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For more information, please contact Matthew Ericson at matte@nytimes.com
Pitfalls.
Democrats are challenging Republican-held Senate seats in the West, in contrast to the picture in the South, where the retirements of five Democrats have created opportunities for Republicans. Below, the outlook for this year’s Senate races, according to an analysis by the nonpartisan Cook Political Report.

**Of the seats held by Democrats** (19)
- 12 Are solid or likely to remain Democratic
- 1 Leans Democratic
- 5 Are tossups
- 1 Is likely to be lost

**Of the seats held by Republicans** (15)
- 11 Are solid or likely to remain Republican
- 0 Lean Republican
- 3 Are tossups
- 1 Is likely to be lost

States where the incumbent is retiring are labeled in **bold underline**.
Nader on the Ballot

After not getting the nomination of the Green Party, Ralph Nader is working to get on the ballot in as many states as possible as a Reform Party candidate or as an independent.

- On the ballot (6)
- Likely to be on the ballot, but not approved yet (6)
- Legal challenges under way (3)
- Possible legal challenges (3)
Children are first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect.

5 states and D.C.

Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate.

6 states

Children have permanency and stability in their living situations.

0 states

The continuity of family relationships and connections is preserved for children.

7 states

Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs.

0 states

Children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs.

14 states

Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.

1 state

Room for Improvement

No state meets more than two of the seven federal standards used to assess the safety and well-being of children in state child welfare programs.

Source: Child and Family Services Reviews, conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services

* Final reports for eight states have not been released yet by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Matthew Ericson/The New York Times
Blackouts and Power Restoration

While much of the Northeast had its power restored yesterday, there were large areas where significant problems persisted.

Sequence of Power Line Failures

It took less than 20 seconds for power line failures to spread from Michigan, where they were first recorded at 4:09 p.m., to the East Coast. Dots show when power line sensors registered failures.

Coming Back On Line

Bringing power plants back up to capacity varies according to the type of fuel used. Fossil fuel plants ramp-up more quickly than those using nuclear energy. Numbers correspond to the numbers on the large map.

Percentage of capacity being generated as of 6 p.m. yesterday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity in megawatts</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2 (2,012)</th>
<th>3 (1,110)</th>
<th>4 (639)</th>
<th>6 (498)</th>
<th>7 (1,030)</th>
<th>8 (1,240)</th>
<th>9 (1,000)</th>
<th>10 (6,800)</th>
<th>11 (605)</th>
<th>12 (2,747)</th>
<th>13 (1,286)</th>
<th>14 (440)</th>
<th>15 (2,468)</th>
<th>16 (1,207)</th>
<th>17 (500)</th>
<th>18 (1,242)</th>
<th>19 (2,417)</th>
<th>20 (605)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
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<td>69%</td>
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<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes hydro and oil powered plants.

Sources: Genscape (power plant status); SoftSwitching Technologies (power line failures); utility companies; government officials; Electric power map data copyrighted by PennWell MAPSearch

Anika John, Matt Ericson, James Bronson and William McNulty/The New York Times
The Nation

Investors Hold On as the Market Heads Downhill

Continued From Page 1

The bear market of 1973-74, a new generation of investors is taking decades for them to recover. The long run can be d...
The American Military

A demographic portrait of the enlisted ranks in 2000, the most recent year available.

**Army**
Of all enlisted women in the Army, black women outnumber the other categories, making up 46 