Ocean. **Topography:** Includes both high mountainous islands and low coral atolls; volcanic outcroppings on Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Truk. Climate is tropical. **Capital:** Palikir, 7,000.

Government: Type: Republic in free association with U.S. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Emanuel (Manny) Mori; b. Dec. 25, 1948; in office: May 11, 2007. **Local divisions:** 4 states. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, constr., fish proc., specialized aquaculture. **Chief crops:** black pepper, tropical fruits & vegetables, coconuts, bananas, cassava, kava, betel nuts, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** forests, marine products, deep seabed minerals. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 14,000; chickens: 190,000; goats: 4,100; pigs: 33,000. **Fish catch:** 21,849 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 0.9%, industry 34.4%, services 64.7% (two-thirds govt. employees).

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. dollar (USD). **GDP** (2008): $238.1 mil (supp. by grant aid avg. perhaps $100 mil a year); **per capita GDP** (2008): $2,200; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** $132.7 mil; NA. **Exports:** $14 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (FY07 est.): $152.7. **Total reserves less gold:** $35.54 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 6 airports. **Chief port:** Tomil Harbor.

Communications: TV sets: 20 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 70 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 7.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 15.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.3 male; 73.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 22.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.82%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 25.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 89%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, IMF, WHO).

Embassy: 1725 N St. NW 20036; 223-4383.

Website: micronesia.fm

The Federated States of Micronesia, formerly known as the Caroline Islands, was ruled successively by Spain, Germany, Japan, and the U.S. The nation gained independence under a compact of free association with the U.S., Nov. 1986 and was admitted to the UN, Sept. 17, 1991. Tropical Storm Chata'an July 1-2, 2002, left 47 people dead and over 1,000 homeless in Chuuk. Typhoon Sudal battered Yap Apr. 9, 2004, leaving at least 1,500 homeless.

Moldova

Republic of Moldova

People: Population: 4,317,483. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.7; 65+: 10.6. **Pop. density:** 340 per sq mi, 131.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 46.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Moldovan/Romanian 78%, Ukrainian 8%, Russian 6%. **Principal languages:** Moldovan (official; virtually same as Romanian lang.), Russian, Gagauz (Turkish dialect). **Chief religions:** Eastern Orthodox 98%, Jewish 2%.

Geography: Total area: 13,070 sq mi, 33,851 sq km; **Land area:** 12,699 sq mi, 32,891 sq km. **Location:** In E Europe. **Neighbors:** Romania on W; Ukraine on N, E, and S. **Topography:** Country is landlocked; mainly hilly plains, with steppelands in S near Black Sea. **Capital:** Chisinau (Kishinev), 650,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mihai Ghimpu; b. Nov. 19, 1951; in office: Sept. 11, 2009 (acting). **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Vladimir Filat; b. May 6, 1969; in office: Sept. 25, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 counties, 1 municipality, 1 autonomous territory. **Defense budget:** $22 mil. **Active troops:** 5,998.

Economy: Industries: sugar, vegetable oil, food proc., agric. machinery, foundry equip. **Chief crops:** vegetables, fruits, wine, grain, sugar beets, sunflower seed, tobacco. **Natural resources:** lignite, phosphorites, gypsum, limestone. **Arable land:** 55%. **Livestock:** cattle: 231,716; chickens: 17.1 mil; goats: 99,303; pigs: 298,675; sheep: 753,903. **Fish catch:** 6,107 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 3.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 40.6%, industry 16%, services 43.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Leu (MDL) (Sept. 2010: 12.43 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $10 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,300; **GDP growth:** –7.7%. **Imports:** $3.3 bil; Ukraine 19.9%, Romania 15.1%, Russia 14.52%, Germany 8.69%, Italy 5.7%, Belarus 4.38%. **Exports:** $1.3 bil; Russia 23.77%, Italy 14.11%, Romania 12.74%, Germany 6.92%, Turkey 6.08%, Belarus 5.38%. **Tourism:** $212 mil. **Budget:** $2.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $944.23 mil. **CPI change:** –0.1%.

Transport: Railways: 707 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 293,000 pass. cars; 5,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 225.6 mil pass.-mi; 5 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 297 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 742 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 31.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 35.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 67.4 male; 75 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.04%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12.8. **HIV rate:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 98.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2101 S St. NW 20008; 667-1130.

Website: www.moldova.md

In 1918, Romania annexed all of Bessarabia that Russia had acquired from Turkey in 1812 by the Treaty of Bucharest. In 1924, the Soviet Union established the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on the eastern bank of the Dniester. It was merged with the Romanian-speaking districts of Bessarabia in 1940 to form the Moldavian SSR.

During WWII, Romania, allied with Germany, occupied the area. It was recaptured by the USSR in 1944. Moldova declared independence Aug. 27, 1991. It became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Fighting erupted Mar. 1992 in the Trans-Dniester region between Moldovan security forces and Slavic separatists—ethnic Russians and ethnic Ukrainians—who feared Moldova would merge with neighboring Romania. In a plebiscite on Mar. 6, 1994, voters in Moldova supported independence, without unification with Romania.

Defying the Moldovan government, voters in the breakaway Trans-Dniester region held legislative elections and approved a separatist constitution Dec. 24, 1995. A peace accord with Trans-Dniester separatists was signed in Moscow May 8, 1997. In a referendum Sept. 17, 2006, Trans-Dniester voters overwhelmingly supported independence from Moldova and eventual union with Russia. The Communists gained legislative majorities in 2001 and 2005 but were outpolled by a fragile coalition of pro-Western parties, July 29, 2009. When a deadlocked parliament failed to agree on a president, a constitutional referendum providing for direct presidential elections was held Sept. 5, 2010. Although 88% of voters supported it, the measure failed to pass because of insufficient turnout.

Monaco

Principality of Monaco

People: Population: 30,586. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 12.6; 65+: 26.1. **Pop. density:** 39,608.7 per sq mi, 15,293 per sq km. **Urban:** 100%. **Ethnic groups:** French 47%, Monegasque 16%, Italian 16%, other 21%. **Principal languages:** French (official), English, Italian, Monegasque. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 90%.

Geography: Total area: 0.77 sq mi, 2 sq km; **Land area:** 0.77 sq mi, 2 sq km. **Location:** On NW Mediterranean coast. **Neighbors:** France to W, N, E. **Topography:** Monaco-Ville sits atop a high promontory, the rest of the principality rises from the port up the hillside. **Capital:** Monaco, 33,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Prince Albert II; b. Mar. 14, 1958; in office: Apr. 6, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Min. of State Michel Roger; b. Mar. 9, 1949; in office: Mar. 29, 2010. **Local divisions:** 4 quarters. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, constr., small-scale industrial & consumer products. **Chief crops:** None. **Natural resources:** None. **Arable land:** None. **Fish catch:** 1 metric ton. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2006): $976.3 mil; **per capita GDP** (2006): $30,000; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** $916.1 mil; NA. **Exports:** $716.3 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2005 est.): $920.6 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 3.1 mil pass.-mi. **Chief port:** Monaco.

Communications: TV sets: 758 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,030 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 107.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 70.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 85.8 male; 93.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8. **Natural inc.:** –0.1%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 1.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IMO, WHO), OSCE.

Embassy: 2314 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 234-1530.

Website: www.gouv.mc

An independent principality for over 300 years, Monaco has belonged to the House of Grimaldi since 1297, except during the French Revolution. It was placed under the protectorate of Sardinia in 1815, and under France, 1861. The Prince of Monaco was an absolute ruler until the 1911 constitution. Monaco was admitted to the UN on May 28, 1993.

Monaco is noted for its mild climate, magnificent scenery, and elegant casinos. Prince Rainier III, who ruled Monaco from 1949 and turned it into one of Europe's top tourist spots, died Apr. 6, 2005, and was succeeded by his son, Albert II.

Mongolia

People: Population: 3,086,918. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.7; 65+: 4. **Pop. density:** 5.1 per sq mi, 2 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Mongol (mostly Khalkha) 95%, Turkic (mostly Kazakh) 5%. **Principal languages:** Khalkha Mongol, Turkic, Russian. **Chief religions:** Buddhist Lamaist 50%, Shamanist & Christian 6%, Muslim 4%, none 40%.

Geography: Total area: 603,909 sq mi, 1,564,116 sq km; **Land area:** 599,831 sq mi, 1,553,556 sq km. **Location:** In E Central Asia. **Neighbors:** Russia on N, China on E, W, and S. **Topography:** Mostly a high plateau with mountains, salt lakes, and vast grasslands. Arid lands in S are part of the Gobi Desert. **Capital:** Ulaanbaatar, 949,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj; b. Mar. 30, 1963; in office: June 18, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime. Min. Sukhbaatar Batbold; b. 1963; in office: Oct. 29, 2009. **Local divisions:** 18 provinces, 3 municipalities. **Defense budget** (2008): $51 mil. **Active troops:** 10,000.

Economy: Industries: constr. & constr. materials, mining, oil, food & beverages, proc. of animal products. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, vegetables, forage crops. **Natural resources:** oil, coal, copper, molybd., tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, fluorspar, gold, silver, iron. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.5 mil; chickens: 360,000; goats: 20 mil; pigs: 29,285; sheep: 18.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 88 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 3.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 34%, industry 5%, services 61%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tughrik (MNT) (Sept. 2010: 1,317.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $9.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,100; **GDP growth:** –1%. **Imports:** $2.1 bil; China 35.99%, Russia 31.56%, South Korea 7.08%, Japan 4.8%. **Exports:** $1.9 bil; China 78.52%, Canada 9.46%, Russia 3.02%. **Tourism:** $230 mil. **Budget:** $1.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $825.72 mil. **Gold:** 29,945 oz t. **CPI change:** 6.3%.

Transport: Railways: 1,125 mi. **Civil aviation:** 523.8 mil pass.-mi; 14 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 58 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 142 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 7.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 19.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 13.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 65.5 male; 70.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.5%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 38.6. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 97.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO).

Embassy: 2833 M St. NW 20007; 333-7117.

Website: www.pmis.gov.mn

One of the world's oldest countries, Mongolia reached the zenith of its power in the 13th cent. when Genghis Khan and his successors conquered all of China and extended their influence as far west as Hungary and Poland. In later centuries, the empire dissolved and Mongolia became a province of China.

With the advent of the 1911 Chinese revolution, Mongolia, with Russian backing, declared its independence. A Communist regime was established July 11, 1921.

In 1990, the Mongolian Communist Party yielded its monopoly on power but won elections in July. A new constitution took effect Feb. 12, 1992. Natsagiyn Bagabandi, a former Communist, won the presidential election of May 18, 1997. A protracted political crisis took a violent turn Oct. 2, 1998, with the murder of Sanjaasuregiyn Zorig, a popular cabinet member seeking to become prime minister. Pres. Bagabandi was reelected May 20, 2001. Nambaryn Enkhbayar, a former prime minister (2000-04), won the presidential election of May 22, 2005.

Mongolia contributed troops to U.S.-led operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. On Nov. 21, 2005, Pres. George W. Bush became the first sitting U.S. president to visit Mongolia; the U.S. agreed Oct. 22, 2007, to a 5-year, $285-mil aid program. Riots followed parliamentary elections June 29, 2008, won by the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP). In presidential voting May 24, 2009, former Prime Min. Tsakhiagiin Elbergdorj (1998, 2004-06), the Democratic Party candidate, defeated the MPRP's Enkhbayar.

Montenegro

People: Population: 666,730. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.8; 65+: 13.5. **Pop. density:** 128.4 per sq mi, 49.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Montenegrin 43%, Serbian 32%, Bosniak 8%. **Principal languages:** Montenegrin (official), Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian, Croatian. **Chief religions:** Orthodox, Muslim, Roman Catholic.

Geography: Total area: 5,333 sq mi, 13,812 sq km; **Land area:** 5,194 sq mi, 13,452 sq km. **Location:** On Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Bosnia and Herzegovina on N and W; Serbia on E; Albania on SE; Adriatic Sea on SW; Croatia on W. **Topography:** Most terrain is rugged and mountainous, with few arable regions, mostly along the Zeta R.; narrow coastline is highly indented. **Capital:** Podgorica, 144,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Filip Vujanovic; b. Sept. 1, 1954; in office: May 22, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime. Min. Milo Djukanovic; b. Feb. 15, 1962; in office: Feb. 29, 2008. **Local divisions:** 21 municipalities. **Defense budget:** $61 mil. **Active troops:** 3,127.

Economy: Industries: steelmaking, aluminum, agric. proc., consumer goods, tourism. **Chief crops:** grains, tobacco, potatoes, citrus fruits, olives, grapes. **Natural resources:** bauxite, hydroelectricity. **Arable land:** 14%. **Livestock:** cattle: 109,300; chickens: 505,000; pigs: 10,400; sheep: 222,200. **Fish catch:** 912 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, industry 30%, services 68%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $6.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,800; **GDP growth:** –6.1%. **Imports:** $601.7 mil; Italy 17.54%, Slovenia 14.62%, Germany 10.5%, Austria 7.82%, China 7.82%, Russia 4.4%, Hungary 4.11%, Greece 4.11%, Netherlands 3.96%. **Exports:** $171.3 mil; Italy 29.52%, Greece 22.65%, Slovenia 11.83%, Hungary 8.96%, U.S. 7.93%. **Tourism:** $758 mil. **Budget:** NA. **Total reserves less gold:** $365.26 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 155 mi. **Motor vehicles** (incl. Serbia): 1.6 mil pass. cars; 158,400 comm. cars. **Civil aviation:** 231.8 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief port:** Bar.

Communications: Telephone lines: 58.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 44.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74.6 male; 80.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.23%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 9.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, ILO, WHO), OSCE.

Embassy: 1610 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 234-6108.

Website: www.montenegro.yu

Part of the medieval Serbian Kingdom, Montenegro preserved its autonomy for centuries because of its mountainous terrain. After WWI, it was part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, later renamed Yugoslavia. Italian forces occupied parts of Montenegro during WWII. In 1945, with the establishment of a federal Yugoslavia under Communist rule, Montenegro became one of 6 constituent republics.

In Apr. 1992, after 4 other republics had declared independence, Montenegro and Serbia reconstituted themselves as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Because of its ties with Serbia, Montenegro was a target of NATO air strikes during the Kosovo war, Mar.-June 1999. The republic sought closer ties with the West, however, and worked to reduce its political and economic dependence on Serbia. A referendum on independence passed May 21, 2006, with barely more than the 55% majority required. Montenegro declared independence June 3, 2006, and was admitted as a UN member June 28. It applied Dec. 15, 2008, to join the EU.

Morocco

Kingdom of Morocco

People: Population: 31,627,428. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.2; 65+: 6. **Pop. density:** 183.5 per sq mi, 70.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab-Berber 99%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), Berber dialects, French (often lang. of business, govt., diplomacy). **Chief religion:** Muslim 99%.

Geography: Total area: 172,414 sq mi, 446,550 sq km; **Land area:** 172,317 sq mi, 446,300 sq km. **Location:** On NW coast of Africa. **Neighbors:** Western Sahara on S, Algeria on E, Spain on N. **Topography:** Consists of 5 natural regions: mountain ranges (Riff in the N, Middle Atlas, Upper Atlas, and Anti-Atlas); rich plains in W; alluvial plains in SW; well-cultivated plateaus in the center; a pre-Sahara arid zone extending from SE. **Capital:** Rabat, 1,770,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Agadir, 765,000, Casablanca (Dar-el-Beida), 3,245,000; Fès, 1,044,000; Marrakech, 909,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Mohammed VI; b. Aug. 21, 1963; in office: July 23, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Abbas El Fassi; b. Sept. 18, 1940; in office: Sept. 19, 2007. **Local divisions:** 16 regions. **Defense budget:** $3.19 bil. **Active troops:** 195,800.

Economy: Industries: phosphate rock mining & proc., food proc., leather goods, textiles, constr., tourism. **Chief crops:** barley, wheat, citrus, wine, vegetables, olives. **Natural resources:** phosphates, iron ore, mang., lead, zinc, fish, salt. **Crude oil reserves:** 0.8 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 19%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.8 mil; chickens: 150 mil; goats: 5.1 mil; pigs: 8,000; sheep: 17.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 1.01 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 21.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 44.6%, industry 19.8%, services 35.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dirham (MAD) (Sept. 2010: 8.62 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $145.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,700; **GDP growth:** 4.9%. **Imports:** $31.2 bil; France 16.95%, Spain 14.72%, China 7.1%, Italy 6.76%, Germany 6.28%, U.S. 5.66%, Saudi Arabia 5.11%. **Exports:** $14.8 bil; Spain 22.02%, France 20.22%, India 4.91%, Italy 4%. **Tourism:** $7.2 bil. **Budget:** $25.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $14.54 bil. **Gold:** 709,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 1%.

Transport: Railways: 1,185 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.3 mil pass. cars; 457,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 5,024.4 mil pass.-mi; 32 airports. **Chief ports:** Agadir, Casablanca, Mohammedia, Safi.

Communications: TV sets: 165 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 247 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 11 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2003): 11.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 32.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.6 male; 78.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.47%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 28.6. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 56.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL.

Embassy: 1601 21st St. NW 20009; 462-7979.

Website: www.maroc.ma

Berbers were the original inhabitants, followed by Carthaginians and Romans. Arabs conquered in 683. In the 11th and 12th centuries, a Berber empire ruled all northwest Africa and most of Spain from Morocco.

Part of Morocco came under Spanish rule in the 19th cent.; France controlled the rest in the early 20th. Tribal uprisings lasted from 1911 to 1933. The country became independent Mar. 2, 1956. Tangier, an internationalized seaport, was turned over to Morocco, 1956. Ifni, a Spanish enclave, was ceded in 1969. Morocco annexed the disputed territory of Western Sahara during the second half of the 1970s.

King Hassan II assumed the throne in 1961, reigning until his death on July 23, 1999; he was immediately succeeded by his eldest son. Political reforms in the 1990s included the establishment of a bicameral legislature in 1997.

Five terrorist attacks in Casablanca May 16, 2003, left 45 people dead, including 12 suicide bombers; the government blamed Salafia Jihadia, a group connected with al-Qaeda. An earthquake Feb. 24, 2004, killed at least 629 people in the vicinity of al-Hoceima, northern coastal Morocco. Following a series of suicide bombings in 2007, the government stepped up its campaign against militant Islamists; by 2010, about 1,000 persons considered to be Islamic radicals remained in Moroccan prisons.

Western Sahara

Western Sahara, formerly the protectorate of Spanish Sahara, is bounded on the N by Morocco, the NE by Algeria, the E and S by Mauritania, and the W by the Atlantic Ocean. Phosphates are the major resource. Population (2009 est.): 405,210; capital: Laayoune (El Aaiún). Area: 102,703 sq mi.

Spain withdrew from its protectorate in Feb. 1976. On Apr. 14, 1976, Morocco annexed over 70,000 sq mi, with the remainder annexed by Mauritania. The Polisario Front guerrilla movement, which had proclaimed the region independent Feb. 27, launched attacks with Algerian support. After Mauritania signed a treaty with Polisario on Aug. 5, 1979, Morocco occupied Mauritania's portion of Western Sahara.

After years of bitter fighting, Morocco controlled the main urban areas, but Polisario guerrillas moved freely in the vast, sparsely populated deserts. The two sides implemented a cease-fire in 1991, when a UN peacekeeping force (MINURSO) was established with a mandate to prepare for a referendum on self-determination as early as 1992; in mid-2010, MINURSO had 224 uniformed personnel in Western Sahara, but a referendum had still not been held.

Mozambique

Republic of Mozambique

People: Population: 22,061,451. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 44.1; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 72.7 per sq mi, 28.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.6%. **Ethnic groups:** African (incl. Makhuwa, Tsonga, Lomwe, Sena) 99.7%. **Principal languages:** Portuguese (official; spoken by 27% of pop. as second lang.), Emakhuwa, Xichangana, Elomwe, Cisena. **Chief religions:** Catholic 24%, Muslim 18%, Zionist Christian 18%, none 23%.

Geography: Total area: 308,642 sq mi, 799,380 sq km; **Land area:** 303,623 sq mi, 786,380 sq km. **Location:** On SE coast of Africa. **Neighbors:** Tanzania on N; Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe on W; South Africa, Swaziland on S. **Topography:** Coastal lowlands comprise nearly half the country with plateaus rising in steps to the mountains along W border. **Capital:** Maputo, 1,589,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Matola, 761,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Armando Guebuza; b. Jan. 20, 1943; in office: Feb. 2, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Aires Ali; b. Dec. 6, 1955; in office: Jan. 16, 2010. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces and Maputo municipality. **Defense budget:** $70 mil. **Active troops:** 11,200.

Economy: Industries: food, beverages, chemicals, aluminum, oil products, textiles, cement. **Chief crops:** cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, cassava, corn, coconuts, sisal, citrus & tropical fruits, potatoes, sunflowers. **Natural resources:** coal, titanium, nat. gas, hydropower, tantalum, graphite. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.2 mil; chickens: 28.5 mil; goats: 5 mil; pigs: 182,000; sheep: 181,899. **Fish catch:** 120,407 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 15.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 81%, industry 6%, services 13%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Metical (MZN) (Sept. 2010: 36.40 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $20.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $900; **GDP growth:** 6.3%. **Imports:** $3.1 bil; South Africa 33.54%, Netherlands 8.42%, India 5.93%, China 4.24%. **Exports:** $2 bil; Netherlands 47.62%, South Africa 11.6%. **Tourism:** $190 mil. **Budget:** $2.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): $1.02 bil. **Gold** (2008): 95,211 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.3%.

Transport: Railways: 2,975 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 112,000 pass. cars; 40,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 221.2 mil pass.-mi; 23 airports. **Chief ports:** Beira, Maputo, Nacala.

Communications: TV sets: 5 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 40 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 2.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 2.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 42.1 male; 40.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.8. **Natural inc.:** 1.8%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 103.8. **HIV rate:** 12.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 54%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1525 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20036; 293-7146.

Website: www.mozambique.mz

The first Portuguese post on the Mozambique coast was established in 1505, on the trade route to the East. Mozambique became independent June 25, 1975, after a 10-year war against Portuguese colonial domination. The 1974 revolution in Portugal had paved the way for the orderly transfer of power to Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique). Frelimo took over local administration Sept. 20, 1974.

The new Frelimo government, headed by Pres. Samora Machel, a former guerrilla commander, provided for a gradual transition to a Communist system. Most of the country's whites emigrated. In the 1980s, severe drought and civil war caused famine and heavy loss of life. Pres. Machel was killed in a plane crash just inside the South African border, Oct. 19, 1986. Frelimo formally abandoned Marxist-Leninism in 1989, and a new constitution, effective Nov. 30, 1990, provided for multiparty elections and a free-market economy.

On Oct. 4, 1992, a peace agreement was signed aimed at ending hostilities between the government and the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). Repatriation of 1.7 mil Mozambican refugees officially ended June 1995. In Mar. 1999 the heaviest floods in four decades left nearly 200,000 people stranded. Even worse flooding in Feb.-Mar. 2000 claimed more than 600 lives, displaced over 1 mil people, and devastated the economy.

Frelimo retained its hold under Pres. Joaquim Chissano (in office 1986-2005) and his successor, Pres. Armando Guebuza, elected Dec. 1-2, 2004. Flooding of the Zambezi River basin, followed by Cyclone Favio, killed at least 45 people and left more than 170,000 people homeless in Feb. 2007. Another flood crisis, Jan.-Mar. 2008, claimed some 700 lives and displaced 650,000 people. Despite robust economic growth during 2000-10, average per capita income remains low and poverty is widespread. Guebuza won reelection with a 75% majority Oct. 28, 2009.

Myanmar (*formerly* Burma)

Union of Myanmar

People: Population: 53,414,374. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.9; 65+: 5. **Pop. density:** 211.7 per sq mi, 81.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 33%. **Ethnic groups:** Burman 68%, Shan 9%, Karen 7%. **Principal languages:** Burmese, many ethnic minority languages. **Chief religions:** Buddhist 89%, Christian 4%, Muslim 4%.

Geography: Total area: 261,228 sq mi, 676,578 sq km; **Land area:** 252,321 sq mi, 653,508 sq km. **Location:** Between S and SE Asia, on Bay of Bengal. **Neighbors:** Bangladesh, India on W; China, Laos, Thailand on E. **Topography:** Mountains surround Myanmar on W, N, and E, and dense forests cover much of the nation. N-S rivers provide habitable valleys and communications, especially the Irrawaddy, navigable for 900 mi. Country has a tropical monsoon climate. **Capital:** Rangoon (Yangon), 4,259,000; Nay Pyi Taw (admin.), 992,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Mandalay, 1,009,000.

Government: Type: Military. **Head of state:** Gen. Than Shwe; b. Feb. 2, 1933; in office: Apr. 23, 1992. **Head of gov.:** Lt. Gen. Thein Sein; b. Apr. 20, 1945; in office: Oct. 24, 2007 (acting from May 18). **Local divisions:** 7 states, 7 divisions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 406,000.

Economy: Industries: agric. proc., wood & wood products, constr. materials, pharmaceuticals, garments. **Chief crops:** rice, pulses, beans, sesame, groundnuts, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** oil, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, marble, limestone, prec. stones, nat. gas, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 50 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 15%. **Livestock:** cattle: 12.9 mil; chickens: 107.8 mil; goats: 2.6 mil; pigs: 7.7 mil; sheep: 524,700. **Fish catch:** 3.2 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70%, industry 7%, services 23%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kyat (MMK) (Sept. 2010: 6.51 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $57.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,100; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** $4 bil; China 33.1%, Thailand 26.28%, Singapore 15.18%. **Exports:** $6.8 bil; Thailand 46.57%, India 12.99%, China 9.01%, Japan 5.65%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $2.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2006): $821 mil. **CPI change:** 1.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,458 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 188,000 pass. cars; 131,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 968.7 mil pass.-mi; 37 airports. **Chief ports:** Moulmein, Rangoon, Sittwe.

Communications: TV sets: 7 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 72 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.2 male; 66.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.2. **Natural inc.:** 1.13%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 50.8. **HIV rate:** 0.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-9. **Literacy:** 91.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), ASEAN.

Embassy: 2300 S St. NW 20008; 332-3344.

Website: www.myanmar.gov.mm

The Burmese arrived from Tibet before the 9th cent., displacing earlier cultures, and a Buddhist monarchy was established by the 11th. Burma was conquered by the Mongol dynasty of China in 1272, then ruled by Shans as a Chinese tributary, until the 16th cent. Britain subjugated Burma in three wars, 1824-84, and ruled the country as part of India until 1937, when Burma became self-governing. Independence outside the Commonwealth was achieved Jan. 4, 1948.

Gen. Ne Win dominated politics from 1962 to 1988, first as military ruler, then as constitutional president. His regime drove Indians from the civil service and Chinese from commerce. Economic socialization was advanced, isolation from foreign countries enforced. In 1987 Burma, once the richest nation in Southeast Asia, was granted less-developed status by the UN.

Ne Win resigned July 1988, following antigovernment riots. In Sept. the military seized power, under Gen. Saw Maung. In 1989 the country's name was changed to Myanmar.

The first free multiparty elections in 30 years took place May 27, 1990, with the main opposition party winning a decisive victory, but the military refused to hand over power. A key opposition leader,

Aung San Suu Kyi, awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991, was held under house arrest, 1989-95, 2000-02, and again from 2003. Because of the regime's poor human rights record and continued harassment of Aung San Suu Kyi and her supporters, the U.S. imposed sanctions. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, killed at least 61 people in Myanmar.

Public anger over soaring fuel costs in Aug. 2007 triggered new challenges to the military regime. In late Sept., thousands of Buddhist monks led mass protests in Yangon; security forces cracked down by raiding monasteries, arresting monks, and firing on demonstrators. On Sept. 25, the U.S. announced tougher sanctions against junta leaders. Cyclone Nargis, May 2-3, 2008, left at least 84,537 people dead, with an estimated 53,836 missing.

An odd episode, May 2009, in which a U.S. citizen, John Yettaw, swam across a Yangon lake and illegally entered Aung San Suu Kyi's home, led a Myanmar military court to extend her house arrest by 18 months and sentence him to 7 years in prison. U.S. Sen. Jim Webb (D, VA) gained Yettaw's release during a visit to Myanmar Aug. 14-16. Parliamentary elections—Myanmar's first in 20 years—were scheduled for Nov. 7, 2010.

Namibia

Republic of Namibia

People: Population: 2,128,471. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.1; 65+: 4. **Pop. density:** 6.7 per sq mi, 2.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 88%, white 6%, mixed 7%. (About 50% of pop. belong to Ovambo tribe.) **Principal languages:** English (official), Afrikaans (common lang. of most of pop. & about 60% of white pop.), German, indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Christian 80%-90% (Lutheran at least 50%), indigenous beliefs 10%-20%.

Geography: Total area: 318,261 sq mi, 824,292 sq km; **Land area:** 317,874 sq mi, 823,290 sq km. **Location:** In southern Africa on coast of Atlantic O. **Neighbors:** Angola on N; Botswana, Zambia on E; South Africa on S. **Topography:** Three distinct regions incl. Namib desert along the Atlantic coast, a mountainous central plateau with woodland savanna, and Kalahari desert in E. True forests found in NE. There are 4 rivers, but little other surface water. **Capital:** Windhoek, 342,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Hifikepunye Pohamba; b. Aug. 18, 1935; in office: Mar. 21, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nahas Angula; b. Aug. 22, 1943; in office: Mar. 21, 2005. **Local divisions:** 13 regions. **Defense budget:** $305 mil. **Active troops:** 9,200.

Economy: meatpacking, fish proc., dairy products, mining. **Chief crops:** millet, sorghum, peanuts, grapes. **Natural resources:** diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, silver, lead, tin, lithium, cadmium, tungsten, zinc, salt, hydropower, fish. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.5 mil; chickens: 4.7 mil; goats: 2 mil; pigs: 25,000; sheep: 2.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 372,880 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 16.3%, industry 22.4%, services 61.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (NAD) (Sept. 2010: 7.13 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $13.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,600; **GDP growth:** –0.8%. **Imports:** $4.5 bil; NA. **Exports:** $3.5 bil. **Tourism:** $378 mil. **Budget:** $2.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.31 bil. **CPI change:** 8.8%.

Transport: Railways: 1,634 mi. **Civil aviation:** 986.7 mil pass.-mi; 21 airports. **Chief ports:** Luderitz, Walvis Bay.

Communications: TV sets: 38 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 143 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 6.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 28.0 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 5.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 52.3 male; 51.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13. **Natural inc.:** 0.89%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 45.5. **HIV rate:** 15.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 88.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1605 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 986-0540.

Website: www.grnnet.gov.na

Namibia was declared a German protectorate in 1890 and officially called South-West Africa. South Africa seized the territory from Germany in 1915 during WWI; the League of Nations gave South Africa a mandate over the territory in 1920. In 1966, the Marxist South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) launched a guerrilla war for independence. The UN General Assembly named the area Namibia in 1968.

After many years of guerrilla warfare, South Africa, Angola, and Cuba signed a U.S.-mediated agreement Dec. 22, 1988, to end South African administration of Namibia and provide for a ceasefire and transition to independence, in accordance with a 1978 UN plan. A separate accord between Cuba and Angola provided for a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops from Namibia. A constitution providing for multiparty government was adopted Feb. 9, 1990, and Namibia gained independence Mar. 21.

Walvis Bay, the principal deepwater port, had been turned over to South African administration in 1922. It remained in South African hands after independence, but South Africa turned control of the port back to Namibia, as of Mar. 1, 1994. Separatist violence flared in the Caprivi Strip in the late 1990s. In 2009, severe flooding in northern Namibia claimed at least 85 lives by mid-Apr. SWAPO, the leading political group since independence, dominated the general election held Nov. 27-28, 2009.

Nauru

Republic of Nauru

People: Population: 9,267. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.1; 65+: 2.2. **Pop. density:** 1,142.9 per sq mi, 441.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 100%. **Ethnic groups:** Nauruan 58%, other Pacific Islander 26%, Chinese 8%, European 8%. **Principal languages:** Nauruan (official; distinct Pacific Isl. lang.), English (widely understood, spoken, used for most govt. & commercial purposes). **Chief religion:** Christian (Protestant 66%, Roman Catholic 33%).

Geography: Total area: 8.1 sq mi, 21 sq km; **Land area:** 8.1 sq mi, 21 sq km. **Location:** In W Pacific O. just S of Equator. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Kiribati to E. **Topography:** Mostly a plateau bearing high-grade phosphate deposits, surrounded by a sandy shore and coral reef in concentric rings. **Capital:** No official capital; govt. offices in Yaren District, 10,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Marcus Stephen; b. Oct. 1, 1969; in office: Dec. 19, 2007. **Local divisions:** 14 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: phosphate mining, offshore banking, coconut products. **Chief crops:** coconuts. **Natural resources:** phosphates, fish. **Arable land:** None. **Livestock:** chickens: 5,000; pigs: 3,000. **Fish catch:** 39 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 31 mil kWh. **Labor force:** Mining phosphates, public administration, education, transportation.

Finance: Monetary unit: Australia Dollar (AUD) (Sept. 2010: 1.07 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2005): $60 mil; **per capita GDP** (2005): $5,000; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** $20 mil; NA. **Exports:** $64,000. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2005): $13.5 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 233.6 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief port:** Nauru.

Communications: TV sets: 1 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 45 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 18.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Life expect.: 60.9 male; 68.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 28.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.2%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Permanent UN mission: 800 2nd Ave., Ste. 400A, New York, NY 10017; (212) 937-0074.

Website: gov.nr

The island was discovered in 1798 by the British but was formally annexed to the German Empire in 1886. After WWI, Nauru became a League of Nations mandate administered by Australia. During WWII the Japanese occupied the island. In 1947 Nauru was made a UN trust territory, administered by Australia. It became an independent republic Jan. 31, 1968, and was admitted to the UN Sept. 14, 1999.

Phosphate exports provided Nauru with per capita revenues that were among the highest in the Third World. Phosphate reserves, however, are nearly depleted, and environmental damage from strip-mining has been severe. Lax banking practices have made Nauru a haven for money laundering. Nauru defaulted on a loan payment for its real estate holdings in Australia and was virtually bankrupt by 2004, when financial reforms were implemented.

Nepal

Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

People: Population: 28,951,852. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.6; 65+: 4.3. **Pop. density:** 523.1 per sq mi, 202 per sq km. **Urban:** 18.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Chhettri 16%, Brahman-Hill 13%, Magar 7%, Tharu 7%. **Principal languages:** Nepali, Maithali, English (spoken by many in govt. & business). **Chief religions:** Hindu 81%, Buddhism 11%, Muslim 4%.

Geography: Total area: 56,827 sq mi, 147,181 sq km; **Land area:** 55,348 sq mi, 143,351 sq km. **Location:** Astride the Himalaya Mts. **Neighbors:** China on N, India on S. **Topography:** The Himalayas stretch across the N, the hill country with its fertile valleys extends across the center, while S border region is part of the flat, subtropical Ganges Plain. **Capital:** Kathmandu, 990,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ram Baran Yadav; b. Feb. 4, 1948; in office: July 23, 2008. **Head of gov.:** vacant. **Local divisions:** 5 regions subdivided into 14 zones. **Defense budget:** $209 mil. **Active troops:** 95,753.

Economy: Industries: tourism; carpets; textiles; small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills. **Chief crops:** rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, jute, root crops. **Natural resources:** quartz, water, timber, hydropower, lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore. **Arable land:** 16%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7.1 mil; chickens: 24.7 mil; goats: 8.1 mil; pigs: 1 mil; sheep: 809,480. **Fish catch:** 48,750 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 2.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 76%, industry 6%, services 18%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (NPR) (Sept. 2010: 74.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $33.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,200; **GDP growth:** 4.7%. **Imports:** $3.6 bil; India 52.85%, China 13.35%. **Exports:** $907 mil; India 59.95%, U.S. 7.87%, Bangladesh 6.04%, Germany 4.89%. **Tourism:** $336 mil. **Budget** (FY10): $3.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2005): $1.05 bil. **CPI change:** 11.6%.

Transport: Railways: 37 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 63,500 pass. cars; 72,700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 566.1 mil pass.-mi; 11 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 6 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 38 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 2.1 users per 100 pop.

Haiti Quake Disaster A powerful earthquake devastated Haiti Jan. 12, 2010, killing more than 220,000 people and displacing more than 2 million in the already impoverished country.







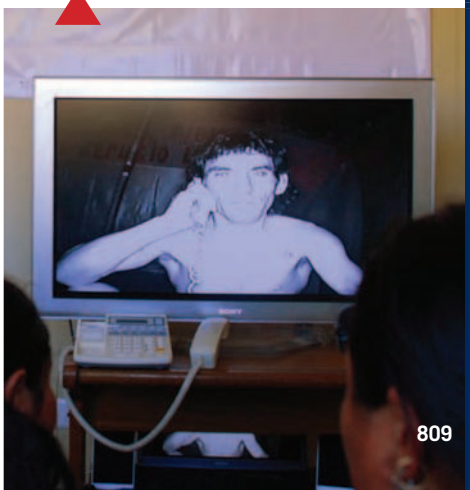


Poland Mourns Polish Pres. Lech Kaczynski and 95 other passengers and crew—among them many other Polish government officials and dignitaries—were killed in an Apr. 10, 2010, plane crash.

Trapped Underground Thirty-three Chilean miners, trapped in an emergency shelter 2,300 feet underground following a cave-in, made contact with rescue crews Aug. 22, 2010. Food supply lines and video communications were established, but rescue was expected to take months.



Earthquake in Chile
An 8.8-magnitude earthquake struck just off Chile's coast Feb. 27, 2010, causing hundreds of aftershocks and fatal tsunamis.





Subway Bombers Female suicide bombers struck two Moscow subway stations Mar. 29, 2010, killing 40 people and injuring dozens more.



Major Milestone The last U.S. combat troops left Iraq in Aug. 2010, reducing American presence in the country to around 50,000 remaining support troops.

Mission Continues In Helmand province, 15,000 coalition forces launched the largest Afghan offensive since 2001 on Feb. 13, 2010.



Captured Commander The Afghan Taliban's second-in-command, Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar, was arrested by a joint U.S.-Pakistani intelligence force in Karachi, Pakistan, in Jan. 2010.





Iraq Votes Iraqis voted Mar. 7, 2010, in the country's second parliamentary elections since Saddam Hussein was ousted, but formation of a new government was elusive.

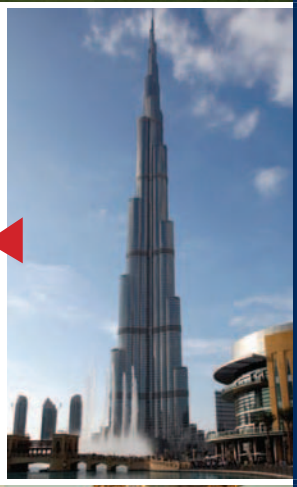




Ash-Stranded Passengers A major eruption Apr. 14, 2010, of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano disrupted European air traffic, affecting at least 10 million passengers and 100,000 flights.

New Heights More than twice as tall as the Empire State Building, the Burj Khalifa opened in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Jan. 4, 2010, as the world's tallest building.

Changing Hands Conservative David Cameron took over as British Prime Minister May 11, 2010, displacing the Labour Party, which had held power since 1997.





Inundated Indus River Catastrophic floods and monsoon rains devastated one-fifth of Pakistan July-Aug. 2010, leaving more than 1,800 people dead and more than 10 million homeless.



Fresh START Pres. Barack Obama and Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev signed, Apr. 8, 2010, the "New START" treaty, which aims to reduce each country's nuclear stockpile by 30 percent over seven years.





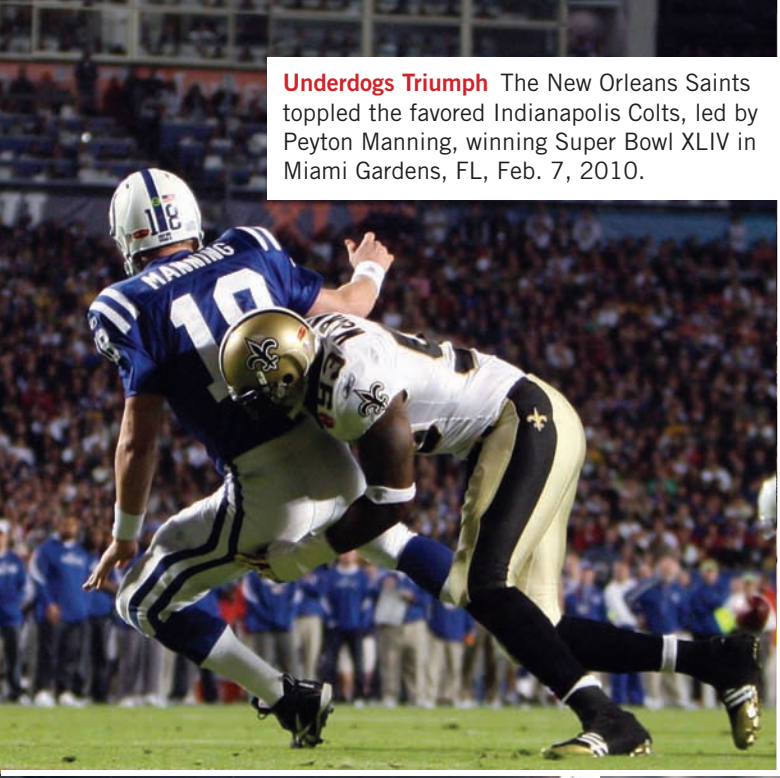
Final Voyages NASA space shuttle *Atlantis* (right) launched its final mission May 14, 2010; crew members (above) for *Discovery*'s final flight expected to launch in late 2010. The shuttle fleet's final flight, originally scheduled on the *Endeavour* for 2010, was delayed until 2011.



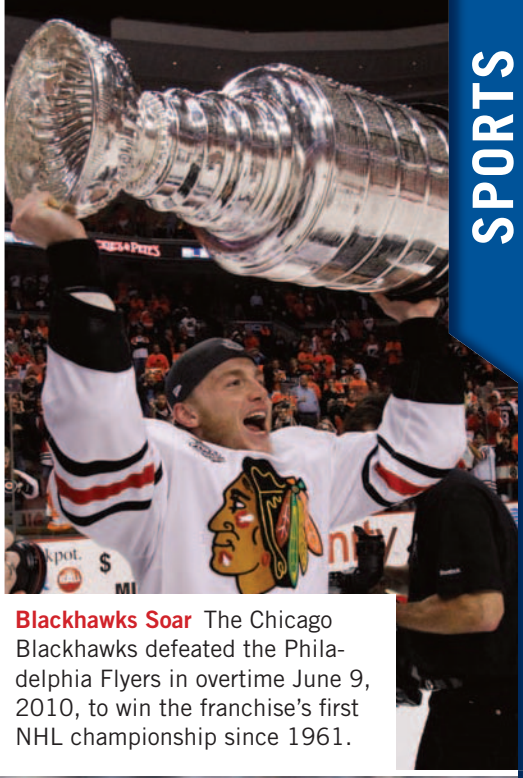
Neanderthal Nature Researchers led by Svante Pääbo offered genetic evidence of interbreeding between Neanderthals and early humans in an article published in the May 7, 2010, issue of *Science*.



Oldest Shoe Analysis of a shoe discovered in an Armenian cave in 2008, published June 9, 2010, in *PLoS One*, proved it dated to the 4th-millennium BCE (3627 to 3377 BCE).



Underdogs Triumph The New Orleans Saints toppled the favored Indianapolis Colts, led by Peyton Manning, winning Super Bowl XLIV in Miami Gardens, FL, Feb. 7, 2010.



Blackhawks Soar The Chicago Blackhawks defeated the Philadelphia Flyers in overtime June 9, 2010, to win the franchise's first NHL championship since 1961.







Good as Gold At the Winter Olympics Feb. 12-28, 2010, in Vancouver, Canada, American snowboarder Shaun White claimed his second straight gold in the men's halfpipe event. Despite injury, alpine skier Lindsey Vonn became the first American woman ever to claim gold in the downhill event. The Canadian hockey team triumphed on home ice over the U.S. with Sidney Crosby's overtime goal.

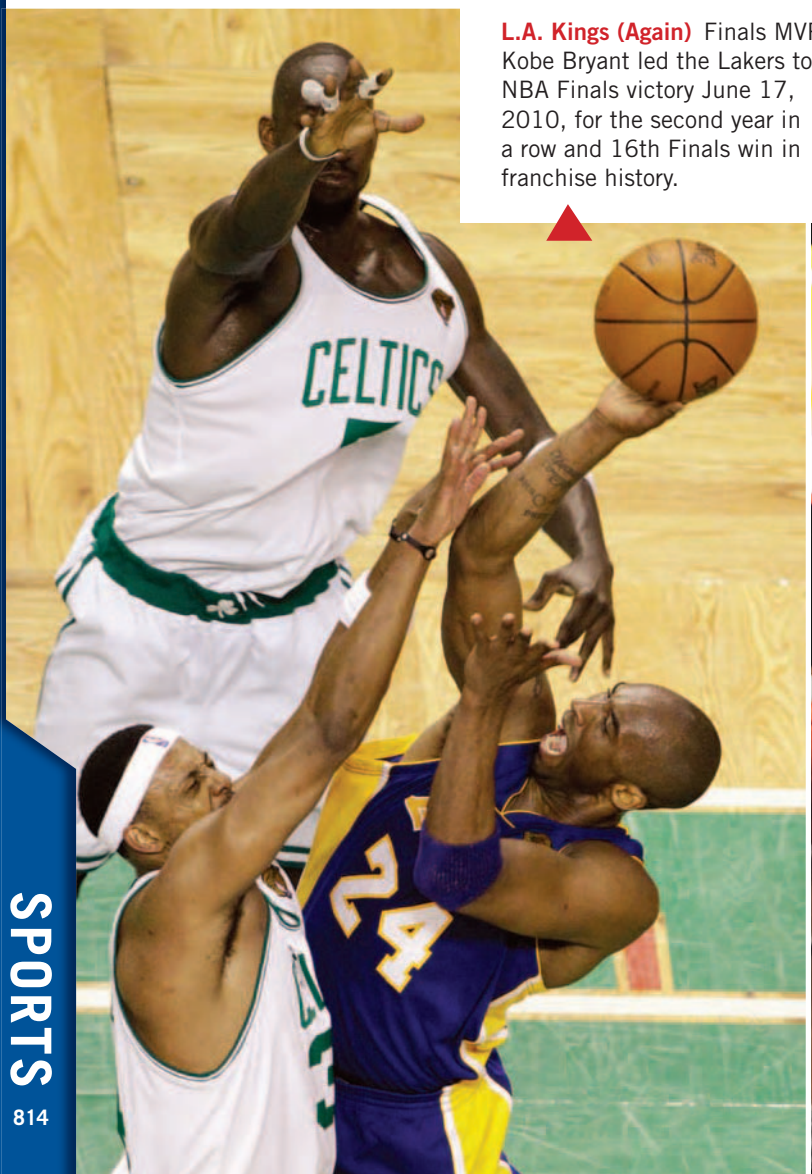


Hot Rod New York Yankee Alex Rodriguez became the youngest player ever to hit the 600 career home run mark Aug. 4, 2010.



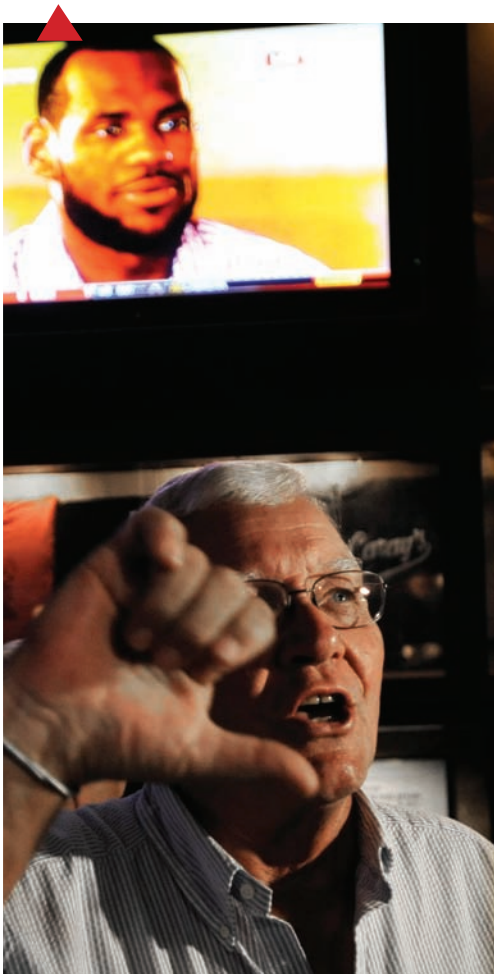


Twice Perfect Roy Halladay of the Philadelphia Phillies and Dallas Braden of the Oakland A's each threw a perfect game in May 2010. Halladay went on to pitch the second postseason no-hitter in major-league history Oct. 6, 2010.

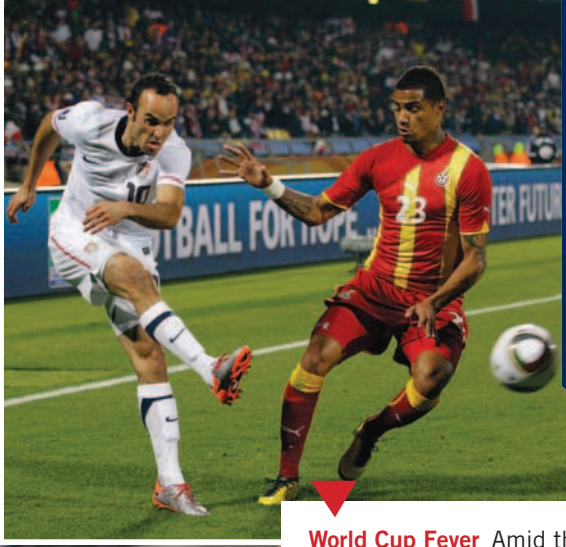


L.A. Kings (Again) Finals MVP Kobe Bryant led the Lakers to NBA Finals victory June 17, 2010, for the second year in a row and 16th Finals win in franchise history.

The Decider Two-time NBA MVP free agent LeBron James announced July 8, 2010, in a much-hyped live broadcast that he would be signing with the Miami Heat.







World Cup Fever Amid the roar of vuvuzelas (above left), Spain (left) scored in extra time to win the World Cup final over the Netherlands in South Africa July 11, 2010. The U.S. team, led by Landon Donovan (above), had been eliminated June 26 by Ghana in the round of 16; Ghana became the first African team ever to advance to the quarterfinal round.

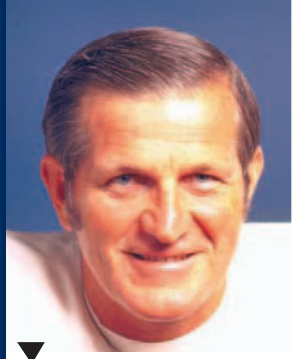


Still Unbeatable The Univ. of Connecticut Huskies won their 78th consecutive game, beating the Stanford Cardinals Apr. 6, 2010, to claim their second consecutive NCAA finals win.



Nadal the Natural Rafael Nadal won the U.S. Open men's title over Novak Djokovic Sept. 13, 2010, earning him both a career Grand Slam and his third Grand Slam tournament win of 2010.





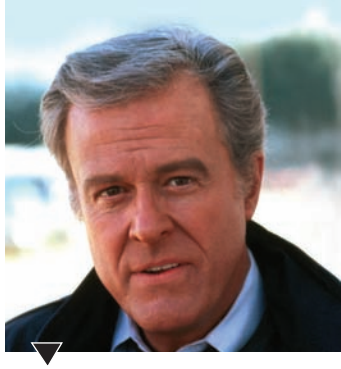
George Blanda
SEPT. 27, 2010



Robert Byrd
Jun E 28, 2010



Gary Coleman
May 28, 2010



Robert Culp
Mar. 24, 2010



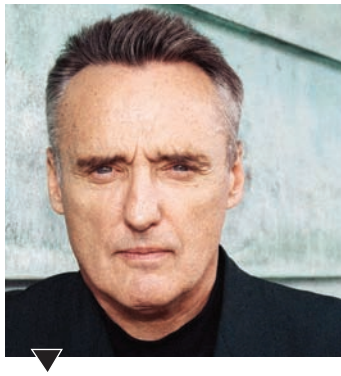
Tony Curtis
SEPT. 29, 2010



Dorothy Height
aPr. 20, 2010



Benjamin Hooks
aPr. 15, 2010



Dennis Hopper
May 29, 2010



Lena Horne
May 9, 2010



Art Linkletter
May 26, 2010



Rue McClanahan
Jun E 3, 2010



Teddy Pendergrass
Jan. 13, 2010



Lynn Redgrave
May 2, 2010



J. D. Salinger
Jan. 27, 2010



George Steinbrenner
Jul y 13, 2010



John Wooden
Jun E 4, 2010

Health: Life expect.: 64.6 male; 67.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 22.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.55%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 46. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-9. **Literacy:** 57.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO).

Embassy: 2131 Leroy Pl. NW 20008; 667-4550.

Website: www.nepalgov.gov.np

Nepal was originally a group of petty principalities, the inhabitants of one of which, the Gurkhas, became dominant about 1769. In 1951 King Tribhubana Bir Bikram, member of the Shah family, ended the system of rule by hereditary premiers of the Ranas family, who had kept the kings virtual prisoners, and established a cabinet system of government. Polygamy, child marriage, and the caste system were officially abolished in 1963. Political parties were legalized in 1990.

Nine members of Nepal's royal family, including King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya, died as the result of a massacre on the night of June 1, 2001. An official inquiry blamed the carnage on a 10th family member, Crown Prince Dipendra, who reportedly shot himself that night and died 3 days later, allowing Birendra's brother Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev to take the throne.

Citing the government's failure to stop a Maoist insurgency, King Gyanendra assumed absolute authority, Feb. 1, 2005. After weeks of pro-democracy demonstrations, in which police killed at least 12 protesters, the king agreed Apr. 24, 2006, to reinstate parliament, which had not met for 4 years. A new government, led by Prime Min. Girija Prasad Koirala, signed a peace accord with Maoist rebels Nov. 21, ending a decade-long civil war that had claimed 13,000 lives.

Under a draft constitution that made Koirala acting head of state, Maoists joined an interim parliament Jan. 15, 2007, and entered the cabinet Apr. 1. The king was stripped of most powers. A constituent assembly voted May 28, 2008, to abolish the monarchy and make Nepal a republic. After months of political wrangling, Maoist leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal, popularly known as Prachanda, became prime min. Aug. 18. On May 3, 2009, Prachanda moved to fire Nepal's army chief, who had refused orders to integrate some 19,000 former Maoist rebels into the armed forces; when Pres. Ram Baran Yadav countermanded the firing, Prachanda resigned May 4, and a longtime Communist Party leader, Madhav Kumar Nepal, was sworn in as prime min. May 25. Continued political conflict between the Maoists and other parties crippled efforts to draft a new constitution. Madhav Kumar Nepal announced his resignation June 30, 2010, but parliament repeatedly failed to agree on a replacement.

Netherlands

Kingdom of the Netherlands

People: Population: 16,783,092. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 17.2; 65+: 15.2. **Pop. density:** 1,282.5 per sq mi, 495.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 82.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Dutch 80%, other 20% (11% of which are non-Western in origin, mainly Turks, Surinamese, Moroccans, Antilleans, Indonesians). **Principal languages:** Dutch, Frisian (both official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 30%, Dutch Reformed 11%, none 42%.

Geography: Total area: 16,040 sq mi, 41,543 sq km; **Land area:** 13,086 sq mi, 33,893 sq km. **Location:** In NW Europe on North Sea. **Neighbors:** Germany on E, Belgium on S. **Topography:** Land is flat, an average alt. of 37 ft above sea level, with much land below sea level reclaimed and protected by some 1,500 mi of dikes. Since 1920 the government has been draining the IJsselmeer, formerly the Zuiderzee. **Capital:** Amsterdam, 1,044,000; The Hague ('s-Gravenhage) (seat), 629,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Rotterdam, 1,008,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch. **Head of state:** Queen Beatrix; b. Jan. 31, 1938; in office: Apr. 30, 1980. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min.-designate: Mark Rutte; b. Feb. 14, 1967; appointed: Oct. 7, 2010. **Seat of govt.:** The Hague. **Local divisions:** 12 provinces. **Defense budget:** $13 bil. **Active troops:** 46,882.

Economy: Industries: agroindustries, metal & engineering products, electrical machinery & equip., chemicals, oil, constr., microelectronics, fishing. **Chief crops:** grains, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, oil, peat, limestone, salt, sand & gravel. **Crude oil reserves:** 100 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 22%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.9 mil; chickens: 96.7 mil; goats: 390,000; pigs: 12 mil; sheep: 1.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 463,370 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 101.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, industry 18%, services 80%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $660 bil; **per capita GDP:** $39,500; **GDP growth:** –3.9%. **Imports:** $369.9 bil; Germany 17.16%, China 11.58%, Belgium 8.68%, U.S. 7.77%, UK 5.72%, Russia 4.47%, France 4.4%. **Exports:** $417.6 bil; Germany 25.54%, Belgium 12.49%, France 9.27%, UK 8.17%, Italy 5.07%, U.S. 3.97%. **Tourism:** $13.3 bil. **Budget:** $409.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $11.4 bil. **Gold:** 19.69 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,799 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 6.99 mil pass. cars; 1.1 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 53,955.5 mil pass.-mi (incl. airlines based in territories and dependencies); 20 airports. **Chief ports:** Amsterdam, Ijmuiden, Rotterdam, Terneuzen, Vlissingen.

Communications: TV sets: 540 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 980 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 44.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 307.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 89.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.9 male; 82.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.15%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.7. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 4200 Linnean Ave. NW 20008; 877-DUTCHHELP.

Website: www.government.nl

Julius Caesar conquered the region in 55 BCE, when it was inhabited by Celtic and Germanic tribes. After the empire of Charlemagne fell apart, the Netherlands (Holland, Belgium, Flanders) split among counts, dukes, and bishops, passed to Burgundy and thence to Spain. William the Silent, prince of Orange, led a confederation of the northern provinces, called Estates, in the Union of Utrecht, 1579; in 1581 they repudiated allegiance to Spain. The rise of the Dutch republic to naval, economic, and artistic eminence came in the 17th cent.

After a period of French hegemony, 1795-1813, the Congress of Vienna in 1815 formed a kingdom of the Netherlands, including Belgium, under William I. In 1830, the Belgians seceded and formed a separate kingdom.

The Netherlands maintained its neutrality in WWI, but was invaded and brutally occupied by Germany, 1940-45. In 1949, after several years of fighting, the Netherlands granted independence to Indonesia.

The murder May 6, 2002, of right-wing populist leader Pim Fortuyn, 9 days before legislative elections, marked the first political assassination in modern Dutch history. The killing of filmmaker Theo van Gogh, Nov. 2, 2004, by an Islamic extremist also shocked many Dutch. On Apr. 30, 2009, the national Queen's Day holiday, a Dutch motorist in Apeldoorn aimed his car at an open-topped bus carrying Queen Beatrix and other royal family members; they were unhurt, but 7 bystanders died, as did the driver. The anti-Islamic, right-wing Freedom Party, headed by Geert Wilders, gained in parliamentary elections June 9, 2010.

Netherlands Dependencies

The **Netherlands Antilles**, consists of 2 island groups in the West Indies. **Curaçao** and Bonaire are near the coast of Venezuela; **St. Eustatius**, **Saba**, and the southern part of **St. Maarten** are southeast of Puerto Rico. The northern two-thirds of St. Maarten belongs to French Guadeloupe; the French call the island St. Martin. Total area of the 2 groups is 371 sq mi, incl. Bonaire (111), Curaçao (171), St. Eustatius (8), Saba (5), St. Maarten (Dutch part) (13). St. Maarten suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Luis, Sept. 1995. Total pop. of the Netherlands Antilles (2010 est.) was 228,693. Willemstad, on Curaçao, is the capital. The principal industry is the refining of crude oil from Venezuela. Tourism is also an important industry, as is shipbuilding. Constitutional changes effective Oct. 10, 2010, dissolved the Netherlands Antilles as a political entity and elevated Curaçao and St. Maarten to the status of "autonomous countries" within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Bonaire, St. Eustatius, and Saba were classified as special municipalities.

Aruba, about 26 mi west of Curaçao, was separated from the Netherlands Antilles on Jan. 1, 1986; it is an autonomous component of the Netherlands, with a status similar to Curaçao and St. Maarten. Area: 75 sq mi; pop. (2010 est.): 104,589; capital: Oranjestad. Chief industries are oil refining and tourism.

New Zealand

People: Population: 4,252,277. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.5; 65+: 13. **Pop. density:** 41.1 per sq mi, 15.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 86.2%. **Ethnic groups:** New Zealand European and "New Zealander" 77%, Maori 15%, Asian 10%, Pacific Peoples 7%. **Principal languages:** English, Maori, sign language (all official). **Chief religions:** Anglican 15%, Roman Catholic 12%, Presbyterian 11%, none 26%.

Geography: Total area: 103,363 sq mi, 267,710 sq km; **Land area:** 103,363 sq mi, 267,710 sq km. **Location:** In SW Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Australia on W, Fiji and Tonga on N. **Topography:** Each of the 2 main islands (North and South Isls.) is mainly hilly and mountainous. The E coasts consist of fertile plains, especially the broad Canterbury Plains on South Isl. A volcanic plateau is in center of North Isl. South Isl. has glaciers and 15 peaks over 10,000 ft. **Capital:** Wellington, 391,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Auckland, 1,360,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Anand Satyanand; b. July 22, 1944; in office: Aug. 23, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. John Key; b. Aug. 9, 1961; in office: Nov. 19, 2008. **Local divisions:** 16 regions. **Defense budget:** $2.07 bil. **Active troops:** 9,702.

Economy: Industries: food proc., wood & paper products, textiles, machinery, transp. equip., banking & insurance, tourism, mining. **Chief crops:** dairy products, lamb & mutton, wheat, barley, potatoes, pulses, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone. **Crude oil reserves:** 60 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 9.7 mil; chickens: 19.7 mil; goats: 95,731; pigs: 324,594; sheep: 34.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 563,606 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 42.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7%, industry 19%, services 74%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (NZD) (Sept. 2010: 1.36 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $115.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $27,400; **GDP growth:** –1.6%. **Imports:** $23.5 bil; Australia 18.4%, China 15.09%, U.S. 10.45%, Japan 7.24%, Germany 4.16%, Singapore 4.12%. **Exports:** $25 bil; Australia 23.36%, U.S. 9.64%, China 9.21%, Japan 7.1%, UK 4.21%. **Tourism:** $5 bil. **Budget:** $53.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $9.95 bil. **CPI change:** 2.1%.

Transport: Railways: 2,565 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.2 mil pass. cars; 490,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 16,796.9 mil pass.-mi; 40 airports. **Chief ports:** Auckland, Lyttelton, Marsden Point, Tauranga, Wellington, Whangarei.

Communications: TV sets: 516 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 997 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 43.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 182.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 84.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.5 male; 82.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.1. **Natural inc.:** 0.67%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.9. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, the Commonwealth, OECD.

Embassy: 37 Observatory Cir. NW 20008; 328-4800.

Website: newzealand.govt.nz

The Maori, a Polynesian group from the eastern Pacific, reached New Zealand before and during the 14th cent. The first European to sight New Zealand was Dutch navigator Abel Janszoon Tasman, but the Maori refused to allow him to land. British Capt. James Cook explored the coasts, 1769-70.

British sovereignty was proclaimed and Maori land rights were recognized in the Treaty of Waitangi, 1840, with organized settlement beginning in the same year. Representative institutions were granted in 1853. Maori wars ended in 1870 with British victory. The colony became a dominion in 1907 and gained full independence in 1947. It is a member of the Commonwealth. The Maori make up about 15% of the population; 7 of 122 members of the House of Representatives are directly elected from Maori constituencies, but Maori may also run in other districts.

A progressive tradition in politics dates back to the 19th cent., when New Zealand was internationally known for social experimentation; much of the nation's economy has been deregulated since the 1980s. Jenny Shipley of the National Party became the nation's first female prime minister, Dec. 8, 1997. The Labour Party, led by Helen Clark, won the general elections of Nov. 27, 1999, and July 27, 2002. New Zealand supplied small troop contingents to coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The legislature legalized prostitution June 2003. In July, New Zealand contributed troops to the Australian-led force in the Solomon Islands. A measure establishing a Supreme Court and ending appeals to the UK Privy Council passed Oct. 14.

A major settlement of Maori land claims dating from the 19th cent. was signed June 25, 2008. With the country in recession, Clark called new elections Nov. 8, which were won by the National Party, led by John Key. A South Island earthquake Sept. 3, 2010, damaged 100,000 homes and other structures in and around Christchurch; property losses were estimated at $2.7 bil.

New Zealand comprises **North Island**, 44,702 sq mi; **South Island**, 58,384 sq mi; **Stewart Island**, 674 sq mi; **Chatham Isls.**, 372 sq mi; and several groups of smaller islands.

In 1965, the **Cook Islands** (pop. [2010 est.]: 11,488; area: 91 sq mi), halfway between New Zealand and Hawaii, became self-governing. New Zealand retains responsibility for defense and foreign affairs. **Niue** attained the same status in 1974; it lies 400 mi W (pop. [2010 est.]: 1,398; area: 100 sq mi). Cyclone Heta devastated Niue Jan. 6, 2004. **Tokelau** (pop. [2010 est.]: 1,416; area: 4 sq mi) comprises 3 atolls 300 mi N of Samoa. Two referendums on Tokelau self-government, held Feb. 13-15, 2006, and Oct. 20-24, 2007, failed to gain the required two-third majority.

Ross Dependency, administered by New Zealand since 1923, comprises 160,000 sq mi of Antarctic territory.

Nicaragua

Republic of Nicaragua

People: Population: 5,995,928. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 33.1; 65+: 3.4. **Pop. density:** 129.4 per sq mi, 50 per sq km. **Urban:** 57%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Amerindian & white) 69%, white 17%, black 9%, Amerindian 5%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official); English & indigenous languages on Atlantic coast. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 73%, Evangelical 15%, none 9%.

Geography: Total area: 50,336 sq mi, 130,370 sq km; **Land area:** 46,328 sq mi, 119,990 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Honduras on N, Costa Rica on S. **Topography:** Both Caribbean and Pacific coasts are over 200 mi long. Cordillera Mts., with many volcanic peaks, run NW-SE through middle of the country. Between this and a volcanic range to the E lie Lakes Managua and Nicaragua. **Capital:** Managua, 934,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Daniel Ortega Saavedra; b. Nov. 11, 1945; in office: Jan. 10, 2007. **Local divisions:** 15 departments, 2 autonomous regions. **Defense budget:** $40 mil. **Active troops:** 12,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., chemicals, machinery & metal products, textiles, clothing, oil refining & distribution, beverages, footwear, wood. **Chief crops:** coffee, bananas, sugarcane, cotton, rice, corn, tobacco, sesame, soya. **Natural resources:** gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, timber, fish. **Arable land:** 15%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.6 mil; chickens: 18 mil; goats: 7,100; pigs: 473,000; sheep: 6,300. **Fish catch:** 45,888 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 3.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29%, industry 19%, services 52%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Cordoba (NIO) (Sept. 2010: 21.56 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $16.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,800; **GDP growth:** –2.4%. **Imports:** $3.9 bil; U.S. 22.63%, Venezuela 12.27%, Mexico 9.05%, Costa Rica 8.66%, China 7.16%, Guatemala 6.59%, El Salvador 5.63%. **Exports:** $2.4 bil; U.S. 61.98%, El Salvador 7.74%, Costa Rica 3.67%. **Tourism:** $276 mil. **Budget:** $1.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1 bil. **CPI change:** 3.7%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 82,200 pass. cars; 107,700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 11 airports. **Chief ports:** Bluefields, Corinto, El Bluff.

Communications: TV sets: 69 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 270 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.6 male; 74.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 22.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.85%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 24.2. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 78%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, OAS.

Embassy: 1627 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 939-6570.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.ni

Nicaragua, inhabited by various Indian tribes, was conquered by Spain in 1552. After gaining independence from Spain, 1821, Nicaragua was united for a short period with Mexico, then with the United Provinces of Central America, finally becoming an independent republic, 1838. U.S. Marines occupied the country at times in the early 20th cent., the last time from 1926 to 1933.

Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle held the presidency 1967-72, 1974-79. Martial law was imposed in Dec. 1974, after officials were kidnapped by the Marxist Sandinista guerrillas. Nationwide antigovernment strikes touched off a civil war, 1978, which ended when Somoza fled Nicaragua and the Sandinistas took control of Managua in July 1979. Somoza was assassinated in Paraguay, Sept. 17, 1980.

Relations with the U.S. were strained as a result of Nicaragua's aid to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and U.S. backing of anti-Sandinista contra guerrilla groups. In 1983 the contras launched a major offensive; the Sandinistas imposed rule by decree. In 1985 the U.S. House rejected Pres. Reagan's request for military aid to the contras. The subsequent diversion of funds to the contras from the proceeds of a secret arms sale to Iran caused a major scandal in the U.S.

In a stunning upset, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro defeated Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega Saavedra in national elections, Feb. 25, 1990. Arnoldo Alemán Lacayo, a conservative former mayor of Managua, defeated Ortega in the presidential election of Oct. 20, 1996. Up to 2,000 people died Oct. 30, 1998, in a mudslide caused by rains from Hurricane Mitch.

Drought and a drop in coffee prices plunged Nicaragua into an economic crisis in 2001. Enrique Bolaños Geyer, a conservative businessman, won the presidency that year. The corruption trial of former Pres. Alemán ended with a guilty verdict, Dec. 7, 2003; he was fined $10 mil and sentenced to 20 years in prison. After a medical review, Alemán was allowed to serve the sentence under house arrest. Ortega won the presidential election of Nov. 5, 2006. After taking office Jan. 10, 2007, he irritated the U.S. by cultivating ties with Venezuela and Iran, which offered aid to the financially hard-pressed country. Hurricane Felix, a Category 5 storm that struck Sept. 4, 2007, killed more than 100 people.

Niger

Republic of Niger

People: Population: 15,878,271. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 49.7; 65+: 2.3. **Pop. density:** 32.5 per sq mi, 12.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 17%. **Ethnic groups:** Haoussa 55%, Djerma Sonrai 21%, Tuareg 9%, Peuhl 9%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Hausa, Djerma. **Chief religions:** Muslim 80%, other (incl. indigenous beliefs & Christian) 20%.

Geography: Total area: 489,191,435 sq mi, 1,267,000,000 sq km; **Land area:** 489,076 sq mi, 1,266,700 sq km. **Location:** In interior of N Africa. **Neighbors:** Libya, Algeria on N; Mali, Burkina Faso on W; Benin, Nigeria on S; Chad on E. **Topography:** Mostly arid desert and mountains. A narrow savanna in S and Niger R. basin in the SW contain most of the population. **Capital:** Niamey, 1,004,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Chairman, Supreme Council for the Restoration of Democracy, Salou Djibo; b. Apr. 15, 1965; in office: Feb. 19, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Mahamadou Danda; b. July 25, 1951; in office: Feb. 23, 2010. **Local divisions:** 7 departments, 1 capital district. **Defense budget:** $67 mil. **Active troops:** 5,300.

Economy: Industries: uranium mining, cement, brick, textiles, food proc., chemicals, slaughterhouses. **Chief crops:** cowpeas, cotton, peanuts, millet, sorghum, cassava, rice. **Natural resources:** uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates, gold, molybd., gypsum, salt, oil. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 8.7 mil; chickens: 11 mil; goats: 12.6 mil; pigs: 40,000; sheep: 10.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 30,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 150 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 90%, industry 6%, services 4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $10.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $700; **GDP**

growth: –1.2%. **Imports:** $800 mil; China 16.32%, France 15.95%, Netherlands 7.66%, Algeria 7.15%, French Polynesia 6.11%, Nigeria 5.48%, Côte d'Ivoire 4.15%, U.S. 4.05%. **Exports:** $428 mil; France 52.63%, Nigeria 22.43%, U.S. 18.24%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2002 est.): $320 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $418.16 mil. **CPI change:** 4.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 9,300 pass. cars; 3,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 80.8 mil pass.-mi (incl. Air Afrique traffic apportionment); 10 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 15 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 36 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 0.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 0.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 51.8 male; 54.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 51.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.5. **Natural inc.:** 3.66%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 114.5. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 28.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2204 R St. NW 20008; 483-4224.

Website: www.presidence.ne

Niger was part of ancient and medieval African empires. European explorers reached the area in the late 18th cent. The French colony of Niger was established 1900-22, after the defeat of Tuareg fighters, who had invaded the area from the north a century before. The country became independent Aug. 3, 1960.

In 1993, Niger held its first free and open elections since independence; an opposition leader, Mahamane Ousmane, won the presidency. A peace accord Apr. 24, 1995, ended a Tuareg rebellion that began in 1990. A coup, Jan. 27, 1996, followed by a disputed presidential election in July, left the military in control of Niger. On Apr. 9, 1999, Gen. Ibrahim Bare Mainassara, Niger's president since 1996, was assassinated, apparently by members of his security team. Elections were held Oct. 17 and Nov. 24, 1999, under a new constitution, approved by referendum July 18, that restored civilian rule.

One of the world's poorest countries, Niger experienced severe food shortages in 2005 after locusts and drought ruined the grain harvest. A resurgence of Tuareg rebel activity in June 2007 brought a major government counteroffensive. Popularly elected in 1999 and 2004, Pres. Mamadou Tandja invoked emergency powers in 2009, seeking to remain in office for a 3rd 5-year term; he was overthrown by a military junta Feb. 18, 2010.

Nigeria

Federal Republic of Nigeria

People: Population: 152,217,341. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 41.2; 65+: 3.1. **Pop. density:** 432.9 per sq mi, 167.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.1%. **Ethnic groups:** 250+ ethnic groups: Hausa & Fulani 29%, Yoruba 21%, Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw 10%, Kanuri 4%, Ibibio 4%, Tiv 3% most populous, politically influential groups. **Principal languages:** English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani. **Chief religions:** Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%.

Geography: Total area: 356,669 sq mi, 923,768 sq km; **Land area:** 351,649 sq mi, 910,768 sq km. **Location:** On S coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Benin on W, Niger on N, Chad and Cameroon on E. **Topography:** 4 E-W regions divide Nigeria: a coastal mangrove swamp 10-60 mi wide, a tropical rain forest 50-100 mi wide, a plateau of savanna and open woodland, and semi-desert in N. **Capital:** Abuja, 1,857,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Lagos, 10,203,000; Kano, 3,304,000; Ibadan, 2,762,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Goodluck Jonathan; b. Nov. 20, 1957; in office: May 6, 2010 (acting from Feb. 9). **Local divisions:** 36 states, 1 capital territory. **Defense budget:** $1.49 bil. **Active troops:** 80,000.

Economy: Industries: crude oil, coal, tin, columbite, palm oil, peanuts, cotton, rubber, wood, hides & skins, textiles. **Chief crops:** cocoa, peanuts, palm oil, corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, yams, rubber. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, oil, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc. **Crude oil reserves:** 36.2 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 33%. **Livestock:** cattle: 16.3 mil; chickens: 175 mil; goats: 53.8 mil; pigs: 6.9 mil; sheep: 33.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 684,575 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 21.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70%, industry 10%, services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Naira (NGN) (Sept. 2010: 151.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $339 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,300; **GDP growth:** 6.1%. **Imports:** $33 bil; China 14.89%, U.S. 8.88%, Netherlands 8.18%, South Korea 5.46%, UK 4.63%, France 4.19%. **Exports:** $47.8 bil; U.S. 35.08%, India 10.43%, Brazil 9.32%, Spain 7.19%, France 4.65%. **Tourism:** $237 mil. **Budget:** $21.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $28.55 bil. **Gold:** 687,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 11.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,178 mi. **Motor vehicles** (newly registered): 52,300 pass. cars; 13,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,098 mil pass.-mi; 38 airports. **Chief ports:** Calabar, Lagos.

Communications: TV sets: 69 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 226 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 28.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 46.5 male; 48.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 36.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.98%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 93. **HIV rate:** 3.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 60.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU, OPEC.

Embassy: 3519 International Ct. NW 20008; 986-8400.

Website: www.nigeria.gov.ng

Early cultures in Nigeria date back to at least 700 BCE. From the 12th to the 14th centuries, more advanced cultures developed in the Yoruba area, at Ife, and in the north, where Muslim influence prevailed. Portuguese and British slavers appeared from the 15th-16th centuries. Britain seized Lagos, 1861, and gradually extended control inland until 1900. Nigeria became independent Oct. 1, 1960, and a republic Oct. 1, 1963.

On May 30, 1967, the Eastern Region seceded, proclaiming itself the Republic of Biafra, plunging the country into civil war. Casualties in the war were estimated at over 1 mil, including many "Biafrans" (mostly Ibos) who died of starvation despite international efforts to provide relief. The secessionists, after steadily losing ground, capitulated Jan. 12, 1970.

Nigeria emerged as one of the world's leading oil exporters in the 1970s, but much of the revenue has been squandered through corruption and mismanagement. Oil spills have polluted much of the Niger Delta region, and rebel activities there have been extensive.

After 13 years of military rule, the nation made a peaceful return to civilian government, Oct. 1979. Military rule resumed, Dec. 31, 1983; a second coup came in 1985. Headed by Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, the military regime held elections June 12, 1993, but annulled the vote June 23 when it appeared that Moshood Abiola would win. Riots followed and many were killed. Babangida resigned and appointed a civilian to head an interim government, Aug. 26, but that government was ousted Nov. 17 in a coup led by Gen. Sani Abacha. On June 11, 1994, Abiola declared himself president; he was jailed June 23.

Abacha's brutal rule ended June 8, 1998, when he died of an apparent heart attack. Abiola died in prison July 7, as Abacha's successor, Gen. Abdulsalam Abubakar, was reportedly preparing to free him. Abiola's death sparked riots in Lagos and other cities; on July 20, Abubakar promised elections and a return to civilian rule. Olusegun Obasanjo (a former military ruler) won the presidential vote Feb. 27, 1999, Nigeria's first civilian government in 15 years.

An oil fire that exploded from a ruptured pipeline in southern Nigeria, Oct. 17, 1998, killed at least 700 people who were scavenging for fuel. The imposition of strict Islamic law in northern states led to clashes, Jan.-Mar. 2000, in which at least 800 people died. Clashes between Muslims and Christians Sept. 7-12 and Oct. 13-14 claimed an estimated 600 lives; another 200 people died when soldiers went on a rampage in southeast Nigeria Oct. 22-24.

At least 1,000 people were killed Jan. 27, 2002, when an army weapons depot in Lagos exploded; many of the victims drowned in a drainage canal while fleeing the blasts. Controversy over Nigeria's plans to host a Miss World pageant sparked sectarian riots in Kaduna, Nov. 20-24, leaving more than 200 people dead and 1,100 injured. Obasanjo won reelection Apr. 19, 2003. Christian militia members massacred about 630 Muslims at Yelwa, central Nigeria, May 2, 2004. Obasanjo's chosen successor, Umaru Musa Yar'Adua, won a landslide victory Apr. 21, 2007, in a presidential election marred by violence and described as "not credible" by international monitors. Clashes between government security forces and Boko Haram, a radical Islamist sect in NE Nigeria, killed up to 800 people in late July 2009. After prolonged illness, for which he sought medical treatment in Saudi Arabia, Pres. Yar'Adua died May 5, 2010, and was succeeded by Vice-Pres. Goodluck Jonathan.

Norway

Kingdom of Norway

People: Population: 4,676,305. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 18.3; 65+: 15.6. **Pop. density:** 39.8 per sq mi, 15.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 79%. **Ethnic groups:** Norwegian (incl. Sami). **Principal languages:** Bokmal Norwegian, Nynorsk Norwegian (both official); Sami (official in 6 municipalities). **Chief religion:** Church of Norway 86%.

Geography: Total area: 125,021 sq mi, 323,802 sq km; **Land area:** 117,484 sq mi, 304,282 sq km. **Location:** W part of Scandinavian peninsula in NW Europe (extends farther north than any European land). **Neighbors:** Sweden, Finland, Russia on E. **Topography:** Highly indented coast is lined with tens of thousands of islands. Mountains and plateaus cover most of the country, which is only 25% forested. **Capital:** Oslo, 875,000.

Government: Type: Hereditary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Harald V; b. Feb. 21, 1937; in office: Jan. 17, 1991. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jens Stoltenberg; b. Mar. 16, 1959; in office: Oct. 17, 2005. **Local divisions:** 19 provinces. **Defense budget:** $5.94 bil. **Active troops:** 24,025.

Economy: Industries: oil & gas, food proc., shipbuilding, pulp & paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing. **Chief crops:** barley, wheat, potatoes. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, titanium, pyrites, nickel, fish, timber, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 6.7 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 891,142; chickens: 3.6 mil; goats: 69,949; pigs: 825,585; sheep: 2.3 mil. **Fish catch:** 3.3 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 139.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.9%, industry 21.1%, services 76%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krone (NOK) (Sept. 2010: 6.10 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $267.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $57,400; **GDP growth:** –1.5%. **Imports:** $65.8 bil; Sweden 13.86%, Germany 12.89%, China 7.8%, Denmark 6.78%, U.S. 6.16%, UK 6.01%. **Exports:** $122.8 bil; UK 24.28%, Germany 13.4%, Netherlands 10.87%, France 8.55%, Sweden 5.76%, U.S. 4.82%. **Tourism:** $4.9 bil. **Budget:** $171.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $31.17 bil. **CPI change:** 2.2%.

Transport: Railways: 2,556 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.03 mil pass. cars; 494,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 6,076.4 mil pass.-mi; 67 airports. **Chief ports:** Bergen, Borg Havn, Haugesund, Maaloy, Mongstad, Narvik, Oslo, Sture.

Communications: TV sets: 653 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 917 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 39.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 516 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 92.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 77.4 male; 82.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.3. **Natural inc.:** 0.16%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.6. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EFTA, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2720 34th St. NW 20008; 333-6000.

Website: www.norway.no

The first ruler of Norway was Harald the Fairhaired, who came to power in 872 CE. Between 800 and 1000, Norway's Vikings raided and occupied widely dispersed parts of Europe.

The country was united with Denmark 1381-1814, and with Sweden, 1814-1905. In 1905, the country became independent with Prince Charles of Denmark as king.

Norway remained neutral during WWI. Germany attacked Norway Apr. 9, 1940, and held it until liberation May 8, 1945. The country abandoned its neutrality after the war, and joined NATO. In a referendum Nov. 28, 1994, Norwegian voters rejected European Union membership.

Abundant hydroelectric resources provided the base for industrialization, giving Norway one of the highest living standards in the world. The country is a leading producer and exporter of crude oil, with extensive reserves in the North Sea. Norway's merchant marine is one of the world's largest.

A center-left bloc led by Jens Stoltenberg won parliamentary elections Sept. 12, 2005, and remained in power after elections Sept. 13-14, 2009. Norway provided a force of about 500 soldiers to the NATO command in Afghanistan.

Svalbard is a group of mountainous islands in the Arctic O., area 23,560 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 2,116. The largest, Spitsbergen (formerly called West Spitsbergen), 15,060 sq mi, seat of the governor, is about 370 mi N of Norway. By a treaty signed in Paris, 1920, major European powers recognized the sovereignty of Norway, which incorporated it in 1925.

Jan Mayen, area 146 sq mi, is a volcanic island located about 565 mi W-NW of Norway; it was annexed in 1929.

Oman

Sultanate of Oman

People: Population: 2,967,717. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31.6; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 24.8 per sq mi, 9.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 72.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab, Baluchi, South Asian (incl. Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi), African. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects. **Chief religions:** Ibadhi Muslim 75%, other (incl. Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, Hindu) 25%.

Geography: Total area: 119,499 sq mi, 309,500 sq km; **Land area:** 119,499 sq mi, 309,500 sq km. **Location:** On SE coast of Arabian peninsula. **Neighbors:** United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Yemen on W. **Topography:** A narrow coastal plain up to 10 mi wide, a range of barren mountains reaching 9,900 ft, and a wide, stony, mostly waterless plateau, avg. alt. 1,000 ft. Also, an exclave at the tip of the Musandam peninsula controls access to the Persian Gulf. **Capital:** Muscat, 634,000.

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy. **Head of state and gov.:** Sultan Qabus bin Said; b. Nov. 18, 1940; in office: July 23, 1970 (also prime min. since Jan. 2, 1972). **Local divisions:** 6 regions and 2 governorates. **Defense budget:** $4.06 bil. **Active troops:** 42,600.

Economy: Industries: crude oil production & refining, nat. gas production, constr., cement, copper. **Chief crops:** dates, limes, bananas, alfalfa, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil, copper, asbestos, marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 5.5 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 0.1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 313,580; chickens: 4.2 mil; goats: 1.6 mil; sheep: 366,190. **Fish catch:** 145,751 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 15.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rial (OMR) (Sept. 2010: 0.39 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $72.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $25,000; **GDP growth:** 2%. **Imports:** $18.5 bil; UAE 22.9%, Japan 13.99%, U.S. 6.46%, China 5.64%, India 5.27%, France 5.19%, South Korea 4.65%. **Exports:** $27.7 bil; China 26.98%, South Korea 17.19%, Japan 12.12%, UAE 11.23%, Thailand 7.64%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $18.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $7.78 bil. **CPI change:** 3.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 324,000 pass. cars; 109,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,692 mil pass.-mi; 11 airports. **Chief ports:** Mina' Qabus, Salalah.

Communications: TV sets: 575 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 607 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 43.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.2 male; 75.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 23.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.5. **Natural inc.:** 2.04%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 86.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL.

Embassy: 2535 Belmont Rd. NW 20008; 387-1980.

Website: www.omanet.om

Oman was originally called Muscat and Oman. A long history of rule by other lands, including Portugal in the 16th cent., ended with the ouster of the Persians in 1744. By the early 19th cent., Muscat and Oman was one of the most important countries in the region, controlling much of the Persian and Pakistan coasts.

British influence was confirmed in a 1951 treaty, and Britain helped suppress an uprising by traditionally rebellious interior tribes against control by Muscat in the 1950s.

On July 23, 1970, Sultan Said bin Taimur was overthrown by his son, who changed the nation's name to Sultanate of Oman. Petroleum and natural gas are major sources of income. Although Oman has strong military and economic ties to the U.S., it has also cultivated favorable relations with Iran.

Pakistan

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

People: Population: 184,404,791. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 36; 65+: 4.2. **Pop. density:** 619.6 per sq mi, 239.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 35.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Punjabi, Pashtun (Pathan), Sindhi, Sariaki. **Principal languages:** English, Urdu (both official; English lingua franca of elite & most govt. ministries); Punjabi; Sindhi; Siraiki (Punjabi variant); Pashtu. **Chief religion:** Muslim (official; Sunni 77%, Shi'a 20%) 97%.

Geography: Total area: 307,374 sq mi, 796,095 sq km; **Land area:** 297,637 sq mi, 770,875 sq km. **Location:** In W part of South Asia. **Neighbors:** Iran on W, Afghanistan and China on N, India on E. **Topography:** The Indus R. rises in the Hindu Kush and Himalaya Mts. in the N (highest is K2, or Godwin Austen, 28,250 ft, 2nd highest in world), then flows over 1,000 mi through fertile valley and empties into Arabian Sea. Thar Desert, Eastern Plains flank Indus Valley. **Capital:** Islamabad, 832,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Karachi, 12,817,000; Lahore, 6,959,000; Faisalabad, 2,776,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Asif Ali Zardari; b. July 26, 1955; in office: Sept. 9, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani; b. June 9, 1952; in office; Mar. 25, 2008. **Local divisions:** 4 provinces and 1 capital territory, plus federally administered tribal areas. **Defense budget:** $4.11 bil. **Active troops:** 617,000.

Economy: Industries: textiles & apparel, food proc., pharmaceuticals, constr. materials, paper products. **Chief crops:** cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits. **Natural resources:** nat. gas reserves, limited oil, poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt, limestone. **Crude oil reserves:** 339 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 24%. **Livestock:** cattle: 31.8 mil; chickens: 273 mil; goats: 56.7 mil; sheep: 27.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 586,512 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 90.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 43%, industry 20.3%, services 36.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (PKR) (Sept. 2010: 85.66 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $433.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,500; **GDP growth:** 4.2%. **Imports:** $28.5 bil; China 15.35%, Saudi Arabia 10.54%, UAE 9.8%, U.S. 4.81%, Kuwait 4.73%, Malaysia 4.43%, India 4.02%. **Exports:** $18.4 bil; U.S. 15.87%, UAE 12.35%, Afghanistan 8.48%, UK 4.7%, China 4.44%. **Tourism:** $316 mil. **Budget:** $31.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $7.22 bil. **Gold:** 2.1 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 13.6%.

Transport: Railways: 4,841 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.5 mil pass. cars; 663,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 9,388.9 mil pass.-mi; 101 airports. **Chief ports:** Karachi, Port Muhammad Bin Qasim.

Communications: TV sets: 105 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 94 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 50.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 11.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 63.8 male; 67.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.82%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 65.3. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-9. **Literacy:** 53.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 3517 International Ct. NW 20008; 243-6500.

Website: www.pakistan.gov.pk

Pakistan shares the 5,000-year history of the India-Pakistan subcontinent. At present-day Harappa and Mohenjo Daro, the Indus Valley Civilization, with large cities and elaborate irrigation systems, flourished c. 4,000-2,500 BCE. Aryan invaders from the northwest conquered the region around 1,500 BCE, forging the Vedic civilization that dominated the region for over a thousand years. Other invaders from the west followed. The first Arab invasion, 712 CE, introduced Islam. Present-day Pakistan and India were part of the Mughal empire from 1526 to 1857. Muslim power faded by the end of the 19th cent. as the British gained control of the north and northwest areas of the subcontinent.

After WWI, the Muslims of British India began agitation for minority rights in elections. Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) was the principal architect of Pakistan. When the British withdrew Aug. 14, 1947, the Islamic majority areas of India acquired self-government as Pakistan, with dominion status in the Commonwealth. Pakistan was divided into 2 sections, West Pakistan and East Pakistan. The 2 areas were nearly 1,000 mi apart on opposite sides of India. Kashmir, a predominantly Muslim region divided between Pakistan and India, has remained a source of conflict between the two countries.

The Awami League, which had sought regional autonomy for East Pakistan for several years, won a majority in Dec. 1970

elections to a constituent assembly. On Mar. 1, 1971, Pakistan's military-dominated government postponed the assembly. Rioting and strikes broke out in the East. On Mar. 25, government troops launched attacks in the East. The Easterners, aided by India, proclaimed the independent nation of Bangladesh. In months of widespread fighting, thousands were killed. Some 10 mil Easterners fled into India. Full-scale war between India and Pakistan had spread to both the East and West fronts by Dec. 3. Pakistan troops in the East surrendered Dec. 16; Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire in the West Dec. 17. On July 3, 1972, Pakistan and India signed a pact agreeing to withdraw troops from their borders and resolve problems peacefully.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, which had won the most West Pakistan votes in Dec. 1970 elections, became president Dec. 20, 1971. Bhutto was overthrown in a military coup July 1977. Convicted of complicity in a 1974 political murder, he was executed Apr. 4, 1979. Millions of Afghan refugees flooded into Pakistan after the USSR invaded Afghanistan Dec. 1979; during 2002-09, some 3.5 mil refugees were repatriated, but 1.7 mil remained.

Pres. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq was killed when his plane exploded in Aug. 1988. Following Nov. elections, Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was named prime minister, becoming the first woman leader of a Muslim nation. She was accused of corruption and dismissed by the president, Aug. 1990. Bhutto returned to power Oct. 1993 but was dismissed again, Nov. 1996, amid further corruption charges. Responding to nuclear weapons tests by India, Pakistan conducted its own tests in 1998; the U.S. imposed economic sanctions on both countries.

Growing conflict between Prime Min. Nawaz Sharif and the military climaxed in his firing on Oct. 12, 1999, of army chief Gen. Pervez Musharraf, whose supporters staged a bloodless coup. Musharraf assumed the presidency June 20, 2001. Following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the U.S., Pres. Musharraf, Sept. 19, pledged cooperation with the U.S. in fighting Taliban and al-Qaeda militants within Pakistan's own tribal areas and in neighboring Afghanistan. In return, the U.S. waived its 1998 sanctions and offered Pakistan financial aid and debt relief. A referendum Apr. 30, 2002, extended Musharraf's rule for 5 years; many observers called the vote rigged.

Accused of selling atomic secrets to Iran, Libya, and North Korea, Pakistan's top nuclear scientist, Abdul Qadeer Khan, made a televised apology, Feb. 4, 2004, and said his actions were unauthorized. He received a pardon from Musharraf Feb. 5. An earthquake that rocked Pakistan and the Pakistani-held region of Kashmir Oct. 8, 2005, killed about 80,000 people and left up to 3 mil homeless.

Musharraf's grip weakened in 2007, as his efforts to oust Pakistan's chief justice sparked mass protests by pro-democracy demonstrators. Musharraf survived an assassination attempt (at least the 4th in 5 years) when gunmen fired on his plane July 6. As Taliban and al-Qaeda activity within Pakistan intensified, attacks by Islamic militants and counterattacks by government forces claimed hundreds of lives.

Musharraf retained the presidency in an electoral-college vote Oct. 6, 2007, after his main opponents boycotted the election. More than 140 people died Oct. 18 when suicide bombers struck a convoy carrying Benazir Bhutto from the Karachi airport after more than 8 years in exile. Musharraf imposed emergency rule Nov. 3 and suspended the constitution, while Pakistan's Supreme Court debated the constitutionality of his reelection. Musharraf gave up his army post Nov. 25, was sworn in as civilian president the next day, and lifted emergency rule Dec. 16. Bhutto was assassinated Dec. 27, 2007, after a rally in Rawalpindi.

Headed by Bhutto's widower, Asif Ali Zardari, the Pakistan Peoples Party led in parliamentary elections Feb. 18, 2008. Musharraf resigned Aug. 18 under threat of impeachment, and Zardari became president Sept. 9. Meanwhile, the security situation continued to deteriorate, as U.S. and Pakistani forces clashed with the Taliban near the Afghan border, and Islamists executed new suicide attacks.

The government announced Feb. 16, 2009, a truce conceding de facto control of the strategic Swat Valley to the Taliban. The cease-fire broke down in May, when government forces launched an offensive that reclaimed most of the region; the fighting displaced nearly 2 mil civilians. A U.S. missile strike Aug. 5 in South Waziristan killed Pakistani Taliban leader Baitullah Mehsud, who was accused of aiding the insurgency in Afghanistan and of plotting Benazir Bhutto's murder. Catastrophic floods and monsoon rains, July-Aug. 2010, inundated one-fifth of Pakistan, leaving more than 1,750 people dead and displacing up to 20 mil.

Palau

Republic of Palau

People: Population: 20,879. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.2; 65+: 6.3. **Pop. density:** 117.8 per sq mi, 45.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 82.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Palauan (Micronesian with Malayan & Melanesian) 70%, Filipino 15%, Chinese 5%. **Principal languages:** English (official); Palauan, Sonsorolese, Tobi, Angaur, Japanese (all also official in certain states); Filipino, English. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 42%, Protestant 23%, Modekngei 9% (indigenous to Palau).

Geography: Total area: 177 sq mi, 459 sq km; **Land area:** 177 sq mi, 459 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago (26 islands, more than 300 islets) in W Pacific Ocean, about 530 mi SE of the Philippines. **Neighbors:** Micronesia to E, Indonesia to S. **Topography:** A mountainous main island and low coral atolls, usually fringed with large barrier reefs. **Capital:** Melekeok, 391; Koror (former), 12,000.

Government: Type: Republic in free association with the U.S. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Johnson Toribiong; b. July 22, 1946; in office: Jan. 15, 2009. **Local divisions:** 16 states. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, craft items, constr., garment making. **Chief crops:** coconuts, copra, cassava, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** forests, gold & other minerals, marine products, deep seabed minerals. **Arable land:** 9%. **Fish catch:** 1,027 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 20%, industry and services NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD). **GDP** (2008): $164 mil; **per capita GDP** (2008): $8,100; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** $107.3 mil; NA. **Exports:** $5.9 mil; NA. **Tourism:** $93 mil. **Budget** (2008 est.): $99.5 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 1 airport. **Chief port:** Koror.

Communications: TV sets: 98 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 550 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 34.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Life expect.: 68.4 male; 74.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.29%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 92%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO).

Embassy: 1700 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Ste. 400, 20006; 452-6814.

Website: www.palaugov.net

Spain acquired the Palau Islands in 1886 and sold them to Germany in 1899. Japan seized them in 1914. American forces occupied the islands in 1944; in 1947, they became part of the U.S.-administered UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In 1981 Palau became an autonomous republic; the republic ratified a compact of free association with the U.S. in 1993 and became an independent nation on Oct. 1, 1994. On Nov. 1, 2009, the government of Pres. Johnson Toribiong accepted resettlement of 6 Uighur (Chinese Muslim) detainees who had been held by the U.S. at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, after their capture in Pakistan and Afghanistan in 2001.

Panama

Republic of Panama

People: Population: 3,410,676. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.9; 65+: 7. **Pop. density:** 118.8 per sq mi, 45.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Amerindian & white) 70%, Amerindian & mixed (West Indian) 14%, white 10%, Amerindian 6%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), English. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant 15%.

Geography: Total area: 29,120 sq mi, 75,420 sq km; **Land area:** 28,703 sq mi, 74,340 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Costa Rica on W, Colombia on E. **Topography:** 2 mountain ranges run the length of the isthmus. Tropical rain forests cover the Caribbean coast and E Panama. **Capital:** Panama City, 1,346,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Ricardo Martinelli Berrocal; b. Mar. 11, 1952; in office: July 1, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 5 territories. **Defense budget:** $269 mil. **Active troops:** 12,000 (paramilitary only).

Economy: Industries: constr., brewing, cement & other constr. materials, sugar milling. **Chief crops:** bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** copper, mahogany forests, shrimp, hydropower. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.6 mil; chickens: 17.5 mil; goats: 6,300; pigs: 317,900. **Fish catch:** 230,732 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15%, industry 18%, services 67%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Balboa (PAB) (Sept. 2010: 1.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $40.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,100; **GDP growth:** 2.4%. **Imports:** $12.9 bil; Japan 36.21%, Singapore 16.86%, U.S. 12.3%, China 7.84%. **Exports:** $10.9 bil; Greece 21.03%, U.S. 17.63%, Japan 9.87%, Germany 4.28%, Italy 4.27%. **Tourism:** $1.4 bil. **Budget:** $6.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.93 bil. **CPI change:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 47 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 251,000 pass. cars; 79,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,074.3 mil pass.-mi; 54 airports. **Chief ports:** Balboa, Colon, Cristobal.

Communications: TV sets: 192 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 299 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 15.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 65.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 27.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74.9 male; 80.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.6. **Natural inc.:** 1.51%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12. **HIV rate:** 1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, OAS, WHO, WTO).

Embassy: 2862 McGill Ter. NW 20008; 483-1407.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.pa

The coast of Panama was sighted by Rodrigo de Bastidas, sailing with Columbus for Spain in 1501, and was visited by Columbus in 1502. Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed the isthmus and "discovered" the Pacific Ocean, Sept. 13, 1513. Spanish colonies were ravaged by Francis Drake, 1572-95, and Henry Morgan, 1668-71.

Morgan destroyed the old city of Panama which had been founded in 1519. Freed from Spain, Panama joined Colombia in 1821.

Panama declared independence from Colombia Nov. 3, 1903, with U.S. support. Panama granted use, occupation, and control of the Canal Zone to the U.S. by treaty, ratified Feb. 26, 1904. In 1978, a new treaty provided for a gradual takeover by Panama of the canal, and withdrawal of U.S. troops, to be completed before the end of the century. U.S. payments were substantially increased in the interim.

Pres. Delvalle was ousted by the National Assembly, Feb. 26, 1988, after he tried to fire the head of the Panama Defense Forces, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, who was under U.S. federal indictment on drug charges. U.S. troops invaded Panama Dec. 20, 1989, and Noriega surrendered Jan. 3, 1990.

Mireya Moscoso, widow of former Pres. Arnulfo Arias, was elected president May 2, 1999, becoming Panama's first female head of state. The U.S. handed over control of the Panama Canal to Panama Dec. 31, 1999. Martin Torrijos Espino, son of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera (Panamanian dictator, 1968-81), won the presidential election of May 2, 2004. A $5.3-bil plan to widen the canal was approved by national referendum Oct. 22, 2006; construction began Sept. 3, 2007. Ricardo Martinelli Berrocal, a conservative supermarket magnate, was elected president May 3, 2009, and took office July 1. After spending 2 decades in a U.S. prison, Noriega was extradited to France Apr. 26, 2010, where he was convicted of money laundering July 7 and received a 7-year sentence.

Papua New Guinea

Independent State of Papua New Guinea

People: Population: 6,064,515. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 36.9; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 34.7 per sq mi, 13.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 12.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Melanesian, Papuan, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian. **Principal languages:** Melanesian Pidgin (lingua franca), 820 indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 27%, Evangelical Lutheran 20%, United Church 12%, Seventh-Day Adventist 10%, Pentecostal 9%.

Geography: Total area: 178,704 sq mi, 462,840 sq km; **Land area:** 174,850 sq mi, 452,860 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, occupying E half of island of New Guinea and about 600 nearby islands. **Neighbors:** Indonesia on W, Australia on S. **Topography:** Thickly forested mts. cover much of center of the country, with lowlands along the coasts. Included are some islands of Bismarck and Solomon groups, such as Admiralty Isls., New Ireland, New Britain, and Bougainville. **Capital:** Port Moresby, 314,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Paulias Matane; b. 1931; in office: June 29, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sir Michael Somare; b. Apr. 9, 1936; in office: Aug. 5, 2002. **Local divisions:** 20 provinces. **Defense budget:** $50 mil. **Active troops:** 3,100.

Economy: Industries: copra crushing, palm oil proc., plywood production, mining. **Chief crops:** coffee, cocoa, copra, palm kernels, tea, sugar, rubber, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** gold, copper, silver, nat. gas, timber, oil, fisheries. **Crude oil reserves:** 88 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 0.5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 94,000; chickens: 4 mil; goats: 3,000; pigs: 1.8 mil; sheep: 7,000. **Fish catch:** 223,941 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 2.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 85%, industry and services NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kina (PGK) (Sept. 2010: 2.68 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $13.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,300; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** $2.8 bil; Australia 43.27%, China 13.29%, Singapore 9.59%, U.S. 6.4%, Japan 4.62%. **Exports:** $4.3 bil; Australia 30.05%, Japan 7.48%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $2.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.63 bil. **Gold:** 63,000 oz t. **CPI change** (2008): 10.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 24,900 pass. cars; 87,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 479.1 mil pass.-mi; 21 airports. **Chief ports:** Kimbe, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak.

Communications: TV sets: 13 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 91 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 8.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 1.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 63.8 male; 68.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 27. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.6. **Natural inc.:** 2.03%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 44.6. **HIV rate:** 1.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 59.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, APEC.

Embassy: 1779 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Ste. 805, 20036; 745-3680.

Website: www.pngonline.gov.pg

Human remains have been found in the interior of New Guinea dating back at least 10,000 years and possibly much earlier. Europeans visited in the 15th cent., but actual land claims did not begin until the 19th cent., when the Dutch took control of the island's western half (now part of Indonesia). The southern half of eastern New Guinea was first claimed by Britain in 1884, and transferred to Australia in 1905. The northern half was claimed by Germany in 1884, but captured in WWI by Australia, which received a League of Nations mandate and then a UN trusteeship. The 2 territories were administered jointly after 1949, gained self-government Dec. 1, 1973, and became independent Sept. 16, 1975.

Secessionist rebels clashed with government forces on Bougainville beginning in 1988; a truce signed Oct. 10, 1997, brought a halt to the fighting, which had claimed some 20,000 lives. A tsunami killed at least 3,000 July 17, 1998. A Bougainville autonomy agreement was signed Aug. 30, 2001. Army mutinies were suppressed in Mar. 2001 and Mar. 2002. Sir Michael Somare, the nation's first prime minister (1975-80, 1982-85), regained the office in 2002 and was reelected by parliament Aug. 13, 2007.

The country has extensive energy resources; a proposed pipeline would transport natural gas to Queensland, Australia.

Paraguay

Republic of Paraguay

People: Population: 6,375,830. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 29.5; 65+: 6. **Pop. density:** 41.6 per sq mi, 16 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Spanish & Amerindian) 95%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Guaraní (both official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 90%, Protestant 6%.

Geography: Total area: 157,048 sq mi, 406,752 sq km; **Land area:** 153,399 sq mi, 397,302 sq km. **Location:** Landlocked country in central S. America. **Neighbors:** Bolivia on N, Argentina on S, Brazil on E. **Topography:** Paraguay R. bisects the country. To E are fertile plains, wooded slopes, grasslands. To W is the Gran Chaco plain, with marshes and scrub trees. Extreme W is arid. **Capital:** Asunción, 1,977,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Fernando Armindo Lugo Méndez; b. May 30, 1951; in office: Aug. 15, 2008. **Local divisions:** 17 departments and capital city. **Defense budget:** $127 mil. **Active troops:** 10,650.

Economy: Industries: sugar, cement, textiles, beverages, wood products. **Chief crops:** cotton, sugarcane, soybeans, corn, wheat, tobacco, cassava, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** hydropower, timber, iron ore, mang., limestone. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 10.6 mil; chickens: 21 mil; goats: 168,000; pigs: 1.7 mil; sheep: 560,000. **Fish catch:** 22,100 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 53.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 26.5%, industry 18.5%, services 55%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Guarani (PYG) (Sept. 2010: 4,795.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $28.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,600; **GDP growth:** –3.4%. **Imports:** $6.9 bil; Brazil 28.36%, U.S. 22.76%, Argentina 15.98%, China 8.96%. **Exports:** $3.2 bil; Argentina 32.84%, Brazil 13.49%, Uruguay 12.06%, Russia 7.24%, Chile 6.99%. **Tourism:** $109 mil. **Budget:** $2.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.45 bil. **Gold:** 21,220 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.6%.

Transport: Railways: 22 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 361,400 pass. cars; 62,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 298.9 mil pass.-mi; 15 airports. **Chief ports:** Asunción, Encarnación, San Antonio, Villeta.

Communications: TV sets: 205 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 182 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 6.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 15.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.4 male; 78.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.6. **Natural inc.:** 1.32%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 23.8. **HIV rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 94.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 2400 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 483-6960.

Website: www.embaparusa.gov.py

Guaraní Indians inhabited Paraguay before Europeans came. Visited by Sebastian Cabot in 1527 and settled as a Spanish possession in 1535, Paraguay gained its independence from Spain in 1811. It lost half its population and much of its territory to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina in the War of the Triple Alliance, 1865-70. Large areas were won from Bolivia in the Chaco War, 1932-35. Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, a military strongman, held the presidency 1954-89, until his ouster in a military coup.

Although the country returned to civilian rule in 1993, the next 6 years were marked by a protracted power struggle involving a popular military leader, Gen. Lino César Oviedo. Accused of insubordination, he surrendered Dec. 12, 1997, but was freed Aug. 18, 1998, following the inauguration of Pres. Raúl Cubas Grau, Oviedo's successor as Colorado Party nominee. The assassination of Vice Pres. Luis María Argaña, Mar. 23, 1999, by an unidentified gunman, was widely attributed to Cubas and triggered protests and an impeachment vote; Cubas resigned Mar. 28 and was succeeded by Senate leader Luis Angel González Macchi. An attempted military coup was suppressed May 18, 2000.

Mass protests over the depressed economy led to the proclamation of a state of emergency July 15, 2002. Nicanor Duarte Frutos of the Colorado Party won the presidency, Apr. 27, 2003.

Paraguayan authorities blamed a leftist group, Patria Libre, for the Sept. 2004 kidnapping and subsequent murder of Cecilia Cubas, daughter of former Pres. Cubas. Former Pres. González Macchi was convicted of fraud and embezzlement, Dec. 4, 2006, and sentenced to 8 years in prison. Fernando Lugo, a former Catholic cleric known as the "bishop of the poor," won a presidential election Apr. 20, 2008, ending over 6 decades of Colorado rule. On Apr. 13, 2009, he acknowledged, in response to a paternity suit, that he had fathered a child while still a Roman Catholic bishop; within the next 10 days, 2 other women came forward with similar allegations.

Peru

Republic of Peru

People: Population: 29,907,003. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.5; 65+: 5.8. **Pop. density:** 60.5 per sq mi, 23.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 76.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Amerindian 45%, mestizo (mixed Amerindian & white) 37%, white 15%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Quechua (both official); Aymara; minor Amazonian languages. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 81%.

Geography: Total area: 496,225 sq mi, 1,285,216 sq km; **Land area:** 494,209 sq mi, 1,279,996 sq km. **Location:** On Pacific coast of S. America. **Neighbors:** Ecuador, Colombia on N; Brazil, Bolivia on E; Chile on S. **Topography:** An arid coastal strip, 10-100 mi wide, supports much of the population thanks to widespread irrigation. The Andes cover 27% of land area. The uplands are well-watered, as are the eastern slopes reaching the Amazon basin, which covers half the country. **Capital:** Lima, 8,769,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Arequipa, 778,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Alan García; b. May 23, 1949; in office: July 28, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. José Antonio Chang; b. 1958; in office: Sept. 14, 2010. **Local divisions:** 12 regions, 24 departments, 1 constitutional province. **Defense budget:** $1.57 bil. **Active troops:** 114,000.

Economy: Industries: mining & refining of minerals, oil extraction & refining, nat. gas, fishing, textiles, clothing, food proc. **Chief crops:** asparagus, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, corn, plantains, grapes, oranges, coca. **Natural resources:** copper, silver, gold, oil, timber, fish, iron ore, coal, phosphate, potash, hydropower, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 415.8 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.4 mil; chickens: 120.2 mil; goats: 1.9 mil; pigs: 3.1 mil; sheep: 14.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 7.4 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 29.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 0.7%, industry 23.8%, services 75.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Nuevo Sol (PEN) (Sept. 2010: 2.79 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $251.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,500; **GDP growth:** 0.9%. **Imports:** $21 bil; U.S. 23.96%, China 10.74%, Ecuador 7.25%, Brazil 7.19%, Chile 5.68%, Argentina 5.59%, Mexico 5.02%. **Exports:** $26.9 bil; U.S. 17.86%, China 15.96%, Canada 11.35%, Japan 6.75%, Chile 5.42%, Germany 4.25%. **Tourism:** $2 bil. **Budget:** $37.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $20.42 bil. **Gold:** 1.11 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 2.9%.

Transport: Railways: 1,236 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 906,600 pass. cars; 555,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,574.1 mil pass.-mi; 58 airports. **Chief ports:** Callao, Iquitos, Matarani, Paita, Pucallpa, Yurimaguas.

Communications: TV sets: 147 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 273 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 27.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.1 male; 73 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.29%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 27.7. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 89.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, APEC, OAS.

Embassy: 1700 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 833-9860.

Website: www.peru.gob.pe

The powerful Inca empire had its seat at Cuzco in the Andes and covered much of S. America. A civil war had weakened the empire when Francisco Pizarro, Spanish conquistador, began raiding Peru for its wealth, 1532. In 1533 he executed the Inca ruler, Atahualpa, and enslaved the people.

Lima was the seat of Spanish viceroys until the Argentine liberator, José de San Martin, captured it in 1821; Spanish forces were ultimately routed by Simón Bolívar, 1824. For much of the 19th cent., the country was governed by military leaders. Chile defeated Peru in the War of the Pacific, 1879-83. The first half of the 20th cent. was dominated by rivalry between right-wing groups (allied with the military) and the leftist APRA party.

Peru returned to democratic leadership in 1980 but was plagued by economic problems and by leftist Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) guerrillas. Conflict between guerrillas and government troops, 1980-2000, killed more than 69,000 people, mostly Andean Indians.

Elected president in June 1990, Alberto Fujimori, the son of Japanese immigrants, dissolved the National Congress, suspended parts of the constitution, and initiated press censorship, Apr. 5, 1992. The leader of Shining Path was captured Sept. 12. Fujimori won reelection Apr. 9, 1995, but his repressive antiterrorism tactics drew international criticism.

Fujimori's path to a 3rd term was cleared when his lone remaining challenger withdrew, charging electoral fraud, 6 days before a runoff vote on May 28, 2000. Scandals involving his top aide and intelligence chief, Vladimiro Montesinos, led Fujimori to resign his office Nov. 20 while on a visit to Japan; instead of accepting his resignation, Congress ousted him as "morally unfit."

Montesinos was captured in Venezuela June 23; extradited to Peru, he was convicted in a series of criminal trials. Charges were filed Sept. 5, 2001, against the exiled Fujimori, alleging his complicity in the killings by a paramilitary death squad of at least 25 people during 1991-92. Fujimori was arrested in Chile, Nov. 7, 2005, and extradited to Peru, Sept. 22, 2007. He was convicted in 3 separate proceedings: on Dec. 11, 2007, for ordering the illegal search of Montesinos's wife's apartment in 2000; on Apr. 7, 2009, for his role in the 1991-92 killings; and on July 20, 2009, for having paid a $15 mil bribe to Montesinos in 2000. He pleaded guilty Sept. 29 to further charges of bribery and illegal wiretaps.

Alan García, whose first term as president, 1985-90, had ended with the country facing hyperinflation and guerrilla war, won a presidential runoff election June 4, 2006. An earthquake rocked SW coastal Peru, Aug. 15, 2007, killing more than 500 people and leaving 200,000 homeless. A kickback scandal involving oil and gas contracts led the cabinet to resign Oct. 10, 2008. Government decrees promoting Amazon resource development triggered violent clashes in June 2009 between government forces and indigenous Peruvians, killing at least 34 people; the cabinet stepped down, and the decrees were repealed.

Philippines

Republic of the Philippines

People: Population: 99,900,177. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.9; 65+: 4.2. **Pop. density:** 867.8 per sq mi, 335 per sq km. **Urban:** 48.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Tagalog 28%, Cebuano 13%, Ilocano 9%, Bisaya/Binisaya 8%, Hiligaynon Ilonggo 8%. **Principal languages:** Filipino (based on Tagalog), English (both official); 8 major dialects. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 81%, Muslim 5%.

Geography: Total area: 115,831 sq mi, 300,000 sq km; **Land area:** 115,124 sq mi, 298,170 sq km. **Location:** An archipelago off SE coast of Asia. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Malaysia, Indonesia on S; Taiwan on N. **Topography:** The country consists of some 7,100 islands stretching 1,100 mi N-S. About 95% of area and population are on 11 largest islands, which are mountainous, except for the heavily indented coastlines and central plain on Luzon. **Capital:** Manila, 11,449,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Davao, 1,480,000; Cebu, 845,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Benigno (NoyNoy) Aquino III; b. Feb. 8, 1960; in office: June 30, 2010. **Local divisions:** 79 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1.16 bil. **Active troops:** 120,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics assembly, garments, footwear, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food proc. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, coconuts, rice, corn, bananas, cassavas, pineapples, mangoes. **Natural resources:** timber, oil, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper. **Crude oil reserves:** 138.5 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 19%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.6 mil; chickens: 154.3 mil; goats: 7.3 mil; pigs: 13.1 mil; sheep: 30,000. **Fish catch:** 5 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 57.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 34%, industry 15%, services 51%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (PHP) (Sept. 2010: 43.86 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $324.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $3,300; **GDP growth:** 0.9%. **Imports:** $46.4 bil; Japan 15.32%, U.S. 11.47%, Singapore 9.54%, China 8.93%, Taiwan 8.27%. **Exports:** $37.5 bil; U.S. 15.35%, Japan 14.19%, China 13.19%, Singapore 9.44%, Hong Kong 9%, South Korea 5.12%, Germany 4.1%. **Tourism:** $2.5 bil. **Budget:** $29.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $24.74 bil. **Gold:** 4.99 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 3.2%.

Transport: Railways: 557 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.6 mil pass. cars; 297,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 10,439 mil pass.-mi; 85 airports. **Chief ports:** Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Davao, Liman, Manila, Nasipit Harbor.

Communications: TV sets: 110 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 161 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 78.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 6.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.5 male; 74.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.1. **Natural inc.:** 2.06%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 19.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 93.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, ASEAN.

Embassy: 1600 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 467-9300.

Website: www.gov.ph

Originally inhabited by Malay peoples, the archipelago was visited by Magellan, 1521. The Spanish founded Manila, 1571. The islands, named for King Philip II of Spain, were ceded by Spain to the U.S. for $20 mil, 1898, following the Spanish-American War. U.S. troops suppressed a guerrilla uprising in a brutal 6-year war, 1899-1905. Japan attacked the Philippines Dec. 8, 1941, and occupied the islands during WWII. On July 4, 1946, independence was proclaimed. A republic was established.

The repressive and corrupt regime of Pres. Ferdinand Marcos and his wife, Imelda, ruled the Philippines 1965-86. The assassination of prominent opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., Aug. 21, 1983, sparked demonstrations calling for Marcos's resignation. Amid allegations of widespread election fraud, Marcos was declared the victor Feb. 16, 1986, over Corazon Aquino, widow of the slain opposition leader. Mass protests and international pressure forced Marcos to flee the country Feb. 25, and Corazon Aquino became president.

Her government was plagued by a weak economy, widespread poverty, Communist and Muslim insurgencies, and lukewarm military support. Rebel troops seized military bases and TV stations and bombed the presidential palace, Dec. 1, 1989. Government forces, with U.S. air support, defeated the attempted coup. Aquino endorsed Fidel Ramos in the May 1992 presidential election, which he won. The U.S. vacated the Subic Bay Naval Station in late 1992, ending its long military presence in the Philippines. The government signed a cease-fire agreement, Jan. 30, 1994, with Muslim separatist guerrillas, but some rebels refused to abide by the accord. A new treaty

providing for expansion and development of an autonomous Muslim region on Mindanao was signed Sept. 2, 1996, formally ending a rebellion that had claimed more than 120,000 lives since 1972.

Running as a populist, Joseph (Erap) Estrada, a former movie actor, won the presidential election of May 11, 1998. Charged with bribery and corruption, he was impeached Nov. 13, 2000. When the Supreme Court ruled the presidency vacant Jan. 20, 2001, Vice Pres. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo became president.

As part of the war on terrorism, the U.S. assisted Filipino troops in combating Abu Sayyaf, an Islamic guerrilla group. Pres. Arroyo won reelection May 10, 2004. Flooding and mudslides from tropical storms, Nov.-Dec. 2004, left at least 1,060 people dead, more than 560 missing, and 880,000 displaced. Former Pres. Estrada was convicted, Sept. 12, 2007, of taking more than $85 mil in bribes and kickbacks while in office; he received a pardon from Pres. Arroyo, Oct. 25. Typhoon Fengshen, June 21-22, 2008, left at least 557 people dead and destroyed more than 90,000 homes; at least 700 more people died when the ferry *Princess of the Stars* capsized and ran aground in the storm. Tropical storms Sept.-Oct. 2009 claimed more than 900 lives and affected over 9 mil people. Benigno (NoyNoy) Aquino III, the son of former Pres. Corazon Aquino (who died Aug. 1, 2009), defeated Estrada in the presidential election of May 10, 2010, and was sworn in June 30.

Poland

Republic of Poland

People: Population: 38,463,689. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.8; 65+: 13.5. **Pop. density:** 327.4 per sq mi, 126.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 61%. **Ethnic groups:** Polish 97%. **Principal language:** Polish. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 90%.

Geography: Total area: 120,728 sq mi, 312,685 sq km; **Land area:** 117,474 sq mi, 304,255 sq km. **Location:** On Baltic Sea in E central Europe. **Neighbors:** Germany on W; Czech Rep., Slovakia on S; Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine on E; Russia on N. **Topography:** Mostly lowlands forming part of the Northern European Plain. The Carpathian Mts. along S border rise to 8,200 ft. **Capital:** Warsaw, 1,710,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Cracow, 756,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Bronislaw Komorowski; b. June 4, 1952; in office: Aug. 6, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Donald Tusk; b. Apr. 22, 1957; in office: Nov. 16, 2007. **Local divisions:** 16 provinces. **Defense budget:** $8.63 bil. **Active troops:** 100,000.

Economy: Industries: machine building, iron & steel, coal mining, chemicals, shipbuilding, food proc., glass, beverages, textiles. **Chief crops:** potatoes, fruits, vegetables, wheat. **Natural resources:** coal, sulfur, copper, nat. gas, silver, lead, salt, amber. **Crude oil reserves:** 96.4 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 40%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.8 mil; chickens: 128.8 mil; goats: 136,114; pigs: 15.4 mil; sheep: 323,635. **Fish catch:** 179,309 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008):144.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17.4%, industry 29.2%, services 53.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Zloty (PLN) (Sept. 2010: 3.05 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $689.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $17,900; **GDP growth:** 1.7%. **Imports:** $144.3 bil; Germany 28.08%, Russia 8.65%, Italy 6.5%, Netherlands 5.59%, China 5.27%, France 4.6%, Czech Republic 4.05%. **Exports:** $139.5 bil; Germany 26.06%, Italy 6.84%, France 6.78%, UK 6.38%, Czech Republic 5.85%, Netherlands 4.14%. **Tourism:** $11.8 bil. **Budget:** $95.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $48.43 bil. **Gold:** 3.31 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 3.9%.

Transport: Railways: 13,865 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 11.98 mil pass. cars; 2.5 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,175.6 mil pass.-mi; 86 airports. **Chief ports:** Gdansk, Gdynia, Swinoujscie, Szczecin.

Communications: TV sets: 387 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 522 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 25.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 113.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 59 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 71.9 male; 80.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.1. **Natural inc.:** –0.01%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2640 16th St. NW 20009; 234-3800.

Website: www.poland.gov.pl

Slavic tribes in the area were converted to Latin Christianity in the 10th cent. Poland was a great power from the 14th to the 17th centuries. In 3 partitions (1772, 1793, 1795) it was apportioned among Prussia, Russia, and Austria. Overrun by the Austro-German armies in WWI, it declared its independence on Nov. 11, 1918, and was recognized as independent by the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919. Large territories to the east were taken in a war with Russia, 1921.

Germany and the USSR invaded Poland Sept. 1939 and divided the country. During the war, some 6 mil Polish citizens, half of them Jews, were killed by the Nazis. In compensation for 69,860 sq mi ceded to the USSR when the war ended, Poland received approx. 40,000 sq mi of German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line comprising Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia, and part of East Prussia. The election of 1947 was completely dominated by the Communists, who aligned themselves with the USSR.

In 12 years of rule by Stalinists, large estates were abolished, industries nationalized, schools secularized, and Roman Catholic prelates jailed. Farm production fell off. Harsh working conditions caused a riot in Poznan, June 28-29, 1956. A new Politburo, committed to a more independent Polish Communism, was named Oct. 1956, with Wladyslaw Gomulka as first secretary of the party. Collectivization of farms was ended. Gomulka agreed to permit religious liberty and religious publications, provided the church kept out of politics.

In Dec. 1970 workers in port cities rioted because of price rises and new incentive wage rules. On Dec. 20 Gomulka resigned as party leader; he was succeeded by Edward Gierek. The rules were dropped and price rises revoked.

After 2 months of labor turmoil had crippled the country, the Polish government, Aug. 30, 1980, met the demands of striking workers at the Lenin Shipyard, Gdansk. Government concessions included the right to form independent trade unions and the right to strike. By 1981, 9.5 mil workers had joined the independent trade union (Solidarity). As Solidarity's demands grew bolder, the government, spurred by fear of Soviet intervention, imposed martial law Dec. 13. Lech Walesa and other Solidarity leaders were arrested.

On Apr. 5, 1989, an accord was reached between the government and opposition factions on political and economic reforms, including free elections. Candidates endorsed by Solidarity swept the parliamentary elections, June 4. Lech Walesa became president Dec. 22, 1990.

A radical economic program designed to transform the economy into a free-market system led to inflation and unemployment. In Sept. 1993, former Communists and other leftists won a majority in the lower house of Parliament. A former Communist, Aleksander Kwasniewski, defeated Walesa in a presidential election in 1995 and was reelected 5 years later. A new constitution was approved by referendum May 25, 1997. Poland became a full member of NATO, Mar. 12, 1999, and entered the European Union May 1, 2004.

Lech Kaczynski, the conservative mayor of Warsaw, won a presidential runoff election Oct. 23, 2005. In July 2006 he appointed his identical twin brother Jaroslaw as prime min. Poland's governing coalition fell apart in 2007, and the center-right Civic Platform party, led by Donald Tusk, won parliamentary elections Oct. 21. Pres. Lech Kaczynski, his wife Maria, and many senior Polish government officials were among the 96 passengers and crew members killed in a plane crash Apr. 10, 2010, near Smolensk, in western Russia. Parliament Speaker Bronislaw Komorowski, an ally of Prime Min. Tusk, became acting president after the crash; he won a full term July 4 by defeating Kaczynski's brother Jaroslaw 53%-47% in a presidential runoff vote.

Poland pulled its contingent of 900 troops out of Iraq in Oct. 2008. About 2,630 Polish troops were serving in Afghanistan as of mid-2010.

Portugal

Portuguese Republic

People: Population: 10,735,765. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.3; 65+: 17.8. **Pop. density:** 304 per sq mi, 117.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Homogeneous Mediterranean stock. **Principal languages:** Portuguese, Mirandese (both official). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 85%.

Geography: Total area: 35,556 sq mi, 92,090 sq km; **Land area:** 35,317 sq mi, 91,470 sq km. **Location:** At SW extreme of Europe. **Neighbors:** Spain on N, E. **Topography:** Portugal N of Tajus R., which bisects country NE-SW, is mountainous, cool and rainy. To the S there are drier, rolling plains, and a warm climate. **Capital:** Lisbon, 2,808,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Porto, 1,344,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Aníbal Cavaco Silva; b. July 15, 1939; in office: Mar. 9, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. José Sócrates Carvalho Pinto de Sousa; b. Sept. 6, 1957; in office: Mar. 12, 2005. **Local divisions:** 18 districts, 2 autonomous regions. **Defense budget:** $2.72 bil. **Active troops:** 43,330.

Economy: Industries: textiles, footwear, wood & cork, paper, chemicals, auto-parts mfg., wine, porcelain & ceramics, ship constr. & refurbishment, tourism. **Chief crops:** grain, potatoes, tomatoes, olives, grapes. **Natural resources:** fish, forests (cork), iron ore, tungsten, uranium, marble, hydropower. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.4 mil; chickens: 37 mil; goats: 495,900; pigs: 2.4 mil; sheep: 3.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 246,848 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 43.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10%, industry 30%, services 60%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $232.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $21,700; **GDP growth:** –2.7%. **Imports:** $67.6 bil; Spain 31.58%, Germany 12.41%, France 8.58%, Italy 5.55%, Netherlands 5.31%. **Exports:** $43.7 bil; Spain 26.25%, Germany 12.99%, France 12.04%, Angola 7.21%, UK 5.54%. **Tourism:** $10.9 bil. **Budget:** $116.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.57 bil. **Gold:** 12.3 mil oz t. **CPI change:** –0.8%.

Transport: Railways: 1,731 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 6 mil pass. cars; 1.97 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 11,812.3 mil pass.-mi; 43 airports. **Chief ports:** Leixoes, Lisbon, Setubal, Sines.

Communications: TV sets: 567 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 306 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 37.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 48.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75.1 male; 81.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.7. **Natural inc.:** –0.06%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.7. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 94.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2012 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 350-5400.

Website: www.portugal.gov.pt

Portugal, an independent state since the 12th cent., was a kingdom until a revolution in 1910 drove out King Manoel II and a republic was proclaimed. From 1932 a strong, repressive government was headed by Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. Illness forced his retirement in Sept. 1968.

On Apr. 25, 1974, the government was seized by a military junta led by Gen. Antonio de Spinola, who became president. The new government reached agreements providing independence for Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Angola, and São Tomé and Príncipe. Banks, insurance companies, and other industries were nationalized.

Parliament approved, June 1, 1989, a program to denationalize industries. Portugal returned Macao to China on Dec. 20, 1999. With the economy lagging, opposition Socialists won a majority in elections Feb. 20, 2005. The conservative Aníbal Cavaco Silva, a former prime min., 1985-95, defeated two Socialist candidates to win the presidential election of Jan. 22, 2006. After a referendum to ease abortion restrictions failed Feb. 11, 2007, because of low turnout, parliament enacted a similar measure. Socialists won a plurality in legislative elections Sept. 27, 2009. Responding to investor concerns about Portugal's mounting debt, the government announced tax increases and spending cuts May 13, 2010.

Azores Isls., in the Atlantic, 740 mi W of Portugal, have an area of 868 sq mi and a pop. (2009 est.) of 245,374. A 1951 agreement gave the U.S. rights to use defense facilities in the Azores. The **Madeira Isls.**, 350 mi off the NW coast of Africa, have an area of 306 sq mi and a pop. (2009 est.) of 247,399. Both groups were offered partial autonomy in 1976.

Qatar

State of Qatar

People: Population: 840,926. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 21.8; 65+: 1.5. **Pop. density:** 188 per sq mi, 72.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 95.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 40%, Indian 18%,Pakistani 18%, Iranian 10%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), English commonly used as second lang. **Chief religions:** Muslim 78%, Christian 9%.

Geography: Total area: 4,473 sq mi, 11,586 sq km; **Land area:** 4,473 sq mi, 11,586 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, occupying peninsula on W coast of Persian Gulf. **Neighbors:** Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Mostly flat desert with some limestone ridges; vegetation of any kind is scarce. **Capital:** Doha (Ad-Dawhah), 427,000.

Government: Type: Traditional monarchy. **Head of state:** Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani; b. 1952; in office: June 27, 1995. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr al-Thani; b. 1959; in office: Apr. 3, 2007. **Local divisions:** 9 municipalities. **Defense budget** (2008): $1.75 bil. **Active troops:** 11,800.

Economy: Industries: crude oil prod. & refining, ammonia, fertilizers, petrochems., commercial ship repair. **Chief crops:** fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 15.2 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 8,000; chickens: 4.5 mil; goats: 160,000; sheep: 120,000. **Fish catch:** 17,724 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 18.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Riyal (QAR) (Sept. 2010: 3.64 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $99.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $119,500; **GDP growth:** 9.5%. **Imports:** $20.9 bil; U.S. 13.43%, Italy 8.34%, South Korea 8.33%, Japan 8.04%, Germany 7.31%, France 6.26%, UK 5.59%, China 5%, UAE 4.67%, Saudi Arabia 3.96%. **Exports:** $37.2 bil; Japan 34.68%, South Korea 22.44%, Singapore 10.03%, India 4.86%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $28.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $11.72 bil. **Gold:** 399,100 oz t. **CPI change:** –4.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 267,800 pass. cars; 122,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 14,932.8 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Doha, Ra's Laffan.

Communications: TV sets: 866 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 450 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 20.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 28.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.8 male; 77.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 2.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.31%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 93.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, OPEC.

Embassy: 2555 M St. NW 20037; 274-1600.

Website: portal.www.gov.qa

Qatar was under Bahrain's control until the Ottoman Turks took power, 1872 to 1915. In a treaty signed 1916, Qatar gave Great Britain responsibility for its defense and foreign relations. After Britain announced it would remove its military forces from the Persian Gulf area by the end of 1971, Qatar sought a federation with other British-protected states in the area; this failed and Qatar declared itself independent, Sept. 1, 1971. Crown Prince Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani ousted his father, Emir Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, June 27, 1995. In municipal elections held Mar. 8, 1999, women participated for the first time as candidates and voters.

Qatar, one of the world's leading exporters of liquefied natural gas, has experienced rapid economic growth in recent years. Military ties with the U.S. have been expanding; Camp As-Sayliyah, a base near Doha, served as a command center for the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar. 2003. The influential Arab news network Al-Jazeera is based in Qatar.

Romania

People: Population: 21,959,278. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.5; 65+: 14.7. **Pop. density:** 247.4 per sq mi, 95.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 56.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Romanian 90%, Hungarian 7%, Roma 3%. **Principal languages:** Romanian (official), Hungarian, Romany. **Chief religions:** Eastern Orthodox 87%, Protestant 8%, Roman Catholic 5%.

Geography: Total area: 92,043 sq mi, 238,391 sq km; **Land area:** 88,761 sq mi, 229,891 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on the Black Sea. **Neighbors:** Moldova on E, Ukraine on N, Hungary and Serbia on W, Bulgaria on S. **Topography:** The Carpathian Mts. encase the north-central Transylvanian plateau. There are wide plains S and E of the mountains, through which flow the lower reaches of the rivers of Danube system. **Capital:** Bucharest, 1,933,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Traian Basescu; b. Nov. 4, 1951; in office: Dec. 20, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Emil Boc; b. Sept. 6, 1966; in office: Dec. 22, 2008. **Local divisions:** 41 counties and Bucharest. **Defense budget:** $3.39 bil. **Active troops:** 73,350.

Economy: Industries: elec. machinery & equip., textiles & footwear, light machinery, auto assembly, mining, timber. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes, grapes. **Natural resources:** oil (reserves declining), timber, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, salt, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 600 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 39%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.8 mil; chickens: 82 mil; goats: 865,000; pigs: 6.6 mil; sheep: 8.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 17,942 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 58.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29.7%, industry 23.2%, services 47.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: New Leu (RON) (Sept. 2010: 3.33 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $254.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $11,500; **GDP growth:** –7.1%. **Imports:** $49.8 bil; Germany 17.3%, Italy 11.78%, Hungary 8.36%, France 6.14%, China 4.91%, Austria 4.75%. **Exports:** $40.4 bil; Germany 18.76%, Italy 15.42%, France 8.2%, Turkey 4.99%, Hungary 4.33%. **Tourism:** $2 bil. **Budget:** $63.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $26 bil. **Gold:** 3.33 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 5.6%.

Transport: Railways: 6,703 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.4 mil pass. cars; 533,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,509.9 mil pass.-mi; 26 airports. **Chief ports:** Braila, Constanta, Galati, Tulcea.

Communications: TV sets: 312 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 335 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 25 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 70.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 36.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.3 male; 77.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.8. **Natural inc.:** –0.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.3. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 97.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 1607 23rd St. NW 20008; 332-4846.

Website: www.guv.ro

Romania's earliest known people merged with invading Proto-Thracians, preceding by centuries the Dacians. The Dacian kingdom was occupied by Rome, 106-271 CE; people and language were Romanized. The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, dominated by Turkey, were united in 1859, became Romania in 1861, and gained recognition as an independent kingdom, 1881.

After WWI, Romania acquired Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, and Banat. In 1940 it ceded Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the USSR, part of southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria, and northern Transylvania to Hungary. In 1941, Prem. Marshal Ion Antonescu led Romania in support of Germany against the USSR. In 1944 he was overthrown, and Romania joined the Allies. After occupation by Soviet troops, a People's Republic was proclaimed, Dec. 30, 1947.

On Aug. 22, 1965, a new constitution proclaimed Romania a Socialist Republic. Pres. Nicolae Ceausescu maintained an independent course in foreign affairs, but his domestic policies were repressive. All industry was state-owned, and state farms and cooperatives owned almost all arable land. Ceausescu's security forces fired on antigovernment demonstrators in Dec. 1989, killing hundreds, but when the army sided with the protesters, his regime fell. Ceausescu and his wife were captured and, following a trial in which they were found guilty of genocide, were executed Dec. 25, 1989.

A new constitution providing for a multiparty system took effect Dec. 8, 1991. Many of Romania's state-owned companies were privatized in 1996. Romania became a full NATO member in 2004 and entered the European Union Jan. 1, 2007.

Floods in July-Aug. 2005 left more than 50 people dead. Parliament voted Apr. 19, 2007, to suspend Pres. Traian Basescu, as part of an ongoing political dispute, but 75% of voters in a referendum May 19 refused to support his ouster. The IMF and other donors agreed to provide a $27 bil loan Mar. 25, 2009, to rescue Romania from the global recession. Basescu won a presidential runoff election Dec. 6, 2009.

Romania, a firm U.S. ally, pulled its remaining troops out of Iraq July 2009. About 1,750 Romanian soldiers were serving with NATO-led forces in Afghanistan in mid-2010.

Russia

Russian Federation

People: Population: 139,390,205. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15; 65+: 13.3. **Pop. density:** 22 per sq mi, 8.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 73.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Russian 80%, Tatar 4%. **Principal languages:** Russian, many minority languages. **Chief religions:** Russian Orthodox 15%-20%, Muslim 10%-15%.

Geography: Total area: 6,601,668 sq mi, 17,098,242 sq km; **Land area:** 6,323,482 sq mi, 16,377,742 sq km., more than 76% of total area of the former USSR and the largest country in the world. **Location:** Stretches from E Europe across N Asia to the Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Finland, Norway, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine on W; Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, N. Korea on S; Kaliningrad exclave bordered by Poland on the S, Lithuania on the N and E. **Topography:** Every type of climate except distinctly tropical. The European portion is a low plain, grassy in S, wooded in N, with Ural Mts. on E, and Caucasus Mts. on S. Urals stretch N-S for 2,500 mi. The Asiatic portion is a vast plain, with mountains on S and in E; tundra covers extreme N, with forest belt below; plains, marshes are in W, desert in SW. **Capital:** Moscow, 10,523,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Saint Petersburg, 4,580,000; Novosibirsk, 1,397,000; Yekaterinburg, 1,336,000; Nizhniy Novgorod, 1,271,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Dmitri Medvedev; b. Sept. 14, 1965; in office: May 7, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Vladimir Putin; b. Oct. 7, 1952; in office: May 8, 2008. **Local divisions:** 7 federal districts incl. 49 provinces, 21 autonomous republics, 6 territories, 1 autonomous region, 10 autonomous districts, 2 federal cities. **Defense budget:** $41.05 bil. **Active troops:** 1,027,000.

Economy: Industries: coal, oil, gas, chemicals, metals; machine building; defense (incl. radar, missiles); transp. equip.; comm. equip.; agric. machinery, constr. equip.; electric power generating & transmitting equip.; medical & scientific instruments; consumer durables, textiles. **Chief crops:** grain, sugar beets, sunflower seed, vegetables, fruits. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, minerals, timber (climate, terrain, & distance are big obstacles to exploitation of nat. resources). **Crude oil reserve:** 60 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 21.5 mil; chickens: 369.4 mil; goats: 2.2 mil; pigs: 16.1 mil; sheep: 18.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 3.5 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 983 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10%, industry 31.9%, services 58.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ruble (RUB) (Sept. 2010: 30.66 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $15,100; **GDP growth:** –7.9%. **Imports:** $191.8 bil; Germany 14.39%, China 13.98%, Ukraine 5.48%, Italy 4.84%, U.S. 4.46%. **Exports:** $303.4 bil; Netherlands 10.62%, Italy 6.46%, Germany 6.24%, China 5.69%, Turkey 4.3%, Ukraine 4.01%. **Tourism:** $11.8 bil. **Budget:** $303.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $265.77 bil. **Gold:** 20.87 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 11.7%.

Transport: Railways: 54,157 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 25.5 mil pass. cars; 4.6 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 43,184.7 mil pass.-mi; 593 airports. **Chief ports:** Azov, Kaliningrad, Kavkaz, Nakhodka, Novorossiysk, Primorsk, St. Petersburg, Vostochny.

Communications: TV sets: 421 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 417 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 31.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 91.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 42.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 59.5 male; 73.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 16. **Natural inc.:** –0.49%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 10.3. **HIV rate:** 1.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), APEC, CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2650 Wisconsin Ave. NW 20007; 298-5700.

Website: www.gov.ru or kremlin.ru

History. Slavic tribes began migrating into Russia from the W in the 5th cent. The first Russian state, centered in Novgorod and Kiev, was founded by Scandinavian chieftains in the 9th cent. In the 13th cent., Mongols overran the country. It recovered under the grand dukes and princes of Muscovy, or Moscow, and by 1480 freed itself from the Mongols. Ivan the Terrible was first formally proclaimed Tsar (1547). Peter the Great (1682-1725) extended the domain and, in 1721, founded the Russian empire. Western ideas and the beginnings of modernization spread through the huge Russian empire in the 19th and early 20th centuries, but political evolution failed to keep pace.

Military reverses in the 1905 war with Japan and in WWI led to the breakdown of the Tsarist regime. The 1917 Revolution began in Mar. with a series of sporadic strikes for higher wages by factory workers. A provisional democratic government under Prince Georgi Lvov was established but was followed in May by a second provisional government, under Alexander Kerensky. The Kerensky government and the freely-elected Constituent Assembly were overthrown in a Communist coup led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Nov. 7.

Soviet Union

Lenin's death Jan. 21, 1924, resulted in an internal power struggle eventually won by Joseph Stalin. He secured his position at first by exiling opponents, but from the 1930s to 1953, he resorted to a series of "purge" trials, mass executions, and mass exiles to work camps. These measures resulted in millions of deaths, according to most estimates.

Germany and the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression pact Aug. 1939; Germany launched a massive invasion of the Soviet Union, June 1941. Russian winter counterthrusts, 1941-42 and 1942-43, and heroic resistance to the siege of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) stopped the German advance. With British and U.S. Lend-Lease aid and sustaining great casualties, the Russians drove the German forces from Eastern Europe and the Balkans in the next 2 years.

After WWII, Communists took over in countries throughout the region, extending the Soviet sphere of influence. The USSR and the U.S., the world's leading nuclear superpowers, faced off against each other as cold war rivals. After Stalin died, Mar. 5, 1953, Nikita Khrushchev gained power. In 1956 he denounced Stalin and "de-Stalinization" began.

Under Khrushchev the open antagonism of Poles and Hungarians toward domination by Moscow was brutally suppressed in 1956. He aided the Cuban revolution under Fidel Castro but withdrew Soviet missiles from Cuba during a confrontation with U.S. Pres. Kennedy, Sept.-Oct. 1962. Khrushchev was suddenly deposed, Oct. 1964, and replaced by Leonid I. Brezhnev. In Aug. 1968 Soviet forces led an invasion of Czechoslovakia, crushing liberalization there.

Massive Soviet military aid to North Vietnam in the late 1960s and early 1970s helped assure Communist victories throughout Indochina. In Dec. 1979, Soviet forces entered Afghanistan to support that government against rebels. In Apr. 1988, the Soviets agreed to withdraw their troops, ending a futile 8-year war.

Mikhail Gorbachev was chosen gen. secy. of the Communist Party, Mar. 1985. In 1987 he initiated a program of political and economic reforms, through openness (*glasnost*) and restructuring (*perestroika*). Gorbachev faced economic problems as well as ethnic and nationalist unrest in the republics. An apparent coup by Communist hardliners Aug. 1991 was foiled with help from Russian Republic Pres. Boris Yeltsin. On Aug. 24, Gorbachev resigned as leader of the Communist Party. Several republics declared their independence, including Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. On Aug. 29, the Soviet Parliament voted to suspend all activities of the Communist Party.

The Soviet Union officially broke up Dec. 26, 1991. The Soviet hammer and sickle flying over the Kremlin was lowered and replaced by the flag of Russia, ending the domination of the Communist Party over all areas of national life since 1917.

Russian Federation

Led by Pres. Yeltsin, Russia took steps toward privatization; immediate effects were inflation and a severe economic downturn. In June 1992, Yeltsin and U.S. Pres. George H. W. Bush agreed to massive arms reductions. Yeltsin prevailed in a power struggle with the Congress of People's Deputies, which was dominated by conservatives and former Communists, and in a referendum Dec. 12, 1993, a new constitution was approved. In Dec. 1994 the Russian government sent troops into the breakaway republic of Chechnya. Grozny, the Chechen capital, fell in Feb. 1995 after heavy fighting, but Chechen rebels continued to resist.

Despite poor health, Yeltsin won a presidential runoff election over a Communist opponent, July 3, 1996. On Aug. 14, after rebels embarrassed the Russian military by retaking Grozny, Yeltsin gave his security chief, Alexander Lebed, broad powers to negotiate an end to the Chechnya war. Lebed and Chechen leaders signed a peace accord Aug. 31. On Oct. 17, Yeltsin dismissed Lebed for insubordination. Russian troops remaining in Chechnya were pulled out Jan. 1997. On May 27, Yeltsin signed a "founding act" increasing cooperation with NATO and paving the way for NATO to admit Eastern European nations.

Russia's economic crisis deepened in the late 1990s, heightening tensions between Yeltsin and parliament. Russia moved forcibly in Aug. 1999 to suppress Islamic rebels in Dagestan; the conflict soon spread to neighboring Chechnya, where Russia launched a full-scale assault.

Yeltsin unexpectedly resigned Dec. 31, 1999, naming Prime Min. Vladimir Putin as his interim successor. Russian troops took control of Grozny in early Feb. 2000. Putin defeated 10 opponents in a presidential election Mar. 26. Russia, which supported the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan in 2001, sided with France and Germany in blocking UN Security Council endorsement of the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar. 2003.

Putin's allies won legislative elections, Dec. 7, 2003, and the president was reelected Mar. 14, 2004, with 71% of the vote; international election monitors cited flaws on both occasions. A bomb in Grozny, May 9, killed Chechnya's pro-Moscow president, Akhmad Kadyrov, and at least 6 others. In another terrorist act linked to the Chechnya conflict, 2 passenger planes exploded in midair after taking off from Moscow Aug. 24, 2004, killing 90 people. A suicide bombing in a Moscow subway station Aug. 31 left 11 dead. Chechen rebels Sept. 1, 2004, seized control of a school in Beslan, North Ossetia, taking more than 1,100 hostages. Russian troops stormed the school Sept. 3; in the end more than 330 people died, including 186 children. Putin cited the terrorist threat Sept. 13 in proposing a government overhaul that would tighten his control over parliament and regional officeholders. Russian forces killed Chechen rebel leader Aslan Maskhadov, Mar. 8, 2005. Chechen

guerrilla leader Shamil Basayev, who had organized the terrorist attack at Beslan, was killed July 10, 2006.

Constitutionally barred from seeking another term, Pres. Putin backed his protégé Dmitri Medvedev, who won the presidential election Mar. 2, 2008; after taking office May 7 Medvedev named Putin as prime minister. A long-simmering conflict with Georgia erupted into open warfare Aug. 7-16, as Russia dispatched troops to support secessionists in the enclaves of South Ossetia and Abkhazia and launched assaults on strategic Georgian cities; a cease-fire left thousands of Russian troops in the breakaway regions, which Pres. Medvedev recognized as independent on Aug. 26, 2008.

An economic boom fueled by oil and gas sales came to a halt in late 2008. The global financial crisis and a drop in oil prices led to turmoil on Russian financial markets, which were closed Sept. 17-18 as the government put together a $130-bil emergency rescue plan. As the crisis deepened, the government loaned banks $37 bil Oct. 7 and began buying shares to prop up the Russian stock exchange.

Russia declared Apr. 16, 2009, that it had ended counterterrorism operations in Chechnya; from June through August, however, there was a marked upsurge of insurgent violence in Chechnya and neighboring Dagestan and Ingushetia. Female suicide bombers from Dagestan struck 2 Moscow subway stations Mar. 29, 2010, killing 40 people and injuring dozens more.

During a visit to Russia July 6-7, 2009, U.S. Pres. Obama met with Pres. Medvedev and Prime Min. Putin. Repairing relations strained since the 2008 Georgia war, Russia and the U.S. agreed on measures to reduce nuclear stockpiles and increase military cooperation. Medvedev and Obama Apr. 8, 2010, signed a nuclear arms reduction treaty known as New START. Following the exposure in late June of an alleged Russian spy ring operating in the U.S., 10 Russian agents arrested in the U.S. by the FBI June 27 were exchanged July 9 in Vienna, Austria, for 4 Russian prisoners convicted of having had contact with Western intelligence agencies.

Rwanda

Republic of Rwanda

People: Population: 11,055,976. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43; 65+: 2.4. **Pop. density:** 1,160.8 per sq mi, 448.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 18.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Hutu (Bantu) 84%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 15%. **Principal languages:** Kinyarwanda (universal Bantu vernacular), French, English (all official); Swahili used in commercial centers. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 57%, Protestant 26%, Adventist 11%, Muslim 5%.

Geography: Total area: 10,169 sq mi, 26,338 sq km; **Land area:** 9,524 sq mi, 24,668 sq km. **Location:** In E central Africa. **Neighbors:** Uganda on N, Congo (formerly Zaire) on W, Burundi on S, Tanzania on E. **Topography:** Grassy uplands and hills cover most of country, with chain of volcanoes in the NW. The source of the Nile R. has been located in headwaters of the Kagera (Akagera) R., SW of Kigali. **Capital:** Kigali, 909,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Paul Kagame; b. Oct. 23, 1957; in office: Apr. 22, 2000 (de facto from Mar. 24). **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Bernard Makuza; b. 1961; in office: Mar. 8, 2000. **Local divisions:** 12 prefectures subdivided into 155 communes. **Defense budget:** $76 mil. **Active troops:** 33,000.

Economy: Industries: cement, agric. products, soap, plastic goods, textiles. **Chief crops:** coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes. **Natural resources:** gold, tin ore, tungsten ore, methane, hydropower. **Arable land:** 46%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1 mil; chickens: 2.1 mil; goats: 1.4 mil; pigs: 350,000; sheep: 470,000. **Fish catch:** 9,438 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 120 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 90%, industry and services 10%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (RWF) (Sept. 2010: 585.25 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $11 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,000; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** $867 mil; Kenya 16.53%, Uganda 14.92%, China 7.92%, UAE 6.89%, Belgium 5.54%, Germany 5.19%, Tanzania 4.81%, Sweden 4%. **Exports:** $191 mil; Kenya 33.88%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 13.56%, Thailand 6.22%, China 5.49%, U.S. 5.47%, Swaziland 5.43%, Belgium 5.19%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $1.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $473.78 mil. **CPI change:** 10.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 10,700 pass. cars; 16,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Cyangugu, Gisenyi, Kibuye.

Communications: Radios: 101 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 4.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 56.1 male; 58.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.71%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 65.6. **HIV rate:** 2.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 70.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 1714 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 232-2882.

Website: www.gov.rw

For centuries, the Tutsi (an extremely tall people) dominated the Hutu (90% of the population). A civil war broke out in 1959 and Tutsi power was ended. Many Tutsi went into exile. Rwanda, which had been part of the Belgian UN trusteeship of Rwanda-Urundi, became independent July 1, 1962.

In 1963 Tutsi exiles unsuccessfully attempted to regain power; a large-scale massacre of Tutsi followed. Hutu rivalries led to a bloodless coup July 1973 in which Hutu army officer Juvénal Habyarimana took power. After another invasion and coup attempt by Tutsi exiles in 1990, a multiparty democracy was established.

Renewed ethnic strife led to an Aug. 1993 peace accord between the government and rebels of the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). But after Habyarimana and Burundi Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira were killed Apr. 6, 1994, in a suspicious plane crash, massive violence broke out. More than 1 mil may have died in massacres, mostly of Tutsi by Hutu militias, and in civil warfare as the RPF sought power. About 2 mil Tutsi and Hutu fled to camps in Zaire (now Dem. Rep. of the Congo) and other countries, where many died of cholera and other diseases. French troops under a UN mandate moved into SW Rwanda June 23 to establish a "safe zone." The RPF claimed victory, installing a government in July led by a moderate Hutu president. French troops pulled out Aug. 22. A UN peacekeeping mission ended Mar. 8, 1996, but the Rwandan government and a UN-sponsored tribunal in Tanzania continued to gather evidence of crimes against humanity. More than 1 mil refugees, mostly Hutu, flooded back to Rwanda from Tanzania and Zaire in Nov. and Dec. 1996.

Firing squads in Rwanda on Apr. 24, 1998, executed 22 people convicted of genocide. Former Prime Min. Jean Kambanda pleaded guilty May 1 before the UN tribunal and received a life sentence Sept. 4, 1998. RPF leader Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame became Rwanda's first Tutsi president Apr. 22, 2000.

Rwandans in 2003 approved a new constitution, May 26, reelected Pres. Kagame, Aug. 25, and chose a new parliament, Sept. 29-30. Former Pres. Bizimungu was sentenced to 15 years for embezzlement, June 2004; he was pardoned by Kagame and released, Apr. 6, 2007. Rwanda cut diplomatic ties with France Nov. 24, 2006, after a French judge linked Kagame and his close aides to the deaths in 1994 of Habyarimana and Ntaryamira.

Rwanda has experienced steady economic growth in recent years. Pres. George W. Bush visited the country and conferred with Pres. Kagame Feb. 19, 2008. The U.S. has funded efforts to train the Rwandan military and control HIV/AIDS and malaria.

Accused of being one of the architects of the 1994 genocide, Col. Theoneste Bagosora was convicted and sentenced to life in prison by the UN tribunal Dec. 18, 2008. A Rwandan court handed out a life sentence Jan. 20, 2009, to former Justice Min. Agnes Ntamabyariro for her role in inciting the massacres. Up to 4,000 Rwandan troops fought that month alongside Congolese forces against Hutu militias in E Congo. After a campaign criticized as repressive by human rights groups, Pres. Kagame won reelection Aug. 9, 2010, with 93% of the vote. Rwanda had 3,300 peacekeepers in the Darfur region of Sudan in mid-2010.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

People: Population: 49,898. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 23.1; 65+: 7.5. **Pop. density:** 495.2 per sq mi, 191.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 32.3%. **Ethnic group:** Predominantly black; some British, Portuguese, Lebanese. **Principal language:** English. **Chief religions:** Anglican, other Protestant, Roman Catholic.

Geography: Total area: 101 sq mi, 261 sq km; **Land area:** 101 sq mi, 261 sq km. **Location:** In N part of the Leeward group of Lesser Antilles in E Caribbean Sea. **Neighbors:** Antigua and Barbuda to E. **Topography:** St. Kitts has forested volcanic slopes; Nevis rises from beaches to central peak. Climate is tropical moderated by sea breezes. **Capital:** Basseterre, 13,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Cuthbert M. Sebastian; b. Oct. 22, 1921; in office: Jan. 1, 1996. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Denzil Douglas; b. Jan. 14, 1953; in office: July 7, 1995. **Local div.:** 14 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, cotton, salt, copra, clothing, footwear, beverages. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, rice, yams, vegetables, bananas. **Arable land:** 19%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7,000; chickens: 80,000; goats: 9,000; pigs: 6,000; sheep: 7,000. **Fish catch:** 450 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 130 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $725.8 mil; **per capita GDP:** $14,700; **GDP growth:** –5.5%. **Imports:** $383 mil; U.S. 43.37%, Trinidad and Tobago 15.26%, Italy 11.83%. **Exports:** $84 mil; U.S. 62.3%, Canada 7.93%, Azerbaijan 6.72%. **Tourism:** $108 mil. **Budget** (2003 est.): $128.2 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $87.01 mil. **CPI change:** –0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 31 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 9,000 pass. cars; 3,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief port:** Basseterre.

Communications: TV sets: 256 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 718 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 39.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 32.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72 male; 76.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.1. **Natural inc.:** 0.71%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 9.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 97.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 686-2636.

Website: www.gov.kn

St. Kitts (formerly St. Christopher; known by indigenous peoples as Liamuiga) and Nevis were reached and named by Columbus in 1493. They were settled by Britain in 1623, but ownership

was disputed with France until 1713. They were part of the Leeward Islands Federation, 1871-1956, and the Federation of the West Indies, 1958-62. The colony achieved self-government as an Associated State of the UK in 1967, and became fully independent Sept. 19, 1983. A secession referendum on Nevis, Aug. 10, 1998, fell short of the two-thirds majority required.

St. Kitts and Nevis is the smallest independent nation in the Western Hemisphere.

Saint Lucia

People: Population: 160,922. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 23.5; 65+: 9.5. **Pop. density:** 687.8 per sq mi, 265.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 27.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 83%, mixed 12%, East Indian 2%. **Principal languages:** English (official), French patois. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 68%, Seventh-Day Adventist 9%, Pentecostal 6%, none 5%.

Geography: Total area: 238 sq mi, 616 sq km; **Land area:** 234 sq mi, 606 sq km. **Location:** In E Caribbean, 2nd largest of Windward Isls. **Neighbors:** Martinique to N, St. Vincent to S. **Topography:** Mountainous, volcanic in origin; Soufriere, a volcanic crater, in S. Wooded mountains run N-S to Mt. Gimie, 3,145 ft, with streams through fertile valleys. **Capital:** Castries, 15,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Dame Calliopa Pearlette Louisy; b. June 8, 1946; in office: Sept. 17, 1997. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Stephenson King; b. Nov. 13, 1958; in office: Sept. 9, 2007 (acting from May 1). **Local divisions:** 11 quarters. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: clothing, electronic components assembly, beverages, corrugated cardboard boxes, tourism. **Chief crops:** bananas, coconuts, vegetables, citrus, root crops, cocoa. **Natural resources:** forests, pumice, mineral springs, geothermal potential. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 12,600; chickens: 290,000; goats: 9,000; pigs: 15,500; sheep: 13,000. **Fish catch:** 1,714 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 331.2 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 21.7%; industry 24.7%; services 53.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,900; **GDP growth:** –5.2%. **Imports:** $791 mil; Brazil 83.44%, U.S. 4.67%, Trinidad and Tobago 4.56%. **Exports:** $288 mil; Spain 29.41%, UK 15.28%, South Korea 10.54%, U.S. 9.75%, India 9.52%. **Tourism:** $311 mil. **Budget** (2000 est.): $146.7 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $111.5 mil. **CPI change:** 1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 23,800 pass. cars; 9,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Castries, Cul-de-Sac, Vieux-Fort.

Communications: TV sets: 368 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 750 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 23.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 83 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74 male; 79.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.79%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 13.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 90.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 364-6792.

Website: www.stlucia.gov.lc

St. Lucia was ceded to Britain by France at the Treaty of Paris, 1814. Self-government was granted with the West Indies Act, 1967. Independence was attained Feb. 22, 1979.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

People: Population: 104,217. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25.2; 65+: 7.9. **Pop. density:** 693.9 per sq mi, 267.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 48.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 66%, mixed 19%, East Indian 6%. **Principal languages:** English, French patois. **Chief religions:** Anglican 47%, Methodist 28%, Roman Catholic 13%, other (incl. Hindu, Seventh-Day Adventist, other Protestant) 12%.

Geography: Total area: 150 sq mi, 389 sq km; **Land area:** 150 sq mi, 389 sq km. **Location:** In E Caribbean, St. Vincent (133 sq mi) and the northern islets of the Grenadines form a part of Windward chain. **Neighbors:** St. Lucia to N, Barbados to E, Grenada to S. **Topography:** St. Vincent is volcanic, with a ridge of thickly wooded mountains running its length. **Capital:** Kingstown, 28,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Sir Frederick Ballantyne; b. July 5, 1936; in office: Sept. 2, 2002. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Ralph Gonsalves; b. Aug. 8, 1946; in office: Mar. 29, 2001. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food proc., cement, furniture, clothing, starch. **Chief crops:** bananas, coconuts, sweet potatoes, spices. **Natural resources:** hydropower. **Arable land:** 18%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5,100; chickens: 130,000; goats: 7,300; pigs: 9,200; sheep: 12,500. **Fish catch:** 3,828 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 133.76 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 26%, industry 17%, services 57%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,200; **GDP growth:** –2.5%. **Imports:** $578 mil; Singapore 16.16%, Trinidad and Tobago 13.71%, U.S. 13.41%, China 10.9%, Italy 8.89%, Turkey 6.6%, France 5.64%, Romania 4.44%. **Exports:** $193 mil; Greece 40.04%, Poland 11.78%, France 9.05%, China 8.53%, India 4.71%. **Tourism:** $96 mil. **Budget** (2000 est.): $85.8 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $56.02 mil. **CPI change:** –1.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 14,000 pass. cars; 5,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 5 airports. **Chief port:** Kingstown.

Communications: TV sets: 230 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 688 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 21.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 69.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72 male; 75.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.8%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 14.7. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 96%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 364-6730.

Website: www.gov.vc

Columbus landed on St. Vincent on Jan. 22, 1498 (St. Vincent's Day). Britain and France both laid claim to the island in the 17th and 18th centuries; the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, finally ceded it to Britain. Associated State status was granted 1969; independence was attained Oct. 27, 1979.

Samoa (*formerly* Western Samoa)

Independent State of Samoa

People: Population: 192,001. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 36; 65+: 5.2. **Pop. density:** 176.3 per sq mi, 68.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 20.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Samoan 93%, Euronesians (mixed European, Polynesian) 7%. **Principal languages:** Samoan (Polynesian), English. **Chief religions:** Congregationalist 35%, Roman Catholic 20%, Methodist 15%, Latter-Day Saints 13%.

Geography: Total area: 1,093 sq mi, 2,831 sq km; **Land area:** 1,089 sq mi, 2,821 sq km. **Location:** In S Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Fiji to SW, Tonga to S. **Topography:** Main islands, Savaii (659 sq mi) and Upolu (432 sq mi), both ruggedly mountainous, and small islands Manono and Apolima. **Capital:** Apia, 36,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Tuiatua Tupua Tamasese Efi; b. Mar. 1, 1938; in office: June 20, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi; b. Apr. 14, 1945; in office: Nov. 23, 1998. **Local divisions:** 11 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food proc., building materials, auto parts. **Chief crops:** coconuts, bananas, taro, yams, coffee, cocoa. **Natural resources:** hardwood forests, fish, hydropower. **Arable land:** 21%. **Livestock:** cattle: 29,000; chickens: 450,000; pigs: 202,000. **Fish catch:** 3,803 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 109 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tala (WST) (Sept. 2010: 2.47 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.04 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,400; **GDP growth:** –0.8%. **Imports:** $324 mil; New Zealand 24.13%, Fiji 17.34%, Singapore 12.54%, China 10.02%, Australia 9.85%, U.S. 5.95%. **Exports:** $131 mil; American Samoa 41.12%, Australia 24.74%, Taiwan 6.24%, China 5.61%, U.S. 4.07%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** $78.1 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $105.79 mil. **CPI change:** 6.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 9,600 pass. cars; 1,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 238.6 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief port:** Apia.

Communications: TV sets: 56 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,035 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.3 male; 75.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 22.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.76%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 23.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 98.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400J, New York, NY 10017; (212) 599-6196.

Website: www.govt.ws

Samoa (formerly known as Western Samoa to distinguish it from American Samoa, a small U.S. territory) was a German colony, 1899 to 1914, when New Zealand landed troops and took over. It became a New Zealand mandate under the League of Nations and, in 1945, a New Zealand UN Trusteeship.

An elected local government took office in Oct. 1959, and the country became fully independent Jan. 1, 1962. Malietoa Tanumafili II, Samoa's head of state since independence, died May 11, 2007, and was succeeded by Tuiatua Tupua Tamasese Efi. An earthquake and tsunami Sept. 29, 2009, left at least 143 people dead in Samoa.

San Marino

Republic of San Marino

People: Population: 31,477. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.8; 65+: 17.7. **Pop. density:** 1,336.5 per sq mi, 516 per sq km. **Urban:** 94.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Sammarinese, Italian. **Principal language:** Italian. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic.

Geography: Total area: 24 sq mi, 61 sq km; **Land area:** 24 sq mi, 61 sq km. **Location:** In N central Italy near Adriatic coast. **Neighbors:** Completely surrounded by Italy. **Topography:** The country lies on slopes of Mt. Titano. **Capital:** San Marino, 4,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Heads of state and gov.:** Two co-regents appt. every 6 months. **Local divisions:** 9 castelli. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, banking, textiles, electronics, ceramics, cement, wine. **Chief crops:** wheat, grapes, corn, olives. **Natural resources:** building stone. **Arable land:** 17%. **Labor force:** agric. 0.1%, industry 37.7%, services 62.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2007): $1.7 bil; **per capita GDP** (2007): $41,900; **GDP growth** (2007): 4.3%. **Imports:** $3.7 bil; NA. **Exports:** $4.6 bil; NA. **Total reserves less gold:** $248 mil. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2006): $652.9 mil. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): $458.88 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: NA.

Communications: TV sets: 875 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,346 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 68.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 54.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 80.5 male; 85.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.14%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 96%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), OSCE.

Honorary Consulate: 1899 L St. NW, Ste. 500, 20036; 223-3517.

Website: www.visitsanmarino.com or www.esteri.sm

San Marino claims to be the oldest state in Europe and to have been founded in the 4th cent. It has had a treaty of friendship with Italy since 1862. A Communist-led coalition ruled 1947-57; a similar coalition ruled 1978-86. The Pact for San Marino, a center-right coalition, won parliamentary elections Nov. 9, 2008.

São Tomé and Príncipe

Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe

People: Population: 175,808. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 44.9; 65+: 3.3. **Pop. density:** 472.3 per sq mi, 182.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Descendants of Angolan slaves, freed slaves, & contract laborers fr. Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde; Europeans (primarily Portuguese). **Principal language:** Portuguese (official). **Chief religions:** Catholic 70%, Evangelical 3%, none 19%.

Geography: Total area: 372 sq mi, 964 sq km; **Land area:** 372 sq mi, 964 sq km. **Location:** In Gulf of Guinea about 125 miles off W central Africa. **Neighbors:** Gabon, Equatorial Guinea to E. **Topography:** São Tomé and Príncipe islands, part of an extinct volcano chain, are both covered by lush forests and croplands. **Capital:** São Tomé, 60,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Fradique Bandiera Melo de Menezes; b. Mar. 21, 1942; in office: Sept. 3, 2001. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Patrice Trovoada; b. Mar. 18, 1962; in office: Aug. 14, 2010. **Local divisions:** 2 provinces. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: light constr., textiles, soap, beer, fish proc., timber. **Chief crops:** cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels, copra, cinnamon, pepper, coffee, bananas, papayas, beans. **Natural resources:** fish, hydropower. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4,800; chickens: 420,000; goats: 5,200; pigs: 2,620; sheep: 3,000. **Fish catch:** 4,250 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 19 mil kWh. **Labor force:** Pop. mainly engaged in subsistence agric. and fishing; shortage of skilled workers.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dobra (STD) (Sept. 2010: 19,165.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $295.1 mil; **per capita GDP:** $1,700; **GDP growth:** 4%. **Imports:** $86 mil; Portugal 58.9%, Brazil 6.68%, U.S. 4.71%, Japan 4.49%. **Exports:** $8 mil; UK 32.99%, Netherlands 26.93%, Belgium 21.04%, Portugal 4.31%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $57.5 mil. **Total reserves less gold** (2007): $24.89 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 11.2 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports. **Chief port:** São Tomé.

Communications: TV sets: 229 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 319 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 16.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 61.6 male; 63.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 39.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.5. **Natural inc.:** 3.06%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 54.6. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 88.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AU.

Permanent UN mission: 460 Park Ave., 11th Fl., New York, NY 10022; (212) 317-0533.

Website: www.gov.st

The islands were discovered in 1471 by the Portuguese, who brought the first settlers—convicts and exiled Jews. Sugar planting was replaced by the slave trade as the chief economic activity until coffee and cocoa were introduced in the 19th cent.

Portugal agreed, 1974, to turn the colony over to the Gabon-based Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe, which proclaimed as first president its East German-trained leader, Manuel Pinto da Costa. Independence came July 12, 1975. Democratic reforms were instituted in 1987. In 1991 Miguel Trovoada won the first free presidential election following da Costa's withdrawal. A military coup that ousted Trovoada Aug. 15, 1995, was reversed a week later after Angolan mediation. Trovoada defeated da Costa in a presidential runoff election, July 21, 1996.

Fradique de Menezes, a wealthy cocoa exporter, easily beat da Costa in the presidential election of July 29, 2001. The government was ousted in a military coup July 16, 2003, but was restored to power a week later and reelected July 30, 2006. After the opposition Independent Democratic Action party won parliamentary elections Aug. 1, 2010, Patrice Trovoada (son of the former president) was chosen to head the new government. The country, long one of the world's poorest, has sought to develop large oil deposits in the Gulf of Guinea.

Saudi Arabia

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

People: Population: 25,731,776. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 38; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 31 per sq mi, 12 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%. **Principal language:** Arabic. **Chief religion:** Muslim 100%.

Geography: Total area: 830,000 sq mi, 2,149,690 sq km; **Land area:** 830,000 sq mi, 2,149,690 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of Arabian Peninsula in Mid-East. **Neighbors:** Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan on N; Yemen, Oman on S; United Arab Emirates, Qatar on E. **Topography:** Bordered by Red Sea on W. The highlands on W, up to 9,000 ft, slope as arid, barren desert to the Persian Gulf on E. **Capital:** Riyadh, 4,725,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Jiddah, 3,161,000; Mecca (Makkah), 1,451,000; Medina, 1,073,000.

Government: Type: Monarchy with council of ministers. **Head of state and gov.:** King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz; b. Aug. 1, 1924; in office: Aug. 1, 2005. **Local divisions:** 13 provinces. **Defense budget:** $41.2 bil. **Active troops:** 233,500.

Economy: Industries: oil prod. & refining, petrochems., cement, fertilizers, plastics, metals, constr. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, dates, citrus. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, gold, copper. **Crude oil reserves:** 266.7 bil bbls (incl. half of Neutral Zone reserves). **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 372,000; chickens: 145 mil; goats: 2.2 mil; sheep: 7 mil. **Fish catch:** 90,253 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 182.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 6.7%, industry 21.4%, services 71.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Riyal (SAR) (Sept. 2010: 3.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $592.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $20,600; **GDP growth:** 0.1%. **Imports:** $82.3 bil; U.S. 12.32%, China 12.06%, Germany 7.67%, Japan 6.15%, South Korea 5.32%, India 4.99%, UK 4.72%, France 4.05%. **Exports:** $189.7 bil; Japan 15.33%, South Korea 12.71%, U.S. 12.2%, China 10.38%, India 7.12%, Taiwan 4.54%, Singapore 4.25%. **Tourism:** $5.9 bil. **Budget:** $146.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $261.34 bil. **Gold:** 10.38 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 5.1%.

Transport: Railways: 865 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 9.95 mil pass. cars and comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 15,729.4 mil pass.-mi; 81 airports. **Chief ports:** Ad Dammam, Al Jubayl, Jiddah, Yanbu' al Sinaiyah.

Communications: TV sets: 263 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 321 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 16.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 38.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 71.9 male; 75.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.61%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.7. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 85.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, OPEC.

Embassy: 601 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20037; 342-3800.

Website: www.saudi.gov.sa

Before Muhammad, Arabia was divided among numerous warring tribes and small kingdoms. It was united for the first time by Muhammad, in the early 7th cent. His successors conquered the entire Near East and North Africa, bringing Islam and the Arabic language. But Arabia itself soon returned to its former status.

Nejd, in central Arabia, long an independent state and center of the Wahhabi sect, fell under Turkish rule in the 18th cent. In 1913 Ibn Saud, founder of the Saudi dynasty, overthrew the Turks and captured the Turkish province of Hasa in eastern Arabia; he took the Hejaz region in western Arabia in 1925 and most of Asir, in SW Arabia, by 1926. The discovery of oil in the 1930s transformed the nation.

The Hejaz contains the holy cities of Islam—Medina, where the Mosque of the Prophet enshrines the tomb of Muhammad, and Mecca, his birthplace. An estimated 3 mil Muslims make pilgrimage to Mecca annually. Stampedes and other disasters have killed thousands of pilgrims in recent decades.

Ibn Saud reigned until his death, Nov. 1953. Subsequent kings have been sons of Ibn Saud. The king exercises authority together with a Council of Ministers. The Islamic religious code is the law of the land. Alcohol and public entertainments are restricted, and women have an inferior legal status.

Saudi Arabia has often allied itself with the U.S. and other Western nations, and billions of dollars of advanced arms have been purchased from Britain, France, and the U.S.; however, Western support for Israel has often strained relations. Saudi units fought against Israel in the 1948 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars. Beginning with the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Saudi Arabia provided large annual financial gifts to Egypt; aid was later extended to Syria, Jordan, and Palestinian groups.

King Faisal played a leading role in the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo against the U.S. and other nations. Crown Prince Khalid was proclaimed king on Mar. 25, 1975, after the assassination of Faisal. Fahd became king on June 13, 1982, following Khalid's death.

After Iraq invaded Kuwait, Aug. 2, 1990, Saudi Arabia accepted the Kuwait royal family and more than 400,000 Kuwaiti refugees. King Fahd invited Western and Arab troops to deploy on Saudi soil. During the 1991 Persian Gulf War, 28 U.S. soldiers were killed when an Iraqi missile hit their barracks in Dhahran, Feb. 25, 1991. Islamic extremists were blamed for truck bombs that killed 7 (5 from the U.S.) at a military training center in Riyadh, Nov. 13, 1995, and 19 Americans at a base in Dhahran, June 25, 1996.

The presence of 15 Saudis among the 19 al-Qaeda hijackers who took part in the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks on the U.S. raised new tensions between the U.S. and Saudi governments, and some blamed the Saudi government for allowing Muslim extremism to flourish in Saudi Arabia. Policy differences over the Israeli-Palestinian dispute and Iraq (where Saudi jihadists supported the Sunni cause) were further irritants. The U.S. completed a pullout of its combat forces from Saudi Arabia in Sept. 2003.

Alarmed at guerrilla attacks that killed more than 100 people, mostly foreigners, in Saudi Arabia during 2003-04, the Saudi government stepped up antiterrorist activities in cooperation with the U.S. Islamist candidates on a "golden list" circulated by conservative clerics fared well in municipal council elections, Feb.-Apr. 2005; women were barred from voting in the elections, the country's first since 1963.

King Fahd, on the throne since 1982, died Aug. 1, 2005. He was succeeded by his half-brother, Abdullah, who had in effect ruled the Kingdom since Fahd suffered a stroke in Nov. 1995. Guards thwarted an attack by suicide bombers, Feb. 24, 2006, at the huge Abqaiq oil and gas facility. Security officials, Apr. 27, 2007, announced the arrest of 172 men accused of plotting attacks on oil installations, military posts, and other targets.

Soaring oil revenues in 2004-08 provided funds for more than $500 bil in investments, including plans to diversify the economy and redevelop Mecca. Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for a suicide attack in Jiddah, Aug. 27, 2009, that slightly injured Deputy Interior Min. Muhammad bin Nayef, the royal family member in charge of Saudi counterterrorism efforts. Saudi authorities announced Mar. 24, 2010, the arrest during the previous 5 months of 113 militants (including 51 Yemenis) suspected of plotting terrorist attacks.

Senegal

Republic of Senegal

People: Population: 12,323,252. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 165.8 per sq mi, 64 per sq km. **Urban:** 42.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Wolof 43%, Pular 24%, Serer 15%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Wolof, Pulaar, Jola, Mandinka. **Chief religions:** Muslim 94%, Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) 5%, indigenous beliefs 1%.

Geography: Total area: 75,955 sq mi, 196,722 sq km; **Land area:** 74,336 sq mi, 192,530 sq km. **Location:** At W extreme of Africa. **Neighbors:** Mauritania on N, Mali on E, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau on S; surrounds Gambia on three sides. **Topography:** Low rolling plains cover most of Senegal, rising somewhat in SE. Swamp and jungles are in SW. **Capital:** Dakar, 2,777,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdoulaye Wade; b. May 29, 1926; in office: Apr. 1, 2000. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Souleymane Ndéné Ndiaye; b. Aug. 6, 1958; in office: Apr. 30, 2009. **Local divisions:** 11 regions. **Defense budget** (2008): $217 mil. **Active troops:** 13,620.

Economy: Industries: agric. & fish proc., phosphate mining, fertilizer prod., oil refining. **Chief crops:** peanuts, millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables. **Natural resources:** fish, phosphates, iron ore. **Arable land:** 13%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.2 mil; chickens: 39.4 mil; goats: 4.5 mil; pigs: 325,747; sheep: 5.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 447,954 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 77.5%, industry and services 22.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $22.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,600; **GDP growth:** 1.7%. **Imports:** $4.5 bil; France 19.58%, UK 9.64%, China 8.08%, Netherlands 5.64%, Thailand 4.75%, U.S. 3.97%. **Exports:** $1.9 bil; Mali 20.12%, India 9.84%, Gambia 5.58%, France 5.02%, Italy 4.23%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $3.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.35 bil. **CPI change:** –1.1%.

Transport: Railways: 563 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 147,000 pass. cars; 46,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 582.2 mil pass.-mi; 10 airports. **Chief port:** Dakar.

Communications: TV sets: 41 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 141 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 7.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 57.5 male; 61.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.5. **Natural inc.:** 2.78%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 57.7. **HIV rate:** 1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 41.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 2112 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 234-0540.

Website: www.gouv.sn

Portuguese settlers arrived in the 15th cent., but French control grew from the 17th cent. The last independent Muslim state was subdued in 1893. Senegal became an independent republic Aug. 20, 1960, but French political and economic influence remained strong. Senegambia, a loose confederation of Senegal and The Gambia, was established in 1982 but dissolved 7 years later.

Forty years of Socialist Party rule ended when Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the Senegalese Democratic Party, won a presidential runoff election Mar. 19, 2000. A Senegalese ferry capsized off the coast of The Gambia Sept. 26, 2002, killing at least 1,863 people. A peace accord signed Dec. 30, 2004, with separatists in Cassamance Province, S Senegal, sought to end a 22-year insurgency. Pres. Wade was reelected Feb. 25, 2007.

Serbia

Republic of Serbia

People: Population: 7,344,847. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.2; 65+: 16.6. **Pop. density:** 245.5 per sq mi, 94.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 55.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Serb 83%, Hungarian 4%, Romany 1%. **Principal languages:** Serbian (official), Hungarian. **Chief religions:** Serbian Orthodox 85%, Catholic 6%, Muslim 3%.

Geography: Total area: 29,913 sq mi, 77,474 sq km; **Land area:** 29,913 sq mi, 77,474 sq km. **Location:** On Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina on W; Hungary on N; Romania, Bulgaria on E; Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia on S. **Topography:** Terrain varies widely, with fertile plains drained by Danube and other rivers in N, limestone basins in E, ancient mountains and hills in SE, and very high coastline in Montenegro along SW. **Capital:** Belgrade (Beograd), 1,115,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Boris Tadic; b. Jan. 15, 1958; in office: July 11, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Mirko Cvetkovic; b. Aug. 16, 1950; in office: July 7, 2008. **Local divisions:** 1 republic with 1 autonomous province. **Defense budget:** $1.06 bil. **Active troops:** 29,125.

Economy: Industries: sugar, agric. machinery, elec. & comm. equip., paper & pulp, transp. equip. **Chief crops:** wheat, maize, sugar beets, sunflower. **Natural resources:** oil, gas, coal, antimony, copper, zinc, gold, pyrite, limestone, marble, salt. **Crude oil reserves:** 77.5 mil bbls. **Arable land:** NA. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.1 mil; chickens: 17.2 mil; goats: 154,575; pigs: 3.6 mil; sheep: 1.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 10,729 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 23.9%, industry 20.5%, services 55.6% (not incl. Kosovo).

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (RSD) (Sept. 2010: 80.98 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $78.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,600; **GDP growth:** –2.9%. **Imports:** $15.9 bil; Germany 11.79%, Italy 9.36%, Hungary 6.71%, Slovenia 6.52%, Austria 4.79%. **Exports:** $8.4 bil; Bosnia and Herzegovina 13.12%, Italy 10.96%, Germany 9.9%, Austria 5.4%, Slovenia 5.38%, Macedonia 5.26%, Russia 4.39%, Hungary 4.36%. **Tourism:** $944 mil. **Budget:** (2010 est.): $11.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $9.42 bil. **Gold:** 421,817 oz t. **CPI change:** 7.8%.

Transport: Railways: 2,100 mi. **Motor vehicles** (incl. Montenegro): 1.6 mil pass. cars; 158,400 comm. cars. **Civil aviation:** 444.3 mil pass.-mi; 11 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 277 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 296 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 31.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 41.7 users per 100 pop..

Health: Life expect.: 71.3 male; 77.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.9. **Natural inc.:** –0.47%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 97.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), OSCE.

Embassy: 2134 Kalorama Rd. NW 20008; 332-0333.

Website: www.gov.yu

Serbia, which had since 1389 been a vassal principality of Turkey, was established as an independent kingdom by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. After the Balkan wars, Serbia's boundaries were enlarged by the annexation of Old Serbia and Macedonia, 1913.

When the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed after WWI, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed from the former provinces of Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Vojvodina, and the independent state of Montenegro. The name became Yugoslavia in 1929.

Nazi Germany invaded in 1941. After the Nazis were driven out in 1945, Yugoslavia became a federal republic, headed by Josip Broz, a Communist, known as Marshal Tito. He rejected Stalin's policy of dictating to all Communist nations, and he accepted economic and military aid from the West. Pres. Tito died May 4, 1980. Yugoslavia held together for a decade, then broke apart. Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in 1991. In Croatia, fighting began between Croats and ethnic Serbs. Serbia sent arms and medical supplies to the Serb rebels in Croatia. Croatian forces clashed with Yugoslav army units and their Serb supporters.

The republics of Serbia and Montenegro proclaimed a new "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" Apr. 17, 1992. Serbia, under Pres. Slobodan Milosevic, was the main arms supplier to ethnic Serb fighters in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The UN imposed sanctions May 30 on the newly reconstituted Yugoslavia as a means of ending the bloodshed in Bosnia.

A peace agreement initialed in Dayton, OH, Nov. 21, 1995, was signed in Paris, Dec. 14, by Milosevic and leaders of Bosnia and

Croatia. In May 1996, a UN tribunal in the Netherlands began trying suspected war criminals from the former Yugoslavia. The UN lifted sanctions against Yugoslavia Oct. 1, 1996, after elections were held in Bosnia. Mass protests erupted when Milosevic refused to accept opposition victories in local elections Nov. 17; non-Communist governments took office in Belgrade and other cities in Feb. 1997. Barred from running for a 3rd term as Serbian president, Milosevic had himself inaugurated as president of Yugoslavia on July 23, 1997.

Efforts by Serbia to suppress a secessionist movement in Kosovo province led in Mar.-June 1999 to a war with the U.S. and its NATO allies; they accused Milosevic of pursuing a policy of ethnic cleansing against the Kosovars (ethnic Albanians), who were predominantly Muslim. NATO stationed a multinational force in Kosovo, which was placed under UN administration.

Defeated in a presidential election Sept. 24, 2000, by opposition leader Vojislav Kostunica, Milosevic initially refused to accept the result. A rising tide of mass demonstrations forced him to resign Oct. 6, and Kostunica was sworn in the next day. Charged with corruption and abuse of power, Milosevic surrendered to Serbian authorities Apr. 1, 2001. He was extradited June 28 to The Hague, Netherlands, where a UN tribunal had indicted him for war crimes. His trial began Feb. 12, 2002, but proceeded slowly. He was found dead in his prison cell Mar. 11, 2006, before a verdict was reached.

A pact to reconstitute Yugoslavia as a new union of Serbia and Montenegro took effect Feb. 4, 2003. Zoran Djindjic, premier of the Republic of Serbia, was assassinated Mar. 12 in Belgrade; the murder triggered a roundup of more than 4,500 people associated with organized crime and the Milosevic regime. Serbia's union with Montenegro disintegrated in 2006, as Montenegrins voted support for separation in a referendum May 21, and Montenegro became an independent republic June 3.

After years of fruitless negotiations, Kosovo unilaterally declared independence from Serbia Feb. 17, 2008; the new country was immediately recognized by the U.S. and most European allies, but not by Serbia and Russia. Following parliamentary elections in Serbia May 11, a pro-Western government under Mirko Cvetkovic took office July 7. Serbia, seeking EU membership, met a key requirement of European leaders July 21, 2008, by arresting former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, who was then extradited to the International Criminal Court in the Netherlands on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity. Serbia's parliament passed a resolution Mar. 31, 2010, apologizing for the 1995 massacre of thousands of Muslims by Bosnian Serbs at Srebrenica; in a further effort to deal with wartime atrocities, Serbian prosecutors on Sept. 11 announced the indictment of 9 former members of the "Jackals" paramilitary unit for allegedly killing 43 ethnic Albanian civilians during the 1999 Kosovo conflict.

Vojvodina is a nominally autonomous province in northern Serbia (8,304 sq mi), with a population (2008 est.) of 1,979,389, mostly Serbian. The capital is Novi Sad.

Seychelles

Republic of Seychelles

People: Population: 88,340. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.3; 65+: 7.1. **Pop. density:** 502.9 per sq mi, 194.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 54.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Mixed French, African, Indian, Chinese, and Arab. **Principal languages:** English, Creole (both official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 82%, Anglican 6%.

Geography: Total area: 176 sq mi, 455 sq km; **Land area:** 176 sq mi, 455 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O. 700 miles NE of Madagascar. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Madagascar on SW, Somalia on NW. **Topography:** A group of 86 islands, about half of them composed of coral, the other half granite, the latter predominantly mountainous. **Capital:** Victoria, 26,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. James Michel, b. Aug. 18, 1944; in office: Apr. 14, 2004. **Local divisions:** 23 districts. **Defense budget** (2008): $8.5 mil. **Active troops:** 200.

Economy: Industries: fishing, tourism, coconuts & vanilla proc., coir (coconut fiber) rope, boat building. **Chief crops:** coconuts, cinnamon, vanilla, sweet potatoes, cassava, bananas. **Natural resources:** fish, copra, cinnamon trees. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 530; chickens: 430,000; goats: 5,200; pigs: 7,750. **Fish catch:** 69,461 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 250 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3%, industry 23%, services 74%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (SCR) (Sept. 2010: 13.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $20,800; **GDP growth:** –3.5%. **Imports:** $703 mil; Saudi Arabia 16.44%, India 8.33%, Spain 7.49%, South Africa 6.72%, France 6.39%, Brazil 6.07%, Singapore 5.07%. **Exports:** $428 mil; UK 24.84%, France 18.53%, Italy 9.45%, Mauritius 9.03%, Japan 6.98%, Spain 4.92%. **Tourism:** $285 mil. **Budget:** $267.9 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $121.55 mil. **CPI change:** 31.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 6,200 pass. cars; 2,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 844.4 mil pass.-mi; 8 airports. **Chief port:** Victoria.

Communications: TV sets: 214 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 560 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 26.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 40.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.6 male; 78.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.86%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 91.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400C, New York, NY 10017; (212) 972-1785.

Website: www.egov.sc

The islands were occupied by France in 1768 and seized by Britain in 1794. Ruled as part of Mauritius from 1814, Seychelles became a separate colony in 1903. Independence was declared June 29, 1976. The first president was ousted in a coup a year later by a socialist leader, France Albert René. A new constitution, approved June 1993, provided for a multiparty state. After nearly 27 years in power, Pres. René resigned Apr. 14, 2004, and was succeeded by Vice Pres. James Michel, who won a full 5-year term in elections July 28-30, 2006.

Sierra Leone

Republic of Sierra Leone

People: Population: 5,245,695. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 41.8; 65+: 3.6. **Pop. density:** 189.7 per sq mi, 73.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 38%. **Ethnic groups:** 20 African ethnic groups 90% (Temne 30%, Mende 30%, other 30%), Creole (Krio; descendants of freed Jamaican slaves) 10%. **Principal languages:** English (official), Mende (principal vernacular in S), Temne (principal vernacular in N), Krio (Eng.-based Creole, a lingua franca). **Chief religions:** Muslim 60%, Christian 10%, indigenous beliefs 30%.

Geography: Total area: 27,699 sq mi, 71,740 sq km; **Land area:** 27,653 sq mi, 71,620 sq km. **Location:** On W coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Guinea on N and E, Liberia on S. **Topography:** The heavily-indented, 210-mi coastline has mangrove swamps. Behind are wooded hills, rising to a plateau and mountains in E. **Capital:** Freetown, 875,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Ernest Bai Koroma; b. Oct. 2, 1953; in office: Sept. 17, 2007. **Local divisions:** 3 provinces, 1 area. **Defense budget:** $11 mil. **Active troops:** 10,500.

Economy: Industries: diamonds, small-scale mfg. (beverages, textiles), oil refining. **Chief crops:** rice, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels & palm oil, peanuts. **Natural resources:** diamonds, titanium ore, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 350,000; chickens: 7.5 mil; goats: 540,000; pigs: 52,000; sheep: 470,000. **Fish catch:** 203,582 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 80 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Leone (SLL) (Sept. 2010: 3,975.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $900; **GDP growth:** 4%. **Imports:** $560 mil; South Africa 14.61%, China 7.58%, U.S. 5.87%, Côte d'Ivoire 5.65%, India 5.19%, Malaysia 5.19%, France 5.08%, UK 4.48%, Netherlands 4.06%. **Exports:** $216 mil; Belgium 26.56%, U.S. 11.87%, Netherlands 7.91%, UK 7.4%, India 6.67%, Côte d'Ivoire 6.13%, Greece 4.05%. **Tourism:** $22 mil. **Budget** (2000 est.): $351 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $258.32 mil. **CPI change** (2008): 7.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 7,700 pass. cars; 7,700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 62.8 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief ports:** Freetown, Pepel.

Communications: TV sets: 13 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 274 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 53.3 male; 58.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 38.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12. **Natural inc.:** 2.68%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 80.2. **HIV rate:** 1.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 39.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1701 19th St. NW 20009; 939-9261.

Website: www.statehouse.gov.sl

Freetown was founded in 1787 by the British government as a haven for freed slaves. Full independence arrived Apr. 27, 1961. Sierra Leone declared itself a republic Apr. 19, 1971. A one-party state was established by referendum in 1978.

Mutinous soldiers ousted Pres. Joseph Momoh Apr. 30, 1992. Another coup, Jan. 16, 1996, paved the way for multiparty elections and a return to civilian rule. A peace accord, signed Nov. 30 with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), brought a temporary halt to a civil war that had claimed over 10,000 lives in 5 years.

A coup on May 25, 1997, was met with widespread international opposition. Armed intervention by Nigeria restored Pres. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah to power on Mar. 10, 1998, but RUF rebels (who funded their operations through illicit diamond sales) mounted a guerrilla counteroffensive, killing thousands of civilians and mutilating thousands more. The Kabbah government signed a power-sharing agreement with the RUF on July 7, 1999. A UN mission (UNAMSIL) was established in Oct. to help maintain the agreement. The accord collapsed in early May 2000, as RUF guerrillas took more than 500 UN peacekeepers hostage. Rebel leader Foday Sankoh was captured in Freetown May 17. The hostages were freed by the end of May, and 233 more UN personnel behind rebel lines were rescued July 15.

A UN-sponsored disarmament program in 2001 reduced the level of violence. On Jan. 16, 2002, the government and the UN signed an agreement creating the Sierra Leone Special Court to try war crimes that had occurred from Nov. 1996 onwards. Government and rebel leaders declared an official end to the war Jan. 18; by then, the death toll had risen to more than 50,000. Kabbah won the May 14 presidential election.

Sankoh, an indicted war criminal, died in UN custody July 29, 2003. UNAMSIL, which ended Dec. 31, 2005, was succeeded by UNIOSIL, a UN mission intended to strengthen political institutions. Opposition leader Ernest Bai Koroma won a presidential runoff vote, Sept. 8, 2007. Under an anti-corruption law signed Sept. 2, 2008, Koroma became Sierra Leone's first head of state to declare all his assets. Three former RUF leaders were convicted of war crimes Feb. 25, 2009.

Singapore

Republic of Singapore

People: Population: 4,701,069. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.1; 65+: 9. **Pop. density:** 17,723 per sq mi, 6,842.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 100%. **Ethnic groups:** Chinese 77%, Malay 14%, Indian 8%. **Principal languages:** Mandarin, English, Malay, Hokkien, Cantonese, Teochew. **Chief religions:** Buddhist 43%, Muslim 15%, Taoist 9%, none 15%.

Geography: Total area: 269 sq mi, 697 sq km; **Land area:** 265 sq mi, 687 sq km. **Location:** Off tip of Malayan Peninsula in SE Asia. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Malaysia on N, Indonesia on S. **Topography:** Singapore is a flat, formerly swampy island. The nation includes 40 nearby islets. **Capital:** Singapore, 4,737,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. S. R. Nathan; b. July 3, 1924; in office: Sept. 1, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Lee Hsien Loong; b. Feb. 10, 1952; in office: Aug. 12, 2004. **Defense budget:** $8.23 bil. **Active troops:** 72,500.

Economy: Industries: electronics, chemicals, financial services, oil drilling equip., oil refining, rubber proc. & rubber products, proc. food & beverages, offshore platform constr., life sciences. **Chief crops:** rubber, copra, fruit, orchids, vegetables. **Natural resources:** fish. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 200; chickens: 2 mil; goats: 600; pigs: 260,000. **Fish catch:** 5,141 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 39.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** industry 23.8%, services 76.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (SGD) (Sept. 2010: 1.34 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $243.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $52,200; **GDP growth:** –1.3%. **Imports:** $240.5 bil; U.S. 11.88%, Malaysia 11.61%, China 10.56%, Japan 7.63%, Indonesia 5.8%, South Korea 5.72%, Taiwan 5.22%. **Exports:** $274.5 bil; Hong Kong 11.57%, Malaysia 11.47%, China 9.76%, Indonesia 9.67%, U.S. 6.57%, South Korea 4.65%, Japan 4.56%. **Tourism:** $10.7 bil. **Budget:** $24.1 bil (exclude public debt, financial transfers, and development ests.). **Total reserves less gold:** $119.8 bil. **CPI change:** 0.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 463,000 pass. cars; 141,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 56,001.7 mil pass.-mi; 8 airports. **Chief port:** Singapore.

Communications: TV sets: 341 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 744 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 39.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 360.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 77.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 79.5 male; 84.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.39%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 2.3. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 94.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, APEC, ASEAN.

Embassy: 3501 International Pl. NW 20008; 537-3100.

Website: www.gov.sg

Founded in 1819 by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Singapore was a British colony until 1959, when it became autonomous within the Commonwealth. On Sept. 16, 1963, it joined with Malaya, Sarawak, and Sabah to form the Federation of Malaysia. Tensions between Malayans, dominant in the federation, and ethnic Chinese, dominant in Singapore, led to an accord under which Singapore became a separate nation, Aug. 9, 1965.

Singapore is one of the world's largest ports and a major center of manufacturing, banking, and commerce. Standards in health, education, and housing are generally high. A free trade pact with the U.S. took effect Jan. 1, 2004.

Singapore has had only 3 prime mins.: Lee Kuan Yew, who dominated national politics, 1959-90; Goh Chok Tong, 1990-2004; and Lee Kuan Yew's son, Lee Hsien Loong, who took office Aug. 12, 2004. The government, dominated by a single party, has taken strong actions to keep order and suppress dissent. Singapore's export-dependent economy was hit hard by the global downturn in 2008 but rebounded vigorously during 2009-10.

Slovakia

Slovak Republic

People: Population: 5,470,306. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.7; 65+: 12.6. **Pop. density:** 294.5 per sq mi, 113.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 55.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Slovak 86%, Hungarian 10%, Roma 2%. **Principal languages:** Slovak (official), Hungarian. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 69%, Protestant 11%, none 13%.

Geography: Total area: 18,933 sq mi, 49,035 sq km; **Land area:** 18,573 sq mi, 48,105 sq km. **Location:** In E central Europe. **Neighbors:** Poland on N, Hungary on S, Austria and Czech Rep. on W, Ukraine on E. **Topography:** Mountains (Carpathians) in N, fertile Danube plane in S. **Capital:** Bratislava, 428,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ivan Gasparovic; b. Mar. 27, 1941; in office: June 15, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Iveta Radicová; b. Dec. 7, 1956; in office: July 8, 2010. **Local divisions:** 8 departments. **Defense budget:** $1.46 bil. **Active troops:** 16,531.

Economy: Industries: metal & metal products; food & beverages; electricity, gas, coke, oil, nuclear fuels; chems. & manmade fibers; machinery; paper & printing. **Chief crops:** grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit. **Natural resources:** brown coal& lignite; small amounts of iron ore, copper, & mang. ore, salt. **Crude oil reserves:** 9 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 29%. **Livestock:** cattle: 488,381; chickens: 11.2 mil; goats: 37,088; pigs: 748,515; sheep: 361,634. **Fish catch:** 2,726 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 27.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.5%, industry 27%, services 69.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $115.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $21,100; **GDP growth:** –4.7%. **Imports:** $53.7 bil; Germany 16.8%, Czech Republic 12.3%, Russia 9%, South Korea 6.8%, China 5.8%, Hungary 5.3%, Poland 4%. **Exports:** $55.3 bil; Germany 19.91%, Czech Republic 13.02%, France 7.72%, Poland 7.26%, Hungary 6.48%, Italy 6.06%, Austria 5.88%, UK 4.71%. **Tourism:** $2.6 bil. **Budget:** $36 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $441.56 mil. **Gold:** 1.02 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 1.6%.

Transport: Railways: 2,251 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.3 mil pass. cars; 197,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 639.4 mil pass.-mi; 20 airports. **Chief ports:** Bratislava, Komarno.

Communications: TV sets: 418 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 967 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 18.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 125.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 75.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 71.7 male; 79.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.6. **Natural inc.:** 0.1%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.7. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3523 International Ct. NW 20008; 237-1054.

Website: www.government.gov.sk

Slovakia was originally settled by Illyrian, Celtic, and Germanic tribes and was incorporated into Great Moravia in the 9th cent. It became part of Hungary in the 11th cent. Overrun by Czech Hussites in the 15th cent., it was restored to Hungarian rule in 1526. The Slovaks disassociated themselves from Hungary after WWI and joined the Czechs of Bohemia to form the Republic of Czechoslovakia, Oct. 28, 1918.

Germany invaded Czechoslovakia, 1939, and declared Slovakia independent. Slovakia rejoined Czechoslovakia in 1945. Czechoslovakia split into 2 separate states—the Czech Republic and Slovakia—on Jan. 1, 1993.

Slovakia attained full membership in the EU and NATO in 2004. Robert Fico, a leftist, became prime minister July 4, 2006, replacing a center-right coalition government. Slovakia adopted the euro currency as scheduled on Jan. 1, 2009, but its economy, which had been one of Europe's fastest growing, was battered by the global recession. Pres. Ivan Gasparovic won a 2nd 5-year term in a runoff election Apr. 4, 2009. A coalition of right-leaning parties took power after the parliamentary elections of June 12, 2010; they were led by Iveta Radicová, who became Slovakia's first female prime minister.

Slovenia

Republic of Slovenia

People: Population: 2,003,136. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.5; 65+: 16.6. **Pop. density:** 257.5 per sq mi, 99.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Slovene 83%, Serb 2%, Croat 2%. **Principal languages:** Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian. **Chief religions:** Catholic 58%, Muslim 2%, none 10%.

Geography: Total area: 7,827 sq mi, 20,273 sq km; **Land area:** 7,780 sq mi, 20,151 sq km. **Location:** In SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Italy on W, Austria on N, Hungary on NE, Croatia on SE, S. **Topography:** Mostly hilly; 42% forested. **Capital:** Ljubljana, 260,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Danilo Türk; b. Feb. 19, 1952; in office: Dec. 22, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Borut Pahor; b. Nov. 2, 1963; in office: Nov. 21, 2008. **Local divisions:** 183 municipalities, 11 urban municipalities. **Defense budget:** $879 mil. **Active troops:** 7,200.

Economy: Industries: ferrous metallurgy & aluminum products, electronics (incl. military), trucks, electric power equip., wood products, textiles, chemicals, machine tools. **Chief crops:** potatoes, hops, wheat, sugar beets, corn, grapes. **Natural resources:** lignite, lead, zinc, hydropower, forests. **Arable land:** 9%. **Livestock:** cattle: 479,851; chickens: 4.4 mil; goats: 28,228; pigs: 542,590; sheep: 131,180. **Fish catch:** 2,190 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 14.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.2%, industry 35%, services 62.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $55.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $27,700; **GDP growth:** –7.8%. **Imports:** $23.4 bil; Germany 16.46%, Italy 15.89%, Austria

11.81%, France 4.98%, Croatia 4.32%. **Exports:** $22.6 bil; Germany 19.36%, Italy 11.31%, Croatia 7.75%, Austria 7.42%, France 7.35%. **Tourism:** $2.8 bil. **Budget:** $22.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $616.29 mil. **Gold:** 103,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 0.9%.

Transport: Railways: 763 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 971,100 pass. cars; 62,700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 480.3 mil pass.-mi; 7 airports. **Chief port:** Koper.

Communications: TV sets: 362 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 404 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 51.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2002): 172.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 64.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.5 male; 81 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.7. **Natural inc.:** –0.18%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.2. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 2410 California St. NW 20008; 386-6601.

Website: e-uprava.gov.si

The Slovenes settled in their current territory during the 6th to the 8th cent. They fell under German domination as early as the 9th cent. Modern Slovenian political history began after 1848 when the Slovenes, divided among several Austrian provinces, began their struggle for unification. In 1918 a majority of Slovenes became part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, later renamed Yugoslavia.

Slovenia declared independence June 25, 1991, and joined the UN May 22, 1992. It attained full membership in the EU and NATO in 2004. Slovenia adopted the euro currency Jan. 1, 2007. On Mar. 5, 2008, it became the first former Yugoslav republic to formally recognize Kosovo's independence from Serbia. A center-left coalition took office following legislative elections Sept. 21, 2008.

Solomon Islands

People: Population: 559,198. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 38.8; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 51.8 per sq mi, 20 per sq km. **Urban:** 18.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Melanesian 95%, Polynesian 3%. **Principal languages:** English (official, but spoken by only 1%-2% of pop.), Melanesian pidgin (lingua franca in much of country), 120 indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Church of Melanesia 33%, Roman Catholic 19%, South Seas Evangelical 17%, Seventh-Day Adventist 11%, United Church 10%.

Geography: Total area: 11,157 sq mi, 28,896 sq km; **Land area:** 10,805 sq mi, 27,986 sq km. **Location:** Melanesian Archipelago in W Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Papua New Guinea to W. **Topography:** 10 large volcanic, rugged islands; 4 groups of smaller ones. **Capital:** Honiara, 72,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Frank Ofagioro Kabui; in office; July 7, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Danny Philip; b. 1951; in office: Aug. 25, 2010. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces and Honiara. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fish (tuna), mining, timber. **Chief crops:** cocoa beans, coconuts, palm kernels, rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruit. **Natural resources:** fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates, lead, zinc, nickel. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 13,600; chickens: 235,000; pigs: 54,000. **Fish catch:** 26,398 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 73 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 75%, industry 5%, services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (SBD) (Sept. 2010: 7.83 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,500; **GDP growth:** –2.3%. **Imports:** $256 mil; Singapore 24.69%, Australia 23.06%, New Zealand 5.2%, Fiji 4.47%, Papua New Guinea 4.34%, Malaysia 3.98%. **Exports:** $237 mil; China 54.07%, South Korea 6.19%, Philippines 6.04%, Spain 4.87%. **Tourism:** $4 mil. **Budget** (2003): $75.1 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $93.12 mil. **CPI change:** 7.1%.

Transport: Civil aviation: 52.8 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Honiara, Viru Harbor.

Communications: TV sets: 16 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 141 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 10.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 1.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 71.4 male; 76.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 28.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4. **Natural inc.:** 2.46%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 18.4. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: NA. **Literary:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400L, New York, NY 10017; (212) 599-6192.

Website: www.pmc.gov.sb

The Solomon Isls. were sighted 1568 by an expedition from Peru. Britain established a protectorate in the 1890s over most of the group, inhabited by Melanesians. The islands saw major WWII battles. They achieved self-government Jan. 2, 1976, and formal independence July 7, 1978.

A coup attempt June 5, 2000, sparked factional fighting in Honiara. Violence and lawlessness became widespread over the next 3 years. To restore order, a 2,225-member intervention force, led by Australia and authorized by the Pacific Isls. Forum, began arriving in Honiara July 24, 2003; nearly all foreign troops were removed by mid-2005.

Following elections Apr. 5, 2006, parliament's choice of Snyder Rini as prime min. led to 2 days of rioting in Honiara over alleged influence-buying by the ethnic Chinese business community. Rini resigned Apr. 26 rather than face a no-confidence vote. An earthquake and tsunami Apr. 2, 2007, claimed at least 52 lives.

Somalia

People: Population: 10,112,453. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 45; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 41.7 per sq mi, 16.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 37%. **Ethnic groups:** Somali 85%, Bantu & other non-Somali 15%. **Principal languages:** Somali (official), Arabic, Italian, English. **Chief religion:** Sunni Muslim.

Geography: Total area: 246,201 sq mi, 637,657 sq km; **Land area:** 242,216 sq mi, 627,337 sq km. **Location:** Occupies eastern horn of Africa. **Neighbors:** Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya on W. **Topography:** The coastline extends for 1,700 mi. Hills cover the N; center and S are flat. **Capital:** Mogadishu, 1,353,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed; b. July 25, 1964; in office: Jan. 31, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Abdiwahid Elmi Gonjeh; in office: Sept. 24, 2010 (acting). **Local divisions:** 18 regions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 2,000 (Ethiopian trained, part of transitional fed. govt.).

Economy: Industries: few light industries, incl. sugar refining, textiles, wireless comm. **Chief crops:** bananas, sorghum, corn, coconuts, rice. **Natural resources:** uranium, largely unexploited iron ore reserves, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt, nat. gas, likely oil reserves. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.4 mil; chickens: 3.4 mil; goats: 12.7 mil; pigs: 4,200; sheep: 13.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 30,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 280 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 71%, industry and services 29%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (SOS) (Sept. 2010: 1,610.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $600; **GDP growth:** 2.6%. **Imports:** $798 mil; Djibouti 30.84%, Kenya 8.06%, India 7.86%, China 6.97%, Brazil 6.59%, Yemen 4.97%, Oman 4.72%, UAE 4.6%. **Exports:** $300 mil; UAE 58.27%, Yemen 20.32%, Saudi Arabia 3.78%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** NA. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 7 airports. **Chief ports:** Berbera, Kismaayo.

Communications: TV sets: 14 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 53 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 48.1 male; 51.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 43.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.81%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 107.4. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 37.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL, AU.

Permanent UN mission: 425 E. 61st St., Ste. 702, New York, NY, 10021; (212) 688-9410. (Embassy ceased operation in U.S. in 1991.)

Website: www.state.gov/p/af/ci/so or tfgsomalia.net

British Somaliland (present-day North Somalia) was formed in the 19th cent., as was Italian Somaliland (now central and South Somalia). Italy lost its African colonies in WWII. British Somaliland gained independence, June 26, 1960, and by prearrangement, merged July 1 with the UN Trust Territory of Somalia to create the independent Somali Republic.

On Oct. 15, 1969, Somalia's first civilian president, Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, was assassinated. Six days later, a military group led by Maj. Gen. Muhammad Siad Barre seized power. In 1970, he declared the country a socialist state—the Somali Democratic Republic.

Somalia has laid claim to Ogaden, the huge eastern region of Ethiopia, peopled mostly by Somalis. Some 11,000 Cuban troops with Soviet arms defeated Somali army troops and ethnic Somali rebels in Ethiopia, 1978. As many as 1.5 mil refugees entered Somalia. Guerrilla fighting in Ogaden continued until 1988, when a peace agreement was reached with Ethiopia.

After a month of fierce combat in Mogadishu between pro-government soldiers and the rebel United Somali Congress, Siad Barre was forced to flee the capital, Jan. 1991. Fighting between rival factions caused 40,000 casualties in 1991 and 1992, and by mid-1992 the civil war, drought, and banditry combined to produce a famine that threatened some 1.5 mil people with starvation.

In Dec. 1992 the UN accepted a U.S. offer of troops to safeguard food delivery to the starving. The UN took control of the multinational relief effort from the U.S. May 4, 1993. While the operation helped alleviate the famine, there were significant U.S. and other casualties; a failed mission Oct. 3-4 left 18 U.S. troops and more than 500 Somalis dead. The U.S. withdrew its peacekeeping forces Mar. 25, 1994.

When the last UN troops pulled out Mar. 3, 1995, Mogadishu had no functioning central government, and armed factions controlled different regions. By 1999 a joint police force was operating in the capital, but much of the country, especially southern Somalia, faced continued violence and food shortages. After political and factional leaders signed a peace deal Jan. 29, 2004, a transitional parliament, Somalia's first legislature in 13 years, was inaugurated Aug. 22. Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, the parliament chose Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed as president; he was sworn in Oct. 14. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, killed at least 150 people and displaced about 5,000 in Somalia.

Because Mogadishu was held by his rivals, Pres. Yusuf moved, July 26, 2005, to make his transitional capital at Jowhar; an interim parliament convened Feb. 26, 2006, at Baidoa. On June 5, an Islamist militia took over Mogadishu, defeating secular warlords backed by the U.S. The Islamists, calling themselves the Supreme Islamic Courts Council, also held much of the central and southern regions. Pres. Yusuf escaped assassination, Sept. 18, but 8 others died in a car bomb explosion at Baidoa 5 days later.

With aid from Ethiopian troops, transitional govt. forces recaptured Mogadishu in late Dec. 2006. The UN Security Council authorized, Feb. 20, 2007, an African Union peacekeeping mission to Somalia (AMISOM), but the troops were targeted by insurgents. An upsurge of fighting in Mogadishu, Feb.-Apr., killed hundreds of people and caused 350,000 to flee the capital. Bombings and kidnappings escalated in 2007-08, as a series of cease-fires failed; the increasing violence forced international aid workers to pull out, worsening a humanitarian crisis.

After Pres. Yusuf resigned Dec. 29, 2008, the transitional parliament, meeting in Djibouti Jan. 31, 2009, elected a moderate Islamist, Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed; by then, Ethiopia had completely withdrawn its troops from Somalia. A state of emergency was declared June 22 after Islamist insurgents stepped up their attacks on officials of the UN-backed government. A helicopter strike by U.S. commandos in southern Somalia Sept. 14, 2009, killed a top al-Qaeda leader, the Kenyan-born Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan. Insurgents struck back Dec. 3 when a suicide bombing in Mogadishu killed at least 22 people, including 4 transitional government ministers. Somali officials blamed the attack on the Islamist group al-Shabaab, an al-Qaeda ally that has recruited supporters in the U.S. and elsewhere. Meanwhile, pirates intensified their operations in coastal waters in 2009, carrying out more than 200 attacks off the Horn of Africa. Activities by pirates and Islamist insurgents continued in 2010, as internal political disputes further weakened the transitional government and claimed the job of Prime Min. Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, who resigned Sept. 21, 2010.

South Africa

Republic of South Africa

People: Population: 49,109,107. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.6; 65+: 5.5. **Pop. density:** 104.7 per sq mi, 40.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Black African 79%, white 10%. **Principal languages:** IsiZulu, IsiXhosa, Afrikaans, Sepedi, English, Setswana, Sesotho. **Chief religions:** Zion Christian 11%, Pentecostal/Charismatic 8%, Catholic 7%, Dutch Reformed 7%, none 15%.

Geography: Total area: 470,693 sq mi, 1,219,090 sq km; **Land area:** 468,909 sq mi, 1,214,470 sq km. **Location:** At southern extreme of Africa. **Neighbors:** Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe on N; Mozambique, Swaziland on E; surrounds Lesotho. **Topography:** Large interior plateau reaches close to the country's 1,739-mi coastline. There are few major rivers or lakes; rainfall sparse in W, more plentiful in E. **Capital:** Cape Town (legislative), 3,353,000; Pretoria (admin.), 1,404,000; Bloemfontein (judicial), 436,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Johannesburg, 3,607,000; East Rand (Ekurhuleni), 3,144,000; Durban, 2,837,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Jacob Zuma; b. Apr. 12, 1942; in office: May 9, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget:** $4.35 bil. **Active troops:** 62,082.

Economy: Industries: mining (espec. platinum, gold, chromium), auto assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, chemicals, fertilizers, foodstuffs. **Chief crops:** corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, mang., nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 12%. **Livestock:** cattle: 14.4 mil; chickens: 126.2 mil; goats: 6.7 mil; pigs: 1.7 mil; sheep: 25.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 660,502 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 240.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 9%, industry 26%, services 65%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rand (ZAR) (Sept. 2010: 7.13 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $505.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $10,300; **GDP growth:** –1.8%. **Imports:** $66 bil; China 17.21%, Germany 11.24%, U.S. 7.38%, Saudi Arabia 4.87%, Japan 4.67%, Iran 3.95%. **Exports:** $66.6 bil; China 10.34%, U.S. 9.19%, Japan 7.59%, Germany 7.01%, UK 5.54%, Switzerland 4.72%. **Tourism:** $7.9 bil. **Budget:** $94.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $22.48 bil. **Gold:** 4.01 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 7.1%.

Transport: Railways: 12,969 mi. **Civil aviation:** 19,136.4 mil pass.-mi; 147 airports. **Chief ports:** Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay.

Communications: TV sets: 138 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 355 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 8.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 29.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 8.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 50.1 male; 48.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 17. **Natural inc.:** 0.26%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.8. **HIV rate:** 18.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 89%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 3051 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 232-4400.

Website: www.gov.za

Bushmen and KhoiKhoi were the original inhabitants. Bantus, including Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi, and Sotho, had occupied the area from northeastern to southern South Africa before the 17th cent.

The Cape of Good Hope area was settled by the Dutch, beginning in the 17th cent. Britain seized the Cape in 1806. Many Dutch trekked north and founded 2 republics, Transvaal and Orange Free State. Diamonds were discovered, 1867, and gold, 1886. The Dutch (Boers) resented encroachments by the British and others; the Anglo-Boer War followed, 1899-1902. Britain won and, effective May 31, 1910, created the Union of South Africa, incorporating 2 British colonies (Cape and Natal) with Transvaal and Orange Free State. After a referendum, the Union became the Republic of South Africa, May 31, 1961, and withdrew from the Commonwealth.

With the election victory of Daniel Malan's National Party in 1948, the policy of separate development of the races, or apartheid, already existing unofficially, became official. Under apartheid, blacks were severely restricted to certain occupations, and paid far lower wages than whites for similar work. Only whites could vote or run for public office. Persons of Asian Indian ancestry and those of mixed race ("coloureds") had limited political rights. In 1959 the government passed acts providing for the eventual creation of several Bantu nations, or Bantustans.

Protests against apartheid were brutally suppressed. At Sharpeville on Mar. 21, 1960, 69 black protesters were killed by government troops. At least 600 persons, mostly Bantus, were killed in 1976 riots protesting apartheid. In 1981, South Africa launched military operations in Angola and Mozambique to combat guerrilla groups. Meanwhile, the apartheid system slowly began to crumble.

In 1986, Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu called for Western nations to apply sanctions against South Africa to force an end to apartheid. Pres. P. W. Botha announced in Apr. the end to the nation's system of racial pass laws and offered blacks an advisory role in government. On May 19, South Africa attacked 3 neighboring countries—Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia—to strike at guerrilla strongholds of the black nationalist African National Congress (ANC). A nationwide state of emergency was declared June 12, giving almost unlimited power to the security forces.

Some 2 mil South African black workers staged a massive strike, June 6-8, 1988. Pres. Botha, head of the government since 1978, resigned Aug. 14, 1989, and was replaced by F. W. de Klerk. In 1990 the government lifted its ban on the ANC. Black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela was freed Feb. 11 after more than 27 years in prison. In Feb. 1991, Pres. de Klerk pledged to end all apartheid laws.

In 1993 negotiators agreed on basic principles for a new democratic constitution. South Africa's partially self-governing black territories, or "homelands," were dissolved and incorporated into a national system of 9 provinces. In elections Apr. 26-29, 1994, the ANC won 62.7% of the vote, making Mandela president. The National Party won 20.4%. The Inkatha Freedom Party won 10.5% and control of the legislature in a mainly Zulu province. By then, fighting between the ANC and Inkatha (aided, during the apartheid era, by South African defense forces) had killed more than 14,000 people in the Zulu region since the mid-1980s.

In 1995, Mandela appointed a truth commission, led by Desmond Tutu, to document human rights abuses under apartheid. A post-apartheid constitution became law Dec. 10, 1996. The ANC won a landslide victory in elections held June 2, 1999. ANC leader Thabo Mbeki thus became South Africa's second popularly elected president. South Africa, Nov. 30, 2006, became the first country in Africa to legalize same-sex marriage.

After Mbeki's former deputy president, Jacob Zuma, defeated him in a power struggle for the ANC leadership, Mbeki resigned his presidential office, Sept. 21, 2008. Corruption charges against Zuma were dropped Apr. 6, 2009, and he became president after the ANC swept national elections Apr. 22, 2009. South Africa became the first African nation to host the final round of the World Cup soccer competition, June-July 2010.

Spain

Kingdom of Spain

People: Population: 46,505,963. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.5; 65+: 18.4. **Pop. density:** 241.4 per sq mi, 93.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.2%. **Ethnic groups:** mixed Mediterranean & Nordic. **Principal languages:** Castilian Spanish (official); Catalan, Galician, Basque (all official regionally). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 94%.

Geography: Total area: 195,124 sq mi, 505,370 sq km; **Land area:** 192,657 sq mi, 498,980 sq km. **Location:** In SW Europe. **Neighbors:** Portugal on W; France, Andorra on N; Morocco to S. **Topography:** The interior is a high, arid plateau broken by mountain ranges and river valleys. The NW is heavily watered, the S has lowlands and a Medit. climate. **Capital:** Madrid, 5,762,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Barcelona, 5,029,000; Valencia, 812,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Juan Carlos I de Borbon y Borbon; b. Jan. 5, 1938; in office: Nov. 22, 1975. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero; b. Aug. 4, 1960; in office: Apr. 17, 2004. **Local divisions:** 17 automonous communities and two autonomous cities. **Defense budget:** $11.7 bil. **Active troops:** 128,013.

Economy: Industries: textiles & apparel, food & beverages, metals, chems., shipbuilding, automobiles, mach. tools, tourism, pharm., med. equip. **Chief crops:** grain, vegetables, olives, wine grapes, sugar beets, citrus. **Natural resources:** coal, lignite, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, uranium, tungsten, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, kaolin, potash, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:**

150 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 27%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6 mil; chickens: 137 mil; goats: 3 mil; pigs: 26.3 mil; sheep: 20 mil. **Fish catch:** 1.2 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 289.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.2%, industry 24%, services 71.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** $33,600; **GDP growth:** –3.6%. **Imports:** $290.4 bil; Germany 15.02%, France 12.82%, Italy 7.17%, China 5.8%, Netherlands 5.22%, UK 4.7%. **Exports:** $226.8 bil; France 19.27%, Germany 11.11%, Portugal 9.21%, Italy 8.24%, UK 6.18%. **Tourism:** $61.6 bil. **Budget:** $536.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $11.61 bil. **Gold:** 9.05 mil oz t. **CPI change:** –0.4%.

Transport: Railways: 9,500 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 20.3 mil pass. cars; 4.9 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 47,907.7 mil pass.-mi; 97 airports. **Chief ports:** Algeciras, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cartagena, Huelva, Tarragona, Valencia.

Communications: TV sets: 555 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 331 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 44.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 144.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 62.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.1 male; 84.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Natural inc.:** 0.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.4. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 97.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2375 Pennsylvania Ave. NW 20037; 452-0100.

Website: www.la-moncloa.es

Initially settled by Iberians, Basques, and Celts, Spain was successively ruled (wholly or in part) by Carthage, Rome, and the Visigoths. Muslims invaded Iberia from N Africa in 711. Reconquest of the peninsula by Christians from the N laid the foundations of modern Spain. In 1469 the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile were united by the marriage of Ferdinand II and Isabella I. Moorish rule ended with the fall of Granada, 1492. Spain's large Jewish community was expelled the same year.

Spain obtained a colonial empire with the 1492 "discovery" of America by Columbus and the conquest of Mexico by Cortés and of Peru by Pizarro. It also controlled the Netherlands and parts of Italy and Germany. Spain lost its American colonies in the early 19th cent. It lost Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War, 1898.

Primo de Rivera became dictator, 1923. King Alfonso XIII revoked the dictatorship, 1930, but was forced into exile in 1931. A republic was proclaimed, which disestablished the church, curtailed its privileges, and secularized education. In 1936-39 a Popular Front of socialists, Communists, republicans, and anarchists governed Spain.

Army officers under Francisco Franco revolted, 1936. Franco received help and troops from Italy and Germany, while the USSR, France, and Mexico supported the republic. Some 500,000 to 1 mil died before the war's end Mar. 28, 1939. Franco was named *caudillo*, leader of the nation. Spain was officially neutral in WWII, but its cordial relations with fascist countries prompted its exclusion from the UN until 1955.

In July 1969, Franco and the Cortes (Parliament) designated Prince Juan Carlos future king and chief of state. After Franco's death, Nov. 20, 1975, Juan Carlos was sworn in as king. In free elections June 1977, moderates and democratic socialists emerged as the largest parties.

In 1981 a coup attempt by right-wing military officers was thwarted by the king. The Socialist Workers' Party, under Felipe González Márquez, won 4 consecutive general elections between 1982 and 1993 but lost to a coalition of conservative and regional parties in the Mar. 3, 1996, election. The Popular Party of conservative Prime Min. José María Aznar won a majority in the Mar. 12, 2000, parliamentary election. Aznar, going against Spanish public opinion, openly supported the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar. 2003.

Four commuter trains were bombed in central Madrid, Mar. 11, 2004, killing 191 people. The opposition Socialist Workers Party won elections 3 days later, and Socialist leader José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, who became prime min. Apr. 17, fulfilled a campaign pledge to remove all 1,300 Spanish troops from Iraq. Spain legalized same-sex marriage, July 3, 2005. A Spanish tribunal Oct. 31, 2007, convicted 3 Islamic extremists of mass murder in connection with the 2004 train bombings; 7 other suspects (including alleged mastermind Rabei Osman, an Egyptian) were acquitted, and 18 were found guilty on lesser charges.

Prime Min. Zapatero won a 2nd term in elections Mar. 9, 2008. As the financial crisis spread worldwide, Spain's banking, building, and tourism industries suffered; in May 2010, as the budget deficit mounted and unemployment surged above 20%, the government introduced austerity measures to reassure international lenders. Spain won its first World Cup international soccer championship July 11, 2010.

Catalonia and the **Basque country** were granted autonomy, Jan. 1980, following overwhelming approval in home-rule referendums. But Basque extremists pushed for independence. The Basque separatist group ETA carried out bombings that have killed about 830 since 1968. ETA declared a permanent cease-fire effective Mar. 24, 2006, after which the Spanish govt. agreed to formal peace talks. Negotiations broke down after ETA exploded a car bomb at the Madrid airport, Dec. 30, 2006, killing 2; Basque militants formally rescinded the truce, June 5, 2007, but reinstated it Sept. 5, 2010. In Catalonia, voters approved a plan for expanded home-rule, June 18, 2006.

The **Balearic Isls.** in the W Mediterranean, 1,927 sq mi, are a province of Spain; they include **Majorca** (Mallorca; capital Palma de Mallorca), **Minorca**, **Cabrera**, **Ibiza**, and **Formentera**. The **Canary Isls.**, 2,807 sq mi, in the Atlantic W of Morocco, form 2 provinces, and include the islands of Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lanzarote; Las Palmas and Santa Cruz are thriving ports. More than 1,700 people died trying to get from Mauritania to the Canary Islands in rickety boats, Jan.-June 2006.

Ceuta and Melilla, small Spanish enclaves on Morocco's Mediterranean coast, gained limited autonomy in Sept. 1994. Spain has sought the return of Gibraltar, in British hands since 1704.

Sri Lanka

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

People: Population: 21,513,990. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 23.6; 65+: 8.3. **Pop. density:** 862.2 per sq mi, 332.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 14.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Sinhalese 74%, Sri Lankan Moors 7%. **Principal languages:** Sinhala (official & national), Tamil (national), English (commonly used in govt.). **Chief religions:** Buddhist 69%, Muslim 8%, Hindu 7%, Christian 6%.

Geography: Total area: 25,332 sq mi, 65,610 sq km; **Land area:** 24,954 sq mi, 64,630 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O. off SE coast of India. **Neighbors:** India on NW. **Topography:** Coastal area and N half are flat; S-central area is hilly and mountainous. **Capital:** Colombo, 681,000; Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (admin.), 123,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Mahinda Rajapaksa; b. Nov. 18, 1945; in office: Nov. 19, 2005. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces with 25 districts. **Defense budget:** $1.57 bil. **Active troops:** 160,900.

Economy: Industries: rubber proc., tea, coconuts, tobacco, telecomm., insurance, banking, clothing, textiles, cement, oil refining. **Chief crops:** rice, sugarcane, grains, pulses, oilseed, spices, tea, rubber. **Natural resources:** limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates, clay, hydropower. **Arable land:** 14%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.2 mil; chickens: 14.3 mil; goats: 376,800; pigs: 89,420; sheep: 10,450. **Fish catch:** 337,002 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 9.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 32.7%, industry 26.3%, services 41%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (LKR) (Sept. 2010: 112.48 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $96.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,500; **GDP growth:** 3.5%. **Imports:** $9.7 bil; India 20.73%, China 13.45%, Singapore 7.26%, Iran 6.7%, South Korea 5.23%. **Exports:** $7 bil; U.S. 20.59%, UK 12.87%, Italy 5.51%, Germany 5.29%, India 4.54%, Belgium 4.43%. **Tourism:** $342 mil. **Budget**: $10.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.94 bil. **Gold:** 170,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 3%.

Transport: Railways: 900 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 507,000 pass. cars; 280,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 5,760.7 mil pass.-mi; 14 airports. **Chief port:** Colombo.

Communications: TV sets: 102 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 211 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2002): 26.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 8.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.2 male; 77.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.97%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 18.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-13. **Literacy:** 90.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 2148 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 483-4025.

Website: www.priu.gov.lk

The island was known to the ancient world as Taprobane (Greek for copper-colored) and later as Serendip (from Arabic). Colonists from N India subdued the indigenous Veddahs about 543 BCE; their descendants, the Buddhist Sinhalese, still form most of the population. Hindu descendants of Tamil immigrants from S India account for about one-fifth of the population.

Parts were occupied by the Portuguese in 1505 and the Dutch in 1658. The British seized the island in 1796. As Ceylon it became an independent member of the Commonwealth in 1948, and the Republic of Sri Lanka May 22, 1972.

Prime Min. Solomon W. R. D. Bandaranaike was assassinated Sept. 25, 1959. His widow, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, served as prime min. 1960-65, 1970-77, 1994-2000. In 1971 the nation endured economic problems and terrorist activities by ultra-leftists, thousands of whom were executed. Massive land reform and nationalization of foreign-owned plantations took place in the mid-1970s.

Tensions between Sinhalese and Tamil separatists erupted into violence in the early 1980s. More than 60,000 died in the civil war, which continued for the next 2 decades; another 20,000, mostly young Tamils, "disappeared" after they were taken into custody by government security forces.

Pres. Ranasinghe Premadasa was assassinated May 1, 1993, by a Tamil rebel. Mrs. Bandaranaike's daughter, Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga, became prime min. after the Aug. 16, 1994, general elections. Elected president Nov. 9, Kumaratunga appointed her mother prime min. Kumaratunga, who was injured in a suicide bomb attack at a campaign rally Dec. 18, 1999, won a second 6-year term 3 days later. In failing health, Mrs. Bandaranaike resigned Aug. 10 and died Oct. 10, 2000.

A truce accord intended to bring an end to the civil war was signed Feb. 22, 2002. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, left more than 31,100 dead, 4,100 missing, and 519,000 displaced in Sri Lanka.

Prime Min. Mahinda Rajapaksa of the United People's Freedom Alliance won the presidential election of Nov. 17, 2005. A resurgence of fighting by govt. forces, paramilitary groups, and Tamil rebels beginning in Dec. 2005 claimed thousands more lives during the next 3 years. The army launched a fierce offensive, eventually trapping the rebels in a small patch of territory in the northeast and displacing some 265,000 civilians; an estimated 7,000 noncombatants were killed between Jan. 20 and May 7, 2009. On May 18-19, Tamil leader Vellupillai Prabhakaran was killed, and Pres. Rajapaksa formally declared victory. He won reelection Jan. 26, 2010, with more than 57% of the total vote.

Sudan

Republic of the Sudan

People: Population: 43,939,598. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 40.2; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 47.9 per sq mi, 18.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 39.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 52%, Arab 39%, Beja 6%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official); Nubian; Ta Bedawie; Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic dialects; English. **Chief religions:** Sunni Muslim 70% (in N), Christian 5% (mostly in S & Khartoum), indigenous beliefs 25%.

Geography: Total area: 967,500 sq mi, 2,505,813 sq km; **Land area:** 917,379 sq mi, 2,376,000 sq km. **Location:** At E end of Sahara desert zone. **Neighbors:** Egypt on N; Libya, Chad, Central African Republic on W; Congo, Uganda, Kenya on S; Ethiopia, Eritrea on E. **Topography:** The N consists of Libyan Desert in W, and the mountainous Nubia Desert in E, with narrow Nile valley between. Center contains large, fertile, rainy areas with fields, pasture, and forest. The S has rich soil, heavy rain. **Capital:** Khartoum, 5,021,000.

Government: Type: Republic with strong military influence. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Gen. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al-Bashir; b. Jan. 1, 1944; in office: June 30, 1989. **Local divisions:** 26 states. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 109,300.

Economy: Industries: oil, cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, pharmaceuticals, armaments. **Chief crops:** cotton, peanuts, sorghum, millet, wheat, gum arabic, sugarcane, cassava, mangos, papaya. **Natural resources:** oil, small reserves of iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 5 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 41.4 mil; chickens: 35 mil; goats: 43.1 mil; sheep: 51.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 67,508 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 4.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry 7%, services 13%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (SDG) (Sept. 2010: 2.37 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $92.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,300; **GDP growth:** 4.2%. **Imports:** $8.3 bil; China 21.87%, Saudi Arabia 7.22%, Egypt 6.1%, India 5.53%, UAE 5.3%. **Exports:** $7.6 bil; China 58.29%, Japan 14.7%, Indonesia 8.83%, India 4.86%. **Tourism:** $331 mil. **Budget:** $10.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $697.96 mil. **CPI change:** 11.2%.

Transport: Railways: 3,715 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 47,300 pass. cars; 62,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 666.1 mil pass.-mi; 19 airports. **Chief port:** Port Sudan.

Communications: TV sets: 173 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 480 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 9.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 53 male; 55.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 36.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.49%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 72.4. **HIV rate:** 1.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 69.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL, AU.

Embassy: 2210 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 338-8565.

Website: www.sudan.gov.sd or www.state.gov/p/af/ci/su

Northern Sudan, ancient Nubia, was settled by Egyptians in antiquity. The population was converted to Coptic Christianity in the 6th cent. Arab conquests brought Islam to the area in the 15th cent. In the 1820s Egypt took over Sudan, defeating the last of earlier empires, including the Fung. In the 1880s a revolution was led by Muhammad Ahmad, who called himself the Mahdi (leader of the faithful), and his followers, the dervishes.

In 1898 an Anglo-Egyptian force crushed the Mahdi's successors. In 1951 the Egyptian Parliament abrogated its 1899 and 1936 treaties with Great Britain and provided for a separate Sudanese constitution. Sudan voted for complete independence effective Jan. 1, 1956. In 1969, a Revolutionary Council took power, led by authoritarian Pres. Gaafar al-Nimeiry.

Economic problems plagued the nation in the 1980s and 1990s, aggravated by civil war and influxes of refugees from neighboring countries. After 16 years in power, Pres. Nimeiry was overthrown in a bloodless coup, Apr. 6, 1985. Sudan held its first democratic parliamentary elections in 18 years in 1986, but the elected government was toppled in a bloodless coup. June 30, 1989.

In the mid-1980s, rebels in the south (populated largely by black Christians and followers of tribal religions) took up arms against government domination by northern Sudan, mostly Arab-Muslim. War and related famine cost an estimated 2 mil lives and displaced millions of southerners. In 1993, Amnesty International accused the Sudanese government of "ethnic cleansing."

An accord to end the rebellion in the south was signed Jan. 9, 2005. Under a power-sharing constitution with autonomy for southern Sudan, former rebel leader John Garang became first vice pres., July 9. His death 3 weeks later in a helicopter crash sparked riots in Khartoum and other cities, Aug. 1-3, killing at least 130. A national unity government was installed Sept. 20, 2005.

During 2003-10, a rebellion in the Darfur region of western Sudan led to a new crisis. Marauding Arab militias known as the *janjaweed*, reportedly acting in collusion with Sudanese government troops, looted and burned homes in Darfur and killed many African villagers. The African Union sent more than 7,000 peacekeepers, but fighting continued. Rebel and militia activities in both Sudan and Chad led to border clashes and further attacks on civilians. By Sept. 2009 the Darfur war had killed about 300,000 people and displaced another 2.7 mil. The UN Security Council voted July 31, 2007, to begin deploying a joint UN-African Union force of up to 26,000 peacekeepers (UNMIS), but fewer than 11,000 uniformed personnel had been sent by mid-2010.

On Mar. 4, 2009, the International Criminal Court in The Hague, Netherlands, issued a warrant for Pres. Bashir's arrest on charges of war crimes and other crimes against humanity in Darfur. On July 12, 2010, the Court issued another warrant for Bashir's arrest for genocide, the first time it had ever accused a head of state of genocide. Bashir defied the calls for his arrest, and in Apr. 2010 won a new five-year term in an election where his main challengers dropped out, alleging fraud. A referendum on independence for south Sudan (which holds most of the country's oil resources) was scheduled for Jan. 2011.

Suriname

Republic of Suriname

People: Population: 486,618. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 26.8; 65+: 6.3. **Pop. density:** 8.1 per sq mi, 3.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Hindustani, or East Indian 37%, Creole (mixed white & black) 31%, Javanese 15%, Maroon (descendants of escaped slaves) 10%. **Principal languages:** Dutch (official), English widely spoken, Sranang Tongo (Surinamese, native lang. of Creoles & lingua franca among others), Caribbean Hindustani, Javanese. **Chief religions:** Hindu 27%, Protestant (predominantly Moravian) 25%, Roman Catholic 23%, Muslim 20%.

Geography: Total area: 63,251 sq mi, 163,820 sq km; **Land area:** 60,232 sq mi, 156,000 sq km. **Location:** On N shore of S. America. **Neighbors:** Guyana on W, Brazil on S, French Guiana on E. **Topography:** A flat Atlantic coast, where dikes permit agriculture. Inland is forest belt; to S, largely unexplored hills cover 75% of country. **Capital:** Paramaribo, 259,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Désire Delano Bouterse; b. Oct. 13, 1945; in office: Aug. 12, 2010. **Local divisions:** 10 districts. **Defense budget:** $39 mil. **Active troops:** 1,840.

Economy: Industries: mining, alumina prod., oil, food proc., fishing. **Chief crops:** paddy rice, bananas, palm kernels, coconuts, plantains, peanuts. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, fish, kaolin, shrimp, bauxite, gold, small amounts of nickel, copper, platinum, iron ore. **Crude oil reserves:** 79.6 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 0.4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 50,000; chickens: 5 mil; goats: 4,335; pigs: 27,127; sheep: 5,920. **Fish catch:** 23,849 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 8%, industry 14%, services 78%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (SRD) (Sept. 2010: 2.72 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $4.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $9,500; **GDP growth:** 2%. **Imports:** $1.3 bil; U.S. 30.79%, Netherlands 19.17%, Trinidad and Tobago 13.04%, China 6.8%, Japan 5.85%. **Exports:** $1.4 bil; Canada 35.47%, Belgium 14.92%, U.S. 10.15%, UAE 9.87%, Norway 4.92%, Netherlands 4.7%, France 4.47%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2004): $425.9 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $420.34 mil. **Gold:** 57,678 oz t. **CPI change:** –0.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 76,000 pass. cars; 29,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,041.4 mil pass.-mi; 5 airports. **Chief ports:** Paramaribo, Wageningen.

Communications: TV sets: 241 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 728 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 16.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2005): 80.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 31.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 71.2 male; 76.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.11%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 18.2. **HIV rate:** 2.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 90.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, OAS.

Embassy: 4301 Connecticut Ave. NW, Ste. 460, 20008; 244-7488.

Website: www.surinameembassy.org

The Netherlands acquired Suriname in 1667 from Britain, in exchange for New Netherlands (New York). The 1954 Dutch constitution raised the colony to a level of equality with the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles. Independence was granted Nov. 25,

1975, despite objections from East Indians. Some 40% of the population (mostly East Indians) immigrated to the Netherlands in the months before independence.

Suriname's history since 1980 has been overshadowed by military coups and political intrigues. Désire "Desi" Bouterse, who masterminded coups in 1982 and 1990, was elected president by parliament July 19, 2010; as he took office Aug. 12, he was facing trial in Suriname on charges of having executed 15 political opponents in 1982, and he had been convicted in absentia in the Netherlands, 1999, for drug trafficking.

Swaziland

Kingdom of Swaziland

People: Population: 1,354,051. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 38.2; 65+: 3.6. **Pop. density:** 203.8 per sq mi, 78.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 21.4%. **Ethnic groups:** African 97%, European 3%. **Principal languages:** English, siSwati (both official; Eng. used in govt.). **Chief religions:** Zionist (blend of Christianity & indigenous ancestral worship) 40%, Roman Catholic 20%, Muslim 10%, other (incl. Anglican, Baha'i, Methodist, Mormon, Jewish) 30%.

Geography: Total area: 6,704 sq mi, 17,364 sq km; **Land area:** 6,643 sq mi, 17,204 sq km. **Location:** In southern Africa, near Indian O. coast. **Neighbors:** South Africa on N, W, S; Mozambique on E. **Topography:** Descends W-E in broad belts, becoming more arid in low veld region, then rising to plateau in E. **Capital:** Mbabane (admin.), 74,000; Lobamba (legislative), NA.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Mswati III; b. Apr. 19, 1968; in office: Apr. 25, 1986. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini; b. May 15, 1942; in office: Oct. 23, 2008. **Local divisions:** 4 districts. **Defense budget/ active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: coal, wood pulp, sugar, soft drink concentrates, textiles & apparel. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, citrus, pineapples. **Natural resources:** asbestos, coal, clay, cassiterite, hydropower, forests, small gold & diamond deposits, quarry stone, talc. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 585,000; chickens: 3.2 mil; goats: 276,000; pigs: 30,000; sheep: 28,000. **Fish catch:** 70 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 441 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lilangeni (SZL) (Sept. 2010: 7.13 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,400; **GDP growth:** 0.4%. **Imports:** $1.6 bil; NA. **Exports:** $1.4 bil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $1.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $611.65 mil. **CPI change:** 7.3%.

Transport: Railways: 187 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 54,900 pass. cars; 66,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 112 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 168 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 24.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 7.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 48.1 male; 47.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 27.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15. **Natural inc.:** 1.21%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 66.7. **HIV rate:** 26.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 86.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1712 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 234-5002.

Website: www.gov.sz

The royal house of Swaziland traces back 400 years, and is one of Africa's last ruling dynasties. The Swazis, a Bantu people, were driven to Swaziland from lands to the N by the Zulus in 1820. Their autonomy was later guaranteed by Britain and Transvaal (later part of South Africa), with Britain assuming control after 1903. Independence came Sept. 6, 1968. In 1973 the king repealed the constitution and assumed full powers.

A new constitution banning political parties took effect Oct. 13, 1978. Under a revised constitution effective Feb. 8, 2006, nonpartisan parliamentary elections were held Sept. 19, 2008. The AIDS crisis and the huge gap between rich and poor have fueled student and labor unrest in recent years.

Sweden

Kingdom of Sweden

People: Population: 9,074,055. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.5; 65+: 19.3. **Pop. density:** 57.3 per sq mi, 22.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Swedes with Finnish & Sami minorities. **Principal language:** Swedish. **Chief religions:** Lutheran 87%, other (incl. Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Baptist, Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist) 13%.

Geography: Total area: 173,860 sq mi, 450,295 sq km; **Land area:** 158,431 sq mi, 410,335 sq km. **Location:** On Scandinavian Peninsula in N Europe. **Neighbors:** Norway on W, Denmark on S (across Kattegat), Finland on E. **Topography:** Mountains along NW border cover 25% of Sweden, flat or rolling terrain covers central and southern areas, which include several large lakes. **Capital:** Stockholm, 1,279,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Carl XVI Gustaf; b. Apr. 30, 1946; in office: Sept. 19, 1973. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Fredrik Reinfeldt; b. Aug. 4, 1965; in office: Oct. 5, 2006. **Local divisions:** 21 counties. **Defense budget:** $5.61 bil. **Active troops:** 13,050.

Economy: Industries: iron & steel, precision equip. (bearings, radio & phone parts, armaments), wood pulp & paper products, proc. foods, motor vehicles. **Chief crops:** barley, wheat, sugar beets. **Natural resources:** iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, uranium, timber, hydropower. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 7.1 mil; pigs: 1.7 mil; sheep: 520,900. **Fish catch:** 238,931 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 144.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.1%, industry 28.2%, services 70.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krona (SEK) (Sept. 2010: 7.14 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $331.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $36,600; **GDP growth:** –5.1%. **Imports:** $120.5 bil; Germany 17.9%, Denmark 8.9%, Norway 8.7%, Netherlands 6.17%, UK 5.56%, Finland 5.14%, France 5.06%, China 4.79%. **Exports:** $130.8 bil; Norway 10.61%, Germany 10.2%, UK 7.45%, Denmark 7.35%, Finland 6.44%, U.S. 6.36%, France 5.05%, Netherlands 4.67%. **Tourism:** $12.5 bil. **Budget:** $221.1 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $27.34 bil. **Gold:** 4.04 mil oz t. **CPI change:** –0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 7,228 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 4.2 mil pass. cars; 475,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 6,361 mil pass.-mi; 152 airports. **Chief ports:** Brofjorden, Göteborg, Helsingborg, Lulea, Malmö, Stenungsund, Stockholm, Trelleborg, Visby.

Communications: TV sets: 551 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 932 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 55.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 480.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 90.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.7 male; 83.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.2. **Natural inc.:** –0.01%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 2.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2900 K St. NW 20007; 467-2600.

Website: www.sweden.se

The Swedes have lived in present-day Sweden for at least 5,000 years, longer than nearly any other European people. Gothic tribes from Sweden played a major role in the disintegration of the Roman Empire. Other Swedes helped create the first Russian state in the 9th cent.

The Swedes were Christianized from the 11th cent., and a strong centralized monarchy developed. A parliament, the Riksdag, was first called in 1435, the earliest parliament on the European continent, with all classes of society represented.

Swedish independence from rule by Danish kings (dating from 1397) was secured by Gustavus I in a revolt, 1521-23; he built up the government and military and established the Lutheran Church. In the 17th cent. Sweden was a major European power, gaining most of the Baltic seacoast, but its international position subsequently declined. The Napoleonic wars, 1799-1815, in which Sweden acquired Norway (it became independent 1905), were the last in which Sweden participated. Armed neutrality was maintained in both world wars.

Social Democrats have governed Sweden for most of the period since World War II. Prime Min. Olof Palme was shot to death in Stockholm, Feb. 28, 1986. Accused of murdering Palme, Christer Pettersson was found guilty in 1988 and sentenced to life in prison, but his conviction was overturned on appeal the following year.

Swedish voters approved membership in the European Union Nov. 13, 1994, and Sweden entered the EU as of Jan. 1, 1995. Foreign Min. Anna Lindh died Sept. 11, 2003, after being stabbed in a Stockholm department store.

A center-right alliance led by Fredrik Reinfeldt defeated the Social Democrats in the elections of Sept. 17, 2006. Parliament voted Apr. 1, 2009, to legalize same-sex marriage. The global recession of 2008-09 led to a steep drop in orders for Swedish exports, especially cars and trucks, but the economy began to recover in mid-2009. Reinfeldt's center-right bloc won a renewed mandate in parliamentary elections Sept. 19, 2010.

Switzerland

Swiss Confederation

People: Population: 7,623,438. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.4; 65+: 16.6. **Pop. density:** 493.7 per sq mi, 190.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 73.5%. **Ethnic groups:** German 65%, French 18%, Italian 10%. **Principal languages:** German, French, Italian, Romansch (all national & official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 42%, Protestant 35%, Muslim 4%, none 11%.

Geography: Total area: 15,937 sq mi, 41,277 sq km; **Land area:** 15,443 sq mi, 39,997 sq km. **Location:** In Alps Mts. in central Europe. **Neighbors:** France on W; Italy on S; Liechtenstein, Austria on E; Germany on N. **Topography:** The Alps cover 60% of land area; the Jura, near France, 10%. Running between, NE-SW, are midlands, 30%. **Capital:** Bern, 346,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Zurich, 1,143,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state and gov.:** The Federal Assembly. The Assembly's president is chosen on a rotating basis to a nonrenewable 1-year term. Doris Leuthard, b. Apr. 10, 1963, was named Jan. 1, 2010. **Local divisions:** 20 full cantons, 6 half cantons. **Defense budget:** $4.42 bil. **Active troops:** 22,059.

Economy: Industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments, tourism, banking, insurance. **Chief crops:** grains, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** hydropower potential, timber, salt. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.6 mil; chickens: 5.3 mil; goats: 81,689; pigs: 1.6 mil; sheep: 447,043. **Fish**

catch: 2,796 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 64.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.8%, industry 23.9%, services 72.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (CHF) (Sept. 2010: 1.01 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $314.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $41,400; **GDP growth:** –1.5%. **Imports:** $192.1 bil; Germany 27.19%, Italy 10.42%, U.S. 9.61%, France 7.69%, Netherlands 4.35%. **Exports:** $207 bil; Germany 20.98%, U.S. 9.09%, France 8.62%, Italy 8.08%, Austria 5.38%. **Tourism:** $14.4 bil. **Budget:** $179.5 bil (incl. federal, cantonal, and municipal accts.). **Total reserves less gold:** $62.64 bil. **Gold:** 33.44 mil oz t. **CPI change:** –0.5%.

Transport: Railways: 3,037 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.9 mil pass. cars; 353,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 13,757.2 mil pass.-mi; 42 airports. **Chief port:** Basel.

Communications: TV sets: 457 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 979 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 61.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 420 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 72.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.1 male; 84 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Natural inc.:** 0.09%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.1 **HIV rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, EFTA, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2900 Cathedral Ave. NW 20008; 745-7900.

Website: www.ch.ch

Switzerland, the former Roman province of Helvetia, traces its modern history to 1291, when 3 cantons created a defensive league. Other cantons were subsequently admitted to the Swiss Confederation, which obtained its independence from the Holy Roman Empire through the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The cantons were joined under a federal constitution in 1848.

Switzerland has maintained an armed neutrality since 1815 and has not been involved in a foreign war since 1515. It is the seat of many UN and other international agencies but did not become a full member of the UN until Sept. 10, 2002.

Switzerland is a world banking center. Stung by charges that assets seized by the Nazis and deposited in Swiss banks in WWII had not been properly returned, the government announced, Mar. 5, 1997, a $4.7 bil fund to compensate victims of the Holocaust and other catastrophes. Swiss banks agreed Aug. 12, 1998, to pay $1.25 bil in reparations. Abortion was decriminalized by a June 2, 2002 referendum. In referendums June 5 and Sept. 25, 2005, voters backed plans harmonizing travel, asylum, law enforcement, and labor policies with the EU; more rights for same-sex couples were also endorsed June 5.

The Swiss government responded to an international financial crisis in Oct. 2008 by bailing out the troubled banking giant UBS. Bowing to pressure from U.S. tax authorities, UBS agreed in Jan. 2009 to close some 19,000 hidden offshore accounts, and pledged Aug. 19 to disclose data on accounts held by over 4,400 U.S. clients. In a referendum Nov. 29, 2009, that reflected rising anti-Muslim sentiment, 57.5% of voters approved a constitutional ban on construction of new minarets on mosques.

Syria

Syrian Arab Republic

People: Population: 22,198,110. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.8; 65+: 3.7. **Pop. density:** 313.1 per sq mi, 120.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 55.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 90%; Kurds, Armenians, & other 10%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian widely understood. **Chief religions:** Sunni Muslim 74%, other Muslim (incl. Alawite, Druze) 16%, Christian (various denominations) 10%.

Geography: Total area: 71,498 sq mi, 185,180 sq km; **Land area:** 70,900 sq mi, 183,630 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, at E end of Medit. Sea. **Neighbors:** Lebanon, Israel on W; Jordan on S; Iraq on E; Turkey on N. **Topography:** Syria has a short Medit. coastline, then stretches E and S with fertile lowlands and plains, alternating with mountains and large desert areas. **Capital:** Damascus, 2,527,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Aleppo (Halab), 2,985,000; Hims (Homs), 1,276,000.

Government: Type: Republic (under military regime). **Head of state:** Pres. Bashar al-Assad; b. Sept. 11, 1965; in office: July 17, 2000. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Muhammad Naji al-Otari; b. 1944; in office: Sept. 10, 2003. **Local divisions:** 14 provinces. **Defense budget:** $1.87 bil. **Active troops:** 325,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, textiles, food proc., beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, chickpeas, olives, sugar beets. **Natural resources:** oil, phosphates, chrome & mang. ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 25%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.2 mil; chickens: 24.5 mil; goats: 1.6 mil; sheep: 22.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 15,591 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 36.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17%, industry 16%, services 67%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (SYP) (Sept. 2010: 46.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $101 bil; **per capita GDP:** $4,600; **GDP growth:** 5%. **Imports:** $13.3 bil; Saudi Arabia 10.1%, China 9.95%, Turkey 6.97%, Egypt 6.44%, UAE 4.97%, Italy 4.93%, Russia 4.92%, Germany 4.38%, Lebanon 4.12%. **Exports:** $11.8 bil; Iraq 30.22%, Lebanon 12.21%, Germany 8.89%, Egypt 6.8%, Saudi Arabia 5.04%, Italy 4.55%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $14.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $11.1 bil. **Gold:** 830,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.9%.

Transport: Railways: 1,275 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 333,000 pass. cars; 442,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,454 mil pass.-mi; 29 airports. **Chief ports:** Latakia, Tartus.

Communications: TV sets: 68 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 278 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 18 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.1 male; 77 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 24.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.07%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 83.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL.

Embassy: 2215 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 232-6313.

Website: www.mot.gov.sy

Syria was the center of the Seleucid empire, but later became absorbed in the Roman and Arab empires. Ottoman rule prevailed for 4 cents., until the end of WWI.

The state of Syria was formed from former Turkish districts, separated by the Treaty of Sevres, 1920, and divided into the states of Syria and Greater Lebanon. Both were administered under a French League of Nations mandate, 1920-41.

Syria was proclaimed a republic by the occupying French Sept. 16, 1941, and exercised full independence Apr. 17, 1946. Syria joined the Arab invasion of Israel in 1948.

Syria joined Egypt Feb. 1958 in the United Arab Republic but seceded Sept. 1961. The Socialist Baath party and military leaders seized power Mar. 1963. The Baath, a pan-Arab organization, became the only legal party. The government has been dominated by the Alawite minority.

In the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, Israel seized and occupied the Golan Heights, from which Syria had shelled Israeli settlements. On Oct. 6, 1973, Syria participated with Egypt in an attack on Israel, but failed to recapture the Golan Heights. Syrian troops entered Lebanon in 1976, during the Lebanese civil war, and remained a strong presence in the country. They fought Palestinian guerrillas and, later, Christian militiamen. Syria sided with Iran during the Iran-Iraq war, 1980-88.

Following Israel's invasion of Lebanon, June 6, 1982, Israeli planes destroyed 17 Syrian antiaircraft missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley, June 9. Some 25 Syrian planes were downed during the engagement. Israel and Syria agreed to a cease-fire June 11. Syria's alleged role in promoting international terrorism led to strained relations with the U.S. and Great Britain.

Syria condemned the Aug. 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and sent troops to help Allied forces in the Gulf War. In 1991, Syria accepted U.S. proposals for the terms of an Arab-Israeli peace conference. Syria subsequently participated in negotiations with Israel, but progress toward peace was slow.

Hafez al-Assad, president of Syria since 1971, died June 10, 2000, and was succeeded by his son Bashar al-Assad. Following the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar. 2003, hundreds of thousands of Iraqi refugees flooded into Syria. The U.S. pressured Syria to rein in extremists and deny safe haven to fugitive Iraqi leaders. Israeli planes hit an alleged terrorist camp near Damascus Oct. 4, 2003. The U.S. imposed limited sanctions on Syria, May 11, 2004.

The killing of former Lebanese Prime Min. Rafik al-Hariri by a truck bomb in Beirut, Feb. 14, 2005, was a catalyst for massive anti-Syrian protests in Lebanon. Syria denied responsibility for the blast but pulled nearly all its troops out of Lebanon by Apr. 26; some Syrian intelligence agents may have remained. Syria aided Hezbollah fighters in their conflict with Israel. When Israeli armed forces struck Lebanon, July-Aug. 2006, in an effort to cripple Hezbollah, about 180,000 Lebanese found temporary refuge in Syria. Four suspected Islamic militants stormed the U.S. embassy in Damascus Sept. 12 but were gunned down by Syrian security guards.

In an uncontested referendum, May 27, 2007, Syrian voters confirmed Pres. Bashar al-Assad for another 7-year term. On Sept. 6, 2007, Israel bombed a secret site in N Syria where the Israelis reportedly believed Syria and North Korea were developing a nuclear facility; both countries denied the claim. Violent incidents in 2008 included the Feb. 12 killing of Hezbollah commander Imad Mugniyah, by a car bomb in Damascus; the assassination Aug. 1 of Brig. Gen. Muhammad Suleiman, a close military aide to Pres. Assad, shot by a sniper at a beach resort; and a car bombing Sept. 27 that killed 17 people near a security complex in Damascus. Although relations between the U.S. and Syria had started to improve in 2009, Pres. Obama renewed sanctions against Damascus in 2010 because of its "continuing support for terrorist organizations and pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and missile programs."

Taiwan

People: Population: 23,024,956. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.2; 65+: 10.8. **Pop. density:** 1,848.6 per sq mi, 713.7 per sq km. **Urban:** NA. **Ethnic groups:** Taiwanese (incl. Hakka) 84%, mainland Chinese 14%, indigenous 2%. **Principal languages:** Mandarin Chinese (official), Taiwanese (Min), Hakka dialects. **Chief religions:** Mixture of Buddhist & Taoist 93%, Christian 5%.

Geography: Total area: 13,892 sq mi, 35,980 sq km; **Land area:** 12,456 sq mi, 32,260 sq km. **Location:** Off SE coast of China, between E and S China seas. **Neighbors:** Nearest is China to NW. **Topography:** A mountain range forms backbone of island; the eastern half is very steep and craggy, western slope is

flat, fertile, and well cultivated. **Capital:** Taipei, 2,630,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Kaohsiung, 1,598,000; Taichung, 1,221,000.

Government: Type: Democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Ma Ying-jeou; b. July 13, 1950; in office: May 20, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Wu Den-yih; b. Jan. 30, 1948; in office: Sept. 10, 2009. **Local divisions:** 16 counties, 5 municipalities, 2 special municipalities (Taipei, Kaohsiung). **Defense budget:** $9.78 bil. **Active troops:** 290,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics, oil refining, armaments, chemicals, textiles, iron & steel, machinery, cement, food proc., pharmaceuticals. **Chief crops:** rice, corn, vegetables, fruit, tea. **Natural resources:** small deposits of coal, nat. gas, limestone, marble, asbestos. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.4 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 24%. **Fish catch:** 1.3 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 225 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5.1%, industry 36.8%, services 58%.

Finance: Monetary unit: New Dollar (TWD) (Sept. 2010: 31.74 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $735.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $32,000; **GDP growth:** –1.9%. **Imports:** $172.7 bil; Japan 20.77%, China 14.01%, U.S. 10.49%, South Korea 6.03%, Saudi Arabia 4.97%. **Exports:** $203.4 bil; China 26.64%, Hong Kong 14.46%, U.S. 11.59%, Japan 7.12%, Singapore 4.23%. **Tourism:** $5.9 bil. **Budget:** $57.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $222.11 bil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 987 mi. **Civil aviation:** 38 airports. **Chief ports:** Chilung (Keelung), Kaohsiung, Taichung.

Communications: TV sets: 327 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 402 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 63.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 69.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75.3 male; 81.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.21%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5.3. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 96.1%.

Major intl. organizations: APEC.

Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office: 4201 Wisconsin Ave. NW 20016; 895-1800.

Website: english.www.gov.tw

Large-scale Chinese immigration began in the 17th cent. The island came under mainland control after an interval of Dutch rule, 1620-62. Taiwan (also called Formosa) was ruled by Japan 1895-1945. The Kuomintang (Chinese nationalist govt.) fled to Taiwan in 1949 and established the Republic of China under Chiang Kai-shek, who ruled until his death in 1975. The U.S. provided military aid to deter a Communist invasion.

In 1971, the UN expelled Taiwan from its seat and recognized the mainland government. The U.S. officially recognized the People's Republic, Dec. 15, 1978, and severed ties with Taiwan. However, the U.S. and Taiwan have continued a strong trading relationship and maintain contact via quasi-official agencies.

Land reform, government planning, U.S. aid and investment, and free universal education brought huge advances in industry, agriculture, and living standards. In 1987 martial law was lifted after 38 years, and in 1991 the 43-year period of emergency rule ended. Taiwan held its first direct presidential election Mar. 23, 1996. An earthquake on Sept. 21, 1999, killed more than 2,300 people and injured thousands more.

Five decades of Nationalist Party rule ended with the presidential election of Mar. 18, 2000, won by Chen Shui-bian, leader of the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party. Chen was wounded in an apparent assassination attempt Mar. 19, 2004, one day before he narrowly won a 2nd term as president. Promising increased cooperation with China, Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, candidate of the opposition Kuomintang, won the presidential election Mar. 22, 2008.

Jailed on corruption charges Nov. 12, 2008, former Pres. Chen Shui-bian was convicted and sentenced to life in prison, Sept. 11, 2009. Flooding and mudslides from Typhoon Morakot, Aug. 7-9, left at least 700 people dead or missing; criticism of the government's disaster response led to a cabinet shake-up a month later.

Since 1949, the People's Republic has considered Taiwan a rebel province of the mainland; until 1991, Taiwan claimed to be the sole government of both. In 2003, China replaced the U.S. as Taiwan's leading trade partner. China has warned that any Taiwan move toward independence could provoke military action.

The **Penghu Isls.** (Pescadores), 49 sq mi, pop. (2006 est.) 91,785, lie between Taiwan and the mainland. **Quemoy**, pop. (2006 est.) 76,491, and **Matsu**, pop. (2006 est.) 9,786, lie just off the mainland.

Tajikistan

Republic of Tajikistan

People: Population: 7,487,489. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.1; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 137 per sq mi, 52.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 26.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Tajik 80%, Uzbek 15%. **Principal languages:** Tajik (official), Russian (widely used in govt. & business). **Chief religions:** Sunni Muslim 85%, Shi'a Muslim 5%.

Geography: Total area: 55,251 sq mi, 143,100 sq km; **Land area:** 54,637 sq mi, 141,510 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. **Neighbors:** Uzbekistan on N and W, Kyrgyzstan on N, China on E, Afghanistan on S. **Topography:** Mountainous region that contains the Pamirs, Trans-Alai mountain system. **Capital:** Dushanbe, 704,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Imomali Rakhmon; b. Oct. 5, 1952; in office: Nov. 6, 1994. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Akil Akilov; b. Feb. 2, 1944; in office: Dec. 20, 1999. **Local divisions:** 2 viloyats, 1 autonomous viloyat. **Defense budget:** $80 mil. **Active troops:** 8,800.

Economy: Industries: aluminum, zinc, lead, chemicals & fertilizers, cement, vegetable oil, metal-cutting machine tools. **Chief crops:** cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables. **Natural resources:** hydropower, some oil, uranium, mercury, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, silver, gold. **Crude oil reserves:** 12 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.7 mil; chickens: 3.3 mil; goats: 1.4 mil; pigs: 588; sheep: 2.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 172 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 16.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 49.8%, industry 12.8%, services 37.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Somoni (TJS) (Sept. 2010: 4.38 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $13.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,900; **GDP growth:** 3.4%. **Imports:** $2.9 bil; Russia 23.92%, China 23.74%, Kazakhstan 8.92%, Turkey 4.96%, Uzbekistan 4.73%. **Exports:** $1.1 bil; Russia 19.16%, China 18.38%, Turkey 12.09%, Iran 11.11%, Uzbekistan 7.92%, Norway 6.17%, Greece 4.32%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $1.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2006): $116 mil. **Gold:** 73,910 oz t. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 423 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 117,100 pass. cars; 16,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 439.9 mil pass.-mi; 17 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 328 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 143 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 10.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.6 male; 68.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 26.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.98%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 39.8. **HIV rate:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major International Organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 1005 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20037; 223-6090.

Website: www.parliament.tj

There were settled societies in the region from about 3000 BCE. Invaders have included Iranians, Arabs (who converted the population to Islam), Mongols, Uzbeks, Afghans, and Russians. The USSR gained control 1918-25. The region then was part of the Uzbek SSR until the Tajik SSR was proclaimed in 1929.

Tajikistan declared independence Sept. 9, 1991. Factional fighting led to the installation of a pro-Communist regime, Jan. 1993. A new constitution establishing a presidential system was approved by referendum Nov. 6, 1994.

Clashes between Muslim rebels, reportedly armed by Afghanistan, and troops loyal to the government (and supported by Russia) claimed an estimated 55,000 lives by mid-1997, despite a series of peace accords. Constitutional changes including legalization of Islamic political parties were approved by referendum Sept. 26, 1999. Pres. Imomali Rakhmonov won a Nov. 6 election called "a farce" by human-rights observers. Voters approved, June 22, 2003, constitutional changes giving Rakhmonov the right to serve as president until 2020. Leading opposition groups boycotted the election of Nov. 6, 2006, again won by Rakhmonov. He changed his name to Rakhmon in 2007 under a decree that banned Slavic name endings and other Soviet-era practices.

Poverty and corruption are widespread. Much of the nation's income is supplied by international donors and by remittances from young Tajiks working in Russia and Kazakhstan.

Tanzania

United Republic of Tanzania

People: Population: 41,892,895. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.5; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 122.5 per sq mi, 47.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 25.9%. **Ethnic groups:** African 99% (Bantu 95%, 130+ tribes), Arab, African. **Principal languages:** Kiswahili or Swahili, English (both official; Eng. primary lang. of commerce, admin., higher ed.); Arabic widely spoken in Zanzibar; local languages. **Chief religions:** Christian 30%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 35%; Muslim 99%+ on Zanzibar.

Geography: Total area: 365,755 sq mi, 947,300 sq km; **Land area:** 342,009 sq mi, 885,800 sq km. **Location:** On coast of E Africa. **Neighbors:** Kenya, Uganda on N; Rwanda, Burundi, Congo on W; Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique on S. **Topography:** Hot, arid central plateau, surrounded by lake region in W, temperate highlands in N and S, the coastal plains. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 19,340 ft, is highest in Africa. **Capital:** Dodoma, 200,000 (planned new capital; legis. and National Assembly currently meet here); Dar es Salaam, 3,207,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete; b. Oct. 7, 1950; in office: Dec. 21, 2005. **Local divisions:** 25 regions. **Defense budget** (2008): $183 mil. **Active troops:** 27,000.

Economy: Industries: agric. proc.; diamond, gold, & iron mining; oil refining; apparel. **Chief crops:** coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide from chrysanthemums), cashews, tobacco, cloves. **Natural resources:** hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, nat. gas, nickel. **Arable land:** 4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 18 mil; chickens: 30 mil; goats: 12.6 mil; pigs: 455,000; sheep: 3.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 326,599 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 3.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry and services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (TZS) (Sept. 2010: 1,515.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $57.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,400; **GDP growth:** 6%. **Imports:** $5.8 bil; India 13.97%, China 13.71%, South Africa 7.8%, Kenya 6.89%, UAE 4.65%, Japan 4.34%. **Exports:** $3 bil;

India 8.51%, China 7.55%, Japan 7.12%, Netherlands 6.21%, UAE 5.71%, Germany 5.17%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $5.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $2.21 bil. **CPI change:** 12.1%.

Transport: Railways: 2,292 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 35,600 pass. cars; 98,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 9 airports. **Chief port:** Dar es Salaam.

Communications: TV sets: 21 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 280 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 1.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 1.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 51 male; 54 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 33.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.3. **Natural inc.:** 2.11%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 68.1. **HIV rate:** 6.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 72.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 2139 R St. NW 20008; 939-6125.

Website: www.tanzania.go.tz

The Republic of Tanganyika in E Africa and the island Republic of Zanzibar, off Tanganyika's coast, both of which had recently gained independence, joined to form the United Republic of Tanzania, Apr. 26, 1964. Zanzibar retains internal self-government.

Until resigning as president in 1985, Julius K. Nyerere, a former Tanganyikan independence leader, dominated Tanzania's politics, which emphasized government planning and control of the economy, with single-party rule. In 1992 the constitution was amended to establish a multiparty system. Privatization of the economy was undertaken in the 1990s.

At least 500 people died when an overcrowded Tanzanian ferry sank in Lake Victoria, May 21, 1996. A bomb at the U.S. embassy in Dar-es-Salaam, Aug. 7, 1998, killed 11 people and injured at least 70 others. The U.S. blamed the attack and a near-simultaneous embassy bombing in Kenya on Islamic terrorists associated with Osama bin Laden. After a trial in New York City, 4 conspirators were convicted May 29, 2001.

President since 1995, Benjamin Mkapa was reelected Oct. 29, 2000. Over 280 people died in a train wreck June 24, 2002, SE of Dodoma. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Party of the Revolution) won the Dec. 14, 2005, presidential election. Kikwete was seeking a 2nd 5-year term in the general election scheduled for Oct. 31, 2010.

Tanganyika. Arab colonization and slaving began in the 8th cent. CE; Portuguese sailors explored the coast by about 1500. Other Europeans followed.

In 1885 Germany established German East Africa, of which Tanganyika formed the bulk. It became a League of Nations mandate and, after 1946, a UN trust territory, both under Britain. It became independent Dec. 9, 1961, and a republic within the Commonwealth a year later.

Zanzibar, the Isle of Cloves, lies 23 mi off mainland Tanzania; area 640 sq mi and pop. (2002) 622,459. The island of **Pemba**, 25 mi to the NE, area 380 sq mi and pop. (2002) 362,166 is included in the administration.

Chief industry is cloves and clove oil production, of which Zanzibar and Pemba produce most of the world's supply.

Zanzibar was for centuries the center for Arab slave traders. Portugal ruled the region for 2 centuries until ousted by Arabs around 1700. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate in 1890; independence came Dec. 10, 1963. Revolutionary forces overthrew the Sultan Jan. 12, 1964. The new government ousted Western diplomats and newsmen, slaughtered thousands of Arabs, and nationalized farms. Union with Tanganyika followed.

Thailand

Kingdom of Thailand

People: Population: 67,089,500. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.3; 65+: 9. **Pop. density:** 340.1 per sq mi, 131.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 33.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Thai 75%, Chinese 14%. **Principal languages:** Thai, English (secondary lang. of elite), ethnic & regional dialects. **Chief religions:** Buddhism 95%, Muslim 5%.

Geography: Total area: 198,117 sq mi, 513,120 sq km; **Land area:** 197,256 sq mi, 510,890 sq km. **Location:** On Indochinese and Malayan peninsulas in SE Asia. **Neighbors:** Myanmar on W and N, Laos on N, Cambodia on E, Malaysia on S. **Topography:** A plateau dominates NE third of Thailand, dropping to the fertile alluvial valley of Chao Phraya R. in center. Forested mountains are in N, with narrow fertile valleys. The S peninsula region is covered by rain forests. **Capital:** Bangkok (Krung Thep), 6,902,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Bhumibol Adulyadej; b. Dec. 5, 1927; in office: June 9, 1946. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Abhisit Vejjajiva; b. Aug. 3, 1964; in office: Dec. 17, 2008. **Local divisions:** 76 provinces. **Defense budget:** $5.13 bil. **Active troops:** 305,860.

Economy: Industries: tourism, textiles & garments, agric. proc., beverages, tobacco, cement, light mfg. (such as electric appliances, computers & parts, automobiles & automotive parts). **Chief crops:** rice, cassava, rubber, corn, sugarcane, coconuts, soybeans. **Natural resources:** tin, rubber, nat. gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum, lignite, fluorite. **Crude oil reserves:** 441 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 28%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6.7 mil; chickens: 219.2 mil; goats: 310,000; pigs: 7.8 mil; sheep: 52,000. **Fish catch:** 3.8 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 135.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 42.4%, industry 19.7%, services 37.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Baht (THB) (Sept. 2010: 30.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $540.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,200; **GDP growth:** –2.2%. **Imports:** $119 bil; Japan 18.7%, China 12.73%, Malaysia 6.41%, U.S. 6.31%, UAE 4.98%, Singapore 4.27%, South Korea 4.05%. **Exports:** $154.2 bil; U.S. 10.94%, China 10.58%, Japan 10.32%, Hong Kong 6.22%, Australia 5.62%, Malaysia 5.03%, Singapore 4.97%. **Tourism:** $18.2 bil. **Budget** (FY10 est.): $51.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $86.42 bil. **Gold:** 2.7 mil oz t. **CPI change:** –0.8%.

Transport: Railways: 2,530 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.9 mil pass. cars; 5.7 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 35,031.7 mil pass.-mi; 64 airports. **Chief ports:** Bangkok, Laem Chabang, Prachuap Port, Si Racha.

Communication: TV sets: 274 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 234 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 25.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.9 male; 77.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 13. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.5. **Natural inc.:** 0.65%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.7. **HIV rate:** 1.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), ASEAN, APEC.

Embassy: 1024 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Ste. 401, 20007; 944-3600.

Website: www.thaigov.go.th

Thais began migrating from southern China during the 11th cent. A unified Thai kingdom was established in 1350. Known as Siam until 1939, Thailand is the only country in SE Asia never taken over by a European power, thanks to King Mongkut and his son King Chulalongkorn. Ruling successively from 1851 to 1910, they modernized the country and signed trade treaties with Britain and France. A bloodless revolution in 1932 limited the monarchy. Thailand was an ally of Japan during WWII and of the U.S. during the postwar period. For decades, the military had a dominant role in governing the country.

A steep downturn in the economy forced Thailand to seek more than $15 bil in emergency international loans in Aug. 1997. A new constitution won legislative approval Sept. 27. By the end of the 1990s, according to UN estimates, more than 750,000 people in Thailand had HIV/AIDS; a nationwide prevention campaign has reduced the number of new infections.

Following elections in Jan. 2001, Thaksin Shinawatra, a wealthy former telecommunications executive, became prime min. On Feb. 1, 2003, Thaksin launched a nationwide crackdown on methamphetamines; human rights observers criticized police tactics in the drug war, which killed more than 2,200 people by Apr. 30. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, left about 5,400 people dead and over 2,800 missing in Thailand.

Elections Feb. 6, 2005, gave Thaksin's party a huge majority in parliament. Facing rising opposition and accused of benefiting improperly from the sale of his family's telecom business, Thaksin called snap elections for Apr. 2, 2006, 3 years ahead of schedule; the vote, which major parties boycotted, was later ruled unconstitutional. A military junta took power in a bloodless coup Sept. 19.

Thaksin supporters won elections Dec. 23, 2007, and Samak Sundaravej became prime min. after civilian rule was restored Jan. 22, 2008. After a series of antigovernment protests paralyzed Bangkok, Prime Min. Samak imposed emergency rule Sept. 2; he was ousted a week later by Thailand's Constitutional Court, ostensibly for getting paid to host TV cooking shows while he held public office. Thaksin's brother-in-law Somchai Wongsawat became prime min. Sept. 18, but a Constitutional Court ruling Dec. 2 barred him from politics and dissolved his People Power Party because of electoral fraud.

The political turmoil continued in 2009, as mass protests by Thaksin supporters led the government to postpone a summit meeting of East Asian leaders planned for Pattaya, Apr. 11, and to declare a state of emergency in Bangkok, Apr. 12-24. Meanwhile, about 60,000 security forces in southern Thailand sought to suppress a Muslim insurgency; from Jan. 2004 to Sept. 2009, more than 3,500 people, mostly civilians, died in the fighting.

On Feb. 26, 2010, Thailand's Supreme Court ordered the seizure of about $1.4 bil of Thaksin's family assets. Thaksin supporters, known as Red Shirts, staged mass rallies in Bangkok, and on Apr. 7 a group of Red Shirts stormed the parliament building, leading the government to impose emergency rule in the capital. After the Red Shirts began to build a fortified compound in the heart of Bangkok's business district, a crackdown by Thai security forces May 14-19 left at least 54 people dead and some 470 injured. Prime Min. Abhisit Vejjajiva survived a no-confidence vote on June 2, 2010; on July 6 he passed a 3-month extension of emergency rule in Bangkok and 18 other provinces.

Timor-Leste

(*East Timor*)

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

People: Population: 1,154,625. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.2; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 201.1 per sq mi, 77.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 27.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian), Papuan. **Principal languages:** Tetum, Portuguese (both official); Indonesian; English; about 16 indigenous languages (incl. Tetum, Galole, Mambae, Kemak). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 98%.

Geography: Total area: 5,743 sq mi, 14,874 sq km. **Land area:** 5,743 sq mi, 14,874 sq km. **Location:** E half of Timor Isl. in SW Pacific

O. **Neighbors:** Indonesia (West Timor) on W. **Topography:** Terrain is rugged, rising to 9,721 ft at Mt. Ramelau. **Capital:** Dili, 166,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. José Ramos-Horta; b. Dec. 26, 1949; in office: May 20, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão; b. June 20, 1946; in office: Aug. 8, 2007. **Local divisions:** 13 districts. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 1,332.

Economy: Industries: printing, soap mfg., handicrafts, woven cloth. **Chief crops:** coffee, rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** gold, oil, nat. gas, mang., marble. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 171,000; chickens: 2.2 mil; goats: 80,000; pigs: 346,000; sheep: 25,000. **Fish catch:** 3,276 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 90%, industry and services NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD). **GDP:** $2.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,400; **GDP growth:** 7.5%. **Imports:** $202 mil; NA. **Exports:** $10 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (FY06/07 est.): $309 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $159.43 mil. **CPI change:** 0.7%.

Transport: Civil aviation: 2 airports. **Chief port:** Dili.

Communication: Telephone lines: 0.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 65.2 male; 70.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.9. **Natural inc.:** 2%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 39.3. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 58.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO).

Embassy: 4201 Connecticut Ave. NW 20008; 966-3202.

Website: www.timor-leste.gov.tl

The collapse of Portuguese rule in East Timor led to an outbreak of factional fighting in Aug. 1975 and an invasion by Indonesia in Dec. Indonesia annexed East Timor as a 27th province in 1976, despite international condemnation. In over 2 decades some 200,000 Timorese died as a result of civil war, famine, and persecution by Indonesian authorities. In a referendum held Aug. 30, 1999, under UN auspices, Timorese voted overwhelmingly for independence. Pro-Indonesian militias then went on a rampage, terrorizing the population. Under pressure, the government allowed entrance of an international peacekeeping force, which began arriving in Sept.; a UN interim administration formally took command Oct. 26, 1999.

Pro-independence forces won elections for a constituent assembly Aug. 30, 2001. Xanana Gusmão, a former guerrilla leader, won the presidential election Apr. 14, 2002. As Timor-Leste, the territory became independent May 20 and entered the UN Sept. 27. Australia and other nations sent peacekeepers to suppress a wave of gang violence that engulfed Dili in May 2006.

José Ramos-Horta, a Nobel laureate, won a presidential runoff vote May 9, 2007. After inconclusive parliamentary elections June 30, Ramos-Horta ended a political deadlock by choosing Gusmão as prime min. Renegade soldiers shot and seriously wounded Ramos-Horta in a failed coup attempt Feb. 11, 2008.

Togo

Togolese Republic

People: Population: 6,587,239. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 41.2; 65+: 2.8. **Pop. density:** 313.7 per sq mi, 121.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 42.7%. **Ethnic groups:** African (37 tribes; Ewe, Mina, Kabre largest). **Principal languages:** French (official & lang. of commerce), Ewe & Mina (in S), Kabye & Dagomba (in N). **Chief religions:** Christian 29%, Muslim 20%, indigenous beliefs 51%.

Geography: Total area: 21,925 sq mi, 56,785 sq km; **Land area:** 20,998 sq mi, 54,385 sq km. **Location:** On S coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Ghana on W, Burkina Faso on N, Benin on E. **Topography:** A range of hills running SW-NE splits Togo into 2 savanna plains regions. **Capital:** Lomé, 1,593,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Faure Gnassingbé; b. June 6, 1966; in office: May 4, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Gilbert Fossoun Houngbo; b. Feb. 4, 1961; in office: Sept. 8, 2008. **Local divisions:** 5 regions. **Defense budget:** $67 mil. **Active troops:** 8,550.

Economy: Industries: phosphate mining, agric. proc., cement, handicrafts. **Chief crops:** coffee, cocoa, cotton, yams, cassava, corn. **Natural resources:** phosphates, limestone, marble. **Arable land:** 44%. **Livestock:** cattle: 366,350; chickens: 16.9 mil; goats: 1.5 mil; pigs: 582,400; sheep: 2 mil. **Fish catch:** 20,126 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 230 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 65%, industry 5%, services 30%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $5.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $900; **GDP growth:** 3.1%. **Imports:** $1.2 bil; China 36.58%, France 8.64%, Netherlands 6.76%, India 5.06%, U.S. 4.4%. **Exports:** $709 mil; Germany 17.57%, Ghana 12.74%, Burkina Faso 11.02%, India 10.22%, Belgium 7.1%, Benin 6.92%, Netherlands 5.94%, Mali 4.41%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $536.6 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $448.53 mil. **CPI change:** 2%.

Transport: Railways: 331 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 51,400 pass. cars; 24,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Kpeme, Lomé.

Communications: TV sets: 22 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 244 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 5.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 59.7 male; 64.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 35.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.77%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 53.2. **HIV rate:** 3.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-15. **Literacy:** 64.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2208 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 234-4212.

Website: www.assemblee-nationale.tg or www.state.gov/p/af/ci/to

Togoland was administered by Germany and then by France and Britain. The French sector became the republic of Togo Apr. 27, 1960. In office since 1967, Pres. Gnassingbé Eyadéma was Africa's longest-serving head of state until his death Feb. 5, 2005. His son, Faure Gnassingbé, was immediately installed as president, but other African leaders pressured Togo to hold an election, which Gnassingbé won Apr. 24. Opposition parties disputed the result, and protests led to violent clashes in Lomé.

After a shootout at his home Apr. 12, 2009, former Defense Min. Kpatcha Gnassingbé, the president's brother, sought refuge Apr. 15 at the U.S. embassy in Lomé; denied asylum, he was arrested by Togolese authorities and accused of plotting a coup. Pres. Gnassingbé won reelection Mar. 4, 2010, to a 2nd 5-year term.

Tonga

Kingdom of Tonga

People: Population: 122,580. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31.9; 65+: 4.3. **Pop. density:** 442.8 per sq mi, 171 per sq km. **Urban:** 23.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Polynesian, Europeans. **Principal languages:** Tongan, English. **Chief religion:** Christian (mostly Free Wesleyan Church).

Geography: Total area: 288 sq mi, 747 sq km; **Land area:** 277 sq mi, 717 sq km. **Location:** In western S Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Fiji to W, Samoa to NE. **Topography:** Tonga comprises 170 volcanic and coral islands, 36 inhabited. **Capital:** Nuku'alofa, 24,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King George Tupou V; b. May 4, 1948; in office: Sept. 11, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Feleti Vaka'uta Sevele; b. July 7, 1944; in office: Mar. 30, 2006 (acting from Feb. 11). **Local divisions:** 3 island groups. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, constr., fishing. **Chief crops:** squash, coconuts, copra, bananas, vanilla beans, cocoa, coffee, ginger, black pepper. **Natural resources:** fish. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 11,250; chickens: 330,000; goats: 12,600; pigs: 81,200. **Fish catch:** 2,142 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 52 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 31.8%, industry 30.6%, services 37.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pa'anga (TOP) (Sept. 2010: 1.96 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $760.5 mil; **per capita GDP:** $6,300; **GDP growth:** –0.5%. **Imports:** $139 mil; Fiji 34.37%, New Zealand 25.03%, U.S. 9.43%, Australia 7.53%, China 5.64%. **Exports:** $22 mil; Hong Kong 25.42%, U.S. 22.65%, Japan 12.21%, New Zealand 7.31%, Fiji 7.2%, Samoa 6.06%, South Korea 4.48%. **Tourism:** $15 mil. **Budget** (FY07/08 est.): $109.8 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $61.05 mil. **CPI change:** 1.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 7,000 pass. cars; 7,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 11.8 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport.

Communications: TV sets: 61 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 663 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 29.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 8.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.5 male; 73.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5. **Natural inc.:** 1.28%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.3. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 250 E. 51st St., New York, NY 10022; (917) 369-1025.

Website: pmo.gov.to

The islands were first visited by the Dutch in the early 17th cent. A series of civil wars ended in 1845 with establishment of the Tupou dynasty. In 1900 Tonga became a British protectorate. On June 4, 1970, Tonga became independent and a member of the Commonwealth. It joined the UN on Sept. 14, 1999. George Tupou V became king Sept. 11, 2006, following the death of his father, Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, who had reigned since 1965.

Trinidad and Tobago

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

People: Population: 1,228,691. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 19.5; 65+: 8.1. **Pop. density:** 620.6 per sq mi, 239.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 13.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Indian (South Asian) 40%, African 38%, mixed 21%. **Principal languages:** English (official), Caribbean Hindustani, French, Spanish, Chinese. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 26%, Hindu 23%, Anglican 8%, Baptist 7%, Pentecostal 7%, Muslim 6%.

Geography: Total area: 1,980 sq mi, 5,128 sq km; **Land area:** 1,980 sq mi, 5,128 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, off E coast of Venezuela. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Venezuela to SW. **Topography:** Three low mountain ranges cross Trinidad E-W, with a well-watered plain between N and central ranges. Parts of E and W coasts are swamps. Tobago, 116 sq mi, lies 20 mi NE. **Capital:** Port of Spain, 57,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. George Maxwell Richards; b. 1931; in office: Mar. 17, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Kamla Persad-Bissessar; b. Apr. 22, 1952; in office: May 26, 2010. **Local div.:** 8 counties, 3 municipalities, 1 ward. **Defense budget:** $158 mil. **Active troops:** 4,063.

Economy: Industries: oil, chemicals, tourism, food proc. **Chief crops:** cocoa, rice, citrus, coffee, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, asphalt. **Crude oil reserves:** 728.3 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 15%. **Livestock:** cattle: 30,000; chickens: 28.5 mil; goats: 60,000; pigs: 45,000; sheep: 3,500. **Fish catch:** 13,833 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 7.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.8%; mfg., mining, and quarrying 12.8%; constr. and utilities 20.4%; services 62.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (TTD) (Sept. 2010: 6.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $26.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $21,300; **GDP growth:** –3.2%. **Imports:** $7 bil; U.S. 30.87%, Colombia 7.1%, Venezuela 7.01%, Russia 6.64%, Brazil 5.53%, China 4.19%. **Exports:** $9.2 bil; U.S. 38.53%, Jamaica 8.86%, Spain 6.88%, Mexico 6.23%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $7.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $5.85 bil. **Gold:** 61,500 oz t. **CPI change:** 7%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 320,000 pass. cars; 71,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,849.2 mil pass.-mi; 3 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 337 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 532 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 23.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2003): 149.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 36.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.2 male; 74 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.62%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 28.9. **HIV rate:** 1.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 98.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 1708 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 467-6490.

Website: www.gov.tt

Columbus sighted Trinidad in 1498. A British possession since 1802, Trinidad and Tobago won independence Aug. 31, 1962. It became a republic in 1976.

The nation is one of the most prosperous in the Caribbean. Oil production has increased with offshore finds. Middle Eastern oil is refined and exported, mostly to the U.S.

In July 1990, some 120 Muslim extremists captured the Parliament building and TV station and took about 50 hostages, including Prime Min. Arthur N. R. Robinson, who was beaten, shot in the legs, and tied to explosives. After a 6-day siege, the rebels surrendered.

Basdeo Panday, in office 1995-2001, was the nation's first prime min. of East Indian ancestry. The country's first female prime min., Kamla Persad-Bissessar, leader of the People's Partnership coalition, took office May 26, 2010.

Tunisia

Tunisian Republic

People: Population: 10,589,025. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.2; 65+: 7.3. **Pop. density:** 176.5 per sq mi, 68.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 98%, European 1%, Jewish & other 1%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), French (used in commerce). **Chief religions:** Muslim 98%, Christian 1%, Jewish & other 1%.

Geography: Total area: 63,170 sq mi, 163,610 sq km; **Land area:** 59,985 sq mi, 155,360 sq km. **Location:** On N coast of Africa. **Neighbors:** Algeria on W, Libya on E. **Topography:** The N is wooded and fertile. The central coastal plains are given to grazing and orchards. The S is arid, approaching Sahara Desert. **Capital:** Tunis, 759,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Gen. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali; b. Sept. 3, 1936; in office: Nov. 7, 1987. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Mohamed Ghannouchi; b. Aug. 18, 1941; in office: Nov. 17, 1999. **Local divisions:** 24 governorates. **Defense budget** (2008): $534 mil. **Active troops:** 35,800.

Economy: Industries: oil, mining, tourism, textiles, footwear, agribusiness. **Chief crops:** olives, olive oil, grain, tomatoes, citrus fruit, sugar beets, dates, almonds. **Natural resources:** oil, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt. **Crude oil reserves:** 425 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 694,660; chickens: 70 mil; goats: 1.5 mil; pigs: 6,000; sheep: 7.3 mil. **Fish catch:** 103,595 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 13.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 18.3%, industry 31.9%, services 49.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (TND) (Sept. 2010: 1.48 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $86.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** $8,200; **GDP growth:** 3%. **Imports:** $19 bil; France 20.1%, Italy 16.4%, Germany 8.8%, China 5%, Spain 4.5%, U.S. 4%. **Exports:** $14.4 bil; France 29.6%, Italy 21%, Germany 8.8%, Libya 5.8%, Spain 5%, UK 4.8%. **Tourism:** $3 bil. **Budget:** $11.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $7.05 bil. **Gold:** 218,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.8%.

Transport: Railways: 1,342 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 552,900 pass. cars; 281,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,849.2 mil pass.-mi; 16 airports. **Chief ports:** Bizerte, Gabes, La Goulette, Rades, Sfax, Skhira.

Communications: TV sets: 190 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 158 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 12.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2001): 22.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 34.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74.2 male; 77.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.2. **Natural inc.:** 1.01%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21.8. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 77.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, AU.

Embassy: 1515 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20005; 862-1850.

Website: www.tunisiaonline.com or www.carthage.tn

Site of ancient Carthage and a former Barbary state under the suzerainty of Turkey, Tunisia became a protectorate of France under a treaty signed May 12, 1881. The nation became independent Mar. 20, 1956, and ended the monarchy the following year. Habib Bourguiba, an independence leader, served as president until 1987, when he was deposed by his prime min., Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, who then won 5 presidential elections, 1989-2009, all tightly controlled by the ruling party.

Tunisia has actively repressed Islamic fundamentalism. A synagogue blast on Djerba Isl., Apr. 11, 2002, apparently set off by al-Qaeda, killed 14 Germans, 5 Tunisians, and 2 French tourists.

Turkey

Republic of Turkey

People: Population: 77,804,122. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 26.9; 65+: 6.2. **Pop. density:** 261.8 per sq mi, 101.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 69.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Turkish 80%, Kurdish 20%. **Principal languages:** Turkish (official); Kurdish; Dimli, or Zaza. **Chief religion:** Muslim (mostly Sunni) 99.8%.

Geography: Total area: 302,535 sq mi, 783,562 sq km; **Land area:** 297,157 sq mi, 769,632 sq km. **Location:** Occupies Asia Minor, stretches into continental Europe; borders on Medit. and Black seas. **Neighbors:** Bulgaria, Greece on W; Georgia, Armenia on N; Iran on E; Iraq, Syria on S. **Topography:** Central Turkey has wide plateaus, with hot, dry summers and cold winters. High mountains ring the interior on all but W, with more than 20 peaks over 10,000 ft. Rolling plains are in W; mild, fertile coastal plains are in S, W. **Capital:** Ankara, 3,846,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Istanbul, 10,378,000; Izmir, 2,679,000; Bursa, 1,559,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdullah Gül; b. Oct. 29, 1950; in office: Aug. 28, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Recep Tayyip Erdogan; b. Feb. 26, 1954; in office: Mar. 14, 2003. **Local divisions:** 81 provinces. **Defense budget:** $9.9 bil. **Active troops:** 510,600.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., autos, electronics, mining, steel, oil, constr. **Chief crops:** tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulse, citrus. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, copper, chromium, antimony, mercury, gold, barite, borate. **Crude oil reserves**: 300 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 30%. **Livestock:** cattle: 11 mil; chickens: 269.4 mil; goats: 5.6 mil; pigs: 1,813; sheep: 24 mil. **Fish catch:** 646,384 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 188.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29.5%, industry 24.7%, services 45.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lira (TRY) (Sept. 2010: 1.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $874.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $11,400; **GDP growth:** –5.6%. **Imports:** $134.6 bil; Russia 13.99%, Germany 10.01%, China 9%, U.S. 6.09%, Italy 5.45%, France 5.03%. **Exports:** $109.7 bil; Germany 9.58%, France 6.08%, UK 5.79%, Italy 5.77%, Iraq 5.02%. **Tourism:** $22 bil. **Budget:** $180.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $45.21 bil. **Gold:** 3.73 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 6.3%.

Transport: Railways: 5,404 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 5.8 mil pass. cars; 2.7 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 17,330 mil pass.-mi; 88 airports. **Chief ports:** Aliaga, Diliskelesi, Izmir, Kocaeli, Mercin Limani, Nemrut Limani.

Communications: TV sets: 328 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 510 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 22.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 35.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.4 male; 74.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 24.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 88.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2525 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 612-6700.

Website: www.tccb.gov.tr

Ancient inhabitants of Turkey were among the world's first agriculturalists. Such civilizations as the Hittite, Phrygian, and Lydian flourished in Asiatic Turkey (Asia Minor), as did much of Greek civilization. After the fall of Rome in the 5th cent., Constantinople (now Istanbul) was the capital of the Byzantine Empire for 1,000 years. It fell in 1453 to Ottoman Turks, who ruled a vast empire for over 400 years.

Just before WWI, Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, ruled what is now Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and islands in the Aegean Sea. Turkey joined Germany and Austria in WWI, and its defeat resulted in the loss of much territory and the fall of the sultanate. A secular republic was established Oct. 29, 1923, with Mustafa Kemal (later Kemal Ataturk) as its first president. Ataturk led Turkey until his death in 1938.

Turkey kept neutral during most of WWII. The country became a full member of NATO in 1952 and remained a Western ally despite domestic political instability. Military coups overthrew civilian governments in 1960 and 1980. Turkey invaded nearby Cyprus July 20, 1974, to prevent that country from being united with Greece; since then, Cyprus has been divided into Greek and Turkish zones.

In recent decades, Turkish governments have contended with Kurdish separatism and the rise of militant Islam. Turkey was a member of the U.S.-led force that ousted Iraq from Kuwait, 1991.

In the aftermath of the war, millions of Kurdish refugees fled to Turkey's border to escape Iraqi forces. Turkish offensives against the Kurds caused heavy casualties among guerrillas and civilians. Kurdish militants raided Turkish diplomatic missions in some 25 Western European cities June 24, 1993.

Tansu Ciller officially became Turkey's first woman prime min. July 5, 1993. The Welfare Party, an Islamic group, gained strength in the 1990s but was unable to form a government until June 1996, when it came to power in coalition with Ciller's True Path Party. The pro-Islamic government resigned June 18, 1997, under pressure from the military, which stepped up its campaign against Islamic fundamentalism in 1998.

Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Öcalan was captured Feb. 15, 1999; convicted of terrorism June 29, he was sentenced to death by a Turkish security court. His organization, the Kurdistan Workers' Party, announced Aug. 5, 1999, that it would abandon its 14-year-old insurgency, in which more than 30,000 people died.

Earthquakes in Apr. and Nov. 1999 killed over 17,000 people. The IMF announced $7.5 bil in emergency loans Dec. 6, 2000, to help Turkey cope with a severe financial crisis. The death penalty was abolished Aug. 3, 2002, and Öcalan's sentence was commuted to life in prison Oct. 3. The Justice and Development Party (AKP), an Islamic group led by Recep Tayyip Erdogan, won elections Nov. 3.

During the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar.-Apr. 2003, Turkey, a NATO ally, refused to allow coalition forces to launch attacks on N Iraq from Turkish soil. Suicide bombings by Islamic extremists Nov. 15-20, 2003, killed 58 people and wounded about 750 at 2 synagogues, the British consulate, and the offices of a London-based bank, all in Istanbul.

Erdogan's party scored a landslide win in national elections, July 22, 2007. Overcoming objections by the military and other secularists, parliament, Aug. 28, chose an Islamic politician, Abdullah Gül, as president. An effort by secularists to ban the ruling AKP failed by one vote in Turkey's Constitutional Court July 30, 2008, but the justices cut the party's public funding in half and warned it to restrain Islamic influence on state institutions. Turkish voters Sept. 12, 2010, gave resounding approval to constitutional changes favored by the Islamic government, including a provision that would expand membership of the Constitutional Court.

Turkey has long sought to become a full member of the European Union, but the EU has deferred talks on accession until economic, human rights, and immigration issues are resolved.

Turkmenistan

People: Population: 4,940,916. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.2; 65+: 4.1. **Pop. density:** 27.2 per sq mi, 10.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 49%. **Ethnic groups:** Turkmen 85%, Uzbek 5%, Russian 4%. **Principal languages:** Turkmen, Russian, Uzbek. **Chief religions:** Muslim 89%, Eastern Orthodox 9%.

Geography: Total area: 188,456 sq mi, 488,100 sq km; **Land area:** 181,441 sq mi, 469,930 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia bordering Caspian Sea. **Neighbors:** Kazakhstan on N; Uzbekistan on N and E; Afghanistan, Iran on S. **Topography:** The Kara Kum Desert occupies 80% of the area. Bordered on W by Caspian Sea. **Capital:** Ashgabat (Ashkhabad), 637,000.

Government: Type: Republic with authoritarian rule. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov; b. June 29, 1957; in office: Feb. 14, 2007 (acting from Dec. 21, 2006). **Local divisions:** 5 regions. **Defense budget** (2008): $84 mil. **Active troops:** 22,000.

Economy: Industries: nat. gas, oil, oil products, textiles, food proc. **Chief crops:** cotton, grain. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, sulfur, salt. **Crude oil reserves:** 600 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.9 mil; chickens: 7 mil; goats: 900,000; pigs: 29,800; sheep: 15.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 15,016 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 14.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 48.2%, industry 14%, services 37.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: New Manat (TMT) (Sept. 2010: 2.85 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $32.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,700; **GDP growth:** 6.1%. **Imports:** $4.1 bil; China 18.03%, Turkey 16.49%, Russia 16.45%, Germany 5.91%, UAE 5.81%, Ukraine 5.67%, U.S. 5.41%, France 4.32%. **Exports:** $6.7 bil; Ukraine 22.3%, Turkey 10.27%, Hungary 6.75%, UAE 6.25%, Poland 6.16%, Afghanistan 5.79%, Iran 5.17%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $1.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 1,852 mi. **Civil aviation:** 1,287.5 mil pass.-mi; 22 airports. **Chief port:** Turkmenbasy.

Communications: TV sets: 198 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 289 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 9.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 9.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 1.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 65.3 male; 71.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.34%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.8. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2207 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-1500.

Website: www.turkmenistan.gov.tm

The region has been inhabited by Turkic tribes since the 10th cent. It became part of Russian Turkestan in 1881, and a constituent republic of the USSR in 1925. Turkmenistan declared independence Oct. 27, 1991, and became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Extensive oil and gas reserves place Turkmenistan in a favorable economic position. Political power centered around the former Communist Party apparatus, and authoritarian Pres. Saparmurad Niyazov (also known as Turkmenbashi) became the object of a personality cult. Niyazov died Dec. 21, 2006, and was succeeded by Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov; he won the presidential election of Feb. 11, 2007, considered neither free nor fair by international observers.

Tuvalu

People: Population: 10,472. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31.1; 65+: 5.4. **Pop. density:** 1,043.2 per sq mi, 402.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.9%. **Ethnic group:** Polynesian 96%, Micronesian 4%. **Principal languages:** Tuvaluan, English, Samoan. **Chief religion:** Church of Tuvalu (Congregationalist) 97%.

Geography: Total area: 10 sq mi, 26 sq km; **Land area:** 10 sq mi, 26 sq km. **Location:** 9 islands forming NW-SE chain 360 mi long in SW Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Kiribati to N, Fiji to S. **Topography:** The islands are all low-lying atolls, nowhere rising more than 15 ft above sea level, composed of coral reefs. **Capital:** Funafuti, 5,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy, with a parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Iakoba Italeli; in office: May 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Apisai Ielemia; b. 1955; in office: Aug. 14, 2006. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing, tourism, copra. **Chief crops:** coconuts. **Natural resources:** fish. **Arable land:** None. **Livestock:** chickens: 45,000; pigs: 13,600. **Fish catch:** 2,200 metric tons. **Labor force:** Mainly exploitation of the sea, reefs, and atolls; wages sent home by those abroad (mostly workers in phosphate industry and sailors).

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (TVD) (Sept. 2010: 1.07 = $1 U.S.). **GDP** (2002): $14.9 mil; **per capita GDP** (2002): $1,600; **GDP growth** (2006): 3%. **Imports:** $12.9 mil; NA. **Exports:** $1 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2006): $23.1 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: NA. **Chief port:** Funafuti.

Communications: TV sets: 9 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 364 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 43.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.4 male; 66.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 23. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.37%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 35.5. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, ILO, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Permanent UN Mission: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400D, New York, NY 10017; (212) 490-0534.

Website: www.timelesstuvalu.com

The Ellice Islands separated from the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in 1975 and became Tuvalu; independence came Oct. 1, 1978. In 2000, Tuvalu joined the United Nations.

Uganda

Republic of Uganda

People: Population: 33,398,682. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 50; 65+: 2.1. **Pop. density:** 438.9 per sq mi, 169.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 13.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Baganda 17%, Banyakole 10%, Basoga 8%, Bakiga 7%. **Principal languages:** English (official; taught in grade schools, used in courts of law, most newspapers, some radio broadcasts), Ganda or Luganda (most widely used of Niger-Congo languages, may be taught in school). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 42%, Protestant (incl. Anglican, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist) 42%, Muslim 12%.

Geography: Total area: 93,065 sq mi, 241,038 sq km; **Land area:** 76,101 sq mi, 197,100 sq km. **Location:** In E Central Africa. **Neighbors:** Sudan on N, Congo (formerly Zaire) on W, Rwanda and Tanzania on S, Kenya on E. **Topography:** Most of Uganda is a high plateau 3,000-6,000 ft high, with high Ruwenzori range in W (Mt. Margherita 16,763 ft), volcanoes in SW; NE is arid, W and SW rainy. Lakes Victoria, Edward, Albert form much of borders. **Capital:** Kampala, 1,535,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni; b. Aug. 15, 1944; in office: Jan. 29, 1986. **Local divisions:** 56 districts. **Defense budget:** $243 mil. **Active troops:** 45,000.

Economy: Industries: sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles. **Chief crops:** coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava, potatoes, corn, millet, pulses, cut flowers. **Natural resources:** copper, cobalt, hydropower, limestone, salt. **Arable land:** 22%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7.4 mil; chickens: 27.5 mil; goats: 8.5 mil; pigs: 2.2 mil; sheep: 1.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 502,250 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 2.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 82%, industry 5%, services 13%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (UGX) (Sept. 2010: 2,251.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $38.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,200; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports:** $4.2 bil; Kenya 13.9%, India 12.79%, UAE 11.16%, China 8.91%, South Africa 5.08%, France 4.6%, Japan 4.37%, U.S. 4.07%. **Exports:** $3.7 bil; Sudan 13.47%, Kenya 8.98%, UAE 7.52%,

Rwanda 7.5%, Switzerland 7.42%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 6.85%, Netherlands 5.67%, Belgium 5.66%, Germany 5.18%, Italy 4.33%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $2.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.91 bil. **CPI change:** 12.7%.

Transport: Railways: 773 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 65,000 pass. cars; 104,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 203.2 mil pass.-mi; 5 airports. **Chief ports:** Entebbe, Jinja, Port Bell.

Communications: TV sets: 28 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 130 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 9.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 51.9 male; 54.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 47.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.9. **Natural inc.:** 3.57%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 63.7. **HIV rate:** 5.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 74.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 5911 16th St. NW 20011; 726-7100.

Websites: www.statehouse.go.ug

Britain obtained a protectorate over Uganda in 1894. The country became independent Oct. 9, 1962, and a republic within the Commonwealth a year later. In 1967, the traditional kingdoms, including the powerful Buganda state, were abolished.

Gen. Idi Amin seized power from Prime Min. Milton Obote in 1971. During his 8 years of dictatorial rule, he was responsible for the deaths of up to 300,000 of his opponents. In 1972 he expelled nearly all of Uganda's 45,000 Asians. Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles and rebels ousted Amin, Apr. 11, 1979.

Obote held the presidency from Dec. 1980 until his ouster in a military coup July 27, 1985. Guerrilla war and rampant human rights abuses plagued Uganda under Obote's regime.

Conditions improved after Yoweri Museveni took power in Jan. 1986. In 1993 the Buganda and other traditional monarchies were restored, but only for ceremonial purposes. Uganda helped Laurent Kabila seize power in the Congo (formerly Zaire) in 1997 but sent troops in 1998 to aid insurgents seeking his ouster. A withdrawal accord was signed Sept. 6, 2002.

Pres. Museveni won reelection Mar. 12, 2001, and Feb. 23, 2006; opponents disputed the latter result, citing what they claimed were trumped-up charges of treason, terrorism, and rape lodged against Museveni's main rival, Kizza Besigye.

An ongoing insurgency in N Uganda has killed more than 100,000 people and forced up to 2 mil to flee. The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a rebel group, has fought the Museveni govt. since 1986 and has abducted some 30,000 children to serve as soldiers and sex slaves. Peace talks brokered by Sudan began July 2006; as talks continued through 2007, the violence diminished, and many refugees returned to their homes. A cease-fire accord was signed Feb. 23, 2008, but Ugandan and Congolese troops (with aid from the U.S.) launched a new offensive against the LRA in late 2008. Al-Shabaab, an Islamist group based in Somalia and linked to al-Qaeda, claimed responsibility for suicide bombings July 11, 2010, that killed 76 people as they watched a World Cup soccer match on outdoor video screens in Kampala.

Ukraine

People: Population: 45,415,596. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.7; 65+: 15.5. **Pop. density:** 203 per sq mi, 78.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Ukrainian 78%, Russian 17%. **Principal languages:** Ukrainian (official), Russian, Romanian, Polish, Hungarian. **Chief religions:** Ukrainian Orthodox (Kiev patriarchate) 50%, Ukrainian Orthodox (Moscow patriarchate) 26%, Ukrainian Greek Catholic 8%, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox 7%.

Geography: Total area: 233,032 sq mi, 603,550 sq km; **Land area:** 223,681 sq mi, 579,330 sq km. **Location:** In E Europe. **Neighbors:** Belarus on N; Russia on NE and E; Moldova and Romania on SW; Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland on W. **Topography:** Part of the E European plain. Mountainous areas include the Carpathians in the SW and Crimean chain in the S. Arable black soil constitutes a large part of the country. **Capital:** Kyiv (Kiev), 2,779,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Kharkiv, 1,455,000; Dnipropetrovsk, 1,013,000; Odesa, 1,009,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Viktor Yanukovych; b. July 9, 1950; in office: Feb. 25, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Mykola Azarov; b. Dec. 17, 1947; in office: Mar. 11, 2010. **Local divisions:** 24 oblasts, 2 municipalities, 1 autonomous republic. **Defense budget:** $1.41 bil. **Active troops:** 129,925.

Economy: Industries: coal, electric power, metals, machinery & transp. equip., chemicals, food proc. (espec. sugar). **Chief crops:** grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, vegetables. **Natural resources:** iron ore, coal, mang., nat. gas, oil, salt, sulfur, graphite, titanium, magnesium, kaolin, nickel, mercury, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 395 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 54%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.5 mil; chickens: 148.8 mil; goats: 644,800; pigs: 7 mil; sheep: 1 mil. **Fish catch:** 212,796 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 185.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15.8%, industry 18.5%, services 65.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Hryvna (UAH) (Sept. 2010: 7.92 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $290.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** $6,300; **GDP growth:** –15%. **Imports:** $45.1 bil; Russia 29.13%, Germany 8.48%, China 6.02%, Poland 4.78%, Kazakhstan 4.48%. **Exports:** $40.4 bil; Russia 21.4%, Turkey 5.36%, China 3.61%. **Tourism:** $5.8 bil. **Budget:** $41.8 bil (planned and consolidated). **Total reserves less gold:** $16.3 bil. **Gold:** 868,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 15.9%.

Transport: Railways: 13,456 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 5.5 mil pass. cars; 889,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,062.7 mil pass.-mi; 189 airports. **Chief ports:** Feodosiya, Kerch, Kherson, Mariupol, Mykolayiv, Odesa, Yuzhnyy.

Communications: TV sets: 433 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 882 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 28.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 131 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 33.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.6 male; 74.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.7. **Natural inc.:** –0.61%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.7. **HIV rate:** 1.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 3350 M St. NW 20007; 333-0606.

Website: www.kmu.gov.ua

Ukrainians' Slavic ancestors inhabited the region well before the first cent. CE. In the 9th cent., the princes of Kiev established a strong state called Kievan Rus, which included much of present-day Ukraine. Internal conflicts led to the disintegration of the Ukrainian state by the 13th cent. Mongol rule was supplanted by Poland and Lithuania in the 14th and 15th centuries. The N Black Sea coast and Crimea came under Turkish control in 1478. Ukrainian Cossacks, starting in the late 16th cent., rebelled against the occupiers of Ukraine: Russia, Poland, and Turkey.

An independent Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed on Jan. 22, 1918. But in 1921, Ukraine's neighbors occupied and divided Ukrainian territory. In 1922, Ukraine became a constituent republic of the USSR. In 1932-33, the Soviet government engineered a famine in eastern Ukraine, resulting in the deaths of 6-7 mil Ukrainians. During WWII the Ukrainian nationalist underground fought both Nazi and Soviet forces. Over 5 mil Ukrainians died in the war. With the reoccupation of Ukraine by Soviet troops in 1944 came a renewed wave of repression.

The world's worst nuclear power plant disaster occurred in Chernobyl, Ukraine, in Apr. 1986; many thousands were killed or disabled as a result of the radiation leak. The plant was finally shut down Dec. 15, 2000.

Ukrainian independence was restored in Dec. 1991 with the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In the post-Soviet period Ukraine was burdened with a deteriorating economy. Following a 1994 accord with Russia and the U.S., Ukraine's large nuclear arsenal was transferred to Russia for destruction.

President since 1994, Leonid Kuchma attempted to engineer the election in 2004 of his handpicked successor, Prime Min. Viktor Yanukovych, also favored by Russia. The main challenger, Viktor Yushchenko, a former prime min., was poisoned in Sept. with dioxin, but continued to campaign. Official results of a runoff vote Nov. 21 showed a win for Yanukovych. Yushchenko supporters, calling the election fraudulent, staged massive protests (the "orange revolution"), and the vote was annulled. An election rerun Dec. 26 gave the victory to Yushchenko.

Yushchenko's Our Ukraine party fared poorly in parliamentary elections Mar. 26, 2006, and the resurgent Yanukovych, whose party won the vote, returned as prime min. Aug. 4. The two rivals then engaged in a year-long political struggle. A report released Feb. 19, 2007, by the International Organization for Migration estimated that 117,000 Ukrainians had been trafficked abroad as forced laborers or prostitutes since 1991.

Following elections Sept. 30, 2007, Yulia Tymoshenko, a former "orange revolution" ally of Yushchenko, became prime min. Dec. 18. Russia's war with Georgia in Aug. 2008 led to a split between the anti-Russian Yushchenko and Tymoshenko. But with the country reeling from recession and needing an IMF bailout, agreement on a new governing coalition was reached Dec. 10. A natural-gas price dispute with Russia that had led to a midwinter cutoff of Russian gas supplies to Ukraine and other countries of central and E Europe was resolved Jan. 19, 2009. Yanukovych defeated Tymoshenko in a presidential runoff election Feb. 7, 2010. The installation of a pro-Russian government in Ukraine led to a rapid improvement in relations with Moscow.

United Arab Emirates

People: Population: 4,975,593. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.4; 65+: 0.9. **Pop. density:** 154.1 per sq mi, 59.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Emirati 19%, other Arab & Iranian 23%, South Asian 50%, other expatriates (incl. Westerners & East Asians) 8%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), Persian, English, Hindi, Urdu. **Chief religions:** Muslim 96% (Shi'a 16%), other (incl. Christian, Hindu) 4%.

Geography: Total area: 32,278 sq mi, 83,600 sq km; **Land area:** 32,278 sq mi, 83,600 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on S shore of the Persian Gulf. **Neighbors:** Saudi Arabia on W and S, Oman on E. **Topography:** A barren, flat coastal plain gives way to uninhabited sand dunes on S. Hajar Mts. on E. **Capital:** Abu Dhabi, 666,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Dubai, 1,518,000.

Government: Type: Federation of emirates. **Head of state:** Pres. Sheikh Khalifa ibn Zaid an-Nahayan; b. 1948; in office: Nov. 3, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum; b. 1949; in office: Jan. 5, 2006. **Local divisions:** 7 autonomous emirates: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujaira, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaiwain. **Defense budget:** $15.47 bil. **Active troops:** 51,000.

Economy: Industries: oil & petrochems., fishing, aluminum, cement, fertilizers, constr. materials. **Chief crops:** dates, vegetables, watermelons. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 97.8 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 125,000; chickens: 15.5 mil; goats: 1.6 mil; sheep: 615,000. **Fish catch:** 75,281 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 72.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7%, industry 15%, services 78%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dirham (AED) (Sept. 2010: 3.67 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $186.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** $38,900; **GDP growth:** –2.7%. **Imports:** $144.5 bil; China 15.03%, India 14.27%, U.S. 8.44%, Germany 5.81%, Japan 4.52%. **Exports:** $174.7 bil; Japan 17.27%, South Korea 10.49%, India 9.96%, Iran 6.82%, Thailand 5.11%. **Tourism:** $7.2 bil. **Budget:** $54.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $23.03 bil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 321,600 pass. cars; 84,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 49,525.8 mil pass.-mi; 25 airports. **Chief ports:** Al Fujayrah, Khawr Fakkan (Sharjah), Mina' Jabal Ali (Dubai), Mina' Rashid (Dubai), Mina Saqr, Mina' Zayid (Abu Dhabi).

Communications: TV sets: 309 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 355 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 34 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 82.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.8 male; 79 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 2.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.39%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12.3. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 90%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, OPEC.

Embassy: 3522 International Ct. NW, Ste. 400, 20008; 243-2400.

Website: www.government.ae

The 7 "Trucial Sheikdoms" gave Britain control of defense and foreign relations in the 19th cent. They merged to become an independent state Dec. 2, 1971. The Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. was fully nationalized in 1975. Oil revenues have made the UAE one of the world's wealthiest countries. Foreigners make up more than 80% of the population and nearly all the private work force.

International banking, investment, and construction boomed during the late 1990s and early 2000s; holdings of Abu Dhabi's largest government-sponsored investment fund were estimated at $550 bil in Oct. 2008. But the global recession grounded Dubai's high-flying economy. On Mar. 25, 2010, Dubai's government was forced to extend up to $9.5 bil in loans to help its state-controlled investment company, Dubai World, avoid default.

United Kingdom

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

People: Population: 62,348,447. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.5; 65+: 16.4. **Pop. density:** 667.5 per sq mi, 257.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 79.5%. **Ethnic groups:** White 92% (English 84%, Scottish 9%, Welsh 5%, N Irish 3%), Black 2%, Indian 2%. **Principal languages:** English, Welsh, Scottish form of Gaelic. **Chief religions:** Christian (incl. Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist) 72%, Muslim 3%, unspecified or none 23%.

Geography: Total area: 94,058 sq mi, 243,610 sq km; **Land area:** 93,410 sq mi, 241,930 sq km. **Location:** Off NW coast of Europe, across English Channel, Strait of Dover, North Sea. **Neighbors:** Ireland to W, France to SE. **Topography:** England is mostly rolling land, rising to Uplands of southern Scotland. Lowlands are in center of Scotland, granite Highlands are in N. Coast is heavily indented, especially on W. British Isles have milder climate than N Europe due to Gulf Stream and ample rainfall. Severn, 220 mi, and Thames, 215 mi, are longest rivers. **Capital:** London, 8,615,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Birmingham, 2,296,000; Manchester, 2,247,000; West Yorkshire, 1,541,000; Glasgow, 1,166,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II; b. Apr. 21, 1926; in office: Feb. 6, 1952. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. David Cameron; b. Oct. 9, 1966; in office: May 11, 2010. **Local divisions:** 467 local authorities, including England: 387; Wales: 22; Scotland: 32; Northern Ireland: 26. **Defense budget:** $62.4 bil. **Active troops:** 175,690.

Economy: Industries: machine tools, electric power equip., automation equip., railroad equip., shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles & parts, electronics & comm. equip., metals, chemicals, coal, oil, paper & paper products. **Chief crops:** cereals, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables. **Natural resources:** coal, oil, nat. gas, iron ore, lead, zinc, gold, tin, limestone, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum. **Crude oil reserves:** 3.4 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 23%. **Livestock:** cattle: 10.1 mil; chickens: 154.2 mil; goats: 95,000; pigs: 4.7 mil; sheep: 33.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 775,191 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 362.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.4%, industry 18.2%, services 80.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (GBP) (Sept. 2010: 0.65 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $2.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $34,800; **GDP growth:** –4.9%. **Imports:** $486 bil; Germany 12.87%, U.S. 9.74%, China 8.88%, Netherlands 6.94%, France 6.64%, Belgium 4.86%, Norway 4.84%, Ireland 4.01%, Italy 3.99%. **Exports:** $357.3 bil; U.S. 14.71%, Germany 11.06%, France 8%, Netherlands 7.79%, Ireland 6.89%, Belgium 4.65%, Spain 4%. **Tourism:** $36 bil. **Budget:** $1.1 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** $35.53 bil. **Gold:** 9.98 mil oz t. **CPI change:** –0.6%.

Transport: Railways: 10,224 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 28.3 mil pass. cars; 4.1 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 132,560.2 mil pass.-mi; 306 airports. **Chief ports:** Dover, Felixstowe, Immingham, Liverpool, London, Southampton, Teesport.

Communications: TV sets: 661 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,437 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 54.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 289.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 83.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 77.8 male; 82.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.3. **Natural inc.:** 0.3%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.7. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3100 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-6500.

Website: www.direct.gov.uk

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprises England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

Queen and Royal Family. The ruling sovereign is Elizabeth II of the House of Windsor, b. Apr. 21, 1926, elder daughter of King George VI. She succeeded to the throne Feb. 6, 1952, and was crowned June 2, 1953. She was married Nov. 20, 1947, to Lt. Philip Mountbatten, b. June 10, 1921, former Prince of Greece. He was created Duke of Edinburgh, and given the title H.R.H., Nov. 19, 1947; he was named Prince of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland Feb. 22, 1957. Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, b. Nov. 14, 1948, is the Prince of Wales and heir apparent. His first son, William Philip Arthur Louis, b. June 21, 1982, is second in line to the throne.

Parliament is the legislative body for the UK, with certain powers over dependent units. It consists of 2 houses: The **House of Commons** has 650 members, elected by direct ballot and divided as follows: England, 533; Wales, 40; Scotland, 59; Northern Ireland, 18. Following a drastic reduction in 1999 in the number of hereditary peerages, the **House of Lords** (July 2010) comprised 722 active members: 91 hereditary peers, 605 life peers, and 2 archbishops and 24 bishops of the Church of England.

Resources and Industries. Great Britain's major occupations are manufacturing and trade. Metals and metal-using industries contribute more than 50% of exports. Of about 60 mil acres of land in England, Wales, and Scotland, 46 mil are farmed, of which 17 mil are arable, the rest pastures. Large oil and gas fields have been found in the North Sea. Commercial oil production began in 1975. There are large deposits of coal.

Britain imports all of its cotton, rubber, sulphur, about 80% of its wool, half of its food and iron ore, also certain amounts of paper, tobacco, chemicals. Manufactured goods made from these basic materials have been exported since the industrial age began. Main exports are machinery, chemicals, textiles, clothing, autos and trucks, iron and steel, locomotives, ships, jet aircraft, farm machinery, drugs, radio, TV, radar and navigation equipment, scientific instruments, arms, whisky.

Religion and Education. The Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. The queen is its temporal head, with rights of appointments to archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other offices. There are 2 provinces, Canterbury and York, each headed by an archbishop. The most famous church is Westminster Abbey (1050-1760), site of coronations, tombs of Elizabeth I, Mary, Queen of Scots, kings, poets, and of the Unknown Warrior.

The most celebrated British universities are Oxford and Cambridge, each dating to the 13th cent. There are about 70 other universities.

History. Recent research indicates that Britain was separated from the European continent at least 200,000 years ago by a catastrophic flood that created the English Channel. Migrants across the Channel included the Celts, who arrived 2,500 to 3,000 years ago. Their language survives in Welsh and Gaelic enclaves.

England was added to the Roman Empire in 43 CE. After the withdrawal of Roman legions in 410, waves of Jutes, Angles, and Saxons arrived from German lands. They contended with Danish raiders for control from the 8th through 11th centuries. The last successful invasion was by French speaking Normans in 1066, who united the country with their dominions in France.

Opposition by nobles to royal authority forced King John to agree to the Magna Carta in 1215, a guarantee of rights and the rule of law. In the ensuing decades, the foundations of the parliamentary system were laid.

English dynastic claims to large parts of France led to the Hundred Years War, 1338-1453, and the defeat of England. A long civil war, the War of the Roses, lasted 1455-85, and ended with the establishment of the powerful Tudor monarchy. A distinct English civilization flourished. The economy prospered over long periods of domestic peace unmatched in continental Europe. Religious independence was secured when the Church of England was separated from the authority of the pope in 1534.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, 1558-1603, England became a major naval power, leading to the founding of colonies in the new world and the expansion of trade with Europe and the Orient. Scotland was united with England when James VI of Scotland was crowned James I of England in 1603.

A struggle between Parliament and the Stuart kings led to a bloody civil war, 1642-49, and the establishment of a republic under the Puritan Oliver Cromwell. The monarchy was restored in 1660, but the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 confirmed the sovereignty of Parliament: a Bill of Rights was granted 1689.

In the 18th cent., parliamentary rule was strengthened. Technological and entrepreneurial innovations led to the Industrial Revolution. The 13 N American colonies were lost but replaced by growing empires in Canada and India. Britain's role in the defeat of Napoleon, 1815, strengthened its position as the leading world power.

The extension of the franchise in 1832 and 1867, the formation of trade unions, and the development of universal public education were among the drastic social changes that accompanied the spread of industrialization and urbanization in the 19th cent. Large parts of Africa and Asia were added to the empire during the reign of Queen Victoria, 1837-1901.

Though victorious in WWI, Britain suffered huge casualties and economic dislocation. Ireland became independent in 1921, and independence movements became active in India and other colonies. The country suffered major bombing damage in WWII but rallied by Prime Min. Winston Churchill, held out against Germany until Allied victory was achieved, 1945.

Industrial growth continued in the postwar period, but Britain lost its leadership position to other powers. Labour governments passed socialist programs nationalizing some basic industries and expanding social security. Prime Min. Margaret Thatcher's Conservative governments, 1979-90, revived the role of private enterprise. Her Conservative successor, John Major, held power 1990-97. The UK sent military forces to the Persian Gulf War, 1991. The Channel Tunnel linking Britain to the Continent was inaugurated May 6, 1994.

On May 1, 1997, the Labour Party swept into power, making Tony Blair, 43, Britain's youngest prime min. since 1812. Diana, Princess of Wales, died in a car crash in Paris, Aug. 31. Britain played a leading role in the NATO air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999, and contributed 12,000 troops to the multinational security force in Kosovo (KFOR).

Blair led Labour to another landslide election victory June 7, 2001. After the Sept. 11 attacks on the U.S., Britain took an important role in the U.S.-led war against terrorism. The UK participated in the bombing of Afghanistan that began Oct. 7, 2001; about 9,500 UK troops were serving in Afghanistan as of Sept. 2010, with more than 330 fatalities recorded since the war started.

Overcoming dissent within his own cabinet, Blair committed British troops to the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar.-Apr. 2003. UK forces, which numbered 46,000 at the height of combat operations, had been almost entirely pulled out by mid-2009, with more than 170 deaths reported.

In elections May 5, 2005, Blair became the first Labour prime min. to win 3 consecutive terms. Suicide bombings on 3 London underground trains and a bus, July 7, 2005, left 56 people dead and hundreds injured; police identified the bombers as 4 British Muslim men (3 of Pakistani origin). British authorities announced Aug. 10, 2006, that they had thwarted a plot to use liquid explosives to blow up passenger aircraft flying the UK-U.S. route.

Blair stepped down June 27, 2007, and was succeeded by Gordon Brown. Failed car bombings in London, June 29, 2007, and at Glasgow Airport in Scotland, June 30, led to the arrest in Britain of 7 suspects, mostly foreign-born medical workers. Severe floods June-Aug. in central England caused at least $2 bil in damage. Responding Oct. 13, 2008, to the worldwide financial crisis, Prime Min. Brown initiated a plan to partially nationalize 3 of Britain's largest banks and support them with a capital infusion of up to $63 bil. Michael Martin, Labour speaker of the House of Commons, resigned May 19, 2009, amid revelations that parliamentarians of all parties had padded their salaries with questionable expense claims.

In the wake of Britain's deepest recession since WWII, voters rejected Brown and the Labour Party in parliamentary elections May 6, 2010. Conservatives and Liberal Democrats formed the first coalition government in 70 years, with Conservative leader David Cameron becoming prime min. and Liberal Democratic leader Nick Clegg deputy prime min. An austerity budget was introduced June 22, 2010.

Wales

The Principality of Wales in western Britain has an area of 8,019 sq mi and a population (2009 est.) of 2,999,319. Cardiff is the capital, pop. (2009 est., city proper) 336,238.

Less than 20% of Wales residents speak English and Welsh; about 32,000 speak Welsh solely. A 1979 referendum rejected, 4-1, the creation of an elected Welsh assembly; a similar proposal passed by a thin margin on Sept. 18, 1997. Elections for the 60-seat assembly were held in 1997, 2003, and 2007.

Early Anglo-Saxon invaders drove Celtic peoples into the mountains of Wales, terming them Waelise (Welsh, or foreign). There they developed a distinct nationality. Members of the ruling house of Gwynedd in the 13th cent. fought England but were crushed, 1283. Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I of England, was created Prince of Wales, 1301.

Scotland

Scotland, a kingdom now united with England and Wales in Great Britain, occupies the northern 37% of the main British island, and the Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland, and smaller islands. Length 275 mi, breadth approx. 150 mi, area 30,414 sq mi, pop. (2008 est.) 5,168,500.

The Lowlands, a belt of land approx. 60 mi wide from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth, divide the farming region of the Southern Uplands from the granite Highlands of the N; they contain 75% of the population and most of the industry. The Highlands, famous for hunting and fishing, have been opened to industry by many hydroelectric power stations.

Edinburgh, pop. (2008 est., city proper) 446,110, is the capital. Glasgow, pop. (2008 est., city proper) 577,980, is Britain's greatest industrial center. It is a shipbuilding complex on the Clyde and an ocean port. Aberdeen, pop. (2008 est.) 179,950, NE of Edinburgh, is a major port, center of granite industry, fish-processing, and North Sea oil exploration. Dundee, pop. (2008 est.) 141,930, NE of Edinburgh, is an industrial and fish-processing center. About 90,000 persons speak Gaelic as well as English.

History. Scotland was called Caledonia by the Romans who battled early Celtic tribes and occupied southern areas from the first to the 4th centuries. Missionaries from Britain introduced Christianity in the 4th cent.; St. Columba, an Irish monk, converted most of Scotland in the 6th cent.

The Kingdom of Scotland was founded in 1018. William Wallace and Robert Bruce both defeated English armies 1297 and 1314, respectively.

In 1603 James VI of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, succeeded to the throne of England as James I, and effected the Union of the Crowns. In 1707 Scotland received representation in the British Parliament, resulting from the union of former separate Parliaments. Its executive in the British cabinet is the Secretary of State for Scotland. The growing Scottish National Party urges independence. A 1979 referendum on the creation of an elected Scottish assembly was defeated, but a proposal to create a regional legislature with limited taxing authority passed by a landslide Sept. 11, 1997. Elections for the 129-seat parliament were held 1999, 2003, and 2007; in the 2007 vote, Scottish Nationalist candidates upset the Labour Party.

Memorials of Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott, John Knox, and Mary, Queen of Scots, draw many tourists, as do the beauties of the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and abbey ruins.

Industries. Engineering products are the most important industry, with growing emphasis on office machinery, autos, electronics, and other consumer goods. Oil has been discovered offshore in the North Sea, stimulating on-shore support industries.

Scotland produces fine woolens, worsteds, tweeds, silks, fine linens, and jute. It is known for its special breeds of cattle and sheep. Fisheries have large hauls of herring, cod, whiting. Whisky is the biggest export.

The Hebrides are a group of c. 500 islands, 100 inhabited, off the W coast. The **Inner Hebrides** include Skye, Mull, and Iona, the last famous for the arrival of St. Columba, 563 CE. The **Outer Hebrides** include Lewis and Harris. Industries include sheep raising and weaving. The **Orkney Isls.**, c. 90, are to the NE. The capital is Kirkwall, on Pomona Isl. Fish curing, sheep raising, and weaving are occupations. NE of the Orkneys are the 200 **Shetland Isls.**, 24 inhabited, home of Shetland ponies. The Orkneys and Shetlands are centers for the North Sea oil industry.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland was constituted in 1920 from 6 of the 9 counties of Ulster, the NE corner of Ireland. Area 5,452 sq mi, pop. (2009 est) 1,788,896. Capital and chief industrial center, Belfast, pop. (2009 est., city proper) 266,338.

Industries. Shipbuilding, including large tankers, has long been an important industry, centered in Belfast, the largest port. Linen manufacture is also important, along with apparel, rope, and twine. Growing diversification has added engineering products, synthetic fibers, and electronics. There are large numbers of cattle, hogs, and sheep. Potatoes, poultry, and dairy foods are also produced.

Government and History. An act of the British Parliament, 1920, divided Northern from Southern Ireland, each with a parliament and government. When Ireland became a dominion, 1921, and later a republic, Northern Ireland chose to remain a part of the United Kingdom. It elects 18 members to the House of Commons.

During 1968-69, large demonstrations were conducted by Roman Catholics who charged they were discriminated against in voting rights, housing, and employment. The Catholics, a minority comprising about a third of the population, demanded abolition of property qualifications for voting in local elections. Violence and terrorism intensified, involving branches of the Irish Republican Army (outlawed in the Irish Republic), Protestant groups, police, and British troops. Between 1969 and 2001 more than 3,500 were killed in sectarian violence in Northern Ireland, Ireland, England, and elsewhere. For most of this period, the Northern Ireland parliament was suspended, and Britain imposed direct rule.

A settlement reached on Good Friday, Apr. 10, 1998, provided for restoration of home rule and election of a 108-member assembly with safeguards for minority rights. Both Ireland and Great Britain agreed to give up their constitutional claims on Northern Ireland. The accord was approved May 22 by voters in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, and elections to the assembly were held June 25. IRA dissidents seeking to derail the agreement were responsible for a bomb at Omagh Aug. 15 that killed 29 people and injured over 330.

London transferred authority to a Northern Ireland power-sharing government Dec. 2, 1999. Delays in IRA disarmament led to

several suspensions of self-government. The IRA stated July 28, 2005, that it had renounced violence and ordered all units to disarm. In response, the British began reducing their military presence in the region. On Sept. 26, an international monitoring group reported that the IRA had apparently scrapped its entire arsenal. The Northern Ireland legislature, suspended for 3 1/2 years, reconvened May 15, 2006. Elections were held Mar. 7, 2007.

Religion and Education. Northern Ireland is about 58% Protestant, 42% Roman Catholic. Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16 years.

Channel Islands

The Channel Islands, area 75 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 158,000, off the NW coast of France, the only parts of the one-time Dukedom of Normandy belonging to England, are Jersey, Guernsey and the dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou, and Lihou. **Jersey**, pop. (2010 est.) 93,363, and **Guernsey**, pop. (2010 est.) 64,775, have separate legal existences and lieutenant governors named by the Crown. The islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in WWII.

Isle of Man

The Isle of Man, area 221 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 83,859, is in the Irish Sea, 20 mi from Scotland, 30 mi from Cumberland. It is rich in lead and iron. The island has its own laws and a lieutenant governor appointed by the Crown. The Tynwald (legislature) consists of the Legislative Council, partly elected, and House of Keys, elected. Capital: Douglas. Farming, tourism, and fishing (kippers, scallops) are chief occupations. Man is famous for the Manx tailless cat.

Gibraltar

Gibraltar, a dependency on the S coast of Spain, guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Rock of Gibraltar has been in British possession since 1704; it is 2.5 mi long, 3/4 of a mi wide and 1,396 ft in height; a narrow isthmus connects it with the mainland. Pop. (2010 est.) 28,877.

Gibraltar has historically been an object of contention between Britain and Spain. In 1967, residents voted with near unanimity to remain under British rule. A new constitution, May 30, 1969, increased Gibraltarian control of domestic affairs (the UK continues to handle defense and internal security matters). Following a 1984 agreement between Britain and Spain, the border, closed by Spain in 1969, was fully reopened in Feb. 1985. A UN General Assembly resolution requested Britain to end Gibraltar's colonial status by Oct. 1, 1996. A plan for the UK and Spain to share sovereignty was rejected by Gibraltar voters, Nov. 7, 2002. Residents approved a new constitution Nov. 30, 2006.

British West Indies

Swinging in a vast arc from the coast of Venezuela NE, then N and NW toward Puerto Rico are the Leeward Islands, forming a coral and volcanic barrier sheltering the Caribbean from the open Atlantic. Many of the islands are self-governing British possessions. Universal suffrage was instituted 1951-54; ministerial systems were set up 1956-60.

The **Leeward Isls.** still associated with the UK are **Montserrat**, area 40 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 5,118, capital Plymouth; the **British Virgin Isls.**, 59.1 sq mi, pop. (2009 est.) 24,491, capital Road Town; and **Anguilla**, the most northerly of Leeward Islands, 40 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 14,766, capital The Valley. Montserrat has been devastated by the Soufrière Hills volcano, which began erupting July 18, 1995.

The three **Cayman Isls.**, a dependency, lie S of Cuba, NW of Jamaica. Pop. (2010 est.) 50,209, most of it on Grand Cayman. It is a free port; in the 1970s Grand Cayman became a tax-free refuge for foreign funds and branches of many Western banks were opened there. Total area 101 sq mi, capital George Town.

The **Turks and Caicos Isls.** are a dependency at the SE end of the Bahama Islands. Of about 30 islands, only 6 are inhabited; area 166 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 23,582; capital Grand Turk. Salt, shellfish, and conch shells are the main exports.

Bermuda

Bermuda is a British dependency governed by a royal governor and an assembly, dating from 1620, the oldest legislative body among British dependencies. Capital is Hamilton.

It is a group of about 150 small islands of coral formation, 20 inhabited, comprising 21 sq mi in the western Atlantic, 580 mi E of N. Carolina. Pop. (2010 est.) 68,225 (about 55% of African descent). Pop. density is high.

Tourism is the major industry. Bermuda is also a haven for the offshore insurance industry. Exports include petroleum products, medicine. In a referendum Aug. 15, 1995, voters rejected independence by nearly a 3-to-1 majority.

Hurricane Fabian, the most potent storm to reach Bermuda in 50 years, struck Sept. 5, 2003; 4 people were missing and presumed dead, and damage was estimated at over $300 mil.

South Atlantic

The **Falkland Isls.**, a dependency, lie 300 mi E of the Strait of Magellan at the southern end of S. America.

The Falklands, or Islas Malvinas, include 2 large islands and about 200 smaller ones, area 4,700 sq mi, pop. (2008 est.) 3,140, capital Stanley. The licensing of foreign fishing vessels has become the major source of revenue. Sheep-grazing is a main industry; wool is the principal export. There are indications of large oil and gas deposits. The islands are also claimed by Argentina, though 97% of inhabitants are of British origin. Argentina invaded the islands Apr. 2, 1982. The British responded by sending a task force to the area, landing their main force on the Falklands, May 21, and forcing an Argentine surrender at Port Stanley, June 14. A pact resuming commercial air service with Argentina was signed July 14, 1999.

British Antarctic Territory, south of 60° S lat., formerly a dependency of the Falkland Isls., was made a separate colony in 1962 and includes the South Shetland Isls., the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained.

South Georgia and the **South Sandwich Isls.**, formerly administered by the Falklands Isls., became a separate dependency in 1985. Total area of 1,507 sq mi. South Georgia, with no permanent population, is about 800 mi SE of the Falklands; the South Sandwich Isls. are uninhabited, about 470 mi SE of South Georgia.

St. Helena, an island 1,200 mi off the W coast of Africa and 1,800 mi E of S. America, 160 sq mi and pop. (2010 est.) 7,670. Flax, lace, and rope-making are the chief industries. After Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo the Allies exiled him to St. Helena, where he lived from Oct. 16, 1815, to his death, May 5, 1821. Capital is Jamestown.

Tristan da Cunha is the principal island in a group of islands of volcanic origin, total area 40 sq mi, halfway between the Cape of Good Hope and S. America. A volcanic peak 6,760 ft high erupted in 1961. The 262 inhabitants were removed to England, but most returned in 1963. The islands are dependencies of St. Helena. Pop. (2010 est.): 265.

Ascension is an island of volcanic origin, 34 sq mi in area, 700 mi NW of St. Helena, through which it is administered. It is a communications relay center for Britain, and has a U.S. satellite tracking center. Pop. (2010) was 884, half of them communications workers. The island is noted for sea turtles.

British Indian Ocean Territory

Formed Nov. 1965, embracing islands formerly dependencies of Mauritius or Seychelles: the Chagos Archipelago (including Diego Garcia), Aldabra, Farquhar, and Des Roches. The latter 3 were transferred to Seychelles, which became independent in 1976. Area 23 sq mi. No permanent civilian population remains; the UK and the U.S. maintain a military presence.

Pacific Ocean

Pitcairn Isl. is in the Pacific, halfway between S. America and Australia. The island was discovered in 1767 by Philip Carteret but was not inhabited until 23 years later when the mutineers of the *Bounty* landed there. The area is 18 sq mi and 2010 pop. was 48. It is a British dependency and is administered by a British High Commissioner in New Zealand and a local Council. The uninhabited islands of Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno are in the Pitcairn group.

United States

United States of America

People: Population: 310,232,863 (incl. 50 states & Dist. of Columbia). (Note: U.S. pop. figures may differ elsewhere in *The World Almanac*.) **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.1; 65+: 13. **Pop. density:** 87.7 per sq mi, 33.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 82%. **Ethnic groups:** White 80%, black 13%, Asian 4%, Amerindian & Alaska native 1%. (Hispanic, any race 15%.) **Principal languages:** English, Spanish, Hawaiian (official in Hawaii). **Chief religions:** Protestant 51%, Roman Catholic 24%, Mormon 2%, other Christian 2%, Jewish 2%, none 4%.

Geography: Total area: 3,794,100 sq mi, 9,826,675 sq km; **Land area:** 3,537,455 sq mi, 9,161,966 sq km. **Topography:** Vast central plain, mountains in W, hills and low mountains in E. **Capital:** Washington, DC, 4,421,000.

Government: Federal republic, strong democratic tradition. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Barack Obama; b. Aug. 4, 1961; in office: Jan. 20, 2009. **Local divisions:** 50 states and Dist. of Columbia. **Defense budget:** $693.62 bil. **Active troops:** 1,580,255.

Economy: Industries: oil, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecomm., chemicals, electronics, food proc., consumer goods, lumber, mining. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables, cotton. **Natural resources:** coal, copper, lead, molybd., phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, oil, nat. gas, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 21.3 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 18%. **Livestock:** cattle: 96.7 mil; chickens: 2,059 mil; goats: 3 mil; pigs: 65.9 mil; sheep: 6.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 4.9 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 4.1 tril kWh. **Labor force** (excl. unemployed): farming, forestry, and fishing 0.7%; mfg., extraction, transp., and crafts 20.3%; managerial, professional, and technical 24.2%; sales and office 24.2%; other services 17.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (USD) (Sept. 2010: 1.00 = $1 U.S.) **GDP:** $14.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** $46,000; **GDP growth:** –2.6%. **Imports:** $1.6 tril; China 19.3%, Canada 14.24%, Mexico 11.12%, Japan 6.14%, Germany 4.53%. **Exports:** $1.05 tril; Canada 19.37%, Mexico 12.21%, China 6.58%, Japan 4.84%, UK 4.33%, Germany 4.1%. **Tourism:** $110 bil. **Budget:** $3.5 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** $76.37 bil. **Gold:** 261.5 mil oz t. **CPI change:** –0.4%.

Transport: Railways: 140,695 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 222.7 mil pass. cars; 8.7 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 789,542.8 mil pass.-mi (incl. airlines based in territories and dependencies); 5,194 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 844 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 2,116 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 49.3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 193.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 76.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75.8 male; 80.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.4. **Natural inc.:** 0.55%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.1. **HIV rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, NAFTA, NATO, OAS, OECD, OSCE.

Website: www.usa.gov

See also U.S. History chapter; Chronology of the Year's Events.

Uruguay

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

People: Population: 3,510,386. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.1; 65+: 13.4. **Pop. density:** 51.9 per sq mi, 20.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.4%. **Ethnic groups:** White 88%, mestizo 8%, black 4%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Portunol, Brazilero (Port.-Span. mix). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 66%, Protestant 2%, nonprofessing or other 31%.

Geography: Total area: 68,037 sq mi, 176,215 sq km; **Land area:** 67,574 sq mi, 175,015 sq km. **Location:** In southern S. America, on Atlantic O. **Neighbors:** Argentina on W, Brazil on N. **Topography:** Uruguay is composed of rolling, grassy plains and hills, well watered by rivers flowing W to Uruguay R. **Capital:** Montevideo, 1,633,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. José (Pepe) Mujica; b. May 20, 1935; in office: Mar. 1, 2010. **Local divisions:** 19 departments. **Defense budget:** $373 mil. **Active troops:** 24,621.

Economy: Industries: food proc., elec. machinery, transp. equip., oil products, textiles. **Chief crops:** rice, wheat, soybeans, barley. **Natural resources:** hydropower, minor minerals, fisheries. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 12.4 mil; chickens: 16 mil; goats: 16,700; pigs: 243,000; sheep: 10.3 mil. **Fish catch:** 110,727 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 9.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 9%, industry 15%, services 76%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (UYU) (Sept. 2010: 20.75 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $43.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $12,600; **GDP growth:** 1.9%. **Imports:** $6.6 bil; Argentina 20.77%, Brazil 17.53%, China 10.23%, U.S. 9.82%, Paraguay 6.87%. **Exports:** $6.4 bil; Brazil 21.05%, China 9.45%, Argentina 7.36%, Germany 5.16%, Mexico 4.88%, Netherlands 4.13%, U.S. 3.96%. **Tourism:** $1.1 bil. **Budget:** $9.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $5.12 bil. **Gold:** 8,487 oz t. **CPI change:** 7.1%.

Transport: Railways: 1,020 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 471,000 pass. cars; 61,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 584.1 mil pass.-mi; 9 airports. **Chief port:** Montevideo.

Communications: TV sets: 531 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 603 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 28.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 55.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.3 male; 79.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.1. **Natural inc.:** 0.46%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11. **HIV rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 98.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 1913 I St. NW 20006; 331-1313.

Website: www.uruguay.gub.uy

Spanish settlers began to supplant the indigenous Charrua Indians in 1624. Portuguese from Brazil arrived later, but Uruguay was attached to the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata in the 18th cent. Rebels fought against Spain beginning in 1810. An independent republic was declared Aug. 25, 1825.

Socialist measures were adopted in the early 1900s. The state retains a dominant role in the power, telephone, railroad, cement, oil-refining, and other industries, although some privatization began in the early 2000s. Uruguay's standard of living remains one of the highest in S. America, and political and labor conditions among the freest. José (Pepe) Mujica, a former guerrilla who transformed his Marxist Tupamaro movement into a mainstream political party, won a presidential runoff election Nov. 29, 2009, and took office Mar. 1, 2010.

Uzbekistan

Republic of Uzbekistan

People: Population: 27,865,738. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.3; 65+: 4.7. **Pop. density:** 169.7 per sq mi, 65.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 36.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Uzbek 80%, Russian 6%, Tajik 5%. **Principal languages:** Uzbek (official), Russian, Tajik. **Chief religions:** Muslim (mostly Sunni) 88%, Eastern Orthodox 9%.

Geography: Total area: 172,742 sq mi, 447,400 sq km; **Land area:** 164,248 sq mi, 425,400 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. **Neighbors:** Kazakhstan on N and W; Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan on E; Afghanistan, Turkmenistan on S. **Topography:** Mostly plains and desert. **Capital:** Tashkent, 2,201,000.

Government: Type: Republic with authoritarian rule. **Head of state:** Pres. Islam A. Karimov; b. Jan. 30, 1938; in office: Mar. 24, 1990. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Shavkat Mirziyaev; b. 1957; in office: Dec. 11, 2003. **Local divisions:** 12 regions, 1 autonomous republic, 1 city. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 67,000.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., machine building, metallurgy, gold, nat. gas, chemicals. **Chief crops:** cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, oil, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybd. **Crude oil reserves:** 594 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7.5 mil; chickens: 25.1 mil; goats: 2 mil; pigs: 92,000; sheep: 10.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 6,218 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 47.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 44%, industry 20%, services 36%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Som (UZS) (Sept. 2010: 1,630.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $78.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,800; **GDP growth:** 8.1%. **Imports:** $9 bil; Russia 23.72%, China 20.36%, South Korea 13.03%, Germany 6.09%, Ukraine 5.39%, Kazakhstan 4.68%. **Exports:** $10.7 bil; Ukraine 29.91%, Russia 13.94%, Turkey 7.53%, Kazakhstan 7.26%, Bangladesh 6.83%, China 5.69%, South Korea 4.19%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $10.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 2,265 mi. **Civil aviation:** 2,857.7 mil pass.-mi; 33 airports. **Chief port:** Termiz.

Communications: TV sets: 280 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 465 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 6.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 17.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.2 male; 75.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 22.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-18. **Literacy:** 99.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 1746 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 887-5300.

Website: www.gov.uz

The region was overrun by the Mongols under Genghis Khan in 1220. In the 14th cent., Uzbekistan became the center of a native Timurid empire. In later centuries Muslim feudal states emerged. Russian military conquest began in the 19th cent. Uzbek SSR became a Soviet republic in 1925.

Uzbekistan declared independence Aug. 29, 1991. It became an independent republic when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991. Since then, the authoritarian government of Uzbekistan has been led by a former Communist, Islam A. Karimov.

Attacks by Islamic militants, Mar.-July 2004, killed more than 50 people. In June 2004, Russia's OAO Lukoil signed a $1 bil deal to develop Uzbekistan's natural gas fields. Militants bombed the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Tashkent, July 30.

After armed dissidents at Andizhan, east Uzbekistan, attacked government buildings and freed hundreds of prisoners, May 12-13, 2005, Uzbek security forces opened fire on rebels and unarmed demonstrators, killing many. Karimov then launched a general crackdown on human rights activists. Irritated by U.S. human rights pressures, Karimov ordered the U.S. to vacate an airbase used to support operations in Afghanistan; the U.S. pullout was completed Nov. 21. Meeting in Moscow a week earlier, Karimov and Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin signed a military cooperation agreement.

Karimov remained in office following the formal expiration of his presidential term Jan. 22, 2007; despite a 2-term limit under the constitution, he ran for a 3rd term Dec. 23 and won with an 88.1% majority. Sanctions imposed by the EU on Uzbek officials after the 2005 Andizhan shootings were lifted Oct. 13, 2008.

Vanuatu

Republic of Vanuatu

People: Population: 221,552. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30.1; 65+: 4.1. **Pop. density:** 47.1 per sq mi, 18.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 25.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Ni-Vanuatu 99%. **Principal languages:** Local languages (100+); pidgin, or Bislama; English; French. **Chief religions:** Presbyterian 31%, Anglican 13%, Roman Catholic 13%, other Christian 14%, Seventh-Day Adventist 11%, indigenous beliefs 6%.

Geography: Total area: 4,706 sq mi, 12,189 sq km; **Land area:** 4,706 sq mi, 12,189 sq km. **Location:** SW Pacific, 1,200 mi. NE of Brisbane, Australia. **Neighbors:** Fiji to E, Solomon Isls. to NW. **Topography:** Dense forest with narrow coastal strips of cultivated land. **Capital:** Port Vila, 44,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Iolu Johnson Abil; b. 1942; in office: Sept. 2, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Edward Natapei; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 22, 2008. **Local divisions:** 6 provinces. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food & fish freezing, wood proc., meat canning. **Chief crops:** copra, coconuts, cocoa, coffee, taro, yams, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** mang., hardwood forests, fish. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 156,000; chickens: 360,000; goats: 12,200; pigs: 63,000. **Fish catch:** 60,976 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 42 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 65%, industry 5%, services 30%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Vatu (VUV) (Sept. 2010: 97.10 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $1.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** $5,300; **GDP growth:** 3.8%. **Imports:** $156 mil; Japan 17.3%, Australia 13.46%, China 12.26%, Singapore 12%, New Zealand 6.88%, Poland 6.61%, France 5.86%, Fiji 5.52%. **Exports:** $$40 mil; Thailand 53.15%, Japan 12.22%, Poland 11.78%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2005

est.): $72.2 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** $94.8 mil. **CPI change** (2008): 4.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 6,000 pass. cars; 4,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 149.8 mil pass.-mi; 3 airports. **Chief ports:** Forari, Port-Vila, Santo.

Communications: TV sets: 12 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 350 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 14.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 7.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.7 male; 66 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.36%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 48.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 81.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Permanent UN mission: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400B, New York, NY 10017; (212) 661-4323.

Website: www.governmentofvanuatu.gov.vu

The Anglo-French condominium of the New Hebrides, administered jointly by France and Great Britain since 1906, became the independent Republic of Vanuatu on July 30, 1980. Vanuatu is located in the "Ring of Fire," a zone where earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are frequent.

Vatican City (The Holy See)

People: Population: 829. **Pop. density:** 4,879.8 per sq mi, 1,884.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 100%. **Ethnic groups:** Italian, Swiss, other. **Principal languages:** Italian, Latin, French, various others. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic.

Geography: Total area: 0.17 sq mi, 0.44 sq km; **Land area:** 0.17 sq mi, 0.44 sq km. **Location:** In Rome, Italy. **Neighbors:** Completely surrounded by Italy.

Economy: Industries: printing; coins, medals, postage stamps prod.; worldwide banking & financial activities. **Labor force:** Essentially services with small amount of industry; nearly all dignitaries, priests, nuns, guards, and approx. 3,000 lay workers live outside the Vatican.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = $1 U.S.). **Budget** (2008): $356.8 mil.

Apostolic Nunciature: 3339 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 333-7121.

Website: www.vatican.va

The popes for many centuries, with brief interruptions, held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), comprising an area of some 16,000 sq mi, with a population in the 19th cent. of more than 3 mil. This territory was incorporated in the new Kingdom of Italy (1861), the sovereignty of the pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, by an Italian law, May 13, 1871.

A Treaty of Conciliation, a concordat, and a financial convention were signed Feb. 11, 1929, by Cardinal Gasparri and Premier Mussolini. The documents established the independent state of Vatican City and gave the Roman Catholic church special status in Italy. The treaty (Lateran Agreement) was made part of the Constitution of Italy (Article 7) in 1947. Italy and the Vatican signed an agreement in 1984 on revisions of the concordat; the accord eliminated Roman Catholicism as the state religion and ended required religious education in Italian schools.

Vatican City includes the Basilica of Saint Peter, the Vatican Palace and Museum covering over 13 acres, the Vatican gardens, and neighboring buildings between Viale Vaticano and the church. Thirteen buildings in Rome, outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights; these buildings house congregations or officers necessary for the administration of the Holy See.

The legal system is based on the code of canon law, the apostolic constitutions, and laws especially promulgated for the Vatican City by the pope. The Secretariat of State represents the Holy See in its diplomatic relations.

The present sovereign of the State of Vatican City is Pope Benedict XVI, born Joseph Ratzinger in Marktl am Inn, Germany, Apr. 16, 1927, elected Apr. 19, 2005.

Venezuela

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

People: Population: 27,223,228. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30; 65+: 5.3. **Pop. density:** 79.9 per sq mi, 30.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 93.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Arab, German, African, indigenous. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), indigenous dialects. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 96%.

Geography: Total area: 352,144 sq mi, 912,050 sq km; **Land area:** 340,561 sq mi, 882,050 sq km. **Location:** On Carib. coast of S. America. **Neighbors:** Colombia on W, Brazil on S, Guyana on E. **Topography:** Flat coastal plain and Orinoco Delta are bordered by Andes Mts. and hills. Plains, called Ilanos, extend between mountains and Orinoco. Guiana Highlands and plains are S of Orinoco, which stretches 1,600 mi and drains 80% of country. **Capital:** Caracas, 3,051,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Maracaibo, 2,153,000; Valencia, 1,738,000; Barquisimeto, 1,159,000; Maracay, 1,040,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías; b. July 28, 1954; in office: Feb. 2, 1999. **Local divisions:** 23 states, 1 federal district (Caracas), 1 federal dependency (72 islands). **Defense budget:** $4.19 bil. **Active troops:** 115,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, constr. materials, food proc., textiles, iron ore mining, steel, aluminum, motor vehicle assembly. **Chief crops:** corn, sorghum, sugarcane, rice, bananas, vegetables, coffee. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, other minerals, hydropower, diamonds. **Crude oil reserves:** 99.4 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 16.9 mil; chickens: 120 mil; goats: 1.5 mil; pigs: 3 mil; sheep: 570,000. **Fish catch:** 313,991 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 118.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13%, industry 23%, services 64%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Bolivar Fuerte (VEF) (Sept. 2010: 4.30 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $349.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** $13,000; **GDP growth:** –3.3%. **Imports:** $38.4 bil; U.S. 23.66%, Colombia 14.43%, Brazil 9.13%, China 8.44%, Mexico 5.47%. **Exports:** $57.6 bil; U.S. 35.18%, Netherlands Antilles 8.56%. **Tourism:** $915 mil. **Budget:** $86.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $13.84 bil. **Gold:** 11.6 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 28.6%.

Transport: Railways: 501 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.5 mil pass. cars; 677,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,637.3 mil pass.-mi; 129 airports. **Chief ports:** La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Punta Cardon.

Communications: TV sets: 185 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 296 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 24 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 93.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 31 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.7 male; 77 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 20.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.52%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-16. **Literacy:** 95.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS, OPEC.

Embassy: 1099 30th St. NW 20007; 342-2214.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.ve or venezuela-us.org

Columbus first set foot on the South American continent on the peninsula of Paria, Aug. 1498. Alonso de Ojeda, 1499, was the first European to see Lake Maracaibo. He called the land Venezuela, or Little Venice, because the Indians had houses on stilts. Spanish colonialists dominated Venezuela until Simón Bolívar's victory near Carabobo in June 1821. The republic was formed after secession from the Colombian Federation in 1830. Military strongmen ruled Venezuela for much of its history. Since 1959, the country has had democratically elected governments.

Oil accounts for more than 75% of export earnings and about half of government revenues. The government, Jan. 1, 1976, nationalized the oil industry with compensation. Attempts to reduce dependence on the hydrocarbon sector have met with limited success. The country has large reserves of natural gas; a large new gas find in the Gulf of Venezuela was announced Sept. 2009.

An attempted coup by midlevel military officers was thwarted by loyalist troops Feb. 4, 1992. A second coup attempt was thwarted in Nov. Pres. Carlos Andrés Pérez was removed from office on corruption charges, May 1993; he was convicted, May 1996, of mismanaging a $17 mil secret government fund.

A 1992 coup leader, Hugo Chávez, who ran as a populist, was elected president Dec. 6, 1998. Voters on Dec. 15, 1999, approved a new constitution greatly increasing his powers.

Popular among the poor, Chávez alienated some middle- and upper-class Venezuelans with his program of economic and political reform, and his foreign policy antagonized the U.S. Gunfire erupted at a mass protest Apr. 11, 2002, in Caracas, killing at least 17 people. Chávez was forced to relinquish power, but when an interim government issued decrees suspending democratic institutions, Chávez loyalists rebelled; the coup fell apart, and the president reclaimed his office Apr. 14. Opponents of Chávez organized strikes and recall efforts, 2003-04, but failed to oust him.

Chávez countered U.S. attempts to isolate him diplomatically and militarily by solidifying ties with other Latin American leftist leaders and with Iran and Russia. With the economy surging, he captured a 63% majority in the Dec. 3, 2006, presidential election. On Jan. 31, 2007, the legislature granted him the power to rule by decree. Constitutional changes abolishing presidential term limits were rejected by Venezuelan voters Dec. 2, 2007, but approved Feb. 15, 2009. Emboldened by the victory, Chávez pressured domestic critics and consolidated his control over the armed forces.

Vietnam

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

People: Population: 89,571,130. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25.6; 65+: 5.5. **Pop. density:** 748.2 per sq mi, 288.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Kinh (Viet) 86%, Tay 2%, Thai 2%, Muong 2%. **Principal languages:** Vietnamese (official), English (increasingly favored as second lang.), French, Chinese, Khmer. **Chief religions:** Buddhist 9%, Catholic 7%, none 81%.

Geography: Total area: 127,881 sq mi, 331,210 sq km; **Land area:** 119,719 sq mi, 310,070 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, on E coast of Indochinese Peninsula. **Neighbors:** China on N; Laos, Cambodia on W. **Topography:** Vietnam is long and narrow, with 1,400-mi coast. About 22% of country is readily arable, including densely settled Red R. valley in N, narrow coastal plains in center, and the wide, often marshy Mekong R. Delta in S. The rest consists of semi-arid plateaus and barren mountains, with some stretches of tropical rain forest. **Capital:** Hanoi (Hà Noi), 2,668,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Ho Chi Minh City, 5,976,000; Hai Phòng, 1,941,000.

Government: Type: Communist. **Head of state:** Pres. Nguyen Minh Triet; b. Oct. 8, 1942; in office: June 27, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nguyen Tan Dung; b. Nov. 17, 1949; in office: June 27, 2006. **Local divisions:** 58 provinces, 3 cities, 1 capital region. **Defense budget:** $2.8 bil. **Active troops:** 455,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., garments, shoes, machine-building, mining. **Chief crops:** rice, coffee, rubber, cotton, tea, pepper, soybeans, cashews, sugarcane, peanuts, bananas. **Natural resources:** phosphates, coal, mang., bauxite, chromate, offshore oil & gas deposits, forests, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 600 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6.3 mil; chickens: 173.1 mil; goats: 1.5 mil; pigs: 26.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 4.6 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 66.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 51.8%, industry 15.4%, services 32.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dong (VND) (Sept. 2010: 19,455.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $256.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,900; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports:** $65.1 bil; China 16.42%, Singapore 9.61%, Japan 8.96%, Taiwan 8.23%, South Korea 7.72%, Thailand 6.41%, Hong Kong 4.45%, U.S. 4.27%. **Exports:** $57 bil; U.S. 21.43%, Japan 11.44%, China 7.27%, Australia 4.43%, Germany 4.27%. **Tourism:** $3.9 bil. **Budget:** $29.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $10.49 bil. **CPI change:** 7.1%.

Transport: Railways: 1,458 mi. **Motor vehicles:** NA pass. vehicles; 205,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 7,280.6 mil pass.-mi; 37 airports. **Chief ports:** Da Nang, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City.

Communications: TV sets: 184 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 107 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 34.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 27.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.5 male; 74.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6. **Natural inc.:** 1.13%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21.6. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 92.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, ASEAN.

Embassy: 1233 20th St. NW, Ste. 400, 20036; 861-0737.

Website: www.na.gov.vn

Settled by Viets from central China, Vietnam was held by China, 111 BCE-939 CE, and was a vassal state during subsequent periods. Conquest by France began in 1858 and ended in 1884 with the protectorates of Tonkin and Annam in the N and the colony of Cochin-China in the S.

Japan occupied Vietnam in 1940. A number of groups formed the Vietminh (Independence) League, headed by Ho Chi Minh, Communist guerrilla leader. In Aug. 1945 the Vietminh forced out Bao Dai, former emperor of Annam, head of a Japan-sponsored regime. France, seeking to reestablish colonial control, battled Communist and nationalist forces, 1946-54, and was defeated at Dienbienphu, May 8, 1954.

Separate states formed in N. and S. Vietnam, with Communists under Ho Chi Minh (backed by Russia and China) controlling N. Vietnam and a non-Communist government (backed by the U.S.) established in S. Vietnam, with its capital at Saigon. N. Vietnam aided Vietcong guerrillas who sought to take over S. Vietnam. The U.S. committed hundreds of thousands of troops to defend S. Vietnam and launched massive bombing raids against N. Vietnam and border areas of Laos and Cambodia. Casualties of the war were as follows—Combat deaths: U.S. 47,369; S. Vietnam more than 200,000; other allied forces 5,225. Total U.S. fatalities numbered more than 58,000. Vietnamese civilian casualties were more than 1 mil. The war displaced more than 6.5 mil in S. Vietnam.

A cease-fire agreement was signed in Paris Jan. 27, 1973, by the U.S., N. and S. Vietnam, and the Vietcong. It was never implemented. The Saigon regime surrendered Apr. 30, 1975. N. Vietnam assumed control, and began transforming society along Communist lines. The country was officially reunited July 2, 1976.

Conditions in the region remained unstable after the Vietnam War ended. Heavy fighting with Cambodia took place, 1977-80. Relations with China soured as 140,000 ethnic Chinese left Vietnam charging discrimination; China cut off economic aid. Reacting to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, China attacked 4 Vietnamese border provinces, Feb. 1979.

Vietnam announced reforms aimed at reducing central control of the economy in 1987. Citing Hanoi's cooperation in returning remains of U.S. soldiers killed in the Vietnam War, the U.S. announced an end, Feb. 3, 1994, to a 19-year-old U.S. embargo on trade with Vietnam. The U.S. extended full diplomatic recognition to Vietnam July 11, 1995. U.S. Pres. Bill Clinton made a historic visit to Vietnam Nov. 17-19, 2000.

The U.S. and Vietnam agreed June 5, 2006, to strengthen defense ties. Communists reputed to be economic reformers took the top govt. leadership posts June 27. The U.S. has become Vietnam's top export market, with total annual trade over $15 bil between the two countries; during 2009, U.S. firms invested nearly $10 bil in Vietnam.

Western Samoa

See Samoa.

Yemen

Republic of Yemen

People: Population: 23,495,361. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43.5; 65+: 2.6. **Pop. density:** 115.3 per sq mi, 44.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 31.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Predominantly Arab, Afro-Arab, South Asian, European. **Principal language:** Arabic (official). **Chief religion:** Muslim (incl. Sunni and Shi'a).

Geography: Total area: 203,850 sq mi, 527,968 sq km; **Land area:** 203,850 sq mi, 527,968 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on S coast of the Arabian Peninsula. **Neighbors:** Saudi Arabia on N, Oman on E. **Topography:** A sandy coastal strip leads to well-watered fertile mountains in interior. **Capital:** Sana'a', 2,229,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ali Abdullah Saleh; b. Mar. 21, 1942; in office: May 22, 1990. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Ali Muhammad Mujawar; b. 1953; in office: Apr. 7, 2007. **Local divisions:** 19 governorates and capital region. **Defense budget:** $1.55 bil. **Active troops:** 66,700.

Economy: Industries: oil prod. & refining, small-scale prod. of cotton textiles & leather goods, food proc. **Chief crops:** grain, fruits, vegetables, pulses, coffee, cotton. **Natural resources:** oil; fish; rock salt; marble; small deposits of coal, gold, lead, nickel, & copper. **Crude oil reserves:** 3 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 51 mil; goats: 8.7 mil; sheep: 8.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 127,132 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** Most people employed in agric. and herding; services, constr., industry, and commerce account for less than one-fourth of labor force.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rial (YER) (Sept. 2010: 237.50 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $58 bil; **per capita GDP:** $2,500; **GDP growth:** 3.8%. **Imports:** $7.5 bil; China 13.98%, UAE 12.3%, India 8.63%, Saudi Arabia 5.8%, U.S. 4.52%, Brazil 4.51%, Turkey 4.51%, Kuwait 4.33%, France 4.24%. **Exports:** $5.8 bil; China 36%, Thailand 17.63%, India 13.54%, South Africa 6.16%, Japan 5.49%, UAE 4.99%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $9.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $4.42 bil. **Gold:** 50,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.7%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 346,600 pass. cars; 587,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,749.2 mil pass.-mi; 17 airports. **Chief ports:** Aden, Hudaydah, Mukalla.

Communications: TV sets: 286 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 64 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 5.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 4.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 1.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 61.4 male; 65.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 34.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.71%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 56.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 60.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL.

Embassy: 2319 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 965-4760.

Website: www.nic.gov.ye

Yemen's territory once was part of the ancient biblical Kingdom of Sheba, or Saba. Yemen became independent in 1918, after centuries of Ottoman Turkish rule.

Imam Yahya ibn Muhammad ruled, 1904-48, and after his assassination was succeeded by his son, Imam Ahmed, 1948-62. Army officers headed by Brig. Gen. Abdullah al-Salal declared the country to be the Yemen Arab Republic, Sept. 1962. Ahmed's heir, the Imam Mohamad al-Badr, fled to the mountains where tribesmen joined royalist forces, aided by the Saudi monarchy. Fighting between royalists and republicans killed about 150,000 people until hostilities ended in 1970.

Meanwhile, South Yemen, formed from the British colony of Aden and the British protectorate of South Arabia, became independent Nov. 1967. A Marxist state and a Soviet ally, it took the name People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1970. More than 300,000 Yemenis fled from the S to the N after independence, contributing to 2 decades of hostility between the 2 states.

The 2 countries were formally united May 21, 1990, but regional clan-based rivalries led to full-scale civil war in 1994. Secessionists declared a breakaway state in South Yemen, May 21, 1994, but northern troops captured the former southern capital of Aden in July. A new constitution was approved Sept. 28.

Yemen, the ancestral home of Osama bin Laden, has been caught in a crossfire between the U.S. and Islamic extremists. While on a refueling stop in Aden, Oct. 12, 2000, the destroyer U.S.S. *Cole* was bombed, leaving 17 Americans dead and more than 3 dozen injured; the U.S. government blamed the attack on terrorists associated with bin Laden. The U.S. sent troops in 2002 to help track down members of al-Qaeda.

Clashes beginning in June 2004 between Yemeni government forces and Shiite rebels led by an anti-U.S. cleric, Hussein al-Houthi, left more than 200 people dead. The government

announced Sept. 10 that Yemeni troops had killed al-Houthi. Incumbent Pres. Ali Abdullah Saleh was reelected Sept. 20, 2006. During 2007-10, Shiite rebels in the northwest, secessionists in the south, al-Qaeda militants in the east, and pirates in coastal waters challenged Yemeni government authority. In Apr. 2010, the Obama administration authorized the targeted killing of Anwar al-Awlaki, an American citizen and radical Muslim cleric linked to several plots against the U.S. while hiding in Yemen.

Zaire

See Congo.

Zambia

Republic of Zambia

People: Population: 13,460,305. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 44.8; 65+: 2.3. **Pop. density:** 46.9 per sq mi, 18.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 35.5%. **Ethnic groups:** African 99%. **Principal languages:** English (official), major vernaculars (incl. Bemba, Kaonda, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja, Tonga), about 70 other indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Christian 50%-75%, Muslim & Hindu 24%-49%.

Geography: Total area: 290,587 sq mi, 752,618 sq km; **Land area:** 287,028 sq mi, 743,398 sq km. **Location:** In S central Africa. **Neighbors:** Congo on N; Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique on E; Zimbabwe, Namibia on S; Angola on W. **Topography:** Mostly high plateau covered with thick forests and drained by several important rivers, including the Zambezi. **Capital:** Lusaka, 1,413,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Rupiah Banda; b. Feb. 1937; in office: Nov. 2, 2008 (acting from June 29). **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget:** $229 mil. **Active troops:** 15,100.

Economy: Industries: copper mining & proc., constr., foodstuffs. **Chief crops:** corn, sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower seeds, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava, coffee. **Natural resources:** copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.9 mil; chickens: 30 mil; goats: 2 mil; pigs: 340,000; sheep: 200,000. **Fish catch:** 85,043 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 9.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 85%, industry 6%, services 9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwacha (ZMK) (Sept. 2010: 4,870.00 = $1 U.S.). **GDP:** $18.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** $1,600; **GDP growth:** 6.3%. **Imports:** $3.7 bil; South Africa 51.78%, UAE 7.7%, China 5.85%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 4.22%. **Exports:** $4.4 bil; China 21.37%, Saudi Arabia 8.93%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 8.55%, South Korea 8.32%, Egypt 8.08%, South Africa 6.96%, India 5%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** $2.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** $1.21 bil. **CPI change:** 13.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,340 mi (incl. part of Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority). **Motor vehicles:** 3,700 pass. cars; 3,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 11.8 mil pass.-mi; 8 airports. **Chief port:** Mpulungu.

Communications: TV sets: 145 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 160 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 4.9 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 6.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 50.8 male; 53.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 44.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.8. **Natural inc.:** 3.18%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 68.4. **HIV rate:** 15.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 70.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 2419 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-9717.

Website: www.statehouse.gov.zm

Ruled by the British as Northern Rhodesia, the country became the independent republic of Zambia within the Commonwealth Oct. 24, 1964. Independence leader Kenneth Kaunda governed the country as president, 1964-91. A Zambian government corporation in 1970 took over 51% of 2 foreign-owned copper-mining companies. Privately-held land and other enterprises were nationalized in 1975. In the 1980s and 1990s lowered copper prices hurt the economy and severe drought caused famine.

Food riots erupted in June 1990, as the nation suffered its worst violence since independence. Elections held Oct. 1991 brought an end to Kaunda's one-party rule. The new government sought to sell state enterprises, including the copper industry. Pres. Frederick Chiluba won reelection Nov. 18, 1996, but international observers cited harassment of opposition parties. A coup attempt was suppressed Oct. 28, 1997.

Thwarted in his effort to change the constitution to allow himself to run for a 3rd term, Chiluba endorsed Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, who won a disputed election Dec. 27, 2001. Food shortages threatened more than 2 mil Zambians in 2002; the government refused to distribute shipments of U.S. grain because it was genetically modified. In a hard-fought election, Sept. 28, 2006, Mwanawasa won a 2nd term. Accused of embezzling state funds while he was president, Chiluba was ordered to pay $58 mil by a British court, June 7, 2007; he was acquitted by a Zambian court, Aug. 17, 2009, of misusing $500,000 in public money.

Pres. Mwanawasa suffered a stroke June 29, 2008, and died Aug. 19. Vice-Pres. Rupiah Banda became acting pres. He won the presidency by a narrow margin in an election Oct. 30, 2008.

The country has made progress in treating HIV/AIDS, which afflicts nearly 1 mil adults in Zambia.

Zimbabwe

Republic of Zimbabwe

People: Population: 11,651,858. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43.1; 65+: 3.9. **Pop. density:** 78 per sq mi, 30.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.8%. **Ethnic groups:** African 98% (Shona 82%, Ndebele 14%), mixed & Asian 1%, white <1%. **Principal languages:** English (official), Shona, Sindebele, minor tribal dialects. **Chief religions:** Syncretic (mix of Christian & indigenous beliefs) 50%, Christian 25%, indigenous beliefs 24%.

Geography: Total area: 150,872 sq mi, 390,757 sq km; **Land area:** 149,362 sq mi, 386,847 sq km. **Location:** In southern Africa. **Neighbors:** Zambia on N, Botswana on W, South Africa on S, Mozambique on E. **Topography:** High plateau country, rising to mountains on E border, sloping down on other borders. **Capital:** Harare, 1,606,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state.:** Pres. Robert Gabriel Mugabe; b. Feb. 21, 1924; in office: Dec. 31, 1987. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Morgan Tsvangirai; b. Mar. 10, 1952; in office: Feb. 11, 2009. **Local divisions:** 8 provinces, 2 cities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 29,000.

Economy: Industries: mining, steel, wood products, cement, chemicals. **Chief crops:** corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts. **Natural resources:** coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin, platinum group metals. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.4 mil; chickens: 23 mil; goats: 3 mil; pigs: 630,000; sheep: 610,000. **Fish catch:** 12,950 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 8.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 66%, industry 10%, services 24%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Use of the Zimbabwe dollar (ZWD) was suspended in 2009; the South African rand and U.S. dollar are currently in use. **GDP:** $98.1 mil; **per capita GDP:** <$100; **GDP growth:** –1.3%. **Imports:** $2.4 bil; South Africa 62.24%, China 4.2%. **Exports:** $1.2 bil; Dem. Rep. of the Congo 14.82%, South Africa 13.39%, Botswana 13.23%, China 7.82%, Zambia 7.3%, Netherlands 5.39%, UK 4.93%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2008 est.): $258 mil. **CPI change** (2007): 24,411%.

Transport: Railways: 1,912 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 598,000 pass. cars; 103,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 416.9 mil pass.-mi; 19 airports. **Chief ports:** Binga, Kariba.

Communications: TV sets: 35 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 389 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 11.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 48 male; 47.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 31.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.67%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 30.9. **HIV rate:** 15.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 91.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 1608 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 332-7100.

Website: www.zim.gov.zw

Britain took over the area as Southern Rhodesia in 1923 from the British South Africa Co. (which, under Cecil Rhodes, had conquered it by 1897) and granted internal self-government. Under a 1961 constitution, voting was restricted to keep whites in power.

On Nov. 11, 1965, Prime Min. Ian D. Smith announced his country's unilateral declaration of independence. Britain termed the act illegal and demanded that the country (known as Rhodesia until 1980) enfranchise the black African majority. The UN imposed sanctions and, in May 1968, a trade embargo, as black nationalist groups launched guerrilla attacks.

After the country held its first universal-franchise election, Apr. 21, 1979, all parties accepted a cease-fire, Dec. 5. The country changed its name to Zimbabwe upon independence, Apr. 18, 1980. Robert Mugabe, the nation's first prime min., became executive president in 1987.

From the late 1990s, Mugabe's rule became increasingly repressive. A land redistribution campaign triggered violent attacks in Apr. 2000 against some white farmers. (Whites made up less than 1% of the population but held 70% of the land.) International observers criticized Mugabe for relying on fraud and intimidation to win the presidential election of Mar. 9-11, 2002. The EU, the U.S., and the Commonwealth imposed sanctions on the Mugabe regime. In May 2005, Mugabe launched Operation Murambatsvina ("Drive out rubbish"), razing shanty dwellings and illegal street markets in urban areas and leaving some 700,000 people homeless. During 2006-08, inflation soared to a yearly rate of more than 100,000%.

Using force to intimidate his opponents, Mugabe clung to power after a widely discredited presidential election, Mar. 29, 2008, and June 27 runoff vote. A power-sharing deal was reached Sept. 15, 2008, and after prolonged and difficult negotiations, opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai was sworn in as prime min. Feb. 11, 2009.

SPORTS

Sports Highlights, 2010 852
Editors' Picks: Greatest Sports Scandals 853
Olympics 854
Track and Field Records 875
College Sports 877
Football 892
Baseball 908
Basketball 935
Hockey 943
Soccer 948
Golf 952
Tennis 955
Rifle and Pistol 958
Auto Racing 959
Boxing 962
Horse Racing 966
Bowling 970
Chess 972
Figure Skating 972
Skiing 973
Cycling 973
Swimming 974
Dogs 975
Marathons and Triathlon 975
Sullivan Award 977
Yachting and Power Boating 978
Sports Organizations, Directory of 430
Sports Personalities 210
Sports Photos, 2010 813

Sports Highlights, 2010

Alabama completed an undefeated season with a 37-21 victory over Texas in the **2010 BCS National Championship Game** at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, CA, Jan. 7. Crimson Tide coach Nick Saban became the first coach ever to win the BCS title with two different teams, having led LSU to the championship in 2003.

The New Orleans Saints overcame years of futility to win the first Super Bowl championship in the franchise's 43-year history. The team—formerly nicknamed the 'Aints for failing to finish any of its first 20 seasons above .500—defeated Indianapolis 31-17 in **Super Bowl XLIV**. New Orleans quarterback Drew Brees completed 32 of 39 passes for 288 yards, 2 touchdowns, and the Super Bowl MVP award. The television audience of 106.5 mil people topped the record set in 1983 by the *M*A*S*H* finale.

Vancouver, BC, Canada, hosted more than 2,600 athletes from over 80 nations at the **XXI Olympic Winter Games**, Feb. 12-28. Despite staging the Olympics twice before (Montreal, QC, 1976; and Calgary, AB, 1988), Canada had never won a gold medal on home turf. In 2010, however, it led in gold medals, with 14, including a stirring 3-2 overtime victory over the U.S. in men's hockey. The U.S. took the overall medal count with 37 (9 gold, 15 silver, 13 bronze). Speed skater Apolo Ohno's silver and 2 bronze medals in 2010 gave him 8 career medals, the most ever for a U.S. winter athlete.

Butler Univ. played Cinderella for the first 5 rounds of the **NCAA men's basketball tournament** before falling to Duke 61-59 in a thriller before Butler's hometown crowd at Lucas Oil Stadium in Indianapolis, IN, on Apr. 5. The Bulldogs finished their season with 25 straight victories, including tournament upsets of Syracuse, Kansas State, and Michigan State. The win was the fourth in 20 years for Blue Devils coach Mike Krzyzewski. Duke junior forward Kyle Singler was named the most outstanding player of the men's tournament.

The Univ. of Connecticut completed its second straight undefeated season to win the **NCAA women's basketball tournament**. The Huskies' toughest game was its come-from-behind 53-47 win over Stanford in the final at the Alamodome in San Antonio, TX, Apr. 6. UConn junior forward Maya Moore had 23 points in the final and was named most outstanding player.

Following a bizarre episode in which Tiger Woods crashed his car in front of his Florida home over Thanksgiving weekend in 2009, more than a dozen women claimed they had had sexual affairs with the world's top golfer. Woods took 4 months off from golf, lost multiple endorsement deals, and failed to win a major tournament in 2010. He and his wife, Elin Nordegren, divorced Aug. 23. Phil Mickelson won his third **Masters** title Apr. 11 at Augusta National Golf Club. Graeme McDowell became the first golfer from Northern Ireland to win the **U.S. Open**, June 20, at Pebble Beach Golf Links (CA). South Africa's Louis Oosthuizen captured the **British Open** July 18 on the Old Course at St. Andrews. Germany's Martin Kaymer took the **PGA Championship**, held Aug. 9-15 at Whistling Straits in Kohler, WI.

For the 32nd year in a row, thoroughbred horse racing failed to produce a Triple Crown winner, the longest drought in the sport's history. Super Saver took the Run for the Roses, giving jockey Calvin Borel his third **Kentucky Derby** win in four years. Derby favorite Lookin at Lucky came back to win the **Preakness Stakes**; Drosselmeyer, a 13-1 long-shot, captured the **Belmont Stakes**.

The Chicago Blackhawks won their first **Stanley Cup** championship since 1961, defeating the Philadelphia Flyers 4 games to 2. Patrick Kane's June 9 overtime goal in Game 6 provided the margin of victory. The Blackhawks' 22-year-old center Jonathan Toews, the league's youngest captain, won the Conn Smythe Trophy for the most valuable player in the playoffs.

The Los Angeles Lakers won their second straight **NBA Championship** and 16th overall with a comeback victory over the Boston Celtics. The Lakers trailed by 13 points in Game 7, held June 17 at the Staples Center in Los Angeles, before rallying to win 83-79. It was the 11th championship for Coach Phil Jackson (who won 6 with the Chicago Bulls) and fifth title for Lakers guard Kobe Bryant, who also won his second straight MVP award.

Major League Baseball celebrated the year of the pitcher in 2010. Oakland's Dallas Braden threw the 19th **perfect game** in baseball history on Mother's Day (May 9) with his grandmother in attendance; Philadelphia's Roy Halladay notched the 20th perfect game just three weeks later (May 29) in South Florida. On June 2 in Detroit, Tiger pitcher Armando Galarraga appeared to have thrown a perfect game against Cleveland, but first-base umpire Jim Joyce mistakenly made a safe call on what would have been the game's final out. No-hitters by Colorado's Ubaldo Jimenez, Arizona's Edwin Jackson, and Tampa Bay's Matt Garza made for a total of 5 during the 2010 regular season, the most in a single season since 1991. Philadelphia's Roy Halladay added the first postseason no-hitter since 1956 in Game 1 of the NLDS Oct. 6.

The Cincinnati Reds returned to postseason play for the first time since 1995, while the Texas Rangers made their first playoff appearance since 1999. Atlanta's Bobby Cox celebrated his final year as the Braves' manager by leading his team to the National League wild card.

Spain won the **World Cup** for the first time in the tournament's 80-year history, defeating the Netherlands 1-0 at Soccer City Stadium in Johannesburg, South Africa, July 11. It was the first time the World Cup had been held in Africa, where the deafening sound of plastic trumpets called vuvuzelas accompanied every match. Germany's 20-year-old midfielder Thomas Mueller took the Golden Boot award for the tourney's top scorer with 5 goals and 3 assists.

Roger Federer won his fourth **Australian Open** and 16th Grand Slam title Jan. 31, but Rafael Nadal captured the remaining three major tournaments: the **French Open** (June 6), **Wimbledon** (July 4), and a rain-delayed **U.S. Open** (Sept. 13). Serena Williams took the women's Australian Open (Jan. 30) and Wimbledon (July 3), Francesca Schiavone's French Open victory was the first Grand Slam title for an Italian woman, and Kim Clijsters took home the U.S. Open (Sept. 11). The most intriguing spectacle at Wimbledon was John Isner's 70-68 fifth-set victory over Nicolas Mahut. The longest match in tennis history, it took 11 hours, 5 minutes over 3 days after being delayed twice because of darkness.

World Almanac Editors' Picks: Greatest Sports Scandals

Fans love the sportsmanship, teamwork, and physical brilliance of sports, but—as Tiger Woods could attest—it's often the scandals that capture the public's attention. Here are some of the most infamous *low*lights in sports history.

Too Little, Too Late

Following Jim Thorpe's amazing performance at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, Swedish King Gustav V fittingly called him "the world's greatest athlete." Thorpe, a Native American—already a first-team All-American in football—had easily won gold medals in both the decathlon and pentathlon. His triumph was short-lived, however. In Jan. 1913, a reporter discovered that Thorpe had been paid to play semiprofessional baseball in 1909 and 1910—a violation of his amateur status (an Olympic requirement at the time). Thorpe's Olympic victories were erased from the record books. The International Olympic Committee restored Thorpe's records and two Olympic medals in 1982—29 years after he died in poverty.

Say It Ain't So

Before the 1919 World Series, the star-studded Chicago White Sox were heavy favorites against the underdog Cincinnati Reds. Rumors of a fix started early in the best-of-nine series and grew louder after the Reds won the title, five games to three. The following Sept., eight members of the White Sox were indicted for plotting with gamblers to throw the series. Though the players were later acquitted due to a lack of evidence, Major League Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis banned eight "Black Sox," including the great Shoeless Joe Jackson, from the league for life.

Ali vs. the U.S. Army

Muhammad Ali was not afraid to take on any opponent—including the U.S. government. After becoming world heavyweight champion in Feb. 1964, the former Cassius Clay announced he had joined the Nation of Islam and soon changed his name. In Apr. 1967, Ali refused induction into the U.S. Army because of his religious beliefs. He was stripped of his title and suspended from boxing, and was later convicted of draft evasion. After losing more than three years during the prime of his career, Ali returned to the ring in Oct. 1970. The U.S. Supreme Court overturned his draft evasion conviction the following year, and Ali eventually regained the title by beating George Foreman in 1974.

Rosie's Ruse

Many people had the same reaction after Rosie Ruiz crossed the finish line in record time at the 1980 Boston Marathon: *Rosie who*? The unknown 26-year-old's victory was in dispute almost as soon as the race ended. No runners recalled seeing her during the race, and she didn't appear in any video or photos taken along the route. More than a week later, officials ruled Ruiz's win invalid. The popular theory was that she simply jumped into the race close to finish line. Ruiz's time from the 1979 New York City Marathon was also invalidated, after an eyewitness claimed Ruiz had taken the subway during the race.

"The Hand of God"

Perhaps the greatest missed call in sports history took place at the quarterfinals of the 1986 World Cup. Six minutes into the second half of a scoreless match, Argentina's Diego Maradona rose to challenge English goalkeeper Peter Shilton for an errant pass. Maradona clearly punched the ball into the net, but the referee missed the obvious violation and allowed the goal. Four minutes later, Maradona added a spectacular second goal, and Argentina went on to win 2-1. After the game, Maradona coyly admitted that he had scored the disputed goal "a little with the head of Maradona and a little with the hand of God." In 2005, he finally admitted that his handball was intentional.

The Ice Storm

In 1994, figure skater Tonya Harding showed just how far an athlete would go to get an advantage over an opponent. On Jan. 6, an assailant paid by Harding's ex-husband, Jeff Gillooly, attacked Nancy Kerrigan, the favorite to win the women's U.S. Figure Skating Championships. With her right knee injured, Kerrigan withdrew from the competition, which Harding won. Kerrigan recovered in time to win an Olympic silver medal a month later, while Harding finished eighth. Harding later pleaded guilty to conspiring to hinder prosecution in the attack. The U.S. Figure Skating Association stripped Harding of her 1994 national championship title and banned her from participating in their events for life.

Bite Night

No stranger to scandal outside the ring, Mike Tyson had his lowest moment in the ring on June 28, 1997, in his rematch against World Boxing Association champion Evander Holyfield. Enraged by a second-round head butt from Holyfield, Tyson spit out his mouthpiece late in the third round and bit a chunk out of Holyfield's right ear. As Holyfield turned away in pain, Tyson attacked him from behind, before referee Mills Lane stepped in. After a short delay, Lane penalized Tyson two points, but, incredibly, allowed the match to continue. Within seconds, Tyson bit Holyfield's left ear, earning an immediate disqualification.

A Losing Bet

Seventy years after the Black Sox scandal, gambling in baseball again made headlines. In Aug. 1989 Major League Baseball Commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti permanently banned Cincinnati Reds manager Pete Rose from the sport for allegedly betting on games—including some involving his own team. Rose's reputation was tarnished further in 1990, when he was sentenced to jail on tax-evasion charges. The following year, the Baseball Hall of Fame voted to honor the commissioner's ban, meaning that Rose, the all-time career leader in hits, would not be eligible for induction. After years of denying that he bet on baseball, Rose came clean in his 2004 autobiography, but the lifetime ban remains in force.

Tour de Farce

Following an antidoping investigation in Spain, 13 cyclists were dropped from the 2006 Tour de France before the race began. That controversy was soon overshadowed by the seemingly heroic performance of American Floyd Landis. After losing the lead during a grueling stage 16, Landis got back into contention with a spectacular recovery during the 17th stage and went on to victory. However, a urine sample taken after Landis's epic stage 17 win revealed excessive levels of testosterone. The International Cycling Union eventually found Landis guilty of doping, stripped him of his title, and banned him from the sport for two years.

The Basketbrawl

One of the National Basketball Association's ugliest incidents took place in the waning seconds of a 2004 game between the Indiana Pacers and Detroit Pistons. With the visiting Pacers leading 97-82, Indiana's Ron Artest committed a hard foul on Detroit center Ben Wallace, who turned and pushed Artest in the face. As players from both teams began pushing and shoving, Artest lay down on the scorer's table. After a Pistons fan hit him in the head with a thrown cup, Artest ran into the stands, throwing punches as he climbed across seats. Other Pacers joined the melee in the stands and on the court. The NBA suspended Artest for the rest of the season—the harshest penalty it has ever imposed for fighting during a game.

'Roids Rage

For years there had been whispers of rampant steroid use in baseball. But the issue didn't capture the national spotlight until 2002, when Ken Caminiti told *Sports Illustrated* that he had used steroids during his 1996 MVP season and estimated that half the players in the major leagues were using them. Other revelations followed: Jose Canseco admitted to steroid use in his tell-all book *Juiced*; a federal investigation of Bay Area Laboratory Cooperative (BALCO) implicated all-time home-run king Barry Bonds; the Mitchell Report, commissioned by Major League Baseball, conclusively linked more than 80 players to steroids and other performance-enhancing drugs. Baseball's longest-running scandal continues, as the list of superstars linked to steroids—Alex Rodriguez in 2009, Roger Clemens in 2010—seems to grow every year.

OLYMPIC GAMES

2008 Summer Olympic Games

Beijing, China, Aug. 8-24, 2008

More than 10,000 athletes from 204 nations met in Beijing, China, to compete in the Summer Olympic Games Aug. 8-24, 2008. Thirty-eight new world records were set during the XXIX Olympiad. U.S. swimmer Michael Phelps, who had dazzled at the 2004 Games in Athens, won eight gold medals, breaking the record for most gold medals won at a single Olympiad, held by American swimmer Mark Spitz since 1972. Jamaican track star Usain Bolt set a new world record in the 100-m sprint, covering the distance in 9.69 seconds; Bolt won two other races in record time.

The U.S. came out on top of the overall medal count, with 110 medals, but host nation China won more gold medals than any other country for the first time, with 51.

2008 Final Medal Standings

Country	G	S	B	T	Country	G	S	B	T	Country	G	S	B	T
United States	36	38	36	110	Czech Republic	3	3	0	6	Estonia	1	1	0	2
China	51	21	28	100	Slovakia	3	2	1	6	Portugal	1	1	0	2
Russia	23	21	28	72	Georgia	3	0	3	6	Iran	1	0	1	2
Great Britain	19	13	15	47	North Korea	2	1	3	6	Trinidad and Tobago	0	2	0	2
Australia	14	15	17	46	Argentina	2	0	4	6	Algeria	0	1	1	2
Germany	16	10	15	41	Switzerland	2	0	4	6	Bahamas	0	1	1	2
France	7	16	17	40	Uzbekistan	1	2	3	6	Colombia	0	1	1	2
South Korea	13	10	8	31	Armenia	0	0	6	6	Kyrgyzstan	0	1	1	2
Italy	8	10	10	28	Slovenia	1	2	2	5	Morocco	0	1	1	2
Ukraine	7	5	15	27	Bulgaria	1	1	3	5	Tajikistan	0	1	1	2
Japan	9	6	10	25	Indonesia	1	1	3	5	Bahrain	1	0	0	1
Cuba	2	11	11	24	Sweden	0	4	1	5	Cameroon	1	0	0	1
Belarus	4	5	10	19	Croatia	0	2	3	5	Panama	1	0	0	1
Spain	5	10	3	18	Lithuania	0	2	3	5	Tunisia	1	0	0	1
Canada	3	9	6	18	Mongolia	2	2	0	4	Chile	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	7	5	4	16	Thailand	2	2	0	4	Ecuador	0	1	0	1
Brazil	3	4	8	15	Zimbabwe	1	3	0	4	Iceland	0	1	0	1
Kenya	5	5	4	14	Finland	1	1	2	4	Malaysia	0	1	0	1
Kazakhstan	2	4	7	13	Greece	0	2	2	4	Singapore	0	1	0	1
Jamaica	6	3	2	11	Nigeria	0	1	3	4	South Africa	0	1	0	1
Poland	3	6	1	10	Taiwan	0	0	4	4	Sudan	0	1	0	1
Hungary	3	5	2	10	Mexico	2	0	1	3	Vietnam	0	1	0	1
Norway	3	5	2	10	Latvia	1	1	1	3	Afghanistan	0	0	1	1
New Zealand	3	1	5	9	India	1	0	2	3	Egypt	0	0	1	1
Romania	4	1	3	8	Austria	0	1	2	3	Israel	0	0	1	1
Turkey	1	4	3	8	Ireland	0	1	2	3	Mauritius	0	0	1	1
Ethiopia	4	1	2	7	Serbia	0	1	2	3	Moldova	0	0	1	1
Denmark	2	2	3	7	Belgium	1	1	0	2	Togo	0	0	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	2	4	7	Dominican Rep.	1	1	0	2	Venezuela	0	0	1	1

Summer Olympic Games Champions, 1896-2008

*Olympic record; (w) wind-aided

The 1980 games were boycotted by 62 nations, including the U.S. The 1984 games were boycotted by the USSR and most Eastern bloc nations. E and W Germany competed separately, 1968-88. The 1992 Unified Team consisted of 12 former Soviet republics. The 1992 Independent Olympic Participants (I.O.P.) were from Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia.

Not all sports are listed here, and many events are omitted, even within listed sports, particularly if the event has not been held in more recent Games.

Baseball (Men)

1992 Cuba, Taiwan, Japan
1996 Cuba, Japan, United States
2000 United States, Cuba, Korea
2004 Cuba, Australia, Japan
2008 S. Korea, Cuba, United States

Boxing

Weight class limits have changed many times since the first Olympic boxing events were held in 1904. The following were used in the 2008 Olympic Games.

Lt. Flyweight (48 kg/106 lbs)

1968 Francisco Rodriguez, Venezuela
1972 Gyorgy Gedo, Hungary
1976 Jorge Hernandez, Cuba
1980 Shamil Sabyrov, USSR
1984 Paul Gonzalez, United States
1988 Ivailo Hristov, Bulgaria
1992 Rogelio Marcelo, Cuba
1996 Daniel Petrov, Bulgaria
2000 Brahim Asloum, France
2004 Yan Bhartelemy Varela, Cuba
2008 Zou Shiming, China

Flyweight (51 kg/112 lbs)

1904 George Finnegan, United States
1920 William Di Gennara, United States
1924 Fidel LaBarba, United States
1928 Antal Kocsis, Hungary
1932 Istvan Enekes, Hungary
1936 Willi Kaiser, Germany
1948 Pascual Perez, Argentina
1952 Nathan Brooks, United States
1956 Terence Spinks, Great Britain
1960 Gyula Torok, Hungary
1964 Fernando Atzori, Italy
1968 Ricardo Delgado, Mexico
1972 Georgi Kostadinov, Bulgaria
1976 Leo Randolph, United States
1980 Peter Lessov, Bulgaria
1984 Steve McCrory, United States
1988 Kim Kwang Sun, S. Korea
1992 Su Choi Choi, N. Korea
1996 Maikro Romero, Cuba
2000 Wijan Ponlid, Thailand
2004 Yuriorkis Gamboa Toledano, Cuba
2008 Somjit Jongjohor, Thailand

Bantamweight (54 kg/119 lbs)

1904 Oliver Kirk, United States
1908 A. Henry Thomas, Great Britain
1920 Clarence Walker, South Africa
1924 William Smith, South Africa
1928 Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy
1932 Horace Gwynne, Canada
1936 Ulderico Sergo, Italy
1948 Tibor Csik, Hungary
1952 Pentti Hamalainen, Finland
1956 Wolfgang Behrendt, E. Germany
1960 Oleg Grigoryev, USSR
1964 Takao Sakurai, Japan
1968 Valery Sokolov, USSR
1972 Orlando Martinez, Cuba
1976 Yong-Jo Gu, N. Korea
1980 Juan Hernandez, Cuba
1984 Maurizio Stecca, Italy
1988 Kennedy McKinney, United States
1992 Joel Casamayor, Cuba
1996 Istvan Kovacs, Hungary
2000 Guillermo Rigondeaux, Cuba
2004 Guillermo Rigondeaux, Cuba
2008 Badar-Uugan Enkhbat, Mongolia

Featherweight (57 kg/125 lbs)

1904 Oliver Kirk, United States
1908 Richard Gunn, Great Britain
1920 Paul Fritsch, France
1924 John Fields, United States
1928 Lambertus van Klaveren, Netherlands
1932 Carmelo Robledo, Argentina
1936 Oscar Casanovas, Argentina
1948 Ernesto Formenti, Italy
1952 Jan Zachara, Czechoslovakia
1956 Vladimir Safronov, USSR
1960 Francesco Musso, Italy
1964 Stanislav Stephashkin, USSR
1968 Antonin Roldan, Mexico
1972 Boris Kousnetsov, USSR
1976 Angel Herrera, Cuba
1980 Rudi Fink, E. Germany
1984 Meldrick Taylor, United States
1988 Giovanni Parisi, Italy
1992 Andreas Tews, Germany
1996 Somluck Kamsing, Thailand
2000 Bekzat Sattarkhanov, Kazakhstan
2004 Alexei Tichtchenko, Russia
2008 Vasyl Lomachenko, Ukraine

Lightweight (60 kg/132 lbs)

1904 Harry Spanger, United States
1908 Frederick Grace, Great Britain
1920 Samuel Mosberg, United States
1924 Hans Nielsen, Denmark
1928 Carlo Orlandi, Italy
1932 Lawrence Stevens, South Africa
1936 Imre Harangi, Hungary
1948 Gerald Dreyer, South Africa
1952 Aureliano Bolognesi, Italy
1956 Richard McTaggart, Great Britain
1960 Kazimierz Pazdzior, Poland
1964 Jozef Grudzien, Poland
1968 Ronald Harris, United States
1972 Jan Szczepanski, Poland
1976 Howard Davis, United States
1980 Angel Herrera, Cuba
1984 Pernell Whitaker, United States
1988 Andreas Zuelow, E. Germany
1992 Oscar De La Hoya, United States
1996 Hocine Soltani, Algeria
2000 Mario Kindelan, Cuba
2004 Mario Kindelan, Cuba
2008 Alexey Tishchenko, Russia

Lt. Welterweight (64 kg/141 lbs)

1952 Charles Adkins, United States
1956 Vladimir Yengibaryan, USSR
1960 Bohumil Nemecek, Czechoslovakia
1964 Jerzy Kulej, Poland
1968 Jerzy Kulej, Poland
1972 Ray Seales, United States
1976 Ray Leonard, United States
1980 Patrizio Oliva, Italy
1984 Jerry Page, United States
1988 Viatcheslav Janovski, USSR
1992 Hector Vinent, Cuba
1996 Hector Vinent, Cuba
2000 Mahamadkadyz Abdullaev, Uzbekistan
2004 Manus Boonjumnong, Thailand
2008 Felix Diaz, Dominican Republic

Welterweight (69 kg/152 lbs)

1904 Albert Young, United States
1920 Albert Schneider, Canada
1924 Jean Delarge, Belgium
1928 Edward Morgan, New Zealand
1932 Edward Flynn, United States
1936 Sten Suvio, Finland
1948 Julius Torma, Czechoslovakia
1952 Zygmunt Chychia, Poland
1956 Nicolae Linca, Romania
1960 Giovanni Benvenuti, Italy
1964 Marian Kasprzyk, Poland
1968 Manfred Wolke, E. Germany
1972 Emilio Correa, Cuba
1976 Jochen Bachfeld, E. Germany
1980 Andres Aldama, Cuba
1984 Mark Breland, United States
1988 Robert Wangila, Kenya
1992 Michael Carruth, Ireland
1996 Oleg Saitov, Russia
2000 Oleg Saitov, Russia
2004 Artayev Bakhtiyar, Kazakhstan
2008 Bakhyt Sarsekbayev, Kazakhstan

Lt. Middleweight (71 kg/156 lbs)

1952 Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1956 Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1960 Wilbert McClure, United States
1964 Boris Lagutin, USSR
1968 Boris Lagutin, USSR
1972 Dieter Kottysch, W. Germany
1976 Jerzy Rybicki, Poland
1980 Armando Martinez, Cuba
1984 Frank Tate, United States
1988 Park Si Hun, S. Korea
1992 Juan Lemus, Cuba
1996 David Reid, United States
2000 Yermakhan Ibraimov, Kazakhstan

Middleweight (75 kg/165 lbs)

1904 Charles Mayer, United States
1908 John Douglas, Great Britain
1920 Harry Mallin, Great Britain
1924 Harry Mallin, Great Britain
1928 Piero Toscani, Italy
1932 Carmen Barth, United States
1936 Jean Despeaux, France
1948 Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1952 Floyd Patterson, United States
1956 Gennady Schatkov, USSR
1960 Edward Crook, United States
1964 Valery Popenchenko, USSR
1968 Christopher Finnegan, Great Britain
1972 Vyacheslav Lemechev, USSR
1976 Michael Spinks, United States
1980 Jose Gomez, Cuba
1984 Joon-Sup Shin, S. Korea
1988 Henry Maske, E. Germany
1992 Ariel Hernandez, Cuba
1996 Ariel Hernandez, Cuba
2000 Jorge Gutierrez, Cuba
2004 Gaydarbek Gaydarbekov, Russia
2008 James Degale, Great Britain

Lt. Heavyweight (81 kg/178 lbs)

1920 Edward Eagan, United States
1924 Harry Mitchell, Great Britain
1928 Victor Avendano, Argentina
1932 David Carstens, South Africa
1936 Roger Michelot, France
1948 George Hunter, South Africa
1952 Norvel Lee, United States
1956 James Boyd, United States
1960 Cassius Clay, United States
1964 Cosimo Pinto, Italy
1968 Dan Poznyak, USSR
1972 Mate Parlov, Yugoslavia
1976 Leon Spinks, United States
1980 Slobodan Kacar, Yugoslavia
1984 Anton Josipovic, Yugoslavia
1988 Andrew Maynard, United States
1992 Torsten May, Germany
1996 Vassili Jirov, Kazakhstan
2000 Alexander Lebziak, Russia
2004 Andre Ward, United States
2008 Zhang Xiaoping, China

Heavyweight (91 kg/201 lbs)

1984 Henry Tillman, United States
1988 Ray Mercer, United States
1992 Felix Savon, Cuba
1996 Felix Savon, Cuba
2000 Felix Savon, Cuba
2004 Odlanier Solis Fonte, Cuba
2008 Rakhim Chakhkiev, Russia

Super Heavyweight (91+ kg/201+ lbs)

(known as heavyweight, 1904-80)

1904 Samuel Berger, United States
1908 Albert Oldham, Great Britain
1920 Ronald Rawson, Great Britain
1924 Otto von Porat, Norway
1928 Arturo Rodriguez Jurado, Argentina
1932 Santiago Lovell, Argentina
1936 Herbert Runge, Germany
1948 Rafael Iglesias, Argentina
1952 H. Edward Sanders, United States
1956 T. Peter Rademacher, United States
1960 Franco De Piccoli, Italy
1964 Joe Frazier, United States
1968 George Foreman, United States
1972 Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1976 Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1980 Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1984 Tyrell Biggs, United States
1988 Lennox Lewis, Canada
1992 Roberto Balado, Cuba
1996 Vladimir Klitchko, Ukraine
2000 Audley Harrison, Great Britain
2004 Alexander Povetkin, Russia
2008 Roberto Cammarelle, Italy

Gymnastics—Men

Floor Exercises

1932 István Pelle, Hungary
1936 Georges Miez, Switzerland
1948 Ferenc Pataki, Hungary
1952 William Thoresson, Sweden
1956 Valentin Muratov, USSR
1960 Nobuyuki Aihara, Japan
1964 Franco Menichelli, Italy
1968 Sawao Kato, Japan
1972 Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1976 Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980 Roland Brückner, E. Germany
1984 Li Ning, China
1988 Serguei Kharikov, USSR
1992 Xiaosahuang Li, China
1996 Ioannis Melissanidis, Greece

Floor Exercises

2000 Igors Vihrovs, Latvia
2004 Kyle Shewfelt, Canada
2008 Zou Kai, China

Horizontal Bars

1896 Hermann Weingärtner, Germany
1904 Anton Heida, United States; Edward Hennig, United States (tie)
1924 Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1928 Georges Miez, Switzerland
1932 Dallas Denver Bixler, United States
1936 Aleksanteri Saarvala, Finland
1948 Josef Stadler, Switzerland
1952 Jakob (Jack) Günthard, Switzerland
1956 Takashi Ono, Japan

Horizontal Bars

1960 Takashi Ono, Japan
1964 Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1968 Mikhail Voronin, USSR; Akinori Nakayama, Japan (tie)
1972 Mitsuo Tsukahara, Japan
1976 Mitsuo Tsukahara, Japan
1980 Stoyan Deltchev, Bulgaria
1984 Shinji Morisue, Japan
1988 Valeri Lioukine, USSR; Vladimir Artemov, USSR (tie)
1992 Trent Dimas, United States
1996 Andreas Wecker, Germany
2000 Alexei Nemov, Russia
2004 Igor Cassina, Italy
2008 Zou Kai, China

Individual All-Round

1900 Gustave Sandras, France
1904 Julius Lenhart, United States
1908 G. Alberto Braglia, Italy
1912 G. Alberto Braglia, Italy
1920 Giorgio Zampori, Italy
1924 Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1928 Georges Miez, Switzerland
1932 Romeo Neri, Italy
1936 Karl-Alfred Schwarzmann, Germany
1948 Veikko Huhtanen, Finland
1952 Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956 Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1960 Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1964 Yukio Endo, Japan
1968 Sawao Kato, Japan
1972 Sawao Kato, Japan
1976 Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980 Aleksandr Dityatin, USSR
1984 Koji Gushiken, Japan
1988 Vladimir Artemov, USSR
1992 Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996 Li Xiaosahuang, China
2000 Alexei Nemov, Russia
2004 Paul Hamm, United States
2008 Yang Wei, China

Parallel Bars

1896 Alfred Flatow, Germany
1904 George Eyser, United States
1924 August Güttinger, Switzerland
1928 Ladislav Vacha, Czechoslovakia
1932 Romeo Neri, Italy
1936 Konrad Frey, Germany
1948 Michael Reusch, Switzerland
1952 Hans Eugster, Switzerland
1956 Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1960 Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1964 Yukio Endo, Japan
1968 Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1972 Sawao Kato, Japan
1976 Sawao Kato, Japan
1980 Aleksandr Tkachev, USSR
1984 Barthold Wayne Conner, United States
1988 Vladimir Artemov, USSR
1992 Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996 Roustam Sharipov, Ukraine
2000 Li Xiaopeng, China
2004 Valeri Goncharov, Ukraine
2008 Li Xiaopeng, China

Pommel Horse

1896 Louis Zutter, Switzerland
1904 Anton Heida, United States
1924 Josef Wilhelm, Switzerland
1928 Hermann Hänggi, Switzerland

Pommel Horse

1932 István Pelle, Hungary
1936 Konrad Frey, Germany
1948 Heikki Savolainen, Finland; Paavo Johannes Aaltonen, Finland; Veikko Huhtanen, Finland (tie)
1952 Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956 Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1960 Eugen Georg Oskar Ekman, Finland; Boris Shakhlin, USSR (tie)
1964 Miroslav Cerar, Yugoslavia
1968 Miroslav Cerar, Yugoslavia
1972 Viktor Klimenko, USSR
1976 Zoltan Magyar, Hungary
1980 Zoltan Magyar, Hungary
1984 Li Ning, China; Peter Glen Vidmar, United States (tie)
1988 Zsolt Borkai, Hungary; Dmitri Bilozerchev, USSR; Lubomir Geraskov, Bulgaria (tie)
1992 Pae Gil-Su, North Korea; Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus) (tie)
1996 Li Donghua, Switzerland
2000 Marius Daniel Urzica, Romania
2004 Teng Haibin, China
2008 Xiao Qin, China

Rings

1896 Ioannis Mitropoulos, Greece
1904 Hermann Glass, United States
1924 Francesco Martino, Italy
1928 Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1932 George Julius Gulack, United States
1936 Alois Hudec, Czechoslovakia
1948 Karl Frei, Switzerland
1952 Grant Shaginyan, USSR
1956 Albert Azaryan, USSR
1960 Albert Azaryan, USSR
1964 Takuji Hayata, Japan
1968 Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1972 Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1976 Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980 Aleksandr Dityatin, USSR
1984 Li Ning, China; Koji Gushiken, Japan (tie)
1988 Holger Behrendt, E. Germany; Dmitri Bilozerchev, USSR (tie)
1992 Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996 Juri Chechi, Italy
2000 Szilveszter Csollany, Hungary
2004 Dimosthenis Tampakos, Greece
2008 Chen Yibing, China

Team Competition

1904 United States, United States, United States
1908 Sweden, Norway, Finland
1912 Italy, Hungary, Great Britain

Team Competition

1920 Italy, Belgium, France
1924 Italy, France, Switzerland
1928 Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia
1932 Italy, United States, Finland
1936 Germany, Switzerland, Finland
1948 Finland, Switzerland, Hungary
1952 USSR, Switzerland, Finland
1956 USSR, Japan, Finland
1960 Japan, USSR, Italy
1964 Japan, USSR, Unified Team of Germany
1968 Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1972 Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1976 Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1980 USSR, E. Germany, Hungary
1984 United States, China, Japan
1988 USSR, E. Germany, Japan
1992 Unified Team, China, Japan
1996 Russia, China, Ukraine
2000 China, Ukraine, Russia
2004 Japan, United States, Romania
2008 China, Japan, United States

Trampoline

2000 Alexander Moskalenko, Russia
2004 Yuri Nikitin, Ukraine
2008 Lu Chunlong, China

Vault

1896 Carl Schumann, Germany
1904 George Eyser, United States; Anton Heida, United States (tie)
1924 Frank Kriz, United States
1928 Eugen Mack, Switzerland
1932 Savino Guglielmetti, Italy
1936 Karl-Alfred Schwarzmann, Germany
1948 Paavo Johannes Aaltonen, Finland
1952 Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956 Helmut Bantz, Unified Team of Germany; Valentin Muratov, USSR (tie)
1960 Takashi Ono, Japan; Boris Shakhlin, USSR (tie)
1964 Haruhiro Yamashita, Japan
1968 Mikhail Voronin, USSR
1972 Klaus Köste, E. Germany
1976 Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980 Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1984 Lou Yun, China
1988 Lou Yun, China
1992 Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996 Alexei Nemov, Russia
2000 Gervasio Deferr, Spain
2004 Gervasio Deferr, Spain
2008 Leszek Blanik, Poland

Gymnastics—Women

Balance Beam

1952 Nina Bocharova, USSR
1956 Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1960 Eva Vechtova-Bosakova, Czechoslovakia
1964 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1968 Natalya Kuchinskaya, USSR
1972 Olga Korbut, USSR
1976 Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980 Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1984 Ecaterina Szabo, Romania; Simona Pauca, Romania (tie)
1988 Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992 Tatiana Lyssenko, Unified Team (Ukraine)
1996 Shannon Miller, United States
2000 Liu Xuan, China
2004 Catalina Ponor, Romania
2008 Shawn Johnson, United States

Floor Exercises

1952 Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1956 Agnes Keleti, Hungary; Larisa Latynina, USSR (tie)
1960 Larisa Latynina, USSR
1964 Larisa Latynina, USSR
1968 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia; Larisa Petrik, USSR (tie)
1972 Olga Korbut, USSR

Floor Exercises

1976 Nelli Kim, USSR
1980 Nelli Kim, USSR; Nadia Comaneci, Romania (tie)
1984 Ecaterina Szabo, Romania
1988 Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992 Lavinia Corina Milosovici, Romania
1996 Lilia Podkopayeva, Ukraine
2000 Elena Zamolodchikova, Russia
2004 Catalina Ponor, Romania
2008 Sandra Izbasa, Romania

Individual All-Round

1952 Mariya Gorokhovskaya, USSR
1956 Larisa Latynina, USSR
1960 Larisa Latynina, USSR
1964 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1968 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1972 Lyudmila Turischeva, USSR
1976 Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980 Elena Davydova, USSR
1984 Mary-Lou Retton, United States
1988 Elena Shushunova, USSR
1992 Tatiana Goutsou, Unified Team
1996 Lilia Podkopayeva, Ukraine
2000 Simona Amanar, Romania
2004 Carly Patterson, United States
2008 Nastia Liukin, United States

Team Competition

1928 Netherlands, Italy, Great Britain
1936 Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary
1948 Czechoslovakia, Hungary, United States
1952 USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia
1956 USSR, Hungary, Romania
1960 USSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania
1964 USSR, Czechoslovakia, Japan
1968 USSR, Czechoslovakia, E. Germany
1972 USSR, E. Germany, Hungary
1976 USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1980 USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1984 Romania, United States, China
1988 USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1992 Unified Team, Romania, United States
1996 United States, Russia, Romania
2000 Romania, Russia, China
2004 Romania, United States, Russia
2008 China, United States, Romania

Trampoline

2000 Irina Karavaeva, Russia
2004 Anna Dogonadze, Germany
2008 He Wenna, China

Uneven Bars

1952 Margit Korondi, Hungary
1956 Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1960 Polina Astakhova, USSR
1964 Polina Astakhova, USSR
1968 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1972 Karin Janz, E. Germany
1976 Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980 Maxi Gnauck, E. Germany
1984 Julianne Lyn McNamara, United States; Yan-Hong Ma, China (tie)
1988 Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992 Lu Li, China

Uneven Bars

1996 Svetlana Khorkina, Russia
2000 Svetlana Khorkina, Russia
2004 Emilie LePennec, France
2008 He Kexin, China

Vault

1952 Ekaterina Kalinchuk, USSR
1956 Larisa Latynina, USSR
1960 Margarita Nikolaeva, USSR
1964 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1968 Vera Caslavska, Czechoslovakia
1972 Karin Janz, E. Germany

Vault

1976 Nelli Kim, USSR
1980 Natalia Shaposhnikova, USSR
1984 Ecaterina Szabo, Romania
1988 Svetlana Boginskaya, USSR
1992 Henrietta Onodi, Hungary; Lavinia Corina Milosovici, Romania (tie)
1996 Simona Amanar, Romania
2000 Elena Zamolodchikova, Russia
2004 Monica Rosu, Romania
2008 Hong Un Jong, N. Korea

Soccer

Men

1900 Great Britain, France, Belgium
1904 Canada, United States, United States
1908 Great Britain, Denmark, Netherlands
1912 Great Britain, Denmark, Netherlands
1920 Belgium, Spain, Netherlands
1924 Uruguay, Switzerland, Sweden
1928 Uruguay, Argentina, Italy
1936 Italy, Austria, Norway
1948 Sweden, Yugoslavia, Denmark
1952 Hungary, Yugoslavia, Sweden

Men

1956 USSR, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria
1960 Yugoslavia, Denmark, Hungary
1964 Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Unified Team of Germany
1968 Hungary, Bulgaria, Japan
1972 Poland; Hungary; USSR, E. Germany (tie for bronze)
1976 E. Germany, Poland, USSR
1980 Czechoslovakia, E. Germany, USSR
1984 France, Brazil, Yugoslavia
1988 USSR, Brazil, W. Germany

Men

1992 Spain, Poland, Ghana
1996 Nigeria, Argentina, Brazil
2000 Cameroon, Spain, Chile
2004 Argentina, Paraguay, Italy
2008 Argentina, Nigeria, Brazil

Women

1996 United States, China, Norway
2000 Norway, United States, Germany
2004 United States, Brazil, Germany
2008 United States, Brazil, Germany

Swimming and Diving—Men

50-Meter Freestyle		Time
1988	Matt Biondi, United States	0:22.14
1992	Aleksandr Popov, Unified Team	0:21.91
1996	Aleksandr Popov, Russia	0:22.13
2000	Anthony Ervin, United States	0:21.98
2000	Gary Hall Jr., United States	0:21.98
2004	Gary Hall Jr., United States	0:21.93
2008	Cesar Cielo Filho, Brazil	0:21.30*

100-Meter Freestyle		Time
1896	Alfred Hajos, Hungary	1:22.2
1904	Zoltan de Halmay, Hungary (100 yds.)	1:02.8
1908	Charles Daniels, United States	1:05.6
1912	Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States	1:03.4
1920	Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States	1:01.4
1924	John Weissmuller, United States	0:59.0
1928	John Weissmuller, United States	0:58.6
1932	Yasuji Miyazaki, Japan	0:58.2
1936	Ferenc Csik, Hungary	0:57.6
1948	Wally Ris, United States	0:57.3
1952	Clark Scholes, United States	0:57.4
1956	Jon Henricks, Australia	0:55.4
1960	John Devitt, Australia	0:55.2
1964	Don Schollander, United States	0:53.4
1968	Mike Wenden, Australia	0:52.2
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	0:51.22
1976	Jim Montgomery, United States	0:49.99
1980	Jorg Woithe, E. Germany	0:50.40
1984	Rowdy Gaines, United States	0:49.80
1988	Matt Biondi, United States	0:48.63
1992	Aleksandr Popov, Unified Team	0:49.02
1996	Aleksandr Popov, Russia	0:48.74
2000	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands	0:48.30
2004	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands	0:48.17
2008	Alain Bernard, France	0:47:21

200-Meter Freestyle		Time
1968	Mike Wenden, Australia	1:55.2
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	1:52.78
1976	Bruce Furniss, United States	1:50.29
1980	Sergei Kopliakov, USSR	1:49.81
1984	Michael Gross, W. Germany	1:47.44
1988	Duncan Armstrong, Australia	1:47.25
1992	Yevgeny Sadovyi, Unified Team	1:46.70
1996	Danyon Loader, New Zealand	1:47.63
2000	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands	1:45.35
2004	Ian Thorpe, Australia	1:44.71
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:42.96*

400-Meter Freestyle		Time
1904	C. M. Daniels, United States (440 yds.)	6:16.2
1908	Henry Taylor, Great Britain	5:36.8
1912	George Hodgson, Canada	5:24.4
1920	Norman Ross, United States	5:26.8
1924	John Weissmuller, United States	5:04.2
1928	Albert Zorilla, Argentina	5:01.6
1932	Clarence Crabbe, United States	4:48.4
1936	Jack Medica, United States	4:44.5
1948	William Smith, United States	4:41.0
1952	Jean Boiteux, France	4:30.7
1956	Murray Rose, Australia	4:27.3

400-Meter Freestyle		Time
1960	Murray Rose, Australia	4:18.3
1964	Don Schollander, United States	4:12.2
1968	Mike Burton, United States	4:09.0
1972	Brad Cooper, Australia	4:00.27
1976	Brian Goodell, United States	3:51.93
1980	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR	3:51.31
1984	George DiCarlo, United States	3:51.23
1988	Ewe Dassler, E. Germany	3:46.95
1992	Yevgeny Sadovyi, Unified Team	3:45.00
1996	Danyon Loader, New Zealand	3:47.97
2000	Ian Thorpe, Australia	3:40.59*
2004	Ian Thorpe, Australia	3:43.10
2008	Park Taehwan, S. Korea	3:41.86

1,500-Meter Freestyle		Time
1908	Henry Taylor, Great Britain	22:48.4
1912	George Hodgson, Canada	22:00.0
1920	Norman Ross, United States	22:23.2
1924	Andrew Charlton, Australia	20:06.6
1928	Arne Borg, Sweden	19:51.8
1932	Kusuo Kitamura, Japan	19:12.4
1936	Noboru Terada, Japan	19:13.7
1948	James McLane, United States	19:18.5
1952	Ford Konno, United States	18:30.3
1956	Murray Rose, Australia	17:58.9
1960	Jon Konrads, Australia	17:19.6
1964	Robert Windle, Australia	17:01.7
1968	Mike Burton, United States	16:38.9
1972	Mike Burton, United States	15:52.58
1976	Brian Goodell, United States	15:02.40
1980	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR	14:58.27
1984	Michael O'Brien, United States	15:05.20
1988	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR	15:00.40
1992	Kieren Perkins, Australia	14:43.48
1996	Kieren Perkins, Australia	14:56.40
2000	Grant Hackett, Australia	14:48.33
2004	Grant Hackett, Australia	14:43.40
2008	Oussama Mellouli, Tunisia	14:40.84

100-Meter Backstroke		Time
1904	Walter Brack, Germany (100 yds.)	1:16.8
1908	Arno Bieberstein, Germany	1:24.6
1912	Harry Hebner, United States	1:21.2
1920	Warren Kealoha, United States	1:15.2
1924	Warren Kealoha, United States	1:13.2
1928	George Kojac, United States	1:08.2
1932	Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan	1:08.6
1936	Adolph Kiefer, United States	1:05.9
1948	Allen Stack, United States	1:06.4
1952	Yoshi Oyakawa, United States	1:05.4
1956	David Thiele, Australia	1:02.2
1960	David Thiele, Australia	1:01.9
1968	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	0:58.7
1972	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	0:56.58
1976	John Naber, United States	0:55.49
1980	Bengt Baron, Sweden	0:56.33
1984	Rick Carey, United States	0:55.79
1988	Daichi Suzuki, Japan	0:55.05

	100-Meter Backstroke	Time
1992	Mark Tewksbury, Canada	0:53.98
1996	Jeff Rouse, United States	0:54.10
2000	Lenny Krayzelburg, United States	0:53.72
2004	Aaron Peirsol, United States	0:54.06
2008	Aaron Peirsol, United States	0:52.54*

	200-Meter Backstroke	Time
1964	Jed Graef, United States	2:10.3
1968	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	2:09.6
1972	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	2:02.82
1976	John Naber, United States	1:59.19
1980	Sandor Wladar, Hungary	2:01.93
1984	Rick Carey, United States	2:00.23
1988	Igor Polianski, USSR	1:59.37
1992	Martin Lopez-Zubero, Spain	1:58.47
1996	Brad Bridgewater, United States	1:58.54
2000	Lenny Krayzelburg, United States	1:56.76
2004	Aaron Peirsol, United States	1:54.95
2008	Ryan Lochte, United States	1:53.94*

	100-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1968	Don McKenzie, United States	1:07.79
1972	Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan	1:04.94
1976	John Hencken, United States	1:03.11
1980	Duncan Goodhew, Great Britain	1:03.44
1984	Steve Lundquist, United States	1:01.65
1988	Adrian Moorhouse, Great Britain	1:02.04
1992	Nelson Diebel, United States	1:01.50
1996	Fred Deburghgraeve, Belgium	1:00.60
2000	Domenico Fioravanti, Italy	1:00.46
2004	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	1:00.08
2008	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	0:58.91*

	200-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1908	Frederick Holman, Great Britain	3:09.2
1912	Walter Bathe, Germany	3:01.8
1920	Haken Malmroth, Sweden	3:04.4
1924	Robert Skelton, United States	2:56.6
1928	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan	2:48.8
1932	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan	2:45.4
1936	Tetsuo Hamuro, Japan	2:41.5
1948	Joseph Verdeur, United States	2:39.3
1952	John Davies, Australia	2:34.4
1956	Masura Furukawa, Japan	2:34.7
1960	William Mulliken, United States	2:37.4
1964	Ian O'Brien, Australia	2:27.8
1968	Felipe Munoz, Mexico	2:28.7
1972	John Hencken, United States	2:21.55
1976	David Wilkie, Great Britain	2:15.11
1980	Robertas Zhulpa, USSR	2:15.85
1984	Victor Davis, Canada	2:13.34
1988	Jozsef Szabo, Hungary	2:13.52
1992	Mike Barrowman, United States	2:10.16
1996	Norbert Rozsa, Hungary	2:12.57
2000	Domenico Fioravanti, Italy	2:10.87
2004	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	2:09.44
2008	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	2:07.64*

	100-Meter Butterfly	Time
1968	Doug Russell, United States	0:55.9
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	0:54.27
1976	Matt Vogel, United States	0:54.35
1980	Par Arvidsson, Sweden	0:54.92
1984	Michael Gross, W. Germany	0:53.08
1988	Anthony Nesty, Suriname	0:53.00
1992	Pablo Morales, United States	0:53.32
1996	Denis Pankratov, Russia	0:52.27
2000	Lars Froelander, Sweden	0:52.00
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	0:51.25
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	0:50.58*

	200-Meter Butterfly	Time
1956	William Yorzyk, United States	2:19.3
1960	Michael Troy, United States	2:12.8
1964	Kevin J. Berry, Australia	2:06.6
1968	Carl Robie, United States	2:08.7
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	2:00.70
1976	Mike Bruner, United States	1:59.23
1980	Sergei Fesenko, USSR	1:59.76
1984	Jon Sieben, Australia	1:57.04
1988	Michael Gross, W. Germany	1:56.94
1992	Mel Stewart, United States	1:56.26
1996	Denis Pankratov, Russia	1:56.51
2000	Tom Malchow, United States	1:55.35
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.04
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:52.03*

	200-Meter Individual Medley	Time
1968	Charles Hickcox, United States	2:12.0
1972	Gunnar Larsson, Sweden	2:07.17
1984	Alex Baumann, Canada	2:01.42
1988	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	2:00.17
1992	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	2:00.76
1996	Attila Czene, Hungary	1:59.91
2000	Massimiliano Rosolino, Italy	1:58.98
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	1:57.14
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.23*

	400-Meter Individual Medley	Time
1964	Dick Roth, United States	4:45.4
1968	Charles Hickcox, United States	4:48.4
1972	Gunnar Larsson, Sweden	4:31.98
1976	Rod Strachan, United States	4:23.68
1980	Aleksandr Sidorenko, USSR	4:22.89
1984	Alex Baumann, Canada	4:17.41
1988	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	4:14.75
1992	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	4:14.23
1996	Tom Dolan, United States	4:14.90
2000	Tom Dolan, United States	4:11.76
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	4:08.26
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	4:03.84*

	4x100-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1964	United States	3:31.2
1968	United States	3:31.7
1972	United States	3:26.42
1984	United States	3:19.03
1988	United States	3:16.53
1992	United States	3:16.74
1996	United States	3:15.41
2000	Australia	3:13.67
2004	South Africa	3:13.17
2008	United States	3:08.24*

	4x200-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1908	Great Britain	10:55.6
1912	Australia	10:11.6
1920	United States	10:04.4
1924	United States	9:53.4
1928	United States	9:36.2
1932	Japan	8:58.4
1936	Japan	8:51.5
1948	United States	8:46.0
1952	United States	8:31.1
1956	Australia	8:23.6
1960	United States	8:10.2
1964	United States	7:52.1
1968	United States	7:52.33
1972	United States	7:35.78
1976	United States	7:23.22
1980	USSR	7:23.50
1984	United States	7:15.69
1988	United States	7:12.51
1992	Unified Team	7:11.95
1996	United States	7:14.84
2000	Australia	7:07.05
2004	United States	7:07.33
2008	United States	6:58.56*

	4x100-Meter Medley Relay	Time
1960	United States	4:05.4
1964	United States	3:58.4
1968	United States	3:54.9
1972	United States	3:48.16
1976	United States	3:42.22
1980	Australia	3:45.70
1984	United States	3:39.30
1988	United States	3:36.93
1992	United States	3:36.93
1996	United States	3:34.84
2000	United States	3:33.73
2004	United States	3:30.68
2008	United States	3:29.34*

	10-Kilometer Marathon	Time
2008	Maarten van der Weijden, Netherlands	1:51:51.6

	Platform Diving	Points
1904	Dr. G. E. Sheldon, United States	112.75
1908	Hjalmar Johansson, Sweden	183.75
1912	Erik Adlerz, Sweden	73.94
1920	Clarence Pinkston, United States	100.67
1924	Albert White, United States	97.46
1928	Pete Desjardins, United States	98.74
1932	Harold Smith, United States	124.80
1936	Marshall Wayne, United States	113.58
1948	Sammy Lee, United States	130.05
1952	Sammy Lee, United States	156.28
1956	Joaquin Capilla, Mexico	152.44
1960	Robert Webster, United States	165.56

	Platform Diving	Points
1964	Robert Webster, United States	148.58
1968	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	164.18
1972	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	504.12
1976	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	600.51
1980	Falk Hoffmann, E. Germany	835.65
1984	Greg Louganis, United States	710.91
1988	Greg Louganis, United States	638.61
1992	Sun Shuwei, China	677.31
1996	Dmitri Sautin, Russia	692.34
2000	Tian Liang, China	724.53
2004	Hu Jia, China	748.08
2008	Matthew Mitcham, Australia	537.95

	Springboard Diving	Points
1908	Albert Zurner, Germany	85.50
1912	Paul Guenther, Germany	79.23
1920	Louis Kuehn, United States	675.40
1924	Albert White, United States	97.46
1928	Pete Desjardins, United States	185.04
1932	Michael Galitzen, United States	161.38
1936	Richard Degener, United States	163.57
1948	Bruce Harlan, United States	163.64
1952	David Browning, United States	205.29
1956	Robert Clotworthy, United States	159.56
1960	Gary Tobian, United States	170.00
1964	Kenneth Sitzberger, United States	159.90
1968	Bernie Wrightson, United States	170.15
1972	Vladimir Vasin, USSR	594.09
1976	Phil Boggs, United States	619.52
1980	Aleksandr Portnov, USSR	905.02
1984	Greg Louganis, United States	754.41
1988	Greg Louganis, United States	730.80
1992	Mark Lenzi, United States	676.53
1996	Xiong Ni, China	701.46
2000	Xiong Ni, China	708.72
2004	Peng Bo, China	787.30
2008	He Chong, China	572.90

	Synchronized Platform	Points
2004	Tian Liang and Yang Jinghui, China	383.88
2008	Lin Yue and Huo Liang, China	468.18

	Synchronized Springboard	Points
2004	Nikolaos Siranidis and Thomas Bimis, Greece	353.34
2008	Wang Feng and Qin Kai, China	469.08

Swimming and Diving—Women

	50-Meter Freestyle	Time
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:25.49
1992	Yang Wenyi, China	0:24.76
1996	Amy Van Dyken, United States	0:24.87
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:24.32
2004	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:24.58
2008	Britta Steffen, Germany	0:24.06*

	100-Meter Freestyle	Time
1912	Fanny Durack, Australia	1:22.2
1920	Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States	1:13.6
1924	Ethel Lackie, United States	1:12.4
1928	Albina Osipowich, United States	1:11.0
1932	Helene Madison, United States	1:06.8
1936	Hendrika Mastenbroek, Holland	1:05.9
1948	Greta Andersen, Denmark	1:06.3
1952	Katalin Szoke, Hungary	1:06.8
1956	Dawn Fraser, Australia	1:02.0
1960	Dawn Fraser, Australia	1:01.2
1964	Dawn Fraser, Australia	0:59.5
1968	Jan Henne, United States	1:00.0
1972	Sandra Neilson, United States	0:58.59
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	0:55.65
1980	Barbara Krause, E. Germany	0:54.79
1984	Carrie Steinseifer, United States	0:55.92
	Nancy Hogshead, United States (tie)	0:55.92
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:54.93
1992	Zhuang Yong, China	0:54.64
1996	Li Jingyi, China	0:54.50
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:53.83
2004	Jodie Henry, Australia	0:53.84
2008	Britta Steffen, Germany	0:53.12*

	200-Meter Freestyle	Time
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	2:10.5
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	2:03.56
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	1:59.26
1980	Barbara Krause, E. Germany	1:58.33
1984	Mary Wayte, United States	1:59.23
1988	Heike Friedrich, E. Germany	1:57.65
1992	Nicole Haislett, United States	1:57.90
1996	Claudia Poll, Costa Rica	1:58.16
2000	Susie O'Neill, Australia	1:58.24
2004	Camelia Potec, Romania	1:58.03
2008	Federica Pellegrini, Italy	1:54.82*

	400-Meter Freestyle	Time
1924	Martha Norelius, United States	6:02.2
1928	Martha Norelius, United States	5:42.8
1932	Helene Madison, United States	5:28.5
1936	Hendrika Mastenbroek, Netherlands	5:26.4
1948	Ann Curtis, United States	5:17.8
1952	Valerie Gyenge, Hungary	5:12.1
1956	Lorraine Crapp, Australia	4:54.6
1960	Susan Chris von Saltza, United States	4:50.6
1964	Virginia Duenkel, United States	4:43.3
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	4:31.8
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	4:19.44
1976	Petra Thuemer, E. Germany	4:09.89
1980	Ines Diers, E. Germany	4:08.76
1984	Tiffany Cohen, United States	4:07.10
1988	Janet Evans, United States	4:03.85
1992	Dagmar Hase, Germany	4:07.18
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	4:07.25

	400-Meter Freestyle	Time
2000	Brooke Bennett, United States	4:05.80
2004	Laure Manaudou, France	4:05.34
2008	Rebecca Adlington, Great Britain	4:03.22

	800-Meter Freestyle	Time
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	9:24.0
1972	Keena Rothhammer, United States	8:53.68
1976	Petra Thuemer, E. Germany	8:37.14
1980	Michelle Ford, Australia	8:28.90
1984	Tiffany Cohen, United States	8:24.95
1988	Janet Evans, United States	8:20.20
1992	Janet Evans, United States	8:25.52
1996	Brooke Bennett, United States	8:27.89
2000	Brooke Bennett, United States	8:19.67
2004	Ai Shibata, Japan	8:24.54
2008	Rebecca Adlington, Great Britain	8:14.10*

	100-Meter Backstroke	Time
1924	Sybil Bauer, United States	1:23.2
1928	Marie Braun, Netherlands	1:22.0
1932	Eleanor Holm, United States	1:19.4
1936	Dina Senff, Netherlands	1:18.9
1948	Karen Harup, Denmark	1:14.4
1952	Joan Harrison, South Africa	1:14.3
1956	Judy Grinham, Great Britain	1:12.9
1960	Lynn Burke, United States	1:09.3
1964	Cathy Ferguson, United States	1:07.7
1968	Kaye Hall, United States	1:06.2
1972	Melissa Belote, United States	1:05.78
1976	Ulrike Richter, E. Germany	1:01.83
1980	Rica Reinisch, E. Germany	1:00.86
1984	Theresa Andrews, United States	1:02.55
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	1:00.89
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	1:00.68
1996	Beth Botsford, United States	1:01.19
2000	Diana Mocanu, Romania	1:00.21
2004	Natalie Coughlin, United States	1:00.37
2008	Natalie Coughlin, United States	0:58.96

	200-Meter Backstroke	Time
1968	Pokey Watson, United States	2:24.8
1972	Melissa Belote, United States	2:19.19
1976	Ulrike Richter, E. Germany	2:13.43
1980	Rica Reinisch, E. Germany	2:11.77
1984	Jolanda De Rover, Netherlands	2:12.38
1988	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:09.29
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:07.06
1996	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:07.83
2000	Diana Mocanu, Romania	2:08.16
2004	Kirsty Coventry, Zimbabwe	2:09.19
2008	Kirsty Coventry, Zimbabwe	2:05.24*

	100-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1968	Djurdjica Bjedov, Yugoslavia	1:15.8
1972	Cathy Carr, United States	1:13.58
1976	Hannelore Anke, E. Germany	1:11.16
1980	Ute Geweniger, E. Germany	1:10.22
1984	Petra Van Staveren, Netherlands	1:09.88
1988	Tania Dangalakova, Bulgaria	1:07.95
1992	Elena Roudkovskaia, Unified Team	1:08.00
1996	Penny Heyns, South Africa	1:07.73
2000	Megan Quann, United States	1:07.05
2004	Luo Xuejuan, China	1:06.64
2008	Leisel Jones, Australia	1:05.17*

	200-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1924	Lucy Morton, Great Britain	3:33.2
1928	Hilde Schrader, Germany	3:12.6
1932	Clare Dennis, Australia	3:06.3
1936	Hideko Maehata, Japan	3:03.6
1948	Nelly Van Vliet, Netherlands	2:57.2
1952	Eva Szekely, Hungary	2:51.7
1956	Ursula Happe, Germany	2:53.1
1960	Anita Lonsbrough, Great Britain	2:49.5
1964	Galina Prozumenschikova, USSR	2:46.4
1968	Sharon Wichman, United States	2:44.4
1972	Beverly Whitfield, Australia	2:41.71
1976	Marina Koshevaia, USSR	2:33.35
1980	Lina Kachushite, USSR	2:29.54
1984	Anne Ottenbrite, Canada	2:30.38
1988	Silke Hoerner, E. Germany	2:26.71
1992	Kyoko Iwasaki, Japan	2:26.65
1996	Penny Heyns, South Africa	2:25.41
2000	Agnes Kovacs, Hungary	2:24.35
2004	Amanda Beard, United States	2:23.37
2008	Rebecca Soni, United States	2:20.22*

	100-Meter Butterfly	Time
1956	Shelley Mann, United States	1:11.0
1960	Carolyn Schuler, United States	1:09.5
1964	Sharon Stouder, United States	1:04.7
1968	Lynn McClements, Australia	1:05.5
1972	Mayumi Aoki, Japan	1:03.34
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	1:00.13
1980	Caren Metschuck, E. Germany	1:00.42
1984	Mary T. Meagher, United States	0:59.26
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:59.00
1992	Qian Hong, China	0:58.62
1996	Amy Van Dyken, United States	0:59.13
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:56.61*
2004	Petria Thomas, Australia	0:57.72
2008	Lisbeth Trickett, Australia	0:56.73

	200-Meter Butterfly	Time
1968	Ada Kok, Netherlands	2:24.7
1972	Karen Moe, United States	2:15.57
1976	Andrea Pollack, E. Germany	2:11.41
1980	Ines Geissler, E. Germany	2:10.44
1984	Mary T. Meagher, United States	2:06.90
1988	Kathleen Nord, E. Germany	2:09.51
1992	Summer Sanders, United States	2:08.67
1996	Susan O'Neill, Australia	2:07.76
2000	Misty Hyman, United States	2:05.88
2004	Otylia Jedrzejczak, Poland	2:06.05
2008	Liu Zige, China	2:04.18*

	200-Meter Individual Medley	Time
1968	Claudia Kolb, United States	2:24.7
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	2:23.07
1984	Tracy Caulkins, United States	2:12.64
1988	Daniela Hunger, E. Germany	2:12.59
1992	Lin Li, China	2:11.65
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	2:13.93
2000	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	2:10.68
2004	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	2:11.14
2008	Stephanie Rice, Australia	2:08.45*

	400-Meter Individual Medley	Time
1964	Donna de Varona, United States	5:18.7
1968	Claudia Kolb, United States	5:08.5
1972	Gail Neall, Australia	5:02.97
1976	Ulrike Tauber, E. Germany	4:42.77
1980	Petra Schneider, E. Germany	4:36.29
1984	Tracy Caulkins, United States	4:39.24
1988	Janet Evans, United States	4:37.76
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	4:36.54
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	4:39.18
2000	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	4:33.59
2004	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	4:34.83
2008	Stephanie Rice, Australia	4:29.45*

	4x100-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1912	Great Britain	5:52.8
1920	United States	5:11.6
1924	United States	4:58.8
1928	United States	4:47.6
1932	United States	4:38.0
1936	Netherlands	4:36.0
1948	United States	4:29.2
1952	Hungary	4:24.4
1956	Australia	4:17.1
1960	United States	4:08.9
1964	United States	4:03.8
1968	United States	4:02.5

	4x100-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1972	United States	3:55.19
1976	United States	3:44.82
1980	East Germany	3:42.71
1984	United States	3:43.43
1988	East Germany	3:40.63
1992	United States	3:39.46
1996	United States	3:39.29
2000	United States	3:36.61
2004	Australia	3:35.94
2008	Netherlands	3:33.76*

	4x200-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1996	United States	7:59.87
2000	United States	7:57.80
2004	United States	7:53.42
2008	Australia	7:44.31*

	4x100-Meter Medley Relay	Time
1960	United States	4:41.1
1964	United States	4:33.9
1968	United States	4:28.3
1972	United States	4:20.75
1976	East Germany	4:07.95
1980	East Germany	4:06.67
1984	United States	4:08.34
1988	East Germany	4:03.74
1992	United States	4:02.54
1996	United States	4:02.88
2000	United States	3:58.30
2004	Australia	3:57.32
2008	Australia	3:52.69*

	10-Kilometer Marathon	Time
2008	Larisa Ilchenko, Russia	1:59:27.7

	Platform Diving	Points
1912	Greta Johansson, Sweden	39.90
1920	Stefani Fryland-Clausen, Denmark	34.60
1924	Caroline Smith, United States	33.20
1928	Elizabeth B. Pinkston, United States	31.60
1932	Dorothy Poynton, United States	40.26
1936	Dorothy Poynton Hill, United States	33.93
1948	Victoria M. Draves, United States	68.87
1952	Patricia McCormick, United States	79.37
1956	Patricia McCormick, United States	84.85
1960	Ingrid Kramer, Germany	91.28
1964	Lesley Bush, United States	99.80
1968	Milena Duchkova, Czechoslovakia	109.59
1972	Ulrika Knape, Sweden	390.00
1976	Elena Vaytsekhouskaya, USSR	406.59
1980	Martina Jaschke, E. Germany	596.25
1984	Zhou Jihong, China	435.51
1988	Xu Yanmei, China	445.20
1992	Fu Mingxia, China	461.43
1996	Fu Mingxia, China	521.58
2000	Laura Wilkinson, United States	543.75
2004	Chantelle Newbery, Australia	590.31
2008	Chen Ruolin, China	447.70

	Springboard Diving	Points
1920	Aileen Riggin, United States	539.90
1924	Elizabeth Becker, United States	474.50
1928	Helen Meany, United States	78.62
1932	Georgia Coleman United States	87.52
1936	Marjorie Gestring, United States	89.27
1948	Victoria M. Draves, United States	108.74
1952	Patricia McCormick, United States	147.30
1956	Patricia McCormick, United States	142.36
1960	Ingrid Kramer, Germany	155.81
1964	Ingrid Engel-Kramer, Germany	145.00
1968	Sue Gossick, United States	150.77
1972	Micki King, United States	450.03
1976	Jenni Chandler, United States	506.19
1980	Irina Kalinina, USSR	725.91
1984	Sylvie Bernier, Canada	530.70
1988	Gao Min, China	580.23
1992	Gao Min, China	572.40
1996	Fu Mingxia, China	547.68
2000	Fu Mingxia, China	609.42
2004	Guo Jingjing, China	633.15
2008	Guo Jingjing, China	415.35

	Synchronized Platform	Points
2004	Lao Lishi and Li Ting, China	352.14
2008	Wang Xin and Chen Ruolin, China	363.54

	Synchronized Springboard	Points
2004	Wu Minxia and Guo Jingjing, China	336.90
2008	Guo Jingjing and Wu Minxia, China	343.50

Tennis

Men's Singles

1896 John Boland, Great Britain
1900 Hugh Lawrence Doherty, Great Britain
1904 Beals Coleman Wright, United States
1908 Josiah George Ritchie, Great Britain
1912 Charles Lyndhurst Winslow, South Africa
1920 Louis Raymond, South Africa
1924 Vincent Richards, United States
1988 Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia
1992 Marc Rosset, Switzerland
1996 Andre Agassi, United States
2000 Eugueni Kafelnikov, Russia
2004 Nicolas Massu, Chile
2008 Rafael Nadal, Spain

Men's Doubles

1896 John Boland, Great Britain & Friedrick Traun, Germany
1900 Hugh Lawrence Doherty & Reginald Frank Doherty, Great Britain
1904 Edgar Welch Leonard & Beals Coleman Wright, United States
1908 George Whiteside Hillyard & Reginald Frank Doherty, Great Britain
1912 Harry Austin Kitson & Charles Lyndhurst Winslow, South Africa
1920 Oswald Graham Noel Turnbull & Maxwell Woosnam, Great Britain
1924 Vincent Richards & Francis Townsend Hunter, United States
1988 Kenneth Flach & Robert A. Seguso, United States
1992 Boris Franz Becker & Michael Stich, Germany
1996 Mark Woodforde & Todd Woodbridge, Australia
2000 Sebastien Lareau & Daniel Nestor, Canada
2004 Fernando Gonzales & Nicolas Massu, Chile
2008 Roger Federer & Stanislas Wawrinka, Switzerland

Women's Singles

1900 Charlotte Cooper, Great Britain
1908 Dorothy Katherine Chambers, Great Britain
1912 Marguerite Broquedis, France
1920 Suzanne Lenglen, France
1924 Helen Wills, United States
1988 Steffi Graf, W. Germany
1992 Jennifer Capriati, United States
1996 Lindsay Davenport, United States
2000 Venus Williams, United States
2004 Justine Henin-Hardenne, Belgium
2008 Elena Dementieva, Russia

Women's Doubles

1920 Winifred Margaret McNair & Kathleen McKane, Great Britain
1924 Hazel Virginia Wightman & Helen Wills, United States
1988 Pamela Howard Shriver & Zina Garrison, United States
1992 Gigi Fernandez & Mary Joe Fernandez, United States
1996 Gigi Fernandez & Mary Joe Fernandez, United States
2000 Venus Williams & Serena Williams, United States
2004 Ting Li & Tian Tian Sun, China
2008 Serena Williams & Venus Williams, United States

Track and Field—Men

	100-Meter Run	Time
1896	Thomas Burke, United States	12.0s
1900	Francis W. Jarvis, United States	11.0s
1904	Archie Hahn, United States	11.0s
1908	Reginald Walker, South Africa	10.8s
1912	Ralph Craig, United States	10.8s
1920	Charles Paddock, United States	10.8s
1924	Harold Abrahams, Great Britain	10.6s
1928	Percy Williams, Canada	10.8s
1932	Eddie Tolan, United States	10.3s
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	10.3s
1948	Harrison Dillard, United States	10.3s
1952	Lindy Remigino, United States	10.4s
1956	Bobby Morrow, United States	10.5s
1960	Armin Hary, Germany	10.2s
1964	Bob Hayes, United States	10.0s
1968	Jim Hines, United States	9.95s
1972	Valery Borzov, USSR	10.14s
1976	Hasely Crawford, Trinidad	10.06s
1980	Allan Wells, Great Britain	10.25s
1984	Carl Lewis, United States	9.99s
1988	Carl Lewis, United States	9.92s
1992	Linford Christie, Great Britain	9.96s
1996	Donovan Bailey, Canada	9.84s
2000	Maurice Greene, United States	9.87s
2004	Justin Gatlin, United States	9.85s
2008	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	9.69s*

	200-Meter Run	Time
1900	Walter Tewksbury, United States	22.2s
1904	Archie Hahn, United States	21.6s
1908	Robert Kerr, Canada	22.6s
1912	Ralph Craig, United States	21.7s
1920	Allan Woodring, United States	22.0s
1924	Jackson Scholz, United States	21.6s
1928	Percy Williams, Canada	21.8s
1932	Eddie Tolan, United States	21.2s
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	20.7s
1948	Mel Patton, United States	21.1s
1952	Andrew Stanfield, United States	20.7s
1956	Bobby Morrow, United States	20.6s
1960	Livio Berruti, Italy	20.5s
1964	Henry Carr, United States	20.3s
1968	Tommie Smith, United States	19.83s
1972	Valeri Borzov, USSR	20.00s
1976	Donald Quarrie, Jamaica	20.23s
1980	Pietro Mennea, Italy	20.19s
1984	Carl Lewis, United States	19.80s
1988	Joe DeLoach, United States	19.75s
1992	Mike Marsh, United States	20.01s
1996	Michael Johnson, United States	19.32s
2000	Konstantinos Kenteris, Greece	20.09s
2004	Shawn Crawford, United States	19.79s
2008	Usain Bolt, Jamaica	19.30s*

	400-Meter Run	Time
1896	Thomas Burke, United States	54.2s
1900	Maxey Long, United States	49.4s
1904	Harry Hillman, United States	49.2s
1908	Wyndham Halswelle, Gr. Brit., walkover	50.0s
1912	Charles Reidpath, United States	48.2s
1920	Bevil Rudd, South Africa	49.6s
1924	Eric Liddell, Great Britain	47.6s
1928	Ray Barbuti, United States	47.8s
1932	William Carr, United States	46.2s
1936	Archie Williams, United States	46.5s
1948	Arthur Wint, Jamaica	46.2s
1952	George Rhoden, Jamaica	45.9s
1956	Charles Jenkins, United States	46.7s
1960	Otis Davis, United States	44.9s
1964	Michael Larrabee, United States	45.1s
1968	Lee Evans, United States	43.86s
1972	Vincent Matthews, United States	44.66s
1976	Alberto Juantorena, Cuba	44.26s
1980	Viktor Markin, USSR	44.60s
1984	Alonzo Babers, United States	44.27s
1988	Steven Lewis, United States	43.87s
1992	Quincy Watts, United States	43.50s
1996	Michael Johnson, United States	43.49s*
2000	Michael Johnson, United States	43.84s
2004	Jeremy Wariner, United States	44.00s
2008	LaShawn Merritt, United States	43.75s

	800-Meter Run	Time
1896	Edwin Flack, Australia	2m. 11s
1900	Alfred Tysoe, Great Britain	2m. 01.2s
1904	James Lightbody, United States	1m. 56s
1908	Mel Sheppard, United States	1m. 52.8s
1912	James Meredith, United States	1m. 51.9s
1920	Albert Hill, Great Britain	1m. 53.4s
1924	Douglas Lowe, Great Britain	1m. 52.4s
1928	Douglas Lowe, Great Britain	1m. 51.8s
1932	Thomas Hampson, Great Britain	1m. 49.8s
1936	John Woodruff, United States	1m. 52.9s
1948	Mal Whitfield, United States	1m. 49.2s
1952	Mal Whitfield, United States	1m. 49.2s
1956	Thomas Courtney, United States	1m. 47.7s
1960	Peter Snell, New Zealand	1m. 46.3s
1964	Peter Snell, New Zealand	1m. 45.1s
1968	Ralph Doubell, Australia	1m. 44.3s
1972	Dave Wottle, United States	1m. 45.9s
1976	Alberto Juantorena, Cuba	1m. 43.50s
1980	Steve Ovett, Great Britain	1m. 45.40s
1984	Joaquim Cruz, Brazil	1m. 43.00s
1988	Paul Ereng, Kenya	1m. 43.45s
1992	William Tanui, Kenya	1m. 43.66s
1996	Vebjoern Rodal, Norway	1m. 42.58s*
2000	Nils Schumann, Germany	1m. 45.08s
2004	Yuriy Borzakovskiy, Russia	1m. 44.45s
2008	Wilfred Bungei, Kenya	1m. 44.65s

	1,500-Meter Run	Time
1896	Edwin Flack, Australia	4m. 33.2s
1900	Charles Bennett, Great Britain	4m. 06.2s
1904	James Lightbody, United States	4m. 5.4s
1908	Mel Sheppard, United States	4m. 3.4s
1912	Arnold Jackson, Great Britain	3m. 56.8s
1920	Albert Hill, Great Britain	4m. 1.8s
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	3m. 53.6s
1928	Harry Larva, Finland	3m. 53.2s
1932	Luigi Beccali, Italy	3m. 51.2s
1936	Jack Lovelock, New Zealand	3m. 47.8s
1948	Henri Eriksson, Sweden	3m. 49.8s
1952	Joseph Barthel, Luxembourg	3m. 45.2s
1956	Ron Delany, Ireland	3m. 41.2s
1960	Herb Elliott, Australia	3m. 35.6s
1964	Peter Snell, New Zealand	3m. 38.1s
1968	Kipchoge Keino, Kenya	3m. 34.9s
1972	Pekka Vasala, Finland	3m. 36.3s
1976	John Walker, New Zealand	3m. 39.17s
1980	Sebastian Coe, Great Britain	3m. 38.4s
1984	Sebastian Coe, Great Britain	3m. 32.53s
1988	Peter Rono, Kenya	3m. 35.96s
1992	Fermin Cacho Ruiz, Spain	3m. 40.12s
1996	Noureddine Morceli, Algeria	3m. 35.78s
2000	Noah Ngeny, Kenya	3m. 32.07s*
2004	Hicham el-Guerrouj, Morocco	3m. 34.18s
2008	Rashid Ramzi, Bahrain	3m. 32.94s

	3,000-Meter Steeplechase	Time
1920	Percy Hodge, Great Britain	10m. 0.4s
1924	Willie Ritola, Finland	9m. 33.6s
1928	Toivo Loukola, Finland	9m. 21.8s
1932	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland (about 3,450 m; extra lap by error)	10m. 33.4s
1936	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland	9m. 3.8s
1948	Thore Sjoestrand, Sweden	9m. 4.6s
1952	Horace Ashenfelter, United States	8m. 45.4s
1956	Chris Brasher, Great Britain	8m. 41.2s
1960	Zdzislaw Krzyszkowiak, Poland	8m. 34.2s
1964	Gaston Roelants, Belgium	8m. 30.8s
1968	Amos Biwott, Kenya	8m. 51s
1972	Kipchoge Keino, Kenya	8m. 23.6s
1976	Anders Garderud, Sweden	8m. 08.2s
1980	Bronislaw Malinowski, Poland	8m. 09.7s
1984	Julius Korir, Kenya	8m. 11.8s
1988	Julius Kariuki, Kenya	8m. 05.51s*
1992	Matthew Birir, Kenya	8m. 08.84s
1996	Joseph Keter, Kenya	8m. 07.12s
2000	Reuben Kosgei, Kenya	8m. 21.43s
2004	Ezekiel Kemboi, Kenya	8m. 05.81s
2008	Brimin Kiprop Kirpruto, Kenya	8m. 10.34s

	5,000-Meter Run	Time
1912	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	14m. 36.6s
1920	Joseph Guillemot, France	14m. 55.6s
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	14m. 31.2s
1928	Willie Ritola, Finland	14m. 38s
1932	Lauri Lehtinen, Finland	14m. 30s
1936	Gunnar Hockert, Finland	14m. 22.2s
1948	Gaston Reiff, Belgium	14m. 17.6s
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	14m. 06.6s
1956	Vladimir Kuts, USSR	13m. 39.6s
1960	Murray Halberg, New Zealand	13m. 43.4s
1964	Bob Schul, United States	13m. 48.8s
1968	Mohamed Gammoudi, Tunisia	14m. 05.0s
1972	Lasse Viren, Finland	13m. 26.4s
1976	Lasse Viren, Finland	13m. 24.76s
1980	Miruts Yifter, Ethiopia	13m. 21.0s
1984	Said Aouita, Morocco	13m. 05.59s
1988	John Ngugi, Kenya	13m. 11.70s
1992	Dieter Baumann, Germany	13m. 12.52s
1996	Venuste Niyongabo, Burundi	13m. 07.96s
2000	Millon Wolde, Ethiopia	13m. 35.49s
2004	Hicham el-Guerrouj, Morocco	13m. 14.39s
2008	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	12m. 57.82s*

	10,000-Meter Run	Time
1912	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	31m. 20.8s
1920	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	31m. 45.8s
1924	Willie Ritola, Finland	30m. 23.2s
1928	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	30m. 18.8s
1932	Janusz Kusocinski, Poland	30m. 11.4s
1936	Ilmari Salminen, Finland	30m. 15.4s
1948	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	29m. 59.6s
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	29m. 17.0s
1956	Vladimir Kuts, USSR	28m. 45.6s
1960	Pyotr Bolotnikov, USSR	28m. 32.2s
1964	Billy Mills, United States	28m. 24.4s
1968	Naftali Temu, Kenya	29m. 27.4s
1972	Lasse Viren, Finland	27m. 38.4s
1976	Lasse Viren, Finland	27m. 40.4s
1980	Miruts Yifter, Ethiopia	27m. 42.7s
1984	Alberto Cova, Italy	27m. 47.54s
1988	Brahim Boutaib, Morocco	27m. 21.46s
1992	Khalid Skah, Morocco	27m. 46.70s
1996	Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia	27m. 07.34s
2000	Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia	27m. 18.20s
2004	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	27m. 05.10s
2008	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	27m. 01.17s*

	Marathon	Time
1896	Spiridon Loues, Greece	2h. 58m. 50s
1900	Michel Theato, France	2h. 59m. 45s
1904	Thomas Hicks, United States	3h. 28m. 63s
1908	John J. Hayes, United States	2h. 55m. 18.4s
1912	Kenneth McArthur, South Africa	2h. 36m. 54.8s
1920	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	2h. 32m. 35.8s
1924	Albin Stenroos, Finland	2h. 41m. 22.6s
1928	A. B. El Ouafi, France	2h. 32m. 57s
1932	Juan Zabala, Argentina	2h. 31m. 36s
1936	Kijung Son, Japan (Korean)	2h. 29m. 19.2s
1948	Delfo Cabrera, Argentina	2h. 34m. 51.6s
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	2h. 23m. 03.2s
1956	Alain Mimoun, France	2h. 25m.
1960	Abebe Bikila, Ethiopia	2h. 15m. 16.2s
1964	Abebe Bikila, Ethiopia	2h. 12m. 11.2s
1968	Mamo Wolde, Ethiopia	2h. 20m. 26.4s
1972	Frank Shorter, United States	2h. 12m. 19.8s
1976	Waldemar Cierpinski, E. Germany	2h. 09m. 55s
1980	Waldemar Cierpinski, E. Germany	2h. 11m. 03s
1984	Carlos Lopes, Portugal	2h. 09m. 21s
1988	Gelindo Bordin, Italy	2h. 10m. 32s
1992	Hwang Young-Cho, S. Korea	2h. 13m. 23s
1996	Josia Thugwane, South Africa	2h. 12m. 36s
2000	Gezahgne Abera, Ethiopia	2h. 10m. 11s
2004	Stefano Baldino, Italy	2h. 10m. 55s
2008	Samuel Kamau Wansiru, Kenya	2h. 06m. 32s*

	4x100-Meter Relay	Time
1912	Great Britain	42.4s
1920	United States	42.2s
1924	United States	41.0s
1928	United States	41.0s
1932	United States	40.0s
1936	United States	39.8s
1948	United States	40.6s
1952	United States	40.1s
1956	United States	39.5s
1960	Germany (U.S. disqualified)	39.5s
1964	United States	39.0s
1968	United States	38.24s
1972	United States	38.19s
1976	United States	38.33s
1980	USSR	38.26s
1984	United States	37.83s
1988	USSR (U.S. disqualified)	38.19s
1992	United States	37.40s
1996	Canada	37.69s
2000	United States	37.61s
2004	Great Britain	38.07s
2008	Jamaica	37.10s*

	4x400-Meter Relay	Time
1908	United States	3m. 29.4s
1912	United States	3m. 16.6s
1920	Great Britain	3m. 22.2s
1924	United States	3m. 16s
1928	United States	3m. 14.2s
1932	United States	3m. 08.2s
1936	Great Britain	3m. 09s
1948	United States	3m. 10.4s
1952	Jamaica	3m. 03.9s
1956	United States	3m. 04.8s
1960	United States	3m. 02.2s
1964	United States	3m. 00.7s
1968	United States	2m. 56.16s
1972	Kenya	2m. 59.8s
1976	United States	2m. 58.65s
1980	USSR	3m. 01.1s
1984	United States	2m. 57.91s
1988	United States	2m. 56.16s
1992	United States	2m. 55.74s
1996	United States	2m. 55.99s
2000	United States (a)	2m. 56.35s
2004	United States	2m. 55.91s
2008	United States	2m. 55.39s*

(a) The International Olympic Committee stripped the 2000 U.S. relay team of their medals in Aug. 2008 after one of the team's members, Antonio Pettigrew, admitted to doping.

	20-Kilometer Walk	Time
1956	Leonid Spirin, USSR	1h. 31m. 27.4s
1960	Vladimir Golubnichy, USSR	1h. 33m. 7.2s
1964	Kenneth Mathews, Great Britain	1h. 29m. 34.0s
1968	Vladimir Golubnichy, USSR	1h. 33m. 58.4s
1972	Peter Frenkel, E. Germany	1h. 26m. 42.4s
1976	Daniel Bautista, Mexico	1h. 24m. 40.6s
1980	Maurizio Damilano, Italy	1h. 23m. 35.5s
1984	Ernesto Canto, Mexico	1h. 23m. 13.0s
1988	Josef Pribilinec, Czechoslovakia	1h. 19m. 57.0s
1992	Daniel Plaza Montero, Spain	1h. 21m. 45.0s
1996	Jefferson Perez, Ecuador	1h. 20m. 07s
2000	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	1h. 18m. 59.0s*
2004	Ivano Brugnetti, Italy	1h. 19m. 40s
2008	Valeriy Borchin, Russia	1h. 19m. 01s

	50-Kilometer Walk	Time
1932	Thomas W. Green, Great Britain	4h. 50m. 10s
1936	Harold Whitlock, Great Britain	4h. 30m. 41.4s
1948	John Ljunggren, Sweden	4h. 41m. 52s
1952	Giuseppe Dordoni, Italy	4h. 28m. 07.8s
1956	Norman Read, New Zealand	4h. 30m. 42.8s
1960	Donald Thompson, Great Britain	4h. 25m. 30s
1964	Abdon Pamich, Italy	4h. 11m. 12.4s
1968	Christoph Hohne, E. Germany	4h. 20m. 13.6s
1972	Bern Kannenberg, W. Germany	3h. 56m. 11.6s
1980	Hartwig Gauter, E. Germany	3h. 49m. 24.0s
1984	Raul Gonzalez, Mexico	3h. 47m. 26.0s
1988	Vyacheslav Ivanenko, USSR	3h. 38m. 29.0s
1992	Andrei Perlov, Unified Team	3h. 50m. 13.0s
1996	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3h. 43m. 30s
2000	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3h. 42m. 22s
2004	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3h. 38m. 46s
2008	Alex Schwazer, Italy	3h. 37m. 09s*

	110-Meter Hurdles	Time
1896	Thomas Curtis, United States	17.6s
1900	Alvin Kraenzlein, United States	15.4s
1904	Frederick Schule, United States	16.0s
1908	Forrest Smithson, United States	15.0s
1912	Frederick Kelly, United States	15.1s
1920	Earl Thomson, Canada	14.8s
1924	Daniel Kinsey, United States	15.0s
1928	Sydney Atkinson, South Africa	14.8s
1932	George Saling, United States	14.6s
1936	Forrest Towns, United States	14.2s
1948	William Porter, United States	13.9s
1952	Harrison Dillard, United States	13.7s
1956	Lee Calhoun, United States	13.5s
1960	Lee Calhoun, United States	13.8s
1964	Hayes Jones, United States	13.6s
1968	Willie Davenport, United States	13.33s
1972	Rod Milburn, United States	13.24s
1976	Guy Drut, France	13.30s
1980	Thomas Munkelt, E. Germany	13.39s
1984	Roger Kingdom, United States	13.20s
1988	Roger Kingdom, United States	12.98s
1992	Mark McCoy, Canada	13.12s
1996	Allen Johnson, United States	12.95s
2000	Anier Garcia, Cuba	13.00s
2004	Liu Xiang, China	12.91s*
2008	Dayron Robles, Cuba	12.93s

	400-Meter Hurdles	Time
1900	J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States	57.6s
1904	Harry Hillman, United States	53.0s
1908	Charles Bacon, United States	55.0s
1920	Frank Loomis, United States	54.0s
1924	F. Morgan Taylor, United States	52.6s
1928	Lord Burghley, Great Britain	53.4s
1932	Robert Tisdall, Ireland	51.7s
1936	Glenn Hardin, United States	52.4s
1948	Roy Cochran, United States	51.1s
1952	Charles Moore, United States	50.8s
1956	Glenn Davis, United States	50.1s
1960	Glenn Davis, United States	49.3s
1964	Rex Cawley, United States	49.6s
1968	Dave Hemery, Great Britain	48.12s
1972	John Akii-Bua, Uganda	47.82s
1976	Edwin Moses, United States	47.64s
1980	Volker Beck, E. Germany	48.70s
1984	Edwin Moses, United States	47.75s
1988	Andre Phillips, United States	47.19s
1992	Kevin Young, United States	46.78s
1996	Derrick Adkins, United States	47.54s

	400-Meter Hurdles	Time
2000	Angelo Taylor, United States	47.50s
2004	Felix Sanchez, Dominican Republic	47.63s
2008	Angelo Taylor, United States	47.25s

	Discus Throw	Dist.	
1896	Robert Garrett, United States	29.15m	(95' 7")
1900	Rudolf Bauer, Hungary	36.04m	(118' 3")
1904	Martin Sheridan, United States	39.28m	(128' 10")
1908	Martin Sheridan, United States	40.89m	(134' 1")
1912	Armas Taipale, Finland	45.21m	(148' 3")
1920	Elmer Niklander, Finland	44.68m	(146' 7")
1924	Clarence Houser, United States	46.15m	(151' 4")
1928	Clarence Houser, United States	47.32m	(155' 3")
1932	John Anderson, United States	49.49m	(162' 4")
1936	Ken Carpenter, United States	50.48m	(165' 7")
1948	Adolfo Consolini, Italy	52.78m	(173' 2")
1952	Sim Iness, United States	55.03m	(180' 6")
1956	Al Oerter, United States	56.36m	(184' 11")
1960	Al Oerter, United States	59.18m	(194' 2")
1964	Al Oerter, United States	61.00m	(200' 1")
1968	Al Oerter, United States	64.78m	(212' 6")
1972	Ludvik Danek, Czechoslovakia	64.40m	(211' 3")
1976	Mac Wilkins, United States	67.50m	(221' 5")
1980	Viktor Rashchupkin, USSR	66.64m	(218' 8")
1984	Rolf Dannenberg, W. Germany	66.60m	(218' 6")
1988	Jurgen Schult, E. Germany	68.82m	(225' 9")
1992	Romas Ubartas, Lithuania	65.12m	(213' 8")
1996	Lars Riedel, Germany	69.40m	(227' 8")
2000	Virgilijus Alekna, Lithuania	69.30m	(227' 4")
2004	Virgilijus Alekna, Lithuania	69.89m	(228' 9¾")*
2008	Gerd Kanter, Estonia	68.82m	(225' 9½")

	Hammer Throw	Dist.	
1900	John Flanagan, United States	49.73m	(163' 1")
1904	John Flanagan, United States	51.22m	(168' 0")
1908	John Flanagan, United States	51.92m	(170' 4")
1912	Matt McGrath, United States	54.74m	(179' 7")
1920	Pat Ryan, United States	52.86m	(173' 5")
1924	Fred Tootell, United States	53.28m	(174' 10")
1928	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	51.38m	(168' 7")
1932	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	53.92m	(176' 11")
1936	Karl Hein, Germany	56.48m	(185' 4")
1948	Imre Németh, Hungary	56.06m	(183' 11")
1952	József Csérmák, Hungary	60.34m	(197' 11")
1956	Harold Connolly, United States	63.18m	(207' 3")
1960	Vasily Rudenkov, USSR	67.10m	(202' 0")
1964	Romuald Klim, USSR	69.74m	(228' 10")
1968	Gyula Zsivótsky, Hungary	73.36m	(240' 8")
1972	Anatoly Bondarchuk, USSR	75.50m	(247' 8")
1976	Yuri Syedykh, USSR	77.52m	(254' 4")
1980	Yuri Syedykh, USSR	81.80m	(268' 4")
1984	Juha Tiainen, Finland	78.08m	(256' 2")
1988	Sergei Litvinov, USSR	84.80m	(278' 2")*
1992	Andrey Abduvaliyev, Unified Team	82.54m	(270' 9")
1996	Balázs Kiss, Hungary	81.24m	(266' 6")
2000	Szymon Ziolkowski, Poland	80.02m	(262' 6")
2004	Koji Murofushi, Japan	82.91m	(272')
2008	Primoz Kozmus, Slovenia	82.02m	(269' 1")

	High Jump	Height	
1896	Ellery Clark, United States	1.81m	(5' 11¼")
1900	Irving Baxter, United States	1.90m	(6' 2¾")
1904	Samuel Jones, United States	1.80m	(5' 11")
1908	Harry Porter, United States	1.90m	(6' 2¾")
1912	Alma Richards, United States	1.93m	(6' 4")
1920	Richmond Landon, United States	1.93m	(6' 4")
1924	Harold Osborn, United States	1.98m	(6' 6")
1928	Robert W. King, United States	1.94m	(6' 4¼")
1932	Duncan McNaughton, Canada	1.97m	(6' 5½")
1936	Cornelius Johnson, United States	2.03m	(6' 8")
1948	John L. Winter, Australia	1.98m	(6' 6")
1952	Walter Davis, United States	2.04m	(6' 8¼")
1956	Charles Dumas, United States	2.12m	(6' 11½")
1960	Robert Shavlakadze, USSR	2.16m	(7' 1")
1964	Valery Brumel, USSR	2.18m	(7' 1¾")
1968	Dick Fosbury, United States	2.24m	(7' 4¼")
1972	Jüri Tarmak, USSR	2.23m	(7' 3¾")
1976	Jacek Wszola, Poland	2.25m	(7' 4½")
1980	Gerd Wessig, E. Germany	2.36m	(7' 8¾")
1984	Dietmar Mögenburg, W. Germany	2.35m	(7' 8½")
1988	Hennady Avdeyenko, USSR	2.38m	(7' 9¾")
1992	Javier Sotomayor Sanabria, Cuba	2.34m	(7' 8")
1996	Charles Austin, United States	2.39m	(7' 10")*
2000	Sergey Kliugin, Russia	2.35m	(7' 8½")
2004	Stefen Holm, Sweden	2.36m	(7' 9¾")
2008	Andrey Silnov, Russia	2.36m	(7' 9¾")

	Javelin Throw	Dist.	
1908	Erik Lemming, Sweden	54.82m	(179' 10")
1912	Erik Lemming, Sweden	60.64m	(198' 11")
1920	Jonni Myyrä, Finland	64.78m	(215' 10")
1924	Jonni Myyrä, Finland	62.96m	(206' 7")
1928	Eric Lundkvist, Sweden	66.60m	(218' 6")
1932	Matti Järvinen, Finland	72.70m	(238' 6")
1936	Gerhard Stöck, Germany	71.84m	(235' 8")
1948	Kai Tapio Rautavaara, Finland	69.76m	(228' 11")
1952	Cy Young, United States	73.78m	(242' 1")
1956	Egil Danielsen, Norway	85.70m	(281' 2")
1960	Viktor Tsibulenko, USSR	84.64m	(277' 8")
1964	Pauli Nevala, Finland	82.66m	(271' 2")
1968	Janis Lusis, USSR	90.10m	(295' 7")
1972	Klaus Wolfermann, W. Germany	90.48m	(296' 10")
1976	Miklós Németh, Hungary	94.58m	(310' 4")
1980	Dainis Kula, USSR	91.20m	(299' 2")
1984	Arto Härkönen, Finland	86.76m	(284' 8")
1988	Tapio Korjus, Finland	84.28m	(276' 6")
1992	Jan Zelezny, Czechoslovakia	89.66m	(294' 2")
1996	Jan Zelezny, Czech Republic	88.16m	(289' 3")
2000	Jan Zelezny, Czech Republic	90.17m	(295' 9½")
2004	Andreas Thorkildsen, Norway	86.50m	(283' 10")
2008	Andreas Thorkildsen, Norway	90.57m	(297' 1¾")

Note: New records were kept after javelin was modified in 1986.

	Long Jump	Dist.	
1896	Ellery Clark, United States	6.35m	(20' 10")
1900	Alvin Kraenzlein, United States	7.18m	(23' 6¾")
1904	Meyer Prinstein, United States	7.34m	(24' 1")
1908	Frank Irons, United States	7.48m	(24' 6½")
1912	Albert Gutterson, United States	7.60m	(24' 11¼")
1920	William Petterssen, Sweden	7.15m	(23' 5½")
1924	William DeHart Hubbard, U.S.	7.44m	(24' 5")
1928	Edward B. Hamm, United States	7.73m	(25' 4½")
1932	Edward Gordon, United States	7.64m	(25' ¾")
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	8.06m	(26' 5½")
1948	Willie Steele, United States	7.82m	(25' 8")
1952	Jerome Biffle, United States	7.57m	(24' 10")
1956	Gregory Bell, United States	7.83m	(25' 8¼")
1960	Ralph Boston, United States	8.12m	(26' 7¾")
1964	Lynn Davies, Great Britain	8.07m	(26' 5¾")
1968	Bob Beamon, United States	8.90m	(29' 2½")*
1972	Randy Williams, United States	8.24m	(27' ½")
1976	Arnie Robinson, United States	8.35m	(27' 4¾")
1980	Lutz Dombrowski, E. Germany	8.54m	(28' ¼")
1984	Carl Lewis, United States	8.54m	(28' ¼")
1988	Carl Lewis, United States	8.72m	(28' 7½")
1992	Carl Lewis, United States	8.67m	(28' 5½")
1996	Carl Lewis, United States	8.50m	(27' 10¾")
2000	Ivan Pedroso, Cuba	8.55m	(28' ¾")
2004	Dwight Phillips, United States	8.59m	(28' 2¼")
2008	Irving Jahir Saladino Aranda, Panama	8.34m	(27' 4¼")

	Pole Vault	Height	
1896	William Welles Hoyt, United States	3.30m	(10' 10")
1900	Irving Baxter, United States	3.30m	(10' 10")
1904	Charles Dvorak, United States	3.50m	(11' 6")
1908	A. C. Gilbert, United States; Edward Cooke Jr., United States	3.71m	(12' 2")
1920	Frank Foss, United States	4.09m	(13' 5")
1924	Lee Barnes, United States	3.95m	(12' 11½")
1928	Sabin W. Carr, United States	4.20m	(13' 9¼")
1932	William Miller, United States	4.31m	(14' 1¾")
1936	Earle Meadows, United States	4.35m	(14' 3¼")
1948	Guinn Smith, United States	4.30m	(14' 1¼")
1952	Robert Richards, United States	4.55m	(14' 11¼")
1956	Robert Richards, United States	4.56m	(14' 11½")
1960	Don Bragg, United States	4.70m	(15' 5")
1964	Fred Hansen, United States	5.10m	(16' 8¾")
1968	Bob Seagren, United States	5.40m	(17' 8½")
1972	Wolfgang Nordwig, E. Germany	5.50m	(18' ½")
1976	Tadeusz Slusarski, Poland	5.50m	(18' ½")
1980	Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, Poland	5.78m	(18' 11½")
1984	Pierre Quinon, France	5.75m	(18' 10¼")
1988	Sergei Bubka, USSR	5.90m	(19' 4¼")
1992	Maksim Tarassov, Unified Team	5.80m	(19' ¼")
1996	Jean Galfione, France	5.92m	(19' 5")
2000	Nick Hysong, United States	5.90m	(19' 4¼")
2004	Timothy Mack, United States	5.95m	(19' 6¼")
2008	Steve Hooker, Australia	5.96m	(19' 6¾")*

	Shot Put	Dist.	
1896	Robert Garrett, United States	11.22m	(36' 9¾")
1900	Richard Sheldon, United States	14.10m	(46' 3¼")
1904	Ralph Rose, United States	14.81m	(48' 7")
1908	Ralph Rose, United States	14.21m	(46' 7½")
1912	Pat McDonald, United States	15.34m	(50' 4")
1920	Ville Pörhölä, Finland	14.81m	(48' 7¼")
1924	L. Clarence Houser, United States	14.99m	(49' 2¼")
1928	John Kuck, United States	15.87m	(52' ¾")
1932	Leo Sexton, United States	16.00m	(52' 6")
1936	Hans Woellke, Germany	16.20m	(53' 1¾")
1948	Wilbur Thompson, United States	17.12m	(56' 2")
1952	W. Parry O'Brien, United States	17.41m	(57' 1½")
1956	W. Parry O'Brien, United States	18.57m	(60' 11¼")
1960	William Nieder, United States	19.68m	(64' 6¾")
1964	Dallas Long, United States	20.33m	(66' 8½")
1968	Randy Matson, United States	20.54m	(67' 4¾")
1972	Wladyslaw Komar, Poland	21.18m	(69' 6")
1976	Udo Beyer, E. Germany	21.05m	(69' ¾")
1980	Vladimir Kyselyov, USSR	21.35m	(70' ½")
1984	Alessandro Andrei, Italy	21.26m	(69' 9")
1988	Ulf Timmermann, E. Germany	22.47m	(73' 8¾")*
1992	Michael Stulce, United States	21.70m	(71' 2½")
1996	Randy Barnes, United States	21.62m	(70' 11¼")
2000	Arsi Harju, Finland	21.29m	(69' 10¼")
2004	Yuriy Bilonog, Ukraine	21.16m	(69' 5¼")
2008	Tomasz Majewski, Poland	21.51m	(70' 6¾")

	Triple Jump	Dist.	
1896	James Connolly, United States	13.71m	(44' 11¾")
1900	Meyer Prinstein, United States	14.47m	(47' 5¾")
1904	Meyer Prinstein, United States	14.35m	(47' 1")
1908	Timothy Ahearne, G.B.-Ireland	14.92m	(48' 11½")
1912	Gustaf Lindblom, Sweden	14.76m	(48' 5")
1920	Vilho Tuulos, Finland	14.50m	(47' 7")
1924	Anthony Winter, Australia	15.52m	(50' 11")
1928	Mikio Oda, Japan	15.21m	(49' 11")
1932	Chuhei Nambu, Japan	15.72m	(51' 7")
1936	Naoto Tajima, Japan	16.00m	(52' 6")
1948	Arne Ahman, Sweden	15.40m	(50' 6¼")
1952	Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, Brazil	16.22m	(53' 2¾")
1956	Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, Brazil	16.35m	(53' 7¾")
1960	Jozef Schmidt, Poland	16.81m	(55' 1½")
1968	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.39m	(57' ¾")
1972	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.35m	(56' 11¼")
1976	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.29m	(56' 8¾")
1980	Jaak Uudmae, USSR	17.35m	(56' 11")
1984	Al Joyner, United States	17.26m	(56' 7½")
1988	Khristo Markov, Bulgaria	17.61m	(57' 9½")
1992	Mike Conley, United States	18.17m	(59' 7½")(w)
1996	Kenny Harrison, United States	18.09m	(59' 4¼")*
2000	Jonathan Edwards, Britain	17.71m	(58' 1¼")
2004	Christian Olsson, Sweden	17.79m	(58' 4½")
2008	Nelson Evora, Portugal	17.67m	(57' 11¾")

	Decathlon (not held 1908)	Points
1904	Thomas Kiely, Ireland	6,036
1912	Hugo Wieslander, Sweden (a)	7,724.49
1920	Helge Lovland, Norway	6,804.35
1924	Harold Osborn, United States	7,710.77
1928	Paavo Yrjola, Finland	8,053.29
1932	James Bausch, United States	8,462.23
1936	Glenn Morris, United States	7,900
1948	Robert Mathias, United States	7,139
1952	Robert Mathias, United States	7,887
1956	Milton Campbell, United States	7,937
1960	Rafer Johnson, United States	8,392
1964	Willi Holdorf, Germany (b)	7,887
1968	Bill Toomey, United States	8,193
1972	Nikolai Avilov, USSR	8,454
1976	Bruce Jenner, United States	8,617
1980	Daley Thompson, Great Britain	8,495
1984	Daley Thompson, Great Britain (c)	8,798
1988	Christian Schenk, E. Germany	8,488
1992	Robert Zmelik, Czechoslovakia	8,611
1996	Dan O'Brien, United States	8,824
2000	Erki Nool, Estonia	8,641
2004	Roman Sebrle, Czech Republic	8,893*
2008	Bryan Clay, United States	8,791

(a) Jim Thorpe of the U.S. won the 1912 Decathlon with 8,413 pts. but was disqualified and had to return his medals because he had played pro baseball prior to the Olympics. The IOC in 1982 posthumously restored his decathlon and pentathlon golds. (b) Former point systems used prior to 1964. (c) Scoring change effective Apr. 1985; Thompson's readjusted score is 8,847 pts.

Track and Field—Women

	100-Meter Run	Time
1928	Elizabeth Robinson, United States	12.2s
1932	Stella Walsh, Poland (a)	11.9s
1936	Helen Stephens, United States	11.5s
1948	Francina Blankers-Koen, Netherlands	11.9s
1952	Marjorie Jackson, Australia	11.5s
1956	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	11.5s
1960	Wilma Rudolph, United States	11.0s
1964	Wyomia Tyus, United States	11.4s
1968	Wyomia Tyus, United States	11.08s
1972	Renate Stecher, E. Germany	11.07s
1976	Annegret Richter, W. Germany	11.08s
1980	Lyudmila Kondratyeva, USSR	11.06s
1984	Evelyn Ashford, United States	10.97s
1988	Florence Griffith-Joyner, United States	10.54s*
1992	Gail Devers, United States	10.82s
1996	Gail Devers, United States	10.94s
2000	No winner (b)	NA
2004	Yuliya Nesterenko, Belarus	10.93s
2008	Shelly-Ann Fraser, Jamaica	10.78s

(a) A 1980 autopsy determined that Walsh was a man. (b) Marion Jones was stripped of her gold medal in 2007 due to doping; the IOC declined to award the medal to the runner-up, who was also suspected of using performance-enhancing drugs.

	200-Meter Run	Time
1948	Francina Blankers-Koen, Netherlands	24.4s
1952	Marjorie Jackson, Australia	23.7s
1956	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	23.4s
1960	Wilma Rudolph, United States	24.0s
1964	Edith McGuire, United States	23.0s
1968	Irena Szewinska, Poland	22.5s
1972	Renate Stecher, E. Germany	22.40s
1976	Barbel Eckert, E. Germany	22.37s
1980	Barbel Wockel, E. Germany	22.03s
1984	Valerie Brisco-Hooks, United States	21.81s
1988	Florence Griffith-Joyner, United States	21.34s*
1992	Gwen Torrence, United States	21.81s
1996	Marie-Jose Perec, France	22.12s
2000	Pauline Davis-Thompson, Bahamas (a)	21.84s
2004	Veronica Campbell, Jamaica	22.05s
2008	Veronica Campbell-Brown, Jamaica	21.74s

(a) Originally won by Marion Jones, U.S., who was stripped of the gold in 2007 due to doping.

	400-Meter Run	Time
1964	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	52.0s
1968	Colette Besson, France	52.0s
1972	Monika Zehrt, E. Germany	51.08s
1976	Irena Szewinska, Poland	49.29s
1980	Marita Koch, E. Germany	48.88s
1984	Valerie Brisco-Hooks, United States	48.83s
1988	Olga Bryzgina, USSR	48.65s
1992	Marie-Jose Perec, France	48.83s
1996	Marie-Jose Perec, France	48.25s*
2000	Cathy Freeman, Australia	49.11s
2004	Tonique Williams-Darling, Bahamas	49.41s
2008	Christine Ohuruogu, Great Britain	49.62s

	800-Meter Run	Time
1928	Lina Radke, Germany	2m. 16.8s
1960	Ludmila Shevtsova, USSR	2m. 04.3s
1964	Ann Packer, Great Britain	2m. 01.1s
1968	Madeline Manning, United States	2m. 00.9s
1972	Hildegard Falck, W. Germany	1m. 58.6s
1976	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	1m. 54.94s
1980	Nadezhda Olizarenko, USSR	1m. 53.43s*
1984	Doina Melinte, Romania	1m. 57.60s
1988	Sigrun Wodars, E. Germany	1m. 56.10s
1992	Ellen Van Langen, Netherlands	1m. 55.54s
1996	Svetlana Masterkova, Russia	1m. 57.73s
2000	Maria Mutola, Mozambique	1m. 56.15s
2004	Kelly Holmes, Great Britain	1m. 56.38s
2008	Pamela Jelimo, Kenya	1m. 54.87s

	1,500-Meter Run	Time
1972	Lyudmila Bragina, USSR	4m. 01.4s
1976	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	4m. 05.48s
1980	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	3m. 56.6s
1984	Gabriella Dorio, Italy	4m. 03.25s
1988	Paula Ivan, Romania	3m. 53.96s*
1992	Hassiba Boulmerka, Algeria	3m. 55.30s
1996	Svetlana Masterkova, Russia	4m. 00.83s
2000	Nouria Benida Merah, Algeria	4m. 05.10s
2004	Kelly Holmes, Great Britain	3m. 57.90s
2008	Nancy Jebet Langat, Kenya	4m. 00.23s

	3,000-Meter Run	Time
1984	Maricica Puica, Romania	8m. 35.96s
1988	Tatyana Samolenko, USSR	8m. 26.53s*
1992	Elena Romanova, Unified Team	8m. 46.04s

	3,000-Meter Steeplechase	Time
2008	Gulnara Galkina-Samitova, Russia	8m. 58.81s

	5,000-Meter Run	Time
1996	Wang Junxia, China	14m. 59.88s
2000	Gabriela Szabo, Romania	14m. 40.79s*
2004	Meseret Defar, Ethiopia	14m. 45.65s
2008	Tirunesh Dibaba, Ethiopia	15m. 41.40s

	10,000-Meter Run	Time
1988	Olga Boldarenko, USSR	31m. 44.69s
1992	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	31m. 06.02s
1996	Fernanda Ribeiro, Portugal	31m. 01.63s
2000	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	30m. 17.49s
2004	Xing Huina, China	30m. 24.36s
2008	Tirunesh Dibaba, Ethiopia	29m. 54.66s*

	Marathon	Time
1984	Joan Benoit, United States	2h. 24m. 52s
1988	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2h. 25m. 40s
1992	Valentina Yegorova, Unified Team	2h. 32m. 41s
1996	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2h. 26m. 05s
2000	Naoko Takahashi, Japan	2h. 23m. 14s*
2004	Mizuki Noguchi, Japan	2h. 26m. 20s
2008	Constantina Tomescu, Romania	2h. 26m. 44s

	4x100-Meter Relay	Time
1928	Canada	48.4s
1932	United States	46.9s
1936	United States	46.9s
1948	Netherlands	47.5s
1952	United States	45.9s
1956	Australia	44.5s
1960	United States	44.5s
1964	Poland	43.6s
1968	United States	42.88s
1972	West Germany	42.81s
1976	East Germany	42.55s
1980	East Germany	41.60s*
1984	United States	41.65s
1988	United States	41.98s
1992	United States	42.11s
1996	United States	41.95s
2000	Bahamas	41.95s
2004	Jamaica	41.73s
2008	Russia	42.31s

	4x400-Meter Relay	Time
1972	East Germany	3m. 23s
1976	East Germany	3m. 19.23s
1980	USSR	3m. 20.02s
1984	United States	3m. 18.29s
1988	USSR	3m. 15.17s*
1992	Unified Team	3m. 20.20s
1996	United States	3m. 20.91s
2000	United States	3m. 22.62s
2004	United States	3m. 19.01s
2008	United States	3m. 18.54s

	10-Kilometer Walk	Time
1992	Chen Yueling, China	44m. 32s
1996	Elena Nikolayeva, Russia	41m. 49s*

	20-Kilometer Walk	Time
2000	Wang Liping, China	1h. 29m. 05s
2004	Athanasia Tsoumeleka, Greece	1h. 29m. 12s
2008	Olga Kaniskina, Russia	1h. 26m. 31s*

	100-Meter Hurdles	Time
1972	Annelie Ehrhardt, E. Germany	12.59s
1976	Johanna Schaller, E. Germany	12.77s
1980	Vera Komisova, USSR	12.56s
1984	Benita Brown-Fitzgerald, United States	12.84s
1988	Jordanka Donkova, Bulgaria	12.38s
1992	Paraskevi Patoulidou, Greece	12.64s
1996	Ludmila Enquist, Sweden	12.58s
2000	Olga Shishigina, Kazakhstan	12.65s
2004	Joanna Hayes, United States	12.37s*
2008	Dawn Harper, United States	12.54s

	400-Meter Hurdles	Time
1984	Nawal el Moutawakii, Morocco	54.61s
1988	Debra Flintoff-King, Australia	53.17s
1992	Sally Gunnell, Great Britain	53.23s

	400-Meter Hurdles	Time
1996	Deon Hemmings, Jamaica	52.82s
2000	Irina Privalova, Russia	53.02s
2004	Fani Halkia, Greece	52.82s
2008	Melaine Walker, Jamaica	52.64s*

	Discus Throw	Dist.	
1928	Halina Konopacka, Poland	39.62m	(130' 0")
1932	Lillian Copeland, United States	40.58m	(133' 2")
1936	Gisela Mauermayer, Germany	47.62m	(156' 3")
1948	Micheline Ostermeyer, France	41.92m	(137' 6")
1952	Nina Ponomareva, USSR	51.42m	(168' 8")
1956	Olga Fikotová, Czechoslovakia	53.68m	(176' 1")
1960	Nina Ponomareva, USSR	55.10m	(180' 9")
1964	Tamara Press, USSR	57.26m	(187' 10")
1968	Lia Manoliu, Romania	58.28m	(191' 2")
1972	Faina Melnik, USSR	66.62m	(218' 7")
1976	Evelin Jahl, E. Germany	69.00m	(226' 4")
1980	Evelin Jahl, E. Germany	69.96m	(229' 6")
1984	Ria Stalman, Netherlands	65.36m	(214' 5")
1988	Martina Hellmann, E. Germany	72.30m	(237' 2")*
1992	Maritza Martén Garcia, Cuba	70.06m	(229' 10")
1996	Ilke Wyludda, Germany	69.66m	(228' 6")
2000	Ellina Zvereva, Belarus	68.40m	(224' 5")
2004	Natalya Sadova, Russia	67.02m	(219' 9")
2008	Stephanie Brown Trafton, United States	64.74m	(212' 4¾")

	Hammer Throw	Dist.	
2000	Kamila Skolimowska, Poland	71.16m	(233' 5¾")
2004	Olga Kuzenkova, Russia	75.02m	(246' 1")
2008	Aksana Miankova, Belarus	76.34m	(250' 5½")*

	High Jump	Height	
1928	Ethel Catherwood, Canada	1.59m	(5' 2½")
1932	Jean Shiley, United States	1.65m	(5' 5")
1936	Ibolya Csák, Hungary	1.60m	(5' 3")
1948	Alice Coachman, U. S.	1.68m	(5' 6")
1952	Esther Brand, South Africa	1.67m	(5' 5¾")
1956	Mildred L. McDaniel, U. S.	1.76m	(5' 9¼")
1960	Iolanda Balas, Romania	1.85m	(6' ¾")
1964	Iolanda Balas, Romania	1.90m	(6' 2¾")
1968	Miloslava Resková, Czech.	1.82m	(5' 11½")
1972	Ulrike Meyfarth, W. Germany	1.92m	(6' 3½")
1976	Rosemarie Ackermann, E. Ger.	1.93m	(6' 4")
1980	Sara Simeoni, Italy	1.97m	(6' 5½")
1984	Ulrike Meyfarth, W. Germany	2.02m	(6' 7½")
1988	Louise Ritter, United States	2.03m	(6' 8")
1992	Heike Henkel, Germany	2.02m	(6' 7½")
1996	Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgaria	2.05m	(6' 8¾")
2000	Yelena Yelesina, Russia	2.01m	(6' 7")
2004	Yelena Slesarenko, Russia	2.06m	(6' 9")*
2008	Tia Hellebaut, Belgium	2.05m	(6' 8¾")

	Javelin Throw	Dist.	
1932	"Babe" Didrikson, United States	43.68m	(143' 4")
1936	Tilly Fleischer, Germany	45.18m	(148' 3")
1948	Herma Bauma, Austria	45.56m	(149' 6")
1952	Dana Zátopková, Czechoslovakia	50.46m	(165' 7")
1956	Inese Jaunzeme, USSR	53.86m	(176' 8")
1960	Elvira Ozolina, USSR	55.98m	(183' 8")
1964	Mihaela Penes, Romania	60.54m	(198' 7")
1968	Angéla Németh, Hungary	60.36m	(198' 0")
1972	Ruth Fuchs, E. Germany	63.88m	(209' 7")
1976	Ruth Fuchs, E. Germany	65.94m	(216' 4")
1980	Maria Colón Ruenes, Cuba	68.40m	(224' 5")

	Javelin Throw	Dist.	
1984	Tessa Sanderson, Great Britain	69.56m	(228' 2")
1988	Petra Felke, E. Germany	74.68m	(245' 0")
1992	Silke Renke, Germany	68.34m	(224' 2")
1996	Heli Rantanen, Finland	67.94m	(222' 11")
2000	Trine Hattestad, Norway	68.91m	(226' 1")
2004	Osleidys Menendez, Cuba	71.53m	(234' 8")*
2008	Barbora Spotakova, Czech Republic	71.42m	(234' ¾")

Note: New records were kept after javelin was modified in 1999.

	Long Jump	Dist.	
1948	Olga Gyarmati, Hungary	5.69m	(18' 8")
1952	Yvette Williams, New Zealand	6.24m	(20' 5¼")
1956	Elzbieta Krzeskinska, Poland	6.35m	(20' 10")
1960	Vira Krepkina, USSR	6.37m	(20' 10¾")
1964	Mary Rand, Great Britain	6.76m	(22' 2¼")
1968	Viorica Viscopoleanu, Romania	6.82m	(22' 4½")
1972	Heidemarie Rosendahl, W. Ger.	6.78m	(22' 3")
1976	Angela Voigt, E. Germany	6.72m	(22' ¾")
1980	Tatyana Kolpakova, USSR	7.06m	(23' 2")
1984	Anisoara Cusmir-Stanciu, Rom.	6.96m	(22' 10")
1988	Jackie Joyner-Kersee, United States	7.40m	(24' 3½")*
1992	Heike Drechsler, Germany	7.14m	(23' 5¼")
1996	Chioma Ajunwa, Nigeria	7.12m	(23' 4½")
2000	Heike Drechsler, Germany	6.99m	(22' 11¼")
2004	Tatyana Lebedeva, Russia	7.07m	(23' 2½")
2008	Maurren Higa Maggi, Brazil	7.04m	(23' 1¼")

	Pole Vault	Height	
2000	Stacy Dragila, United States	4.60m	(15' 1")
2004	Elena Isinbaeva, Russia	4.91m	(16' 1⅓")
2008	Elena Isinbaeva, Russia	5.05m	(16' 6¾")*

	Shot Put	Dist.	
1948	Micheline Ostermeyer, France	13.75m	(45' 1½")
1952	Galina Zybina, USSR	15.28m	(50' 1½")
1956	Tamara Tyshkyevich, USSR	16.59m	(54' 5¼")
1960	Tamara Press, USSR	17.32m	(56' 10")
1964	Tamara Press, USSR	18.14m	(59' 6¼")
1968	Margitta Gummel, E. Germany	19.61m	(64' 4")
1972	Nadezhda Chizova, USSR	21.03m	(69' 0")
1976	Ivanka Khristova, Bulgaria	21.16m	(69' 5¼")
1980	Ilona Slupianek, E. Germany	22.41m	(73' 6¼")*
1984	Claudia Losch, W. Germany	20.49m	(67' 2¼")
1988	Natalya Lisovskaya, USSR	22.24m	(72' 11¾")
1992	Svetlana Krivelyova, Unified Team	21.06m	(69' 1¼")
1996	Astrid Kumbernuss, Germany	20.56m	(67' 5½")
2000	Yanina Karolchik, Belarus	20.56m	(67' 5½")
2004	Yumileidi Cumba Jay, Cuba	19.59m	(64' 3¼")
2008	Valerie Vili, New Zealand	20.56m	(67' 5½")

	Triple Jump	Dist.	
1996	Inessa Kravets, Ukraine	15.33m	(50' 3½")
2000	Tereza Marinova, Bulgaria	15.20m	(49' 10½")
2004	Francoise Mbango Etone, Cameroon	15.30m	(50' 2⅓")
2008	Francoise Mbango Etone, Cameroon	15.39m	(50' 6")*

	Heptathlon	Points
1984	Glynis Nunn, Australia	6,390
1988	Jackie Joyner-Kersee, United States	7,291*
1992	Jackie Joyner-Kersee, United States	7,044
1996	Ghada Shouaa, Syria	6,780
2000	Denise Lewis, Great Britain	6,584
2004	Carolina Kluft, Sweden	6,952
2008	Nataliia Dobrynska, Ukraine	6,733

2010 Winter Olympic Games

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Feb. 12-28, 2010

More than 2,600 athletes from 82 nations met in Vancouver, Canada, to compete in 86 events in the XXI Olympic Winter Games Feb. 12-28, 2010. Host nation Canada set the record for most gold medals won by a nation at a single Winter Olympics, with 14. Two of Canada's gold medals came in women's and men's hockey, the latter determined by a climactic 3-2 overtime win over the U.S. The U.S. led the overall medal count with 37. Opening ceremonies held Feb. 12 were subdued by the death of luger Nodar Kumaritashvili of Georgia, who was killed during a training run earlier that day.

Despite a well-publicized injury, U.S. alpine skier Lindsey Vonn became the first American woman to win an Olympic gold medal in the downhill event Feb. 17; Vonn also won the bronze medal in the super-G event Feb. 20. U.S. snowboarder Shaun White won his second men's halfpipe gold Feb. 17.

Figure skater Evan Lysacek Feb. 18 won the first U.S. gold medal in the men's event since 1988, defeating defending Olympic champion Yevgeny Plushenko of Russia. The women's figure skating medal was awarded to South Korean Kim Yu-Na.

Speedskater Apolo Ohno won one silver and two bronze medals, for a U.S. Winter Olympic-record career total of eight. One new medal event, ski cross, debuted at the Vancouver games, with the event's first gold medals awarded to Switzerland's Michael Schmid and Canada's Ashleigh McIvor.

2010 Final Medal Standings

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	9	15	13	37
Germany	10	13	7	30
Canada	14	7	5	26
Norway	9	8	6	23
Austria	4	6	6	16
Russia	3	5	7	15
South Korea	6	6	2	14
China	5	2	4	11
Sweden	5	2	4	11
France	2	3	6	11
Switzerland	6	0	3	9
Netherlands	4	1	3	8
Czech Republic	2	0	4	6
Poland	1	3	2	6
Italy	1	1	3	5
Japan	0	3	2	5
Finland	0	1	4	5
Australia	2	1	0	3
Belarus	1	1	1	3
Slovakia	1	1	1	3
Croatia	0	2	1	3
Slovenia	0	2	1	3
Latvia	0	2	0	2
Britain	1	0	0	1
Estonia	0	1	0	1
Kazakhstan	0	1	0	1
Total	**86**	**87**	**85**	**258**

2010 Winter Olympic Medal Winners

(G = Gold, S = Silver, B = Bronze)

Alpine Skiing

Men

Downhill: G–Didier Defago, Switzerland; S–Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway; B–Bode Miller, U.S.
Giant Slalom: G–Carlo Janka, Switzerland; S–Kjetil Jansrud, Norway; B–Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway
Slalom: G–Giuliano Razzoli, Italy; S–Ivica Kostelic, Croatia; B–Andre Myhrer, Sweden
Super Combined: G–Bode Miller, U.S.; S–Ivica Kostelic, Croatia; B–Silvan Zurbriggen, Switzerland
Super-G: G–Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway; S–Bode Miller, U.S.; B–Andrew Weibrecht, U.S.

Women

Downhill: G–Lindsey Vonn, U.S.; S–Julia Mancuso, U.S.; B–Elisabeth Goergl, Austria
Giant Slalom: G–Viktoria Rebensburg, Germany; S–Tina Maze, Slovenia; B–Elisabeth Goergl, Austria
Slalom: G–Maria Riesch, Germany; S–Marlies Schild, Austria; B–Sarka Zahrobska, Czech Republic
Super Combined: G–Maria Riesch, Germany; S–Julia Mancuso, U.S.; B–Anja Paerson, Sweden
Super-G: G–Andrea Fischbacher, Austria; S–Tina Maze, Slovenia; B–Lindsey Vonn, U.S.

Biathlon

Men

10 km Sprint: G–Vincent Jay, France; S–Emil Hegle Svendsen, Norway; B–Jakov Fak, Croatia
12.5 km Pursuit: G–Bjorn Ferry, Sweden; S–Christoph Sumann, Austria; B–Vincent Jay, France
15 km Mass Start: G–Evgeny Ustyugov, Russia; S–Martin Fourcade, France; B–Pavol Hurajt, Slovakia
20 km Individual: G–Emil Hegle Svendsen, Norway; S (tie)–Ole Einar Bjoerndalen, Norway; Sergey Novikov, Belarus
4x7.5-km Relay: G–Norway (Hanevold, Boe, Svendsen, Bjoerndalen); S–Austria (Eder, Mesotitsch, Landertinger, Sumann); B–Russia (Tcherezov, Shipulin, Tchoudov, Ustyugov)

Women

7.5 km Sprint: G–Anastazia Kuzmina, Slovakia; S–Magdalena Neuner, Germany; B–Marie Dorin, France
10 km Pursuit: G–Magdalena Neuner, Germany; S–Anastazia Kuzmina, Slovakia; B–Marie Laure Brunet, France
12.5 km Mass Start: G–Magdalena Neuner, Germany; S–Olga Zaitseva, Russia; B–Simone Hauswald, Germany
15 km Individual: G–Tora Berger, Norway; S–Elena Khrustaleva, Kazakhstan; B–Darya Domracheva, Belarus
4x6-km Relay: G–Russia (Sleptsova, Bogaliy-Titovets, Medvedtseva, Zaitseva); S–France (Brunet, Becaert, Dorin, Bailly); B–Germany (Wilhelm, Hauswald, Beck, Henkel)

Bobsledding

Two-Man: G–Andre Lange & Kevin Kuske, Germany; S–Thomas Florschuetz & Richard Adjei, Germany; B–Alexsandr Zubkov & Alexey Voevoda, Russia
Four-Man: G–Steven Holcomb, Justin Olsen, Steve Mesler, Curtis Tomasevicz, U.S.; S–Andre Lange, Alexander Roediger, Kevin Kuske, Martin Putze, Germany; B–Lyndon Rush, Chris Le Bihan, David Bissett, Lascelles Brown, Canada
Women: G–Kaille Humphries & Heather Moyse, Canada; S–Helen Upperton & Shelley-Ann Brown, Canada; B–Erin Pac & Elana Meyers, U.S.

Cross-Country Skiing

Men

Individual Sprint Classic: G–Nikita Kriukov, Russia; S–Alexander Panzhinskiy, Russia; B–Petter Northug, Norway
15 km Free: G–Dario Cologna, Switzerland; S–Pietro Piller Cottrer, Italy; B–Lukas Bauer, Czech Republic
30 km Pursuit: G–Marcus Hellner, Sweden; S–Tobias Angerer, Germany; B–Johan Olsson, Sweden
50 km Mass Start Classic: G–Petter Northug, Norway; S–Axel Teichmann, Germany; B–Johan Olsson, Sweden
Team Sprint Free: G–Oeystein Pettersen & Petter Northug, Norway; S–Tim Tscharnke & Axel Teichmann, Germany; B–Nikolay Morilov & Alexey Petukhov, Russia
4x10-km Relay Classic: G–Sweden (Richarsson, Olsson, Soedergren, Hellner); S–Norway (Johnsrud Sundby, Hjelmeset, Berger, Northug); B–Czech Republic (Jaks, Bauer, Magal, Koukal)

Women

Individual Sprint Classic: G–Marit Bjoergen, Norway; S–Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland; B–Petra Majdic, Slovenia
10 km Free: G–Charlotte Kalla, Sweden; S–Kristina Smigun-Vaehi, Estonia; B–Marit Bjoergen, Norway
15 km Pursuit: G–Marit Bjoergen, Norway; S–Anna Haag, Sweden; B–Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland
30 km Mass Start Classic: G–Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland; S–Marit Bjoergen, Norway; B–Aino-Kaisa Saarinen, Finland
Team Sprint Free: G–Evi Sachenbacher-Stehle & Claudia Nystad, Germany; S–Charlotte Kalla & Anna Haag, Sweden; B–Irina Khazova & Natalia Korosteleva, Russia
4x5-km Relay Classic: G–Norway (Skofterud, Johaug, Steira, Bjoergen); S–Germany (Zeller, Sachenbacher-Stehle, Gossner, Nystad); B–Finland (Muranen, Kuitunen, Roponen, Saarinen)

Curling

Men: G–Canada; S–Norway; B–Switzerland
Women: G–Sweden; S–Canada; B–China

Figure Skating

Men: G–Evan Lysacek, U.S.; S–Evgeni Plushenko, Russia; B–Daisuke Takahashi, Japan
Women: G–Kim Yu-Na, South Korea; S–Mao Asada, Japan; B–Joannie Rochette, Canada
Ice Dance: G–Tessa Virtue & Scott Moir, Canada; S–Meryl Davis & Charlie White, U.S.; B–Oksana Domnina & Maxim Shabalin, Russia
Pairs: G–Shen Xue & Zhao Hongbo, China; S–Pang Qing & Tong Jian, China; B–Aliona Savchenko & Robin Szolkowy, Germany

Freestyle Skiing

Men

Aerials: G–Alexei Grishin, Belarus; S–Jeret Peterson, U.S.; B–Liu Zhongqing, China
Moguls: G–Alexandre Bilodeau, Canada; S–Dale Begg-Smith, Australia; B–Bryon Wilson, U.S.
Ski Cross: G–Michael Schmid, Switzerland; S–Andreas Matt, Austria; B–Audun Groenvold, Norway

Women

Aerials: G–Lydia Lassila, Australia; S–Li Nina, China; B–Guo Xinxin, China
Moguls: G–Hannah Kearney, U.S.; S–Jennifer Heil, Canada; B–Shannon Bahrke, U.S.
Ski Cross: G–Ashleigh McIvor, Canada; S–Hedda Berntsen, Norway; B–Marion Josserand, France

Hockey

Men: G–Canada; S–United States; B–Finland
Women: G–Canada; S–United States; B–Finland

Luge

Men's Singles: G–Felix Loch, Germany; S–David Moeller, Germany; B–Armin Zoeggeler, Italy
Men's Doubles: G–Andreas Linger & Wolfgang Linger, Austria; S–Andris Sics & Juris Sics, Latvia; B–Patric Leitner & Alexander Resch, Germany
Women's Singles: G–Tatjana Huefner, Germany; S–Nina Reithmayer, Austria; B–Natalie Geisenberger, Germany

Nordic Combined

Large Hill/10 km: G–Bill Demong, U.S.; S–Johnny Spillane, U.S.; B–Bernhard Gruber, Austria
Normal Hill/10 km: G–Jason Lamy Chappuis, France; S–Johnny Spillane, U.S.; B–Alessandro Pittin, Italy
4x5-km Relay: G–Austria (Gruber, Kreiner, Gottwald, Stecher); S–U.S. (Camerota, Lodwick, Spillane, Demong); B–Germany (Rydzek, Edelmann, Frenzel, Kircheisen)

Skeleton

Men: G–Jon Montgomery, Canada; S–Martins Dukurs, Latvia; B–Alexander Tretyakov, Russia
Women: G–Amy Williams, Great Britain; S–Kerstin Szymkowiak, Germany; B–Anja Huber, Germany

Ski Jumping

Large Hill: G–Simon Ammann, Switzerland; S–Adam Malysz, Poland; B–Gregor Schlierenzauer, Austria
Normal Hill: G–Simon Ammann, Switzerland; S–Adam Malysz, Poland; B–Gregor Schlierenzauer, Austria
Team: G–Austria (Loitzl, Kofler, Morgenstern, Schlierenzauer); S–Germany (Neumayer, Wank, Schmitt, Uhrmann); B–Norway (Bardal, Hilde, Evensen, Jacobsen)

Snowboarding

Men

Halfpipe: G–Shaun White, U.S.; S–Peetu Piiroinen, Finland; B–Scott Lago, U.S.
Parallel Giant Slalom: G–Jasey Jay Anderson, Canada; S–Benjamin Karl, Austria; B–Mathieu Bozzetto, France
Snowboard Cross: G–Seth Westcott, U.S.; S–Mike Robertson, Canada; B–Tony Ramoin, France

Women

Halfpipe: G–Torah Bright, Australia; S–Hannah Teter, U.S.; B–Kelly Clark, U.S.
Parallel Giant Slalom: G–Nicolien Sauerbreij, Netherlands; S–Ekaterina Ilyukhina, Russia; B–Marion Kreiner, Austria
Snowboard Cross: G–Maelle Ricker, Canada; S–Deborah Anthonioz, France; B–Olivia Nobs, Switzerland

Speed Skating

Men

500 m: G–Mo Tae-Bum, South Korea; S–Keiichiro Nagashima, Japan; B–Joji Kato, Japan
1,000 m: G–Shani Davis, U.S.; S–Mo Tae-Bum, South Korea; B–Chad Hedrick, U.S.
1,500 m: G–Mark Tuitert, Netherlands; S–Shani Davis, U.S.; B–Havard Bokko, Norway
5,000 m: G–Sven Kramer, Netherlands; S–Lee Seung-Hoon, South Korea; B–Ivan Skobrev, Russia
10,000 m: G–Lee Seung-Hoon, South Korea; S–Ivan Skobrev, Russia; B–Bob de Jong, Netherlands
Team Pursuit: G–Canada (Giroux, Makowsky, Morrison); S–United States (Hansen, Hedrick, Kuck); B–Netherlands (Blokhuijsen, Kramer, Tuitert)

Women

500 m: G–Lee Sang-Hwa, South Korea; S–Jenny Wolf, Germany; B–Wang Beixing, China
1,000 m: G–Christine Nesbitt, Canada; S–Annette Gerritsen, Netherlands; B–Laurine van Riessen, Netherlands
1,500 m: G–Ireen Wust, Netherlands; S–Kristina Groves, Canada; B–Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic
3,000 m: G–Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic; S–Stephanie Beckert, Germany; B–Kristina Groves, Canada
5,000 m: G–Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic; S–Stephanie Beckert, Germany; B–Clara Hughes, Canada
Team Pursuit: G–Germany (Anschutz Thoms, Beckert, Mattscherodt); S–Japan (Hozumi, Kodaira, Tabata); B–Poland (Bachleda-Curus, Wozniak, Zlotkowska)

Speed Skating (Short Track)

Men

500 m: G–Charles Hamelin, Canada; S–Sung Si-Bak, South Korea; B–Francois-Louis Tremblay, Canada
1,000 m: G–Lee Jung-Su, South Korea; S–Lee Ho-Suk, South Korea; B–Apolo Anton Ohno, U.S.
1,500 m: G–Lee Jung-Su, South Korea; S–Apolo Anton Ohno, U.S.; B–J. R. Celski, U.S.
5,000-m Relay: G–Canada (C. Hamelin, F. Hamelin, Jean, Tremblay); S–South Korea (Kwak, Lee H., Lee J., Sung); B–United States (Celski, Jayner, Malone, Ohno)

Women

500 m: G–Wang Meng, China; S–Marianne St-Gelais, Canada; B–Arianna Fontana, Italy
1,000 m: G–Wang Meng, China; S–Katherine Reutter, U.S.; B–Park Seung-Hi, South Korea
1,500 m: G–Zhou Yang, China; S–Lee Eun-Byul, South Korea; B–Park Seung-Hi, South Korea
3,000-m Relay: G–China (Sun, Wang, Zhang, Zhou); S–Canada (Gregg, Roberge, St-Gelais, Vicent); B–United States (Baver, Dudek, Gehring, Reutter)

Winter Olympic Games Champions, 1924-2010

In 1992, the Unified Team represented the former Soviet republics of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan.

Alpine Skiing

	Men's Downhill	Time
1948	Henri Oreiller, France	2:55.0
1952	Zeno Colo, Italy	2:30.8
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria	2:52.2
1960	Jean Vuarnet, France	2:06.0
1964	Egon Zimmermann, Austria	2:18.16
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France	1:59.85
1972	Bernhard Russi, Switzerland	1:51.43
1976	Franz Klammer, Austria	1:45.73
1980	Leonhard Stock, Austria	1:45.50
1984	Bill Johnson, United States	1:45.49
1988	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland	1:59.63
1992	Patrick Ortlieb, Austria	1:50.37
1994	Tommy Moe, United States	1:45.75
1998	Jean-Luc Cretier, France	1:50.11
2002	Fritz Strobl, Austria	1:39.13
2006	Antoine Deneriaz, France	1:48.80
2010	Didier Defago, Switzerland	1:54.31

	Men's Giant Slalom	Time
1952	Stein Eriksen, Norway	2:25.0
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria	3:00.1
1960	Roger Staub, Switzerland	1:48.3
1964	Francois Bonlieu, France	1:46.71
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France	3:29.28
1972	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	3:09.62
1976	Heini Hemmi, Switzerland	3:26.97
1980	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	2:40.74
1984	Max Julen, Switzerland	2:41.18
1988	Alberto Tomba, Italy	2:06.37
1992	Alberto Tomba, Italy	2:06.98
1994	Markus Wasmeier, Germany	2:52.46
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria	2:38.51
2002	Stephan Eberharter, Austria	2:23.28
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria	2:35.00
2010	Carlo Janka, Switzerland	2:37.83

	Men's Slalom	Time
1948	Edi Reinalter, Switzerland	2:10.3
1952	Othmar Schneider, Austria	2:00.0
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria	3:14.7
1960	Ernst Hinterseer, Austria	2:08.9
1964	Josef Stiegler, Austria	2:11.13
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France	1:39.73
1972	Francisco Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain	1:49.27
1976	Piero Gros, Italy	2:03.29
1980	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	1:44.26
1984	Phil Mahre, United States	1:39.41
1988	Alberto Tomba, Italy	1:39.47
1992	Finn Christian Jagge, Norway	1:44.39
1994	Thomas Stangassinger, Austria	2:02.02
1998	Hans-Petter Buraas, Norway	1:49.31
2002	Jean-Pierre Vidal, France	1:41.06
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria	1:43.14
2010	Giuliano Razzoli, Italy	1:39.32

	Men's Super Combined	Time
1936	Franz-Pfnuer, Germany	99.25 (pts.)
1948	Henri Oreiller, France	3.27 (pts.)
1988	Hubert Strolz, Austria	36.55 (pts.)
1992	Josef Polig, Italy	14.58 (pts.)
1994	Lasse Kjus, Norway	3:17.53
1998	Mario Reiter, Austria	3:08.06
2002	Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway	3:17.56
2006	Ted Ligety, United States	3:09.35
2010	Bode Miller, United States	2:44.92

Note: In 2010, a one-day super combined event replaced the traditional two-day combined event.

	Men's Super Giant Slalom	Time
1988	Franck Piccard, France	1:39.66
1992	Kjetil-Andre Aamodt, Norway	1:13.04
1994	Markus Wasmeier, Germany	1:32.53
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria	1:34.82
2002	Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway	1:21.58
2006	Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway	1:30.65
2010	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway	1:30.34

	Women's Downhill	Time
1948	Hedi Schlunegger, Switzerland	2:28.3
1952	Trude Beiser-Jochum, Austria	1:47.1
1956	Madeleine Berthod, Switzerland	1:40.7
1960	Heidi Biebl, Germany	1:37.6
1964	Christl Haas, Austria	1:55.39
1968	Olga Pall, Austria	1:40.87
1972	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	1:36.68
1976	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germany	1:46.16
1980	Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria	1:37.52
1984	Michela Figini, Switzerland	1:13.36
1988	Marina Kiehl, W. Germany	1:25.86
1992	Kerrin Lee-Gartner, Canada	1:52.55
1994	Katja Seizinger, Germany	1:35.93
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany	1:28.89
2002	Carole Montillet, France	1:39.56
2006	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria	1:56.49
2010	Lindsey Vonn, United States	1:44.19

	Women's Giant Slalom	Time
1952	Andrea Mead Lawrence, United States	2:06.8
1956	Ossi Reichert, Germany	1:56.5
1960	Yvonne Ruegg, Switzerland	1:39.9
1964	Marielle Goitschel, France	1:52.24
1968	Nancy Greene, Canada	1:51.97
1972	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	1:29.90
1976	Kathy Kreiner, Canada	1:29.13
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein (2 runs)	2:41.66
1984	Debbie Armstrong, United States	2:20.98
1988	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland	2:06.49
1992	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden	2:12.74
1994	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy	2:30.97
1998	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy	2:50.59
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	2:30.01
2006	Julia Mancuso, United States	2:09.19
2010	Viktoria Rebensburg, Germany	2:27.11

	Women's Slalom	Time
1948	Gretchen Fraser, United States	1:57.2
1952	Andrea Mead Lawrence, United States	2:10.6
1956	Renee Colliard, Switzerland	1:52.3
1960	Anne Heggtveit, Canada	1:49.6
1964	Christine Goitschel, France	1:29.86
1968	Marielle Goitschel, France	1:25.86
1972	Barbara Ann Cochran, United States	1:31.24
1976	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germany	1:30.54
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	1:25.09
1984	Paoletta Magoni, Italy	1:36.47
1988	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland	1:36.69
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria	1:32.68
1994	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland	1:56.01
1998	Hilde Gerg, Germany	1:32.40
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	1:46.10
2006	Anja Paerson, Sweden	1:29.04
2010	Maria Riesch, Germany	1:42.89

	Women's Super Combined	Time
1936	Christl Cranz, Germany	97.06 (pts.)
1948	Trude Beiser-Jochum, Austria	6.58 (pts.)
1988	Anita Wachter, Austria	29.25 (pts.)
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria	2.55 (pts.)
1994	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden	3:05.16
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany	2:40.74
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	2:43.28
2006	Janica Kostelic, Croatia	2:51.08
2010	Maria Riesch, Germany	2:09.14

Note: In 2010, a one-day super combined event replaced the traditional two-day combined event.

	Women's Super Giant Slalom	Time
1988	Sigrid Wolf, Austria	1:19.03
1992	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy	1:21.22
1994	Diann Roffe (Steinrotter), United States	1:22.15
1998	Picabo Street, United States	1:18.02
2002	Daniela Ceccarelli, Italy	1:13.59
2006	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria	1:32.47
2010	Andrea Fischbacher, Austria	1:20.14

Biathlon

	Men's 10-Kilometer Sprint	Time
1980	Frank Ullrich, E. Germany	32:10.69
1984	Eirik Kvalfoss, Norway	30:53.80
1988	Frank-Peter Roetsch, E. Germany	25:08.10
1992	Mark Kirchner, Germany	26:02.30
1994	Serguei Tchepikov, Russia	28:07.00
1998	Ole Einar Bjoerndalen, Norway	27:16.20
2002	Ole Einar Bjoerndalen, Norway	24:51.30
2006	Sven Fischer, Germany	26:11.6
2010	Vincent Jay, France	24:07.8

	Men's 12.5-Kilometer Pursuit	Time
2002	Ole Einar Bjoerndalen, Norway	32:34.6
2006	Vincent Defrasne, France	35:20.2
2010	Bjorn Ferry, Sweden	33:38.4

	Men's 15-Kilometer Mass Start	Time
2006	Michael Greis, Germany	47:20.0
2010	Evgeny Ustyugov, Russia	35.35.7

	Men's 20-Kilometer Individual	Time
1960	Klas Lestander, Sweden	1:33:21.6
1964	Vladimir Melanin, USSR	1:20:26.8
1968	Magnar Solberg, Norway	1:13:45.9
1972	Magnar Solberg, Norway	1:15:55.50
1976	Nikolai Kruglov, USSR	1:14:12.26
1980	Anatoly Aljabiev, USSR	1:08:16.31
1984	Peter Angerer, W. Germany	1:11:52.7
1988	Frank-Peter Roetsch, E. Germany	0:56:33.33
1992	Yevgeny Redkine, Unified Team	0:57:34.4
1994	Serguei Tarasov, Russia	0:57:25.3
1998	Halvard Hanevold, Norway	0:56:16.4
2002	Ole Einar Bjoerndalen, Norway	0:51:03.03
2006	Michael Greis, Germany	0:54:23.0
2010	Emil Hegle Svendsen, Norway	0:48:22.5

	Men's 4x7.5-Kilometer Relay	Time
1968	USSR, Norway, Sweden (40 km)	2:13:02.4
1972	USSR, Finland, E. Germany (40 km)	1:51:44.92
1976	USSR, Finland, E. Germany (40 km)	1:57:55.64
1980	USSR, E. Germany, W. Germany	1:34:03.27
1984	USSR, Norway, W. Germany	1:38:51.70
1988	USSR, W. Germany, Italy	1:22:30.00
1992	Germany, Unified Team, Sweden	1:24:43.50
1994	Germany, Russia, France	1:30:22.1
1998	Germany, Norway, Russia	1:19:43.3
2002	Norway, Germany, France	1:23:42.3
2006	Germany, Russia, France	1:21:51.5
2010	Norway, Austria, Russia	1:21:38.1

	Women's 7.5-Kilometer Sprint	Time
1992	Anfissa Restsova, Unified Team	24:29.2
1994	Myriam Bedard, Canada	26:08.8
1998	Galina Koukleva, Russia	23:08.0
2002	Kati Wilhelm, Germany	20:41.4
2006	Florence Baverel-Robert, France	22:31.4
2010	Anastazia Kuzmina, Slovakia	19:55.6

	Women's 10-Kilometer Pursuit	Time
2002	Olga Pyleva, Russia	31:07.7
2006	Kati Wilhelm, Germany	36:43.6
2010	Magdalena Neuner, Germany	30:16.0

	Women's 12.5-Kilometer Mass Start	Time
2006	Anna Carin Olofsson, Sweden	40:36.5
2010	Magdalena Neuner, Germany	35:19.6

	Women's 15-Kilometer Individual	Time
1992	Antje Misersky, Germany	51:47.2
1994	Myriam Bedard, Canada	52:06.6
1998	Ekaterina Dafovska, Bulgaria	54:52.0
2002	Andrea Henkel, Germany	47:30.0
2006	Svetlana Ishmouratova, Russia	49:24.1
2010	Tora Berger, Norway	40:52.8

	Women's 4x6-Kilometer Relay	Time
1992	France, Germany, Unified Team (22.5 km)	1:15:55.6
1994	Russia, Germany, France (30 km)	1:47:19.5
1998	Germany, Russia, Norway (30 km)	1:40:13.6
2002	Germany, Norway, Russia (30 km)	1:27:55.0
2006	Russia, Germany, France	1:16:12.5
2010	Russia, France, Germany	1:09:36.3

Bobsledding

(Driver in parentheses.)

	2-Man Bobsled	Time
1932	United States (Hubert Stevens)	8:14.74
1936	United States (Ivan Brown)	5:29.29
1948	Switzerland (F. Endrich)	5:29.20
1952	Germany (Andreas Ostler)	5:24.54
1956	Italy (Dalla Costa)	5:30.14
1964	Great Britain (Anthony Nash)	4:21.90
1968	Italy (Eugenio Monti)	4:41.54
1972	W. Germany (Wolfgang Zimmerer)	4:57.07
1976	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:44.42
1980	Switzerland (Erich Schaerer)	4:09.36
1984	E. Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:25.56
1988	USSR (Janis Kipours)	3:54.19
1992	Switzerland (Gustav Weber)	4:03.26
1994	Switzerland (Gustav Weber)	3:30.81
1998	Canada (Pierre Lueders), Italy (Guenther Huber) (tie)	3:37.24

	2-Man Bobsled	Time
2002	Germany II (Christoph Langen)	3:10.11
2006	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:43.38
2010	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:26.65

	4-Man Bobsled	Time
1924	Switzerland (Eduard Scherrer)	5:45.54
1928	United States (William Fiske) (5-man)	3:20.50
1932	United States (William Fiske)	7:53.68
1936	Switzerland (Pierre Musy)	5:19.85
1948	United States (Francis Tyler)	5:20.10
1952	Germany (Andreas Ostler)	5:07.84
1956	Switzerland (Franz Kapus)	5:10.44
1964	Canada (Victor Emery)	4:14.46
1968	Italy (Eugenio Monti) (2 races)	2:17.39
1972	Switzerland (Jean Wicki)	4:43.07
1976	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:40.43
1980	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:59.92
1984	E. Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:20.22
1988	Switzerland (Ekkehard Fasser)	3:47.51
1992	Austria (Ingo Appelt)	3:53.90
1994	Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:27.28
1998	Germany II (Christoph Langen)	2:39.41
2002	Germany II (Andre Lange)	3:07.51
2006	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:40.42
2010	United States (Steven Holcomb)	3:24.46

	2-Woman Bobsled	Time
2002	United States II (Jill Bakken)	1:37.76
2006	Germany (Sandra Kiriasis)	3:49.98
2010	Canada (Kaillie Humphries)	3:32.28

Cross-Country Skiing

	Men's Individual Sprint Classic	Time
2002	Tor Arne Hetland, Norway (1.5 km)	2:56.9
2006	Bjoern Lind, Sweden (1.3 km)	2:26.5
2010	Nikita Kriukov, Russia	3:36.3

	Men's 10 Kilometers	Time
1992	Vegard Ulvang, Norway	27:36.0
1994	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	24:20.1
1998	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	27:24.5
2002	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway; Frode Estil, Norway (tie) (a)	49:48.9

(a) Awarded gold after Johann Muehlegg of Spain was stripped of gold for a drug offense.

	Men's 15-Kilometer Free	Time
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway	1:14:31
1928	Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway	1:37:01
1932	Sven Utterstrom, Sweden	1:23:07
1936	Erik-August Larsson, Sweden	1:14:38
1948	Martin Lundstrom, Sweden	1:13:50
1952	Hallgeir Brenden, Norway	1:01:34
1956	Hallgeir Brenden, Norway	0:49:39.0
1960	Haakon Brusveen, Norway	0:51:55.5
1964	Eero Maentyranta, Finland	0:50:54.1
1968	Harald Groenningen, Norway	0:47:54.2
1972	Sven-Ake Lundback, Sweden	0:45:28.24
1976	Nikolai Balukov, USSR	0:43:58.47
1980	Thomas Wassberg, Sweden	0:41:57.63
1984	Gunde Svan, Sweden	0:41:25.6
1988	Mikhail Deviatiarov, USSR	0:41:18.9
1992	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	0:38:01.9
1994	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	0:35:48.8
1998	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway	1:07:01.7
2002	Andrus Veerpalu, Estonia	0:37:07.4
2006	Andrus Veerpalu, Estonia	0:38:01.3
2010	Dario Cologna, Switzerland	0:33:36.3

Note: Approx. 18-km course 1924-52.

	Men's 30-Kilometer Pursuit	Time
1956	Veikko Hakulinen, Finland	1:44:06.0
1964	Eero Maentyranta, Finland	1:30:50.7
1968	Franco Nones, Italy	1:35:39.2
1972	Vyacheslav Vedenine, USSR	1:36:31.15
1976	Sergei Saveliev, USSR	1:30:29.38
1980	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	1:27:02.80
1984	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	1:28:56.3
1988	Aleksei Prokourorov, USSR	1:24:26.3
1992	Vegard Ulvang, Norway	1:22:27.8
1994	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway	1:12:26.4
1998	Mika Myllylae, Finland	1:33:55.8
2002	Christian Hoffmann, Austria (a)	1:11:31.0
2006	Eugeni Dementiev, Russia	1:17:00.8
2010	Marcus Hellner, Sweden	1:15:11.4

(a) Awarded gold after Johann Muehlegg of Spain was stripped of gold for a drug offense.

	Men's 50-Kilometer Mass Start Classic	Time
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway	3:44:32.0
1928	Per Erik Hedlund, Sweden	4:52:03.0
1932	Veli Saarinen, Finland	4:28:00.0
1936	Elis Wiklund, Sweden	3:30:11.0
1948	Nils Karlsson, Sweden	3:47:48.0
1952	Veikko Hakulinen, Finland	3:33:33.0
1956	Sixten Jernberg, Sweden	2:50:27.0
1960	Kalevi Hamalainen, Finland	2:59:06.3
1964	Sixten Jernberg, Sweden	2:43:52.6
1968	Ole Ellefsaeter, Norway	2:28:45.8
1972	Paal Tyldum, Norway	2:43:14.75
1976	Ivar Formo, Norway	2:37:30.05
1980	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	2:27:24.60
1984	Thomas Wassberg, Sweden	2:15:55.8
1988	Gunde Svan, Sweden	2:04:30.9
1992	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	2:03:41.5
1994	Vladimir Smirnov, Kazakhstan	2:07:20.3
1998	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	2:05:08.2
2002	Mikhail Ivanov, Russia	2:06:20.8
2006	Giorgio di Centa, Italy	2:06:11.8
2010	Petter Northug, Norway	2:05:35.5

	Men's 4x10-Kilometer Relay	Time
1936	Finland, Norway, Sweden	2:41:33.0
1948	Sweden, Finland, Norway	2:32:08.0
1952	Finland, Norway, Sweden	2:20:16.0
1956	USSR, Finland, Sweden	2:15:30.0
1960	Finland, Norway, USSR	2:18:45.6
1964	Sweden, Finland, USSR	2:18:34.6
1968	Norway, Sweden, Finland	2:08:33.5
1972	USSR, Norway, Switzerland	2:04:47.94
1976	Finland, Norway, USSR	2:07:59.72
1980	USSR, Norway, Finland	1:57:03.46
1984	Sweden, USSR, Finland	1:55:06.30
1988	Sweden, USSR, Czechoslovakia	1:43:58.60
1992	Norway, Italy, Finland	1:39:26.00
1994	Italy, Norway, Finland	1:41:15.00
1998	Norway, Italy, Finland	1:40:55.70
2002	Norway, Italy, Germany	1:32:45.5
2006	Italy, Germany, Sweden	1:43:45.7
2010	Sweden, Norway, Czech Republic	1:45:05.4

	Men's Team Sprint	Time
2006	Bjoern Lind & Thobias Fredriksson, Sweden	17:02.9
2010	Oeystein Pettersen & Petter Northug, Norway	19:01.0

	Women's Individual Sprint Classic	Time
2002	Julia Tchepalova, Russia (1.5 km)	3:10.6
2006	Chandra Crawford, Canada (1.1 km)	2:12.3
2010	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	3:39.2

	Women's Team Sprint	Time
2006	Lina Andersson & Anna Dahlberg, Sweden	16:36.9
2010	Evi Sachenbacher-Stehle & Claudia Nystad, Germany	18:03.7

	Women's 5 Kilometers	Time
1964	Claudia Boyarskikh, USSR	17:50.5
1968	Toini Gustafsson, Sweden	16:45.2
1972	Galina Koulacova, USSR	17:00.50
1976	Helena Takalo, Finland	15:48.69
1980	Raisa Smetanina, USSR	15:06.92
1984	Marja-Liisa Haemaelainen, Finland	17:04.0
1988	Marjo Matikainen, Finland	15:04.0
1992	Marjut Lukkarinen, Finland	14:13.8
1994	Ljubov Egorova, Russia	14:08.8
1998	Larissa Lazutina, Russia	17:37.9
2002	Beckie Scott, Canada (a)	25:09.9

(a) Awarded gold after Olga Danilova of Russia was stripped of gold and Larissa Lazutina of Russia was stripped of silver for drug offenses.

	Women's 10-Kilometer Free	Time
1952	Lydia Wideman, Finland	41:40.0
1956	Lyubov Kosyreva, USSR	38:11.0
1960	Maria Gusakova, USSR	39:46.6
1964	Claudia Boyarskikh, USSR	40:24.3
1968	Toini Gustafsson, Sweden	36:46.5
1972	Galina Koulacova, USSR	34:17.82
1976	Raisa Smetanina, USSR	30:13.41
1980	Barbara Petzold, E. Germany	30:31.54
1984	Marja-Liisa Haemaelainen, Finland	31:44.2
1988	Vida Ventsene, USSR	30:08.3
1992	Lyubov Egorova, Unified Team	25:53.7
1994	Lyubov Egorova, Russia	27:30.1
1998	Larissa Lazutina, Russia	46.06.9
2002	Bente Skari, Norway	28:05.6
2006	Kristina Smigun, Estonia	27:51.4
2010	Charlotte Kalla, Sweden	24:58.4

	Women's 15-Kilometer Pursuit	Time
1992	Lyubov Egorova, Unified Team	42:20.8
1994	Manuela Di Centa, Italy	39:44.5
1998	Olga Danilova, Russia	46:55.4
2002	Stefania Belmondo, Italy	39:54.4
2006	Kristina Smigun, Estonia	42:48.7
2010	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	39:58.1

	Women's 30-Kilometer Mass Start Classic	Time
1992	Stefania Belmondo, Italy	1:22:30.1
1994	Manuela Di Centa, Italy	1:25:41.6
1998	Julija Tchepalova, Russia	1:22:01.5
2002	Gabriella Paruzzi, Italy	1:30:57.1
2006	Katerina Neumannova, Czech Republic	1:22:25.4
2010	Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland	1:30:33.7

	Women's 4x5-Kilometer Relay	Time
1956	Finland, USSR, Sweden (15 km)	1:09:01.0
1960	Sweden, USSR, Finland (15 km)	1:04:21.4
1964	USSR, Sweden, Finland (15 km)	0:59:20.2
1968	Norway, Sweden, USSR (15 km)	0:57:30.0
1972	USSR, Finland, Norway (15 km)	0:48:46.15
1976	USSR, Finland, E. Germany	1:07:49.75
1980	E. Germany, USSR, Norway	1:02:11.1
1984	Norway, Czechoslovakia, Finland	1:06:49.7
1988	USSR, Norway, Finland	0:59:51.1
1992	United Team, Norway, Italy	0:59:34.8
1994	Russia, Norway, Italy	0:57:12.5
1998	Russia, Norway, Italy	0:55:13.5
2002	Germany, Norway, Switzerland	0:49:30.6
2006	Russia, Germany, Italy	0:54:47.7
2010	Norway, Germany, Finland	0:55:19.5

Curling

Men

1998 Switzerland, Canada, Norway
2002 Norway, Canada, Switzerland
2006 Canada, Finland, United States
2010 Canada, Norway, Switzerland

Women

1998 Canada, Denmark, Sweden
2002 Britain, Switzerland, Canada
2006 Sweden, Switzerland, Canada
2010 Sweden, Canada, China

Figure Skating

Men's Singles

1908[1] Ulrich Salchow, Sweden
1920[1] Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1924 Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1928 Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1932 Karl Schaefer, Austria
1936 Karl Schaefer, Austria
1948 Richard Button, United States
1952 Richard Button, United States
1956 Hayes Alan Jenkins, United States
1960 David W. Jenkins, United States
1964 Manfred Schnelldorfer, Germany
1968 Wolfgang Schwartz, Austria
1972 Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia
1976 John Curry, Great Britain
1980 Robin Cousins, Great Britain
1984 Scott Hamilton, United States
1988 Brian Boitano, United States
1992 Viktor Petrenko, Unified Team
1994 Aleksei Urmanov, Russia
1998 Ilya Kulik, Russia
2002 Alexei Yagudin, Russia
2006 Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia
2010 Evan Lysacek, United States

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Women's Singles

1908[1] Madge Syers, Great Britain
1920[1] Magda Julin-Mauroy, Sweden
1924 Herma von Szabo-Planck, Austria
1928 Sonja Henie, Norway
1932 Sonja Henie, Norway
1936 Sonja Henie, Norway
1948 Barbara Ann Scott, Canada
1952 Jeanette Altwegg, Great Britan
1956 Tenley Albright, United States
1960 Carol Heiss, United States
1964 Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
1968 Peggy Fleming, United States
1972 Beatrix Schuba, Austria
1976 Dorothy Hamill, United States
1980 Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany
1984 Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1988 Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1992 Kristi Yamaguchi, United States
1994 Oksana Baiul, Ukraine
1998 Tara Lipinski, United States
2002 Sarah Hughes, United States
2006 Shizuka Arakawa, Japan
2010 Kim Yu-Na, S. Korea

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Pairs

1908[1] Anna Hubler & Heinrich Burger, Germany
1920[1] Ludovika & Walter Jakobsson, Finland
1924 Helene Engelman & Alfred Berger, Austria
1928 Andree Joly & Pierre Brunet, France
1932 Andree Joly & Pierre Brunet, France
1936 Maxi Herber & Ernst Baier, Germany
1948 Micheline Lannoy & Pierre Baugniet, Belgium
1952 Ria and Paul Falk, Germany
1956 Elisabeth Schwartz & Kurt Oppelt, Austria
1964 Ludmila Beloussova & Oleg Protopopov, USSR
1968 Ludmila Beloussova & Oleg Protopopov, USSR
1972 Irina Rodnina & Alexei Ulanov, USSR
1976 Irina Rodnina & Aleksandr Zaitzev, USSR
1980 Irina Rodnina & Aleksandr Zaitzev, USSR
1984 Elena Valova & Oleg Vassiliev, USSR
1988 Ekaterina Gordeeva & Sergei Grinkov, USSR
1992 Natalia Mishkutienok & Artur Dimitriev, Unified Team
1994 Ekaterina Gordeeva & Sergei Grinkov, Russia
1998 Oksana Kazakova & Artur Dmitriev, Russia
2002 Elena Berezhnaya & Anton Sikharulidze, Russia; Jamie Sale & David Pelletier, Canada (tie)
2006 Tatyana Totmianina & Maxim Marinin, Russia
2010 Shen Xue & Zhao Hongbo, China

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Ice Dancing

1976 Ludmila Pakhomova & Aleksandr Gorschkov, USSR
1980 Natalya Linichuk & Gennadi Karponosov, USSR
1984 Jayne Torvill & Christopher Dean, Great Britain
1988 Natalia Bestemianova & Andrei Bukin, USSR
1992 Marina Klimova & Sergei Ponomarenko, Unified Team
1994 Pasha Grishuk & Evgeny Platov, Russia
1998 Pasha Grishuk & Evgeny Platov, Russia
2002 Marina Anissina & Gwendal Peizerat, France
2006 Tatyana Navka & Roman Kostomarov, Russia
2010 Tessa Virtue & Scott Moir, Canada

Freestyle Skiing

	Men's Aerials	Points
1994	Andreas Schoenbaechler, Switzerland	234.67
1998	Eric Bergoust, United States	255.64
2002	Ales Valenta, Czech Republic	257.02
2006	Xiaopeng Han, China	250.77
2010	Alexei Grishin, Belarus	248.41

	Men's Moguls	Points
1992	Edgar Grospiron, France	25.81
1994	Jean-Luc Brassard, Canada	27.24
1998	Jonny Moseley, United States	26.93
2002	Janne Lahtela, Finland	27.97
2006	Dale Begg-Smith, Australia	26.77
2010	Alexandre Bilodeau, Canada	26.75

Men's Ski Cross

2010 Michael Schmid, Switzerland

	Women's Aerials	Points
1994	Lina Tcherjazova, Uzbekistan	166.84
1998	Nikki Stone, United States	193.00
2002	Alisa Camplin, Australia	193.47
2006	Evelyne Leu, Switzerland	202.55
2010	Lydia Lassila, Australia	214.74

	Women's Moguls	Points
1992	Donna Weinbrecht, United States	23.69
1994	Stine Lise Hattestad, Norway	25.97
1998	Tae Satoya, Japan	25.06
2002	Kari Traa, Norway	25.94
2006	Jennifer Heil, Canada	26.50
2010	Hannah Kearney, United States	26.63

Women's Ski Cross

2010 Ashleigh McIvor, Canada

Ice Hockey

Men

1920[1] Canada, United States, Czechoslovakia
1924 Canada, United States, Great Britain
1928 Canada, Sweden, Switzerland
1932 Canada, United States, Germany
1936 Great Britain, Canada, United States
1948 Canada, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland
1952 Canada, United States, Sweden
1956 USSR, United States, Canada
1960 United States, Canada, USSR
1964 USSR, Sweden, Czechoslovakia
1968 USSR, Czechoslovakia, Canada
1972 USSR, United States, Czechoslovakia
1976 USSR, Czechoslovakia, W. Germany
1980 United States, USSR, Sweden
1984 USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden
1988 USSR, Finland, Sweden

Men

1992	Unified Team, Canada, Czechoslovakia
1994	Sweden, Canada, Finland
1998	Czech Republic, Russia, Finland
2002	Canada, United States, Russia
2006	Sweden, Finland, Czech Republic
2010	Canada, United States, Finland

Women

1998	United States, Canada, Finland
2002	Canada, United States, Sweden
2006	Canada, Sweden, United States
2010	Canada, United States, Finland

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Luge

	Men's Singles	Time
1964	Thomas Keohler, E. Germany	3:27.77
1968	Manfred Schmid, Austria	2:52.48
1972	Wolfgang Scheidel, E. Germany	3:27.58
1976	Detlef Guenther, E. Germany	3:27.688
1980	Bernhard Glass, E. Germany	2:54.796
1984	Paul Hildgartner, Italy	3:04.258
1988	Jens Mueller, E. Germany	3:05.548
1992	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:02.363
1994	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:21.571
1998	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:18.436
2002	Armin Zoeggeler, Italy	2:57.941
2006	Armin Zoeggeler, Italy	3:26.088
2010	Felix Loch, Germany	3:13.085

	Men's Doubles	Time
1964	Austria	1:41.62
1968	E. Germany	1:35.85
1972	Italy, E. Germany (tie)	1:28.35
1976	E. Germany	1:25.604
1980	E. Germany	1:19.331
1984	W. Germany	1:23.620
1988	E. Germany	1:31.940
1992	Germany	1:32.053
1994	Italy	1:36.720
1998	Germany	1:41.105
2002	Germany	1:26.082
2006	Austria	1:34.497
2010	Austria	1:22.705

	Women's Singles	Time
1964	Ortun Enderlein, Germany	3:24.67
1968	Erica Lechner, Italy	2:28.66
1972	Anna M. Muller, E. Germany	2:59.18
1976	Margit Schumann, E. Germany	2:50.621
1980	Vera Zozulya, USSR	2:36.537
1984	Steffi Martin, E. Germany	2:46.570
1988	Steffi Walter, E. Germany	3:03.973
1992	Doris Neuner, Austria	3:06.696
1994	Gerda Weissensteiner, Italy	3:15.517
1998	Silke Kraushaar, Germany	3:23.779
2002	Sylke Otto, Germany	2:52.464
2006	Sylke Otto, Germany	3:07.979
2010	Tatjana Huefner, Germany	2:46.524

Nordic Combined

Men's 7.5-Kilometer Nordic Combined

2002	Samppa Lajunen, Finland
2006	Felix Gottwald, Austria

Men's 15-Kilometer Nordic Combined

1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway
1928	Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway
1932	Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway
1936	Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway
1948	Heikki Hasu, Finland
1952	Simon Slattvik, Norway
1956	Sverre Stenersen, Norway
1960	Georg Thoma, W. Germany
1964	Tormod Knutsen, Norway
1968	Franz Keller, W. Germany
1972	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1976	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1980	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1984	Tom Sandberg, Norway
1988	Hippolyt Kempf, Switzerland
1992	Fabrice Guy, France
1994	Fred Barre Lundberg, Norway
1998	Bjarte Engen Vik, Norway
2002	Samppa Lajunen, Finland
2006	Georg Hettich, Germany

Men's 10-Kilometer Large Hill

2010	Bill Demong, United States

Men's 10-Kilometer Normal Hill

2010	Jason Lamy Chappuis, France

4x5-Kilometer Relay

1988	W. Germany, Switzerland, Austria
1992	Japan, Norway, Austria
1994	Japan, Norway, Switzerland
1998	Norway, Finland, France
2002	Finland, Germany, Austria
2006	Austria, Germany, Finland
2010	Austria, United States, Germany

Skeleton

	Men	Time
1928	Jennison Heaton, United States	3:01.8
1948	Nino Bibbia, Italy	5:23.2
2002	Jim Shea, United States	1:41.96
2006	Duff Gibson, Canada	1:55.88
2010	Jon Montgomery, Canada	3:29.73

	Women	Time
2002	Tristan Gale, United States	1:45.11
2006	Maya Pedersen, Switzerland	1:59.83
2010	Amy Williams, Great Britain	3:35.64

Ski Jumping

	Normal Hill	Points
1964	Veikko Kankkonen, Finland	229.9
1968	Jiri Raska, Czechoslovakia	216.5
1972	Yukio Kasaya, Japan	244.2
1976	Hans-Georg Aschenbach, E. Germany	252.0
1980	Toni Innauer, Austria	266.3
1984	Jens Weissflog, E. Germany	215.2
1988	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	230.5
1992	Ernst Vettori, Austria	222.8
1994	Espen Bredesen, Norway	282.0
1998	Jani Soininen, Finland	234.5
2002	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	269.0
2006	Lars Bystoel, Norway	266.5
2010	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	276.5

	Large Hill	Points
1924	Jacob Tullin Thams, Norway	18.960
1928	Alfred Andersen, Norway	19.208
1932	Birger Ruud, Norway	228.1
1936	Birger Ruud, Norway	232.0
1948	Petter Hugsted, Norway	228.1
1952	Arnfinn Bergmann, Norway	226.0
1956	Antti Hyvarinen, Finland	227.0
1960	Helmut Recknagel, E. Germany	227.2
1964	Toralf Engan, Norway	230.7
1968	Vladimir Beloussov, USSR	231.3
1972	Wojciech Fortuna, Poland	219.9
1976	Karl Schnabl, Austria	234.8
1980	Jouko Tormanen, Finland	271.0
1984	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	231.2
1988	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	224.0
1992	Toni Nieminen, Finland	239.5
1994	Jens Weissflog, Germany	274.5
1998	Kazuyoshi Funaki, Japan	272.3
2002	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	281.4
2006	Thomas Morgenstern, Austria	276.9
2010	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	283.6

	Team Large Hill	Points
1988	Finland, Yugoslavia, Norway	634.4
1992	Finland, Austria, Czechoslovakia	644.4
1994	Germany, Japan, Austria	970.1
1998	Japan, Germany, Austria	933.0
2002	Germany, Finland, Slovenia	974.1
2006	Austria, Finland, Norway	984.0
2010	Austria, Germany, Norway	1,107.9

Snowboarding

	Men's Halfpipe	Points
1998	Gian Simmen, Switzerland	85.2
2002	Ross Powers, United States	46.1
2006	Shaun White, United States	46.8
2010	Shaun White, United States	48.4

Men's Parallel Giant Slalom

1998	Ross Rebagliati, Canada
2002	Philipp Schoch, Switzerland
2006	Philipp Schoch, Switzerland
2010	Jasey Jay Anderson, Canada

Note: In 2002, the Giant Slalom became the Parallel Giant Slalom.

Men's Snowboard Cross

2006	Seth Wescott, United States
2010	Seth Westcott, United States

	Women's Halfpipe	Points
1998	Nicola Thost, Germany	74.6
2002	Kelly Clark, United States	47.9

	Women's Halfpipe	Points
2006	Hannah Teter, United States	46.4
2010	Torah Bright, Australia	45.0

Women's Parallel Giant Slalom

1998	Karine Ruby, France
2002	Isabelle Blanc, France
2006	Daniela Meuli, Switzerland
2010	Nicolien Sauerbreij, Netherlands

Note: In 2002, the Giant Slalom became the Parallel Giant Slalom.

Women's Snowboard Cross

2006	Tanja Frieden, Switzerland
2010	Maelle Ricker, Canada

Speed Skating

*Olympic record

	Men's 500 Meters	Time
1924	Charles Jewtraw, United States	0:44.0
1928	Thunberg, Finland; Evensen, Norway (tie)	0:43.4
1932	John A. Shea, United States	0:43.4
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	0:43.4
1948	Finn Helgesen, Norway	0:43.1
1952	Kenneth Henry, United States	0:43.2
1956	Evgeniy Grishin, USSR	0:40.2
1960	Evgeniy Grishin, USSR	0:40.2
1964	Terry McDermott, United States	0:40.1
1968	Erhard Keller, W. Germany	0:40.3
1972	Erhard Keller, W. Germany	0:39.44
1976	Evgeny Kulikov, USSR	0:39.17
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	0:38.03
1984	Sergei Fokichev, USSR	0:38.19
1988	Uwe-Jens Mey, E. Germany	0:36.45
1992	Uwe-Jens Mey, Germany	0:37.14
1994	Aleksandr Golubev, Russia	0:36.33
1998	Hiroyasu Shimizu, Japan	0:35.59
2002	Casey FitzRandolph, United States	0:34.42*
2006	Joey Cheek, United States	0:34.82
2010	Mo Tae-Bum, S. Korea	0:34.906

	Men's 1,000 Meters	Time
1976	Peter Mueller, United States	1:19.32
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	1:15.18
1984	Gaetan Boucher, Canada	1:15.80
1988	Nikolai Guiliaev, USSR	1:13.03
1992	Olaf Zinke, Germany	1:14.85
1994	Dan Jansen, United States	1:12.43
1998	Ids Postma, Netherlands	1:10.64
2002	Gerard van Velde, Netherlands	1:07.18*
2006	Shani Davis, United States	1:08.89
2010	Shani Davis, United States	1:08.94

	Men's 1,500 Meters	Time
1924	Clas Thunberg, Finland	2:20.8
1928	Clas Thunberg, Finland	2:21.1
1932	John A. Shea, United States	2:57.5
1936	Charles Mathiesen, Norway	2:19.2
1948	Sverre Farstad, Norway	2:17.6
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	2:20.4
1956	Grishin; Mikhailov, both USSR (tie)	2:08.6
1960	Aas, Norway; Grishin, USSR (tie)	2:10.4
1964	Ants Anston, USSR	2:10.3
1968	Cornetis Verkerk, Netherlands	2:03.4
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	2:02.96
1976	Jan Egil Storholt, Norway	1:59.38
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	1:55.44
1984	Gaetan Boucher, Canada	1:58.36
1988	Andre Hoffmann, E. Germany	1:52.06
1992	Johann Koss, Norway	1:54.81
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	1:51.29
1998	Aadne Sondral, Norway	1:47.87
2002	Derek Parra, United States	1:43.95*
2006	Enrico Fabris, Italy	1:45.97
2010	Mark Tuitert, Netherlands	1:45.57

	Men's 5,000 Meters	Time
1924	Clas Thunberg, Finland	8:39.0
1928	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	8:50.5
1932	Irving Jaffee, United States	9:40.8
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	8:19.6
1948	Reidar Liaklev, Norway	8:29.4
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	8:10.6
1956	Boris Shilkov, USSR	7:48.7
1960	Viktor Kosichkin, USSR	7:51.3
1964	Knut Johannesen, Norway	7:38.4
1968	F. Anton Maier, Norway	7:22.4
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	7:23.61
1976	Sten Stensen, Norway	7:24.48
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	7:02.29
1984	Sven Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	7:12.28
1988	Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	6:44.63
1992	Geir Karlstad, Norway	6:59.97
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	6:34.96
1998	Gianni Romme, Netherlands	6:22.20
2002	Jochem Uytdehaage, Netherlands	6:14.66
2006	Chad Hedrick, United States	6:14.68
2010	Sven Kramer, Netherlands	6:14.60*

	Men's 10,000 Meters	Time
1924	Julius Skutnabb, Finland	18:04.8
1928	Event not held because of thawing of ice	
1932	Irving Jaffee, United States	19:13.6
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	17:24.3
1948	Ake Seyffarth, Sweden	17:26.3
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	16:45.8
1956	Sigvard Ericsson, Sweden	16:35.9
1960	Knut Johannesen, Norway	15:46.6
1964	Jonny Nilsson, Sweden	15:50.1
1968	Jonny Hoeglin, Sweden	15:23.6
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	15:01.35
1976	Piet Kleine, Netherlands	14:50.59
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	14:28.13
1984	Igor Malkov, USSR	14:39.90
1988	Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	13:48.20
1992	Bart Veldkamp, Netherlands	14:12.12
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	13:30.55
1998	Gianni Romme, Netherlands	13:15.33
2002	Jochem Uytdehaage, Netherlands	12:58.92
2006	Bob de Jong, Netherlands	13:01.57
2010	Lee Seung-Hoon, S. Korea	12:58.55*

	Men's Team Pursuit	Time
2006	Italy, Canada, Netherlands	3:44.46
2010	Canada, United States, Netherlands	3:41.37

	Women's 500 Meters	Time
1960	Helga Haase, Germany	0:45.9
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	0:45.0
1968	Ludmila Titova, USSR	0:46.1
1972	Anne Henning, United States	0:43.33
1976	Sheila Young, United States	0:42.76
1980	Karin Enke, E. Germany	0:41.78
1984	Christa Rothenburger, E. Germany	0:41.02
1988	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:39.10
1992	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:40.33
1994	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:39.25
1998	Catriona Le May-Doan, Canada	0:38.21
2002	Catriona Le May Doan, Canada	0:37.30*
2006	Svetlana Zhurova, Russia	0:38.23
2010	Lee Sang-Hwa, S. Korea	0:37.850

	Women's 1,000 Meters	Time
1960	Klara Guseva, USSR	1:34.1
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	1:33.2
1968	Carolina Geijssen, Netherlands	1:32.6
1972	Monika Pflug, W. Germany	1:31.40
1976	Tatiana Averina, USSR	1:28.43
1980	Natalya Petruseva, USSR	1:24.10
1984	Karin Enke, E. Germany	1:21.61
1988	Christa Rothenburger, E. Germany	1:17.65
1992	Bonnie Blair, United States	1:21.90
1994	Bonnie Blair, United States	1:18.74
1998	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:16.51
2002	Chris Witty, United States	1:13.83*
2006	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:16.05
2010	Christine Nesbitt, Canada	1:16.56

	Women's 1,500 Meters	Time
1960	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	2:52.2
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	2:22.6
1968	Kaija Mustonen, Finland	2:22.4
1972	Dianne Holum, United States	2:20.85
1976	Galina Stepanskaya, USSR	2:16.58
1980	Anne Borckink, Netherlands	2:10.95
1984	Karin Enke, E. Germany	2:03.42
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	2:00.68
1992	Jacqueline Boerner, Germany	2:05.87
1994	Emese Hunyady, Austria	2:02.19
1998	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:57.58
2002	Anni Friesinger, Germany	1:54.02*
2006	Cindy Klassen, Canada	1:55.27
2010	Ireen Wust, Netherlands	1:56.89

	Women's 3,000 Meters	Time
1960	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	5:14.3
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	5:14.9
1968	Johanna Schut, Netherlands	4:56.2
1972	Christina Baas-Kaiser, Netherlands	4:52.14
1976	Tatiana Averina, USSR	4:45.19
1980	Bjoerg Eva Jensen, Norway	4:32.13
1984	Andrea Schoene, E. Germany	4:24.79
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	4:11.94
1992	Gunda Niemann, Germany	4:19.90

	Women's 3,000 Meters	Time
1994	Svetlana Bazhanova, Russia	4:17.43
1998	Gunda Niemann-Stirnemann, Germany	4:07.29
2002	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	3:57.70*
2006	Ireen Wust, Netherlands	4:02.43
2010	Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic	4:02.53

	Women's 5,000 Meters	Time
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	7:14.13
1992	Gunda Niemann, Germany	7:31.57
1994	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	7:14.37
1998	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	6:59.61
2002	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	6:46.91*
2006	Clara Hughes, Canada	6:59.07
2010	Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic	6:50.91

	Women's Team Pursuit	Time
2006	Germany, Canada, Russia	3:01.25
2010	Germany, Japan, Poland	3:02.82

Speed Skating (Short Track)

*Olympic record

	Men's 500 Meters	Time
1998	Takafumi Nishitani, Japan	0:42.862
2002	Marc Gagnon, Canada	0:41.802
2006	Apolo Anton Ohno, United States	0:41.935
2010	Charles Hamelin, Canada	0:40.981

	Men's 1,000 Meters	Time
1992	Kim Ki-Hoon, S. Korea	1:30.76
1994	Kim Ki-Hoon, S. Korea	1:34.57
1998	Dong-Sung Kim, S. Korea	1:32.375
2002	Steven Bradbury, Australia	1:29.109
2006	Hyun-Soo Ahn, S. Korea	1:26.739
2010	Lee Jung-Su, S. Korea	1:23.747*

	Men's 1,500 Meters	Time
2002	Apolo Anton Ohno, United States	2:18.541
2006	Hyun-Soo Ahn, S. Korea	2:25.341
2010	Lee Jung-Su, S. Korea	2:17.611

	Men's 5,000-Meter Relay	Time
1992	S. Korea, Canada, Japan	7:14.02
1994	Italy, United States, Australia	7:11.74
1998	Canada, S. Korea, China	7:06.075
2002	Canada, Italy, China	6:51.579
2006	S. Korea, Canada, United States	6:43.376*
2010	Canada, S. Korea, United States	6:44.224

	Women's 500 Meters	Time
1992	Cathy Turner, United States	0:47.04
1994	Cathy Turner, United States	0:45.98
1998	Annie Perreault, Canada	0:46.568
2002	Yang Yang (A), China	0:44.187
2006	Meng Wang, China	0:44.345
2010	Wang Meng, China	0:43.048

	Women's 1,000 Meters	Time
1998	Chun Lee-Kyung, S. Korea	1:42.776
2002	Yang Yang (A), China	1:36.391
2006	Sun-Yu Jin, S. Korea	1:32.859
2010	Wang Meng, China	1:29.213

	Women's 1,500 Meters	Time
2002	Gi-Hyun Ko, S. Korea	2:31.581
2006	Sun-Yu Jin, S. Korea	2:23.494
2010	Zhou Yang, China	2:16.993*

	Women's 3,000 Meter Relay	Time
1992	Canada, United States, Unified Team	4:36.62
1994	S. Korea, Canada, United States	4:26.64
1998	S. Korea, China, Canada	4:16.26
2002	S. Korea, China, Canada	4:12.793
2006	S. Korea, Canada, Italy	4:17.040
2010	China, Canada, United States	4:06.610*

General Olympic Information

The modern Olympic Games, first held in Athens, Greece, in 1896, were the result of efforts by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator, to promote interest in education and culture and to foster better international understanding through love of athletics. His inspiration was the ancient Greek Olympic Games, most notable of the 4 Panhellenic celebrations. The games were combined patriotic, religious, and athletic festivals held every 4 years. The first such recorded festival was held in 776 BCE, which the Greeks began to keep their calendar by "Olympiads," or 4-year spans between the games.

Baron de Coubertin enlisted 13 nations to send athletes to the first modern Olympics in 1896; now athletes from nearly 200 nations and territories compete in the Summer Olympics. The Winter Olympic Games were started in 1924.

Symbol: Five rings or circles, linked together to represent the sporting friendship of all peoples. They also symbolize 5 geographic areas—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America. Each ring is a different color—blue, yellow, black, green, or red.

Flag: The symbol of the 5 rings on a plain white background.

Creed: "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."

Motto: "Citius, Altius, Fortius." Latin meaning "swifter, higher, stronger."

Oath: "In the name of all competitors I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, committing ourselves to a sport without doping and without drugs, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams."

Flame: The modern version of the flame was adopted in 1936. The torch used to kindle it is first lit by the sun's rays at Olympia, Greece, then carried to the site of the Games by relays of runners. Ships and planes are used when necessary.

Winter Olympic Games Sites, 1924-2014

1924 Chamonix, France
1928 St. Moritz, Switzerland
1932 Lake Placid, NY
1936 Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
1948 St. Moritz, Switzerland
1952 Oslo, Norway
1956 Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy
1960 Squaw Valley, CA
1964 Innsbruck, Austria
1968 Grenoble, France
1972 Sapporo, Japan
1976 Innsbruck, Austria
1980 Lake Placid, NY
1984 Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
1988 Calgary, AB, Canada
1992 Albertville, France
1994 Lillehammer, Norway
1998 Nagano, Japan
2002 Salt Lake City, UT
2006 Turin, Italy
2010 Vancouver, BC, Canada
2014 Sochi, Russia

Summer Olympic Games Sites, 1896-2016

1896 Athens, Greece
1900 Paris, France
1904 St. Louis, MO
1906 Athens, Greece*
1908 London, England
1912 Stockholm, Sweden
1920 Antwerp, Belgium
1924 Paris, France
1928 Amsterdam, Netherlands
1932 Los Angeles, CA
1936 Berlin, Germany
1948 London, England
1952 Helsinki, Finland
1956 Melbourne, Australia
1960 Rome, Italy
1964 Tokyo, Japan
1968 Mexico City, Mexico
1972 Munich, W. Germany
1976 Montreal, QC, Canada
1980 Moscow, USSR
1984 Los Angeles, CA
1988 Seoul, South Korea
1992 Barcelona, Spain
1996 Atlanta, GA
2000 Sydney, Australia
2004 Athens, Greece
2008 Beijing, China
2012 London, England
2016 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

*Games not recognized by International Olympic Committee. Games VI (1916), XII (1940), and XIII (1944) were not celebrated.

Paralympics

The first Olympic games for disabled athletes were held in Rome after the 1960 Summer Olympics; use of the name "paralympic" began with the 1964 games in Tokyo. The Paralympics are held by the Olympic host country in the same year and usually the same city and venue(s). A goal of the Paralympics is to provide elite competition to athletes with functional disabilities that prevent their involvement in the Olympics. In 1976 the first Winter Paralympics were held, in Ornskoldsvik, Sweden.

The XIII Paralympic Summer Games were held Sept. 6-17, 2008, in Beijing, China. Nearly 4,000 athletes from a record 147 nations competed in 472 events in 20 sports including, for the first time, rowing.

The X Paralympic Winter Games were held Mar. 12-21, 2010, in Vancouver, Canada. More than 500 athletes from 44 nations to competed in 5 sports. Russia dominated the total medal count with 38, while Germany won the most gold medals, with 13.

Special Olympics

Special Olympics is an international program of year-round sports training and athletic competition for people with intellectual disabilities. All 50 U.S. states, Washington, DC, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have chapter offices. In addition, there are accredited Special Olympics programs in more than 170 countries. Persons wishing to volunteer or find out more can contact Special Olympics, 1133 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036. **Website:** www.specialolympics.org

The 13th Special Olympics World Summer Games are scheduled to be held June 25-July 4, 2011, in Athens, Greece. Around 7,500 athletes from 185 nations are expected to compete in 22 sports: aquatics (swimming, diving), athletics (track and field, marathon), badminton, basketball, beach volleyball, bocce, bowling, cycling, equestrian sports, football, golf, gymnastics, handball, judo, kayaking, powerlifting, roller skating, sailing, softball, table tennis, tennis, and volleyball.

The 9th Special Olympics World Winter Games were held in Boise, ID, Feb. 7-13, 2009. More than 2,000 athletes from 113 countries competed in alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, figure skating, floor hockey, snowboarding, snowshoeing, and speed skating events.

TRACK AND FIELD

World Track and Field Outdoor Records

As of Oct. 1, 2010.

The International Association of Athletics Federations, the world body of track and field, recognizes only records in metric distances, except for the mile. * = Pending ratification.

Men's Records

Running

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
100 meters	**9.58 s.**	Usain Bolt	Jamaica	Aug. 16, 2009	Berlin, Germany
200 meters	**19.19 s.**	Usain Bolt	Jamaica	Aug. 20, 2009	Berlin, Germany
400 meters	**43.18 s.**	Michael Johnson	U.S.	Aug. 26, 1999	Seville, Spain
800 meters	**1 min., 41.01 s.***	David Lekuta Rudisha	Kenya	Aug. 29, 2010	Rieti, Italy
1,000 meters	**2 min., 11.96 s.**	Noah Ngeny	Kenya	Sept. 5, 1999	Rieti, Italy
1,500 meters	**3 min., 26.00 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	July 14, 1998	Rome, Italy
1 mile	**3 min., 43.13 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	July 7, 1999	Rome, Italy
2,000 meters	**4 min., 44.79 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Sept. 7, 1999	Berlin, Germany
3,000 meters	**7 min., 20.67 s.**	Daniel Komen	Kenya	Sept. 1, 1996	Rieti, Italy
3,000 meter stpl	**7 min., 53.63 s.**	Saif Saaeed Shaheen	Qatar	Sept. 3, 2004	Brussels, Belgium
5,000 meters	**12 min., 37.35 s.**	Kenenisa Bekele	Ethiopia	May 31, 2004	Hengelo, Netherlands
10,000 meters	**26 min., 17.53 s.**	Kenenisa Bekele	Ethiopia	Aug. 26, 2005	Brussels, Belgium
20,000 meters	**56 min., 26.00 s.**	Haile Gebrselassie	Ethiopia	June 27, 2007	Ostrava, Czech Rep.
25,000 meters	**1 hr., 13 min., 55.80 s.**	Toshihiko Seko	Japan	Mar. 22, 1981	Christchurch, NZ
Marathon	**2 hr., 3 min., 59.00 s.**	Haile Gebrselassie	Ethiopia	Sept. 28, 2008	Berlin, Germany

Hurdles

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
110 meters	**12.87 s.**	Dayron Robles	Cuba	June 12, 2008	Ostrava, Czech Rep.
400 meters	**46.78 s.**	Kevin Young	U.S.	Aug. 6, 1992	Barcelona, Spain

Relay Races

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
400 mtrs. (4x100)	**37.10 s.**	(Carter, Frater, Bolt, Powell)	Jamaica	Aug. 22, 2008	Beijing, China
800 mtrs. (4×200)	**1 min., 18.68 s.**	(Marsh, Burrell, Heard, Lewis)	U.S.	Apr. 17, 1994	Walnut, CA
1,600 mtrs. (4×400)	**2 min., 54.29 s.**[1]	(Valmon, Watts, Reynolds, Johnson)	U.S.	Aug. 22, 1993	Stuttgart, Germany
3,200 mtrs. (4×800)	**7 min., 2.43 s.**	(Mutua, Yiampoy, Kombich, Bungei)	Kenya	Aug. 25, 2006	Brussels, Belgium

(1) IAAF voted in Aug. 2008 to revoke a world record set by the U.S. team in 1998; one of the team's members, Antonio Pettigrew, admitted to doping in May 2008.

Field Events

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
High jump	**2.45m** (8' ½")	Javier Sotomayor	Cuba	July 27, 1993	Salamanca, Spain
Long jump	**8.95m** (29' 4½")	Mike Powell	U.S.	Aug. 30, 1991	Tokyo, Japan
Triple jump	**18.29m** (60' ¼")	Jonathan Edwards	UK	Aug. 7, 1995	Göteborg, Sweden
Pole vault	**6.14m** (20' 1¾")	Sergey Bubka	Ukraine	July 31, 1994	Sestriere, Italy
Shot put	**23.12m** (75' 10¼")	Randy Barnes	U.S.	May 20, 1990	Westwood, CA
Discus	**74.08m** (243' 0")	Jürgen Schult	E. Germany	June 6, 1986	Neubrandenburg, E. Germany
Hammer	**86.74m** (284' 7")	Yuriy Sedykh	USSR	Aug. 30, 1986	Jena, E. Germany
Javelin	**98.48m** (323' 1")	Jan Železný	Czech Rep.	May 25, 1996	Stuttgart, W. Germany
Decathlon	**9,026 pts.**	Roman Šebrle	Czech Rep.	May 27, 2001	Götzis, Austria

Women's Records

Running

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
100 meters	**10.49 s.**	Florence Griffith-Joyner	U.S.	July 16, 1988	Indianapolis, IN
200 meters	**21.34 s.**	Florence Griffith-Joyner	U.S.	Sept. 29, 1988	Seoul, S. Korea
400 meters	**47.60 s.**	Marita Koch	E. Germany	Oct. 6, 1985	Canberra, Australia
800 meters	**1 min., 53.28 s.**	Jarmila Kratochvílová	Czechoslovakia	July 26, 1983	Munich, W. Germany
1,000 meters	**2 min., 28.98 s.**	Svetlana Masterkova	Russia	Aug. 23, 1996	Brussels, Belgium
1,500 meters	**3 min., 50.46 s.**	Qu Yunxia	China	Sept. 11, 1993	Beijing, China
1 mile	**4 min., 12.56 s.**	Svetlana Masterkova	Russia	Aug. 14, 1996	Zurich, Switzerland
2,000 meters	**5 min., 25.36 s.**	Sonia O'Sullivan	Ireland	July 8, 1994	Edinburgh, Scotland, UK
3,000 meters	**8 min., 6.11 s.**	Wang Junxia	China	Sept. 13, 1993	Beijing, China
3,000 meter stpl.	**8 min., 58.81 s.**	Gulnara Galkina-Samitova	Russia	Aug. 17, 2008	Beijing, China

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
5,000 meters	**14 min., 11.15 s.**	Tirunesh Dibaba	Ethiopia	June 6, 2008	Oslo, Norway
10,000 meters	**29 min., 31.78 s.**	Wang Junxia	China	Sept. 8, 1993	Beijing, China
20,000 meters	**1 h., 5 min., 26.60 s.**	Tegla Loroupe	Kenya	Sept. 3, 2000	Borgholzhausen, Germany
30,000 meters	**1 h., 45 min., 50.00 s.**	Tegla Loroupe	Kenya	June 6, 2003	Warstein, Germany
Marathon	**2 h., 15 min., 25.00 s.**	Paula Radcliffe	UK	April 13, 2003	London, England, UK

Hurdles

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
100 meters	**12.21 s.**	Yordanka Donkova	Bulgaria	Aug. 20, 1988	Stara Zagora, Bulgaria
400 meters	**52.34 s.**	Yuliya Pechenkina	Russia	Aug. 8, 2003	Tula, Russia

Relay Races

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
400 mtrs. (4×100)	**41.37 s.**	(Gladisch, Rieger, Auerswald, Goehr)	E. Germany	Oct. 6, 1985	Canberra, Australia
800 mtrs. (4×200)	**1 min., 27.46 s.**	U.S. "Blue" (Jenkins, Colander, Perry, Jones)	U.S.	Apr. 29, 2000	Philadelphia, PA
1,600 mtrs. (4×400)	**3 min., 15.17 s.**	(Ledovskaya, Nazarova, Pinigina, Bryzgina)	USSR	Oct. 1, 1988	Seoul, S. Korea
3,200 mtrs. (4×800)	**7 min., 50.17 s.**	(Olizarenko, Gurina, Borisova, Podyalovskaya)	USSR	Aug. 5, 1984	Moscow, USSR

Field Events

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
High jump	**2.09m** (6' 10¼")	Stefka Kostadinova	Bulgaria	Aug. 30, 1987	Rome, Italy
Long jump	**7.52m** (24' 8¼")	Galina Chistyakova	USSR	June 11, 1988	Leningrad, Russia
Triple jump	**15.50m** (50' 10¼")	Inessa Kravets	Ukraine	Aug. 10, 1995	Göteborg, Sweden
Pole vault	**5.06m** (16' 7¾")	Yelena Isinbaeva	Russia	Aug. 28, 2009	Zürich, Switzerland
Shot put	**22.63m** (74' 3")	Natalya Lisovskaya	USSR	June 7, 1987	Moscow, Russia
Discus	**76.80m** (252' 0")	Gabriele Reinsch	E. Germany	July 9, 1988	Neubrandenburg, E. Germany
Hammer	**78.30m** (256' 10¾")	Anita Wlodarczyk	Poland	June 6, 2010	Bydgoszcz, Poland
Javelin	**72.28m** (237' 1¾")	Barbora Špotáková	Czech Rep.	Sept. 13, 2008	Stuttgart, Germany
Heptathlon	**7,291 pts.**	Jackie Joyner-Kersee	U.S.	Sept. 24, 1988	Seoul, S. Korea

World Track and Field Indoor Records

As of Oct. 1, 2010.

The International Association of Athletics Federations first recognized world indoor track and field records on Jan. 1, 1987. World indoor bests set prior to Jan. 1, 1987, were subject to approval as world records providing they met the IAAF world records criteria, including drug testing. Criteria for indoor and outdoor records are the same, except that a track performance cannot be set on an indoor track longer than 200 meters. (a) = altitude. * = Pending ratification.

Men's Records

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
50 meters	**5.56 s.** (a)	Donovan Bailey	Canada	Feb. 9, 1996	Reno, NV
60 meters	**6.39 s.**	Maurice Greene	U.S.	Mar. 3, 2001	Atlanta, GA
200 meters	**19.92 s.**	Frank Fredericks	Namibia	Feb. 18, 1996	Liévin, France
400 meters	**44.57 s.**	Kerron Clement	U.S.	Mar. 12, 2005	Fayetteville, AR
800 meters	**1 min., 42.67 s.**	Wilson Kipketer	Denmark	Mar. 9, 1997	Paris, France
1,000 meters	**2 min., 14.96 s.**	Wilson Kipketer	Denmark	Feb. 20, 2000	Birmingham, England, UK
1,500 meters	**3 min., 31.18 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Feb. 2, 1997	Stuttgart, Germany
1 mile	**3 min., 48.45 s.**	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Feb. 12, 1997	Ghent, Belgium
3,000 meters	**7 min., 24.90 s.**	Daniel Komen	Kenya	Feb. 6, 1998	Budapest, Hungary
5,000 meters	**12 min., 49.60 s.**	Kenenisa Bekele	Ethiopia	Feb. 20, 2004	Birmingham, England, UK
50-meter hurdles	**6.25 s.**	Mark McKoy	Canada	Mar. 5, 1986	Kobe, Japan
60-meter hurdles	**7.30 s.**	Colin Jackson	UK	Mar. 6, 1994	Sindelfingen, Germany
High jump	**2.43m** (7' 11½")	Javier Sotomayor	Cuba	Mar. 4, 1989	Budapest, Hungary
Pole vault	**6.15m** (20' 2")	Sergey Bubka	Ukraine	Feb. 21, 1993	Donetsk, Ukraine
Long jump	**8.79m** (28' 10¼")	Carl Lewis	U.S.	Jan. 27, 1984	New York, NY
Triple jump	**17.90m** (58' 8¾")*	Teddy Tamgho	France	Mar. 14, 2010	Doha, Qatar
Shot put	**22.66m** (74' 4¼")	Randy Barnes	U.S.	Jan. 20, 1989	Los Angeles, CA

Women's Records

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
50 meters	**5.96 s.**	Irina Privalova	Russia	Feb. 9, 1995	Madrid, Spain
60 meters	**6.92 s.**	Irina Privalova	Russia	Feb. 9, 1995	Madrid, Spain
200 meters	**21.87 s.**	Merlene Ottey	Jamaica	Feb. 13, 1993	Liévin, France
400 meters	**49.59 s.**	Jarmila Kratochvílová	Czechoslovakia	Mar. 7, 1982	Milan, Italy
800 meters	**1 min., 55.82 s.**	Jolanda Batageli	Slovenia	Mar. 3, 2002	Vienna, Austria
1,000 meters	**2 min., 30.94 s.**	Maria Mutola	Mozambique	Feb. 25, 1999	Stockholm, Sweden
1,500 meters	**3 min., 58.28 s.**	Yelena Soboleva	Russia	Feb. 18, 2006	Moscow, Russia
1 mile	**4 min., 17.14 s.**	Doina Melinte	Romania	Feb. 9, 1990	E. Rutherford, NJ
3,000 meters	**8 min., 23.72 s.**	Meseret Defar	Ethiopia	Feb. 3, 2007	Stuttgart, Germany
5,000 meters	**14 min., 24.37 s.**	Meseret Defar	Ethiopia	Feb. 18, 2009	Stockholm, Sweden
50-meter hurdles	**6.58 s.**	Cornelia Oschkenat	E. Germany	Feb. 20, 1988	Berlin, Germany
60-meter hurdles	**7.68 s.**	Susanna Kallur	Sweden	Feb. 10, 2008	Karlsruhe, Germany
High jump	**2.08m** (6' 10")	Kajsa Bergqvist	Sweden	Feb. 4, 2006	Arnstadt, Germany
Pole vault	**5.00 m** (16' 4¾")	Yelena Isinbaeva	Russia	Feb. 15, 2009	Donetsk, Ukraine
Long jump	**7.37m** (24' 2¼")	Heike Drechsler	E. Germany	Feb. 13, 1988	Vienna, Austria
Triple jump	**15.36m** (50' 4¾")	Tatyana Lebedeva	Russia	Mar. 3, 2004	Budapest, Hungary
Shot put	**22.50m** (73' 10")	Helena Fibingerová	Czechoslovakia	Feb. 19, 1977	Jablonec, Czechoslovakia

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

2010 Men's NCAA Tournament: Duke Topples Hometown Favorite Butler

The Duke Univ. Blue Devils (Durham, NC) defeated the Butler Univ. Bulldogs (Indianapolis, IN), 61-59, in Indianapolis to claim the NCAA Men's Division I national basketball title Apr. 5, 2010. This was the fourth national championship for the Blue Devils; all four were won under Coach Mike Krzyzewski, who had last led the team to a title in 2001. The margin of victory was the closest in any men's final since the Univ. of Michigan Wolverines defeated the Seton Hall Univ. Pirates, 80-79, in 1989.

NCAA Division I Basketball Champions, 1939-2010

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent	Score	Most outstanding player	Site
1939	Oregon	Howard Hobson	Ohio St.	46-33	Jimmy Hull, Ohio St.	Evanston, IL
1940	Indiana	Branch McCracken	Kansas	60-42	Marvin Huffman, Indiana	Kansas City, MO
1941	Wisconsin	Harold Foster	Washington St.	39-34	John Kotz, Wisconsin	Kansas City, MO
1942	Stanford	Everett Dean	Dartmouth	53-38	Howard Dallmar, Stanford	Kansas City, MO
1943	Wyoming	Everett Shelton	Georgetown	46-34	Ken Sailors, Wyoming	New York, NY
1944	Utah	Vadal Peterson	Dartmouth	42-40[1]	Arnold Ferrin, Utah	New York, NY
1945	Oklahoma St.[2]	Henry Iba	NYU	49-45	Bob Kurland, Oklahoma St.	New York, NY
1946	Oklahoma St.[2]	Henry Iba	North Carolina	43-40	Bob Kurland, Oklahoma St.	New York, NY
1947	Holy Cross	Alvin Julian	Oklahoma	58-47	George Kaftan, Holy Cross	New York, NY
1948	Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Baylor	58-42	Alex Groza, Kentucky	New York, NY
1949	Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Oklahoma St.	46-36	Alex Groza, Kentucky	Seattle, WA
1950	CCNY	Nat Holman	Bradley	71-68	Irwin Dambrot, CCNY	New York, NY
1951	Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Kansas St.	68-58	Bill Spivey, Kentucky	Minneapolis, MN
1952	Kansas	Forrest Allen	St. John's	80-63	Clyde Lovellette, Kansas	Seattle, WA
1953	Indiana	Branch McCracken	Kansas	69-68	B. H. Born, Kansas	Kansas City, MO
1954	La Salle	Kenneth Loeffler	Bradley	92-76	Tom Gola, La Salle	Kansas City, MO
1955	San Francisco	Phil Woolpert	La Salle	77-63	Bill Russell, San Francisco	Kansas City, MO
1956	San Francisco	Phil Woolpert	Iowa	83-71	Hal Lear, Temple	Evanston, IL
1957	North Carolina	Frank McGuire	Kansas	54-53[1]	Wilt Chamberlain, Kansas	Kansas City, MO
1958	Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Seattle	84-72	Elgin Baylor, Seattle	Louisville, KY
1959	California	Pete Newell	West Virginia	71-70	Jerry West, West Virginia	Louisville, KY
1960	Ohio St.	Fred Taylor	California	75-55	Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.	San Francisco, CA
1961	Cincinnati	Edwin Jucker	Ohio St.	70-65[1]	Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.	Kansas City, MO
1962	Cincinnati	Edwin Jucker	Ohio St.	71-59	Paul Hogue, Cincinnati	Louisville, KY
1963	Loyola (IL)	George Ireland	Cincinnati	60-58[1]	Art Heyman, Duke	Louisville, KY
1964	UCLA	John Wooden	Duke	98-83	Walt Hazzard, UCLA	Kansas City, MO
1965	UCLA	John Wooden	Michigan	91-80	Bill Bradley, Princeton	Portland, OR
1966	Texas-El Paso[3]	Don Haskins	Kentucky	72-65	Jerry Chambers, Utah	College Park, MD
1967	UCLA	John Wooden	Dayton	79-64	Lew Alcindor, UCLA	Louisville, KY
1968	UCLA	John Wooden	North Carolina	78-55	Lew Alcindor, UCLA	Los Angeles, CA
1969	UCLA	John Wooden	Purdue	92-72	Lew Alcindor, UCLA	Louisville, KY
1970	UCLA	John Wooden	Jacksonville	80-69	Sidney Wicks, UCLA	College Park, MD
1971	UCLA	John Wooden	Villanova*	68-62	Howard Porter, Villanova*	Houston, TX
1972	UCLA	John Wooden	Florida St.	81-76	Bill Walton, UCLA	Los Angeles, CA
1973	UCLA	John Wooden	Memphis[4]	87-66	Bill Walton, UCLA	St. Louis, MO
1974	North Carolina St.	Norm Sloan	Marquette	76-64	David Thompson, NC St.	Greensboro, NC
1975	UCLA	John Wooden	Kentucky	92-85	Richard Washington, UCLA	San Diego, CA
1976	Indiana	Bob Knight	Michigan	86-68	Kent Benson, Indiana	Philadelphia, PA
1977	Marquette	Al McGuire	North Carolina	67-59	Butch Lee, Marquette	Atlanta, GA
1978	Kentucky	Joe Hall	Duke	94-88	Jack Givens, Kentucky	St. Louis, MO
1979	Michigan St.	Jud Heathcote	Indiana St.	75-64	Magic Johnson, Michigan St.	Salt Lake City, UT
1980	Louisville	Denny Crum	UCLA*	59-54	Darrell Griffith, Louisville	Indianapolis, IN
1981	Indiana	Bob Knight	North Carolina	63-50	Isiah Thomas, Indiana	Philadelphia, PA
1982	North Carolina	Dean Smith	Georgetown	63-62	James Worthy, N. Carolina	New Orleans, LA
1983	North Carolina St.	Jim Valvano	Houston	54-52	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	Albuquerque, NM
1984	Georgetown	John Thompson	Houston	84-75	Patrick Ewing, Georgetown	Seattle, WA
1985	Villanova	Rollie Massimino	Georgetown	66-64	Ed Pinckney, Villanova	Lexington, KY
1986	Louisville	Denny Crum	Duke	72-69	Pervis Ellison, Louisville	Dallas, TX
1987	Indiana	Bob Knight	Syracuse	74-73	Keith Smart, Indiana	New Orleans, LA
1988	Kansas	Larry Brown	Oklahoma	83-79	Danny Manning, Kansas	Kansas City, MO
1989	Michigan	Steve Fisher	Seton Hall	80-79[1]	Glen Rice, Michigan	Seattle, WA
1990	UNLV	Jerry Tarkanian	Duke	103-73	Anderson Hunt, UNLV	Denver, CO
1991	Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Kansas	72-65	Christian Laettner, Duke	Indianapolis, IN
1992	Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Michigan	71-51	Bobby Hurley, Duke	Minneapolis, MN
1993	North Carolina	Dean Smith	Michigan	77-71	Donald Williams, N. Carolina	New Orleans, LA
1994	Arkansas	Nolan Richardson	Duke	76-72	Corliss Williamson, Arkansas	Charlotte, NC
1995	UCLA	Jim Harrick	Arkansas	89-78	Ed O'Bannon, UCLA	Seattle, WA
1996	Kentucky	Rick Pitino	Syracuse	76-67	Tony Delk, Kentucky	E. Rutherford, NJ
1997	Arizona	Lute Olson	Kentucky	84-79[1]	Miles Simon, Arizona	Indianapolis, IN
1998	Kentucky	Tubby Smith	Utah	78-69	Jeff Sheppard, Kentucky	San Antonio, TX
1999	Connecticut	Jim Calhoun	Duke	77-74	Richard Hamilton, Connecticut	St. Petersburg, FL
2000	Michigan St.	Tom Izzo	Florida	89-76	Mateen Cleaves, Michigan St.	Indianapolis, IN
2001	Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Arizona	82-72	Shane Battier, Duke	Minneapolis, MN
2002	Maryland	Gary Williams	Indiana	64-52	Juan Dixon, Maryland	Atlanta, GA
2003	Syracuse	Jim Boeheim	Kansas	81-78	Carmelo Anthony, Syracuse	New Orleans, LA
2004	Connecticut	Jim Calhoun	Georgia Tech	82-73	Emeka Okafor, Connecticut	San Antonio, TX
2005	North Carolina	Roy Williams	Illinois	75-70	Sean May, North Carolina	St. Louis, MO
2006	Florida	Billy Donovan	UCLA	73-57	Joakim Noah, Florida	Indianapolis, IN
2007	Florida	Billy Donovan	Ohio State	84-75	Corey Brewer, Florida	Atlanta, GA
2008	Kansas	Bill Self	Memphis	75-68[1]	Mario Chalmers, Kansas	San Antonio, TX
2009	North Carolina	Roy Williams	Michigan State	89-72	Wayne Ellington, North Carolina	Detroit, MI
2010	Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Butler	61-59	Kyle Singler, Duke	Indianapolis, IN

*Declared ineligible after the tournament. (1) Overtime. (2) Then known as Oklahoma A&M. (3) Then known as Texas Western. (4) Then known as Memphis State.

Top Division I Basketball Career Scorers

(Through 2009-10 season. Minimum 1,500 points; ranked by average points per game.)

Player, school	Years	Points	Avg.	Player, school	Years	Points	Avg.
Pete Maravich, LSU	1968-70	3,667	44.2	Dwight Lamar, LA-Lafayette[1]	1972-73	1,862	32.7
Austin Carr, Notre Dame	1969-71	2,560	34.6	Frank Selvy, Furman	1952-54	2,538	32.5
Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati	1958-60	2,973	33.8	Rick Mount, Purdue	1968-70	2,323	32.3
Calvin Murphy, Niagara	1968-70	2,548	33.1	Darrell Floyd, Furman	1954-56	2,281	32.1

(1) Known as SW Louisiana until 1999.

2010 MEN'S NCAA BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

EAST REGIONALS

(1) Kentucky 100
(16) E. Tennessee St. 71 — Kentucky 90
(8) Texas 80
(9) Wake Forest 81 — Wake Forest 60
Kentucky 62
(5) Temple 65
(12) Cornell 78 — Cornell 87
(4) Wisconsin 53
(13) Wofford 49 — Wisconsin 69
Cornell 45
Kentucky 66
(6) Marquette 78
(11) Washington 80 — Washington 82
(3) New Mexico 62
(14) Montana 57 — New Mexico 64
Washington 56
West Virginia 73
(7) Clemson 78
(10) Missouri 86 — Missouri 59
(2) West Virginia 77
(15) Morgan St. 50 — West Virginia 68
West Virginia 69
West Virginia 57

SOUTH REGIONALS

(1) Duke 73
(16) AR Pine Bluff 44 — Duke 68
(8) California 77
(9) Louisville 62 — California 53
Duke 70
(5) Texas A&M 69
(12) Utah St. 53 — Texas A&M 61
(4) Purdue 72
(13) Siena 64 — Purdue 63
Purdue 57
Duke 78
(6) Notre Dame 50
(11) Old Dominion 51 — Old Dominion 68
(3) Baylor 68
(14) Sam Houston St. 59 — Baylor 76
Baylor 72
(7) Richmond 71
(10) St. Mary's 80 — St. Mary's 75
(2) Villanova 73
(15) Robert Morris 70 — Villanova 68
St. Mary's 49
Baylor 71
Duke 78
Duke 61

MIDWEST REGIONALS

(1) Kansas 90
(16) Lehigh 74 — Kansas 67
(8) UNLV 66
(9) Northern Iowa 69 — Northern Iowa 69
Northern Iowa 52
(5) Michigan St. 70
(12) New Mexico St. 67 — Michigan St. 85
(4) Maryland 89
(13) Houston 77 — Maryland 83
Michigan St. 59
Michigan St. 70
(6) Tennessee 62
(11) San Diego St. 59 — Tennessee 83
(3) Georgetown 83
(14) Ohio 97 — Ohio 68
Tennessee 76
(7) Oklahoma St. 59
(10) Georgia Tech 64 — Georgia Tech 66
(2) Ohio St. 68
(15) UCSB 51 — Ohio St. 75
Ohio St. 73
Tennessee 69
Michigan St. 50
Butler 59

WEST REGIONALS

(1) Syracuse 79
(16) Vermont 56 — Syracuse 87
(8) Gonzaga 67
(9) Florida St. 60 — Gonzaga 65
Syracuse 59
(5) Butler 77
(12) UTEP 59 — Butler 54
(4) Vanderbilt 65
(13) Murray St. 66 — Murray St. 52
Butler 63
Butler 63
(6) Xavier 65
(11) Minnesota 54 — Xavier 71
(3) Pittsburgh 89
(14) Oakland 66 — Pittsburgh 68
Xavier 96
(7) BYU 99
(10) Florida 92 — BYU 72
(2) Kansas St. 82
(15) North Texas 62 — Kansas St. 84
Kansas St. 101
Kansas St. 56
Butler 52

Men's Basketball Final Division I Conference Standings, 2009-10

(*conference tournament champion)

	Conf. W	Conf. L	All W	All L
America East				
Stony Brook	13	3	22	10
Vermont*	12	4	25	10
Boston Univ.	11	5	21	14
Maine	11	5	19	11
Binghamton	8	8	13	18
New Hampshire	6	10	13	17
Hartford	6	10	8	22
UMBC	3	13	4	26
Albany	2	14	7	25
Atlantic Coast				
Duke*	13	3	35	5
Maryland	13	3	24	9
Virginia Tech	10	6	25	9
Florida State	10	6	22	10
Clemson	9	7	21	11
Wake Forest	9	7	20	11
Georgia Tech	7	9	23	13
Boston Coll.	6	10	15	16
Miami (FL)	4	12	20	13
North Carolina	5	11	20	17
NC State	5	11	20	16
Virginia	5	11	15	16
Atlantic Sun				
Jacksonville	14	6	20	13
Belmont	14	6	19	12
Campbell	14	6	19	11
Lipscomb	14	6	17	13
E. Tennessee St.*	13	7	20	15
Mercer	10	10	16	17
North Florida	8	12	13	18
Kennesaw St.	7	13	13	20
SC Upstate	6	14	6	23
Florida Gulf Coast	5	15	8	21
Stetson	5	15	7	22
Atlantic 10				
Temple*	14	2	29	6
Xavier	14	2	26	9
Richmond	13	3	26	9
Saint Louis	11	5	23	13
Rhode Island	9	7	26	10
Charlotte	9	7	19	12
Dayton	8	8	25	12
Duquesne	7	9	16	16
St. Bonaventure	7	9	15	16
George Washington	6	10	16	15
Massachusetts	5	11	12	20
St. Joseph's	5	11	11	20
La Salle	4	12	12	18
Fordham	0	16	2	26
Big East				
Syracuse	15	3	30	5
West Virginia*	13	5	31	7
Pittsburgh	13	5	25	9
Villanova	13	5	25	8
Marquette	11	7	22	12
Louisville	11	7	20	13
Notre Dame	10	8	23	12
South Florida	9	9	20	13
Seton Hall	9	9	19	13
Cincinnati	7	11	19	16
Connecticut	7	11	18	6
St. John's	6	12	17	16
Rutgers	5	13	15	17
Providence	4	14	12	19
DePaul	1	17	8	23
Big Sky				
Weber State	13	3	20	11
Northern Colorado	12	4	25	8
Montana*	10	6	22	10
Montana State	10	6	15	14
Northern Arizona	8	8	14	14
Portland State	7	9	13	19
Eastern Washington	5	11	9	21
Idaho State	4	12	7	22
Sacramento St.	3	13	9	21

	Conf. W	Conf. L	All W	All L
Big South				
Radford	13	5	19	12
Winthrop*	12	6	19	14
NC Asheville	11	7	15	16
Liberty	10	8	15	16
High Point	10	8	15	15
Charleston Southern	7	11	13	17
Coastal Carolina	5	13	28	7
VMI	5	13	10	19
Gardner-Webb	5	13	8	21
Presbyterian	2	16	5	26
Big 10				
Ohio State*	14	4	29	8
Purdue	14	4	29	6
Michigan State	14	4	28	9
Wisconsin	13	5	24	9
Illinois	10	8	21	15
Minnesota	9	9	21	14
Northwestern	7	11	20	14
Michigan	7	11	15	17
Iowa	4	14	10	22
Indiana	4	14	10	21
Penn State	3	15	11	20
Big 12				
Kansas*	15	1	33	3
Kansas State	11	5	29	8
Baylor	11	5	28	8
Texas A&M	11	5	24	10
Missouri	10	6	23	11
Texas	9	7	24	10
Oklahoma State	9	7	22	11
Colorado	6	10	15	16
Texas Tech	4	12	19	16
Iowa State	4	12	15	17
Oklahoma	4	12	13	18
Nebraska	2	14	15	18
Big West				
Pacific	12	4	23	12
UC Santa Barbara*	12	4	20	10
Long Beach State	8	8	17	16
CSU Fullerton	8	8	16	15
UC Davis	8	8	14	18
Cal. Poly	7	9	12	19
UC Irvine	6	10	14	18
CSU Northridge	6	10	11	21
UC Riverside	5	11	12	17
Colonial Athletic Association				
Old Dominion*	15	3	27	9
Northeastern	14	4	20	13
William & Mary	12	6	22	11
George Mason	12	6	17	15
VCU	11	7	27	9
Drexel	11	7	16	16
Hofstra	10	8	19	15
Towson	6	12	10	21
Georgia State	5	13	12	20
NC Wilmington	5	13	9	22
James Madison	4	14	13	20
Delaware	3	15	7	24
Conference USA				
UTEP	15	1	26	7
Memphis	13	3	24	10
UAB	11	5	25	9
Marshall	11	5	24	10
Tulsa	10	6	23	12
Southern Miss	8	8	20	14
Houston*	7	9	19	16
SMU	7	9	14	17
Central Florida	6	10	15	17
East Carolina	4	12	10	21
Tulane	3	13	8	22
Rice	1	15	8	23
Horizon League				
Butler*	18	0	33	5
Wright State	12	6	20	12
WI-Green Bay	11	7	22	13
WI-Milwaukee	10	8	20	14
Cleveland State	10	8	16	17
Valparaiso	10	8	15	17
Detroit	9	9	20	14
Loyola Chicago	5	13	14	16
Illinois-Chicago	3	15	8	22
Youngstown State	2	16	8	22

	Conf. W	Conf. L	All W	All L
Ivy League[1]				
Cornell	13	1	29	5
Princeton	11	3	22	9
Harvard	10	4	21	8
Yale	6	8	12	19
Brown	5	9	11	20
Columbia	5	9	11	17
Pennsylvania	5	9	6	22
Dartmouth	1	13	5	23
Metro Atlantic Athletic				
Siena*	17	1	27	7
Fairfield	13	5	23	11
Iona	12	6	21	10
St. Peter's	11	7	16	14
Niagara	9	9	18	15
Rider	9	9	17	16
Canisius	8	10	15	17
Loyola (MD)	6	12	13	17
Manhattan	4	14	11	20
Marist	1	17	1	29
Mid-American				
East Division				
Kent State	13	3	24	10
Akron	12	4	24	11
Buffalo	9	7	18	12
Miami (OH)	9	7	14	18
Ohio*	7	9	22	15
Bowling Green	6	10	14	16
West Division				
Central Michigan	9	7	15	15
Western Michigan	8	8	18	15
Eastern Michigan	8	8	17	15
Ball State	8	8	15	15
Northern Illinois	6	10	10	20
Toledo	1	15	4	28
Mid-Eastern Athletic				
Morgan State*	15	1	27	10
Delaware State	11	5	17	12
South Carolina St.	10	6	18	14
Norfolk State	9	7	11	19
Hampton	8	8	14	18
MD Eastern Shore	8	8	11	21
Bethune-Cookman	7	9	17	16
NC A&T	6	10	11	22
Howard	6	10	7	25
Florida A&M	5	11	9	22
Coppin State	3	13	8	22
Missouri Valley				
Northern Iowa*	15	3	30	5
Wichita State	12	6	25	10
Illinois State	11	7	22	11
Creighton	10	8	18	6
Indiana State	9	9	17	15
Bradley	9	9	16	15
Missouri State	8	10	24	12
Drake	7	11	14	19
Southern Illinois	6	12	15	15
Evansville	3	15	9	21
Mountain West				
New Mexico	14	2	30	5
BYU	13	3	30	6
San Diego State*	11	5	25	9
UNLV	11	5	25	9
Colorado State	7	9	16	16
Utah	7	9	14	17
TCU	5	11	13	19
Wyoming	3	13	10	21
Air Force	1	15	10	21
Northeast				
Robert Morris*	15	3	23	12
Quinnipiac	15	3	23	10
Mount St. Mary's	12	6	16	15
Long Island	11	7	14	17
Fairleigh Dickinson	10	8	11	21
Central Conn. State	9	9	12	18
St. Francis (PA)	9	9	11	19
Monmouth	8	10	12	19
St. Francis (NY)	8	10	11	18
Sacred Heart	7	11	14	15
Wagner	3	15	5	26
Bryant	1	17	1	29

	Conf. W	Conf. L	All W	All L
Ohio Valley				
Murray State*	17	1	31	5
Morehead State	15	3	24	11
Eastern Kentucky	11	7	20	13
Eastern Illinois	11	17	19	12
Austin Peay	11	7	17	15
Tennessee Tech	8	10	15	17
Jacksonville State	7	11	11	19
Tennessee State	6	12	9	23
SE Missouri State	3	15	7	23
Tennessee-Martin	1	17	4	25
Pacific-10				
California	13	5	24	11
Arizona State	12	6	22	11
Washington*	11	7	26	10
Arizona	10	8	16	15
USC	8	10	16	14
Oregon State	8	10	14	18
UCLA	8	10	14	18
Oregon	7	11	16	16
Stanford	7	11	14	18
Washington State	6	12	16	15
Patriot League				
Lehigh*	10	4	22	11
Bucknell	9	5	14	17
Lafayette	8	6	19	13
Navy	7	7	13	17
American	7	7	11	20
Colgate	6	8	10	19
Holy Cross	5	9	9	22
Army	4	10	14	15
Southeastern				
East Division				
Kentucky*	14	2	35	3
Vanderbilt	12	4	24	9
Tennessee	11	5	28	9
Florida	9	7	21	13
South Carolina	6	10	15	16
Georgia	5	11	14	17
West Division				
Mississippi State	9	7	24	12
Mississippi	9	7	24	11
Arkansas	7	9	14	18
Alabama	6	10	17	15
Auburn	6	10	15	17
LSU	2	14	11	20

	Conf. W	Conf. L	All W	All L
Southern				
North Division				
Appalachian State	13	5	24	13
Western Carolina	11	7	22	12
Chattanooga	6	12	15	18
NC Greensboro	6	12	8	23
Samford	5	13	11	20
Elon	5	13	9	23
South Division				
Wofford*	15	3	26	9
Charleston	14	4	22	2
Davidson	11	7	16	15
Citadel	9	9	16	16
Furman	7	11	13	17
Georgia Southern	6	12	9	23
Southland				
East Division				
Steven F. Austin	11	5	23	9
SE Louisiana	10	6	19	12
Nicholls State	7	9	11	19
McNeese State	5	11	10	20
Northwestern State	5	11	10	19
Central Arkansas	3	13	9	21
West Division				
Sam Houston State*	14	2	25	8
TX A&M-Corp. Christi	10	6	17	15
UTSA	9	7	19	11
Texas State	9	7	15	16
Texas-Arlington	8	8	16	14
Lamar	5	11	14	18
Southwestern Athletic				
Jackson State	17	1	19	13
Arkansas-Pine Bluff*	14	4	18	16
Alabama State	12	6	16	15
Texas Southern	11	7	17	16
Prairie View A&M	11	7	16	14
Alabama A&M	8	10	11	16
Miss. Valley State	8	10	9	23
Grambling State	4	14	7	21
Southern	3	15	5	25
Alcorn State	2	16	2	29
Summit League				
Oakland*	17	1	26	9
IUPUI	15	3	25	11
Oral Roberts	13	5	20	13
South Dakota State	10	8	14	16
IPFW	9	9	16	15
North Dakota State	8	10	11	18
Western Illinois	6	12	13	17
Missouri-Kansas City	6	12	12	18
Centenary	3	15	8	21
Southern Utah	3	15	7	22

	Conf. W	Conf. L	All W	All L
Sun Belt				
East Division				
Troy	13	5	20	13
Middle Tenn. State	13	5	19	14
Western Kentucky	12	6	21	13
Florida Atlantic	10	8	14	16
South Alabama	8	10	17	15
Florida International	4	14	7	25
West Division				
North Texas*	13	5	24	9
Arkansas State	11	7	17	14
Denver	10	8	19	13
LA-Lafayette	10	8	13	17
LA-Monroe	6	12	12	19
Arkansas-Little Rock	4	14	8	22
New Orleans	3	15	8	22
West Coast				
Gonzaga	12	2	27	7
St. Mary's*	11	3	28	6
Portland	10	4	21	11
Loyola Marymount	7	7	18	16
San Francisco	7	7	12	18
Santa Clara	3	11	11	21
San Diego	3	11	11	21
Pepperdine	3	11	7	24
Western Athletic				
Utah State	14	2	27	8
New Mexico State*	11	5	22	12
Nevada	11	5	21	13
Louisiana Tech	9	7	24	11
Fresno State	7	9	15	18
Idaho	6	10	15	16
San Jose State	6	10	14	17
Boise State	5	11	15	17
Hawaii	3	13	10	20
Independents[1]				
South Dakota	—	—	22	10
Seattle	—	—	17	14
Houston Baptist	—	—	12	21
Longwood	—	—	12	19
Utah Valley	—	—	12	18
Winston-Salem	—	—	12	17
Savannah State	—	—	11	15
NJIT	—	—	10	21
Chicago State	—	—	9	23
North Dakota	—	—	8	23
CSU Bakersfield	—	—	7	22
NC Central	—	—	7	22
TX Pan American	—	—	6	27
SIU Edwardsville	—	—	5	23

(1) Schools do not participate in a tournament.

All-Time Winningest Division I College Basketball Teams

(Through 2009-10 season; winningest teams by percentage.)

Team	Yrs.	Won	Lost	Pct.	Team	Yrs.	Won	Lost	Pct.	Team	Yrs.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Kentucky	107	2,023	638	0.760	W. Kentucky	91	1,623	793	0.672	Temple	114	1,740	966	0.643
North Carolina	100	2,004	720	0.736	St. John's (NY)	103	1,703	884	0.658	Missouri State	98	1,522	845	0.643
Kansas	112	2,003	796	0.716	Louisville	96	1,607	844	0.656	Arkansas	87	1,501	840	0.641
UNLV	52	1,083	438	0.712	Utah	102	1,651	875	0.654	Villanova	90	1,530	858	0.641
Duke	105	1,912	822	0.699	Illinois	105	1,630	868	0.653	Indiana	110	1,651	930	0.640
UCLA	91	1,686	744	0.694	Notre Dame	105	1,674	920	0.645	Connecticut	107	1,517	855	0.640
Syracuse	109	1,783	811	0.687	Arizona	105	1,584	873	0.645	Murray State	85	1,428	811	0.638

National Invitation Tournament Champions

The National Invitation Tournament (NIT), first played in 1938, is the oldest U.S. basketball tournament. The first National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) national championship tournament was played one year later. In Aug. 2005, the NCAA agreed to purchase the NIT from the five New York City-area colleges that had run the NIT.

Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion
1938	Temple	1953	Seton Hall	1968	Dayton	1983	Fresno State	1997	Michigan
1939	Long Island Univ.	1954	Holy Cross	1969	Temple	1984	Michigan	1998	Minnesota
1940	Colorado	1955	Duquesne	1970	Marquette	1985	UCLA	1999	California
1941	Long Island Univ.	1956	Louisville	1971	North Carolina	1986	Ohio State	2000	Wake Forest
1942	West Virginia	1957	Bradley	1972	Maryland	1987	So. Mississippi	2001	Tulsa
1943	St. John's	1958	Xavier (OH)	1973	Virginia Tech	1988	Connecticut	2002	Memphis
1944	St. John's	1959	St. John's	1974	Purdue	1989	St. John's	2003	St. John's
1945	DePaul	1960	Bradley	1975	Princeton	1990	Vanderbilt	2004	Michigan
1946	Kentucky	1961	Providence	1976	Kentucky	1991	Stanford	2005	South Carolina
1947	Utah	1962	Dayton	1977	St. Bonaventure	1992	Virginia	2006	South Carolina
1948	St. Louis	1963	Providence	1978	Texas	1993	Minnesota	2007	West Virginia
1949	San Francisco	1964	Bradley	1979	Indiana	1994	Villanova	2008	Ohio State
1950	CCNY	1965	St. John's	1980	Virginia	1995	Virginia Tech	2009	Penn State
1951	Brigham Young	1966	Brigham Young	1981	Tulsa	1996	Nebraska	2010	Dayton
1952	La Salle	1967	Southern Illinois	1982	Bradley				

John R. Wooden Award

Awarded to the nation's outstanding men's college basketball player by the Los Angeles Athletic Club since 1977; awarded under the same name to women since 2004.

1977 Marques Johnson, UCLA
1978 Phil Ford, North Carolina
1979 Larry Bird, Indiana State
1980 Darrell Griffith, Louisville
1981 Danny Ainge, Brigham Young
1982 Ralph Sampson, Virginia
1983 Ralph Sampson, Virginia
1984 Michael Jordan, North Carolina
1985 Chris Mullin, St. John's
1986 Walter Berry, St. John's
1987 David Robinson, Navy
1988 Danny Manning, Kansas
1989 Sean Elliott, Arizona
1990 Lionel Simmons, La Salle
1991 Larry Johnson, UNLV
1992 Christian Laettner, Duke
1993 Calbert Cheaney, Indiana
1994 Glenn Robinson, Purdue
1995 Ed O'Bannon, UCLA
1996 Marcus Camby, Massachusetts
1997 Tim Duncan, Wake Forest
1998 Antawn Jamison, North Carolina
1999 Elton Brand, Duke
2000 Kenyon Martin, Cincinnati
2001 Shane Battier, Duke
2002 Jay Williams, Duke
2003 T. J. Ford, Texas
2004 (M) Jameer Nelson, St. Joseph's
(W) Alana Beard, Duke
2005 (M) Andrew Bogut, Utah
(W) Seimone Augustus, LSU
2006 (M) J. J. Redick, Duke
(W) Seimone Augustus, LSU
2007 (M) Kevin Durant, Texas
(W) Candace Parker, Tennessee
2008 (M) Tyler Hansbrough, N. Carolina
(W) Candace Parker, Tennessee
2009 (M) Blake Griffin, Oklahoma
(W) Maya Moore, Connecticut
2010 (M) Evan Turner, Ohio State
(W) Tina Charles, Connecticut

Most Coaching Victories in the NCAA Basketball Tournament

(Through 2010 tournament. Coaches active in 2009-10 season in **bold**.)

Coach, school(s), first/last appearance	Wins	Tournaments	Championships
Mike Krzyzewski, Duke, 1984/2010	77	26	4
Dean Smith, North Carolina, 1967/1997	65	27	2
Roy Williams; Kansas, N. Carolina; 1990/2009	55	20	2
John Wooden, UCLA, 1950/1975	47	16	10
Lute Olson; Iowa, Arizona; 1979/2007	46	27	1
Bob Knight; Indiana, Texas Tech; 1973/2007	45	28	3
Jim Calhoun; Northeastern, Connecticut; 1981/2009	43	21	2
Denny Crum, Louisville, 1972/2000	42	23	2
Jim Boeheim, Syracuse, 1977/2010	44	27	1
Rick Pitino; Boston, Providence, Kentucky, Louisville; 1983/2010	38	16	1

2010 Women's NCAA Tournament: Still Undefeated, UConn Silences Stanford

The Connecticut Huskies Apr. 6, 2010, defeated the Stanford Cardinal, 53-47, in San Antonio, TX, to claim the Women's 2010 Division I basketball title for the second straight year. UConn's seventh tournament win capped off a record-setting season; the team had gone 78 games without taking a loss, and became the first women's team ever to claim back-to-back perfect seasons.

NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Champions, 1982-2010

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent	Score	Most outstanding player	Site
1982	Louisiana Tech	Sonja Hogg	Cheyney	76-62	Janice Lawrence, La. Tech	Norfolk, VA
1983	USC	Linda Sharp	Louisiana Tech	69-67	Cheryl Miller, USC	Norfolk, VA
1984	USC	Linda Sharp	Tennessee	72-61	Cheryl Miller, USC	Los Angeles, CA
1985	Old Dominion	Marianne Stanley	Georgia	70-65	Tracy Claxton, Old Dominion	Austin, TX
1986	Texas	Jody Conradt	USC	97-81	Clarissa Davis, Texas	Lexington, KY
1987	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Louisiana Tech	67-44	Tonya Edwards, Tennessee	Austin, TX
1988	Louisiana Tech	Leon Barmore	Auburn	56-54	Erica Westbrooks, La. Tech	Tacoma, WA
1989	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Auburn	76-60	Bridgette Gordon, Tennessee	Tacoma, WA
1990	Stanford	Tara VanDerveer	Auburn	88-81	Jennifer Azzi, Stanford	Knoxville, TN
1991	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Virginia	70-67 (OT)	Dawn Staley, Virginia	New Orleans, LA
1992	Stanford	Tara VanDerveer	W. Kentucky	78-62	Molly Goodenbour, Stanford	Los Angeles, CA
1993	Texas Tech	Marsha Sharp	Ohio St.	84-82	Sheryl Swoopes, Texas Tech	Atlanta, GA
1994	North Carolina	Sylvia Hatchell	Louisiana Tech	60-59	Charlotte Smith, North Carolina	Richmond, VA
1995	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Tennessee	70-64	Rebecca Lobo, Connecticut	Minneapolis, MN
1996	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Georgia	83-65	Michelle Marciniak, Tennessee	Charlotte, NC
1997	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Old Dominion	68-59	Chamique Holdsclaw, Tennessee	Cincinnati, OH
1998	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Louisiana Tech	93-75	Chamique Holdsclaw, Tennessee	Kansas City, MO
1999	Purdue	Carolyn Peck	Duke	62-45	Ukari Figgs, Purdue	San Jose, CA
2000	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Tennessee	71-52	Shea Ralph, Connecticut	Philadelphia, PA
2001	Notre Dame	Muffet McGraw	Purdue	68-66	Ruth Riley, Notre Dame	St. Louis, MO
2002	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Oklahoma	82-70	Swin Cash, Connecticut	San Antonio, TX
2003	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Tennessee	73-68	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut	Atlanta, GA
2004	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Tennessee	70-61	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut	New Orleans, LA
2005	Baylor	Kim Mulkey-Robertson	Michigan State	84-62	Sophia Young, Baylor	Indianapolis, IN
2006	Maryland	Brenda Frese	Duke	78-75 (OT)	Laura Harper, Maryland	Boston, MA
2007	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Rutgers	59-46	Candace Parker, Tennessee	Cleveland, OH
2008	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Stanford	64-48	Candace Parker, Tennessee	Tampa Bay, FL
2009	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Louisville	76-54	Tina Charles, Connecticut	St. Louis, MO
2010	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Stanford	53-47	Maya Moore, Connecticut	San Antonio, TX

Wade Trophy

Awarded by the National Assn. for Girls and Women in Sport for character, leadership, and player performance.

Year	Player, school
1978	Carol Blazejowski, Montclair St.
1979	Nancy Lieberman, Old Dominion
1980	Nancy Lieberman, Old Dominion
1981	Lynette Woodard, Kansas
1982	Pam Kelly, Louisiana Tech
1983	LaTaunya Pollard, Long Beach St.
1984	Janice Lawrence, Louisiana Tech
1985	Cheryl Miller, USC
1986	Kamie Ethridge, Texas
1987	Shelly Pennefeather, Villanova
1988	Teresa Weatherspoon, Louisiana Tech
1989	Clarissa Davis, Texas
1990	Jennifer Azzi, Stanford
1991	Daedra Charles, Tennessee
1992	Susan Robinson, Penn St.
1993	Karen Jennings, Nebraska
1994	Carol Ann Shudlick, Minnesota
1995	Rebecca Lobo, Connecticut
1996	Jennifer Rizzotti, Connecticut
1997	DeLisha Milton, Florida
1998	Ticha Penicheiro, Old Dominion
1999	Stephanie White-McCarty, Purdue
2000	Edwina Brown, Texas
2001	Jackie Stiles, SW Missouri St.
2002	Sue Bird, Connecticut
2003	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut
2004	Alana Beard, Duke
2005	Seimone Augustus, LSU
2006	Seimone Augustus, LSU
2007	Candace Parker, Tennessee
2008	Candice Wiggins, Stanford
2009	Maya Moore, Connecticut
2010	Maya Moore, Connecticut

2010 WOMEN'S NCAA BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

DAYTON REGIONAL

(1) Connecticut 95
(16) Southern U. 39
Connecticut 90
(8) Temple 65
(9) James Madison 53
Temple 36
Connecticut 74
(5) Virginia 67
(12) Green Bay 69
Green Bay 56
(4) Iowa St. 79
(13) Lehigh 42
Iowa St. 60
Iowa St. 36
Connecticut 90
(6) St. John's (NY) 65
(11) Princeton 47
St. John's (NY) 65
(3) Florida St. 75
(14) Louisiana Tech 61
Florida St. 66
Florida St. 74
Florida St. 50
(7) Mississippi St. 68
(10) Middle Tenn. 64
Mississippi St. 87
(2) Ohio St. 93
(15) St. Francis (PA) 59
Ohio St. 67
Mississippi St. 71

MEMPHIS REGIONAL

(1) Tennessee 75
(16) Austin Peay 42
Tennessee 92
(8) Dayton 67
(9) TCU 66
Dayton 64
Tennessee 62
(5) Georgetown 62
(12) Marist 42
Georgetown 33
(4) Baylor 69
(13) Fresno St. 55
Baylor 49
Baylor 77
Baylor 51
(6) Texas 63
(11) San Diego St. 74
San Diego St. 64
(3) West Virginia 58
(14) Lamar 43
West Virginia 55
San Diego St. 58
Duke 48
(7) LSU 60
(10) Hartford 39
LSU 52
(2) Duke 72
(15) Hampton 37
Duke 60
Duke 66

SACRAMENTO REGIONAL

(1) Stanford 79
(16) UC Riverside 47
Stanford 96
(8) Iowa 70
(9) Rutgers 63
Iowa 67
Stanford 73
(5) Georgia 64
(12) Tulane 59
Georgia 74
(4) Oklahoma St. 70
(13) Chattanooga 63
Oklahoma St. 71
Georgia 36
Stanford 55
(6) Vanderbilt 83
(11) DePaul 76
Vanderbilt 62
(3) Xavier 94
(14) East Tenn. St. 82
Xavier 63
Xavier 74
Xavier 53
(7) Gonzaga 82
(10) North Carolina 76
Gonzaga 72
(2) Texas A&M 84
(15) Portland St. 53
Texas A&M 71
Gonzaga 56

KANSAS CITY REGIONAL

(1) Nebraska 83
(16) Northern Iowa 44
Nebraska 83
(8) UCLA 74
(9) North Carolina St. 54
UCLA 70
Nebraska 67
(5) Michigan St. 72
(12) Bowling Green 62
Michigan St. 52
(4) Kentucky 83
(13) Liberty 77
Kentucky 70
Kentucky 76
Kentucky 68
(6) Georgia Tech 53
(11) UALR 63
UALR 44
(3) Oklahoma 68
(14) South Dakota St. 57
Oklahoma 60
Oklahoma 77
Oklahoma 88
(7) Wisconsin 55
(10) Vermont 64
Vermont 66
(2) Notre Dame 86
(15) Cleveland St. 58
Notre Dame 84
Notre Dame 72

Connecticut 70
Baylor 50
Stanford 73
Oklahoma 66

Connecticut 53
Stanford 47

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Favored Alabama Defeats Texas for BCS Title

The Univ. of Alabama Crimson Tide Jan. 7, 2010, beat the Univ. of Texas Longhorns, 37-21, in Pasadena, CA, to win the Bowl Championship Series (BCS) national title game. With the win, the Crimson Tide, coached by Nick Saban, claimed the 13th NCAA Division I-A football title in school history. Both teams had posted season records of 13 wins and no losses, but top-ranked Alabama was the clear favorite. The game featured the 2009 Heisman Trophy winner, Alabama tailback Mark Ingram, and star Texas quarterback Colt McCoy. However, McCoy was knocked out of the game with a sprained right shoulder on Texas's first possession and replaced by inexperienced freshman Garrett Gilbert.

National College Football Champions, 1936-2009

The official champion, as determined by the BCS National Championship game (BCS No. 1 vs. BCS No. 2), is listed starting 2006. For years preceding 2006, the unofficial champion, as selected by the AP poll of writers and USA Today/ESPN (until 1991, UPI; 1991-1996 USA Today/CNN) poll of coaches, is listed. Where the polls disagreed, both teams are listed (AP winner first). The AP poll started in 1936; the UPI poll in 1950.

1936	Minnesota	1951	Tennessee	1966	Notre Dame	1980	Georgia	1995	Nebraska
1937	Pittsburgh	1952	Michigan St.	1967	USC	1981	Clemson	1996	Florida
1938	Texas Christian	1953	Maryland	1968	Ohio St.	1982	Penn St.	1997	Michigan/Nebraska
1939	Texas A&M	1954	Ohio St./UCLA	1969	Texas	1983	Miami (FL)	1998	Tennessee
1940	Minnesota	1955	Oklahoma	1970	Nebraska/Texas	1984	Brigham Young	1999	Florida St.
1941	Minnesota	1956	Oklahoma	1971	Nebraska	1985	Oklahoma	2000	Oklahoma
1942	Ohio St.	1957	Auburn/Ohio St.	1972	USC	1986	Penn St.	2001	Miami (FL)
1943	Notre Dame	1958	Louisiana St.	1973	Notre Dame/	1987	Miami (FL)	2002	Ohio State
1944	Army	1959	Syracuse		Alabama	1988	Notre Dame	2003	LSU/USC
1945	Army	1960	Minnesota	1974	Oklahoma/USC	1989	Miami (FL)	2004	USC
1946	Notre Dame	1961	Alabama	1975	Oklahoma	1990	Colorado/GA Tech	2005	Texas
1947	Notre Dame	1962	USC	1976	Pittsburgh	1991	Miami (FL)/Washington	2006	Florida
1948	Michigan	1963	Texas	1977	Notre Dame	1992	Alabama	2007	LSU
1949	Notre Dame	1964	Alabama	1978	Alabama/USC	1993	Florida St.	2008	Florida
1950	Oklahoma	1965	Alabama/Mich. St.	1979	Alabama	1994	Nebraska	2009	Alabama

2009 Final Standings

Bowl Championship Series

Rank, team	Rank, team
1. Alabama	14. Brigham Young
2. Texas	15. Miami (FL)
3. Cincinnati	16. West Virginia
4. TCU	17. Pittsburgh
5. Florida	18. Oregon State
6. Boise State	19. Oklahoma St.
7. Oregon	20. Arizona
8. Ohio State	21. Stanford
9. Georgia Tech	22. Nebraska
10. Iowa	23. Utah
11. Virginia Tech	24. USC
12. LSU	25. Wisconsin
13. Penn State	

Associated Press Poll

Rank, team	Rank, team
1. Alabama	14. Nebraska
2. Texas	15. Pittsburgh
3. Florida	16. Wisconsin
4. Boise State	17. LSU
5. Ohio State	18. Utah
6. TCU	19. Miami (FL)
7. Iowa	20. Mississippi
8. Cincinnati	21. Texas Tech
9. Penn State	22. USC
10. Virginia Tech	23. Central Michigan
11. Oregon	24. Clemson
12. Brigham Young	25. West Virginia
13. Georgia Tech	

USA Today Coaches' Poll

Rank, team	Rank, team
1. Alabama	14. Nebraska
2. Texas	15. Pittsburgh
3. Florida	16. Wisconsin
4. Boise State	17. LSU
5. Ohio State	18. Utah
6. TCU	19. Miami (FL)
7. Iowa	20. USC
8. Penn State	21. Mississippi
9. Cincinnati	22. West Virginia
10. Virginia Tech	23. Texas Tech
11. Oregon	24. Central Michigan
12. Brigham Young	25. Oklahoma State
13. Georgia Tech	

Note: BCS Standings are as of Dec. 6, 2009. AP and Coaches' Polls are final after bowl games are played. The American Football Coaches Assn. prohibits coaches from voting for schools which are on major NCAA probation.

Annual Results of Major Bowl Games

(Dates indicate year the game was played; bowl games are generally played in late December or early January.)

Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA

1902	(Jan.) Michigan 49, Stanford 0	1948	Michigan 49, USC 0	1980	USC 17, Ohio St. 16
1916	Washington St. 14, Brown 0	1949	Northwestern 20, California 14	1981	Michigan 23, Washington 6
1917	Oregon 14, Pennsylvania 0	1950	Ohio St. 17, California 14	1982	Washington 28, Iowa 0
1918-19	Service teams	1951	Michigan 14, California 6	1983	UCLA 24, Michigan 14
1920	Harvard 7, Oregon 6	1952	Illinois 40, Stanford 7	1984	UCLA 45, Illinois 9
1921	California 28, Ohio St. 0	1953	USC 7, Wisconsin 0	1985	USC 20, Ohio St. 17
1922	Wash. & Jeff. 0, California 0	1954	Mich. St. 28, UCLA 20	1986	UCLA 45, Iowa 28
1923	USC 14, Penn St. 3	1955	Ohio St. 20, USC 7	1987	Arizona St. 22, Michigan 15
1924	Navy 14, Washington 14	1956	Mich. St. 17, UCLA 14	1988	Mich. St. 20, USC 17
1925	Notre Dame 27, Stanford 10	1957	Iowa 35, Oregon St. 19	1989	Michigan 22, USC 14
1926	Alabama 20, Washington 19	1958	Ohio St. 10, Oregon 7	1990	USC 17, Michigan 10
1927	Alabama 7, Stanford 7	1959	Iowa 38, California 12	1991	Washington 46, Iowa 34
1928	Stanford 7, Pittsburgh 6	1960	Washington 44, Wisconsin 8	1992	Washington 34, Michigan 14
1929	Georgia Tech 8, California 7	1961	Washington 17, Minnesota 7	1993	Michigan 38, Washington 31
1930	USC 47, Pittsburgh 14	1962	Minnesota 21, UCLA 3	1994	Wisconsin 21, UCLA 16
1931	Alabama 24, Wash. St. 0	1963	USC 42, Wisconsin 37	1995	Penn St. 38, Oregon 20
1932	USC 21, Tulane 12	1964	Illinois 17, Washington 7	1996	USC 41, Northwestern 32
1933	USC 35, Pittsburgh 0	1965	Michigan 34, Oregon St. 7	1997	Ohio St. 20, Arizona St. 17
1934	Columbia 7, Stanford 0	1966	UCLA 14, Mich. St. 12	1998	Michigan 21, Wash. St. 16
1935	Alabama 29, Stanford 13	1967	Purdue 14, USC 13	1999	Wisconsin 38, UCLA 31
1936	Stanford 7, SMU 0	1968	USC 14, Indiana 3	2000	Wisconsin 17, Stanford 9
1937	Pittsburgh 21, Washington 0	1969	Ohio St. 27, USC 16	2001	Washington 34, Purdue 24
1938	California 13, Alabama 0	1970	USC 10, Michigan 3	2002	Miami (FL) 37, Nebraska 14
1939	USC 7, Duke 3	1971	Stanford 27, Ohio St. 17	2003	Oklahoma 34, Washington St. 14
1940	USC 14, Tennessee 0	1972	Stanford 13, Michigan 12	2004	USC 28, Michigan 14
1941	Stanford 21, Nebraska 13	1973	USC 42, Ohio St. 17	2005	Texas 38, Michigan 37
1942*	Oregon St. 20, Duke 16	1974	Ohio St. 42, USC 21	2006	Texas 41, USC 38
1943	Georgia 9, UCLA 0	1975	USC 18, Ohio St. 17	2007	USC 32, Michigan 18
1944	USC 29, Washington 0	1976	UCLA 23, Ohio St. 10	2008	USC 49, Illinois 17
1945	USC 25, Tennessee 0	1977	USC 14, Michigan 6	2009	USC 38, Penn State 24
1946	Alabama 34, USC 14	1978	Washington 27, Michigan 20	2010	Ohio State 26, Oregon 17
1947	Illinois 45, UCLA 14	1979	USC 17, Michigan 10		

*Played in Durham, NC.

Orange Bowl, Miami, FL

1935 (Jan.) Bucknell 26, Miami (FL) 0
1936 Catholic U. 20, Mississippi 19
1937 Duquesne 13, Mississippi St. 12
1938 Auburn 6, Michigan St. 0
1939 Tennessee 17, Oklahoma 0
1940 Georgia Tech 21, Missouri 7
1941 Mississippi St. 14, Georgetown 7
1942 Georgia 40, TCU 26
1943 Alabama 37, Boston Coll. 21
1944 LSU 19, Texas A&M 14
1945 Tulsa 26, Georgia Tech 12
1946 Miami (FL) 13, Holy Cross 6
1947 Rice 8, Tennessee 0
1948 Georgia Tech 20, Kansas 14
1949 Texas 41, Georgia 28
1950 Santa Clara 21, Kentucky 13
1951 Clemson 15, Miami (FL) 14
1952 Georgia Tech 17, Baylor 14
1953 Alabama 61, Syracuse 6
1954 Oklahoma 7, Maryland 0
1955 Duke 34, Nebraska 7
1956 Oklahoma 20, Maryland 6
1957 Colorado 27, Clemson 21
1958 Oklahoma 48, Duke 21
1959 Oklahoma 21, Syracuse 6
1960 Georgia 14, Missouri 0
1961 Missouri 21, Navy 14
1962 LSU 25, Colorado 7
1963 Alabama 17, Oklahoma 0
1964 Nebraska 13, Auburn 7
1965 Texas 21, Alabama 17
1966 Alabama 39, Nebraska 28
1967 Florida 27, Georgia Tech 12
1968 Oklahoma 26, Tennessee 24
1969 Penn St. 15, Kansas 14
1970 Penn St. 10, Missouri 3
1971 Nebraska 17, LSU 12
1972 Nebraska 38, Alabama 6
1973 Nebraska 40, Notre Dame 6
1974 Penn St. 16, LSU 9
1975 Notre Dame 13, Alabama 11
1976 Oklahoma 14, Michigan 6
1977 Ohio St. 27, Colorado 10
1978 Arkansas 31, Oklahoma 6
1979 Oklahoma 31, Nebraska 24
1980 Oklahoma 24, Florida St. 7
1981 Oklahoma 18, Florida St. 17
1982 Clemson 22, Nebraska 15
1983 Nebraska 21, LSU 20
1984 Miami (FL) 31, Nebraska 30
1985 Washington 28, Oklahoma 17
1986 Oklahoma 25, Penn St. 10
1987 Oklahoma 42, Arkansas 8
1988 Miami (FL) 20, Oklahoma 14
1989 Miami (FL) 23, Nebraska 3
1990 Notre Dame 21, Colorado 6
1991 Colorado 10, Notre Dame 9
1992 Miami (FL) 22, Nebraska 0
1993 Florida St. 27, Nebraska 14
1994 Florida St. 18, Nebraska 16
1995 Nebraska 24, Miami (FL) 17
1996 Florida St. 31, Notre Dame 26
1996 (Dec.) Nebraska 41, Virginia Tech 21
1998 (Jan.) Nebraska 42, Tennessee 17
1999 Florida 31, Syracuse 10
2000 Michigan 35, Alabama 34 (OT)
2001 Oklahoma 13, Florida St. 2
2002 Florida 56, Maryland 23
2003 USC 38, Iowa 17
2004 Miami 16, Florida State 14
2005 USC 55, Oklahoma 19
2006 Penn St. 26, Florida St. 23 (3 OT)
2007 Louisville 24, Wake Forest 13
2008 Kansas 24, Virginia Tech 21
2009 Virginia Tech 20, Cincinnati 7
2010 Iowa 24, Georgia Tech 14

Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, LA

1935 (Jan.) Tulane 20, Temple 14
1936 TCU 3, LSU 2
1937 Santa Clara 21, LSU 14
1938 Santa Clara 6, LSU 0
1939 TCU 15, Carnegie Tech 7
1940 Texas A&M 14, Tulane 13
1941 Boston Col. 19, Tennessee 13
1942 Fordham 2, Missouri 0
1943 Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7
1944 Georgia Tech 20, Tulsa 18
1945 Duke 29, Alabama 26
1946 Oklahoma A&M 33, St. Mary's 13
1947 Georgia 20, N. Carolina 10
1948 Texas 27, Alabama 7
1949 Oklahoma 14, N. Carolina 6
1950 Oklahoma 35, LSU 0
1951 Kentucky 13, Oklahoma 7
1952 Maryland 28, Tennessee 13
1953 Georgia Tech 24, Mississippi 7
1954 Georgia Tech 42, West Virginia 19
1955 Navy 21, Mississippi 0
1956 Georgia Tech 7, Pittsburgh 0
1957 Baylor 13, Tennessee 7
1958 Mississippi 39, Texas 7
1959 LSU 7, Clemson 0
1960 Mississippi 21, LSU 0
1961 Mississippi 14, Rice 6
1962 Alabama 10, Arkansas 3
1963 Mississippi 17, Arkansas 13
1964 Alabama 12, Mississippi 7
1965 LSU 13, Syracuse 10
1966 Missouri 20, Florida 18
1967 Alabama 34, Nebraska 7
1968 LSU 20, Wyoming 13
1969 Arkansas 16, Georgia 2
1970 Mississippi 27, Arkansas 22
1971 Tennessee 34, Air Force 13
1972 Oklahoma 40, Auburn 22
1972 (Dec.) Oklahoma 14, Penn St. 0
1973 Notre Dame 24, Alabama 23
1974 Nebraska 13, Florida 10
1975 Alabama 13, Penn St. 6
1977 (Jan.) Pittsburgh 27, Georgia 3
1978 Alabama 35, Ohio St. 6
1979 Alabama 14, Penn St. 7
1980 Alabama 24, Arkansas 9
1981 Georgia 17, Notre Dame 10
1982 Pittsburgh 24, Georgia 20
1983 Penn St. 27, Georgia 23
1984 Auburn 9, Michigan 7
1985 Nebraska 28, LSU 10
1986 Tennessee 35, Miami (FL) 7
1987 Nebraska 30, LSU 15
1988 Syracuse 16, Auburn 16
1989 Florida St. 13, Auburn 7
1990 Miami (FL) 33, Alabama 25
1991 Tennessee 23, Virginia 22
1992 Notre Dame 39, Florida 28
1993 Alabama 34, Miami (FL) 13
1994 Florida 41, West Virginia 7
1995 Florida St. 23, Florida 17
1995 (Dec.) Virginia Tech 28, Texas 10
1997 (Jan.) Florida 52, Florida St. 20
1998 Florida St. 31, Ohio St. 14
1999 Ohio St. 24, Texas A&M 14
2000 Florida St. 46, Virginia Tech 29
2001 Miami (FL) 37, Florida 20
2002 LSU 47, Illinois 34
2003 Georgia 26, Florida St. 13
2004 LSU 21, Oklahoma 14
2005 Auburn 16, Virginia Tech 13
2006 West Virginia 38, Georgia 35*
2007 LSU 41, Notre Dame 14
2008 Georgia 41, Hawaii 10
2009 Utah 31, Alabama 17
2010 Florida 51, Cincinnati 24

*Played in Atlanta, GA.

Chick-fil-A Bowl, Atlanta, GA

(Known as the Peach Bowl, 1968-97; Chick-fil-A Peach Bowl, 1998-2005.)

1968 (Dec.) LSU 31, Florida St. 27
1969 W. Virginia 14, S. Carolina 3
1970 Arizona St. 48, N. Carolina 26
1971 Mississippi 41, Georgia Tech 18
1972 N. Carolina St. 49, W. Virginia 13
1973 Georgia 17, Maryland 16
1974 Vanderbilt 6, Texas Tech 6
1975 W. Virginia 13, N. Carolina St. 10
1976 Kentucky 21, N. Carolina 0
1977 N. Carolina St. 24, Iowa St. 14
1978 Purdue 41, Georgia Tech 21
1979 Baylor 24, Clemson 18
1981 (Jan.) Miami (FL) 20, Virginia Tech 10
1981 (Dec.) W. Virginia 26, Florida 6
1982 Iowa 28, Tennessee 22
1983 Florida St. 28, N. Carolina 3
1984 Virginia 27, Purdue 22
1985 Army 31, Illinois 29
1986 Va. Tech 25, N. Carolina St. 24
1988 (Jan.) Tennessee 28, Indiana 22
1988 (Dec.) N. Carolina St. 28, Iowa 23
1989 Syracuse 19, Georgia 18
1990 Auburn 27, Indiana 23
1992 (Jan.) E. Carolina 37, NC St. 34
1993 N. Carolina 21, Mississippi St. 17
1993 (Dec.) Clemson 14, Kentucky 13
1995 (Jan.) N. Carolina St. 28, Miss. St. 24
1995 (Dec.) Virginia 34, Georgia 27
1996 LSU 10, Clemson 7
1998 (Jan.) Auburn 21, Clemson 17
1998 (Dec.) Georgia 35, Virginia 33
1999 Mississippi St. 27, Clemson 7
2000 LSU 28, Georgia Tech 14
2001 North Carolina 16, Auburn 10
2002 Maryland 30, Tennessee 3
2003 Clemson 27, Tennessee 14
2004 Miami (FL) 27, Florida 10
2005 LSU 40, Miami (FL) 3
2006 Georgia 31, Virginia Tech 24
2007 Auburn 23, Clemson 20 (OT)
2008 LSU 38, Georgia Tech 3
2009 Virginia Tech 37, Tennessee 14

Cotton Bowl, Dallas, TX

1937 (Jan.) TCU 16, Marquette 6
1938 Rice 28, Colorado 14
1939 St. Mary's 20, Texas Tech 13
1940 Clemson 6, Boston Coll. 3
1941 Texas A&M 13, Fordham 12
1942 Alabama 29, Texas A&M 21
1943 Texas 14, Georgia Tech 7
1944 Randolph Field 7, Texas 7
1945 Oklahoma A&M 34, TCU 0
1946 Texas 40, Missouri 27
1947 Arkansas 0, LSU 0
1948 SMU 13, Penn St. 13
1949 SMU 21, Oregon 13
1950 Rice 27, North Carolina 13
1951 Tennessee 20, Texas 14
1952 Kentucky 20, TCU 7
1953 Texas 16, Tennessee 0
1954 Rice 28, Alabama 6
1955 Georgia Tech 14, Arkansas 6
1956 Mississippi 14, TCU 13
1957 TCU 28, Syracuse 27
1958 Navy 20, Rice 7
1959 TCU 0, Air Force 0
1960 Syracuse 23, Texas 14
1961 Duke 7, Arkansas 6
1962 Texas 12, Mississippi 7
1963 LSU 13, Texas 0
1964 Texas 28, Navy 6
1965 Arkansas 10, Nebraska 7
1966 LSU 14, Arkansas 7
1966 (Dec.) Georgia 24, SMU 9
1968 (Jan.) Texas A&M 20, Alabama 16
1969 Texas 36, Tennessee 13
1970 Texas 21, Notre Dame 17
1971 Notre Dame 24, Texas 11
1972 Penn St. 30, Texas 6
1973 Texas 17, Alabama 13
1974 Nebraska 19, Texas 3
1975 Penn St. 41, Baylor 20
1976 Arkansas 31, Georgia 10
1977 Houston 30, Maryland 21
1978 Notre Dame 38, Texas 10
1979 Notre Dame 35, Houston 34
1980 Houston 17, Nebraska 14
1981 Alabama 30, Baylor 2
1982 Texas 14, Alabama 12
1983 SMU 7, Pittsburgh 3
1984 Georgia 10, Texas 9
1985 Boston Coll. 45, Houston 28
1986 Texas A&M 36, Auburn 16
1987 Ohio St. 28, Texas A&M 12
1988 Texas A&M 35, Notre Dame 10
1989 UCLA 17, Arkansas 3
1990 Tennessee 31, Arkansas 27
1991 Miami (FL) 46, Texas 3
1992 Florida St. 10, Texas A&M 2
1993 Notre Dame 28, Texas A&M 3

1994 Notre Dame 24, Texas A&M 21
1995 USC 55, Texas Tech 14
1996 Colorado 38, Oregon 6
1997 Brigham Young 19, Kansas St. 15
1998 UCLA 29, Texas A&M 23
1999 Texas 38, Mississippi St. 11
2000 Arkansas 27, Texas 6
2001 Kansas St. 35, Tennessee 21
2002 Oklahoma 10, Arkansas 3
2003 Texas 35, LSU 20
2004 Mississippi 31, Oklahoma St. 28
2005 Tennessee 38, Texas A&M 7
2006 Alabama 13, Texas Tech 10
2007 Auburn 17, Nebraska 14
2008 Missouri 38, Arkansas 7
2009 Mississippi 47, Texas Tech 34
2010 Mississippi 21, Oklahoma St. 7

Fiesta Bowl, Glendale, AZ*

1971 (Dec.) Arizona St. 45, Florida St. 38
1972 Arizona St. 49, Missouri 35
1973 Arizona St. 28, Pittsburgh 7
1974 Okla. St. 16, Brigham Young 6
1975 Arizona St. 17, Nebraska 14
1976 Oklahoma 41, Wyoming 7
1977 Penn St. 42, Arizona St. 30
1978 UCLA 10, Arkansas 10
1979 Pittsburgh 16, Arizona 10
1980 Penn St. 31, Ohio St. 19
1982 (Jan.) Penn St. 26, USC 10
1983 Arizona St. 32, Oklahoma 21
1984 Ohio St. 28, Pittsburgh 23
1985 UCLA 39, Miami (FL) 37
1986 Michigan 27, Nebraska 23
1987 Penn St. 14, Miami (FL) 10
1988 Florida St. 31, Nebraska 28
1989 Notre Dame 34, W. Virginia 21
1990 Florida St. 41, Nebraska 17
1991 Louisville 34, Alabama 7
1992 Penn St. 42, Tennessee 17
1993 Syracuse 26, Colorado 22
1994 Arizona 29, Miami (FL) 0
1995 Colorado 41, Notre Dame 24
1996 Nebraska 62, Florida 24
1997 Penn St. 38, Texas 15
1997 (Dec.) Kansas St. 35, Syracuse 18
1999 (Jan.) Tennessee 23, Florida St. 16
2000 Nebraska 31, Tennessee 21
2001 Oregon St. 41, Notre Dame 9
2002 Oregon 38, Colorado 16
2003 Ohio St. 31, Miami 24 (2 OT)
2004 Ohio St. 35, Kansas St. 28
2005 Utah 35, Pittsburgh 7
2006 Ohio St. 34, Notre Dame 20
2007 Boise St. 43, Oklahoma 42 (OT)
2008 West Virginia 48, Oklahoma 28
2009 Texas 24, Ohio State 21
2010 Boise St. 17, TCU 10

*Played in Tempe, AZ, 1971-2006.

Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, FL

1946 (Jan.) Wake Forest 26, S. Carolina 14
1947 Oklahoma 34, N. Carolina St. 13
1948 Maryland 20, Georgia 20
1949 Clemson 24, Missouri 23
1950 Maryland 20, Missouri 7
1951 Wyoming 20, Washington & Lee 7
1952 Miami (FL) 14, Clemson 0
1953 Florida 14, Tulsa 13
1954 Texas Tech 35, Auburn 13
1954 (Dec.) Auburn 33, Baylor 13
1955 Vanderbilt 25, Auburn 13
1956 Georgia Tech 21, Pittsburgh 14
1957 Tennessee 3, Texas A&M 0
1958 Mississippi 7, Florida 3
1960 (Jan.) Arkansas 14, Georgia Tech 7
1960 (Dec.) Florida 13, Baylor 12
1961 Penn St. 30, Georgia Tech 15
1962 Florida 17, Penn St. 7
1963 N. Carolina 35, Air Force 0
1965 (Jan.) Florida St. 36, Okla. 19
1965 (Dec.) GA Tech 31, Texas Tech 21
1966 Tennessee 18, Syracuse 12
1967 Penn St. 17, Florida St. 17
1968 Missouri 35, Alabama 10
1969 Florida 14, Tennessee 13
1971 (Jan.) Auburn 35, Mississippi 28
1971 (Dec.) Georgia 7, N. Carolina 3
1972 Auburn 24, Colorado 3
1973 Texas Tech 28, Tennessee 19
1974 Auburn 27, Texas 3
1975 Maryland 13, Florida 0
1976 Notre Dame 20, Penn St. 9
1977 Pittsburgh 34, Clemson 3
1978 Clemson 17, Ohio St. 15
1979 N. Carolina 17, Michigan 15
1980 Pittsburgh 37, S. Carolina 9
1981 N. Carolina 31, Arkansas 27
1982 Florida St. 31, West Virginia 12
1983 Florida 14, Iowa 6
1984 Oklahoma St. 21, S. Carolina 14
1985 Florida St. 34, Oklahoma St. 23
1986 Clemson 27, Stanford 21
1987 LSU 30, S. Carolina 13
1989 (Jan.) Georgia 34, Michigan St. 27
1989 (Dec.) Clemson 27, W. Virginia 7
1991 (Jan.) Michigan 35, Mississippi 3
1991 (Dec.) Oklahoma 48, Virginia 14
1992 Florida 27, N. Carolina St. 10
1993 Alabama 24, N. Carolina 10
1994 Tennessee 45, Virginia Tech 23
1996 (Jan.) Syracuse 41, Clemson 0
1997 N. Carolina 20, W. Virginia 13
1998 N. Carolina 42, Virginia Tech 3
1999 Georgia Tech 35, Notre Dame 28
2000 Miami (FL) 28, Georgia Tech 13
2001 Virginia Tech 41, Clemson 20
2002 Florida St. 30, Virginia Tech 17
2003 N. Carolina St. 28, Notre Dame 6
2004 Maryland 41, West Virginia 7
2005 Florida St. 30, West Virginia 18
2006 Virginia Tech 35, Louisville 24
2007 West Virginia 38, Georgia Tech 35
2008 Texas Tech 31, VIrginia 28
2009 Nebraska 26, Clemson 21
2010 Florida St. 33, West Virginia 21

Liberty Bowl, Memphis, TN

1959 (Dec.) Penn St. 7, Alabama 0
1960 Penn St. 41, Oregon 12
1961 Syracuse 15, Miami (FL) 14
1962 Oregon St. 6, Villanova 0
1963 Mississippi St. 16, N. Carolina St. 12
1964 Utah 32, West Virginia 6
1965 Mississippi 13, Auburn 7
1966 Miami (FL) 14, Virginia Tech 7
1967 N. Carolina St. 14, Georgia 7
1968 Mississippi 34, Virginia Tech 17
1969 Colorado 47, Alabama 33
1970 Tulane 17, Colorado 3
1971 Tennessee 14, Arkansas 13
1972 Georgia Tech 31, Iowa St. 30
1973 N. Carolina St. 31, Kansas 18
1974 Tennessee 7, Maryland 3
1975 USC 20, Texas A&M 0
1976 Alabama 36, UCLA 6
1977 Nebraska 21, N. Carolina 17
1978 Missouri 20, LSU 15
1979 Penn St. 9, Tulane 6
1980 Purdue 28, Missouri 25
1981 Ohio St. 31, Navy 28
1982 Alabama 21, Illinois 15
1983 Notre Dame 19, Boston Coll. 18
1984 Auburn 21, Arkansas 15
1985 Baylor 21, LSU 7
1986 Tennessee 21, Minnesota 14
1987 Georgia 20, Arkansas 17
1988 Indiana 34, S. Carolina 10
1989 Mississippi 42, Air Force 29
1990 Air Force 23, Ohio St. 11
1991 Air Force 38, Mississippi St. 15
1992 Mississippi 13, Air Force 0
1993 Louisville 18, Michigan St. 7
1994 Illinois 30, East Carolina 0
1995 East Carolina 19, Stanford 13
1996 Syracuse 30, Houston 17
1997 So. Mississippi 41, Pittsburgh 7
1998 Tulane 41, Brigham Young 27
1999 So. Mississippi 23, Colorado St. 17
2000 Colorado St. 22, Louisville 17
2001 Louisville 28, BYU 10
2002 TCU 17, Colorado St. 3
2003 Utah 17, So. Mississippi 0
2004 Louisville 44, Boise St. 40
2005 Tulsa 31, Fresno St. 24
2006 South Carolina 44, Houston 36
2007 Mississippi State 10, UCF 3
2009 Kentucky 25, East Carolina 19
2010 Arkansas 20, East Carolina 17 (OT)

Sun Bowl, El Paso, TX

1936 (Jan.) Hardin-Simmons 14, New Mexico St. 14
1937 Hardin-Simmons 34, Texas Mines 6
1938 West Virginia 7, Texas Tech 6
1939 Utah 26, New Mexico 0
1940 Catholic U. 0, Arizona St. 0
1941 Western Reserve 26, Arizona St. 13
1942 Tulsa 6, Texas Tech 0
1943 2d Air Force 13, Hardin-Simmons 7
1944 Southwestern (TX) 7, New Mexico 0
1945 Southwestern (TX) 35, Univ. of Mexico 0
1946 New Mexico 34, Denver 24
1947 Cincinnati 18, Virginia Tech 6
1948 Miami (OH) 13, Texas Tech 12
1949 West Virginia 21, Texas Mines 12
1950 Texas Western 33, Georgetown 20
1951 West Texas St. 14, Cincinnati 13
1952 Texas Tech 25, Pacific (CA) 14
1953 Pacific (CA) 26, S. Mississippi 7
1954 Texas Western 37, S. Miss. 14
1955 Texas Western 47, Florida St. 20
1956 Wyoming 21, Texas Tech 14
1957 Geo. Washington 13, TX Western 0
1958 Louisville 34, Drake 20
1958 (Dec.) Wyoming 14, Hardin-Simmons 6
1959 New Mexico St. 28, N. Texas St. 8
1960 New Mexico St. 20, Utah St. 13
1961 Villanova 17, Wichita 9
1962 West Texas St. 15, Ohio U. 14
1963 Oregon 21, SMU 14
1964 Georgia 7, Texas Tech 0
1965 Texas Western 13, TCU 12
1966 Wyoming 28, Florida St. 20
1967 UTEP 14, Mississippi 7
1968 Auburn 34, Arizona 10
1969 Nebraska 45, Georgia 6
1970 Georgia Tech. 17, Texas Tech 9
1971 LSU 33, Iowa St. 15
1972 North Carolina 32, Texas Tech 28
1973 Missouri 34, Auburn 17
1974 Mississippi St. 26, North Carolina 24
1975 Pittsburgh 33, Kansas 19
1977 (Jan.) Texas A&M 37, Florida 14
1977 (Dec.) Stanford 24, LSU 14
1978 Texas 42, Maryland 0
1979 Washington 14, Texas 7
1980 Nebraska 31, Mississippi St. 17
1981 Oklahoma 40, Houston 14
1982 North Carolina 26, Texas 10
1983 Alabama 28, SMU 7
1984 Maryland 28, Tennessee 27
1985 Georgia 13, Arizona 13
1986 Alabama 28, Washington 6
1987 Oklahoma St. 35, West Virginia 33
1988 Alabama 29, Army 28
1989 Pittsburgh 31, Texas A&M 28
1990 Michigan St. 17, USC 16
1991 UCLA 6, Illinois 3
1992 Baylor 20, Arizona 15
1993 Oklahoma 41, Texas Tech 10
1994 Texas 35, North Carolina 31
1995 Iowa 38, Washington 18
1996 Stanford 38, Michigan St. 0
1997 Arizona St. 17, Iowa 7
1998 TCU 28, USC 19
1999 Oregon 24, Minnesota 20
2000 Wisconsin 21, UCLA 20
2001 Washington St. 33, Purdue 27
2002 Purdue 34, Washington 24
2003 Minnesota 31, Oregon 30
2004 Arizona St. 27, Purdue 23
2005 UCLA 50, Northwestern 39
2006 Oregon St. 39, Missouri 38
2007 Oregon 56, South Florida 21
2008 Oregon State 3, Pittsburgh 0
2009 Oklahoma 31, Stanford 27

Other Bowl Results, Dec. 2009-Jan. 2010

Alamo Bowl, San Antonio, TX: Texas Tech 41, Michigan St. 31
Armed Forces (fmr. Fort Worth) Bowl, Ft. Worth, TX: Air Force 47, Houston 20
Capital One Bowl, Orlando, FL: Penn St. 19, LSU 17
Champs Sports Bowl, Orlando, FL: Wisconsin 20, Miami (FL) 14
EagleBank Bowl, Washington, DC: UCLA 30, Temple 21
Emerald Bowl, San Francisco, CA: USC 24, Boston Coll. 13
GMAC Bowl, Mobile, AL: Central Michigan 44, Troy 41 (2 OT)
Hawaii Bowl, Honolulu, HI: SMU 45, Nevada 10
Holiday Bowl, San Diego, CA: Nebraska 33, Arizona 0
Humanitarian Bowl, Boise, ID: Idaho 43, Bowling Green 42
Independence Bowl, Shreveport, LA: Georgia 44, Texas A&M 20
Insight Bowl, Tempe, AZ: Iowa St. 14, Minnesota 13
International Bowl, Toronto, Ontario: South Florida 27, Northern Illinois 3
Las Vegas Bowl: BYU 44, Oregon St. 20
Little Caesars (fmr. Motor City) Bowl, Detroit, MI: Marshall 21, Ohio 17
Meineke Car Care Bowl, Charlotte, NC: Pittsburgh 19, North Carolina 17
Music City Bowl, Nashville, TN: Clemson 21, Kentucky 13
New Mexico Bowl, Albuquerque, NM: Wyoming 35, Fresno St. 28 (2 OT)
New Orleans Bowl: Middle Tenn. St. 42, Southern Miss. 32
Outback Bowl, Tampa, FL: Auburn 38, Northwestern 35
PapaJohns.com Bowl, Birmingham, AL: Connecticut 20, South Carolina 7
Poinsettia Bowl, San Diego, CA: Utah 37, California 27
St. Petersburg Bowl: Rutgers 45, Central Florida 24
Texas (fmr. Houston) Bowl, Houston, TX: Navy 35, Missouri 13

All-Time NCAA Division I-A (FBS) Statistical Leaders

(At end of 2009 season. Prior to 2002, postseason games were not included in NCAA final football statistics or records. Beginning with the 2002 season, all postseason games were included. Career rushing yards per game rankings do not include active players.)

Career Rushing Yards

Player, team	Yrs.	Carries	Yds.	Avg.
Ron Dayne, Wisconsin	1996-99	1,115	6,397	5.74
Ricky Williams, Texas	1995-98	1,011	6,279	6.21
Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh	1973-76	1,074	6,082	5.66
DeAngelo Williams, Memphis	2002-05	969	6,026	6.22
Charles White, USC	1976-79	1,023	5,598	5.47

Career Passing Yards

Player, team	Yrs.	Comp./att.	Yds.
Timmy Chang, Hawaii	2000-04	1,388/2,436	17,072
Graham Harrell, Texas Tech	2005-08	1,403/2,010	15,793
Ty Detmer, BYU	1988-91	958/1,530	15,031
Colt Brennan, Hawaii	2005-07	1,115/1,584	14,193
Philip Rivers, North Carolina	2000-03	1,147/1,710	13,484

Career Rushing Yards/Game (min. 2,500 yds.)

Player, team	Yrs.	Carries	Yds.	Avg./game
Ed Marinaro, Cornell	1969-71	918	4,715	174.6
O. J. Simpson, USC	1967-68	621	3,214	164.4
Herschel Walker, Georgia	1980-82	994	5,259	159.4
Garrett Wolfe, N. Illinois	2004-06	807	5,164	156.5
LeShon Johnson, N. Illinois	1992-93	592	3,314	150.6

Career Receiving Yards

Player, team	Yrs.	Rec.	Yds.	Avg.
Trevor Insley, Nevada	1996-99	298	5,005	16.8
Marcus Harris, Wyoming	1993-96	259	4,518	17.4
Rashaun Woods, Oklahoma St.	2000-03	293	4,412	15.1
Ryan Yarborough, Wyoming	1990-93	229	4,357	19.0
Troy Edwards, Louisiana Tech	1996-98	280	4,352	15.5

All-Time Division I-A (FBS) Team Won-Lost Records

School	Years	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.	Total
Michigan	130	877	302	36	0.737	1,215
Notre Dame	121	837	290	42	0.734	1,169
Texas	117	845	318	33	0.720	1,196
Ohio St.	120	818	308	53	0.716	1,179
Oklahoma	115	799	302	53	0.715	1,154
Boise St. (1996)	42	353	144	2	0.709	499
Alabama[1]	115	792	316	43	0.707	1,151
USC[1]	117	761	307	54	0.702	1,122
Nebraska	120	827	341	40	0.701	1,208
Tennessee	113	782	333	53	0.692	1,168
Penn St	123	811	351	41	0.691	1,203
Florida St.[1]	63	454	227	17	0.663	698
Georgia	116	731	389	54	0.646	1,174
LSU	116	709	387	47	0.641	1,143
Miami (FL)	83	553	314	19	0.635	886
Florida	103	654	374	40	0.631	1,068
Auburn	117	689	400	47	0.627	1,136
South Fla. (2000)	13	95	57	0	0.625	152
Miami (OH)	121	650	390	44	0.620	1,084
Arizona St.	97	549	342	24	0.613	915
Central Mich.	109	570	355	36	0.612	961
Washington	120	655	407	50	0.612	1,112
Virginia Tech	116	667	428	46	0.605	1,141
Colorado	120	666	435	36	0.602	1,137
West Virginia	117	682	450	45	0.599	1,177

Note: As of end of 2009 season. Includes records as senior college only. Bowl and playoff games are included, and each tie game is computed as half won and half lost. Teams listed with years in parentheses indicates reclassification to Division I-A (FBS). The year in parentheses is the first year of Division I-A (FBS) membership. Tiebreaker rule began with 1996 season. (1) Record adjusted by action of the NCAA Committee on Infractions.

Heisman Trophy Winners, 1935-2009

Awarded annually to the nation's outstanding college football player by the Downtown Athletic Club.

1935	Jay Berwanger, Chicago, HB	1960	Joe Bellino, Navy, HB	1985	Bo Jackson, Auburn, RB
1936	Larry Kelley, Yale, E	1961	Ernest Davis, Syracuse, HB	1986	Vinny Testaverde, Miami, QB
1937	Clinton Frank, Yale, HB	1962	Terry Baker, Oregon St., QB	1987	Tim Brown, Notre Dame, WR
1938	David O'Brien, Texas Christian, QB	1963	Roger Staubach, Navy, QB	1988	Barry Sanders, Oklahoma St., RB
1939	Nile Kinnick, Iowa, HB	1964	John Huarte, Notre Dame, QB	1989	Andre Ware, Houston, QB
1940	Tom Harmon, Michigan, HB	1965	Mike Garrett, USC, HB	1990	Ty Detmer, BYU, QB
1941	Bruce Smith, Minnesota, HB	1966	Steve Spurrier, Florida, QB	1991	Desmond Howard, Michigan, WR
1942	Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, HB	1967	Gary Beban, UCLA, QB	1992	Gino Torretta, Miami, QB
1943	Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame, QB	1968	O. J. Simpson, USC, RB	1993	Charlie Ward, Florida St., QB
1944	Leslie Horvath, Ohio St., QB	1969	Steve Owens, Oklahoma, RB	1994	Rashaan Salaam, Colorado, RB
1945	Felix Blanchard, Army, FB	1970	Jim Plunkett, Stanford, QB	1995	Eddie George, Ohio St., RB
1946	Glenn Davis, Army, HB	1971	Pat Sullivan, Auburn, QB	1996	Danny Wuerffel, Florida, QB
1947	John Lujack, Notre Dame, QB	1972	Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska, RB-WR	1997	Charles Woodson, Michigan, CB
1948	Doak Walker, SMU, HB	1973	John Cappelletti, Penn St., RB	1998	Ricky Williams, Texas, RB
1949	Leon Hart, Notre Dame, E	1974	Archie Griffin, Ohio St., RB	1999	Ron Dayne, Wisconsin, RB
1950	Vic Janowicz, Ohio St., HB	1975	Archie Griffin, Ohio St., RB	2000	Chris Weinke, Florida St., QB
1951	Richard Kazmaier, Princeton, HB	1976	Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh, RB	2001	Eric Crouch, Nebraska, QB
1952	Billy Vessels, Oklahoma, HB	1977	Earl Campbell, Texas, RB	2002	Carson Palmer, USC, QB
1953	John Lattner, Notre Dame, HB	1978	Billy Sims, Oklahoma, RB	2003	Jason White, Oklahoma, QB
1954	Alan Ameche, Wisconsin, FB	1979	Charles White, USC, RB	2004	Matt Leinart, USC, QB
1955	Howard Cassady, Ohio St., HB	1980	George Rogers, S. Carolina, RB	2005	Reggie Bush, USC, RB[1]
1956	Paul Hornung, Notre Dame, QB	1981	Marcus Allen, USC, RB	2006	Troy Smith, Ohio State, QB
1957	John Crow, Texas A&M, HB	1982	Herschel Walker, Georgia, RB	2007	Tim Tebow, Florida, QB
1958	Pete Dawkins, Army, HB	1983	Mike Rozier, Nebraska, RB	2008	Sam Bradford, Oklahoma, QB
1959	Billy Cannon, LSU, HB	1984	Doug Flutie, Boston College, QB	2009	Mark Ingram, Alabama, RB

(1) Bush forfeited the trophy voluntarily Sept. 14, 2010, following revelations of NCAA rules violations while Bush was at USC.

All-Time Division I-A (FBS) Coaching Victories

Joe Paterno	394	Hayden Fry	232	Dana X. Bible	198	Johnny Majors	185
Bobby Bowden	377	**Frank Beamer**	229	Dan McGugin	197	Darrell Royal	184
Paul "Bear" Bryant	323	**Mack Brown**	214	Fielding Yost	196	Dick Tomey	183
Glenn "Pop" Warner	319	Jess Neely	207	Howard Jones	194	Gil Dobie	180
Amos Alonzo Stagg	314	Warren Woodson	203	John Cooper	192	Jackie Sherrill	180
LaVell Edwards	257	Don Nehlen	202	John Vaught	190	Carl Snavely	180
Tom Osborne	255	Eddie Anderson	201	George Welsh	188	Jerry Claiborne	179
Lou Holtz	249	Vince Dooley	201	Dennis Franchione	187	Carmen Cozza	179
Woody Hayes	238	Jim Sweeney	200	John Heisman	186	Ben Schwartzwalder	178
Bo Schembechler	234						

Note: Coaches active in 2009 shown in bold. Total victories through Jan. 7, 2010, including bowl games; coaches must have at least 10 seasons coaching BCS schools to be eligible. John Gagliardi of St. John's Univ. (MN) (Div. III) holds the record for most coaching victories, with 471.

College Football Coach of the Year, 1935-2009

The Division I-A (FBS) Coach of the Year has been selected by the American Football Coaches Assn. (AFCA) since 1935 and selected by the Football Writers Assn. of America (FWAA) since 1957. When polls disagree, both winners are indicated.

1935 Lynn Waldorf, Northwestern
1936 Dick Harlow, Harvard
1937 Edward Mylin, Lafayette
1938 Bill Kern, Carnegie Tech
1939 Eddie Anderson, Iowa
1940 Clark Shaughnessy, Stanford
1941 Frank Leahy, Notre Dame
1942 Bill Alexander, Georgia Tech
1943 Amos Alonzo Stagg, Pacific
1944 Carroll Widdoes, Ohio St.
1945 Bo McMillin, Indiana
1946 Earl "Red" Blaik, Army
1947 Fritz Crisler, Michigan
1948 Bennie Oosterbaan, Michigan
1949 Bud Wilkinson, Oklahoma
1950 Charlie Caldwell, Princeton
1951 Chuck Taylor, Stanford
1952 Biggie Munn, Michigan St.
1953 Jim Tatum, Maryland
1954 Henry "Red" Sanders, UCLA
1955 Duffy Daugherty, Michigan St.
1956 Bowden Wyatt, Tennessee
1957 Woody Hayes, Ohio St.
1958 Paul Dietzel, LSU
1959 Ben Schwartzwalder, Syracuse
1960 Murray Warmath, Minnesota
1961 Paul "Bear" Bryant, Ala. (AFCA); Darrell Royal, Texas (FWAA)
1962 John McKay, USC
1963 Darrell Royal, Texas
1964 Ara Parseghian, Notre Dame, & Frank Broyles, Arkansas (AFCA); Ara Parseghian (FWAA)
1965 Tommy Prothro, UCLA (AFCA); Duffy Daugherty, Mich. St. (FWAA)
1966 Tom Cahill, Army
1967 John Pont, Indiana
1968 Joe Paterno, Penn St. (AFCA); Woody Hayes, Ohio St. (FWAA)
1969 Bo Schembechler, Michigan
1970 Charles McClendon, LSU, & Darrell Royal, Texas (AFCA); Alex Agase, Northwestern (FWAA)
1971 Paul "Bear" Bryant, Alabama (AFCA); Bob Devaney, Nebraska (FWAA)
1972 John McKay, USC
1973 Paul "Bear" Bryant, Alabama (AFCA); Johnny Majors, Pittsburgh (FWAA)
1974 Grant Teaff, Baylor
1975 Frank Kush, Arizona St. (AFCA); Woody Hayes, Ohio St. (FWAA)
1976 Johnny Majors, Pittsburgh
1977 Don James, Washington (AFCA); Lou Holtz, Arkansas (FWAA)
1978 Joe Paterno, Penn St.
1979 Earle Bruce, Ohio St.
1980 Vince Dooley, Georgia
1981 Danny Ford, Clemson
1982 Joe Paterno, Penn St.
1983 Ken Hatfield, Air Force (AFCA); Howard Schnellenberger, Miami (FL) (FWAA)
1984 LaVell Edwards, Brigham Young
1985 Fisher De Berry, Air Force
1986 Joe Paterno, Penn St.
1987 Dick MacPherson, Syracuse
1988 Don Nehlen, W. Virginia (AFCA); Lou Holtz, Notre Dame (FWAA)
1989 Bill McCartney, Colorado
1990 Bobby Ross, Georgia Tech
1991 Don James, Washington
1992 Gene Stallings, Alabama
1993 Barry Alvarez, Wisconsin (AFCA); Terry Bowden, Auburn (FWAA)
1994 Tom Osborne, Nebraska (AFCA); Rich Brooks, Oregon (FWAA)
1995 Gary Barnett, Northwestern
1996 Bruce Snyder, Arizona St.
1997 Mike Price, Washington St.
1998 Phillip Fulmer, Tennessee
1999 Frank Beamer, Virginia Tech
2000 Bob Stoops, Oklahoma
2001 Larry Coker, Miami (FL), & Ralph Friedgen, Maryland (AFCA); Ralph Friedgen, Maryland (FWAA)
2002 Jim Tressel, Ohio St.
2003 Pete Carroll, USC (AFCA); Nick Saban, LSU (FWAA)
2004 Tommy Tuberville, Auburn (AFCA); Urban Meyer, Utah (FWAA)
2005 Joe Paterno, Penn State (AFCA); Charlie Weis, Notre Dame (FWAA)
2006 Jim Grobe, Wake Forest (AFCA); Greg Schiano, Rutgers (FWAA)
2007 Mark Mangino, Kansas
2008 Kyle Whittingham, Utah (AFCA); Nick Saban, Alabama (FWAA)
2009 Gary Patterson, TCU

NCAA Div. I-A (FBS) Football Conference Champions, 1980-2009

Atlantic Coast
1980 North Carolina
1981 Clemson
1982 Clemson
1983 Maryland
1984 Maryland
1985 Maryland
1986 Clemson
1987 Clemson
1988 Clemson
1989 Virginia, Duke
1990 Georgia Tech
1991 Clemson
1992 Florida St.
1993 Florida St.
1994 Florida St.
1995 Virginia, Florida St.
1996 Florida St.
1997 Florida St.
1998 Florida St., Georgia Tech
1999 Florida St.
2000 Florida St.
2001 Maryland
2002 Florida St.
2003 Florida St.
2004 Virginia Tech
2005 Florida St.
2006 Wake Forest
2007 Virginia Tech
2008 Virginia Tech
2009 Georgia Tech

Big 12
1996 Texas
1997 Nebraska
1998 Texas A&M
1999 Nebraska
2000 Oklahoma
2001 Colorado
2002 Oklahoma
2003 Kansas St.
2004 Oklahoma
2005 Texas
2006 Oklahoma
2007 Oklahoma
2008 Oklahoma
2009 Texas

Big East
1991 Miami (FL), Syracuse
1992 Miami (FL)
1993 West Virginia
1994 Miami (FL)
1995 Virginia Tech, Miami (FL)
1996 Virginia Tech, Miami (FL), Syracuse
1997 Syracuse
1998 Syracuse
1999 Virginia Tech
2000 Miami (FL)
2001 Miami (FL)
2002 Miami (FL)
2003 Miami (FL), West Virginia
2004 Boston, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, W. Virginia
2005 West Virginia
2006 Louisville
2007 Connecticut, West Virginia
2008 Cincinnati
2009 Cincinnati

Big Ten
1980 Michigan
1981 Iowa, Ohio St.
1982 Michigan
1983 Illinois
1984 Ohio St.
1985 Iowa
1986 Michigan, Ohio St.
1987 Michigan St.
1988 Michigan
1989 Michigan
1990 Iowa, Illinois, Mich., Mich. St.
1991 Michigan
1992 Michigan
1993 Ohio St., Wisconsin
1994 Penn St.
1995 Northwestern
1996 Northwestern, Ohio St.
1997 Michigan
1998 Michigan, Ohio St., Wisconsin
1999 Wisconsin
2000 Michigan, Northwestern, Purdue
2001 Illinois
2002 Iowa, Ohio St.
2003 Michigan
2004 Iowa, Michigan
2005 Penn St., Ohio St.
2006 Ohio St.
2007 Ohio St.
2008 Penn St., Ohio St.
2009 Ohio St.

Conference USA
1996 Houston, So. Mississippi
1997 So. Mississippi
1998 Tulane
1999 So. Mississippi
2000 Louisville
2001 Louisville
2002 Cincinnati, TCU
2003 So. Mississippi
2004 Louisville
2005 Tulsa
2006 Houston
2007 Central Florida
2008 East Carolina
2009 East Carolina

Mid-American Athletic
1980 Central Michigan
1981 Toledo
1982 Bowling Green
1983 Northern Illinois
1984 Toledo
1985 Bowling Green
1986 Miami (OH)
1987 E. Michigan
1988 W. Michigan
1989 Ball St.
1990 Central Michigan
1991 Bowling Green
1992 Bowling Green
1993 Ball St.
1994 Central Michigan
1995 Toledo
1996 Ball St.
1997 Marshall
1998 Marshall
1999 Marshall
2000 Marshall
2001 Toledo
2002 Marshall
2003 Miami (OH)
2004 Toledo
2005 Akron
2006 Central Michigan
2007 Central Michigan
2008 Buffalo
2009 Central Michigan

Mountain West
1999 BYU, Colorado St., Utah
2000 Colorado St.
2001 BYU
2002 Colorado St.
2003 Utah
2004 Utah
2005 TCU
2006 BYU, TCU
2007 BYU
2008 Utah
2009 TCU

Pacific Ten
1980 Washington
1981 Washington
1982 UCLA
1983 UCLA
1984 USC
1985 UCLA
1986 Arizona St.
1987 UCLA, USC
1988 USC

1989 USC
1990 Washington
1991 Washington
1992 Stanford, Washington
1993 Arizona, UCLA, USC
1994 Oregon
1995 USC, Washington
1996 Arizona St.
1997 UCLA, Washington St.
1998 UCLA
1999 Stanford
2000 Oregon, Oregon St., Washington
2001 Oregon
2002 USC, Washington St.
2003 USC
2004 USC
2005 USC
2006 California, USC
2007 Arizona St., USC
2008 USC
2009 Oregon

Southeastern
1980 Georgia
1981 Alabama, Georgia
1982 Georgia
1983 Auburn
1984 Florida (title vacated)
1985 Tennessee
1986 LSU
1987 Auburn
1988 Auburn, LSU
1989 Ala., Auburn, Tenn.
1990 Tennessee
1991 Florida
1992 Alabama
1993 Florida
1994 Florida
1995 Florida
1996 Florida
1997 Tennessee
1998 Tennessee
1999 Alabama
2000 Florida
2001 LSU
2002 Georgia
2003 LSU
2004 Auburn
2005 Georgia
2006 Florida
2007 LSU
2008 Florida
2009 Alabama

Sun Belt
2001 Middle Tenn. St., North Texas
2002 North Texas
2003 North Texas
2004 North Texas
2005 Arkansas St., LA-Lafayette, LA-Monroe
2006 Middle Tenn. St., Troy
2007 Florida Atlantic, Troy
2008 Troy
2009 Troy

Western Athletic
1980 Brigham Young (BYU)
1981 BYU
1982 BYU
1983 BYU
1984 BYU
1985 Air Force, BYU
1986 San Diego St.
1987 Wyoming
1988 Wyoming
1989 BYU
1990 BYU
1991 BYU
1992 BYU, Fresno St., Hawaii
1993 BYU, Fresno St., Wyoming
1994 Colorado St.
1995 Air Force, BYU, Colorado St., Utah
1996 BYU
1997 Colorado St.
1998 Air Force
1999 Fresno St., Hawaii, TCU
2000 TCU, UTEP
2001 Louisiana Tech
2002 Boise State
2003 Boise State
2004 Boise State
2005 Boise State, Nevada
2006 Boise State
2007 Hawaii
2008 Boise State
2009 Boise State

NCAA Div. I-AA (FCS) Football Conference Champions, 1990-2009

Big Sky
1990 Nevada
1991 Nevada
1992 Eastern Wash., Idaho
1993 Montana
1994 Boise St.
1995 Montana
1996 Montana
1997 Eastern Wash.
1998 Montana
1999 Montana
2000 Montana
2001 Montana
2002 Idaho St., Montana, Montana St.
2003 Montana, Montana St., No. Arizona
2004 Eastern Wash., Montana,
2005 Eastern Wash., Montana, Montana St.
2006 Montana
2007 Montana
2008 Montana, Weber St.
2009 Montana

Big South
2002 Gardner-Webb
2003 Gardner-Webb
2004 Coastal Carolina
2005 Charleston Southern, Coastal Carolina
2006 Coastal Carolina
2007 Liberty
2008 Liberty
2009 Liberty, Stony Brook

Colonial Athletic Association
2007 Massachusetts, Richmond
2008 James Madison
2009 Richmond, Villanova

Great West
2004 Cal. Poly
2005 Cal. Poly, UC Davis
2006 North Dakota St.
2007 South Dakota St.
2008 Cal. Poly
2009 UC Davis

Ivy League
1990 Cornell, Dartmouth
1991 Dartmouth
1992 Dartmouth, Princeton
1993 Pennsylvania
1994 Pennsylvania
1995 Princeton
1996 Dartmouth
1997 Harvard
1998 Pennsylvania
1999 Brown, Yale
2000 Pennsylvania
2001 Harvard
2002 Pennsylvania
2003 Pennsylvania
2004 Harvard
2005 Brown
2006 Princeton, Yale
2007 Harvard
2008 Harvard, Brown
2009 Pennsylvania

Metro Atlantic
1993 Iona
1994 Marist, St. John's (NY)
1995 Duquesne
1996 Duquesne
1997 Georgetown
1998 Fairfield, Georgetown
1999 Duquesne
2000 Duquesne
2001 Duquesne
2002 Duquesne
2003 Duquesne
2004 Duquesne
2005 Duquesne
2006 Duquesne, Marist
2007 Iona, Duquesne, Marist

Mid-Eastern Athletic
1990 Florida A&M
1991 North Carolina A&T
1992 North Carolina A&T
1993 Howard
1994 South Carolina St.
1995 Florida A&M
1996 Florida A&M
1997 Hampton
1998 Florida A&M, Hampton
1999 North Carolina A&T
2000 Florida A&M
2001 Florida A&M
2002 Bethune-Cookman
2003 North Carolina A&T
2004 Hampton, South Carolina St.
2005 Hampton
2006 Hampton
2007 Delaware St.
2008 South Carolina St.
2009 South Carolina St.

Missouri Valley
1990 Northern Iowa
1991 Northern Iowa
1992 Northern Iowa
1993 Northern Iowa
1994 Northern Iowa
1995 Eastern Illinois, N. Iowa
1996 Northern Iowa
1997 Western Illinois
1998 Western Illinois
1999 Illinois St.
2000 Western Illinois
2001 Northern Iowa
2002 W. Illinois, W. Kentucky
2003 N. Iowa, S. Illinois
2004 Southern Illinois
2005 N. Iowa, S. Illinois, Youngstown St.
2006 Youngstown St.
2007 Northern Iowa
2008 N. Iowa, S. Illinois
2009 Southern Illinois

Northeast
1996 Monmouth, Robert Morris
1997 Robert Morris
1998 Monmouth, Robert Morris
1999 Robert Morris
2000 Robert Morris
2001 Sacred Heart
2002 Albany
2003 Albany, Monmouth
2004 Central Conn. St., Monmouth
2005 Central Conn. St., Stony Brook
2006 Monmouth
2007 Albany
2008 Albany
2009 Central Conn. St.

Ohio Valley
1990 E. Kentucky, Middle Tenn. St.
1991 Eastern Kentucky
1992 Middle Tenn. St.
1993 Eastern Kentucky
1994 Eastern Kentucky
1995 Murray St.
1996 Murray St.
1997 Eastern Kentucky
1998 Tennessee St.
1999 Tennessee St.
2000 Western Kentucky
2001 Eastern Illinois
2002 E. Illinois, Murray St.
2003 Jacksonville St.
2004 Jacksonville St.
2005 Eastern Illinois
2006 E. Illinois, Tenn.-Martin
2007 Eastern Kentucky
2008 Eastern Kentucky
2009 Eastern Illinois

Patriot
1990 Holy Cross
1991 Holy Cross
1992 Lafayette
1993 Lehigh
1994 Lafayette
1995 Lehigh
1996 Bucknell
1997 Colgate
1998 Lehigh
1999 Colgate, Lehigh
2000 Lehigh
2001 Lehigh
2002 Colgate, Fordham
2003 Colgate
2004 Lafayette, Lehigh
2005 Colgate, Lafayette
2006 Colgate, Lafayette, Lehigh
2007 Fordham
2008 Colgate
2009 Holy Cross

Pioneer
1993 Dayton
1994 Butler, Dayton
1995 Drake
1996 Dayton
1997 Dayton
1998 Drake
1999 Dayton
2000 Dayton, Drake, Valparaiso
2001 Dayton
2002 Dayton
2003 Valparaiso
2004 Drake
2005 San Diego
2006 San Diego
2007 Dayton, San Diego
2008 Jacksonville
2009 Butler, Dayton

Southern
1990 Furman
1991 Appalachian St.
1992 Citadel
1993 Georgia Southern
1994 Marshall
1995 Appalachian St.
1996 Marshall
1997 Georgia Southern
1998 Georgia Southern
1999 Appalachian St., Furman, Georgia Southern
2000 Georgia Southern
2001 Furman, Southern
2002 Georgia Southern
2003 Wofford
2004 Furman, Georgia Southern
2005 Appalachian St.
2006 Appalachian St.
2007 Appalachian St., Wofford
2008 Appalachian St.
2009 Appalachian St.

Southland
1990 La.-Monroe
1991 McNeese St.
1992 La.-Monroe
1993 McNeese St.
1994 North Texas
1995 McNeese St.
1996 Troy St.
1997 McNeese St., Northwestern St.
1998 Northwestern St.
1999 Stephen F. Austin, Troy
2000 Troy
2001 McNeese St., Sam Houston St.
2002 McNeese St.
2003 McNeese St.
2004 Northwestern St., Sam Houston St.
2005 Nicholls St., Texas St.
2006 McNeese St.
2007 McNeese St.
2008 Texas State
2009 McNeese St., Stephen F. Austin

Southwestern Athletic
1990 Jackson St.
1991 Alabama St.
1992 Alcorn St.
1993 Southern
1994 Alcorn St., Grambling St.
1995 Jackson St.
1996 Jackson St.
1997 Southern
1998 Southern
1999 Southern
2000 Grambling St.
2001 Grambling St.
2002 Grambling St.
2003 Southern
2004 Alabama St.
2005 Grambling St.
2006 Alabama A&M
2007 Jackson St.
2008 Grambling St.
2009 Prairie View A&M

Note: Missouri Valley Conference was known as Gateway Football Conference, 1992-2007, and as Gateway Collegiate Athletic Conference, 1985-91.

Selected NCAA Division I Teams

(Conferences and coaches listed are as of Sept. 2010.)

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference	Basketball coach	Football coach
Air Force	Falcons	Blue & silver	Mountain West	Jeff Reynolds	Troy Calhoun
Akron	Zips	Blue & gold	Mid-American	Keith Dambrot	Rob Ianello
Alabama	Crimson Tide	Crimson & white	Southeastern	Anthony Grant	Nick Saban
Appalachian State*	Mountaineers	Black & gold	Southern	Jason Capel	Jerry Moore
Arizona	Wildcats	Cardinal & navy	Pacific Ten	Sean Miller	Mike Stoops
Arizona State	Sun Devils	Maroon & gold	Pacific Ten	Herb Sendek	Dennis Erickson
Arkansas	Razorbacks	Cardinal & white	Southeastern	John Pelphrey	Bobby Petrino
Arkansas State	Red Wolves	Scarlet & black	Sun Belt	John Brady	Steve Roberts
Army	Black Knights	Black, gold, gray	Independent	Zach Spiker	Rich Ellerson
Auburn	Tigers	Burnt orange & navy	Southeastern	Tony Barbee	Gene Chizik
Ball State	Cardinals	Cardinal & white	Mid-American	Billy Taylor	Stan Parrish
Baylor	Bears	Green & gold	Big Twelve	Scott Drew	Art Briles
Boise State	Broncos	Blue & orange	Western Athletic	Leon Rice	Chris Petersen
Boston College	Eagles	Maroon & gold	Atlantic Coast	Steve Donahue	Frank Spaziani
Bowling Green	Falcons	Orange & brown	Mid-American	Louis Orr	Dave Clawson
Brigham Young (BYU)	Cougars	Dark blue & white	Mountain West	Dave Rose	Bronco Mendenhall
Brown*	Bears	Brown, cardinal, white	Ivy League	Jesse Agel	Phil Estes
California	Golden Bears	Blue & gold	Pacific Ten	Mike Montgomery	Jeff Tedford
Central Michigan	Chippewas	Maroon & gold	Mid-American	Ernie Zeigler	Dan Enos
Cincinnati	Bearcats	Red & black	Big East	Mick Cronin	Butch Jones
Citadel*	Bulldogs	Blue & white	Southern	Chuck Driesell	Kevin Higgins
Clemson	Tigers	Burnt orange & purple	Atlantic Coast	Brad Brownell	Dabo Swinney
Colgate*	Raiders	Maroon, gray, & white	Patriot League	Emmett Davis	Dick Biddle
Colorado	Buffaloes	Silver, gold, & black	Big Twelve	Tad Boyle	Dan Hawkins
Colorado State	Rams	Green & gold	Mountain West	Tim Miles	Steve Fairchild
Columbia*	Lions	Columbia blue & white	Ivy League	Kyle Smith	Norries Wilson
Connecticut	Huskies	Blue & white	Big East	Jim Calhoun	Randy Edsall
Cornell*	Big Red	Carnelian & white	Ivy League	Bill Courtney	Kent Austin
Dartmouth*	Big Green	Dartmouth green & white	Ivy League	Paul Cormier	Buddy Teevens
Delaware*	Fightin' Blue Hens	Blue & gold	Colonial Athletic	Monté Ross	K. C. Keeler
Delaware State*	Hornets	Red & blue	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Greg Jackson	Al Lavan
Duke	Blue Devils	Royal blue & white	Atlantic Coast	Mike Krzyzewski	David Cutcliffe
East Carolina	Pirates	Purple & gold	Conference USA	Jeff Lebo	Ruffin McNeill
Eastern Illinois*	Panthers	Blue & gray	Ohio Valley	Mike Miller	Bob Spoo
Eastern Kentucky*	Colonels	Maroon & white	Ohio Valley	Jeff Neubauer	Dean Hood
Eastern Michigan	Eagles	Dark green & white	Mid-American	Charles E. Ramsey	Ron English
Eastern Washington*	Eagles	Red & white	Big Sky	Kirk Earlywine	Beau Baldwin
Florida	Gators	Orange & blue	Southeastern	Billy Donovan	Urban Meyer
Florida A&M*	Rattlers	Orange & green	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Eugene Harris	Joe Taylor
Florida State	Seminoles	Garnet & gold	Atlantic Coast	Leonard Hamilton	Jimbo Fisher
Fresno State	Bulldogs	Red & blue	Western Athletic	Steve Cleveland	Pat Hill
Furman*	Paladins	Purple & white	Southern	Jeff Jackson	Bobby Lamb
Georgia	Bulldogs	Red & black	Southeastern	Mark Fox	Mark Richt
Georgia Southern*	Eagles	Blue & white	Southern	Charlton Young	Jeff Monken
Georgia Tech	Yellow Jackets	Old gold & white	Atlantic Coast	Paul Hewitt	Paul Johnson
Grambling State*	Tigers	Black & gold	Southwestern Athletic	Bobby Washington	Rod Broadway
Harvard*	Crimson	Crimson & white	Ivy League	Tommy Amaker	Tim Murphy
Hawaii	Warriors	Green, black, white, silver	Western Athletic	Gib Arnold	Greg McMackin
Holy Cross*	Crusaders	Royal purple	Patriot League	Milan Brown	Tom Gilmore
Houston	Cougars	Scarlet & white	Conference USA	James Dickey	Kevin Sumlin
Howard*	Bison	Blue, red, & white	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Kevin Nickelberry	Carey Bailey
Idaho	Vandals	Silver & gold	Western Athletic	Don Verlin	Robb Akey
Idaho State*	Bengals	Orange & black	Big Sky	Joe O'Brien	John Zamberlin
Illinois	Fighting Illini	Orange & blue	Big Ten	Bruce Weber	Ron Zook
Illinois State*	Redbirds	Red & white	Missouri Valley	Tim Jankovich	Brock Spack
Indiana	Hoosiers	Cream & crimson	Big Ten	Tom Crean	Bill Lynch
Indiana State*	Sycamores	Blue & white	Missouri Valley	Greg Lansing	Trent Miles
Iowa	Hawkeyes	Old gold & black	Big Ten	Fran McCaffery	Kirk Ferentz
Iowa State	Cyclones	Cardinal & gold	Big Twelve	Fred Hoiberg	Paul Rhoads
Jackson State*	Tigers	Blue & white	Southwestern Athletic	Tevester Anderson	Rick Comegy
James Madison*	Dukes	Purple & gold	Colonial Athletic	Matt Brady	Mickey Matthews
Kansas	Jayhawks	Crimson & blue	Big Twelve	Bill Self	Turner Gill
Kansas State	Wildcats	Royal purple	Big Twelve	Frank Martin	Bill Snyder
Kent State	Golden Flashes	Navy blue & gold	Mid-American	Geno Ford	Doug Martin
Kentucky	Wildcats	Blue & white	Southeastern	John Calipari	Joker Phillips
Lafayette*	Leopards	Maroon & white	Patriot League	Fran O'Hanlon	Frank Tavani
Lehigh*	Mountain Hawks	Brown & white	Patriot League	Brett Reed	Andy Coen
Liberty*	Flames	Red, white, & blue	Big South	Dale Layer	Danny Rocco
Louisiana State (LSU)	Fighting Tigers	Purple & gold	Southeastern	Trent Johnson	Les Miles
Louisiana Tech	Bulldogs	Red & blue	Western Athletic	Kerry Rupp	Sonny Dykes
Louisiana-Lafayette	Ragin' Cajuns	Vermilion & white	Sun Belt	Bob Marlin	Rickey Bustle
Louisiana-Monroe	Warhawks	Maroon & gold	Sun Belt	Keith Richard	Todd Berry
Louisville	Cardinals	Red, black, & white	Big East	Rick Pitino	Charlie Strong
Maine*	Black Bears	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic	Ted Woodward	Jack Cosgrove
Marshall	Thundering Herd	Kelly green & white	Conference USA	Tom Herrion	Doc Holliday
Maryland	Terrapins	Red, white, black, gold	Atlantic Coast	Gary Williams	Ralph Friedgen
Massachusetts*	Minutemen	Maroon & white	Colonial Athletic	Derek Kellogg	Kevin Morris
McNeese State*	Cowboys	Blue & gold	Southland	Dave Simmons	Matt Viator
Memphis	Tigers	Blue & gray	Conference USA	Josh Pastner	Larry Porter
Miami (Florida)	Hurricanes	Orange, green, & white	Atlantic Coast	Frank Haith	Randy Shannon
Miami (Ohio)	RedHawks	Red & white	Mid-American	Charlie Coles	Mike Haywood
Michigan	Wolverines	Maize & blue	Big Ten	John Beilein	Rich Rodriguez
Michigan State	Spartans	Green & white	Big Ten	Tom Izzo	Mark Dantonio
Mid. Tennessee State	Blue Raiders	Royal blue & white	Sun Belt	Kermit Davis	Rick Stockstill
Minnesota	Golden Gophers	Maroon & gold	Big Ten	Tubby Smith	Tim Brewster
Mississippi	Rebels	Cardinal red & navy blue	Southeastern	Andy Kennedy	Houston Nutt
Mississippi State	Bulldogs	Maroon & white	Southeastern	Rick Stansbury	Dan Mullen
Mississippi Valley St.*	Delta Devils	Forest green & white	Southwestern Athletic	Sean Woods	Karl Morgan

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference	Basketball coach	Football coach
Missouri	Tigers	Old gold & black	Big Twelve	Mike Anderson	Gary Pinkel
Montana*	Grizzlies	Copper, silver, & gold	Big Sky	Wayne Tinkle	Robin Pflugrad
Montana State*	Bobcats	Blue & gold	Big Sky	Brad Huse	Rob Ash
Morehead State*	Eagles	Blue & gold	Pioneer	Donnie Tyndall	Matt Ballard
Morgan State*	Bears	Blue & orange	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Todd Bozeman	Donald Hill-Eley
Murray State*	Racers	Navy blue & gold	Ohio Valley	Billy Kennedy	Chris Hatcher
Navy	Midshipmen	Navy blue & gold	Independent	Billy Lange	Ken Niumatalolo
Nebraska	Cornhuskers	Scarlet & cream	Big Twelve	Doc Sadler	Bo Pelini
Nev.-Las Vegas (UNLV)	Rebels	Scarlet & gray	Mountain West	Lon Kruger	Bobby Hauck
Nevada	Wolf Pack	Cobalt blue & silver	Western Athletic	David Carter	Chris Ault
New Hampshire*	Wildcats	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic	Bill Herrion	Sean McDonnell
New Mexico	Lobos	Cherry & silver	Mountain West	Steve Alford	Mike Locksley
New Mexico State	Aggies	Crimson & white	Western Athletic	Marvin Menzies	DeWayne Walker
Nicholls State*	Colonels	Red & gray	Southland	J. P. Piper	Charlie Stubbs
North Carolina	Tar Heels	Carolina blue & white	Atlantic Coast	Roy Williams	Butch Davis
North Carolina State	Wolfpack	Red & white	Atlantic Coast	Sidney Lowe	Tom O'Brien
North Texas	Mean Green	Green & white	Sun Belt	Johnny Jones	Todd Dodge
Northern Arizona*	Lumberjacks	Blue, gold, & sage	Big Sky	Mike Adras	Jerome Souers
Northern Illinois	Huskies	Cardinal & black	Mid-American	Ricardo Patton	Jerry Kill
Northern Iowa*	Panthers	Purple & gold	Missouri Valley	Ben Jacobson	Mark Farley
Northwestern	Wildcats	Purple & white	Big Ten	Bill Carmody	Pat Fitzgerald
Northwestern State*	Demons	Purple, white, & orange	Southland	Mike McConathy	Bradley Dale Peveto
Notre Dame	Fighting Irish	Gold & blue	Independent	Mike Brey	Brian Kelly
Ohio	Bobcats	Hunter green & white	Mid-American	John Groce	Frank Solich
Ohio State	Buckeyes	Scarlet & gray	Big Ten	Thad Matta	Jim Tressel
Oklahoma	Sooners	Crimson & cream	Big Twelve	Jeff Capel	Bob Stoops
Oklahoma State	Cowboys	Orange & black	Big Twelve	Travis Ford	Mike Gundy
Oregon	Ducks	Green & yellow	Pacific Ten	Dana Altman	Chip Kelly
Oregon State	Beavers	Orange & black	Pacific Ten	Craig Robinson	Mike Riley
Penn State	Nittany Lions	Blue & white	Big Ten	Ed DeChellis	Joe Paterno
Pennsylvania*	Quakers	Red & blue	Ivy League	Jerome Allen	Al Bagnoli
Pittsburgh	Panthers	Blue & gold	Big East	Jamie Dixon	Dave Wannstedt
Princeton*	Tigers	Orange & black	Ivy League	Sydney Johnson	Bob Surace
Purdue	Boilermakers	Old gold & black	Big Ten	Matt Painter	Danny Hope
Rhode Island*	Rams	Keaney blue, dark blue, white	Colonial Athletic	Jim Baron	Joe Trainer
Rice	Owls	Blue & gray	Conference USA	Ben Braun	David Bailiff
Richmond*	Spiders	Red & blue	Colonial Athletic	Chris Mooney	Latrell Scott
Rutgers	Scarlet Knights	Scarlet	Big East	Mike Rice	Greg Schiano
Sam Houston State*	Bearkats	Orange & white	Southland	Jason Hooten	Willie Fritz
Samford*	Bulldogs	Red & blue	Southern	Jimmy Tillette	Pat Sullivan
San Diego State	Aztecs	Scarlet & black	Mountain West	Steve Fisher	Brady Hoke
San Jose State	Spartans	Gold & blue	Western Athletic	George Nessman	Mike MacIntyre
SE Missouri State*	Redhawks	Red & black	Ohio Valley	Dickey Nutt	Tony Samuel
South Carolina	Gamecocks	Garnet & black	Southeastern	Darrin Horn	Steve Spurrier
South Carolina State*	Bulldogs	Garnet & blue	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Tim Carter	Oliver Pough
South Florida	Bulls	Green & gold	Big East	Stan Heath	Skip Holtz
Southern California (USC)	Trojans	Cardinal & gold	Pacific Ten	Kevin O'Neill	Lane Kiffin
Southern Illinois*	Salukis	Maroon & white	Missouri Valley	Chris Lowery	Dale Lennon
Southern Methodist (SMU)	Mustangs	Crimson & blue	Conference USA	Matt Doherty	June Jones
Southern Mississippi	Golden Eagles	Black & gold	Conference USA	Larry Eustachy	Larry Fedora
Stanford	Cardinal	Red & white	Pacific Ten	Johnny Dawkins	Jim Harbaugh
Stephen F. Austin*	Lumberjacks	Purple, white, & red	Southland	Danny Kaspar	J. C. Harper
Syracuse	Orange	Orange	Big East	Jim Boeheim	Doug Marrone
Temple	Owls	Cherry & white	Mid-American	Fran Dunphy	Al Golden
Tennessee	Volunteers	Orange & white	Southeastern	Bruce Pearl	Derek Dooley
Tennessee State*	Tigers	Royal blue & white	Ohio Valley	John Cooper	Rod Reed
Tennessee Tech*	Golden Eagles	Purple & gold	Ohio Valley	Mike Sutton	Watson Brown
Tennessee-Martin*	Skyhawks	Orange, white, & blue	Ohio Valley	Jason James	Jason Simpson
Texas	Longhorns	Burnt orange & white	Big Twelve	Rick Barnes	Mack Brown
Texas A&M	Aggies	Maroon & white	Big Twelve	Mark Turgeon	Mike Sherman
Texas Christian (TCU)	Horned Frogs	Purple & white	Mountain West	Jim Christian	Gary Patterson
Texas Southern*	Tigers	Maroon & gray	Southwestern Athletic	Tony Harvey	Johnnie Cole
Texas State*	Bobcats	Maroon & gold	Southland	Doug Davalos	Brad Wright
Texas Tech	Red Raiders	Scarlet & black	Big Twelve	Pat Knight	Tommy Tuberville
Toledo	Rockets	Midnight blue & gold	Mid-American	Tod Kowalczyk	Tim Beckman
Troy	Trojans	Cardinal, black, & silver	Sun Belt	Don Maestri	Larry Blakeney
Tulane	Green Wave	Olive green & sky blue	Conference USA	Ed Conroy	Bob Toledo
Tulsa	Golden Hurricane	Blue, gold, & crimson	Conference USA	Doug Wojcik	Todd Graham
UCLA	Bruins	Blue & gold	Pacific Ten	Ben Howland	Rick Neuheisel
Utah	Utes	Crimson & white	Mountain West	Jim Boylen	Kyle Whittingham
Utah State	Aggies	Navy blue & white	Western Athletic	Stew Morrill	Gary Andersen
UTEP (Texas-El Paso)	Miners	Orange, blue, white, silver	Conference USA	Tim Floyd	Mike Price
Vanderbilt	Commodores	Black & gold	Southeastern	Kevin Stallings	Robbie Caldwell
Villanova*	Wildcats	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic	Jay Wright	Andy Talley
Virginia	Cavaliers	Orange & navy blue	Atlantic Coast	Tony Bennett	Mike London
Virginia Tech	Hokies	Burnt orange & maroon	Atlantic Coast	Seth Greenberg	Frank Beamer
Wake Forest	Demon Deacons	Old gold & black	Atlantic Coast	Jeff Bzdelik	Jim Grobe
Washington	Huskies	Purple & gold	Pacific Ten	Lorenzo Romar	Steve Sarkisian
Washington State	Cougars	Crimson & gray	Pacific Ten	Ken Bone	Paul Wulff
Weber State*	Wildcats	Royal purple & white	Big Sky	Randy Rahe	Ron McBride
West Virginia	Mountaineers	Old gold & blue	Big East	Bob Huggins	Bill Stewart
Western Carolina*	Catamounts	Purple & gold	Southern	Larry Hunter	Dennis Wagner
Western Illinois*	Leathernecks	Purple & gold	Missouri Valley	Jim Molinari	Mark Hendrickson
Western Kentucky	Hilltoppers	Red & white	Sun Belt	Ken McDonald	Willie Taggart
Western Michigan	Broncos	Brown & gold	Mid-American	Steve Hawkins	Bill Cubit
William & Mary*	Tribe	Green, gold, & silver	Colonial Athletic	Tony Shaver	Jimmye Laycock
Wisconsin	Badgers	Cardinal & white	Big Ten	Bo Ryan	Bret Bielema
Wyoming	Cowboys	Brown & gold	Mountain West	Heath Schroyer	Dave Christensen
Yale*	Bulldogs, Elis	Yale blue & white	Ivy League	James Jones	Tom Williams
Youngstown State*	Penguins	Red & white	Missouri Valley	Jerry Slocum	Eric Wolford

*Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) team (formerly known as I-AA) as of the end of the 2009 regular season.

COLLEGE BASEBALL/SOFTBALL

NCAA Men's Baseball Division I Champions, 1947-2010

1947 California	1959 Oklahoma St.	1972 USC	1985 Miami (FL)	1998 USC
1948 Southern California	1960 Minnesota	1973 USC	1986 Arizona	1999 Miami (FL)
1949 Texas	1961 USC	1974 USC	1987 Stanford	2000 LSU
1950 Texas	1962 Michigan	1975 Texas	1988 Stanford	2001 Miami (FL)
1951 Oklahoma	1963 USC	1976 Arizona	1989 Wichita St.	2002 Texas
1952 Holy Cross	1964 Minnesota	1977 Arizona St.	1990 Georgia	2003 Rice
1953 Michigan	1965 Arizona St.	1978 USC	1991 LSU	2004 Cal. St.-Fullerton
1954 Missouri	1966 Ohio St.	1979 Cal. St.-Fullerton	1992 Pepperdine	2005 Texas
1955 Wake Forest	1967 Arizona St.	1980 Arizona	1993 LSU	2006 Oregon St.
1956 Minnesota	1968 USC	1981 Arizona St.	1994 Oklahoma	2007 Oregon St.
1957 California	1969 Arizona St.	1982 Miami (FL)	1995 Cal. St.-Fullerton	2008 Fresno St.
1958 USC	1970 USC	1983 Texas	1996 LSU	2009 LSU
	1971 USC	1984 Cal. St.-Fullerton	1997 LSU	2010 South Carolina

NCAA Women's Softball Division I Champions, 1982-2010

1982 UCLA	1988 UCLA	1994 Arizona	2000 Oklahoma	2006 Arizona
1983 Texas A&M	1989 UCLA	1995 UCLA	2001 Arizona	2007 Arizona
1984 UCLA	1990 UCLA	1996 Arizona	2002 California	2008 Arizona St.
1985 UCLA	1991 Arizona	1997 Arizona	2003 UCLA	2009 Washington
1986 Cal St. Fullerton	1992 UCLA	1998 Fresno St.	2004 UCLA	2010 UCLA
1987 Texas A&M	1993 Arizona	1999 UCLA	2005 Michigan	

COLLEGE HOCKEY

NCAA Men's Hockey Champions, 1948-2010

1948 Michigan	1961 Denver	1974 Minnesota	1987 North Dakota	1999 Maine
1949 Boston College	1962 Michigan Tech	1975 Michigan Tech	1988 Lake Superior St.	2000 North Dakota
1950 Colorado College	1963 North Dakota	1976 Minnesota	1989 Harvard	2001 Boston College
1951 Michigan	1964 Michigan	1977 Wisconsin	1990 Wisconsin	2002 Minnesota
1952 Michigan	1965 Michigan Tech	1978 Boston Univ.	1991 N. Michigan	2003 Minnesota
1953 Michigan	1966 Michigan State	1979 Minnesota	1992 Lake Superior St.	2004 Denver
1954 Rensselaer	1967 Cornell	1980 North Dakota	1993 Maine	2005 Denver
1955 Michigan	1968 Denver	1981 Wisconsin	1994 Lake Superior St.	2006 Wisconsin
1956 Michigan	1969 Denver	1982 North Dakota	1995 Boston Univ.	2007 Michigan State
1957 Colorado College	1970 Cornell	1983 Wisconsin	1996 Michigan	2008 Boston College
1958 Denver	1971 Boston Univ.	1984 Bowling Green	1997 North Dakota	2009 Boston Univ.
1959 North Dakota	1972 Boston Univ.	1985 Rensselaer	1998 Michigan	2010 Boston College
1960 Denver	1973 Wisconsin	1986 Michigan State		

NCAA Women's Hockey Champions, 2001-10

2001 Minn.-Duluth	2003 Minn.-Duluth	2005 Minnesota	2007 Wisconsin	2009 Wisconsin
2002 Minn.-Duluth	2004 Minnesota	2006 Wisconsin	2008 Minn.-Duluth	2010 Minn.-Duluth

COLLEGE LACROSSE

NCAA Division I Lacrosse Champions, 1982-2010

Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women
1982	North Carolina	Massachusetts	1992	Princeton	Maryland	2002	Syracuse	Princeton
1983	Syracuse	Delaware	1993	Syracuse	Virginia	2003	Virginia	Princeton
1984	Johns Hopkins	Temple	1994	Princeton	Princeton	2004	Syracuse	Virginia
1985	Johns Hopkins	New Hampshire	1995	Syracuse	Maryland	2005	Johns Hopkins	Northwestern
1986	North Carolina	Maryland	1996	Princeton	Maryland	2006	Virginia	Northwestern
1987	Johns Hopkins	Penn St.	1997	Princeton	Maryland	2007	Johns Hopkins	Northwestern
1988	Syracuse	Temple	1998	Princeton	Maryland	2008	Syracuse	Northwestern
1989	Syracuse	Penn St.	1999	Virginia	Maryland	2009	Syracuse	Northwestern
1990	Vacated	Harvard	2000	Syracuse	Maryland	2010	Duke	Maryland
1991	North Carolina	Virginia	2001	Princeton	Maryland			

COLLEGE SOCCER

NCAA Soccer Champions, 1982-2009

Year[1]	Men	Women	Year[1]	Men	Women	Year[1]	Men	Women
1982	Indiana	North Carolina	1991	Virginia	North Carolina	2001	North Carolina	Santa Clara
1983	Indiana	North Carolina	1992	Virginia	North Carolina	2002	UCLA	Portland
1984	Clemson	North Carolina	1993	Virginia	North Carolina	2003	Indiana	North Carolina
1985	UCLA	George Mason	1994	Virginia	North Carolina	2004	Indiana	Notre Dame
1986	Duke	North Carolina	1995	Wisconsin	Notre Dame	2005	Maryland	Portland
1987	Clemson	North Carolina	1996	St. John's (NY)	North Carolina	2006	UC Santa Barbara	North Carolina
1988	Indiana	North Carolina	1997	UCLA	North Carolina	2007	Wake Forest	USC
1989	Santa Clara/ Virginia (tie)	North Carolina	1998	Indiana	Florida	2008	Maryland	North Carolina
			1999	Indiana	North Carolina	2009	Virginia	North Carolina
1990	UCLA	North Carolina	2000	Connecticut	North Carolina			

(1) NCAA Championships began in 1959 for men, in 1982 for women.

COLLEGE WRESTLING

NCAA Division I Wrestling Champions, 1964-2010

Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion
1964	Oklahoma State	1974	Oklahoma	1984	Iowa	1993	Iowa	2002	Minnesota
1965	Iowa State	1975	Iowa	1985	Iowa	1994	Oklahoma State	2003	Oklahoma State
1966	Oklahoma State	1976	Iowa	1986	Iowa	1995	Iowa	2004	Oklahoma State
1967	Michigan State	1977	Iowa State	1987	Iowa State	1996	Iowa	2005	Oklahoma State
1968	Oklahoma State	1978	Iowa	1988	Arizona State	1997	Iowa	2006	Oklahoma State
1969	Iowa State	1979	Iowa	1989	Oklahoma State	1998	Iowa	2007	Minnesota
1970	Iowa State	1980	Iowa	1990	Oklahoma State	1999	Iowa	2008	Iowa
1971	Oklahoma State	1981	Iowa	1991	Iowa	2000	Iowa	2009	Iowa
1972	Iowa State	1982	Iowa	1992	Iowa	2001	Minnesota	2010	Iowa
1973	Iowa State	1983	Iowa						

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Saints Earn First Championship in NFL's Year of the QB

The New Orleans Saints and Indianapolis Colts flirted with perfection during the 2009 NFL regular season. Both began the season with 13-0 records and the Colts stretched their winning streak to 14 games before losing their last two regular season contests. Colts QB Peyton Manning threw for over 4,000 yards for the 4th consecutive season and surpassed 50,000 career passing yards, joining Brett Favre, Dan Marino, and John Elway. Drew Brees matched Manning's streak with his own 4th straight 4,000-yard season for New Orleans, and set an NFL single-season record with a 70.62 completion percentage. It was a banner year for quarterbacks, 10 of whom—the most ever in a single season—surpassed 4,000 yards passing. Matt Schaub led the league with 4,770 passing yards and Dallas QB Tony Romo set a franchise record with 4,483 yards to christen the Cowboys' new stadium. Schaub guided the Houston Texans to the first winning season in franchise history with the help of wide receiver Andre Johnson, who led the NFL with 1,569 receiving yards.

The Colts advanced to the Super Bowl with a 30-17 win in the AFC title game over the NY Jets, who led the NFL in rushing yards as well as total defense under rookie head coach Rex Ryan. The Saints outlasted Brett Favre and the Minnesota Vikings in a 31-28 overtime victory in the NFC championship. Favre was intercepted deep in New Orleans territory late in regulation, which allowed Garrett Hartley to kick the game-winning 40-yard field goal in OT. Favre had "un-retired" for the second straight year, joined the Vikings in the preseason, and proceeded to extend his NFL career records in passing yards (69,329), TD passes (497), and consecutive regular season games by a non-kicker/punter (285).

The league returned to Wembley Stadium in London on Oct. 25, 2009, where the New England Patriots defeated the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 35-7, before 84,254 spectators. Even the Detroit Lions made headlines in 2009—their 19-14 win over the Washington Redskins on Sept. 27 broke a 19-game losing streak, the second longest in NFL history. The Lions followed up an 0-16 record in 2008 with a 2-14 mark in 2009.

NFL Final Standings, 2009

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

East Division	W	L	T	Pct	Pts	Opp	Div
New England	10	6	0	.625	427	285	4-2
*NY Jets	9	7	0	.563	348	236	2-4
Miami	7	9	0	.438	360	390	4-2
Buffalo	6	10	0	.375	258	326	2-4
North Division							
Cincinnati	10	6	0	.625	305	291	6-0
*Baltimore	9	7	0	.563	391	261	3-3
Pittsburgh	9	7	0	.563	368	324	2-4
Cleveland	5	11	0	.313	245	375	1-5
South Division							
#Indianapolis	14	2	0	.875	416	307	6-0
Houston	9	7	0	.563	388	333	1-5
Tennessee	8	8	0	.500	354	402	2-4
Jacksonville	7	9	0	.438	290	380	3-3
West Division							
San Diego	13	3	0	.813	454	320	5-1
Denver	8	8	0	.500	326	324	3-3
Oakland	5	11	0	.313	197	379	2-4
Kansas City	4	12	0	.250	294	424	2-4

NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

East Division	W	L	T	Pct	Pts	Opp	Div
Dallas	11	5	0	.688	361	250	4-2
*Philadelphia	11	5	0	.688	429	337	4-2
NY Giants	8	8	0	.500	402	427	4-2
Washington	4	12	0	.250	266	336	0-6
North Division							
Minnesota	12	4	0	.750	470	312	5-1
*Green Bay	11	5	0	.688	461	297	4-2
Chicago	7	9	0	.438	327	375	3-3
Detroit	2	14	0	.125	262	494	0-6
South Division							
#New Orleans	13	3	0	.813	510	341	4-2
Atlanta	9	7	0	.563	363	325	3-3
Carolina	8	8	0	.500	315	308	4-2
Tampa Bay	3	13	0	.188	244	400	1-5
West Division							
Arizona	10	6	0	.625	375	325	4-2
San Francisco	8	8	0	.500	330	281	5-1
Seattle	5	11	0	.313	280	390	3-3
St. Louis	1	15	0	.063	175	436	0-6

* = Wild card qualifier for playoffs; # = top playoff seed in conference.

Standings notes: New England finished ahead of Cincinnati in playoff seeding based on better strength of victory (.450 to Bengals' .438). Baltimore finished ahead of Pittsburgh based on better division record (3-3 to Steelers' 2-4). NY Jets finished ahead of Baltimore for first Wild Card based on better record vs. common opponents (4-1 to Ravens' 1-4) and ahead of Houston based on better conference record (7-5 to Texans' 6-6). Baltimore was second Wild Card based on better conference record than Houston (7-5 to Texans' 6-6). Dallas finished ahead of Philadelphia based on head-to-head sweep (2-0). Green Bay was first Wild Card ahead of Philadelphia based on better record vs. common opponents (4-1 to Eagles' 3-2).

2009 Playoff Seedings

AFC—Indianapolis (14-2), San Diego (13-3), New England (10-6), Cincinnati (10-6), NY Jets (9-7), Baltimore (9-7).

NFC—New Orleans (13-3), Minnesota (12-4), Dallas (11-5), Arizona (10-6), Green Bay (11-5), Philadelphia (11-5).

2009 Playoffs

AFC Wild Card Playoff Games—NY Jets 24, Cincinnati 14; Baltimore 33, New England 14.

AFC Divisional Playoff Games—Indianapolis 20, Baltimore 3; NY Jets 17, San Diego 14.

AFC Championship Game—Indianapolis 30, NY Jets 17.

NFC Wild Card Playoff Games—Arizona 51, Green Bay 45 (OT); Dallas 34, Philadelphia 14.

NFC Divisional Playoff Games—New Orleans 45, Arizona 14; Minnesota 34, Dallas 3.

NFC Championship Game—New Orleans 31, Minnesota 28 (OT).

AFC-NFC Pro Bowl at Sun Life Stadium, Miami, FL—AFC 41, NFC 34.

Super Bowl XLIV at Sun Life Stadium, Miami, FL—New Orleans 31, Indianapolis 17.

NFL Individual Leaders: American Football Conference, 2009

(* = rookie)

PASSING	Att	Comp	Pct comp	Yds	Yds/Att	Long	TD	Pct TD	Int	Rating
Philip Rivers, San Diego	486	317	65.2	4,254	8.75	81T	28	5.8	9	104.4
Ben Roethlisberger, Pittsburgh	506	337	66.6	4,328	8.55	60T	26	5.1	12	100.5
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	571	393	68.8	4,500	7.88	80T	33	5.8	16	99.9
Matt Schaub, Houston	583	396	67.9	4,770	8.18	72T	29	5.0	15	98.6
Tom Brady, New England	565	371	65.7	4,398	7.78	81T	28	5.0	13	96.2
Joe Flacco, Baltimore	499	315	63.1	3,613	7.24	72T	21	4.2	12	88.9
Kyle Orton, Denver	541	336	62.1	3,802	7.03	87T	21	3.9	12	86.8
Carson Palmer, Cincinnati	466	282	60.5	3,094	6.64	73	21	4.5	13	83.6
David Garrard, Jacksonville	516	314	60.9	3,597	6.97	63	15	2.9	10	83.5
Vince Young, Tennessee	259	152	58.7	1,879	7.25	66T	10	3.9	7	82.8
Chad Henne, Miami	451	274	60.8	2,878	6.38	67	12	2.7	14	75.2
Matt Cassel, Kansas City	493	271	55.0	2,924	5.93	61	16	3.2	16	69.9
Ryan Fitzpatrick, Buffalo	227	127	55.9	1,422	6.26	98T	9	4.0	10	69.7
Brady Quinn, Cleveland	256	136	53.1	1,339	5.23	59T	8	3.1	7	67.2
*Mark Sanchez, NY Jets	364	196	53.8	2,444	6.71	65T	12	3.3	20	63.0

RUSHING YARDS	Yds	Att	Avg	Long	TD
Chris Johnson, Tennessee	2,006	358	5.6	91T	14
Thomas Jones, NY Jets	1,402	331	4.2	71T	14
Maurice Jones-Drew, Jacksonville	1,391	312	4.5	80T	15
Ray Rice, Baltimore	1,339	254	5.3	59T	7
Cedric Benson, Cincinnati	1,251	301	4.2	42	6
Ricky Williams, Miami	1,121	241	4.7	68T	11
Jamaal Charles, Kansas City	1,120	190	5.9	76T	7
Rashard Mendenhall, Pittsburgh	1,108	242	4.6	60	7
Fred Jackson, Buffalo	1,062	237	4.5	43	2
*Knowshon Morena, Denver	947	247	3.8	36	7

RECEPTIONS	Rec	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Wes Welker, New England	123	1,348	11.0	58	4
Andre Johnson, Houston	101	1,569	15.5	72T	9
Brandon Marshall, Denver	101	1,120	11.1	75T	10
Reggie Wayne, Indianapolis	100	1,264	12.6	65T	10
Dallas Clark, Indianapolis (TE)	100	1,106	11.1	80T	10
Hines Ward, Pittsburgh	95	1,167	12.3	54	6
Randy Moss, New England	83	1,264	15.2	71T	13
Santonio Holmes, Pittsburgh	79	1,248	15.8	57	5
Antonio Gates, San Diego (TE)	79	1,157	14.6	56	8
Ray Rice, Baltimore (RB)	78	702	9.0	63	1

SCORING—KICKERS	PAT	FG	Long	Pts
Nate Kaeding, San Diego	50/51	32/35	55	146
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	47/47	26/31	53	125
Jay Feely, NY Jets	32/32	30/36	55	122
Matt Prater, Denver	32/32	30/35	51	122
Jeff Reed, Pittsburgh	41/41	27/31	46	122
Rob Bironas, Tennessee	37/37	27/32	53	118

SCORING—NON-KICKERS	TD	Rush	Rec	2-PT	Pts
Chris Johnson, Tennessee (RB)	16	14	2	1	98
Maurice Jones-Drew, Jacksonville (RB)	16	15	1	0	96
Thomas Jones, NY Jets (RB)	14	14	0	0	84
Willis McGahee, Baltimore (RB)	14	12	2	0	84
Randy Moss, New England (WR)	13	0	13	1	80
Ricky Williams, Miami (RB)	13	11	2	1	80

INTERCEPTIONS	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
*Jairus Byrd, Buffalo	9	118	13.1	37	0
Darrelle Revis, NY Jets	6	121	20.2	67T	1
Johnathan Joseph, Cincinnati	6	92	15.3	32	1
Leon Hall, Cincinnati	6	47	7.8	26	0
Cortland Finnegan, Tennessee	5	194	38.8	80	1
Brandon Merriweather, New England	5	149	29.8	56	1
Andre' Goodman, Denver	5	65	13.0	30	0
Leigh Bodden, New England	5	60	12.0	53T	1
Brandon Flowers, Kansas City	5	38	7.6	33	0

KICKOFF RETURNS	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Josh Cribbs, Cleveland	56	1,542	27.5	103T	3
Stefan Logan, Pittsburgh	55	1,466	26.7	83	0
Jacoby Jones, Houston	24	638	26.6	95T	1
*Lardarius Webb, Baltimore	35	918	26.2	95T	1
Jamaal Charles, Kansas City	36	925	25.7	97T	1
Ted Ginn Jr., Miami	52	1,296	24.9	101T	2

PUNTING	No.	Yds	Long	Avg
Shane Lechler, Oakland	96	4,909	70	51.1
Brian Moorman, Buffalo	90	4,192	73	46.6
Brandon Fields, Miami	75	3,472	66	46.3
Brett Kern, Denver-Tennessee	64	2,910	67	45.5
Dustin Colquitt, Kansas City	96	4,361	70	45.4
Mike Scifres, San Diego	52	2,342	65	45.0

PUNT RETURNS	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Wes Welker, New England	27	338	12.5	69	0
Josh Cribbs, Cleveland	38	452	11.9	67T	1
*Quan Cosby, Cincinnati	40	474	11.9	60	0
Eddie Royal, Denver	30	335	11.2	71T	1
Jacoby Jones, Houston	39	426	10.9	62	0
Jerricho Cotchery, NY Jets	23	236	10.3	31	0

SACKS: Elvis Dumervil, Denver, 17.0; Dwight Freeney, Indianapolis, 13.5; LaMarr Woodley, Pittsburgh, 13.5; Tully Banta-Cain, New England, 10.0; James Harrison, Pittsburgh, 10.0; Aaron Schobel, Buffalo, 10.0; Robert Mathis, Indianapolis, 9.5; Joey Porter, Miami, 9.0; Mario Williams, Houston, 9.0; Tamba Hali, Kansas City, 8.5; Antwan Odom, Cincinnati, 8.0; Calvin Pace, NY Jets, 8.0.

NFL Individual Leaders: National Football Conference, 2009

(* = rookie)

PASSING	Att	Comp	Pct comp	Yds	Yds/Att	Long	TD	Pct TD	Int	Rating
Drew Brees, New Orleans	514	363	70.6	4,388	8.54	75T	34	6.6	11	109.6
Brett Favre, Minnesota	531	363	68.4	4,202	7.91	63	33	6.2	7	107.2
Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay	541	350	64.7	4,434	8.20	83T	30	5.5	7	103.2
Tony Romo, Dallas	550	347	63.1	4,483	8.15	80T	26	4.7	9	97.6
Kurt Warner, Arizona	513	339	66.1	3,753	7.32	45	26	5.1	14	93.2
Eli Manning, NY Giants	509	317	62.3	4,021	7.90	74T	27	5.3	14	93.1
Donovan McNabb, Philadelphia	443	267	60.3	3,553	8.02	60T	22	5.0	10	92.9
Jason Campbell, Washington	507	327	64.5	3,618	7.14	84	20	3.9	15	86.4
Alex Smith, San Francisco	372	225	60.5	2,350	6.32	73T	18	4.8	12	81.5
Matt Ryan, Atlanta	451	263	58.3	2,916	6.47	90T	22	4.9	14	80.9
Jay Cutler, Chicago	555	336	60.5	3,666	6.61	71	27	4.9	26	76.8
Matt Hasselbeck, Seattle	488	293	60.0	3,029	6.21	53	17	3.5	17	75.1

RUSHING YARDS	Yds	Att	Avg	Long	TD
Steven Jackson, St. Louis	1,416	324	4.4	58	4
Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,383	314	4.4	64T	18
Ryan Grant, Green Bay	1,253	282	4.4	62T	11
Jonathan Stewart, Carolina	1,133	221	5.1	67T	10
Frank Gore, San Francisco	1,120	229	4.9	80T	10
DeAngelo Williams, Carolina	1,117	216	5.2	77	7
Marion Barber, Dallas	932	214	4.4	35	7
Matt Forté, Chicago	929	258	3.6	61	4
Michael Turner, Atlanta	871	178	4.9	58T	10
Brandon Jacobs, NY Giants	835	224	3.7	31	5
Cadillac Williams, Tampa Bay	823	211	3.9	35	4

RECEPTIONS	Rec	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Steve Smith, NY Giants	107	1,220	11.4	51	7
Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	97	1,092	11.3	34T	13
Jason Witten, Dallas	94	1,030	11.0	69	2
Roddy White, Atlanta	85	1,153	13.6	90T	11
Anquan Boldin, Arizona	84	1,024	12.2	44	4
Sidney Rice, Minnesota	83	1,312	15.8	63	8
Tony Gonzalez, Atlanta	83	867	10.4	27	6
Miles Austin, Dallas	81	1,320	16.3	60T	11
T.J. Houshmandzadeh, Seattle	79	911	11.5	53	3
Verson Davis, San Francisco	78	965	12.4	73T	13
Kellen Winslow, Tampa Bay	77	884	11.5	42T	5
Brent Celek, Philadelphia	76	971	12.8	47T	8

SCORING—KICKERS	PAT	FG	Long	Pts
David Akers, Philadelphia	4/45	32/37	52	139
Ryan Longwell, Minnesota	54/55	26/28	52	132
Mason Crosby, Green Bay	48/49	27/36	52	129
Lawrence Tynes, NY Giants	45/45	27/32	52	126
Robbie Gould, Chicago	33/33	24/28	52	105
Olindo Mare, Seattle	28/28	24/26	47	100

SCORING—NON-KICKERS	TD	Rush	Rec	2-Pt	Pts
Adrian Peterson, Minnesota (RB)	18	18	0	0	108
Vernon Davis, San Francisco (TE)	13	0	13	0	78
Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona (WR)	13	0	13	0	78
Frank Gore, San Francisco (RB)	13	10	3	0	78
DeSean Jackson, Philadelphia (WR)	12	1	9	0	72
Miles Austin, Dallas (WR)	11	0	11	0	66
Ryan Grant, Green Bay (RB)	11	11	0	0	66
Visanthe Shiancoe, Minnesota (TE)	11	0	11	0	66
Jonathan Stewart, Carolina (RB)	11	10	1	0	66
Roddy White, Atlanta (WR)	11	0	11	0	66

INTERCEPTIONS	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Darren Sharper, New Orleans	9	376	41.8	99T	3
Charles Woodson, Green Bay	9	179	19.9	45T	3
Asante Samuel, Philadelphia	9	117	13.0	37	0
Nick Collins, Green Bay	6	110	18.3	31	0
Dominique Rodgers-Cromartie, Arizona	6	77	12.8	49T	1
Zack Bowman, Chicago	6	67	11.2	39	0
Brent Grimes, Atlanta	6	17	2.8	11	0

KICKOFF RETURNS	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Clifton Smith, Tampa Bay	31	902	29.1	83	0
Johnny Knox, Chicago	32	927	29.0	102T	1
Percy Harvin, Minnesota	42	1,156	27.5	101T	2
Courtney Roby, New Orleans	42	1,154	27.5	97T	1
Danieal Manning, Chicago	28	744	26.6	59	0
Jordy Nelson, Green Bay	25	635	25.4	54	0

PUNTING	No.	Yds	Long	Avg
Andy Lee, San Francisco	99	4,711	64	47.6
Ben Graham, Arizona	86	4,045	64	47.0
Donnie Jones, St. Louis	90	4,212	63	46.8
Jon Ryan, Seattle	88	4,068	70	46.2
Mat McBriar, Dallas	72	3,249	63	45.1
Jason Baker, Carolina	76	3,352	61	44.1
Chris Kluwe, Minnesota	73	3,202	60	43.9

PUNT RETURNS	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
DeSean Jackson, Philadelphia	29	441	15.2	85T	2
Patrick Crayton, Dallas	36	437	12.1	82T	2
Danny Amendola, St. Louis	31	360	11.6	56	0
Darius Reynaud, Minnesota	30	308	10.3	36	0
Clifton Smith, Tampa Bay	23	232	10.1	21	0
Eric Weems, Atlanta	27	270	10.0	28	0
*Captain Munnerlyn, Carolina	31	278	9.0	37	0

SACKS: Jared Allen, Minnesota, 14.5; Will Smith, New Orleans, 13.0; Trent Cole, Philadelphia, 12.5; Andre Carter, Washington, 11.0; *Brian Orakpo, Washington, 11.0; DeMarcus Ware, Dallas, 11.0; Julius Peppers, Carolina, 10.5; *Clay Matthews, Green Bay, 10.0; Ray Edwards, Minnesota, 8.5; Juqua Parker, Philadelphia, 8.0; Calais Campbell, Arizona, 7.0; Darnell Dockett, Arizona, 7.0; Osi Umenyiora, NY Giants, 7.0.

Super Bowl XLIV: New Orleans 31, Indianapolis 17

New Orleans Saints quarterback Drew Brees led the franchise to a Super Bowl victory, sparking a raucous celebration in New Orleans less than five years after Hurricane Katrina briefly ignited talk of moving the team out of the city. Brees's two-yard touchdown pass to Jeremy Shockey in the fourth quarter put the Saints ahead, and Tracy Porter's 74-yard interception return for a touchdown capped a 31-17 win over the Indianapolis Colts in Super Bowl XLIV on Feb. 7, 2010, at Sun Life Stadium in Miami Gardens, FL.

Brees, the game's MVP, tied a Super Bowl record with 32 pass completions to lead the Saints to the first league championship in the team's 43-year history. The team had won just two playoff games prior to 2009. Quarterback Peyton Manning led the Colts into the Super Bowl for the second time in four years. His 19-yard touchdown pass to Pierre Garcon in the first quarter capped a Super Bowl record-tying 96-yard scoring drive and gave Indianapolis a 10-0 lead, but the team could manage only one other touchdown. Manning finished with 333 passing yards, the eighth time in his career he threw for at least 300 yards in a playoff game. The Saints became just the second team in Super Bowl history to come back from a 10-0 deficit and emerge victorious. (The Washington Redskins scored 42 straight points in a 42-10 win over Denver in Super Bowl XXII.) In a Super Bowl oddity, running back Joseph Addai played in both of the Colts' Super Bowl appearances and rushed for exactly 77 yards in each game.

Quarters

Team	1	2	3	4	Total
New Orleans	0	6	10	15	31
Indianapolis	10	0	7	0	17

Scoring

Indianapolis: Matt Stover, 38-yard field goal
Indianapolis: Pierre Garcon, 19-yard pass from Peyton Manning (Matt Stover PAT)
New Orleans: Garrett Hartley, 46-yard field goal
New Orleans: Garrett Hartley, 44-yard field goal
New Orleans: Pierre Thomas, 16-yard pass from Drew Brees (Garrett Hartley PAT)
Indianapolis: Joseph Addai, 4-yard run (Matt Stover PAT)
New Orleans: Garrett Hartley, 47-yard field goal
New Orleans: Jeremy Shockey, 2-yard pass from Drew Brees (Lance Moore pass from Brees)
New Orleans: Tracy Porter, 74-yard interception return (Garrett Hartley PAT)

Individual Statistics

Rushing: New Orleans—Thomas 9-30; Bush 5-25; Bell 2-4; Brees 1-minus-1; Henderson 1-minus-7. Indianapolis—Addai 13-77, 1 TD; Brown 4-18; Hart 2-4.
Passing: New Orleans—Brees 32-39, 288 yards, 2 TD, 0 INT. Indianapolis—Manning 31-45, 333 yards, 1 TD, 1 INT.
Receiving: New Orleans—Colston 7-83; Henderson 7-63; Thomas 6-55, 1 TD; Bush 4-38; Moore 2-21; Shockey 3-13, 1 TD; Thomas 1-9; Meachem 2-6.
Receiving: Indianapolis—Clark 7-86; Collie 6-66; Garcon 5-66, 1 TD; Addai 7-58; Wayne 5-46; Brown 1-11.

Team Statistics

	Saints	Colts
1st downs	20	23
Total net yards	332	432
Rushes-yards	18-51	19-99
Passing yards, net	281	333
Punt returns-yards	1-4	1-0
Kickoff returns-yards	4-102	5-111
Interception return-yards	1-74	0-0
Field goals made-attempts	3-3	1-2
Att.-comp.-int.	32-39-0	31-45-1
Sacked-yards lost	1-7	0-0
Punts-average	2-44.0	2-45.0
Fumbles-lost	0-0	0-0
Penalties-yards	3-19	5-45
Time of possession	30:11	29:49

Attendance: 74,059 **Game length:** 3:14

Future Super Bowl Sites

No.	Site	Date
XLV	Cowboys Stadium, Arlington, TX	Feb. 6, 2011
XLVI	Lucas Oil Stadium, Indianapolis, IN	Feb. 5, 2012
XLVII	Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, LA	Feb. 2013
XLVIII	New Meadowlands Stadium, East Rutherford, NJ	Feb. 2014

Super Bowl Results, 1967-2010

No.	Year	Winner	Opponent	Winning coach	Site
I	1967	*Green Bay Packers, 35	Kansas City Chiefs, 10	Vince Lombardi	Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA
II	1968	Green Bay Packers, 33	*Oakland Raiders, 14	Vince Lombardi	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
III	1969	*NY Jets, 16	Baltimore Colts, 7	Weeb Ewbank	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
IV	1970	Kansas City Chiefs, 23	*Minnesota Vikings, 7	Hank Stram	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
V	1971	Baltimore Colts, 16	*Dallas Cowboys, 13	Don McCafferty	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
VI	1972	Dallas Cowboys, 24	*Miami Dolphins, 3	Tom Landry	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
VII	1973	*Miami Dolphins, 14	Washington Redskins, 7	Don Shula	Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA
VIII	1974	*Miami Dolphins, 24	Minnesota Vikings, 7	Don Shula	Rice Stadium, Houston, TX
IX	1975	*Pittsburgh Steelers, 16	Minnesota Vikings, 6	Chuck Noll	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
X	1976	Pittsburgh Steelers, 21	*Dallas Cowboys, 17	Chuck Noll	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
XI	1977	*Oakland Raiders, 32	Minnesota Vikings, 14	John Madden	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XII	1978	*Dallas Cowboys, 27	Denver Broncos, 10	Tom Landry	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XIII	1979	Pittsburgh Steelers, 35	*Dallas Cowboys, 31	Chuck Noll	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
XIV	1980	Pittsburgh Steelers, 31	*L.A. Rams, 19	Chuck Noll	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XV	1981	Oakland Raiders, 27	*Philadelphia Eagles, 10	Tom Flores	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XVI	1982	*San Francisco 49ers, 26	Cincinnati Bengals, 21	Bill Walsh	Silverdome, Pontiac, MI
XVII	1983	Washington Redskins, 27	*Miami Dolphins, 17	Joe Gibbs	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XVIII	1984	*L.A. Raiders, 38	Washington Redskins, 9	Tom Flores	Tampa Stadium, FL
XIX	1985	*San Francisco 49ers, 38	Miami Dolphins, 16	Bill Walsh	Stanford Stadium, Stanford, CA
XX	1986	*Chicago Bears, 46	New England Patriots, 10	Mike Ditka	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXI	1987	NY Giants, 39	*Denver Broncos, 20	Bill Parcells	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XXII	1988	*Washington Redskins, 42	Denver Broncos, 10	Joe Gibbs	Jack Murphy Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXIII	1989	*San Francisco 49ers, 20	Cincinnati Bengals, 16	Bill Walsh	Joe Robbie Stadium, Miami, FL
XXIV	1990	San Francisco 49ers, 55	*Denver Broncos, 10	George Seifert	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXV	1991	NY Giants, 20	*Buffalo Bills, 19	Bill Parcells	Tampa Stadium, FL
XXVI	1992	*Washington Redskins, 37	Buffalo Bills, 24	Joe Gibbs	Metrodome, Minneapolis, MN
XXVII	1993	Dallas Cowboys, 52	*Buffalo Bills, 17	Jimmy Johnson	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XXVIII	1994	*Dallas Cowboys, 30	Buffalo Bills, 13	Jimmy Johnson	Georgia Dome, Atlanta, GA
XXIX	1995	*San Francisco 49ers, 49	San Diego Chargers, 26	George Seifert	Joe Robbie Stadium, Miami, FL
XXX	1996	*Dallas Cowboys, 27	Pittsburgh Steelers, 17	Barry Switzer	Sun Devil Stadium, Tempe, AZ
XXXI	1997	Green Bay Packers, 35	*New England Patriots, 21	Mike Holmgren	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXXII	1998	Denver Broncos, 31	*Green Bay Packers, 24	Mike Shanahan	Qualcomm Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXXIII	1999	Denver Broncos, 34	*Atlanta Falcons, 19	Mike Shanahan	Pro Player Stadium, Miami, FL
XXXIV	2000	*St. Louis Rams, 23	Tennessee Titans, 16	Dick Vermeil	Georgia Dome, Atlanta, GA
XXXV	2001	Baltimore Ravens, 34	*NY Giants, 7	Brian Billick	Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL
XXXVI	2002	New England Patriots, 20	*St. Louis Rams, 17	Bill Belichick	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXXVII	2003	*Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 48	Oakland Raiders, 21	Jon Gruden	Qualcomm Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXXVIII	2004	New England Patriots, 32	*Carolina Panthers, 29	Bill Belichick	Reliant Stadium, Houston, TX
XXXIX	2005	New England Patriots, 24	*Philadelphia Eagles, 21	Bill Belichick	Alltel Stadium, Jacksonville, FL
XL	2006	Pittsburgh Steelers, 21	*Seattle Seahawks, 10	Bill Cowher	Ford Field, Detroit, MI
XLI	2007	Indianapolis Colts, 29	*Chicago Bears, 17	Tony Dungy	Dolphin Stadium, Miami, FL
XLII	2008	*NY Giants, 17	New England Patriots, 14	Tom Coughlin	Univ. of Phoenix Stadium, Glendale, AZ
XLIII	2009	Pittsburgh Steelers, 27	*Arizona Cardinals, 23	Mike Tomlin	Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL
XLIV	2010	*New Orleans Saints, 31	Indianapolis Colts, 17	Sean Payton	Sun Life Stadium, Miami Gardens, FL

*Team that won the coin toss. All teams that won the toss elected to receive, except the 2009 Cardinals, who deferred their choice to receive in the 2nd half.

Super Bowl Single-Game Statistical Leaders

Passing Yards

	Year	Att/comp	Yds	TDs
Kurt Warner, Rams	2000	45/24	414	2
Kurt Warner, Cardinals	2009	43/31	377	3
Kurt Warner, Rams	2002	44/28	365	1
Donovon McNabb, Eagles	2005	51/30	357	3
Joe Montana, 49ers	1989	36/23	357	2

Receiving Yards

	Year	Rec	Yds	TDs
Jerry Rice, 49ers	1989	11	215	1
Ricky Sanders, Redskins	1988	9	193	2
Isaac Bruce, Rams	2000	6	162	1

Rushing Yards

	Year	Att	Yds	TDs
Timmy Smith, Redskins	1988	22	204	2
Marcus Allen, Raiders	1984	20	191	2
John Riggins, Redskins	1983	38	166	1

Passing Touchdowns

	Year	Att/comp	Yds	TDs
Steve Young, 49ers	1995	36/24	325	6
Joe Montana, 49ers	1990	29/22	297	5
Troy Aikman, Cowboys	1993	30/22	273	4
Doug Williams, Redskins	1988	29/18	340	4
Terry Bradshaw, Steelers	1979	30/17	318	4

Scoring

	Year	Points	
Terrell Davis, Broncos	1998	18	3 TDs
Jerry Rice, 49ers	1995	18	3 TDs
Ricky Watters, 49ers	1995	18	3 TDs
Jerry Rice, 49ers	1990	18	3 TDs
Roger Craig, 49ers	1985	18	3 TDs
Don Chandler, Packers	1968	15	4 FG, 3 PATs

Super Bowl MVPs, 1967-2010

1967	Bart Starr, Green Bay
1968	Bart Starr, Green Bay
1969	Joe Namath, NY Jets
1970	Len Dawson, Kansas City
1971	Chuck Howley, Dallas
1972	Roger Staubach, Dallas
1973	Jake Scott, Miami
1974	Larry Csonka, Miami
1975	Franco Harris, Pittsburgh
1976	Lynn Swann, Pittsburgh
1977	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland
1978	Randy White, Harvey Martin, Dallas
1979	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh
1980	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh
1981	Jim Plunkett, Oakland
1982	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1983	John Riggins, Washington
1984	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders
1985	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1986	Richard Dent, Chicago
1987	Phil Simms, NY Giants
1988	Doug Williams, Washington
1989	Jerry Rice, San Francisco
1990	Joe Montana, San Francisco
1991	Ottis Anderson, NY Giants
1992	Mark Rypien, Washington
1993	Troy Aikman, Dallas
1994	Emmitt Smith, Dallas
1995	Steve Young, San Francisco
1996	Larry Brown, Dallas
1997	Desmond Howard, Green Bay
1998	Terrell Davis, Denver
1999	John Elway, Denver
2000	Kurt Warner, St. Louis
2001	Ray Lewis, Baltimore
2002	Tom Brady, New England
2003	Dexter Jackson, Tampa Bay
2004	Tom Brady, New England
2005	Deion Branch, New England
2006	Hines Ward, Pittsburgh
2007	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis
2008	Eli Manning, NY Giants
2009	Santonio Holmes, Pittsburgh
2010	Drew Brees, New Orleans

First-Round Selections in the 2010 NFL Draft

	Team	Player	Pos.	College
1.	St. Louis	Sam Bradford	QB	Oklahoma
2.	Detroit	Ndamukong Suh	DT	Nebraska
3.	Tampa Bay	Gerald McCoy	DT	Oklahoma
4.	Washington	Trent Williams	OT	Oklahoma
5.	Kansas City	Eric Berry	SS	Tennessee
6.	Seattle	Russell Okung	OT	Oklahoma State
7.	Cleveland	Joe Haden	CB	Florida
8.	Oakland	Rolando McClain	LB	Alabama
9.	Buffalo	C.J. Spiller	RB	Clemson
10.	Jacksonville	Tyson Alualu	DE	California
11.	San Francisco[1]	Anthony Davis	OT	Rutgers
12.	San Diego[2]	Ryan Matthews	RB	Fresno State
13.	Philadelphia[3]	Brandon Graham	DE	Michigan
14.	Seattle[4]	Earl Thomas	SS	Texas
15.	NY Giants	Jason Pierre-Paul	DE	South Florida
16.	Tennessee	Derrick Morgan	DE	Georgia Tech
17.	San Francisco[5]	Mike Iupati	OG	Idaho
18.	Pittsburgh	Maurkice Pouncey	C	Florida
19.	Atlanta	Sean Weatherspoon	LB	Missouri
20.	Houston	Kareem Jackson	CB	Alabama
21.	Cincinnati	Jermaine Gresham	TE	Oklahoma
22.	Denver[6]	Demaryius Thomas	WR	Georgia Tech
23.	Green Bay	Bryan Bulaga	OT	Iowa
24.	Dallas[7]	Dez Bryant	WR	Oklahoma State
25.	Denver[8]	Tim Tebow	QB	Florida
26.	Arizona	Dan Williams	DT	Tennessee
27.	New England[9]	Devin McCourty	CB	Rutgers
28.	Miami[10]	Jared Odrick	DT	Penn State
29.	NY Jets	Kyle Wilson	CB	Boise State
30.	Detroit[11]	Jahvid Best	RB	California
31.	Indianapolis	Jerry Hughes	DE	TCU
32.	New Orleans	Patrick Robinson	CB	Florida State

(1) From Chicago through Denver. (2) From Miami. (3) From San Francisco through Denver. (4) From Denver. (5) From Carolina. (6) From New England. (7) From Philadelphia through Denver and New England. (8) From Baltimore. (9) From Dallas. (10) From San Diego. (11) From Minnesota.

Number One NFL Draft Choices, 1936-2010

Year	Team	Player, pos., college
1936	Philadelphia	Jay Berwanger, HB, Chicago
1937	Philadelphia	Sam Francis, FB, Nebraska
1938	Cleveland Rams	Corbett Davis, FB, Indiana
1939	Chicago Cards	Ki Aldrich, C, TCU
1940	Chicago Cards	George Cafego, HB, Tennessee
1941	Chicago Bears	Tom Harmon, HB, Michigan
1942	Pittsburgh	Bill Dudley, HB, Virginia
1943	Detroit	Frank Sinkwich, HB, Georgia
1944	Boston Yanks	Angelo Bertelli, QB, Notre Dame
1945	Chicago Cards	Charley Trippi, HB, Georgia
1946	Boston Yanks	Frank Dancewicz, QB, Notre Dame
1947	Chicago Bears	Bob Fenimore, HB, Oklahoma St.
1948	Washington	Harry Gilmer, QB, Alabama
1949	Philadelphia	Chuck Bednarik, C, Penn
1950	Detroit	Leon Hart, E, Notre Dame
1951	NY Giants	Kyle Rote, HB, SMU
1952	L.A. Rams	Bill Wade, QB, Vanderbilt
1953	San Francisco	Harry Babcock, E, Georgia
1954	Cleveland	Bobby Garrett, QB, Stanford
1955	Baltimore Colts	George Shaw, QB, Oregon
1956	Pittsburgh	Gary Glick, DB, Colorado State
1957	Green Bay	Paul Hornung, QB, Notre Dame
1958	Chicago Cards	King Hill, QB, Rice
1959	Green Bay	Randy Duncan, QB, Iowa
1960	L.A. Rams	Billy Cannon, HB, LSU
1961	Minnesota	Tommy Mason, HB, Tulane
1962	Washington	Ernie Davis, HB, Syracuse
1963	L.A. Rams	Terry Baker, QB, Oregon St.
1964	San Francisco	Dave Parks, E, Texas Tech
1965	NY Giants	Tucker Frederickson, HB, Auburn
1966	Atlanta	Tommy Nobis, LB, Texas
1967	Baltimore Colts	Bubba Smith, DT, Michigan St.
1968	Minnesota	Ron Yary, T, USC
1969	Buffalo	O. J. Simpson, RB, USC
1970	Pittsburgh	Terry Bradshaw, QB, LA Tech
1971	New England	Jim Plunkett, QB, Stanford
1972	Buffalo	Walt Patulski, DE, Notre Dame
1973	Houston	John Matuszak, DE, Tampa
1974	Dallas	Ed “Too Tall” Jones, DE, Tenn. St.
1975	Atlanta	Steve Bartkowski, QB, Cal.
1976	Tampa Bay	Lee Roy Selmon, DE, Oklahoma
1977	Tampa Bay	Ricky Bell, RB, USC
1978	Houston	Earl Campbell, RB, Texas
1979	Buffalo	Tom Cousineau, LB, Ohio St.
1980	Detroit	Billy Sims, RB, Oklahoma
1981	New Orleans	George Rogers, RB, S. Carolina
1982	New England	Kenneth Sims, DT, Texas
1983	Baltimore Colts	John Elway, QB, Stanford
1984	New England	Irving Fryar, WR, Nebraska
1985	Buffalo	Bruce Smith, DE, VA Tech
1986	Tampa Bay	Bo Jackson, RB, Auburn
1987	Tampa Bay	Vinny Testaverde, QB, Miami (FL)
1988	Atlanta	Aundray Bruce, LB, Auburn
1989	Dallas	Troy Aikman, QB, UCLA
1990	Indianapolis	Jeff George, QB, Illinois
1991	Dallas	Russell Maryland, DL, Miami (FL)
1992	Indianapolis	Steve Emtman, DL, Washington
1993	New England	Drew Bledsoe, QB, Washington St.
1994	Cincinnati	Dan Wilkinson, DT, Ohio St.
1995	Cincinnati	Ki-Jana Carter, RB, Penn State
1996	NY Jets	Keyshawn Johnson, WR, USC
1997	St. Louis	Orlando Pace, T, Ohio St.
1998	Indianapolis	Peyton Manning, QB, Tennessee
1999	Cleveland	Tim Couch, QB, Kentucky
2000	Cleveland	Courtney Brown, DE, Penn State
2001	Atlanta	Michael Vick, QB, Virginia Tech
2002	Houston	David Carr, QB, Fresno St.
2003	Cincinnati	Carson Palmer, QB, USC
2004	San Diego	Eli Manning, QB, Mississippi
2005	San Francisco	Alex D. Smith, QB, Utah
2006	Houston	Mario Williams, DE, NC State
2007	Oakland	JaMarcus Russell, QB, LSU
2008	Miami	Jake Long, OT, Michigan
2009	Detroit	Matthew Stafford, QB, Georgia
2010	St. Louis	Sam Bradford, QB, Oklahoma

American Football League Champions, 1960-69

Year	Eastern (W-L-T)	Western (W-L-T)	Championship
1960	Houston Oilers (10-4-0)	L.A. Chargers (10-4-0)	Houston 24, L.A. 16
1961	Houston Oilers (10-3-1)	San Diego Chargers (12-2-0)	Houston 10, San Diego 3
1962	Houston Oilers (11-3-0)	Dallas Texans (11-3-0)	Dallas 20, Houston 17 (2 OT)
1963	Boston Patriots (7-6-1)[1]	San Diego Chargers (11-3-0)	San Diego 51, Boston 10
1964	Buffalo Bills (12-2-0)	San Diego Chargers (8-5-1)	Buffalo 20, San Diego 7
1965	Buffalo Bills (10-3-1)	San Diego Chargers (9-2-3)	Buffalo 23, San Diego 0
1966	Buffalo Bills (9-4-1)	Kansas City Chiefs (11-2-1)	Kansas City 31, Buffalo 7
1967	Houston Oilers (9-4-1)	Oakland Raiders (13-1-0)	Oakland 40, Houston 7
1968	NY Jets (11-3-0)	Oakland Raiders (12-2-0)[2]	NY 27, Oakland 23
1969	NY Jets (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (12-1-1)	Kansas City 17, Oakland 7[3]

(1) Defeated Buffalo Bills in divisional playoff. (2) Defeated Kansas City Chiefs in divisional playoff. (3) Kansas City Chiefs defeated NY Jets, and Oakland Raiders defeated Houston Oilers in divisional playoffs.

National Football League Champions, 1933-69

Year	East (W-L-T)	West (W-L-T)	Championship
1933	NY Giants (11-3-0)	Chicago Bears (10-2-1)	Chicago Bears 23, NY 21
1934	NY Giants (8-5-0)	Chicago Bears (13-0-0)	NY 30, Chicago Bears 13
1935	NY Giants (9-3-0)	Detroit Lions (7-3-2)	Detroit 26, NY 7
1936	Boston Redskins (7-5-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-1-1)	Green Bay 21, Boston 6
1937	Washington Redskins (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears (9-1-1)	Washington 28, Chicago Bears 21
1938	NY Giants (8-2-1)	Green Bay Packers (8-3-0)	NY 23, Green Bay 17
1939	NY Giants (9-1-1)	Green Bay Packers (9-2-0)	Green Bay 27, NY 0
1940	Washington Redskins (9-2-0)	Chicago Bears (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears 73, Washington 0
1941	NY Giants (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears (10-1-1)[1]	Chicago Bears 37, NY 9
1942	Washington Redskins (10-1-1)	Chicago Bears (11-0-0)	Washington 14, Chicago Bears 6
1943	Washington Redskins (6-3-1)	Chicago Bears (8-1-1)	Chicago Bears, 41, Washington 21
1944	NY Giants (8-1-1)	Green Bay Packers (8-2-0)	Green Bay 14, NY 7
1945	Washington Redskins (8-2-0)	Cleveland Rams (9-1-0)	Cleveland 15, Washington 14
1946	NY Giants (7-3-1)	Chicago Bears (8-2-1)	Chicago Bears 24, NY 14
1947	Philadelphia Eagles (8-4-0)[1]	Chicago Cardinals (9-3-0)	Chicago Cardinals 28, Philadelphia 21
1948	Philadelphia Eagles (9-2-1)	Chicago Cardinals (11-1-0)	Philadelphia 7, Chicago Cardinals 0
1949	Philadelphia Eagles (11-1-0)	L.A. Rams (8-2-2)	Philadelphia 14, L.A. 0
1950	Cleveland Browns (10-2-0)[1]	L.A. Rams (9-3-0)[1]	Cleveland 30, L.A. 28
1951	Cleveland Browns (11-1-0)	L.A. Rams (8-4-0)	L.A. 24, Cleveland 17
1952	Cleveland Browns (8-4-0)	Detroit Lions (9-3-0)[1]	Detroit 17, Cleveland 7
1953	Cleveland Browns (11-1-0)	Detroit Lions (10-2-0)	Detroit 17, Cleveland 16
1954	Cleveland Browns (9-3-0)	Detroit Lions (9-2-1)	Cleveland 56, Detroit 10
1955	Cleveland Browns (9-2-1)	L.A. Rams (8-3-1)	Cleveland 38, L.A. 14
1956	NY Giants (8-3-1)	Chicago Bears (9-2-1)	NY 47, Chicago Bears 7
1957	Cleveland Browns (9-2-1)	Detroit Lions (8-4-0)[1]	Detroit 59, Cleveland 14
1958	NY Giants (9-3-0)[1]	Baltimore Colts (9-3-0)	Baltimore 23, NY 17[2]
1959	NY Giants (10-2-0)	Baltimore Colts (9-3-0)	Baltimore 31, NY 16
1960	Philadelphia Eagles (10-2-0)	Green Bay Packers (8-4-0)	Philadelphia 17, Green Bay 13
1961	NY Giants (10-3-1)	Green Bay Packers (11-3-0)	Green Bay 37, NY 0
1962	NY Giants (12-2-0)	Green Bay Packers (13-1-0)	Green Bay 16, NY 7
1963	NY Giants (11-3-0)	Chicago Bears (11-1-2)	Chicago 14, NY 10
1964	Cleveland Browns (10-3-1)	Baltimore Colts (12-2-0)	Cleveland 27, Baltimore 0
1965	Cleveland Browns (11-3-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-3-1)[1]	Green Bay 23, Cleveland 12
1966	Dallas Cowboys (10-3-1)	Green Bay Packers (12-2-0)	Green Bay 34, Dallas 27
1967	Dallas Cowboys (9-5-0)	Green Bay Packers (9-4-1)	Green Bay 21, Dallas 17
1968	Cleveland Browns (10-4-0)	Baltimore Colts (13-1-0)	Baltimore 34, Cleveland 0
1969	Cleveland Browns (10-3-1)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	Minnesota 27, Cleveland 7

(1) Won divisional playoff. (2) Won at 8:15 of sudden death overtime period.

NFL Divisional Champions and Wild Cards, 1970-95

The American Football League and National Football League officially merged in 1966. At the beginning of the 1970 season, the two leagues became the AFC and NFC conferences in the new NFL. Regular-season records are in parentheses.

	AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE			
Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Wild card
1970	Baltimore Colts (11-2-1)	Cincinnati Bengals (8-6-0)	Oakland Raiders (8-4-2)	Miami Dolphins (10-4-0)
1971	Miami Dolphins (10-3-1)	Cleveland Browns (9-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (10-3-1)	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)
1972	Miami Dolphins (14-0-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-3-0)	Oakland Raiders (10-3-1)	Cleveland Browns (10-4-0)
1973	Miami Dolphins (12-2-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (9-4-1)	Cincinnati Bengals (10-4-0)
1974	Miami Dolphins (11-3-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-3-1)	Oakland Raiders (12-2-0)	Buffalo Bills (9-5-0)
1975	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-2-0)	Oakland Raiders (11-3-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (11-3-0)
1976	Baltimore Colts (11-3-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (13-1-0)	New England Patriots (11-3-0)
1977	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (9-5-0)	Denver Broncos (12-2-0)	Oakland Raiders (11-3-0)
1978	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (14-2-0)	Denver Broncos (10-6-0)	Houston Oilers (10-6-0) Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)
1979	Miami Dolphins (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (11-5-0) Denver Broncos (10-6-0)
1980	Buffalo Bills (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (11-5-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Houston Oilers (11-5-0) Oakland Raiders (11-5-0)
1981	Miami Dolphins (11-4-1)	Cincinnati Bengals (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (10-6-0)	Buffalo Bills (10-6-0) NY Jets (10-5-1)
1982	Strike abbreviated season. See note.			
1983	Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)	Denver Broncos (9-7-0) Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)
1984	Miami Dolphins (14-2-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	L.A. Raiders (11-5-0) Seattle Seahawks (12-4-0)
1985	Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)	Cleveland Browns (8-8-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)	New England Patriots (11-5-0) NY Jets (11-5-0)

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Wild card
1986	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (12-4-0)	Denver Broncos (11-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0) NY Jets (10-6-0)
1987	Indianapolis Colts (9-6-0)	Cleveland Browns (10-5-0)	Buffalo Bills (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (9-6-0) Seattle Seahawks (9-6-0)
1988	Buffalo Bills (12-4-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (12-4-0)	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Cleveland Browns (10-6-0) Houston Oilers (10-6-0)
1989	Buffalo Bills (9-7-0)	Cleveland Browns (9-6-1)	Denver Broncos (11-5-0)	Houston Oilers (9-7-0) Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)
1990	Buffalo Bills (13-3-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (9-7-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (9-7-0) Kansas City Chiefs (11-5-0) Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)
1991	Buffalo Bills (13-3-0)	Houston Oilers (11-5-0)	Denver Broncos (12-4-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (11-5-0) Miami Dolphins (12-4-0) NY Jets (8-8-0)
1992	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Buffalo Bills (11-5-0) Houston Oilers (10-6-0) Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0)
1993	Buffalo Bills (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (12-4-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (11-5-0)	Denver Broncos (9-7-0) L.A. Raiders (10-6-0) Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)
1994	Miami Dolphins (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (11-5-0) Kansas City Chiefs (9-7-0) New England Patriots (10-6-0)
1995	Buffalo Bills (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	Miami Dolphins (9-7-0) Indianapolis Colts (9-7-0) San Diego Chargers (9-7-0)

NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Wild card
1970	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-3-1)	Detroit Lions (10-4-0)
1971	Dallas Cowboys (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-3-0)	San Francisco 49ers (9-5-0)	Washington Redskins (9-4-1)
1972	Washington Redskins (11-3-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (8-5-1)	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)
1973	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	L.A. Rams (12-2-0)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1974	St. Louis Cardinals (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-4-0)	L.A. Rams (10-4-0)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1975	St. Louis Cardinals (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	L.A. Rams (12-2-0)	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)
1976	Dallas Cowboys (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-2-1)	L.A. Rams (10-3-1)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1977	Dallas Cowboys (12-2-0)	Minnesota Vikings (9-5-0)	L.A. Rams (10-4-0)	Chicago Bears (9-5-0)
1978	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (8-7-1)	L.A. Rams (12-4-0)	Atlanta Falcons (9-7-0) Philadelphia Eagles (9-7-0)
1979	Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (10-6-0)	L.A. Rams (9-7-0)	Chicago Bears (10-6-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)
1980	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (9-7-0)	Atlanta Falcons (12-4-0)	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0) L.A. Rams (11-5-0)
1981	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (9-7-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	NY Giants (9-7-0) Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)
1982	Strike abbreviated season. See note.			
1983	Washington Redskins (14-2-0)	Detroit Lions (9-7-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0) L.A. Rams (9-7-0)
1984	Washington Redskins (11-5-0)	Chicago Bears (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (15-1-0)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) NY Giants (9-7-0)
1985	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Chicago Bears (15-1-0)	L.A. Rams (11-5-0)	NY Giants (10-6-0) San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)
1986	NY Giants (14-2-0)	Chicago Bears (14-2-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-5-1)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) Washington Redskins (12-4-0)
1987	Washington Redskins (11-4-0)	Chicago Bears (11-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-2-0)	Minnesota Vikings (8-7-0) New Orleans Saints (12-3-0)
1988	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)	Chicago Bears (12-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)
1989	NY Giants (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	L.A. Rams (11-5-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)
1990	NY Giants (13-3-0)	Chicago Bears (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	New Orleans Saints (8-8-0) Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0) Washington Redskins (10-6-0)
1991	Washington Redskins (14-2-0)	Detroit Lions (12-4-0)	New Orleans Saints (11-5-0)	Atlanta Falcons (10-6-0) Chicago Bears (11-5-0) Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)
1992	Dallas Cowboys (13-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	New Orleans Saints (12-4-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0) Washington Redskins (9-7-0)
1993	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Detroit Lions (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Green Bay Packers (9-7-0) Minnesota Vikings (9-7-0) NY Giants (11-5-0)
1994	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	Chicago Bears (9-7-0) Detroit Lions (9-7-0) Green Bay Packers (9-7-0)
1995	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Green Bay Packers (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (11-5-0)	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0) Detroit Lions (10-6-0) Atlanta Falcons (9-7-0)

Note: A strike shortened the 1982 season from 16 to 9 games. The top 8 teams in each conference played in a tournament to determine the conference champion. AFC—Miami Dolphins, New England Patriots, L.A. Raiders, Cleveland Browns, NY Jets, Cincinnati Bengals, San Diego Chargers, Pittsburgh Steelers. NFC—Washington Redskins, Detroit Lions, Green Bay Packers, St. Louis Cardinals, Dallas Cowboys, Tampa Bay Buccaneers, Minnesota Vikings, Atlanta Falcons.

NFL Playoff Results, 1996-2009

Year	Conference	Division	Winner (W-L-T)	Playoffs[1]	Year
1996	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Jacksonville* 30, Denver 27	1996
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	New England 28, Pittsburgh 3	
		Western	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	New England 20, Jacksonville* 6	
	National	Eastern	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Green Bay 35, San Francisco* 14	
		Central	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Carolina 26, Dallas 17	
		Western	Carolina Panthers (12-4-0)	Green Bay 30, Carolina 13	
1997	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh 7, New England 6	1997
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	Denver* 14, Kansas City 10	
		Western	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	Denver* 24, Pittsburgh 21	
	National	Eastern	NY Giants (10-5-1)	San Francisco 38, Minnesota* 22	
		Central	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 21, Tampa Bay* 7	
		Western	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 23, San Francisco 10	
1998	American	Eastern	NY Jets (12-4-0)	Denver 38, Miami* 3	1998
		Central	Jacksonville Jaguars (11-5-0)	NY Jets 34, Jacksonville 24	
		Western	Denver Broncos (14-2-0)	Denver 23, NY Jets 10	
	National	Eastern	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Atlanta 20, San Francisco* 18	
		Central	Minnesota Vikings (15-1-0)	Minnesota 41, Arizona* 21	
		Western	Atlanta Falcons (14-2-0)	Atlanta 30, Minnesota 27 (OT)	
1999	American	Eastern	Indianapolis Colts (13-3-0)	Jacksonville 62, Miami* 7	1999
		Central	Jacksonville Jaguars (14-2-0)	Tennessee* 19, Indianapolis 16	
		Western	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Tennessee* 33, Jacksonville 14	
	National	Eastern	Washington Redskins (10-6-0)	Tampa Bay 14, Washington 13	
		Central	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (11-5-0)	St. Louis 49, Minnesota* 37	
		Western	St. Louis Rams (13-3-0)	St. Louis 11, Tampa Bay 6	
2000	American	Eastern	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)	Oakland 27, Miami 0	2000
		Central	Tennessee Titans (13-3-0)	Baltimore* 24, Tennessee 10	
		Western	Oakland Raiders (12-4-0)	Baltimore* 16, Oakland 3	
	National	Eastern	NY Giants (12-4-0)	Minnesota 34, New Orleans 16	
		Central	Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)	NY Giants 20, Philadelphia* 10	
		Western	New Orleans Saints (10-6-0)	NY Giants 41, Minnesota 0	
2001	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	New England 16, Oakland 13	2001
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (13-3-0)	Pittsburgh 27, Baltimore 10	
		Western	Oakland Raiders (10-6-0)	New England 24, Pittsburgh 17	
	National	Eastern	Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 33, Chicago 19	
		Central	Chicago Bears (13-3-0)	St. Louis 45, Green Bay* 17	
		Western	St. Louis Rams (14-2-0)	St. Louis 29, Philadelphia 24	
2002	American	East	NY Jets (9-7-0)		2002
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-5-1)	Oakland 30, NY Jets 10	
		South	Tennessee Titans (11-5-0)	Tennessee 34, Pittsburgh 31	
		West	Oakland Raiders (11-5-0)	Oakland 41, Tennessee 24	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (12-4-0)	Philadelphia 20, Atlanta* 6	
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay 31, San Francisco 6	
		West	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Tampa Bay 27, Philadelphia 10	
2003	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)		2003
		North	Baltimore Ravens (10-6-0)	Indianapolis 38, Kansas City 31	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 17, Tennessee* 14	
		West	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	New England 24, Indianapolis 14	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (10-6-0)	Carolina 29, St. Louis 23	
		South	Carolina Panthers (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 20, Green Bay 17	
		West	St. Louis Rams (12-4-0)	Carolina 14, Philadelphia 3	
2004	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)		2004
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers(15-1-0)	Pittsburgh 20, NY Jets* 17 (OT)	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 20, Indianapolis 3	
		West	San Diego Chargers (12-4-0)	New England 41, Pittsburgh 27	
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (13-3-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (10-6-0)	Atlanta 47, St. Louis* 17	
		South	Atlanta Falcons (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 27, Minnesota* 14	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Philadelphia 27, Atlanta 10	
2005	American	East	New England Patriots (10-6-0)		2005
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (11-5-0)	Denver 27, New England 13	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (14-2-0)	Pittsburgh* 21, Indianapolis 18	
		West	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	Pittsburgh* 34, Denver 17	
	National	East	NY Giants (11-5-0)		
		North	Chicago Bears (11-5-0)	Seattle 20, Washington* 10	
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (11-5-0)	Carolina* 29, Chicago 21	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (13-3-0)	Seattle 34, Carolina* 14	

Year	Conference	Division	Winner (W-L-T)	Playoffs[1]	Year
	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)		
		North	Baltimore Ravens (13-3-0)	Indianapolis 15, Baltimore 6	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 24, San Diego 21	
2006		West	San Diego Chargers (14-2-0)	Indianapolis 38, New England 34	2006
	National	East	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)		
		North	Chicago Bears (13-3-0)	New Orleans 27, Philadelphia 24	
		South	New Orleans Saints (10-6-0)	Chicago 27, Seattle 24 (OT)	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Chicago 39, New Orleans 14	
	American	East	New England Patriots (16-0-0)		
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	New England 31, Jacksonville* 20	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (13-3-0)	San Diego 28, Indianapolis 24	
2007		West	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	New England 21, San Diego 12	2007
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (13-3-0)		
		North	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 42, Seattle 20	
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (9-7-0)	NY Giants* 21, Dallas 17	
		West	Seattle Seahawks (10-6-0)	NY Giants* 22, Green Bay 20	
	American	East	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)		
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	Baltimore* 13, Tennessee 10	
		South	Tennessee Titans (13-3-0)	Pittsburgh 35, San Diego 24	
2008		West	San Diego Chargers (8-8-0)	Pittsburgh 23, Baltimore* 14	2008
	National	East	NY Giants (12-4-0)		
		North	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	Arizona 33, Carolina 13	
		South	Carolina Panthers (12-4-0)	Philadelphia* 23, NY Giants 11	
		West	Arizona Cardinals (9-7-0)	Arizona 32, Philadelphia* 25	
	American	East	New England Patriots (10-6-0)	Indianapolis 20, Baltimore 3	
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (10-6-0)	NY Jets* 17, San Diego 14	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (14-2-0)	Indianapolis 30, NY Jets* 17	
2009		West	San Diego Chargers (13-3-0)		2009
	National	East	Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)	New Orleans 45, Arizona 14	
		North	Minnesota Vikings (12-4-0)	Minnesota 34, Dallas 3	
		South	New Orleans Saints (13-3-0)	New Orleans 31, Minnesota 28 (OT)	
		West	Arizona Cardinals (10-6-0)		

*Wild card team. (1) Only the final two conference playoff rounds are shown.

American Football Conference Leaders, 1960-2009

(American Football League, 1960-69)

Passing (based on QB rating points)						Receptions			
Player, team	Att	Comp	YG	TD	Year	Player, team	Rec	YG	TD
Jack Kemp, L.A. Chargers	406	211	3,018	20	**1960**	Lionel Taylor, Denver	92	1,235	12
George Blanda, Houston	362	187	3,330	36	**1961**	Lionel Taylor, Denver	100	1,176	4
Len Dawson, Dallas Texans	310	189	2,759	29	**1962**	Lionel Taylor, Denver	77	908	4
Tobin Rote, San Diego	286	170	2,510	20	**1963**	Lionel Taylor, Denver	78	1,101	10
Len Dawson, Kansas City	354	199	2,879	30	**1964**	Charley Hennigan, Houston	101	1,546	8
John Hadl, San Diego	348	174	2,798	20	**1965**	Lionel Taylor, Denver	85	1,131	6
Len Dawson, Kansas City	284	159	2,527	26	**1966**	Lance Alworth, San Diego	73	1,383	13
Daryle Lamonica, Oakland	425	220	3,228	30	**1967**	George Sauer, NY Jets	75	1,189	6
Len Dawson, Kansas City	224	131	2,109	17	**1968**	Lance Alworth, San Diego	68	1,312	10
Greg Cook, Cincinnati	197	106	1,854	15	**1969**	Lance Alworth, San Diego	64	1,003	4
Daryle Lamonica, Oakland	356	179	2,516	22	**1970**	Marlin Briscoe, Buffalo	57	1,036	8
Bob Griese, Miami	263	145	2,089	19	**1971**	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland	61	929	9
Earl Morrall, Miami	150	83	1,360	11	**1972**	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland	58	802	7
Ken Stabler, Oakland	260	163	1,997	14	**1973**	Fred Willis, Houston	57	371	1
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	328	213	2,667	18	**1974**	Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	72	544	2
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	377	228	3,169	21	**1975**	Reggie Rucker, Cleveland	60	770	3
						Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	60	554	4
Ken Stabler, Oakland	291	194	2,737	27	**1976**	MacArthur Lane, Kansas City	66	686	1
Bob Griese, Miami	307	180	2,252	22	**1977**	Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	71	620	4
Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	368	207	2,915	28	**1978**	Steve Largent, Seattle	71	1,168	8
Dan Fouts, San Diego	530	332	4,082	24	**1979**	Joe Washington, Baltimore Colts	82	750	3
Brian Sipe, Cleveland	554	337	4,132	30	**1980**	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	89	1,290	9
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	479	300	3,754	29	**1981**	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	88	1,075	10
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	309	218	2,495	12	**1982**	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	54	721	6
Dan Marino, Miami	296	173	2,210	20	**1983**	Todd Christensen, L.A. Raiders	92	1,247	12
Dan Marino, Miami	564	362	5,084	48	**1984**	Ozzie Newsome, Cleveland	89	1,001	5
Ken O'Brien, NY Jets	488	297	3,888	25	**1985**	Lionel James, San Diego	86	1,027	6
Dan Marino, Miami	623	378	4,746	44	**1986**	Todd Christensen, L.A. Raiders	95	1,153	8
Bernie Kosar, Cleveland	389	241	3,033	22	**1987**	Al Toon, NY Jets	68	976	5
Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati	388	223	3,572	28	**1988**	Al Toon, NY Jets	93	1,067	5
Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati	455	258	3,525	28	**1989**	Andre Reed, Buffalo	88	1,312	9
Jim Kelly, Buffalo	346	219	2,829	24	**1990**	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	74	1,048	8
						Drew Hill, Houston	74	1,019	5

Passing (based on QB rating points)						Receptions			
Player, team	**Att**	**Comp**	**YG**	**TD**	**Year**	**Player, team**	**Rec**	**YG**	**TD**
Jim Kelly, Buffalo	474	304	3,844	33	**1991**	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	100	1,181	7
Warren Moon, Houston	346	224	2,521	18	**1992**	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	90	913	9
John Elway, Denver	551	348	4,030	25	**1993**	Reggie Langhorne, Indianapolis	85	1,038	3
Dan Marino, Miami	615	385	4,453	30	**1994**	Ben Coates, New England	96	1,174	7
Jim Harbaugh, Indianapolis	314	200	2,575	17	**1995**	Carl Pickens, Cincinnati	99	1,234	17
John Elway, Denver	466	287	3,328	26	**1996**	Carl Pickens, Cincinnati	100	1,180	12
Mark Brunell, Jacksonville	435	264	3,281	18	**1997**	Tim Brown, Oakland	104	1,408	5
Vinny Testaverde, NY Jets	421	259	3,256	29	**1998**	O. J. McDuffie, Miami	90	1,050	7
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	533	331	4,135	26	**1999**	Jimmy Smith, Jacksonville	116	1,636	6
Brian Griese, Denver	336	216	2,688	19	**2000**	Marvin Harrison, Indianapolis	102	1,413	14
Rich Gannon, Oakland	549	361	3,828	27	**2001**	Rod Smith, Denver	113	1,343	11
Chad Pennington, NY Jets	399	275	3,120	22	**2002**	Marvin Harrison, Indianapolis	143	1,722	11
Steve McNair, Tennessee	400	250	3,215	24	**2003**	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	100	725	4
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	497	336	4,557	49	**2004**	Tony Gonzalez, Kansas City	102	1,258	7
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	453	305	3,747	28	**2005**	Chad Johnson, Cincinnati	97	1,432	9
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	557	362	4,397	31	**2006**	Andre Johnson, Houston	103	1,147	5
Tom Brady, New England	578	398	4,806	50	**2007**	Wes Welker, New England	112	1,175	8
Philip Rivers, San Diego	478	312	4,009	34	**2008**	Andre Johnson, Houston	115	1,575	8
Philip Rivers, San Diego	486	317	4,254	28	**2009**	Wes Walker, New England	123	1,348	4

Scoring						Rushing			
Player, team	**TD**	**PAT**	**FG**	**Pts**	**Year**	**Player, team**	**Yds**	**Att**	**TD**
Gene Mingo, Denver	6	33	18	123	**1960**	Abner Haynes, Dallas Texans	875	156	9
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	8	48	17	147	**1961**	Billy Cannon, Houston	948	200	6
Gene Mingo, Denver	4	32	27	137	**1962**	Cookie Gilchrist, Buffalo	1,096	214	13
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	2	35	22	113	**1963**	Clem Daniels, Oakland	1,099	215	3
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	7	36	25	155	**1964**	Cookie Gilchrist, Buffalo	981	230	6
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	9	27	17	132	**1965**	Paul Lowe, San Diego	1,121	222	7
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	6	35	16	119	**1966**	Jim Nance, Boston	1,458	299	11
George Blanda, Oakland	0	56	20	116	**1967**	Jim Nance, Boston	1,216	269	7
Jim Turner, NY Jets	0	43	34	145	**1968**	Paul Robinson, Cincinnati	1,023	238	8
Jim Turner, NY Jets	0	33	32	129	**1969**	Dickie Post, San Diego	873	182	6
Jan Stenerud, Kansas City	0	26	30	116	**1970**	Floyd Little, Denver	901	209	3
Garo Yepremian, Miami	0	33	28	117	**1971**	Floyd Little, Denver	1,133	284	6
Bobby Howfield, NY Jets	0	40	27	121	**1972**	O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,251	292	6
Roy Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	36	29	123	**1973**	O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	2,003	332	12
Roy Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	33	20	93	**1974**	Otis Armstrong, Denver	1,407	263	9
O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	23	0	0	138	**1975**	O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,817	329	16
Toni Linhart, Baltimore Colts	0	49	20	109	**1976**	O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,503	290	8
Errol Mann, Oakland	0	39	20	99	**1977**	Mark van Eeghen, Oakland	1,273	324	7
Pat Leahy, NY Jets	0	41	22	107	**1978**	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,450	302	13
John Smith, New England	0	46	23	115	**1979**	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,697	368	19
John Smith, New England	0	51	26	129	**1980**	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,934	373	13
Jim Breech, Cincinnati	0	49	22	115	**1981**	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,376	361	10
Nick Lowery, Kansas City	0	37	26	115					
Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	14	0	0	84	**1982**	Freeman McNeil, NY Jets	786	151	6
Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	38	27	119	**1983**	Curt Warner, Seattle	1,449	335	13
Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	45	24	117	**1984**	Earnest Jackson, San Diego	1,179	296	8
Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	40	33	139	**1985**	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	1,759	380	11
Tony Franklin, New England	0	44	32	140	**1986**	Curt Warner, Seattle	1,481	319	13
Jim Breech, Cincinnati	0	25	24	97	**1987**	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams-Ind.	1,288*	283	6
Scott Norwood, Buffalo	0	33	32	129	**1988**	Eric Dickerson, Indianapolis	1,659	388	14
David Treadwell, Denver	0	39	27	120	**1989**	Christian Okoye, Kansas City	1,480	370	12
Nick Lowery, Kansas City	0	37	34	139	**1990**	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,297	271	11
Pete Stoyanovich, Miami	0	28	31	121	**1991**	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,407	288	7
Pete Stoyanovich, Miami	0	34	30	124	**1992**	Barry Foster, Pittsburgh	1,690	390	11
Jeff Jaeger, L.A. Raiders	0	27	35	132	**1993**	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,315	355	6
John Carney, San Diego	0	33	34	135	**1994**	Chris Warren, Seattle	1,545	333	9
Norm Johnson, Pittsburgh	0	39	34	141	**1995**	Curtis Martin, New England	1,487	368	14
Cary Blanchard, Indianapolis	0	27	36	135	**1996**	Terrell Davis, Denver	1,538	345	13
Mike Hollis, Jacksonville	0	41	31	134	**1997**	Terrell Davis, Denver	1,750	369	15
Steve Christie, Buffalo	0	41	33	140	**1998**	Terrell Davis, Denver	2,008	392	21
Mike Vanderjagt, Indianapolis	0	43	34	145	**1999**	Edgerrin James, Indianapolis	1,553	369	13
Matt Stover, Baltimore	0	30	35	135	**2000**	Edgerrin James, Indianapolis	1,709	387	13
Mike Vanderjagt, Indianapolis	0	41	28	125	**2001**	Priest Holmes, Kansas City	1,555	327	8
Priest Holmes, Kansas City	24	0	0	144	**2002**	Ricky Williams, Miami	1,853	383	16
Priest Holmes, Kansas City	27	0	0	162	**2003**	Jamal Lewis, Baltimore	2,066	387	14
Adam Vinatieri, New England	0	48	31	141	**2004**	Curtis Martin, NY Jets	1,697	371	12
Shayne Graham, Cincinnati	0	47	28	131	**2005**	Larry Johnson, Kansas City	1,750	336	20
LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	31	0	0	186	**2006**	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	1,815	348	28
Randy Moss, New England	23	0	0	138	**2007**	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	1,474	315	15
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	40	36	148	**2008**	Thomas Jones, NY Jets	1,312	290	13
Nate Kaeding, San Diego	0	50	32	146	**2009**	Chris Johnson, Tennessee	2,006	358	14

*Includes 277 yards after being traded to NFC; 1,011 yards led AFC.

National Football Conference Leaders, 1960-2009

(National Football League, 1960-69)

Passing (based on QB rating points)						Receptions			
Player, team	**Att**	**Comp**	**YG**	**TD**	**Year**	**Player, team**	**Rec**	**YG**	**TD**
Milt Plum, Cleveland	250	151	2,297	21	**1960**	Raymond Berry, Baltimore Colts	74	1,298	10
Milt Plum, Cleveland	302	177	2,416	18	**1961**	Jim Phillips, L.A. Rams	78	1,092	5
Bart Starr, Green Bay	285	178	2,438	12	**1962**	Bobby Mitchell, Washington	72	1,384	11
Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants	367	221	3,145	36	**1963**	Bobby Joe Conrad, St. Louis Cardinals	73	967	10
Bart Starr, Green Bay	272	163	2,144	15	**1964**	Johnny Morris, Chicago	93	1,200	10
Rudy Bukich, Chicago	312	176	2,641	20	**1965**	Dave Parks, San Francisco	80	1,344	12
Bart Starr, Green Bay	251	156	2,257	14	**1966**	Charley Taylor, Washington	72	1,119	12
Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	508	288	3,747	31	**1967**	Charley Taylor, Washington	70	990	9
Earl Morrall, Baltimore Colts	317	182	2,909	26	**1968**	Clifton McNeil, San Francisco	71	994	7
Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	442	274	3,102	22	**1969**	Dan Abramowicz, New Orleans	73	1,015	7
John Brodie, San Francisco	378	223	2,941	24	**1970**	Dick Gordon, Chicago	71	1,026	13
Roger Staubach, Dallas	211	126	1,882	15	**1971**	Bob Tucker, NY Giants	59	791	4
Norm Snead, NY Giants	325	196	2,307	17	**1972**	Harold Jackson, Philadelphia	62	1,048	4
Roger Staubach, Dallas	286	179	2,428	23	**1973**	Harold Carmichael, Philadelphia	67	1,116	9
Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	167	107	1,185	11	**1974**	Charles Young, Philadelphia	63	696	3
Fran Tarkenton, Minnesota	425	273	2,994	25	**1975**	Chuck Foreman, Minnesota	73	691	9
James Harris, L.A. Rams	158	91	1,460	8	**1976**	Drew Pearson, Dallas	58	806	6
Roger Staubach, Dallas	361	210	2,620	18	**1977**	Ahmad Rashad, Minnesota	51	681	2
Roger Staubach, Dallas	413	231	3,190	25	**1978**	Rickey Young, Minnesota	88	704	5
Roger Staubach, Dallas	461	267	3,586	27	**1979**	Ahmad Rashad, Minnesota	80	1,156	9
Ron Jaworski, Philadelphia	451	257	3,529	27	**1980**	Earl Cooper, San Francisco	83	567	4
Joe Montana, San Francisco	488	311	3,565	19	**1981**	Dwight Clark, San Francisco	85	1,105	4
Joe Thiesmann, Washington	252	161	2,033	13	**1982**	Dwight Clark, San Francisco	60	913	5
Steve Bartkowski, Atlanta	432	274	3,167	22	**1983**	Roy Green, St. Louis Cardinals	78	1,227	14
						Charlie Brown, Washington	78	1,225	8
						Earnest Gray, NY Giants	78	1,139	5
Joe Montana, San Francisco	432	279	3,630	28	**1984**	Art Monk, Washington	106	1,372	7
Joe Montana, San Francisco	494	303	3,653	27	**1985**	Roger Craig, San Francisco	92	1,016	6
Tommy Kramer, Minnesota	372	208	3,000	24	**1986**	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	86	1,570	15
Joe Montana, San Francisco	398	266	3,054	31	**1987**	J. T. Smith, St. Louis Cardinals	91	1,117	8
Wade Wilson, Minnesota	332	204	2,746	15	**1988**	Henry Ellard, L.A. Rams	86	1,414	10
Joe Montana, San Francisco	386	271	3,521	26	**1989**	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	90	1,423	12
Phil Simms, NY Giants	311	184	2,284	15	**1990**	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	100	1,502	13
Steve Young, San Francisco	279	180	2,517	17	**1991**	Michael Irvin, Dallas	93	1,523	8
Steve Young, San Francisco	402	268	3,465	25	**1992**	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	108	1,461	13
Steve Young, San Francisco	462	314	4,023	29	**1993**	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	112	1,274	11
Steve Young, San Francisco	461	324	3,969	35	**1994**	Cris Carter, Minnesota	122	1,256	7
Brett Favre, Green Bay	570	359	4,413	38	**1995**	Herman Moore, Detroit	123	1,686	14
Steve Young, San Francisco	316	214	2,410	14	**1996**	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	108	1,254	8
Steve Young, San Francisco	356	241	3,029	19	**1997**	Herman Moore, Detroit	104	1,293	8
Randall Cunningham, Minnesota	425	259	3,704	34	**1998**	Frank Sanders, Arizona	89	1,145	3
Kurt Warner, St. Louis	499	325	4,353	41	**1999**	Muhsin Muhammad, Carolina	96	1,253	8
Trent Green, St. Louis	240	145	2,063	16	**2000**	Muhsin Muhammad, Carolina	102	1,183	6
Kurt Warner, St. Louis	546	375	4,830	36	**2001**	Keyshawn Johnson, Tampa Bay	106	1,266	1
Brad Johnson, Tampa Bay	451	281	3,049	22	**2002**	Randy Moss, Minnesota	106	1,347	7
Daunte Culpepper, Minnesota	454	295	3,479	25	**2003**	Torry Holt, St. Louis	117	1,696	12
Daunte Culpepper, Minnesota	548	379	4,717	39	**2004**	Joe Horn, New Orleans	94	1,399	11
						Torry Holt, St. Louis	94	1,372	10
Matt Hasselbeck, Seattle	449	294	3,459	24	**2005**	Steve Smith, Carolina	103	1,563	12
						Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	103	1,409	10
Drew Brees, New Orleans	554	356	4,418	26	**2006**	Mike Furrey, Detroit	98	1,086	6
Tony Romo, Dallas	520	335	4,211	36	**2007**	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	100	1,409	10
Kurt Warner, Arizona	598	401	4,583	30	**2008**	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	96	1,431	12
Drew Brees, New Orleans	514	363	4,388	34	**2009**	Steve Smith, NY Giants	107	1,220	7

Scoring						Rushing			
Player, team	**TD**	**PAT**	**FG**	**Pts**	**Year**	**Player, team**	**Yds**	**Att**	**TD**
Paul Hornung, Green Bay	15	41	15	176	**1960**	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,257	215	9
Paul Hornung, Green Bay	10	41	15	146	**1961**	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,408	305	8
Jim Taylor, Green Bay	19	0	0	114	**1962**	Jim Taylor, Green Bay	1,474	272	19
Don Chandler, NY Giants	0	52	18	106	**1963**	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,863	291	12
Lenny Moore, Baltimore Colts	20	0	0	120	**1964**	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,446	280	7
Gale Sayers, Chicago	22	0	0	132	**1965**	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,544	289	17
Bruce Gossett, L.A. Rams	0	29	28	113	**1966**	Gale Sayers, Chicago	1,231	229	8
Jim Bakken, St. Louis Cardinals	0	36	27	117	**1967**	Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	1,205	235	11
Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	20	0	0	120	**1968**	Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	1,239	248	16
Fred Cox, Minnesota	0	43	26	121	**1969**	Gale Sayers, Chicago	1,032	236	8
Fred Cox, Minnesota	0	35	30	125	**1970**	Larry Brown, Washington	1,125	237	5
Curt Knight, Washington	0	27	29	114	**1971**	John Brockington, Green Bay	1,105	216	4
Chester Marcol, Green Bay	0	29	33	128	**1972**	Larry Brown, Washington	1,216	285	8
David Ray, L.A. Rams	0	40	30	130	**1973**	John Brockington, Green Bay	1,144	265	3
Chester Marcol, Green Bay	0	19	25	94	**1974**	Lawrence McCutcheon, L.A. Rams	1,109	236	3
Chuck Foreman, Minnesota	22	0	0	132	**1975**	Jim Otis, St. Louis Cardinals	1,076	269	5
Mark Moseley, Washington	0	31	22	97	**1976**	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,390	311	13
Walter Payton, Chicago	16	0	0	96	**1977**	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,852	339	14

Scoring						Rushing			
Player, team	**TD**	**PAT**	**FG**	**Pts**	**Year**	**Player, team**	**Yds**	**Att**	**TD**
Frank Corral, L.A. Rams	0	31	29	118	**1978**	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,395	333	11
Mark Moseley, Washington	0	39	25	114	**1979**	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,610	369	14
Ed Murray, Detroit	0	35	27	116	**1980**	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,460	317	6
Ed Murray, Detroit	0	46	25	121	**1981**	George Rogers, New Orleans	1,674	378	13
Rafael Septien, Dallas	0	40	27	121					
Wendell Tyler, L.A. Rams	13	0	0	78	**1982**	Tony Dorsett, Dallas	745	177	5
Mark Moseley, Washington	0	62	33	161	**1983**	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	1,808	390	18
Ray Wersching, San Francisco	0	56	25	131	**1984**	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	2,105	379	14
Kevin Butler, Chicago	0	51	31	144	**1985**	Gerald Riggs, Atlanta	1,719	397	10
Kevin Butler, Chicago	0	36	28	120	**1986**	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	1,821	404	11
Jerry Rice, San Francisco	23	0	0	138	**1987**	Charles White, L.A. Rams	1,374	324	11
Mike Cofer, San Francisco	0	40	27	121	**1988**	Herschel Walker, Dallas	1,514	361	5
Mike Cofer, San Francisco	0	49	29	136	**1989**	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,470	280	14
Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	41	30	131	**1990**	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,304	255	13
Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	56	31	149	**1991**	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,563	365	12
Morten Andersen, New Orleans	0	33	29	120	**1992**	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,713	373	18
Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	30	30	120					
Jason Hanson, Detroit	0	28	34	130	**1993**	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,486	283	9
Fuad Reveiz, Minnesota	0	30	34	132	**1994**	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,883	331	7
Emmitt Smith, Dallas	22	0	0	132					
Emmitt Smith, Dallas	25	0	0	150	**1995**	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,773	377	25
John Kasay, Carolina	0	34	37	145	**1996**	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,553	307	11
Richie Cunningham, Dallas	0	24	34	126	**1997**	Barry Sanders, Detroit	2,053	335	11
Gary Anderson, Minnesota	0	59	35	164	**1998**	Jamal Anderson, Atlanta	1,846	410	14
Jeff Wilkins, St. Louis	0	64	20	124	**1999**	Stephen Davis, Washington	1,405	290	17
Marshall Faulk, St. Louis	26	0	0	156	**2000**	Robert Smith, Minnesota	1,521	295	7
Marshall Faulk, St. Louis	21	0	0	128	**2001**	Stephen Davis, Washington	1,432	356	5
Jay Feely, Atlanta	0	42	32	138	**2002**	Deuce McAllister, New Orleans	1,388	325	13
Jeff Wilkins, St. Louis	0	46	39	163	**2003**	Ahman Green, Green Bay	1,883	355	15
David Akers, Philadelphia	0	41	27	122	**2004**	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	1,696	353	16
Shaun Alexander, Seattle	28	0	0	168	**2005**	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	1,880	370	27
Robbie Gould, Chicago	0	47	32	143	**2006**	Frank Gore, San Francisco	1,695	312	8
Mason Crosby, Green Bay	0	48	31	141	**2007**	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,341	238	12
David Akers, Philadelphia	0	45	33	144	**2008**	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,760	363	10
David Akers, Philadelphia	0	43	32	139	**2009**	Steven Jackson, St. Louis	1,416	324	4

NFL MVP, Defensive Player of the Year, and Rookie of the Year, 1957-2009

The Most Valuable Player, Defensive Player of the Year, and Rookie of the Year are a few of the many awards given out annually by the Associated Press. All-Pro Teams for each conference are two of many awards given out annually by *The Sporting News*. Many other organizations give out annual awards honoring the NFL's best players.

Year	Most Valuable Player	Defensive Player of the Year	Rookie of the Year
1957	Jim Brown, Cleveland	—	—
1958	Gino Marchetti, Baltimore Colts	—	—
1959	Charley Conerly, NY Giants	—	—
1960	(tie) Norm Van Brocklin, Philadelphia; Joe Schmidt, Detroit	—	—
1961	Paul Hornung, Green Bay	—	—
1962	Jim Taylor, Green Bay	—	—
1963	Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants	—	—
1964	John Unitas, Baltimore Colts	—	Charley Taylor, Washington
1965	Jim Brown, Cleveland	—	Gale Sayers, Chicago
1966	Bart Starr, Green Bay	Larry Wilson, St. Louis	Tommy Nobis, Atlanta
1967	John Unitas, Baltimore Colts	Deacon Jones, L.A. Rams	Mel Farr, Detroit
1968	Earl Morrall, Baltimore Colts	Deacon Jones, L.A. Rams	Earl McCullouch, Detroit
1969	Roman Gabriel, L.A. Rams	Dick Butkus, Chicago	Calvin Hill, Dallas
1970	John Brodie, San Francisco	Dick Butkus, Chicago	NFC: Bruce Taylor, San Francisco AFC: Dennis Shaw, Buffalo
1971	Alan Page, Minnesota	Carl Eller, Minnesota	NFC: John Brockington, Green Bay AFC: Jim Plunkett, New England
1972	Larry Brown, Washington	Joe Greene, Pittsburgh	NFC: Chester Marcol, Green Bay AFC: Franco Harris, Pittsburgh
1973	O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	Alan Page, Minnesota	NFC: Chuck Foreman, Minnesota AFC: Boobie Clark, Cincinnati
1974	Ken Stabler, Oakland	Joe Greene, Pittsburgh	NFC: Wilbur Jackson, San Francisco AFC: Don Woods, San Diego
1975	Fran Tarkenton, Minnesota	Curley Culp, Houston	NFC: Steve Bartkowski, Atlanta AFC: Robert Brazile, Houston
1976	Bert Jones, Baltimore	Jerry Sherk, Cleveland	NFC: Sammy White, Minnesota AFC: Mike Haynes, New England
1977	Walter Payton, Chicago	Harvey Martin, Dallas	NFC: Tony Dorsett, Dallas AFC: A. J. Duhe, Miami
1978	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	Randy Gradishar, Denver	NFC: Al Baker, Detroit AFC: Earl Campbell, Houston
1979	Earl Campbell, Houston	Lee Roy Selmon, Tampa Bay	NFC: Ottis Anderson, St. Louis AFC: Jerry Butler, Buffalo
1980	Brian Sipe, Cleveland	Lester Hayes, Oakland	Billy Sims, Detroit
1981	Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	Joe Klecko, NY Jets	George Rogers, New Orleans
1982	Mark Moseley, Washington	Mark Gastineau, NY Jets	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders
1983	Joe Theismann, Washington	Jack Lambert, Pittsburgh	Dan Marino, Miami
1984	Dan Marino, Miami	Mike Haynes, L.A. Raiders	Louis Lipps, Pittsburgh

Year	Most Valuable Player	Defensive Player of the Year	Rookie of the Year
1985	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	(tie) Howie Long, L.A. Raiders; Andre Tippett, New England	Eddie Brown, Cincinnati
1986	Lawrence Taylor, NY Giants	Lawrence Taylor, NY Giants	Rueben Mayes, New Orleans
1987	John Elway, Denver	Reggie White, Philadelphia	Robert Awalt, St. Louis
1988	Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati	Mike Singletary, Chicago	Keith Jackson, Philadelphia
1989	Joe Montana, San Francisco	Tim Harris, Green Bay	Barry Sanders, Detroit
1990	Joe Montana, San Francisco	Bruce Smith, Buffalo	Richmond Webb, Miami
1991	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	Pat Swilling, New Orleans	Mike Croel, Denver
1992	Steve Young, San Francisco	Junior Seau, San Diego	Santana Dotson, Tampa Bay
1993	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	Bruce Smith, Buffalo	Jerome Bettis, L.A. Rams
1994	Steve Young, San Francisco	Deion Sanders, San Francisco	Marshall Faulk, Indianapolis
1995	Brett Favre, Green Bay	Bryce Paup, Buffalo	Curtis Martin, New England
1996	Brett Favre, Green Bay	Bruce Smith, Buffalo	Eddie George, Houston
1997	(tie) Brett Favre, Green Bay; Barry Sanders, Detroit	Dana Stubblefield, San Francisco	Warrick Dunn, Tampa Bay
1998	Terrell Davis, Denver	Reggie White, Green Bay	Randy Moss, Minnesota
1999	Kurt Warner, St. Louis	Warren Sapp, Tampa Bay	Edgerrin James, Indianapolis
2000	Marshall Faulk, St. Louis	Ray Lewis, Baltimore	Brian Urlacher, Chicago
2001	Kurt Warner, St. Louis	Michael Strahan, NY Giants	Kendrell Bell, Pittsburgh
2002	Rich Gannon, Oakland	Derrick Brooks, Tampa Bay	Clinton Portis, Denver
2003	(tie) Peyton Manning, Indianapolis; Steve McNair, Tennessee	Ray Lewis, Baltimore	Anquan Boldin, Arizona
2004	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	Ed Reed, Baltimore	Ben Roethlisberger, Pittsburgh
2005	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	Brian Urlacher, Chicago	Carnell "Cadillac" Williams, Tampa Bay
2006	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	Jason Taylor, Miami	Vince Young, Tennessee
2007	Tom Brady, New England	Bob Sanders, Indianapolis	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota
2008	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	James Harrison, Pittsburgh	Matt Ryan, Atlanta
2009	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	Charles Woodson, Green Bay	Percy Harvin, Minnesota

The Sporting News NFL All-Pro Team, 2009

Offense: Quarterback: Drew Brees, New Orleans. Running Back: Chris Johnson, Tennessee; Adrian Peterson, Minnesota. Wide Receiver: Andre Johnson, Houston; Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona. Tight End: Dallas Clark, Indianapolis. Tackle: Ryan Clady, Denver; Jake Long, Miami. Guard: Steve Hutchinson, Minnesota; Jahri Evans, New Orleans. Center: Nick Mangold, NY Jets.

Defense: Linebacker: Elvis Dumervil, Denver; Patrick Willis, San Francisco; DeMarcus Ware, Dallas. Defensive End: Jared Allen, Minnesota; Dwight Freeney, Indianapolis. Defensive Tackle: Darnell Dockett, Arizona; Kevin Williams, Minnesota. Cornerback: Darrelle Revis, NY Jets; Charles Woodson, Green Bay. Safety: Darren Sharper, New Orleans; Brian Dawkins, Denver.

Special Teams: Kicker: David Akers, Philadelphia. Kick Returner: Percy Harvin, Minnesota. Punter: Shane Lechler, Oakland. Punt Returner: DeSean Jackson, Philadelphia.

All-Time Professional (NFL and AFL) Football Records

(at the end of the 2009 season; * = active in 2009; (a) includes AFL statistics; ** = 2-point conversions scored)

Leading Lifetime Scorers

Player	Yrs.	TD	PAT	FG	Total
Morten Andersen	25	0	849	565	2,544
Gary Anderson	23	0	820	538	2,434
John Carney*	22	0	625	473	2,044
Matt Stover*	19	0	591	471	2,004
George Blanda (a)	26	9	942	335	2,002
Jason Elam*	17	0	675	436	1,983
Jason Hanson*	18	0	554	427	1,835
Norm Johnson	18	0	638	366	1,736
John Kasay*	19	0	507	408	1,731
Nick Lowery	18	0	562	383	1,711
Jan Stenerud	19	0	580	373	1,699
Eddie Murray	19	0	538	352	1,594
Al Del Greco	17	0	543	347	1,584
Adam Vinatieri*	14	0	514**	338	1,530
Ryan Longwell*	13	0	536	322	1,502
Steve Christie	15	0	468	336	1,476
Pat Leahy	18	0	558	304	1,470
Jim Turner	16	1	521	304	1,439
Matt Bahr	17	0	522	300	1,422
Jeff Wilkins	14	0	495	307	1,416

Leading Lifetime Touchdown Scorers

Player	Yrs.	Rush	Rec	Ret	TD
Jerry Rice	20	10	197	1	208
Emmitt Smith	15	164	11	0	175
LaDainian Tomlinson*	9	138	15	0	153
Randy Moss*	12	0	148	1	149
Terrell Owens*	14	3	144	0	147
Marcus Allen	16	123	21	1	145
Marshall Faulk	12	100	36	0	136
Cris Carter	16	0	130	1	131
Marvin Harrison	13	0	128	0	128
Jim Brown	9	106	20	0	126
Walter Payton	13	110	15	0	125
John Riggins	14	104	12	0	116
Lenny Moore	12	63	48	2	113
Shaun Alexander	9	100	12	0	112
Barry Sanders	10	99	10	0	109
Tim Brown	17	1	100	4	105
Don Hutson	11	3	99	3	105
Steve Largent	14	1	100	0	101
Franco Harris	13	91	9	0	100
Curtis Martin	11	90	10	0	100

Points, season: 186, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego Chargers, 2006 (31 TDs).
Points, game: 40, Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929 (6 TDs, 4 PATs).
Touchdowns, season: 31, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego Chargers, 2006.
Touchdowns, game: 6, Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929 (6 rushing); Dub Jones, Cleveland Browns vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 25, 1951 (4 rushing, 2 pass receptions); Gale Sayers, Chicago Bears vs. San Francisco 49ers, Dec. 12, 1965 (4 rushing, 1 pass reception, 1 punt return).
Points after TD, season: 74, Stephen Gostkowski, New England Patriots, 2007.
Consecutive points after TD: 422, Matt Stover, Baltimore Ravens-Indianapolis Colts, 1996-2009.
Field goals, season: 40, Neil Rackers, Arizona Cardinals, 2005.
Field goals, game: 8, Rob Bironas, Tennessee Titans vs. Houston Texans, Oct. 21, 2007.
Field goals, career: 565, Morten Andersen, New Orleans Saints-Atlanta Falcons-NY Giants-Kansas City Chiefs-Minnesota Vikings-Atlanta Falcons, 1982-2007.
Longest field goal: 63 yards, Tom Dempsey, New Orleans Saints vs. Detroit Lions, Nov. 8, 1970; Jason Elam, Denver Broncos vs. Jacksonville Jaguars, Oct. 25, 1998.

Defensive Records

Interceptions, career: 81, Paul Krause, Washington Redskins-Minnesota Vikings, 1964-79.
Interceptions, season: 14, Dick "Night Train" Lane, L.A. Rams, 1952.
Touchdowns, career: 12, Rod Woodson, Pittsburgh Steelers-San Francisco 49ers-Baltimore Ravens-Oakland Raiders, 1987-2003.
Touchdowns, season: 4, Ken Houston, Houston Oilers, 1971; Jim Kearney, Kansas City Chiefs, 1972; Eric Allen, Philadelphia Eagles, 1993.
Sacks, career (since 1982): 200, Bruce Smith, Buffalo Bills-Washington Redskins, 1985-2003.
Sacks, season (since 1982): 22.5, Michael Strahan, NY Giants, 2001.

Leading Lifetime Rushers

(ranked by rushing yards; * = active in 2009.)

Player	Yrs.	Att	Yds	Avg	Long	TD	Player	Yrs.	Att	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Emmitt Smith	15	4,409	18,355	4.2	75	164	Edgerrin James*	11	3,028	12,246	4.0	72	80
Walter Payton	13	3,838	16,726	4.4	76	110	Marcus Allen	16	3,022	12,243	4.1	61	123
Barry Sanders	10	3,062	15,269	5.0	85	99	Franco Harris	13	2,949	12,120	4.1	75	91
Curtis Martin	11	3,518	14,101	4.0	70	90	Thurman Thomas	13	2,877	12,074	4.2	80	65
Jerome Bettis	13	3,479	13,662	3.9	71	91	Fred Taylor*	12	2,491	11,540	4.6	80	66
Eric Dickerson	11	2,996	13,259	4.4	85	90	John Riggins	14	2,916	11,352	3.9	66	104
Tony Dorsett	12	2,936	12,739	4.3	99	77	Corey Dillon	10	2,618	11,241	4.3	96	82
LaDainian Tomlinson*	9	2,880	12,490	4.3	85	138	O. J. Simpson	11	2,404	11,236	4.7	94	61
Jim Brown	9	2,359	12,312	5.2	80	106	Warrick Dunn	12	2,669	10,967	4.1	90	49
Marshall Faulk	12	2,836	12,279	4.3	71	100	Ricky Watters	10	2,622	10,643	4.1	57	78

Yards gained, season: 2,105, Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams, 1984.
Yards gained, game: 296, Adrian Peterson, Minnesota Vikings vs. San Diego Chargers, Nov. 4, 2007.
Rushing TDs, career: 164, Emmitt Smith, Dallas Cowboys-Arizona Cardinals, 1990-2004.
Rushing TDs, season: 28, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego Chargers, 2006.
Rushing TDs, game: 6, Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929.
Rushing attempts, game: 45, Jamie Morris, Washington Redskins vs. Cincinnati Bengals, Dec. 17, 1988 (OT).
Longest run from scrimmage: 99 yards, Tony Dorsett, Dallas Cowboys vs. Minnesota Vikings, Jan. 3, 1983 (TD).

Leading Lifetime Receivers

(ranked by number of receptions; * = active in 2009.)

Player	Yrs.	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD	Player	Yrs.	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Jerry Rice	20	1,549	22,895	14.8	96	197	Torry Holt*	11	920	13,382	14.5	85	74
Marvin Harrison	13	1,102	14,580	13.2	80	128	Hines Ward*	12	895	10,947	12.2	85	78
Cris Carter	16	1,101	13,899	12.6	80	130	Keenan McCardell	16	883	11,373	12.9	76	63
Tim Brown	17	1,094	14,934	13.7	80	100	Derrick Mason*	13	863	11,089	12.8	79	59
Isaac Bruce*	16	1,024	15,208	14.9	80	91	Jimmy Smith	12	862	12,287	14.3	75	67
Terrell Owens*	14	1,006	14,951	14.9	98	144	Muhsin Muhammad*	14	860	11,438	13.3	72	62
Tony Gonzalez*	13	999	11,807	11.8	73	82	Irving Fryar	17	851	12,785	15.0	80	84
Andre Reed	16	951	13,198	13.9	83	87	Rod Smith	12	849	11,389	13.4	85	68
Art Monk	16	940	12,721	13.5	79	68	Larry Centers	14	827	6,797	8.2	54	28
Randy Moss*	12	926	14,465	15.6	82	148	Steve Largent	14	819	13,089	16.0	74	100

Yards gained, career: 22,895, Jerry Rice, San Francisco 49ers-Oakland Raiders-Seattle Seahawks, 1985-2004.
Yards gained, season: 1,848, Jerry Rice, San Francisco 49ers, 1995.
Yards gained, game: 336, Willie "Flipper" Anderson, L.A. Rams vs. New Orleans Saints, Nov. 26, 1989 (OT).
Pass receptions, season: 143, Marvin Harrison, Indianapolis Colts, 2002.
Pass receptions, game: 21, Brandon Marshall, Denver Broncos vs. Indianapolis Colts, Dec. 13, 2009 (200 yards).
Touchdown receptions, career: 197, Jerry Rice, San Francisco 49ers-Oakland Raiders-Seattle Seahawks, 1985-2004.
Touchdown receptions, season: 23, Randy Moss, New England Patriots, 2007.
Touchdown receptions, game: 5, Bob Shaw, Chicago Cardinals vs. Baltimore Colts, Oct. 2, 1950; Kellen Winslow, San Diego Chargers vs. Oakland Raiders, Nov. 22, 1981; Jerry Rice, San Francisco 49ers vs. Atlanta Falcons, Oct. 14, 1990.

Leading Lifetime Passers

(minimum 1,500 attempts; ranked by quarterback rating points; * = active in 2009.)

Player	Yrs.	Att	Comp	Yds	TD	Int	Pts[1]	Player	Yrs.	Att	Comp	Yds	TD	Int	Pts[1]
Steve Young	15	4,149	2,667	33,124	232	107	96.8	Daunte Culpepper*	11	3,199	2,016	24,153	149	106	87.8
Phillip Rivers*	6	1,914	1,207	14,951	106	45	95.8	Jeff Garcia*	11	3,676	2,264	25,537	161	83	87.5
Tony Romo*	6	1,857	1,178	15,045	107	55	95.6	Otto Graham	10	2,626	1,464	23,584	174	135	86.6
Peyton Manning*	12	6,531	4,232	50,128	366	181	95.2	Brett Favre*	19	9,811	6,083	69,329	497	317	86.6
Kurt Warner*	12	4,070	2,666	32,344	208	128	93.7	Donovan McNabb*	11	4,746	2,801	32,873	216	100	86.5
Tom Brady*	10	4,218	2,672	30,844	225	99	93.3	Dan Marino	17	8,358	4,967	61,361	420	252	86.4
Joe Montana	15	5,391	3,409	40,551	273	139	92.3	Trent Green	11	3,740	2,226	28,475	162	114	86.0
Drew Brees*	9	4,164	2,697	30,646	202	110	91.9	David Garrard*	8	1,915	1,170	13,269	66	39	84.9
Ben Roethlisberger*	6	2,411	1,526	19,302	127	81	91.7	Rich Gannon	16	4,206	2,533	28,743	180	104	84.7
Chad Pennington*	10	2,469	1,631	17,804	102	64	90.1	Marc Bulger*	8	3,171	1,969	22,814	122	93	84.4
Carson Palmer*	6	2,631	1,662	18,724	128	80	87.9	Jim Kelly	11	4,779	2,874	35,467	237	175	84.4

(1) Rating points based on performances in the following categories: Percentage of completions, percentage of touchdown passes, percentage of interceptions, and average gain per pass attempt.

Yards gained, career: 69,329, Brett Favre, Atlanta Falcons-Green Bay Packers-NY Jets-Minnesota Vikings, 1991-2009.
Yards gained, season: 5,084, Dan Marino, Miami Dolphins, 1984.
Yards gained, game: 554, Norm Van Brocklin, L.A. Rams vs. NY Yanks, Sept. 28, 1951 (27 completions in 41 attempts).
Touchdowns passing, career: 497, Brett Favre, Atlanta Falcons-Green Bay Packers-NY Jets-Minnesota Vikings, 1991-2009.
Touchdowns passing, season: 50, Tom Brady, New England Patriots, 2007.
Touchdowns passing, game: 7, Sid Luckman, Chicago Bears vs. NY Giants, Nov. 14, 1943; Adrian Burk, Philadelphia Eagles vs. Washington Redskins, Oct. 17, 1954; George Blanda, Houston Oilers vs. NY Titans, Nov. 19, 1961; Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants vs. Washington Redskins, Oct. 28, 1962; Joe Kapp, Minnesota Vikings vs. Baltimore Colts, Sept. 28, 1969.
Passes completed, career: 6,083, Brett Favre, Atlanta Falcons-Green Bay Packers-NY Jets-Minnesota Vikings, 1991-2009.
Passes completed, season: 440, Drew Brees, New Orleans Saints, 2007.
Passes completed, game: 45, Drew Bledsoe, New England Patriots vs. Minnesota Vikings, Nov. 13, 1994 (OT).

All-Time NFL Coaching Victories

(at end of 2009 season; ranked by overall career wins; * = active in 2009)

			Regular Season				Overall			
Coach	**Team**	**Yrs.**	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pct.**	**W**	**L**	**T**	**Pct.**
Don Shula	Colts, Dolphins	33	328	156	6	.677	347	173	6	.666
George Halas	Bears	40	318	148	31	.682	324	151	31	.682
Tom Landry	Cowboys	29	250	162	6	.607	270	178	6	.603
Earl “Curly” Lambeau	Packers, Chi. Cardinals, Redskins	33	226	132	22	.631	229	134	22	.631
Chuck Noll	Steelers	23	193	148	1	.566	209	156	1	.572
Marty Schottenheimer	Browns, Chiefs, Redskins, Chargers	21	200	126	1	.613	205	139	1	.596
Dan Reeves	Broncos, Giants, Falcons	23	190	165	2	.535	201	174	2	.536
Chuck Knox	Rams, Bills, Seahawks	22	186	147	1	.558	193	158	1	.550
Bill Parcells	Giants, Patriots, Jets, Cowboys	19	172	130	1	.569	183	138	1	.570
Mike Holmgren	Packers, Seahawks	17	161	111	0	.592	174	122	0	.588
Joe Gibbs	Redskins	21	154	94	0	.621	171	101	0	.629
Paul Brown	Browns, Bengals	21	166	100	6	.624	170	108	6	.612
Bud Grant	Vikings	18	158	96	5	.621	168	108	5	.608
Bill Belichick*	Browns, Patriots	15	148	92	0	.617	163	97	0	.627
Bill Cowher	Steelers	15	149	90	1	.623	161	99	1	.619
Mike Shanahan	Raiders, Broncos	16	146	98	0	.598	154	103	0	.599
Marv Levy	Chiefs, Bills	17	143	112	0	.561	154	120	0	.562
Steve Owen	Giants	23	151	100	17	.602	153	108	17	.586
Tony Dungy	Buccaneers, Colts	13	139	69	0	.668	148	79	0	.652
Jeff Fisher*	Oilers	16	136	110	0	.553	141	116	0	.549

NFL Stadiums, 2010

(G = Grass. S = Synthetic. A = AstroPlay. D = DD Grassmaster (grass). F = FieldTurf. N = Natural grass. SS = Sportfield Softtop. SM = Sportexe Momentum.)

Team: stadium, location, surface (year built)	**Capacity[1]**
Bears: Soldier Field[2], Chicago, IL, G (1924)	61,500
Bengals: Paul Brown Stadium, Cincinnati, OH, S (2000)	65,515
Bills: Ralph Wilson Stadium, Orchard Park, NY, A (1973)	73,967
Broncos: INVESCO Field at Mile High, Denver, CO, D (2001)	76,125
Browns: Cleveland Browns Stadium, Cleveland, OH, G (1999)	73,300
Buccaneers: Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL, G (1998)	65,908
Cardinals: University of Phoenix Stadium, Glendale, AZ, G (2006)	65,000
Chargers: Qualcomm Stadium[3], San Diego, CA, G (1967)	70,000 (app.)
Chiefs: Arrowhead Stadium, Kansas City, MO, G (1972)	79,451
Colts: Lucas Oil Stadium, Indianapolis, IN, F (2008)	63,000
Cowboys: Cowboys Stadium, Arlington, TX, SS (2009)	80,000
Dolphins: Land Shark Stadium[4], Miami Gardens, FL, G (1987)	75,192
Eagles: Lincoln Financial Field, Philadelphia, PA, N (2003)	69,144
Falcons: Georgia Dome, Atlanta, GA, F (1992)	71,228
49ers: Candlestick Park[5], San Francisco, CA, N (1960)	69,732
Jaguars: EverBank Field[6], Jacksonville, FL, G (1995)	67,164
NY Giants: New Meadowlands Stadium, E. Rutherford, NJ, F (2010)	82,500
NY Jets: New Meadowlands Stadium, E. Rutherford, NJ, F (2010)	82,500
Lions: Ford Field, Detroit, MI, F (2002)	64,500
Packers: Lambeau Field[7], Green Bay, WI, D (1957)	72,928
Panthers: Bank of America Stadium[8], Charlotte, NC, G (1996)	73,778
Patriots: Gillette Stadium, Foxboro, MA, F (2002)	68,756
Raiders: Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum[9], Oakland, CA, G (1966)	63,132
Rams: Edward Jones Dome[10], St. Louis, MO, F (1995)	66,000
Ravens: M & T Bank Stadium[11], Baltimore, MD, SM (1998)	71,008
Redskins: FedEx Field[12], Landover, MD, N (1997)	91,704
Saints: Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, LA, SM (1975)	68,000
Seahawks: Qwest Field[13], Seattle, WA, F (2002)	67,000
Steelers: Heinz Field, Pittsburgh, PA, D (2001)	65,050
Texans: Reliant Stadium, Houston, TX, G (2002)	71,054
Titans: LP Field[14], Nashville, TN, N (1999)	69,143
Vikings: Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome, Minneapolis, MN, F (1982)	64,121

(1) As of the start of the 2010 season. (2) Renovation in 2002 replaced interior of stadium. (3) Formerly San Diego Stadium (1967-80); San Diego Jack Murphy Stadium (1981-97). (4) Formerly Joe Robbie Stadium (1987-96); Pro Player Stadium (1996-2005). (5) Formerly Candlestick Park (1960-94); 3Com Park at Candlestick Point (1995-2004). (6) Formerly ALLTEL Stadium (1997-2007); Jacksonville Municipal Stadium (1946-97, 2007-09). (7) Formerly City Stadium (1957-65). Renovation completed in 2003, added 11,625 seats. (8) Formerly Ericsson Stadium (1996-2003). (9) Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum (1966-98); Network Associates Coliseum (1998-2004); McAfee Stadium (2004-08). (10) Formerly Trans World Dome (1995-2001); full name: Edward Jones Dome at America’s Center. (11) Formerly PSINet Stadium (1998-2002); Ravens Stadium (2002-03). (12) Formerly Jack Kent Cooke Stadium (1997-99). (13) Formerly Seahawks Stadium (2002-04). (14) Formerly Adelphia Coliseum, (1999-2002).

National Football League Franchise Origins

(Founding year, league. Home stadium location; subsequent history.)

Arizona Cardinals: 1920, American Professional Football Association (APFA)[1]. Chicago, 1920-59; St. Louis, 1960-87; Tempe, AZ, 1988-2005; Glendale, AZ, 2006-present.

Atlanta Falcons: 1966, NFL. Atlanta, 1966-present.

Baltimore Ravens: 1996, NFL. Baltimore, 1996-present.

Buffalo Bills: 1960, American Football League (AFL)[2]. Buffalo, 1960-72; Orchard Park, NY, 1973-present.

Carolina Panthers: 1995, NFL. Clemson, SC, 1995; Charlotte, NC, 1996-present.

Chicago Bears: 1920, APFA. Decatur, IL, 1920; Chicago, 1921-present.

Cincinnati Bengals: 1968, AFL. Cincinnati, 1968-present.

Cleveland Browns: 1946, All-America Football Conference (AAFC)[3]. Cleveland, 1946-95; 1999-present.

Dallas Cowboys: 1960, NFL. Dallas, 1960-70; Irving, TX, 1971-2008; Arlington, TX, 2009-present.

Denver Broncos: 1960, AFL. Denver, 1960-present.

Detroit Lions: 1930, NFL. Portsmouth, OH, 1930-33; Detroit, 1934-74; Pontiac, MI, 1975-2001; Detroit, 2002-present.

Green Bay Packers: 1921, APFA. Green Bay, WI, 1921-present.

Houston Texans: 2002, NFL. Houston, 2002-present.

Indianapolis Colts: 1953, NFL. Baltimore, 1953-83; Indianapolis, 1984-present.

Jacksonville Jaguars: 1995, NFL. Jacksonville, FL, 1995-present.

Kansas City Chiefs: 1960, AFL. Dallas, 1960-62; Kansas City, MO, 1963-present.

Miami Dolphins: 1966, AFL. Miami, 1966-2002; Miami Gardens, FL, 2003-present.

Minnesota Vikings: 1961, NFL. Bloomington, MN, 1961-81; Minneapolis, 1982-present.

New England Patriots: 1960, AFL. Boston, 1960-70; Foxboro, MA, 1971-present.

New Orleans Saints: 1967, NFL. New Orleans, 1967-2004; Baton Rouge and San Antonio, 2005; New Orleans, 2006-present.

NY Giants: 1925, NFL. NY, 1925-73, 1975; New Haven, CT, 1973-74; E. Rutherford, NJ, 1976-present.

NY Jets: 1960, AFL. NY, 1960-83; E. Rutherford, NJ, 1984-present.

Oakland Raiders: 1960, AFL. San Francisco, 1960-61; Oakland, CA, 1962-81; Los Angeles, 1982-94; Oakland, CA, 1995-present.

Philadelphia Eagles: 1933, NFL. Philadelphia, 1933-present.

Pittsburgh Steelers: 1933, NFL. Pittsburgh, 1933-present.

St. Louis Rams: 1937, NFL. Cleveland, 1936-45; Los Angeles, 1946-79; Anaheim, CA, 1980-94; St. Louis, 1995-present.

San Diego Chargers: 1960, AFL. Los Angeles, 1960; San Diego, 1961-present.

Seattle Seahawks: 1976, NFL. Seattle, 1976-present.

San Francisco 49ers: 1946, AAFC. San Francisco, 1946-present.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers: 1976, NFL. Tampa, 1976-present.

Tennessee Titans: 1960, AFL. Houston, 1969-96; Memphis, 1997; Nashville, 1998-present.

Washington Redskins: 1932, NFL. Boston, 1932-36; Washington, DC, 1937-96; Landover, MD, 1997-present.

(1) The American Professional Football Association (APFA) was formed in 1920 to standardize the rules of professional football. In 1922, the name was changed to the National Football League (NFL). (2) The most successful of 4 separate leagues called the American Football League or AFL (1926; 1936-37; 1940-41; 1960-69). Congress approved an NFL/AFL merger in 1966. Baltimore, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh agreed to join the 10 incoming AFL teams to form the American Football Conference. The NFL began play in 1970 with 26 teams. (3) The All-America Football Conference, 1946-49. In 1950, 3 of its teams joined the NFL (Baltimore, Cleveland, and San Francisco). The Baltimore franchise failed, but the NFL awarded the city a second one, also called the Colts, in 1953.

Pro Football Hall of Fame, Canton, OH

(Asterisks indicate 2010 inductees.)

Herb Adderley
Troy Aikman
George Allen
Marcus Allen
Lance Alworth
Doug Atkins
Morris “Red” Badgro
Lem Barney
Cliff Battles
Sammy Baugh
Chuck Bednarik
Bert Bell
Bobby Bell
Raymond Berry
Elvin Bethea
Charles Bidwill
Fred Biletnikoff
George Blanda
Mel Blount
Terry Bradshaw
Bob Brown
Jim Brown
Paul Brown
Roosevelt Brown
Willie Brown
Buck Buchanan
Nick Buoniconti
Dick Butkus
Earl Campbell
Tony Canadeo
Joe Carr
Harry Carson
Dave Casper
Guy Chamberlin
Jack Christiansen
Earl “Dutch” Clark
George Connor
Jim Conzelman
Lou Creekmur
Larry Csonka
Al Davis
Willie Davis
Len Dawson
Fred Dean
Joe DeLamielleure
Eric Dickerson
Dan Dierdorf
Mike Ditka
Art Donovan
Tony Dorsett
John “Paddy” Driscoll
Bill Dudley
Glen “Turk” Edwards
Carl Eller
John Elway
Weeb Ewbank
Tom Fears
Jim Finks
Ray Flaherty
Len Ford
Dr. Daniel Fortmann
Dan Fouts
Benny Friedman
Frank Gatski
Bill George
Joe Gibbs
Frank Gifford
Sid Gillman
Otto Graham
Red Grange
Bud Grant
Darrell Green
Joe Greene
Forrest Gregg
Bob Griese
*Russ Grimm
Lou Groza
Joe Guyon
George Halas
Jack Ham
Dan Hampton
John Hannah
Franco Harris
Mike Haynes
Bob Hayes
Ed Healey
Mel Hein
Ted Hendricks
Wilbur “Pete” Henry
Arnold Herber
Bill Hewitt
Gene Hickerson
Clarke Hinkle
Elroy “Crazylegs” Hirsch
Paul Hornung
Ken Houston
Cal Hubbard
Sam Huff
Lamar Hunt
Don Hutson
Michael Irvin
*Rickey Jackson
Jimmy Johnson
John Henry Johnson
Charlie Joiner
David “Deacon” Jones
Stan Jones
Henry Jordan
Sonny Jurgensen
Jim Kelly
Leroy Kelly
Walt Kiesling
Frank “Bruiser” Kinard
Paul Krause
Earl “Curly” Lambeau
Jack Lambert
Tom Landry
Dick “Night Train” Lane
Jim Langer
Willie Lanier
Steve Largent
Yale Lary
Dante Lavelli
Bobby Layne
Alphonse “Tuffy” Leemans
*Dick LeBeau
Marv Levy
Bob Lilly
*Floyd Little
Larry Little
James Lofton
Vince Lombardi
Howie Long
Ronnie Lott
Sid Luckman
Roy “Link” Lyman
Tom Mack
John Mackey
John Madden
Tim Mara
Wellington Mara
Gino Marchetti
Dan Marino
George Preston Marshall
Bruce Mathews
Ollie Matson
Don Maynard
George McAfee
Mike McCormack
Randall McDaniel
Tommy McDonald
Hugh McElhenny
Johnny “Blood” McNally
Mike Michalske
Wayne Millner
Bobby Mitchell
Ron Mix
Art Monk
Joe Montana
Warren Moon
Lenny Moore
Marion Motley
Mike Munchak
Anthony Munoz
George Musso
Bronko Nagurski
Joe Namath
Earle “Greasy” Neale
Ernie Nevers
Ozzie Newsome
Ray Nitschke
Chuck Noll
Leo Nomellini
Merlin Olsen
Jim Otto
Steve Owen
Alan Page
Clarence “Ace” Parker
Jim Parker
Walter Payton
Joe Perry
Pete Pihos
Fritz Pollard
*John Randle
Hugh “Shorty” Ray
Dan Reeves
Mel Renfro
*Jerry Rice
John Riggins
Jim Ringo
Andy Robustelli
Art Rooney
Dan Rooney
Pete Rozelle
Bob St. Clair
Barry Sanders
Charlie Sanders
Gale Sayers
Joe Schmidt
Tex Schramm
Lee Roy Selmon
Billy Shaw
Art Shell
Don Shula
O. J. Simpson
Mike Singletary
Jackie Slater
Bruce Smith
*Emmitt Smith
Jackie Smith
John Stallworth
Bart Starr
Roger Staubach
Ernie Stautner
Jan Stenerud
Dwight Stephenson
Hank Stram
Ken Strong
Joe Stydahar
Lynn Swann
Fran Tarkenton
Charley Taylor
Jim Taylor
Lawrence “LT” Taylor
Emmitt Thomas
Derrick Thomas
Thurman Thomas
Jim Thorpe
Andre Tippett
Y. A. Tittle
George Trafton
Charley Trippi
Emlen Tunnell
Clyde “Bulldog” Turner
Johnny Unitas
Gene Upshaw
Norm Van Brocklin
Steve Van Buren
Doak Walker
Bill Walsh
Paul Warfield
Bob Waterfield
Mike Webster
Arnie Weinmeister
Roger Wehrli
Randy White
Reggie White
Dave Wilcox
Bill Willis
Larry Wilson
Ralph Wilson Jr.
Kellen Winslow
Alex Wojciechowicz
Willie Wood
Rod Woodson
Rayfield Wright
Ron Yary
Steve Young
Jack Youngblood
Gary Zimmerman

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

Playoff Results, 2010

National League Division Series (NLDS): Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati, 3 games to 0. San Francisco defeated Atlanta (wild card), 3 games to 1.
National League Championship Series (NLCS): San Francisco defeated Philadelphia, 4 games to 2.
American League Division Series (ALDS): Texas defeated Tampa Bay, 3 games to 2. NY Yankees (wild card) defeated Minnesota, 3 games to 0.
American League Championship Series (ALCS): Texas defeated NY Yankees (wild card), 4 games to 2.

The National League playoffs began with great fanfare on Oct. 6, 2010. Philadelphia opened the defense of its 2009 NL crown at home against the Central Division-champion Cincinnati Reds, and Phillies ace Roy Halladay delivered an historic postseason no-hitter, a 4-0 victory at Citizens Bank Park. It was just the second no-hitter in Major League playoff history and the first since Don Larsen's perfect game in the 1956 World Series. Meanwhile, Tim Lincecum fired a two-hit shutout in San Francisco's 1-0 win over the wild card Atlanta Braves in their NLDS opener. The Giants dispatched the Braves in four games, and the Phillies swept the Reds as left-hander Cole Hamels's five-hit shutout in Game 3 carried the team to the NLCS.

The Giants dispatched the heavily favored Philadelphia in the NLCS, beginning with a pair of Cody Ross home runs in Game 1 that led the team to a 4-3 victory. The Phillies evened the series with a win in Game 2, as Roy Oswalt and Ryan Madson held the Giants to four hits and Phillies shortstop Jimmy Rollins had four RBI in the 6-1 win. Cain threw seven scoreless innings and with two relievers held the Phillies to three hits in the Giants' 3-0 win in Game 3 at San Francisco's AT&T Park. The Giants won a dramatic 6-5 decision in Game 4 when third baseman Juan Uribe smacked a walk-off sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth that scored Aubrey Huff. After a 4-2 Phillies victory in Game 5, Uribe grabbed the spotlight again in Game 6 with a solo homer in the top of the eighth that lifted the Giants to a 3-2 win in Philadelphia and their first NL pennant since 2002. Ross hit three home runs and totaled six extra base hits to earn the NLCS MVP Award.

Despite their lack of postseason experience, the Texas Rangers won a dramatic five-game ALDS against Tampa Bay, which had led the American League with 96 regular-season wins. Texas ace Cliff Lee fanned 10 batters in seven innings in the Rangers' 5-1 series-opening victory at the Rays' Tropicana Field. Fellow southpaw C. J. Wilson combined with relievers Darren O'Day and Darren Oliver on a two-hit shutout, 6-0, in Game 2. The Rays tied the series with a pair of victories in Arlington, Texas, but the Rangers called on Lee again in Game 5 and the All-Star lefty responded with a six-hit complete-game victory. Lee struck out 11 and threw 89 strikes out of 120 pitches in the 5-1 contest, which gave the Rangers their first playoff-series win in franchise history.

Texas combined solid pitching with explosive hitting in vanquishing the defending World Series champion New York Yankees in the ALCS. New York reached its second straight ALCS with a three-game sweep of the Minnesota Twins in the ALDS. The Yankees then came back from a five-run deficit in Game 1 to record a 6-5 victory over the Rangers in Arlington. Texas pounded 12 hits in a 7-2 victory in Game 2 that ended a 10-game postseason losing streak to the Yankees. In Game 3, the Rangers bats exploded for six runs in the top of the ninth to cap an 8-0 victory that featured another stellar performance from Lee, who struck out 13 and allowed two hits in eight innings. The onslaught continued in Game 4 as Texas pounded four home runs, including two by center fielder Josh Hamilton, in a 10-3 victory. The Yankees rebounded in Game 5 to notch a 7-2 decision, but Texas wrapped up its first American League pennant in Game 6 on the strength of right-hander Colby Lewis. Lewis, who had played pro baseball in Japan for two seasons before returning to the major leagues as a Ranger, allowed just three hits over eight innings in a 6-1 victory. Texas batted .304 in clinching its first-ever AL title while holding Yankee hitters to a .201 average. Hamilton, who hit .350 and tied the League Championship Series record with four home runs, was voted MVP of the ALCS.

World Series, 2010

The San Francisco Giants defeated the Texas Rangers four games to one to capture the 2010 World Series and their first league championship since 1954. Manager Bruce Bochy guided a Giants club that combined dominant, young pitchers with timely hitting. Two-time Cy Young Award winner Tim Lincecum began the attack with a Giants postseason-record 14 strike-outs in his playoff debut against Atlanta and ended it with a masterful 10-strikeout performance in the World Series-clinching 3-1 win over the Rangers. Lincecum won four of five decisions in the playoffs and teammate Matt Cain added a pair of wins while pitching 21 1/3 postseason innings without allowing an earned run. Veteran shortstop Edgar Renteria, who managed only one hit during the team's NLCS win over Philadelphia, awoke in the World Series with seven hits in 17 at-bats, including a pair of homers, to win Most Valuable Player honors.

Game 1

Wednesday, Oct. 27, at AT&T Park, San Francisco, CA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Texas Rangers	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	7	11	4
San Francisco Giants	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	3	X	11	14	2

Winning pitcher: Tim Lincecum
Losing pitcher: Cliff Lee
Attendance: 43,601

San Francisco Giants third baseman Juan Uribe's three-run homer capped a six-run outburst in the fifth inning to power his team to an 11-7 slugfest victory over the Texas Rangers in Game 1 of the 2010 World Series Oct. 27 at AT&T Park in San Francisco. The Giants broke a 2-2 tie by sending 11 batters to the plate in the fifth, pounding out most of the damage against Rangers southpaw Cliff Lee. The former AL Cy Young Award winner, who brought a 7-0 career postseason record into the game, allowed seven runs in 4 2/3 innings to absorb the loss. Second baseman Freddy Sanchez led the Giants' 14-hit attack with four hits and three RBI, including a Series record three doubles in the first three at-bats of his World Series debut. First baseman Aubrey Huff, also in his first career Series game, added three hits and an RBI. Two-time NL Cy Young winner Tim Lincecum benefited from the Giants' offensive punch, earning the win despite allowing four runs in just 5 2/3 innings. The Giants bullpen held Texas scoreless until the Rangers managed a three-run rally in the ninth that fell short. Rangers outfielders Vladimir Guerrero and Nelson Cruz each drove in two runs and catcher Bengie Molina, who began the year in San Francisco but was traded to the Rangers in July, added a pair of hits and an RBI. Texas committed four errors, the most in a World Series game by one team since the Boston Red Sox had four miscues in each of the first two games of the 2004 World Series against the St. Louis Cardinals.

Game 2

Thursday, Oct. 28, at AT&T Park, San Francisco, CA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Texas Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
San Francisco Giants	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	X	9	8	0

Winning pitcher: Matt Cain
Losing pitcher: C. J. Wilson
Attendance: 43,622

Game 2 began as a solid pitching duel and ended with a late scoring spree that propelled the San Francisco Giants to a resounding 9-0 win over the Texas Rangers, and a 2-0 Series lead. Giants right hander Matt Cain allowed just four hits in 7 2/3 scoreless innings, maintaining an ERA of zero through 21 1/3 postseason innings this year. Rangers lefty C. J. Wilson matched Cain's shutout until one out into the fifth, when veteran shortstop Edgar Renteria put the Giants ahead with a solo home run. Wilson allowed just two runs and three hits in six-plus innings, but was forced to leave the game in the seventh because of a blister on the middle finger of his pitching hand. San Francisco held a 2-0 lead in the bottom of the eighth with two outs and nobody on base, then set a franchise postseason record by scoring seven runs. The Giants took advantage of four straight walks, two of which came with the bases loaded to force in a pair of runs. Renteria then slapped a two-run single, Aaron Rowand's pinch-hit triple added two more, and center fielder Andres Torres followed with an RBI double to complete the rampage. The Rangers threatened more than once, but failed to score. Second baseman Ian Kinsler led off the fifth inning with a double that bounced off the top of the centerfield wall and back into play, missing a home run by inches, then was stranded at second. The Rangers mounted another threat with one out in the sixth, when third baseman Michael Young and center fielder Josh Hamilton hit back-to-back singles. Both runners advanced on a Cain wild pitch, but right fielder Nelson Cruz popped out and Kinsler flied out to end the inning.

Game 3

Saturday, Oct. 30, at Rangers Ballpark in Arlington, Arlington, TX

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
San Francisco Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	1
Texas Rangers	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	4	8	0

Winning pitcher: Colby Lewis
Losing pitcher: Jonathan Sanchez
Attendance: 52,419

Texas right-hander Colby Lewis provided a much-needed quality start and the Rangers' bullpen held its ground in a hard-fought, 4-2 victory over San Francisco that closed the Giants' series lead to two games to one. Lewis held the Giants scoreless through the first six innings before allowing solo home runs to right fielder Cody Ross in the seventh and center fielder Andres Torres in the eighth. Reliever Darren O'Day came in to get the last out in the eighth for Lewis, who struck out six batters over 7 2/3 innings. Rangers closer Neftali Feliz shut down the Giants in the ninth, striking out two of the three batters he faced, as Texas earned its first World Series win in franchise history. Left fielder Nelson Cruz led the second off with a double, and catcher Bengie Molina worked a two-out walk before first baseman Mitch Moreland battled the Giants southpaw in a nine-pitch at-bat that ended with Moreland belting a line drive over the right-field fence. Rangers center fielder Josh Hamilton, the American League Championship Series MVP who was held to only one hit in the first two World Series games, added a solo home run in the fifth inning. San Francisco's offense, which had scored 20 runs in the first two games of the Series, managed just three other hits besides the solo homers in Game 3.

Game 4

Sunday, Oct. 31, at Rangers Ballpark in Arlington, Arlington, TX

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
San Francisco Giants	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	8	1
Texas Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Winning pitcher: Madison Bumgarner
Losing pitcher: Tommy Hunter
Attendance: 51,920

A rookie left-hander's stellar performance carried the San Francisco Giants to the brink of a World Series title with a Game 4 win. Madison Bumgarner shut down the Texas Rangers' offense and a pair of home runs carried the Giants to a 4-0 victory in Game 4, and a 3-1 lead in the best-of-seven series. Bumgarner, a 21-year-old southpaw, earned the win by allowing just three hits through eight innings while striking out six. He did not allow a runner to reach second base until the seventh, and was bolstered by fine defense, including double plays that stopped potential threats in the first and sixth innings. Closer Brian Wilson struck out two of the three batters he faced in the ninth to preserve the shutout. The Giants got on the board in the third inning when center fielder Andres Torres led off with a double and then scored on designated hitter Aubrey Huff's towering home run off of Rangers starter Tommy Hunter. Torres added an RBI double in the seventh that scored shortstop Edgar Renteria. Rookie catcher Buster Posey capped the scoring for San Francisco with a solo home run in the eighth inning. Torres and Renteria both had three hits in Game 4 and six hits through the first four games of the Series.

Game 5

Monday, Nov. 1, at Rangers Ballpark in Arlington, Arlington, TX

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
San Francisco Giants	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	7	0
Texas Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1

Winning pitcher: Tim Lincecum (2-0)
Losing pitcher: Cliff Lee (0-2)
Save: Brian Wilson
Attendance: 52,045

The anticipated Game 1 pitching duel between the San Francisco Giants' Tim Lincecum and the Texas Rangers' Cliff Lee materialized again in Game 5, and it resulted in a 3-1 victory for the Giants, giving the team its first World Series title in 56 years. Lincecum allowed just three hits and struck out 10 batters over eight innings to earn his second win of the Series. The Giants could not generate offense against Lee until the seventh, when left fielder Cody Ross and third baseman Juan Uribe hit back-to-back singles to start the inning. With two outs, shortstop Edgar Renteria, playing in his third Fall Classic, slugged a home run to give his club a 3-0 lead. Lee allowed six hits and struck out six through seven innings in absorbing his second loss of the Series. The only blemish on Lincecum's night was a solo home run by right fielder Nelson Cruz in the seventh that cut the Giants' lead to two, but that was as close as the Rangers would get. Giants closer Brian Wilson came into the game in the ninth to record his only save of the Series; he struck out two, including Cruz for the last out. Renteria, who had gotten the series-winning hit for Florida in the 1997 World Series and also played for St. Louis in its 2004 World Series loss to Boston, batted .412 in the Series with a pair of homers and six RBI for the Giants and was named 2010 World Series Most Valuable Player.

Major League Baseball 2010: Pitching Gems; Legends Retire

Pitching took center stage for much of the 2010 Major League Baseball season as five regular season no-hitters were recorded (two perfect games), along with an historic postseason no-hitter. Ubaldo Jimenez of the Colorado Rockies Apr. 17 threw a no-hitter against the Atlanta Braves, the first in the franchise's 18-year history. Oakland's Dallas Braden followed with a perfect game May 9 against Tampa Bay, and Philadelphia's Roy Halladay tossed the 20th perfect game in MLB history on May 29 against the Florida Marlins. The Rays were victimized a second time when Edwin Jackson of the Arizona Diamondbacks tossed a no-hitter in Tampa on June 25, though he walked eight batters. Tampa Bay rebounded as right-hander Matt Garza threw the Rays' first no-hitter in franchise history on July 26 against Detroit. Detroit Tigers right-hander Armando Galarraga's bid for baseball's third perfect game in one month was thwarted by a blown call June 2. With two outs in the ninth after retiring the first 26 batters, Galarraga got a grounder between first and second. First baseman Miguel Cabrera fielded the ball and threw to Galarraga at first for what should have been the final out, but umpire Jim Joyce called the runner safe. Joyce later admitted he blew the call.

The Phillies finished the season with the best record in baseball (97-65) and their fourth straight NL East crown, while the Reds captured the NL Central title, and the San Francisco Giants' victory against San Diego on the last day of the season clinched the NL West title. Batting champion Josh Hamilton (.359 average) led the Texas Rangers to the AL West crown and the team's first postseason berth since 1999. Tampa Bay battled the NY Yankees for supremacy in the AL East and won the division on the last day of the regular season, leaving the Yankees the Wild Card. Minnesota christened its new stadium by capturing the AL Central. The Atlanta Braves earned the NL Wild Card in Bobby Cox's last year as manager. In 29 years as an MLB manager, 25 with the Braves, Cox recorded 2,504 career wins and 16 postseason appearances, guiding the Braves to their 1995 World Series title. L.A. Dodgers manager Joe Torre also stepped down after the 2010 season. Torre matched Cox's 29-year run, with 2,326 victories and 4 World Series titles with the Yankees. Lou Piniella ended his tenure as Chicago Cubs' manager during the season, halting a 23-season managerial career.

Major league bats did manage to make some noise despite the pitching successes. Carlos Gonzalez enjoyed a breakout year for the Rockies with an NL-best .336 batting average and 197 hits. St. Louis Cardinals first baseman Albert Pujols topped NL batters with 42 homers and 118 RBI, and reached the 30-home run and 100-RBI marks for the 10th straight season. Alex Rodriguez reached the 30-homer and 100-RBI marks for the 13th straight season and 14th time in his career. Toronto's Jose Bautista led the majors with a single-season franchise record of 54 home runs. Seattle's Ichiro Suzuki led the majors with 214 hits as the Mariners said goodbye to Ken Griffey Jr., who retired after 22 seasons, 630 career home runs, and 13 All-Star appearances.

National League Final Standings, 2010

(* = wild card team)

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
Philadelphia	97	65	.599	—	54-30	43-35	44-28	21-19	22-10	8-10
Atlanta*	91	71	.562	6	56-25	35-46	38-34	25-16	19-15	6-9
Florida	80	82	.494	17	41-40	39-42	37-35	20-20	16-19	8-11
NY Mets	79	83	.488	18	47-34	32-49	31-41	21-19	14-18	13-5
Washington	69	93	.426	28	41-40	28-53	30-42	19-20	15-18	13-5

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
Cincinnati	91	71	.562	—	49-32	42-39	17-15	49-30	17-19	7-8
St. Louis	86	76	.531	5	52-29	34-47	18-15	39-39	20-16	6-9
Milwaukee	77	85	.475	14	40-41	37-44	16-18	37-40	15-21	6-8
Houston	76	86	.469	15	42-39	34-47	15-19	45-33	13-22	12-3
Chicago Cubs	75	87	.463	16	35-46	40-41	17-14	34-45	16-18	10-8
Pittsburgh	57	105	.352	34	40-41	17-64	25-11	31-48	13-19	13-2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
San Francisco	92	70	.568	—	49-32	43-48	19-14	28-14	38-34	8-7
San Diego	90	72	.556	2	45-36	45-36	16-18	27-14	38-34	6-9
Colorado	83	79	.512	9	52-29	31-50	16-18	21-20	37-35	6-9
L.A. Dodgers	80	82	.494	12	45-36	35-46	13-20	23-19	40-32	11-4
Arizona	65	97	.401	27	40-41	25-56	16-16	16-27	27-45	9-6

American League Final Standings, 2010

(* = wild card team)

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Tampa Bay	96	66	.593	—	49-32	47-34	42-30	26-13	21-12	11-7
NY Yankees*	95	67	.586	1	52-29	43-38	38-34	23-13	23-13	7-11
Boston	89	73	.549	7	46-35	43-48	37-35	15-18	24-15	13-5
Toronto	85	77	.525	11	45-33	40-44	39-33	22-19	17-14	11-7
Baltimore	66	96	.407	30	37-44	29-52	24-48	17-20	18-17	11-7

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Minnesota	94	68	.580	—	53-28	41-40	15-21	47-25	24-12	10-8
Chicago White Sox	88	74	.543	6	45-36	43-38	17-18	32-40	24-13	15-3
Detroit	81	81	.500	13	52-29	29-52	17-22	38-34	15-18	7-11
Cleveland	69	93	.426	25	38-43	31-50	17-24	34-38	13-18	13-5
Kansas City	67	95	.414	27	38-43	29-52	17-18	29-43	13-24	10-8

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Texas	90	72	.556	—	51-30	39-42	19-25	25-18	32-25	14-4
Oakland	81	81	.500	9	47-34	34-47	20-25	23-19	30-27	10-8
L.A. Angels	80	82	.494	10	43-38	37-44	15-27	19-26	35-22	7-11
Seattle	61	101	.377	29	35-46	26-55	17-26	18-26	17-40	9-9

National League Statistics, 2010

Individual statistics. Players recording fewer than 150 at-bats (batters) or fewer than 70 innings or 10 saves (pitchers) are not listed here. * = changed teams within NL during season; entry includes statistics for more than 1 team. # = changed teams to or from AL during season; entry includes only NL statistics. Team Batting and Team Pitching includes players not shown separately.

Team Batting

Team	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI
Cincinnati Reds	.272	5,579	790	1,515	188	761
St. Louis Cardinals	.263	5,542	736	1,456	150	689
Colorado Rockies	.263	5,530	770	1,452	173	741
Milwaukee Brewers	.262	5,606	750	1,471	182	710
Philadelphia Phillies	.260	5,581	772	1,451	166	736
Atlanta Braves	.258	5,463	738	1,411	139	699
San Francisco Giants	.257	5,488	697	1,411	162	660
Chicago Cubs	.257	5,512	685	1,414	149	658
Florida Marlins	.254	5,531	719	1,403	152	686
Los Angeles Dodgers	.252	5,426	667	1,368	120	621
Arizona Diamondbacks	.250	5,473	713	1,366	180	691
Washington Nationals	.250	5,418	655	1,355	149	634
New York Mets	.249	5,465	656	1,361	128	625
Houston Astros	.247	5,452	611	1,348	108	577
San Diego Padres	.246	5,434	665	1,338	132	630
Pittsburgh Pirates	.242	5,386	587	1,303	126	570

Team Pitching

Team	ERA	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
San Francisco Giants	3.36	1,461	1,279	578	1,331	57
San Diego Padres	3.39	1,456	1,305	517	1,295	49
Atlanta Braves	3.56	1,439	1,326	505	1,241	41
St. Louis Cardinals	3.57	1,453	1,412	477	1,094	32
Philadelphia Phillies	3.67	1,456	1,402	416	1,183	40
New York Mets	3.70	1,453	1,438	545	1,106	36
Los Angeles Dodgers	4.01	1,441	1,323	539	1,274	41
Cincinnati Reds	4.01	1,453	1,404	524	1,130	43
Florida Marlins	4.08	1,438	1,433	549	1,168	39
Houston Astros	4.09	1,439	1,446	548	1,210	45
Washington Nationals	4.13	1,435	1,469	512	1,068	37
Colorado Rockies	4.14	1,442	1,405	525	1,234	35
Chicago Cubs	4.18	1,436	1,409	605	1,268	40
Milwaukee Brewers	4.58	1,439	1,487	582	1,258	35
Arizona Diamondbacks	4.81	1,432	1,503	548	1,070	35
Pittsburgh Pirates	5.00	1,411	1,567	538	1,026	31

Arizona Diamondbacks

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Kelly Johnson	.284	585	93	166	26	71	148	13
Stephen Drew	.278	565	83	157	15	61	108	10
Justin Upton	.273	495	73	135	17	69	152	18
Miguel Montero	.266	297	36	79	9	43	71	0
Adam LaRoche	.261	560	75	146	25	100	172	0
Gerardo Parra	.261	364	31	95	3	30	76	1
Rusty Ryal	.261	207	19	54	3	11	67	0
Chris Young	.257	584	94	150	27	91	145	28
Conor Jackson#	.238	151	19	36	1	11	18	4
Tony Abreu	.233	193	16	45	1	13	47	2
Bobby Crosby*	.220	168	9	37	1	13	38	0
Chris Snyder*	.207	319	34	66	15	48	94	0
Ryan Church*	.201	219	25	44	5	25	65	1
Mark Reynolds	.198	499	79	99	32	85	211	7

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Daniel Hudson#	1.69	7	1	79.2	51	16	70	0
D.J. Carrasco*	3.68	3	2	78.1	68	34	65	0
Ian Kennedy	3.80	9	10	194.0	163	70	168	0
Barry Enright	3.91	6	7	99.0	97	29	49	0
Joe Saunders#	4.25	3	7	82.2	97	19	50	0
Aaron Heilman	4.50	5	8	72.0	73	26	55	6
Dan Haren#	4.60	7	8	141.0	161	29	141	0
Rodrigo Lopez	5.00	7	16	200.0	227	56	116	0
Juan Gutierrez	5.08	0	6	56.2	55	23	47	15
Edwin Jackson#	5.16	6	10	134.1	141	60	104	0
Chad Qualls#	8.29	1	4	38.0	61	15	34	12

Manager: A. J. Hinch, Kirk Gibson

Atlanta Braves

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Omar Infante	.321	471	65	151	8	47	62	7
Martin Prado	.307	599	100	184	15	66	86	5
Jason Heyward	.277	520	83	144	18	72	128	11
Brian McCann	.269	479	63	129	21	77	98	5
Chipper Jones	.265	317	47	84	10	46	47	5
Derrek Lee*	.260	547	80	142	19	80	134	1
Eric Hinske	.256	281	38	72	11	51	75	0
Melky Cabrera	.255	458	50	117	4	42	64	7
Brooks Conrad	.250	156	31	39	8	33	45	5
Matt Diaz	.250	224	27	56	7	31	44	3
Troy Glaus	.240	412	52	99	16	71	100	0
Alex Gonzalez#	.240	267	27	64	6	38	53	0
Yunel Escobar#	.238	261	28	62	0	19	31	5
Nate McLouth	.190	242	30	46	6	24	57	7

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Billy Wagner	1.43	7	2	69.1	38	22	104	37
Jonny Venters	1.95	4	4	83.0	61	39	93	1
Tim Hudson	2.83	17	9	228.2	189	74	139	0
Tommy Hanson	3.33	10	11	202.2	182	56	173	0
Kris Medlen	3.68	6	2	107.2	108	21	83	0
Derek Lowe	4.00	16	12	193.2	204	61	136	0
Jair Jurrjens	4.64	7	6	116.1	120	42	86	0
Kenshin Kawakami	5.15	1	10	87.1	98	32	59	0

Manager: Bobby Cox

Chicago Cubs

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Starlin Castro	.300	463	53	139	3	41	71	10
Marlon Byrd	.293	580	84	170	12	66	98	5
Mike Fontenot*	.283	240	24	68	1	25	41	1
Geovany Soto	.280	322	47	90	17	53	83	0
Jeff Baker	.272	206	29	56	4	21	50	1
Ryan Theriot*	.270	586	72	158	2	29	74	20
Kosuke Fukudome	.263	358	45	94	13	44	67	7
Blake DeWitt*	.261	440	47	115	5	52	86	3
Derrek Lee*	.260	547	80	142	19	80	134	1
Alfonso Soriano	.258	496	67	128	24	79	123	5
Xavier Nady	.256	317	33	81	6	33	85	0
Tyler Colvin	.254	358	60	91	20	56	100	6
Aramis Ramirez	.241	465	61	112	25	83	90	0
Koyie Hill	.214	215	18	46	1	17	61	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Carlos Marmol	2.55	2	3	77.2	40	52	138	38
Sean Marshall	2.65	7	5	74.2	58	25	90	1
Carlos Zambrano	3.33	11	6	129.2	119	69	117	0
Ted Lilly*	3.62	10	12	193.2	165	44	166	0
Ryan Dempster	3.85	15	12	215.1	198	86	208	0
Tom Gorzelanny	4.09	7	9	136.1	136	68	119	1
Carlos Silva	4.22	10	6	113.0	120	24	80	0
Randy Wells	4.26	8	14	194.1	209	63	144	0

Manager: Lou Piniella, Mike Quade

Cincinnati Reds

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Joey Votto	.324	547	106	177	37	113	125	16
Ryan Hanigan	.300	203	25	61	5	40	21	0
Ramon Hernandez	.297	313	30	93	7	48	49	0
Laynce Nix	.291	165	16	48	4	18	39	0
Miguel Cairo	.290	200	30	58	4	28	30	4
Scott Rolen	.285	471	66	134	20	83	82	1
Jay Bruce	.281	509	80	143	25	70	136	5
Jim Edmonds*	.276	246	44	68	11	23	60	2
Brandon Phillips	.275	626	100	172	18	59	83	16
Jonny Gomes	.266	511	77	136	18	86	123	5
Orlando Cabrera	.263	494	64	130	4	42	53	11
Paul Janish	.260	200	23	52	5	25	30	1
Drew Stubbs	.255	514	91	131	22	77	168	30
Chris Heisey	.254	201	33	51	8	21	57	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Nick Masset	3.40	4	4	76.2	64	33	85	2
Travis Wood	3.51	5	4	102.2	85	26	86	0
Johnny Cueto	3.64	12	7	185.2	181	56	138	0
Francisco Cordero	3.84	6	5	72.2	68	36	59	40
Bronson Arroyo	3.88	17	10	215.2	188	59	121	0
Mike Leake	4.23	8	4	138.1	158	49	91	0
Homer Bailey	4.46	4	3	109.0	109	40	100	0
Aaron Harang	5.32	6	7	111.2	139	38	82	0

Manager: Dusty Baker

Colorado Rockies

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Carlos Gonzalez	.336	587	111	197	34	117	135	26
Troy Tulowitzki	.315	470	89	148	27	95	78	11
Melvin Mora	.285	316	39	90	7	45	53	2
Jonathan Herrera	.284	222	34	63	1	21	36	2
Ryan Spilborghs	.279	341	41	95	10	39	83	4
Miguel Olivo	.269	394	55	106	14	58	117	7
Dexter Fowler	.260	439	73	114	6	36	104	13
Todd Helton	.256	398	48	102	8	37	90	0
Ian Stewart	.256	386	54	99	18	61	110	5
Brad Hawpe#	.255	259	24	66	7	37	68	2
Seth Smith	.246	358	55	88	17	52	67	2
Jason Giambi	.244	176	17	43	6	35	47	2
Eric Young	.244	172	26	42	0	8	32	17
Clint Barmes	.235	387	43	91	8	50	66	3
Chris Iannetta	.197	188	20	37	9	27	48	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Ubaldo Jimenez	2.88	19	8	221.2	164	92	214	0
Matt Belisle	2.93	7	5	92.0	84	16	91	1
Jhoulys Chacin	3.28	9	11	137.1	114	61	138	0
Huston Street	3.61	4	4	47.1	39	11	45	20
Octavio Dotel*	4.08	3	4	64.0	52	32	75	22
Jorge De La Rosa	4.22	8	7	121.2	105	55	113	0
Manuel Corpas	4.62	3	5	62.1	66	22	47	10
Jason Hammel	4.81	10	9	177.2	201	47	141	0
Jeff Francis	5.00	4	6	104.1	119	23	67	0
Aaron Cook	5.08	6	8	127.2	147	52	62	0
Esmil Rogers	6.13	2	3	72.0	94	26	66	0

Manager: Jim Tracy

Florida Marlins

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Hanley Ramirez	.300	543	92	163	21	76	93	32
Dan Uggla	.287	589	100	169	33	105	149	4
Logan Morrison	.283	244	43	69	2	18	51	0
Gaby Sanchez	.273	572	72	156	19	85	101	5
Cody Ross*	.269	525	71	141	14	65	121	9
Chris Coghlan	.268	358	60	96	5	28	84	10
Jorge Cantu#	.262	374	41	98	10	54	76	0
Emilio Bonifacio	.261	180	30	47	0	10	42	12
Ronny Paulino	.259	316	31	82	4	37	51	1
Mike Stanton	.259	359	45	93	22	59	123	5
Cameron Maybin	.234	291	46	68	8	28	92	9
Wes Helms	.220	254	25	56	4	39	76	0

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Clay Hensley	2.16	3	4	75.0	54	29	77	7
Josh Johnson	2.30	11	6	183.2	155	48	186	0
Leo Nunez	3.46	4	3	65.0	62	21	71	30
Anibal Sanchez	3.55	13	12	195.0	192	70	157	0
Alex Sanabia	3.73	5	3	72.1	74	16	47	0
Ricky Nolasco	4.51	14	9	157.2	169	33	147	0
Chris Volstad	4.58	12	9	175.0	187	60	102	0
Nate Robertson*	5.95	6	8	101.1	115	42	63	0

Manager: Fredi Gonzalez, Edwin Rodriguez

Houston Astros

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Chris Johnson	.308	341	40	105	11	52	91	3
Jeff Keppinger	.288	514	62	148	6	59	36	4
Hunter Pence	.282	614	93	173	25	91	105	18
Angel Sanchez#	.280	250	30	70	0	25	45	0
Geoff Blum	.267	202	22	54	2	22	33	0
Michael Bourn	.265	535	84	142	2	38	109	52
Jason Michaels	.253	186	23	47	8	26	29	0
Carlos Lee	.246	605	67	149	24	89	59	3
Lance Berkman#	.245	298	39	73	13	49	70	3
Humberto Quintero	.234	265	13	62	4	20	59	0
Tommy Manzella	.225	258	17	58	1	21	71	0
Pedro Feliz*	.218	409	36	89	5	40	41	1
Jason Castro	.205	195	26	40	2	8	41	0

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Roy Oswalt*	2.76	13	13	211.2	162	55	193	0
Brandon Lyon	3.12	6	6	78.0	68	31	54	20
Brett Myers	3.14	14	8	223.2	212	66	180	0
Nelson Figueroa*	3.29	7	4	93.0	84	34	73	1
J.A. Happ*	3.40	6	4	87.1	73	47	70	0
Wandy Rodriguez	3.60	11	12	195.0	183	68	178	0
Matt Lindstrom	4.39	2	5	53.1	68	20	43	23
Bud Norris	4.92	9	10	153.2	151	77	158	0
Felipe Paulino	5.11	1	9	91.2	95	46	83	0

Manager: Brad Mills

Los Angeles Dodgers

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Manny Ramirez#	.311	196	32	61	8	40	38	1
Rafael Furcal	.300	383	66	115	8	43	60	22
Andre Ethier	.292	517	71	151	23	82	102	2
Jamey Carroll	.291	351	48	102	0	23	64	12
Ryan Theriot*	.270	586	72	158	2	29	74	20
James Loney	.267	588	67	157	10	88	95	10
Reed Johnson	.262	202	24	53	2	15	50	2
Blake DeWitt*	.261	440	47	115	5	52	86	3
Matt Kemp	.249	602	82	150	28	89	170	19
Casey Blake	.248	509	56	126	17	64	138	0
Russell Martin	.248	331	45	82	5	26	61	6
Rod Barajas*	.240	313	39	75	17	47	54	0
Ronnie Belliard	.216	162	24	35	2	19	35	2
Garret Anderson	.181	155	8	28	2	12	34	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Hong-Chih Kuo	1.20	3	2	60.0	29	18	73	12
Clayton Kershaw	2.91	13	10	204.1	160	81	212	0
Hiroki Kuroda	3.39	11	13	196.1	180	48	159	0
Chad Billingsley	3.57	12	11	191.2	176	69	171	0
Ted Lilly*	3.62	10	12	193.2	165	44	166	0
Jonathan Broxton	4.04	5	6	62.1	64	28	73	22
Vicente Padilla	4.07	6	5	95.0	79	24	84	0
Octavio Dotel*	4.08	3	4	64.0	52	32	75	22
Carlos Monasterios	4.38	3	5	88.1	99	29	52	0
John Ely	5.49	4	10	100.0	105	40	76	0

Manager: Joe Torre

Milwaukee Brewers

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Ryan Braun	.304	619	101	188	25	103	105	14
Casey McGehee	.285	610	70	174	23	104	102	1
Corey Hart	.283	558	91	158	31	102	140	7
Jim Edmonds*	.276	246	44	68	11	23	60	2
Rickie Weeks	.269	651	112	175	29	83	184	11
Prince Fielder	.261	578	94	151	32	83	138	1
Jonathan Lucroy	.253	277	24	70	4	26	44	4
Craig Counsell	.250	204	16	51	2	21	29	1
Carlos Gomez	.247	291	38	72	5	24	72	18
Alcides Escobar	.235	506	57	119	4	41	70	10
George Kottaras	.203	212	24	43	9	26	44	2

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
John Axford	2.48	8	2	58.0	42	27	76	24
Yovani Gallardo	3.84	14	7	185.0	178	75	200	0
Randy Wolf	4.17	13	12	215.2	213	87	142	0
Dave Bush	4.54	8	13	174.1	198	65	107	0
Chris Narveson	4.99	12	9	167.2	172	59	137	0
Manny Parra	5.02	3	10	122.0	135	63	129	0
Trevor Hoffman	5.89	2	7	47.1	49	19	30	10

Manager: Ken Macha

New York Mets

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Angel Pagan	.290	579	80	168	11	69	97	37
David Wright	.283	587	87	166	29	103	161	19
Jose Reyes	.282	563	83	159	11	54	63	30
Josh Thole	.277	202	17	56	3	17	25	1
Ike Davis	.264	523	73	138	19	71	138	3
Chris Carter	.263	167	15	44	4	24	17	1
Jason Bay	.259	348	48	90	6	47	91	10
Carlos Beltran	.255	220	21	56	7	27	39	3
Rod Barajas*	.240	313	39	75	17	47	54	0
Jeff Francoeur#	.237	401	43	95	11	54	76	8
Luis Castillo	.235	247	28	58	0	17	25	8
Ruben Tejada	.213	216	28	46	1	15	38	2
Alex Cora#	.207	169	14	35	0	20	16	4

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Francisco Rodriguez	2.20	4	2	57.1	45	21	67	25
R. A. Dickey	2.84	11	9	174.1	165	42	104	0
Johan Santana	2.98	11	9	199.0	179	55	144	0
Hisanori Takahashi	3.61	10	6	122.0	116	43	114	8
Mike Pelfrey	3.66	15	9	204.0	213	68	113	1
Jon Niese	4.20	9	10	173.2	192	62	148	0

Manager: Jerry Manuel

Philadelphia Phillies

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Carlos Ruiz	.302	371	43	112	8	53	54	0
Placido Polanco	.298	554	76	165	6	52	47	5
Jayson Werth	.296	554	106	164	27	85	147	13
Ryan Howard	.276	550	87	152	31	108	157	1
Raul Ibanez	.275	561	75	154	16	83	108	4
Chase Utley	.275	425	75	117	16	65	63	13
Ben Francisco	.268	179	24	48	6	28	35	8
Shane Victorino	.259	587	84	152	18	69	79	34
Wilson Valdez	.258	333	37	86	4	35	43	7
Jimmy Rollins	.243	350	48	85	8	41	32	17
Greg Dobbs	.196	163	13	32	5	15	39	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Roy Halladay	2.44	21	10	250.2	231	30	219	0
Roy Oswalt*	2.76	13	13	211.2	162	55	193	0
Brad Lidge	2.96	1	1	45.2	32	24	52	27
Cole Hamels	3.06	12	11	208.2	185	61	211	0
Kyle Kendrick	4.73	11	10	180.2	199	49	84	0
Joe Blanton	4.82	9	6	175.2	206	43	134	0
Jamie Moyer	4.84	9	9	111.2	103	20	63	0
Nate Robertson*	5.95	6	8	101.1	115	42	63	0

Manager: Charlie Manuel

Pittsburgh Pirates

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Jose Tabata	.299	405	61	121	4	35	57	19
Neil Walker	.296	426	57	126	12	66	83	2
Andrew McCutchen	.286	570	94	163	16	56	89	33
Lastings Milledge	.277	379	38	105	4	34	62	5
Pedro Alvarez	.256	347	42	89	16	64	119	0
Ronny Cedeno	.256	468	42	120	8	38	106	12
Ryan Doumit	.251	406	42	102	13	45	87	1
Garrett Jones	.247	592	64	146	21	86	123	7
Delwyn Young	.236	191	22	45	7	28	52	1
Bobby Crosby*	.220	168	9	37	1	13	38	0
John Bowker*	.219	151	16	33	5	21	33	0
Chris Snyder*	.207	319	34	66	15	48	94	0
Andy LaRoche	.206	247	26	51	4	16	43	1
Ryan Church*	.201	219	25	44	5	25	65	1
Akinori Iwamura#	.182	165	18	30	2	9	31	3

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Evan Meek	2.14	5	4	80.0	53	31	70	4
James McDonald*	4.02	4	6	71.2	70	29	68	0
Ross Ohlendorf	4.07	1	11	108.1	106	44	79	0
Octavio Dotel*	4.08	3	4	64.0	52	32	75	22
Jeff Karstens	4.92	3	10	122.2	146	27	72	0
Brian Burres	4.99	4	5	79.1	87	34	45	0
Paul Maholm	5.10	9	15	185.1	228	62	102	0
Zach Duke	5.72	8	15	159.0	212	51	96	0
Charlie Morton	7.57	2	12	79.2	112	26	59	0

Manager: John Russell

St. Louis Cardinals

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Matt Holliday	.312	596	95	186	28	103	93	9
Albert Pujols	.312	587	115	183	42	118	76	14
Jon Jay	.300	287	47	86	4	27	50	2
David Freese	.296	240	28	71	4	36	59	1
Colby Rasmus	.276	464	85	128	23	66	148	12
Skip Schumaker	.265	476	66	126	5	42	64	5
Yadier Molina	.262	465	34	122	6	62	51	8
Ryan Ludwick*	.251	490	63	123	17	69	121	0
Felipe Lopez#	.231	376	50	87	7	36	77	8
Brendan Ryan	.223	439	50	98	2	36	60	11
Pedro Feliz*	.218	409	36	89	5	40	41	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Kyle McClellan	2.27	1	4	75.1	58	23	60	2
Adam Wainwright	2.42	20	11	230.1	186	56	213	0
Jaime Garcia	2.70	13	8	163.1	151	64	132	0
Chris Carpenter	3.22	16	9	235.0	214	63	179	0
Ryan Franklin	3.46	6	2	65.0	57	10	42	27
Jake Westbrook#	3.48	4	4	75.0	70	24	55	0
Blake Hawksworth	4.98	4	8	90.1	113	35	61	0
Jeff Suppan*	5.06	3	8	101.1	130	37	51	0
Kyle Lohse	6.55	4	8	92.0	129	35	54	0

Manager: Tony La Russa

San Diego Padres

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Adrian Gonzalez	.298	591	87	176	31	101	114	0
Chris Denorfia	.271	284	41	77	9	36	51	8
Yorvit Torrealba	.271	325	31	88	7	37	67	7
Miguel Tejada#	.268	235	31	63	8	32	28	2
David Eckstein	.267	442	49	118	1	29	35	8
Chase Headley	.264	610	77	161	11	58	139	17
Ryan Ludwick*	.251	490	63	123	17	69	121	0
Nick Hundley	.249	273	33	68	8	43	66	0
Will Venable	.245	392	60	96	13	51	128	29
Jerry Hairston Jr.	.244	430	53	105	10	50	54	9
Scott Hairston	.210	295	34	62	10	36	69	6
Everth Cabrera	.208	212	22	44	1	22	54	10
Tony Gwynn	.204	289	30	59	3	20	50	17

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Tim Stauffer	1.85	6	5	82.2	65	24	61	0
Heath Bell	1.93	6	1	70.0	56	28	86	47
Mat Latos	2.92	14	10	184.2	150	50	189	0
Luke Gregerson	3.22	4	7	78.1	47	18	89	2
Jon Garland	3.47	14	12	200.0	176	87	136	0
Clayton Richard	3.75	14	9	201.2	206	78	153	0
Wade LeBlanc	4.25	8	12	146.0	157	51	110	0
Kevin Correia	5.40	10	10	145.0	152	64	115	0

Manager: Bud Black

San Francisco Giants

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Buster Posey	.305	406	58	124	18	67	55	0
Freddy Sanchez	.292	431	55	126	7	47	68	3
Aubrey Huff	.290	569	100	165	26	86	91	7
Mike Fontenot*	.283	240	24	68	1	25	41	1
Edgar Renteria	.276	243	26	67	3	22	43	3
Cody Ross*	.269	525	71	141	14	65	121	9
Pablo Sandoval	.268	563	61	151	13	63	81	3
Andres Torres	.268	507	84	136	16	63	128	26
Pat Burrell#	.266	289	41	77	18	51	77	0
Travis Ishikawa	.266	158	18	42	3	22	29	0
Bengie Molina#	.257	202	17	52	3	17	19	0
Juan Uribe	.248	521	64	129	24	85	92	1
Nate Schierholtz	.242	227	34	55	3	17	38	4
Aaron Rowand	.230	331	42	76	11	34	74	5

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Brian Wilson	1.81	3	3	74.2	62	26	93	48
Madison Bumgarner	3.00	7	6	111.0	119	26	86	0
Jonathan Sanchez	3.07	13	9	193.1	142	96	205	0
Matt Cain	3.14	13	11	223.1	181	61	177	0
Tim Lincecum	3.43	16	10	212.1	194	76	231	0
Barry Zito	4.15	9	14	199.1	184	84	150	0

Manager: Bruce Bochy

Washington Nationals

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Ryan Zimmerman	.307	525	85	161	25	85	98	4
Michael Morse	.289	266	36	77	15	41	64	0
Cristian Guzman#	.282	319	44	90	2	25	53	4
Ian Desmond	.269	525	59	141	10	65	109	17
Josh Willingham	.268	370	54	99	16	56	85	8
Ivan Rodriguez	.266	398	32	106	4	49	66	2
Adam Dunn	.260	558	85	145	38	103	199	0
Nyjer Morgan	.253	509	60	129	0	24	88	34
Adam Kennedy	.249	342	43	85	3	31	44	14
Alberto Gonzalez	.247	186	19	46	0	5	30	0
Roger Bernadina	.246	414	52	102	11	47	93	16
Wil Nieves	.203	158	10	32	3	16	29	0
Willie Harris	.183	224	25	41	10	32	60	5

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Matt Capps#	2.74	3	3	46.0	51	9	38	26
Tyler Clippard	3.07	11	8	91.0	69	41	112	1
Livan Hernandez	3.66	10	12	211.2	216	64	114	0
Miguel Batista	3.70	1	2	82.2	71	39	55	2
John Lannan	4.65	8	8	143.1	175	49	71	0
Craig Stammen	5.13	4	4	128.0	151	41	85	0
Luis Atilano	5.15	6	7	85.2	96	32	40	0
Scott Olsen	5.56	4	8	81.0	93	27	53	0

Manager: Jim Riggleman

American League Team Statistics, 2010

Individual statistics. Players recording fewer than 150 at-bats (batters) or fewer than 70 innings or 10 saves (pitchers) are not listed here. * = changed teams within AL during season; entry includes statistics for more than 1 team. # = changed teams to or from NL during season; entry includes only AL statistics. Team Batting and Team Pitching includes players not shown separately.

Team Batting

Team	BA	AB	R	H	HR	RBI
Texas Rangers	.276	5,635	787	1,556	162	740
Kansas City Royals	.274	5,604	676	1,534	121	640
Minnesota Twins	.273	5,568	781	1,521	142	749
Detroit Tigers	.268	5,643	751	1,515	152	717
Boston Red Sox	.268	5,646	818	1,511	211	782
Chicago White Sox	.268	5,484	752	1,467	177	710
New York Yankees	.267	5,567	859	1,485	201	823
Baltimore Orioles	.259	5,554	613	1,440	133	577
Oakland Athletics	.256	5,448	663	1,396	109	619
Cleveland Indians	.248	5,487	646	1,362	128	601
Los Angeles Angels	.248	5,488	681	1,363	155	656
Toronto Blue Jays	.248	5,495	755	1,364	257	732
Tampa Bay Rays	.247	5,439	802	1,343	160	769
Seattle Mariners	.236	5,409	513	1,274	101	485

Team Pitching

Team	ERA	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Oakland Athletics	3.56	1,431	1,315	512	1,070	38
Tampa Bay Rays	3.78	1,453	1,347	478	1,189	51
Texas Rangers	3.93	1,455	1,355	551	1,181	46
Seattle Mariners	3.93	1,438	1,402	452	973	38
Minnesota Twins	3.95	1,452	1,493	383	1,048	40
Los Angeles Angels	4.04	1,449	1,422	565	1,130	39
New York Yankees	4.06	1,442	1,349	540	1,154	39
Chicago White Sox	4.09	1,446	1,471	490	1,149	43
Boston Red Sox	4.20	1,456	1,402	580	1,207	44
Toronto Blue Jays	4.22	1,440	1,407	539	1,184	45
Detroit Tigers	4.30	1,444	1,445	537	1,056	32
Cleveland Indians	4.30	1,433	1,477	572	967	34
Baltimore Orioles	4.59	1,436	1,508	520	1,007	35
Kansas City Royals	4.97	1,436	1,553	551	1,035	44

Baltimore Orioles

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Nick Markakis	.297	629	79	187	12	60	93	7
Adam Jones	.284	581	76	165	19	69	119	7
Luke Scott	.284	447	70	127	27	72	98	2
Brian Roberts	.278	230	28	64	4	15	40	12
Felix Pie	.274	288	39	79	5	31	52	5
Corey Patterson	.269	308	43	83	8	32	75	21
Miguel Tejada#	.269	401	40	108	7	39	39	0
Julio Lugo	.249	241	26	60	0	20	50	5
Matt Wieters	.249	446	37	111	11	55	94	0
Ty Wigginton	.248	581	63	144	22	76	116	0
Cesar Izturis	.230	473	42	109	1	28	53	11
Jake Fox*	.217	198	21	43	7	22	49	0
Josh Bell	.214	159	15	34	3	12	53	0

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Koji Uehara	2.86	1	2	44.0	37	5	55	13
Jeremy Guthrie	3.83	11	14	209.1	193	50	119	0
Brian Matusz	4.30	10	12	175.2	173	63	143	0
David Hernandez	4.31	8	8	79.1	72	42	72	2
Matt Albers	4.52	5	3	75.2	78	34	49	0
Jake Arrieta	4.66	6	6	100.1	106	48	52	0
Alfredo Simon	4.93	4	2	49.1	54	22	37	17
Brad Bergesen	4.98	8	12	170.0	193	51	81	0
Kevin Millwood	5.10	4	16	190.2	223	65	132	0
Mark Hendrickson	5.26	1	6	75.1	97	20	55	0

Manager: David Trembley, Juan Samuel, Buck Showalter

Boston Red Sox

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Adrian Beltre	.321	589	84	189	28	102	82	2
Kevin Youkilis	.307	362	77	111	19	62	67	4
Victor Martinez	.302	493	64	149	20	79	52	1
Dustin Pedroia	.288	302	53	87	12	41	38	9
Jed Lowrie	.287	171	31	49	9	24	25	1
Marco Scutaro	.275	632	92	174	11	56	71	5
Darnell McDonald	.270	319	40	86	9	34	85	9
David Ortiz	.270	518	86	140	32	102	145	0
Mike Cameron	.259	162	24	42	4	15	44	0
J.D. Drew	.255	478	69	122	22	68	105	3
Ryan Kalish	.252	163	26	41	4	24	38	10
Bill Hall	.247	344	44	85	18	46	104	9
Daniel Nava	.242	161	23	39	1	26	46	1
Mike Lowell	.239	218	23	52	5	26	34	0
Jeremy Hermida*	.216	222	19	48	6	29	58	1
Eric Patterson*	.214	187	26	40	6	16	62	11

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Daniel Bard	1.93	1	2	74.2	45	30	76	3
Clay Buchholz	2.33	17	7	173.2	142	67	120	0
Jon Lester	3.25	19	9	208.0	167	83	225	0
Jonathan Papelbon	3.90	5	7	67.0	57	28	76	37
John Lackey	4.40	14	11	215.0	233	72	156	0
Daisuke Matsuzaka	4.69	9	6	153.2	137	74	133	0
Tim Wakefield	5.34	4	10	140.0	153	36	84	0
Josh Beckett	5.78	6	6	127.2	151	45	116	0

Manager: Terry Francona

Chicago White Sox

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Paul Konerko	.312	548	89	171	39	111	110	0
Alex Rios	.284	567	89	161	21	88	93	34
Alexei Ramirez	.282	585	83	165	18	70	82	13
Omar Vizquel	.276	344	36	95	2	30	45	11
Juan Pierre	.275	651	96	179	1	47	47	68
A. J. Pierzynski	.270	474	43	128	9	56	39	3
Mark Teahen	.258	233	31	60	4	25	61	3
Gordon Beckham	.252	444	58	112	9	49	92	4
Carlos Quentin	.243	453	73	110	26	87	83	2
Mark Kotsay	.239	327	30	78	8	31	36	1
Andruw Jones	.230	278	41	64	19	48	73	9

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Edwin Jackson#	3.24	4	2	75.0	73	18	77	0
John Danks	3.72	15	11	213.0	189	70	162	0
Gavin Floyd	4.08	10	13	187.1	199	58	151	0
Mark Buehrle	4.28	13	13	210.1	246	49	99	0
Bobby Jenks	4.44	1	3	52.2	54	18	61	27
Jake Peavy	4.63	7	6	107.0	98	34	93	0
Freddy Garcia	4.64	12	6	157.0	171	45	89	0
Tony Pena	5.10	5	3	100.2	108	45	56	0

Manager: Ozzie Guillen

Cleveland Indians

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Shin-Soo Choo	.300	550	81	165	22	90	118	22
Travis Hafner	.278	396	46	110	13	50	94	2
Asdrubal Cabrera	.276	381	39	105	3	29	60	6
Austin Kearns*	.263	403	55	106	10	49	116	4
Carlos Santana	.260	150	23	39	6	22	29	3
Jason Donald	.253	296	39	75	4	24	70	5
Trevor Crowe	.251	442	48	111	2	36	73	20
Jhonny Peralta*	.249	551	60	137	15	81	103	1
Michael Brantley	.246	297	38	73	3	22	38	10
Russell Branyan*	.237	376	47	89	25	57	131	1
Shelley Duncan	.231	229	29	53	11	36	76	1
Andy Marte	.229	170	18	39	5	19	35	0
Jayson Nix*	.224	331	32	74	14	34	87	1
Matt LaPorta	.221	376	41	83	12	41	82	0
Lou Marson	.195	262	29	51	3	22	55	8
Luis Valbuena	.193	275	22	53	2	24	61	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Chris Perez	1.71	2	2	63.0	40	28	61	23
Fausto Carmona	3.77	13	14	210.1	203	72	124	0
Mitch Talbot	4.41	10	13	159.1	169	69	88	0
Josh Tomlin	4.56	6	4	73.0	72	19	43	0
Jake Westbrook#	4.65	6	7	127.2	133	44	73	0
Justin Masterson	4.70	6	13	180.0	197	73	140	0
David Huff	6.21	2	11	79.2	101	34	37	0

Manager: Manny Acta

Detroit Tigers

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Miguel Cabrera	.328	548	111	180	38	126	95	3
Will Rhymes	.304	191	30	58	1	19	16	0
Magglio Ordonez	.303	323	56	98	12	59	38	1
Austin Jackson	.293	618	103	181	4	41	170	27
Ryan Raburn	.280	371	54	104	15	62	92	2
Carlos Guillen	.273	253	26	69	6	34	41	1
Johnny Damon	.271	539	81	146	8	51	90	11
Ramon Santiago	.263	320	38	84	3	22	56	2
Brennan Boesch	.256	464	49	119	14	67	99	7
Jhonny Peralta*	.249	551	60	137	15	81	103	1
Brandon Inge	.247	514	47	127	13	70	134	4
Don Kelly	.244	238	30	58	9	27	42	3
Alex Avila	.228	294	28	67	7	31	71	2
Gerald Laird	.207	270	22	56	5	25	57	3

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Jose Valverde	3.00	2	4	63.0	41	32	63	26
Justin Verlander	3.37	18	9	224.1	190	71	219	0
Max Scherzer	3.50	12	11	195.2	174	70	184	0
Armando Galarraga	4.49	4	9	144.1	143	51	74	0
Rick Porcello	4.92	10	12	162.2	188	38	84	0
Jeremy Bonderman	5.53	8	10	171.0	187	60	112	0

Manager: Jim Leyland

Kansas City Royals

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Billy Butler	.318	595	77	189	15	78	78	0
David DeJesus	.318	352	46	112	5	37	47	3
Scott Podsednik#	.310	390	46	121	5	44	57	30
Mike Aviles	.304	424	63	129	8	32	49	14
Wilson Betemit	.297	276	36	82	13	43	74	0
Gregor Blanco#	.274	179	22	49	1	11	35	10
Alberto Callaspo*	.265	562	61	149	10	56	42	5
Willie Bloomquist#	.265	170	31	45	3	17	25	8
Mitch Maier	.263	373	41	98	5	39	68	3
Yuniesky Betancourt	.259	556	60	144	16	78	64	2
Jason Kendall	.256	434	39	111	0	37	45	12
Jose Guillen#	.255	396	46	101	16	62	84	1
Brayan Pena	.253	158	11	40	1	19	27	2
Chris Getz	.237	224	23	53	0	18	28	15
Kila Ka'aihue	.217	180	22	39	8	25	39	0
Alex Gordon	.215	242	34	52	8	20	62	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Joakim Soria	1.78	1	2	65.2	53	16	71	43
Bruce Chen	4.17	12	7	140.1	136	57	98	1
Zack Greinke	4.17	10	14	220.0	219	55	181	0
Luke Hochevar	4.81	6	6	103.0	110	37	76	0
Kyle Davies	5.34	8	12	183.2	206	80	126	0
Sean O'Sullivan*	5.49	4	6	83.2	90	31	43	0
Brian Bannister	6.34	7	12	127.2	158	50	77	0

Manager: Trey Hillman, Ned Yost

Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Kendry Morales	.290	193	29	56	11	39	31	0
Torii Hunter	.281	573	76	161	23	90	106	9
Howard Kendrick	.279	616	67	172	10	75	94	14
Hideki Matsui	.274	482	55	132	21	84	98	0
Alberto Callaspo*	.265	562	61	149	10	56	42	5
Reggie Willits	.258	159	23	41	0	8	26	2
Bobby Abreu	.255	573	88	146	20	78	132	24
Erick Aybar	.253	534	69	135	5	29	81	22
Juan Rivera	.252	416	53	105	15	52	58	2
Kevin Frandsen	.250	160	24	40	0	14	10	2
Maicer Izturis	.250	212	27	53	3	27	27	7
Mike Napoli	.238	453	60	108	26	68	137	4
Peter Bourjos	.204	181	19	37	6	15	40	10
Jeff Mathis	.195	205	19	40	3	18	59	3
Brandon Wood	.146	226	20	33	4	14	71	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Brian Fuentes*	2.81	4	1	48.0	31	20	47	24
Dan Haren#	2.87	5	4	94.0	84	25	75	0
Jered Weaver	3.01	13	12	224.1	187	54	233	0
Joel Pineiro	3.84	10	7	152.1	155	34	92	0
Ervin Santana	3.92	17	10	222.2	221	73	169	0
Fernando Rodney	4.24	4	3	68.0	70	35	53	14
Joe Saunders#	4.62	6	10	120.2	135	45	64	0
Scott Kazmir	5.94	9	15	150.0	158	79	93	0

Manager: Mike Scioscia

Minnesota Twins

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Justin Morneau	.345	296	53	102	18	56	62	0
Joe Mauer	.327	510	88	167	9	75	53	1
Danny Valencia	.311	299	30	93	7	40	46	2
Delmon Young	.298	570	77	170	21	112	81	5
Jim Thome	.283	276	48	78	25	59	82	0
Alexi Casilla	.276	152	26	42	1	20	17	6
Michael Cuddyer	.271	609	93	165	14	81	93	7
J. J. Hardy	.268	340	44	91	6	38	54	1
Orlando Hudson	.268	497	80	133	6	37	87	10
Denard Span	.264	629	85	166	3	58	74	26
Jason Kubel	.249	518	68	129	21	92	116	0
Nick Punto	.238	252	24	60	1	20	50	6

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Matt Capps#	2.00	2	0	27.0	24	8	21	16
Brian Duensing	2.62	10	3	130.2	122	35	78	0
Brian Fuentes*	2.81	4	1	48.0	31	20	47	24
Jon Rauch	3.12	3	1	57.2	61	14	46	21
Matt Guerrier	3.17	5	7	71.0	56	22	42	1
Francisco Liriano	3.62	14	10	191.2	184	58	201	0
Carl Pavano	3.75	17	11	221.0	227	37	117	0
Kevin Slowey	4.45	13	6	155.2	172	29	116	0
Scott Baker	4.49	12	9	170.1	186	43	148	0
Nick Blackburn	5.42	10	12	161.0	194	40	68	0

Manager: Ron Gardenhire

New York Yankees

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Robinson Cano	.319	626	103	200	29	109	77	3
Nick Swisher	.288	566	91	163	29	89	139	1
Marcus Thames	.288	212	22	61	12	33	61	0
Brett Gardner	.277	477	97	132	5	47	101	47
Francisco Cervelli	.271	266	27	72	0	38	42	1
Derek Jeter	.270	663	111	179	10	67	106	18
Alex Rodriguez	.270	522	74	141	30	125	98	4
Austin Kearns*	.263	403	55	106	10	49	116	4
Mark Teixeira	.256	601	113	154	33	108	122	0
Jorge Posada	.248	383	49	95	18	57	99	3
Curtis Granderson	.247	466	76	115	24	67	116	12
Ramiro Pena	.227	154	18	35	0	18	27	7

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Mariano Rivera	1.80	3	3	60.0	39	11	45	33
CC Sabathia	3.18	21	7	237.2	209	74	197	0
Andy Pettitte	3.28	11	3	129.0	123	41	101	0
Phil Hughes	4.19	18	8	176.1	162	58	146	0
Joba Chamberlain	4.40	3	4	71.2	71	22	77	3
A. J. Burnett	5.26	10	15	186.2	204	78	145	0
Javier Vazquez	5.32	10	10	157.1	155	65	121	0

Manager: Joe Girardi

Oakland Athletics

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Ryan Sweeney	.294	303	41	89	1	36	41	1
Mark Ellis	.291	436	45	127	5	49	56	7
Rajai Davis	.284	525	66	149	5	52	78	50
Coco Crisp	.279	290	51	81	8	38	49	32
Daric Barton	.273	556	79	152	10	57	102	7
Jack Cust	.272	349	50	95	13	52	127	2
Adam Rosales	.271	255	31	69	7	31	65	2
Cliff Pennington	.250	208	64	127	6	46	96	29
Kevin Kouzmanoff	.247	551	59	136	16	71	96	2
Kurt Suzuki	.242	495	55	120	13	71	49	3
Gabe Gross	.239	222	27	53	1	25	39	5
Jeremy Hermida*	.216	222	19	48	6	29	58	1
Eric Patterson*	.214	187	26	40	6	16	62	11

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Andrew Bailey	1.47	1	3	49.0	34	13	42	25
Brett Anderson	2.80	7	6	112.1	112	22	75	0
Trevor Cahill	2.97	18	8	196.2	155	63	118	0
Craig Breslow	3.01	4	4	74.2	53	29	71	5
Gio Gonzalez	3.23	15	9	200.2	171	92	171	0
Dallas Braden	3.50	11	14	192.2	180	43	113	0
Vin Mazzaro	4.27	6	8	122.1	127	50	79	0
Ben Sheets	4.53	4	9	119.1	123	43	84	0

Manager: Bob Geren

Seattle Mariners

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Ichiro Suzuki	.315	680	74	214	6	43	86	42
Chone Figgins	.259	602	62	156	1	35	114	42
Jack Wilson	.249	193	17	48	0	14	35	1
Franklin Gutierrez	.245	568	61	139	12	64	137	25
Jose Lopez	.239	593	49	142	10	58	66	3
Russell Branyan*	.237	376	47	89	25	57	131	1
Josh Wilson	.227	361	22	82	2	25	74	5
Justin Smoak*	.218	348	40	76	13	48	91	1
Casey Kotchman	.217	414	37	90	9	51	57	0
Michael Saunders	.211	289	29	61	10	33	84	6
Milton Bradley	.205	244	28	50	8	29	75	8
Adam Moore	.195	205	12	40	4	15	63	0
Rob Johnson	.191	178	24	34	2	13	46	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Felix Hernandez	2.27	13	12	249.2	194	70	232	0
Cliff Lee*	3.18	12	9	212.1	195	18	185	0
Brandon League	3.42	9	7	79.0	67	27	56	6
David Aardsma	3.44	0	6	49.2	33	25	49	31
Jason Vargas	3.78	9	12	192.2	187	54	116	0
David Pauley	4.07	4	9	90.2	89	30	51	0
Doug Fister	4.11	6	14	171.0	187	32	93	0
Luke French	4.83	5	7	87.2	88	29	37	0
Ryan Rowland-Smith	6.75	1	10	109.1	141	44	49	0

Manager: Don Wakamatsu, Daren Brown

Tampa Bay Rays

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Carl Crawford	.307	600	110	184	19	90	104	47
Evan Longoria	.294	574	96	169	22	104	124	15
John Jaso	.263	339	57	89	5	44	39	4
Reid Brignac	.256	301	39	77	8	45	77	3
Jason Bartlett	.254	468	71	119	4	47	83	11
Sean Rodriguez	.251	343	53	86	9	40	97	13
Matt Joyce	.241	216	30	52	10	40	55	2
Ben Zobrist	.238	541	77	129	10	75	107	24
B.J. Upton	.237	536	89	127	18	62	164	42
Willy Aybar	.230	270	22	62	6	43	61	0
Carlos Pena	.196	484	64	95	28	84	158	5
Kelly Shoppach	.196	158	17	31	5	17	71	0

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Rafael Soriano	1.73	3	2	62.1	36	14	57	45
David Price	2.72	19	6	208.2	170	79	188	0
Matt Garza	3.91	15	10	204.2	193	63	150	1
Wade Davis	4.07	12	10	168.0	165	62	113	0
Jeff Niemann	4.39	12	8	174.1	159	61	131	0
Andy Sonnanstine	4.44	3	1	81.0	83	27	50	1
James Shields	5.18	13	15	203.1	246	51	187	0

Manager: Joe Maddon

Texas Rangers

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Josh Hamilton	.359	518	95	186	32	100	95	8
Nelson Cruz	.318	399	60	127	22	78	81	17
Vladimir Guerrero	.300	593	83	178	29	115	60	4
David Murphy	.291	419	54	122	12	65	71	14
Ian Kinsler	.286	391	73	112	9	45	57	15
Michael Young	.284	656	99	186	21	91	115	4
Andres Blanco	.277	166	17	46	0	13	24	0
Julio Borbon	.276	438	60	121	3	42	59	15
Elvis Andrus	.265	588	88	156	0	35	96	32
Bengie Molina#	.240	175	10	42	2	19	15	0
Justin Smoak*	.218	348	40	76	13	48	91	1
Matt Treanor	.211	237	22	50	5	27	43	1

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Neftali Feliz	2.73	4	3	69.1	43	18	71	40
Cliff Lee*	3.18	12	9	212.1	195	18	185	0
C.J. Wilson	3.35	15	8	204.0	161	93	170	0
Colby Lewis	3.72	12	13	201.0	174	65	196	0
Tommy Hunter	3.73	13	4	128.0	126	33	68	0
Matt Harrison	4.71	3	2	78.1	80	39	46	2
Scott Feldman	5.48	7	11	141.1	181	45	75	0
Rich Harden	5.58	5	5	92.0	91	62	75	0

Manager: Ron Washington

Toronto Blue Jays

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
John Buck	.281	409	53	115	20	66	111	0
Yunel Escobar#	.275	236	32	65	4	16	26	1
Vernon Wells	.273	590	79	161	31	88	84	6
Fred Lewis	.262	428	70	112	8	36	104	17
Jose Bautista	.260	569	109	148	54	124	116	9
Alex Gonzalez#	.259	328	47	85	17	50	65	1
Travis Snider	.255	298	36	76	14	32	79	6
John McDonald	.250	152	27	38	6	23	26	2
Jose Molina	.246	167	13	41	6	12	36	1
Edwin Encarnacion	.244	332	47	81	21	51	60	1
Lyle Overbay	.243	534	75	130	20	67	131	1
Adam Lind	.237	569	57	135	23	72	144	0
Aaron Hill	.205	528	70	108	26	68	85	2

Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Shawn Camp	2.99	4	3	72.1	71	18	46	2
Shaun Marcum	3.64	13	8	195.1	181	43	165	0
Ricky Romero	3.73	14	9	210.0	189	82	174	0
Brett Cecil	4.22	15	7	172.2	175	54	117	0
Brandon Morrow	4.49	10	7	146.1	136	66	178	0
Brian Tallet	6.40	2	6	77.1	84	38	53	0

Manager: Cito Gaston

Major League Leaders in 2010

National League

Batting Average: Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, .336; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, .324; Omar Infante, Atlanta, .321; Troy Tulowitzki, Colorado, .315; Matt Holliday, St. Louis, .312; Albert Pujols, St. Louis, .312.

Runs Scored: Albert Pujols, St. Louis, 115; Rickie Weeks, Milwaukee, 112; Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, 111; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, 106; Jayson Werth, Philadelphia, 106; Ryan Braun, Milwaukee, 101.

Runs Batted In: Albert Pujols, St. Louis, 118; Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, 117; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, 113; Ryan Howard, Philadelphia, 108; Dan Uggla, Florida, 105; Casey McGehee, Milwaukee, 104.

Hits: Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, 197; Ryan Braun, Milwaukee, 188; Matt Holliday, St. Louis, 186; Martin Prado, Atlanta, 184; Albert Pujols, St. Louis, 183; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, 177.

Doubles: Jayson Werth, Philadelphia, 46; Ryan Braun, Milwaukee, 45; Matt Holliday, St. Louis, 45; Andres Torres, San Francisco, 43; James Loney, L.A. Dodgers, 41; Martin Prado, Atlanta, 40; Alfonso Soriano, Chicago Cubs, 40.

Triples: Dexter Fowler, Colorado, 14; Stephen Drew, Arizona, 12; Alcides Escobar, Milwaukee, 10; Jose Reyes, NY Mets, 10; Shane Victorino, Philadelphia, 10; Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, 9.

Home Runs: Albert Pujols, St. Louis, 42; Adam Dunn, Washington, 38; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, 37; Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, 34; Dan Uggla, Florida, 33; Prince Fielder, Milwaukee, 32; Mark Reynolds, Arizona, 32.

Stolen Bases: Michael Bourn, Houston, 52; Angel Pagan, NY Mets, 37; Nyjer Morgan, Washington, 34; Shane Victorino, Philadelphia, 34; Andrew McCutchen, Pittsburgh, 33; Hanley Ramirez, Florida, 32.

Pitching Wins: Roy Halladay, Philadelphia, 21-10; Adam Wainwright, St. Louis, 20-11; Ubaldo Jimenez, Colorado, 19-8; Bronson Arroyo, Cincinnati, 17-10; Tim Hudson, Atlanta, 17-9; Chris Carpenter, St. Louis, 16-9; Tim Lincecum, San Francisco, 16-10; Derek Lowe, Atlanta, 16-12.

Earned Run Average: Josh Johnson, Florida, 2.30; Adam Wainwright, St. Louis, 2.42; Roy Halladay, Philadelphia, 2.44; Jaime Garcia, St. Louis, 2.70; Roy Oswalt, Philadelphia, 2.76; Tim Hudson, Atlanta, 2.83; R. A. Dickey, NY Mets, 2.84; Ubaldo Jimenez, Colorado, 2.88.

Strikeouts: Tim Lincecum, San Francisco, 231; Roy Halladay, Philadelphia, 219; Ubaldo Jimenez, Colorado, 214; Adam Wainwright, St. Louis, 213; Clayton Kershaw, L.A. Dodgers, 212; Cole Hamels, Philadelphia, 211; Ryan Dempster, Chicago Cubs, 208.

Saves: Brian Wilson, San Francisco, 48; Heath Bell, San Diego, 47; Francisco Cordero, Cincinnati, 40; Carlos Marmol, Chicago Cubs, 38; Billy Wagner, Atlanta, 37; Leo Nunez, Florida, 30.

American League

Batting Average: Josh Hamilton, Texas, .359; Miguel Cabrera, Detroit, .328; Joe Mauer, Minnesota, .327; Adrian Beltre, Boston, .321; Robinson Cano, NY Yankees, .319; Brett Butler, Kansas City, .318.

Runs Scored: Mark Teixeira, NY Yankees, 113; Miguel Cabrera, Detroit, 111; Derek Jeter, NY Yankees, 111; Carl Crawford, Tampa Bay, 110; Jose Bautista, Toronto, 109; Robinson Cano, NY Yankees, 103; Austin Jackson, Detroit, 103.

Runs Batted In: Miguel Cabrera, Detroit, 126; Alex Rodriguez, NY Yankees, 125; Jose Bautista, Toronto, 124; Vladimir Guerrero, Texas, 115; Delmon Young, Minnesota, 112; Paul Konerko, Chicago White Sox, 111.

Hits: Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle, 214; Robinson Cano, NY Yankees, 200; Adrian Beltre, Boston, 189; Brett Butler, Kansas City, 189; Nick Markakis, Baltimore, 187; Josh Hamilton, Texas, 186; Michael Young, Texas, 186.

Doubles: Adrian Beltre, Boston, 49; Evan Longoria, Tampa Bay, 46; Delmon Young, Minnesota, 46; Brett Butler, Kansas City, 45; Miguel Cabrera, Detroit, 45; Nick Markakis, Baltimore, 45.

Triples: Carl Crawford, Tampa Bay, 13; Austin Jackson, Detroit, 10; Denard Span, Minnesota, 10; Cliff Pennington, Oakland, 8; Brett Gardner, NY Yankees, 7; Curtis Granderson, NY Yankees, 7.

Home Runs: Jose Bautista, Toronto, 54; Paul Konerko, Chicago White Sox, 39; Miguel Cabrera, Detroit, 38; Mark Teixeira, NY Yankees, 33; Josh Hamilton, Texas, 32; David Ortiz, Boston, 32.

Stolen Bases: Juan Pierre, Chicago White Sox, 68; Rajai Davis, Oakland, 50; Carl Crawford, Tampa Bay, 47; Brett Gardner, NY Yankees, 47; Chone Figgins, Seattle, 42; Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle, 42; B.J. Upton, Tampa Bay, 42.

Pitching Wins: CC Sabathia, NY Yankees, 21-7; Jon Lester, Boston, 19-9; David Price, Tampa Bay, 19-6; Trevor Cahill, Oakland, 18-8; Phil Hughes, NY Yankees, 18-8; Justin Verlander, Detroit, 18-9; Clay Buchholz, Boston, 17-7; Carl Pavano, Minnesota, 17-11; Ervin Santana, L.A. Angels, 17-10.

Earned Run Average: Felix Hernandez, Seattle, 2.27; Clay Buchholz, Boston, 2.33; David Price, Tampa Bay, 2.72; Trevor Cahill, Oakland, 2.97; Jered Weaver, L.A. Angels, 3.01; Cliff Lee, Texas, 3.19.

Strikeouts: Jered Weaver, L.A. Angels, 233; Felix Hernandez, Seattle, 232; Jon Lester, Boston, 225; Justin Verlander, Detroit, 219; Francisco Liriano, Minnesota, 201; CC Sabathia, NY Yankees, 197; Colby Lewis, Texas, 196.

Saves: Rafael Soriano, Tampa Bay, 45; Joakim Soria, Kansas City, 43; Neftali Feliz, Texas, 40; Kevin Gregg, Toronto, 37; Jonathan Papelbon, Boston, 37; Mariano Rivera, NY Yankees, 33; David Aardsma, Seattle, 31.

All-Time Major League Single-Season Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = player active in 2010 season; records for "modern" era beginning 1901

Home Runs	HR
Barry Bonds (2001)	73
Mark McGwire (1998)	70
Sammy Sosa (1998)	66
Mark McGwire (1999)	65
Sammy Sosa (2001)	64

Runs Scored	R
Babe Ruth (1921)	177
Lou Gehrig (1936)	167
Lou Gehrig (1931)	163
Babe Ruth (1928)	163
Chuck Klein (1930)	158
Babe Ruth (1920, 1927)	158

Hits	H
Ichiro Suzuki* (2004)	262
George Sisler (1920)	257
Lefty O'Doul (1929)	254
Bill Terry (1930)	254
Al Simmons (1925)	253
Rogers Hornsby (1922)	250
Chuck Klein (1930)	250

Runs Batted In	RBI
Hack Wilson (1930)	191
Lou Gehrig (1931)	184
Hank Greenberg (1937)	183
Jimmie Foxx (1938)	175
Lou Gehrig (1927)	175

Batting Average	AVG
Nap Lajoie (1901)	.426
Rogers Hornsby (1924)	.424
George Sisler (1922)	.420
Ty Cobb (1911)	.420
Ty Cobb (1912)	.410

Stolen Bases	SB
Rickey Henderson (1982)	130
Lou Brock (1974)	118
Vince Coleman (1985)	110
Vince Coleman (1987)	109
Rickey Henderson (1983)	108

Walks (Batter)	BB
Barry Bonds (2004)	232
Barry Bonds (2002)	198
Barry Bonds (2001)	177
Babe Ruth (1923)	170
Mark McGwire (1998)	162
Ted Williams (1947, 1949)	162

Strikeouts (Batter)	SO
Mark Reynolds* (2009)	223
Mark Reynolds* (2010)	211
Mark Reynolds* (2008)	204
Adam Dunn* (2010)	199
Ryan Howard* (2007, 2008)	199
Jack Cust* (2008)	197

Earned Run Average	ERA
Dutch Leonard (1914)	0.96
Mordecai "Three Finger" Brown (1906)	1.04
Bob Gibson (1968)	1.12
Christy Mathewson (1909)	1.14
Walter Johnson (1913)	1.14

Wins	W
Jack Chesbro (1904)	41
Ed Walsh (1908)	40
Christy Mathewson (1908)	37
Walter Johnson (1913)	36
Joe McGinnity (1904)	35

Strikeouts	K
Nolan Ryan (1973)	383
Sandy Koufax (1965)	382
Randy Johnson (2001)	372
Nolan Ryan (1974)	367
Randy Johnson (1999)	364

Saves	SV
Francisco Rodriguez* (2008)	62
Bobby Thigpen (1990)	57
Eric Gagne (2003)	55
John Smoltz (2002)	55
Trevor Hoffman* (1998)	53
Randy Myers (1993)	53
Mariano Rivera* (2004)	53

All-Time Major League Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = player active in 2010 season

Games		At Bats		Runs Batted In		Runs	
Pete Rose	3,562	Pete Rose	14,053	Hank Aaron	2,297	Rickey Henderson	2,295
Carl Yastrzemski	3,308	Hank Aaron	12,364	Babe Ruth	2,213	Ty Cobb	2,245
Hank Aaron	3,298	Carl Yastrzemski	11,988	Cap Anson	2,076	Barry Bonds	2,227
Rickey Henderson	3,081	Cal Ripken Jr.	11,551	Barry Bonds	1,996	Hank Aaron	2,174
Ty Cobb	3,033	Ty Cobb	11,429	Lou Gehrig	1,995	Babe Ruth	2,174
Eddie Murray	3,026	Eddie Murray	11,336	Stan Musial	1,951	Pete Rose	2,165
Stan Musial	3,026	Robin Yount	11,008	Ty Cobb	1,938	Willie Mays	2,062
Cal Ripken Jr.	3,001	Dave Winfield	11,003	Jimmie Foxx	1,922	Cap Anson	1,996
Willie Mays	2,992	Stan Musial	10,972	Eddie Murray	1,917	Stan Musial	1,949
Barry Bonds	2,986	Rickey Henderson	10,961	Willie Mays	1,903	Lou Gehrig	1,888
Stolen Bases		**Triples**		**Batting Average**		**Walks (Batter)**	
Rickey Henderson	1,406	Sam Crawford	309	Ty Cobb	.367	Barry Bonds	2,258
Lou Brock	938	Ty Cobb	297	Rogers Hornsby	.358	Rickey Henderson	2,190
Billy Hamilton	912	Honus Wagner	252	Joe Jackson	.356	Babe Ruth	2,062
Ty Cobb	892	Jake Beckley	243	Ed Delahanty	.346	Ted Williams	2,019
Tim Raines	808	Roger Connor	233	Tris Speaker	.345	Joe Morgan	1,865
Vince Coleman	752	Tris Speaker	222	Billy Hamilton	.344	Carl Yastrzemski	1,845
Eddie Collins	745	Fred Clarke	220	Ted Williams	.344	Mickey Mantle	1,733
Max Carey	738	Dan Brouthers	205	Dan Brouthers	.342	Mel Ott	1,708
Honus Wagner	722	Joe Kelley	194	Harry Heilmann	.342	Jim Thome*	1,679
Joe Morgan	689	Paul Waner	191	Babe Ruth	.342	Frank Thomas	1,667
Strikeouts		**Saves**		**Shutouts**		**Losses**	
Nolan Ryan	5,714	Trevor Hoffman*	601	Walter Johnson	110	Cy Young	316
Randy Johnson	4,875	Mariano Rivera*	559	Grover Alexander	90	Pud Galvin	310
Roger Clemens	4,672	Lee Smith	478	Christy Mathewson	79	Nolan Ryan	292
Steve Carlton	4,136	John Franco	424	Cy Young	76	Walter Johnson	279
Bert Blyleven	3,701	Billy Wagner*	422	Eddie Plank	69	Phil Niekro	274
Tom Seaver	3,640	Dennis Eckersley	390	Warren Spahn	63	Gaylord Perry	265
Don Sutton	3,574	Jeff Reardon	367	Nolan Ryan	61	Don Sutton	256
Gaylord Perry	3,534	Troy Percival	358	Tom Seaver	61	Jack Powell	254
Walter Johnson	3,508	Randy Myers	347	Bert Blyleven	60	Eppa Rixey	251
Greg Maddux	3,371	Rollie Fingers	341	Don Sutton	58	Bert Blyleven	250

All-Time Home Run Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = player active in 2010 season

Player	HR	Player	HR	Player	HR	Player	HR
Barry Bonds	762	Mike Schmidt	548	Willie Stargell	475	Jason Giambi*	415
Hank Aaron	755	Mickey Mantle	536	Carlos Delgado	473	Darrell Evans	414
Babe Ruth	714	Jimmie Foxx	534	Dave Winfield	465	Albert Pujols*	408
Willie Mays	660	Willie McCovey	521	Jose Canseco	462	Andruw Jones*	407
Ken Griffey Jr.*	630	Frank Thomas	521	Carl Yastrzemski	452	Duke Snider	407
Alex Rodriguez*	613	Ted Williams	521	Jeff Bagwell	449	Andres Galarraga	399
Sammy Sosa	609	Ernie Banks	512	Dave Kingman	442	Al Kaline	399
Jim Thome*	589	Eddie Mathews	512	Andre Dawson	438	Dale Murphy	398
Frank Robinson	586	Mel Ott	511	Vladimir Guerrero*	436	Joe Carter	396
Mark McGwire	583	Gary Sheffield	509	Chipper Jones*	436	Jim Edmonds*	393
Harmon Killebrew	573	Eddie Murray	504	Juan Gonzalez	434	Graig Nettles	390
Rafael Palmeiro	569	Lou Gehrig	493	Cal Ripken Jr.	431	Johnny Bench	389
Reggie Jackson	563	Fred McGriff	493	Mike Piazza	427	Dwight Evans	385
Manny Ramirez*	555	Stan Musial	475	Billy Williams	426	Harold Baines	384

Players With 3,000 Major League Hits

Source: www.mlb.com

Player	Hits	Player	Hits	Player	Hits	Player	Hits
Pete Rose	4,256	Cap Anson	3,418	Cal Ripken Jr.	3,184	Rickey Henderson	3,055
Ty Cobb	4,191	Honus Wagner	3,415	George Brett	3,154	Rod Carew	3,053
Hank Aaron	3,771	Paul Molitor	3,319	Paul Waner	3,152	Lou Brock	3,023
Stan Musial	3,630	Eddie Collins	3,315	Robin Yount	3,142	Rafael Palmeiro	3,020
Tris Speaker	3,514	Willie Mays	3,283	Tony Gwynn	3,141	Wade Boggs	3,010
Honus Wagner	3,430	Eddie Murray	3,255	Dave Winfield	3,110	Al Kaline	3,007
Carl Yastrzemski	3,419	Nap Lajoie	3,242	Craig Biggio	3,060	Roberto Clemente	3,000

50 Home Run Club

Only Mark McGwire and Barry Bonds have ever hit 70 or more home runs in a season. Five players—including Babe Ruth and Roger Maris—have hit 60 or more, a feat Sammy Sosa accomplished for the third time in 2001. Those 5 are at the pinnacle of a select group of players to have hit 50 or more homers in a season. The following list shows each time a player achieved this mark.

HR	Player, team	Year
73	Barry Bonds, San Francisco Giants	2001
70	Mark McGwire, St. Louis Cardinals	1998
66	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	1998
65	Mark McGwire, St. Louis Cardinals	1999
64	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	2001
63	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	1999
61	Roger Maris, NY Yankees	1961
60	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1927
59	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1921
58	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia Athletics	1932
58	Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers	1938
58	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia Phillies	2006
58	Mark McGwire, Oakland A's/St. Louis Cardinals	1997
57	Luis Gonzalez, Arizona Diamondbacks	2001
57	Alex Rodriguez, Texas Rangers	2002
56	Hack Wilson, Chicago Cubs	1930
56	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle Mariners	1997
56	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle Mariners	1998
54	Jose Bautista, Toronto Blue Jays	2010
54	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh Pirates	1949
54	Mickey Mantle, NY Yankees	1961
54	David Ortiz, Boston Red Sox	2006
54	Alex Rodriguez, NY Yankees	2007
54	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1920
54	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1928
52	George Foster, Cincinnati Reds	1977
52	Mickey Mantle, NY Yankees	1956
52	Willie Mays, San Francisco Giants	1965
52	Mark McGwire, Oakland A's	1996
52	Alex Rodriguez, Texas Rangers	2001
52	Jim Thome, Cleveland Indians	2002
51	Cecil Fielder, Detroit Tigers	1990
51	Andruw Jones, Atlanta Braves	2005
51	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh Pirates	1947
51	Willie Mays, NY Giants	1955
51	Johnny Mize, NY Giants	1947
50	Jimmie Foxx, Boston Red Sox	1938
50	Albert Belle, Cleveland Indians	1995
50	Brady Anderson, Baltimore Orioles	1996
50	Greg Vaughn, San Diego Padres	1998
50	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	2000
50	Prince Fielder, Milwaukee Brewers	2007

Pitchers With 300 Major League Wins

Source: www.mlb.com

Pitcher	Wins	Pitcher	Wins	Pitcher	Wins	Pitcher	Wins
Cy Young	511	Kid Nichols	360	Eddie Plank	326	Charley Radbourn	310
Walter Johnson	417	Greg Maddux	355	Nolan Ryan	324	Mickey Welch	309
Grover Alexander	373	Roger Clemens	354	Don Sutton	324	Tom Glavine	305
Christy Mathewson	373	Tim Keefe	342	Phil Niekro	318	Randy Johnson	303
Warren Spahn	363	Steve Carlton	329	Gaylord Perry	314	Lefty Grove	300
Pud Galvin	361	John Clarkson	327	Tom Seaver	311	Early Wynn	300

Official Major League Perfect Games Since 1901

Date	Pitcher	Teams
5/5/1904	Cy Young	Boston 3 vs. Phil. 0 (AL)
10/2/1908	Addie Joss	Clev. 1 vs. Chicago 0 (AL)
4/30/1922	Charlie Robertson	Chicago 2 vs. Detroit 0 (AL)
10/8/1956	Don Larsen	NY 2 (AL) vs. Brooklyn 0* (NL)
6/21/1964	Jim Bunning	Phil. 6 vs. NY 0 (NL)
9/9/1965	Sandy Koufax	L.A. 1 vs. Chicago 0 (NL)
5/8/1968	Catfish Hunter	Oakland 4 vs. Minn. 0 (AL)
5/15/1981	Len Barker	Clev. 3 vs. Toronto 0 (AL)
9/30/1984	Mike Witt	Calif. 1 vs. Texas 0 (AL)
9/16/1988	Tom Browning	Cincinnati 1 vs. L.A. 0 (NL)
7/28/1991	Dennis Martinez	Montréal 2 vs. L.A. 0 (NL)
7/28/1994	Kenny Rogers	Texas 4 vs. California 0 (AL)
5/17/1998	David Wells	NY 4 vs. Minn. 0 (AL)
7/18/1999	David Cone	NY 6 vs. Montréal 0 (AL)
5/18/2004	Randy Johnson	Ariz. 2 vs. Atlanta 0 (NL)
7/23/2009	Mark Buehrle	Chicago 5 vs. Tampa Bay 0 (AL)
5/9/2010	Dallas Braden	Oakland 4 vs. Tampa Bay 0 (AL)
5/29/2010	Roy Halladay	Phil. 1 vs. Florida 0 (NL)

*World Series game

Most Career Major League No-Hitters

No.	Pitcher
7	Nolan Ryan
4	Sandy Koufax
3	Larry Corcoran, Bob Feller, Cy Young
2	Jim Bunning, Steve Busby, Carl Erskine, Bob Forsch, Pud Galvin, Roy Halladay, Ken Holtzman, Randy Johnson, Addie Joss, Dutch Leonard, Jim Maloney, Christy Mathewson, Hideo Nomo, Allie Reynolds, Frank Smith, Warren Spahn, Bill Stoneman, Virgil Trucks, Johnny Vander Meer, Ed Walsh, Don Wilson

Home Run Leaders, by Season, 1901-2010

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of "modern" era in 1901.

National League			American League		
Year	Player, team	HR	Year	Player, team	HR
1901	Sam Crawford, Cincinnati	16	1901	Napoleon Lajoie, Philadelphia	13
1902	Thomas Leach, Pittsburgh	6	1902	Socks Seybold, Philadelphia	16
1903	James Sheckard, Brooklyn	9	1903	Buck Freeman, Boston	13
1904	Harry Lumley, Brooklyn	9	1904	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	10
1905	Fred Odwell, Cincinnati	9	1905	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	8
1906	Timothy Jordan, Brooklyn	12	1906	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	12
1907	David Brain, Boston	10	1907	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	8
1908	Timothy Jordan, Brooklyn	12	1908	Sam Crawford, Detroit	7
1909	Red Murray, New York	7	1909	Ty Cobb, Detroit	9
1910	Fred Beck, Boston; Frank Schulte, Chicago	10	1910	Jake Stahl, Boston	10
1911	Frank Schulte, Chicago	21	1911	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	9
1912	Henry Zimmerman, Chicago	14	1912	J. Franklin Baker, Phil.; Tris Speaker, Boston	10
1913	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	19	1913	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	13
1914	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	19	1914	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	9
1915	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	24	1915	Robert Roth, Chicago-Cleveland	7
1916	Dave Robertson, NY; Fred (Cy) Williams, Chi.	12	1916	Wally Pipp, New York	12
1917	Dave Robertson, NY; Gavvy Cravath, Phil.	12	1917	Wally Pipp, New York	9
1918	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	8	1918	Babe Ruth, Boston; Tilly Walker, Philadelphia	11
1919	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	12	1919	Babe Ruth, Boston	29
1920	Cy Williams, Philadelphia	15	1920	Babe Ruth, New York	54
1921	George Kelly, New York	23	1921	Babe Ruth, New York	59
1922	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	42	1922	Ken Williams, St. Louis	39
1923	Cy Williams, Philadelphia	41	1923	Babe Ruth, New York	41

National League			American League		
Year	**Player, team**	**HR**	**Year**	**Player, team**	**HR**
1924	Jacques Fournier, Brooklyn	27	1924	Babe Ruth, New York	46
1925	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	39	1925	Bob Meusel, New York	33
1926	Hack Wilson, Chicago	21	1926	Babe Ruth, New York	47
1927	Hack Wilson, Chicago; Cy Williams, Philadelphia	30	1927	Babe Ruth, New York	60
1928	Hack Wilson, Chicago; Jim Bottomley, St. Louis	31	1928	Babe Ruth, New York	54
1929	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	43	1929	Babe Ruth, New York	46
1930	Hack Wilson, Chicago	56	1930	Babe Ruth, New York	49
1931	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	31	1931	Babe Ruth, New York; Lou Gehrig, New York	46
1932	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia; Mel Ott, New York	38	1932	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	58
1933	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	28	1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	48
1934	Rip Collins, St. Louis; Mel Ott, New York	35	1934	Lou Gehrig, New York	49
1935	Walter Berger, Boston	34	1935	Jimmie Foxx, Phil.; Hank Greenberg, Detroit	36
1936	Mel Ott, New York	33	1936	Lou Gehrig, New York	49
1937	Mel Ott, New York; Joe Medwick, St. Louis	31	1937	Joe DiMaggio, New York	46
1938	Mel Ott, New York	36	1938	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	58
1939	John Mize, St. Louis	28	1939	Jimmie Foxx, Boston	35
1940	John Mize, St. Louis	43	1940	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	41
1941	Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn	34	1941	Ted Williams, Boston	37
1942	Mel Ott, New York	30	1942	Ted Williams, Boston	36
1943	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	29	1943	Rudy York, Detroit	34
1944	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	33	1944	Nick Etten, New York	22
1945	Tommy Holmes, Boston	28	1945	Vern Stephens, St. Louis	24
1946	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	23	1946	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	44
1947	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; John Mize, New York	51	1947	Ted Williams, Boston	32
1948	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; John Mize, New York	40	1948	Joe DiMaggio, New York	39
1949	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	54	1949	Ted Williams, Boston	43
1950	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	47	1950	Al Rosen, Cleveland	37
1951	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	42	1951	Gus Zernial, Chicago-Philadelphia	33
1952	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; Hank Sauer, Chicago	37	1952	Larry Doby, Cleveland	32
1953	Ed Mathews, Milwaukee	47	1953	Al Rosen, Cleveland	43
1954	Ted Kluszewski, Cincinnati	49	1954	Larry Doby, Cleveland	32
1955	Willie Mays, New York	51	1955	Mickey Mantle, New York	37
1956	Duke Snider, Brooklyn	43	1956	Mickey Mantle, New York	52
1957	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	44	1957	Roy Sievers, Washington	42
1958	Ernie Banks, Chicago	47	1958	Mickey Mantle, New York	42
1959	Ed Mathews, Milwaukee	46	1959	Rocky Colavito, Cleve.; Harmon Killebrew, Wash.	42
1960	Ernie Banks, Chicago	41	1960	Mickey Mantle, New York	40
1961	Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco	46	1961	Roger Maris, New York	61*
1962	Willie Mays, San Francisco	49	1962	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	48
1963	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee; Willie McCovey, S.F.	44	1963	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	45
1964	Willie Mays, San Francisco	47	1964	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	49
1965	Willie Mays, San Francisco	52	1965	Tony Conigliaro, Boston	32
1966	Hank Aaron, Atlanta	44	1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore	49
1967	Hank Aaron, Atlanta	39	1967	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston; Harmon Killebrew, Minn.	44
1968	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	36	1968	Frank Howard, Washington	44
1969	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	45	1969	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	49
1970	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	45	1970	Frank Howard, Washington	44
1971	Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh	48	1971	Bill Melton, Chicago	33
1972	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	40	1972	Dick Allen, Chicago	37
1973	Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh	44	1973	Reggie Jackson, Oakland	32
1974	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	36	1974	Dick Allen, Chicago	32
1975	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	38	1975	George Scott, Milwaukee; Reggie Jackson, Oak.	36
1976	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	38	1976	Graig Nettles, New York	32
1977	George Foster, Cincinnati	52	1977	Jim Rice, Boston	39
1978	George Foster, Cincinnati	40	1978	Jim Rice, Boston	46
1979	Dave Kingman, Chicago	48	1979	Gorman Thomas, Milwaukee	45
1980	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	48	1980	Reggie Jackson, New York; Ben Oglivie, Milw.	41
1981	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	31	1981	Bobby Grich, California; Tony Armas, Oakland; Dwight Evans, Boston; Eddie Murray, Baltimore	22
1982	Dave Kingman, New York	37	1982	Gorman Thomas, Milw.; Reggie Jackson, Cal.	39
1983	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	40	1983	Jim Rice, Boston	39
1984	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia; Dale Murphy, Atlanta	36	1984	Tony Armas, Boston	43
1985	Dale Murphy, Atlanta	37	1985	Darrell Evans, Detroit	40
1986	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	37	1986	Jesse Barfield, Toronto	40
1987	Andre Dawson, Chicago	49	1987	Mark McGwire, Oakland	49
1988	Darryl Strawberry, New York	39	1988	Jose Canseco, Oakland	42
1989	Kevin Mitchell, San Francisco	47	1989	Fred McGriff, Toronto	36
1990	Ryne Sandberg, Chicago	40	1990	Cecil Fielder, Detroit	51
1991	Howard Johnson, New York	38	1991	Cecil Fielder, Detroit; Jose Canseco, Oakland	44
1992	Fred McGriff, San Diego	35	1992	Juan Gonzalez, Texas	43
1993	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	46	1993	Juan Gonzalez, Texas	46
1994	Matt Williams, San Francisco	43	1994	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	40
1995	Dante Bichette, Colorado	40	1995	Albert Belle, Cleveland	50
1996	Andres Galarraga, Colorado	47	1996	Mark McGwire, Oakland	52
1997[1]	Larry Walker, Colorado	49	1997[1]	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	56
1998	Mark McGwire, St. Louis	70	1998	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	56
1999	Mark McGwire, St. Louis	65	1999	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	48
2000	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	50	2000	Troy Glaus, Anaheim	47
2001	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	73*	2001	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	52
2002	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	49	2002	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	57
2003	Jim Thome, Philadelphia	47	2003	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	47
2004	Adrian Beltre, Los Angeles	48	2004	Manny Ramirez, Boston	43
2005	Andruw Jones, Atlanta	51	2005	Alex Rodriguez, New York	48
2006	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	58	2006	David Ortiz, Boston	54
2007	Prince Fielder, Milwaukee	50	2007	Alex Rodriguez, New York	54
2008	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	48	2008	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	37
2009	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	47	2009	Carlos Pena, Tampa Bay	39
2010	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	42	2010	Jose Bautista, Toronto	54

(1) In 1997, Mark McGwire hit 58 home runs; 34 with the Oakland Athletics (AL) and 24 with the St. Louis Cardinals (NL).

Runs Batted In Leaders, by Season, 1907-2010

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of "modern" era in 1901.

National League			American League		
Year	Player, team	RBI	Year	Player, team	RBI
1907	Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia	85	1907	Ty Cobb, Detroit	116
1908	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	109	1908	Ty Cobb, Detroit	108
1909	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	100	1909	Ty Cobb, Detroit	107
1910	Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia	123	1910	Sam Crawford, Detroit	120
1911	Frank Schulte, Chicago	121	1911	Ty Cobb, Detroit	144
1912	Henry Zimmerman, Chicago	103	1912	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	133
1913	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	128	1913	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	126
1914	Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia	103	1914	Sam Crawford, Detroit	104
1915	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	115	1915	Sam Crawford, Detroit; Robert Veach, Detroit	112
1916	Henry Zimmerman, Chicago-NewYork	83	1916	Del Pratt, St. Louis	103
1917	Henry Zimmerman, New York	102	1917	Robert Veach, Detroit	103
1918	Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia	76	1918	Robert Veach, Detroit	78
1919	Hi Myers, Boston	73	1919	Babe Ruth, Boston	114
1920	George Kelly, NY; Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	94	1920	Babe Ruth, New York	137
1921	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	126	1921	Babe Ruth, New York	171
1922	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	152	1922	Ken Williams, St. Louis	155
1923	Emil Meusel, New York	125	1923	Babe Ruth, New York	131
1924	George Kelly, New York	136	1924	Goose Goslin, Washington	129
1925	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	143	1925	Bob Meusel, New York	138
1926	Jim Bottomley, St. Louis	120	1926	Babe Ruth, New York	145
1927	Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	131	1927	Lou Gehrig, New York	175
1928	Jim Bottomley, St. Louis	136	1928	Babe Ruth, New York; Lou Gehrig, New York	142
1929	Hack Wilson, Chicago	159	1929	Al Simmons, Philadelphia	157
1930	Hack Wilson, Chicago	191*	1930	Lou Gehrig, New York	174
1931	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	121	1931	Lou Gehrig, New York	184*
1932	Don Hurst, Philadelphia	143	1932	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	169
1933	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	120	1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	163
1934	Mel Ott, New York	135	1934	Lou Gehrig, New York	165
1935	Walter Berger, Boston	130	1935	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	170
1936	Joe Medwick, St. Louis	138	1936	Hal Trosky, Cleveland	162
1937	Joe Medwick, St. Louis	154	1937	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	183
1938	Joe Medwick, St. Louis	122	1938	Jimmie Foxx, Boston	175
1939	Frank McCormick, Cincinnati	128	1939	Ted Williams, Boston	145
1940	John Mize, St. Louis	137	1940	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	150
1941	Adolph Camilli, Brooklyn	120	1941	Joe DiMaggio, New York	125
1942	John Mize, New York	110	1942	Ted Williams, Boston	137
1943	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	128	1943	Rudy York, Detroit	118
1944	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	122	1944	Vern Stephens, St. Louis	109
1945	Dixie Walker, Brooklyn	124	1945	Nick Etten, New York	111
1946	Enos Slaughter, St. Louis	130	1946	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	127
1947	John Mize, New York	138	1947	Ted Williams, Boston	114
1948	Stan Musial, St. Louis	131	1948	Joe DiMaggio, New York	155
1949	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	127	1949	Ted Williams, Boston; Vern Stephens, Boston	159
1950	Del Ennis, Philadelphia	126	1950	Walt Dropo, Boston; Vern Stephens, Boston	144
1951	Monte Irvin, New York	121	1951	Gus Zernial, Chicago-Philadelphia	129
1952	Hank Sauer, Chicago	121	1952	Al Rosen, Cleveland	105
1953	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn	142	1953	Al Rosen, Cleveland	145
1954	Ted Kluszewski, Cincinnati	141	1954	Larry Doby, Cleveland	126
1955	Duke Snider, Brooklyn	136	1955	Ray Boone, Detroit; Jackie Jensen, Boston	116
1956	Stan Musial, St. Louis	109	1956	Mickey Mantle, New York	130
1957	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	132	1957	Roy Sievers, Washington	114
1958	Ernie Banks, Chicago	129	1958	Jackie Jensen, Boston	122
1959	Ernie Banks, Chicago	143	1959	Jackie Jensen, Boston	112
1960	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	126	1960	Roger Maris, New York	112
1961	Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco	142	1961	Roger Maris, New York	142
1962	Tommy Davis, Los Angeles	153	1962	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	126
1963	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	130	1963	Dick Stuart, Boston	118
1964	Ken Boyer, St. Louis	119	1964	Brooks Robinson, Baltimore	118
1965	Deron Johnson, Cincinnati	130	1965	Rocky Colavito, Cleveland	108
1966	Hank Aaron, Atlanta	127	1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore	122
1967	Orlando Cepeda, St. Louis	111	1967	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	121
1968	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	105	1968	Ken Harrelson, Boston	109
1969	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	126	1969	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	140
1970	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	148	1970	Frank Howard, Washington	126
1971	Joe Torre, St. Louis	137	1971	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	119
1972	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	125	1972	Dick Allen, Chicago	113
1973	Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh	119	1973	Reggie Jackson, Oakland	117
1974	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	129	1974	Jeff Burroughs, Texas	118
1975	Greg Luzinski, Philadelphia	120	1975	George Scott, Milwaukee	109
1976	George Foster, Cincinnati	121	1976	Lee May, Baltimore	109
1977	George Foster, Cincinnati	149	1977	Larry Hisle, Minnesota	119
1978	George Foster, Cincinnati	120	1978	Jim Rice, Boston	139
1979	Dave Winfield, San Diego	118	1979	Don Baylor, California	139
1980	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	121	1980	Cecil Cooper, Milwaukee	122
1981	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	91	1981	Eddie Murray, Baltimore	78
1982	Dale Murphy, Atlanta; Al Oliver, Montréal	109	1982	Hal McRae, Kansas City	133
1983	Dale Murphy, Atlanta	121	1983	Cecil Cooper, Milwaukee; Jim Rice, Boston	126
1984	Gary Carter, Montréal; Mike Schmidt, Phil.	106	1984	Tony Armas, Boston	123
1985	Dave Parker, Cincinnati	125	1985	Don Mattingly, New York	145
1986	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	119	1986	Joe Carter, Cleveland	121
1987	Andre Dawson, Chicago	137	1987	George Bell, Toronto	134
1988	Will Clark, San Francisco	109	1988	Jose Canseco, Oakland	124
1989	Kevin Mitchell, San Francisco	125	1989	Ruben Sierra, Texas	119
1990	Matt Williams, San Francisco	122	1990	Cecil Fielder, Detroit	132

National League			American League		
Year	Player, team	RBI	Year	Player, team	RBI
1991	Howard Johnson, New York	117	1991	Cecil Fielder, Detroit	133
1992	Darren Daulton, Philadelphia	109	1992	Cecil Fielder, Detroit	124
1993	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	123	1993	Albert Belle, Cleveland	129
1994	Jeff Bagwell, Houston	116	1994	Kirby Puckett, Minnesota	112
1995	Dante Bichette, Colorado	128	1995	Albert Belle, Cleveland; Mo Vaughn, Boston	126
1996	Andres Galarraga, Colorado	150	1996	Albert Belle, Cleveland	148
1997	Andres Galarraga, Colorado	140	1997	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	147
1998	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	158	1998	Juan Gonzalez, Texas	157
1999	Mark McGwire, St. Louis	147	1999	Manny Ramirez, Cleveland	165
2000	Todd Helton, Colorado	147	2000	Edgar Martinez, Seattle	145
2001	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	160	2001	Bret Boone, Seattle	141
2002	Lance Berkman, Houston	128	2002	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	142
2003	Preston Wilson, Colorado	141	2003	Carlos Delgado, Toronto	145
2004	Vinny Castilla, Colorado	131	2004	Miguel Tejada, Baltimore	150
2005	Andruw Jones, Atlanta	128	2005	David Ortiz, Boston	148
2006	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	149	2006	David Ortiz, Boston	137
2007	Matt Holliday, Colorado	137	2007	Alex Rodriguez, New York	156
2008	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	146	2008	Josh Hamilton, Texas	130
2009	Prince Fielder, Milwaukee	141	2009	Mark Teixeira, New York	122
2010	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	118	2010	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	126

Batting Champions, by Season, 1901-2010

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of "modern" era in 1901.

National League				American League			
Year	Player	Team	AVG	Year	Player	Team	AVG
1901	Jesse C. Burkett	St. Louis	.382	1901	Napoleon Lajoie	Philadelphia	.426*
1902	Clarence Beaumont	Pittsburgh	.357	1902	Ed Delahanty	Washington	.376
1903	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.355	1903	Napoleon Lajoie	Cleveland	.355
1904	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.349	1904	Napoleon Lajoie	Cleveland	.381
1905	James Seymour	Cincinnati	.377	1905	Elmer Flick	Cleveland	.306
1906	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.339	1906	George Stone	St. Louis	.358
1907	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.350	1907	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.350
1908	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.354	1908	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.324
1909	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.339	1909	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.377
1910	Sherwood Magee	Philadelphia	.331	1910[1]	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.385
1911	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.334	1911	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.420
1912	Henry Zimmerman	Chicago	.372	1912	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.410
1913	Jacob Daubert	Brooklyn	.350	1913	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.390
1914	Jacob Daubert	Brooklyn	.329	1914	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.368
1915	Larry Doyle	New York	.320	1915	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.369
1916	Hal Chase	Cincinnati	.339	1916	Tris Speaker	Cleveland	.386
1917	Edd Roush	Cincinnati	.341	1917	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.383
1918	Zach Wheat	Brooklyn	.335	1918	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.382
1919	Edd Roush	Cincinnati	.321	1919	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.384
1920	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.370	1920	George Sisler	St. Louis	.407
1921	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.397	1921	Harry Heilmann	Detroit	.394
1922	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.401	1922	George Sisler	St. Louis	.420
1923	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.384	1923	Harry Heilmann	Detroit	.403
1924	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.424*	1924	Babe Ruth	New York	.378
1925	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.403	1925	Harry Heilmann	Detroit	.393
1926	Eugene Hargrave	Cincinnati	.353	1926	Henry Manush	Detroit	.378
1927	Paul Waner	Pittsburgh	.380	1927	Harry Heilmann	Detroit	.398
1928	Rogers Hornsby	Boston	.387	1928	Goose Goslin	Washington	.379
1929	Lefty O'Doul	Philadelphia	.398	1929	Lew Fonseca	Cleveland	.369
1930	Bill Terry	New York	.401	1930	Al Simmons	Philadelphia	.381
1931	Chick Hafey	St. Louis	.349	1931	Al Simmons	Philadelphia	.390
1932	Lefty O'Doul	Brooklyn	.368	1932	Dale Alexander	Detroit-Boston	.367
1933	Chuck Klein	Philadelphia	.368	1933	Jimmie Foxx	Philadelphia	.356
1934	Paul Waner	Pittsburgh	.362	1934	Lou Gehrig	New York	.363
1935	Arky Vaughan	Pittsburgh	.385	1935	Buddy Myer	Washington	.349
1936	Paul Waner	Pittsburgh	.373	1936	Luke Appling	Chicago	.388
1937	Joe Medwick	St. Louis	.374	1937	Charlie Gehringer	Detroit	.371
1938	Ernie Lombardi	Cincinnati	.342	1938	Jimmie Foxx	Boston	.349
1939	John Mize	St. Louis	.349	1939	Joe DiMaggio	New York	.381
1940	Debs Garms	Pittsburgh	.355	1940	Joe DiMaggio	New York	.352
1941	Pete Reiser	Brooklyn	.343	1941	Ted Williams	Boston	.406
1942	Ernie Lombardi	Boston	.330	1942	Ted Williams	Boston	.356
1943	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.357	1943	Luke Appling	Chicago	.328
1944	Dixie Walker	Brooklyn	.357	1944	Lou Boudreau	Cleveland	.327
1945	Phil Cavarretta	Chicago	.355	1945	George Stirnweiss	New York	.309
1946	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.365	1946	Mickey Vernon	Washington	.353
1947	Harry Walker	St. Louis-Phil.	.363	1947	Ted Williams	Boston	.343
1948	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.376	1948	Ted Williams	Boston	.369
1949	Jackie Robinson	Brooklyn	.342	1949	George Kell	Detroit	.343
1950	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.346	1950	Billy Goodman	Boston	.354
1951	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.355	1951	Ferris Fain	Philadelphia	.344
1952	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.336	1952	Ferris Fain	Philadelphia	.327
1953	Carl Furillo	Brooklyn	.344	1953	Mickey Vernon	Washington	.337
1954	Willie Mays	New York	.345	1954	Roberto Avila	Cleveland	.341
1955	Richie Ashburn	Philadelphia	.338	1955	Al Kaline	Detroit	.340
1956	Hank Aaron	Milwaukee	.328	1956	Mickey Mantle	New York	.353
1957	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.351	1957	Ted Williams	Boston	.388
1958	Richie Ashburn	Philadelphia	.350	1958	Ted Williams	Boston	.328
1959	Hank Aaron	Milwaukee	.355	1959	Harvey Kuenn	Detroit	.353
1960	Dick Groat	Pittsburgh	.325	1960	Pete Runnels	Boston	.320
1961	Roberto Clemente	Pittsburgh	.351	1961	Norm Cash	Detroit	.361
1962	Tommy Davis	Los Angeles	.346	1962	Pete Runnels	Boston	.326

National League				American League			
Year	Player	Team	AVG	Year	Player	Team	AVG
1963	Tommy Davis	Los Angeles	.326	1963	Carl Yastrzemski	Boston	.321
1964	Roberto Clemente	Pittsburgh	.339	1964	Tony Oliva	Minnesota	.323
1965	Roberto Clemente	Pittsburgh	.329	1965	Tony Oliva	Minnesota	.321
1966	Matty Alou	Pittsburgh	.342	1966	Frank Robinson	Baltimore	.316
1967	Roberto Clemente	Pittsburgh	.357	1967	Carl Yastrzemski	Boston	.326
1968	Pete Rose	Cincinnati	.335	1968	Carl Yastrzemski	Boston	.301
1969	Pete Rose	Cincinnati	.348	1969	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.332
1970	Rico Carty	Atlanta	.366	1970	Alex Johnson	California	.329
1971	Joe Torre	St. Louis	.363	1971	Tony Oliva	Minnesota	.337
1972	Billy Williams	Chicago	.333	1972	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.318
1973	Pete Rose	Cincinnati	.338	1973	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.350
1974	Ralph Garr	Atlanta	.353	1974	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.364
1975	Bill Madlock	Chicago	.354	1975	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.359
1976	Bill Madlock	Chicago	.339	1976	George Brett	Kansas City	.333
1977	Dave Parker	Pittsburgh	.338	1977	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.388
1978	Dave Parker	Pittsburgh	.334	1978	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.333
1979	Keith Hernandez	St. Louis	.344	1979	Fred Lynn	Boston	.333
1980	Bill Buckner	Chicago	.324	1980	George Brett	Kansas City	.390
1981	Bill Madlock	Pittsburgh	.341	1981	Carney Lansford	Boston	.336
1982	Al Oliver	Montréal	.331	1982	Willie Wilson	Kansas City	.332
1983	Bill Madlock	Pittsburgh	.323	1983	Wade Boggs	Boston	.361
1984	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.351	1984	Don Mattingly	New York	.343
1985	Willie McGee	St. Louis	.353	1985	Wade Boggs	Boston	.368
1986	Tim Raines	Montréal	.334	1986	Wade Boggs	Boston	.357
1987	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.370	1987	Wade Boggs	Boston	.363
1988	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.313	1988	Wade Boggs	Boston	.366
1989	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.336	1989	Kirby Puckett	Minnesota	.339
1990	Willie McGee	St. Louis	.335	1990	George Brett	Kansas City	.329
1991	Terry Pendleton	Atlanta	.319	1991	Julio Franco	Texas	.341
1992	Gary Sheffield	San Diego	.330	1992	Edgar Martinez	Seattle	.343
1993	Andres Galarraga	Colorado	.370	1993	John Olerud	Toronto	.363
1994	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.394	1994	Paul O'Neill	New York	.359
1995	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.368	1995	Edgar Martinez	Seattle	.356
1996	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.353	1996	Alex Rodriguez	Seattle	.358
1997	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.372	1997	Frank Thomas	Chicago	.347
1998	Larry Walker	Colorado	.363	1998	Bernie Williams	New York	.339
1999	Larry Walker	Colorado	.379	1999	Nomar Garciaparra	Boston	.357
2000	Todd Helton	Colorado	.372	2000	Nomar Garciaparra	Boston	.372
2001	Larry Walker	Colorado	.350	2001	Ichiro Suzuki	Seattle	.350
2002	Barry Bonds	San Francisco	.370	2002	Manny Ramirez	Boston	.349
2003	Albert Pujols	St. Louis	.359	2003	Bill Mueller	Boston	.326
2004	Barry Bonds	San Francisco	.362	2004	Ichiro Suzuki	Seattle	.372
2005	Derrek Lee	Chicago	.335	2005	Michael Young	Texas	.331
2006	Freddy Sanchez	Pittsburgh	.344	2006	Joe Mauer	Minnesota	.347
2007	Matt Holliday	Colorado	.340	2007	Magglio Ordonez	Detroit	.363
2008	Chipper Jones	Atlanta	.364	2008	Joe Mauer	Minnesota	.328
2009	Hanley Ramirez	Florida	.342	2009	Joe Mauer	Minnesota	.365
2010	Carlos Gonzalez	Colorado	.336	2010	Josh Hamilton	Texas	.359

(1) Some baseball researchers have concluded that Ty Cobb actually hit .382 in 1910 while Napoleon Lajoie, Cleveland, hit .383.

Earned Run Average Leaders, by Season, 1977-2010

National League					American League				
Year	Pitcher, team	G	IP	ERA	Year	Pitcher, team	G	IP	ERA
1977	John Candelaria, Pittsburgh	33	231	2.34	1977	Frank Tanana, California	31	241	2.54
1978	Craig Swan, New York	29	207	2.43	1978	Ron Guidry, New York	35	274	1.74
1979	J. R. Richard, Houston	38	292	2.71	1979	Ron Guidry, New York	33	236	2.78
1980	Don Sutton, Los Angeles	32	212	2.21	1980	Rudy May, New York	41	175	2.47
1981	Nolan Ryan, Houston	21	149	1.69	1981	Steve McCatty, Oakland	22	186	2.32
1982	Steve Rogers, Montréal	35	277	2.40	1982	Rick Sutcliffe, Cleveland	34	216	2.96
1983	Atlee Hammaker, San Francisco	23	172	2.25	1983	Rick Honeycutt, Texas	25	174	2.42
1984	Alejandro Pena, Los Angeles	28	199	2.48	1984	Mike Boddicker, Baltimore	34	261	2.79
1985	Dwight Gooden, New York	35	276	1.53	1985	Dave Stieb, Toronto	36	265	2.48
1986	Mike Scott, Houston	37	275	2.22	1986	Roger Clemens, Boston	33	254	2.48
1987	Nolan Ryan, Houston	34	211	2.76	1987	Jimmy Key, Toronto	36	261	2.76
1988	Joe Magrane, St. Louis	24	165	2.18	1988	Allan Anderson, Minnesota	30	202	2.45
1989	Scott Garrelts, San Francisco	30	193	2.28	1989	Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City	36	262	2.16
1990	Danny Darwin, Houston	48	162	2.21	1990	Roger Clemens, Boston	31	228	1.93
1991	Dennis Martinez, Montréal	31	222	2.39	1991	Roger Clemens, Boston	35	271	2.62
1992	Bill Swift, San Francisco	30	164	2.08	1992	Roger Clemens, Boston	32	246	2.41
1993	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	36	267	2.36	1993	Kevin Appier, Kansas City	34	238	2.56
1994	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	25	202	1.56	1994	Steve Ontiveros, Oakland	27	115	2.65
1995	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	28	209	1.63	1995	Randy Johnson, Seattle	30	214	2.48
1996	Kevin Brown, Florida	32	233	1.89	1996	Juan Guzman, Toronto	27	187	2.93
1997	Pedro Martinez, Montrea	31	241	1.90	1997	Roger Clemens, Toronto	34	264	2.05
1998	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	34	251	2.22	1998	Roger Clemens, Toronto	33	234	2.65
1999	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	271	2.48	1999	Pedro Martinez, Boston	31	213	2.07
2000	Kevin K. Brown, Los Angeles	33	230	2.58	2000	Pedro Martinez, Boston	29	217	1.74
2001	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	249	2.49	2001	Freddy Garcia, Seattle	34	238	3.05
2002	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	260	2.32	2002	Pedro Martinez, Boston	30	199	2.26
2003	Jason Schmidt, San Francisco	29	207	2.34	2003	Pedro Martinez, Boston	29	186	2.22
2004	Jake Peavy, San Diego	27	166.1	2.27	2004	Johan Santana, Minnesota	34	228	2.61
2005	Roger Clemens, Houston	32	211.1	1.87	2005	Kevin Millwood, Cleveland	30	192	2.86
2006	Roy Oswalt, Houston	33	220.2	2.98	2006	Johan Santana, Minnesota	34	233.2	2.77
2007	Jake Peavy, San Diego	34	223.1	2.54	2007	John Lackey, Los Angeles	33	224.0	3.01
2008	Johan Santana, New York	34	234.1	2.53	2008	Cliff Lee, Cleveland	31	223.1	2.54
2009	Chris Carpenter, St. Louis	28	192.2	2.24	2009	Zack Greinke, Kansas City	33	229.1	2.16
2010	Josh Johnson, Florida	28	183.2	2.30	2010	Felix Hernandez, Seattle	34	249.2	2.27

Note: ERA is computed by multiplying earned runs allowed by 9, then dividing by innings pitched.

Strikeout Leaders, by Season, 1901-2010

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of "modern" era in 1901.

National League			American League		
Year	**Pitcher, team**	**SO**	**Year**	**Pitcher, team**	**SO**
1901	Noodles Hahn, Cincinnati	239	1901	Cy Young, Boston	158
1902	Vic Willis, Boston	225	1902	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	210
1903	Christy Mathewson, New York	267	1903	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	302
1904	Christy Mathewson, New York	212	1904	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	349
1905	Christy Mathewson, New York	206	1905	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	287
1906	Fred Beebe, Chicago-St. Louis	171	1906	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	196
1907	Christy Mathewson, New York	178	1907	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	232
1908	Christy Mathewson, New York	259	1908	Ed Walsh, Chicago	269
1909	Orval Overall, Chicago	205	1909	Frank Smith, Chicago	177
1910	Earl Moore, Philadelphia	185	1910	Walter Johnson, Washington	313
1911	Rube Marquard, New York	237	1911	Ed Walsh, Chicago	255
1912	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	195	1912	Walter Johnson, Washington	303
1913	Tom Seaton, Philadelphia	168	1913	Walter Johnson, Washington	243
1914	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	214	1914	Walter Johnson, Washington	225
1915	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	241	1915	Walter Johnson, Washington	203
1916	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	167	1916	Walter Johnson, Washington	228
1917	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	201	1917	Walter Johnson, Washington	188
1918	Hippo Vaughn, Chicago	148	1918	Walter Johnson, Washington	162
1919	Hippo Vaughn, Chicago	141	1919	Walter Johnson, Washington	147
1920	Grover Alexander, Chicago	173	1920	Stan Coveleski, Cleveland	133
1921	Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn	136	1921	Walter Johnson, Washington	143
1922	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	134	1922	Urban Shocker, St. Louis	149
1923	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	197	1923	Walter Johnson, Washington	130
1924	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	262	1924	Walter Johnson, Washington	158
1925	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	221	1925	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	116
1926	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	140	1926	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	194
1927	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	184	1927	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	174
1928	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	200	1928	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	183
1929	Pat Malone, Chicago	166	1929	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	170
1930	Bill Hallahan, St. Louis	177	1930	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	209
1931	Bill Hallahan, St. Louis	159	1931	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	175
1932	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	191	1932	Red Ruffing, New York	190
1933	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	199	1933	Lefty Gomez, New York	163
1934	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	195	1934	Lefty Gomez, New York	158
1935	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	190	1935	Tommy Bridges, Detroit	163
1936	Van Lingle Mungo, Brooklyn	238	1936	Tommy Bridges, Detroit	175
1937	Carl Hubbell, New York	159	1937	Lefty Gomez, New York	194
1938	Clay Bryant, Chicago	135	1938	Bob Feller, Cleveland	240
1939	Claude Passeau, Philadelphia-Chicago	137	1939	Bob Feller, Cleveland	246
	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	137			
1940	Kirby Higbe, Philadelphia	137	1940	Bob Feller, Cleveland	261
1941	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	202	1941	Bob Feller, Cleveland	260
1942	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	186	1942	Tex Hughson, Boston	113
				Bobo Newsom, Washington	113
1943	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	174	1943	Allie Reynolds, Cleveland	151
1944	Bill Voiselle, New York	161	1944	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	187
1945	Preacher Roe, Pittsburgh	148	1945	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	212
1946	Johnny Schmitz, Cincinnati	135	1946	Bob Feller, Cleveland	348
1947	Ewell Blackwell, Cincinnati	193	1947	Bob Feller, Cleveland	196
1948	Harry Brecheen, St. Louis	149	1948	Bob Feller, Cleveland	164
1949	Warren Spahn, Boston	151	1949	Virgil Trucks, Detroit	153
1950	Warren Spahn, Boston	191	1950	Bob Lemon, Cleveland	170
1951	Warren Spahn, Boston	164	1951	Vic Raschi, New York	164
	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn	164			
1952	Warren Spahn, Boston	183	1952	Allie Reynolds, New York	160
1953	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	198	1953	Billy Pierce, Chicago	186
1954	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	185	1954	Bob Turley, Baltimore	185
1955	Sam Jones, Chicago	198	1955	Herb Score, Cleveland	245
1956	Sam Jones, Chicago	176	1956	Herb Score, Cleveland	263
1957	Jack Sanford, Philadelphia	188	1957	Early Wynn, Cleveland	184
1958	Sam Jones, St. Louis	225	1958	Early Wynn, Chicago	179
1959	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	242	1959	Jim Bunning, Detroit	201
1960	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	246	1960	Jim Bunning, Detroit	201
1961	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	269	1961	Camilo Pacual, Minnesota	221
1962	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	232	1962	Camilo Pacual, Minnesota	206
1963	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	306	1963	Camilo Pacual, Minnesota	202
1964	Bob Veale, Pittsburgh	250	1964	Al Downing, New York	217
1965	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	382*	1965	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	325
1966	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	317	1966	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	225
1967	Jim Bunning, Philadelphia	253	1967	Jim Lonborg, Boston	246
1968	Bob Gibson, St. Louis	268	1968	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	283
1969	Ferguson Jenkins, Chicago	273	1969	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	279
1970	Tom Seaver, New York	283	1970	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	304
1971	Tom Seaver, New York	289	1971	Mickey Lolich, Detroit	308
1972	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	310	1972	Nolan Ryan, California	329
1973	Tom Seaver, New York	251	1973	Nolan Ryan, California	383*
1974	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	240	1974	Nolan Ryan, California	367
1975	Tom Seaver, New York	243	1975	Frank Tanana, California	269
1976	Tom Seaver, New York	235	1976	Nolan Ryan, California	327
1977	Phil Niekro, Atlanta	262	1977	Nolan Ryan, California	341
1978	J. R. Richard, Houston	303	1978	Nolan Ryan, California	260
1979	J. R. Richard, Houston	313	1979	Nolan Ryan, California	223
1980	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	286	1980	Len Barker, Cleveland	187
1981	Fernando Valenzuela, Los Angeles	180	1981	Len Barker, Cleveland	127
1982	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	286	1982	Floyd Bannister, Seattle	209

National League			American League		
Year	Pitcher, team	SO	Year	Pitcher, team	SO
1983	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	275	1983	Jack Morris, Detroit	232
1984	Dwight Gooden, New York	276	1984	Mark Langston, Seattle	204
1985	Dwight Gooden, New York	268	1985	Bert Blyleven, Cleveland-Minnesota	206
1986	Mike Scott, Houston	306	1986	Mark Langston, Seattle	245
1987	Nolan Ryan, Houston	270	1987	Mark Langston, Seattle	262
1988	Nolan Ryan, Houston	228	1988	Roger Clemens, Boston	291
1989	Jose DeLeon, St. Louis	201	1989	Nolan Ryan, Texas	301
1990	David Cone, New York	233	1990	Nolan Ryan, Texas	232
1991	David Cone, New York	241	1991	Roger Clemens, Boston	241
1992	John Smoltz, Atlanta	215	1992	Randy Johnson, Seattle	241
1993	Jose Rijo, Cincinnati	227	1993	Randy Johnson, Seattle	308
1994	Andy Benes, San Diego	189	1994	Randy Johnson, Seattle	204
1995	Hideo Nomo, Los Angeles	236	1995	Randy Johnson, Seattle	294
1996	John Smoltz, Atlanta	276	1996	Roger Clemens, Boston	257
1997	Curt Schilling, Philadelphia	319	1997	Roger Clemens, Toronto	292
1998	Curt Schilling, Philadelphia	300	1998	Roger Clemens, Toronto	271
1999	Randy Johnson, Arizona	364	1999	Pedro Martinez, Boston	313
2000	Randy Johnson, Arizona	347	2000	Pedro Martinez, Boston	284
2001	Randy Johnson, Arizona	372	2001	Hideo Nomo, Boston	220
2002	Randy Johnson, Arizona	334	2002	Pedro Martinez, Boston	239
2003	Kerry Wood, Chicago	266	2003	Esteban Loaiza, Chicago	207
2004	Randy Johnson, Arizona	290	2004	Johan Santana, Minnesota	265
2005	Jake Peavy, San Diego	216	2005	Johan Santana, Minnesota	238
2006	Aaron Harang, Cincinnati	216	2006	Johan Santana, Minnesota	245
2007	Jake Peavy, San Diego	240	2007	Scott Kazmir, Tampa Bay	239
2008	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	265	2008	A.J. Burnett, Toronto	231
2009	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	261	2009	Justin Verlander, Detroit	269
2010	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	231	2010	Jered Weaver, Los Angeles	233

Victory Leaders, by Season, 1901-2010

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of "modern" era in 1901.

National League			American League		
Year	Pitcher, team	Wins	Year	Pitcher, team	Wins
1901	Bill Donavan, Brooklyn	25	1901	Cy Young, Boston	33
1902	Jack Chesbro, Pittsburgh	28	1902	Cy Young, Boston	32
1903	Joe McGinnity, New York	31	1903	Cy Young, Boston	28
1904	Joe McGinnity, New York	35	1904	Jack Chesbro, New York	41*
1905	Christy Mathewson, New York	31	1905	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	27
1906	Joe McGinnity, New York	27	1906	Al Orth, New York	27
1907	Christy Mathewson, New York	24	1907	Doc White, Chicago	27
1908	Christy Mathewson, New York	37*	1908	Ed Walsh, Chicago	40
1909	Mordecai Brown, Chicago	27	1909	George Mullin, Detroit	29
1910	Christy Mathewson, New York	27	1910	Jack Coombs, Philadelphia	31
1911	Grover Alexander, Chicago	28	1911	Jack Coombs, Philadelphia	28
1912	Rube Marquard, New York	26	1912	Joe Wood, Boston	34
1913	Tom Seaton, Philadelphia	27	1913	Walter Johnson, Washington	36
1914	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	27	1914	Walter Johnson, Washington	28
1915	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	31	1915	Walter Johnson, Washington	27
1916	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	33	1916	Walter Johnson, Washington	25
1917	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	30	1917	Eddie Cicotte, Chicago	28
1918	Hippo Vaughn, Chicago	22	1918	Walter Johnson, Washington	23
1919	Jesse Barnes, New York	25	1919	Eddie Cicotte, Chicago	29
1920	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	27	1920	Jim Bagby, Cleveland	31
1921	Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn	22	1921	Urban Shocker, St. Louis	27
1922	Eppa Rixey, Cincinnati	25	1922	Eddie Rommel, Philadelphia	27
1923	Dolf Luque, Cincinnati	27	1923	George Uhle, Cleveland	26
1924	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	28	1924	Walter Johnson, Washington	23
1925	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	22	1925	Eddie Rommel, Philadelphia	21
1926	Flint Rhem, St. Louis	20	1926	George Uhle, Cleveland	27
1927	Charlie Root, Chicago	26	1927	Ted Lyons, Chicago	22
1928	Burleigh Grimes, Pittsburgh	25	1928	George Pipgras, New York	24
1929	Pat Malone, Chicago	22	1929	George Earnshaw, Philadelphia	24
1930	Pat Malone, Chicago	20	1930	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	28
1931	Heine Meine, Pittsburgh	19	1931	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	31
1932	Lon Warneke, Chicago	22	1932	Alvin Crowder, Washington	26
1933	Carl Hubbell, New York	23	1933	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	24
1934	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	30	1934	Lefty Gomez, New York	26
1935	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	28	1935	Wes Ferrell, Boston	25
1936	Carl Hubbell, New York	26	1936	Tommy Bridges, Detroit	23
1937	Carl Hubbell, New York	22	1937	Lefty Gomez, New York	21
1938	Bill Lee, Chicago	22	1938	Red Ruffing, New York	21
1939	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	27	1939	Bob Feller, Cleveland	24
1940	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	22	1940	Bob Feller, Cleveland	27
1941	Whit Wyatt, Brooklyn	22	1941	Bob Feller, Cleveland	25
1942	Mort Cooper, St. Louis	22	1942	Tex Hughson, Boston	22
1943	Rip Sewell, Pittsburgh	21	1943	Dizzy Trout, Detroit	20
1944	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	23	1944	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	29
1945	Red Barrett, Boston-St. Louis	23	1945	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	25
1946	Howie Pollet, St. Louis	21	1946	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	26
1947	Ewell Blackwell, Cincinnati	22	1947	Bob Feller, Cleveland	20
1948	Johnny Sain, Boston	24	1948	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	21
1949	Warren Spahn, Boston	21	1949	Mel Parnell, Boston	25
1950	Warren Spahn, Boston	21	1950	Bob Lemon, Cleveland	23
1951	Sal Maglie, New York	23	1951	Bob Feller, Cleveland	22
1952	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	28	1952	Bobby Shantz, Philadelphia	24
1953	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	23	1953	Bob Porterfield, Washington	22
1954	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	23	1954	Early Wynn, Cleveland	23
1955	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	23	1955	Frank Sullivan, Boston	18
1956	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn	27	1956	Frank Lary, Detroit	21
1957	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	21	1957	Billy Pierce, Chicago	20

	National League			American League	
Year	**Pitcher, team**	**Wins**	**Year**	**Pitcher, team**	**Wins**
1958	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	22	1958	Bob Turley, New York	21
1959	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	21	1959	Early Wynn, Chicago	22
1960	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	21	1960	Jim Perry, Cleveland	18
1961	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	21	1961	Whitey Ford, New York	25
1962	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	25	1962	Ralph Terry, New York	23
1963	Juan Marichal, San Francisco	25	1963	Whitey Ford, New York	24
1964	Larry Jackson, Chicago	24	1964	Gary Peters, Chicago	20
1965	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	26	1965	Mudcat (Jim) Grant, Minnesota	21
1966	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	27	1966	Jim Kaat, Minnesota	25
1967	Mike McCormick, San Francisco	22	1967	Earl Wilson, Detroit; Jim Lonborg, Boston	22
1968	Juan Marichal, San Francisco	26	1968	Denny McLain, Detroit	31
1969	Tom Seaver, New York	25	1969	Denny McLain, Detroit	24
1970	Gaylord Perry, San Francisco	23	1970	Jim Perry, Minnesota	24
1971	Ferguson Jenkins, Chicago	24	1971	Mickey Lolich, Detroit	25
1972	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	27	1972	Wilbur Wood, Chicago	24
1973	Ron Bryant, San Francisco	24	1973	Wilbur Wood, Chicago	24
1974	Phil Niekro, Atlanta	20	1974	Ferguson Jenkins, Texas	25
1975	Tom Seaver, New York	22	1975	Jim Palmer, Baltimore	23
1976	Randy Jones, San Diego	22	1976	Jim Palmer, Baltimore	22
1977	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	23	1977	Jim Palmer, Baltimore	20
1978	Gaylord Perry, San Diego	21	1978	Ron Guidry, New York	25
1979	Phil Niekro, Atlanta	21	1979	Mike Flanagan, Baltimore	23
1980	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	24	1980	Steve Stone, Baltimore	25
1981	Tom Seaver, Cincinnati	14	1981	Pete Vuckovich, Milwaukee	14
1982	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	23	1982	La Marr Hoyt, Chicago	19
1983	John Denny, Philadelphia	19	1983	La Marr Hoyt, Chicago	24
1984	Joaquin Andujar, St. Louis	20	1984	Mike Boddicker, Baltimore	20
1985	Dwight Gooden, New York	24	1985	Ron Guidry, New York	22
1986	Fernando Valenzuela, Los Angeles	21	1986	Roger Clemens, Boston	24
1987	Rick Sutcliffe, Chicago	18	1987	Dave Stewart, Oakland; Roger Clemens, Boston	20
1988	Danny Jackson, Cincinnati	23	1988	Frank Viola, Minnesota	24
1989	Mike Scott, Houston	20	1989	Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City	23
1990	Doug Drabek, Pittsburgh	22	1990	Bob Welch, Oakland	27
1991	John Smiley, Pittsburgh	20	1991	Bill Gullickson, Detroit	20
1992	Greg Maddux, Chicago	20	1992	Jack Morris, Toronto	21
1993	Tom Glavine, Atlanta	22	1993	Jack McDowell, Chicago	22
1994	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	16	1994	Jimmy Key, New York	17
1995	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	19	1995	Mike Mussina, Baltimore	19
1996	John Smoltz, Atlanta	24	1996	Andy Pettitte, New York	21
1997	Denny Neagle, Atlanta	20	1997	Roger Clemens, Toronto	21
1998	Tom Glavine, Atlanta	20	1998	Rick Helling, Texas; Roger Clemens, Toronto	20
1999	Mike Hampton, Houston	22	1999	Pedro Martinez, Boston	23
2000	Tom Glavine, Atlanta	21	2000	David Wells, Toronto	20
2001	Matt Morris, St. Louis; Curt Schilling, Arizona	22	2001	Mark Mulder, Oakland	21
2002	Randy Johnson, Arizona	24	2002	Barry Zito, Oakland	23
2003	Russ Ortiz, Atlanta	21	2003	Roy Halladay, Toronto	22
2004	Roy Oswalt, Houston	20	2004	Curt Schilling, Boston	21
2005	Dontrelle Willis, Florida	22	2005	Bartolo Colon, Los Angeles	21
2006	Aaron Harang, Cincinnati; Derek Lowe, Los Angeles; Brad Penny, Los Angeles; John Smoltz, Atlanta; Brandon Webb, Arizona; Carlos Zambrano, Chicago	16	2006	Johan Santana, Minnesota; Chien-Ming Wang, New York	19
2007	Jake Peavy, San Diego	19	2007	Josh Beckett, Boston	20
2008	Brandon Webb, Arizona	22	2008	Cliff Lee, Cleveland	22
2009	Adam Wainwright, St. Louis	19	2009	Felix Hernandez, Seattle; CC Sabathia, New York; Justin Verlander, Detroit	19
2010	Roy Halladay, Philadelphia	21	2010	CC Sabathia, New York	21

Cy Young Award Winners, 1956-2009

Year	Pitcher, team
1956	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn
1957	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee
1958	Bob Turley, NY Yankees
1959	Early Wynn, Chicago White Sox
1960	Vernon Law, Pittsburgh
1961	Whitey Ford, NY Yankees
1962	Don Drysdale, L.A. Dodgers
1963	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1964	Dean Chance, L.A. Angels
1965	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1966	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1967	(NL) Mike McCormick, San Francisco (AL) Jim Lonborg, Boston
1968	(NL) Bob Gibson, St. Louis (AL) Denny McLain, Detroit
1969	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY Mets (AL) (tie) Denny McLain, Detroit Mike Cuellar, Baltimore
1970	(NL) Bob Gibson, St. Louis (AL) Jim Perry, Minnesota
1971	(NL) Ferguson Jenkins, Chicago Cubs (AL) Vida Blue, Oakland
1972	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia (AL) Gaylord Perry, Cleveland
1973	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY Mets (AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1974	(NL) Mike Marshall, L.A. Dodgers (AL) Jim "Catfish" Hunter, Oakland
1975	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY Mets (AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1976	(NL) Randy Jones, San Diego (AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1977	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia (AL) Sparky Lyle, NY Yankees
1978	(NL) Gaylord Perry, San Diego (AL) Ron Guidry, NY Yankees
1979	(NL) Bruce Sutter, Chicago Cubs (AL) Mike Flanagan, Baltimore
1980	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia (AL) Steve Stone, Baltimore
1981	(NL) Fernando Valenzuela, L.A. Dodgers (AL) Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee Brewers
1982	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia (AL) Pete Vuckovich, Milwaukee Brewers
1983	(NL) John Denny, Philadelphia (AL) LaMarr Hoyt, Chicago White Sox
1984	(NL) Rick Sutcliffe, Chicago Cubs (AL) Willie Hernandez, Detroit
1985	(NL) Dwight Gooden, NY Mets (AL) Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City
1986	(NL) Mike Scott, Houston (AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1987	(NL) Steve Bedrosian, Philadelphia (AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1988	(NL) Orel Hershiser, L.A. Dodgers (AL) Frank Viola, Minnesota
1989	(NL) Mark Davis, San Diego (AL) Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City
1990	(NL) Doug Drabek, Pittsburgh (AL) Bob Welch, Oakland
1991	(NL) Tom Glavine, Atlanta (AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1992	(NL) Greg Maddux, Chicago Cubs (AL) Dennis Eckersley, Oakland
1993	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta (AL) Jack McDowell, Chicago White Sox
1994	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta (AL) David Cone, Kansas City
1995	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta (AL) Randy Johnson, Seattle
1996	(NL) John Smoltz, Atlanta (AL) Pat Hentgen, Toronto
1997	(NL) Pedro Martinez, Montréal (AL) Roger Clemens, Toronto
1998	(NL) Tom Glavine, Atlanta (AL) Roger Clemens, Toronto
1999	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona (AL) Pedro Martinez, Boston
2000	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona (AL) Pedro Martinez, Boston
2001	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona (AL) Roger Clemens, NY Yankees
2002	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona (AL) Barry Zito, Oakland
2003	(NL) Eric Gagne, L.A. Dodgers (AL) Roy Halladay, Toronto
2004	(NL) Roger Clemens, Houston (AL) Johan Santana, Minnesota
2005	(NL) Chris Carpenter, St. Louis (AL) Bartolo Colon, L.A. Angels
2006	(NL) Brandon Webb, Arizona (AL) Johan Santana, Minnesota
2007	(NL) Jake Peavy, San Diego (AL) CC Sabathia, Cleveland
2008	(NL) Tim Lincecum, San Francisco (AL) Cliff Lee, Cleveland
2009	(NL) Tim Lincecum, San Francisco (AL) Zack Greinke, Kansas City

Most Valuable Players, 1931-2009

As selected by the Baseball Writers' Assoc. of America. Prior to 1931, MVP honors were named by various sources.

National League

Year	Player, team
1931	Frank Frisch, St. Louis
1932	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia
1933	Carl Hubbell, New York
1934	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis
1935	Gabby Hartnett, Chicago
1936	Carl Hubbell, New York
1937	Joe Medwick, St. Louis
1938	Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati
1939	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati
1940	Frank McCormick, Cincinnati
1941	Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn
1942	Mort Cooper, St. Louis
1943	Stan Musial, St. Louis
1944	Martin Marion, St. Louis
1945	Phil Cavarretta, Chicago
1946	Stan Musial, St. Louis
1947	Bob Elliott, Boston
1948	Stan Musial, St. Louis
1949	Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn
1950	Jim Konstanty, Philadelphia
1951	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn
1952	Hank Sauer, Chicago
1953	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn
1954	Willie Mays, New York
1955	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn
1956	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn
1957	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee
1958	Ernie Banks, Chicago
1959	Ernie Banks, Chicago
1960	Dick Groat, Pittsburgh
1961	Frank Robinson, Cincinnati
1962	Maury Wills, Los Angeles
1963	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles
1964	Ken Boyer, St. Louis
1965	Willie Mays, San Francisco
1966	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh
1967	Orlando Cepeda, St. Louis
1968	Bob Gibson, St. Louis
1969	Willie McCovey, San Francisco
1970	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati
1971	Joe Torre, St. Louis
1972	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati
1973	Pete Rose, Cincinnati
1974	Steve Garvey, Los Angeles
1975	Joe Morgan, Cincinnati
1976	Joe Morgan, Cincinnati
1977	George Foster, Cincinnati
1978	(tie) Dave Parker, Pittsburgh; Keith Hernandez, St. Louis
1980	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1981	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1982	Dale Murphy, Atlanta
1983	Dale Murphy, Atlanta
1984	Ryne Sandberg, Chicago
1985	Willie McGee, St. Louis
1986	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1987	Andre Dawson, Chicago
1988	Kirk Gibson, Los Angeles
1989	Kevin Mitchell, San Francisco
1990	Barry Bonds, Pittsburgh
1991	Terry Pendleton, Atlanta
1992	Barry Bonds, Pittsburgh
1993	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
1994	Jeff Bagwell, Houston
1995	Barry Larkin, Cincinnati
1996	Ken Caminiti, San Diego
1997	Larry Walker, Colorado
1998	Sammy Sosa, Chicago
1999	Chipper Jones, Atlanta
2000	Jeff Kent, San Francisco
2001	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2002	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2003	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2004	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
2005	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
2006	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia
2007	Jimmy Rollins, Philadelphia
2008	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
2009	Albert Pujols, St. Louis

American League

Year	Player, team
1931	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia
1932	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia
1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia
1934	Mickey Cochrane, Detroit
1935	Hank Greenberg, Detroit
1936	Lou Gehrig, New York
1937	Charley Gehringer, Detroit
1938	Jimmie Foxx, Boston
1939	Joe DiMaggio, New York
1940	Hank Greenberg, Detroit
1941	Joe DiMaggio, New York
1942	Joe Gordon, New York
1943	Spurgeon Chandler, New York
1944	Hal Newhouser, Detroit
1945	Hal Newhouser, Detroit
1946	Ted Williams, Boston
1947	Joe DiMaggio, New York
1948	Lou Boudreau, Cleveland
1949	Ted Williams, Boston
1950	Phil Rizzuto, New York
1951	Yogi Berra, New York
1952	Bobby Shantz, Philadelphia
1953	Al Rosen, Cleveland
1954	Yogi Berra, New York
1955	Yogi Berra, New York
1956	Mickey Mantle, New York
1957	Mickey Mantle, New York
1958	Jackie Jensen, Boston
1959	Nellie Fox, Chicago
1960	Roger Maris, New York
1961	Roger Maris, New York
1962	Mickey Mantle, New York
1963	Elston Howard, New York
1964	Brooks Robinson, Baltimore
1965	Zoilo Versalles, Minnesota
1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore
1967	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston
1968	Denny McLain, Detroit
1969	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota
1970	John "Boog" Powell, Baltimore
1971	Vida Blue, Oakland
1972	Dick Allen, Chicago
1973	Reggie Jackson, Oakland
1974	Jeff Burroughs, Texas
1975	Fred Lynn, Boston
1976	Thurman Munson, New York
1977	Rod Carew, Minnesota
1978	Jim Rice, Boston
1979	Don Baylor, California
1980	George Brett, Kansas City
1981	Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee
1982	Robin Yount, Milwaukee
1983	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore
1984	Willie Hernandez, Detroit
1985	Don Mattingly, New York
1986	Roger Clemens, Boston
1987	George Bell, Toronto
1988	Jose Canseco, Oakland
1989	Robin Yount, Milwaukee
1990	Rickey Henderson, Oakland
1991	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore
1992	Dennis Eckersley, Oakland
1993	Frank Thomas, Chicago
1994	Frank Thomas, Chicago
1995	Mo Vaughn, Boston
1996	Juan Gonzalez, Texas
1997	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle
1998	Juan Gonzalez, Texas
1999	Ivan Rodriguez, Texas
2000	Jason Giambi, Oakland
2001	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle
2002	Miguel Tejada, Oakland
2003	Alex Rodriguez, Texas
2004	Vladimir Guerrero, Los Angeles
2005	Alex Rodriguez, New York
2006	Justin Morneau, Minnesota
2007	Alex Rodriguez, New York
2008	Dustin Pedroia, Boston
2009	Joe Mauer, Minnesota

Rookie of the Year, 1949-2009

(as selected by the Baseball Writers' Assn. of America)

1947—Combined selection—Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn, 1B; 1948—Combined selection—Alvin Dark, Boston (NL), SS.

National League

Year	Player, team, position
1949	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn, P
1950	Sam Jethroe, Boston, OF
1951	Willie Mays, NY, OF
1952	Joe Black, Brooklyn, P
1953	Jim Gilliam, Brooklyn, 2B
1954	Wally Moon, St. Louis, OF
1955	Bill Virdon, St. Louis, OF
1956	Frank Robinson, Cincinnati, OF
1957	Jack Sanford, Philadelphia, P
1958	Orlando Cepeda, S.F., 1B
1959	Willie McCovey, S.F., 1B
1960	Frank Howard, L.A., OF
1961	Billy Williams, Chicago, OF
1962	Ken Hubbs, Chicago, 2B
1963	Pete Rose, Cincinnati, 2B
1964	Richie Allen, Philadelphia, 3B
1965	Jim Lefebvre, L.A., 2B
1966	Tommy Helms, Cincinnati, 2B
1967	Tom Seaver, NY, P
1968	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati, C
1969	Ted Sizemore, L.A., 2B
1970	Carl Morton, Montréal, P
1971	Earl Williams, Atlanta, C
1972	Jon Matlack, NY, P
1973	Gary Matthews, S.F., OF
1974	Bake McBride, St. Louis, OF
1975	John Montefusco, S.F., P
1976	(tie) Butch Metzger, San Diego, P; Pat Zachry, Cincinnati, P
1977	Andre Dawson, Montréal, OF
1978	Bob Horner, Atlanta, 3B
1979	Rick Sutcliffe, L.A., P
1980	Steve Howe, L.A., P
1981	Fernando Valenzuela, L.A., P
1982	Steve Sax, L.A., 2B
1983	Darryl Strawberry, NY, OF
1984	Dwight Gooden, NY, P
1985	Vince Coleman, St. Louis, OF
1986	Todd Worrell, St. Louis, P
1987	Benito Santiago, San Diego, C
1988	Chris Sabo, Cincinnati, 3B
1989	Jerome Walton, Chicago, OF
1990	Dave Justice, Atlanta, 1B
1991	Jeff Bagwell, Houston, 1B
1992	Eric Karros, L.A., 1B
1993	Mike Piazza, L.A., C
1994	Raul Mondesi, L.A., OF
1995	Hideo Nomo, L.A., P
1996	Todd Hollandsworth, L.A., OF
1997	Scott Rolen, Philadelphia, 3B
1998	Kerry Wood, Chicago, P
1999	Scott Williamson, Cincinnati, P
2000	Rafael Furcal, Atlanta, SS
2001	Albert Pujols, St. Louis, OF
2002	Jason Jennings, Colorado, P
2003	Dontrelle Willis, Florida, P
2004	Jason Bay, Pittsburgh, OF
2005	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia, 1B
2006	Hanley Ramirez, Florida, SS
2007	Ryan Braun, Milwaukee, OF
2008	Geovany Soto, Chicago, C
2009	Chris Coghlan, Florida, OF

American League

Year	Player, team, position
1949	Roy Sievers, St. Louis, OF
1950	Walt Dropo, Boston, 1B
1951	Gil McDougald, NY, 3B
1952	Harry Byrd, Philadelphia, P
1953	Harvey Kuenn, Detroit, SS
1954	Bob Grim, NY, P
1955	Herb Score, Cleveland, P
1956	Luis Aparicio, Chicago, SS
1957	Tony Kubek, NY, IF-OF
1958	Albie Pearson, Washington, OF
1959	Bob Allison, Washington, OF
1960	Ron Hansen, Baltimore, SS
1961	Don Schwall, Boston, P
1962	Tom Tresh, NY, IF-OF
1963	Gary Peters, Chicago, P
1964	Tony Oliva, Minnesota, OF
1965	Curt Blefary, Baltimore, OF
1966	Tommie Agee, Chicago, OF
1967	Rod Carew, Minnesota, 2B
1968	Stan Bahnsen, NY, P
1969	Lou Piniella, Kansas City, OF
1970	Thurman Munson, NY, C
1971	Chris Chambliss, Cleveland, 1B
1972	Carlton Fisk, Boston, C
1973	Al Bumbry, Baltimore, OF
1974	Mike Hargrove, Texas, 1B
1975	Fred Lynn, Boston, OF
1976	Mark Fidrych, Detroit, P
1977	Eddie Murray, Baltimore, DH
1978	Lou Whitaker, Detroit, 2B
1979	(tie) John Castino, Minnesota, 3B; Alfredo Griffin, Toronto, SS
1980	Joe Charboneau, Cleveland, OF
1981	Dave Righetti, NY, P
1982	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore, SS
1983	Ron Kittle, Chicago, OF
1984	Alvin Davis, Seattle, 1B
1985	Ozzie Guillen, Chicago, SS
1986	Jose Canseco, Oakland, OF
1987	Mark McGwire, Oakland, 1B
1988	Walt Weiss, Oakland, SS
1989	Gregg Olson, Baltimore, P
1990	Sandy Alomar Jr., Cleveland, C
1991	Chuck Knoblauch, Minnesota, 2B
1992	Pat Listach, Milwaukee, SS
1993	Tim Salmon, California, OF
1994	Bob Hamelin, Kansas City, DH
1995	Marty Cordova, Minnesota, OF
1996	Derek Jeter, NY, SS
1997	Nomar Garciaparra, Boston, SS
1998	Ben Grieve, Oakland, OF
1999	Carlos Beltran, Kansas City, OF
2000	Kazuhiro Sasaki, Seattle, P
2001	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle, OF
2002	Eric Hinske, Toronto, 3B
2003	Angel Berroa, Kansas City, SS
2004	Bobby Crosby, Oakland, SS
2005	Huston Street, Oakland, P
2006	Justin Verlander, Detroit, P
2007	Dustin Pedroia, Boston, 2B
2008	Evan Longoria, Tampa Bay, 3B
2009	Andrew Bailey, Oakland, P

Major League Pennant Winners, 1901-75

	National League					American League					
Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Pct	Manager	Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Pct	Manager
1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke	1901	Chicago	83	53	.610	Griffith
1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke	1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack
1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke	1903	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins
1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw	1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins
1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw	1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack
1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance	1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones
1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance	1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings
1908	Chicago	99	55	.643	Chance	1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings
1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke	1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings
1910	Chicago	104	50	.675	Chance	1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack
1911	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw	1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack
1912	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw	1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl
1913	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw	1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack
1914	Boston	94	59	.614	Stallings	1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack
1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran	1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan
1916	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Robinson	1916	Boston	91	63	.591	Carrigan
1917	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw	1917	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland
1918	Chicago	84	45	.651	Mitchell	1918	Boston	75	51	.595	Barrow
1919	Cincinnati	96	44	.686	Moran	1919	Chicago	88	52	.629	Gleason
1920	Brooklyn	93	60	.604	Robinson	1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636	Speaker
1921	New York	94	56	.614	McGraw	1921	New York	98	55	.641	Huggins
1922	New York	93	61	.604	McGraw	1922	New York	94	60	.610	Huggins
1923	New York	95	58	.621	McGraw	1923	New York	98	54	.645	Huggins
1924	New York	93	60	.608	McGraw	1924	Washington	92	62	.597	Harris
1925	Pittsburgh	95	58	.621	McKechnie	1925	Washington	96	55	.636	Harris
1926	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Hornsby	1926	New York	91	63	.591	Huggins
1927	Pittsburgh	94	60	.610	Bush	1927	New York	110	44	.714	Huggins
1928	St. Louis	95	59	.617	McKechnie	1928	New York	101	53	.656	Huggins
1929	Chicago	98	54	.645	McCarthy	1929	Philadelphia	104	46	.693	Mack
1930	St. Louis	92	62	.597	Street	1930	Philadelphia	102	52	.662	Mack
1931	St. Louis	101	53	.656	Street	1931	Philadelphia	107	45	.704	Mack
1932	Chicago	90	64	.584	Grimm	1932	New York	107	47	.695	McCarthy
1933	New York	91	61	.599	Terry	1933	Washington	99	53	.651	Cronin
1934	St. Louis	95	58	.621	Frisch	1934	Detroit	101	53	.656	Cochrane
1935	Chicago	100	54	.649	Grimm	1935	Detroit	93	58	.616	Cochrane
1936	New York	91	62	.597	Terry	1936	New York	102	51	.667	McCarthy
1937	New York	95	57	.625	Terry	1937	New York	102	52	.662	McCarthy
1938	Chicago	89	63	.586	Hartnett	1938	New York	99	53	.651	McCarthy
1939	Cincinnati	97	57	.630	McKechnie	1939	New York	106	45	.702	McCarthy
1940	Cincinnati	100	53	.654	McKechnie	1940	Detroit	90	64	.584	Baker
1941	Brooklyn	100	54	.649	Durocher	1941	New York	101	53	.656	McCarthy
1942	St. Louis	106	48	.688	Southworth	1942	New York	103	51	.669	McCarthy
1943	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth	1943	New York	98	56	.636	McCarthy
1944	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth	1944	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Sewell
1945	Chicago	98	56	.636	Grimm	1945	Detroit	88	65	.575	O'Neill
1946	St. Louis	98	58	.628	Dyer	1946	Boston	104	50	.675	Cronin
1947	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Shotton	1947	New York	97	57	.630	Harris
1948	Boston	91	62	.595	Southworth	1948	Cleveland	97	58	.626	Boudreau
1949	Brooklyn	97	57	.630	Shotton	1949	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1950	Philadelphia	91	63	.591	Sawyer	1950	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1951	New York	98	59	.624	Durocher	1951	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1952	Brooklyn	96	57	.627	Dressen	1952	New York	95	59	.617	Stengel
1953	Brooklyn	105	49	.682	Dressen	1953	New York	99	52	.656	Stengel
1954	New York	97	57	.630	Durocher	1954	Cleveland	111	43	.721	Lopez
1955	Brooklyn	98	55	.641	Alston	1955	New York	96	58	.623	Stengel
1956	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Alston	1956	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1957	Milwaukee	95	59	.617	Haney	1957	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1958	Milwaukee	92	62	.597	Haney	1958	New York	92	62	.597	Stengel
1959	Los Angeles	88	68	.564	Alston	1959	Chicago	94	60	.610	Lopez
1960	Pittsburgh	95	59	.617	Murtaugh	1960	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1961	Cincinnati	93	61	.604	Hutchinson	1961	New York	109	53	.673	Houk
1962	San Francisco	103	62	.624	Dark	1962	New York	96	66	.593	Houk
1963	Los Angeles	99	63	.611	Alston	1963	New York	104	57	.646	Houk
1964	St. Louis	93	69	.574	Keane	1964	New York	99	63	.611	Berra

	National League					American League					
Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Pct	Manager	Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Pct	Manager
1965	Los Angeles	97	65	.599	Alston	1965	Minnesota	102	60	.630	Mele
1966	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Alston	1966	Baltimore	97	63	.606	Bauer
1967	St. Louis	101	60	.627	Schoendienst	1967	Boston	92	70	.568	Williams
1968	St. Louis	97	65	.599	Schoendienst	1968	Detroit	103	59	.636	Smith
1969	NY Mets	100	62	.617	Hodges	1969	Baltimore	109	53	.673	Weaver
1970	Cincinnati	102	60	.630	Anderson	1970	Baltimore	108	54	.667	Weaver
1971	Pittsburgh	97	65	.599	Murtaugh	1971	Baltimore	101	57	.639	Weaver
1972	Cincinnati	95	59	.617	Anderson	1972	Oakland	93	62	.600	Williams
1973	NY Mets	82	79	.509	Berra	1973	Oakland	94	68	.580	Williams
1974	Los Angeles	102	60	.630	Alston	1974	Oakland	90	72	.556	Dark
1975	Cincinnati	108	54	.667	Anderson	1975	Boston	95	65	.594	Johnson

Major League Pennant Winners, 1976-2010

National League

	East						West					
Year	Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	Pennant winner
1976	Philadelphia	101	61	.623	Ozark	Cincinnati	102	60	.630	Anderson	Cincinnati
1977	Philadelphia	101	61	.623	Ozark	Los Angeles	98	64	.605	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1978	Philadelphia	90	72	.556	Ozark	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1979	Pittsburgh	98	64	.605	Tanner	Cincinnati	90	71	.559	McNamara	Pittsburgh
1980	Philadelphia	91	71	.562	Green	Houston	93	70	.571	Virdon	Philadelphia
1981(a)	Philadelphia	34	21	.618	Green	Los Angeles	36	21	.632	Lasorda	(c)
1981(b)	Montréal	30	23	.566	Williams, Fanning	Houston	33	20	.623	Virdon	Los Angeles
1982	St. Louis	92	70	.568	Herzog	Atlanta	89	73	.549	Torre	St. Louis
1983	Philadelphia	90	72	.556	Corrales, Owens	Los Angeles	91	71	.562	Lasorda	Philadelphia
1984	Chicago	96	65	.596	Frey	San Diego	92	70	.568	Williams	San Diego
1985	St. Louis	101	61	.623	Herzog	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Lasorda	St. Louis
1986	NY Mets	108	54	.667	Johnson	Houston	96	66	.593	Lanier	New York
1987	St. Louis	95	67	.586	Herzog	San Francisco	90	72	.556	Craig	St. Louis
1988	NY Mets	100	60	.625	Johnson	Los Angeles	94	67	.584	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1989	Chicago	93	69	.571	Zimmer	San Francisco	92	70	.568	Craig	San Francisco
1990	Pittsburgh	95	67	.586	Leyland	Cincinnati	91	71	.562	Piniella	Cincinnati
1991	Pittsburgh	98	64	.605	Leyland	Atlanta	94	68	.580	Cox	Atlanta
1992	Pittsburgh	96	66	.593	Leyland	Atlanta	98	64	.605	Cox	Atlanta
1993	Philadelphia	97	65	.599	Fregosi	Atlanta	104	58	.642	Cox	Philadelphia

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	Playoffs	Pennant winner
1994(d)	East	Montréal	74	40	.649	Alou	—	—
	Central	Cincinnati	66	48	.579	Johnson		
	West	Los Angeles	58	56	.509	Lasorda		
1995	East	Atlanta	90	54	.625	Cox	Atlanta 3, Colorado* 1	Atlanta
	Central	Cincinnati	85	59	.590	Johnson	Cincinnati 3, Los Angeles 0	
	West	Los Angeles	78	66	.542	Lasorda	Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 0	
1996	East	Atlanta	96	66	.593	Cox	Atlanta 3, Los Angeles* 0	Atlanta
	Central	St. Louis	88	74	.543	La Russa	St. Louis 3, San Diego 0	
	West	San Diego	91	71	.562	Bochy	Atlanta 4, St. Louis 3	
1997	East	Atlanta	101	61	.623	Cox	Atlanta 3, Houston 0	Florida*(e)
	Central	Houston	84	78	.519	Dierker	Florida* 3, San Francisco 0	
	West	San Francisco	90	72	.556	Baker	Florida* 4, Atlanta 2	
1998	East	Atlanta	106	56	.654	Cox	Atlanta 3, Chicago* 0	San Diego
	Central	Houston	102	60	.630	Dierker	San Diego 3, Houston 1	
	West	San Diego	98	64	.605	Bochy	San Diego 4, Atlanta 2	
1999	East	Atlanta	103	59	.636	Cox	Atlanta 3, Houston 1	Atlanta
	Central	Houston	97	65	.599	Dierker	New York* 3, Arizona 1	
	West	Arizona	100	62	.617	Showalter	Atlanta 4, New York* 2	
2000	East	Atlanta	95	67	.586	Cox	St. Louis 3, Atlanta 0	New York*(f)
	Central	St. Louis	95	67	.586	La Russa	New York* 3, San Francisco 1	
	West	San Francisco	97	65	.599	Baker	New York* 4, St. Louis 1	
2001	East	Atlanta	88	74	.543	Cox	Atlanta 3, Houston 0	Arizona
	Central	Houston	93	69	.574	Dierker	Arizona 3, St. Louis* 2	
	West	Arizona	92	70	.568	Brenly	Arizona 4, Atlanta 1	
2002	East	Atlanta	101	59	.631	Cox	St. Louis 3, Arizona 0	San Francisco*(g)
	Central	St. Louis	97	65	.599	La Russa	San Francisco* 3, Atlanta 2	
	West	Arizona	98	64	.605	Brenly	San Francisco* 4, St. Louis 1	
2003	East	Atlanta	101	61	.623	Cox	Chicago 3, Atlanta 2	Florida*(i)
	Central	Chicago	88	74	.543	Baker	Florida* 3, San Francisco 2	
	West	San Francisco	100	61	.621	Alou	Florida* 4, Chicago 3	
2004	East	Atlanta	96	66	.593	Cox	Houston* 3, Atlanta 2	St. Louis
	Central	St. Louis	105	57	.648	La Russa	St. Louis 3, Dodgers 1	
	West	Los Angeles	93	69	.594	Tracy	St. Louis 4, Houston* 3	
2005	East	Atlanta	90	72	.556	Cox	St. Louis 3, San Diego 0	Houston*(j)
	Central	St. Louis	100	62	.617	La Russa	Houston* 3, Atlanta 1	
	West	San Diego	82	80	.506	Bochy	Houston* 4, St. Louis 2	
2006	East	New York	97	65	.599	Randolph	New York 3, Los Angeles* 0	St. Louis
	Central	St. Louis	83	78	.516	La Russa	St. Louis 3, San Diego 1	
	West	San Diego	88	74	.543	Bochy	St. Louis 4, New York 3	
2007	East	Philadelphia	89	73	.549	Manuel	Colorado* 3, Philadelphia 0	Colorado*(m)
	Central	Chicago	85	77	.525	Piniella	Arizona 3, Chicago 0	
	West	Arizona	90	72	.556	Melvin	Colorado* 4, Arizona 0	
2008	East	Philadelphia	92	70	.568	Manuel	Philadelphia 3, Milwaukee* 1	Philadelphia
	Central	Chicago	97	64	.602	Piniella	Los Angeles 3, Chicago 0	
	West	Los Angeles	84	78	.519	Torre	Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 1	
2009	East	Philadelphia	93	69	.574	Manuel	Philadelphia 3, Colorado* 1	Philadelphia
	Central	St. Louis	91	71	.562	La Russa	Los Angeles 3, St. Louis 0	
	West	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Torre	Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 1	
2010	East	Philadelphia	97	65	.599	Manuel	San Francisco 3, Atlanta* 1	San Francisco
	Central	Cincinnati	91	71	.562	Baker	Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 0	
	West	San Francisco	92	70	.568	Bochy	San Francisco 4, Philadelphia 2	

American League

Year	East Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	West Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	Pennant winner
1976	New York	97	62	.610	Martin	Kansas City	90	72	.556	Herzog	New York
1977	New York	100	62	.617	Martin	Kansas City	102	60	.630	Herzog	New York
1978	New York	100	63	.613	Martin, Lemon	Kansas City	92	70	.568	Herzog	New York
1979	Baltimore	102	57	.642	Weaver	California	88	74	.543	Fregosi	Baltimore
1980	New York	103	59	.636	Howser	Kansas City	97	65	.599	Frey	Kansas City
1981(a)	New York	34	22	.607	Michael	Oakland	37	23	.617	Martin	(c)
1981(b)	Milwaukee	31	22	.585	Rodgers	Kansas City	30	23	.566	Frey, Howser	New York
1982	Milwaukee	95	67	.586	Rodgers, Kuenn	California	93	69	.574	Mauch	Milwaukee
1983	Baltimore	98	64	.605	Altobelli	Chicago	99	63	.611	La Russa	Baltimore
1984	Detroit	104	58	.642	Anderson	Kansas City	84	78	.519	Howser	Detroit
1985	Toronto	99	62	.615	Cox	Kansas City	91	71	.562	Howser	Kansas City
1986	Boston	95	66	.590	McNamara	California	92	70	.568	Mauch	Boston
1987	Detroit	98	64	.605	Anderson	Minnesota	85	77	.525	Kelly	Minnesota
1988	Boston	89	73	.549	McNamara, Morgan	Oakland	104	58	.642	La Russa	Oakland
1989	Toronto	89	73	.549	Williams, Gaston	Oakland	99	63	.611	La Russa	Oakland
1990	Boston	88	74	.543	Morgan	Oakland	103	59	.636	La Russa	Oakland
1991	Toronto	91	71	.562	Gaston	Minnesota	95	67	.586	Kelly	Minnesota
1992	Toronto	96	66	.593	Gaston	Oakland	96	66	.593	La Russa	Toronto
1993	Toronto	95	67	.586	Gaston	Chicago	94	68	.580	Lamont	Toronto

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	Playoffs	Pennant winner
1994(d)	East	New York	70	43	.619	Showalter	—	—
	Central	Chicago	67	46	.593	Lamont		
	West	Texas	52	62	.456	Kennedy		
1995	East	Boston	86	58	.597	Kennedy	Cleveland 3, Boston 0	Cleveland
	Central	Cleveland	100	44	.694	Hargrove	Seattle 3, New York* 2	
	West	Seattle	79	66	.545	Piniella	Cleveland 4, Seattle 2	
1996	East	New York	92	70	.568	Torre	Baltimore* 3, Cleveland 1	New York
	Central	Cleveland	99	62	.615	Hargrove	New York 3, Texas 1	
	West	Texas	90	72	.556	Oates	New York 4, Baltimore* 1	
1997	East	Baltimore	98	64	.605	Johnson	Baltimore 3, Seattle 1	Cleveland
	Central	Cleveland	86	75	.534	Hargrove	Cleveland 3, New York* 2	
	West	Seattle	90	72	.556	Piniella	Cleveland 4, Baltimore 2	
1998	East	New York	114	48	.704	Torre	New York 3, Texas 0	New York
	Central	Cleveland	89	73	.549	Hargrove	Cleveland 3, Boston* 1	
	West	Texas	88	74	.543	Oates	New York 4, Cleveland 2	
1999	East	New York	98	64	.605	Torre	New York 3, Texas 0	New York
	Central	Cleveland	97	65	.599	Hargrove	Boston* 3, Cleveland 2	
	West	Texas	95	67	.586	Oates	New York 4, Boston* 1	
2000	East	New York	87	74	.540	Torre	New York 3, Oakland 2	New York
	Central	Chicago	95	67	.586	Manuel	Seattle* 3, Chicago 0	
	West	Oakland	91	70	.565	Howe	New York 4, Seattle* 2	
2001	East	New York	95	65	.594	Torre	Seattle 3, Cleveland 2	New York
	Central	Cleveland	91	71	.562	Manuel	New York 3, Oakland* 2	
	West	Seattle	116	46	.716	Piniella	New York 4, Seattle 1	
2002	East	New York	103	58	.640	Torre	Anaheim* 3, New York 1	Anaheim*(h)
	Central	Minnesota	94	67	.584	Gardenhire	Minnesota 3, Oakland 2	
	West	Oakland	103	59	.636	Howe	Anaheim* 4, Minnesota 1	
2003	East	New York	101	61	.623	Torre	New York 3, Minnesota 1	New York
	Central	Minnesota	90	72	.556	Gardenhire	Boston* 3, Oakland 2	
	West	Oakland	96	66	.593	Macha	New York 4, Boston* 3	
2004	East	New York	101	61	.623	Torre	New York 3, Minnesota 1	Boston*(k)
	Central	Minnesota	92	70	.568	Gardenhire	Boston* 3, Anaheim 0	
	West	Anaheim	92	70	.568	Scioscia	Boston* 4, New York 3	
2005	East	New York	95	67	.586	Torre	Chicago 3, Boston* 0	Chicago
	Central	Chicago	99	63	.611	Guillen	Los Angeles 3, New York 2	
	West	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Scioscia	Chicago 4, Los Angeles 1	
2006	East	New York	97	65	.599	Torre	Oakland 3, Minnesota 0	Detroit*(l)
	Central	Minnesota	96	66	.593	Gardenhire	Detroit* 3, New York 1	
	West	Oakland	93	69	.574	Macha	Detroit* 4, Oakland 0	
2007	East	Boston	96	66	.593	Francona	Boston 3, Los Angeles 0	Boston
	Central	Cleveland	96	66	.593	Wedge	Cleveland 3, New York* 1	
	West	Los Angeles	94	68	.580	Scioscia	Boston 4, Cleveland 3	
2008	East	Tampa Bay	97	65	.599	Maddon	Tampa Bay 3, Chicago 1	Tampa Bay
	Central	Chicago	89	74	.546	Guillen	Boston* 3, Los Angeles 1	
	West	Los Angeles	101	61	.623	Scioscia	Tampa Bay 4, Boston* 3	
2009	East	New York	103	59	.636	Girardi	New York 3, Minnesota 0	New York
	Central	Minnesota	87	76	.534	Gardenhire	Los Angeles 3, Boston* 0	
	West	Los Angeles	97	65	.599	Scioscia	New York 4, Los Angeles 2	
2010	East	Tampa Bay	96	66	.593	Maddon	New York* 3, Minnesota 0	Texas
	Central	Minnesota	94	68	.580	Gardenhire	Texas 3, Tampa Bay 2	
	West	Texas	90	72	.556	Washington	Texas 4, New York* 2	

*Wild card team. (a) First half. (b) Second half. (c) Montréal, L.A., NY Yankees, and Oakland won the divisional playoffs. (d) In Aug. 1994, a players' strike began that caused the cancellation of the remainder of the season, the playoffs, and the World Series. Teams listed as division "winners" for 1994 were leading their divisions at the time of the strike. (e) Florida manager: Jim Leyland. (f) New York manager: Bobby Valentine. (g) San Francisco manager: Dusty Baker. (h) Anaheim manager: Mike Scioscia. (i) Florida manager: Jack McKeon. (j) Houston manager: Phil Garner. (k) Boston manager: Terry Francona. (l) Detroit manager: Jim Leyland. (m) Colorado manager: Clint Hurdle.

Rawlings Gold Glove Awards, 2009 and All-Time Leaders

American League

Mark Buehrle, Chicago White Sox, P
Joe Mauer, Minnesota, C
Mark Teixeira, NY Yankees, 1B
Placido Polanco, Detroit, 2B
Evan Longoria, Tampa Bay, 3B
Derek Jeter, NY Yankees, SS
Torii Hunter, L.A. Angels, OF
Adam Jones, Baltimore, OF
Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle, OF

National League

Adam Wainwright, St. Louis, P
Yadier Molina, St. Louis, C
Adrian Gonzalez, San Diego, 1B
Orlando Hudson, L.A. Dodgers, 2B
Ryan Zimmerman, Washington, 3B
Jimmy Rollins, Philadelphia, SS
Michael Bourn, Houston, OF
Matt Kemp, L.A. Dodgers, OF
Shane Victorino, Philadelphia, OF

The following are the players at each position who have won the most Gold Gloves since the award was instituted in 1957.

Pitcher: Greg Maddux . . . . . 18; Jim Kaat 16
Catcher: Ivan Rodriguez . . . . . 13; Johnny Bench 10
First base: Keith Hernandez . . . . . 11; Don Mattingly 9
Second base: Roberto Alomar . . . . . 10; Ryne Sandberg . . . . . 9; Bill Mazeroski . . . . . 8; Frank White 8
Third base: Brooks Robinson . . . . 16; Mike Schmidt 10
Shortstop: Ozzie Smith . . . . . 13; Omar Vizquel 11
Outfield: Roberto Clemente . . . 12; Willie Mays . . . . . 12; Al Kaline . . . . . 10; Ken Griffey Jr. . . . . 10; Andruw Jones 10

World Series Results, 1903-2010

1903 Boston AL 5, Pittsburgh NL 3
1904 No series
1905 New York NL 4, Philadelphia AL 1
1906 Chicago AL 4, Chicago NL 2
1907 Chicago NL 4, Detroit AL 0, 1 tie
1908 Chicago NL 4, Detroit AL 1
1909 Pittsburgh NL 4, Detroit AL 3
1910 Philadelphia AL 4, Chicago NL 1
1911 Philadelphia AL 4, New York NL 2
1912 Boston AL 4, New York NL 3, 1 tie
1913 Philadelphia AL 4, New York NL 1
1914 Boston NL 4, Philadelphia AL 0
1915 Boston AL 4, Philadelphia NL 1
1916 Boston AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1
1917 Chicago AL 4, New York NL 2
1918 Boston AL 4, Chicago NL 2
1919 Cincinnati NL 5, Chicago AL 3
1920 Cleveland AL 5, Brooklyn NL 2
1921 New York NL 5, New York AL 3
1922 New York NL 4, New York AL 0, 1 tie
1923 New York AL 4, New York NL 2
1924 Washington AL 4, New York NL 3
1925 Pittsburgh NL 4, Washington AL 3
1926 St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 3
1927 New York AL 4, Pittsburgh NL 0
1928 New York AL 4, St. Louis NL 0
1929 Philadelphia AL 4, Chicago NL 1
1930 Philadelphia AL 4, St. Louis NL 2
1931 St. Louis NL 4, Philadelphia AL 3
1932 New York AL 4, Chicago NL 0
1933 New York NL 4, Washington AL 1
1934 St. Louis NL 4, Detroit AL 3
1935 Detroit AL 4, Chicago NL 2
1936 New York AL 4, New York NL 2
1937 New York AL 4, New York NL 1
1938 New York AL 4, Chicago NL 0
1939 New York AL 4, Cincinnati NL 0
1940 Cincinnati NL 4, Detroit AL 3
1941 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1
1942 St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 1
1943 New York AL 4, St. Louis NL 1
1944 St. Louis NL 4, St. Louis AL 2
1945 Detroit AL 4, Chicago NL 3
1946 St. Louis NL 4, Boston AL 3
1947 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3
1948 Cleveland AL 4, Boston NL 2
1949 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1
1950 New York AL 4, Philadelphia NL 0
1951 New York AL 4, New York NL 2
1952 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3
1953 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 2
1954 New York NL 4, Cleveland AL 0
1955 Brooklyn NL 4, New York AL 3
1956 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3
1957 Milwaukee NL 4, New York AL 3
1958 New York AL 4, Milwaukee NL 3
1959 Los Angeles NL 4, Chicago AL 2
1960 Pittsburgh NL 4, New York AL 3
1961 New York AL 4, Cincinnati NL 1
1962 New York AL 4, San Francisco NL 3
1963 Los Angeles NL 4, New York AL 0
1964 St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 3
1965 Los Angeles NL 4, Minnesota AL 3
1966 Baltimore AL 4, Los Angeles NL 0
1967 St. Louis NL 4, Boston AL 3
1968 Detroit AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1969 New York NL 4, Baltimore AL 1
1970 Baltimore AL 4, Cincinnati NL 1
1971 Pittsburgh NL 4, Baltimore AL 3
1972 Oakland AL 4, Cincinnati NL 3
1973 Oakland AL 4, New York NL 3
1974 Oakland AL 4, Los Angeles NL 1
1975 Cincinnati NL 4, Boston AL 3
1976 Cincinnati NL 4, New York AL 0
1977 New York AL 4, Los Angeles NL 2
1978 New York AL 4, Los Angeles NL 2
1979 Pittsburgh NL 4, Baltimore AL 3
1980 Philadelphia NL 4, Kansas City AL 2
1981 Los Angeles NL 4, New York AL 2
1982 St. Louis NL 4, Milwaukee AL 3
1983 Baltimore AL 4, Philadelphia NL 1
1984 Detroit AL 4, San Diego NL 1
1985 Kansas City AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1986 New York NL 4, Boston AL 3
1987 Minnesota AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1988 Los Angeles NL 4, Oakland AL 1
1989 Oakland AL 4, San Francisco NL 0
1990 Cincinnati NL 4, Oakland AL 0
1991 Minnesota AL 4, Atlanta NL 3
1992 Toronto AL 4, Atlanta NL 2
1993 Toronto AL 4, Philadelphia NL 2
1994 No series
1995 Atlanta NL 4, Cleveland AL 2
1996 New York AL 4, Atlanta NL 2
1997 Florida NL 4, Cleveland AL 3
1998 New York AL 4, San Diego NL 0
1999 New York AL 4, Atlanta NL 0
2000 New York AL 4, New York NL 1
2001 Arizona NL 4, New York AL 3
2002 Anaheim AL 4, San Francisco NL 3
2003 Florida NL 4, New York AL 2
2004 Boston AL 4, St. Louis NL 0
2005 Chicago AL 4, Houston NL 0
2006 St. Louis NL 4, Detroit AL 1
2007 Boston AL 4, Colorado NL 0
2008 Philadelphia NL 4, Tampa Bay AL 1
2009 New York AL 4, Philadelphia NL 2
2010 San Francisco NL 4, Texas AL 1

World Series Most Valuable Player, 1955-2010

Year	Player, position, team
1955	Johnny Podres, P, Brooklyn
1956	Don Larsen, P, NY, AL
1957	Lew Burdette, P, Milwaukee, NL
1958	Bob Turley, P, NY, AL
1959	Larry Sherry, P, Los Angeles, NL
1960[1]	Bobby Richardson, 2B, NY, AL
1961	Whitey Ford, P, NY, AL
1962	Ralph Terry, P, NY, AL
1963	Sandy Koufax, P, Los Angeles, NL
1964	Bob Gibson, P, St. Louis
1965	Sandy Koufax, P, Los Angeles, NL
1966	Frank Robinson, OF, Baltimore
1967	Bob Gibson, P, St. Louis
1968	Mickey Lolich, P, Detroit
1969	Donn Clendenon, 1B, NY, NL
1970	Brooks Robinson, 3B, Baltimore
1971	Roberto Clemente, OF, Pittsburgh
1972	Gene Tenace, C, Oakland
1973	Reggie Jackson, OF, Oakland
1974	Rollie Fingers, P, Oakland
1975	Pete Rose, 3B, Cincinnati
1976	Johnny Bench, C, Cincinnati
1977	Reggie Jackson, OF, NY, AL
1978	Bucky Dent, SS, NY, AL
1979	Willie Stargell, 1B, Pittsburgh
1980	Mike Schmidt, 3B, Philadelphia
1981	Ron Cey, 3B, Los Angeles; Pedro Guerrero, OF, Los Angeles; Steve Yeager, C, Los Angeles
1982	Darrell Porter, C, St. Louis
1983	Rick Dempsey, C, Baltimore
1984	Alan Trammell, SS, Detroit
1985	Bret Saberhagen, P, Kansas City
1986	Ray Knight, 3B, NY, NL
1987	Frank Viola, P, Minnesota
1988	Orel Hershiser, P, Los Angeles
1989	Dave Stewart, P, Oakland
1990	Jose Rijo, P, Cincinnati
1991	Jack Morris, P, Minnesota
1992	Pat Borders, C, Toronto
1993	Paul Molitor, DH, Toronto
1994	No series
1995	Tom Glavine, P, Atlanta
1996	John Wetteland, P, NY, AL
1997	Livan Hernandez, P, Florida
1998	Scott Brosius, 3B, NY, AL
1999	Mariano Rivera, P, NY, AL
2000	Derek Jeter, SS, NY, AL
2001	Curt Schilling, P, Arizona; Randy Johnson, P, Arizona
2002	Troy Glaus, 3B, Anaheim
2003	Josh Beckett, P, Florida
2004	Manny Ramirez, OF, Boston
2005	Jermaine Dye, OF, Chicago, AL
2006	David Eckstein, SS, St. Louis
2007	Mike Lowell, 3B, Boston
2008	Cole Hamels, P, Philadelphia
2009	Hideki Matsui, DH, NY, AL
2010	Edgar Renteria, SS, San Francisco

(1) Bobby Richardson won the MVP although Pittsburgh beat New York.

World Series Won-Lost Records, by Franchise

Since beginning of "modern" era in 1901. Figures represent overall Series wins, not individual games.

Team	Wins	Losses
New York Yankees	27	13
St. Louis Cardinals	10	7
Philadelphia/Kansas City/Oakland A's	9	5
Boston Red Sox	7	4
Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers	6	12
New York/San Francisco Giants	6	12
Pittsburgh Pirates	5	2
Cincinnati Reds	5	4
Detroit Tigers	4	6
Chicago White Sox	3	2
Washington Senators/Minnesota Twins	3	3
St. Louis Browns/Baltimore Orioles	3	4
Boston/Milwaukee/Atlanta Braves	3	6
Florida Marlins	2	0
Toronto Blue Jays	2	0
New York Mets	2	2
Cleveland Indians	2	3
Philadelphia Phillies	2	5
Chicago Cubs	2	8
L.A./California/Anaheim/L.A. Angels	1	0
Arizona Diamondbacks	1	0
Kansas City Royals	1	1
Seattle Pilots/Milwaukee Brewers	0	1
Houston Astros	0	1
Colorado Rockies	0	1
Tampa Bay Rays	0	1
Texas Rangers	0	1
San Diego Padres	0	2

All-Time World Series Career Leaders

(through 2010)

Batting Leaders

Batter (min. 50 PA)	Hits	AB	AVG	Batter (min. 50 PA)	Hits	AB	AVG
1. Johnny "Pepper" Martin	23	55	.418	6. Thurman Munson	25	67	.373
2. Paul Molitor	23	55	.418	7. George Brett	19	51	.373
3. Hal McRae	18	45	.400	8. Hank Aaron	20	55	.364
4. Lou Brock	34	87	.391	9. Frank "Home Run" Baker	33	91	.363
5. Marquis Grissom	30	77	.390	10. Roberto Clemente	21	58	.362

Games Played

Yogi Berra	75
Mickey Mantle	65
Elston Howard	54
Hank Bauer	53
Gil McDougald	53
Phil Rizzuto	52
Joe DiMaggio	51
Frankie Frisch	50
Pee Wee Reese	44
Roger Maris	41
Babe Ruth	41

Runs Batted In

Mickey Mantle	40
Yogi Berra	39
Lou Gehrig	35
Babe Ruth	33
Joe DiMaggio	30
Bill Skowron	29
Duke Snider	26
Hank Bauer	24
Bill Dickey	24
Reggie Jackson	24
Gil McDougald	24

Hits

Yogi Berra	71
Mickey Mantle	59
Frankie Frisch	58
Joe DiMaggio	54
Derek Jeter	50
Hank Bauer	46
Pee Wee Reese	46
Gil McDougald	45
Phil Rizzuto	45
Lou Gehrig	43

Home Runs

Mickey Mantle	18
Babe Ruth	15
Yogi Berra	12
Duke Snider	11
Lou Gehrig	10
Reggie Jackson	10
Joe DiMaggio	8
Frank Robinson	8
Bill Skowron	8
Hank Bauer	7
Goose Goslin	7
Gil McDougald	7
Chase Utley	7

Runs

Mickey Mantle	42
Yogi Berra	41
Babe Ruth	37
Derek Jeter	32
Lou Gehrig	30
Joe DiMaggio	27
Roger Maris	26
Elston Howard	25
Gil McDougald	23
Jackie Robinson	22

Stolen Bases

Lou Brock	14
Eddie Collins	14
Frank Chance	10
Dave Lopes	10
Phil Rizzuto	10
Frankie Frisch	9
Kenny Lofton	9
Honus Wagner	9
Johnny Evers	8
Roberto Alomar	7
Rickey Henderson	7
Pepper Martin	7
Joe Morgan	7
Joe Tinker	7

Pitching Leaders

Games Pitched

Mariano Rivera	24
Whitey Ford	22
Mike Stanton	20
Rollie Fingers	16
Jeff Nelson	16
Allie Reynolds	15
Bob Turley	15
Clay Carroll	14
Clem Labine	13
Andy Pettitte	13
Mark Wohlers	13
Waite Hoyt	12
Catfish Hunter	12
Art Nehf	12

Wins

Whitey Ford	10
Bob Gibson	7
Allie Reynolds	7
Red Ruffing	7
Chief Bender	6
Lefty Gomez	6
Waite Hoyt	6
Three Finger Brown	5
Jack Coombs	5
Catfish Hunter	5
Christy Mathewson	5
Herb Pennock	5
Andy Pettitte	5
Vic Raschi	5

Strikeouts

Whitey Ford	94
Bob Gibson	92
Allie Reynolds	62
Sandy Koufax	61
Red Ruffing	61
Chief Bender	59
George Earnshaw	56
Andy Pettitte	56
John Smoltz	52
Roger Clemens	49
Waite Hoyt	49
Christy Mathewson	48
Bob Turley	46

Saves

Mariano Rivera	11
Rollie Fingers	6
Johnny Murphy	4
Robb Nen	4
Allie Reynolds	4
John Wetteland	4
Roy Face	3
Firpo Marberry	3
Will McEnaney	3
Tug McGraw	3
Jonathan Papelbon	3
Herb Pennock	3
Troy Percival	3
Kent Tekulve	3
Todd Worrell	3

All-Star Baseball Games, 1933-2010

Year	Winner, score	Host team	Year	Winner, score	Host team	Year	Winner, score	Host team
1933*	American, 4-2	Chicago (AL)	1960*	National, 5-3	Kansas City	1984	National, 3-1	San Francisco
1934*	American, 9-7	New York (NL)	1960*	National, 6-0	New York (AL)	1985	National, 6-1	Minnesota
1935*	American, 4-1	Cleveland	1961*	National, 5-4[3]	San Francisco	1986	American, 3-2	Houston
1936*	National, 4-3	Boston (NL)	1961*	Called–rain, 1-1	Boston	1987	National, 2-0[5]	Oakland
1937*	American, 8-3	Washington	1962*	National, 3-1[3]	Washington	1988	American, 2-1	Cincinnati
1938*	National, 4-1	Cincinnati	1962*	American, 9-4	Chicago (NL)	1989	American, 5-3	California
1939*	American, 3-1	New York (AL)	1963*	National, 5-3	Cleveland	1990	American, 2-0	Chicago (NL)
1940*	National, 4-0	St. Louis (NL)	1964*	National, 7-4	New York (NL)	1991	American, 4-2	Toronto
1941*	American, 7-5	Detroit	1965*	National, 6-5	Minnesota	1992	American, 13-6	San Diego
1942	American, 3-1	New York (NL)	1966*	National, 2-1[3]	St. Louis	1993	American, 9-3	Baltimore
1943	American, 5-3	Philadelphia (AL)	1967*	National, 2-1[4]	California	1994	National, 8-7[3]	Pittsburgh
1944	National, 7-1	Pittsburgh	1968	National, 1-0	Houston	1995	National, 3-2	Texas
1945	Not played		1969*	National, 9-3	Washington	1996	National, 6-0	Philadelphia
1946*	American, 12-0	Boston (AL)	1970	National, 5-4[2]	Cincinnati	1997	American, 3-1	Cleveland
1947*	American, 2-1	Chicago (NL)	1971	American, 6-4	Detroit	1998	American, 13-8	Colorado
1948*	American, 5-2	St. Louis (AL)	1972	National, 4-3[3]	Atlanta	1999	American, 4-1	Boston
1949*	American, 11-7	Brooklyn	1973	National, 7-1	Kansas City	2000	American, 6-3	Atlanta
1950*	National, 4-3[1]	Chicago (AL)	1974	National, 7-2	Pittsburgh	2001	American, 4-1	Seattle
1951*	National, 8-3	Detroit	1975	National, 6-3	Milwaukee	2002	Tie, 7-7[6]	Milwaukee
1952*	National, 3-2	Philadelphia (NL)	1976	National, 7-1	Philadelphia	2003	American, 7-6[7]	Chicago (AL)
1953*	National, 5-1	Cincinnati	1977	National, 7-5	New York (AL)	2004	American, 9-4	Houston
1954*	American, 11-9	Cleveland	1978	National, 7-3	San Diego	2005	American, 7-5	Detroit
1955*	National, 6-5[2]	Milwaukee	1979	National, 7-6	Seattle	2006	American, 3-2	Pittsburgh
1956*	National, 7-3	Washington	1980	National, 4-2	Los Angeles (NL)	2007	American, 5-4	San Francisco
1957*	American, 6-5	St. Louis	1981	National, 5-4	Cleveland	2008	American, 4-3[4]	New York (AL)
1958*	American, 4-3	Baltimore	1982	National, 4-1	Montréal	2009	American, 4-3	St. Louis
1959*	National, 5-4	Pittsburgh	1983	American, 13-3	Chicago (AL)	2010	National, 3-1	Los Angeles (AL)
1959*	American, 5-3	Los Angeles (NL)						

*Day game. (1) 14 innings. (2) 12 innings. (3) 10 innings. (4) 15 innings. (5) 13 innings. (6) Commissioner's decision, game called in the 11th inning when both teams ran out of pitchers. (7) Under rule change beginning in 2003, league winning All-Star games earned World Series home-field advantage.

Baseball Stadiums

Team	Stadium (year opened)	Surface	Home run distances (ft) LF	Center	RF	Seating capacity[1]
National League						
Arizona Diamondbacks	Chase Field (1998)	Grass	330	407	335	48,633
Atlanta Braves	Turner Field (1997)	Grass	335	400	330	49,743
Chicago Cubs	Wrigley Field (1914)	Grass	355	400	353	41,160
Cincinnati Reds	Great American Ball Park (2003)	Grass	328	404	325	42,319
Colorado Rockies	Coors Field (1995)	Grass	347	415	350	50,449
Florida Marlins	Sun Life Stadium (1987)	Grass	330	434	345	38,560
Houston Astros	Minute Maid Park (2000)	Grass	315	435	326	40,976
Los Angeles Dodgers	Dodger Stadium (1962)	Grass	330	395	330	56,000
Milwaukee Brewers	Miller Park (2001)	Grass	344	400	345	41,900
New York Mets	Citi Field (2009)	Grass	335	408	330	41,800
Philadelphia Phillies	Citizens Bank Park (2004)	Grass	330	401	329	43,647
Pittsburgh Pirates	PNC Park (2001)	Grass	325	399	320	38,362
St. Louis Cardinals	Busch Stadium (2006)	Grass	336	400	335	43,975
San Diego Padres	PETCO Park (2004)	Grass	336	396	322	42,691
San Francisco Giants	AT&T Park (2000)	Grass	339	399	309	41,915
Washington Nationals	Nationals Park (2008)	Grass	336	404	335	41,546
American League						
Baltimore Orioles	Oriole Park at Camden Yards (1992)	Grass	333	400	318	48,290
Boston Red Sox	Fenway Park (1912)	Grass	310	420	302	36,974[2]
Chicago White Sox	U.S. Cellular Field (1991)	Grass	330	400	335	40,615
Cleveland Indians	Progressive Field (1994)	Grass	325	405	325	45,569
Detroit Tigers	Comerica Park (2000)	Grass	345	420	330	41,255
Kansas City Royals	Kauffman Stadium (1973)	Grass	330	410	330	37,840
Los Angeles Angels	Angel Stadium of Anaheim (1966)	Grass	333	404	333	45,285
Minnesota Twins	Target Field (2010)	Grass	339	404	328	40,000
New York Yankees	Yankee Stadium (2009)	Grass	318	408	314	50,329
Oakland Athletics	Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum (1968)	Grass	330	400	330	35,067
Seattle Mariners	Safeco Field (1999)	Grass	331	405	326	47,878
Tampa Bay Rays	Tropicana Field (1990)	FieldTurf	315	404	322	36,048
Texas Rangers	Rangers Ballpark in Arlington (1994)	Grass	332	400	325	49,170
Toronto Blue Jays	Rogers Centre (1989)	Turf	328	400	328	49,160

(1) As of 2010 season. (2) Daytime capacity; 37,402 for night games.

Major League Franchise Shifts and Additions

1953: Boston Braves (NL) became Milwaukee Braves.
1954: St. Louis Browns (AL) became Baltimore Orioles.
1955: Philadelphia Athletics (AL) became Kansas City Athletics.
1958: New York Giants (NL) became San Francisco Giants.
1958: Brooklyn Dodgers (NL) became L.A. Dodgers.
1961: Washington Senators (AL) became Minnesota Twins.
1961: L.A. Angels (renamed California Angels in 1965 and Anaheim Angels in 1997) enfranchised by the American League.
1961: Washington Senators enfranchised by the American League (a new team, replacing the former Washington club, whose franchise was moved to Minneapolis-St. Paul).
1962: Houston Colt .45's (renamed the Houston Astros in 1965) enfranchised by the National League.
1962: New York Mets enfranchised by the National League.
1966: Milwaukee Braves (NL) became Atlanta Braves.
1968: Kansas City Athletics (AL) became Oakland Athletics.
1969: Kansas City Royals and Seattle Pilots enfranchised by the American League; Montréal Expos and San Diego Padres enfranchised by the National League.
1970: Seattle Pilots (AL) became Milwaukee Brewers.
1971: Washington Senators (AL) became Texas Rangers (Dallas-Fort Worth area).
1977: Toronto Blue Jays and Seattle Mariners enfranchised by the American League.
1993: Colorado Rockies (Denver) and Florida Marlins (Miami) enfranchised by the National League.
1998: Tampa Bay Devil Rays (renamed Tampa Bay Rays in 2007) began play in the American League; Arizona Diamondbacks (Phoenix) began play in the National League (both teams enfranchised in 1995). Milwaukee Brewers moved from the AL to the NL.
2005: Montréal Expos (NL) became Washington Nationals; Anaheim Angels became Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim.

Little League World Series, 1947-2010

The Little League World Series is played annually in Williamsport, PA.

Year	Winning team; opponent	Score	Year	Winning team; opponent	Score
1947	Williamsport, PA; Lock Haven, PA.	16-7	1979	Taiwan; Campbell, CA	2-1
1948	Lock Haven, PA; St. Petersburg, FL	6-5	1980	Taiwan; Tampa, FL.	4-3
1949	Hammonton, NJ; Pensacola, FL.	5-0	1981	Taiwan; Tampa, FL.	4-2
1950	Houston, TX; Bridgeport, CT	2-1	1982	Kirkland, WA; Taiwan	6-0
1951	Stamford, CT; Austin, TX	3-0	1983	Marietta, GA; Dominican Republic	3-1
1952	Norwalk, CT; Monongahela, PA.	4-3	1984	South Korea; Altamonte Springs, FL.	6-2
1953	Birmingham, AL; Schenectady, NY	1-0	1985	South Korea; Mexico.	7-1
1954	Schenectady, NY; Colton, CA	7-5	1986	Taiwan; Tucson, AZ	12-0
1955	Morrisville, PA; Merchantville, NJ	4-3	1987	Chinese Taipei; Irvine, CA	21-1
1956	Roswell, NM; Delaware, NJ	3-1	1988	Chinese Taipei; Pearl City, HI	10-0
1957	Mexico; La Mesa, CA	4-0	1989	Trumbull, CT; Chinese Taipei	5-2
1958	Mexico; Kankakee, IL	10-1	1990	Chinese Taipei; Shippensburg, PA	9-0
1959	Hamtramck, MI; Auburn, CA	12-0	1991	Chinese Taipei; Danville, CA.	11-0
1960	Levittown, PA; Ft. Worth, TX	5-0	1992	Long Beach, CA; Philippines*	6-0
1961	El Cajon, CA; El Campo, TX	4-2	1993	Long Beach, CA; Panama	3-2
1962	San Jose, CA; Kankakee, IL	3-0	1994	Venezuela; Northridge, CA.	4-3
1963	Granada Hills, CA; Stratford, CT.	2-1	1995	Taiwan; Spring, TX.	17-3
1964	Staten Island, NY; Mexico.	4-0	1996	Taiwan; Cranston, RI	13-3
1965	Windsor Locks, CT; Ontario, Canada	3-1	1997	Mexico; Mission Viejo, CA	5-4
1966	Houston, TX; W. New York, NJ	8-2	1998	Toms River, NJ; Japan.	12-9
1967	Tokyo, Japan; Chicago, IL.	4-1	1999	Japan; Phenix City, AL.	5-0
1968	Osaka, Japan; Richmond, VA	1-0	2000	Venezuela; Bellaire, TX	3-2
1969	Taiwan; Santa Clara, CA.	5-0	2001	Japan; Apopka, FL.	2-1
1970	Wayne, NJ; Campbell, CA	2-0	2002	Louisville, KY; Japan	1-0
1971	Taiwan; Gary, IN	12-3	2003	Japan; East Boynton Beach, FL.	10-1
1972	Taiwan; Hammond, IN	6-0	2004	Curacao; Conejo Valley of Thousand Oaks, CA	5-2
1973	Taiwan; Tucson, AZ	12-0	2005	Ewa Beach, HI; Curaçao, Neth. Antilles	7-6
1974	Taiwan; Red Bluff, CA	12-1	2006	Columbus, GA; Japan.	2-1
1975	Lakewood, NJ; Tampa, FL	4-3	2007	Macon, GA; Japan	3-2
1976	Tokyo, Japan; Campbell, CA	10-3	2008	Waipahu, HI; Mexico	12-3
1977	Taiwan; El Cajon, CA	7-2	2009	Chula Vista, CA; Taiwan.	6-3
1978	Taiwan; Danville, CA	11-1	2010	Japan; Waipahu, HI	4-1

*Philippines won 15-4, but was disqualified for using ineligible players. Long Beach was awarded title by forfeit 6-0 (1 run per inning).

Manager of the Year, 1983-2009

1983 (NL) Tommy Lasorda, L.A.
(AL) Tony La Russa, Chicago
1984 (NL) Jim Frey, Chicago
(AL) Sparky Anderson, Detroit
1985 (NL) Whitey Herzog, St. Louis
(AL) Bobby Cox, Toronto
1986 (NL) Hal Lanier, Houston
(AL) John McNamara, Boston
1987 (NL) Buck Rodgers, Montréal
(AL) Sparky Anderson, Detroit
1988 (NL) Tommy Lasorda, L.A.
(AL) Tony La Russa, Oakland
1989 (NL) Don Zimmer, Chicago
(AL) Frank Robinson, Baltimore
1990 (NL) Jim Leyland, Pittsburgh
(AL) Jeff Torborg, Chicago
1991 (NL) Bobby Cox, Atlanta
(AL) Tom Kelly, Minnesota
1992 (NL) Jim Leyland, Pittsburgh
(AL) Tony La Russa, Oakland
1993 (NL) Dusty Baker, San Francisco
(AL) Gene Lamont, Chicago
1994 (NL) Felipe Alou, Montréal
(AL) Buck Showalter, NY
1995 (NL) Don Baylor, Colorado
(AL) Lou Piniella, Seattle
1996 (NL) Bruce Bochy, San Diego
(AL) (tie) Joe Torre, NY;
Johnny Oates, Texas
1997 (NL) Dusty Baker, San Francisco
(AL) Davey Johnson, Baltimore
1998 (NL) Larry Dierker, Houston
(AL) Joe Torre, NY
1999 (NL) Jack McKeon, Cincinnati
(AL) Jimy Williams, Boston
2000 (NL) Dusty Baker, San Francisco
(AL) Jerry Manuel, Chicago
2001 (NL) Larry Bowa, Philadelphia
(AL) Lou Piniella, Seattle
2002 (NL) Tony La Russa, St. Louis
(AL) Mike Scioscia, Anaheim
2003 (NL) Jack McKeon, Florida
(AL) Tony Pena, Kansas City
2004 (NL) Bobby Cox, Atlanta
(AL) Buck Showalter, Texas
2005 (NL) Bobby Cox, Atlanta
(AL) Ozzie Guillen, Chicago
2006 (NL) Joe Girardi, Florida
(AL) Jim Leyland, Detroit
2007 (NL) Bob Melvin, Arizona
(AL) Eric Wedge, Cleveland
2008 (NL) Lou Piniella, Chicago
(AL) Joe Maddon, Tampa Bay
2009 (NL) Jim Tracy, Colorado
(AL) Mike Scioscia, L.A.

National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, Cooperstown, NY

Player must generally be retired for five complete seasons before being eligible for induction. Four players—Babe Ruth (1936), Lou Gehrig (1939), Joe DiMaggio (1955), and Roberto Clemente (1973)—were inducted less than 5 years after retirement or, in Clemente's case, death. # = Players chosen in first year of Hall of Fame eligibility or under special circumstances earlier. * = 2010 inductee.

#Aaron, Hank "The Hammer"
Alexander, Grover Cleveland "Old Pete"
Alston, Walt
Anderson, George "Sparky"
Anson, Cap
Aparicio, Luis
Appling, Luke
Ashburn, Richie
Averill, Earl
Baker, Frank "Home Run"
Bancroft, Dave
#Banks, Ernie
Barlick, Al
Barrow, Edward G.
Beckley, Jake
Bell, James "Cool Papa"
#Bench, Johnny
Bender, Charles "Chief"
Berra, Lawrence "Yogi"
#Boggs, Wade
Bottomley, Jim
Boudreau, Lou
Bresnahan, Roger
#Brett, George
#Brock, Lou
Brouthers, Dan
Brown, Mordecai "Three Finger"
Brown, Ray
Brown, Willard
Bulkeley, Morgan C.
Bunning, Jim
Burkett, Jesse C.
Campanella, Roy
#Carew, Rod
Carey, Max
#Carlton, Steve
Carter, Gary
Cartwright, Alexander
Cepeda, Orlando
Chadwick, Henry
Chance, Frank
Chandler, Albert "Happy"
Charleston, Oscar
Chesbro, John
Chylak, Nestor
Clarke, Fred
Clarkson, John
#Clemente, Roberto
Cobb, Ty[1]
Cochrane, Mickey
Collins, Eddie
Collins, James
Combs, Earle
Comiskey, Charles A.
Conlan, John "Jocko"
Connolly, Thomas H.
Connor, Roger
Cooper, Andy
Coveleski, Stan
Crawford, Sam
Cronin, Joe
Cummings, W. A. "Candy"
Cuyler, Hazen "Kiki"
Dandridge, Ray
Davis, George "Gorgeous"
*Dawson, Andre
Day, Leon
Dean, Jay Hanna "Dizzy"
Delahanty, Ed
Dickey, Bill
Dihigo, Martín
DiMaggio, Joe
#Doby, Larry
Doerr, Bobby
Dreyfuss, Barney
Drysdale, Don
Duffy, Hugh
Durocher, Leo
#Eckersley, Dennis
Evans, Billy
Evers, John
Ewing, Buck
Faber, Urban "Red"
#Feller, Bob
Ferrell, Rick
Fingers, Rollie
Fisk, Carlton
Flick, Elmer H.
Ford, Whitey
Foster, Andrew "Rube"
Foster, Bill
Fox, Nellie
Foxx, Jimmie
Frick, Ford
Frisch, Frank
Galvin, James "Pud"
#Gehrig, Lou
Gehringer, Charles
#Gibson, Bob
Gibson, Josh
Giles, Warren
Gomez, Lefty
Gordon, Joe
Goslin, Leon "Goose"
Gossage, Rich
Grant, Frank
Greenberg, Hank
Griffith, Clark
Grimes, Burleigh
Grove, Lefty
#Gwynn, Tony
Hafey, Charles "Chick"
Haines, Jesee
Hamilton, Bill
Hanlon, Ned
Harridge, Will
Harris, Bucky
Hartnett, Gabby
*Harvey, Doug
Heilmann, Harry
#Henderson, Rickey
Herman, Billy
*Herzog, Whitey
Hill, Pete
Hooper, Harry
Hornsby, Rogers
Hoyt, Waite
Hubbard, Cal
Hubbell, Carl
Huggins, Miller
Hulbert, William
Hunter, James "Catfish"
Irvin, Monte
#Jackson, Reggie
Jackson, Travis
Jenkins, Ferguson
Jennings, Hugh
Johnson, Byron "Ban"
Johnson, Walter[1]
Johnson, William "Judy"
Joss, Addie
#Kaline, Al
Keefe, Timothy
Keeler, William
Kell, George
Kelley, Joe
Kelly, George
Kelly, King
Killebrew, Harmon
Kiner, Ralph
Klein, Chuck
Klem, Bill
#Koufax, Sandy
Kubek, Tony
Kuhn, Bowie
Lajoie, Napoleon
Landis, Kenesaw M.
Lasorda, Tom
Lazzeri, Tony
Lemon, Bob
Leonard, Buck
Lindstrom, Fred
Lloyd, Pop
Lombardi, Ernie
Lopez, Al
Lyons, Ted
Mack, Connie
Mackey, James "Biz"
MacPhail, Larry
MacPhail, Lee
*Madden, Bill
Manley, Effa
#Mantle, Mickey
Manush, Henry
Maranville, Walter "Rabbit"
Marichal, Juan
Marquard, Rube
Mathews, Eddie
Mathewson, Christy[1]
#Mays, Willie
Mazeroski, Bill
McCarthy, Joe
McCarthy, Thomas
#McCovey, Willie
McGinnity, Joe
McGowan, Bill
McGraw, John
McKechnie, Bill
McPhee, John "Bid"
Medwick, Joe
Mendez, Jose
*Miller, Jon
Mize, Johnny
#Molitor, Paul
#Morgan, Joe
#Murray, Eddie
#Musial, Stan
Newhouser, Hal
Nichols, Kid
Niekro, Phil
O'Malley, Walter
O'Rourke, James
Ott, Mel
Paige, Satchel
#Palmer, Jim
Pennock, Herb
Perez, Tony
Perry, Gaylord
Peters, Nick
Plank, Ed
Pompez, Alex
Posey, Cum(berland)
#Puckett, Kirby
Radbourn, Charlie
Reese, Pee Wee
Rice, Jim
Rice, Sam
Rickey, Branch
#Ripken, Cal, Jr.
Rixey, Eppa
Rizzuto, Phil "Scooter"
Roberts, Robin
#Robinson, Brooks
#Robinson, Frank
#Robinson, Jackie
Robinson, Wilbert
Rogan, Joe "Bullet"
Roush, Edd
Ruffing, Red
Rusie, Amos
#Ruth, Babe[1]
#Ryan, Nolan
Sandberg, Ryne
Santop, Louis
Schalk, Ray
#Schmidt, Mike
Schoendienst, Red
#Seaver, Tom
Selee, Frank
Sewell, Joe
Simmons, Al
Sisler, George
Slaughter, Enos
Smith, Hilton
#Smith, Ozzie
Snider, Duke
Southworth, Billy
#Spahn, Warren
Spalding, Albert
Speaker, Tris
#Stargell, Willie
Stearnes, Norman "Turkey"
Stengel, Casey
Sutter, Bruce
Suttles, George "Mule"
Sutton, Don
Taylor, Ben
Terry, Bill
Thompson, Sam
Tinker, Joe
Torriente, Cristobal
Traynor, Harold J. "Pie"
Vance, Arthur "Dazzy"
Vaughan, Joseph "Arky"
Veeck, Bill
Waddell, Rube
Wagner, Honus[1]
Wallace, Roderick "Bobby"
Walsh, Ed
Waner, Lloyd
Waner, Paul
Ward, John
Weaver, Earl
Weiss, George
Welch, Mickey
Wells, Willie
Wheat, Zach
White, Sol
Wilhelm, Hoyt
Wilkinson, J. L.
Williams, Billy
Williams, Dick
Williams, Joe "Smokey Joe"
#Williams, Ted
Willis, Vic
Wilson, Hack
Wilson, Jud
#Winfield, Dave
Wright, George
Wright, Harry
Wynn, Early
#Yastrzemski, Carl
Yawkey, Tom
Young, Cy
Youngs, Ross
#Yount, Robin

(1) Player inducted in 1936 (the year the Hall of Fame began).

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

Bryant Leads L.A. Lakers to Another Title; James Wins MVP, Joins Miami Heat

The Los Angeles Lakers won their second straight NBA championship June 17, 2010, defeating their long-time rival Boston Celtics, four games to three, in the NBA Finals. The Celtics took a 3-2 lead in the series, but the Lakers dominated Game 6 as star guard Kobe Bryant scored 26 points and center Pau Gasol added 17 points, 13 rebounds, and 9 assists in an 89-67 win. Bryant scored 23 points in the series-clinching 83-79 victory in Game 7 at the Staples Center in Los Angeles. The veteran averaged 28.6 points and earned his second Finals MVP award and fifth career championship as the Lakers won their 16th title in franchise history, second all-time to the Celtics (17). Lakers' coach Phil Jackson added to his coaching records by winning his 11th NBA title.

The Celtics defeated Miami and Cleveland in the Eastern Conference playoffs, and won the conference finals against the Orlando Magic. Orlando's All-Star center Dwight Howard won the Defensive Player of the Year award, topping the league in rebounding (13.2 RPG) and blocks (2.78 per game) for the second straight year. The Cleveland Cavaliers compiled the best regular-season record (61-21) but failed to reach the Finals. Cavs' superstar LeBron James won his second consecutive regular-season MVP award, averaging 29.7 points, 8.6 assists, and 7.3 rebounds. The 25-year-old forward James, a free agent at the end of the season, announced July 8, 2010, that he would sign with the Miami Heat after playing seven years in Cleveland.

The Oklahoma City Thunder enjoyed a successful regular season, with head coach Scott Brooks earning the league's Coach of the Year award by guiding the team to the playoffs and a 50-32 record, a 27-win improvement over 2008-09. The Thunder's 21-year-old forward Kevin Durant became the youngest player to lead the league in scoring (30.1 PPG) and finished second in league MVP voting. Veteran head coach Don Nelson of the Golden State Warriors became the winningest coach in NBA history, ending the season with 1,335 career wins. A record 108,713 fans, the largest crowd ever to attend an NBA game, packed the new Cowboys Stadium in Dallas, TX, to see the NBA All-Star Game on Feb. 14, 2010. The Eastern Conference All-Stars posted a narrow 141-139 victory over their Western rivals, with Miami's Dwyane Wade scoring 28 points to earn All-Star game MVP honors.

Final Standings, 2009-10 Season

(playoff seeding in parentheses)

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston (4)	50	32	.610	0
Toronto	40	42	.488	10
New York	29	53	.354	21
Philadelphia	27	55	.329	23
New Jersey	12	70	.146	38

Central Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland (1)	61	21	.744	0
Milwaukee (6)	46	36	.561	15
Chicago (8)	41	41	.500	20
Indiana	32	50	.390	29
Detroit	27	55	.329	34

Southeast Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando (2)	59	23	.720	0
Atlanta (3)	53	29	.646	6
Miami (5)	47	35	.573	12
Charlotte (7)	44	38	.537	15
Washington	26	56	.317	33

Western Conference

Northwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver (4)	53	29	.646	0
Utah (5)	53	29	.646	0
Portland (6)	50	32	.610	3
Oklahoma City (8)	50	32	.610	3
Minnesota	15	67	.183	38

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct	GB
L.A. Lakers (1)	57	25	.695	0
Phoenix (3)	54	28	.659	3
L.A. Clippers	29	53	.354	28
Golden State	26	56	.317	31
Sacramento	25	57	.305	32

Southwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Dallas (2)	55	27	.671	0
San Antonio (7)	50	32	.610	5
Houston	42	40	.512	13
Memphis	40	42	.488	15
New Orleans	37	45	.451	18

2009-10 NBA Regular Season Individual Highs

Minutes, game: 59, Aaron Brooks, Houston v. Minnesota, Jan. 13
Points, game: 55, Brandon Jennings, Milwaukee v. Golden State, Nov. 14
Field goals, game: 22, Andre Miller, Portland v. Dallas, Jan. 30
Field goal attempts, game: 39, Monta Ellis, Golden State v. Chicago, Jan. 18
3-pointers, game: 10, J.R. Smith, Denver v. Atlanta, Dec. 23
3-pt. attempts, game: 17, J.R. Smith, Denver v. Atlanta, Dec. 23
Free throws, game: 20, Chris Bosh, Toronto v. Golden State, Apr. 4
Free throw attempts, game: 24, Dwight Howard, Orlando v. Indiana, Jan. 20
Rebounds, game: 27, Tim Duncan, San Antonio v. Atlanta, Jan. 27
Assists, game: 20, Will Bynum, Detroit v. Washington, Mar. 12; Darren Collison, New Orleans v. Golden State, Mar. 8; Steve Nash, Phoenix v. Golden State, Oct. 30; Steve Nash, Phoenix v. Philadelphia, Nov. 9
Steals, game: 8, Chris Paul, New Orleans v. Minnesota, Dec. 4; Sergio Rodriguez, New York v. Milwaukee, Feb. 22; Russell Westbrook, Oklahoma City v. Golden State, Feb. 6
Blocks, game: 8, Dwight Howard, Orlando v. Toronto, Dec. 16; Anthony Randolph, Golden State v. New Orleans, Dec. 23
Minutes played, season: 3,239, Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City
Off. rebounds, season: 330, Zach Randolph, Memphis
Def. rebounds, season: 798, Dwight Howard, Orlando
Personal fouls, season: 287, Dwight Howard, Orlando

2010 NBA Playoff Results

Eastern Conference

Cleveland defeated Chicago, 4 games to 1
Orlando defeated Charlotte, 4 games to 0
Atlanta defeated Milwaukee, 4 games to 3
Boston defeated Miami, 4 games to 1
Boston defeated Cleveland, 4 games to 2
Orlando defeated Atlanta, 4 games to 0
Boston defeated Orlando, 4 games to 2

Western Conference

L.A. Lakers defeated Oklahoma City, 4 games to 2
San Antonio defeated Dallas, 4 games to 2
Phoenix defeated Portland, 4 games to 2
Utah defeated Denver, 4 games to 2
L.A. Lakers defeated Utah, 4 games to 0
Phoenix defeated San Antonio, 4 games to 0
L.A. Lakers defeated Phoenix, 4 games to 2

Championship

L.A. Lakers defeated Boston, 4 games to 3 (102-89, 94-103, 91-84, 89-96, 86-92, 89-67, 83-79)

NBA Finals Composite Box Scores, 2010

L.A. Lakers	FGM	FGA	FTM	FTA	Off. reb	Tot. reb	Ast	Avg
Kobe Bryant	66	163	53	60	12	56	27	28.6
Pau Gasol	43	90	44	61	35	81	26	18.6
Ron Artest	26	72	11	20	12	32	9	10.6
Derek Fisher	21	50	16	17	3	21	14	8.6
Lamar Odom	23	47	6	11	10	46	9	7.6
Andrew Bynum	19	42	14	20	16	36	0	7.4
Sasha Vujacic	6	16	5	6	3	7	5	3.0
Shannon Brown	9	20	3	3	0	6	3	3.0
Jordan Farmar	9	28	1	2	1	8	6	3.0
Luke Walton	1	3	0	0	0	2	3	0.5
Josh Powell	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0.0
DJ Mbenga	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0

Boston Celtics	FGM	FGA	FTM	FTA	Off. reb	Tot. reb	Ast	Avg
Paul Pierce	43	98	32	37	4	37	21	18.0
Kevin Garnett	45	88	17	19	8	39	21	15.3
Ray Allen	33	90	24	25	4	19	12	14.6
Rajon Rondo	44	97	5	19	16	44	53	13.6
Glen Davis	18	39	11	16	16	39	3	6.7
Kendrick Perkins	12	21	11	17	14	35	6	5.8
Rasheed Wallace	15	41	2	2	3	32	6	5.3
Nate Robinson	12	30	5	5	2	8	13	4.9
Tony Allen	8	24	6	7	3	7	3	3.1
Marquis Daniels	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	2.5
Shelden Williams	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0.0
Michael Finley	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Brian Scalabrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

NBA Finals MVP, 1969-2010

1969	Jerry West, L.A. Lakers	1983	Moses Malone, Philadelphia	1997	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1970	Willis Reed, New York	1984	Larry Bird, Boston	1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1971	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), Milwaukee	1985	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers	1999	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
		1986	Larry Bird, Boston	2000	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
1972	Wilt Chamberlain, L.A. Lakers	1987	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers	2001	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
1973	Willis Reed, New York	1988	James Worthy, L.A. Lakers	2002	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
1974	John Havlicek, Boston	1989	Joe Dumars, Detroit	2003	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1975	Rick Barry, Golden State	1990	Isiah Thomas, Detroit	2004	Chauncey Billups, Detroit
1976	JoJo White, Boston	1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2005	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1977	Bill Walton, Portland	1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2006	Dwyane Wade, Miami
1978	Wes Unseld, Washington	1993	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2007	Tony Parker, San Antonio
1979	Dennis Johnson, Seattle	1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	2008	Paul Pierce, Boston
1980	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers	1995	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	2009	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
1981	Cedric Maxwell, Boston	1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2010	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
1982	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers				

NBA Finals All-Time Statistical Leaders

(At the end of the 2010 NBA Finals. * = Active in 2009-10 season. Minimum 10 games played.)

Scoring average leader	GP	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Rick Barry	10	138	87	363	36.3
Michael Jordan	35	438	258	1,176	33.6
Jerry West	55	612	455	1,679	30.5
*Shaquille O'Neal	30	340	185	865	28.8
Bob Pettit	25	241	227	709	28.4
Hakeem Olajuwon	17	187	91	467	27.5

Scoring average leader	GP	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Elgin Baylor	44	442	277	1,161	26.4
Julius Erving	22	216	128	561	25.5
*Kobe Bryant	37	333	223	937	25.3
Joe Fulks	11	84	104	272	24.7
Clyde Drexler	15	126	108	367	24.5

Games played

Bill Russell	70
Sam Jones	64
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	56
Jerry West	55
Tom Heinsohn	52

Rebounds

Bill Russell	1,718
Wilt Chamberlain	862
Elgin Baylor	593
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	507
Tom Heinsohn	473

Assists

Magic Johnson	584
Bob Cousy	400
Bill Russell	315
Jerry West	306
Dennis Johnson	228

NBA Scoring Leaders, 1947-2010

Year	Scoring champion	Pts	Avg
1947	Joe Fulks, Philadelphia	1,389	23.2
1948	Max Zaslofsky, Chicago	1,007	21.0
1949	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,698	28.3
1950	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,865	27.4
1951	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,932	28.4
1952	Paul Arizin, Philadelphia	1,674	25.4
1953	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,564	22.3
1954	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,759	24.4
1955	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,631	22.7
1956	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	1,849	25.7
1957	Paul Arizin, Philadelphia	1,817	25.6
1958	George Yardley, Detroit	2,001	27.8
1959	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	2,105	29.2
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	2,707	37.9
1961	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	3,033	38.4
1962	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	4,029	50.4
1963	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco	3,586	44.8
1964	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco	2,948	36.5
1965	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco, Phil.	2,534	34.7
1966	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	2,649	33.5
1967	Rick Barry, San Francisco	2,775	35.6
1968	Dave Bing, Detroit	2,142	27.1
1969	Elvin Hayes, San Diego	2,327	28.4
1970	Jerry West, L.A. Lakers	2,309	31.2
1971	Lew Alcindor (Abdul-Jabbar), Milwaukee	2,596	31.7
1972	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee	2,822	34.8
1973	Nate Archibald, Kansas City-Omaha	2,719	34.0
1974	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,261	30.6
1975	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,831	34.5
1976	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,427	31.1
1977	Pete Maravich, New Orleans	2,273	31.1
1978	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,232	27.2
1979	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,365	29.6
1980	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,585	33.1
1981	Adrian Dantley, Utah	2,452	30.7
1982	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,551	32.3
1983	Alex English, Denver	2,326	28.4
1984	Adrian Dantley, Utah	2,418	30.6
1985	Bernard King, New York	1,809	32.9
1986	Dominique Wilkins, Atlanta	2,366	30.3
1987	Michael Jordan, Chicago	3,041	37.1
1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,868	35.0
1989	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,633	32.5
1990	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,753	33.6
1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,580	31.5
1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,404	30.1
1993	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,541	32.6
1994	David Robinson, San Antonio	2,383	29.8
1995	Shaquille O'Neal, Orlando	2,315	29.3
1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,465	30.4
1997	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,431	29.6
1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,357	28.7
1999	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	1,284	26.8
2000	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers	2,344	29.7
2001	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	2,207	31.1
2002	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	1,883	31.4
2003	Tracy McGrady, Orlando	2,407	32.1
2004	Tracy McGrady, Orlando	1,878	28.0
2005	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	2,302	30.7
2006	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	2,832	35.4
2007	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	2,430	31.6
2008	LeBron James, Cleveland	2,250	30.0
2009	Dwyane Wade, Miami	2,386	30.2
2010	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	2,472	30.1

NBA Most Valuable Player, 1956-2010

1956	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	1961	Bill Russell, Boston	1966	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1957	Bob Cousy, Boston	1962	Bill Russell, Boston	1967	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1958	Bill Russell, Boston	1963	Bill Russell, Boston	1968	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1959	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	1964	Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati	1969	Wes Unseld, Baltimore
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	1965	Bill Russell, Boston	1970	Willis Reed, New York

1971 Lew Alcindor (Abdul-Jabbar), Milw.
1972 Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee
1973 Dave Cowens, Boston
1974 Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee
1975 Bob McAdoo, Buffalo
1976 Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1977 Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1978 Bill Walton, Portland
1979 Moses Malone, Houston
1980 Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers
1981 Julius Erving, Philadelphia
1982 Moses Malone, Houston
1983 Moses Malone, Philadelphia
1984 Larry Bird, Boston
1985 Larry Bird, Boston
1986 Larry Bird, Boston
1987 Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1988 Michael Jordan, Chicago
1989 Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1990 Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers
1991 Michael Jordan, Chicago
1992 Michael Jordan, Chicago
1993 Charles Barkley, Phoenix
1994 Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1995 David Robinson, San Antonio
1996 Michael Jordan, Chicago
1997 Karl Malone, Utah
1998 Michael Jordan, Chicago
1999 Karl Malone, Utah
2000 Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
2001 Allen Iverson, Philadelphia
2002 Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2003 Tim Duncan, San Antonio
2004 Kevin Garnett, Minnesota
2005 Steve Nash, Phoenix
2006 Steve Nash, Phoenix
2007 Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas
2008 Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
2009 LeBron James, Cleveland
2010 LeBron James, Cleveland

NBA Champions, 1947-2010

	Regular season		Playoffs		
Year	**Eastern Conference**	**Western Conference**	**Champion**	**Coach**	**Opponent**
1947	Washington Capitols	Chicago Stags	Philadelphia	Ed Gottlieb	Chicago
1948	Philadelphia Warriors	St. Louis Bombers	Baltimore	Buddy Jeannette	Philadelphia
1949	Washington Capitols	Rochester	Minneapolis	John Kundla	Washington
1950	Syracuse	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	John Kundla	Syracuse
1951	Philadelphia Warriors	Minneapolis	Rochester	Lester Harrison	New York
1952	Syracuse	Rochester	Minneapolis	John Kundla	New York
1953	New York	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	John Kundla	New York
1954	New York	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	John Kundla	Syracuse
1955	Syracuse	Ft. Wayne	Syracuse	Al Cervi	Ft. Wayne
1956	Philadelphia Warriors	Ft. Wayne	Philadelphia	George Senesky	Ft. Wayne
1957	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis
1958	Boston	St. Louis	St. Louis	Alex Hannum	Boston
1959	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	Minneapolis
1960	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis
1961	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis
1962	Boston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1963	Boston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1964	Boston	San Francisco	Boston	Red Auerbach	San Francisco
1965	Boston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1966	Philadelphia	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1967	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Philadelphia	Alex Hannum	San Francisco
1968	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Boston	Bill Russell	L.A. Lakers
1969	Baltimore	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Bill Russell	L.A. Lakers
1970	New York	Atlanta	New York	Red Holzman	L.A. Lakers

Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Midwest**	**Pacific**	**Champion**	**Coach**	**Opponent**
1971	New York	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	Milwaukee	Larry Costello	Baltimore
1972	Boston	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Bill Sharman	New York
1973	Boston	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	New York	Red Holzman	L.A. Lakers
1974	Boston	Capital	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Tom Heinsohn	Milwaukee
1975	Boston	Washington	Chicago	Golden State	Golden State	Al Attles	Washington
1976	Boston	Cleveland	Milwaukee	Golden State	Boston	Tom Heinsohn	Phoenix
1977	Philadelphia	Houston	Denver	L.A. Lakers	Portland	Jack Ramsay	Philadelphia
1978	Philadelphia	San Antonio	Denver	Portland	Washington	Dick Motta	Seattle
1979	Washington	San Antonio	Kansas City	Seattle	Seattle	Len Wilkens	Washington
1980	Boston	Atlanta	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Paul Westhead	Philadelphia
1981	Boston	Milwaukee	San Antonio	Phoenix	Boston	Bill Fitch	Houston
1982	Boston	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Philadelphia
1983	Philadelphia	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	Philadelphia	Billy Cunningham	L.A. Lakers
1984	Boston	Milwaukee	Utah	L.A. Lakers	Boston	K.C. Jones	L.A. Lakers
1985	Boston	Milwaukee	Denver	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Boston
1986	Boston	Milwaukee	Houston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	K.C. Jones	Houston
1987	Boston	Atlanta	Dallas	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Boston
1988	Boston	Detroit	Denver	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Detroit
1989	New York	Detroit	Utah	L.A. Lakers	Detroit	Chuck Daly	L.A. Lakers
1990	Philadelphia	Detroit	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	Detroit	Chuck Daly	Portland
1991	Boston	Chicago	San Antonio	Portland	Chicago	Phil Jackson	L.A. Lakers
1992	Boston	Chicago	Utah	Portland	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Portland
1993	New York	Chicago	Houston	Phoenix	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Phoenix
1994	New York	Atlanta	Houston	Seattle	Houston	Rudy Tomjanovich	New York
1995	Orlando	Indiana	San Antonio	Phoenix	Houston	Rudy Tomjanovich	Orlando
1996	Orlando	Chicago	San Antonio	Seattle	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Seattle
1997	Miami	Chicago	Utah	Seattle	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Utah
1998	Miami	Chicago	Utah	L.A. Lakers	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Utah
1999	Miami	Indiana	San Antonio	Portland	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	New York
2000	Miami	Indiana	Utah	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Indiana
2001	Philadelphia	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Philadelphia
2002	New Jersey	Detroit	San Antonio	Sacramento	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	New Jersey
2003	New Jersey	Detroit	San Antonio	Sacramento	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	New Jersey
2004	New Jersey	Indiana	Minnesota	L.A. Lakers	Detroit	Larry Brown	L.A. Lakers

Year	**Atlantic**	**Central**	**Southeast**	**Northwest**	**Pacific**	**Southwest**	**Champion**	**Coach**	**Opponent**
2005	Boston	Detroit	Miami	Seattle	Phoenix	San Antonio	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	Detroit
2006	New Jersey	Detroit	Miami	Denver	Phoenix	San Antonio	Miami	Pat Riley	Dallas
2007	Toronto	Detroit	Miami	Utah	Phoenix	Dallas	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	Cleveland
2008	Boston	Detroit	Orlando	Utah	L.A. Lakers	New Orleans	Boston	Glenn "Doc" Rivers	L.A. Lakers
2009	Boston	Cleveland	Orlando	Denver	L.A. Lakers	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Orlando
2010	Boston	Cleveland	Orlando	Denver	L.A. Lakers	Dallas	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Boston

All-NBA and All-Defensive Teams, 2009-10

All-NBA Team			All-Defensive Team	
First Team	**Second Team**	**Position**	**First Team**	**Second Team**
LeBron James, Cleveland	Carmelo Anthony, Denver	Forward	LeBron James, Cleveland	Josh Smith, Atlanta
Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas	Forward	Gerald Wallace, Charlotte	Anderson Varejao, Cleveland
Dwight Howard, Orlando	Amar'e Stoudemire, Phoenix	Center	Dwight Howard, Orlando	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	Steve Nash, Phoenix	Guard	Rajon Rondo, Boston	Dwyane Wade, Miami
Dwyane Wade, Miami	Deron Williams, Utah	Guard	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	Thabo Sefolosha, Oklahoma City

NBA Coach of the Year, 1963-2010

Year	Coach	Year	Coach	Year	Coach
1963	Harry Gallatin, St. Louis	1979	Cotton Fitzsimmons, Kansas City	1995	Del Harris, L.A. Lakers
1964	Alex Hannum, San Francisco	1980	Bill Fitch, Boston	1996	Phil Jackson, Chicago
1965	Red Auerbach, Boston	1981	Jack McKinney, Indiana	1997	Pat Riley, Miami
1966	Dolph Schayes, Philadelphia	1982	Gene Shue, Washington	1998	Larry Bird, Indiana
1967	Johnny Kerr, Chicago	1983	Don Nelson, Milwaukee	1999	Mike Dunleavy, Portland
1968	Richie Guerin, St. Louis	1984	Frank Layden, Utah	2000	Glenn “Doc” Rivers, Orlando
1969	Gene Shue, Baltimore	1985	Don Nelson, Milwaukee	2001	Larry Brown, Philadelphia
1970	Red Holzman, New York	1986	Mike Fratello, Atlanta	2002	Rick Carlisle, Detroit
1971	Dick Motta, Chicago	1987	Mike Schuler, Portland	2003	Gregg Popovich, San Antonio
1972	Bill Sharman, L.A. Lakers	1988	Doug Moe, Denver	2004	Hubie Brown, Memphis
1973	Tom Heinsohn, Boston	1989	Cotton Fitzsimmons, Phoenix	2005	Mike D’Antoni, Phoenix
1974	Ray Scott, Detroit	1990	Pat Riley, L.A. Lakers	2006	Avery Johnson, Dallas
1975	Phil Johnson, Kansas City-Omaha	1991	Don Chaney, Houston	2007	Sam Mitchell, Toronto
1976	Bill Fitch, Cleveland	1992	Don Nelson, Golden State	2008	Byron Scott, New Orleans
1977	Tom Nissalke, Houston	1993	Pat Riley, New York	2009	Mike Brown, Cleveland
1978	Hubie Brown, Atlanta	1994	Lenny Wilkens, Atlanta	2010	Scott Brooks, Oklahoma City

NBA Statistical Leaders, 2009-10

Scoring Average
(Minimum 70 games played or 1,400 pts)

	GP	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	82	794	756	2,472	30.1
LeBron James, Cleveland	76	768	593	2,258	29.7
Carmelo Anthony, Denver	69	688	508	1,943	28.2
Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	73	716	439	1,970	27.0
Dwyane Wade, Miami	77	719	534	2,045	26.6
Monta Ellis, Golden State	64	631	292	1,631	25.5
Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas	81	720	536	2,027	25.0
Danny Granger, Indiana	62	488	363	1,497	24.1
Chris Bosh, Toronto	70	600	470	1,678	24.0
Amar’e Stoudemire, Phoenix	82	704	487	1,896	23.1

3-Point Field Goal Percentage
(Minimum 55 3-point field goals made)

	3-FGM	3-FGA	Pct
Kyle Korver, Miami	59	110	.536
Mike Miller, Washington	82	171	.480
Daniel Gibson, Cleveland	71	149	.477
Jared Dudley, Phoenix	120	262	.458
Anthony Morrow, Golden State	140	307	.456
Channing Frye, Phoenix	172	392	.439
Stephen Curry, Golden State	166	380	.437
Arron Afflalo, Denver	108	249	.434
Mo Williams, Cleveland	159	371	.429
Steve Nash, Phoenix	124	291	.426
Jason Kidd, Dallas	176	414	.425

Field Goal Percentage
(Minimum 300 field goals made)

	FGM	FGA	Pct
Dwight Howard, Orlando	510	834	.612
Kendrick Perkins, Boston	314	522	.602
Nene Hilario, Denver	421	717	.587
Marc Gasol, Memphis	378	651	.581
Andrew Bynum, L.A. Lakers	392	688	.570
Carlos Boozer, Utah	617	1,098	.562
Amar’e Stoudemire, Phoenix	704	1,264	.557
Al Horford, Atlanta	467	847	.551
David Lee, New York	686	1,258	.545
Paul Millsap, Utah	385	716	.538
Carl Landry, Houston-Sacramento	499	931	.536
Pau Gasol, L.A. Lakers	452	844	.536

Free Throw Percentage
(Minimum 125 free throws made)

	FTM	FTA	Pct
Steve Nash Phoenix	211	225	.938
Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas	536	586	.915
Ray Allen, Boston	231	253	.913
Chauncey Billups, Denver	466	512	.910
Luke Ridnour, Milwaukee	127	140	.907
Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	756	840	.900
Mo Williams, Cleveland	177	198	.894
Randy Foye, Washington	129	145	.890
Stephen Curry, Golden State	177	200	.885
Kevin Martin, Sacramento-Houston	298	340	.876

Rebounds per Game
(Minimum 70 games played or 800 rebounds)

	GP	Off.	Def	Tot	Avg
Dwight Howard, Orlando	82	284	798	1,082	13.2
Marcus Camby, L.A. Clippers-Portland	74	249	622	871	11.8
Zach Randolph, Memphis	81	330	620	950	11.7
David Lee, New York	81	228	721	949	11.7
Carlos Boozer, Utah	78	181	693	874	11.2
Chris Bosh, Toronto	70	205	554	759	10.8
Troy Murphy, Indiana	72	129	608	737	10.2
Tim Duncan, San Antonio	78	221	567	788	10.1
Gerald Wallace, Charlotte	76	150	612	762	10.0
Al Horford, Atlanta	81	236	563	799	9.9
Lamar Odom L.A. Lakers	82	184	618	802	9.8

Assists per Game
(Minimum 70 games played or 400 assists)

	GP	Ast	Avg
Steve Nash, Phoenix	81	892	11.0
Chris Paul, New Orleans	45	480	10.7
Deron Williams, Utah	76	798	10.5
Rajon Rondo, Boston	81	798	9.8
Jason Kidd, Dallas	80	724	9.1
LeBron James, Cleveland	76	651	8.6
Baron Davis, L.A. Clippers	75	598	8.0
Russell Westbrook, Oklahoma City	82	652	8.0
Devin Harris, New Jersey	64	423	6.6
Dwyane Wade, Miami	77	501	6.5

Steals per Game
(Minimum 70 games played or 125 steals)

	GP	Stl	Avg
Rajon Rondo, Boston	81	189	2.3
Monta Ellis, Golden State	64	143	2.2
Stephen Curry, Golden State	80	152	1.9
Dwyane Wade, Miami	77	142	1.8
Jason Kidd, Dallas	80	145	1.8
Trevor Ariza, Houston	72	126	1.8
Andre Iguodala, Philadelphia	82	141	1.7
Baron Davis, L.A. Clippers	75	126	1.7
LeBron James, Cleveland	76	125	1.6
Stephen Jackson, Golden State-Charlotte	81	132	1.6

Blocked Shots per Game
(Minimum 70 games played or 100 blocked shots)

	GP	Blk	Avg
Dwight Howard, Orlando	82	228	2.8
Andrew Bogut, Milwaukee	69	175	2.5
Josh Smith, Atlanta	81	172	2.1
Brendan Haywood, Washington-Dallas	77	158	2.1
Marcus Camby, L.A. Clippers-Portland	74	146	2.0
Chris Andersen, Denver	76	143	1.9
Samuel Dalembert, Philadelphia	82	151	1.8
Pau Gasol, L.A. Lakers	65	113	1.7
Brook Lopez, New Jersey	82	139	1.7
Kendrick Perkins, Boston	78	132	1.7
JaVale McGee, Washington	60	101	1.7

NBA Defensive Player of the Year, 1983-2010

1983	Sidney Moncrief, Milwaukee	1993	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	2002	Ben Wallace, Detroit
1984	Sidney Moncrief, Milwaukee	1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	2003	Ben Wallace, Detroit
1985	Mark Eaton, Utah	1995	Dikembe Mutombo, Denver	2004	Ron Artest, Indiana
1986	Alvin Robertson, San Antonio	1996	Gary Payton, Seattle	2005	Ben Wallace, Detroit
1987	Michael Cooper, L.A. Lakers	1997	Dikembe Mutombo, Atlanta	2006	Ben Wallace, Detroit
1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago	1998	Dikembe Mutombo, Atlanta	2007	Marcus Camby, Denver
1989	Mark Eaton, Utah	1999	Alonzo Mourning, Miami	2008	Kevin Garnett, Boston
1990	Dennis Rodman, Detroit	2000	Alonzo Mourning, Miami	2009	Dwight Howard, Orlando
1991	Dennis Rodman, Detroit	2001	Dikembe Mutombo, Philadelphia-Atlanta	2010	Dwight Howard, Orlando
1992	David Robinson, San Antonio				

NBA Rookie of the Year, 1953-2010

1953	Don Meineke, Ft. Wayne
1954	Ray Felix, Baltimore
1955	Bob Pettit, Milwaukee
1956	Maurice Stokes, Rochester
1957	Tom Heinsohn, Boston
1958	Woody Sauldsberry, Philadelphia
1959	Elgin Baylor, Minneapolis
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1961	Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati
1962	Walt Bellamy, Chicago
1963	Terry Dischinger, Chicago
1964	Jerry Lucas, Cincinnati
1965	Willis Reed, New York
1966	Rick Barry, San Francisco
1967	Dave Bing, Detroit
1968	Earl Monroe, Baltimore
1969	Wes Unseld, Baltimore
1970	Lew Alcindor (Abdul-Jabbar), Milw.
1971	Dave Cowens, Boston; Geoff Petrie, Portland (tie)
1972	Sidney Wicks, Portland
1973	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo
1974	Ernie DiGregorio, Buffalo
1975	Keith Wilkes, Golden State
1976	Alvan Adams, Phoenix
1977	Adrian Dantley, Buffalo
1978	Walter Davis, Phoenix
1979	Phil Ford, Kansas City
1980	Larry Bird, Boston
1981	Darrell Griffith, Utah
1982	Buck Williams, New Jersey
1983	Terry Cummings, San Diego
1984	Ralph Sampson, Houston
1985	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1986	Patrick Ewing, New York
1987	Chuck Person, Indiana
1988	Mark Jackson, New York
1989	Mitch Richmond, Golden State
1990	David Robinson, San Antonio
1991	Derrick Coleman, New Jersey
1992	Larry Johnson, Charlotte
1993	Shaquille O'Neal, Orlando
1994	Chris Webber, Golden State
1995	Grant Hill, Detroit; Jason Kidd, Dallas (tie)
1996	Damon Stoudamire, Toronto
1997	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia
1998	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1999	Vince Carter, Toronto
2000	Elton Brand, Chicago; Steve Francis, Houston (tie)
2001	Mike Miller, Orlando
2002	Pau Gasol, Memphis
2003	Amar'e Stoudemire, Phoenix
2004	LeBron James, Cleveland
2005	Emeka Okafor, Charlotte
2006	Chris Paul, New Or./Okla. City
2007	Brandon Roy, Portland
2008	Kevin Durant, Seattle
2009	Derrick Rose, Chicago
2010	Tyreke Evans, Sacramento

NBA Sixth Man Award, 1983-2010

1983	Bobby Jones, Philadelphia
1984	Kevin McHale, Boston
1985	Kevin McHale, Boston
1986	Bill Walton, Boston
1987	Ricky Pierce, Milwaukee
1988	Roy Tarpley, Dallas
1989	Eddie Johnson, Phoenix
1990	Ricky Pierce, Milwaukee
1991	Detlef Schrempf, Indiana
1992	Detlef Schrempf, Indiana
1993	Clifford Robinson, Portland
1994	Dell Curry, Charlotte
1995	Anthony Mason, New York
1996	Toni Kukoc, Chicago
1997	John Starks, New York
1998	Danny Manning, Phoenix
1999	Darrell Armstrong, Orlando
2000	Rodney Rogers, Phoenix
2001	Aaron McKie, Philadelphia
2002	Corliss Williamson, Detroit
2003	Bobby Jackson, Sacramento
2004	Antawn Jamison, Dallas
2005	Ben Gordon, Chicago
2006	Mike Miller, Memphis
2007	Leandro Barbosa, Phoenix
2008	Manu Ginobili, San Antonio
2009	Jason Terry, Dallas
2010	Jamal Crawford, Atlanta

2010 NBA Player Draft, First-Round Picks

(Held June 24, 2010)

	Team	Player, position, college/team
1.	Washington	John Wall, Guard, Kentucky
2.	Philadelphia	Evan Turner, Guard, Ohio State
3.	New Jersey	Derrick Favors, Forward, Georgia Tech
4.	Minnesota	Wesley Johnson, Forward, Syracuse
5.	Sacramento	DeMarcus Cousins, Center, Kentucky
6.	Golden State	Ekpe Udoh, Forward, Baylor
7.	Detroit	Greg Monroe, Forward, Georgetown
8.	L.A. Clippers	Al-Farouq Aminu, Forward, Wake Forest
9.	Utah[1]	Gordon Hayward, Forward, Butler
10.	Indiana	Paul George, Forward, Fresno State
11.	New Orleans[2]	Cole Aldrich, Center, Kansas
12.	Memphis	Xavier Henry, Guard, Kansas
13.	Toronto	Ed Davis, Forward, North Carolina
14.	Houston	Patrick Patterson, Forward, Kentucky
15.	Milwaukee[3]	Larry Sanders, Forward, VA Commonwealth
16.	Minnesota[4]	Luke Babbitt, Forward, Nevada
17.	Chicago[5]	Kevin Seraphin, Forward, Cholet Basket (France)
18.	Oklahoma City[6]	Eric Bledsoe, Guard, Kentucky
19.	Boston	Avery Bradley, Guard, Texas
20.	San Antonio	James Anderson, Guard, Oklahoma State
21.	Oklahoma City	Craig Brackins, Forward, Iowa State
22.	Portland	Elliot Williams, Guard, Memphis
23.	Minnesota[7]	Trevor Booker, Forward, Clemson
24.	Atlanta[8]	Damion James, Forward, Texas
25.	Memphis[9]	Dominique Jones, Guard, South Florida
26.	Oklahoma City[10]	Quincy Pondexter, Forward, Washington
27.	New Jersey[11]	Jordan Crawford, Guard, Xavier
28.	Memphis[12]	Greivis Vasquez, Guard, Maryland
29.	Orlando	Daniel Orton, Center, Kentucky
30.	Washington[13]	Lazar Hayward, Forward, Marquette

(1) Rights traded from New York via Phoenix. (2) Rights to Aldrich traded to Oklahoma City. (3) Rights traded from Chicago. (4) Rights traded from Denver via Charlotte; traded to Portland. (5) Rights traded from Milwaukee. (6) Rights traded from Miami; traded to L.A. Clippers. (7) Rights traded from Philadelphia via Utah; traded to Washington. (8) Rights traded to New Jersey. (9) Rights traded from Denver; traded to Dallas. (10) Rights traded from Phoenix. (11) Rights traded from Dallas; traded to Atlanta. (12) Rights traded from L.A. Lakers. (13) Rights traded from Cleveland; traded to Minnesota.

Number-One First-Round NBA Draft Picks, 1966-2010

Year	Team	Player, college/team
1966	New York	Cazzie Russell, Michigan
1967	Detroit	Jimmy Walker, Providence
1968	San Diego	Elvin Hayes, Houston
1969	Milwaukee	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), UCLA
1970	Detroit	Bob Lanier, St. Bonaventure
1971	Cleveland	Austin Carr, Notre Dame
1972	Portland	LaRue Martin, Loyola-Chicago
1973	Philadelphia	Doug Collins, Illinois State
1974	Portland	Bill Walton, UCLA
1975	Atlanta	David Thompson[1], NC State
1976	Houston	John Lucas, Maryland
1977	Milwaukee	Kent Benson, Indiana
1978	Portland	Mychal Thompson, Minnesota
1979	L.A. Lakers	Earvin "Magic" Johnson, Michigan State
1980	Golden State	Joe Barry Carroll, Purdue
1981	Dallas	Mark Aguirre, DePaul
1982	L.A. Lakers	James Worthy, North Carolina
1983	Houston	Ralph Sampson, Virginia
1984	Houston	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston
1985	New York	Patrick Ewing, Georgetown
1986	Cleveland	Brad Daugherty, North Carolina
1987	San Antonio	David Robinson, Navy
1988	L.A. Clippers	Danny Manning, Kansas
1989	Sacramento	Pervis Ellison, Louisville
1990	New Jersey	Derrick Coleman, Syracuse
1991	Charlotte	Larry Johnson, UNLV
1992	Orlando	Shaquille O'Neal, LSU
1993	Orlando	Chris Webber[2], Michigan
1994	Milwaukee	Glenn Robinson, Purdue
1995	Golden State	Joe Smith, Maryland
1996	Philadelphia	Allen Iverson, Georgetown
1997	San Antonio	Tim Duncan, Wake Forest
1998	L.A. Clippers	Michael Olowokandi, Pacific
1999	Chicago	Elton Brand, Duke
2000	New Jersey	Kenyon Martin, Cincinnati
2001	Washington	Kwame Brown, Glynn Academy (HS)
2002	Houston	Yao Ming, Shanghai Sharks (China)
2003	Cleveland	LeBron James, St. Vincent-St. Mary (HS)
2004	Orlando	Dwight Howard, Southwest Atlanta Christian Academy (HS)
2005	Milwaukee	Andrew Bogut, Utah
2006	Toronto	Andrea Bargnani, Benneton Treviso (Italy)
2007	Portland	Greg Oden, Ohio State
2008	Chicago	Derrick Rose, Memphis
2009	L.A. Clippers	Blake Griffin, Oklahoma
2010	Washington	John Wall, Kentucky

HS = High school. (1) Signed with Denver of the ABA. (2) Traded to Golden State for rights to Anfernee Hardaway and three future first-round draft choices.

All-Time NBA Statistical Leaders

(At the end of the 2009-10 season. * = Active in 2009-10 season.)

Scoring Average (Minimum 400 games played or 10,000 points)

	GP	Pts	Avg
Michael Jordan	1,072	32,292	30.1
Wilt Chamberlain	1,045	31,419	30.1
*LeBron James	548	15,251	27.8
Elgin Baylor	846	23,149	27.4
Jerry West	932	25,192	27.0
*Allen Iverson	914	24,368	26.7
Bob Pettit	792	20,880	26.4
George Gervin	791	20,708	26.2
Oscar Robertson	1,040	26,710	25.7
*Dwyane Wade	471	11,967	25.4

Field Goal Percentage (Minimum 2,000 field goals made)

	FGA	FGM	Pct
Artis Gilmore	9,570	5,732	.599
*Shaquille O'Neal	19,256	11,196	.581
Mark West	4,356	2,528	.580
*Dwight Howard	5,218	2,999	.575
Steve Johnson	4,965	2,841	.572
Darryl Dawkins	6,079	3,477	.572
James Donaldson	5,442	3,105	.571
Bo Outlaw	3,534	2,005	.567
Jeff Ruland	3,734	2,105	.564
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	28,307	15,837	.559

Free Throw Percentage (Minimum 1,200 free throws made)

	FTA	FTM	Pct
Mark Price	2,362	2,135	.904
*Steve Nash	2,853	2,577	.903
Rick Barry	4,243	3,818	.900
*Peja Stojakovic	2,475	2,214	.895
*Ray Allen	4,321	3,863	.894
*Chauncey Billups	4,455	3,972	.892
Calvin Murphy	3,864	3,445	.892
Scott Skiles	1,741	1,548	.889
Reggie Miller	7,026	6,237	.888
Larry Bird	4,471	3,960	.886

3-Point Field Goal Percentage (Minimum 250 3-point field goals made)

	3-FGA	3-FGM	Pct
Steve Kerr	1,599	726	.454
Hubert Davis	1,651	728	.441
*Jason Kapono	1,019	448	.440
Drazen Petrovic	583	255	.437
*Steve Nash	3,439	1,484	.432
Tim Legler	603	260	.431
B.J. Armstrong	1,026	436	.425
*Daniel Gibson	824	349	.424
Wesley Person	2,754	1,150	.418
*Anthony Parker	1,109	460	.415

Minutes Played

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	57,446
Karl Malone	54,852
Elvin Hayes	50,000
Wilt Chamberlain	47,859
John Stockton	47,764
Reggie Miller	47,619
Gary Payton	47,117
John Havlicek	46,471
Robert Parish	45,704
Moses Malone	45,071

Field Goals Attempted

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	28,307
Karl Malone	26,210
Michael Jordan	24,537
Elvin Hayes	24,272
John Havlicek	23,930
Wilt Chamberlain	23,497
Dominique Wilkins	21,589
Alex English	21,036
Hakeem Olajuwon	20,991
Elgin Baylor	20,171

Points

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	38,387
Karl Malone	36,928
Michael Jordan	32,292
Wilt Chamberlain	31,419
*Shaquille O'Neal	28,255
Moses Malone	27,409
Elvin Hayes	27,313
Hakeem Olajuwon	26,946
Oscar Robertson	26,710
Dominique Wilkins	26,668

Games Played

Robert Parish	1,611
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	1,560
John Stockton	1,504
Karl Malone	1,476
Kevin Willis	1,424
Reggie Miller	1,389
Clifford Robinson	1,380
Gary Payton	1,335
Moses Malone	1,329
Buck Williams	1,307

Field Goals Made

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	15,837
Karl Malone	13,528
Wilt Chamberlain	12,681
Michael Jordan	12,192
*Shaquille O'Neal	11,196
Elvin Hayes	10,976
Hakeem Olajuwon	10,749
Alex English	10,659
John Havlicek	10,513
Dominique Wilkins	9,963

Rebounds

Wilt Chamberlain	23,924
Bill Russell	21,620
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	17,440
Elvin Hayes	16,279
Moses Malone	16,212
Karl Malone	14,968
Robert Parish	14,715
Nate Thurmond	14,464
Walt Bellamy	14,241
Wes Unseld	13,769

Personal Fouls

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	4,657
Karl Malone	4,578
Robert Parish	4,443
Charles Oakley	4,421
Hakeem Olajuwon	4,383
Buck Williams	4,267
Elvin Hayes	4,193
Clifford Robinson	4,176
Kevin Willis	4,172
Otis Thorpe	4,146

3-Point Field Goals Attempted

Reggie Miller	6,486
*Ray Allen	6,176
*Jason Kidd	4,762
Tim Hardaway	4,345
Nick Van Exel	4,278
Dale Ellis	4,266
Antoine Walker	4,264
*Peja Stojakovic	4,256
Eddie Jones	4,147
*Chauncey Billups	4,099

Assists

John Stockton	15,806
*Jason Kidd	10,923
Mark Jackson	10,334
Magic Johnson	10,141
Oscar Robertson	9,887
Isiah Thomas	9,061
Gary Payton	8,966
*Steve Nash	8,397
Rod Strickland	7,987
Maurice Cheeks	7,392

Blocks

Hakeem Olajuwon	3,830
Dikembe Mutombo	3,289
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	3,189
Mark Eaton	3,064
David Robinson	2,954
Patrick Ewing	2,894
*Shaquille O'Neal	2,690
Tree Rollins	2,542
Robert Parish	2,361
Alonzo Mourning	2,356

3-Point Field Goals Made

Reggie Miller	2,560
*Ray Allen	2,444
Dale Ellis	1,719
*Peja Stojakovic	1,703
*Jason Kidd	1,662
*Chauncey Billups	1,589
*Rashard Lewis	1,587
Glen Rice	1,559
Eddie Jones	1,546
Tim Hardaway	1,542

Steals

John Stockton	3,265
Michael Jordan	2,514
Gary Payton	2,445
*Jason Kidd	2,343
Maurice Cheeks	2,310
Scottie Pippen	2,307
Clyde Drexler	2,207
Hakeem Olajuwon	2,162
Alvin Robertson	2,112
Karl Malone	2,085

All-Time NBA Regular Season Coaching Victories

(At the end of the 2009-10 season, ranked by wins. * = Active through 2009-10 season.)

Coach	W	L	Pct
*Don Nelson	1,335	1,063	.557
Lenny Wilkens	1,332	1,155	.536
Pat Riley	1,210	694	.636
*Jerry Sloan	1,190	780	.604
*Phil Jackson	1,098	460	.705
*Larry Brown	1,089	885	.552
*George Karl	986	671	.595
Bill Fitch	944	1,106	.460
Red Auerbach	938	479	.662
Dick Motta	935	1,017	.479
*Rick Adelman	902	577	.610
Jack Ramsay	864	783	.525
Cotton Fitzsimmons	832	775	.518
Gene Shue	784	861	.477
*Gregg Popovich	736	362	.670
John MacLeod	707	657	.518
Red Holzman	696	604	.535
Mike Fratello	667	548	.549
Chuck Daly	638	437	.593
Doug Moe	628	529	.543
*Flip Saunders	613	452	.576
*Mike Dunleavy	613	716	.461

Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield, MA

(* = 2010 inductee. ** = Enshrined as both a player and coach.)

Players

Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem
Archibald, Nate
Arizin, Paul
Barkley, Charles
Barlow, Thomas
Barry, Rick
Baylor, Elgin
Beckman, John
Bellamy, Walt
Belov, Sergei
Bing, Dave
Bird, Larry
Blazejowski, Carol
Borgmann, Bennie
Bradley, Bill
Brennan, Joseph
Cervi, Al
Chamberlain, Wilt
Cooper, Charles
*Cooper, Cynthia
Cosic, Kresimir
Cousy, Bob
Cowens, Dave
Crawford, Joan
Cunningham, Billy
Curry, Denise
Dalipagic, Drazen
Dantley, Adrian
Davies, Bob
DeBernardi, Forrest
DeBusschere, Dave
Dehnert, Henry "Dutch"
Donovan, Anne
Drexler, Clyde
Dumars, Joe
Endacott, Paul
English, Alex
Erving, Julius
Ewing, Patrick
Foster, Bud
Frazier, Walt
Friedman, Max
Fulks, Joe
Gale, Lauren
Gallatin, Harry
Gates, William "Pop"
Gervin, George
Gola, Tom
Goodrich, Gail
Greer, Hal
Gruenig, Robert "Æ"
Hagan, Cliff
Hanson, Victor
Harris-Stewart, Lusia
Havlicek, John
Hawkins, Cornelius "Connie"
Hayes, Elvin
Haynes, Marques
Heinsohn, Tom
Holman, Nat
Houbregs, Bob
Howell, Bailey
Hyatt, Chuck
Issel, Dan
Jeannette, Harry "Buddy"
*Johnson, Dennis
Johnson, Earvin "Magic"
*Johnson, Gus
Johnson, William
Johnston, Neil
Jones, K.C.
Jones, Sam
Jordan, Michael
Krause, Ed "Moose"
Kurland, Bob
Lanier, Bob
Lapchick, Joe
Lieberman, Nancy
Lovellette, Clyde
Lucas, Jerry
Luisetti, Angelo "Hank"
Macauley, Ed
*Malone, Karl
Malone, Moses
Maravich, Pete
Marcari, Hortencia
Martin, Slater
McAdoo, Bob
McCracken, Branch
McCracken, Jack
McDermott, Bobby
McGuire, Dick
McHale, Kevin
Meneghin, Dino
Meyers, Ann
Mikan, George
Mikkelsen, Vern
Miller, Cheryl
Monroe, Earl
Murphy, Calvin
Murphy, Charles "Stretch"
Olajuwon, Hakeem
Page, Harlan "Pat"
Parish, Robert
*Pereira, Maciel "Ubiratan"
Petrovic, Drazen
Pettit, Bob
Phillip, Andy
*Pippen, Scottie
Pollard, Jim
Ramsey, Frank
Reed, Willis
Risen, Arnie
Robertson, Oscar
Robinson, David
Roosma, John
Russell, Bill
Russell, John "Honey"
Schayes, Adolph
Schmidt, Ernest
Schommer, John
Sedran, Barney
Semjonova, Uljana
**Sharman, Bill
Stockton, John
Steinmetz, Christian
Stokes, Maurice
Thomas, Isiah
Thompson, Cat
Thompson, David
Thurmond, Nate
Twyman, Jack
Unseld, Wes
Vandivier, Robert "Fuzzy"
Wachter, Edward
Walton, Bill
Wanzer, Bobby
West, Jerry
White, Nera
**Wilkens, Lenny
Wilkins, Dominique
Woodard, Lynette
**Wooden, John
Worthy, James
Yardley, George

Coaches

Allen, Forrest C. "Phog"
Anderson, Harold
Auerbach, Arnold "Red"
Auriemma, Geno
Barmore, Leon
Barry, Justin "Sam"
Blood, Ernest
Boeheim, Jim
Brown, Hubert "Hubie"
Brown, Larry
Calhoun, Jim
Cann, Howard
Carlson, Clifford
Carnesecca, Lou
Carnevale, Ben
Carril, Pete
Case, Everett
Chancellor, Van
Chaney, John
Conradt, Jody
Crum, Denzil "Denny"
Daly, Chuck
Dean, Everett
Diaz-Miguel, Antonio
Diddle, Edgar
Drake, Bruce
Ferrandiz, Pedro
Gaines, Clarence
Gamba, Sandro
Gardner, James "Jack"
Gill, Amory "Slats"
Gomelsky, Aleksandr
Gunter, Sue
Hannum, Alex
Harshman, Marv
Haskins, Don
Hickey, Edgar
Hobson, Howard
Holzman, William "Red"
*Hurley, Bob, Sr.
Iba, Hank
Jackson, Phil
Julian, Alvin
Keaney, Frank
Keogan, George
Knight, Bob
Krzyzewski, Mike
Kundla, John
Lambert, Ward
Litwack, Harry
Loeffler, Kenneth
Lonborg, Dutch
McCutchan, Arad
McGuire, Al
McGuire, Frank
McLendon, John
Meanwell, Dr. Walter
Meyer, Ray
Miller, Ralph
Moore, Billie
Newell, Pete
Nikolic, Aleksandar
Novosel, Mirko
Olson, Robert "Lute"
Ramsay, John "Jack"
Riley, Pat
Rubini, Cesare
Rupp, Adolph
Rush, Cathy
Sachs, Leonard
**Sharman, Bill
Shelton, Everett
Sloan, Jerry
Smith, Dean
Stringer, C. Vivian
Summitt, Pat
Taylor, Fred
Thompson, John
Wade, Margaret
Watts, Stan
**Wilkens, Lenny
Williams, Roy
**Wooden, John
Woolpert, Phil
Wootten, Morgan
Yow, Kay

Teams

*1960 USA Men's Olympic team
*1992 USA Basketball "Dream Team"
Buffalo Germans
First Team
Harlem Globetrotters
New York Renaissance
Original Celtics
Texas Western

Referees

Enright, James
Hepbron, George
Hoyt, George
Kennedy, Matthew
Leith, Lloyd
Mihalik, Zigmund "Red"
Nucatola, John
Quigley, Ernest
Rudolph, Marvin "Mendy"
Shirley, J. Dallas
Strom, Earl
Tobey, David
Walsh, David

Contributors

Abbott, Senda Berenson
Bee, Clair
Biasone, Danny
Brown, Walter
Bunn, John
*Buss, Jerry
Colangelo, Jerry
Davidson, Bill
Douglas, Bob
Duer, Al
Embry, Wayne
Fagan, Cliff
Fisher, Harry
Fleisher, Larry
Gavitt, David
Gottlieb, Edward
Gulick, Dr. Luther
Harrison, Lester
Hearn, Francis "Chick"
Hepp, Dr. Ferenc
Hickox, Edward
Hinkle, Tony
Irish, Edward "Ned"
Jones, R. William
Kennedy, Walter
Lemon, Meadowlark
Liston, Emil
Lloyd, Earl
Mokray, Bill
Morgan, Ralph
Morgenweck, Frank
Naismith, Dr. James
Newton, C. M.
O'Brien, John
O'Brien, Larry
Olsen, Harold
Podoloff, Maurice
Porter, Henry V.
Reid, William
Ripley, Elmer
St. John, Lynn
Saperstein, Abe
Schabinger, Arthur
Stagg, Alonzo
Stankovic, Boris
Steitz, Edward
Taylor, Chuck
Teague, Bertha
Tower, Oswald
Trester, Arthur
Wells, Clifford
Wilke, Lou
Zollner, Fred

NBA Home Courts

Team	Name (year built)	Capacity[1]	Team	Name (year built)	Capacity[1]
Atlanta	Philips Arena (1999)	18,729	Milwaukee	Bradley Center (1988)	18,717
Boston	TD Garden[2] (1995)	18,624	Minnesota	Target Center (1990)	19,356
Charlotte	Time Warner Cable Arena (2005)	19,077	New Jersey	IZOD Center[4] (1981)	18,974
Chicago	United Center (1994)	20,917	New Orleans[5]	New Orleans Arena (1999)	17,188
Cleveland	Quicken Loans Arena (1994)	20,562	New York	Madison Square Garden (IV) (1968)	19,763
Dallas	American Airlines Center (2001)	19,200	Oklahoma City	Ford Center[6] (2002)	18,203
Denver	Pepsi Center (1999)	19,155	Orlando	Amway Arena[7] (1989)	17,451
Detroit	The Palace of Auburn Hills (1988)	22,076	Philadelphia	Wachovia Center[8] (1996)	20,318
Golden State	ORACLE Arena[3] (1966)	19,596	Phoenix	US Airways Center[9] (1992)	18,422
Houston	Toyota Center (2003)	18,043	Portland	Rose Garden (1995)	19,980
Indiana	Conseco Fieldhouse (1999)	18,165	Sacramento	ARCO Arena (1988)	17,317
L.A. Clippers	STAPLES Center (1999)	19,060	San Antonio	AT&T Center[10] (2002)	18,797
L.A. Lakers	STAPLES Center (1999)	18,997	Toronto	Air Canada Centre (1999)	19,800
Memphis	FedExForum (2004)	18,119	Utah	EnergySolutions Arena[11] (1991)	19,911
Miami	AmericanAirlines Arena (1999)	19,600	Washington	Verizon Center[12] (1997)	20,173

(1) At the end of the 2009-10 season. (2) Fleet Center, 1995-2005. (3) Oakland Coliseum Arena, 1966-96; Arena in Oakland, 1997-2006. (4) Brendan Byrne/Meadowlands Arena, 1981-96; Continental Airlines Arena, 1996-2007. (5) Because of damage to New Orleans Arena due to Hurricane Katrina, the Hornets played 35 games in the Ford Center in Oklahoma City, OK, 3 games in New Orleans Arena, and 3 games at other locations during the 2005-06 season. In 2006-07, the Hornets played 35 games at the Ford Center and 6 games in New Orleans Arena. The Hornets played 2007-08 home games in New Orleans Arena. (6) The Seattle SuperSonics relocated to Oklahoma City prior to the 2008-09 season. (7) Orlando Arena (1989-2000), TD Waterhouse Centre (2000-06). (8) CoreStates Center, 1996-98; First Union Center, 1998-2003. (9) America West Arena, 1992-2006. (10) SBC Center, 2002-06. (11) Delta Center, 1991-2006. (12) MCI Center, 1997-2006.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

Perfect Storm at Home: Seattle Wins 2010 WNBA Title

Seattle won its first WNBA title since 2004 on Sept. 16, 2010, sweeping the Atlanta Dream in three games in the best-of-five 2010 WNBA Finals. The Storm tied a league record with 28 regular season wins, including a perfect 17-0 home record, and swept each of their three playoff opponents. Storm center Lauren Jackson earned the WNBA Finals MVP award after being voted league MVP in the 2010 regular season.

WNBA Final Standings, 2010

x = clinched playoff berth; y = clinched top seed

Eastern Conference	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Washington Mystics	22	12	.647	0
x-New York Liberty	22	12	.647	0
x-Indiana Fever	21	13	.618	1
x-Atlanta Dream	19	15	.559	3
Connecticut Sun	17	17	.500	5
Chicago Sky	14	20	.412	8

Western Conference	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Seattle Storm	28	6	.824	0
x-Phoenix Mercury	15	19	.441	13
x-San Antonio Silver Stars	14	20	.412	14
x-Los Angeles Sparks	13	21	.382	15
Minnesota Lynx	13	21	.382	15
Tulsa Shock	6	28	.176	22

WNBA Playoffs, 2010

(playoff seeding in parentheses; conference winner automatically gets top seed)

Eastern Conference

(4) Atlanta defeated (1) Washington, 2 games to 0
(2) New York defeated (3) Indiana, 2 games to 1
(4) Atlanta defeated (2) New York, 2 games to 0

Western Conference

(1) Seattle defeated (4) Los Angeles, 2 games to 0
(2) Phoenix defeated (3) San Antonio, 2 games to 0
(1) Seattle defeated (2) Phoenix, 2 games to 0

WNBA Championship, 2010

Seattle defeated Atlanta, 3 games to 0 (79-77, 87-84, 87-84) in the best-of-five series.

All-WNBA Teams, 2010

First team	Position	Second team	Position
Lauren Jackson, Seattle	Forward/Center	Crystal Langhorne, Washington	Forward/Center
Tamika Catchings, Indiana	Forward	Angel McCoughtry, Atlanta	Forward/Center
Sylvia Fowles, Chicago	Center	Tina Charles, Connecticut	Center
Cappie Pondexter, New York	Guard	Sue Bird, Seattle	Guard
Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	Guard	Katie Douglas, Indiana	Guard

WNBA Statistical Leaders and Awards, 2010

Minutes played: 1,166, Cappie Pondexter, New York
Total points: 729, Cappie Pondexter, New York
Points per game: 22.6, Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
Highest field goal pct.: .664, Candice Dupree, Phoenix
Highest 3-pt. field goal pct.: .486, Leilani Mitchell, New York
Highest free throw pct.: .960, Becky Hammon, San Antonio
Total rebounds: 398, Tina Charles, Connecticut
Rebounds per game: 11.7, Tina Charles, Connecticut
Total assists: 220, Ticha Penicheiro, Los Angeles
Assists per game: 6.88, Ticha Penicheiro, Los Angeles
Total steals: 77, Tamika Catchings, Indiana
Steals per game: 2.26, Tamika Catchings, Indiana
Total blocked shots: 88, Sylvia Fowles, Chicago
Coach of the year: Brian Agler, Seattle
Defensive player of the year: Tamika Catchings, Indiana
Most improved player: Leilani Mitchell, New York

WNBA Champions, 1997-2010

	Regular Season		Playoffs		
Year	Eastern Conference	Western Conference	Champion	Coach	Opponent
1997	Houston Comets	Phoenix Mercury	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
1998	Cleveland Rockers	Houston Comets	Houston	Van Chancellor	Phoenix
1999	New York Liberty	Houston Comets	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
2000	New York Liberty	Los Angeles Sparks	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
2001	Cleveland Rockers	Los Angeles Sparks	Los Angeles	Michael Cooper	Charlotte
2002	New York Liberty	Los Angeles Sparks	Los Angeles	Michael Cooper	New York
2003	Detroit Shock	Los Angeles Sparks	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	Los Angeles
2004	Connecticut Sun	Los Angeles Sparks	Seattle	Ann Donovan	Connecticut
2005	Connecticut Sun	Sacramento Monarchs	Sacramento	John Whisenant	Connecticut
2006	Connecticut Sun	Sacramento Monarchs	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	Sacramento
2007	Detroit Shock	Phoenix Mercury	Phoenix	Paul Westhead	Detroit
2008	Detroit Shock	San Antonio Silver Stars	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	San Antonio
2009	Indiana Fever	Phoenix Mercury	Phoenix	Corey Gaines	Indiana
2010	Washington Mystics	Seattle Storm	Seattle	Brian Agler	Atlanta

WNBA Scoring Leaders, 1997-2010

(average points per game; 10 games minimum)

Year	Leader, team	Pts	Avg
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	621	22.2
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	680	22.7
1999	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	686	22.1
2000	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston	643	20.7
2001	Katie Smith, Minnesota	739	23.1
2002	Chamique Holdsclaw, Washington	397	19.9
2003	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	698	21.2
2004	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	634	20.5
2005	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston	614	18.6
2006	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	860	25.3
2007	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	739	23.8
2008	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	820	24.1
2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	631	20.4
2010	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	702	22.6

WNBA Finals MVP

Year	Player
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1999	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento
2000	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston
2001	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2002	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston
2003	Lauren Jackson, Seattle
2004	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2005	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston
2006	Deanna Nolan, Detroit
2007	Cappie Pondexter, Phoenix
2008	Katie Smith, Detroit
2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
2010	Lauren Jackson, Seattle

WNBA Most Valuable Player

Year	Player
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1999	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
2000	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
2001	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2002	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2003	Ruth Riley, Detroit
2004	Betty Lennox, Seattle
2005	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento
2006	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2007	Lauren Jackson, Seattle
2008	Candace Parker, Los Angeles
2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
2010	Lauren Jackson, Seattle

WNBA Rookie of the Year

Year	Player
1997	No award
1998	Tracy Reid, Charlotte
1999	Chamique Holdsclaw, Washington
2000	Betty Lennox, Minnesota
2001	Jackie Stiles, Portland
2002	Tamika Catchings, Indiana
2003	Cheryl Ford, Detroit
2004	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
2005	Temeka Johnson, Washington
2006	Seimone Augustus, Minnesota
2007	Armintie Price, Chicago
2008	Candace Parker, Los Angeles
2009	Angel McCoughtry, Atlanta
2010	Tina Charles, Connecticut

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Toews, Kane Lead Chicago to Stanley Cup

The Stanley Cup returned to Chicago for the first time in nearly five decades as the Chicago Blackhawks topped the Philadelphia Flyers, 4-3 in Game 6 for the league title. The Blackhawks' Patrick Kane scored the decisive goal in overtime in Philadelphia on a shot that slid past Flyers goaltender Michael Leighton and wedged underneath the padding inside the base of the goal. Kane erupted immediately in celebration of victory while most in the arena were unaware that the puck was in the net. Flyer Scott Hartnell had forced overtime when he scored with 3:59 left in regulation, but the Flyers dropped their sixth straight Stanley Cup Final series since winning back-to-back Cups in 1974-75. Blackhawks' captain Jonathan Toews won the Conn Smythe Trophy as playoff MVP with a club post-season record of 29 points.

Toews and teammates Duncan Keith and Brent Seabrook added the Cup to their gold-medal winning performance for Canada at the Vancouver Winter Olympics. The NHL sent 140 players to the 2010 Olympic hockey tournament, which forced a two-week NHL hiatus in February.

The Washington Capitals earned the Presidents' Trophy with the league's best regular-season record, but were eliminated by the Montréal Canadiens in the first round of the playoffs. Montréal, the No. 8 seed, also disposed of the defending champion Penguins in the second round before losing to the 7th-seeded Flyers in the Eastern Conference finals.

The league enjoyed another successful outdoor Winter Classic as 38,112 fans packed into Boston's Fenway Park on New Year's Day to see the Bruins beat the Flyers in OT, 2-1. Elsewhere, veteran New Jersey Devils goaltender Martin Brodeur led all NHL netminders with 45 victories and nine shutouts, increasing his league career records in those categories to 602 and 110, respectively.

Final NHL Standings, 2009-10

(Playoff seeding in parentheses; division winners automatically seeded 1, 2, or 3. Teams tied at the end of regulation time are each awarded 1 point. An additional point is awarded to the overtime or shootout winner.)

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division	W	L	OT	GF	GA	PTS
New Jersey Devils (2)	48	27	7	222	191	103
Pittsburgh Penguins (4)	47	28	7	257	237	101
Philadelphia Flyers (7)	41	35	6	236	225	88
New York Rangers	38	33	11	222	218	87
New York Islanders	34	37	11	222	264	79
Northeast Division	**W**	**L**	**OT**	**GF**	**GA**	**PTS**
Buffalo Sabres (3)	45	27	10	235	207	100
Ottawa Senators (5)	44	32	6	225	238	94
Boston Bruins (6)	39	30	13	206	200	91
Montreal Canadiens (8)	39	33	10	217	223	88
Toronto Maple Leafs	30	38	14	214	267	74
Southeast Division	**W**	**L**	**OT**	**GF**	**GA**	**PTS**
Washington Capitals (1)	54	15	13	318	233	121
Atlanta Thrashers	35	34	13	234	256	83
Carolina Hurricanes	35	37	10	230	256	80
Tampa Bay Lightning	34	36	12	217	260	80
Florida Panthers	32	37	13	208	244	77

Western Conference

Central Division	W	L	OT	GF	GA	PTS
Chicago Blackhawks (2)	52	22	8	271	209	112
Detroit Red Wings (5)	44	24	14	229	216	102
Nashville Predators (7)	47	29	6	225	225	100
St. Louis Blues	40	32	10	225	223	90
Columbus Blue Jackets	32	35	15	216	259	79
Northwest Division	**W**	**L**	**OT**	**GF**	**GA**	**PTS**
Vancouver Canucks (3)	49	28	5	272	222	103
Colorado Avalanche (8)	43	30	9	244	233	95
Calgary Flames	40	32	10	204	210	90
Minnesota Wild	38	36	8	219	246	84
Edmonton Oilers	27	47	8	214	284	62
Pacific Division	**W**	**L**	**OT**	**GF**	**GA**	**PTS**
San Jose Sharks (1)	51	20	11	264	215	113
Phoenix Coyotes (4)	50	25	7	225	202	107
Los Angeles Kings (6)	46	27	9	241	219	101
Anaheim Ducks	39	32	11	238	251	89
Dallas Stars	37	31	14	237	254	88

Stanley Cup Playoff Results, 2010

Eastern Conference

Montréal defeated Washington, 4-3
Boston defeated Buffalo, 4-2
Philadelphia defeated New Jersey, 4-1
Pittsburgh defeated Ottawa, 4-2
Montréal defeated Pittsburgh, 4-3
Philadelphia defeated Boston, 4-3
Philadelphia defeated Montréal, 4-1

Western Conference

San Jose defeated Colorado, 4-2
Chicago defeated Nashville, 4-1
Vancouver defeated Los Angeles, 4-2
Detroit defeated Phoenix, 4-3
San Jose defeated Detroit, 4-1
Chicago defeated Vancouver, 4-2
Chicago defeated San Jose, 4-0

Finals

Chicago defeated Philadelphia, 4-2 (6-5, 2-1, 3-4 (OT), 3-5, 7-4, 4-3 (OT))

Stanley Cup Champions, 1927-2010

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent
1927	Ottawa	Dave Gill	Boston
1928	NY Rangers	Lester Patrick	Montréal Maroons
1929	Boston	Cy Denneny	NY Rangers
1930	Montréal Canadiens	Cecil Hart	Boston
1931	Montréal Canadiens	Cecil Hart	Chicago
1932	Toronto	Dick Irvin	NY Rangers
1933	NY Rangers	Lester Patrick	Toronto
1934	Chicago	Tommy Gorman	Detroit
1935	Montréal Maroons	Tommy Gorman	Toronto
1936	Detroit	Jack Adams	Toronto
1937	Detroit	Jack Adams	NY Rangers
1938	Chicago	Bill Stewart	Toronto
1939	Boston	Art Ross	Toronto
1940	NY Rangers	Frank Boucher	Toronto
1941	Boston	Cooney Weiland	Detroit
1942	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1943	Detroit	Jack Adams	Boston
1944	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Chicago
1945	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1946	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Boston
1947	Toronto	Hap Day	Montréal
1948	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1949	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit
1950	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	NY Rangers
1951	Toronto	Joe Primeau	Montréal
1952	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	Montréal
1953	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Boston
1954	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	Montréal
1955	Detroit	Jimmy Skinner	Montréal
1956	Montréal	Toe Blake	Detroit
1957	Montréal	Toe Blake	Boston
1958	Montréal	Toe Blake	Boston
1959	Montréal	Toe Blake	Toronto
1960	Montréal	Toe Blake	Toronto
1961	Chicago	Rudy Pilous	Detroit
1962	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Chicago
1963	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Detroit
1964	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Detroit
1965	Montréal	Toe Blake	Chicago
1966	Montréal	Toe Blake	Detroit
1967	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Montréal
1968	Montréal	Toe Blake	St. Louis
1969	Montréal	Claude Ruel	St. Louis
1970	Boston	Harry Sinden	St. Louis
1971	Montréal	Al MacNeil	Chicago
1972	Boston	Tom Johnson	NY Rangers
1973	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Chicago
1974	Philadelphia	Fred Shero	Boston
1975	Philadelphia	Fred Shero	Buffalo
1976	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Philadelphia
1977	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Boston

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent
1978	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Boston
1979	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	NY Rangers
1980	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Philadelphia
1981	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Minnesota
1982	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Vancouver
1983	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Edmonton
1984	Edmonton	Glen Sather	NY Islanders
1985	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Philadelphia
1986	Montréal	Jean Perron	Calgary
1987	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Philadelphia
1988	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Boston
1989	Calgary	Terry Crisp	Montréal
1990	Edmonton	John Muckler	Boston
1991	Pittsburgh	Bob Johnson	Minnesota
1992	Pittsburgh	Scotty Bowman	Chicago
1993	Montréal	Jacques Demers	Los Angeles
1994	NY Rangers	Mike Keenan	Vancouver
1995	New Jersey	Jacques Lemaire	Detroit
1996	Colorado	Marc Crawford	Florida
1997	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Philadelphia
1998	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Washington
1999	Dallas	Ken Hitchcock	Buffalo
2000	New Jersey	Larry Robinson	Dallas
2001	Colorado	Bob Hartley	New Jersey
2002	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Carolina
2003	New Jersey	Pat Burns	Anaheim
2004	Tampa Bay	John Tortorella	Calgary
2005	No competition (labor dispute; season cancelled).		
2006	Carolina	Peter Laviolette	Edmonton
2007	Anaheim	Randy Carlyle	Ottawa
2008	Detroit	Mike Babcock	Pittsburgh
2009	Pittsburgh	Dan Bylsma	Detroit
2010	Chicago	Joel Quenneville	Philadelphia

Most NHL Goals in a Season

Player	Team	Season	Goals
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1981-82	92
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1983-84	87
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1990-91	86
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1988-89	85
Phil Esposito	Boston	1970-71	76
Teemu Selanne	Winnipeg	1992-93	76
Alexander Mogilny	Buffalo	1992-93	76
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1984-85	73
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1989-90	72
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1982-83	71
Jari Kurri	Edmonton	1984-85	71
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1987-88	70
Bernie Nicholls	Los Angeles	1988-89	70
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1991-92	70
Mike Bossy	NY Islanders	1978-79	69
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1992-93	69
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1995-96	69
Phil Esposito	Boston	1973-74	68
Mike Bossy	NY Islanders	1980-81	68
Jari Kurri	Edmonton	1985-86	68

All-Time Regular Season Leading Scorers

(Through end of 2009-10 season.)

Player	Goals	Assists	Points	Player	Goals	Assists	Points	Player	Goals	Assists	Points
Wayne Gretzky	894	1,963	2,857	Joe Sakic	625	1,016	1,641	Bryan Trottier	524	901	1,425
Mark Messier	694	1,193	1,887	Jaromir Jagr	646	953	1,599	Adam Oates	341	1,079	1,420
Gordie Howe	801	1,049	1,850	Phil Esposito	717	873	1,590	Doug Gilmour	450	964	1,414
Ron Francis	549	1,249	1,798	Ray Bourque	410	1,169	1,579	Dale Hawerchuk	518	891	1,409
Marcel Dionne	731	1,040	1,771	Paul Coffey	396	1,135	1,531	Jari Kurri	601	797	1,398
Steve Yzerman	692	1,063	1,755	Mark Recchi	563	922	1,485	Luc Robitaille	668	726	1,394
Mario Lemieux	690	1,033	1,723	Stan Mikita	541	926	1,467				

Hart Memorial Trophy (MVP), 1927-2010

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1927	Herb Gardiner, Montréal Canadiens	1955	Ted Kennedy, Toronto	1983	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1928	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1956	Jean Beliveau, Montréal	1984	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1929	Roy Worters, NY Americans	1957	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1930	Nels Stewart, Montréal Maroons	1958	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1986	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1931	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1959	Andy Bathgate, NY Rangers	1987	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1932	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1960	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1988	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1933	Eddie Shore, Boston	1961	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal	1989	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1934	Aurel Joliat, Montréal Canadiens	1962	Jacques Plante, Montréal	1990	Mark Messier, Edmonton
1935	Eddie Shore, Boston	1963	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1991	Brett Hull, St. Louis
1936	Eddie Shore, Boston	1964	Jean Beliveau, Montréal	1992	Mark Messier, NY Rangers
1937	Babe Siebert, Montréal Canadiens	1965	Bobby Hull, Chicago	1993	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1938	Eddie Shore, Boston	1966	Bobby Hull, Chicago	1994	Sergei Fedorov, Detroit
1939	Toe Blake, Montréal	1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1995	Eric Lindros, Philadelphia
1940	Ebbie Goodfellow, Detroit	1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1996	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1941	Bill Cowley, Boston	1969	Phil Esposito, Boston	1997	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1942	Tom Anderson, Brooklyn Americans	1970	Bobby Orr, Boston	1998	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1943	Bill Cowley, Boston	1971	Bobby Orr, Boston	1999	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1944	Babe Pratt, Toronto	1972	Bobby Orr, Boston	2000	Chris Pronger, St. Louis
1945	Elmer Lach, Montréal	1973	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia	2001	Joe Sakic, Colorado
1946	Max Bentley, Chicago	1974	Phil Esposito, Boston	2002	Jose Theodore, Montréal
1947	Maurice Richard, Montréal	1975	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia	2003	Peter Forsberg, Colorado
1948	Buddy O'Connor, NY Rangers	1976	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia	2004	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
1949	Sid Abel, Detroit	1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	2006	Joe Thornton, San Jose
1950	Chuck Rayner, NY Rangers	1978	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	2007	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
1951	Milt Schmidt, Boston	1979	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders	2008	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
1952	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1980	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2009	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
1953	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1981	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2010	Henrik Sedin, Vancouver
1954	Al Rollins, Chicago	1982	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton		

Conn Smythe Trophy (MVP in Playoffs), 1965-2010

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1965	Jean Beliveau, Montréal	1976	Reg Leach, Philadelphia	1987	Ron Hextall, Philadelphia
1966	Roger Crozier, Detroit	1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	1988	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1967	Dave Keon, Toronto	1978	Larry Robinson, Montréal	1989	Al MacInnis, Calgary
1968	Glenn Hall, St. Louis	1979	Bob Gainey, Montréal	1990	Bill Ranford, Edmonton
1969	Serge Savard, Montréal	1980	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders	1991	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston	1981	Butch Goring, NY Islanders	1992	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1971	Ken Dryden, Montréal	1982	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders	1993	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1972	Bobby Orr, Boston	1983	Billy Smith, NY Islanders	1994	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1973	Yvan Cournoyer, Montréal	1984	Mark Messier, Edmonton	1995	Claude Lemieux, New Jersey
1974	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia	1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	1996	Joe Sakic, Colorado
1975	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia	1986	Patrick Roy, Montréal	1997	Mike Vernon, Detroit

Year	Player, team
1998	Steve Yzerman, Detroit
1999	Joe Nieuwendyk, Dallas
2000	Scott Stevens, New Jersey
2001	Patrick Roy, Colorado
2002	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2003	Jean-Sebastien Giguere, Anaheim
2004	Brad Richards, Tampa Bay
2006	Cam Ward, Carolina
2007	Scott Niedermayer, Anaheim
2008	Henrik Zetterberg, Detroit
2009	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2010	Jonathan Toews, Chicago

Calder Memorial Trophy (Rookie of the Year), 1933-2010

Year	Player, team
1933	Carl Voss, Detroit
1934	Russ Blinco, Montréal Maroons
1935	Dave Schriner, NY Americans
1936	Mike Karakas, Chicago
1937	Syl Apps, Toronto
1938	Cully Dahlstrom, Chicago
1939	Frank Brimsek, Boston
1940	Kilby MacDonald, NY Rangers
1941	John Quilty, Montréal
1942	Grant Warwick, NY Rangers
1943	Gaye Stewart, Toronto
1944	Gus Bodnar, Toronto
1945	Frank McCool, Toronto
1946	Edgar Laprade, NY Rangers
1947	Howie Meeker, Toronto
1948	Jim McFadden, Detroit
1949	Pentti Lund, NY Rangers
1950	Jack Gelineau, Boston
1951	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1952	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal
1953	Gump Worsley, NY Rangers
1954	Camille Henry, NY Rangers
1955	Ed Litzenberger, Chicago
1956	Glenn Hall, Detroit
1957	Larry Regan, Boston
1958	Frank Mahovlich, Toronto
1959	Ralph Backstrom, Montréal
1960	Bill Hay, Chicago
1961	Dave Keon, Toronto
1962	Bobby Rousseau, Montréal
1963	Kent Douglas, Toronto
1964	Jacques Laperriere, Montréal
1965	Roger Crozier, Detroit
1966	Brit Selby, Toronto
1967	Bobby Orr, Boston
1968	Derek Sanderson, Boston
1969	Danny Grant, Minnesota
1970	Tony Esposito, Chicago
1971	Gilbert Perreault, Buffalo
1972	Ken Dryden, Montréal
1973	Steve Vickers, NY Rangers
1974	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1975	Eric Vail, Atlanta
1976	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders
1977	Willi Plett, Atlanta
1978	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1979	Bobby Smith, Minnesota
1980	Ray Bourque, Boston
1981	Peter Stastny, Quebec
1982	Dale Hawerchuk, Winnipeg
1983	Steve Larmer, Chicago
1984	Tom Barrasso, Buffalo
1985	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1986	Gary Suter, Calgary
1987	Luc Robitaille, Los Angeles
1988	Joe Nieuwendyk, Calgary
1989	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1990	Sergei Makarov, Calgary
1991	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1992	Pavel Bure, Vancouver
1993	Teemu Selanne, Winnipeg
1994	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
1995	Peter Forsberg, Quebec
1996	Daniel Alfredsson, Ottawa
1997	Bryan Berard, NY Islanders
1998	Sergei Samsonov, Boston
1999	Chris Drury, Colorado
2000	Scott Gomez, New Jersey
2001	Evgeni Nabokov, San Jose
2002	Dany Heatley, Atlanta
2003	Barret Jackman, St. Louis
2004	Andrew Raycroft, Boston
2006	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
2007	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2008	Patrick Kane, Chicago
2009	Steve Mason, Columbus
2010	Tyler Myers, Buffalo

Lady Byng Memorial Trophy (Most Gentlemanly Player), 1925-2010

Year	Player, team
1925	Frank Nighbor, Ottawa
1926	Frank Nighbor, Ottawa
1927	Billy Burch, NY Americans
1928	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1929	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1930	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1931	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1932	Joe Primeau, Toronto
1933	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1934	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1935	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers
1936	Doc Romnes, Chicago
1937	Marty Barry, Detroit
1938	Gordie Drillon, Toronto
1939	Clint Smith, NY Rangers
1940	Bobby Bauer, Boston
1941	Bobby Bauer, Boston
1942	Syl Apps, Toronto
1943	Max Bentley, Chicago
1944	Clint Smith, Chicago
1945	Bill Mosienko, Chicago
1946	Toe Blake, Montréal
1947	Bobby Bauer, Boston
1948	Buddy O'Connor, NY Rangers
1949	Bill Quackenbush, Detroit
1950	Edgar Laprade, NY Rangers
1951	Red Kelly, Detroit
1952	Sid Smith, Toronto
1953	Red Kelly, Detroit
1954	Red Kelly, Detroit
1955	Sid Smith, Toronto
1956	Earl Reibel, Detroit
1957	Andy Hebenton, NY Rangers
1958	Camille Henry, NY Rangers
1959	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1960	Don McKenney, Boston
1961	Red Kelly, Toronto
1962	Dave Keon, Toronto
1963	Dave Keon, Toronto
1964	Ken Wharram, Chicago
1965	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1966	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1969	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1970	Phil Goyette, St. Louis
1971	John Bucyk, Boston
1972	Jean Ratelle, NY Rangers
1973	Gil Perreault, Buffalo
1974	John Bucyk, Boston
1975	Marcel Dionne, Detroit
1976	Jean Ratelle, NYR-Boston
1977	Marcel Dionne, Los Angeles
1978	Butch Goring, Los Angeles
1979	Bob MacMillan, Atlanta
1980	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1981	Rick Kehoe, Pittsburgh
1982	Rick Middleton, Boston
1983	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1984	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1985	Jari Kurri, Edmonton
1986	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1987	Joe Mullen, Calgary
1988	Mats Naslund, Montréal
1989	Joe Mullen, Calgary
1990	Brett Hull, St. Louis
1991	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1992	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1993	Pierre Turgeon, NY Islanders
1994	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1995	Ron Francis, Pittsburgh
1996	Paul Kariya, Anaheim
1997	Paul Kariya, Anaheim
1998	Ron Francis, Pittsburgh
1999	Wayne Gretzky, NY Rangers
2000	Pavol Demitra, St. Louis
2001	Joe Sakic, Colorado
2002	Ron Francis, Carolina
2003	Alexander Mogilny, Toronto
2004	Brad Richards, Tampa Bay
2006	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2007	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2008	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2009	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
2010	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay

James Norris Memorial Trophy (Outstanding Defenseman), 1954-2010

Year	Player, team
1954	Red Kelly, Detroit
1955	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1956	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1957	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1958	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1959	Tom Johnson, Montréal
1960	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1961	Doug Harvey, Montréal
1962	Doug Harvey, NY Rangers
1963	Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1964	Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1965	Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1966	Jacques Laperriere, Montréal
1967	Harry Howell, NY Rangers
1968	Bobby Orr, Boston
1969	Bobby Orr, Boston
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston
1971	Bobby Orr, Boston
1972	Bobby Orr, Boston
1973	Bobby Orr, Boston
1974	Bobby Orr, Boston
1975	Bobby Orr, Boston
1976	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1977	Larry Robinson, Montréal
1978	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1979	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders
1980	Larry Robinson, Montréal
1981	Randy Carlyle, Pittsburgh
1982	Doug Wilson, Chicago
1983	Rod Langway, Washington
1984	Rod Langway, Washington
1985	Paul Coffey, Edmonton
1986	Paul Coffey, Edmonton
1987	Ray Bourque, Boston
1988	Ray Bourque, Boston
1989	Chris Chelios, Montréal
1990	Ray Bourque, Boston
1991	Ray Bourque, Boston
1992	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1993	Chris Chelios, Chicago
1994	Ray Bourque, Boston
1995	Paul Coffey, Detroit
1996	Chris Chelios, Chicago
1997	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1998	Rob Blake, Los Angeles
1999	Al MacInnis, St. Louis
2000	Chris Pronger, St. Louis
2001	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2002	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2003	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2004	Scott Niedermayer, New Jersey
2006	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2007	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2008	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
2009	Zdeno Chara, Boston
2010	Duncan Keith, Chicago

Art Ross Trophy (Leading Points Scorer), 1927-2010

Trophy first awarded in 1948. Prior years list NHL scoring leader.

Year	Player, team
1927	Bill Cook, NY Rangers
1928	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens
1929	Ace Bailey, Toronto
1930	Cooney Weiland, Boston
1931	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens
1932	Harvey Jackson, Toronto
1933	Bill Cook, NY Rangers
1934	Charlie Conacher, Toronto
1935	Charlie Conacher, Toronto
1936	Dave Schriner, NY Americans
1937	Dave Schriner, NY Americans
1938	Gordie Drillon, Toronto
1939	Toe Blake, Montréal
1940	Milt Schmidt, Boston
1941	Bill Cowley, Boston
1942	Bryan Hextall, NY Rangers
1943	Doug Bentley, Chicago
1944	Herbie Cain, Boston
1945	Elmer Lach, Montréal
1946	Max Bentley, Chicago
1947	Max Bentley, Chicago
1948	Elmer Lach, Montréal
1949	Roy Conacher, Chicago
1950	Ted Lindsay, Detroit
1951	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1952	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1953	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1954	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1955	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal
1956	Jean Beliveau, Montréal
1957	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1958	Dickie Moore, Montréal
1959	Dickie Moore, Montréal
1960	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1961	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal
1962	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1963	Gordie Howe, Detroit
1964	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1965	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1966	Bobby Hull, Chicago
1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago
1969	Phil Esposito, Boston
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston
1971	Phil Esposito, Boston
1972	Phil Esposito, Boston
1973	Phil Esposito, Boston
1974	Phil Esposito, Boston
1975	Bobby Orr, Boston
1976	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1978	Guy Lafleur, Montréal
1979	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders
1980	Marcel Dionne, Los Angeles
1981	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1982	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1983	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1984	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1986	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1987	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1988	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1989	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1990	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1991	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1992	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1993	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1994	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1995	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1996	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1997	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1998	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1999	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
2000	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
2001	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
2002	Jarome Iginla, Calgary
2003	Peter Forsberg, Colorado
2004	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
2006	Joe Thornton, San Jose
2007	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
2008	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
2009	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2010	Henrik Sedin, Vancouver

Vezina Trophy (Outstanding Goalie), 1927-2010

Before 1982, awarded to the goalie or goalies who played a minimum of 25 games for the team that allowed the fewest goals; since 1982, awarded to the most outstanding goalie, as determined by a vote of NHL general managers.

Year	Player, team
1927	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens
1928	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens
1929	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens
1930	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1931	Roy Worters, NY Americans
1932	Charlie Gardiner, Chicago
1933	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1934	Charlie Gardiner, Chicago
1935	Lorne Chabot, Chicago
1936	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1937	Normie Smith, Detroit
1938	Tiny Thompson, Boston
1939	Frank Brimsek, Boston
1940	Dave Kerr, NY Rangers
1941	Turk Broda, Toronto
1942	Frank Brimsek, Boston
1943	Johnny Mowers, Detroit
1944	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1945	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1946	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1947	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1948	Turk Broda, Toronto
1949	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1950	Bill Durnan, Montréal
1951	Al Rollins, Toronto
1952	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1953	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1954	Harry Lumley, Toronto
1955	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1956	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1957	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1958	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1959	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1960	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1961	Johnny Bower, Toronto
1962	Jacques Plante, Montréal
1963	Glenn Hall, Chicago
1964	Charlie Hodge, Montréal
1965	Sawchuk, Bower, Toronto
1966	Worsley, Hodge, Montréal
1967	Hall, DeJordy, Chicago
1968	Worsley, Vachon, Montréal
1969	Hall, Plante, St. Louis
1970	Tony Esposito, Chicago
1971	Giacomin, Villemure, NY Rangers
1972	Esposito, Smith, Chicago
1973	Ken Dryden, Montréal
1974	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia; Tony Esposito, Chicago
1975	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia
1976	Ken Dryden, Montréal
1977	Dryden, Larocque, Montréal
1978	Dryden, Larocque, Montréal
1979	Dryden, Larocque, Montréal
1980	Sauve, Edwards, Buffalo
1981	Sevigny, Larocque, Herron, Montréal
1982	Bill Smith, NY Islanders
1983	Pete Peeters, Boston
1984	Tom Barrasso, Buffalo
1985	Pelle Lindbergh, Philadelphia
1986	John Vanbiesbrouck, NY Rangers
1987	Ron Hextall, Philadelphia
1988	Grant Fuhr, Edmonton
1989	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1990	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1991	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1992	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1993	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1994	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1995	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1996	Jim Carey, Washington
1997	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1998	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1999	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
2000	Olaf Kolzig, Washington
2001	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
2002	Jose Theodore, Montréal
2003	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2004	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2006	Miikka Kiprusoff, Calgary
2007	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2008	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
2009	Tim Thomas, Boston
2010	Ryan Miller, Buffalo

NHL Home Ice

Team	Name (built)	Capacity[1]
Anaheim	Honda Center[2] (1993)	17,174
Atlanta	Philips Arena (1999)	18,545
Boston	TD Garden[3] (1995)	17,565
Buffalo	HSBC Arena[4] (1996)	18,690
Calgary	Pengrowth Saddledome[5] (1983)	19,289
Carolina	RBC Center[6] (1999)	18,680
Chicago	United Center (1994)	20,500
Colorado	Pepsi Center (1999)	18,007
Columbus	Nationwide Arena (2000)	18,144
Dallas	American Airlines Center (2001)	18,532
Detroit	Joe Louis Arena (1979)	20,066
Edmonton	Rexall Place[7] (1974)	16,839
Florida	BankAtlantic Center[8] (1998)	19,250
Los Angeles	Staples Center (1999)	18,118
Minnesota	Xcel Energy Center	18,064
Montréal	Le Centre Bell[9] (1996)	21,273
Nashville	Sommet Center[10] (1997)	17,113
New Jersey	Prudential Center (2007)	17,625
NY Islanders	Nassau Veterans Mem. Col. (1972)	16,234
NY Rangers	Madison Square Garden (1968)	18,200
Ottawa	Scotiabank Place[11] (1996)	19,153
Philadelphia	Wachovia Center[12] (1996)	19,537
Phoenix	Jobing.com Arena[13] (2003)	17,125
Pittsburgh	Mellon Arena[14] (1961)	16,940
St. Louis	Scottrade Center[15] (1994)	19,150
San Jose	HP Pavilion[16] (1993)	17,562
Tampa Bay	St. Pete Times Forum[17] (1996)	19,758
Toronto	Air Canada Centre (1999)	18,819
Vancouver	General Motors Place (1995)	18,810
Washington	Verizon Center[18] (1997)	18,277

(1) At the end of the 2009-10 season. (2) The Arrowhead Pond of Anaheim, 1993-2006. (3) FleetCenter, 1995-2005; TD Banknorth Garden, 2005-09. (4) Marine Mid-land Arena, 1996-99. (5) Olympic Saddledome, 1983-96; Canadian Airlines Saddledome, 1996-2000. (6) Raleigh Entertainment and Sports Arena, 1999-2002. (7) Northlands Col., 1974-79; Edmonton Col., 1979-98; Skyreach Centre, 1998-2003. (8) National Car Rental Center, 1998-2002; Office Depot Center, 2002-05. (9) Le Centre Molson, 1996-2002. (10) Nashville Arena, 1997-99; Gaylord Entertainment Center, 1999-2007. (11) Corel Centre, 1996-2006. (12) CoreStates Center, 1996-98; First Union Center, 1998-2003. (13) Glendale Arena, 2003-06. (14) Civic Arena, 1961-99. (15) Kiel Center, 1994-2000; Savvis Center, 2000-06. (16) San Jose Arena, 1993-2001; Compaq Center, 2001-02. (17) Ice Palace, 1996-2002. (18) MCI Center, 1997-2006.

Hockey Hall of Fame, Toronto, Ontario

(* = 2010 inductees.)

Players

Abel, Sid
Adams, Jack
Anderson, Glenn
Apps, Syl
Armstrong, George
Bailey, Ace
Bain, Dan
Baker, Hobey
Barber, Bill
Barry, Marty
Bathgate, Andy
Bauer, Bobby
Beliveau, Jean
Benedict, Clint
Bentley, Doug
Bentley, Max
Blake, Hector "Toe"
Boivin, Leo
Boon, Dickie
Bossy, Mike
Bouchard, Butch
Boucher, Frank
Boucher, George
Bourque, Ray
Bower, Johnny
Bowie, Dubbie
Brimsek, Frank
Broadbent, Harry L. "Punch"
Broda, Turk
Bucyk, John
Burch, Billy
Cameron, Harry
Cheevers, Gerry
*Ciccarelli, Dino
Clancy, King
Clapper, Aubrey "Dit"
Clarke, Bobby
Cleghorn, Sprague
Coffey, Paul
Colville, Neil
Conacher, Charlie
Conacher, Lionel
Conacher, Roy
Connell, Alex
Cook, Bill
Cook, Frederick "Bun"
Coulter, Art
Cournoyer, Yvan
Cowley, Bill
Crawford, Rusty
Darragh, Jack
Davidson, Scotty
Day, Clarence "Hap"
Delvecchio, Alex
Denneny, Cy
Dionne, Marcel
Drillon, Gordie
Drinkwater, Graham
Dryden, Ken
Duff, Terrance "Dick"
Dumart, Woody
Dunderdale, Tommy
Durnan, Bill
Dutton, Red
Dye, Babe
Esposito, Phil
Esposito, Tony
Farrel, Arthur
Federko, Bernie
Fetisov, Viacheslav
Flaman, Fernie
Foyston, Frank
Francis, Ron
Fredrickson, Frank
Fuhr, Grant
Gadsby, Bill
Gainey, Bob
Gardiner, Chuck
Gardiner, Herb
Gardiner, Jimmy
Gartner, Mike
Geoffrion, Bernie
Gerard, Eddie
Giacomin, Eddie
Gilbert, Rod
Gillies, Clark
Gilmour, Billy
Goheen, Frank "Moose"
Goodfellow, Ebbie
Goulet, Michel
*Granato, Cammi
Grant, Mike
Green, Wilfred "Shorty"
Gretzky, Wayne
Griffis, Si
Hainsworth, George
Hall, Glenn
Hall, Joe
Harvey, Doug
Hawerchuk, Dale
Hay, George
Hern, Riley
Hextall, Bryan
Holmes, Hap
Hooper, Tom
Horner, Red
Horton, Tim
Howe, Gordie
Howe, Syd
Howell, Harry
Hull, Bobby
Hull, Brett
Hutton, Bouse
Hyland, Harry
Irvin, Dick
Jackson, Busher
*James, Angela
Johnson, Ching
Johnson, Ernie
Johnson, Tom
Joliat, Aurel
Keats, Duke
Kelly, Red
Kennedy, Ted
Keon, Dave
Kharlamov, Valeri
Kurri, Jari
Lach, Elmer
Lafleur, Guy
LaFontaine, Pat
Lalonde, Newsy
Langway, Rod
Laperriere, Jacques
Lapointe, Guy
Laprade, Edgar
Larionov, Igor
Laviolette, Jack
LeSueur, Percy
Leetch, Brian
Lehman, Hughie
Lemaire, Jacques
Lemieux, Mario
Lewis, Herbie
Lindsay, Ted
Lumley, Harry
MacInnis, Al
MacKay, Mickey
Mahovlich, Frank
Malone, Joe
Mantha, Sylvio
Marshall, Jack
Maxwell, Fred
McDonald, Lanny
McGee, Frank
McGimsie, Billy
McNamara, George
Messier, Mark
Mikita, Stan
Moore, Dickie
Moran, Paddy
Morenz, Howie
Mosienko, Bill
Mullen, Joe
Murphy, Larry
Neely, Cam
Nighbor, Frank
Noble, Reg
O'Connor, Buddy
Oliver, Harry
Olmstead, Bert
Orr, Bobby
Parent, Bernie
Park, Brad
Patrick, Lester
Patrick, Lynn
Perreault, Gilbert
Phillips, Tom
Pilote, Pierre
Pitre, Didier
Plante, Jacques
Potvin, Denis
Pratt, Babe
Primeau, Joe
Pronovost, Marcel
Pulford, Bob
Pulford, Harvey
Quackenbush, Bill
Rankin, Frank
Ratelle, Jean
Rayner, Chuck
Reardon, Kenny
Richard, Henri
Richard, Maurice
Richardson, George
Roberts, Gordie
Robinson, Larry
Robitaille, Luc
Ross, Art
Roy, Patrick
Russel, Blair
Russell, Ernie
Ruttan, Jack
Salming, Börje
Savard, Denis
Savard, Serge
Sawchuk, Terry
Scanlan, Fred
Schmidt, Milt
Schriner, Sweeney
Seibert, Earl
Seibert, Oliver
Shore, Eddie
Shutt, Steve
Siebert, Babe
Simpson, Joe
Sittler, Darryl
Smith, Alf
Smith, Billy
Smith, Clint
Smith, Hooley
Smith, Tommy
Stanley, Allan
Stanley, Barney
Stastny, Peter
Stevens, Ronald Scott
Stewart, Jack
Stewart, Nels
Stuart, Bruce
Stuart, Hod
Taylor, Frederick "Cyclone"
Thompson, Cecil "Tiny"
Tretiak, Vladislav
Trihey, Harry
Trottier, Bryan
Ullman, Norm
Vezina, Georges
Walker, Jack
Walsh, Marty
Watson, Harry "Moose"
Watson, Harry Percival
Weiland, Cooney
Westwick, Harry
Whitcroft, Fred
Wilson, Gordon Allan "Phat"
Worsley, Gump
Worters, Roy
Yzerman, Steve

Builders

Adams, Charles
Adams, Weston
Ahearn, John "Bunny"
Ahearn, Frank
Allan, Sir Montagu
Allen, Keith
Arbour, Al
Ballard, Harold
Bauer, Father David
Bickell, J. P.
Bowman, Scotty
Brooks, Herbert
Brown, George
Brown, Walter
Buckland, Frank
Bush, Walter, Jr.
Butterfield, Jack
Calder, Frank
Campbell, Angus
Campbell, Clarence
Cattarinich, Joseph
Chynoweth, Ed
Costello, Murray
Dandurand, Leo
*Devellano, Jim
Dilio, Frank
Dudley, George
Dunn, James
Fletcher, Cliff
Francis, Emile
Gibson, Jack
Gorman, Tommy
Gregory, Jim
Griffiths, Frank
Hanley, Bill
Hay, Charles
Hendy, Jim
Hewitt, Foster
Hewitt, William
Hotchkiss, Harley
Hume, Fred
Ilitch, Mike
Imlach, Punch
Ivan, Tommy
Jennings, William
Johnson, Bob
Juckes, Gordon
Kilpatrick, John
Kilrea, Brian
Knox, Seymour
Lamoriello, Lou
Leader, Al
LeBel, Robert
Lockhart, Thomas
Loicq, Paul
Mariucci, John
Mathers, Frank
McLaughlin, Frederic
Milford, Jake
Molson, Sen. Hartland
Morrison, Ian "Scotty"
Murray, Athol "Père"
Neilson, Roger
Nelson, Francis
Norris, Bruce
Norris, James
Norris, James, Sr.
Northey, William
O'Brien, J. Ambrose
O'Neill, Brian Francis
Page, Frederick
Patrick, Craig
Patrick, Frank
Pickard, Allan
Pilous, Rudy
Poile, Bud
Pollock, Sam
Raymond, Sen. Donat
Robertson, John Ross
Robinson, Claude
Ross, Phillip
Sabetzki, Gunther
Sather, Glen
*Seaman, Daryl "Doc"
Selke, Frank
Sinden, Harry
Smith, Frank
Smythe, Conn
Snider, Ed
Stanley, Lord (of Preston)
Sutherland, Capt. James T.
Tarasov, Anatoli
Torrey, Bill
Turner, Lloyd
Tutt, William
Voss, Carl
Waghorne, Fred
Wirtz, Arthur
Wirtz, Bill
Ziegler, John A., Jr.

Referees and Linesmen

Armstrong, Neil
Ashley, John
Chadwick, Bill
D'Amico, John
Elliott, Chaucer
Hayes, George
Hewiston, Bobby
Ion, Mickey
Pavelich, Matt
Rodden, Mike
Scapinello, Ray
Smeaton, Cooper
Storey, Red
Udvari, Frank
Van Hellemond, Andy

SOCCER

Major League Soccer, 2009

An unlikely champion and a successful rookie franchise highlighted the 2009 Major League Soccer (MLS) season. In just its fifth year in the league, Real Salt Lake upset the Los Angeles Galaxy to win the MLS championship on Nov. 22, 2009, at Qwest Field in Seattle. Salt Lake beat the Los Angeles 5-4 on penalty kicks following a 1-1 tie after regulation. Goalkeeper Nick Rimando made six saves in the final, including two during penalties to earn the MLS Cup MVP award. Salt Lake had advanced to the playoffs as the eighth seed following a mediocre 11-12-7 regular season and just two road victories.

MLS expansion continued in 2009, as the Seattle Sounders became the league's 15th team and achieved success on the field and at the turnstiles. The Sounders advanced to the playoff opening round, set a regular season attendance record (464,144), and its average home-game attendance (30,942) was nearly double the league's average. The Philadelphia Union became the 16th team in the league at the start of the 2010 season, and plans remain to add franchises in Vancouver, BC, and Portland, OR, in 2011, and in Montréal, QC, in 2012.

Major League Soccer (MLS) Cup, 1996-2009

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	MVP
1996	D.C. United	Los Angeles Galaxy	3-2 (OT)	Foxboro, MA	Marco Etcheverry
1997	D.C. United	Colorado Rapids	2-1	Washington, DC	Jaime Moreno
1998	Chicago Fire	D.C. United	2-0	Pasadena, CA	Peter Nowak
1999	D.C. United	Los Angeles Galaxy	2-0	Foxboro, MA	Ben Olsen
2000	Kansas City Wizards	Chicago Fire	1-0	Washington, DC	Tony Meola
2001	San Jose Earthquakes	Los Angeles Galaxy	2-1 (OT)	Columbus, OH	Dwayne De Rosario
2002	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	1-0 (OT)	Foxboro, MA	Carlos Ruiz
2003	San Jose Earthquakes	Chicago Fire	4-2	Carson, CA	Landon Donovan
2004	D.C. United	Kansas City Wizards	3-2	Carson, CA	Alecko Eskandarian
2005	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	1-0 (OT)	Frisco, TX	Guillermo Ramírez
2006	Houston Dynamo	New England Revolution	1-1 (4-3)*	Frisco, TX	Brian Ching
2007	Houston Dynamo	New England Revolution	2-1	Washington, DC	Dwayne De Rosario
2008	Columbus Crew	New York Red Bulls	3-1	Carson, CA	Guillermo Barros Schelotto
2009	Real Salt Lake	Los Angeles Galaxy	1-1 (5-4)*	Seattle, WA	Nick Rimando

*Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses).

Major League Soccer Final Standings, 2009

(Does not include playoff games.)

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	GD
Columbus	13	7	10	49	41	31	10
Chicago	11	7	12	45	39	34	5
New England	11	10	9	42	33	37	–4
D.C.	9	8	13	40	43	44	–1
Toronto	10	11	9	39	37	46	–9
Kansas City	8	13	9	33	33	42	–9
New York	5	19	6	21	27	47	–20

Western Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	GD
Los Angeles	12	6	12	48	36	31	5
Houston	13	8	9	48	39	29	10
Seattle	12	7	11	47	38	29	9
Chivas USA	13	11	6	45	34	31	3
Salt Lake	11	12	7	40	43	35	8
Colorado	10	10	10	40	42	38	4
Dallas	11	13	6	39	50	47	3
San Jose	7	14	9	30	36	50	–14

Major League Soccer Scoring Leaders, 2009

Player	Club	GP	Goals
Jeff Cunningham	Dallas	28	17
Conor Casey	Colorado	24	16
Juan Pablo Angel	New York	25	12
Guillermo Barros Schelotto	Columbus	24	12
Landon Donovan	Los Angeles	25	12
Robbie Findley	Salt Lake	27	12
Fredy Montero	Seattle	27	12

Women's Professional Soccer, 2010

FC Gold Pride, based in the San Francisco Bay area, captured the 2010 Women's Professional Soccer (WPS) Championship Sept. 26, 2010, with a 4-0 win over the Philadelphia Independence at Pioneer Stadium in Hayward, CA. Superstar Pride forward Marta scored a goal with two assists to earn the MVP award; she was also named WPS Player of the Year. The Pride topped the league standings in 2010 following a 2009 season in which they won just 4 games and finished last. In the team's inaugural season, Philadelphia head coach Paul Riley led the Independence to playoff victories over the Washington Freedom and Boston Breakers and earned WPS Coach of the Year honors. Philadelphia and the Atlanta Beat had joined the league at the beginning of the season as the Los Angeles Sol dropped out; the St. Louis Athletica unexpectedly folded almost 7 weeks into the season on May 27, 2010, due to a lack of funds. Another team, in western New York, is expected to join the league in 2011.

Women's Professional Soccer Final Standings, 2010

(Includes 6 games played against St. Louis, which had a 5th-place record (2-1-3) before shutting down May 27. Does not include playoff games. z = clinched WPS regular season title. y = clinched playoff berth.)

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	GD
z-FC Gold Pride	16	3	5	53	46	19	27
y-Boston	10	8	6	36	36	28	8
y-Philadelphia	10	10	4	34	37	36	1
y-Washington	8	9	7	31	33	33	0
Sky Blue FC	7	10	7	28	20	31	–11
Chicago	7	11	6	27	21	27	–6
Atlanta	5	13	6	21	20	40	–20

Women's Professional Soccer Champions

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	MVP
2009	Sky Blue FC	Los Angeles Sol	1-0	Carson, CA	Heather O'Reilly
2010	FC Gold Pride	Philadelphia Independence	4-0	Hayward, CA	Marta

Spain Defeats the Netherlands for 2010 Men's World Cup Title

Amid the drone of vuvuzelas, Spain earned its first-ever FIFA World Cup soccer championship with a 1-0 victory over the Netherlands, on July 11, 2010, at Soccer City in Johannesburg, South Africa. Andrés Iniesta scored in the 116th minute as Spain became the first European country to win the tournament outside of Europe. Spain was also the first country to be crowned World Cup champion after losing its first tournament match. Spain goalkeeper Iker Casillas allowed just two goals and was named winner of the Golden Glove award as the tournament's top goaltender.

The Netherlands fell for the third time in a World Cup championship match. The Orange lost the 1974 and 1978 World Cup finals, and now have more wins in World Cup matches (19) than any other nation without a title. Germany took third place with a 3-2 win over Uruguay in the consolation match, but players from each country took home prestigious tournament awards. Uruguay's Diego Forlán was named Best Player and Thomas Müller of Germany won the Golden Boot for most goals. Müller finished with 5 goals, the same number as Diego Forlán, Spain's David Villa, and the Netherlands' Wesley Sneijder, but Müller added 3 assists.

The United States won Group C in dramatic fashion. Landon Donovan scored the game's only goal one minute into injury time for a 1-0 victory over Algeria on June 23 in Pretoria. Donovan's goal avoided a scoreless tie, which would have knocked the U.S. out of the tournament. But the enjoyment was short-lived as the U.S. fell to Ghana in the round of 16, losing a 2-1 battle in extra time, which allowed Ghana to advance to its first-ever quarterfinal.

Final Round Results, 2010

June 26: Nelson Mandela Bay/ Port Elizabeth
Uruguay 2, South Korea 1

June 26: Rustenburg
Ghana 2, USA 1 (extra time)

July 2: Johannesburg (Soccer City)
Uruguay 1, Ghana 1
(Uruguay won, 4-2, on penalties)

June 28: Durban
Netherlands 2, Slovakia 1

June 28: Johannesburg (Ellis Park Stadium)
Brazil 3, Chile 0

July 2: Nelson Mandela Bay/ Port Elizabeth
Netherlands 2, Brazil 1

July 6: Cape Town
Netherlands 3, Uruguay 2

June 27: Manguang/Bloemfontein
Germany 4, England 1

June 27: Johannesburg (Soccer City)
Argentina 3, Mexico 1

July 3: Cape Town
Germany 4, Argentina 0

June 29: Tshwane/Pretoria
Paraguay 0, Japan 0
(Paraguay won, 5-3, on penalties)

June 29: Cape Town
Spain 1, Portugal 0

July 3: Johannesburg (Ellis Park Stadium)
Spain 1, Paraguay 0

July 7: Durban
Spain 1, Germany 0

July 11: Johannesburg (Soccer City)
Spain 1, Netherlands 0
(extra time)

Third Place Final
July 10: Nelson Mandela Bay/Port Elizabeth
Germany 3, Uruguay 2

Men's World Cup, 1930-2010

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site
1930	Uruguay	Argentina	4-2	Uruguay
1934	Italy	Czechoslovakia	2-1*	Italy
1938	Italy	Hungary	4-2	France
1950	Uruguay	Brazil	2-1	Brazil
1954	W. Germany	Hungary	3-2	Switzerland
1958	Brazil	Sweden	5-2	Sweden
1962	Brazil	Czechoslovakia	3-1	Chile
1966	England	W. Germany	4-2*	England
1970	Brazil	Italy	4-1	Mexico
1974	W. Germany	Netherlands	2-1	W. Germany
1978	Argentina	Netherlands	3-1*	Argentina
1982	Italy	W. Germany	3-1	Spain
1986	Argentina	W. Germany	3-2	Mexico
1990	W. Germany	Argentina	1-0	Italy
1994	Brazil	Italy	0-0[1]	U.S.
1998	France	Brazil	3-0	France
2002	Brazil	Germany	2-0	Japan/S. Korea
2006	Italy	France	1-1[2]	Germany
2010	Spain	Netherlands	1-0*	South Africa

*Extra time. (1) Brazil won 3-2 on penalty kicks. (2) Italy won 5-3 on penalty kicks.

Germany to Defend 2007 Women's World Cup Title on Home Soil

Two-time defending champion Germany will host the 2011 FIFA Women's World Cup June 26-July 17, 2011, at Augsburg, Berlin, Bochum, Dresden, Frankfurt, Leverkusen, Mönchengladbach, Sinsheim, and Wolfsburg. Germany became the first team to successfully defend a women's world title on Sept. 30, 2007, defeating Brazil, 2-0, at Hongkou Stadium in Shanghai, China. Germany set several records along the way, outscoring its opponents 21-0. With the help of stellar performances by goalkeeper Nadine Angerer, Germany became the first team in World Cup history to completely shut out its opponents in tournament play.

Brazilian superstar midfielder Marta scored 7 goals during the 2007 tournament and, despite her team's defeat, won both the Golden Ball, which is given to the tournament's best player, and the Golden Shoe, which is given to its top scorer. The no. 1-ranked U.S. team suffered a disappointing end to its 51-game undefeated streak, as they lost 4-0 to Brazil in the semifinals Sept. 27, 2007, in Hangzhou. U.S. coach Greg Ryan made the widely-criticized decision to start the more experienced 36-year-old Briana Scurry in place of goalkeeper Hope Solo, and midfielder Leslie Osborne headed a goal in on her own team. The U.S. was able to come back to win its match against Norway, 4-1, for third place Sept. 30, 2007.

Women's World Cup, 1991-2007

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	Third place
1991	U.S.	Norway	2-1	China	Germany
1995	Norway	Germany	2-0	Sweden	U.S.
1999	U.S.	China	0-0 (5-4)*	Pasadena, CA	Brazil
2003	Germany	Sweden	2-1 (OT)	Carson, CA	U.S.
2007	Germany	Brazil	2-0	China	U.S.

*Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses).

FIFA Confederations Cup South Africa, 2009

The United States men's soccer team created much excitement at the Confederations Cup tournament in South Africa in June 2009. In one of the greatest upset victories in U.S. men's soccer history, Jozy Altidore and Clint Dempsey each scored to support a solid effort in goal by Tim Howard as the United States beat Spain, 2-0, in the semifinals of the tournament at Bloemfontein, South Africa. Spain entered the match as the world's top-ranked team, boasting 15 consecutive victories and a 35-match unbeaten streak. The United States eventually lost to Brazil, 3-2, in the tournament final, the first-ever U.S. appearance in a FIFA tournament championship match. Dempsey and Landon Donovan scored to give the U.S. a 2-0 halftime lead, but Brazil responded with three unanswered second-half goals for its second straight Confederations Cup victory and third overall.

FIFA Confederations Cup Winners, 1997-2009

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Third place	Fourth place	Site
1997	Brazil	Australia	6-0	Czech Republic	Uruguay	Saudi Arabia
1999	Mexico	Brazil	4-3	U.S.	Saudi Arabia	Mexico
2001	France	Japan	1-0	Australia	Brazil	Korea/Japan
2003	France	Cameroon	1-0	Turkey	Colombia	France
2005	Brazil	Argentina	4-1	Germany	Mexico	Germany
2009	Brazil	U.S.	3-2	Spain	South Africa	South Africa

Selected European Soccer League Champions, 1950-2010

Season	English Premier League[1]	Spain: La Liga	Italy: Serie A	Germany: Bundesliga[2]
2009-10	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2008-09	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	VfL Wolfsburg
2007-08	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2006-07	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	VfB Stuttgart
2005-06	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2004-05	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	None[3]	Bayern Munich
2003-04	Arsenal	Valencia	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
2002-03	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2001-02	Arsenal	Valencia	Juventus	Borussia Dortmund
2000-01	Manchester United	Real Madrid	AS Roma	Bayern Munich
1999-2000	Manchester United	Deportivo Coruña	Lazio	Bayern Munich
1998-99	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Bayern Munich
1997-98	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Juventus	FC Kaiserslautern
1996-97	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1995-96	Manchester United	Atlético Madrid	AC Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1994-95	Blackburn Rovers	Real Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Dortmund
1993-94	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Bayern Munich
1992-93	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
1991-92	Leeds United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	VfB Stuttgart
1990-91	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Sampdoria	FC Kaisersalutern
1989-90	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Napoli	Bayern Munich
1988-89	Arsenal	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
1987-88	Liverpool	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
1986-87	Everton	Real Madrid	Napoli	Bayern Munich
1985-86	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1984-85	Everton	FC Barcelona	Verona	Bayern Munich
1983-84	Liverpool	Athletic Bilbao	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart
1982-83	Liverpool	Athletic Bilbao	AS Roma	Hamburg SV
1981-82	Liverpool	Real Sociedad	Juventus	Hamburg SV
1980-81	Aston Villa	Real Sociedad	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1979-80	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
1978-79	Liverpool	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Hamburg SV
1977-78	Nottingham Forest	Real Madrid	Juventus	FC Cologne
1976-77	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Mönchengladbach

Season	English Premier League[1]	Spain: La Liga	Italy: Serie A	Germany: Bundesliga[2]
1975-76	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Torino	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1974-75	Derby County	Real Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1973-74	Leeds United	FC Barcelona	Lazio	Bayern Munich
1972-73	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1971-72	Derby County	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1970-71	Arsenal	Valencia	Inter Milan	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1969-70	Everton	Atlético Madrid	Cagliari	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1968-69	Leeds United	Real Madrid	Fiorentina	Bayern Munich
1967-68	Manchester City	Real Madrid	AC Milan	FC Nuremberg
1966-67	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Eintracht Braunschweig
1965-66	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Inter Milan	TSV 1860 Munich
1964-65	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Werder Bremen
1963-64	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Bologna	FC Cologne
1962-63	Everton	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1961-62	Ipswich Town	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Cologne
1960-61	Tottenham Hotspur	Real Madrid	Juventus	FC Nuremberg
1959-60	Burnley FC	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Hamburg SV
1958-59	Wolverhampton Wanderers	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Eintracht Frankfurt
1957-58	Wolverhampton Wanderers	Real Madrid	Juventus	Schalke 04
1956-57	Manchester United	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Borrusia Dortmund
1955-56	Manchester United	Athletic Bilbao	Fiorentina	Borrusia Dortmund
1954-55	Chelsea	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Rot-Weiss Essen
1953-54	Wolverhampton Wanderers	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Hannoverscher SV 96
1952-53	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	Kaiserslautern
1951-52	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart
1950-51	Tottenham Hotspur	Atlético Madrid	AC Milan	Kaiserslautern
1949-50	Portsmouth FC	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart

(1) Football league champions are listed prior to 1992, when the English Premier League formed. (2) Regional champions are listed prior to 1963, when National Bundesliga formed. (3) Juventus was stripped of the title because of match-fixing.

UEFA Champions League, 1956-2010

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score
1956	Real Madrid	Reims	4-3
1957	Real Madrid	Fiorentina	2-0
1958	Real Madrid	AC Milan	3-2#
1959	Real Madrid	Reims	2-0
1960	Real Madrid	Eintracht	7-3
1961	Benfica	Barcelona	3-2
1962	Benfica	Real Madrid	5-3
1963	AC Milan	Benfica	2-1
1964	Inter Milan	Real Madrid	3-1
1965	Inter Milan	Benfica	1-0
1966	Real Madrid	Partizan	2-1
1967	Celtic	Inter Milan	2-1
1968	Man. United	Benfica	4-1#
1969	AC Milan	Ajax	4-1
1970	Feyenoord	Celtic	2-1#
1971	Ajax	Panathinaikos	2-0
1972	Ajax	Inter Milan	2-0
1973	Ajax	Juventus	1-0
1974	Bayern Munich	Atlético	5-1[1]
1975	Bayern Munich	Leeds	2-0
1976	Bayern Munich	St-Etienne	1-0
1977	Liverpool	Mönchengladbach	3-1
1978	Liverpool	Club Brugge	1-0
1979	Nottingham Forest	Malmö	1-0
1980	Nottingham Forest	Hamburg	1-0
1981	Liverpool	Real Madrid	1-0
1982	Aston Villa	Bayern Munich	1-0
1983	Hamburg	Juventus	1-0
1984	Liverpool	Roma	1-1 (4-2)*
1985	Juventus	Liverpool	1-0
1986	Steaua	Barcelona	0-0 (2-0)*
1987	Porto	Bayern Munich	2-1
1988	PSV	Benfica	0-0 (6-5)*
1989	AC Milan	Steaua	4-0
1990	AC Milan	Benfica	1-0
1991	Crvena zvezda	Marseille	0-0 (5-3)*
1992	Barcelona	Sampdoria	1-0#
1993	Marseille	AC Milan	1-0
1994	AC Milan	Barcelona	4-0
1995	Ajax	AC Milan	1-0
1996	Juventus	Ajax	1-1 (4-2)*
1997	Dortmund	Juventus	3-1
1998	Real Madrid	Juventus	1-0
1999	Man. United	Bayern Munich	2-1
2000	Real Madrid	Valencia	3-0
2001	Bayern Munich	Valencia	1-1 (5-4)*
2002	Real Madrid	Leverkusen	2-1
2003	AC Milan	Juventus	0-0 (3-2)*
2004	Porto	Monaco	3-0
2005	Liverpool	AC Milan	3-3 (3-2)*
2006	Barcelona	Arsenal	2-1
2007	AC Milan	Liverpool	2-1
2008	Manchester United	Chelsea	1-1 (6-5)*
2009	Barcelona	Manchester United	2-0
2010	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich	2-0

*Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). (#) Match decided in extra time. (1) Aggregate score. First game 1-1; second, 4-0.

UEFA European Football Championships, 1960-2008

The final rounds of the 2008 UEFA European Championships were jointly hosted by Austria and Switzerland and opened June 7, 2008, in Basel, Switzerland, with the final match at Ernst Happle Stadium in Vienna, Austria, on June 29, 2008.

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site
1960	USSR	Yugoslavia	2-1 (extra time)	France
1964	Spain	USSR	2-1	Spain
1968	Italy	Yugoslavia	2-0	Italy
1972	W. Germany	USSR	3-0	Belgium
1976	Czechoslovakia	W. Germany	2-2 (Czech. won 5-3 on pens.)	Yugoslavia
1980	W. Germany	Belgium	2-1	Italy
1984	France	Spain	2-0	France
1988	Netherlands	USSR	2-0	W. Germany
1992	Denmark	Germany	2-0	Sweden
1996	Germany	Czech Rep.	2-1 (extra time)	England
2000	France	Italy	2-1 (extra time)	Belgium/Neth.
2004	Greece	Portugal	1-0	Portugal
2008	Spain	Germany	1-0	Austria

GOLF

Men's All-Time Major Professional Championship Leaders

(Through Aug. 2010. * = active PGA player in 2010. (a) = amateur.)

Player	Masters	U.S. Open	British Open	PGA	Total
Jack Nicklaus	1963, '65-'66, '72, '75, '86	1962, '67, '72, '80	1966, '70, '78	1963, '71, '73, '75, '80	18
Tiger Woods*	1997, 2001-02, '05	2000, '02, '08	2000, '05-'06	1999, 2000, '06-'07	14
Walter Hagen	—	1914, '19	1922, '24, '28-'29	1921, '24-'27	11
Ben Hogan	1951, '53	1948, '50-'51, '53	1953	1946, '48	9
Gary Player	1961, '74, '78	1965	1959, '68, '74	1962, '72	9
Tom Watson	1977, '81	1982	1975, '77, '80, '82-'83	—	8
Bobby Jones (a)	—	1923, '26, '29-'30	1926-27, '30	—	7
Arnold Palmer	1958, '60, '62, '64	1960	1961-62	—	7
Gene Sarazen	1935	1922, '32	1932	1922-23, '33	7
Sam Snead	1949, '52, '54	—	1946	1942, '49, '51	7
Harry Vardon	—	1900	1896, '98-'99, 1903, '11, '14	—	7
Nick Faldo	1989-90, '96	—	1987, '90, '92	—	6
Lee Trevino	—	1968, '71	1971-72	1974, '84	6

Professional Golfers' Association Leading Money Winners, 1946-2009

Year	Player	Earnings	Year	Player	Earnings	Year	Player	Earnings
1946	Ben Hogan	$42,556	1968	Billy Casper	$205,168	1989	Tom Kite	$1,395,278
1947	Jimmy Demaret	27,936	1969	Frank Beard	175,223	1990	Greg Norman	1,165,477
1948	Ben Hogan	36,812	1970	Lee Trevino	157,037	1991	Corey Pavin	979,430
1949	Sam Snead	31,593	1971	Jack Nicklaus	244,490	1992	Fred Couples	1,344,188
1950	Sam Snead	35,758	1972	Jack Nicklaus	320,542	1993	Nick Price	1,478,557
1951	Lloyd Mangrum	26,088	1973	Jack Nicklaus	308,362	1994	Nick Price	1,499,927
1952	Julius Boros	37,032	1974	Johnny Miller	353,201	1995	Greg Norman	1,654,959
1953	Lew Worsham	34,002	1975	Jack Nicklaus	323,149	1996	Tom Lehman	1,780,159
1954	Bob Toski	65,819	1976	Jack Nicklaus	266,438	1997	Tiger Woods	2,066,833
1955	Julius Boros	65,121	1977	Tom Watson	310,653	1998	David Duval	2,591,031
1956	Ted Kroll	72,835	1978	Tom Watson	362,429	1999	Tiger Woods	6,616,585
1957	Dick Mayer	65,835	1979	Tom Watson	462,636	2000	Tiger Woods	9,188,321
1958	Arnold Palmer	42,407	1980	Tom Watson	530,808	2001	Tiger Woods	5,687,777
1959	Art Wall Jr.	53,167	1981	Tom Kite	375,699	2002	Tiger Woods	6,912,625
1960	Arnold Palmer	75,262	1982	Craig Stadler	446,462	2003	Vijay Singh	7,573,907
1961	Gary Player	64,540	1983	Hal Sutton	426,668	2004	Vijay Singh	10,905,166
1962	Arnold Palmer	81,448	1984	Tom Watson	476,260	2005	Tiger Woods	10,628,024
1963	Arnold Palmer	128,230	1985	Curtis Strange	542,321	2006	Tiger Woods	9,941,563
1964	Jack Nicklaus	113,284	1986	Greg Norman	653,296	2007	Tiger Woods	10,867,052
1965	Jack Nicklaus	140,752	1987	Curtis Strange	925,941	2008	Vijay Singh	6,601,094
1966	Billy Casper	121,944	1988	Curtis Strange	1,147,644	2009	Tiger Woods	10,508,163
1967	Jack Nicklaus	188,988						

Masters Golf Tournament Winners, 1940-2010

(First contested in 1934 as Augusta National Invitation Tournament; not played, 1943-45.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1940	Jimmy Demaret	1957	Doug Ford	1971	Charles Coody	1985	Bernhard Langer	1998	Mark O'Meara
1941	Craig Wood	1958	Arnold Palmer	1972	Jack Nicklaus	1986	Jack Nicklaus	1999	José María Olazábal
1942	Byron Nelson	1959	Art Wall Jr.	1973	Tommy Aaron	1987	Larry Mize	2000	Vijay Singh
1946	Herman Keiser	1960	Arnold Palmer	1974	Gary Player	1988	Sandy Lyle	2001	Tiger Woods
1947	Jimmy Demaret	1961	Gary Player	1975	Jack Nicklaus	1989	Nick Faldo	2002	Tiger Woods
1948	Claude Harmon	1962	Arnold Palmer	1976	Ray Floyd	1990	Nick Faldo	2003	Mike Weir
1949	Sam Snead	1963	Jack Nicklaus	1977	Tom Watson	1991	Ian Woosnam	2004	Phil Mickelson
1950	Jimmy Demaret	1964	Arnold Palmer	1978	Gary Player	1992	Fred Couples	2005	Tiger Woods
1951	Ben Hogan	1965	Jack Nicklaus	1979	Fuzzy Zoeller	1993	Bernhard Langer	2006	Phil Mickelson
1952	Sam Snead	1966	Jack Nicklaus	1980	Seve Ballesteros	1994	José María Olazábal	2007	Zach Johnson
1953	Ben Hogan	1967	Gay Brewer Jr.	1981	Tom Watson	1995	Ben Crenshaw	2008	Trevor Immelman
1954	Sam Snead	1968	Bob Goalby	1982	Craig Stadler	1996	Nick Faldo	2009	Angel Cabrera
1955	Cary Middlecoff	1969	George Archer	1983	Seve Ballesteros	1997	Tiger Woods	2010	Phil Mickelson
1956	Jack Burke	1970	Billy Casper	1984	Ben Crenshaw				

United States Open Winners, 1940-2010

(First contested in 1895; not played, 1943-45.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1940	Lawson Little	1957	Dick Mayer	1971	Lee Trevino	1985	Andy North	1998	Lee Janzen
1941	Craig Wood	1958	Tommy Bolt	1972	Jack Nicklaus	1986	Ray Floyd	1999	Payne Stewart
1943-45	Not played	1959	Billy Casper	1973	Johnny Miller	1987	Scott Simpson	2000	Tiger Woods
1946	Lloyd Mangrum	1960	Arnold Palmer	1974	Hale Irwin	1988	Curtis Strange	2001	Retief Goosen
1947	L. Worsham	1961	Gene Littler	1975	Lou Graham	1989	Curtis Strange	2002	Tiger Woods
1948	Ben Hogan	1962	Jack Nicklaus	1976	Jerry Pate	1990	Hale Irwin	2003	Jim Furyk
1949	Cary Middlecoff	1963	Julius Boros	1977	Hubert Green	1991	Payne Stewart	2004	Retief Goosen
1950	Ben Hogan	1964	Ken Venturi	1978	Andy North	1992	Tom Kite	2005	Michael Campbell
1951	Ben Hogan	1965	Gary Player	1979	Hale Irwin	1993	Lee Janzen	2006	Geoff Ogilvy
1952	Julius Boros	1966	Billy Casper	1980	Jack Nicklaus	1994	Ernie Els	2007	Angel Cabrera
1953	Ben Hogan	1967	Jack Nicklaus	1981	David Graham	1995	Corey Pavin	2008	Tiger Woods
1954	Ed Furgol	1968	Lee Trevino	1982	Tom Watson	1996	Steve Jones	2009	Lucas Glover
1955	Jack Fleck	1969	Orville Moody	1983	Larry Nelson	1997	Ernie Els	2010	Graeme McDowell
1956	Cary Middlecoff	1970	Tony Jacklin	1984	Fuzzy Zoeller				

British Open Winners, 1946-2010

(First contested in 1860; not played, 1940-45.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1946	Sam Snead	1959	Gary Player	1972	Lee Trevino	1985	Sandy Lyle	1998	Mark O'Meara
1947	Fred Daly	1960	Kel Nagle	1973	Tom Weiskopf	1986	Greg Norman	1999	Paul Lawrie
1948	Henry Cotton	1961	Arnold Palmer	1974	Gary Player	1987	Nick Faldo	2000	Tiger Woods
1949	Bobby Locke	1962	Arnold Palmer	1975	Tom Watson	1988	Seve Ballesteros	2001	David Duval
1950	Bobby Locke	1963	Bob Charles	1976	Johnny Miller	1989	Mark Calcavecchia	2002	Ernie Els
1951	Max Faulkner	1964	Tony Lema	1977	Tom Watson	1990	Nick Faldo	2003	Ben Curtis
1952	Bobby Locke	1965	Peter Thomson	1978	Jack Nicklaus	1991	Ian Baker-Finch	2004	Todd Hamilton
1953	Ben Hogan	1966	Jack Nicklaus	1979	Seve Ballesteros	1992	Nick Faldo	2005	Tiger Woods
1954	Peter Thomson	1967	Roberto de Vicenzo	1980	Tom Watson	1993	Greg Norman	2006	Tiger Woods
1955	Peter Thomson	1968	Gary Player	1981	Bill Rogers	1994	Nick Price	2007	Padraig Harrington
1956	Peter Thomson	1969	Tony Jacklin	1982	Tom Watson	1995	John Daly	2008	Padraig Harrington
1957	Bobby Locke	1970	Jack Nicklaus	1983	Tom Watson	1996	Tom Lehman	2009	Stewart Cink
1958	Peter Thomson	1971	Lee Trevino	1984	Seve Ballesteros	1997	Justin Leonard	2010	Louis Oosthuizen

PGA Championship Winners, 1940-2010

(First contested in 1916; not played, 1943.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1940	Byron Nelson	1955	Doug Ford	1969	Ray Floyd	1983	Hal Sutton	1997	Davis Love III
1941	Victor Ghezzi	1956	Jack Burke	1970	Dave Stockton	1984	Lee Trevino	1998	Vijay Singh
1942	Sam Snead	1957	Lionel Hebert	1971	Jack Nicklaus	1985	Hubert Green	1999	Tiger Woods
1944	Bob Hamilton	1958	Dow Finsterwald	1972	Gary Player	1986	Bob Tway	2000	Tiger Woods
1945	Byron Nelson	1959	Bob Rosburg	1973	Jack Nicklaus	1987	Larry Nelson	2001	David Toms
1946	Ben Hogan	1960	Jay Hebert	1974	Lee Trevino	1988	Jeff Sluman	2002	Rich Beem
1947	Jim Ferrier	1961	Jerry Barber	1975	Jack Nicklaus	1989	Payne Stewart	2003	Shaun Micheel
1948	Ben Hogan	1962	Gary Player	1976	Dave Stockton	1990	Wayne Grady	2004	Vijay Singh
1949	Sam Snead	1963	Jack Nicklaus	1977	Lanny Wadkins	1991	John Daly	2005	Phil Mickelson
1950	Chandler Harper	1964	Bob Nichols	1978	John Mahaffey	1992	Nick Price	2006	Tiger Woods
1951	Sam Snead	1965	Dave Marr	1979	David Graham	1993	Paul Azinger	2007	Tiger Woods
1952	James Turnesa	1966	Al Geiberger	1980	Jack Nicklaus	1994	Nick Price	2008	Padraig Harrington
1953	Walter Burkemo	1967	Don January	1981	Larry Nelson	1995	Steve Elkington	2009	Y.E.Yang
1954	Melvin Harbert	1968	Julius Boros	1982	Ray Floyd	1996	Mark Brooks	2010	Martin Kaymer

FedEx Cup, 2007-10

The FedEx Cup, a season-long, $10-mil competition with points awarded by finishing rank in each tournament, divides the PGA Tour into a regular season lasting 33 weeks, combined with a 4-week-long playoff that ends with the Tour Championship at East Lake Golf Club in Atlanta, GA.

Jim Furyk won the 2010 FedEx Cup with a victory over Luke Donald on Sept. 26, 2010. Furyk won despite a snafu at the start of the first playoff event, the Barclays Championship (Aug. 25-29). The 40-year-old veteran overslept and missed his start time, disqualifying him from the event.

Tiger Woods won the inaugural FedEx Cup in 2007 and claimed the Cup again in 2009. Vijay Singh won the second FedEx Cup in 2008.

Women's All-Time Major Professional Championship Leaders

(Through Aug. 2010. * = active in 2010 LPGA season.)

Player	Kraft Nabisco[1]	LPGA	U.S. Women's Open	Women's British Open[2]	Titleholders[3]	Western Open[4]	Total
Patty Berg	—	—	1946	—	1937-39, '48, '53, '55, '57	1941, '43, '48, '51, '55, '57-'58	15
Mickey Wright	—	1958, '60-'61, '63	1958-59, '61, '64	—	1961-62	1962-63, '66	13
Louise Suggs	—	1957	1949, '52	—	1946, '54, '56, '59	1946-47, '49, '53	11
Babe Zaharias	—	—	1948, '50, '54	—	1947, '50, '52	1940, '44-'45, '50	10
Annika Sorenstam	2001-02, '05	2003-05	1995-96, 2006	2003	—	—	10
Betsy Rawls	—	1959, '69	1951, '53, '57, '60	—	—	1952, '59	8
Juli Inkster*	1984, '89	1999, 2000	1999, 2002	1984	—	—	7
Karrie Webb*	2000, '06	2001	2000-01	1999, 2002	—	—	7
Pat Bradley	1986	1986	1981	1980, '85-'86	—	—	6
Betsy King	1987, '90, '97	1992	1989-90	—	—	—	6
Patty Sheehan	1996	1983-84, '93	1992, '94	—	—	—	6
Kathy Whitworth	—	1967, '71, '75	—	—	1965-66	1967	6

(1) Formerly the Nabisco Dinah Shore (1982-99) and the Nabisco Championship (2000-01); designated major in 1983. (2) In 2001, the British Open replaced the du Maurier Classic as the LPGA's 4th major; wins in column prior to 2001 are duMaurier wins. (3) Titleholders Championship was a major from 1930 to 1972. (4) Western Open was a major from 1937 to 1967.

Ladies Professional Golf Association Leading Money Winners, 1954-2009

Year	Player	Earnings	Year	Player	Earnings	Year	Player	Earnings
1954	Patty Berg	$16,011	1973	Kathy Whitworth	$82,854	1992	Dottie Mochrie	$693,335
1955	Patty Berg	16,492	1974	JoAnne Carner	87,094	1993	Betsy King	595,992
1956	Marlene Hagge	20,235	1975	Sandra Palmer	94,805	1994	Laura Davies	687,201
1957	Patty Berg	16,272	1976	Judy Rankin	150,734	1995	Annika Sorenstam	666,533
1958	Beverly Hanson	12,629	1977	Judy Rankin	122,890	1996	Karrie Webb	1,002,000
1959	Betsy Rawls	26,774	1978	Nancy Lopez	189,813	1997	Annika Sorenstam	1,236,789
1960	Louise Suggs	16,892	1979	Nancy Lopez	215,987	1998	Annika Sorenstam	1,092,748
1961	Mickey Wright	22,236	1980	Beth Daniel	231,000	1999	Karrie Webb	1,591,959
1962	Mickey Wright	21,641	1981	Beth Daniel	206,977	2000	Karrie Webb	1,876,853
1963	Mickey Wright	31,269	1982	JoAnne Carner	310,399	2001	Annika Sorenstam	2,105,868
1964	Mickey Wright	29,800	1983	JoAnne Carner	291,404	2002	Annika Sorenstam	2,863,904
1965	Kathy Whitworth	28,658	1984	Betsy King	266,771	2003	Annika Sorenstam	2,029,506
1966	Kathy Whitworth	33,517	1985	Nancy Lopez	416,472	2004	Annika Sorenstam	2,544,707
1967	Kathy Whitworth	32,937	1986	Pat Bradley	492,021	2005	Annika Sorenstam	2,588,240
1968	Kathy Whitworth	48,379	1987	Ayako Okamoto	466,034	2006	Lorena Ochoa	2,592,872
1969	Carol Mann	49,152	1988	Sherri Turner	347,255	2007	Lorena Ochoa	4,364,994
1970	Kathy Whitworth	30,235	1989	Betsy King	654,132	2008	Lorena Ochoa	2,763,193
1971	Kathy Whitworth	41,181	1990	Beth Daniel	863,578	2009	Jiyai Shin	1,807,334
1972	Kathy Whitworth	65,063	1991	Pat Bradley	763,118			

Kraft Nabisco Championship Winners, 1983-2010

(Formerly the Colgate Dinah Shore (1972-81), the Nabisco Dinah Shore (1982-99), the Nabisco Championship (2000-01). Designated as a major championship in 1983.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1983	Amy Alcott	1989	Juli Inkster	1995	Nanci Bowen	2001	Annika Sorenstam	2006	Karrie Webb
1984	Juli Inkster	1990	Betsy King	1996	Patty Sheehan	2002	Annika Sorenstam	2007	Morgan Pressel
1985	Alice Miller	1991	Amy Alcott	1997	Betsy King	2003	Patricia Meunier-Lebouc	2008	Lorena Ochoa
1986	Pat Bradley	1992	Dottie Pepper	1998	Pat Hurst	2004	Grace Park	2009	Brittany Lincicome
1987	Betsy King	1993	Helen Alfredsson	1999	Dottie Pepper	2005	Annika Sorenstam	2010	Yani Tseng
1988	Amy Alcott	1994	Donna Andrews	2000	Karrie Webb				

LPGA Championship Winners, 1955-2010

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1955	Beverly Hanson	1967	Kathy Whitworth	1978	Nancy Lopez	1989	Nancy Lopez	2000	Juli Inkster
1956	Marlene Hagge	1968	Sandra Post	1979	Donna Caponi	1990	Beth Daniel	2001	Karrie Webb
1957	Louise Suggs	1969	Betsy Rawls	1980	Sally Little	1991	Meg Mallon	2002	Se Ri Pak
1958	Mickey Wright	1970	Shirley Englehorn	1981	Donna Caponi	1992	Betsy King	2003	Annika Sorenstam
1959	Betsy Rawls	1971	Kathy Whitworth	1982	Jan Stephenson	1993	Patty Sheehan	2004	Annika Sorenstam
1960	Mickey Wright	1972	Kathy Ahern	1983	Patty Sheehan	1994	Laura Davies	2005	Annika Sorenstam
1961	Mickey Wright	1973	Mary Mills	1984	Patty Sheehan	1995	Kelly Robbins	2006	Se Ri Pak
1962	Judy Kimball	1974	Sandra Haynie	1985	Nancy Lopez	1996	Laura Davies	2007	Suzann Pettersen
1963	Mickey Wright	1975	Kathy Whitworth	1986	Pat Bradley	1997	Chris Johnson	2008	Yani Tseng
1964	Mary Mills	1976	Betty Burfeindt	1987	Jane Geddes	1998	Se Ri Pak	2009	Anna Nordqvist
1965	Sandra Haynie	1977	Chako Higuchi	1988	Sherri Turner	1999	Juli Inkster	2010	Cristie Kerr
1966	Gloria Ehret								

U.S. Women's Open Winners, 1946-2010

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1946	Patty Berg	1960	Betsy Rawls	1972	Susie Maxwell Berning	1984	Hollis Stacy	1998	Se Ri Pak
1947	Betty Jameson	1961	Mickey Wright	1973	Susie Maxwell Berning	1985	Kathy Baker	1999	Juli Inkster
1948	Babe Zaharias	1962	Murle Lindstrom	1974	Sandra Haynie	1986	Jane Geddes	2000	Karrie Webb
1949	Louise Suggs	1963	Mary Mills	1975	Sandra Palmer	1987	Laura Davies	2001	Karrie Webb
1950	Babe Zaharias	1964	Mickey Wright	1976	JoAnne Carner	1988	Liselotte Neumann	2002	Juli Inkster
1951	Betsy Rawls	1965	Carol Mann	1977	Hollis Stacy	1989	Betsy King	2003	Hilary Lunke
1952	Louise Suggs	1966	Sandra Spuzich	1978	Hollis Stacy	1990	Betsy King	2004	Meg Mallon
1953	Betsy Rawls	1967	Catherine Lacoste (amateur)	1979	Jerilyn Britz	1991	Meg Mallon	2005	Birdie Kim
1954	Babe Zaharias	1968	Susie Maxwell Berning	1980	Amy Alcott	1992	Patty Sheehan	2006	Annika Sorenstam
1955	Fay Crocker	1969	Donna Caponi	1981	Pat Bradley	1993	Lauri Merten	2007	Cristie Kerr
1956	Kathy Cornelius	1970	Donna Caponi	1982	Janet Alex	1994	Patty Sheehan	2008	Inbee Park
1957	Betsy Rawls	1971	JoAnne Carner	1983	Jan Stephenson	1995	Annika Sorenstam	2009	Eun-Hee Ji
1958	Mickey Wright					1996	Annika Sorenstam	2010	Paula Creamer
1959	Mickey Wright					1997	Alison Nicholas		

Women's British Open Winners, 1979-2010

(First held as the Ladies' British Open in 1976; became the LPGA's 4th major championship in 2001, replacing the du Maurier Classic. Winners listed are for the du Maurier Classic, 1983-2000, and the Peter Jackson Classic, 1979-82.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1979	Amy Alcott	1986	Pat Bradley	1993	Brandie Burton	1999	Karrie Webb	2005	Jeong Jang
1980	Pat Bradley	1987	Jody Rosenthal	1994	Martha Nause	2000	Meg Mallon	2006	Sherri Steinhauer
1981	Jan Stephenson	1988	Sally Little	1995	Jenny Lidback	2001	Se Ri Pak	2007	Lorena Ochoa
1982	Sandra Haynie	1989	Tammie Green	1996	Laura Davies	2002	Karrie Webb	2008	Jiyai Shin
1983	Hollis Stacy	1990	Cathy Johnston	1997	Colleen Walker	2003	Annika Sorenstam	2009	Catriona Matthew
1984	Juli Inkster	1991	Nancy Scranton	1998	Brandie Burton	2004	Karen Stupples	2010	Yani Tseng
1985	Pat Bradley	1992	Sherri Steinhauer						

Ryder Cup

Began as a biennial team competition between pro golfers from the U.S. and Great Britain. The British team was expanded in 1973 to include players from Ireland and in 1979 from the rest of Europe. The Ryder Cup moved to even years after being postponed following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. Europe regained the Ryder Cup Oct. 4, 2010, at the Celtic Manor Resort in Newport, South Wales, UK. Medinah Country Club, located about 20 miles east of Chicago, IL, will host the 39th Ryder Cup Sept. 25-30, 2012.

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1927	U.S., 9½-2½	1953	U.S., 6½-5½	1973	U.S., 19-13	1993	U.S., 15-13
1929	Britain-Ireland, 7-5	1955	U.S., 8-4	1975	U.S., 21-11	1995	Europe, 14½-13½
1931	U.S., 9-3	1957	Britain-Ireland, 7½-4½	1977	U.S., 12½-7½	1997	Europe, 14½-13½
1933	Britain, 6½-5½	1959	U.S., 8½-3½	1979	U.S., 17-11	1999	U.S., 14½-13½
1935	U.S., 9-3	1961	U.S., 14½-9½	1981	U.S., 18½-9½	2002	Europe, 15½-12½
1937	U.S., 8-4	1963	U.S., 23-9	1983	U.S., 14½-13½	2004	Europe, 18½-9½
1939-45	Not played	1965	U.S., 19½-12½	1985	Europe, 16½-11½	2006	Europe, 18½-9½
1947	U.S., 11-1	1967	U.S., 23½-8½	1987	Europe, 15-13	2008	U.S., 16½-11½
1949	U.S., 7-5	1969	Draw, 16-16	1989	Draw, 14-14	2010	Europe, 14½-13½
1951	U.S., 9½-2½	1971	U.S., 18½-13½	1991	U.S., 14½-13½		

Solheim Cup

Began in 1990 as a biennial team competition between pro women golfers from the U.S. and Europe. The United States will be looking for its fourth consecutive victory at the 2011 Solheim Cup, scheduled for Sept. 23-25, 2011, at Killeen Castle in Ireland. The U.S. has won 8 of 11 Solheim Cup events since 1990. Competition moved to odd years in 2003 to alternate with the Ryder Cup. LPGA veteran Rosie Jones, who has won 13 career LPGA titles and is a seven-time Solheim Cup player, has been named captain of the 2011 U.S. Solheim Cup team. Alison Nicholas (UK) is scheduled to return as 2011 European Solheim Cup team captain.

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1990	U.S., 11½-4½	1996	U.S., 17-11	2002	U.S., 15½-12½	2007	U.S., 16-12
1992	Europe, 11½-6½	1998	U.S., 16-12	2003	Europe, 17½-12½	2009	U.S., 16-12
1994	U.S., 13-7	2000	Europe, 14½-11½	2005	U.S., 15½-12½		

TENNIS

Australian Open Singles Champions, 1969-2010

(First contested 1905 for men, 1922 for women. Became an Open Championship in 1969. * = 2 tournaments held in 1977 in Jan. and Dec. No tournament held in 1986.)

Men's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1969	Rod Laver	Andres Gimeno
1970	Arthur Ashe	Dick Crealy
1971	Ken Rosewall	Arthur Ashe
1972	Ken Rosewall	Mal Anderson
1973	John Newcombe	Onny Parun
1974	Jimmy Connors	Phil Dent
1975	John Newcombe	Jimmy Connors
1976	Mark Edmondson	John Newcombe
1977*	Roscoe Tanner	Guillermo Vilas
	Vitas Gerulaitis	John Lloyd
1978	Guillermo Vilas	John Marks
1979	Guillermo Vilas	John Sadri
1980	Brian Teacher	Kim Warwick
1981	Johan Kriek	Steve Denton
1982	Johan Kriek	Steve Denton
1983	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl
1984	Mats Wilander	Kevin Curren
1985**	Stefan Edberg	Mats Wilander
1987	Stefan Edberg	Pat Cash
1988	Mats Wilander	Pat Cash
1989	Ivan Lendl	Miloslav Mecir
1990	Ivan Lendl	Stefan Edberg
1991	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl
1992	Jim Courier	Stefan Edberg
1993	Jim Courier	Stefan Edberg
1994	Pete Sampras	Todd Martin
1995	Andre Agassi	Pete Sampras
1996	Boris Becker	Michael Chang
1997	Pete Sampras	Carlos Moya
1998	Petr Korda	Marcelo Rios
1999	Yevgeny Kafelnikov	Thomas Enqvist
2000	Andre Agassi	Yevgeny Kafelnikov
2001	Andre Agassi	Arnaud Clement
2002	Thomas Johansson	Marat Safin
2003	Andre Agassi	Rainer Schuettler
2004	Roger Federer	Marat Safin
2005	Marat Safin	Lleyton Hewitt
2006	Roger Federer	Marcos Baghdatis
2007	Roger Federer	Fernando Gonzalez
2008	Novak Djokovic	Jo-Wilfried Tsonga
2009	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2010	Roger Federer	Andy Murray

Women's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1969	Margaret Smith Court	Billie Jean King
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Kerry Melville Reid
1971	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1972	Virginia Wade	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1974	Evonne Goolagong	Chris Evert
1975	Evonne Goolagong	Martina Navratilova
1976	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Renata Tomanova
1977*	Kerry Reid	Dianne Balestrat
	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Helen Gourlay
1978	Chris O'Neill	Betsy Nagelsen
1979	Barbara Jordan	Sharon Walsh
1980	Hana Mandlikova	Wendy Turnbull
1981	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1982	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1983	Martina Navratilova	Kathy Jordan
1984	Chris Evert Lloyd	Helena Sukova
1985	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1987	Hana Mandlikova	Martina Navratilova
1988	Steffi Graf	Chris Evert
1989	Steffi Graf	Helena Sukova
1990	Steffi Graf	Mary Joe Fernandez
1991	Monica Seles	Jana Novotna
1992	Monica Seles	Mary Joe Fernandez
1993	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1994	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1995	Mary Pierce	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Monica Seles	Anke Huber
1997	Martina Hingis	Mary Pierce
1998	Martina Hingis	Conchita Martínez
1999	Martina Hingis	Amelie Mauresmo
2000	Lindsay Davenport	Martina Hingis
2001	Jennifer Capriati	Martina Hingis
2002	Jennifer Capriati	Martina Hingis
2003	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2004	Justine Henin	Kim Clijsters
2005	Serena Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2006	Amelie Mauresmo	Justine Henin
2007	Serena Williams	Maria Sharapova
2008	Maria Sharapova	Ana Ivanovic
2009	Serena Williams	Dinara Safina
2010	Serena Williams	Justine Henin

French Open (Roland Garros) Singles Champions, 1968-2010

(First contested 1891 for men, 1897 for women. Became an Open Championship in 1968.)

Men's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1968	Ken Rosewall	Rod Laver
1969	Rod Laver	Ken Rosewall
1970	Jan Kodes	Zeljko Franulovic
1971	Jan Kodes	Ilie Nastase
1972	Andres Gimeno	Patrick Proisy
1973	Ilie Nastase	Nikki Pilic
1974	Björn Borg	Manuel Orantes
1975	Björn Borg	Guillermo Vilas
1976	Adriano Panatta	Harold Solomon
1977	Guillermo Vilas	Brian Gottfried
1978	Björn Borg	Guillermo Vilas
1979	Björn Borg	Victor Pecci
1980	Björn Borg	Vitas Gerulaitis
1981	Björn Borg	Ivan Lendl
1982	Mats Wilander	Guillermo Vilas
1983	Yannick Noah	Mats Wilander
1984	Ivan Lendl	John McEnroe
1985	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl
1986	Ivan Lendl	Mikael Pernfors
1987	Ivan Lendl	Mats Wilander
1988	Mats Wilander	Henri Leconte
1989	Michael Chang	Stefan Edberg
1990	Andres Gomez	Andre Agassi
1991	Jim Courier	Andre Agassi
1992	Jim Courier	Petr Korda
1993	Sergi Bruguera	Jim Courier
1994	Sergi Bruguera	Alberto Berasategui
1995	Thomas Muster	Michael Chang
1996	Yevgeny Kafelnikov	Michael Stich
1997	Gustavo Kuerten	Sergei Bruguera
1998	Carlos Moya	Alex Corretja
1999	Andre Agassi	Andrei Medvedev
2000	Gustavo Kuerten	Magnus Norman
2001	Gustavo Kuerten	Alex Corretja
2002	Albert Costa	Juan Carlos Ferrero
2003	Juan Carlos Ferrero	Martin Verkerk
2004	Gaston Gaudio	Guillermo Coria
2005	Rafael Nadal	Mariano Puerta
2006	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2007	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2008	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2009	Roger Federer	Robin Soderling
2010	Rafael Nadal	Robin Soderling

Women's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1968	Nancy Richey	Ann Jones
1969	Margaret Smith Court	Ann Jones
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Helga Niessen
1971	Evonne Goolagong	Helen Gourlay
1972	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Margaret Smith Court	Chris Evert
1974	Chris Evert	Olga Morozova
1975	Chris Evert	Martina Navratilova
1976	Sue Barker	Renata Tomanova
1977	Mima Jausovec	Florenza Mihai
1978	Virginia Ruzici	Mima Jausovec
1979	Chris Evert Lloyd	Wendy Turnbull
1980	Chris Evert Lloyd	Virginia Ruzici
1981	Hana Mandlikova	Sylvia Hanika
1982	Martina Navratilova	Andrea Jaeger
1983	Chris Evert Lloyd	Mima Jausovec
1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1986	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1987	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1988	Steffi Graf	Natalia Zvereva
1989	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Steffi Graf
1990	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1991	Monica Seles	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1992	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1993	Steffi Graf	Mary Joe Fernandez
1994	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Mary Pierce
1995	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1997	Iva Majoli	Martina Hingis
1998	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Monica Seles
1999	Steffi Graf	Martina Hingis
2000	Mary Pierce	Conchita Martínez
2001	Jennifer Capriati	Kim Clijsters
2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Justine Henin	Kim Clijsters
2004	Anastasia Myskina	Elena Dementieva
2005	Justine Henin	Mary Pierce
2006	Justine Henin	Svetlana Kuznetsova
2007	Justine Henin	Ana Ivanovic
2008	Ana Ivanovic	Dinara Safina
2009	Svetlana Kuznetsova	Dinara Safina
2010	Francesca Schiavone	Samantha Stosur

All-England Champions, Wimbledon, 1925-2010

(First contested 1877 for men, 1884 for women. Became an Open Championship in 1968. Not held 1940-45.)

Men's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	René Lacoste	Jean Borotra
1926	Jean Borotra	Howard Kinsey
1927	Henri Cochet	Jean Borotra
1928	René Lacoste	Henri Cochet
1929	Henri Cochet	Jean Borotra
1930	Bill Tilden	Wilmer Allison
1931	Sidney B. Wood	Francis X. Shields
1932	Ellsworth Vines	Henry Austin
1933	Jack Crawford	Ellsworth Vines
1934	Fred Perry	Jack Crawford
1935	Fred Perry	Gottfried von Cramm
1936	Fred Perry	Gottfried von Cramm
1937	Donald Budge	Gottfried von Cramm
1938	Donald Budge	Henry Austin
1939	Bobby Riggs	Elwood Cooke
1946	Yvon Petra	Geoff E. Brown
1947	Jack Kramer	Tom P. Brown
1948	Bob Falkenburg	John Bromwich
1949	Ted Schroeder	Jaroslav Drobny
1950	Budge Patty	Frank Sedgman
1951	Dick Savitt	Ken McGregor
1952	Frank Sedgman	Jaroslav Drobny
1953	Vic Seixas	Kurt Nielsen
1954	Jaroslav Drobny	Ken Rosewall
1955	Tony Trabert	Kurt Nielsen
1956	Lew Hoad	Ken Rosewall
1957	Lew Hoad	Ashley Cooper
1958	Ashley Cooper	Neale Fraser
1959	Alex Olmedo	Rod Laver
1960	Neale Fraser	Rod Laver
1961	Rod Laver	Chuck McKinley
1962	Rod Laver	Martin Mulligan
1963	Chuck McKinley	Fred Stolle
1964	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle
1965	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle
1966	Manuel Santana	Dennis Ralston
1967	John Newcombe	Wilhelm Bungert
1968	Rod Laver	Tony Roche
1969	Rod Laver	John Newcombe
1970	John Newcombe	Ken Rosewall
1971	John Newcombe	Stan Smith
1972	Stan Smith	Ilie Nastase
1973	Jan Kodes	Alex Metreveli
1974	Jimmy Connors	Ken Rosewall
1975	Arthur Ashe	Jimmy Connors
1976	Björn Borg	Ilie Nastase
1977	Björn Borg	Jimmy Connors
1978	Björn Borg	Jimmy Connors
1979	Björn Borg	Roscoe Tanner
1980	Björn Borg	John McEnroe
1981	John McEnroe	Björn Borg
1982	Jimmy Connors	John McEnroe
1983	John McEnroe	Chris Lewis
1984	John McEnroe	Jimmy Connors
1985	Boris Becker	Kevin Curren
1986	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl
1987	Pat Cash	Ivan Lendl
1988	Stefan Edberg	Boris Becker
1989	Boris Becker	Stefan Edberg
1990	Stefan Edberg	Boris Becker
1991	Michael Stich	Boris Becker
1992	Andre Agassi	Goran Ivanisevic
1993	Pete Sampras	Jim Courier
1994	Pete Sampras	Goran Ivanisevic
1995	Pete Sampras	Boris Becker
1996	Richard Krajicek	MaliVai Washington
1997	Pete Sampras	Cedric Pioline
1998	Pete Sampras	Goran Ivanisevic
1999	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
2000	Pete Sampras	Patrick Rafter
2001	Goran Ivanisevic	Patrick Rafter
2002	Lleyton Hewitt	David Nalbandian
2003	Roger Federer	Mark Philippoussis
2004	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2005	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2006	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal
2007	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal
2008	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer
2009	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2010	Rafael Nadal	Tomas Berdych

Women's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	Suzanne Lenglen	Joan Fry
1926	Kathleen McKane Godfree	Lili de Alvarez
1927	Helen Wills	Lili de Alvarez
1928	Helen Wills	Lili de Alvarez
1929	Helen Wills	Helen Jacobs
1930	Helen Wills Moody	Elizabeth Ryan
1931	Cilly Aussem	Hilde Kranwinkel
1932	Helen Wills Moody	Helen Jacobs
1933	Helen Wills Moody	Dorothy Round
1934	Dorothy Round	Helen Jacobs
1935	Helen Wills Moody	Helen Jacobs
1936	Helen Jacobs	Hilde Kranwinkel Sperling
1937	Dorothy Round	Jadwiga Jedrzejowska
1938	Helen Wills Moody	Helen Jacobs
1939	Alice Marble	Kay Stammers
1946	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1947	Margaret Osborne	Doris Hart
1948	Louise Brough	Doris Hart
1949	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne duPont
1950	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne duPont
1951	Doris Hart	Shirley Fry
1952	Maureen Connolly	Louise Brough
1953	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart
1954	Maureen Connolly	Louise Brough
1955	Louise Brough	Beverly Fleitz
1956	Shirley Fry	Angela Buxton
1957	Althea Gibson	Darlene Hard
1958	Althea Gibson	Angela Mortimer
1959	Maria Bueno	Darlene Hard
1960	Maria Bueno	Sandra Reynolds
1961	Angela Mortimer	Christine Truman
1962	Karen Hantze-Susman	Vera Sukova
1963	Margaret Smith	Billie Jean Moffitt
1964	Maria Bueno	Margaret Smith
1965	Margaret Smith	Maria Bueno
1966	Billie Jean King	Maria Bueno
1967	Billie Jean King	Ann Haydon Jones
1968	Billie Jean King	Judy Tegart
1969	Ann Haydon-Jones	Billie Jean King
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Billie Jean King
1971	Evonne Goolagong	Margaret Smith Court
1972	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Billie Jean King	Chris Evert
1974	Chris Evert	Olga Morozova
1975	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1976	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1977	Virginia Wade	Betty Stove
1978	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert
1979	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1980	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Chris Evert Lloyd
1981	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova
1982	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1983	Martina Navratilova	Andrea Jaeger
1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1986	Martina Navratilova	Hana Mandlikova
1987	Martina Navratilova	Steffi Graf
1988	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1989	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1990	Martina Navratilova	Zina Garrison
1991	Steffi Graf	Gabriela Sabatini
1992	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1993	Steffi Graf	Jana Novotna
1994	Conchita Martínez	Martina Navratilova
1995	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1997	Martina Hingis	Jana Novotna
1998	Jana Novotna	Nathalie Tauziat
1999	Lindsay Davenport	Steffi Graf
2000	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2001	Venus Williams	Justine Henin
2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2004	Maria Sharapova	Serena Williams
2005	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2006	Amelie Mauresmo	Justine Henin
2007	Venus Williams	Marion Bartoli
2008	Venus Williams	Serena Williams
2009	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2010	Serena Williams	Vera Zvonareva

U.S. Open Champions, 1925-2010

(First contested 1881 for men, 1887 for women. Became an Open Championship in 1970.)

Men's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	Bill Tilden	William Johnston
1926	René Lacoste	Jean Borotra
1927	René Lacoste	Bill Tilden
1928	Henri Cochet	Francis Hunter
1929	Bill Tilden	Francis Hunter
1930	John Doeg	Francis Shields
1931	H. Ellsworth Vines	George Lott
1932	H. Ellsworth Vines	Henri Cochet
1933	Fred Perry	John Crawford
1934	Fred Perry	Wilmer Allison
1935	Wilmer Allison	Sidney Wood
1936	Fred Perry	Don Budge
1937	Don Budge	Baron G. von Cramm
1938	Don Budge	C. Gene Mako
1939	Robert Riggs	S. Welby Van Horn
1940	Don McNeill	Robert Riggs
1941	Robert Riggs	F. L. Kovacs
1942	F. R. Schroeder Jr.	Frank Parker
1943	Joseph Hunt	Jack Kramer
1944	Frank Parker	William Talbert
1945	Frank Parker	William Talbert
1946	Jack Kramer	Thomas Brown Jr.
1947	Jack Kramer	Frank Parker
1948	Pancho Gonzales	Eric Sturgess
1949	Pancho Gonzales	F. R. Schroeder Jr.
1950	Arthur Larsen	Herbert Flam
1951	Frank Sedgman	E. Victor Seixas Jr.
1952	Frank Sedgman	Gardnar Mulloy
1953	Tony Trabert	E. Victor Seixas Jr.
1954	E. Victor Seixas Jr.	Rex Hartwig
1955	Tony Trabert	Ken Rosewall
1956	Ken Rosewall	Lewis Hoad
1957	Malcolm Anderson	Ashley Cooper
1958	Ashley Cooper	Malcolm Anderson
1959	Neale A. Fraser	Alejandro Olmedo
1960	Neale A. Fraser	Rod Laver
1961	Roy Emerson	Rod Laver
1962	Rod Laver	Roy Emerson
1963	Rafael Osuna	F. A. Froehling III
1964	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle
1965	Manuel Santana	Cliff Drysdale
1966	Fred Stolle	John Newcombe
1967	John Newcombe	Clark Graebner
1968	Arthur Ashe	Tom Okker
1969	Rod Laver	Tony Roche
1970	Ken Rosewall	Tony Roche
1971	Stan Smith	Jan Kodes
1972	Ilie Nastase	Arthur Ashe
1973	John Newcombe	Jan Kodes
1974	Jimmy Connors	Ken Rosewall
1975	Manuel Orantes	Jimmy Connors
1976	Jimmy Connors	Björn Borg
1977	Guillermo Vilas	Jimmy Connors
1978	Jimmy Connors	Björn Borg
1979	John McEnroe	Vitas Gerulaitis
1980	John McEnroe	Björn Borg
1981	John McEnroe	Björn Borg
1982	Jimmy Connors	Ivan Lendl
1983	Jimmy Connors	Ivan Lendl
1984	John McEnroe	Ivan Lendl
1985	Ivan Lendl	John McEnroe
1986	Ivan Lendl	Miloslav Mecir
1987	Ivan Lendl	Mats Wilander
1988	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl
1989	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl
1990	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
1991	Stefan Edberg	Jim Courier
1992	Stefan Edberg	Pete Sampras
1993	Pete Sampras	Cedric Pioline
1994	Andre Agassi	Michael Stich
1995	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
1996	Pete Sampras	Michael Chang
1997	Patrick Rafter	Greg Rusedski
1998	Patrick Rafter	Mark Philippoussis
1999	Andre Agassi	Todd Martin
2000	Marat Safin	Pete Sampras
2001	Lleyton Hewitt	Pete Sampras
2002	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi
2003	Andy Roddick	Juan Carlos Ferrero
2004	Roger Federer	Lleyton Hewitt
2005	Roger Federer	Andre Agassi
2006	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick
2007	Roger Federer	Novak Djokovic
2008	Roger Federer	Andy Murray
2009	Juan Martin del Potro	Roger Federer
2010	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic

Women's Singles

Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	Helen Willis	Kathleen McKane
1926	Molla B. Mallory	Elizabeth Ryan
1927	Helen Wills	Betty Nuthall
1928	Helen Wills	Helen Jacobs
1929	Helen Wills	M. Watson
1930	Betty Nuthall	L. A. Harper
1931	Helen Wills Moody	E. B. Whittingstall
1932	Helen Jacobs	Carolin A. Babcock
1933	Helen Jacobs	Helen Wills Moody
1934	Helen Jacobs	Sarah H. Palfrey
1935	Helen Jacobs	Sarah Palfrey Fabyan
1936	Alice Marble	Helen Jacobs
1937	Anita Lizana	Jadwiga Jedrzejowska
1938	Alice Marble	Nancye Wynne
1939	Alice Marble	Helen Jacobs
1940	Alice Marble	Helen Jacobs
1941	Sarah Palfrey Cooke	Pauline Betz
1942	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1943	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1944	Pauline Betz	Margaret Osborne
1945	Sarah Palfrey Cooke	Pauline Betz
1946	Pauline Betz	Doris Hart
1947	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne
1948	Margaret Osborne duPont	Louise Brough
1949	Margaret Osborne duPont	Doris Hart
1950	Margaret Osborne duPont	Doris Hart
1951	Maureen Connolly	Shirley Fry
1952	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart
1953	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart
1954	Doris Hart	Louise Brough
1955	Doris Hart	Patricia Ward
1956	Shirley Fry	Althea Gibson
1957	Althea Gibson	Louise Brough
1958	Althea Gibson	Darlene Hard
1959	Maria Bueno	Christine Truman
1960	Darlene Hard	Maria Bueno
1961	Darlene Hard	Ann Haydon
1962	Margaret Smith	Darlene Hard
1963	Maria Bueno	Margaret Smith
1964	Maria Bueno	Carole Graebner
1965	Margaret Smith	Billie Jean Moffitt
1966	Maria Bueno	Nancy Richey
1967	Billie Jean King	Ann Haydon Jones
1968	Virginia Wade	Billie Jean King
1969	Margaret Smith Court	Nancy Richey
1970	Margaret Smith Court	Rosemary Casals
1971	Billie Jean King	Rosemary Casals
1972	Billie Jean King	Kerry Melville
1973	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1974	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1975	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1976	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1977	Chris Evert	Wendy Turnbull
1978	Chris Evert	Pam Shriver
1979	Tracy Austin	Chris Evert Lloyd
1980	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova
1981	Tracy Austin	Martina Navratilova
1982	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova
1983	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Hana Mandlikova	Martina Navratilova
1986	Martina Navratilova	Helena Sukova
1987	Martina Navratilova	Steffi Graf
1988	Steffi Graf	Gabriela Sabatini
1989	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1990	Gabriela Sabatini	Steffi Graf
1991	Monica Seles	Martina Navratilova
1992	Monica Seles	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1993	Steffi Graf	Helena Sukova
1994	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Steffi Graf
1995	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1996	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1997	Martina Hingis	Venus Williams
1998	Lindsay Davenport	Martina Hingis
1999	Serena Williams	Martina Hingis
2000	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2001	Venus Williams	Serena Williams
2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Justine Henin	Kim Clijsters
2004	Svetlana Kuznetsova	Elena Dementieva
2005	Kim Clijsters	Mary Pierce
2006	Maria Sharapova	Justine Henin
2007	Justine Henin	Svetlana Kuznetsova
2008	Serena Williams	Jelena Jankovic
2009	Kim Clijsters	Caroline Wozniacki
2010	Kim Clijsters	Vera Zvonareva

Davis Cup, 1900-2009

Year	Result	Year	Result	Year	Result
1900	U.S. 3, British Isles 0	1937	U.S. 4, Great Britain 1	1976	Italy 4, Chile 1
1901	Not held	1938	U.S. 3, Australia 2	1977	Australia 3, Italy 1
1902	U.S. 3, British Isles 2	1939	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1978	U.S. 4, Great Britain 1
1903	British Isles 4, U.S. 1	1940-45	Not held	1979	U.S. 5, Italy 0
1904	British Isles 5, Belgium 0	1946	U.S. 5, Australia 0	1980	Czechoslovakia 4, Italy 1
1905	British Isles 5, U.S. 0	1947	U.S. 4, Australia 1	1981	U.S. 3, Argentina 1
1906	British Isles 5, U.S. 0	1948	U.S. 5, Australia 0	1982	U.S. 4, France, 1
1907	Australia 3, British Isles 2	1949	U.S. 4, Australia 1	1983	Australia 3, Sweden 2
1908	Australasia 3, U.S. 2	1950	Australia 4, U.S. 1	1984	Sweden 4, U.S. 1
1909	Australasia 5, U.S. 0	1951	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1985	Sweden 3, W. Germany 2
1910	Not held	1952	Australia 4, U.S. 1	1986	Australia 3, Sweden 2
1911	Australasia 5, U.S. 0	1953	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1987	Sweden 5, India 0
1912	British Isles 3, Australasia 2	1954	U.S. 3, Australia 2	1988	W. Germany 4, Sweden 1
1913	U.S. 3, British Isles 2	1955	Australia 5, U.S. 0	1989	W. Germany 3, Sweden 2
1914	Australasia 3, U.S. 2	1956	Australia 5, U.S. 0	1990	U.S. 3, Australia 2
1915-18	Not held	1957	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1991	France 3, U.S. 1
1919	Australasia 4, British Isles 1	1958	U.S. 3, Australia 2	1992	U.S. 3, Switzerland 1
1920	U.S. 5, Australasia 0	1959	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1993	Germany 4, Australia 1
1921	U.S. 5, Japan 0	1960	Australia 4, Italy 1	1994	Sweden 4, Russia 1
1922	U.S. 4, Australasia 1	1961	Australia 5, Italy 0	1995	U.S. 3, Russia 2
1923	U.S. 4, Australasia 1	1962	Australia 5, Mexico 0	1996	France 3, Sweden 2
1924	U.S. 5, Australasia 0	1963	U.S. 3, Australia 2	1997	Sweden 5, U.S. 0
1925	U.S. 5, France 0	1964	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1998	Sweden 4, Italy 1
1926	U.S. 4, France 1	1965	Australia 4, Spain 1	1999	Australia 3, France 2
1927	France 3, U.S. 2	1966	Australia 4, India 1	2000	Spain 3, Australia 1
1928	France 4, U.S. 1	1967	Australia 4, Spain 1	2001	France 3, Australia 2
1929	France 3, U.S. 2	1968	U.S. 4, Australia	2002	Russia 3, France 2
1930	France 4, U.S. 1	1969	U.S. 5, Romania 0	2003	Australia 3, Spain 1
1931	France 3, Great Britain 2	1970	U.S. 5, W. Germany 0	2004	Spain 3, U.S. 2
1932	France 3, U.S. 2	1971	U.S. 3, Romania 2	2005	Croatia 3, Slovakia 2
1933	Great Britain 3, France 2	1972*	U.S. 3, Romania 2	2006	Russia 3, Argentina 2
1934	Great Britain 4, U.S. 1	1973	Australia 5, U.S. 0	2007	U.S. 4, Russia 1
1935	Great Britain 5, U.S. 0	1974	South Africa (default by India)	2008	Spain 3, Argentina 1
1936	Great Britain 3, Australia 2	1975	Sweden 3, Czechoslovakia 2	2009	Spain 5, Czech Republic 0

*The challenge round format, which guaranteed the previous year's winner a spot in the finals at home, was eliminated in 1972.

All-Time Grand Slam Singles Titles Leaders

Men	Australian Open	French Open[1]	Wimbledon	U.S. Open	Total
Roger Federer*	2004, '06-'07, '10	2009	2003-07, '09	2004-08	16
Pete Sampras	1994, '97	—	1993-95, 1997-2000	1990, '93, '95-'96, 2002	14
Roy Emerson	1961, '63-'67	1963, '67	1964-65	1961, '64	12
Björn Borg	—	1974-75, '78-'81	1976-80	—	11
Rod Laver	1960, '62, '69	1962, '69	1961-62, '68-'69	1962, '69	11
Bill Tilden	—	—	1920-21, '30	1920-25, '29	10
Andre Agassi	1995, 2000, '01, '03	1999	1992	1994, '99	8
Rafael Nadal*	2009	2005-08, '10	2008, '10	2010	9
Jimmy Connors	1974	—	1974, '82	1974, '76, '78, '82-'83	8
Ivan Lendl	1989-90	1984, '86-'87	—	1985-87	8
Fred Perry	1934	1935	1934-36	1933-34, '36	8
Ken Rosewall	1953, '55, '71-'72	1953, '68	—	1956, '70	8
Women					
Margaret Smith Court	1960-66, '69-'71, '73	1962, '64, '69-'70, '73	1963, '65, '70	1962, '65, '69-'70, '73	24
Steffi Graf	1988-90, '94	1987-88, '93, '95-'96, '99	1988-89, '91-'93, '95-'96	1988-89, '93, '95-'96	22
Helen Wills Moody	—	1928-30, '32	1927-30, '32-'33, '35, '38	1923-25, '27-'29, '31	19
Chris Evert	1982, '84	1974-75, '79-'80, '83, '85-'86	1974, '76, '81	1975-78, '80, '82	18
Martina Navratilova	1981, '83, '85	1982, '84	1978-79, '82-'87, '90	1983-84, '86-'87	18
Serena Williams*	2003, '05, '07, '09-'10	2002	1999, 2002, '09-'10	2002-03, '08	13
Billie Jean King	1968	1972	1966-68, '72-'73, '75	1967, '71-'72, '74	12
Suzanne Lenglen	—	1920-23, '25-'26	1919-23, '25	—	12
Maureen Connolly	1953	1953-54	1952-54	1951-53	9
Monica Seles	1991-93, '96	1990-92	—	1991-92	9

* = Active player in 2010. (1) Prior to 1925, French Open entry was limited to members of French clubs.

RIFLE AND PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Source: National Rifle Association (NRA)

NRA Bianchi Cup National Action Pistol Championships, 2010

Action Pistol: Doug Koenig, Alburtis, PA, 1920-179X
Woman Action Pistol: Jessica Abbate, McDonough, GA, 1906-163X
Junior Action Pistol: Tiffany Piper, Auckland, New Zealand, 1845-132X

NRA National Outdoor Rifle and Pistol Championships, 2010

Pistol: Brian H. Zins, Poland, OH, 2650-134X
Civilian Pistol: Brian H. Zins, Poland, OH, 2650-134X
Woman Pistol: Judy Tant, East Lansing, MI, 2565-69X
Smallbore Rifle Prone: SSG Shane Barnhart, USA, Phenix City, AL, 4790-355X
Civilian Smallbore Rifle Prone: Charles P. Kemp, Mobile, AL, 4786-338X
Woman Smallbore Rifle Prone: Amanda McMullin, Pomona, CA, 4786-313X
Smallbore Rifle 3-Position: SSG Shane Barnhart, USA, Phenix City, AL, 2358-126X
Civilian Smallbore Rifle 3-Position: Amanda Luoma, Corland, OH, 2343-93X
Woman Smallbore Rifle 3-Position: Amanda Luoma, Corland, OH, 2343-93X
High Power Rifle: SPC Sherri J. Gallager, USA, Fort Benning, GA, 2396-161X
Civilian High Power Rifle: Carl R. Bernosky, Ashland, PA, 2395-140X
Woman High Power Rifle: SPC Sherri J. Gallager, USA, Fort Benning, GA, 2396-161X
High Power Rifle Long Range: John Whidden, Nashville, GA, 1243-75X
Woman High Power Rifle Long Range: Michelle M. Gallager, Prescott, AZ, 1238-70X

NRA National Indoor Rifle and Pistol Championships, 2010

Smallbore Rifle Conventional Position: Tommy Santelli, Prosperity, PA, 798-70X
Woman Smallbore Rifle Conventional Position: Kiersten Frenchu, Stockton, NJ, 790-58X
Smallbore Rifle NRA Metric Position: Shawn Wells, Eustis, FL, 158
Woman Smallbore Rifle NRA Metric Position: Abigail Fong, New York, NY, 1132
International Smallbore Rifle: Jace Bures, Odell, NE, 1168
Woman International Smallbore Rifle: Katelyn Woltersdorf, Battle Ground, WA, 1149
Air Rifle: Patrick Sartz, Fairbanks, AK, 593
Woman Air Rifle: Jucita Redzia, Fairbanks, AK, 590
Conventional Pistol: Robert Park, Fort Mitchell, AL, 891-45X
Woman Conventional Pistol: Kathy Chatterton, Glen Rock, NJ, 865-24X
International Free Pistol: John Zurek, Chandler, AZ, 553
Woman International Free Pistol: Ashley Davis, Kaysville, UT, 515
International Standard Pistol: John Zurek, Chandler, AZ, 569
Woman International Standard Pistol: Kathy Chatterton, Glen Rock, NJ, 520
Air Pistol: Nick Mowrer, Ramsay, MT, 575
Woman Air Pistol: Erin Meadows, Columbus, OH, 548

AUTO RACING

Indianapolis 500 Winners, 1911-2010

(At Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, IN. * = Race record.)

Year	Winner, car[1]	Avg. mph
1911	Ray Harroun, Marmon	74.602
1912	Joe Dawson, National	78.719
1913	Jules Goux, Peugeot	75.933
1914	Rene Thomas, Delage	82.474
1915	Ralph DePalma, Mercedes	89.840
1916	Dario Resta, Peugeot	84.001
1917-18	Not held	
1919	Howdy Wilcox, Peugeot	88.050
1920	Gaston Chevrolet, Frontenac	88.618
1921	Tommy Milton, Frontenac	89.621
1922	Jimmy Murphy, Duesenberg-Miller	94.484
1923	Tommy Milton, Miller	90.954
1924	L. L. Corum-Joe Boyer, Duesenberg	98.234
1925	Peter DePaolo, Duesenberg	101.127
1926	Frank Lockhart, Miller	95.904
1927	George Souders, Duesenberg	97.545
1928	Louie Meyer, Miller	99.482
1929	Ray Keech, Miller	97.585
1930	Billy Arnold, Summers-Miller	100.448
1931	Louis Schneider, Stevens-Miller	96.629
1932	Fred Frame, Wetteroth-Miller	104.144
1933	Louie Meyer, Miller	104.162
1934	Bill Cummings, Miller	104.863
1935	Kelly Petillo, Wetteroth-Offy	106.240
1936	Louie Meyer, Stevens-Miller	109.069
1937	Wilbur Shaw, Shaw-Offy	113.580
1938	Floyd Roberts, Wetteroth-Miller	117.200
1939	Wilbur Shaw, Maserati	115.035
1940	Wilbur Shaw, Maserati	114.277
1941	Floyd Davis-Mauri Rose, Wetteroth-Offy	115.117
1942-45	Not held	
1946	George Robson, Adams-Sparks	114.820
1947	Mauri Rose, Deidt-Offy	116.338
1948	Mauri Rose, Deidt-Offy	119.814
1949	Bill Holland, Deidt-Offy	121.327
1950	Johnnie Parsons, Kurtis-Offy	124.002
1951	Lee Wallard, Kurtis-Offy	126.244
1952	Troy Ruttman, Kuzma-Offy	128.922
1953	Bill Vukovich, KK500A-Offy	128.740
1954	Bill Vukovich, KK500A-Offy	130.840
1955	Bob Sweikert, KK500C-Offy	128.213
1956	Pat Flaherty, Watson-Offy	128.490
1957	Sam Hanks, Salih-Offy	135.601
1958	Jimmy Bryan, Salih-Offy	133.791
1959	Rodger Ward, Watson-Offy	135.857
1960	Jim Rathmann, Watson-Offy	138.767
1961	A. J. Foyt, Trevis-Offy	139.130
1962	Rodger Ward, Watson-Offy	140.293
1963	Parnelli Jones, Watson-Offy	143.137
1964	A. J. Foyt, Watson-Offy	147.350
1965	Jim Clark, Lotus-Ford	150.686
1966	Graham Hill, Lola-Ford	144.317
1967	A. J. Foyt, Coyote-Ford	151.207
1968	Bobby Unser, Eagle-Offy	152.882
1969	Mario Andretti, Hawk-Ford	156.867
1970	Al Unser, P.J. Colt-Ford	155.749
1971	Al Unser, P.J. Colt-Ford	157.735
1972	Mark Donohue, McLaren-Offy	162.962
1973	Gordon Johncock, Eagle-Offy	159.036
1974	Johnny Rutherford, McLaren-Offy	158.589
1975	Bobby Unser, Eagle-Offy	149.213
1976	Johnny Rutherford, McLaren-Offy	148.725
1977	A. J. Foyt, Coyote-Foyt	161.331
1978	Al Unser, Lola-Cosworth	161.363
1979	Rick Mears, Penske-Cosworth	158.899
1980	Johnny Rutherford, Chaparral-Cosworth	142.862
1981	Bobby Unser, Penske-Cosworth	139.084
1982	Gordon Johncock, Wildcat-Cosworth	162.029
1983	Tom Sneva, March-Cosworth	162.117
1984	Rick Mears, March-Cosworth	163.612
1985	Danny Sullivan, March-Cosworth	152.982
1986	Bobby Rahal, March-Cosworth	170.722
1987	Al Unser, March-Cosworth	162.175
1988	Rick Mears, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	144.809
1989	Emerson Fittipaldi, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	167.581
1990	Arie Luyendyk, Lola-Chevy Indy V8	185.981*
1991	Rick Mears, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	176.457
1992	Al Unser Jr., Galmer-Chevy Indy V8A	134.477
1993	Emerson Fittipaldi, Penske-Chevy Indy V8C	157.207
1994	Al Unser Jr., Penske-Mercedes Benz	160.872
1995	Jacques Villeneuve, Reynard-Ford Cosworth XB	153.616
1996	Buddy Lazier, Reynard-Ford Cosworth	147.956
1997	Arie Luyendyk, G Force-Aurora	145.827
1998	Eddie Cheever, Dallara-Aurora	145.155
1999	Kenny Brack, Dallara-Aurora	153.176
2000	Juan Montoya, G Force-Aurora	167.607
2001	Helio Castroneves, Reynard-Honda	131.294
2002	Helio Castroneves, Reynard-Honda	166.499
2003	Gil de Ferran, G Force-Toyota	156.291
2004	Buddy Rice, G Force-Honda	138.518
2005	Dan Wheldon, Dallara-Honda	157.603
2006	Sam Hornish Jr., Dallara-Honda	157.085
2007	Dario Franchitti, Dallara-Honda	151.774
2008	Scott Dixon, Dallara-Honda	143.567
2009	Helio Castroneves, Dallara-Honda	150.318
2010	Dario Franchitti, Dallara-Honda	161.623

(1) Chassis-engine. **Note:** The race was less than 500 mi in the following years: 1916 (300 mi), 1926 (400 mi), 1950 (345 mi), 1973 (332.5 mi), 1975 (435 mi), 1976 (255 mi), 2004 (450 mi), 2007 (415 mi).

Champ Car World Series Vanderbilt Cup Winners, 1959-2007

U.S. Auto Club Champions, 1959-78; Championship Auto Racing Teams [CART] Champions, 1979-2003; Champ Car World Series Champion, 2004-07. Vanderbilt Cup became the series championship trophy in 2000. Merged with Indy Racing League, 2008.

Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver
1959	Rodger Ward	1969	Mario Andretti	1979	Rick Mears	1989	Emerson Fittipaldi	1999	Juan Montoya
1960	A. J. Foyt	1970	Al Unser	1980	Johnny Rutherford	1990	Al Unser Jr.	2000	Gil de Ferran
1961	A. J. Foyt	1971	Joe Leonard	1981	Rick Mears	1991	Michael Andretti	2001	Gil de Ferran
1962	Rodger Ward	1972	Joe Leonard	1982	Rick Mears	1992	Bobby Rahal	2002	Cristiano da Matta
1963	A. J. Foyt	1973	Roger McCluskey	1983	Al Unser	1993	Nigel Mansell	2003	Paul Tracy
1964	A. J. Foyt	1974	Bobby Unser	1984	Mario Andretti	1994	Al Unser Jr.	2004	Sébastien Bourdais
1965	Mario Andretti	1975	A. J. Foyt	1985	Al Unser	1995	Jacques Villeneuve	2005	Sébastien Bourdais
1966	Mario Andretti	1976	Gordon Johncock	1986	Bobby Rahal	1996	Jimmy Vasser	2006	Sébastien Bourdais
1967	A. J. Foyt	1977	Tom Sneva	1987	Bobby Rahal	1997	Alex Zanardi	2007	Sébastien Bourdais
1968	Bobby Unser	1978	Tom Sneva	1988	Danny Sullivan	1998	Alex Zanardi		

IndyCar Series Champions, 1996-2010

A breakaway group of CART drivers began the Indy Racing League (IRL) in 1994; it awarded its first championship in 1996. Known as IndyCar Series since 2003, IRL announced it would officially change its name to IndyCar as of Jan. 1, 2011. Merged with Champ Car Series, 2008.

Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver
1996	Scott Sharp, Buzz Calkins (tie)	1999	Greg Ray	2002	Sam Hornish Jr.	2005	Dan Wheldon	2008	Scott Dixon
1997	Tony Stewart	2000	Buddy Lazier	2003	Scott Dixon	2006	Sam Hornish Jr.	2009	Dario Franchitti
1998	Kenny Brack	2001	Sam Hornish Jr.	2004	Tony Kanaan	2007	Dario Franchitti	2010	Dario Franchitti

NASCAR Racing

Sprint Cup Champions, 1949-2009

(Strictly Stock, 1949; Grand National, 1950-70; Winston Cup, 1971-2003; Sprint Cup, 2004-present.)

Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver
1949	Red Byron	1962	Joe Weatherly	1974	Richard Petty	1986	Dale Earnhardt	1998	Jeff Gordon
1950	Bill Rexford	1963	Joe Weatherly	1975	Richard Petty	1987	Dale Earnhardt	1999	Dale Jarrett
1951	Herb Thomas	1964	Richard Petty	1976	Cale Yarborough	1988	Bill Elliott	2000	Bobby Labonte
1952	Tim Flock	1965	Ned Jarrett	1977	Cale Yarborough	1989	Rusty Wallace	2001	Jeff Gordon
1953	Herb Thomas	1966	David Pearson	1978	Cale Yarborough	1990	Dale Earnhardt	2002	Tony Stewart
1954	Lee Petty	1967	Richard Petty	1979	Richard Petty	1991	Dale Earnhardt	2003	Matt Kenseth
1955	Tim Flock	1968	David Pearson	1980	Dale Earnhardt	1992	Alan Kulwicki	2004	Kurt Busch
1956	Buck Baker	1969	David Pearson	1981	Darrell Waltrip	1993	Dale Earnhardt	2005	Tony Stewart
1957	Buck Baker	1970	Bobby Isaac	1982	Darrell Waltrip	1994	Dale Earnhardt	2006	Jimmie Johnson
1958	Lee Petty	1971	Richard Petty	1983	Bobby Allison	1995	Jeff Gordon	2007	Jimmie Johnson
1959	Lee Petty	1972	Richard Petty	1984	Terry Labonte	1996	Terry Labonte	2008	Jimmie Johnson
1960	Rex White	1973	Benny Parsons	1985	Darrell Waltrip	1997	Jeff Gordon	2009	Jimmie Johnson
1961	Ned Jarrett								

NASCAR Sprint Cup Rookie of the Year, 1958-2009

Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver
1958	Shorty Rollins	1969	Dick Brooks	1980	Jody Riley	1990	Rob Moroso	2000	Matt Kenseth
1959	Richard Petty	1970	Bill Dennis	1981	Ron Bouchard	1991	Bobby Hamilton	2001	Kevin Harvick
1960	David Pearson	1971	Walter Ballard	1982	Geoff Bodine	1992	Jimmy Hensley	2002	Ryan Newman
1961	Woodie Wilson	1972	Larry Smith	1983	Sterling Marlin	1993	Jeff Gordon	2003	Jamie McMurray
1962	Tom Cox	1973	Lennie Pond	1984	Rusty Wallace	1994	Jeff Burton	2004	Kasey Kahne
1963	Billy Wade	1974	Earl Ross	1985	Ken Schrader	1995	Ricky Craven	2005	Kyle Busch
1964	Doug Cooper	1975	Bruce Hill	1986	Alan Kulwicki	1996	Johnny Benson	2006	Denny Hamlin
1965	Sam McQuagg	1976	Skip Manning	1987	Davey Allison	1997	Mike Skinner	2007	Juan Montoya
1966	James Hylton	1977	Ricky Rudd	1988	Ken Bouchard	1998	Kenny Irwin	2008	Regan Smith
1967	Donnie Allison	1978	Ronnie Thomas	1989	Dick Trickle	1999	Tony Stewart	2009	Joey Logano
1968	Pete Hamilton	1979	Dale Earnhardt						

Daytona 500 Winners, 1959-2010

(At Daytona International Speedway in Daytona Beach, FL.)

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1959	Lee Petty, Oldsmobile	135.521	1977	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	153.218	1994	Sterling Marlin, Chevrolet	156.931
1960	Junior Johnson, Chevrolet	124.740	1978	Bobby Allison, Ford	159.730	1995	Sterling Marlin, Chevrolet	141.710
1961	Marvin Panch, Pontiac	149.601	1979	Richard Petty, Oldsmobile	143.977	1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	154.308
1962	Fireball Roberts, Pontiac	152.529	1980	Buddy Baker, Oldsmobile	177.602	1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	148.295
1963	Tiny Lund, Ford	151.566	1981	Richard Petty, Buick	169.651	1998	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	172.712
1964	Richard Petty, Plymouth	154.334	1982	Bobby Allison, Buick	153.991	1999	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	161.551
1965	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	141.539	1983	Cale Yarborough, Pontiac	155.979	2000	Dale Jarrett, Ford	155.669
1966	Richard Petty, Plymouth	160.627	1984	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	150.994	2001	Michael Waltrip, Chevrolet	161.783
1967	Mario Andretti, Ford	146.926	1985	Bill Elliott, Ford	172.265	2002	Ward Burton, Dodge	142.971
1968	Cale Yarborough, Mercury	143.251	1986	Geoff Bodine, Chevrolet	148.124	2003	Michael Waltrip, Chevrolet	133.870
1969	LeeRoy Yarbrough, Ford	160.875	1987	Bill Elliott, Ford	176.263	2004	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	156.345
1970	Pete Hamilton, Plymouth	149.601	1988	Bobby Allison, Buick	137.531	2005	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	135.173
1971	Richard Petty, Plymouth	144.456	1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	148.466	2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	142.667
1972	A. J. Foyt, Mercury	161.550	1990	Derrike Cope, Chevrolet	165.761	2007	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	149.335
1973	Richard Petty, Dodge	157.205	1991	Ernie Irvan, Chevrolet	148.148	2008	Ryan Newman, Dodge	152.672
1974	Richard Petty, Dodge	140.894	1992	Davey Allison, Ford	160.256	2009	Matt Kenseth, Ford	132.816
1975	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	153.649	1993	Dale Jarrett, Chevrolet	154.972	2010	Jamie McMurray, Chevrolet	137.284
1976	David Pearson, Mercury	152.181						

Note: The race was less than 500 mi in the following years: 1965 (322.5 mi), 1966 (495 mi), 1974 (450 mi), 2003 (272.5 mi).

Coca-Cola 600 Winners, 1960-2010

(At Charlotte Motor Speedway in Concord, NC. Known as World 600, 1960-85. * = rain-shortened.)

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1960	Joe Lee Johnson, Chevrolet	107.735	1977	Richard Petty, Dodge	137.676	1994	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	139.445
1961	David Pearson, Pontiac	111.633	1978	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	138.355	1995	Bobby Labonte, Chevrolet	151.952
1962	Nelson Stacy, Ford	125.552	1979	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	136.674	1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	147.581
1963	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	132.418	1980	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	119.265	1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	136.745*
1964	Jim Paschal, Plymouth	125.772	1981	Bobby Allison, Buick	129.326	1998	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	136.424
1965	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	121.772	1982	Neil Bonnett, Ford	130.058	1999	Jeff Burton, Ford	151.367
1966	Marvin Panch, Plymouth	135.042	1983	Neil Bonnett, Chevrolet	140.707	2000	Matt Kenseth, Ford	142.640
1967	Jim Paschal, Plymouth	135.832	1984	Bobby Allison, Buick	129.233	2001	Jeff Burton, Ford	138.107
1968	Buddy Baker, Dodge	104.207*	1985	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	141.807	2002	Mark Martin, Ford	137.729
1969	LeeRoy Yarborough, Mercury	134.361	1986	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	140.406	2003	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	126.198*
1970	Donnie Allison, Ford	129.680	1987	Kyle Petty, Ford	131.483	2004	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	142.763
1971	Bobby Allison, Mercury	140.422	1988	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	124.460	2005	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	114.698
1972	Buddy Baker, Dodge	142.255	1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	144.077	2006	Kasey Kahne, Dodge	128.840
1973	Buddy Baker, Dodge	134.890	1990	Rusty Wallace, Pontiac	137.650	2007	Casey Mears, Chevrolet	130.222
1974	David Pearson, Mercury	135.720	1991	Davey Allison, Ford	138.951	2008	Kasey Kahne, Dodge	135.722
1975	Richard Petty, Dodge	145.327	1992	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	132.980	2009	David Reutimann, Toyota	120.899
1976	David Pearson, Mercury	137.352	1993	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	145.504	2010	Kurt Busch, Dodge	144.966

Brickyard 400 Winners, 1994-2010

(At Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, IN.)

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1994	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	131.977	2000	Bobby Labonte, Pontiac	155.912	2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	137.180
1995	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	155.206	2001	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	130.790	2007	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet	117.379
1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	139.508	2002	Bill Elliott, Dodge	125.033	2008	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	115.117
1997	Ricky Rudd, Ford	130.814	2003	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	134.554	2009	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	145.882
1998	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	126.772	2004	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	115.037	2010	Jamie McMurray, Chevrolet	136.054
1999	Dale Jarrett, Ford	148.194	2005	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet	118.782			

Irwin Tools Night Race Winners, 1961-2010

(At Bristol Motor Speedway in Bristol, TN. Known as the Volunteer 500, 1961-75, '78-'79; Volunteer 400, 1976-77; Busch 500, 1980-90; Bud 500, 1991-93; Goody's 500, 1994-99; goracing.com 500, 2000; Sharpie 500, 2001-09. * = rain-shortened.)

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1961	Jack Smith, Pontiac	68.37	1978	Cale Yarborough, Oldsmobile	88.628	1995	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	81.979
1962	Bobby Johns, Pontiac	73.32	1979	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	91.493	1996	Rusty Wallace, Ford	91.267
1963	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	74.844	1980	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	86.973	1997	Dale Jarrett, Ford	80.013
1964	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	78.044	1981	Darrell Waltrip, Buick	84.723	1998	Mark Martin, Ford	86.949
1965	Ned Jarrett, Ford	61.826	1982	Darrell Waltrip, Buick	94.318	1999	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	91.276
1966	Paul Goldsmith, Plymouth	77.963	1983	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	89.43*	2000	Rusty Wallace, Ford	85.394
1967	Richard Petty, Plymouth	78.705	1984	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	85.365	2001	Tony Stewart, Pontiac	85.106
1968	David Pearson, Ford	76.31	1985	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	81.388	2002	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	77.097
1969	David Pearson, Ford	79.737	1986	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	86.934	2003	Kurt Busch, Ford	77.421
1970	Bobby Allison, Dodge	84.88	1987	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	90.373	2004	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	88.538
1971	Charlie Glotzbach, Chevrolet	101.074	1988	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	78.775	2005	Matt Kenseth, Ford	84.678
1972	Bobby Allison, Chevrolet	92.735	1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	85.554	2006	Matt Kenseth, Ford	90.025
1973	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	91.342	1990	Ernie Irvan, Chevrolet	91.782	2007	Carl Edwards, Ford	89.006
1974	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	75.43	1991	Alan Kulwicki, Ford	82.028	2008	Carl Edwards, Ford	91.581
1975	Richard Petty, Dodge	97.016	1992	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	91.198	2009	Kyle Busch, Toyota	84.820
1976	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	99.175	1993	Mark Martin, Ford	88.172	2010	Kyle Busch, Toyota	99.071
1977	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	79.726	1994	Rusty Wallace, Ford	91.363			

NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race Winners, 1985-2010

(At Charlotte Motor Speedway in Concord, NC. Known as The Winston, 1985-93, 1997-2003; The Winston Select, 1994-96; Nextel All-Star Challenge, 2004-07.)

Year	Driver, car	Year	Driver, car	Year	Driver, car
1985	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	1994	Geoffrey Bodine, Ford	2003	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
1986	Bill Elliott, Ford	1995	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	2004	Matt Kenseth, Ford
1987	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	1996	Michael Waltrip, Chevrolet	2005	Mark Martin, Ford
1988	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
1989	Rusty Wallace, Ford	1998	Mark Martin, Ford	2007	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet
1990	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	1999	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	2008	Kasey Kahne, Dodge
1991	Davey Allison, Ford	2000	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	2009	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet
1992	Davey Allison, Ford	2001	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	2010	Kurt Busch, Dodge
1993	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	2002	Ryan Newman, Ford		

Formula One Racing
World Grand Prix Champions, 1950-2009

Year	Driver, country	Year	Driver, country	Year	Driver, country
1950	Giuseppe "Nino" Farini	1970	Jochen Rindt, Austria	1990	Ayrton Senna, Brazil
1951	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina	1971	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK	1991	Ayrton Senna, Brazil
1952	Alberto Ascari, Italy	1972	Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil	1992	Nigel Mansell, England, UK
1953	Alberto Ascari, Italy	1973	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK	1993	Alain Prost, France
1954	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina	1974	Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil	1994	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1955	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina	1975	Niki Lauda, Austria	1995	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1956	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina	1976	James Hunt, England, UK	1996	Damon Hill, England, UK
1957	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina	1977	Niki Lauda, Austria	1997	Jacques Villeneuve, Canada
1958	Mike Hawthorne, England, UK	1978	Mario Andretti, United States	1998	Mika Hakkinen, Finland
1959	Jack Brabham, Australia	1979	Jody Scheckter, South Africa	1999	Mika Hakkinen, Finland
1960	Jack Brabham, Australia	1980	Alan Jones, Australia	2000	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1961	Phil Hill, United States	1981	Nelson Piquet, Brazil	2001	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1962	Graham Hill, England, UK	1982	Keke Rosberg, Finland	2002	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1963	Jim Clark, Scotland, UK	1983	Nelson Piquet, Brazil	2003	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1964	John Surtees, England, UK	1984	Niki Lauda, Austria	2004	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1965	Jim Clark, Scotland, UK	1985	Alain Prost, France	2005	Fernando Alonso, Spain
1966	Jack Brabham, Australia	1986	Alain Prost, France	2006	Fernando Alonso, Spain
1967	Denis Hulme, New Zealand	1987	Nelson Piquet, Brazil	2007	Kimi Raikkonen, Finland
1968	Graham Hill, England, UK	1988	Ayrton Senna, Brazil	2008	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
1969	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK	1989	Alain Prost, France	2009	Jenson Button, England, UK

24 Hours of Le Mans Race, 2010

Audi won the 24 Hours of Le Mans for the sixth time in the past seven years on June 13, 2010, at Circuit de la Sarthe in Le Mans, France. The Audi No. 9 car, driven by France's Romain Dumas and Germany's Timo Bernhard and Mike Rockenfeller, set a record of 397 laps. The Audi No. 8 car driven by France's Benoît Treluyer, Switzerland's Marcel Fässler, and Germany's André Lotterer finished in second one lap behind. Third place went to another Audi, the No. 7 car driven by Italy's Dindo Capello, Denmark's Tom Kristensen, and Scotland's Allan McNish, who won the race as a team in 2008. Peugeot, the defending champion, had the top four spots in the starting grid, but none managed to finish the race. The 2010 victory was Audi's ninth in 11 years and ties Ferrari for second-most wins at Le Mans by a manufacturer. Porsche tops the list with 16 wins.

Notable One-Mile Land Speed Records

Andy Green, a Royal Air Force pilot, broke the sound barrier and set the world's first supersonic speed record on land, Oct. 15, 1997, in Black Rock Desert, NV. Green, driving a car built by Richard Noble, had two runs at an average speed of 763.035 mph, as calculated under the rules of the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA). That speed exceeded the speed of sound, calculated at 751.251 mph for that place and time.

Date	Driver	Car	MPH	Date	Driver	Car	MPH
1/26/1906	Marriott	Stanley (Steam)	127.659	11/19/1937	Eyston	Thunderbolt 1	311.42
3/16/1910	Oldfield	Benz	131.724	9/16/1938	Eyston	Thunderbolt 1	357.5
4/23/1911	Burman	Benz	141.732	8/23/1939	Cobb	Railton	368.9
2/12/1919	DePalma	Packard	149.875	9/16/1947	Cobb	Railton-Mobil	394.2
4/27/1920	Milton	Dusenberg	155.046	8/05/1963	Breedlove	Spirit of America	407.45
4/28/1926	Parry-Thomas	Thomas Special	170.624	10/27/1964	Arfons	Green Monster	536.71
3/29/1927	Seagrave	Sunbeam	203.790	11/15/1965	Breedlove	Spirit of America	600.601
4/22/1928	Keech	White Triplex	207.552	10/23/1970	Gabelich	Blue Flame	622.407
3/11/1929	Seagrave	Irving-Napier	231.446	10/09/1979	Barrett	Budweiser Rocket	638.637*
2/05/1931	Campbell	Napier-Campbell	246.086	10/04/1983	Noble	Thrust 2	633.468
2/24/1932	Campbell	Napier-Campbell	253.96	9/25/1997	Green	Thrust SSC	714.144
2/22/1933	Campbell	Napier-Campbell	272.109	10/15/1997	Green	Thrust SSC	763.035
9/03/1935	Campbell	Bluebird Special	301.13				

*Not recognized as official by sanctioning bodies.

BOXING

There are many boxing governing bodies, including the World Boxing Assn. (WBA; known as the National Boxing Assn. [NBA] until 1962), World Boxing Council (WBC), International Boxing Fed. (IBF), World Boxing Org., U.S. Boxing Assn., N. American Boxing Fed., and European Boxing Union. All have their own champions and divisions.

Boxing Champions by Class

Class (weight limit)	WBA Champion	WBC Champion	IBF Champion
Heavyweight	David Haye, UK	Vitali Klitschko, Ukraine	Wladimir Klitschko, Ukraine
Cruiserweight (200 lbs)	Guillermo Jones, Panama Steve Herelius, France[i]	Krzysztof Wlodarczyk, Poland	Steve Cunningham, U.S.
Light Heavyweight (175 lbs)	Beibut Shumenov, Kazakhstan	Jean Pascal, Haiti/Canada	Tavoris Cloud, U.S.
Super Middleweight (168 lbs)	Andre Ward, U.S. Dimitri Sartison, Germany[r]	Vacant	Lucian Bute, Romania/Canada
Middleweight (160 lbs)	Felix Sturm, Germany Gennady Golovkin, Kazakhstan[r]	Sergio Martínez, Argentina Sebastian Zbik, Germany[i]	Sebastian Sylvester, Germany
Super Welterweight/ Jr. Middleweight (154 lbs)	Miguel Cotto, Puerto Rico Rigoberto Alvarez, Mexico[r]	Vacant	Cornelius Bundradge, U.S.
Welterweight (147 lbs)	Vyacheslav Senchenko, Ukraine Souleymane M'Baye, France[i]	Andre Berto, U.S. Selcuk Aydin, Turkey[i]	Jan Zaveck, Slovenia
Super Lightweight/ Jr. Welterweight (140 lbs)	Amir Khan, UK Marcos Maidana, Argentina[i]	Devon Alexander, U.S.	Devon Alexander, U.S.
Lightweight (135 lbs)	Miguel Acosta, Venezuela Juan Manuel Marquez, Mexico[s]	Humberto Soto, Mexico	Miguel Vazquez, Mexico
Super Featherweight/ Jr. Lightweight (130 lbs)	Takashi Uchiyama, Japan Jorge Solis, Mexico[i]	Vitaly Tajbert, Germany	Mzonke Fana, South Africa
Featherweight (126 lbs)	Chris John, Indonesia Yuriorkis Gamboa, Cuba[r]	Elio Rojas, Dominican Rep.	Yukiorkis Gamboa, Cuba
Super Bantamweight/ Jr. Featherweight (122 lbs)	Celestino Caballero, Panama Riol Li Lee, Japan[r]	Toshiaki Nishioka, Japan	Steve Molitor, Canada
Bantamweight (118 lbs)	Anselmo Moreno, Panama	Fernando Montiel, Mexico	Yonnhy Perez, Colombia
Super Flyweight/ Jr. Bantamweight (115 lbs)	Hugo Cazares, Mexico	Tomas Rojas, Mexico	Juan Alberto Rosas, Mexico
Flyweight (112 lbs)	Daiki Kameda, Japan Luis Concepcion, Panama[r]	Pongsaklek Wonjongkam, Thailand	Moruti Mthalane, South Africa
Light Flyweight/ Jr. Flyweight (108 lbs)	Giovanni Segura, Mexico Juan Carlos Reveco, Argentina[r]	Omar Niño Romero, Mexico	Luis Lazarte, Argentina
Minimumweight/ Mini Flyweight (105 lbs)	Vacant	Oleydong Sithsamerchai, Thailand	Nkosinathi Joyi, South Africa

Note: As of Oct. 18, 2010. (i) Interim champion. (r) Regular champion. (s) Super champion.

Ring Champions by Years

* = abandoned the title or was stripped of it; IBF champions listed only for heavyweight division; International Boxing Hall of Fame inductees in *italics.* See also p. 965.

Heavyweights

1882-92	*John L. Sullivan*[1]	1978	Leon Spinks (WBC*/WBA)[5]; *Ken Norton* (WBC)	1994	Michael Moorer (WBA/IBF)
1892-97	*James J. Corbett*[2]			1994-95	Oliver McCall (WBC); George Foreman (WBA*/IBF*)
1897-99	*Bob Fitzsimmons*	1978-79	*Muhammad Ali* (WBA*)		
1899-1905	*James J. Jeffries**[3]	1978-83	Larry Holmes (WBC*)[6]	1995	Frans Botha (IBF*)
1905-06	Marvin Hart	1979-80	John Tate (WBA)	1995-96	Bruce Seldon (WBA); Frank Bruno (WBC)
1906-08	*Tommy Burns*	1980-82	Mike Weaver (WBA)		
1908-15	*Jack Johnson*	1982-83	Michael Dokes (WBA)	1996	Mike Tyson (WBC*/WBA)
1915-19	*Jess Willard*	1983-84	Gerrie Coetzee (WBA)	1996-97	Michael Moorer (IBF)
1919-26	*Jack Dempsey*	1983-85	Larry Holmes (IBF)[6]	1996-99	Evander Holyfield (WBA/IBF)
1926-28	*Gene Tunney**	1984	Tim Witherspoon (WBC)	1997-2001	*Lennox Lewis* (WBC)
1928-30	Vacant	1984-85	Greg Page (WBA)	1999-2001	*Lennox Lewis* (WBA*/WBC/IBF)
1930-32	*Max Schmeling*	1984-86	Pinklon Thomas (WBC)	2000-01	Evander Holyfield (WBA)
1932-33	*Jack Sharkey*	1985-86	Tony Tubbs (WBA)	2001-03	John Ruiz (WBA)
1933-34	Primo Carnera	1985-87	*Michael Spinks* (IBF*)	2001	Hasim Rahman (WBC/IBF)
1934-35	*Max Baer*	1986	Tim Witherspoon (WBA); Trevor Berbick (WBC)	2001-02	*Lennox Lewis* (IBF*)
1935-37	*James J. Braddock*			2001-04	*Lennox Lewis* (WBC)
1937-49	*Joe Louis**	1986-87	Mike Tyson (WBC); James "Bonecrusher" Smith (WBA)	2002-06	Chris Byrd (IBF)
1949-51	*Ezzard Charles*			2003	Roy Jones Jr. (WBA*)
1951-52	*Joe Walcott*			2004-05	John Ruiz (WBA)[7]; Vitali Klitschko (WBC*)
1952-56	*Rocky Marciano**				
1956-59	*Floyd Patterson*	1987	Tony Tucker (IBF)	2005-06	Hasim Rahman (WBC)
1959-60	*Ingemar Johansson*	1987-90	Mike Tyson (WBC/WBA/IBF)	2005-07	Nicolay Valuev (WBA)
1960-62	*Floyd Patterson*	1990	"Buster" Douglas (WBA/WBC/IBF)	2006-08	Oleg Maskaev (WBC)
1962-64	*Sonny Liston*			2006-	Wladimir Klitschko (IBF)
1964-67	*Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali)*[4]	1990-92	Evander Holyfield (WBA/WBC/IBF)	2007-08	Ruslan Chagaev (WBA)
				2008	Samuel Peter (WBC)
1970-73	*Joe Frazier*	1992-93	Riddick Bowe (WBA/IBF/WBC*)	2008-09	Nikolai Valuev (WBA)
1973-74	*George Foreman*	1992-94	*Lennox Lewis* (WBC)	2009-	Vitali Klitschko (WBC)
1974-78	*Muhammad Ali*	1993-94	Evander Holyfield (WBA/IBF)	2009-	David Haye (WBA)

(1) London Prize Ring (bare knuckle champion). (2) First Marquis of Queensberry champion. (3) Jeffries vacated title (1905), designated Marvin Hart and Jack Root as logical contenders. Hart defeated Root in 12 rounds (1905); in turn was defeated by Tommy Burns (1906), who claimed the title. Jack Johnson def. Burns (1908) and was recognized as champ. Johnson won the title by defeating Jeffries in the latter's attempted comeback (1910). (4) Title declared vacant by the WBA and others in 1967 after Ali refused military induction for religious reasons during the Vietnam War. Joe Frazier recognized as champ by six states, Mexico, and S. America. Jimmy Ellis declared champ by the WBA. Frazier KOd Ellis, Feb. 16, 1970. (5) After Spinks defeated Ali, the WBC recognized Ken Norton as champ. Ali defeated Spinks in 1978 rematch for WBA title, retired in 1979. (6) Holmes relinquished WBC title in Dec. 1983 to fight as champ of the new IBF. (7) James Toney defeated Ruiz Apr. 30, 2005, to claim the title, but it was rescinded when Toney tested positive for steroids.

Light Heavyweights

1903	Jack Root, George Gardner	1974-77	John Conteh (WBC)	1991-94	Jeff Harding (WBC)
1903-05	*Bob Fitzsimmons*	1974-78	*Victor Galindez* (WBA)	1991-92	Thomas Hearns (WBA)
1905-12	*Philadelphia Jack O'Brien**	1977-78	Miguel Cuello (WBC)	1992	Iran Barkley (WBA*)
1912-16	*Jack Dillon*	1978	Mate Parlov (WBC)	1992-97	Virgil Hill (WBA)
1916-20	*Battling Levinsky*	1978-79	Mike Rossman (WBA);	1994-95	*Mike McCallum* (WBC)
1920-22	*George Carpentier*		Marvin Johnson (WBC)	1995-96	Fabrice Tiozzo (WBC*)
1922-23	Battling Siki	1979-81	*Matthew Saad Muhammad*	1996-97	Roy Jones Jr. (WBC)
1923-25	Mike McTigue		(WBC)	1997	Montell Griffin (WBC);
1925-26	*Paul Berlenbach*	1979-80	Marvin Johnson (WBA)		Roy Jones Jr. (WBC);
1926-27	*Jack Delaney**	1980-81	Eddie Mustafa Muhammad		Darius Michalczewski (WBA*)
1927-29	*Tommy Loughran**		(WBA)	1997-98	Lou Del Valle (WBA)
1930-34	*Maxie Rosenbloom*	1981-83	*Michael Spinks* (WBA);	1998-2003	Roy Jones Jr. (WBA*/WBC*)
1934-35	Bob Olin		*Dwight Muhammed-Qawi*	2003	Mehdi Sahnoune (WBA);
1935-39	*John Henry Lewis**		*Braxton* (WBC)		Antonio Tarver (WBC)
1939	Melio Bettina	1983-85	*Michael Spinks**	2003-04	Roy Jones Jr. (WBA/WBC*)
1939-41	*Billy Conn**	1985-86	J. B. Williamson (WBC)	2004	Antonio Tarver (WBA)
1941	Anton Christoforidis	1986-87	Marvin Johnson (WBA);	2004-06	Fabrice Tiozzo (WBA)
	(won NBA title)		Dennis Andries (WBC)	2005-07	Tomasz Adamek (WBC)
1941-48	Gus Lesnevich, Freddie Mills	1987	Leslie Stewart (WBA)	2006-07	Silvio Branco (WBA)
1948-50	Freddie Mills	1987-91	Virgil Hill (WBA)	2007-08	Chad Dawson (WBC);
1950-52	*Joey Maxim*	1987	Thomas Hearns (WBC*)		Stipe Drews (WBA)
1952-62	*Archie Moore*	1987-88	Don Lalonde (WBC)	2008	Hugo Hernan Garay (WBA);
1962-63	*Harold Johnson*	1988	Sugar Ray Leonard (WBC*)		Adrian Diaconu (WBC)
1963-65	*Willie Pastrano*	1989	Dennis Andries (WBC)	2009-10	Gabriel Campillo (WBA)
1965-66	*Jose Torres*	1989-90	Jeff Harding (WBC)	2009-	Jean Pascal (WBC)
1966-68	*Dick Tiger*	1990-91	Dennis Andries (WBC)	2010	Beibut Shumenov (WBA)
1968-74	*Bob Foster**				

Middleweights

1884-91	*Jack "Nonpareil" Dempsey*	1957	*Gene Fullmer*; *Ray Robinson*	1987-88	Thomas Hearns (WBC)
1891-97	*Bob Fitzsimmons**	1957-58	Carmen Basilio	1988-89	Iran Barkley (WBC)
1897-1907	*Tommy Ryan**	1958	*Ray Robinson*	1989-90	*Roberto Duran* (WBC*)
1907-08	*Stanley Ketchel*; *Billy Papke*	1959	*Gene Fullmer* (NBA);	1989-91	*Mike McCallum* (WBA)
1908-10	*Stanley Ketchel*		*Ray Robinson* (NY)	1990-93	Julian Jackson (WBC)
1911-13	Vacant	1960	*Gene Fullmer* (NBA);	1992-93	Reggie Johnson (WBA)
1913	Frank Klaus; George Chip		Paul Pender (NY/MA)	1993-95	Gerald McClellan (WBC*)
1914-17	Al McCoy	1961	*Gene Fullmer* (NBA);	1993-94	John David Jackson (WBA)
1917-20	Mike O'Dowd		Terry Downes (NY/MA/Europe)	1994-97	Jorge Castro (WBA)
1920-23	Johnny Wilson	1962	*Gene Fullmer*;	1995	Julian Jackson (WBC)
1923-26	*Harry Greb*		*Dick Tiger* (NBA);	1995-96	Quincy Taylor (WBC);
1926-31	*Theodore "Tiger" Flowers*;		Paul Pender (NY/MA*)		Shinji Takehara (WBA)
	Mickey Walker	1963	*Dick Tiger* (universal)	1996-98	Keith Holmes (WBC)
1931-32	*William "Gorilla" Jones* (NBA)	1963-65	*Joey Giardello*	1996-97	William Joppy (WBA)
1932-37	*Marcel Thil*	1965-66	*Dick Tiger*	1997	Julio Cesar Green (WBA)
1938	Al Hostak (NBA);	1966-67	*Emile Griffith*	1998-2001	William Joppy (WBA)
	Solly Krieger (NBA)	1967	*Nino Benvenuti*	1998-99	Hassine Cherifi (WBC)
1939-40	Al Hostak (NBA)	1967-68	*Emile Griffith*	1999-2001	Keith Holmes (WBC)
1941-47	*Tony Zale*	1968-70	*Nino Benvenuti*	2001	Felix Trinidad (WBA)
1947-48	*Rocky Graziano*	1970-77	*Carlos Monzon**	2001-05	Bernard Hopkins (WBC, WBA)
1948	*Tony Zale*; *Marcel Cerdan*	1977-78	Rodrigo Valdez	2005-06	Jermain Taylor (WBA)
1949-51	*Jake LaMotta*	1978-79	Hugo Corro	2005-07	Jermain Taylor (WBC)
1951	*Ray Robinson*;	1979-80	Vito Antuofermo	2006-07	Javier Castillejo (WBA)[1]
	Randy Turpin;	1980	Alan Minter	2007-08	Felix Sturm (WBA)
	*Ray Robinson**	1980-87	*Marvin Hagler*	2007-10	Kelly Pavlik (WBC)
1953-55	*Carl "Bobo" Olson*	1987	*Sugar Ray Leonard* (WBC*)	2009-	Sebastian Zbik (WBA)
1955-57	*Ray Robinson*	1987-89	Sumbu Kalambay (WBA)	2010	Sergio Gabriel Martínez (WBC)

(1) Castillejo lost title to Mariano Carrera Dec. 2, 2006, but regained it Feb. 23, 2007, after Carrera tested positive for steroids.

Welterweights

1892-94	*"Mysterious" Billy Smith*	1938-40	*Henry Armstrong*	1976-80	*Jose "Pepino" Cuevas* (WBA)
1894-96	*Tommy Ryan*	1940-41	*Fritzie Zivic*	1979	*Wilfred Benitez* (WBC)
1896	*Kid McCoy**	1941-46	Fred Cochrane	1979-80	*Sugar Ray Leonard* (WBC)
1900	Rube Ferns; Matty Matthews	1946	Marty Servo*	1980	*Roberto Duran* (WBC)
1901	Rube Ferns	1946-51	*Ray Robinson**[1]	1980-81	Thomas Hearns (WBA)
1901-04	*Joe Walcott*	1951	Johnny Bratton (NBA)	1980-82	*Sugar Ray Leonard**
1904-06	*Dixie Kid*; *Joe Walcott*;	1951-54	*Kid Gavilan*	1983-85	Donald Curry (WBA);
	William "Honey" Mellody	1954-55	Johnny Saxton		Milton McCrory (WBC)
1907-11	Mike Sullivan	1955	Tony De Marco	1985-86	Donald Curry
1911-15	Vacant	1955-56	*Carmen Basilio*	1986-87	Lloyd Honeyghan (WBC)
1915-19	*Ted Lewis*	1956	Johnny Saxton	1987	Mark Breland (WBA)
1919-22	*Jack Britton*	1956-57	Carmen Basilio*	1987-88	Marlon Starling (WBA);
1922-26	*Mickey Walker*	1958	Virgil Akins		Jorge Vaca (WBC)
1926	Pete Latzo	1958-60	Don Jordan	1988-89	Tomas Molinares (WBA);
1927-29	Joe Dundee	1960-61	Benny Paret		Lloyd Honeyghan (WBC)
1929	Jackie Fields	1961	*Emile Griffith*	1989-90	Marlon Starling (WBC);
1930	Jack Thompson;	1961-62	Benny Paret		Mark Breland (WBA)
	Tommy Freeman	1962-63	*Emile Griffith*	1990-91	Maurice Blocker (WBC);
1931	Tommy Freeman;	1963	*Luis Rodriguez*		Aaron Davis (WBA)
	Jack Thompson;	1963-66	*Emile Griffith**	1991	Simon Brown (WBC)
	Lou Brouillard	1966-69	*Curtis Cokes*	1991-92	Meldrick Taylor (WBA)
1932	*Jackie Fields*	1969-70	*Jose Napoles*	1991-93	Buddy McGirt (WBC)
1933	Young Corbett III;	1970-71	Billy Backus	1992-94	Crisanto Espana (WBA)
	Jimmy McLarnin	1971-75	*Jose Napoles*	1993-97	*Pernell Whitaker* (WBC)
1934	*Barney Ross*;	1975-76	John Stracey (WBC);	1994-98	Ike Quartey (WBA*)
	Jimmy McLarnin		Angel Espada (WBA)	1997-99	Oscar De La Hoya (WBC*)
1935-38	*Barney Ross*	1976-79	*Carlos Palomino* (WBC)	1998	James Page (WBA*)

1999-00	Felix Trinidad (WBC*)	2003	Ricardo Mayorga (WBA/WBC)	2006-08	Floyd Mayweather Jr. (WBC); Miguel Cotto (WBA)
2000	Oscar De La Hoya (WBC*)				
2000-02	Shane Mosley (WBC)	2003-05	Cory Spinks (WBA/WBC)	2008	Antonio Margarito (WBA)
2001-02	Andrew Lewis (WBA)	2005-06	Zab Judah (WBA/WBC)	2008-	Andre Berto (WBC)
2002	Ricardo Mayorga (WBA)	2006	Ricky Hatton (WBA);	2009	Shane Mosley (WBA)
2002-03	Vernon Forrest (WBC)		Carlos Baldomir (WBC)	2009-	Vyacheslav Senchenko (WBA)

(1) Robinson gained the title by defeating Tommy Bell in an elimination agreed to by the New York Commission and the National Boxing Association. Both claimed Robinson waived his title when he won the middleweight crown from LaMotta in 1951.

Lightweights

1896-99	*Kid Lavigne*	1965	*Ismael Laguna*	1990	Juan Nazario (WBA)
1899-02	Frank Erne	1965-68	*Carlos Ortiz*	1990-92	*Pernell Whitaker**
1902-08	*Joe Gans*	1968-69	Teo Cruz	1992	Joey Gamache (WBA)
1908-10	*Oscar "Battling" Nelson*	1969-70	Mando Ramos	1992-96	Miguel Angel Gonzalez (WBC*)
1910-12	*Ad Wolgast*	1970	*Ismael Laguna*	1992-93	Tony Lopez (WBA)
1912-14	*Willie Ritchie*	1970-72	*Ken Buchanan* (WBA)	1993	Dingaan Thobela (WBA)
1914-17	*Freddie Welsh*	1971-72	Pedro Carrasco (WBC)	1993-98	Orzubek Nazarov (WBA)
1917-25	*Benny Leonard**	1972-79	*Roberto Duran* (WBA*)	1996-97	Jean-Baptiste Mendy (WBC)
1925	Jimmy Goodrich; *Rocky Kansas*	1972	Mando Ramos (WBC); Chango Carmona (WBC)	1997-98	Steve Johnston (WBC)
				1998-99	Jean-Baptiste Mendy (WBA); Cesar Bazan (WBC)
1926-30	*Sammy Mandell*	1972-74	Rodolfo Gonzalez (WBC)		
1930	*Al Singer*; *Tony Canzoneri*	1974-76	Ishimatsu Suzuki (WBC)	1999	Julian Lorcy (WBA); Stefano Zoff (WBA)
1930-33	*Tony Canzoneri*	1976-78	Esteban De Jesus (WBC)		
1933-35	*Barney Ross**	1979-81	Jim Watt (WBC)	1999-2000	Gilberto Serrano (WBA); Steve Johnston (WBC)
1935-36	*Tony Canzoneri*	1979-80	Ernesto Espana (WBA)		
1936-38	*Lou Ambers*	1980-81	Hilmer Kenty (WBA)	2000-01	Takanori Hatakeyama (WBA)
1938	*Henry Armstrong*	1981	Sean O'Grady (WBA); Claude Noel (WBA)	2000-02	Jose Luis Castillo (WBC)
1939	*Lou Ambers*			2001	Julien Lorcy (WBA)
1940	*Lew Jenkins*	1981-83	*Alexis Arguello* (WBC*)	2001-02	Raul Balbi (WBA)
1941-43	*Sammy Angott*	1981-82	Arturo Frias (WBA)	2002-03	Leonard Dorin (WBA)
1944	*S. Angott* (NBA); J. Zurita (NBA)	1982-84	Ray Mancini (WBA)	2002-04	Floyd Mayweather (WBC)
		1983-84	*Edwin Rosario* (WBC)	2004	Lakva Sim (WBA)
1945-51	*Ike Williams* (NBA: later universal)	1984-86	Livingstone Bramble (WBA)	2004-05	Jose Luis Castillo (WBC)
		1984-85	Jose Luis Ramirez (WBC)	2004-08	Juan Diaz (WBA)
1951-52	*James Carter*	1985-86	Hector "Macho" Camacho (WBC)	2005-06	Diego Corrales (WBC)
1952	Lauro Salas; *James Carter*			2006	Joel Casamayor (WBC)
1953-54	*James Carter*	1986-87	*Edwin Rosario* (WBA)	2006-08	David Diaz (WBC)
1954	Paddy De Marco; *James Carter*	1987-88	Julio Cesar Chavez (WBA); Jose Luis Ramirez (WBC)	2008	Nate Campbell (WBA); Manny Pacquiao (WBC)
1955	*James Carter*; Bud Smith	1988-89	Julio Cesar Chavez (WBA, WBC)	2009-10	Edwin Valero (WBC); Paulus Moses (WBA)
1956	Bud Smith; *Joe Brown*				
1956-62	*Joe Brown*	1989-90	*Edwin Rosario* (WBA); *Pernell Whitaker* (WBC)	2010	Miguel Acosta (WBA); Humberto Soto (WBC)
1962-65	*Carlos Ortiz*				

Featherweights

1892-1900	*George Dixon* (disputed)	1968-71	Shozo Saijyo (WBA)	1991-93	Park Yung Kyun (WBA); Paul Hodkinson (WBC)
1900-01	*Terry McGovern*; *Young Corbett II**	1969-70	Johnny Famechon (WBC)		
		1970	*Vicente Salvidar* (WBC)	1993	Goyo Vargas (WBC)
1901-12	*Abe Attell*	1970-72	Kuniaki Shibata (WBC)	1993-95	Kevin Kelley (WBC)
1912-23	*Johnny Kilbane*	1971-72	Antonio Gomez (WBA)	1993-96	Eloy Rojas (WBA)
1923	*Eugene Criqui*; *Johnny Dundee*	1972	Clemente Sanchez (WBC*)	1995	Alejandro Gonzalez (WBC)
1923-25	*Johnny Dundee**	1972-74	Ernesto Marcel (WBA*)	1995-96	Manuel Medina (WBC)
1925-27	*Kid Kaplan**	1972-73	Jose Legra (WBC)	1995-99	Luisito Espinosa (WBC)
1927-28	*Benny Bass*; *Tony Canzoneri*	1973-74	*Eder Jofre* (WBC*)	1996-97	Wilfredo Vasquez (WBA*)
1928-29	Andre Routis	1974	*Ruben Olivares* (WBA)	1998	Freddie Norwood (WBA)
1929-32	*Battling Battalino**	1974-75	*Bobby Chacon* (WBC)	1998-99	Antonio Ceremeno (WBA)
1932-34	Tommy Paul (NBA)	1974-76	Alexis Arguello (WBA*)	1999	Cesar Soto (WBC); Naseem Hamed (WBC*); Freddie Norwood (WBA)
1933-36	*Freddie Miller*	1975	*Ruben Olivares* (WBC)		
1936-37	Petey Sarron	1975-76	David Kotey (WBC)		
1937-38	*Henry Armstrong**	1976-80	*Danny "Little Red" Lopez* (WBC)	2000-01	Guty Espadas (WBC)
1938-40	Joey Archibald	1977	Rafael Ortega (WBA)	2000-03	Derrick Gainer (WBA)
1940-41	Harry Jeffra	1977-78	Cecilio Lastra (WBA)	2001-04	Erik Morales (WBC)[1]
1942-48	*Willie Pep*	1978-85	*Eusebio Pedroza* (WBA)	2003-06	Juan Manuel Marquez (WBA)
1948-49	*Sandy Saddler*	1980-82	*Salvador Sanchez* (WBC)	2004-06	In-Jin Chi (WBC)
1949-50	*Willie Pep*	1982-84	Juan LaPorte (WBC)	2006-	Chris John (WBA)
1950-57	*Sandy Saddler**	1984	*Wilfredo Gomez* (WBC)	2006	Takashi Koshimoto (WBC)
1957-59	Hogan "Kid" Bassey	1984-88	*Azumah Nelson* (WBC)	2006	Rodolfo Lopez (WBC)
1959-63	Davey Moore	1985-86	*Barry McGuigan* (WBA)	2006-07	In-Jin Chi (WBC)
1963-64	*Ultiminio "Sugar" Ramos*	1986-87	Steve Cruz (WBA)	2007-08	Jorge Linares (WBC)
1964-67	*Vicente Saldivar**	1987-91	Antonio Esparragoza (WBA)	2008	Oscar Larios (WBC)
1968	Paul Rojas (WBA)	1988-90	*Jeff Fenech* (WBC*)	2009-	Elio Rojas (WBC)
1968-69	Jose Legra (WBC)	1990-91	Marcos Villasana (WBC)		

(1) Marco Antonio Barrera won unan. decision over Morales, June 22, 2002, but refused WBC title. Morales regained WBC title with unan. decision over Paulie Ayala, Nov. 16, 2002. Morales moved up to Junior Lightweight div. in 2004.

International Boxing Hall of Fame Inductees, 2010

Source: International Boxing Hall of Fame, 1 Hall of Fame Dr., Canastota, NY 13032. www.ibhof.com

Modern	Jung-Koo Chang, 38-4 (17 KOs)	Danny "Little Red" Lopez, 42-6 (39 KOs)	Lloyd Marshall, 64-25-4 (32 KOs)
Old-Timer	Young Corbett II, 68-22-16 (6 NC, 47 KOs)	Rocky Kansas, 64-12-7 (81 ND, 32 KOs)	Billy Miske, 48-2-2 (54 ND, 35 KOs)
Pioneer	Paddington Tom Jones		
Non-participant	Shelly Finkel, manager Larry Hazzard, referee/commissioner	Wilfried Sauerland, promoter	Bruce Trampler, matchmaker
Observer	Ed Schuyler, journalist	Howard Cosell, broadcaster	

Title-Changing Heavyweight Championship Bouts, 1889-2009

1889: July 8, John L. Sullivan def. Jake Kilrain, 75, Richburg, MS.
1892: Sept. 7, James J. Corbett def. John L. Sullivan, 21, New Orleans.
1897: Mar. 17, Bob Fitzsimmons def. James J. Corbett, 14, Carson City, NV.
1899: June 9, James J. Jeffries def. Bob Fitzsimmons, 11, Coney Island, NY. (Jeffries retired as champion in 1905.)
1905: July 3, Marvin Hart KOd Jack Root, 12, Reno, NV. (Jeffries refereed, gave title to Hart. Jack O'Brien also claimed the title.)
1906: Feb. 23, Tommy Burns def. Marvin Hart, 20, Los Angeles.
1908: Dec. 26, Jack Johnson KOd Tommy Burns, 14, Sydney, Australia. (Police halted contest.)
1915: Apr. 5, Jess Willard KOd Jack Johnson, 26, Havana, Cuba.
1919: July 4, Jack Dempsey KOd Jess Willard, Toledo, OH. (Willard failed to answer bell for 4th round.)
1926: Sept. 23, Gene Tunney def. Jack Dempsey, 10, Philadelphia. (Tunney retired as champion in 1928.)
1930: June 12, Max Schmeling def. Jack Sharkey, 4, New York City. (Resulted in the election of a successor to Tunney.)
1932: June 21, Jack Sharkey def. Max Schmeling, 15, NYC.
1933: June 29, Primo Carnera KOd Jack Sharkey, 6, NYC.
1934: June 14, Max Baer KOd Primo Carnera, 11, NYC.
1935: June 13, James J. Braddock def. Max Baer, 15, NYC.
1937: June 22, Joe Louis KOd James J. Braddock, 8, Chicago. (Louis retired as champion in 1949.)
1949: June 22, Ezzard Charles def. Joe Walcott, 15, Chicago; NBA recognition only.
1951: July 18, Joe Walcott KOd Ezzard Charles, 7, Pittsburgh.
1952: Sept. 23, Rocky Marciano KOd Joe Walcott, 13, Philadelphia. (Marciano retired as champion in 1956.)
1956: Nov. 30, Floyd Patterson KOd Archie Moore, 5, Chicago.
1959: June 26, Ingemar Johansson KOd Floyd Patterson, 3, NYC.
1960: June 20, Floyd Patterson KOd Ingemar Johansson, 5, NYC.
1962: Sept. 25, Sonny Liston KOd Floyd Patterson, 1, Chicago.
1964: Feb. 25, Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) KOd Sonny Liston, 7, Miami Beach, FL. (In 1967, Ali was stripped of his title by the WBA and others for refusing military service.)
1970: Feb. 16, Joe Frazier KOd Jimmy Ellis, 5, NYC. (Frazier def. Ali in 15 rounds, Mar. 8, 1971, in NYC.)
1973: Jan. 22, George Foreman KOd Joe Frazier, 2, Jamaica.
1974: Oct. 30, Muhammad Ali KOd George Foreman, 8, Kinshasa, Zaire.
1978: Feb. 15, Leon Spinks def. Muhammad Ali, 15, Las Vegas. (WBC recognized Ken Norton as champion after Spinks refused to fight him before his rematch with Ali.); June 9, (WBC) Larry Holmes def. Ken Norton, 15, Las Vegas; Sept. 15, (WBA) Muhammad Ali def. Leon Spinks, 15, New Orleans. (Ali retired as champion in 1979.)
1979: Oct. 20, (WBA) John Tate def. Gerrie Coetzee, 15, Pretoria, South Africa.
1980: Mar. 31, (WBA) Mike Weaver KOd John Tate, 15, Knoxville, TN.
1982: Dec. 10, (WBA) Michael Dokes KOd Mike Weaver, 1, Las Vegas.
1983: Sept. 23, (WBA) Gerrie Coetzee KOd Michael Dokes, 10, Richfield, OH; in Dec., Larry Holmes relinquished the WBC title and was named champion of the newly formed IBF.
1984: Mar. 9, (WBC) Tim Witherspoon def. Greg Page, 12, Las Vegas; Aug. 31, (WBC) Pinklon Thomas def. Tim Witherspoon, 12, Las Vegas; Dec. 2, (WBA) Greg Page KOd Gerrie Coetzee, 8, Sun City, Bophuthatswana, South Africa.
1985: Apr. 29, (WBA) Tony Tubbs def. Greg Page, 15, Buffalo, NY; Sept. 21, (IBF) Michael Spinks def. Larry Holmes, 15, Las Vegas. (Spinks relinquished title in Feb. 1987.)
1986: Jan. 17, (WBA) Tim Witherspoon def. Tony Tubbs, 15, Atlanta, GA; Mar. 23, (WBC) Trevor Berbick def. Pinklon Thomas, 12, Miami; Nov. 22, (WBC) Mike Tyson KOd Trevor Berbick, 2, Las Vegas; Dec. 12, (WBA) James "Bonecrusher" Smith KOd Tim Witherspoon, 1, NYC.
1987: Mar. 7, (WBA/WBC) Mike Tyson def. James "Bonecrusher" Smith, 12, Las Vegas; May 30, (IBF) Tony Tucker KOd James "Buster" Douglas, 10, Las Vegas; Aug. 1, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Mike Tyson def. Tony Tucker, 12, Las Vegas. (Tyson became undisputed champion.)
1990: Feb. 11, (WBA/WBC/IBF) James "Buster" Douglas KOd Mike Tyson, 10, Tokyo, Japan; Oct. 25, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Evander Holyfield KOd James "Buster" Douglas, 3, Las Vegas.
1992: Nov. 13, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Riddick Bowe def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas. (Lennox Lewis was later named WBC champion when Bowe refused to fight him.)
1993: Nov. 6, (WBA/IBF) Evander Holyfield def. Riddick Bowe, 12, Las Vegas.
1994: Apr. 22, (WBA/IBF) Michael Moorer def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas; Sept. 24, (WBC) Oliver McCall KOd Lennox Lewis, 2, London, Eng.; Nov. 5, (WBA/IBF) George Foreman KOd Michael Moorer, 10, Las Vegas. (In Mar. 1995, Foreman was stripped of the WBA title; he relinquished the IBF title in June.)
1995: Sept. 2, (WBC) Frank Bruno def. Oliver McCall, 12, London, Eng.; Dec. 9, (IBF) Frans Botha def. Axel Schulz, 12, Las Vegas. (Botha was subsequently stripped of title.)
1996: Mar. 16, (WBC) Mike Tyson KOd Frank Bruno, 3, Las Vegas; June 22, (IBF) Michael Moorer def. Axel Schulz, 12, Dortmund, Germany; Sept. 7, (WBA/IBF) Mike Tyson KOd Bruce Seldon, 1, Las Vegas. (Tyson was subsequently stripped of WBC title.); Nov. 9, (WBA) Evander Holyfield KOd Mike Tyson, 11, Las Vegas.
1997: Feb. 7, (WBC) Lennox Lewis KOd Oliver McCall, 5, Las Vegas; Nov. 8, (IBF) Evander Holyfield def. Michael Moorer, 8, Las Vegas.
1999: Nov. 13, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Lennox Lewis def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas. (Lewis became undisputed champion. In April 2000, Lewis was stripped of his WBA title.)
2000: Aug. 12, (WBA) Evander Holyfield def. John Ruiz, 12, Las Vegas.
2001: Mar. 3, (WBA) John Ruiz def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas; Apr. 21, (WBC/IBF) Hasim Rahman KOd Lennox Lewis, 5, Brakpan, South Africa; Nov. 17, (WBC, IBF) Lennox Lewis KOd Hasim Rahman, 4, Las Vegas.
2002: Dec. 14, (IBF) Chris Byrd def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Atlantic City, NJ.
2003: Mar. 1, (WBA) Roy Jones Jr. def. John Ruiz, 12, Las Vegas.
2004: Feb. 20, (WBA) Ruiz gained title when Roy Jones Jr. relinquished it; Apr. 24, (WBC) Vitali Klitschko TKOd Corrie Sanders, 8, Los Angeles, to win title vacated when champ Lennox Lewis retired in Feb.
2005: Apr. 30, (WBA) James Toney def. John Ruiz, 12, NYC (Toney tested positive for steroids; title returned to Ruiz); Nov. 9, (WBC) Hasim Rahman gained title when Vitali Klitschko retired; Dec. 17, (WBA) Nikolai Valuev def. John Ruiz, 12, Berlin, Germany.
2006: Aug. 12, (WBC) Oleg Maskaev TKOd Hasim Rahman, 12, Las Vegas.; Apr. 22, (IBF) Wladimir Klitschko TKOd Chris Byrd, 7, Mannheim, Germany.
2007: Apr. 14, (WBA) Ruslan Chagaev def. Nicolay Valuev, 12, Stuttgart, Germany.
2008: Mar. 8, (WBC) Samuel Peter TKOd Oleg Maskaev, 6, Cancun, Mexico; Aug. 30, (WBA) Nikolai Valuev def. John Ruiz, 12, Berlin, Germany; Oct. 11, (WBC) Vitali Klitschko TKOd Samuel Peter, 8, Berlin, Germany; Dec. 13, (IBF) Wladimir Klitschko TKOd Hasim Rahman, 7, Mannheim, Germany; Dec. 20, (WBA) Nikolai Valuev def. Evander Holyfield, Zurich, Switzerland.
2009: Mar. 21, (WBC) Vitali Klitschko TKOd Juan Carlos Gomez, 9, Stuttgart, Germany; June 20, (IBF) Wladimir Klitschko TKOd Ruslan Chagaev, 10, Gelsenkirchen, Germany; Nov. 7, (WBA) David Haye def. Nikolai Valuev, 12, Nuremberg, Germany.

Other International Hall of Famers

(Other Intl. Hall of Famers can be found in *italics* on pp. 962-64.)

Modern
Fred Apostoli
Jackie "Kid" Berg
Jimmy Bivins
Charley Burley
Orlando Canizales
Miguel Canto
Michael Carbajal
Antonio Cervantes
Jeff Chandler
Gabriel "Flash" Elorde
Khaosai Galaxy
Humberto Gonzalez
Billy Graham
Masahiko "Fighting" Harada
Beau Jack
Lennox Lewis
Nicolino Locche
Duilio Loi
Ricardo Lopez
Brian Mitchell
Bob Montgomery
Terry Norris
Manuel Ortiz
Laszlo Papp
Pascual Perez
Aaron Pryor
Albert "Chalky" Wright
Daniel Zaragoza
Carlos Zarate

Old-Timer
Alberto "Baby" Arizmendi
Jimmy Barry
Panama Al Brown
Kid Chocolate
Joe Choynski
Johnny Coulon
Les Darcy
Jim Driscoll
Sixto Escobar
Frankie Genaro
Mike Gibbons
Tommy Gibbons
George Godfrey
Young Griffo
Harry Harris
Pete Herman
Peter Jackson
Joe Jeanette
William "Gorilla" Jones
Fidel LaBarba
Sam Langford
Benny Lynch
Joe Lynch
Jack McAuliffe
Patrick "Packey" McFarland
Sam McVey
Charley Mitchell
Pedro Montanez
Owen Moran
Kid Norfolk
Billy Petrolle
Tom Sharkey
Jimmy Slattery
Billy Soose
Freddie Steele
William "Young" Stribling
Charles "Bud" Taylor
Lew Tendler
Pancho Villa
Jimmy Wilde
Kid Williams
Harry Wills
Midget Wolgast
Teddy Yarosz

THOROUGHBRED RACING

Triple Crown Winners

Since 1920, colts have carried 126 lb in Triple Crown events; fillies, 121 lb.
(Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes, and Belmont Stakes)

Year	Horse	Jockey	Trainer
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	H. G. Bedwell
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	J. Fitzsimmons
1935	Omaha	W. Sanders	J. Fitzsimmons
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger	G. Conway
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro	B. A. Jones
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden	G. D. Cameron
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens	M. Hirsch
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro	H. A. Jones
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte	L. Laurin
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet	W. H. Turner Jr.
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen	L. S. Barrera

Kentucky Derby, 1875-2010

Churchill Downs, Louisville, KY; inaug. 1875. Distance: 1-1/4 mi; 1-1/2 mi until 1896. 3-year-olds.
Best time: 1:59 2/5, by Secretariat (1973); 2010 time: 2:04 2/5.

Year	Winner	Jockey
1875	Aristides	O. Lewis
1876	Vagrant	R. Swim
1877	Baden Baden	W. Walker
1878	Day Star	J. Carter
1879	Lord Murphy	C. Schauer
1880	Fonso	G. Lewis
1881	Hindoo	J. McLaughlin
1882	Apollo	B. Hurd
1883	Leonatus	W. Donohue
1884	Buchanan	I. Murphy
1885	Joe Cotton	E. Henderson
1886	Ben Ali	P. Duffy
1887	Montrose	I. Lewis
1888	Macbeth II	G. Covington
1889	Spokane	T. Kiley
1890	Riley	I. Murphy
1891	Kingman	I. Murphy
1892	Azra	A. Clayton
1893	Lookout	E. Kunze
1894	Chant	F. Goodale
1895	Halma	J. Perkins
1896	Ben Brush	W. Simms
1897	Typhoon II	F. Garner
1898	Plaudit	W. Simms
1899	Manuel	F. Taral
1900	Lieut. Gibson	J. Boland
1901	His Eminence	J. Winkfield
1902	Alan-a-Dale	J. Winkfield
1903	Judge Himes	H. Booker
1904	Elwood	F. Prior
1905	Agile	J. Martin
1906	Sir Huon	R. Troxler
1907	Pink Star	A. Minder
1908	Stone Street	A. Pickens
1909	Wintergreen	V. Powers
1910	Donau	F. Herbert
1911	Meridian	G. Archibald
1912	Worth	C. H. Shilling
1913	Donerail	R. Goose
1914	Old Rosebud	J. McCabe
1915	Regret*	J. Notter
1916	George Smith	J. Loftus
1917	Omar Khayyam	C. Borel
1918	Exterminator	W. Knapp
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus
1920	Paul Jones	T. Rice
1921	Behave Yourself	C. Thompson
1922	Morvich	A. Johnson
1923	Zev	E. Sande
1924	Black Gold	J. D. Mooney
1925	Flying Ebony	E. Sande
1926	Bubbling Over	A. Johnson
1927	Whiskery	L. McAtee
1928	Reigh Count	C. Lang
1929	Clyde Van Dusen	L. McAtee
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande
1931	Twenty Grand	C. Kurtsinger
1932	Burgoo King	E. James
1933	Brokers Tip	D. Meade
1934	Cavalcade	M. Garner
1935	Omaha	W. Saunders
1936	Bold Venture	I. Hanford
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger
1938	Lawrin	E. Arcaro
1939	Johnstown	J. Stout
1940	Gallahadion	C. Bierman
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro
1942	Shut Out	W. D. Wright
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden
1944	Pensive	C. McCreary
1945	Hoop, Jr.	E. Arcaro
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens
1947	Jet Pilot	E. Guerin
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro
1949	Ponder	S. Brooks
1950	Middleground	W. Boland
1951	Count Turf	C. McCreary
1952	Hill Gail	E. Arcaro
1953	Dark Star	H. Moreno
1954	Determine	R. York
1955	Swaps	W. Shoemaker
1956	Needles	D. Erb
1957	Iron Liege	W. Hartack
1958	Tim Tam	I. Valenzuela
1959	Tomy Lee	W. Shoemaker
1960	Venetian Way	W. Hartack
1961	Carry Back	J. Sellers
1962	Decidedly	W. Hartack
1963	Chateaugay	B. Baeza
1964	Northern Dancer	W. Hartack
1965	Lucky Debonair	W. Shoemaker
1966	Kauai King	D. Brumfield
1967	Proud Clarion	R. Ussery
1968	Dancer's Image#	R. Ussery
1969	Majestic Prince	W. Hartack
1970	Dust Commander	M. Manganello
1971	Canonero II	G. Avila
1972	Riva Ridge	R. Turcotte
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte
1974	Cannonade	A. Cordero
1975	Foolish Pleasure	J. Vasquez
1976	Bold Forbes	A. Cordero
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1979	Spectacular Bid	R. Franklin
1980	Genuine Risk*	J. Vasquez
1981	Pleasant Colony	J. Velasquez
1982	Gato del Sol	E. Delahoussaye
1983	Sunny's Halo	E. Delahoussaye
1984	Swale	L. Pincay
1985	Spend a Buck	A. Cordero
1986	Ferdinand	W. Shoemaker
1987	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1988	Winning Colors*	G. Stevens
1989	Sunday Silence	P. Valenzuela
1990	Unbridled	C. Perret
1991	Strike the Gold	C. Antley
1992	Lil E. Tee	P. Day
1993	Sea Hero	J. Bailey
1994	Go for Gin	C. McCarron
1995	Thunder Gulch	G. Stevens
1996	Grindstone	J. Bailey
1997	Silver Charm	G. Stevens
1998	Real Quiet	K. Desormeaux
1999	Charismatic	C. Antley
2000	Fusaichi Pegasus	K. Desormeaux
2001	Monarchos	J. Chavez
2002	War Emblem	V. Espinoza
2003	Funny Cide	J. Santos
2004	Smarty Jones	S. Elliot
2005	Giacomo	M. Smith
2006	Barbaro	E. Prado
2007	Street Sense	C. Borel
2008	Big Brown	K. Desormeaux
2009	Mine That Bird	C. Borel
2010	Super Saver	C. Borel

*Regret, Genuine Risk, and Winning Colors are the only fillies to have won the Derby. #Dancer's Image was disqualified from purse money after tests disclosed that he had run with a pain-killing drug, phenylbutazone, in his system. All wagers were paid on Dancer's Image. Forward Pass was awarded first place money. Only two jockeys have won the Kentucky Derby five times: Eddie Arcaro, 1938, 1941, 1945, 1948, and 1952; and Bill Hartack, 1957, 1960, 1962, 1964, and 1969. Willie Shoemaker won four times, in 1955, 1959, 1965, and 1986; and Six jockeys won three times: Isaac Murphy, 1884, 1890, and 1891; Earle Sande, 1923, 1925, and 1930; Angel Cordero, 1974, 1976, and 1985; Gary Stevens, 1988, 1995, and 1997; Kent Desormeaux, 1998, 2000, and 2008; and Calvin Borel, 2007, 2009, and 2010.

Fastest Winning Times for the Kentucky Derby

(Kentucky Derby times measured in fifths of a second according to tradition.)

Time	Horse	Jockey	Year
1 min., 59 2/5 s.	Secretariat	Ron Turcotte	1973
1 min., 59 4/5 s.	Monarchos	Jorge Chavez	2001
2 min.,	Northern Dancer	Bill Hartack	1964
2 min., 1/5 s.	Spend a Buck	Angel Cordero Jr.	1985
2 min., 2/5 s.	Decidedly	Bill Hartack	1962
2 min., 3/5 s.	Proud Clarion	Robert Ussery	1967
2 min., 1 s.	Funny Cide	Jose Santos	2003
	War Emblem	Victor Espinoza	2002
	Fusaichi Pegasus	Kent Desormeaux	2000
	Grindstone	Jerry Bailey	1996
2 min., 1 1/5 s.	Thunder Gulch	Gary Stevens	1995
	Affirmed	Steve Cauthen	1978
	Lucky Debonair	Bill Shoemaker	1965
2 min., 1 2/5 s.	Whirlaway	Eddie Arcaro	1941
	Barbaro	Edgar Prado	2006
2 min., 1 3/5 s.	Bold Forbes	Angel Cordero Jr.	1976
	Hill Gail	Eddie Arcaro	1952
	Middleground	William Boland	1950

Preakness Stakes, 1873-2010

Pimlico Race Course, Baltimore, MD; inaug. 1873. Distance: 1-3/16 mi. 3-year-olds. * = Horses ran in two divisions.
Best time: 1:53 2/5, by Tank's Prospect (1985), Louis Quatorze (1996), and Curlin (2007); 2010 time: 1:55.47.

Year	Winner	Jockey
1873	Survivor	G. Barbee
1874	Culpepper	M. Donohue
1875	Tom Ochiltree	L. Hughes
1876	Shirley	G. Barbee
1877	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway
1878	Duke of Magenta	C. Holloway
1879	Harold	L. Hughes
1880	Grenada	L. Hughes
1881	Saunterer	W. Costello
1882	Vanguard	W. Costello
1883	Jacobus	G. Barbee
1884	Knight of Ellerslie	S. H. Fisher
1885	Tecumseh	J. McLaughlin
1886	The Bard	S. H. Fisher
1887	Dunboyne	W. Donohue
1888	Refund	F. Littlefield
1889	Buddhist	G. Anderson
1890	Montague	W. Martin
1894	Assignee	F. Taral
1895	Belmar	F. Taral
1896	Margrave	H. Griffin
1897	Paul Kauvar	C. Thorpe
1898	Sly Fox	W. Simms
1899	Half Time	R. Clawson
1900	Hindus	H. Spencer
1901	The Parader	F. Landry
1902	Old England	L. Jackson
1903	Flocarline	W. Gannon
1904	Bryn Mawr	E. Hildebrand
1905	Cairngorm	W. Davis
1906	Whimsical	W. Miller
1907	Don Enrique	G. Mountain
1908	Royal Tourist	E. Dugan
1909	Effendi	W. Doyle
1910	Layminster	R. Estep
1911	Watervale	E. Dugan
1912	Colonel Holloway	C. Turner
1913	Buskin	J. Butwell
1914	Holiday	A. Schuttinger
1915	Rhine Maiden	D. Hoffman
1916	Damrosch	L. McAtee
1917	Kalitan	E. Haynes
1918*	War Cloud	J. Loftus
	Jack Hare Jr.	C. Peak
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus
1920	Man o' War	C. Kummer
1921	Broomspun	F. Coltiletti
1922	Pillory	L. Morris
1923	Vigil	B. Marinelli
1924	Nellie Morse	J. Merimee
1925	Coventry	C. Kummer
1926	Display	J. Malben
1927	Bostonian	A. Abel
1928	Victorian	R. Workman
1929	Dr. Freeland	L. Schaefer
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande
1931	Mate	G. Ellis
1932	Burgoo King	E. James
1933	Head Play	C. Kurtsinger
1934	High Quest	R. Jones
1935	Omaha	W. Saunders
1936	Bold Venture	G. Woolf
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger
1938	Dauber	M. Peters
1939	Challedon	G. Seabo
1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro
1942	Alsab	B. James
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden
1944	Pensive	C. McCreary
1945	Polynesian	W. D. Wright
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens
1947	Faultless	D. Dodson
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro
1949	Capot	T. Atkinson
1950	Hill Prince	E. Arcaro
1951	Bold	E. Arcaro
1952	Blue Man	C. McCreary
1953	Native Dancer	E. Guerin
1954	Hasty Road	J. Adams
1955	Nashua	E. Arcaro
1956	Fabius	W. Hartack
1957	Bold Ruler	E. Arcaro
1958	Tim Tam	I. Valenzuela
1959	Royal Orbit	W. Harmatz
1960	Bally Ache	R. Ussery
1961	Carry Back	J. Sellers
1962	Greek Money	J. L. Rotz
1963	Candy Spots	W. Shoemaker
1964	Northern Dancer	W. Hartack
1965	Tom Rolfe	R. Turcotte
1966	Kauai King	D. Brumfield
1967	Damascus	W. Shoemaker
1968	Forward Pass	I. Valenzuela
1969	Majestic Prince	W. Hartack
1970	Personality	E. Belmonte
1971	Canonero II	G. Avila
1972	Bee Bee Bee	E. Nelson
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte
1974	Little Current	M. Rivera
1975	Master Derby	D. McHargue
1976	Elocutionist	J. Lively
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1979	Spectacular Bid	R. Franklin
1980	Codex	A. Cordero
1981	Pleasant Colony	J. Velasquez
1982	Aloma's Ruler	J. Kaenel
1983	Deputed Testamony	D. Miller
1984	Gate Dancer	A. Cordero
1985	Tank's Prospect	P. Day
1986	Snow Chief	A. Solis
1987	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1988	Risen Star	E. Delahoussaye
1989	Sunday Silence	P. Valenzuela
1990	Summer Squall	P. Day
1991	Hansel	J. Bailey
1992	Pine Bluff	C. McCarron
1993	Prairie Bayou	M. Smith
1994	Tabasco Cat	P. Day
1995	Timber Country	P. Day
1996	Louis Quatorze	P. Day
1997	Silver Charm	G. Stevens
1998	Real Quiet	K. Desormeaux
1999	Charismatic	C. Antley
2000	Red Bullet	J. Bailey
2001	Point Given	G. Stevens
2002	War Emblem	V. Espinoza
2003	Funny Cide	J. Santos
2004	Smarty Jones	S. Elliot
2005	Afleet Alex	J. Rose
2006	Bernardini	J. Castellano
2007	Curlin	R. Albarado
2008	Big Brown	K. Desormeaux
2009	Rachel Alexandra	C. Borel
2010	Lookin At Lucky	M. Garcia

Belmont Stakes, 1867-2010

Belmont Park, Elmont, NY; inaug. 1867. Distance: 1-1/2 mi. 3-year-olds. Best time: 2:24, Secretariat (1973); 2010 time: 2:31.57.

Year	Winner	Jockey
1867	Ruthless	J. Gilpatrick
1868	General Duke	R. Swim
1869	Fenian	C. Miller
1870	Kingfisher	W. Dick
1871	Harry Bassett	W. Miller
1872	Joe Daniels	J. Rowe
1873	Springbok	J. Rowe
1874	Saxon	G. Barbee
1875	Calvin	R. Swim
1876	Algerine	W. Donohue
1877	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway
1878	Duke of Magenta	L. Hughes
1879	Spendthrift	S. Evans
1880	Grenada	L. Hughes
1881	Saunterer	T. Costello
1882	Forester	J. McLaughlin
1883	George Kinney	J. McLaughlin
1884	Panique	J. McLaughlin
1885	Tyrant	P. Duffy
1886	Inspector	B. J. McLaughlin
1887	Hanover	J. McLaughlin
1888	Sir Dixon	J. McLaughlin
1889	Eric	W. Hayward
1890	Burlington	S. Barnes
1891	Foxford	E. Garrison
1892	Patron	W. Hayward
1893	Comanche	W. Simms
1894	Henry of Navarre	W. Simms
1895	Belmar	F. Taral
1896	Hastings	H. Griffin
1897	Scottish Chieftain	J. Scherrer
1898	Bowling Brook	F. Littlefield
1899	Jean Bereaud	R. R. Clawson
1900	Ildrim	N. Turner
1901	Commando	H. Spencer
1902	Masterman	J. Bullman
1903	Africander	J. Bullman
1904	Delhi	G. Odom
1905	Tanya	E. Hildebrand
1906	Burgomaster	L. Lyne
1907	Peter Pan	G. Mountain
1908	Colin	J. Notter
1909	Joe Madden	E. Dugan
1910	Sweep	J. Butwell
1913	Prince Eugene	R. Troxler
1914	Luke McLuke	M. Buxton
1915	The Finn	G. Byrne
1916	Friar Rock	E. Haynes
1917	Hourless	J. Butwell
1918	Johren	F. Robinson
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus
1920	Man o' War	C. Kummer
1921	Grey Lag	E. Sande
1922	Pillory	C. H. Miller
1923	Zev	E. Sande
1924	Mad Play	E. Sande
1925	American Flag	A. Johnson
1926	Crusader	A. Johnson
1927	Chance Shot	E. Sande
1928	Vito	C. Kummer
1929	Blue Larkspur	M. Garner
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande
1931	Twenty Grand	C. Kurtsinger
1932	Faireno	T. Malley
1933	Hurryoff	M. Garner
1934	Peace Chance	W. D. Wright
1935	Omaha	W. Saunders
1936	Granville	J. Stout
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger
1938	Pasteurized	J. Stout
1939	Johnstown	J. Stout
1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro
1942	Shut Out	E. Arcaro
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden
1944	Bounding Home	G. L. Smith
1945	Pavot	E. Arcaro
1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens
1947	Phalanx	R. Donoso
1948	Citation	E. Arcaro
1949	Capot	T. Atkinson
1950	Middleground	W. Boland
1951	Counterpoint	D. Gorman
1952	One Count	E. Arcaro
1953	Native Dancer	E. Guerin
1954	High Gun	E. Guerin
1955	Nashua	E. Arcaro
1956	Needles	D. Erb
1957	Gallant Man	W. Shoemaker
1958	Cavan	P. Anderson
1959	Sword Dancer	W. Shoemaker
1960	Celtic Ash	W. Hartack
1961	Sherluck	B. Baeza
1962	Jaipur	W. Shoemaker
1963	Chateaugay	B. Baeza
1964	Quadrangle	M. Ycaza
1965	Hail to All	J. Sellers
1966	Amberoid	W. Boland
1967	Damascus	W. Shoemaker
1968	Stage Door Johnny	H. Gustines
1969	Arts and Letters	B. Baeza
1970	High Echelon	J. L. Rotz
1971	Pass Catcher	W. Blum
1972	Riva Ridge	R. Turcotte
1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte

Year	Winner	Jockey
1974	Little Current	M. Rivera
1975	Avatar	W. Shoemaker
1976	Bold Forbes	A. Cordero
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1979	Coastal	R. Hernandez
1980	Temperence Hill	E. Maple
1981	Summing	G. Martens
1982	Conquistador Cielo	L. Pincay
1983	Caveat	L. Pincay
1984	Swale	L. Pincay
1985	Creme Fraiche	E. Maple
1986	Danzig Connection	C. McCarron
1987	Bet Twice	C. Perret
1988	Risen Star	E. Delahoussaye
1989	Easy Goer	P. Day
1990	Go and Go	M. Kinane
1991	Hansel	J. Bailey
1992	A.P. Indy	E. Delahoussaye
1993	Colonial Affair	J. Krone
1994	Tabasco Cat	P. Day
1995	Thunder Gulch	G. Stevens
1996	Editor's Note	R. Douglas
1997	Touch Gold	C. McCarron
1998	Victory Gallop	G. Stevens
1999	Lemon Drop Kid	J. Santos
2000	Commendable	P. Day
2001	Point Given	G. Stevens
2002	Sarava	E. Prado
2003	Empire Maker	J. Bailey
2004	Birdstone	E. Prado
2005	Afleet Alex	J. Rose
2006	Jazil	F. Jara
2007	Rags to Riches	J. Velazquez
2008	Da' Tara	A. Garcia
2009	Summer Bird	K. Desormeaux
2010	Drosselmeyer	M. Smith

Annual Leading Jockey by Earnings, 1957-2009

(Total earnings for all horses that jockey raced in year listed; does not reflect jockey's earnings.)

Year	Jockey	Earnings
1957	Bill Hartack	$3,060,501
1958	Willie Shoemaker	2,961,693
1959	Willie Shoemaker	2,843,133
1960	Willie Shoemaker	2,123,961
1961	Willie Shoemaker	2,690,819
1962	Willie Shoemaker	2,916,844
1963	Willie Shoemaker	2,526,925
1964	Willie Shoemaker	2,649,553
1965	Braulio Baeza	2,582,702
1966	Braulio Baeza	2,951,022
1967	Braulio Baeza	3,088,888
1968	Braulio Baeza	2,835,108
1969	Jorge Velasquez	2,542,315
1970	Laffit Pincay Jr.	2,626,526
1971	Laffit Pincay Jr.	3,784,377
1972	Laffit Pincay Jr.	3,225,827
1973	Laffit Pincay Jr.	4,093,492
1974	Laffit Pincay Jr.	4,251,060
1975	Braulio Baeza	$3,695,198
1976	Angel Cordero Jr.	4,709,500
1977	Steve Cauthen	6,151,750
1978	Darrel McHargue	6,029,885
1979	Laffit Pincay Jr.	8,193,535
1980	Chris McCarron	7,663,300
1981	Chris McCarron	8,397,604
1982	Angel Cordero Jr.	9,483,590
1983	Angel Cordero Jr.	10,116,697
1984	Chris McCarron	12,045,813
1985	Laffit Pincay Jr.	13,353,299
1986	Jose Santos	11,329,297
1987	Jose Santos	12,375,433
1988	Jose Santos	14,877,298
1989	Jose Santos	13,838,389
1990	Gary Stevens	13,881,198
1991	Chris McCarron	14,441,083
1992	Kent Desormeaux	14,193,006
1993	Mike Smith	$14,024,815
1994	Mike Smith	15,979,820
1995	Jerry Bailey	16,311,876
1996	Jerry Bailey	19,465,376
1997	Jerry Bailey	18,320,743
1998	Gary Stevens	19,622,855
1999	Pat Day	18,092,845
2000	Pat Day	17,479,838
2001	Jerry D. Bailey	22,597,720
2002	Jerry D. Bailey	19,271,814
2003	Jerry D. Bailey	23,354,960
2004	John R. Velazquez	22,220,261
2005	John R. Velazquez	20,799,923
2006	Garrett K. Gomez	20,122,592
2007	Garrett K. Gomez	22,800,074
2008	Garrett K. Gomez	23,344,351
2009	Garrett K. Gomez	18,571,171

Breeders' Cup World Thoroughbred Championships, 1984-2009

The Breeders' Cup was inaugurated in 1984 and through 2006 consisted of seven races at one track on one day to determine thoroughbred racing's champion contenders. In 2007, it expanded to two days, and three new races debuted: the Filly and Mare Sprint, won in 2007 by Maryfield (jockey: E. Trujillo), in 2008 by Ventura (G. Gomez), and in 2009 by Informed Decision (J. Leparoux); the Juvenile Turf, won in 2007 by Nownownow (J. Leparoux), 2008 by Donativum (F. Dettori), and 2009 by Pounced (F. Dettori); and the Dirt Mile, won in 2007 by Corinthian (K. Desormeaux), 2008 by Albertus Maximus (G. Gomez), and 2009 by Furthest Land (J. Leparoux). In 2008, a "Ladies' Day" for fillies and four more races debuted: Turf Sprint, won in 2008 by Desert Code (R. Migliore) and in 2009 by California Flag (J. Talamo); Marathon, won in 2008 by Muhannak (P. Smullen) and in 2009 by Man of Iron (J. Murtagh); and Juvenile Fillies Turf, won in 2008 by Maram (J. Lezcano) and in 2009 by Tapitsfly (R. Albarado). The Ladies' Classic replaced the race formerly known as Distaff.

Classic

Distance: 1-1/4 mi.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Wild Again	P. Day
1985	Proud Truth	J. Velasquez
1986	Skywalker	L. Pincay Jr.
1987	Ferdinand	W. Shoemaker
1988	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1989	Sunday Silence	C. McCarron
1990	Unbridled	P. Day
1991	Black Tie Affair	J. Bailey
1992	A.P. Indy	E. Delahoussaye
1993	Arcangues	J. Bailey
1994	Concern	J. Bailey
1995	Cigar	J. Bailey
1996	Alphabet Soup	C. McCarron
1997	Skip Away	M. Smith
1998	Awesome Again	P. Day
1999	Cat Thief	P. Day
2000	Tiznow	C. McCarron
2001	Tiznow	C. McCarron
2002	Volponi	P. Johnson
2003	Pleasantly Perfect	A. Solis
2004	Ghostzapper	J. Castellano
2005	Saint Liam	J. Bailey
2006	Invasor	F. Jara
2007	Curlin	R. Albarado
2008	Raven's Pass	F. Dettori
2009	Zenyatta	M. Smith

Juvenile

Distance: 1 mi, 1984-85, 1987; 1-1/16 mi, 1986 and since 1988.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Chief's Crown	D. MacBeth
1985	Tasso	L. Pincay Jr.
1986	Capote	L. Pincay Jr.
1987	Success Express	J. Santos
1988	Is It True	L. Pincay Jr.
1989	Rhythm	C. Perret
1990	Fly So Free	J. Santos
1991	Arazi	P. Valenzuela
1992	Gilded Time	C. McCarron
1993	Brocco	G. Stevens
1994	Timber Country	P. Day
1995	Unbridled's Song	M. Smith
1996	Boston Harbor	J. Bailey
1997	Favorite Trick	P. Day
1998	Answer Lively	J. Bailey
1999	Anees	G. Stevens
2000	Macho Uno	J. Bailey
2001	Johannesburg	M. Kinane
2002	Vindication	M. Smith
2003	Action This Day	D. Flores
2004	Wilko	F. Dettori
2005	Stevie Wonderboy	G. Gomez
2006	Street Sense	C. Borel
2007	War Pass	C. Velasquez
2008	Midshipman	G. Gomez
2009	Vale of York	A. Ajtebi

Juvenile Fillies

Distance: 1 mi, 1984-85, 1987; 1-1/16 mi, 1986 and since 1988. Outstandingly won the 1984 race by disqualification.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Outstandingly	W. Guerra
1985	Twilight Ridge	J. Velasquez
1986	Brave Raj	P. Valenzuela
1987	Epitome	P. Day
1988	Open Mind	A. Cordero Jr.
1989	Go for Wand	R. Romero
1990	Meadow Star	J. Santos
1991	Pleasant Stage	E. Delahoussaye
1992	Eliza	P. Valenzuela
1993	Phone Chatter	L. Pincay Jr.
1994	Flanders	P. Day
1995	My Flag	J. Bailey
1996	Storm Song	C. Perret
1997	Countess Diana	S. Sellers
1998	Silverbulletday	G. Stevens
1999	Cash Run	J. Bailey
2000	Caressing	J. Velazquez
2001	Tempera	D. Flores
2002	Storm Flag Flying	J. Velazquez
2003	Halfbridled	J. Krone
2004	Sweet Catomine	C. Nakatani
2005	Folklore	E. Prado
2006	Dreaming of Anna	R. Douglas
2007	Indian Blessing	G. Gomez
2008	Stardom Bound	M. Smith
2009	She Be Wild	J. Leparoux

Sprint

Distance: 6 furlongs.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Eillo	C. Perret
1985	Precisionist	C. McCarron
1986	Smile	J. Vasquez
1987	Very Subtle	P. Valenzuela
1988	Gulch	A. Cordero Jr.
1989	Dancing Spree	A. Cordero Jr.
1990	Safely Kept	C. Perret
1991	Sheikh Albadou	P. Eddery
1992	Thirty Slews	E. Delahoussaye
1993	Cardmania	E. Delahoussaye
1994	Cherokee Run	M. Smith
1995	Desert Stormer	K. Desormeaux
1996	Lit De Justice	C. Nakatani
1997	Elmhurst	C. Nakatani
1998	Reraise	C. Nakatani
1999	Artax	J. Chaves
2000	Kona Gold	A. Solis
2001	Squirtle Squirt	J. Bailey
2002	Orientate	J. Bailey
2003	Cajun Beat	C. Velasquez
2004	Speightstown	J. Velazquez
2005	Silver Train	E. Prado
2006	Thor's Echo	C. Nakatani
2007	Midnight Lute	G. Gomez
2008	Midnight Lute	G. Gomez
2009	Dancing in Silks	J. Rosario

Mile

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Royal Heroine	F. Toro
1985	Cozzene	W. Guerra
1986	Last Tycoon	Y. St.-Martin
1987	Miesque	F. Head
1988	Miesque	F. Head
1989	Steinlen	J. Santos
1990	Royal Academy	L. Piggott
1991	Opening Verse	P. Valenzuela
1992	Lure	M. Smith
1993	Lure	M. Smith
1994	Barathea	L. Dettori
1995	Ridgewood Pearl	J. Murtagh
1996	Da Hoss	G. Stevens
1997	Spinning World	C. Asmussan
1998	Da Hoss	J. Velazquez
1999	Silic	C. Nakatani
2000	War Chant	G. Stevens
2001	Val Royal	J. Valdivia Jr.
2002	Domedriver	T. Thulliez
2003	Six Perfections	J. Bailey
2004	Singletary	D. Flores
2005	Artie Schiller	G. Gomez
2006	Miesque's Approval	E. Castro
2007	Kip Deville	C. Velasquez
2008	Goldikova	O. Peslier
2009	Goldikova	O. Peslier

Filly and Mare Turf

Distance: 1-3/8 mi, 1999-2000, 2004, 2006-07; 1-1/4 mi, 2001-03, 2005, 2008-09.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1999	Soaring Softly	J. Bailey
2000	Perfect Sting	J. Bailey
2001	Banks Hill	O. Peslier
2002	Starine	J. Velazquez
2003	Islington	K. Fallon
2004	Ouija Board	K. Fallon
2005	Intercontinental	R. Bejarano
2006	Ouija Board (GB)	F. Dettori
2007	Lahudood	A. Garcia
2008	Forever Together	J. Leparoux
2009	Midday	T. Queally

Ladies' Classic

Distance: 1-1/4 mi, 1984-87; 1-1/8 mi, since 1988. Race known as Distaff, 1984-2007.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Princess Rooney	E. Delahoussaye
1985	Life's Magic	A. Cordero Jr.
1986	Lady's Secret	P. Day
1987	Sacahuista	R. Romero
1988	Personal Ensign	R. Romero
1989	Bayakoa	L. Pincay Jr.
1990	Bayakoa	L. Pincay Jr.
1991	Dance Smartly	P. Day
1992	Paseana	C. McCarron
1993	Hollywood Wildcat	E. Delahoussaye
1994	One Dreamer	G. Stevens
1995	Inside Information	M. Smith
1996	Jewel Princess	C. Nakatani
1997	Ajina	M. Smith
1998	Escena	G. Stevens
1999	Beautiful Pleasure	J. Chaves
2000	Spain	V. Espinoza
2001	Unbridled Elaine	P. Day
2002	Azeri	M. Smith
2003	Adoration	P. Valenzuela
2004	Ashado	J. Velazquez
2005	Pleasant Home	C. Velasquez
2006	Round Pond	E. Prado
2007	Ginger Punch	R. Bejarano
2008	Zenyatta	M. Smith
2009	Life Is Sweet	G. Gomez

Turf

Distance: 1-1/2 mi.

Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Lashkari	Y. St.-Martin
1985	Pebbles	P. Eddery
1986	Manila	J. Santos
1987	Theatrical	P. Day
1988	Great Communicator	R. Sibille
1989	Prized	E. Delahoussaye
1990	In The Wings	G. Stevens
1991	Miss Alleged	E. Legrix
1992	Fraise	P. Valenzuela
1993	Kotashaan	K. Desormeaux
1994	Tikkanen	M. Smith
1995	Northern Spur	C. McCarron
1996	Pilsudski	W. Swinburn
1997	Chief Bearhart	J. Santos
1998	Buck's Boy	S. Sellers
1999	Daylami	L. Dettori
2000	Kalanisi	J. Murtagh
2001	Fantastic Light	L. Dettori
2002	High Chaparral	M. Kinane
2003	(tie) High Chaparral	M. Kinane
	Johar	A. Solis
2004	Better Talk Now	R. Dominguez
2005	Shirocco	C. Soumillon
2006	Red Rocks	F. Dettori
2007	English Channel	J. Velasquez
2008	Conduit	R. Moore
2009	Conduit	R. Moore

Eclipse Awards

The Eclipse Awards, honoring the Horse of the Year and other champions of the sport, began in 1971 and are sponsored by the *Daily Racing Form*, the National Thoroughbred Racing Association, and the National Turf Writers Assn. Prior to 1971, the *DRF* (1936-70) and the NTRA (1950-70) issued separate selections for Horse of the Year.

Eclipse Awards, 2009

Horse of the Year: Rachel Alexandra
2-year-old male: Lookin At Lucky
2-year-old female: She Be Wild
3-year-old male: Summer Bird
3-year-old female: Rachel Alexandra
Older male (4-year-old+): Gio Ponti
Older female (4-year-old+): Zenyatta
Male sprinter: Kodiak Kowboy
Female sprinter: Informed Decision
Male turf horse: Gio Ponti
Female turf horse: Goldikova
Steeplechase horse: Mixed Up
Trainer: Steve Asmussen
Jockey: Julien Leparoux
Apprentice jockey: Christian Santiago Reyes
Breeder: Juddmonte Farms
Owner: Godolphin Racing

Horse of the Year, 1936-2009

Year	Horse
1936	Granville
1937	War Admiral
1938	Seabiscuit
1939	Challedon
1940	Challedon
1941	Whirlaway
1942	Whirlaway
1943	Count Fleet
1944	Twilight Tear
1945	Busher
1946	Assault
1947	Armed
1948	Citation
1949	Capot
1950	Hill Prince
1951	Counterpoint
1952	One Count (DRF); Native Dancer (TRA)
1953	Tom Fool
1954	Native Dancer
1955	Nashua
1956	Swaps
1957	Bold Ruler (DRF); Dedicate (TRA)
1958	Round Table
1959	Sword Dancer
1960	Kelso
1961	Kelso
1962	Kelso
1963	Kelso
1964	Kelso
1965	Roman Brother (DRF); Moccasin (TRA)
1966	Buckpasser
1967	Damascus
1968	Dr. Fager
1969	Arts and Letters
1970	Fort Marcy (DRF); Personality (TRA)
1971	Ack Ack
1972	Secretariat
1973	Secretariat
1974	Forego
1975	Forego
1976	Forego
1977	Seattle Slew
1978	Affirmed
1979	Affirmed
1980	Spectacular Bid
1981	John Henry
1982	Conquistador Cielo
1983	All Along

Year	Horse
1984	John Henry
1985	Spend A Buck
1986	Lady's Secret
1987	Ferdinand
1988	Alysheba
1989	Sunday Silence
1990	Criminal Type
1991	Black Tie Affair
1992	A.P. Indy
1993	Kotashaan
1994	Holy Bull
1995	Cigar
1996	Cigar
1997	Favorite Trick
1998	Skip Away
1999	Charismatic
2000	Tiznow
2001	Point Given
2002	Azeri
2003	Mineshaft
2004	Ghostzapper
2005	Saint Liam
2006	Invasor
2007	Curlin
2008	Curlin
2009	Rachel Alexandra

HARNESS RACING

Harness Horse of the Year, 1947-2009

(Chosen by the U.S. Trotting Assn. and the U.S. Harness Writers Assn.)

Year	Horse
1947	Victory Song
1948	Rodney
1949	Good Time
1950	Proximity
1951	Pronto Don
1952	Good Time
1953	Hi Lo's Forbes
1954	Stenographer
1955	Scott Frost
1956	Scott Frost
1957	Torpid
1958	Emily's Pride
1959	Bye Bye Byrd
1960	Adios Butler
1961	Adios Butler
1962	Su Mac Lad
1963	Speedy Scot
1964	Bret Hanover
1965	Bret Hanover
1966	Bret Hanover
1967	Nevele Pride
1968	Nevele Pride
1969	Nevele Pride
1970	Fresh Yankee
1971	Albatross
1972	Albatross
1973	Sir Dalrae
1974	Delmonica Hanover
1975	Savoir
1976	Keystone Ore
1977	Green Speed
1978	Abercrombie
1979	Niatross
1980	Niatross
1981	Fan Hanover
1982	Cam Fella
1983	Cam Fella
1984	Fancy Crown
1985	Nihilator
1986	Forrest Skipper
1987	Mack Lobell
1988	Mack Lobell
1989	Matt's Scooter
1990	Beach Towel
1991	Precious Bunny
1992	Artsplace
1993	Staying Together
1994	Cam's Card Shark
1995	CR Kay Suzie
1996	Continental Victory
1997	Malabar Man
1998	Moni Maker
1999	Moni Maker
2000	Gallo Blue Chip
2001	Bunny Lake
2002	Real Desire
2003	No Pan Intended
2004	Rainbow Blue
2005	Rocknroll Hanover
2006	Glidemaster
2007	Donato Hanover
2008	Somebeachsomewhere
2009	Muscle Hill

The Hambletonian (3-year-old trotters), 1965-2010

Year	Horse	Driver
1965	Egyptian Candor	Del Cameron
1966	Kerry Way	Frank Ervin
1967	Speedy Streak	Del Cameron
1968	Nevele Pride	Stanley Dancer
1969	Lindy's Pride	Howard Beissinger
1970	Timothy T	John Simpson Sr.
1971	Speedy Crown	Howard Beissinger
1972	Super Bowl	Stanley Dancer
1973	Flirth	Ralph Baldwin
1974	Christopher T	Bill Haughton
1975	Bonefish	Stanley Dancer
1976	Steve Lobell	Bill Haughton
1977	Green Speed	Bill Haughton
1978	Speedy Somolli	Howard Beissinger
1979	Legend Hanover	George Sholty
1980	Burgomeister	Bill Haughton
1981	Shiaway St. Pat	Ray Remmen
1982	Speed Bowl	Tommy Haughton
1983	Duenna	Stanley Dancer
1984	Historic Freight	Ben Webster
1985	Prakas	Bill O'Donnell
1986	Nuclear Kosmos	Ulf Thoresen
1987	Mack Lobell	John Campbell
1988	Armbro Goal	John Campbell
1989	Park Avenue Joe	Ron Waples
1990	Harmonious	John Campbell
1991	Giant Victory	Jack Moiseyev
1992	Alf Palema	Mickey McNicholl
1993	American Winner	Ron Pierce
1994	Victory Dream	Michel Lachance
1995	Tagliabue	John Campbell
1996	Continental Victory	Michel Lachance
1997	Malabar Man	Malvern Burroughs
1998	Muscles Yankee	John Campbell
1999	Self Possessed	Mike Lachance
2000	Yankee Paco	Trevor Ritchie
2001	Scarlet Knight	Stefan Melander
2002	Chip Chip Hooray	Eric Ledford
2003	Amigo Hall	Mike Lachance
2004	Windsong's Legacy	Trond Smedshammer
2005	Vivid Photo	Roger Hammer
2006	Glidemaster	John Campbell
2007	Donato Hanover	Ron Pierce
2008	Deweycheatumnhowe	Ray Schnittker
2009	Muscle Hill	Brian Sears
2010	Muscle Massive	Ron Pierce

BOWLING

Professional Bowlers Association

PBA Tournament of Champions, 1965-2010

Year	Winner
1965	Billy Hardwick
1966	Wayne Zahn
1967	Jim Stefanich
1968	Dave Davis
1969	Jim Godman
1970	Don Johnson
1971	Johnny Petraglia
1972	Mike Durbin
1973	Jim Godman
1974	Earl Anthony
1975	Dave Davis
1976	Marshall Holman
1977	Mike Berlin
1978	Earl Anthony
1979	George Pappas
1980	Wayne Webb
1981	Steve Cook
1982	Mike Durbin
1983	Joe Berardi
1984	Mike Durbin
1985	Mark Williams
1986	Marshall Holman
1987	Pete Weber
1988	Mark Williams
1989	Del Ballard Jr.
1990	Dave Ferraro
1991	David Ozio
1992	Marc McDowell
1993	George Branham III
1994	Norm Duke
1996	Dave D'Entremont
1997	John Gant
1998	Bryan Goebel
1999	Jason Couch
2000	Jason Couch
2002	Jason Couch
2003	Patrick Healey Jr.
2005	Steve Jaros
2006	Chris Barnes
2007	Tommy Jones
2008	Michael Haugen Jr.
2009	Patrick Allen
2010	Kelly Kulick

Note: No tournament held in 2001 or 2004.

PBA Hall of Fame Performance Inductees

Bill Allen
Earl Anthony
Mike Aulby
Del Ballard Jr.
Joe Berardi
Ray Bluth
Parker Bohn III
Roy Buckley
Nelson Burton Jr.
Don Carter
Paul Colwell
Steve Cook
Dave Davis
Gary Dickinson
Norm Duke
Mike Durbin
Buzz Fazio
Dave Ferraro
Jim Godman
Billy Hardwick
Marshall Holman
Tommy Hudson
Dave Husted
Don Johnson
Larry Laub
Amleto Monacelli
David Ozio
George Pappas
Johnny Petraglia
Dick Ritger
Mark Roth
Carmen Salvino
Harry Smith
Dave Soutar
Jim Stefanich
Brian Voss
Wayne Webb
Dick Weber
Pete Weber
Billy Welu
Mark Williams
Walter Ray Williams Jr.
Wayne Zahn

PBA Leading Money Winners, 1962-2010

Total winnings from tournaments only. After 2000, year shown is year the PBA season ended.

Year	Bowler	Amount
1962	Don Carter	$49,972
1963	Dick Weber	46,333
1964	Bob Strampe	33,592
1965	Dick Weber	47,674
1966	Wayne Zahn	54,720
1967	Dave Davis	54,165
1968	Jim Stefanich	67,377
1969	Billy Hardwick	64,160
1970	Mike McGrath	52,049
1971	Johnny Petraglia	85,065
1972	Don Johnson	56,648
1973	Don McCune	69,000
1974	Earl Anthony	99,585
1975	Earl Anthony	107,585
1976	Earl Anthony	110,833
1977	Mark Roth	105,583
1978	Mark Roth	$134,500
1979	Mark Roth	124,517
1980	Wayne Webb	116,700
1981	Earl Anthony	164,735
1982	Earl Anthony	134,760
1983	Earl Anthony	135,605
1984	Mark Roth	158,712
1985	Mike Aulby	201,200
1986	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	145,550
1987	Pete Weber	175,491
1988	Brian Voss	225,485
1989	Mike Aulby	298,237
1990	Amleto Monacelli	204,775
1991	David Ozio	225,585
1992	Marc McDowell	174,215
1993	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	296,370
1994	Norm Duke	273,753
1995	Mike Aulby	$219,792
1996	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	241,330
1997	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	240,544
1998	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	238,225
1999	Parker Bohn III	240,912
2000	Norm Duke	143,325
2002	Parker Bohn III	245,200
2003	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	419,700
2004	Mika Koivuniemi	238,590
2005	Patrick Allen	350,740
2006	Tommy Jones	301,700
2007	Doug Kent	200,530
2008	Norm Duke	176,855
2009	Norm Duke	199,130
2010	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	152,670

Leading PBA Averages by Year, 1962-2010

Year	Bowler	Average
1962	Don Carter	212.84
1963	Billy Hardwick	210.34
1964	Ray Bluth	210.51
1965	Dick Weber	211.89
1966	Wayne Zahn	208.66
1967	Wayne Zahn	212.34
1968	Jim Stefanich	211.89
1969	Bill Hardwick	212.95
1970	Nelson Burton Jr.	214.90
1971	Don Johnson	213.97
1972	Don Johnson	215.29
1973	Earl Anthony	215.79
1974	Earl Anthony	219.39
1975	Earl Anthony	219.06
1976	Mark Roth	215.97
1977	Mark Roth	218.17
1978	Mark Roth	219.83
1979	Mark Roth	221.66
1980	Earl Anthony	218.53
1981	Mark Roth	216.69
1982	Marshall Holman	212.84
1983	Earl Anthony	216.64
1984	Marshall Holman	213.91
1985	Mark Baker	213.71
1986	John Gant	214.37
1987	Marshall Holman	216.80
1988	Mark Roth	218.03
1989	Pete Weber	215.43
1990	Amleto Monacelli	218.15
1991	Norm Duke	218.20
1992	Dave Ferraro	219.70
1993	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	222.98
1994	Norm Duke	222.83
1995	Mike Aulby	225.49
1996	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	225.37
1997	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	222.00
1998	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	226.13
1999	Parker Bohn III	228.04
2000	Chris Barnes	220.93
2002	Parker Bohn III	221.54
2003	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	224.94
2004	Mika Koivuniemi	222.73
2005	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	227.07
2006	Norm Duke	224.29
2007	Norm Duke	228.47
2008	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	228.34
2009	Wes Malott	222.98
2010	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	222.92

United States Bowling Congress

Formed Jan. 1, 2005, from a merger of the American Bowling Congress (ABC), Women's International Bowling Congress, the Young American Bowling Alliance, and USA Bowling. Before 2006, certified games and champions are for ABC only.

Most Certified 300 Games—Men

(As of July 16, 2010.)

Winner, hometown	300 games
Jim Hosier, Wayne, NJ	112
Gordon Childers, Benton, AR	108
Fero Williams, Fairfield, OH	107
John Delp III, Sinking Spring, PA	104
Stephen Aiello, New Haledon, NJ	103
Chris Hayward, Toledo, OH	102
Frank Massengale Jr., Hixon, TN	99
Dean Wolf, Reading, PA	94
Jim Tomek Jr., Camp Hill, PA	94
Jack Kurent, Luzerne, PA	93
Joe Jimenez, Saginaw, MI	91
Ron Krippelcz, St. Louis, MO	91
Jeff Carter, Springfield, IL	86
Jeff Ripic, Endicott, NY	86
Jerry Kessler, Englewood, OH	84
David Bingham, Brainard, NY	82
Robert Heuser, Elmira, NY	76
Warren Tam Wasson, Murphy, TX	76
Paul Masminster, Dayton, OH	75
John Chacko Jr., Larksville, PA	75

USBC Masters Tournament Champions, 1980-2010

Year	Winner, hometown
1980	Neil Burton, St. Louis, MO
1981	Randy Lightfoot, St. Charles, MO
1982	Joe Berardi, Brooklyn, NY
1983	Mike Lastowski, Havre de Grace, MD
1984	Earl Anthony, Dublin, CA
1985	Steve Wunderlich, St. Louis, MO
1986	Mark Fahy, Chicago, IL
1987	Rick Steelsmith, Wichita, KS
1988	Del Ballard Jr., Richardson, TX
1989	Mike Aulby, Indianapolis, IN
1990	Chris Warren, Dallas, TX
1991	Doug Kent, Canandaigua, NY
1992	Ken Johnson, N. Richmond Hills, TX
1993	Norm Duke, Oklahoma City, OK
1994	Steve Fehr, Cincinnati, OH
1995	Mike Aulby, Indianapolis, IN
1996	Ernie Schlegel, Vancouver, WA
1997	Jason Queen, Decatur, IL
1998	Mike Aulby, Indianapolis, IN
1999	Brian Boghosian, Middletown, CT
2000	MIka Koivuniemi, Finland
2001	Parker Bohn III, Jackson, NJ
2002	Brett Wolfe, Reno, NV
2003	Bryon Smith, Roseburg, OR
2004	Walter Ray Williams Jr., FL (Jan.); Danny Wiseman, MD (Oct.)
2005	Mike Scroggins, Amarillo, TX
2006	Doug Kent, Newark, NY
2007	Sean Rash, Wichita, KS
2008	No tournament
2009	John Nolen, Waterford, MI
2010	Walter Ray Williams Jr., Ocala, FL

Open Champions, 2010

Regular Singles: Terrence Syring, Bay City, MI
Regular Doubles: John Kreyer Jr., Fridley, MN, and Steve Bohn, Norwood, MN
Regular All-Events: Matt McNiel, Chanhassen, MN
Regular Team: Bowlers Edge Pro Shop, Neenah, WI
Team All-Events: Northern Lanes Pro Shop, Sanford, MI
Classified Singles: David Ackerman, Lena, IL
Classified Doubles: Daphene Thompson and Mark Thompson, Snyder, TX
Classified All-Events: William Gibboney Jr., Douglasville, GA
Classified Team: Southeast Paint, Price, UT

USBC Queens and Women's Champions, 2010

According to the new format introduced in 2010, USBC women's champions are selected from an all-handicap format with three divisions: Diamond (180 and higher with handicap based on 100% of 220), Ruby (150-179 with handicap based on 100% of 180), and Sapphire (149 and below with handicap based on 100% of 150). Overall champions (scratch) also are crowned.

Queens Tournament: Kelly Kulick, Union, NJ
Scratch Singles: Krischna Howard, Hawthorne, CA
Scratch Doubles: Carol Gianotti, Henderson, NV, and Missy Klug, Macomb, MI
Scratch All-Events: Jodi Woessner, Oregon, OH
Scratch Team: Bowlers Choice Pro Shop, Tonawanda, NY
Diamond Singles: Krischna Howard, Hawthorne, CA
Diamond Doubles: Renee Graham, Seat Pleasant, MD, and Felicia Thorpe, Temple Hills, MD
Diamond All-Events: Jodi Woessner, Oregon, OH
Diamond Team: Bowlers Choice Pro Shop, Tonawanda, NY

Most Certified 300 Games—Women

(As of July 20, 2010.)

Winner, hometown	300 games
Tish Johnson, Colorado Springs, CO	44
Altramese Webb, Detroit, MI	43
Jodi Musto, Schenectady, NY	40
Marianne DiRupo, Succasunna, NJ	34
Tammy S. Jones, Decatur, IL	34
Leanne Hulsenberg, Roseville, CA	32
Debbie McMullen, Denver, CO	31
Dede Davidson, Buellton, CA	30
Shannon Duplantis, New Orleans, LA	30
Jeanette (Menacho) Adams, Antelope, CA	30
Aleta Sill, Livonia, MI	28
Anne-Marie Duggan, Edmond, OK	28
Alicia Kellow, Louisville, KY	25
Liz Johnson, Cheektowaga, NY	25
Jeanne Naccarato, Tacoma, WA	24
Teri Haefke, Austintown, OH	24
Vicki Fischel, Aurora, CO	23
Kim Terrell-Kearney, Grand Prairie, TX	23
Jodi Woessner, Oregon, OH	23
Cheryl Daniels, W. Bloomfield, MI	22
Jackie Mitskavich, Du Bois, PA	22
Mandy Wilson, Dayton, OH	22
Shannon Pluhowsky, Kettering, OH	22

CHESS

World Chess Champions, 1886-2010

Source: U.S. Chess Federation; International Chess Federation (FIDE)

Official world champions since the title was first used, as of Oct. 15, 2010.

1886-94	Wilhelm Steinitz, Austria
1894-1921	Emanuel Lasker, Germany
1921-27	Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba
1927-35	Alexander Alekhine, France
1935-37	Max Euwe, Netherlands
1937-46	Alexander Alekhine, France[1]
1948-57	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR
1957-58	Vassily Smyslov, USSR
1958-59	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR
1960-61	Mikhail Tal, USSR
1961-63	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR
1963-69	Tigran Petrosian, USSR
1969-72	Boris Spassky, USSR
1972-75	Bobby Fischer, U.S.[2]
1975-85	Anatoly Karpov, USSR
1985-2000	Garry Kasparov, USSR/Russia[3]
1993-99	Anatoly Karpov, Russia (FIDE)[3]
1999-2000	Alexander Khalifman, Russia (FIDE)
2000-02	Viswanathan Anand, India (FIDE)
2000-06	Vladimir Kramnik, Russia (classical)[4,5]
2002-04	Ruslan Ponomariov, Ukraine (FIDE)
2004-05	Rustam Kasimdzhanov, Uzbekistan (FIDE)
2005-06	Veselin Topalov, Bulgaria (FIDE)
2006-07	Vladimir Kramnik, Russia[5]
2007-	Viswanathan Anand, India

(1) After Alekhine died in 1946, the title was vacant until 1948, when Botvinnik won the 1st world championship event sanctioned by FIDE. (2) Defaulted championship after refusing to accept FIDE rules for a championship match, Apr. 1975. (3) Kasparov broke with FIDE, Feb. 26, 1993. FIDE stripped Kasparov of his FIDE title Mar. 23. Kasparov then defeated Nigel Short of Great Britain in a world championship match played Sept.-Oct. 1993 under the auspices of a new organization the two had founded, the Professional Chess Association (PCA). FIDE held a replacement championship match between Anatoly Karpov (Russia) and Jan Timman (Netherlands), which Karpov won in Nov. 1993. The PCA folded in 1995, but Kasparov was still considered the "classical" world champion. (4) In Nov. 2000, Vladimir Kramnik (Russia) defeated Garry Kasparov (Russia) for the classical world championship title in London. (5) Vladimir Kramnik, the classical world champion since 2000, and Veselin Topalov, FIDE champion since 2005, met at the world chess championship match in Elista, Russia, to compete for a unified championship, which Kramnik won Oct. 13, 2006.

FIGURE SKATING

U.S. and World Individual Champions, 1952-2010

U.S. Champions			World Champions	
Men	**Women**	**Year**	**Men**	**Women**
Dick Button	Tenley Albright	**1952**	Dick Button, U.S.	Jacqueline du Bief, France
Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright	**1953**	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Tenley Albright, U.S.
Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright	**1954**	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Gundi Busch, W. Germany
Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright	**1955**	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Tenley Albright, U.S.
Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright	**1956**	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
Dave Jenkins	Carol Heiss	**1957**	Dave Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
Dave Jenkins	Carol Heiss	**1958**	Dave Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
Dave Jenkins	Carol Heiss	**1959**	Dave Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.
Dave Jenkins	Carol Heiss	**1960**	Alain Giletti, France	Carol Heiss, U.S.
Bradley Lord	Laurence Owen	**1961**	None	None
Monty Hoyt	Barbara Roles Pursley	**1962**	Don Jackson, Canada	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
Tommy Litz	Lorraine Hanlon	**1963**	Don McPherson, Canada	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
Scott Allen	Peggy Fleming	**1964**	Manfred Schnelldorfer, W. Germany	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
Gary Visconti	Peggy Fleming	**1965**	Alain Calmat, France	Petra Burka, Canada
Scott Allen	Peggy Fleming	**1966**	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.
Gary Visconti	Peggy Fleming	**1967**	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.
Tim Wood	Peggy Fleming	**1968**	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.
Tim Wood	Janet Lynn	**1969**	Tim Wood, U.S.	Gabriele Seyfert, E. Germany
Tim Wood	Janet Lynn	**1970**	Tim Wood, U.S.	Gabriele Seyfert, E. Germany
John Misha Petkevich	Janet Lynn	**1971**	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Beatrix Schuba, Austria
Ken Shelley	Janet Lynn	**1972**	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Beatrix Schuba, Austria
Gordon McKellen Jr.	Janet Lynn	**1973**	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Karen Magnussen, Canada
Gordon McKellen Jr.	Dorothy Hamill	**1974**	Jan Hoffmann, E. Germany	Christine Errath, E. Germany
Gordon McKellen Jr.	Dorothy Hamill	**1975**	Sergei Volkov, USSR	Dianne de Leeuw, Neth.-U.S.
Terry Kubicka	Dorothy Hamill	**1976**	John Curry, Gr. Britain	Dorothy Hamill, U.S.
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	**1977**	Vladimir Kovalev, USSR	Linda Fratianne, U.S.
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	**1978**	Charles Tickner, U.S.	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	**1979**	Vladimir Kovalev, USSR	Linda Fratianne, U.S.
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	**1980**	Jan Hoffmann, E. Germany	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany
Scott Hamilton	Elaine Zayak	**1981**	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Denise Biellmann, Switzerland
Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners	**1982**	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Elaine Zayak, U.S.
Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners	**1983**	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Rosalynn Sumners, U.S.
Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners	**1984**	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
Brian Boitano	Tiffany Chin	**1985**	Aleksandr Fadeev, USSR	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
Brian Boitano	Debi Thomas	**1986**	Brian Boitano, U.S.	Debi Thomas, U.S.
Brian Boitano	Jill Trenary	**1987**	Brian Orser, Canada	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
Brian Boitano	Debi Thomas	**1988**	Brian Boitano, U.S.	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
Christopher Bowman	Jill Trenary	**1989**	Kurt Browning, Canada	Midori Ito, Japan
Todd Eldredge	Jill Trenary	**1990**	Kurt Browning, Canada	Jill Trenary, U.S.

U.S. Champions			World Champions	
Men	**Women**	**Year**	**Men**	**Women**
Todd Eldredge	Tonya Harding	**1991**	Kurt Browning, Canada	Kristi Yamaguchi, U.S.
Christopher Bowman	Kristi Yamaguchi	**1992**	Viktor Petrenko, Ukraine	Kristi Yamaguchi, U.S.
Scott Davis	Nancy Kerrigan	**1993**	Kurt Browning, Canada	Oksana Baiul, Ukraine
Scott Davis	Vacant[1]	**1994**	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Yuka Sato, Japan
Todd Eldredge	Nicole Bobek	**1995**	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Chen Lu, China
Rudy Galindo	Michelle Kwan	**1996**	Todd Eldredge, U.S.	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Todd Eldredge	Tara Lipinski	**1997**	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Tara Lipinski, U.S.
Todd Eldredge	Michelle Kwan	**1998**	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan	**1999**	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Maria Butyrskaya, Russia
Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan	**2000**	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Timothy Goebel	Michelle Kwan	**2001**	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Todd Eldredge	Michelle Kwan	**2002**	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Irina Slutskaya, Russia
Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan	**2003**	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Johnny Weir	Michelle Kwan	**2004**	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Shizuka Arakawa, Japan
Johnny Weir	Michelle Kwan	**2005**	Stephane Lambiel, Switzerland	Irina Slutskaya, Russia
Johnny Weir	Sasha Cohen	**2006**	Stephane Lambiel, Switzerland	Kimmie Meissner, U.S.
Evan Lysacek	Kimmie Meissner	**2007**	Brian Joubert, France	Miki Ando, Japan
Evan Lysacek	Mirai Nagasu	**2008**	Jeffrey Buttle, Canada	Mao Asada, Japan
Jeremy Abbott	Alissa Czisny	**2009**	Evan Lysacek, U.S.	Yu-Na Kim, South Korea
Jeremy Abbott	Rachael Flatt	**2010**	Daisuke Takahashi, Japan	Mao Asada, Japan

(1) Tonya Harding was stripped of title for her involvement in an attack on rival Nancy Kerrigan.

SKIING

World Cup Alpine Champions, 1967-2010

Year	Men's champion, country
1967	Jean Claude Killy, France
1968	Jean Claude Killy, France
1969	Karl Schranz, Austria
1970	Karl Schranz, Austria
1971	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1972	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1973	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1974	Piero Gros, Italy
1975	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy
1976	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden
1977	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden
1978	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden
1979	Peter Luescher, Switzerland
1980	Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein
1981	Phil Mahre, U.S.
1982	Phil Mahre, U.S.
1983	Phil Mahre, U.S.
1984	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1985	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1986	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1987	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1988	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1989	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1990	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland
1991	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1992	Paul Accola, Switzerland
1993	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg
1994	Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway
1995	Alberto Tomba, Italy
1996	Lasse Kjus, Norway
1997	Luc Alphand, France
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria
1999	Lasse Kjus, Norway
2000	Hermann Maier, Austria
2001	Hermann Maier, Austria
2002	Stephan Eberharter, Austria
2003	Stephan Eberharter, Austria
2004	Hermann Maier, Austria
2005	Bode Miller, U.S.
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria
2007	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway
2008	Bode Miller, U.S.
2009	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway
2010	Carlo Janka, Switzerland

Year	Women's champion, country
1967	Nancy Greene, Canada
1968	Nancy Greene, Canada
1969	Gertrud Gabl, Austria
1970	Michele Jacot, France
1971	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1972	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1973	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1974	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1975	Annemarie Proell, Austria
1976	Rose Mittermaier, W. Germany
1977	Lise-Marie Morerod, Switzerland
1978	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein
1979	Annemarie Proell Moser, Austria
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein
1981	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland
1982	Erika Hess, Switzerland
1983	Tamara McKinney, U.S.
1984	Erika Hess, Switzerland
1985	Michela Figini, Switzerland
1986	Maria Walliser, Switzerland
1987	Maria Walliser, Switzerland
1988	Michela Figini, Switzerland
1989	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1990	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1991	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1993	Anita Wachter, Austria
1994	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1995	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1996	Katja Seizinger, Germany
1997	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany
1999	Alexandra Meissnitzer, Austria
2000	Renate Goetschl, Austria
2001	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
2002	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria
2003	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
2004	Anja Paerson, Sweden
2005	Anja Paerson, Sweden
2006	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
2007	Nicole Hosp, Austria
2008	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
2009	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
2010	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.

CYCLING

Tour de France, 2010

Alberto Contador of Spain won the 97th Tour de France, cycling's premier race, for the second straight year and the third time in his career July 25, 2010. The 2,263-mile (3,642-km) Tour de France began July 3 with the prologue in Rotterdam, Netherlands, and ended in Paris. Contador finished the race in 91 hours, 58 minutes, and 48 seconds; Andy Schleck of Luxembourg finished 39 seconds behind. Contador's former teammate, 7-time Tour champion Lance Armstrong, finished what he called his final Tour in 23rd place, 39:20 behind.

The start of the Tour was overshadowed by renewed allegations by disgraced U.S. cyclist Floyd Landis, who had been stripped of his title in the 2006 Tour de France after testing positive for performance-enhancing drugs. In May 2010, he admitted for the first time that he used illicit substances during his career, and also implicated Armstrong and other former teammates on the now-defunct U.S. Postal Service team. A federal investigation was launched as a result.

Tour de France Winners, 1980-2010

Year	Winner, nationality
1980	Zoop Zoetemelk, Netherlands
1981	Bernard Hinault, France
1982	Bernard Hinault, France
1983	Laurent Fignon, France
1984	Laurent Fignon, France
1985	Bernard Hinault, France
1986	Greg LeMond, U.S.
1987	Stephen Roche, Ireland
1988	Pedro Delgado, Spain
1989	Greg LeMond, U.S.
1990	Greg LeMond, U.S.
1991	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1992	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1993	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1994	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1995	Miguel Indurain, Spain
1996	Bjarne Riis, Denmark
1997	Jan Ullrich, Germany
1998	Marco Pantani, Italy
1999	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
2000	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
2001	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
2002	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
2003	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
2004	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
2005	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
2006	Óscar Pereiro, Spain[1]
2007	Alberto Contador, Spain
2008	Carlos Sastre, Spain
2009	Alberto Contador, Spain
2010	Alberto Contador, Spain

(1) Floyd Landis, U.S., was stripped of the title, Sept. 20, 2007, for doping. Landis lost a final appeal of the ruling June 30, 2008.

SWIMMING

World Swimming Records

Long course (50 m), as of Oct. 2010.

Men's Records

Freestyle

Distance	Time	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
50 meters	**0:20.91**	César Cielo	Brazil	São Paulo, Brazil	Dec. 18, 2009
100 meters	**0:46.91**	César Cielo	Brazil	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009
200 meters	**1:42.00**	Paul Biedermann	Germany	Rome, Italy	July 28, 2009
400 meters	**3:40.07**	Paul Biedermann	Germany	Rome, Italy	July 26, 2009
800 meters	**7:32.12**	Zhang Lin	China	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009
1,500 meters	**14:34.56**	Grant Hackett	Australia	Fukuoka, Japan	July 29, 2001

Backstroke

50 meters	**0:24.04**	Liam Tancock	UK	Rome, Italy	Aug. 2, 2009
100 meters	**0:51.94**	Aaron Peirsol	U.S.	Indianapolis, IN	July 7, 2009
200 meters	**1:51.92**	Aaron Peirsol	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009

Breaststroke

50 meters	**0:26.67**	Cameron van der Burgh	South Africa	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009
100 meters	**0:58.58**	Brenton Rickard	Australia	Rome, Italy	July 27, 2009
200 meters	**2:07.31**	Christian Sprenger	Australia	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009

Butterfly

50 meters	**0:22.43**	Rafael Muñoz	Spain	Malaga, Spain	Apr. 5, 2009
100 meters	**0:49.82**	Michael Phelps	U.S.	Rome, Italy	Aug. 1, 2009
200 meters	**1:51.51**	Michael Phelps	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009

Individual medley

200 meters	**1:54.10**	Ryan Lochte	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009
400 meters	**4:03.84**	Michael Phelps	U.S.	Beijing, China	Aug. 10, 2008

Freestyle relay

400 m. (4×100)	**3:08.24**	Phelps, Weber-Gale, Jones, Lezak	U.S.	Beijing, China	Aug. 11, 2008
800 m. (4×200)	**6:58.55**	Phelps, Berens, Walters, Lochte	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009

Medley relay

400 m. (4×100)	**3:27.28**	Peirsol, Shanteau, Phelps, Walters	U.S.	Rome, Italy	Aug. 2, 2009

Women's Records

Freestyle

Distance	Time	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
50 meters	**0:23.73**	Britta Steffen	Germany	Rome, Italy	Aug. 2, 2009
100 meters	**0:52.07**	Britta Steffen	Germany	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009
200 meters	**1:52.98**	Federica Pellegrini	Italy	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009
400 meters	**3:59.15**	Federica Pellegrini	Italy	Rome, Italy	July 26, 2009
800 meters	**8:14.10**	Rebecca Adlington	UK	Beijing, China	Aug. 16, 2008
1,500 meters	**15:42.54**	Kate Zeigler	U.S.	Mission Viejo, CA	June 17, 2007

Backstroke

50 meters	**0:27.06**	Zhao Jing	China	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009
100 meters	**0:58.12**	Gemma Spofforth	UK	Rome, Italy	July 28, 2009
200 meters	**2:04.81**	Kirsty Coventry	Zimbabwe	Rome, Italy	Aug. 1, 2009

Breaststroke

50 meters	**0:29.80**	Jessica Hardy	U.S.	Federal Way, WA	Aug. 7, 2009
100 meters	**1:04.45**	Jessica Hardy	U.S.	Federal Way, WA	Aug. 7, 2009
200 meters	**2:20.12**	Annamay Pierse	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009

Butterfly

50 meters	**0:25.07**	Therese Alshammar	Sweden	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009
100 meters	**0:56.06**	Sarah Sjostrom	Sweden	Rome, Italy	July 27, 2009
200 meters	**2:01.81**	Liu Zige	China	Jinan, China	Oct. 21, 2009

Individual medley

200 meters	**2:06.15**	Ariana Kukors	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 27, 2009
400 meters	**4:29.45**	Stephanie Rice	Australia	Beijing, China	Aug. 10, 2008

Freestyle relay

400 m. (4×100)	**3:31.72**	Dekker, Kromowidjojo, Heemskerk, Veldhuis	Netherlands	Rome, Italy	July 26, 2009
800 m. (4×200)	**7:42.08**	Yang, Zhu, Liu, Pang	China	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009

Medley relay

400 m. (4×100)	**3:52.19**	Zhao, Chen, Jiao, Li	China	Rome, Italy	Aug. 1, 2009

DOGS

2010 Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race

Lance Mackey won the 38th annual Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race from Anchorage to Nome, AK, Mar. 16, 2010, capturing the $50,400 prize and a new pick-up truck. Mackey finished the 1,112-mile course along the northern route to Nome in 8 days, 23 hours, and 59 minutes—the second-fastest time in the race's history—and became the first musher to win the race in four consecutive years. The 2011 race was scheduled to begin Mar. 5 in Anchorage and follow the 1,131-mile southern route to Nome.

Westminster Kennel Club Best-In-Show, 1989-2010

Year	Best-In-show	Breed	Owner(s)
1989	Ch. Royal Tudor's Wild As The Wind	Doberman	Sue and Art Kemp; Richard and Carolyn Vida; Beth Wilhite
1990	Ch. Wendessa Crown Prince	Pekingese	Ed Jenner
1991	Ch. Whisperwind on a Carousel	Poodle	Joan and Frederick Hartsock
1992	Ch. Registry's Lonesome Dove	Fox Terrier	Marion and Sam Lawrence
1993	Ch. Salilyn's Condor	English Springer Spaniel	Donna and Roger Herzig
1994	Ch. Chidley Willum	Norwich Terrier	Ruth Cooper and Patricia Lussier
1995	Ch. Gaelforce Post Script	Scottish Terrier	Dr. Vandra Huber and Dr. Joe Kinnarney
1996	Ch. Clussexx Country Sunrise	Clumber Spaniel	Judith and Richard Zaleski
1997	Ch. Parsifal Di Casa Netzer	Standard Schnauzer	Rita Holloway and Gabrio Del Torre
1998	Ch. Fairewood Frolic	Norwich Terrier	Sandina Kennels
1999	Ch. Loteki Supernatural Being	Papillon	John Oulton
2000	Ch. Salilyn 'N Erin's Shameless	English Springer Spaniel	Carl Blain, Fran Sunseri, and Julia Gasow
2001	Ch. Special Times Just Right	Bichon Frise	Cecilia Ruggles, E. McDonald, and F. Werneck
2002	Ch. Surrey Spice Girl	Poodle (Miniature)	Ron L. and Barbara Scott
2003	Ch. Torum's Scarf Michael	Kerry Blue Terrier	Marilu Hanson
2004	Ch. Darbydale's All Rise Pouchcove	Newfoundland	Peggy Helming and Carol A. Bernard Bergmann
2005	Ch. Kan-Point's VJK Autumn Roses	German Shorthaired Pointer	Linda & Richard Stark; Carol Cronk; Valerie Nunes-Atkinson
2006	Ch. Rocky Top's Sundance Kid	Bull Terrier (colored)	Barbara Bishop, W. F. Poole, N. Shepherd, and R. P. Poole
2007	Ch. Felicity's Diamond Jim	English Springer Spaniel	Teresa and Allen Patton; Ruth Dehmel; D. Hadsall
2008	Ch. K-Run's Park Me In First	Beagle (15 in.)	Caroline Dowell, Eddie Dziuk, Jon Woodring, Kathy Weichert
2009	Ch. Clussexx Three D Grinchy Glee	Sussex Spaniel	Cecilia Ruggles, Beth Dowd, and Scott Sommer
2010	Ch. Roundtown Mercedes Of Maryscot	Scottish Terrier	Amelia Musser

MARATHONS

World Marathon Majors

Five of the world's leading marathons (Berlin, Boston, Chicago, London, and New York) agreed Jan. 23, 2006, to form a series called the World Marathon Majors. Marathon runners are awarded points relative to their finish in each race in the series, and in Olympic and other world championship marathons. The male and female runners with the most points at the end of each two-year cycle win $500,000. The 2009-10 World Marathon Majors series winners were Samuel Wanjiru, Kenya, and Liliya Shobukhova, Russia.

Boston Marathon Winners, 1972-2010

All times in hour:minute:second format. * = Course record.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Olavi Suomalainen, Finland	2:15:39	**1972**	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	3:10:26
Jon Anderson, U.S.	2:16:03	**1973**	Jacqueline Hansen, U.S.	3:05:59
Neil Cusack, Ireland	2:13:39	**1974**	Michiko Gorman, U.S.	2:47:11
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:09:55	**1975**	Liane Winter, West Germany	2:42:24
Jack Fultz, U.S.	2:20:19	**1976**	Kim Merritt, U.S.	2:47:10
Jerome Drayton, Canada	2:14:46	**1977**	Michiko Gorman, U.S.	2:48:33
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:10:13	**1978**	Gayle S. Barron, U.S.	2:44:52
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:09:27	**1979**	Joan Benoit, U.S.	2:35:15
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:12:11	**1980**	Jacqueline Gareau, Canada	2:34:28
Toshihiko Seko, Japan	2:09:26	**1981**	Allison Roe, New Zealand	2:26:46
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:08:52	**1982**	Charlotte Teske, West Germany	2:29:33
Greg Meyer, U.S.	2:09:00	**1983**	Joan Benoit, U.S.	2:22:43
Geoff Smith, Great Britain	2:10:34	**1984**	Lorraine Moller, New Zealand	2:29:28
Geoff Smith, Great Britain	2:14:05	**1985**	Lisa Larsen Weidenbach, U.S.	2:34:06
Robert de Castella, Australia	2:07:51	**1986**	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:24:55
Toshihiko Seko, Japan	2:11:50	**1987**	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:25:21
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:08:43	**1988**	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:24:30
Abebe Mekonnen, Ethiopia	2:09:06	**1989**	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:24:33
Gelindo Bordin, Italy	2:08:19	**1990**	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:25:24
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:11:06	**1991**	Wanda Panfil, Poland	2:24:18
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:08:14	**1992**	Olga Markova, Russia	2:23:43
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:09:33	**1993**	Olga Markova, Russia	2:25:27
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:07:15	**1994**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:21:45
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:09:22	**1995**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:25:11
Moses Tanui, Kenya	2:09:15	**1996**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:27:12
Lameck Aguta, Kenya	2:10:34	**1997**	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:26:23
Moses Tanui, Kenya	2:07:34	**1998**	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:23:21
Joseh Chebet, Kenya	2:09:52	**1999**	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:23:25
Elijah Lagat, Kenya	2:09:47	**2000**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:26:11
Lee Bong-ju, S. Korea	2:09:43	**2001**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:23:53
Rodgers Rop, Kenya	2:09:02	**2002**	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:20:43*
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:10:11	**2003**	Svetlana Zakharova, Russia	2:25:20
Timothy Cherigat, Kenya	2:10:37	**2004**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:24:27
Hailu Negussie, Ethiopia	2:11:45	**2005**	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:25:13
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:07:14	**2006**	Rita Jeptoo, Kenya	2:23:38
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:14:13	**2007**	Lidiya Grigoryeva, Russia	2:29:18
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:07:46	**2008**	Dire Tune, Ethiopia	2:25:25
Deriba Merga, Ethiopia	2:08:42	**2009**	Salina Kosgei, Kenya	2:32:16
Robert Kiprono Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:05:52*	**2010**	Teyba Erkesso, Ethiopia	2:26:11

Boston Marathon Winners, 1897-1971

The first Boston Marathon was held in 1897. Women were officially accepted into the race in 1972.

Year	Winner, state/country	Time
1897	John J. McDermott, New York	2:55:10
1898	Ronald J. MacDonald, Canada	2:42:00
1899	Lawrence Brignolia, Massachusetts	2:54:38
1900	John Caffery, Canada	2:39:44
1901	John Caffery, Canada	2:29:23
1902	Sammy Mellor, New York	2:43:12
1903	John Lorden , Massachusetts	2:41:29
1904	Michael Spring, New York	2:38:04
1905	Frederick Lorz, New York	2:38:25
1906	Tim Ford, Massachusetts	2:45:45
1907	Thomas Longboat, Canada	2:24:24
1908	Thomas Morrissey, New York	2:25:43
1909	Henri Renaud, New Hampshire	2:53:36
1910	Fred Cameron, Canada	2:28:52
1911	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:21:39
1912	Michael Ryan, New York	2:21:18
1913	Fritz Carlson, Minnesota	2:25:14
1914	James Duffy, Canada	2:25:14
1915	Edouard Fabre, Canada	2:31:41
1916	Arthur Roth, Massachusetts	2:27:16
1917	Bill Kennedy, New York	2:28:37
1918	Military Relay, Camp Devens	2:29:53
1919	Carl Linder, Massachusetts	2:29:13
1920	Peter Trivoulides, New York	2:29:31
1921	Frank Zuna, New York	2:18:57
1922	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:18:10
1923	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:23:47
1924	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:29:40
1925	Charles Mellor, Illinois	2:33:00
1926	John C. Miles, Canada	2:25:40
1927	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:40:22
1928	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:37:07
1929	John C. Miles, Canada	2:33:08
1930	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:34:48
1931	James P. Henigan, Massachusetts	2:46:45
1932	Paul DeBruyn, Germany	2:33:36
1933	Leslie S. Pawson, Rhode Island	2:31:01
1934	Dave Komonen, Canada	2:32:53
1935	John A. Kelley, Massachusetts	2:32:07
1936	Ellison M. Brown, Rhode Island	2:33:40
1937	Walter Young, Canada	2:33:20
1938	Leslie S. Pawson, Rhode Island	2:35:34
1939	Ellison M. Brown, Rhode Island	2:28:51
1940	Gerard Cote, Canada	2:28:28
1941	Leslie S. Pawson, Rhode Island	2:30:38
1942	Joe Smith, Massachusetts	2:26:51
1943	Gerard Cote, Canada	2:28:25
1944	Gerard Cote, Canada	2:31:50
1945	John A. Kelley, Massachusetts	2:30:40
1946	Stylianos Kyriakides, Greece	2:29:27
1947	Yun Bok Suh, Korea	2:25:39
1948	Gerard Cote, Canada	2:31:02
1949	Karl Leandersson, Sweden	2:31:50
1950	Kee Yong Ham, Korea	2:32:39
1951	Shigeki Tanaka, Japan	2:27:45
1952	Doroteo Flores, Guatamela	2:31:53
1953	Keizo Yamada, Japan	2:18:51
1954	Veikko Karvonen, Finland	2:20:39
1955	Hideo Hamamura, Japan	2:18:22
1956	Antti Viskari, Finland	2:14:14
1957	John J. Kelley, Connecticut	2:20:05
1958	Franjo Mihalic, Yugoslavia	2:25:54
1959	Eino Oksanen, Finland	2:22:42
1960	Paavo Kotila, Finland	2:20:54
1961	Eino Oksanen, Finland	2:23:39
1962	Eino Oksanen, Finland	2:23:48
1963	Aurele Vandendriessche, Belgium	2:18:58
1964	Aurele Vandendriessche, Belgium	2:19:59
1965	Morio Shigematsu, Japan	2:16:33
1966	Kenji Kemihara, Japan	2:17:11
1967	David McKenzie, New Zealand	2:15:45
1968	Amby Burfoot, Connecticut	2:22:17
1969	Yoshiaki Unetani, Japan	2:13:49
1970	Ron Hill, Great Britain	2:10:30
1971	Alvaro Mejia, Colombia	2:18:45

New York City Marathon Winners, 1970-2010

All times in hour:minute:second format. * = Course record.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Gary Muhrcke, U.S.	2:31:38	**1970**	No finisher	—
Norman Higgins, U.S.	2:22:54	**1971**	Beth Bonner, U.S.	2:55:22
Sheldon Karlin, U.S.	2:27:52	**1972**	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	3:08:41
Tom Fleming, U.S.	2:19:25	**1973**	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	2:57:07
Norbert Sander, U.S.	2:26:30	**1974**	Katherine Switzer, U.S.	3:07:29
Tom Fleming, U.S.	2:19:27	**1975**	Kim Merritt, U.S.	2:46:14
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:10:10	**1976**	Miki Gorman, U.S.	2:39:11
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:11:28	**1977**	Miki Gorman, U.S.	2:43:10
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:12:12	**1978**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:32:30
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:11:42	**1979**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:33
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:09:41	**1980**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:25:42
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:08:13	**1981**	Allison Roe, New Zealand	2:25:29
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:09:29	**1982**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:14
Rod Dixon, New Zealand	2:08:59	**1983**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:00
Orlando Pizzolato, Italy	2:14:53	**1984**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:29:30
Orlando Pizzolato, Italy	2:11:34	**1985**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:34
Gianni Poli, Italy	2:11:06	**1986**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:06
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:11:01	**1987**	Priscilla Welch, England	2:30:17
Steve Jones, Wales, UK	2:08:20	**1988**	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:07
Juma Ikangaa, Tanzania	2:08:01	**1989**	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:25:30
Douglas Wakiihuri, Kenya	2:12:39	**1990**	Wanda Panfil, Poland	2:30:45
Salvador Garcia, Mexico	2:09:28	**1991**	Liz McColgan, Scotland, UK	2:27:32
Willie Mtolo, South Africa	2:09:29	**1992**	Lisa Ondieki, Australia	2:24:40
Andres Espinosa, Mexico	2:10:04	**1993**	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:26:24
German Silva, Mexico	2:11:21	**1994**	Tegla Loroupe, Kenya	2:27:37
German Silva, Mexico	2:11:00	**1995**	Tegla Loroupe, Kenya	2:28:06
Giacomo Leone, Italy	2:09:54	**1996**	Anuta Catuna, Romania	2:28:43
John Kagwe, Kenya	2:08:12	**1997**	F. Rochat-Moser, Switzerland	2:28:43
John Kagwe, Kenya	2:08:45	**1998**	Franca Fiacconi, Italy	2:25:17
Joseph Chebet, Kenya	2:09:14	**1999**	Adriana Fernandez, Mexico	2:25:06
Abdelkhader El Mouaziz, Morocco	2:10:09	**2000**	Ludmila Petrova, Russia	2:25:45
Tesfaye Jifar, Ethiopia	2:07:43*	**2001**	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:24:21
Rodgers Rop, Kenya	2:08:07	**2002**	Joyce Chepchumba, Kenya	2:25:56
Martin Lel, Kenya	2:10:30	**2003**	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:22:31*
Hendrik Ramaala, South Africa	2:09:28	**2004**	Paula Radcliffe, England	2:23:10
Paul Tergat, Kenya	2:09:30	**2005**	Jelena Prokopcuka, Latvia	2:24:41
Marilson Gomes dos Santos, Brazil	2:09:58	**2006**	Jelena Prokopcuka, Latvia	2:25:05
Martin Lel, Kenya	2:09:04	**2007**	Paula Radcliffe, England	2:23:09
Marilson Gomes dos Santos, Brazil	2:08:43	**2008**	Paula Radcliffe, England	2:23:56
Meb Keflezighi, U.S.	2:09:15	**2009**	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	2:28:52
Gebre Gebrmariam, Ethiopia	2:08:14	**2010**	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya	2:28:20

Other Marathon Results, 2010

Los Angeles Marathon: Mar. 21. Men: Wesley Korir, Kenya, 2:09:19. Women: Edna Kiplagat, Kenya, 2:25:38.
Paris Marathon: Apr. 11. Men: Tadesse Tola, Ethiopia, 2:06:41. Women: Atsede Baysa, Ethiopia, 2:22:04.
Rotterdam Marathon: Apr. 11. Men: Patrick Makau, Kenya, 2:04:47. Women: Aberu Kebede, Ethiopia, 2:25:29.
London Marathon: Apr. 25. Men: Tsegaye Kebede, Ethiopia, 2:05:19. Women: Liliya Shobukhova, Russia, 2:22:00.
Berlin Marathon: Sept. 26. Men: Patrick Makau, Kenya, 2:05:08. Women: Aberu Kebede, Ethiopia, 2:23:58.
Chicago Marathon: Oct. 10. Men: Samuel Wanjiru, Kenya, 2:06:24. Women: Liliya Shobukhova, Russia, 2:20:25.

Ironman Triathlon World Championships, 1978-2010

All times in hour:minute:second format. * = Course records. The Ironman Triathlon World Championships—a 2.4-mile ocean swim, 112-mile bike ride, and 26.2-mile run—are held annually atKailua-Kona, Hawaii.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Gordon Haller, U.S.	11:46:58	**1978**	No finisher	—
Tom Warren, U.S.	11:15:56	**1979**	Lyn Lemaire, U.S.	12:55:00
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:24:33	**1980**	Robin Beck, U.S.	11:21:24
John Howard, U.S.	9:38:29	**1981**	Linda Sweeney, U.S.	12:00:32
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:08:23	**1982**	Julie Leach, U.S.	10:54:08
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:05:57	**1983**	Sylviane Puntous, Canada	10:43:36
Dave Scott, U.S	8:54:20	**1984**	Sylvanie Puntous, Canada	10:25:13
Scott Tinley, U.S.	8:50:54	**1985**	Joanne Ernst, U.S.	10:25:22
Dave Scott, U.S.	8:28:37	**1986**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:49:14
Dave Scott, U.S.	8:34:13	**1987**	Erin Baker, New Zealand	9:35:25
Scott Molina, U.S.	8:31:00	**1988**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:01:01
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:09:15	**1989**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:00:56
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:28:17	**1990**	Erin Baker, New Zealand	9:13:42
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:18:32	**1991**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:07:52
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:09:08	**1992**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	8:55:28*
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:07:45	**1993**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	8:58:23
Greg Welch, Australia	8:20:27	**1994**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:20:14
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:20:34	**1995**	Karen Smyers, U.S.	9:16:46
Luc Van Lierde, Belgium	8:04:08*	**1996**	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:06:49
Thomas Hellriegel, Germany	8:33:01	**1997**	Heather Fuhr, Canada	9:31:43
Peter Reid, Canada	8:24:20	**1998**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:24:16
Luc Van Lierde, Belgium	8:17:17	**1999**	Lori Bowden, U.S.	9:13:02
Peter Reid, Canada	8:21:01	**2000**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:26:16
Timothy Deboom, U.S.	8:31:18	**2001**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:28:37
Timothy Deboom, U.S.	8:29:56	**2002**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:07:54
Peter Reid, Canada	8:22:35	**2003**	Lori Bowden, Canada	9:11:55
Normann Stadler, Germany	8:33:29	**2004**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland[1]	9:50:04
Faris al-Sultan, Germany	8:14:17	**2005**	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:09:30
Normann Stadler, Germany	8:11:56	**2006**	Michellie Jones, U.S.	9:18:31
Chris McCormack, Australia	8:15:34	**2007**	Chrissie Wellington, UK	9:08:45
Craig Alexander, Australia	8:17:45	**2008**	Chrissie Wellington, UK	9:06:23
Craig Alexander, Australia	8:20:21	**2009**	Chrissie Wellington, UK	8:54:02
Chris McCormack, Australia	8:10:37	**2010**	Mirinda Carfrae, Australia	8:58:36

(1) First-place finisher Nina Kraft (Germany) admitted to using performance-enhancing drugs and was disqualified, Nov. 15, 2004.

SULLIVAN AWARD

James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy Winners, 1930-2009

The James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, named after the former president of the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) and inaugurated in 1930, is awarded annually by the AAU to the athlete who "by his or her performance, example and influence as an amateur, has done the most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship."

Year	Winner	Sport
1930	Bobby Jones	Golf
1931	Barney Berlinger	Track
1932	Jim Bausch	Track
1933	Glenn Cunningham	Track
1934	Bill Bonthron	Track
1935	Lawson Little	Golf
1936	Glenn Morris	Track
1937	Don Budge	Tennis
1938	Don Lash	Track
1939	Joe Burk	Rowing
1940	Greg Rice	Track
1941	Leslie MacMitchell	Track
1942	Cornelius Warmerdam	Track
1943	Gilbert Dodds	Track
1944	Ann Curtis	Swimming
1945	Doc Blanchard	Football
1946	Arnold Tucker	Football
1947	John Kelly Jr.	Rowing
1948	Robert Mathias	Track
1949	Dick Button	Skating
1950	Fred Wilt	Track
1951	Rev. Robert Richards	Track
1952	Horace Ashenfelter	Track
1953	Dr. Sammy Lee	Diving
1954	Mal Whitfield	Track
1955	Harrison Dillard	Track
1956	Patricia McCormick	Diving
1957	Bobby Joe Morrow	Track
1958	Glenn Davis	Track
1959	Parry O'Brien	Track
1960	Rafer Johnson	Track
1961	Wilma Rudolph Ward	Track
1962	James Beatty	Track
1963	John Pennel	Track
1964	Don Schollander	Swimming
1965	Bill Bradley	Basketball
1966	Jim Ryun	Track
1967	Randy Matson	Track
1968	Debbie Meyer	Swimming
1969	Bill Toomey	Track
1970	John Kinsella	Swimming
1971	Mark Spitz	Swimming
1972	Frank Shorter	Track
1973	Bill Walton	Basketball
1974	Rick Wohlhutter	Track
1975	Tim Shaw	Swimming
1976	Bruce Jenner	Track
1977	John Naber	Swimming
1978	Tracy Caulkins	Swimming
1979	Kurt Thomas	Gymnastics
1980	Eric Heiden	Speed skating
1981	Carl Lewis	Track
1982	Mary Decker	Track
1983	Edwin Moses	Track
1984	Greg Louganis	Diving
1985	Joan Benoit Samuelson	Marathon
1986	Jackie Joyner-Kersee	Track
1987	Jim Abbott	Baseball
1988	Florence Griffith Joyner	Track
1989	Janet Evans	Swimming
1990	John Smith	Wrestling
1991	Mike Powell	Track
1992	Bonnie Blair	Speed skating
1993	Charlie Ward	Football, basketball
1994	Dan Jansen	Speed skating
1995	Bruce Baumgartner	Wrestling
1996	Michael Johnson	Track
1997	Peyton Manning	Football
1998	Chamique Holdsclaw	Basketball
1999	Coco Miller and Kelly Miller	Basketball
2000	Rulon Gardner	Wrestling
2001	Michelle Kwan	Figure skating
2002	Sarah Hughes	Figure skating
2003	Michael Phelps	Swimming
2004	Paul Hamm	Gymnastics
2005	J. J. Redick	Basketball
2006	Jessica Long	Swimming (paralympics)
2007	Tim Tebow	Football
2008	Shawn Johnson	Gymnastics
2009	Amy Palmiero-Winters	Ultra marathon

YACHTING

America's Cup

The U.S.'s BMW Oracle Racing Feb. 14, 2010, won the 33rd America's Cup when its *USA-17* yacht, skippered by Australian James Spithill, defeated two-time defending champion *Alinghi 5* of Switzerland, two races to none, in the best-of-three series off Valencia, Spain. BMW Oracle, owned by U.S. billionaire Larry Ellison, brought the America's Cup back to the U.S. for the first time since 1995. BMW Oracle in 2009 had prevailed in a lengthy court battle, winning the right to face Alinghi, owned by Swiss biotechnology billionaire Ernesto Bertarelli, in a rare best-of-three, head-to-head showdown under a provision of the Deed of Gift. (Typically, several challengers race against each other to determine who would compete against the defender for the Cup, and the America's Cup itself consists of a best-of-seven or -nine race series.)

Competition for the America's Cup grew out of the first contest to establish a world yachting championship, one of the carnival features of the London Exposition of 1851. The race covered a 60-mile course around the Isle of Wight. The prize was a cup worth about $500, donated by the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, known as America's Cup because it was first won by the U.S. yacht *America*. The title was held by American yachts until 1983.

America's Cup, 1851-2010

Year	Result
1851	America
1870	Magic defeated Cambria, England (1-0)
1871	Columbia (first three races) and Sappho (last two races) defeated Livonia, England (4-1)
1876	Madeline defeated Countess of Dufferin, Canada (2-0)
1881	Mischief defeated Atalanta, Canada (2-0)
1885	Puritan defeated Genesta, England (2-0)
1886	Mayflower defeated Galatea, England (2-0)
1887	Volunteer defeated Thistle, Scotland (2-0)
1893	Vigilant defeated Valkyrie II, England (3-0)
1895	Defender defeated Valkyrie III, England (3-0)
1899	Columbia defeated Shamrock, England (3-0)
1901	Columbia defeated Shamrock II, England (3-0)
1903	Reliance defeated Shamrock III, England (3-0)
1920	Resolute defeated Shamrock IV, England (3-2)
1930	Enterprise defeated Shamrock V, England (4-0)
1934	Rainbow defeated Endeavour, England (4-2)
1937	Ranger defeated Endeavour II, England (4-0)
1958	Columbia defeated Sceptre, England (4-0)
1962	Weatherly defeated Gretel, Australia (4-1)
1964	Constellation defeated Sovereign, England (4-0)
1967	Intrepid defeated Dame Pattie, Australia (4-0)
1970	Intrepid defeated Gretel II, Australia (4-1)
1974	Courageous defeated Southern Cross, Australia (4-0)
1977	Courageous defeated Australia, Australia (4-0)
1980	Freedom defeated Australia, Australia (4-1)
1983	Australia II, Australia, defeated Liberty (4-3)
1987	Stars & Stripes defeated Kookaburra III, Australia (4-0)
1988	Stars & Stripes defeated New Zealand, New Zealand (2-0)
1992	America[3] defeated Il Moro di Venezia, Italy (4-1)
1995	Black Magic 1, New Zealand, defeated Young America (5-0)
2000	New Zealand, NZ, defeated Luna Rossa, Italy (5-0)
2003	Alinghi, Switzerland, defeated Team New Zealand (5-0)
2007	Alinghi, Switzerland, defeated Emirates Team New Zealand, NZ (5-2)
2010	USA-17 defeated Alinghi 5, Switzerland (2-0)

POWER BOATING

American Power Boat Association Gold Cup Champions, 1970-2010

Year	Boat	Driver
1970	Miss Budweiser	Dean Chenoweth
1971	Miss Madison	Jim McCormick
1972	Atlas Van Lines	Bill Muncey
1973	Miss Budweiser	Dean Chenoweth
1974	Pay'N Pak	George Henley
1975	Pay'N Pak	George Henley
1976	Miss U.S.	Tom D'Eath
1977	Atlas Van Lines	Bill Muncey
1978	Atlas Van Lines	Bill Muncey
1979	Atlas Van Lines	Bill Muncey
1980	Miss Budweiser	Dean Chenoweth
1981	Miss Budweiser	Dean Chenoweth
1982	Atlas Van Lines	Chip Hanauer
1983	Atlas Van Lines	Chip Hanauer
1984	Atlas Van Lines	Chip Hanauer
1985	Miller American	Chip Hanauer
1986	Miller American	Chip Hanauer
1987	Miller American	Chip Hanauer
1988	Circus Circus	Chip Hanauer
1989	Miss Budweiser	Tom D'Eath
1990	Miss Budweiser	Tom D'Eath
1991	Winston Eagle	Mark Tate
1992	Miss Budweiser	Chip Hanauer
1993	Miss Budweiser	Chip Hanauer
1994	Smokin' Joe's	Mark Tate
1995	Miss Budweiser	Chip Hanauer
1996	Pico American Dream	Dave Villwock
1997	Miss Budweiser	Dave Villwock
1998	Miss Budweiser	Dave Villwock
1999	Miss PICO	Chip Hanauer
2000	Miss Budweiser	Dave Villwock
2001	Miss Tubby's Subs	Mike Hanson
2002	Miss Budweiser	Dave Villwock
2003	Miss Fox Hills	Mitch Evans
2004	Miss Detroit Yacht Club	Nate Brown
2005	Miss Al Deeby Dodge	Terry Troxell
2006	Miss Beacon Plumbing	Jean Theoret
2007	Miss Elam Plus	Dave Villwock
2008	Race not held (wind)	
2009	Miss Elam Plus	Dave Villwock
2010	Spirit of Qatar	Dave Villwock

RODEO

Pro Rodeo Cowboys Association All-Around Champions, 1977-2009

Year	Winner, hometown	Earnings
1977	Tom Ferguson, Miami, OK	$76,730
1978	Tom Ferguson, Miami, OK	103,734
1979	Tom Ferguson, Miami, OK	96,272
1980	Paul Tierney, Rapid City, SD	105,568
1981	Jimmie Cooper, Monument, NM	105,862
1982	Chris Lybbert, Coyote, CA	123,709
1983	Roy Cooper, Durant, OK	153,391
1984	Dee Pickett, Caldwell, ID	122,618
1985	Lewis Feild, Elk Ridge, UT	130,347
1986	Lewis Feild, Elk Ridge, UT	166,042
1987	Lewis Feild, Elk Ridge, UT	144,335
1988	Dave Appleton, Arlington, TX	121,546
1989	Ty Murray, Odessa, TX	134,806
1990	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	213,772
1991	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	244,230
1992	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	225,992
1993	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	297,896
1994	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	$246,170
1995	Joe Beaver, Huntsville, TX	141,753
1996	Joe Beaver, Huntsville, TX	166,103
1997	Dan Mortensen, Manhattan, MT	184,559
1998	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	264,673
1999	Fred Whitfield, Hockley, TX	217,819
2000	Joe Beaver, Huntsville, TX	225,396
2001	Cody Ohl, Stephensville, TX	296,419
2002	Trevor Brazile, Anson, TX	273,997
2003	Trevor Brazile, Anson, TX	294,839
2004	Trevor Brazile, Decatur, TX	253,170
2005	Ryan Jarrett, Summerville, GA	263,665
2006	Trevor Brazile, Decatur, TX	329,924
2007	Trevor Brazile, Decatur, TX	425,115
2008	Trevor Brazile, Decatur, TX	419,868
2009	Trevor Brazile, Decatur, TX	346,779

GENERAL INDEX

Note: Page numbers in **boldface** indicate key reference. Page numbers in *italics* indicate photo or illustration captions.

A

Aaron, Hank 473
Abbasid Empire 650-51
Abbreviations
Common 711-12
International organizations 739-40
Internet lingo 372
Postal 379
UN agencies 741-42
ABM Treaty, U.S. withdrawal (2001) . . 477, 739
Abortion
Legalized (1973) 473, 504
Partial birth abortion ban (2007) 479
RU-486 marketing approval (2000) 477
U.S. data (1970-2006) 175
Abstract expressionism 664
Abu Ghraib Prison (Iraq) 478, 671
Academy Awards (Oscars) . . 30, *200*, 281-83
Accidents and disasters **316-27**
Aviation 31-32, 98, 179, 316-18, *318*, 453, *809*
Bridge collapse 479
Earthquakes 25, 27, 32, 40, 324, 451, 475, 476, 671, *809*
Explosions 326
Fires 23, 325, 444, 446, 449, 451
Floods 32-33, 38, *197*, 323, 450, 476, *479*, *811*
Marine 319-20, 451
Mining 30, 39, *196*, 321, *809*
Mortality statistics 179
Motor vehicle 178-79
Nuclear 327
Oil spills 30, 35, 36-37, *196*, 327, 475
Railroad 320-21, 480
Space exploration .329, 331, 475, 478, 672
Storms 321, 322, 475, 478, 480, 672
Tidal waves 323
Tsunami 671, *671*
Volcanic eruptions . . . 32, 474, 684-85, *811*
***Achille Lauro* incident (1985)** 475
ACORN 29, 481
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. *See* AIDS
Acronyms 711-12
Acropolis of Athens *647*
Activists, noted past 209-10
Actors, actresses
Academy Awards (Oscars) *200*, 281-83
Noted past 242-48
Noted present 229-42
Original names 248-49
ACT scores 400
Adams, John 446, 447, 506, 507, **508**, *508*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Adams, John Quincy 447, 506, **509**, *509*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Admirals, USN 137, 143
Adoptions 174, 390, 617
Adultery stigma eased (1782) 446
Adventist churches 697
Advertising 60
Aerospace. *See* Aviation; Space exploration
Afghanistan **745-46**
Area, population 731, 745
Elections (2009, 2010) 41, 672
Flag, map 457, 468
Foreign aid to 738
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 715, 745
Muslim population 706
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees from 736
Soviet invasion (1979) 667
Taliban 477, 669, 671-72, *810*
UN peacekeeping mission 742
U.S. military financing 142
Water quality 737
(*see also* Operation Enduring Freedom—Afghanistan)
AFL-CIO. *See* American Federation of Labor
Africa
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
AIDS crisis 670, 672, 737
Altitudes (highest, lowest) 696
Area, population 731
Gold production 79
History 648, 651, 653, 659, 664, 668
Lakes 693
Languages 715-16
Map 470-71
Mountain peaks 686
Oil/gas reserves 123
Religious adherents 698
Rivers 690
Securities held by U.S. 72
Temperature/precipitation extremes 315
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 97
U.S. ancestral claims 619
U.S. investment 89
U.S. military financing 142
Volcanoes 684, 685
Waterfalls 694
(*see also* specific countries)
African Americans. *See* Blacks
African Union (AU) 739
Age and aging. *See* Elderly
Agent Orange settlement (1984) 474
Agnew, Spiro T. 473
Agnostics 697
Agriculture **103-11**
Acreage, number of farms 103
Employment
Employment/unemployment 113-14
Median weekly earnings 118
Social Security benefits 381
Equipment manufacturers 60
Exports, imports 85, 107
Grange (1867) 449
Land grants (1862) 449
Legislation (1916) 451
NAFTA/CAFTA provisions 86, 87
Organic 105
Prices received 107
U.S. expenditures 66
U.S. national income 55
(*see also* Food; specific foods)
Agriculture, Department of **554**
Employees, payroll 117
Secretaries 560
Sherrod ousting 37
Ahmadinejad, Mahmoud 671
AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) **155-56**
African crisis 670
AZT approval (1987) 475
Cases worldwide (2008) 737
Early report on (1982) 474
Help organizations 432
AIG (American International Group) 480
Air Commerce Act 452
Aircraft. *See* Aviation
Air Force, U.S. Department of the **554**
Academy 144
Address for information 146
Civilian employees, payroll 117
Flights, notable 335
Generals (active duty) 137
Insignia 146
Personnel, active duty 139
Salutes, honors 143
Units 138
Airlines
Leading U.S. 60
Safety record (1985-2009) 98
Top 25 98
TSA regulations 100
Air mail 335
Air Medal 144
Air pollution 302-04
Clean air legislation (1970, 1990) . . 456, 475
Airports, busiest 98
Akkadians 646
Akron, OH 54, 82, **562**, 572, 613, 694
Alabama **573**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline 435
Congressional representation . . . 12, 13, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 573
Oil production 122
Population 573, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 563, 572, 622
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 524
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 622
Alamo, Siege of the (1836) 448
Aland (Ahvenanmaa) 775
Alarcón, Hernando de 444
Alaska **573-74**
Accession (1867) 439, 449
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline 435
Congressional representation . . . 12, 14, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9,150
Iditarod dog race 975
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Map 462
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 573
Native Alaskans 131, 132, 156, 175, 383, 572, 618, 619, 620, 621
Oil production 122
Population 573, 606, 607, 608-09
Cities, towns 562, 622
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Native Alaskans 621
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 524-25
Taxes 94
Unemployment 112
U.S. troops in 138
ZIP and area codes 622
Albania 457, 467, 715, 731, **746**
Albany Congress (1754) 445
Albright, Madeleine 476
Albuquerque, NM 82, 308-10, 312, **562**, 612, 694
Alcoholic beverages. *See* Liquor
Alcott, Louisa May 449
Aldrin, Edward (Buzz) 456, *456*
Aleutian Islands 688
Alexander the Great 648
Alger, Horatio 449
Algeria **746-47**
Agriculture 110
Area, population 731, 733, 746
Flag, map 457, 470
Health expenditures 150
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 715, 746
Muslim population 706
Oil exports to U.S. 124
Oil/gas reserves 123
Piracy (1795, 1815) 446
Refugees in 736
Unrest (1990s) 670
Ali, Muhammad 853
Alien & Sedition Acts (1798) 447
Aliens. *See* Immigration and immigrants
Alito, Samuel A. Jr. 478
Allergies 156, 432
Alphabet, American Manual 714
Alps 687
Aluminum 77, 79
Alzheimer's disease 157, 178, 432
Amazon River 691
Ambassadors and envoys, salutes to 143
"America" ("My Country 'Tis of Thee") . . .498
"America, the Beautiful" 450, 499
American Anti-Slavery Society 448
American College Testing (ACT) Program 400
American Colonization Society (1816) . . .447
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)
Address, affiliates 428
AFL formed (1886) 450
CIO formed (1935) 453
Merger (1955) 454
American Idol 34
American Indians
AIDS cases 156
Arrest records 131
Black Hawk War (1832) 448
Creek Indian War (1813-14) 447
Custer's last stand (1876) 449
Educational attainment 619
Geronimo surrender (1886) 450
Gold discovery impact (1835) 448
Hate crime victims 132
Indian Removal Act (1830) 448
New England uprisings (1676, 1704) 444, 445
Nonmarital childbearing 175
Population 572, 618, 619, 620, 621
Sand Creek Massacre (1864) 449
Seminole War (1835) 448
Social Security 383
Trail of Tears (1838) 448, *448*
Tribes 621
U.S. citizenship (1924) 452
Wounded Knee, Battle of (1890) 450
American International Group (AIG) 480
American Kennel Club 300, 432
American Manual Alphabet 714
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (2009) 387
American Red Cross (1881) 450
American Revolution (1775-83) 147, 656
Articles of Confederation (1777) . . . 446, 484
Battles 446
Black troops 139
Casualties, numbers serving 145

American Samoa. *See* Samoa, American
America's Cup (yachting) 978
Amnesty Act (1872) 449
Amputations 162
Amusement Parks 99
Anagrams 712
Anaheim, CA 82, **562**, 612
Anchorage, AK . . . 308-10, 312, **562**, 612, 694
Ancient civilizations 646-50
Historical figures 673
Measures 365
Andaman Sea 689
Anderson, Marian 453
Anderson, Sherwood 452
Andorra 457, 466, 731, 733, 734, **747**
Andros, Sir Edmund 444
Anesthesia (1842) 448
Anglicanism 698, 845
Angola **747-48**
Area, population 731, 747
Flag, map 457, 471
Forests 305
History 667, 670, 672
Infectious disease 737
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 715, 747
Oil exports to U.S. 124
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees from 736
Water quality 737
Anguilla 731, 847
Animals
American Kennel Club 300
Cat breeds 300
Classification 298
Endangered species 305-06
Gestation, incubation, longevity 298
Names for offspring/collectives 710-11
Speeds 299
Venomous 298-99
Annapolis (MD) (Naval Academy) 144
Antarctica
Altitudes (highest, lowest) 696
Area, population 731
Australian Territory 750
British Territory 847
Desert condition 689
Exploration 683-84
French 777
Islands 688
Map 465
Mountain peaks 687
Temperature/precipitation extremes 315
Volcanoes 685
Anthrax mailings (2001) 477
Antigua and Barbuda 457, 463, 688, 731, 733, 734, **748**
Anti-Semitism
Holocaust 662, 663-64, 744
19th-century 659
U.S. hate crimes 132
Antoinette Perry Awards (Tonys) 36, 279
AOL Time Warner 477, 478
Apartheid 668, 669, 834
Aphelion, perihelion 336
Apogee of moon 336, 354
Apollo space missions 328-29, 456, 473
Apple Computer Company 369
Apportionment, congressional 610
Aquaculture 111
Arab-Israeli conflict
Camp David accord (1978) 474
Egypt-Israel peace treaty (1979) 667
Gaza aid flotilla incidents 34
Israel settlement expansion 29
1950s 665
October War (1973) 473, 667, 772, 789, 829
Palestinian militancy, uprisings . . . 667, 671, 790, 797-98
Six-Day War (1967) 666, 772, 789, 829
Arab League 740
Arafat, Yasir 669, 671
Archimedes 648
Architecture
Architects 185-86
Awards 278
Gothic revival 657
Timeline 729-30
Archives, National 556, 605
Arctic exploration 683
Arctic Ocean 435, 688, 689
Area codes, telephone 376, 622-44
Arenas. *See* Stadiums and arenas
Argentina **748-49**
Agriculture 108, 110
Area, population 731, 733, 748
Flag, map 457, 465
Forests 305
Health expenditures 150
History 665, 667, 670, 672
Languages 748
Motor vehicle production 90
Nuclear power 125
Nuclear weapons abandonment 738
Oil exports to U.S. 124
Oil/gas reserves 123
Travel and tourism 96
Urban areas (largest) 733
U.S. investment 89
Aristide, Jean-Bertrand 670, 672
Aristotle 647
Arizona **574**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . .12, 14, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrants
Admissions (2009) 615
Legislation (2010) 31, *195*
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 574
Oil production 122
Population 574, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 572, 622
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 525
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 622
Arkansas **574-75**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . .12, 14, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Desegregation (1957) 455
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9,150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 574
Oil production 122
Population 574, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 622-23
Arkansas River 691
Arlington, TX 82, **562**, 612, 615
Arlington, VA 82, 302, **562**, 613, 615
Arlington National Cemetery (VA) . . .518, 605
Armed forces, U.S. **137-48**
Academies 144
Addresses for information 146
Associations and organizations 420
Awards 143-44
Black troops 139
Budget for war on terror 141
Casualties, by wars 145
Civilian employees, payroll 117
Commands 137
Defense contracts 142
"Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy . . .24, 40, 476
Expenditures 66
Generals 36, 137, *198*
Insignia 146
Joint Chiefs of Staff 137, 554
Leaders, noted past 201-03
Pay scales 140
Personnel 138-39
Salutes 143
Time, 24-hour 359
Troop strength 141
Units 138
Veterans 140
Women 139, 456, 476
(*see also* Military affairs; specific branches)
Armenia 125, 457, 468, 715, 731, 736, **749**
Armenians, Turkish expulsion of 662
Arms contracts/sales 141, 142
Arms control
ABM Treaty U.S. withdrawal (2001) 477, 739
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty . .476, 739
INF treaty (1987) 475, 667, 739
Limitations of Armaments Conf. (1921) . . 452
Naval Reduction Treaty (1930) 452
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty . . . 738, 739
Pacifist pacts (1920s) 662
Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963) 739
Partial test-ban treaty (1963) 455
SALT (1972, 1979) 473, 667, 739
SORT Moscow Treaty 478, 739
START (1991, 1993, 2010) 31, 476, 739, *811*
Threshold Test Ban Treaty 739
Armstrong, Lance 973
Armstrong, Neil 456
Army, U.S. Department of the 452, **554**
Academy (West Point) 144
Address for information 146
Employees, payroll 117
Generals 137
Insignia 146
Personnel, active duty 138, 139
Salutes, honors 143
Units 138
Women, first (1970) 456
Army Commendation award 144
Arnold, Benedict 446
Arson 127, 131, 177
Art
Abstract 662, 663
Abstract expressionism 664
Artists, noted past 186-89
Awards 278
Baroque 655
Beaux Arts 659
Cubism 660
Gothic 652
Impressionist 659
Museums 255
Neoclassical 656
NY Armory Show (1913) 451
Pop 666
Postimpressionist 659
Public participation 254
Renaissance 653
Rococo 656
Romanesque 652
Romanticism 657
Thefts (2010) 34
Artest, Ron 853
Arthritis 157, 432
Arthur, Chester A. 506, 507, **511-12**, *511*, 518, 522
Articles of Confederation (1777) 446, 484
Artillery salutes 143
Arts participation 254
Aruba 688, 731, 817
Ascension Island 688, 847
Ashmore and Cartier Islands 750
Ash Wednesday 699, 700
Asia
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
AIDS cases 737
Altitudes (highest, lowest) 696
Area, population 731
Festivals 358
Lakes 693
Languages 715-16
Map 468-69
Mountain peaks 687
Oil/gas reserves 123
Religious adherents 698
Rivers 690
Securities held by U.S. 72
Temperature/precipitation extremes 315
Trade 84
U.S. investment 89
U.S. military financing 142
Volcanoes 684, 685
Waterfalls 694
(*see also* specific countries)
Asian Americans
AIDS cases 156
Arrest records 131
Educational attainment 619
Hate crime victims 132
Health insurance coverage 150
Incomes, wages 56, 118
Nonmarital childbearing 175
Population 572, 618, 619, 620
Poverty rates 57
Social Security 383
Unemployment 114
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation 84
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) 739
Assassinations (and attempts) . . . 25, 132-34
Assault 127-29, 131-32, 178
Assemblies of God 396, 421
Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) 29, 481
Association of Southeast Asian Nations .84
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) 739
Associations and societies **419-33**
Asteroids 351
Asthma 156, 432
Astrological signs 356
Astronauts and cosmonauts **328-32**
Deaths 456, 475, 478
First on moon (1969) . . .328, 456, *456*, 666
First orbit (1962) 455
First woman (1983) 474

Astronomy **336-54**
Celestial highlights (2011) 336-39
Constants 336
Eclipses 344
Moon phases (2011). 354
Ataturk, Kemal 662
Atheists 132, 421, 697, 698
Atlanta, GA . . . . . **.562**
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 717
Consumer Price Index 54
Geography 694
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Population. 572, 612
Road mileage to other cities 101
Weather 308-10, 312
Atlantic cable, first (1858) 448
Atlantic Charter (1941) 453
Atlantic City, NJ . . . 82, 308-10, 449, 694, 717
Atlantic Ocean
Area, depth 689
Commercial fishing 111
Crossings, notable (1819, 1919, 2010). 30, 335, 447
Islands 688
Ports, U.S. 87
U.S. coastline 434, 435
Atlantis (space shuttle) 8, 329-31, 476, 670, *812*
Atmosphere
Composition/temperature/density. 352
Pressure 368
Atolls 604
Atomic bomb (1945) 453, 663
Atomic clock 353
Atomic numbers/weights 289
Attorneys general, U.S. 559-60
Attucks, Crispus 445
Aunu'u Island 601
Aurora, CO 82, **562**, 612, 615
Austin, TX . . 82, **562-63**, 612, 615, 694, 717-18
Australia **749-50**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Altitudes (highest, lowest). 696
Area, population 731, 733, 749
Arms purchases 141
Budget deficits 67
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Commonwealth creation. 660
Computer use. 369
Education 395, 397, 398
Elections 39
Energy production 121
Flag, map 457, 472
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Forests 305
Gasoline prices. 121
Gold production 79
Gross domestic product 734
Lakes 693
Languages 749
Motor vehicle production 90
Mountain peaks 686
Oil reserves, exports to U.S. 123, 124
Rivers 690
Securities held by U.S. 72
Taxes 735
Temperature/precipitation extremes. 315
Territories 750
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 95, 96, 98
Unemployment rates 735
U.S. investment 89
U.S. troops in 138
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735
Waterfalls 694
Australian Open (tennis) 26, 852, 955
Austral (Tubuai) Islands. 777
Austria . . . . . **.750**
Agriculture 108
Area, population 731, 750
Budget deficits 67
Education 395, 397, 398
Flag, map 457, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Gross domestic product 734
History 656, 657, 660-61
Languages 715, 750
Oil/gas reserves 123
Rulers 677
Taxes 735
Travel to 95
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735
Austrian Succession, War of the (1740-48). 147
Authors, noted. *See* Writers, noted
Autism 432
Automobiles, motor vehicles
Accidents, deaths 115, 178-79
Alternative-fueled 126
Colors, most popular 92
Drivers 93, 94
Exports, imports 85, 90
Fuel consumption/efficiency 93, 94
Fuel economy standards 479, 481
Gasoline prices. 121, 122, 479
History 451, 660
Industry bailout 70, 480, 481
Leading U.S. companies 60, 61
NAFTA/CAFTA provisions 86, 87
Personal expenditures 59
Phone/texting device laws 95
Production 90-91
Registration 93
Safety belt laws, U.S. 94
Sales. 91-92
Speed limits (1995). 476
Speed records, one-mile 961
SUV sales. 92
Tax deductions, purchase incentives . . .387
Theft 127-29, 131
Toyota recall. 26, *197*
Truck sales 92
Auto racing 34, 432, **959-61**
Autumn, Autumnal Equinox 338, 353
Avant garde music 221-22
Aviation **334-35**
Airlines, top 25 98
Airmen/aircraft statistics 334
Air mileage, between world cities 102
Airplane exports, imports 85
Disasters. . . . 31-32, 316-18, *318*, 453, *809*
Fatalities. 115, 179
Safety record (1985-2009). 98
Leading businesses 60
Milestones 335, 451, 452, 454
Pan Am bombing (1988). 475
Traffic 98
Wright brothers (1903) 335, 451, 660
Awards, prizes . . . . . **.266-85**
Azerbaijan 123, 124, 457, 468, 715, 731, 736, **750-51**
Azores 688, **825**
Aztecs 655, 804

B

Bachelet, Michelle 672
Bacon, Sir Francis 445
Bacon, Nathaniel 444
Baha'i Faith 421, 697, 698, **706-07**
Bahamas 88, 89, 305, 457, 463, 688, 731, **751**
Bahrain 123, 138, 142, 457, 468, 688, 731, 733, **751-52**
Gross domestic product 734
Baker Island 604
Bakersfield, CA. 302, **563**, 572, 612, 615, 694
Balance of trade 76, 84, 85
Balearic Islands 688, 835
Bali. 670, 688
Ballet 226
Balloons and ballooning 335
Baltic Sea 688, 689
Baltimore, MD . . . . . **.563**
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 718
Consumer Price Index 54
Geography 694
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Population. 572, 612
Port traffic 87
Tides. 313
Travel and tourism 98
Weather 308-10, 312
Bangladesh . . . . . **.752**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 731, 733, 752
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Flag, map 457, 468
Health expenditures 150
Independence. 666
Internally displaced persons. 736
Languages 715, 752
Muslim population. 706
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees from/in 736
Banks
Bailout (2009, 2010) 22, 70, 480
Charters (1781, 1791, 1816) 446, 447
Closed (1933). 452
Deposits, U.S. 69
Failures (1934-2010) 70
Gold reserves (world) 734
Insurance 69
International 742
Leading U.S. 60, 70
Mortgages. 83
NAFTA provisions. 86
Number, U.S. 69
Savings and loan crisis (1989, 1996) . . .475
Baptist churches 396, 421, 697, 704-05
Baradar, Mullah Abdul Ghani *810*
Barbados 89, 457, 463, 688, 731, 733, **752**
Barley. 105, 106, 107
Barton, Clara. 450
Baseball. **908-34**
Aaron home run record (1974) 473
Addresses, team. 430
AL final standings/team statistics 910, 914-16
All-Star games 932
All-time leaders. 917-18
Batting champions 922-23
Black Sox scandal (1921). 452, 853
Cy Young Award. 926
Franchise moves, additions 933
Gehrig farewell (1939) 453
Gold Glove Awards. 930
Hall of Fame 453, 934
Home run leaders. 918-20
Little League 432, 933
Managers of the year (1983-2009) 934
Most Valuable Players (1931-2009) 927
NCAA champions 891
NL final standings/team statistics . . . 910-13
Olympic champions 854
Pennant, division winners. 928-30
Pitchers, leading. 919, 923-26
Players' strike (1994-95). 476
Racial integration (1947) 454
RBI leaders. 921-22
Rookies of the Year (1949-2009) . . . 927-28
Rose banning (1989) 475, 853
Season highlights (2010) 34, 39, *814*, 852, 910
Stadiums. 933
Steroid abuse 39-40, 479, 853
World Series. 22, 451, 455, 475, 908-09, 931-32
Basketball
FIBA 41
NBA **935-41**
Addresses, team 430-31
Arenas 941
Champions (1947-2010) 937
Coaches. 938, 940
Final standings (2009-10) 935
Hall of Fame. 941
Most Valuable Players 936-37
Player draft picks 939
Rookies of the year (1953-2010) 939
Scandals 853
Scoring leaders (1947-2010) 936
Season highlights (2010) . . . 36, 38, *814*, 852, 935
Statistical leaders. 938, 940
Women's professional 432, 942
NCAA **877-82**
Awards. 881
Coaches. 881
Conference standings (2009-10) 879-80
Men's all-time scorers 877
Men's all-time winningest teams 880
Men's tournament champions . . 32, 852, 877-78, 880
Women's tournament champions32, *815*, 852, 881-82
Bastille fortress *656*, 657
Baton Rouge, LA 82, 87, 302, **563**, 613, 694, 723
Battlefields, national 441
Bauhaus style 662, 730
Beans. 105, 106
Beatles, The 455, 666
Beauty pageants. 278
Beck, Glenn. *198*
Beef
Farm prices. 107
Livestock population 105, 106
Production, consumption 105, 108, 109-10
Begin, Menachem. 667
Belarus 457, 467, 668, 715, 731, **752-53**
Belep Archipelago 777
Belgium . . . . . **.753**
Agriculture 108, 110
Area, population 731, 753
Budget deficits 67
Education 397, 398
Flag, map 457, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
History 657, 661
Languages 715, 753
Motor vehicle production 90
Nuclear power 125
Rulers, royal family. 679
Taxes 735
Trade 84
U.S. investment 89
U.S. troops in 138
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735

Belize 457, 463, 731, **753**
Bell, Alexander Graham 449
Belmont Stakes 36, 852, 967-68
Benin 457, 470, 731, **754**
Bering, Vitus 445, 682
Bering Sea 689
Berlin, Germany
Blockade, airlift (1948) 454, 664
Wall built, leveled (1961, 1989) 666, 667, *668*
Bermuda 72, 88, 89, 688, 731, 847
Bernanke, Ben 22
Bernhardt, Sarah 449
Beverage manufacturers 60
Beyoncé (Knowles) 26, *200*
Bhutan 305, 457, 468, 731, 736, **754**
Bhutto, Benazir 668, 672
Biathlon 867, 869
Bible
Biblical figures 703
Books of 703
First printed in colonial America (1661) .444
Measures 365
Ten Commandments 702
Bicycling 387
(*see also* Tour de France)
Biden, Joe 480, *480*, 553
Big Bang 345
Bigelow, Kathryn *200*
Bill of Rights 490
bin Laden, Osama 670
Biology
Animal, plant classification 298
Discoveries 292-93
Glossary 287
Biomass 120, 126
Birmingham, AL 82, 308, 310, **563**, 572, 613, 694, 723
Birth control 176, 455
Births
Assisted reproduction 174
Cesarean delivery rates 173
Fertility rates 173
Infant mortality rates 172, 174, 180
Life expectancy 180
Multiple 174
Nonmarital childbearing 175
Number, rate 172
Birthstones 359
Black Death 654
Black Friday (1869) 449
Black Hawk War (1832) 448
Blacks
Africa return by (1816, 1820) 447
AIDS cases 156
Arrest records 131
Bus boycott (1955) 454
Cigarette use 154
Civil rights legislation (1875, 1957, 1960, 1964) 449, 455, 665
Coretta Scott King Award 277
Education 393, 396, 400, 619
First cabinet member (1966) 456
First governor since Reconstruction (1989) 475
First in colonies (1619) 444
First Joint Chiefs chairman (1989) 475
First major league baseball player (1947) 454
First mayors of major cities 456
First senator since Reconstruction (1966) 456
First Supreme Court justice (1967) 456
First U.S. President 480, *480*, 672
Hate crime victims 132
Health insurance coverage 149, 150
Home ownership rates 82
Households 617
Incomes, wages 56, 118
Infant mortality 180
Internet access 373
Life expectancy 180
March on Washington (1963) 455
Million Man March (1995) 476
NAACP founding (1909) 451
Nonmarital childbearing 175
Population 572, 618, 619, 620
Poverty rates 57-58
Prison inmates 132
Race riots (1943, 1965, 1967, 1992) 453, 456, 475
"Separate but equal" doctrine (1896) . . .450
Sexual activity 176
Sit-ins (1960) 455
Slave/"free colored" census data 610
Social Security 383
Spingarn Medal 277
Unemployment 114
Voting rights (1870, 1957, 1965) 449, 456, 492
War service 139
Black Sea 689
Blagojevich, Rod 39, 480
Blair, Tony 671
Blanda, George 43, *816*
Blindness 162, 433-33
Blizzards 307, 322, 450
Blois, House of 674
Blood disorders 433
Blood poisoning 178
Blood pressure 163, 178
Blood vessels. *See* Heart, blood vessels
Bloomberg, Michael 21, *198*
Blues artists, noted 224-25
Boat racing 978
Bobsledding 867, 869-70
Body mass index 169
Body weight tables 169, 170
Boer War (1899-1902) 659, 834
Boesky, Ivan 475
Boiling points 364
Boise, ID 82, 308-10, 312, **563**, 613, 694
Bolivia 123, 305, 457, 464, 665, 667, 672, 715, 731, **754-55**
Bollingen Prize in Poetry 277
Bolt, Usain 854
Bombings. *See* Terrorism
Bonaire 817
Bonds
Defined 76
Portraits on U.S. 64
Yields 74
Bonds, Barry 477, 479
Bonus March (1932) 452
Booker Prize (Man Booker Prize) 274
Books
Best-selling (2009) 257-58
First American printing (1640) 444
Most challenged (2009) 256
Notable (2010) 256-57
Postal rates 378
(*see also* Children's books; Literature; Writers, noted)
Border Protection 556
Borneo 688
Bosnia and Herzegovina **755**
Area, population 731, 755
Dayton accord (1995) 476
Flag, map 457, 466
History 668
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 715, 755
Refugees from 736
U.S. military financing 142
Boston, MA **563**
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Brinks robbery (1950) 454
Buildings, tall 718
Consumer Price Index 54
Fires 325, 444
Founded (1630) 444
Geography 694
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Latin School founded (1635) 444
Marathon 450, 853, 975-76
Massacre (1770) 445
News Letter (1704) 445
Police strike (1919) 451
Population 612
Port traffic 87
Road mileage to other cities 101
Subway, first 450
Tea Party (1773) 445
Tides 313
Weather 308-10, 312
Botanical classification 298
Botha, P. W. 668
Botswana 305, 457, 471, 715, 731, 733, 737, **755-56**
Boundary lines, U.S. 437
Bourbon, House of 676
Bowling 432, **970-72**
Boxer Rebellion (1900) 451
Boxing 22, 450, 453, 853, 854-55, **962-65**
Boy Scouts 419, 451, 505
BP oil rig disaster *196*
Braden, Dallas 34, *814*, 910
Bradstreet, Anne 444
Brady, James 474
Brady Bill (1993) 476
Branch Davidians 475-76
Brand names 80-81
Brazil **756**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Aquaculture 111
Area, population 731, 733, 756
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Education 397
Energy consumption 121
Flag, map 457, 464-65
Forests 305
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 655, 658, 670, 672
Languages 715, 756
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production 90
Nuclear power 125
Nuclear weapons abandonment 738
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . .123, 124
Securities held by U.S. 72
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 96
Urban areas (largest) 733
U.S. immigrants from 615
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days 99
Wages, hourly 735
Breast cancer 158, 159-60
Breeders' Cup 22, 968-69
Brennan, William 475
Brethren churches 396, 421, 697
Brezhnev, Leonid 667, 680
Bridge (card game) 364
Bridges 434, 450, 453, 456, 479, **724-26**
Britain. *See* United Kingdom
British Honduras. *See* Belize
British Indian Ocean Territory 847
British Open 38, 852, 953, 954
British West Indies 847
Broadcasting. *See* Radio; Television
Broadway. *See* Theater
Bronze Star 144
Brooke, Edward 456
Brown, John 448
Brownie camera (1900) 451
Brunei 123, 457, 469, 731, 734, **756-57**
Bryan, William Jennings 450
Bryant, Kobe *814*, 935
Bubonic plague 654
Buchanan, James . . . 506, **510**, *510*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Buchanan, Patrick 524-52
Buck, Pearl 452
Buddhism **707**
Adherents, world, U.S. 697, 698
Headquarters (U.S.) 421
History 648, 649, 654
Budget
Deficits for selected countries 67
Federal 26, 65-67, 481
Deficit reduction legislation (1993) . . .476
Stopgap funding (2010) 40
Surplus reported (1998) 476
State finances 68-69
Buffalo, NY 82, 308-10, 312, **563**, 572, 612, 694, 723
Buffett, Warren *198*
Buildings, tall 22, 434, **717-23**, *811*
Bulgaria 125, 142, 395, 457, 467, 667, 715, 731, **757**
Bull Run, Battle of (1861) 449
Bunker Hill, Battle of (1775) 446
Bunyan, John 444
Burger, Warren 456
Burgesses, House of (1619) 444
Burglary 127-29, 131-32
Burj Khalifa 22, *811*
Burkina Faso 457, 470, 715, 731, 737, **757**
Burma. *See* Myanmar
Burns 171
Burr, Aaron 447, 507
Burris, Roland 480
Burundi . . . 457, 471, 669, 715, 731, 734, 736, 743, **757-58**
Bush, George H.W. . . . 475, 506, 507, **516**, *516*, 519, 522, 523, 524-52
Bush, George W. 477, 478, 506, 507, **516-17**, *516*, 519
Electronic surveillance programs . .478, 479
First veto 479
Presidential elections 477, 478, 520-52, 522, 523, 672
Veto overturned 479
Business
Companies directory 422-28
Corporate tax rates 75
Franchises, fastest growing 62
Injuries, illnesses 116
International transactions, U.S. 88
Leaders, noted past 189-90
Leading companies 60-61
Patents granted 296
Professional organizations 429-30
Rotary club, first (1905) 451
Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) 450
U.S. investments abroad 89
(*see also* Banks; Corporations; Economics; Industries, U.S.; Stocks)
Byrd, Robert 35, 43, *816*
Byzantine Empire 650, 729

C

Cabinet, U.S. **553-61**
First black member (1966) 456
Obama administration 553-56
Personal salutes, honors 143
Cable television 262
Cabot, John 682

Cabrera Island. 835
Cabrini, Mother Frances Xavier. 453
CAFTA (Central American Free Trade Agreement) 87
Caicos Island 732, 847
Calcium (dietary) 167, 168
Caldecott Medal 275
Calderón, Felipe 672
Calendars **355-62**
Celestial (2011) 336-39
Chinese (lunar). 358
Days between two dates 356
Episcopal Church 699
Greek Orthodox Church 699
Gregorian 355
Islamic 699
Jewish. 700
Julian 355-56
Leap years 355
Perpetual 360-61
2011 357
California. **575**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Bear flag raised (1846). 448
Budget 480
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 14, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Gubernatorial recall election (2003) 478
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrants (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 575
Oil production 122
Population. 575, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 562-72, 623-25
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 526
Taxes 94, 391
Traveler spending. 97
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 623-25
California, Gulf of 689
Calley, William L., Jr. 473
Calories (dietary) 167, 170
Calvin, John 654
Cambodia 38, 108, 109, 457, 469, 667, 715, 731, **758**
Cameron, David 33, *811*
Cameroon 123, 305, 457, 470-71, 715, 731, 736, **758-59**
Canada. **759-60**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 731, 733, 759
Budget deficits 67
Buildings, tall 718, 719, 721, 723
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Commercial fishing. 111
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Consumer price changes 734
Education 397
Energy production, consumption 121
Flag, map 457, 462
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Forests 305
French and Indian War (1754-63) 445
Gasoline prices. 121
Gold production, reserves 79, 734
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
Infectious disease. 737
Islands 688
Languages 759
Latitudes, longitudes, altitudes 694-96
Motor vehicle production, exports. 90
Mountain peaks 686
Newspaper circulation 259
Nuclear power 125
Nunavut creation 670
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . . 123, 124
Postal information. 379
Prime ministers. 672, 760
Provinces, territories. 379, 759
Refugees in 736
Rivers 691-92
Securities held by U.S. 72
Spaceflight 332
Stock markets. 72
Taxes 735
Trade 84, 86
Travel and tourism 96, 97, 98
Unemployment rates 735
U.S. ancestral claims 619
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
U.S. troops in 138
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735
Waterfalls 694
Water supply. 305
Canadian Football League. 432
Canary Islands 688, 835
Cancer **158-60**
Deaths, new cases 159, 178
Detection 158
Help organizations 433
Prevention 158
Capetian dynasty 676
Cape Verde 457, 688, 731, **760**
Capital gains 74, 76
Capital punishment. *See* Death penalty
Capitol, U.S. 447, 604
Capone, Al. 452
Carbohydrates 166
Carbon dioxide emissions. 301, 303
Carbon monoxide emissions 303
Cárdenas, García López de 444
Cardinals, Roman Catholic 702
Cardiovascular disease 162-63
Cards, playing (odds). 364
Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) 739
Caribbean region 731, 737
Caribbean Sea
Area, depth 689
Islands 603-04, 688
Maps. 463
Carlsbad Caverns (NM) 590
Carnegie Hall. 450
Carolingian dynasty 676, 677
Cars. *See* Automobiles
Carson, Rachel 455
Carter, Jimmy 474, 478, 506, 507, **515**, *515*, 519, 522, 523, 524-52
Cartoonists 190, 269, 276
"Casey at the Bat" (poem) (1888) 450
Cash for Clunkers program 481
Casinos 60
Castro, Fidel 665, 672, 767-68
Cat breeds. 300
Catholic churches 697, 698
(*see also* Roman Catholicism)
Cattle. *See* Beef; Livestock
Caucasus Mountains 687
Cave paintings (Lascaux, France) *645*
Cayman Islands 72, 731, 847
Celebes 688
Celebrities. *See* Noted personalities; specific fields
Celestial events (2011). 336-39
Cellular telephones 375
Celsius scale. 363
Celts. 650
Cemeteries
Arlington National (VA). 605
Presidential burial sites. 518
Census
Authorized (1790). 446
Bureau of the 554
Figures (1790-2000). 608-09
Origins and methods 606
Permanent Bureau established 451
Third (1810) 447
2009 estimates 622-44
2010 count *197*
Central African Republic 305, 457, 470, 731, 734, 736, 742, **760-61**
Internally displaced persons. 736
Central America
Agriculture 109, 110
Maps. 463
Mayan culture. 648, 651
Oil/gas reserves 123
Trade 84, 87
Travel and tourism 97
U.S. investment 89
Volcanoes. 684, 685
(*see also* specific countries)
Central American Common Market. 84
Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) 87
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
Directors 137
Illegal operations report (1975). 473
Internet address 556
Reform bill signed (2004) 478
Spy cases (1994, 1997) 476
Cerebral palsy. 433
Cerebrovascular diseases. *See* Strokes
Ceres (dwarf planet). 345, 346, **350**
Ceuta 835
Ceylon. *See* Sri Lanka
Chad. 109, 124, 305, 457, 470, 667, 731, 736, 737, 742, **761**
Challenger (space shuttle) 329, 332, 474, 475
Champlain, Samuel de 444, 682
Chandler, AZ **563**, 572, 612
Channel Islands 688, 847
Chaplin, Charlie 452
Charlemagne. 650, 676
Charles Martel. 650
Charleston, SC 82, 87, 313, 444, 445
Charlotte, NC. .82, 98, **563**, 612, 615, 695, 718
Chartres Cathedral *652*
Chatham Islands. 688, 818
Chavez, Hugo 672
Chechnya 668
Chemicals
Exports, imports 85
Leading U.S. companies 60
Toxic. 304
Chemistry
Discoveries. 292-93
Glossary 287
Nobel Prizes 266, 267
Periodic table of elements 289-90
Chesapeake, VA **564**, 613
Chess. 972
Chiang Kai-shek 662
Chicago, IL **564**
Air mileage to other cities 102
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 718-19
Consumer Price Index 54
Fire (1871) 449
Geography 695
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Marathon 977
Population. 572, 612
Port traffic 87
Road mileage to other cities 101
Rotary Club (1905) 451
Weather 308-10, 312
Chicago Board of Trade. 75
Chichen Itza pyramid *651*
Chicken. *See* Poultry products
Chicken pox 164
Chick-fil-A Bowl 884
Children
AIDS cases. 155-56
Associations and organizations 419
Education (*see* Education)
Health insurance coverage. 149, 150
Help organizations 433
Living arrangements. 617
Population. 616
Poverty rates 58
Risk behavior 153, 154, 178
Social Security benefits 381
Children's books 257, 274-75
Chile. **761-62**
Agriculture 108, 110
Area, population 731, 762
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Earthquake (2010) 27, *809*
Education 397
Flag, map 457, 464-65
Forests 305
History 667, 668, 670, 672, 680
Languages 762
Mining rescue (2010) 39, *809*
Oil/gas reserves 123
U.S. investment 89
China, Dynastic
Architecture 729
Boxer Rebellion (1900). 451
European powers and 659
Exclusion Act (1882). 450
Great Wall. 647, *648*
Open Door Policy (1899) 450
Opium War (1839-42). 658
Reforms 660
Revolution (1911) 661
Ruling dynasties 647, 649, 651, 654, 656, 681
U.S. immigrants from 614
China, People's Republic of **762-64**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 731, 733, 762
Arms sales 142
Autonomous regions. 763
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Consumer price changes 734
Cultural Revolution 665
Earthquakes (2008, 2010) 32, 324
Energy production, consumption 121
Flag, map 457, 468-69
Foreign exchange rates 86
Forests 305
Gasoline prices. 121
Gold production 79
Gold reserves 734
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 668, 669, 671, 762-63
Infectious disease. 737
Languages 715, 762

Leaders. 681, 762-63
Merchant fleet. 88
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production 90
Muslim population. 706
Nixon visit (1972) 473
Nuclear arms 738
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees from/in 736
Russian relations 671
School killings. 33
Securities held by U.S. 72
Spaceflight 8, 332
Trade 84, 473
Product recall scandals 671
Travel and tourism 95-96, 97, 98
Urban areas (largest) 733
U.S. adoptions from 174
U.S. immigrants from 614, 615
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days. 99
China, Republic of. *See* Taiwan
Chinese calendar 358
Chinese folk religionists 698
Chlamydia 164
Choking 171
Cholesterol 163, 167
Choreographers, noted 226
Christ (Jesus Christ) 649
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) . . 421, 697, 704-05
Christianity
Adherents, world. 698
Denominations 421-22, 697-98, 704-05
History 649, 651-52, 654
Parochial schools 396
Christmas Day 357
Christmas Island. 688, 750
Chromium 77, 168
Chronology of 2009-10. 21-42
Chrysler Corporation 481
Chula Vista, CA. **564**, 572, 613
Churches. *See* Religion
Churchill, Winston 453, 663
Church of Christ 396, 421, 697
Church of Christ, Scientist 421, 697
Church of England 445, 669, 845
Church of God 396, 421, 697
CIA. *See* Central Intelligence Agency
Cigarettes. *See* Smoking
Cincinnati, OH. 82, 87, 101, 302, **564**, 612, 695, 719
Cinema. *See* Movies
Circumnavigation 335
Cirrhosis. *See* Liver disease
CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) 668, 739
Cities, U.S. **562-72**
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 434, 717-23
Consumer Price Indexes 54
Cultural institutions 255
Farthest east, north, south, west 434
Fastest-growing/ -shrinking 572
Housing prices 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Latitudes, longitudes, altitudes 694-96
Newspaper circulation 258-59
Population. 562-72, 612-13, 622-44
Ports 87
Racial breakdown. 572
Road mileage between. 101
Time differences. 362
Weather 308-10
Cities, world
Air mileage between. 102
Air pollution. 302
Air traffic 98
Buildings. 717
Latitudes, longitudes, altitudes 696
Population. 733
Time differences. 362
Weather 312
Citigroup 480
Civil rights
Activism (1955, 1960,1965) . . 454, 455, 456
Commission, U.S. 556
Disabilities Act (1990). 475
Legislation (1875, 1957, 1960, 1964) . . 449, 455, 456, 665
(*see also* Desegregation; Elections, voting rights; Women)
Civil service reform (1883). 450
Civil War, U.S. (1861-65). . . . 148, 448-49, *449*
Amnesty Act (1872) 449
Black troops 139
Casualties, numbers serving 145
Gettysburg Address (1863) 494
Lincoln Prize. 277
Military awards 144
Clark, Barney B. 474
Clark, George Rogers. 446
Classical music. 221-22, 255
Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) 451
Clemens, Roger 39-40
Cleveland, Grover. 506, **512**, *512*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Cleveland, OH **564**
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 719
Consumer Price Index 54
Geography 695
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Population. 572, 612
Road mileage to other cities. 101
Weather 308-10, 312
Clijsters, Kim. 41, 852
Climate. *See* Global warming; Weather
Clinton, Bill *476*, 506, 507, **516**, *516*, 519, *669*
Impeachment, acquittal 476, 477, 670
Presidential elections (1992, 1996) . . . 475, 522, 523, 524-52
Whitewater report (2002) 477
Clinton, Chelsea *199*
Clinton, Hillary Rodham. 479, 480
Cloning. *See* Genetics and genetic engineering
Clothing
CAFTA provisions. 87
Exports, imports 85
Leading U.S. companies 60
Personal expenditures 59
Price index 53-54
Coal
Exports, imports 85, 120
Mining strikes (1922, 1946) 452, 453
Production, consumption 120, 121, 124
Coast Guard, U.S.
Academy. 144
Address for information 146, 556
Commandants 137
Insignia 146
Personnel, active duty 139
Coastlines, U.S. 435
Cobalt 77, 79
Coca-Cola (1886, 1985) 450, 475
Cocoanut Grove Nightclub fire 325
Cocos (Keeling) Islands. 750
Cody, Buffalo Bill 450
Coffee 85
Coins 63, 65
Colds and flu. *See* Common cold; Influenza
Cold War 454, 664
***Cole* bombing (2000)** 477, 670
Coleman, Gary 43, *816*
Colleges and universities
Bachelor's degrees conferred. 399
Coeducation, first (1833) 448
College, first (1636) 444
Desegregation (1962). 455
Endowment assets 399
Faculty salaries. 400
Financial aid for 399
Four-year institutions 403-18
Land Grant Act (1862) 449
Nicknames, colors 889-90
Sports (*see* National Collegiate Athletic Assoc.)
State university, first (1795) 446
Supreme Court affirmative action rulings (2003). 478
Tuition and costs 398, 403-18
Women's, first (1821) 447
Collins, Michael 456
Colombia **764**
Agriculture 108, 110
Area, population 731, 764
Education 395
Flag, map 457, 464
Foreign aid to 738
Forests 305
Gold production 79
Health expenditures 150
Internally displaced persons. 736
Language 764
Liberation of 680
Military strength 141
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . . .123, 124
Presidential elections 36
Refugees from 736
Travel and tourism 96
U.S. adoptions from 174
U.S. investment 89
U.S. military financing. 142
U.S. troops in 138
Colorado **576**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 14, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 576
Oil production 122
Population. 576, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 562, 564-65, 625
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 526-27
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 625
Colorado River 682, 691
Colorado Springs, CO 82, **564**, 612, 695
Colorectal cancer 158
Color spectrum 292
Columbia (space shuttle). 329-32, 331, 474, 478, 672
Columbian Exposition (1893) 450
Columbia River 691
Columbine High School (Littleton, CO) . .477
Columbus, Christopher 444, 654, 682
Columbus, OH. 82, 308-10, **564**, 612, 615, 695, 719
Columbus Day 357
Comets 351
Commerce. *See* Exports, imports; Ships and shipping; Trade
Commerce, Department of. **554**
Employees, payroll 117
Secretaries 560-61
Commission on Civil Rights 556
Common cold 164
Common Sense (Paine pamphlet) (1776) 446
Commonwealth, British 739
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) 668, 739
Communications. *See* Telecommunications
Communism
Post-World War II 664
Russian revolution (1917). 661
Soviet Bloc breakup (1989) 668
U.S.
McCarthy hearings (1954) 454
Red scare (1920) 452
Trials, convictions 454
Communist China. *See* China, People's Republic of
Comoros 457, 471, 731, 734, **764-65**
Compact discs 261, 262
Composers, noted 221-23
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (1996) 476, 739
Compromise of 1850 448
Computers. **369-74**
Access/usage 369
Exports, imports 85
Hardware sales, status. 370
Leading U.S. companies 60-61
Milestones *200*, 369
Software, top-selling. 370
(*see also* Internet)
Concentration camps. *See* Holocaust
Concerts, top-grossing (1985-2009) 261
Confederate States of America
Amnesty Act (1872) 449
Civil War (1861-65). 145, 448-49
Flags. 494
Government 494
Confederations Cup (Soccer) 950
Confucianism 647, 698
Congo, Democratic Republic of the **765**
Area, population 731, 733, 765
Flag, map 457, 471
Forests 305
Gold production 79
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 669, 672
Internally displaced persons. 736
Languages 715, 765
Refugees from/in 736
UN peacekeeping mission 742
Congo, Republic of the 123, 124, 305, 457, 471, 731, 736, **765-66**
Agriculture 109
Congo River 690
Congregational churches 697
Congress, U.S. **501-02**
Actions, major (2009-2010) 40, 46
Apportionment 610
Bill-into-law process 494
Employees, payroll 117
First. 445
House of Representatives
Bank closure (1991). 475
First woman (1916) 451
First woman leader (2007). 479
Members 13-19
Party representation. 501-02
Salaries, term. 13
Speakers 501

Nonvoting members 19
Political divisions (1901-2010) 501-02
Political scandals 27, 28, 33
Presidential vetoes (1789-2010). 502
Salutes, honors. 143
Senate
First black (1966) 456
First senators (1788) 446
Floor leaders 501
Members 12-13, 24
Party representation. 501-02
Salaries, term. 12
Visitors, admission of 604
Congressional Gold Medal 278
Congress of Industrial Organizations. *See* American Federation of Labor
Congress of Vienna (1814-15) 657
Conjunction (astronomical position) 336
Connecticut. **576-77**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 15, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 576
Population. 576, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 626
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 527
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 626
Conservation. *See* Environment
Constantine. 649
Constantinople 650
Constellations. 343
Constitution, U.S. *485*, **485-93**
Adopted (1788). 446
Amendments 490-93
Citizenship (1868) 449, 491
ERA (1972, 1982) 473, 474
Income tax (1913) 451, 492
Presidential succession (1967) 456, 493
Prohibition (1919, 1933). 451, 452, 492, 493
Slavery abolished (1865) 449, 491
Voting age (1971) 473, 493
Women's suffrage (1920). 452, 492
Bill of Rights 490
Preamble 485
Ratification (1787) 446, 485
Constitutional Convention (1787) 446, 484-85
Construction
Employment/unemployment. 113-14
Injuries, illnesses 116
Leading companies 60
Median weekly earnings. 118
U.S. national income 55
Construction aggregates. 77, 79
Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) 53-54
Consumer Product Safety Commission. .556
Contador, Alberto. 38, 973
Continental Congress
Articles of Confederation (1777). . .446, 484
Declaration of Independence (1776) . . 446, 482-84, *483*
First (1774). 445
Great Seal of the U.S. 495, *495*
Northwest Ordinance (1787) 446
Stars and Stripes (1777). 446, 495
Continental Divide 436
Continents
Agriculture 108
Altitudes (highest, lowest). 696
Area, population 731
Exploration 682-84
Lakes 693
Maps. 461-72
Mountain peaks 686-87
Oil/gas reserves 123
Rivers 690-92
Temperature/precipitation extremes. . . .315
Volcanoes. 684-85
Waterfalls 694
(*see also* specific continents)
Contract With America (1995) 476
Cook Islands 472, 731, 818
Coolidge, Calvin 506, 507, **513**, *513*, 518, 522, 523
Cooper, James Fenimore. 447
Copenhagen Accord 23
Copernicus, Nicolaus. 654
Copper
Dietary 168
Production, reserves. 77, 79
Copyrights. *See* Patents and copyrights
Coral Sea Islands 750
Corbett, James J. 450
Coretta Scott King Award 277
Corn 85, 105-10
Coronado, Francisco 444, 682
Corporations
Bond yields. 74
Brand ownership/sales 80-81
Business directory 422-28
Leading U.S. 60-61
Patents received (2009) 296
Revenues, largest. 62
Tax rates. 75
Corpus Christi, TX . .82, 87, **564**, 612, 695, 723
Corsica 466, 688, 776
Cortes, Hernando 655, 682
Cosmic background radiation. 345
Cosmonauts. *See* Astronauts and cosmonauts
Costa Book of the Year award (formerly Whitbread Award). . . .277
Costa Rica. 89, 110, 457, 463, 731, **766**
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast). . . . 305, 457, 470, 672, 715, 731, 736, 742, **766-67**
Cotton
Exports, imports 85
Farm prices. 107
Production 105, 106
Cotton Bowl 884-85
Cotton gin (1793) 446, *447*
Counties, U.S.
Average weekly wages. 115
Largest, by population 613
Largest, smallest 434
Country music 225-26, 284
Courts. *See* Judiciary, U.S.; Supreme Court, U.S.; World Court
Cowell, Simon. 34
Cox, Archibald 473
Coxey, Jacob S. 450
CPI (Consumer Price Indexes) 53-54
Crane, Stephen 450
Crater Lake 434, 684
Craxi, Bettino 668
Credit, consumer 56
Creek Indian War (1813-14) 447
Crime **127-36**
Arrests, by race 131
Hate crimes 132
Law enforcement officers 128
Rates of 127-29
(*see also* Murder)
Crimean War (1853-56). 148, 659
Crime Victimization Survey, National. . . .127
Croatia 123, 457, 466, 668, 715, 731, 736, **767**
Cromwell, Oliver 655
Crozet Archipelago. 777
Crude oil. *See* Petroleum
Crusades 147, 652
Crystal Palace. 658
Cuba. **767-68**
Agriculture 109
Area, population 688, 731, 767
Bay of Pigs (1961) 455, 665
Castro resignation 672
Flag, map 457, 463
Language 767
Missile crisis (1962) 455
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees from 736
Revolution (1959) 665, 767
Spanish-American War (1898) 450
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. troops in 138
(*see also* Guantánamo Bay)
Culp, Robert 43, *816*
Cumberland Road (1811) 447
Cuneiform 646
Curacao 688, 817
Curling 867, 871
Currency, U.S.
Circulation, amount in. 65
Denominations 63
Dollar bill. 64
Engraving, printing 63, 554, 604
Foreign exchange rates 74, 86
Gold Standard dropped (1933). 452
Mint, U.S. 63, 446
Portraits on 63
Currie, Betty. *See* Lewinsky scandal
Curtis, Tony. 43, *816*
Custer, George A. 449
Customs, U.S. 86, 556
Cycles, chronological 358
Cycling. 387
(*see also* Tour de France)
Cyclones 307, 312, 322, 672
Cyprus 88, 395, 457, 468, 688, 731, 736, 742, **768**
Cyrus 648
Cystic fibrosis. 433
Cy Young awards 926
Czechoslovakia. 614, 619, 662, 663, 664, 669, **769**
Czech Republic. **768-69**
Area, population 731, 768
Budget deficits 67
Education 395, 397, 398
Flag, map 457, 466
Formation of (1993) 669
Languages 715, 768
Motor vehicle production 90
NATO treaty 669
Nuclear power 125
Taxes 735
U.S. investment 89
U.S. military financing. 142
U.S. missiles in. 479-80, 481
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735

D

Dada movement 662
Dairy products 105, 107
Dallas, TX **564**
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 719
Consumer Price Index 54
Geography 695
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Population. 572, 612
Road mileage to other cities. 101
Weather 308-10
Dams, major 434, 452, 727-28
Dance. 226, 254, 660
Dare, Virginia 444
Darfur. 672, 742
Dark energy. 345
Dark matter 345
Darwin, Charles *657*, 658
Da Vinci, Leonardo. 653
Davis Cup (tennis) 958
Daylight Saving Time 359
Days
Between two dates 356
Length of. 353
Names of (in 8 languages) 710
Daytona 500 (auto race). 960
Deafness. *See* Hearing disorders
Dean, John 473
Death penalty
Abolition, reinstatement (1972, 1976). 473, 474
Illinois commutations (2003). 478
New Jersey repeal 479
Prison population 130
Rates, U.S. 130
States with 130
Supreme Court rulings 47, 478, 479
Texas woman (1998) 476
Deaths
Accidental. 178-79
AIDS 156, 737
Cancer 159
Infant rates, causes 172, 174, 180
Leading causes 178
Obituaries (2010) 43-45, *816*
Occupational. 115
Rates, U.S. 172
Suicides 178
Survivor benefits. 381
(*see also* Accidents and disasters; Murder)
Debt
Consumer. 56
National 68, 77
State. 68
Decibels. 368
Decimals 365
Declaration of Independence 446, 482-84, *483*
Deep Throat. 478
Defense, national. *See* Armed forces, U.S.; Military affairs; Nuclear arms
Defense, U.S. Department of **554**
Budget, expenditures 66, 141, 142
Employees, payroll 117
Missile-defense testing. 26
Pentagon 605
Personal salutes, honors 143
Secretaries 558
Defense contracts 142
DeGeneres, Ellen 34
de Klerk, F. W.. . . . . .668, 669
Delaware **577**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 15, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20

Hazardous waste .304
Health insurance coverage .9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) .615
Motor vehicles .94, 95
Name origin, nickname .438, 577
Population .577, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians .621
Cities, towns .626
Ethnic, racial distribution .620
Poverty rates .58
Presidential elections .520, 521, 527
Taxes .94, 391
Unemployment .112
ZIP and area codes .626
DeLay, Tom .478
Democratic Party
Congressional members .501-02
Presidential, vice presidential candidates .522
Denali (Mount McKinley) .434, 435, 686, 696
Deng Xiaoping .668, 669
Denmark .**769-70**
Agriculture .108, 110
Area, population .731, 769
Budget deficits .67
Education .397, 398
Flag, map .457, 466
Foreign aid from .738
Foreign exchange rates .86
Languages .715, 769
Merchant fleet .88
Oil/gas reserves .123
Rulers, royal family .678
Taxes .735
U.S. investment .89
Vacation days .99
Wages, hourly .735
Denominations, religious .704-05
Denver, CO .**564-65**
Airport traffic .98
Air quality .302
Buildings, tall .719
Geography .695
Housing .82
Immigrant admissions (2009) .615
Population .612
Road mileage to other cities .101
Weather .308-10, 312
Department stores .60, 61
Depression, economic
Defined .76
Panics (1873, 1893, 1907) .449, 450
Stock market crash (1929) .452, *452*, 662
Depression, mental .161, 433
Descartes, René .654, 656
Desegregation .454, 455, 504
Deserts, world .689
De Soto, Hernando .444, 682
Detroit, MI .**565**
Airport traffic .98
Air quality .302
Buildings, tall .719
Consumer Price Index .54
Geography .695
Housing .82
Immigrant admissions (2009) .615
Population .612
Port traffic .87
Riots (1943, 1967) .453, 456
Road mileage to other cities .101
Weather .308-10, 312
Dewey, John .450
DeWyze, Lee .34
Diabetes .41, 161-62, 163, 178
Dice .364
Dickinson, Emily .450
Diego Garcia .138
Diem, Ngo Dinh .455
Diet. *See* Nutrition
Dinosaurs .286
Dirigibles .335
Disability insurance .380-84
Disabled people
Anti-discrimination act (1990) .475
Hate crime victims .132
Olympics for .28, 874, 875
Population, by age .616
School programs .394
Disarmament. *See* Arms control
Disasters. *See* Accidents and disasters
Discovery (space shuttle) .329-31, 478, *812*
Diseases. *See* Health and medicine; specific diseases
Distinguished Flying Cross .144
Distinguished Service Cross .144
District of Columbia. *See* Washington, DC
Diving. *See* Swimming and diving
Divorce .172, 173, 387
Djibouti .138, 142, 457, 470, 667, 731, **770**
DNA. *See* Genetics and genetic engineering
Doctors .152
Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform .37
Dogs
American Kennel Club .300, 432
Iditarod sled race .975
Therapy dogs .433
Westminster Kennel Club .975
Dole, Robert .524-52
Dollar bill, U.S. .64, *64*
Dollar index .74
Dolly (cloned sheep) .670
Dominica .457, 463, 688, 731, 733, 734, **770**
Dominican Republic .**770-71**
Area, population .731, 770
Flag, map .457, 463
Languages .770
Travel and tourism .97
U.S. immigrants from .614
U.S. investment .89
U.S. involvement in (1916, 1965) .451, 456
Dow Jones Industrial Average
Defined .76
Performance
2010 .23, 29, 31, 33, 39
Historical .72-73
Draft, U.S.
NYC riots (1863) .449
Peacetime, first (1940) .453
Selective Service System .556
Vietnam-era (1973, 1977) .473, 474
World War I .451
Drake, Sir Francis .444, 682
Drama. *See* Theater
Dred Scott decision (1857) .448, 504
Drownings .179
Drug abuse
Arrests .131
Help organizations .432-33
Prevalence .153
Sports scandals .479
Drug cartels .35-36, 481, 672
Drugs, therapeutic
CAFTA provisions .87
Consumer protection (1906) .451
Diabetes drug risks .41
Discoveries .292-93
Leading U.S. companies .61
Medicare coverage .382
Most frequently mentioned .152
Personal expenditures .59
Drug stores .60
Dubai. *See* United Arab Emirates
Dukakis, Michael .475, 524-52
Dumbarton Oaks (1944) .453
Durham, NC .82, **565**, 613, 695
DVDs. *See* Videos/DVDs
Dwarf planets .345, 346, **350**

E

Earhart, Amelia .335, 452, 453
Earth .345-46, 352-53
Earthquakes, major .25, 27, 32, 40, **324**, 451, 475, 476, 671, *809*
East China Sea .689
Eastern Atoll .604
Eastern Orthodox churches .704-05
Church calendar .699
Headquarters (U.S.) .421
Membership .697
Parochial schools .396
Easter Sunday .699, 700
East Germany. *See* Germany
East Indies .688
East Timor. *See* Timor-Leste
Eating disorders .162, 432, 433
Eclipse Awards .969-70
Eclipses .336, 344
Ecology. *See* Environment
Economics .**52-83**
Bank bailout .70, 480
Banking statistics .69-70
Budget, U.S. .65-67
Consumer price changes .734
Consumer Price Indexes .53-54
Crisis and recovery efforts (2008-10) .70, 387, 479-80, 672
2010 news .22, 24-25, 27, 29, 35, 37, 39, 40
Economists, noted past .191-92
GDP, GNP .52, 734
Glossary of terms .76-77
Housing foreclosures .83
Income, national .52, 55
Nobel Prizes .266, 269
State finances .68-69
Stocks, bonds .57
(*see also* Depression, economic)
Economic Stimulus Act of 2008 .479
Ecuador .41, 89, 108, 123, 124, 305, 457, 464, 615, 731, 736, **771**
Edgar Awards .277
Edison, Thomas A. .449
Education .**393-418**
Associations and organizations .419
Awards .278
Computer software, top-selling .370
Educational attainment, U.S. .619
Educators, noted .191-92
Enrollment .394, 395, 396
Food program costs .103
History .444, 447
Homeschooling .396
Nursing school, first (1873) .449
Personal expenditures .59
Revenues and expenditures, public schools .393, 397
Student drug use .153
Tax credits .387
Test scores .395, 400-02
U.S. expenditures .66
(*see also* Colleges and universities; High schools)
Education, Department of .**555**
Employees, payroll .117
Secretaries .561
Edwards, Jonathan (1697-58) .445
EEC (European Economic Community) .664, 668, 669, 740
Eggs .38-39, 107
Egypt .**771-72**
Agriculture .108, 109, 110
Ancient .646, *646*
Architecture .729
Gods and goddesses .708
Aquaculture .111
Area, population .731, 733, 771
Arms purchases .141
Artifacts .662
Flag, map .457, 470
Foreign aid to .738
Health expenditures .150
Languages .715, 771
Military strength .141
Muslim population .706
Oil/gas reserves .123
Refugees in .736
Religious unrest (1970s) .666
UN peacekeeping mission .742
U.S. investment .89
U.S. military financing .142
U.S. troops in .138
Egypt-Israel peace treaty .667
Ehrlichman, John .473
Einstein, Albert .291, 453, 661
Eisenhower, Dwight D. .506, 507, **514**, *514*, 518, 519, 522, 523, 524-52
Elba .688, 791
Elderly
AIDS cases .156
Alzheimer's disease .157, 178
Disability status .616
Employment, U.S. .119
Help organizations .432-33
Home ownership rates .82
Median income .119
Medicare, health insurance .150, 382, 456
Population .616
Poverty level .58
Sexual activity .177
Social Security .380-85
Tax considerations .390
Election Day .357
Elections, U.S.
Midterm (2010) .*194*
Congress, U.S. .12-19
Governors .20
Primaries .33, 34-35, 40
Summary .10-11
Off-year (2009) .21
Presidential (*see* Presidential elections)
Primary voting system, first (1903) .451
Voting rights
Blacks (1870, 1957, 1965) .449, 456, 492
Minimum age lowered (1971) .473, 493
Motor-voter bill .476
Women (1869, 1920) .449, 452, 492
Electoral College .491, 521
Electric power
Blackouts (1965, 2003) .456, 478
Hydroelectric plants .728
Leading U.S. utilities .61
Physics of .291
Production, consumption .120, 125
Renewable sources .126
Unit measurements .368
Electronics industry .60
Elements, chemical .289-90
Eliot, T(homas) S(tearns) .452
Elizabeth I (Queen of England) .653, *653*, 655
Ellis Island .450, *450*, 500
Ellison, Larry .*198*
Ellison, Ralph .454
El Niño 313
El Paso, TX .82, **565**, 612, 615, 695
El Salvador .110, 142, 457, 463, 614, 615, 667, 668, 670, 731, **772-73**
E-mail .371-72, 373
Emancipation Proclamation (1863) .449
Embargo Act (1807) .447
Embryo research. *See* Stem-cell research
Emerson, Ralph Waldo .448

Emmy Awards. 279-80
Emoticons 372
Empire State Building (NYC) . . .452, 453, 717
Employment, U.S. **112-19**
Cities (selected) 562-72
Displaced workers 113
Elderly. 119
Fair practices (1941). 453
Government 117
Injuries, illnesses 115-16
Military 138-39
Occupations and gender 114
Projected openings. 115
Rates (1900-2009) 112
Social Security benefits 380-86
Temporary help 61
Endangered species. 305-06
Endeavour (space shuttle). 8, 28, 330-31
Energy **120-26**
Expenditures. 59, 66
Exports, imports 85, 120
Leading companies 60
NAFTA provisions. 86
Price indexes 53-54
Production, consumption 120, 121, 122
Renewable sources 121, 126
Tax credits 390
(*see also* specific countries, sources, types)
Energy, Department of. . . . . **.555**
Created (1977) 474
Employees, payroll 117
Secretaries 561
England. *See* United Kingdom
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of 63, 554, 604
Enlightenment (18th century) 656
Enron Corp.. . . . . .477, 479
Ensign, John 481
Entertainers
Noted past 242-48
Noted present. 229-42
Original names 248-49
Environment **301-06**
Cancer link 158
Earth Day, first (1970) 456
Endangered species. 305-06
NAFTA/CAFTA provisions 86, 87
U.S. expenditures. 66
(*see also* Global warming; Pollution)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Employees, payroll 117
Gorsuch contempt citation (1982) 474
Mailing, Internet addresses 556
Envoys and ambassadors, salutes to . . .143
EPA. *See* Environmental Protection Agency
Epicureans 648
Episcopal Church 396, 421, 697, 699, 704-05
Gay bishop election (2003). 478
Eponyms 712
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. 117, 556
Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). . . .473, 474
Equatorial Guinea. 123, 124, 457, 471, 731, 734, 737, **773**
Equinoxes 337, 338, 353
ERA (Equal Rights Amendment). . . .473, 474
Ericson, Leif 651, 682
Erie, Lake. 693
Erie Canal (1825). 447
Eris (dwarf planet) 345, 346, **350**
Eritrea 141, 457, 470, 672, 731, 734, 736, 737, **773**
Essenes. 649
Estonia. 397, 458, 467, 668, 731, **773-74**
Education 398
Ethiopia . . . . . **.774**
Agriculture 108
Area, population 731, 733, 774
Flag, map 458, 470
Foreign aid to 738
Forests 305
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 659, 667, 672
Internally displaced persons. 736
Languages 715, 774
Muslim population. 706
Refugees from/in 736
Sanitation 737
U.S. adoptions from 174
Water quality. 737
Ethnic, racial distribution (U.S.) 618-21
Ethnic religionists 697, 698
Etna, Mount 791
Etruscans 648
EU. *See* European Union
Euclid. 648
Europe
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
AIDS cases. 737
Altitudes (highest, lowest). 696
Area, population 731
Commercial fishing. 111
Islands 688
Lakes 693
Languages 715-16
Map. 466-67
Motor vehicle production, exports. 90
Mountain peaks 687
Oil/gas reserves 123
Religious adherents 698
Rivers 690-91
Rulers, royal families 673-79
Temperature/precipitation extremes. . . .315
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 97
U.S. investment 89
U.S. military financing. 142
U.S. troops in 138
Volcanoes. 684, 685
Waterfalls 694
(*see also* specific countries)
European Economic Community (EEC) 664, 668, 669, 740
European Free Trade Assoc. (EFTA). 740
European Space Agency 8, 332
European Union (EU) 21, 84, 89, 669, 671, 740
Evangelical churches. 421, 697
Evening stars (2011). 342
Everest, Mount 687, 696
Evers, Medgar 455, 476
Evolution theory
Darwin 658
Recent discoveries 286, *812*
Scopes trial (1925) 452
Exchange rates, foreign. 86
Executions, U.S. *See* Death penalty
Executive agencies, U.S. 553
Exercise. 163, 170
Existentialism 664
Explorations, expeditions
Antarctic 683-84
Arctic. 683
Western Hemisphere 654, 655, 682
Explosions 115, 326
(*see also* Terrorism)
Exports, imports. 84-85
Agricultural 85, 107, 110
Automobiles 85, 90
Balance of trade 84, 85
Coal, coke. 85
Commodities. 85
Energy 85, 120
International transactions, U.S. 88
Manufactured goods. 85
Merchant fleets. 88
Petroleum 85, 120, 123, 124
Express Mail 377

F

Fahrenheit scale 363
Falkland Islands 688, 847
Families
Financial assets breakdown 57
Poverty rates, levels 58
Stock ownership 57
Surnames 714
(*see also* Households)
Famous people. *See* Noted personalities; specific fields
FAO (Food and Agriculture Org.) 741
Farms. *See* Agriculture
Faroe Islands 688, 731, 769
Fats and oils 85, 166, 167
Faulkner, William 452
FBI 604
FCC (Federal Communications Commission) 117, 556
FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation). 69, 76, 117, 556
Federal agencies
Civilian employment 117
Directory 556
(*see also* specific agencies)
Federal Bureau of Investigation 604
Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 117, 556
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). . 69, 76, 117, 556
Federal Emergency Management Agency 556
Federal government. *See* Government, U.S.
Federalist Papers (1787) 446
Federal Reserve System 39, **71**, 76, 117, 451, 479, 480, 556
Federal taxes. *See* Income taxes, federal
Federal Trade Commission (FTC). . .117, 556
Federer, Roger 26, 852
FedEx Cup. 953
Felt, W. Mark 478
Feminism. 665
Ferguson, Miriam (Ma). 452
Ferraro, Geraldine 474
Fertility rates. 172, 173
Fiber (dietary) 166, 167
Fiesta Bowl 885
Figure skating. *See under* Skating
Fiji 458, 472, 688, 731, **774-75**
Fillmore, Millard 506, 507, **510**, *510*, 518
Films. *See* Movies
Finance. *See* Banks; Business; Economics; Stocks
Finland. . . . . **.775**
Area, population 731, 775
Budget deficits 67
Education 397, 398
Flag, map 458, 467
Foreign aid from 738
Forests 305
Languages 715, 775
Nuclear power 125
Securities held by U.S. 72
Taxes 735
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735
Firearms
Brady Bill (1993). 476
Deaths involving 21, 127, 179
Gun gauge, caliber. 368
Supreme Court rulings 35, 47
(*see also* School shootings; Shooting (sport))
Fires
Deaths 115, 177, 179, 325
Major
Before 1920 . . . . . .444, 446, 449, 451
Since 1930. . . . . .23, 325
Occupational. 115
Property damage, loss 177
(*see also* Arson)
First aid 171
First ladies. 518
Fish and fishing
Commercial 111
Consumption, U.S. 105
Exports, imports 85
U.S. national income 55
Venomous species 299
World catch figures. 111
(*see also* specific countries)
Fitzgerald, F. Scott 452
Flags
Confederacy 494
Olympics. 874
United States 446, *460*, 495-97, *496*
21-gun-salute to. 143
World (color). 457-60
Flaxseed production 106
Fleets, merchant 88
Flights. *See* Aviation
Floods
Characteristics 307
Notable 32-33, 38, *197*, 323, 450, 476, *479*, *811*
Florida **577-78**
Accession (1819) 439, 447
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 15, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrants (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 577
Oil production 122
Population. 577, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 566, 568-72, 626-28
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 528
Taxes 94
Traveler spending. 97
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 626-28
Fluoride (dietary) 168
Folger Shakespeare Library (DC) 604
Food
Consumption statistics 104-05, 109
Cost of food 104
Eating disorders 162, 432, 433
Exports, imports 85, 107
Federal assistance programs 103
Label claims 167
Leading U.S. companies 60, 61
Nutrition 166-70
Personal expenditures 59
Price indexes 53-54
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) 451
Recalls 38-39
(*see also* Agriculture; specific foods)
Food and Agriculture Org. (FAO) 741
Food stamp program 103

Football, college **883-90**
Banned (1822) 447
Bowl games 883-86
Coaches 887, 889-90
Conference champions. 887-88
Heisman Trophy 24, 41, 886
National champions 25, 852, 883
Poll leaders, final standings (2009) 883
Statistical leaders 886
Teams, Division I 889-90
Team winning percentage leaders 886
Football, professional. *See* National Football League
Force, measures of. 368
Ford, Gerald R. 473, 479, 506, 507, **515**, *515*, 518, 519, 524-52
Ford, Henry 451
Ford Motor Co. 451, 660
Foreign aid 738
Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. . . .479
Foreign trade. *See* Exports, imports; Trade
Foreign words, phrases 710
Forest Reserve Act (1891) 450
Forests. 305
Formentera 835
Former Palestine 736
Formula One Racing 961
Fort Hood shootings 21
Fort Lauderdale, FL 82, 98, 302, 615
Fort Wayne, IN 82, **565**, 612, 695, 723
Fort Worth, TX. 54, 82, 98, 302, 308-10, **565**, 572, 612, 615, 695, 719
Fossils 286, 645
Foster, Stephen 448
Four Freedoms (1941) 453
Fox, Vicente 672
Fractions-to-decimals 365
France **775-77**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Aquaculture 111
Architecture *652*
Area, population 731, 775
Arms sales 142
Art thefts (2010) 34
Budget deficits 67
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Consumer price changes 734
Departments, territories 776-77
Education 397, 398
Energy consumption. 121
Flag, map 458, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Forests 305
Gasoline prices. 121
Gold reserves 734
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 655, 657, 660, 663, 671
American Revolution role. 446
French and Indian War (1754-63) . . .445
French Revolution (1789) 656-57
Hundred Years War 653
New World claims, colonies (1562, 1682, 1699). . . 444, 445
Infectious disease. 737
Languages 715, 775
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production, exports. 90
Nuclear arms 738
Nuclear power 125
Policy criticisms 41
Rulers/presidents 25, 655, 657, 676
Securities held by U.S. 72
Spaceflight 332
Stock markets. 72
Taxes 735
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 95-96, 97, 98
Unemployment rates 735
U.S. ancestral claims 619
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735
Franchises. 62
Franco, Francisco. 663
Franco-Prussian War (1870-71). 148
Franklin, Benjamin 445, 656
Fraternal organizations 420
Frederick the Great. 656
"Freedom Rides" 455
Freedom Statue (U.S. Capitol). 604
Freemen476
Freezing point, water 364
Fremont, John C. 448
French and Indian War (1754-63) 445
French Guiana 305, 464, 776
French Open (tennis) 36, 852, 955
French Polynesia 472, 732, 776-77
French Revolution (1789). 147, 656-57
Fresno, CA . . 302, 308, 310, **565**, 612, 615, 695
Freud, Sigmund 659
Friedan, Betty 455
Friends, Society of (Quakers) . .396, 421, 697
Frist, Bill 478
Fruit production 85, 105, 106, 107
FTC (Federal Trade Commission) . . .117, 556
Fuel. *See* Energy; specific types
Fuel cells 126
Fujimori, Alberto. 670, 672
Fulton, Robert 447
Furniture 59, 60

G

G-8 . . . . . .36, 740
G-20 36
Gabon 123, 124, 305, 458, 471, 732, **777**
Gadsden Purchase (1854) 439, 448
Galapagos Islands 688, 771
Galaxies. 345
Galileo Galilei 654
Gallup poll on governance 11
Gambia 458, 470, 732, **777-78**
Gambier Islands 777
Gandhi, Indira 668
Gandhi, Mahatma 661, 663, *663*, 664
Garfield, James A. 450, 506, **511**, *511*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Garland, TX **565**, 613
Garrison, William Lloyd 448
Gas, natural. *See* Natural gas
Gasoline
Arab embargo (1973) 473
Automobile consumption 94
Personal expenditures 59
Prices, retail 121, 122, 479
Taxes (by state) 94
Gates, Bill *198*
Gates, Louis Jr.. 481
Gator Bowl 885
GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) 665
(*see also* World Trade Org.)
Gays. *See* Homosexuality
Gaza Strip 671, 732, 736, **790**
GDP. *See* Gross Domestic Product
Gehrig, Lou 453
Geithner, Timothy. 480
Geminids meteor shower. 339
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 665
(*see also* World Trade Org.)
General Motors 481
Generals, U.S. 137
Insignia 146
Pay scale 140
Personal salutes, honors 143
Women, first (1970, 2008) 456
General Services Administration . . .117, 556
***General Slocum* disaster** 319
Genetics and genetic engineering . . 34, 286, 477, 670, *812*
Geneva Conventions 744
Genghis Khan 652
Genocide 744
Geodetic datum point. 434
Geography. 434-37, **682-96**
Geology 288, 297
Geometry. 364
George, Henry. 450
Georgia (state) **578**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Charter (1732) 445
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 15, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrants (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 578
Population. 578, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 562, 572, 628
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 528-29
Taxes 94, 391
Traveler spending. 97
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 628
Georgia, Republic of 142, 458, 468, 715, 732, 736, 738, **778**
Geothermal energy. 120, 126
Germany **778-79**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 732, 733, 778
Arms sales 142
Berlin Wall 666, 667, *668*
Budget deficits 67
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Consumer price changes 734
Education 397, 398
Energy consumption. 121
Flag, map 458, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Forests 305
Gasoline prices. 121
Gold reserves 734
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History . . . 652, 653-54, 658, 659, 667, 671
Reunification (1990). 668-69
Third Reich. 662, 678, 779
Weimar Republic 662
World War I 660-61
World War II. 663-64
Infectious disease. 737
Language 715, 778
Merchant fleet. 88
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production, exports. 90
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees in 736
Rulers 652, 653, 677-78
Securities held by U.S. 72
Spaceflight 332
Stock markets. 72
Taxes 735
Terrorism 666
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 95-96, 97, 98
Unemployment rates 735
U.S. ancestral claims 619
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
U.S. troops in 138
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735
Geronimo. 450
Gershwin, George. 452
Gettysburg Address (1863) 449, 494
Ghana **779-80**
Area, population 732, 779
Flag, map 458, 470
Gold production 79
Health expenditures 150
History 651, 664
Languages 715, 779
Sanitation 737
U.S. adoptions from 174
GI Bill of Rights (1944) 453
Gibraltar. 732, 847
Gilbert, AZ **565**, 572, 613
Gilmore, Gary 474
Ginsburg, Ruth Bader *195*, 476
Girl Scouts 419, 451
Glendale, AZ **565**, 612
Glenn, John H., Jr. 455
Global warming. 23, 301, 672
Glorious Revolution 655
GNP (Gross national product, U.S.) 52
Gods and goddesses
Egyptian 708
Greek and Roman 708
Norse 708
Goetz, Bernhard 475
Gold
Black Friday (1869) 449
Discovered, U.S. (1835, 1848). 448
Dropped as U.S. standard (1933). 452
Fineness measure 368
Klondike gold rush 450
Production, reserves. 77, 79, 734
Golden Globe Awards 280
Golden Kite Awards 277
Goldwater, Barry. 456, 524-52
Golf 24, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 432, 852, **952-54**
Gonorrhea 164
Gonzales, Alberto 478, 479
Gonzalez, Elian 477
Good Friday 357, 699
Google 25
Gorbachev, Mikhail. 475, 667, 668, 680
Gore, Albert, Jr. 477, 524-52
Government, U.S. **501-61**
Agencies. 117, 556
Branches 553
Cabinet-level departments 553-61
Obama administration 553
Public trust in (Gallup poll) 11
Revenue and expenditures. 65-67
Shutdown (1995) 476
Government Accountability Office 117
Governors, state **20**
Grains
Consumption 109
Exports, imports 85, 110
Farm prices. 107
Production 105, 106, 108
Grammy Awards 26, *200*, 285
Grandma Moses 453

Grange, National (1867) 449
Grant, Ulysses S. 506, **511**, *511*, 518, 522, 523
Gravity 291
Great Awakening (1726, **1741)** 445
Great Britain. *See* United Kingdom
Great Lakes 111, 693
Great Seal of the U.S. 495, *495*
Great Society 456
Great Wall of China 647, *648*
Great White Fleet (1907) 451
Greece **780**
  Agriculture 110
  Area, population 732, 780
  Arms purchases 141
  Budget deficits 67
  Education 397, 398
  Financial crisis (2010) 33
  Flag, map 458, 467
  Foreign aid from 738
  Foreign exchange rates 86
  History 657, 666
  Language 715, 780
  Merchant fleet 88
  Military strength 141
  Taxes 735
  U.S. investment 89
  U.S. troops in 138
  Vacation days 99
Greece, ancient
  Acropolis *647*
  Architecture 729
  City-states 647
  Gods and goddesses 708
  Hellenistic Era 648
  Historical figures 673
  Measures 365
  Minoan civilization 647
  Philosophers 647
Greek Orthodox Church. *See* Eastern Orthodox churches
Greenhouse gas emissions 23, 301, 303
Greenland 138, 462, 688, 732, **769-70**
Greensboro, NC 82, **565**, 612, 695
Greenwich meridian 359, 460
Greenwich sidereal time (2011) 342
Gregorian calendar 355
Grenada 458, 463, 474, 732, 733, 734, **780-81**
Grenadines. *See* St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Griffey, Ken, Jr. 910
Gross domestic product
  Defined 76
  International 745-808, 817-51
  Budget deficits as percent of 67
  Highest/lowest rates 734
  U.S. 52, 481
Gross national product, U.S. 52
Group of Eight (G-8) 740
Guadalcanal 453, 663, 688
Guadeloupe 688, 776
Guam **602**
  Accession (1898) 439, 450
  Altitudes (high, low) 435
  Area, population 602, 688
  Congressional delegate 19
  Hazardous waste 304
  Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
  Population 732
  U.S. troops in 138
Guangxi Zhuang 763
Guantánamo Bay 21, 138, 477, 479, 480, 768
  (*see also* Cuba)
Guatemala 89, 110, 174, 458, 463, 615, 670, 732, 736, **781**
Guernsey 732, 847
Guinea, Republic of 110, 458, 470, 715, 732, 734, 737, **781-82**
Guinea-Bissau 458, 470, 672, 732, 734, 737, **782**
Gulf Coast 435
Gulf War. *See* Persian Gulf Wars
Guns. *See* Firearms
Guyana . 110, 305, 458, 464, 732, 733, **782-83**
Gymnastics 855-57
Gypsum 77, 79

H

Habsburg dynasty 653, 658, 677
Hague Conference 659
Haiku 656
Haiti **783**
  Area, population 732, 783
  Earthquake (2010) 25, *809*
  Flag, map 458, 463
  Languages 715, 783
  Peacekeeping efforts (1995) 476
  Political unrest (1990s) 670
  Refugees from 736
  Regime change (2004) 672
  Sanitation 737
  Slave revolt 658
  UN peacekeeping mission 742
  U.S. adoptions from 174
  U.S. occupation (1915, 1934) 451, 452
  U.S. troops in 138
Haldeman, H. R. 473
Hale, Nathan 446
Halladay, Roy 34, *814*, 910
Halley's Comet 351
Hall of Fame
  Baseball 453, 934
  Basketball 941
  Boxing 964, 965
  Football, pro 907
  Hockey, ice 947
  Rock and Roll 227-29
Hambletonian 970
Hamilton, Alexander 446, 447
Hammurabi 646
Hannibal 648
Hanover, House of 674
Hanssen, Robert 477
Hapsburg dynasty. *See* Habsburg dynasty
Harbors 87
Harding, Tonya 853
Harding, Warren G. 506, 507, **513**, *513*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Hardness 289
Harness racing 970
Harpers Ferry (1859) 448
Harrison, Benjamin 506, **512**, *512*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Harrison, William Henry 447, 506, **509**, *509*, 518, 522, 523
Harry Potter series 479
Hart Memorial Trophy 944
Harun al-Rashid 650
Harvard College (1636) 444
Harvest moon 354
Hatcher, Richard G. 456
Hate crimes 132
Haumea (dwarf planet) 345, 346, **350**
Hawaii **578-79**
  Accession (1898) 439, 450
  Agriculture 103
  Altitudes (high, low) 435
  Area 688
  Coastline 435
  Commercial fishing 111
  Congressional representation . . 12, 15, 610
  Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
  Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
  Energy consumption 122
  Finances 68
  Governor 20
  Hazardous waste 304
  Health insurance coverage 9, 150
  Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
  Map 461, 472
  Motor vehicles 94, 95
  Name origin, nickname 438, 578
  Native Hawaiians 572, 618, 619, 620
  Population 578, 606, 607, 608-09
  Cities, towns 566, 628
  Ethnic, racial distribution 620
  Port traffic 87
  Poverty rates 58
  Presidential elections 520, 521, 529
  Taxes 94, 391
  Unemployment 112
  U.S. troops in 138
  Volcanoes 685
  Wettest spot, U.S. 434
  ZIP and area codes 628
Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930) 452
Hawthorne, Nathaniel 448
Hay 105, 106, 107
Hayes, Rutherford B. 449, 506, **511**, *511*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Haymarket riot (1886) 450
Hazardous waste sites 304
Health and Human Services, Department of **555**
  Employees, payroll 117
  Secretaries 561
  (*see also* Social Security)
Health and medicine **149-71**
  Body weight tables 169, 170
  Doctors 152
  Drug and alcohol abuse 153-54
  Exercise 163, 170
  Expenditures (U.S., global) 149, 150
  First aid 171
  Health maintenance organizations 151
  Help organizations 432-33
  Hospital emergency room visits 152
  Immunization and vaccination 100
  Infectious and parasitic diseases 737
  Leading U.S. companies 60, 61
  Medical discoveries 292-93
  Nobel Prizes 266, 267-68
  Nutrition 166-70
  Occupational injuries, illnesses 115-16
  Outpatient visits 151
  Patient characteristics 151
  Personal expenditures 59
  Price Indexes 53-54
  Recent discoveries 286
  Sanitation 737
  Smoking 154
  Tax deductions 387, 389
  Transplants 152
  (*see also* Drugs, therapeutic; specific diseases)
Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act 387
Health insurance
  Coverage 9, 149-51
  Disability benefits 380-84
  Medicaid 149
  Medicare 382, 385, 456, 475, 478
  Personal expenditures 59
  Population without 150
  Reform legislation (2010) 9, 22-23, 28, *194*, 481
Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) 151
Heard Island **750**
Hearing disorders
  Deaf education (1817) 447
  Help organizations 433
  Manual alphabet 714
Hearst, Patty 135, 474
Heart, blood vessels 433
  Diseases of 162-63, 178
  First artificial heart (1982) 474
Heart attack 162
Heat index 314
Heaven's Gate (religious cult) 476
Hebrew. *See* Judaism
Hebrides 688, 846
Height, Dorothy 44, *816*
Heisman Trophy 24, 41, 886
Helgoland 779
Hemingway, Ernest 452, 454
Henderson, NV **566**, 572, 612
Henry, Patrick 445, 482
Henson, Matthew 451
Hepatitis 164
Herrin Massacre 452
Hersey, John 453
Herzegovina. *See* Bosnia and Herzegovina
Hebrews. *See* Judaism
Hialeah, FL **566**, 572, 613
Hieroglyphic writing 646
High blood pressure 163, 178
High schools
  Dropout rates 393
  Enrollment 393
  First public tax-supported (1827) 447
  Global statistics 397
  Graduation rates 393
  Risk behaviors 153, 154, 178
  SAT, ACT scores 400-02
  Sexual activity 177
  Teachers' salaries 398
Highways. *See* Roads
Hijackings 316-18
Hill, Anita 475
Hinckley, John W., Jr. 474
***Hindenburg* airship** 453
Hinduism 697, 698, **707**
Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (HIRE) 29, 387
Hiroshima bombing (1945) 453, 663
Hispanics
  AIDS cases 156
  Cigarette use 154
  Education 393, 396, 400, 619
  Hate crime victims 132
  Health insurance coverage 149, 150
  Home ownership rates 82
  Households 617
  Incomes, wages 56, 118
  Internet access 373
  Nonmarital childbearing 175
  Population 572, 618, 619, 620
  Poverty rates 57
  Prison inmates 132
  Sexual activity 176
  Social Security 383
  Unemployment 114
Hiss, Alger 454
Historical societies 420
Historic sites and parks, national 441, 499-500
History **444-81**, **645-72**
  Anniversaries 50-51
  Historians, noted past 191-92
  Pulitzer Prizes 271
  U.S. chronology 444-56, 473-81
  World chronology 645-72
Hitchcock, Alfred 455
Hitler, Adolf 662, *662*, 678, 779
HIV. *See* AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)
HMOs (Health maintenance orgs.) 151
Hockey, ice
  NCAA champions 891

NHL **943-47**
Addresses, teams 431
All-time scorers 944
Final standings (2009-10) 943
Hall of Fame. 947
Most goals in a season 944
Stadiums 946
Stanley Cup champions. 36, 852, 943-44
Trophy winners 944-46
Olympic champions (1920-2010) *813*, 867, 871-72
Hogs. 105, 106, 107
Holidays
International, selected 357
Legal, public (U.S.). 357
Flag display 496
Religious. 699-700
Vacation days (selected countries). 99
Holland. *See* Netherlands
Holocaust 662, 663-64, 744
Holocaust Memorial Museum 604
Holy Roman Empire 652
Homeland Security, Department of. 117, 477, 478, **555-56**, 561
Homer 647
Homes. *See* Housing
Homeschooling. 396
Homestead Act (1862) 449
Homosexuality
Gay rights movement (1969) 456
Hate crime victims 132
Marriage 28, 38, *195*, 387, 478, 480
Military policy 24, 40, 476
NH bishop election (2003) 478
Shepard murder trial (1999) 477
U.S. statistics 175
Honduras. 22, 89, 110, 138, 458, 463, 615, 672, 732, **783-84**
Honduras, British. *See* Belize
Hong Kong **763-64**
Area 688
China regains (1997) 669
Education 395
Foreign exchange rates 86
Merchant fleet. 88
Population/projections 732
Securities held by U.S. 72
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 98
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735
Honolulu, HI 82, 87, 102, 308-10, 312, 313, **566**, 612, 615, 695, 719
Hooks, Benjamin 44, *816*
Hoover, Herbert 452, 506, 507, **513**, *513*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Hoover Dam 452
Hopper, Dennis. 44, *816*
Horne, Lena. 44, *816*
Horsepower. 368
Horse racing . . 22, 34, 36, 432, 449, 453, 473, 852, **966-70**
Hospices 433
Hospital emergency room visits 152
Hotels. 60
Households
Population (by type) 616
Poverty rates, levels. 58
Single-person 616
Unmarried-partner 617
House of Representatives. *See* Congress, U.S.
Housing
Foreclosures. 83, 480
Home-buying incentives 387
Home ownership rates 82
Insurance costs 83
Interest rate freeze 479
Leading builders 60
Mortgages. 83, 479, 480
Personal expenditures 59
Price Indexes 53-54
Prices, median (2008-10) 82
Housing and Urban Development, Department of . . . . . **.555**
Employees, payroll 117
Secretaries 561
Houston, Sam 448
Houston, TX . . . . . **.566**
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 719
Consumer Price Index 54
Geography 695
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Population. 572, 612
Port traffic 87
Road mileage to other cities. 101
Weather 308-10, 312
Howland Island 604
HPV infection 164
Hubble Space Telescope . . . 329-31, 342, 670
HUD. *See* Housing and Urban Development
Hudson, Henry 444, 682
Hudson Bay. 689
Hudson River 691
Hudson River School (1823) 447
Hugo Awards 277
Hu Jintao 671
Human genome. *See* Genetics and genetic engineering
Humanitarians, noted past 209-10
Hume, David 656
Humphrey, Hubert 456, 524-52
Hundred Years War (1337-1453) 147, 653
Hungary . . . . . **.784**
Agriculture 108, 110
Area, population 732, 784
Budget deficits 67
Education 395, 397, 398
Flag, map 458, 466-67
History 652, 661, 665, 667, 669
Languages 715, 784
Motor vehicle production 90
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves 123
Rulers 677
Taxes 735
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days. 99
Huns. 650
Hunter's moon 354
Huon Islands. 777
Huron, Lake. 693
Hurricanes
Characteristics 307
Classifications. 311
Notable 322, 323, 475, 478, *479*, 480
Hurston, Zora Neale 453
Hussein, Saddam 478, 670-71
Hydroelectric plants. 120, 126, 728
Hydrogen bomb (1950, 1952). 454, 665
Hydrogen fuel cells 126
Hypertension. 163, 178

I

IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) 741
Ibiza 835
Ice hockey. *See* Hockey, ice
Iceland 688, **784**
Area, population 732, 733, 784
Budget deficits 67
Commercial fishing. 111
Education 397, 398
Flag, map 458, 466
Gross domestic product 734
Languages 784
Taxes 735
Volcanoes. 32, 684, *811*
Water supply. 305
Ice skating. *See under* Skating
Idaho . . . . . **.579**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 15, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 579
Population. 579, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 563, 628-29
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 529-30
Ruby Ridge siege (1992) 475
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 628-29
Iditarod dog race 975
Illinois **579-80**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 15, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrants (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 579
Oil production 122
Political scandals 39
Population. 579, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 564, 572, 629-30
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 530-31
Taxes 94, 391
Traveler spending. 97
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 629-30
IMF (International Monetary Fund) 741
Immigration and immigrants
Chinese Exclusion Act 450
Country of origin 614
Ellis Island 450
Legislation (1952, 1990, 1996, 2010) 31, *195*, 454
NAFTA provisions. 86
Quota system (1921, 1965) 452, 456
Reform 479
State, area of residence 615
Unauthorized population. 615
Immigration and Naturalization Act (1952) 454
Immunization and vaccination 100, 164-65
Impeachment 519
Clinton impeachment 477
Johnson trial (1868) 449
Nixon hearings (1974) 473
Imports. *See* Exports, imports
Incomes
Average weekly wage. 115
International 735
Labor union affiliation and 119
Median by race/gender. 56
Median per worker 118, 119
Military pay scale 140
National, U.S. 52, 55
Personal, U.S. 52, 55
Poverty levels 57-58
Teachers' salaries 398, 400
(*see also* Minimum wage, U.S.)
Income taxes. . . . . **.387-92**
Federal 387-90
Amendment authorizing 451, 492
Audits. 390
Bush cuts 477, 478
Capital gains 74
Corporate rates 75
Deductions and credits 389-90
Filing, forms 388
Individual rates (2010) 389
IRS rulings 387-88
Obama cuts 387
Paycheck withholding (1943). 453
Reagan cuts. 474
Revenues. 65
Social Security 380
Taxpayers' rights 390
Foreign 735
State 391-92
Independence Day 357
India . . . . . **.784-85**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 732, 733, 784
Bhopal disaster. 326
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Energy production, consumption 121
Flag, map 458, 468
Foreign exchange rates 86
Forests 305
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 646, 649, 652, 657, 658-59, 660, 663, 666, 669, 670, 671-72
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 715-16, 784-85
Merchant fleet. 88
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production 90
Muslim population. 706
Nuclear arms 738
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees from/in 736
Spaceflight 332
Terrorist bombings 670
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 96, 97, 98
UN peacekeeping mission 742
Urban areas (largest) 733
U.S. adoptions from 174
U.S. immigrants from 614, 615
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days. 99
Indiana. . . . . **.580**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435

Congressional representation. 12, 15-16, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 580
Oil production 122
Political scandals 33
Population. 580, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians. 621
Cities, towns. 565, 566, 630
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic. 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 531
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 630
Indianapolis, IN. 82, 101, 302, 308-10, 312, **566**, 612, 615, 695, 719
Indianapolis 500 (auto race) 34, 959
Indian Ocean. 688, 689
Indian Removal Act (1830). 448
Individual Retirement Accounts 76, 389
Indochina. *See* Cambodia; Laos; Vietnam
Indochina War (1946-1954) 664, 665
Indonesia. **786**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 732, 733, 786
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Education 398
Energy production 121
Flag, map 458, 469
Forests 305
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 664, 669, 670, 671
Internally displaced persons. 736
Internet use. 372
Languages 716, 786
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production 90
Muslim population. 706
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees from 736
Travel and tourism 98
U.S. investment 89
Volcanoes. 684, 685
Industrial Development Assoc. (UNIDO). . 742
Industrial Revolution 656, 658
Industrial Workers of the World 451
Industries, U.S.
Associations and organizations 420
Business directory 422-28
Employees 114
Injuries, illnesses 115-16
National income 55
Toxic release inventory. 304
(*see also* Business; specific types)
Infant mortality 172, 174, 180
Infectious diseases 164-65
Inflation. *See* Consumer Price Indexes
Influenza 164, 178, 445
Pandemic of 1918. . . . . .327, 451, *451*
Swine flu pandemic 672
INF treaty (1987) 475, 667, 739
Inner Mongolia 763
Inquisition 654
Insects. 171, 299
Insurance
Bank deposits. 69
Homeowners/renters 83
Industry bailout. 70
Leading U.S. companies 61
(*see also* Health insurance)
Intel Science Talent Search. 278
Interest
Federal Reserve actions. . .39, 71, 479, 480
Interior, Department of the **554**
Employees, payroll. 117
Secretaries. 560
Internally displaced persons. 736
Internal Revenue Service. **554**
Audits 390
Contact information 388
(*see also* Income taxes)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) 741
International Atomic Time 353
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 742
International boundary lines, U.S. 437
International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. 742
International Civil Aviation Org. (ICAO) . .741
International Court of Justice 741
International Criminal Court 744
International Criminal Police Org.. 740
International Date Line. 359, 460
International Development Assoc. (IDA). . 742
International Finance Corp. (IFC) 742
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) 741
International Labor Org. (ILO). 741
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (1900) 450-51
International Maritime Org. (IMO) 741
International Monetary Fund (IMF) 741
International organizations **739-40**
International Space Station 8, 332, 670
International System of Units 363
International Telecommunication Union (ITU). 741-42
Internet
Abbreviations and terms. 372
Access/usage 372-74
Domain names 372
History 371, 670
Leading U.S. companies 61
Presidential chat, first 519
Security. 371-72
Social networking 373
Websites. 99, 259-60, 372-74
INTERPOL. 740
Interstate Commerce Act (1887) 450
Intolerable Acts (1774). 445
Inventions 293-95
Iodine. 79, 168
Iowa **580-81**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 16, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 580
Population. 580, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians. 621
Cities, towns. 630
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 531-32
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 630
IRA. *See* Individual Retirement Accounts
Iran. **786-87**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 732, 733, 786
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Education 395
Energy production 121
Flag, map 458, 468
Forests 305
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
Languages 716, 786
Merchant fleet. 88
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production 90
Muslim population. 706
Nuclear arms 481, 671
Nuclear power 39, 125, 738
Oil/gas reserves 123
Persia 646, 648, 653, 654, 662, 729
Refugees from/in 736
Revolution (1979-80) 666, 668, 787
Spaceflight 332
U.S. embassy occupation (1979-81) 474, 668
Iran-Contra affair (1986, **1987**, **1989)**. 475
Iran-Iraq War (1980-88). 667, 787
Iraq. **787-88**
Area, population 732, 787
Arms purchases 141
Elections. 29, *810*
Flag, map 458, 468
Foreign aid to 738
Gulf War (1991) 475, 669, 788
Health expenditures 150
Internally displaced persons. 736
Kuwait invasion (1990) 669, 788
Languages 716, 787
Military strength 141
Missile attack on U.S. frigate (1987). . . .475
Muslim population. 706
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . .123, 124
Refugees from 736
U.S. invasion of (2003). 670-71
(*see also* Operation Iraqi Freedom)
Ireland, Northern. . 466, 667, 669, 688, **846-47**
Ireland, Republic of **788-89**
Agriculture 108
Area 688, 788
Area, population 732, 788
Budget deficits 67
Education 397, 398
Flag, map 458, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Gross domestic product 734
History 650, 661
Languages 788
Securities held by U.S. 72
Taxes 735
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 96
U.S. ancestral claims 619
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735
Irish Republican Army (IRA). *See* Ireland, Northern
Iron
Dietary 167, 168
Exports, imports 85
Production, reserves. 77, 79
Ironman Triathlon. 977
Iroquois Theater 451
Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) 163-64
IRS. *See* Internal Revenue Service
Irvine, California **566**, 572, 613
Irving, Washington. 447
Islam **706**
Adherents, U.S., world 698, 706
Architecture 729
Hate crime victims 132
Headquarters (U.S.) 421
History 649-50, *649*, 652-53, 666-67
Holy days 699
Parochial schools 396
U.S. views. 40
Islands. 688
(*see also* specific islands)
Isle of Man. 88, 688, 732, 847
Isle of Pines. 777
Isle of Skye 846
Isner, John 38, 852
Israel **789-90**
Agriculture 109
Area, population 732, 789
Arms purchases 141
Education 397, 398
Egypt-Israel peace treaty (1979) 667
Flag, map 458, 468
Formed (1948) 664
Internally displaced persons. 736
Jordanian peace treaty (1994) 669, 790
Labor Party ousted (1977) 666-67
Languages 716, 789
Military strength 141
Nuclear arms 738
Palestinian militancy, uprisings, war. . . 667, 671, 790
PLO peace accord (1993) 669
Spaceflight 332
Trade 84
UN peacekeeping mission 742
U.S. investment 89
U.S. military financing. 142
Wages, hourly. 735
Israeli-Arab wars. *See* Arab-Israeli conflict
Italy **790-91**
Agriculture 108, 110
Aquaculture 111
Area, population 732, 790-91
Arms purchases 141
Arms sales 142
Budget deficits 67
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Consumer price changes 734
Earthquake (2009) 324
Education 397, 398
Flag, map 458, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Gasoline prices. 121
Gold reserves 734
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 653, 658, 661, 662, 663
Infectious disease. 737
Languages 716, 790-91
Merchant fleet. 88
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production, exports. 90
Oil/gas reserves 123
Prime minister assault 23
Rulers. 679
Securities held by U.S. 72
Stock markets. 72
Taxes 735
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 95-96, 97, 98
Unemployment 735
Unemployment rates 735
U.S. ancestral claims 619

U.S. immigrants from .614
U.S. investment .89
U.S. troops in .138
Vacation days .99
Wages, hourly .735
Ivory Coast. *See* Côte d'Ivoire
Iwo Jima landing (1945) .453, 663
Memorial (statue) .605

J

Jackson, Andrew 448, 506, **509**, *509*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Jackson, Helen Hunt .450
Jackson, Michael .474, 481
Jacksonville, FL 82, 87, 308-10, 312, **566**, 612, 615, 695, 720
Jains .697, 698
Jamaica .89, 458, 463, 688, 716, 732, **791**
James, Henry .451
James, Jesse .449
James, LeBron .38, *814*
Jamestown, VA (1607-19) .444
Jan Mayen Island .820
Japan .**792**
Agriculture .108, 109, 110
Area, population .732, 733, 792
Arms purchases .141
Budget deficits .67
Carbon dioxide emissions .301
Commercial fishing, aquaculture .111
Computer/Internet use .369, 372
Consumer price changes .734
Education .395, 398
Energy consumption .121
Flag, map .458, 469
Foreign aid from .738
Foreign exchange rates .86
Forests .305
Gasoline prices .121
Gold reserves .734
Gross domestic product .734
Health expenditures .150
History 651, 654, 656, 659, 660, 663, 666, 668, 671, 681
Treaties (1854, 1951) .448, 454, 792
World War II 453, 663-64
Infectious disease .737
Islands, areas .688
Language .716, 792
Merchant fleet .88
Military strength .141
Motor vehicle production, exports .90
Nuclear power .125
Oil/gas reserves .123
Prime ministers .35
Securities held by U.S. .72
Spaceflight .332
Stock markets .72
Taxes .735
Trade .84
Travel and tourism .96, 97, 98
Unemployment rates .735
Urban areas (largest) .733
U.S. investment .89
U.S. troops in .138
Vacation days .99
Wages, hourly .735
Japan, Sea of .689
Japanese-American detentions (1942-45) .453
Jarvis Island .604
Java .651, 688, 786
Jay, John .446
Jazz artists, noted 224-25
Jefferson, Thomas 446, 447, 506, 507, **508**, *508*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Jefferson, William J. .481
Jefferson Memorial (DC) .604
Jeffords, James .477
Jehovah's Witnesses 421, 697, 704-05
Jersey (British Isle) .**847**
Jersey, Isle of .688, 732
Jersey City, NJ .**566**, 612, 695, 720
Jersey Shore .*200*
Jesuits .654
Jesus Christ .649
(*see also* Christianity)
Jewish people. *See* Anti-Semitism; Judaism
Jiang Zemin .669
Jobs. *See* Employment, U.S.
Jockeys, leading .968
Johnson, Andrew 449, 506, 507, **511**, *511*, 518, 519
Johnson, Lyndon B. 455, *455*, 506, 507, **514-15**, *514*, 518, 519, 522, 523, 524-52, 665
Johnston Atoll .472, 604
Johnstown (PA) flood (1889) .450
Joint Chiefs of Staff .137, 143
Jolliet, Louis .444, 682
Jones, John Paul .446
Jones, Paula Corbin .476
Jordan .**792-93**
Area, population .732, 792
Flag, map .458, 468
Foreign aid to .738
Israeli peace treaty (1994) .669
Languages .716, 792
Refugees in .736
UN peacekeeping mission .742
U.S. military financing .142
Journalism awards .269, 276
Journalists, noted past .192, 201
Judaism .**707**
Adherents, U.S., world .697, 698
Ancient Hebrews .365, 647
Headquarters (U.S.) 421-22
History .649
Holy days .700
Parochial schools .396
(*see also* Anti-Semitism)
Judiciary, U.S. .117
(*see also* Supreme Court, U.S.)
Julian calendar 355-56
Julius Caesar .648
Jupiter (planet) 345-46, **348**
Morning, evening stars .342
Position by month 336-39
Rising, setting .341
Justice, Department of .**554**
Attorneys general 559-60
First Hispanic (2005) .478
First woman (1993) .476
Employees, payroll .117
Justinian .650

K

Kaczynski, Theodore .476
Kagan, Elena .33, 38, 47, *195*
Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenland) 138, 462, 688, 732, **769-70**
Kansas .**581**
Agriculture .103
Altitudes (high, low) .435
Congressional representation .12, 16, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption .122
Finances .68
Governor .20
Hazardous waste .304
Health insurance coverage .9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) .615
Motor vehicles .94, 95
Name origin, nickname .438, 582
Oil production .122
Population 582, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians .621
Cities, towns .567, 631
Ethnic, racial distribution .620
Port traffic .87
Poverty rates .58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 533-34
Taxes .94, 391
Unemployment .112
ZIP and area codes .631
Kentucky Derby .34, 449, 852, 966
Kenya .**793**
Agriculture .109
Area, population .732, 793
Election dispute (2008) .672
Flag, map .458, 471
Foreign aid to .738
Health expenditures .150
Internally displaced persons .736
Languages .716, 793
Refugees in .736
Terrorist bombings (1998, 2002) .476, 670
Kepler, Johannes .654
Kerguelen Archipelago .777
Kerouac, Jack .455
Kerry, John 478, 520-52
Kevorkian, Jack .477
Khmer Empire .651, 729
Khomeini, Ayatollah Ruhollah .666
Khrushchev, Nikita .455, 664, *665*, 680
Kidd, William .445
Kidnappings .135
Kidney disease .162, 178
Kim Jong Il .671
Kindergarten (1856) .448
King, Billie Jean .473
King, Coretta Scott .277
King, Martin Luther, Jr. .*454*
Alabama march (1965) .456
Assassination (1968) .133, 456, 665
Birthday (legal holiday) .357, 475
March on Washington (1963) .455
Montgomery bus boycott (1955) .454
King, Rodney .475, 476
King George's War (1744-48) .445
Kingman Reef .604
Kinsey Report (1948) .454
Kiribati .458, 472, 732, 733, 734, **794**
Knights of Labor (1869) .449
Knox, Henry .446
Koran .*649*, 650, 706
Korea, North (Democratic People's Republic of) .**794**
Agriculture .109
Area, population .732, 794
Axe Murder incident (1976) .474
Cheonan incident (2010) 29-30
Flag, map .458, 469
Health expenditures .150
History .664, 665, 669
Language .794
Military strength .141
Nuclear arms .478, 480, 671, 738
Pueblo incident (1968) .456
Refugees from .736
U.S. immigrants from .614, 615
Korea, South (Republic of) .**794-95**
Agriculture .109, 110
Area, population .732, 794
Arms purchases .141
Budget deficits .67
Carbon dioxide emissions .301
Cheonan incident (2010) 29-30
Commercial fishing, aquaculture .111
Computer/Internet use .369, 372
Economic crisis (1997) .669
Education .395, 397, 398
Energy consumption .121
Established .664
Flag, map .458, 469
Foreign aid from .738
Foreign exchange rates .86
Gasoline prices .121
Gross domestic product .734
Health expenditures .150
Invaded by North Korea (1950) .454, 665
Languages .716, 794
Merchant fleet .88
Military strength .141
Motor vehicle production, exports .90
Nuclear power .125
Securities held by U.S. .72
Spaceflight .332
Taxes .735
Trade .84
Travel and tourism .96, 98
U.S. adoptions from .174
U.S. immigrants from .614, 615
U.S. investment .89
U.S. troops in .138
Vacation days .99
Wages, hourly .735

Korean War (1950-53). 148, 454
Black troops 139
Casualties, U.S. forces 145
Military awards 144
Veteran population 140
Veterans Memorial (DC) 604
Kosovo 458, 668, 671, 736, 742, **795**, 831
Krakatau volcano 684
Kublai Khan. 653
Kuiper Belt 351
Ku Klux Klan 449, 451
Kush. 648
Kuwait **796**
Area, population 732, 796
Arms purchases 141
Flag, map 458, 468
Gross domestic product 734
Gulf War (1991) 796
Iraqi invasion (1990) 669, 796
Languages 796
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . .123, 124
U.S. investment 89
Water supply. 305
Kyoto Protocol 672
Kyrgyzstan 31, 458, 468, 716, 732, **796**

L

Labor. *See* Employment; Labor unions
Labor, Department of **555**
Employees, payroll 117
Secretaries 560
Labor Day 357
Labor unions
AFL-CIO merger (1955) 454
AFL formed (1886) 450
Associations and organizations 428-29
CIO formed (1935) 453
Haymarket riot (1886). 450
ILGWU founded (1900) 450-51
IWW founded (1905) 451
Knights of Labor (1869) 449
Membership (1993-2009) 119
Rise of 658
Salaries/wages for members of 119
Taft-Hartley Act (1947) 454
(*see also* Strikes)
Lacrosse 891
La Follette, Robert M.. 522
Lake Champlain, Battle of (1814) 447
Lakes 434, 693
Lamb 105, 106, 107
Lancaster, House of 674
Land, public
Forest Service administered. 439
Homestead, Land Grant Acts (1862) . . .449
Landis, Floyd 853
Language. **709-16**
Abbreviations and acronyms 711-12
Commonly misspelled words 715
New words, English 709
Words about words. 709
World languages. 715-16
Spoken in U.S. homes 614
La Niña. 313
Laos **796-97**
Agriculture 108
Area, population 732, 796
Flag, map 458, 469
Forests 305
History 667
Internally displaced persons. 736
Languages 716, 796
Refugees from 736
U.S. involvement in. 455
Laredo, TX. **566**, 613, 695
Large Hadron Collider 30
La Salle, Sieur de 444, 682
Last names 714
Las Vegas, NV. 82, 98, 302, **567**, 612, 615, 695, 720
Latin America 698, 737
Securities held by U.S. 72
(*see also* Central America; South America)
Latin American Free Trade Assoc. 84
Latinos. *See* Hispanics
Latitude
Cities (U.S., world) 694-96
Position, reckoning 352, 434
Latter-Day Saints, Church of. 704-05
Headquarters 421
History 448, 450
Membership 697
Latvia 395, 458, 467, 668, 732, **797**
Law enforcement officers 128
Lay, Kenneth. 477, 479
Lazarus, Emma 500
Lead (metal) 77, 79
Leading economic indicators, index of 52
League of Arab States 740
League of Nations (1920). 452, 661
League of Women Voters (1920) 452
Leap years. 355
Lebanon. **797-98**
Area, population 732, 797
Flag, map 458, 468
Internally displaced persons. 736
Israeli invasion 667
Israeli-Palestinian conflicts 667, 671, 790, 797-98
Languages 797
Refugees in 736
Religious warfare 667
Terrorism 474, 669, 798
UN peacekeeping mission 742
U.S. investments 89
U.S. military financing. 142
U.S. military intervention (1958) 455
Lee, Robert E. 449
Leeward Islands 847
Legionnaires' disease (1976). 474
Legion of Merit 144
Lehman Brothers 480
Lend-Lease Act (1941) 453
Lenin, Vladimir 661
Lennon, John 474
Leno, Jay. 26
Lent 699
Leonid meteor shower 339
Lesotho 458, 471, 716, 732, 737, **798**
Lewinsky scandal. 476, 670
Lewis, Sinclair. 452
Lewis and Clark expedition (1804) . .447, 682
Lexington, KY 82, 308-10, **567**, 612, 695, 723
Leyte Gulf, Battle of (1944) 663
Libby, I. Lewis "Scooter". 479
Liberia 659, **798-99**
Area, population 732, 798
Civil war 670, 672
Flag, map 458, 470
Gross domestic product 734
Infectious disease. 737
Internally displaced persons. 736
Languages 798
Merchant fleet. 88
sanitation 737
UN peacekeeping mission 742
Liberty Bell 445, 448, 499
Liberty Bowl 885
Libraries
America's first circulating (1731) 445
Awards 278
Leading. 402
Postal rates. 378
Presidential. 519
State systems. 402
Library of Congress 117, 502, 604
Libya 123, 124, 305, 458, 470, 667, 672, 716, 732, 733, 737, **799**
Liechtenstein 89, 458, 466, 732, 733, 734, **799**
Life expectancy
Animals. 298
Humans 180
Light
Spectrum 292
Speed of 336
Lightning. 315
Limitation of Armaments Conference . . .452
Lincoln, Abraham 448, 506, **510**, *510*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Assassination (1865) 132, 449
Emancipation Proclamation (1863) 449
Gettysburg Address (1863) 449, 494
Lincoln, NE 82, **567**, 612, 695
Lincoln Memorial (DC) 604
Lincoln Prize 277
Lindbergh, Charles A. 135, 335, 452
Lindh, John Walker 477
Line-Item Veto Act (1996). 476
Linkletter, Art 44, *816*
Lipari Islands 791
Liquor
Abuse
Arrests 131
Help organizations 432-33
Underage drinking 154
Cancer link 158
Drinking age legislation 475
Exports, imports 85
Measures 368
Prohibition (1919, 1933) 451, 452, 492, 493
Temperance movement (1874, 1900) . .451
Literature
Awards
Man Booker Prize 274
Miscellaneous 277
National Book Awards 275-76
Newbery/Caldecott Medals 274-75
Nobel Prizes. 266, 268
Pulitzer Prizes 270, 273
Best-selling books (2009). 257-58
Notable (2010) 256-57
(*see also* Writers, noted)
Lithuania 99, 125, 395, 458, 467, 668, 716, 732, **799-800**
Little Big Horn, Battle of (1876). 449
Little League Baseball 432, 933
Liver disease. 164, 178
Livestock. 85, 105, 106, 107
(*see also* Meat)
Lizards, venomous. 299
Loans. *See* Credit, consumer; Mortgages
Lobo, Porfirio (Pepe) 22, 672
Locke, John. 655, 656
Lockerbie crash (1988). 475
Lockjaw 165
Long, Huey 453
Long Beach, CA 82, 87, 302, **567**, 612, 615
Longevity. *See* Life expectancy
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth 448
Long Island, Battle of (1776) 446
Longitude
Cities (U.S., world) 694-96
Position, reckoning 352, 434
Los Angeles, CA. **567**
Air mileage to other cities 102
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 720
Consumer Price Index 54
Earthquake (1994) 324, 476
Geography 695
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Marathon 977
Population. 572, 612, 733
Port traffic 87
Riots (1965, 1992) 456, 475
Road mileage to other cities 101
Tides. 313
Weather 308-10, 312
Lott, Trent 478
Louima, Abner 477
Louis, Joe 453
Louisiana. **582-83**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 16, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 582
Oil production 122
Population. 582, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 563, 568, 572, 631
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 534
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 631
Louisiana Purchase (1803) 439, 447, 658
Louisville, KY 82, 101, 308-10, 312, **567**, 612, 695, 720
Loyalty Islands 777
Lubbock, TX **567**, 613, 695
Lucas, George. *198*
Luge (sledding). 28, 866, 867, 872
Lunar calendar 358
Lung disease. 178, 455
Luther, Martin 654, *655*, 704
Lutheran churches 396, 422, 697, 704-05
Luxembourg **800**
Agriculture 110
Area, population 732, 800
Budget deficits 67
Education 397, 398
Flag, map 458, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Gross domestic product 734
Languages 800
Securities held by U.S. 72
Taxes 735
U.S. investment 89
Wages, hourly. 735
Lyme disease 164, 433
Lyricists, noted. 223-24

M

Macao 654, 669, 732, **764**
MacArthur, Douglas 453
Macedonia 458, 467, 668, 716, 732, 736, **800-01**
Madagascar. 305, 458, 471, 688, 716, 732, 734, 737, **801**
Madeira Islands. 688, **825**
Madison, James 506, **508**, *508*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Madison, WI. 82, **567**, 613, 695
Madoff, Bernard 480
Madura. 688

Magazines
Best-selling (2010) 255-56
Journalism awards 276
Journalists, noted past 192, 201
Postal rates. 377
Magna Carta (1215). 653
Magnesium (dietary). 168
Magnetic fields 351
Magnetic poles 353
Mahabharata 648
Maine **583**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 16, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 583
Population. 583, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 631
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 534-35
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 631
Majorca 835
Makemake (dwarf planet). 345, 346, **350**
Malagasy Republic. *See* Madagascar
Malaria 165
Malawi . .458, 471, 716, 732, 734, 736, 737, **801**
Malaysia. **801-02**
Agriculture 108, 110
Area, population 732, 801
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Flag, map 458, 469
Foreign exchange rates 86
Forests 305
Health expenditures 150
Languages 716, 801
Motor vehicle production 90
Muslim population. 706
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees in 736
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 96, 98
U.S. investment 89
Maldives 305, 458, 468, 732, 733, **802**
Mali. 305, 458, 470, 716, 732, 737, **802-03**
Agriculture 108
Malta . . .88, 305, 458, 466, 688, 732, 733, **803**
Management and Budget, Office of 117
Man Booker Prize 274
Manchuria 763
Mandela, Nelson 669, *669*, 834
Manganese 77, 79, 168
Manson, Charles. 473
Manu'a Islands 601
Manual alphabet 714
Manufacturing
CAFTA provisions. 87
Employment
Average weekly earnings. 118
Employment/unemployment 113-14
Injuries, illnesses 116
Wages, hourly 735
Exports, imports 85
U.S. national income 55
(*see also* specific industries)
Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) . . .*664*, 665, 762
Maps, world
Color. 461-72
Time zones. 460
Maradona, Diego. 853
Marathons 975-77
Scandals. 853
World records 875, 876
Mariana Islands. *See* Northern Mariana Islands
Marine Corps, U.S.
Address for information 146
Generals (active duty) 137
Insignia 146
Personnel, active duty 139
War memorial 605
Marine life 299
Marine warnings, advisories 307
Marquesas Islands 472, 688, 777
Marquette, Jacques 444, 682
Marriage
Rates, patterns 172
Same-sex 28, 38, *195*, 387, 478, 480
Social Security benefits 381
U.S. data. 617
Wedding anniversaries 358
Mars (planet) 345-46, **347**
Landings/exploration 474, 672
Morning, evening stars 342
Position by month 336-39
Rising, setting. 340
Marshall, John 447, 448
Marshall, Thurgood 456, 475
Marshall Islands 88, 458, 472, 688, 732, 733, 734, **803**
Marshall Plan (1947-51) 454, 664
Martinique 688, 776
Marx, Karl 658, 660
Maryland **583-84**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 16, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Founded (1634) 444
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 583
Population. 583, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 563, 572, 631-32
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 535
Religious legislation (1702) 445
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 631-32
Massachusetts **584**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 16, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01, 444
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 584
Population. 584, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 563, 632-33
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 535
Slavery outlawed (1783). 446
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 632-33
Masters (golf) 32, 852, 952
Mathematics
Formulas. 364
Fractions, decimals. 365
Mathematicians, noted past 207-09
Test scores 395
Matsu 839
Mauritania 459, 470, 667, 716, 732, 733, 736, 737, **803-04**
Mauritius 459, 688, 732, 733, **804**
Mayans 648, 651, *651*, 729
Mayflower Compact 444, *444*
Mayflower pilgrimage (1620) 444
Mayotte 732, 776
McAuliffe, Christa. 475
McCain, John 479, 480, 520-52
McCarthy, Joseph. 454
McChrystal, Stanley 36, *198*
McClanahan, Rue 44, *816*
McCuller, Carson 453
McDonald Islands. **750**
McDowell, Graeme 36
McGovern, George 524-52
McKinley, Mount (Denali). .434, 435, 686, 696
McKinley, William 451, 506, **512**, *512*, 518, 519, 522, 523
McVeigh, Timothy. 476, 477
Mean solar time 353
Measles 165
Measures. *See* Weights and measures
Meat
Consumption 105, 109-10
Exports, imports 110
Farm prices. 107
Production 105, 108
Medal of Honor 143
Media. *See* Cable television; Magazines; Newspapers; Radio; Television
Media mail 378
Medicaid 149
Medicare
Begun (1966) 456
Enacted (1965). 456
Expanded (1988, 2003) 475, 478
Income/disbursements 66, 385
Program summary 382
Medicine. *See* Health and medicine
Mediterranean Sea 688, 689
Medvedev, Dmitri 671, 680, *811*
Melilla. 835
Melville, Herman 448
Memorial Day 357
Memorials, national 441-42, 604-05
Memphis, TN 82, 87, 101, 302, 308-10, **567**, 612, 695
Buildings, tall 720
Men
AIDS cases. 155-56
Cancer in 159-60
Cigarette use 154
Education 393
Employment, unemployment 114
Income, wages 56, 118
Life expectancy. 180
One-parent families 617
Population. 616, 618
Poverty rates 58
Prison inmates 132
Sexual activity. 175-77
Suicide rates. 178
Mencius 647
Mennonite churches. 396, 422, 697
Mental health. 433
Mercantilism 655
Merchant Marine. 88, 144
Mercury (planet) 345-46, **346**
Morning, evening stars 342
Position by month. 336-39
Meredith, James 455
Mergers
Labor unions (1955) 454
Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) 450
Merkel, Angela 671
Mesa, AZ 82, 302, **567**, 612, 615
Mesopotamia. 646, 648, 729
Metals
Exports, imports 85
Leading U.S. companies 61
Production 77-78
Meteorology. *See* Weather
Meteors, meteorites, meteoroids . . .336, 339
Methodist churches . . . 396, 422, 697, 704-05
Metric system 363, 365
Metropolitan areas, U.S.
Air quality 302
Housing 82
Immigrants' areas of residence 615
Population (1990-2009) 611
Mexican War (1846-48). 145, 448
Mexico **804**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Ancient architecture 729
Area, population 732, 733, 804
Buildings, tall 720, 721, 723
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Cession to U.S. (1848) 439
Commercial fishing. 111
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Drug violence 35-36, 672
Education 397
Flag, maps 459, 463
Foreign exchange rates 86
Forests 305
Gasoline prices. 121
Gold production 79
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 647, 655, 670, 672, 682
U.S. military interventions (1914, 1916) 451
Internally displaced persons. 736
Languages 804
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production, exports. 90
Mountain peaks 686
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . .123, 124
Refugees from 736
Revolution (1910) 661
Securities held by U.S. 72
Taxes 735
Trade 84, 86
Travel and tourism 96, 97
Urban areas (largest) 733
U.S. emergency aid (1995). 476
U.S. immigrants from 614, 615
U.S. investment 89
Wages, hourly. 735
Mexico, Gulf of 689
Miami, FL. **568**
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 720
Consumer Price Index 54

Geography 695
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Population. 612
Tides. 313
Weather 308-10, 312
Michigan **584-85**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 16, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 584
Oil production 122
Population. 584, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 565, 572, 633-34
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 535-36
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 633-34
Michigan, Lake 693
Mickelson, Phil 32, 852
Micronesia. 459, 472, 688, 732, 733, 734, **805**
Microsoft Corp.. . . . . .369, 478
Midway, Battle of (1942). 453, 663
Midway Atoll 604
Miers, Harriet. 478
Military Academy, U.S. (West Point, NY). . 144
Military affairs **137-48**
Arms contracts/sales 141, 142
Financing 142
Geneva Conventions 744
Leaders, noted past 201-03
Major wars since 1066 147-48
(*see also* Armed forces, U.S.)
Military parks, U.S. 441
Military Tax Relief Bill of 2008 387
Military time (24-hour) 359
Milken Michael 475
Millennium, arrival of 477
Miller, Arthur 454
Million Man March (1995) 476
Milosevic, Slobodan 671
Milwaukee, WI 82, 101, 308-10, 312, **568**, 612, 695, 720-21
Minerals
Dietary 167, 168, 169
Production 77-78
Minimum wage, U.S.
Enacted (1938) 453
Hourly rates (since 1950) 115
Increases 454, 479
Mining
Coal 120, 124
Disasters. 30, *196*, 321
Injuries, illnesses 116
Rescues (2010) 39, *809*
Strikes (coal miners, 1922, 1946). .452, 453
Unemployment 113-14
U.S. national income 55
Minneapolis, MN **568**
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Bridge disaster 479
Buildings, tall 721
Geography 695
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Population. 612, 620
Road mileage to other cities 101
Weather 308-09, 312
Minnesota **585**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 16, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 585
Population. 585, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 568, 570, 634
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 536-37
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 634
Minoans 646-47, 729
Minorca 835
Mint, U.S. 63, 446
Miquelon Island 776
***Mir* (space station)** 329-30, 476, 670
Miss America (beauty pageant). 278
Missiles, rockets. *See* Arms control; Space exploration
Mississippi **586**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Civil rights slayings (1964) 456
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 16, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 586
Oil production 122
Population. 586, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 634-35
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 537
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 634-35
Mississippi River 434, 692
Civil War control (1863) 449
Exploration 682
First railroad crossing (1855) 448
Missouri. **586-87**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 17, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 586
Oil production 122
Population. 586, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 566, 570, 635
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 537-38
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
U.S. center of population 609
ZIP and area codes 635
Missouri Compromise (1820) 447
Missouri River. 692
Mitchell, Margaret. 453
Mitterrand, François 668
Mobility, in U.S. 613
Mohammed. *See* Muhammad
Mohs scale 289
Moldova. 459, 467, 732, **805**
Moluccas. 688
Molybdenum 79, 168
Monaco 88, 459, 466, 732, 733, 734, **805**
Mondale, Walter 474, 524-52
Money. *See* Currency, U.S.; Exchange rates, foreign
Mongolia 459, 468-69, 716, 732, 733, **805-06**
Mongolia, Inner. 763
Mongols. 652-53
Monroe, James 506, **509**, *509*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Monroe Doctrine (1823) 447
Montana. **587**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation. . .12, 17, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 587
Oil production 122
Population. 587, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 635
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 538-39
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 635
Montenegro. 459, 467, 668, 732, **806**
Montgomery, AL 82, 454, 456
Montserrat 732, 847
Monuments, national . . 443, 499-500, 604-05
Moon **354**
Apollo, exploratory missions 328-29, 456, *456*
Chinese calendar 358
Conjunctions. 336-39
Eclipses (2011). 344
First humans on (1969) . . 328, 456, *456*, 666
Occultations 336-39
Phases (2011) 354
Position by month. 336-39
Tides, effects on 313
Water discovered 22, 286
Morales, Evo 672
Moravian churches. 698
Mormons. *See* Latter-Day Saints
Morning stars (2011) 342
Morocco. 110, **806-07**
Area, population 732, 806
Arms purchases 141
Flag, map 459, 470
Health expenditures 150
Languages 716, 806
Military strength 141
Muslim population. 706
U.S. military financing. 142
Mortgages 83, 389, 479, 480
Motion, laws of 291
Motor vehicles. *See* Automobiles
Mott, Lucretia 448
Motto, U.S. 495
Mountains 434, 435, 686-87
Volcanoes. 474, 684-85
Mount Vernon (VA). 605
Moussaoui, Zacarias 477
MOVE radical group 475
Movies **250-53**
Awards 30, *200*, 280-84
Content ratings 253
DVDs, most popular (2009) 253
Film websites 252
Kinetoscope (1894) 450
National Film Registry (2010). 252
Notable 250, 452, 453, 455, 473, 474
Pioneering (1903, 1915, 1923, 1927) 451, 452
Stars, directors (2009-2010). 250
Theater statistics 252
Top 100 American films 251-52
Top grossing. 26, 251
Mozambique 123, 305, 459, 471, 716, 732, 734, 736, 737, **807**
MTV Music Video Awards 284
Mugabe, Robert 672
Mughals. 654
Muhammad 650, 671, 699, 706
Mujica, José (Pepe) 22
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). 742
Multiple births. 174
Multiple sclerosis 433
Mumps. 165
Municipal bonds 74, 77
Murder
Arrests, by race 131
Assassinations 25, 132-34
Firearm use 127
Rates of 128-29, 178
Uniform Crime Report statistics 127
Workplace. 115
Muscular dystrophy 433
Museums. 255, 604-05
Musharraf, Pervez. 671
Music and musicians
Awards. . . 26, *200*, 260-61, 273, 278, 284-85
Classical, avant garde 221-22, 255
Concerts, top-grossing (1985-2009). 261
Country music. 225-26
Jazz, blues 224-25
Opera 227, 255
Public participation 254
Rap. 227-29
Recordings 261, 262
Rock & roll 227-29
Symphony orchestras. 255
Theater, popular. 222-23
Videos. 260-61
Muslims. *See* Islam
Mussolini, Benito 662, *662*
Mutual funds. 75, 77
Myanmar (Burma). **807-08**
Area, population 732, 807
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Cyclone (2008) 672

Flag, map 459, 468-69
Forests 305
Health expenditures 150
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 716, 807
Military strength 141
Oil/gas reserves 123
Protests (2007) 672
Refugees from 736
My Lai massacre 456
Mythology 649, 708

N

NAACP (National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People) 277, 451
Nabokov, Vladimir 454
Nadal, Rafael 36, 38, 41, *815*, 852
Nader, Ralph 520-52, 522
NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) 86, 475, 670
Nagasaki bombing (1945) 453, 663
Names
Popular given 713-14
Pseudonyms 714
Surnames 714
Namibia 459, 471, 670, 732, 733, **808**
Nantes, Edict of 654
Napoleon Bonaparte 147, 657
NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) . . 8, 117, 328-33, 556
NASCAR (auto racing) 432, 960-61
NASDAQ Stock Market 73-74
Nashville, TN 32-33, *197*, 302, 308-10, 312, **568**, 612, 615, 695, 721
Nation, Carry 451
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) 9, 117, 328-33, 556
National anthem, U.S. 447, 498
National Archives 556, 605
National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) . .277, 451
National Basketball Assoc. (NBA). *See under* Basketball
National Book Awards 275-76
National Book Critics Circle Awards 277
National Collegiate Athletic Assoc. (NCAA)
Baseball 891
Basketball 877-82
Football 883-90
Ice hockey 891
Lacrosse 891
Soccer 891
Team nicknames, colors 889-90
Wrestling 891
National debt 68, 77
National Film Registry (2010) 252
National Football League (NFL) **892-907**
Addresses, teams 431
All-pro team (2009) 904
All-time records 904-05
Awards and honors (1957-2009) . . . 903-04
Champions
AFL (1960-69) 897
NFL (1933-2009) 897-900
Coaching victories, all-time 906
Concussion policy 24
Final standings 892
Franchise origins 906-07
Hall of Fame 907
Leading players 892-94, 900-04
Player draft 896
Stadiums 906
Strike (1982) 474
Super Bowl 27, *813*, 852, 892, 894-96
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities 117
National Gallery of Art (DC) 605
National Hockey League 36, 431, *813*, 852, **943-47**
National Humanities Medal 278
National income, U.S. 52, 55
National Invitational Tournament (NIT) . . . 880
National Medal of the Arts 278
National monuments . . 443, 499-500, 604-05
National Org. for Women (NOW) 665
National parks/monuments 434, 440-43, 449, 499-500
National park system, U.S. 440-43
National recreation areas 443
National Rifle Assoc. 432, 449
National Science Foundation 556
National seashores 443
Nations of the World **745-808**, **817-51**
Agriculture 108
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Daylight Saving Time 359
Energy production, consumption . .121, 125
Exchange rates 86
Flags 457-60
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
Internally displaced persons 736
Maps 461-72
Merchant fleets 88
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production 90
Nuclear power 125
Population/projections 731-32
Refugees 736
Stock exchanges 72
Trade 84
Urban areas (largest) 733
Native Americans. *See* American Indians
NATO. *See* North Atlantic Treaty Org.
Natural gas
Exports, imports 85, 120
Leading U.S. utilities (2007) 61
Production, consumption 120, 121
Reserves 123
Shortage (1977) 474
Naturalization Act (1790) 446
Nauru 459, 472, 732, 733, 734, **808**
Nautilus (nuclear submarine) 454, 455
Naval Academy, U.S. (Annapolis, MD) . . .144
Naval leaders, noted past 201-03
Naval Reduction Treaty (1930) 452
Navassa Island 604
Navigation Act (1654) 444
Navy, U.S. Department of the **554**
Academy (Annapolis, MD) 144
Address for information 146
Admirals (active duty) 137
China spy plane dispute (2001) 477
Civilian employees, payroll 117
Insignia 146
Personnel, active duty 139
Salutes, honors 143
Secretaries 559
Nazis 662, 663, 779
NBA (National Basketball Assoc.). *See under* Basketball
NCAA. *See* National Collegiate Athletic Assoc.
Nebraska **587-88**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . .12, 17, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 587
Oil production 122
Population 587, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 567, 569, 635
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 539
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 635
Nebula Awards 277
Nepal 108, 150, 459, 468, 716, 732, 736, **808**, **817**
Neptune (planet) 345-46, **349**
Morning, evening stars 342
Position by month 336-39
Netanyahu, Benjamin 671
Netherlands **817**
Agriculture 108, 110
Area, population 732, 817
Budget deficits 67
Education 395, 397, 398
Flag, map 459, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Gold reserves 734
Gross domestic product 734
History 655
Languages 716, 817
New World colonization (1609-64) 444
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves 123
Rulers, royal family 679
Securities held by U.S. 72
Taxes 735
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 96, 98
U.S. ancestral claims 619
U.S. investment 89
U.S. troops in 138
Vacation days 99
Wages, hourly 735
Netherlands Antilles 89, 732, 817
Nevada **588**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . .13, 17, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrants (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 588
Oil production 122
Population 588, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 566, 567, 568, 570, 572, 635
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 540
Taxes 94, 391
Traveler spending 97
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 635
New Amsterdam (1626, 1664) 444
Newark, NJ **568**
Air pollution 302
Airport traffic 98
Buildings, tall 723
Geography 695
Housing 82
Population 612
Riots (1967) 456
Weather 308, 310, 312
Newbery Medal 274
New Britain 688
New Caledonia 472, 688, 732, 777
***New Colossus* (Lazarus)** 500
New Deal (1933) 452, 663
New England Primer 445
Newfoundland 688
New Guinea. *See* Papua New Guinea
New Hampshire **588-89**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline 435
Congressional representation . . .13, 17, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Gay bishop election (2003) 478
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 588
Population 588, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 635
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 540
Taxes 94, 391
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 635
New Jersey **589**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline 435
Congressional representation . . .13, 17, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Death penalty repeal 479
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrants (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 589
Population 589, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 566, 568, 636
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 540
Taxes 94, 391
Traveler spending 97
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 636
New Mexico **589-90**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . .13, 17, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 589
Oil production 122

Population. 589, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 562, 636
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 541
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 636
New Netherland (1624, 1664) 444
New Orleans, LA . . . . . **.568**
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 721
Fires 446
Geography 695
Housing 82
Hurricane Katrina 323, 478, *479*
Population. 572, 612
Port traffic 87
Road mileage to other cities 101
Weather 308-10, 312
News
Notable quotes 48
Offbeat 49
Photos *193-200*, 809-16
Top ten topics (2010) 4
Top websites (2010) 259-60
Newspapers
Advertising revenues 259
Circulation. 258-59
First U.S. (1690, 1704, 1783) 445, 446
Journalism awards 269, 276
Journalists, noted past 192, 201
Muckrakers 660
Top U.S., Canadian dailies. 258-59
Websites 259
New Testament 703
Newton, Sir Isaac 291, 654, 656
New Year
Chinese 358
Jewish. 700
New Year's Day 357
Tet 358
New York (state) . . . . . **.590**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation. . .13, 17, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances 68
Governor. 20, 26-27
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrants (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 590
Oil production 122
Political scandals 26-27, 28
Population. 590, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. . . .563, 568, 570, 572, 637
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 541-42
Taxes 94, 392
Traveler spending. 97
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 637
New York City . . . . . **.568**
Air mileage to other cities 102
Air pollution. 302
Airport traffic 98
Buildings, tall 721-22
Capital of U.S. (1789) 446
Consumer Price Index 54
General Slocum disaster (1904). 319
Geography 695
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Marathon 976
Nursing school, first (1873). 449
Population. 572, 612, 733
Port traffic 87
Riots (1863, 1943) 449, 453
Road mileage to other cities 101
Roller coaster (1884) 450
Subway debut (1904) 451
Tides. 313
Tweed convicted (1873) 449
United Nations 741
Wall Street bombing (1920) 452
Weather 308-10, 312
World's Fair 448, 453
World Trade Center bombing (1993). 475, 476, 670
World Trade Center destruction (2001). 477, *477*, 478, 670
New York Stock Exchange. *See* Dow Jones Industrial Average
New Zealand **817-18**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 732, 817
Budget deficits 67
Dominion status 660
Earthquake (2010) 40
Education 395, 397, 398
Flag, map 459, 472
Foreign aid from 738
Islands, areas 688
Languages 817
Mountain peaks 686
Oil/gas reserves 123
Taxes 735
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735
NFL. *See* National Football League
Niagara Falls 694
Nicaragua 110, 451, 459, 463, 667, 670, 732, **818**
Nicholas II 660, *660*
Nicholson, Harold. 476
Nickel (metal) 77, 79
Nietzche, Friedrich 659
Niger 27, 459, 470, 716, 732, 734, 736, 737, **818-19**
Nigeria . . . . . **.819**
Agriculture 109, 110
Area, population 732, 733, 819
Flag, map 459, 470
Forests 305
Health expenditures 150
History 648, 664, 669
Internally displaced persons. 736
Languages 716, 819
Muslim population. 706
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . .123, 124
President's death 33
Refugees from 736
Trade 84
U.S. adoptions from 174
U.S. investment 89
Nile River. 690
Ningxia Hui 763
Nitrogen oxide emissions 303
Niue Island 472, 818
Nixon, Richard M. 455, 506, 507, **515**, *515*, 518, 519
China visit (1972) 473
Impeachment hearings (1974) 473
Library. 519
Moscow summit (1972) 473
Presidential elections 456, 522, 523, 524-52
Resignation (1974) 473, *473*
Watergate (1973, 1974) 473
Nobel Prizes **266-69**
No hitters (baseball). 919
Nordic combined 868, 872
Norfolk, VA 82, 87, 308-10, **568**, 613, 695
Norfolk Island 750
Noriega, Manuel 37, 475
Norman Conquest 147, 651
Normandy, House of 674
Normandy invasion (1944). 453, *453*, 663
Norse deities. 708
North, Oliver 475
North America
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
AIDS cases. 737
Altitudes (highest, lowest). 696
Area, population 731
Bridges 724-26
Buildings, tall 434, 717-23
Cities. 562-72, 612-13, 694-96
Time differences 362
Commercial fishing. 111
Explorations 682
Gold production 79
Lakes 693
Maps. 461-63
Mountain peaks 686
Oil/gas reserves 123
Religious adherents 698
Rivers 691-92
Temperature/precipitation extremes. . . .315
Trade 84
Tunnels. 727
Volcanoes. 474, 684, 685
Waterfalls 694
(*see also* specific countries)
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) . . .86, 475, 670
North Atlantic Treaty Org. (NATO) 740
Eastward expansion (1997) 669
Established (1949) 454, 664
France in. 671
International commands 137
Trade with U.S. allies in 84
North Carolina. . . . . **.591**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline. 435
Congressional representation 13, 17-18, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrants (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 591
Population. 591, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. . . .563, 565, 570, 572, 638
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 542
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 638
North Dakota **591-92**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation. . .13, 18, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty. 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption. 122
Finances. 68
Governor. 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage. 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 591
Oil production 122
Population. 591, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns. 638
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 542-43
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 638
Northern Cyprus, Turkish Republic of . . .**768**
Northern Ireland. *See* Ireland, Northern
Northern Mariana Islands 439, 472, **602**, 688, 732
North Korea. *See* Korea, North
North Las Vegas, NV . . . . . **.568**, 572, 613
North Pole 353, 451, 683
North Sea. 689
Northwest Ordinance (1787) 446
Northwest Territory, U.S. (1787, 1795) 437, 446
Norway. **819-20**
Area, population 732, 819
Budget deficits 67
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Education 395, 397, 398
Energy production 121
Flag, map 459, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Gross domestic product 734
Languages 716, 819
Merchant fleet. 88
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . .123, 124
Rulers, royal family. 679
Taxes 735
U.S. ancestral claims 619
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days. 99
Wages, hourly. 735
Noted personalities **181-92**, **201-49**
Milestone birthdays (2010) 7
Obituaries (2010) 43-45, *816*
Sports 210-15
NOW (National Org. for Women). 665
Nuclear arms
A-bomb 453, 663
Countries with. 738
H-bomb (1950, 1952) 454, 665
Nautilus submarine (1954) 454
Treaties, negotiations (1963-2010) 455, 475, 739
Nuclear energy
Accidents, major. 327
First chain reaction (1942) 453
Production, consumption 39, 120, 121, 125
Nuclear Regulatory Commission . . .117, 556
Nullification (1828) 448
Numbers, large and prime 364
Nunavut 670
Nuremberg Laws (1935). 662
Nuremberg Tribunal (1946) 664
Nursing school, first (1873) 449
Nutrition. **166-70**
Cancer prevention 158
Federal program costs 103
Food labels. 167
Food pyramid 166
Nutrients 166-69
Nuts 106

O

Oakland, CA 54, 82, 87, **569**, 612, 615, 695, 723
Oats 105, 106, 107

Obama, Barack *194*, 481, **517**, *517*, *811*
Administration 553
Birth date, place 506
Budget 26
Cabinet 553-56
Foreign visits 29
Health care reform . . 9, 22-23, 28, *194*, 481
Presidential election 479, 480, *480*, 520-52, 522, 523, 672
Salary 553
Obama, Michelle *480*, 518
Oberlin College (1833) 448
Obesity 163, 169, 170
Obituaries (2010) 35, **43-45**, *816*
O'Brien, Conan 26, *199*
Occultation (astronomical position) 336
Oceania
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
AIDS cases 737
Area, population 731
Mountains 686
Oil/gas reserves 123
Religious adherents 698
Temperature/precipitation extremes 315
Travel and tourism 97
Volcanoes 684, 685
(*see also* specific countries)
Oceans and seas
Areas, depths 689
Commercial fishing 111
Crossings, notable 335
Energy from 126
Islands 688
Marine warnings, advisories 307
Territorial extent, U.S. 439
Ochoa, Lorena 34
O'Connor, Sandra Day 474, *474*
O'Donnell, Christine *194*
Offbeat news stories 49
Office equipment 60, 85
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) 742
Ofu Island 601
Ohio **592**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . .13, 18, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 592
Oil production 122
Population 592, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 562, 564, 571, 572, 638-39
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 543
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 638-39
Ohio River 692
Ohno, Apolo 852, 866
Oil. *See* Petroleum
Oil spills 30, 35, 36-37, *196*, 327, 475
OK Corral gun battle (1881) 450
Okhotsk, Sea of 689
Okinawa Island 663, 688
Oklahoma **592-93**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . .13, 18, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Land rush (1889) 450
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 592
Oil production 122
Population 592, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 569, 572, 639
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 544
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 639
Oklahoma City, OK **569**
Bombing and aftermath (1995, 1997, 2001) 476, 670
Buildings, tall 722
Geography 695
Housing 82
Population 612
Weather 308-10, 312
Old-age insurance. *See* Social Security
Old Ironsides (1797) 447
Old Testament 703
Olmecs 647, 729
Olmert, Ehud 671
Olney-Pauncefote Treaty (1897) 450
Olosega Island 601
Olympic Games **854-74**
History, symbolism 874
Scandals 853
Summer
Boycotts 474
Champions (1896-2008) 854-66
Game sites 874
Highlights, medal standings (2008) . . .854
U.S. headquarters 432
Winter
Champions (1924-2010) 867-74
Game sites 874
Highlights, medal standings (2010) . . 28, 866-67
(*see also* specific sports)
Olympics, Special 875
Omaha, NE 82, 101, 308-09, 312, **569**, 612, 695, 723
Oman 123, 142, 459, 468, 732, **820**
O'Neill, Eugene 455
Ontario, Lake 693
Oort Cloud 351
OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) 84, 89, 124, 740
Open Door Policy (1899) 450, 659
Opera 227, 255, 453
Operation Anaconda (2002) 477
Operation Enduring Freedom—Afghanistan
Budget 141, 479
Civilian casualties 25
Coalition offensive 27
Military awards in 144
U.S. air strikes (2008) 480
U.S. commander 36, *198*
U.S. troop deployments, casualties 27, 34, 38, 138, 480, 481, *672*, *810*
U.S. troop surge 23
War document leak 37-38
Operation Iraqi Freedom
Budget 141, 479
"Chemical Ali" hanged 25
End declared 39
Insurgents killed 32
Military awards in 144
Overview 148, 788
U.S., coalition troop withdrawal 480, 481, *810*
U.S. troop deployments, casualties . 23, 27, 138, 139, 145, 478, *478*, 481
Opium War 658
Opposition (astronomical position) 336
Oprah Winfrey Show *199*
Orange Bowl 884
Orchestras, symphony (U.S.) 255
Oregon **593**
Accession (1846) 439
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline 435
Congressional representation . . .13, 18, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 593
Population 593, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 569, 639-40
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 544
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 639-40
Oregon Trail (1843) 448
Organ donation 433
Organic agriculture 105
Organic food labels 167
Organization of American States . . .454, 664
Organization of American States (OAS) 740
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 84
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 740
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) 740
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries 84, 89, 124
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) . . .740
Organizations. *See* Associations and societies; International organizations
Orinoco River 691
Orionids meteor shower 339
Orkney Islands 688, 846
Orlando, FL . . .82, 98, **569**, 612, 615, 695, 722
Orthodox churches. *See* Eastern Orthodox churches
Oscars (Academy Awards) 281-83
Osteoporosis 433
Oswald, Lee Harvey 455
Ottoman Empire 447, 652, 659, 660
Outlying areas, U.S. 601-04
Owens, Jesse 453

P

Pacific Islanders. *See* Asian Americans
Pacific Ocean
Area, depth 689
Commercial fishing 111
Crossings, notable 335
Discovery 682
Islands 601-02, 604, 688
Map 472
Ports, U.S. 87
U.S. coastline 435
Pacific/Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex 604
Pacquiao, Manny 22
Padilla, José 479
Paine, Thomas 446
Pain relief 433
Painters, noted 186-89
Pakistan **820-21**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 732, 733, 820
Flag, map 459, 468
Floods (2010) 38, *811*
Health expenditures 150
History 664, 666, 668, 669, 671-72
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 716, 820
Military strength 141
Muslim population 706
Nuclear arms 738
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves 123
Presidents 671
Refugees from/in 736
Terrorist bombing (2010) 25
UN peacekeeping mission 742
U.S. aid to 481
U.S. military financing 142
Palau 459, 472, 688, 732, 733, 734, **821**
Palestinian Territories **790**
Foreign aid to 738
Internally displaced persons 736
Militancy, uprisings, war 662, 667, 671, 790, 797-98
Peace accord with Israel (1993) 669
Population 731, 732
Refugees from 736
Palin, Sarah *198*, 480, 481
Palindromes 712
Palm Sunday 699
Palmyra (atoll) 604
Panama **821-22**
Agriculture 110
Area, population 732, 821
Flag, map 459, 463
Languages 821
Merchant fleet 88
Treaties, U.S. (1903, 1978) . . .451, 474, 822
U.S. invasion (1989) 475, 670, 822
U.S. investment 89
U.S. relations suspended (1964) 455
Panama Canal 451, 474, 670, **822**
Pan Am Flight 103 bombing (1988) 475
Pantelleria Island 791
Paper
Exports, imports 85
Invention 649
Leading U.S. companies 60
Measures 368
Papua New Guinea 123, 305, 459, 472, 688, 732, 737, **822**
Paraguay 110, 305, 459, 464-65, 716, 732, **822**
Paralympics 28, 874
Parcel Post 378
Paris Peace Talks (1919) 661
Parkinson's disease 178, 433
Parks
Amusement/theme 99
National 434, 440-43
Parks, Rosa 454, 478
Parochial schools 396
Parthenon 647
Parthians 648
Partial Test Ban Treaty 739

Passport regulations, U.S. .100
Pasteur, Louis .658
Patents and copyrights .86, 87, 296
Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) .9
Patrick, Saint .650
Peabody Awards .276
Peace Corps, U.S. .117, 455, 556
Peace Prize, Nobel 266, 268-69
Peach Bowl (Chick-fil-A Bowl) .884
Peale Atoll .604
Peanuts .105, 106, 107
Pearl Harbor (1941) .453, 663
Peary, Robert E. .451, 683
Peas .105, 106
Peloponnesian Wars .647
Pelosi, Nancy *.194*, 479
Pemba .688, 840
Pendergrass, Teddy .45, *816*
Pendleton Act (1883) .450
PEN/Faulkner Award .277
Penghu Islands (Pescadores) .839
Penn, William .444
Pen names .714
Pennsylvania **593-94**
Agriculture .103
Altitudes (high, low) .435
Congressional representation 13, 18, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption .122
Finances .68
Governor .20
Hazardous waste .304
Health insurance coverage .9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) .615
Motor vehicles .94, 95
Name origin, nickname .438, 593
Oil production .122
Population 593, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians .621
Cities, towns .569, 572, 640
Ethnic, racial distribution .620
Port traffic .87
Poverty rates .58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 544-45
Shoreline .435
Taxes .94, 392
Traveler spending .97
Unemployment .112
ZIP and area codes .640
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1801) .447
Pentagon Building .477, 605
Pentagon Papers (1971) .473
Pentecostal churches 396, 698, 704-05
People's Choice Awards .280
Peptic ulcers .165
Per capita income. *See* Incomes
Peres, Shimon .669
Perfect games (baseball) 34, 852, 910, 919
Perigee of moon .336, 354
Perihelion .336
Periodic table of elements .290
Perkins, Frances .452
Perón, Juan .665
Perot, H. Ross 522, 524-52
Perpetual calendar 360-61
Perry, Oliver H. .447
Perseids meteor shower .339
Pershing, John J. .451
Persia. *See under* Iran
Persian Gulf .468, 688, 689
Persian Gulf Wars (1991, 2003) 148, 475, 830
Black troops .139
Casualties, U.S. forces .145
Military awards .144
Veteran population .140
(*see also under* Iraq)
Personal consumption, U.S 53-54, 59
Personal income, U.S. 52, 55
(*see also* Incomes)
Personalities, noted. *See* Noted personalities
Pertussis .165
Peru **823**
Agriculture .108
Ancient civilizations .648
Area, population .732, 823
Commercial fishing .111
Flag, map .459, 464
Forests .305
Health expenditures .150
History .667, 670, 672
Internally displaced persons .736
Languages .823
Liberation of .680
Oil/gas reserves .123
U.S. investment .89
Pescadores (Penghu Islands) .839
Petraeus, David .479
Petroleum
Arab embargo (1973) .473
Exports, imports .85, 120, 123, 124
First well (PA) (1859) .448
Leading U.S. companies .61
OPEC .84, 124, 740
Prices (2008) .479
Production, consumption, U.S. 120, 121, 122
Reserves, crude oil .123
Spills 30, 35, 36-37, *196*, 327, 475
Standard Oil dissolved (1911) .451
Texas strike (1901) .451
(*see also* Gasoline)
PGA Championship .40, 852, 953
Pharisees .649
Pharmaceuticals. *See* Drugs, therapeutic
Phelps, Michael .854
Philadelphia, PA **569**
Airport traffic .98
Air quality .302
Buildings, tall .722
Capital of U.S. (1790) .446
Consumer Price Index .54
Geography .695
Housing .82
Immigrant admissions (2009) .615
Liberty Bell .445, 448, 499
Library (1731) .445
Newspaper (1783) .446
Population .572, 612
Port traffic .87
Road mileage to other cities .101
Streetlights (1757) .445
Tides .313
Weather 308-10, 312
Philanthropists, noted 189-90, *198*
Philippines, Republic of the **823-24**
Accession, U.S. (1898) .450
Agriculture .108, 109, 110
Area, population .732, 733, 823
Commercial fishing, aquaculture .111
Flag, maps .459, 469
Gold production .79
Health expenditures .150
Independence .453, 664
Insurrection (1899) .450
Internally displaced persons .736
Islands, areas .688
Languages .716, 823
Massacre (2009) .22
Oil/gas reserves .123
Presidential election (2010) .33
Refugees from .736
Revolt (1986) .668
U.S. adoptions from .174
U.S. immigrants from .614, 615
U.S. investment .89
U.S. military financing .142
U.S. troops in .138
Wages, hourly .735
Philosophers, noted 203-04, 647, 656
Phoenicians .646, 647
Phoenix, AZ **569**
Airport traffic .98
Air quality .302
Buildings, tall .723
Geography .695
Housing .82
Immigrant admissions (2009) .615
Population .572, 612
Weather 308-10, 312
Phosphate rock .77, 79
Phosphorus (dietary) .167, 168
Photography
Brownie camera (1900) .451
Photographers, noted past 186-89
Presidential photo, first .519
Pulitzer Prizes .269
Year in Pictures (2010) *193-200*, *809-16*
Physicians. *See* Doctors
Physics 266, 288, 291, 292-93
Physiology (Nobel prizes) 266, 267-68
Pierce, Franklin .506, **510**, *510*, 518, 522, 523
Pinochet, Augusto .668, 670
Pistol champions (2010) 958-59
Pitcairn Island .847
Pittsburgh, PA 82, 87, 101, 308-10, 312, **569**, 572, 612, 695, 722
Pizarro, Francisco .655, 682
Planets **345-50**
Configurations 336-39
Exploration of 332-33
Extrasolar .352
Morning, evening stars .342
New definition of .346
Rising, setting 340-41
Superlatives .345
(*see also* Space exploration)
Plano, TX **569**, 612
Plantagenet, House of .674
Plants .298, 306
Plastic surgery .433
Platinum 77-78, 79
Plato .647
Playing cards (odds) .364
Plays. *See* Theater
Pledge of Allegiance .497
PLO. *See* Palestinian Territories
Pluto (dwarf planet) .345, 346, **350**
Plymouth colony (1620) .444
Poe, Edgar Allan .448
Poetry
Awards .277
Bradstreet book published (1678) .444
Haiku invention .656
Poets Laureate .221
Pulitzer prizes 272-73
Poisons and poisoning
Animals, venomous 298-99
Chemical pollution .304
Death rates .179
First aid .171
Poker odds .364
Poland **824**
Agriculture .108
Area, population .732, 824
Arms purchases .141
Budget deficits .67
Education .397
Flag, map 459, 466-67
Gross domestic product .734
Health expenditures .150
History .652, 655, 657, 665, 669, 824
Languages .716, 824
Motor vehicle production .90
Oil/gas reserves .123
Rulers/presidents 31-32, 678, *809*
Solidarity .667
Taxes .735
U.S. ancestral claims .619
U.S. immigrants from .614
U.S. investment .89
U.S. military financing .142
U.S. missiles in 479-80, 481
Vacation days .99
Wages, hourly .735
Polanski, Roman .38, 481
Polar exploration 683-84
Poles of the earth .353
Polio .433
Political leaders, noted 204-07
Political organizations 420-21
Polizzi, Nicole "Snooki" *.200*
Polk, James K. 506, **510**, *510*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Pollution 158, 302-04, 456, 475
Pol Pot .667
Ponce de Leon, Juan .444, 682
Pony Express (1860) .448
Ponzi schemes .480
Poor Richard's Almanac (1732) .445
Pop Art .666
Popes .479, 671, 701
Population, U.S. **606-44**
Age distribution .616
Ancestral roots .619
Births, deaths 172-74
Census (1790-2000) 608-09
Census Act (1790) .446
Center of (1790-2000) .609
Children .617
Cities 562-72, 612-13
Colonies (1630-1780) .608
Congressional apportionment .610
Counties .613
Density (by state) .607
Disability status, by age .616
Drug and alcohol abuse 153-54
Educational attainment .619
Elderly .616
Ethnic, racial distribution 618-21
Foreign-born .614
Gender distribution .616, 618
Household type .616
Immigrants 614-15
Languages spoken at home .614
Marriage, divorce .172, 173, 617
Metropolitan Statistical Areas .611
Mobility .613
Outlying areas 601-04
Poverty rates 57-58, *197*
Projections .616
Regions .606
Religious groups 697-98
States .573-05, 606-09, 622-44
Population, world
Continents .731
Current/projections 731-32
Growth rate since 1 CE .731
Largest/smallest countries .733
Largest urban areas .733
Religious adherents .698
Pork 105, 108, 109-10
Portland, OR 82, 87, 101, 308-10, 312, **569**, 612, 615, 695, 722
Ports .87
Portugal **824-25**
Agriculture .110
Area, population .732, 824
Budget deficits .67
Education .397, 398
Flag, map .459, 466

Foreign aid from .738
Foreign exchange rates .86
History .661, 662, 666
Languages .716, 824
Taxes .735
U.S. investment .89
U.S. troops in .138
Vacation days .99
Wages, hourly .735
Possessions, U.S. 601-04
Postage stamps .448, 475
Postal cards (1873) .449
Postal Service, U.S. **377-79**, 556
Employees, payroll .117
Established (1970) .377, 456
History .446
Postal information 377-79, 622-44
Potatoes .105, 106, 107
Potsdam Conference (1945) .453
Poultry products 105, 107, 108, 109-10
Poverty 57-58, *197*, 456
Powell, Adam Clayton .456
Powell, Colin .475
PPACA .9
Preakness Stakes .34, 852, 967
Precipitation
Global .312, 315
U.S. 308-10
Wettest spots .315, 434
(*see also* Blizzards)
Pregnancy and childbirth. *See* Births
Prehistory **645-46**
Presbyterian churches 396, 422, 698, 704-05
Presidential elections **520-52**
Campaign-finance reform (2002, 2010) .24, 47, 477
Election 2008 .479, 480, *480*
Electoral College .521
Party nominees (1856-2008) .522
Popular, electoral vote (1789-2008) .523
Returns
By candidate (2004, 2008) .520
By state and county (since 1952) 524-52
Third-party/independent candidacies (1832-2008) .522
Voter turnout (1932-2008) .521
Presidential Medal of Freedom .278
Presidents, U.S. **506-19**
Biographies 508-17
Birth, death dates .506
Burial sites .518
Cabinets 553-61
Children, number of .518
Congresses 506-07
Impeachments .519
Miscellaneous facts .519
Oath of office .495
Salary .553
Salutes, honors .143
Succession law .456, 495
Vetoes .502
Vice presidents 506-07
Wives .518
(*see also* specific names)
Presley, Elvis .475
Press. *See* Magazines; Newspapers
Pressure, measures of .368
Prices. *See* Consumer Price Indexes
Prime Meridian .359, 460
Prime numbers .364
Printer's measures .368
Printing. *See* Publishing industry
Priority Mail .377
Prisoners of war, Geneva Conventions .744
Prison population 130-32
Pritzker Architecture Prize .278
Prix Goncourt .277
Prizes. *See* Awards, prizes
Professional organizations 429-30
Prohibition (1919, 1933) .451, 452, 492, 493
Prostate cancer .158, 160
Protein .166
Protestant churches 704-05
Books of the Bible .703
Hate crime victims .132
Headquarters 421-22
Membership 697-98
Reformation .654
(*see also* specific denominations)
Prussia. *See* Germany
Pseudonyms (of famous writers) .714
Ptolemy .648
Public debt .68, 77
Public libraries. *See* Libraries
Public-Private Investment Program (PPIP) .480
Public schools. *See* Education
Publishing industry .61
Puducherry Union Territory .786
Pueblo incident (1968) .456
Puerto Rico **603**
Accession (1898) .439, 450
Agriculture .103
Altitudes (high, low) .435
Area .603, 688
Commonwealth balloting (1952, 1993) .454, 476
Congressional delegate .19
Food assistance program .103
Governor .20
Hazardous waste .304
Immigrant admissions (2009) .615
Jones Act (1917) .451
Name origin, nickname .438
Nationalist movement violence .454
Population/projections .603, 732
Port traffic .87
Unemployment .112
U.S. troops in .138
Pulitzer Prizes 269-73
Pullman strike (1894) .450
Punic Wars .648
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) .451
Purple Heart .144
Putin, Vladimir 668, 671, 680, 826-27
Pyramids .646, *651*
Pyrenees .687

Q

Qatar 123, 138, 305, 459, 468, 732, 734, **825**
Quadrature (astronomical position) .336
Quakers (Society of Friends) .396, 421, 697
Quantum physics .291
Quartering Act (1765) .445
Queen Anne's War (1702-13) .445
Quemoy 688, 839
Quinlan, Karen Ann .474
Quotes, notable .48
Qur'an .*649*, 650, 706

R

Rabin, Yitzhak .669
Racism, pseudoscientific .659
Radio
Awards .276
Broadcast, first (1920) .452
Commercial stations .261
Journalists, noted past .192, 201
Presidential broadcast, first (1923) .452, 519
Transatlantic transmission, first (1901) .660
War of the Worlds scare (1938) .453
Ragtime (1899) .450
Railroads, U.S.
Accidents, deaths 115, 320-21, 480
Freight/mileage .87
Labor unrest (1877, 1894, 1950) .449, 454
Leading companies .61
Mississippi R. crossing, first (1855) .448
Passenger, first (1828) .448
Steam locomotive, first (1825) .447
Transcontinental (1869) .449, *449*
Railroads, world 320-21, 727
Rainfall. *See* Precipitation
Raleigh, NC 82, 308-10, **570**, 572, 612, 615, 695, 722
Raleigh, Sir Walter .444, 682
Ramayana .648
Rankin, Jeannette .451
Rape 127-29, 131
Rap music 227-29
Reader's Digest .452
Reading tests .395
Reagan, Ronald *474*, 475, 478, 506, 507, **515-16**, *515*, 518, 519, 667, *667*
Presidential elections 474, 522, 523, 524-52
Real estate. *See* Housing
Realism .663
Reality TV .263
Reconstruction Era 449, 491-92
Reconstruction Finance Corp. (1932) .452
Recordings .261, 262
Recreation
Areas, national .439, 443
Personal expenditures .59
Price indexes 53-54
Redgrave, Lynn .45, *816*
Red Sea .689
Reformation, Protestant .654
Reformed churches .698
Reform Party. *See* Perot, H. Ross
Refugees, world .736
Rehnquist, William .475, 478
Reid, Richard .477
Religion **697-708**
Adherents, members 697-98
Associations and organizations 421-22
Bible .702, 703
Christian denominations 704-05
Great Awakening (1726, 1741) .445
History 649-50
Holy days 699-700
Major world 706-07
Religious figures 203-04
School prayer banned (1963) .455
Templeton Prize .278
(*see also* specific faiths, denominations)
Renaissance .653
Reno, Janet .476
Reno, NV 82, 308-10, **570**, 613, 696, 723
Republican Party
Congressional members 501-02
First presidential nominee (1856) .448
Formed (1854) .448
Presidential, vice presidential candidates 522
Reservoirs, major 727-28
Resorts, hotels .60
Reuben Award .276
Réunion Island .688, 776
Revere, Paul .445
Revolutionary War. *See* American Revolution
Rhode Island **594**
Agriculture .103
Altitudes (high, low) .435
Coastline .435
Congressional representation .13, 18, 610
Constitution (1647) .444
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption .122
Finances .68
Governor .20
Hazardous waste .304
Health insurance coverage .9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) .615
Motor vehicles .94, 95
Name origin, nickname .438, 594
Population 594, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians .621
Cities, towns .640
Ethnic, racial distribution .620
Poverty rates .58
Presidential elections .520, 521, 545
Slavery outlawed (1774) .445
Taxes .94, 392
Unemployment .112
ZIP and area codes .640
Rice 85, 105-10
Rice, Condoleezza 478, 479-80
Richardson, Elliot .473
Richest Americans .57
Ride, Sally .474
Riesman, David .454
Rifle champions (2010) 958-59
Right ascension (astronomical position) .336
Right to die cases .474, 478
Rig Veda .646, 707
Riis, Jacob .450
Ring of Fire volcanoes .684
Riots
Detroit (1943, 1967) .453, 456
Haymarket (1886) .450
Los Angeles (1965, 1992) .456, 475
Newark (NJ) (1967) .456
New York City (1863, 1943) .449, 453
Springfield (1908) .451
Rivers 434, 443, 690-92
(*see also* Mississippi River)
Riverside, CA .54, 82, 302, **570**, 612, 615
Roads
Interstate system (1956) .455
Mileage between cities .101
Speed limits (1995) .476
Roanoke Island "lost colony" (1585-90) .444
Robbery 127-29, 131-32
Roberts, John G., Jr. .478
Robinson, Jackie .454
Rochester, NY .82, **570**, 572, 613, 696
Buildings, tall .723
Rockefeller, Nelson .473
Rock & roll
Concerts, top-grossing (1985-2009) .261
Hall of Fame 227-29
Live Aid (1985) .475
Noted artists 227-29
Rodeo .978
Rodriguez, Alex .39, *814*
***Roe v. Wade* (1973)** .473, 504
Rogers, Will .452
Roller coasters .99, 450
Roman Catholicism 704-05
Adherents, U.S., world .698
Books of the Bible .703
Cardinals .702
Hate crime victims .132
Headquarters (U.S.) .422
Liberalization .665
Parochial schools .396
Popes .479, 671, 701
Saints .453
Sex abuse scandal .37, 478
Vatican City .460, 732, 733, 849
Romania **825-26**
Agriculture .108
Area, population .732, 825

Education 395
Flag, map 459, 467
History 662, 667
Languages 716, 825
Motor vehicle production 90
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves 123
U.S. military financing 142
Roman numerals 365
Romans, ancient
Architecture 729
Gods and goddesses 649, 708
Historical figures/rulers 673
Leading figures/rulers 648
Measures 365
Rome founded 648
Roosevelt, Franklin D. 506, 507, **513-14**, *513*, 518, 519, 522, 523, 663
Memorial (DC) 605
New Deal (1933) 452, 663
World War II (1939, 1941, 1945) 453
Roosevelt, Theodore 451, 506, 507, **512**, *512*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Rose, Pete 853
Rose Bowl 883
Rose Island 601
Rosenberg, Julius and Ethel 454
Ross, Betsy 496
Ross, Nellie Tayloe 452
Ross Dependency 818
Rotary Club (1905) 451
Rousseau, Jean-Jacques 656, 657
Rove, Karl 479
Rowley, Colleen 477
Rowling, J. K. 479
Royalty **673-81**
Ruby, Jack 455
Ruby Ridge siege (1992) 475
Rudolph, Eric Robert 477
Rugby 432
Ruiz, Rosie 853
Rumsfeld, Donald 479
Rural Credits Act (1916) 451
Russia **826-27**
Agriculture 108, 110
Area, population 732, 733, 826
Arms sales 142
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Chechnya revolt 668
Chinese relations 671
Commercial fishing 111
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Education 395, 397
Energy production, consumption 121
Fire (2009) 23
Flag, map 459, 467, 468-69
Forests 305
Georgia invasion 671
Gold production 79
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 826-27
Infectious disease 737
Internally displaced persons 736
Islands, areas 688
Languages 716, 826
Leaders 680
Merchant fleet 88
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production 90
NATO treaty 669
Nuclear arms 481, 738
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . . .123, 124
Refugees from/in 736
Soviet Union breakup 668
Spaceflight 8, 328-32
Spy swap with U.S. (2010) 37
Terrorist bombings (2004, 2010) . . 30, 670, *810*
Trade 84
U.S. adoptions from 174
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days 99
(*see also* Soviet Union)
Russian Empire (pre-1917) 656, 657, 660
Alaska (1741, 1867) 445, 449
Congress of Vienna 657
Crimean War (1853-56) 659
Japanese War (1904-05) 660
Russian Revolution (1917) 661
Russian Revolution of 1905-06 660
Tsars 653, 680
U.S. ancestral claims 619
Russian Federation. *See* Russia
Russian Orthodox churches. *See* Eastern Orthodox churches
Russian Revolution (1917) 661
Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) 660
Rwanda 109, 110, 459, 471, 669, 716, 732, 734, 736, **827**
Ryder Cup 954
Rye production 106

S

Saba Island 817
Sacco-Vanzetti case (1920) 452
Sacramento, CA 82, 302, **570**, 612, 615, 696, 723
Sadat, Anwar 667, 668
Sadducees 649
Safavids 654
St. Augustine, FL (1565) 444
St. Barthelemy 732, 776
St. Croix Island **603**
St. Eustatius Island 817
St. Helena Island 688, 732, 847
St. John Island **603**
St. Kitts and Nevis 459, 463, 732, 733, 734, **827-28**
St. Lawrence Seaway (1959) 455
St. Louis, MO **570**
Buildings, tall 722
Geography 696
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Population 612
Port traffic 87
Road mileage to other cities 101
Weather 308-10, 312
St. Lucia 459, 463, 732, 733, **828**
St. Maarten 817
St. Martin 732, 776
St. Paul, MN 82, 99, 302, 312, **570**, 612, 615, 696, 722
St. Petersburg, FL 82, 313, **570**, 612, 615, 696
St. Pierre and Miquelon 732, 776
St. Thomas Island **603**
St. Valentine's Day Massacre (1929) 452
St. Vincent and the Grenadines 459, 463, 732, 733, 734, **828**
Saints. *See* specific names in inverted form
Saladin 652
Salahi, Michaele and Tareq 21, *198*
Salem (MA) witchcraft trials (1674, **1692)** 444, 445, *445*
Salinger, J.D. 45, 454, *816*
Salmonella 38-39, 165
Salt 78, 79
SALT (1972, **1979)** 473, 667, 739
Salvation Army 698
Samoa 459, 472, 688, 732, 734, **828**
Samoa, American **601-02**
Accession (1900) 439
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Area, population 601, 688
Congressional delegate 19
Map 472
Population 731
San Antonio, TX 82, 308, 310, **570**, 572, 612, 615, 696, 722
Sand Atoll 604
Sand Creek Massacre (1864) 449
San Diego, CA 82, 308, 310, 313, **570-71**, 572, 612, 615, 696, 722
Sanford, Mark 481
San Francisco, CA **571**
Air mileage to other cities 102
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 722
Consumer Price Index 54
Earthquakes (1906, 1989) . . .324, 451, 475
Geography 696
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Population 612
Preparedness Day parade bombing (1916) 451
Road mileage to other cities 101
Tides 313
Weather 308-10, 312
San Jose, CA . .54, 82, **571**, 572, 612, 615, 696
San Marino . . 459, 466, 732, 733, 734, **828-29**
San Miguel de Guadalupe (1526) 444
Santa Ana, CA 82, 302, **571**, 612, 615
São Tomé and Príncipe 459, 471, 732, 733, 734, **829**
Sardinia 466, 688, 791
Sarkozy, Nicolas 25
Sassanians 648
Satellites, space. *See* Space exploration
SAT scores 401-02
Saturday Night Live *200*
Saturn (planet) 345-46, **348-49**
Morning, evening stars 342
Position by month 336-39
Rising, setting 341
Saudi Arabia **829-30**
Agriculture 109, 110
Area, population 732, 829
Arms purchases 141
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Energy production 121
Flag, map 459, 468
Health expenditures 150
History 662
Language 716, 829
Merchant fleet 88
Military strength 141
Muslim population 706
Oil exports to U.S. 124
Oil/gas reserves 123
Persian Gulf War (1991) 830
Refugees in 736
Trade 84
U.S. installation bombings 476
U.S. investment 89
U.S. troops in 138
Water supply 305
Savings and loan crisis (1989) 475
Savings bonds, U.S. 64
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, House of 675
Scalia, Antonin 475
Scandinavia 651
(*see also* Denmark; Norway; Sweden)
Schiavo, Terri 478
Schiavone, Francesca 36, 852
Scholastic Aptitude Testing (SAT) Program 401-02
Schools. *See* Education
School shootings, attacks 33, 456, 477, 479
Schulz, Charles 454
Schwarzenegger, Arnold 478
Science and technology **286-300**
Awards 266-67, 278
Glossary 287-88
Inventions, discoveries 34, 286, 292-95, *812*
Patents 296
Scientific Revolution (1500-1742) . . . 654-55
Scientists, noted past 207-09
Test scores 395
Scleroderma 433
Scopes trial (1925) 452
Scorpions, venomous 299
Scotland 395, 398, 466, 619, 669, 675, **846**
Scottsdale, AZ 82, 302, **571**, 612, 615
Sculptors, noted past 186-89
Seabiscuit 453
Seas. *See* Oceans and seas
Seashores, national 443
Seasons 353
Seattle, WA **571**
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Buildings, tall 722
Consumer Price Index 54
Geography 696
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Population 612
Port traffic 87
Road mileage to other cities 101
Tides 313
Weather 308-10, 312
Sebelius, Kathleen *194*
Secretariat 473
Secret Service, U.S. 556
Securities. *See* Bonds; Stocks
Securities and Exchange Commission 117, 452, 556
Segregation. *See* Desegregation
Selective Service System. *See* Draft, U.S.
Selenium (dietary) 168
Self-employment, Social Security benefits 381
Seminole War (1835) 448
Senate. *See* Congress, U.S.
Senegal 459, 470, 716, 732, 736, **830**
September 11, **2001 terrorist attacks** . . . 477, *477*, 478, 670
Serbia **830-31**
Agriculture 108
Area, population 732, 830
Flag, map 459, 467
History 668
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 716, 830
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees in 736
(*see also* Kosovo)
Seventh-Day Adventists 396, 422, 697
Seven Years War 147
Sewing machine (1846) 448
Sexual behavior 175-77, 454
Sexually transmitted diseases 433
Seychelles 459, 688, 732, 733, **831**
Shakespeare Library, Folger (DC) 604
Shays's Rebellion (1787) 446
Sheep 105, 106, 107
Shepard, Alan B., Jr. 455
Shepard, Matthew 477
Sherman, William 449
Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) 450
Sherrod, Shirley 37
Shetland Islands 688, 846
Shigellosis 165
Shi'ites. *See* Islam
Shintoism 698

Ships and shipping
Disasters 319-20, 451
Merchant fleets 88
Speed measurement 368
Tonnage at U.S. ports 87
Shooting (sport) 958-59
Siam. *See* Thailand
Sicily 466, 688, 791
Sidereal day, year, time 342, 353
SIDS (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome) . . 433
Sierra Leone . 459, 470, 732, 734, 737, **831-32**
Sign language 714
Signs and symbols
Chemical elements 289-90
Manual alphabet 714
Smileys (emoticons) 372
Zodiac 356
Sikhism 654, 698, **707**
Sikkim 785
Silver 78, 79
Silver Star 144
Simpson, O.J. 476, 480
Sinclair, Upton 451
Singapore **832**
Area, population 732, 733, 832
Education 395
Flag, map 459, 469
Foreign exchange rates 86
Gross domestic product 734
Languages 832
Merchant fleet 88
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 98
U.S. investment 89
U.S. troops in 138
Vacation days 99
Wages, hourly 735
Water supply 305
Single-parent households 617
Sino-Japanese War 659
Sioux Indian War (1876) 449
Sjogren's syndrome 433
Skating
Figure 432, 853, 867, 871, 972-73
Speed 866, 868, 873-74
Skeleton (sledding) 868, 872
Skiing 432, *813*, 866, 867, 868-72, 973
Skilling, Jeffrey 479
Skin diseases 158, 160, 433
Skye, Isle of 688
Skylab 329, 473
Slavery
Abolished
Illinois (1824) 447
New England (1774, 1783) 445, 446
13th Amendment (1865) 449, 491
Abolitionist raids (1856, 1859) 448
Ban defeated (1784) 446
Census data 610
Compromise of 1850 448
Dred Scott decision (1857) 448, 504
Emancipation Proclamation (1863) 449
Importation outlawed (1808) 447
Introduced into America (1619) 444
Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) 448
Missouri Compromise (1820) 447
New World presence 655
Rebellions (1712, 1739, 1811, 1831) 445, 447, 448
Slavic states 651
Slovak Republic **832**
Area, population 732, 832
Budget deficits 67
Education 397
Flag, map 459, 467
Formation of (1993) 669
Languages 716, 832
Motor vehicle production 90
Nuclear power 125
Taxes 735
Vacation days 99
Slovenia 125, 395, 397, 459, 466, 668, 732, **832-33**
Education 398
Small Business Administration 117, 556
Smart, Elizabeth 135
Smileys (emoticons) 372
Smith, John 444, 682
Smithsonian Institution 117, 605
Smoking
Cancer link 158
Heart disease 163
Prevalence 154
Tax deduction for quitting 387
Tobacco industry settlement (1998) . . 476-77
U.S. government reports on (1957, 1988) 455, 475
Smythe Trophy 944-45
Snakes, venomous 171, 298-99
Snowboarding 432, *813*, 866, 868, 872-73
Snow
Blizzards 307, 322, 450
Sobell, Morton 454
Soccer 38, 432, *815*, 852, 853, 857, 891, **948-51**
Social Darwinism 659
Socialism 658
Social networking. *See under* Internet
Social reformers, noted past 209-10
Social scientists, noted past 191-92
Social Security **380-86**
Act passed (1935) 452
Administration 556
Bankruptcy rescue (1983) 474
Benefits 380-86, 390
Domestic workers 382, 388
Expenditures 66
Tax revenues 65, 735
(*see also* Medicare)
Societies. *See* Associations and societies
Society Islands 472, 777
Socrates 647
Soda ash 78, 79
Sodium (dietary) 167
Softball 432, 891
Software, computer 60, 370
Solar day 353
Solar energy 120, 126
Solar system 345-53
(*see also* Planets)
Soldier's Medal 144
Solheim Cup 954
Solidarity (Poland) 667, 824
Solomon Islands 305, 459, 472, 732, 734, **833**
Solstices 338, 339, 353
Somalia **833-34**
Area, population 732, 833
Flag, map 459, 470-71
Gross domestic product 734
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 716, 833
Peacekeeping operation (1992-94) 475, 476, 669-70
Pirates 481
Refugees from 736
Terrorist attacks 23, 39
Water quality 737
Somerset Island 688
Sorghum production 106, 107
Sorrentino, Michael "The Situation" *200*
SORT (Moscow Treaty) 478, 739
Sotomayor, Sonia *195*, 481
Sound 292, 368
Sousa, John Philip 450
South Africa **834**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Apartheid 668, 669, 834
Area, population 732, 834
Boer War (1899-1902) 834
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Flag, map 459, 471
Gasoline prices 121
Gold production 79
Health expenditures 150
Languages 716, 834
Motor vehicle production 90
Nuclear power 125
Nuclear weapons abandonment 738
Refugees in 736
Securities held by U.S. 72
Self-government (1910) 660
U.S. investment 89
U.S. sanctions (1986) 475
Vacation days 99
South America
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Altitudes (highest, lowest) 696
Area, population 731
Commercial fishing 111
Explorations 682
Gold production 79
Lakes 693
Liberation wars, leaders 680
Map 464-65
Mayan culture 648, 651
Mountain peaks 686
Oil/gas reserves 123
Rivers 691
Temperature/precipitation extremes 315
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 97
U.S. investment 89
U.S. military financing 142
Volcanoes 684, 685
Waterfalls 694
(*see also* Latin America; specific countries)
South Carolina **595**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline 435
Congressional representation . . 13, 18, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 595
Nullification (1828) 448
Population 595, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 640-41
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 545-46
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 640-41
South China Sea 689
South Dakota **595-96**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . 13, 18, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 595
Nullification (1828) 448
Population 595, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 641
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 546
Taxes 94
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 641
Southern Ocean 689
South Georgia Islands 847
South Korea. *See* Korea, South
South Pole 353, 683-84
South Sandwich Islands 847
South Yemen. *See* Yemen
Soviet Union 826
Berlin blockade (1948) 454
Breakup 668
Chernobyl disaster (1986) 327
Cold War 664
Cuban missile crisis (1962) 455
Eastern Bloc revolt (1989) 667
Glasnost and perestroika 667
History 662-63, 664, 666, 667
Hungarian revolt (1956) 665
Leaders 680
Nixon visit (1972) 473
Space exploration 328-32, 665
Summit talks (1972, 1987) 473, 475
U.S. immigrants from 614
World War II 454, 663
(*see also* Arms control; Russia; Russian Empire; specific former republics)
Soybeans 85, 105, 106, 107
Space exploration **328-33**
Hubble Telescope 329-31, 342, 670
Human spaceflight 328-32, 455, 474, 477, *812*
International Space Station 8, 332, 670
Lunar/planetary science missions, U.S. 332-33
Mars missions (1976, 2008) 474, 672
Missions, proposed 332
Moonwalk, U.S. (1969) . 328, 456, *456*, 666
Outer Space Treaty (1967) 739
Recent developments 8, 22, 28, 286
Skylab 473
Space shuttle disasters (1986, 2003) 329, 331, 475, 478, 672
Sputnik (1957) 665
U.S. expenditures 66
U.S. policy shift 8, 31
U.S.-Russian space linkup (1995) 476, 670
Spain **834-35**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Aquaculture 111
Area, population 732, 834
Basque separatists 40
Budget deficits 67
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Consumer price changes 734
Education 397, 398
Flag, map 459, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Forests 305
Gasoline prices 121
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 444, 446, 652, 654, 663, 666
Languages 716, 834
Motor vehicle production 90
Nuclear power 125
Rulers, royal family 679
Securities held by U.S. 72
Taxes 735

Terrorist bombings (2004) 670
Travel and tourism 95-96, 97, 98
U.S. investment 89
U.S. troops in 138
Vacation days 99
Wages, hourly 735
Spam (junk e-mail) 371-72
Spanish-American War (1898) 145, 148, 450, 659
Spanish Civil War (1936-39) 663
Spanish Sahara 667
Spanish Succession, War of the (1701-14) 147
Special Olympics 432, 875
Specter, Arlen 481
Spectrum, colors of 292
Speech disorders 433
Speed skating. *See under* Skating
Spelling 715
Spelling Bee, National 709
Sphinx, Great (Egypt) *646*
Spiders, venomous 299
Spinal cord injuries 433
Spingarn Medal 277
Spinoza, Baruch de 656
Spiritists 698
Spit Atoll 604
Spitz, Mark 473
Spitzer, Eliot 479
Spock, Benjamin 453
Sports **852-978**
Directory 430-32
Doping in 38, 479
Highlights (2010) *813-15*, 852
Personalities, noted 210-15
Scandals, greatest 853
(*see also* specific sports)
Spring (season) 337, 353
Sprint Cup (auto racing) 960
Sputnik (1957) 665
Sri Lanka 108, 459, 468, 669, 672, 688, 716, 732, 735, 736, **835-36**
SSI (Supplemental Security Income) 383
Stadiums and arenas
Baseball 933
Basketball 941
Football 906
Hockey 946
Stagecoaches (1785) 446
Stalin, Joseph 662, 663, 680
Stamp Act (1765) 445, *445*
Stamps. *See* Postage stamps
Standard & Poor's 500 Index 71
Standard Oil Co. (1911) 451
Standard time 359, 362
Stanley Cup 36, 852, 943-44
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady 448
Stars
Constellations 343
Morning, evening 342
"Star-Spangled Banner" 447, 498
START (1991, 1993, 2010) . . . 31, 476, 739, *811*
State, Department of **553**
Created 446
Employees, payroll 117
Secretaries 557
First woman 476
States, U.S. **573-605**
Abbreviations, postal 379
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Area, rank 434, 436
Area codes, telephone 376, 622-44
Automobile data 94
Capitals 436
Coastline, in miles 435
Colonial population 608
Congressional representation . . 12-19, 610
Counties, largest 613
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Divorce rates 173
Education 393-95, 397, 400-02
Electoral votes 520, 521
Energy consumption, production 122
Famous natives 573-605
Finances 68-69
Geographic centers 437
Geographic superlatives 434
Governors 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Inland water area 436
Names, origin of 438
Nicknames 573-605
Original thirteen 436
Population 573-605, 606-09, 622-44
American Indians 621
Ethnic, racial distribution 620, 621
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520-52
Settlement dates 436
Statehood dates 436
Taxes 94, 391-92
Tourist attractions 573-605
Unemployment insurance 112
Weather 311
ZIP codes 622-44
Statesmen and stateswomen, noted . . 204-07
Statistical Abstract of the United States . . 434
Statue of Liberty 450, 475, **499-500**
Steamships (1807, 1819) 447
Steel
Exports, imports 85
Strikes (1892, 1946, 1952, 1959) 450, 453, 454, 455
Steinbeck, John 453
Steinbrenner, George 45, *816*
Stem-cell research 477, 479
Stepchildren 617
Stevens, John Paul 30-31, *195*
Stevens, Ted 480
Stewart Island 688, 818
Stocks
Family ownership of 57
Global markets 72
Glossary of terms 76-77
Leading U.S. companies 61
Market crashes (1929, 1987, 2008) 452, 475, 480, 662, 667
Mutual funds 75, 77
Trading scandals (1986, 1988) 475
U.S. markets 72-74
(*see also* Dow Jones Industrial Average)
Stockton, CA **571**, 612, 615, 696
Stoics 648
Stokes, Carl B. 456
Storms
Classifications, names 311, 312
Notable . . 321, 322, 475, 478, *479*, 480, 672
Watches, warnings, advisories 307
Stowe, Harriet Beecher 448
Strategic Air Command 137
Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties 739
Strikes
Air traffic controllers (1981) 474
Baseball players (1994-95) 476
Boston police (1919) 451
Coal miners (1922, 1946) 452, 453
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (1900) 450-51
NFL (1982) 474
Number, days idle (1950-2009) 119
Railroad workers (1877, 1894, 1950) . . 449, 450, 454
Shoe workers (1860) 448
Steel workers (1892, 1946, 1952, 1959) 450, 453, 454, 455
Women weavers (1824) 447
Strokes
Deaths 178
Diabetes-related 162
Help organizations 433
Warning signs 162
Stuart, House of 674
Students. *See* Colleges and universities; Education; High schools
Submarines
Nautilus (1954, 1958) 454, 455
Warfare (1917) 451, 661
Subtropical storms 307
Sudan **836**
Area, population 732, 836
Elections 32
Flag, map 459, 470
Foreign aid to 738
Forests 305
Health expenditures 150
History 672
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 716, 836
Muslim population 706
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees from/in 736
UN peacekeeping mission 742
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) . . . 433
Suez Canal 772
Suffrage
Men's (1818-21) 447
Women's (1920) 452, 492
Sufism 651, 653, 706
Sugar
Exports, imports 85
Food label claims 167
Production 106
Sugar Act (1764) 445
Sugar Bowl 884
Suicide 178
Suicide bombings. *See* Terrorism
Sulfur 78, 79
Sulfur dioxide emissions 303
Sullenberger, Chesley B. "Sully" *318*
Sullivan Trophy 977
Sumatra 688
Sumerians 646
Summer Solstice 338, 353
Sun 351-52
Eclipses (2010-20) 344
Solar energy 126
Ultraviolet index 314
Sun Bowl 885
Sunspots 351
Sun Yat-sen 660
Super Bowl 27, *813*, 852, 892, 894-96
Superior, Lake 693
Superlative statistics, U.S. 434
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 383
Supreme Court, U.S. **503-05**
Created (1789) 446
Decisions, notable 504-05
2009-10 term 24, 35, 47
Employees, payroll 117
Justices
Appointments, salaries 33, 38, *195*, 503
First black (1967) 456
First woman (1981) 474, *474*
Retirements 30-31, *195*
Packing plan defeated (1937) 453
Surgeon General, U.S. 555
Surgical transplants 152
Suriname 305, 459, 464, 732, 733, **836-37**
Surnames 714
Surrealism 662
Svalbard Islands 688, 820
Swains Island 601
Swaziland 460, 471, 716, 732, 737, **837**
Sweden **837**
Area, population 732, 837
Budget deficits 67
Consumer price changes 734
Education 395, 397, 398
Flag, map 460, 466-67
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Forests 305
Gross domestic product 734
History 655, 666
Languages 716, 837
Motor vehicle production, exports 90
Nuclear power 125
Rulers, royal family 678-79
Securities held by U.S. 72
Taxes 735
Travel and tourism 96
Unemployment rates 735
U.S. ancestral claims 619
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days 99
Wages, hourly 735
Sweet potato production 106
Swift, Taylor 26
Swimming and diving 432, 473, 854, 857-60, 974
Swine flu 481, 672
(*see also* Influenza)
Switzerland **837-38**
Alps 687
Area, population 732, 837
Budget deficits 67
Consumer price changes 734
Education 397, 398
Flag, map 460, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Gold reserves 734
Gross domestic product 734
Languages 716, 837
Merchant fleet 88
Nuclear power 125
Securities held by U.S. 72
Taxes 735
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 96
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
Vacation days 99
Wages, hourly 735
Symbols. *See* Signs and symbols
Syphilis 165
Syria **838**
Agriculture 110
Area, population 732, 838
Flag, map 460, 468
Health expenditures 150
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 716, 838
Military strength 141
Muslim population 706
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees in 736
UN peacekeeping mission 742

T

Tacoma, WA 54, 82, 87, 99, 615, 696
Taft, William Howard 506, **512-13**, *512*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Taft-Hartley Act (1947) 454
Tahiti 472, 688, 777
Taiwan **838-39**
Area, population 688, 732, 733, 838
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Flag, map 460, 469
Foreign exchange rates 86

Gasoline prices . . . 121
Gross domestic product . . . 734
Languages . . . 838
Merchant fleet . . . 88
Military strength . . . 141
Motor vehicle production . . . 90
Nuclear power . . . 125
Securities held by U.S. . . . 72
Trade . . . 84
U.S. adoptions from . . . 174
U.S. immigrants from . . . 614
U.S. investment . . . 89
Vacation days . . . 99
Wages, hourly . . . 735
Tajikistan . . . 460, 468, 716, 732, **839**
Taj Mahal . . . 654
Talmud . . . 649
Tambora, Mount . . . 684
Tampa, FL . . . 82, 87, 308, 310, **571**, 612, 615, 696, 723
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) . . . 386
Tanganyika . . . 840
Tanzania . . . 150, 305, 460, 471, 476, 670, 716, 732, 736, 737, **839-40**
Taoism . . . 647, 649, 698
Tarbell, Ida . . . 451
Target heart rate . . . 170
Tariff of Abominations (1828) . . . 448
Tariffs. *See* Customs, U.S.
TARP (Troubled Assets Relief Program) . . . 22, 480, 481
Ta'u Island . . . 601
Tax Court, U.S. . . . 117, 390
Taxes, federal. *See* Income taxes, federal
Taxes, state
California reduction (1978) . . . 474
Gasoline . . . 94
Per capita . . . 68
Taylor, Zachary . . . 506, **510**, *510*, 518, 522, 523
Teachers
Awards . . . 278
College, university . . . 400
Noted . . . 191-92
Public schools . . . 393, 394, 398
Tea Party movement . . . 34-35, 40, *194*
Teapot Dome (1929) . . . 452
Technology. *See* Science and technology
Telecommunications . . . **375-76**
Area codes, domestic . . . 376, 622-44
AT&T breakup (1982, 1984) . . . 474
Cellular phones
Global usage . . . 375
Laws for drivers . . . 95
First long-distance phone call (1884) . . . 450
First telephone exchange (1878) . 449, 658
International market data . . . 375
Leading U.S. companies . . . 61
Transatlantic telephone cable (1956) . . . 455
Transcontinental telephone call, first (1915) . . . 451
U.S. sales and household penetration 375
White House first telephone . . . 519
Telegraph, historic events . . . 448, 449, 658, *658*
Telephones. *See* Telecommunications
Telescopes
Hubble . . . 329-31, 342
Largest . . . 342
Television
Awards . . . 276, 279-80, 284
Cable . . . 262
Content ratings . . . 253
Digital switch . . . 481
Journalists, noted past . . . 192, 201
Presidential appearance, first . . . 519
Programs, favorite . . . 264-65
Quiz show scandal (1959) . . . 455
Reality shows . . . 263
Set ownership . . . 262
Time spent viewing . . . 263
Transcontinental broadcast, first (1951) . . . 454
Viewing shares . . . 263
(*See also* specific shows)
Temperance movement (1874, **1900)** . . . 449, 451
Temperature
Boiling, freezing points . . . 364
Celsius-Fahrenheit conversion . . . 363
Extremes . . . 311, 315
Global . . . 304, 312
Heat index . . . 314
U.S. normal, highs, lows . . . 308-10
Templeton Prize . . . 278
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) . . . 386
Ten Commandments . . . 702
Tennessee . . . **596**
Agriculture . . . 103
Altitudes (high, low) . . . 435
Congressional representation . . . 13, 18, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty . . . 129-30
Education . . . 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption . . . 122
Finances . . . 68
Governor . . . 20
Hazardous waste . . . 304
Health insurance coverage . . . 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) . . . 615
Motor vehicles . . . 94, 95
Name origin, nickname . . . 438, 596
Oil production . . . 122
Population . . . 596, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians . . . 621
Cities, towns . . . 567, 568, 641
Ethnic, racial distribution . . . 620
Port traffic . . . 87
Poverty rates . . . 58
Presidential elections . . . 520, 521, 546-47
Taxes . . . 94, 392
Unemployment . . . 112
ZIP and area codes . . . 641
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) . . . 117, 452, 556
Tennis . . . 26, 36, 38, 41, 432, 473, *815*, 852, 861, **955-58**
Territorial sea, U.S. . . . 439
Territories, U.S. . . . **601-04**
Accessions . . . 439
Altitudes (high, low) . . . 435
Areas, population . . . 601-04
Statehood . . . 437
Terrorism
African embassy bombings (1998) 476, 670
Budget for war on . . . 141
Cole bombing (2000) . . . 477, 670
Detainees . . . 21, 478, 479, 480
Lebanon . . . 474, 669, 798
Notable incidents since 1971 . . . 135-36, 668, 670, 676
Notable quotes . . . 48
Oklahoma City bombing (1995) . . . 476, 670
Olympic Games (1972) . . . 666
Recent developments . . . 23-24, 25, 26, 28-29, 30, 32, 39, *196*, 481, *810*
Supreme Court rulings . . . 47
Surveillance of . . . 479
World Trade Center bombing (1993) . . . 475, 476, 670
World Trade Center destruction (2001) 477, *477*, 478, 670
Tetanus . . . 165
Tet New Year . . . 358
Texas . . . **596-97**
Accession (1845) . . . 439, 448
Agriculture . . . 103
Altitudes (high, low) . . . 435
Coastline . . . 435
Congressional representation . . . 13, 18-19, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty . . . 129-31
Education . . . 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption . . . 122
Finances . . . 68
Governor . . . 20
Hazardous waste . . . 304
Health insurance coverage . . . 9, 150
Immigrants (2009) . . . 615
Motor vehicles . . . 94, 95
Name origin, nickname . . . 438, 596
Oil production . . . 122
Population . . . 596, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians . . . 621
Cities, towns . . . 562-70, 572, 641-42
Ethnic, racial distribution . . . 620
Port traffic . . . 87
Poverty rates . . . 58
Presidential elections . . . 520, 521, 547-49
Taxes . . . 94
Traveler spending . . . 97
Unemployment . . . 112
ZIP and area codes . . . 641-42
Textiles (NAFTA, CAFTA provisions) . . . 86, 87
Thailand . . . **840**
Agriculture . . . 108, 109, 110
Area, population . . . 732, 733, 840
Commercial fishing, aquaculture . . . 111
Economic crisis (1997) . . . 669
Emergency rule . . . 33-34
Flag, map . . . 460, 469
Foreign exchange rates . . . 86
Forests . . . 305
Gasoline prices . . . 121
Health expenditures . . . 150
Languages . . . 716, 840
Military coup . . . 672
Military strength . . . 141
Motor vehicle production . . . 90
Oil/gas reserves . . . 123
Refugees in . . . 736
Trade . . . 84
Travel and tourism . . . 98
U.S. investment . . . 89
U.S. troops in . . . 138
Thames River . . . 691
Thanksgiving Day . . . 357, 449
Thatcher, Margaret . . . *667*, 668, 669
Theater
Awards, prizes . . . 36, 270, 279
Broadway statistics . . . 254
Composers . . . 222-23
First in colonies (1716) . . . 445
Notable openings . . . 452, 453, 455
Public participation . . . 254
Theft . . . 127-29, 131-32
Theme Parks . . . 99
Thermodynamics, laws of . . . 291
Third Reich. *See under* Germany
Thirty Years War (1618-48) . . . 147, 654
Thomas, Clarence . . . 475
Thoreau, Henry David . . . 448
Thoroughbred racing. *See* Horse racing
Thorpe, Jim . . . 853
Three Mile Island disaster (1979) . . . 474
Threshold Test Ban Treaty . . . 739
Thunderstorm characteristics . . . 307
Thurmond, Strom . . . 522
Tiananmen Square protest . . . 668
Tibet . . . 763
Ticonderoga, Fort . . . 446
Tidal waves . . . 323
Tides . . . 313
Tierra del Fuego . . . 688, 762
Tilden, Samuel J. . . . 449
Timbuktu . . . 653
Time
Cities . . . 362
Daylight Saving . . . 359
Earth's rotation . . . 352-53
Geologic scale . . . 297
Greenwich . . . 342, 359
International Date Line . . . 359, 460
Military (24-hour) . . . 359
Sidereal . . . 342, 353
Solar . . . 353
Standard . . . 359, 362
Zones (map) . . . 460
Time capsule (2010) . . . 51
Timelines
Architecture . . . 729-30
Timelines, war . . . 147-48
Timor . . . 688
Timor-Leste (East Timor) . . . 460, 469, 472, 669, 732, 736, 742, **840-41**
Tippecanoe, Battle of (1811) . . . 447
Titanium . . . 78, 79
Tobacco
Exports, imports . . . 85
FDA regulation . . . 481
Leading U.S. companies . . . 61
Production . . . 106
(*see also* Smoking)
Tobago. *See* Trinidad and Tobago
Togo . . . 460, 470, 732, 734, 736, 737, **841**
Tokelau Island . . . 472, 818
Toledo, OH . . . 82, 101, **571**, 612, 696, 723
Tonga . . . 460, 472, 732, 733, 734, **841**
Tonight Show . . . 26, *199*
Tonkin Resolution (1964) . . . 456
Tony Awards . . . 36, 279
Top Ten News Topics of 2010 . . . 4
Tornadoes . . . 307, 311, 321
Tour de France . . . 38, 853, 973
Tourette syndrome . . . 433
Tourism. *See* Travel and tourism
Toussaint L'Ouverture, Francois . . . 658
Towers, free-standing . . . 717
Townshend Acts (1767) . . . 445
Toxic chemicals . . . 304
Toyota vehicle recall . . . 26, *197*
Track and field . . . 854, 861-66
(*see also* Marathons)
Trade . . . **84-89**
(*see also* Exports, imports)
Trademarks. *See* Patents and copyrights
Trail of Tears (1838) . . . 448, *448*
Trails, national scenic . . . 443
Trains. *See* Railroads
Transcendentalism (1836) . . . 448
Transplants, surgical . . . 152
Transportation . . . **90-102**
Employment/unemployment . . . 113-14
Median weekly earnings . . . 118
Occupational injuries . . . 115-16
Expenditures, consumer . . . 59
History . . . 450, 451, 660
Leading U.S. equipment makers . . . 61
Ports . . . 87
Price Indexes . . . 53-54
U.S. expenditures . . . 66
U.S. national income . . . 55
(*see also* Travel and tourism; specific types)
Transportation, Department of . . . **555**
Created (1966) . . . 456
Employees, payroll . . . 117
Secretaries . . . 561
Transportation Safety Board, National . . . 556
Travel and tourism . . . **95-102**
Air distances between world cities . . . 102
Air travel regulations . . . 100
Associations and organizations . . . 420

Health regulations 100
National parks/monuments 434, 440-43, 499-500
Passports, visas 100
Receipts, global 95
Road mileage between U.S. cities 101
States, territories 97, 573-605
Top destinations 96, 97
Top websites 99
Traveler spending 59, 96-97
Travel warnings 100
Trends 95
Washington (DC) sites 604-05
Treasury, Department of the **554**
Bonds 64, 74
Created 446
Employees, payroll 117
Secretaries 557-58
Treaties. *See* Arms control; specific treaties
Trees 300
Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire (1911) 451
Triathlon (Ironman) 977
Trinidad and Tobago 89, 123, 460, 463, 688, 732, **841-42**
Triple Crown (horse racing) 966
Tripoli (1801, 1805, 1815) 447
Tripp, Linda. *See* Lewinsky scandal
Tristan da Cunha 688, 847
Tropical storms 307, 312, 322
Tropical year 353
Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP) 22, 480, 481
Trucks. *See* Automobiles, motor vehicles
Trudeau, Garry 456
Truman, Harry S. 453, 454, 506, 507, **514**, *514*, 518, 519, 522, 523, 524-52
Truman Doctrine 454, 664
Tsars, Russian 653, 680
Tsunami 671, *671*
Tuamotu Archipelago 777
Tuberculosis 165
Tubuai (Astral) Islands 777
Tucson, AZ 82, **571**, 612, 696
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Tudor, House of 653, 674
Tulsa, OK 82, 101, **572**, 612, 696, 723
Tunisia 123, 142, 447, 460, 470, 716, 732, **842**
Tunnels **727**
Turkey **842-43**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 732, 733, 842
Education 397
Flag, map 460, 468
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 652, 654, 661, 662, 666
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 716, 842
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production 90
Muslim population 706
Taxes 735
Travel and tourism 95-96, 98
U.S. investment 89
U.S. military financing 142
U.S. troops in 138
Turkeys. *See* Poultry products
Turkmenistan 123, 460, 468, 716, 732, 736, **843**
Turks and Caicos Islands 732, 847
Turner, Nat 448
Turner, Ted *198*
Tutankhamen, tomb of 662
Tutuila Island 601
Tuvalu 460, 472, 732, 733, 734, **843**
TV. *See* Television
TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) 117, 452, 556
Twain, Mark 450, *450*
Tweed, "Boss" William 449
21-gun salute 143
24-hour time 359
Twins. *See* Multiple births
Tyler, John 506, 507, **509**, *509*, 518
Typhoons 322
Tyson, Mike 853

U

Uganda . . 150, 460, 471, 716, 732, 736, **843-44**
U-2 incident (1960) 455
Ukraine 844
Agriculture 108
Area, population 732, 844
Flag, map 460, 467
Health expenditures 150
Languages 716, 844
NATO treaty 669
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves 123
Presidential election (2010) 27
Soviet Union breakup 668
U.S. adoptions from 174
U.S. military financing 142
Ulcers. *See* Peptic ulcers
Ulster. *See* Ireland, Northern
Ultraviolet (UV) index 314
Unabomber case 476
Underwear bomber 23-24
Unemployment Insurance 112
Unemployment rates
Foreign 735
U.S. 21, 27, 35, 112-14, 481, 735
UNESCO 742
UNICEF 742
Uniform Crime Reports (2009) 127
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. *See* Soviet Union
Unions. *See* Labor unions
Unitarian churches 422, 698
United Arab Emirates **844-45**
Agriculture 109, 110
Area, population 732, 844
Arms purchases 141
Buildings, tall *811*
Dubai debt crisis 22
Flag, map 460, 468
Gross domestic product 734
Languages 844
Oil/gas reserves 123
Travel and tourism 98
U.S. investment 89
U.S. troops in 138
Water supply 305
United Church of Christ 704-05
United Kingdom **845-47**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 732, 845
Arms purchases/sales 141, 142
Budget deficits 67
Carbon dioxide emissions 301
Commonwealth 739
Computer/Internet use 369, 372
Consumer price changes 734
Education 395, 397, 398
Flag, map 460, 466
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign exchange rates 86
Gasoline prices 121
Gold reserves 734
Gross domestic product 734
Health expenditures 150
History 845-46
American Revolution 446
Industrial Revolution 656, 658
Iraq war 670-71
Post-cold war 669
Pre-1800 . . . . . 147, 653, 655
Urbanization 659
War of 1812 447
World War I 660-61
World War II 663
Hong Kong handover (1997) 669
Infectious disease 737
Islands, areas 688
Languages 716, 845
London bombings (2005) 670
Merchant fleet 88
Military strength 141
Motor vehicle production, exports 90
Northern Ireland (*see* Ireland, Northern)
Nuclear arms 738
Nuclear power 125
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . . . 123, 124
Prime ministers 33, 675, *811*
Rulers and royal family . . . *653*, 674-75, 845
Securities held by U.S. 72
Spaceflight 332
Stock markets 72
Taxes 735
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 95-96, 97, 98
Unemployment rates 735
U.S. ancestral claims 619
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. investment 89
U.S. troops in 138
Vacation days 99
Wages, hourly 735
United Nations **741-43**
Agencies 741-42
Charter (1945) 664, 741
Dumbarton Oaks conference (1944) . . . 453
Headquarters 741
Members 743
Peacekeeping efforts
Current missions 742
Haiti (1995) 476
Somalia (1992-1994) 476
Secretaries General 741
U.S. ambassadors to 743
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 742
United States of America **847-48**
Abortions 175
Accessions 439
Agencies, government 556
Agriculture 103-10
Altitudes (highest, lowest) 434, 435
Anthem, national 447, 498
Areas 434, 436, 607, 733, 847
Automobile production, export/imports 85, 90-91
Banks 69-70
Bicentennial (1976) 474
Boundaries 437
Budget 65-67
Cabinets, presidential 553-61
Cities 562-72, 612-13
Coastline (by states) 435
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Computer/Internet use 369, 372-74
Congress 12-19
Constitution 475, 484-93, *485*
Consumer prices 53-54, 734
Continental Divide 436
Currency 63-65
Customary weights/measures 366
Debt, national 68
Energy production/consumption 120-26
Flag 446, *460*, 495-97, *496*
Foreign aid from 738
Foreign investment in 89
Forests 305
Forest Service administered areas 439
Gasoline prices 121, 122
Geographic centers 437
Geographic superlatives 434
Gold production, reserves 734
Government 501-61
Government employment, payroll 117
Greenhouse gas/carbon dioxide emissions 301, 303
Gross national/domestic products . . . 52, 734
History 444-56, 473-81
Holidays 357
Immigration 614-15
Income, national 52, 55
Income taxes 387-92, 735
Infectious disease 737
Investments abroad 89
Labor force 112-19
Languages 847
Maps 461-63
Merchant fleet 88
Military affairs 137-48
Mineral production 79
Motto, national 495
National parks/monuments 434, 440-43, 499-500
Nuclear arms 738
Nuclear arms treaties 739
Outlying areas 601-04
Poets laureate 221
Population 606-44, 732, 733
American Indians 621
Postal information 377-79
Presidential elections 520-52
Presidents 506-19
Recreation areas 439, 443
Refugees in 736
Religions 697-98
Seal 495, *495*
Social Security 380-86, 735
Space program 328-33
Statehood dates 436, 437
State profiles 573-605
Trade 84-89
Travel and tourism 95-97
Unemployment 112-14, 481, 735
Vacation days 99
Vice presidents 506-07
Vital statistics 172-80
Wages, hourly 735
War casualties 145
Water area 436, 607
ZIP codes 622-44
Universal Postal Union (UPU) 742
Universe, early 345
Universities. *See* Colleges and universities
Unknowns, Tomb of the 605
Unmarried partner households 617
Upanishads 648, 707
UPU (Universal Postal Union) 742
Uranus (planet) 345-46, **349**
Morning, evening stars 342
Position by month 336-39
Urban areas. *See* Cities, U.S.; Cities, world; Metropolitan areas, U.S.
Urinary incontinence 433
Uruguay 22, 108, 109, 110, 460, 465, 732, **848**
U.S. Open (golf) 36, 852, 952, 954
U.S. Open (tennis) 41, *815*, 852, 957
USSR. *See* Soviet Union
Utah **597**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . 13, 19, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150

Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname. 438, 597
Oil production 122
Population 597, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 642-43
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 549
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 642-43
Utilities, gas and electric 53-54, 61
U-2 incident (1960) 455
Uzbekistan **848**
Agriculture 108, 110
Area, population 732, 848
Flag, map 460, 468
Health expenditures 150
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 716, 848
Muslim population 706
Oil/gas reserves 123

V

Vacations. *See* Holidays
Vaccination. *See* Immunization and vaccination
Valois, House of 676
Van Buren, Martin . . . 506, 507, **509**, *509*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Vanuatu 460, 472, 688, 732, 734, **848-49**
Varangians 651
Vatican City 460, 732, 733, **849**
Veal 105, 107
Vegetable production 85, 105
Venezuela **849**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 732, 849
Coup (2002) 672
Flag, map 460, 464
Forests 305
Health expenditures 150
Languages 849
Liberation of 680
Oil/gas reserves, exports to U.S. . . 123, 124
Refugees from/in 736
Trade 84
Travel and tourism 96
U.S. investment 89
Venomous animals 298-99
Venus (planet) 345-46, **347**
Morning, evening stars 342
Position by month 336-39
Rising, setting 340
Vermont **597-98**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . 13, 19, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 597
Population 597, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 643
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 549
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 643
Vernal Equinox 337, 353
Verrazano, Giovanni da 444, 682
Versailles conference (1919) 661
Vespucci, Amerigo 682
Vesuvius, Mount 684
Veterans, U.S.
Agent Orange suit (1984) 474
Associations and organizations 420
GI Bill (1944) 453
Numbers, compensation 140
U.S. expenditures 66
Veterans Affairs, Department of **555**
Employees, payroll 117
Secretaries 561
Veterans' Day 357
Vetoes, presidential 502
Vice presidents, U.S. **506-07**
Nominees 522
Presidential succession 456, 495
Salary 553
Salutes, honors 143
Video games 253
Videos/DVDs
Movies, most popular (2009) 253
Music 260-61, 284
(*see also* Movies)
Vietnam **849-50**
Agriculture 108, 109, 110
Area, population 732, 733, 849
Commercial fishing, aquaculture 111
Division (1954) 665
Flag, map 460, 469
Forests 305
Health expenditures 150
Indochina War (1946-1954) 664, 665
Languages 716, 849
Military strength 141
Nam-Viet Kingdom 651
Oil exports to U.S. 124
Oil/gas reserves 123
Refugees from 473, 667, 736
Tet New Year 358
U.S. adoptions from 174
U.S. immigrants from 614
U.S. trade ban lifted/relations normalized (1994, 1995) 476
Vietnam Veterans Memorial (DC) 605
Vietnam War 148, 665
Agent Orange settlement (1984) 474
Black troops 139
Bombings (1965, 1966, 1971, 1972) 456, 473
Casualties, U.S. forces 145
Chicago 7 trial (1970) 456
Demonstrations against 456
End (1975) 473, 666, *666*
Military awards 144
My Lai massacre 456
Peace talks, pacts (1969, 1973) . . . 456, 473
Tet offensive (1968) 456
Tonkin Resolution (1964) 456
Troop withdrawal (1973) 473
Veteran population 140
Vikings 651, 682
Villepin, Dominique de 25
Virginia **598**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline 435
Congressional representation . . 13, 19, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Memorials, monuments 605
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 598
Oil production 122
Population 598, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns . . . 562, 564, 568, 572, 643
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 549-50
Taxes 94, 392
Traveler spending 97
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 643
Virginia Beach, VA 82, **572**, 612, 723
Virginia Tech shootings 479
Virgin Islands, British 688, 732, 847
Virgin Islands, U.S. **603**
Accession (1917) 439, 451
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Area, capital, population 603, 688, 732
Congressional delegate 19
Hazardous waste 304
Visas 100
Vital statistics **172-80**
Vitamins 166, 168, 169
Vojvodina **831**
Volcanoes 32, 474, 684-85, *811*
Voltaire 656
von Leibniz, Gottfried 654
Vonn, Lindsey *813*, 866
Vonnegut, Kurt Jr. 456
Voting rights. *See under* Elections
Voting Rights Act (1965) 456

W

Wade Trophy 881
Wake Atoll 472, 604
Wales 619, 669, **846**
Walesa, Lech 667, 669, 824
Wallace, George 473, 522, 524-52
Wallis and Futuna Islands 472, 732, 777
Wall Street. *See* Stocks
Walter Reed Army Medical Center 479
War, Department of 446, 558
War crimes
Geneva Conventions 744
Khmer Rouge trials 38
Milosevic trial 671
Nuremberg trials (1946) 664
Warehouse Act (1916) 451
War of 1812 (1812-15) 145, 447
War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48) 147
War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) 147
War of the Worlds (radio broadcast) (1938) 453
Warren Commission (1964) 456
Wars of the Roses (1455-85) 147, 653
War timeline 147-48
(*see also* Military affairs; specific wars)
Washington (state) **598-99**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Coastline 435
Congressional representation . . 13, 19, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrants (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94
Name origin, nickname 438, 598
Population 598, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 571, 643-44
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 551
Taxes 94
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 643-44
Washington, DC **572**, **601**
Air mileage to other cities 102
Airport traffic 98
Air quality 302
Altitudes (high, low) 435
British burning of (1814) 447
Buildings, tall 723
Congressional delegate 19
Consumer Price Index 54
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Sniper case (2002-03) 478
Education 393-95, 397, 400-01
Energy consumption 122
Geography 696
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Housing 82
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Marches and protests
Antiwar (1969) 456
Black civil rights (1963) 455
Million Man (1995) 476
Motor vehicles 94
Name origin, nickname 438
Population 601, 606, 607, 608-09, 612, 620, 626
American Indians 621
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 527
Road mileage to other cities 101
Taxes 94, 391
Tides 313
Tourist attractions 604-05
Unemployment 112
Voting rights 455, 493
Weather 308-10, 312
Wilson burial place 519
Washington, Booker T. 450, 451
Washington, George 506, **508**, *508*, 518, 522
Birthday (legal holiday) 357
Commander-in-chief (1775) 446
Constitutional convention (1787) 446
Delaware crossing (1776) 446, *446*
Farewell addresses (1783, 1796) . . . 446, 447
Long Island battle (1776) 446
Mount Vernon 605
President (1789, 1792) 446, 523
Princeton battle (1777) 446
Washington, Harold 474
Washington Monument (DC) 450, 605
Water
Area (U.S.) 436, 607
Boiling, freezing points 364
Dams, reservoirs 727-28
Energy from 120, 126, 728
Health, nutrition 166
Lakes 693
Oceans, seas, gulfs 689
Pollution 304
Quality and sanitation 737
Renewable resources 305
Rivers 690-92
Waterfalls 434, 694
Watergate scandal (1972-75) 473, 478
Waterloo, Battle of (1815) 657
Wayne, "Mad" Anthony 446
Wealthiest Americans 57
Weapons. *See* Arms contracts/sales; Firearms; Nuclear arms

Weather **307-15**
Blizzards 307, 322, 450
Cities, foreign 312
Cities and states, U.S. 308-11
Cyclones 307, 312, 322, 672
Floods 307, 323, 450, 476, *479*
Global 312, 315
Heat index 314
Hurricanes 307, 311, 322, 323, 475, 476, 478, *479*, 480
Marine warnings, advisories 307
Precipitation 308-10, 312, 315, 434
Storm classifications, names 311, 312
Temperatures 308-11, 315
Thunderstorms 307
Tornadoes 307, 311, 321
Typhoons 322
Ultraviolet index 314
Watches, warnings 307
Wind chill 314
Wind speed 312
Weather Bureau, founded 449
Weaver, James B. 522
Weaver, Robert C. 456
Websites. *See* Internet
Webster, Daniel 448
Webster, Noah 448
Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) 448
Weddings
Anniversaries 358
Weight, body 163, 169, 170
Weights and measures **363-68**
Equivalents, table of 366-68
Metric 365
U.S. dual systems 363
Welfare
Federal food programs 103
Reform legislation (1996) 476
Supplemental Security Income 383
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (by state) 386
West Bank 732, 736, **790**
Western Sahara 732, 736, 742, **807**
Western Samoa. *See* Samoa
West Germany. *See* Germany
West Indies, British 619, 847
Westminster Kennel Club 975
West Point Military Academy 144, 447
West Virginia **599-600**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . 13, 19, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-31
Education 393-95, 397, 400, 402
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 600
Oil production 122
Population 600, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 644
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 551
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 644
Wharton, Edith 452
Wheat 85, 105-10
Whiskey Rebellion (1794) 446
"Whistler's Mother" (painting) (1872) 449
Whitbread Award (Costa Book of the Year) 277
White, Betty *200*
White, Shaun *813*, 866
White House
Employees, payroll 117
History (1792, 1814, 1889) . . . 446, 447, 450
Security breach (2009) 21, *198*
Tourist attraction 605
Whitewater scandal 476, 477
Whitman, Charles 456
Whitman, Walt 448
Whitney, Eli 446
WHO (World Health Org.) 742
Whooping cough 165
Wichita, KS 312, **572**, 612, 696
WikiLeaks 37-38
Wilder, L. Douglas 475
Wilder, Thornton 453
Wilkes Atoll 604
Willard, Emma 447
Williams, Serena 26, 38, 852
William the Conqueror 651, 674
Wilson, Woodrow 506, 507, **513**, *513*, 518, 519, 522, 523
Wimbledon 38, 852, 956
Wind
Chill factor 314
Energy from 120, 126
Solar 351
Speeds, U.S. 312
Windsor, House of 675, 845
Windward Islands. *See* Dominica; St. Lucia; St. Vincent
Winfrey, Oprah *199*
Winston-Salem, NC . . 302, **572**, 613, 696, 723
Winter, Winter Solstice 339, 353
Wireless industry 375
Wisconsin **600**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . 13, 19, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400, 402
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 600
Population 600, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 567, 568, 644
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Port traffic 87
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 552
Primary voting (1903) 451
Taxes 94, 392
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 644
Wolfe, Thomas 452
Women
AIDS cases 155-56
Armed forces 139, 456, 476, 605
Attorney general, first (1993) 476
Cabinet member, first (1933) 452
Cancer in 159-60
Cardiovascular disease in 163
Cigarette use 154
Colleges, first (1821) 447
Congresswoman, first (1916) 451
Education 393
Employment, unemployment 114
Equal Rights Amendment 473, 474
Feminist revival (1960s) 665
First in space 474
First ladies 518
First state Governor (1924) 452
Health information/news 433
House leader, first (2007) 479
Income, wages 56, 118
Life expectancy 180
One-parent households 617
Population 616, 618
Poverty rates 58
Prison inmates 132
Rights convention (1848) 448
Secretary of state, first 476
Sexual activity 175-77
Strikers, first (1824) 447
Suicide rates 178
Supreme Court justices (1981, 1993) 474, *474*
Vice-presidential nominees (1984, 2008) 474, 480
Voting rights (1869, 1920) . . . 449, 452, 492
World leaders 669, 672
Women's Christian Temperance Union (1874) 449
Women's National Basketball Assoc. (WNBA) 432, 942
Women's Professional Soccer (WPS) 948, 950
Wooden, John 45, *816*
Wooden Award, John R. 881
Woods, Tiger 24, *199*, 477, 481, 852
Woodstock music festival (1969) 456
Wool 107
Woolworth's Five and Dime (1879) 449
Workers. *See* Employment, U.S.
Works Progress Administration (WPA) (1935) . . . 452
World Almanac, first (1868) 449
World Bank 742
WorldCom Inc. 477
World Court 741
World Cup (skiing) 973
World Cup (soccer) 38, *815*, 852, 853, 949, 950
World Health Org. (WHO) 742
World history
Chronology 645-72
Historical figures 673-81
World Intellectual Property Org. (WIPO) 742
World Meteorological Org. (WMO) 742
World Series
Black Sox scandal (1921) 452
Earthquake during (1989) 475
First (1903) 451
Perfect game pitched (1956) 455
Recent (2009, 2010) 22, 908-09
Results (1903-2010) 931
World Tourism Org. (UNWTO) 742
World Trade Center
Bombing (1993) 475, 476, 670
Destruction (2001) 477, *477*, 478, 670
World Trade Org. (WTO) 85, 742
World War I (1914-18) . . 148, 451, 660-61, *661*
Black troops 139
Casualties, U.S. forces 145
Military awards 144
Troop strength 145
U.S. neutrality (1914) 451
Versailles conference (1919) 661
World War II (1939-45) 148, 453, *453*, 663
Atomic bombs (1945) 453, 663
Black troops 139
Casualties, U.S. forces 145
Military awards 144
National memorial (DC) 478, 605
Peace treaties, Japan (1951) 454
Pearl Harbor attack (1941) 453, 663
Troop strength 145
U.S. neutrality (1939) 453
Veteran population 140
Wounded Knee, Battle of (1890) 450
WPA (Works Progress Administration) . . 452
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park 434
Wrestling 891
Wright, Richard 453
Wright brothers (1903) 335, 451, 660
Writers, noted **215-21**
Lyricists 223-24
Nobel Prizes 266, 268
Pen names 714
Poets laureate 221
(*see also* Books)
WTO (World Trade Org.) 85, 742
Wyoming **600-01**
Agriculture 103
Altitudes (high, low) 435
Congressional representation . . 13, 19, 610
Crime, prisons, death penalty 129-30
Education 393-95, 397, 400, 402
Energy consumption 122
Finances 68
Governor 20
Hazardous waste 304
Health insurance coverage 9, 150
Immigrant admissions (2009) 615
Motor vehicles 94, 95
Name origin, nickname 438, 600
Oil production 122
Population 600, 606, 607, 608-09
American Indians 621
Cities, towns 644
Ethnic, racial distribution 620
Poverty rates 58
Presidential elections 520, 521, 552
Taxes 94
Unemployment 112
ZIP and area codes 644

X

Xinjiang Uighur 763

Y

Yacht racing 978
Yalta Conference (1945) 453, 663
Year
Calendar, perpetual 360-61
Holidays 357
In pictures (2010) *193-200*, *809-16*
Sidereal, tropical 342, 353
Yellow fever 165
Yellow Sea 689
Yellowstone National Park 434, 449, 601
Yeltsin, Boris 668, 680, 826
Yemen 123, 142, 150, 305, 460, 468, 706, 716, 732, 736, **850-51**
York, House of 674
Yugoslavia 662, 665, 668
(*see also* Montenegro; Serbia)
Yukon River 692

Z

Zaire. *See* Congo, Democratic Republic of
Zambia 305, 460, 471, 716, 732, 736, 737, **851**
Zanzibar 688, 840
Zelaya, Manuel 672
Zen Buddhism 654
(*see also* Buddhism)
Zenger, John Peter 445
Ziggurats 646
Zimbabwe **851**
Agriculture 110
Area, population 732, 851
Elections (2008) 672
Flag, map 460, 471
Forests 305
Gross domestic product 734
Infectious diseases 737
Internally displaced persons 736
Languages 716, 851
Refugees from 736
Zinc 78, 79, 168
ZIP codes 622-44
Zodiac signs 356
Zoos, first 449
Zoroaster 648
Zoroastrianism 698

ACADEMY AWARDS 200, 281-83
ACTORS, ACTRESSES 200, 229-49
AEROSPACE 328-35
AGRICULTURE 103-11
ANIMALS 298-300, 305-06, 710-11
AREA CODES, U.S. 376, 622-44
ARTISTS, PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND SCULPTORS . . . 186-89
ARTS AND MEDIA 250-65
ASSASSINATIONS 25, 132-34
ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS 419-33
ASTRONOMY 336-54
AWARDS, MEDALS, PRIZES 266-85
BIBLICAL FIGURES 703
BOOKS 256-58, 270-73
BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, AND TUNNELS 717-30
BUSINESSES AND CORPORATIONS 422-28
CABINETS, U.S. 553-61
CALENDARS 355-62
CHEMICAL ELEMENTS 289-90
CHRONOLOGY (2009-10) 21-42
CITIES OF THE U.S. 562-72, 612-13, 622-44
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 403-18
COMPUTERS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS 369-74
CONGRESS, U.S. 10-19, 501-02
CONSTITUTION, U.S. 485-93
COUNTIES, U.S. 434, 613
CRIME 127-36
DEFENSE, NATIONAL 137-48
DIRECTORY 419-33
DISASTERS 316-27
ECONOMICS 52-83
EDUCATION 398-418
ELECTIONS, U.S. 10-20, 520-52
EMPLOYMENT 112-19
ENDANGERED SPECIES 305-06
ENERGY 120-26
ENTERTAINERS 200, 229-49
ENVIRONMENT 301-06
EXPLORATION AND GEOGRAPHY 682-96
FAMOUS PEOPLE 181-92, 201-49
FIRST AID 171
FIRST LADIES 518
FLAGS OF THE WORLD 457-60
FOOD AND NUTRITION 166-70
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA 434-37, 682-96
GOVERNMENT, U.S. 501-61
GOVERNORS, U.S. 20
GRAMMY AWARDS 26, 200, 285
HEADS OF STATE 673-81, 745-808, 817-51
HEALTH 149-71
HEALTH CARE REFORM 4, 9, 22-23, 28
HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS 432-33
HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES 50-51
HISTORICAL FIGURES 673-81
HOLIDAYS 357, 699-700
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S. 13-19, 501-02
INTERNET 371-74
INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES 292-95
LABOR UNION DIRECTORY 428-29
LANGUAGE 709-16
LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, AND ALTITUDE OF CITIES 694-96
MAPS 460-72
METEOROLOGY 307-15
METRIC SYSTEM 363, 365
MILEAGE BETWEEN CITIES 101
MILITARY 137-48, 201-03
MOUNTAINS 686-87
MOVIES 200, 250-53, 281-84
MUSEUMS 255
MUSIC 221-26, 255, 260-62
NAMES, POPULAR 713-14
NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS 440-43
NATIONS OF THE WORLD 745-808, 817-51
NEWS EVENTS (2009-10) 21-42
NEWS TOPICS, TOP TEN (2010) 4
NOBEL PRIZES 266-69
NUCLEAR POWERS 738
OBAMA ADMINISTRATION 553
OBITUARIES 43-45, 816
OFFBEAT NEWS STORIES 49
PERIODIC TABLE 290
PERSONALITIES 181-92, 201-49
PICTURES, YEAR IN 193-200, 809-16
PLANETS 345-50
POPULATION, U.S. PLACES OF 10,000+ 622-44
POPULATION, U.S. 606-44
POPULATION, WORLD 731-33
POSTAL INFORMATION 377-79, 622-44
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, U.S. 520-52
PRESIDENTS, U.S. 506-19
RELIGION 697-708
RELIGIOUS LEADERS 203-04, 701-02
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS 421-22, 703-04
RENEWABLE ENERGY 121, 126
RIVERS 690-92
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 286-300
SCIENCE NEWS (2010) 286
SENATE, U.S. 12-13, 501-02
SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE 380-86
SPACE FLIGHTS, NOTABLE 328-32
SPORTS 852-978
STATE GOVERNORS 20
STATE NAMES, ORIGINS OF 438
STATES, KEY DATA FOR 434-36
STATES OF THE UNION 573-605
SUPREME COURT, U.S. 503-05
TAXES 387-92
TELECOMMUNICATIONS 375-76
TELEVISION 262-65, 279-80
TERRORISM 135-36
TIME CAPSULE (2010) 51
TIME DIFFERENCES 359, 460
TRADE 84-89
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL 90-102
UNITED NATIONS 741-43
U.S. FACTS 434-43
U.S. FLAG 495-97
U.S. GOVERNMENT 501-61
U.S. HISTORY 444-56, 473-81
VICE PRESIDENTS, U.S. 506-07
VIDEO GAMES 253
VITAL STATISTICS 172-80
WEATHER 307-15
WEIGHT GUIDELINES FOR ADULTS 169, 170
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES 363-68
WORLD AT A GLANCE 5-7
WORLD HISTORY 645-72
WORLD PERSONALITIES 673-81
WRITERS 215-21
ZODIAC SIGNS 356

SPORTS QUICK REFERENCE INDEX

Auto Racing 959-61
Baseball 908-34
Basketball 935-41
Boating and Yachting 978
Bowling 970-72
Boxing 962-65
Chess 972
College Sports 877-91
Cycling 973
Dogs 975
Figure Skating 972-73
Football 892-907
Golf 952-54
Hockey 943-47
Horse Racing 966-70
Marathons and Triathlons 975-77
Olympics 854-74
Photos (2010) 813-15
Rifle and Pistol 958-59
Rodeo 978
Skiing 973
Soccer 948-51
Sports Highlights (2010) 852
Sports Organizations Directory 430
Sports Personalities 210
Sports Scandals 853
Sullivan Award 977
Swimming 974
Tennis 955-58
Track and Field Records 875-76

For complete index, see pages 979-1007.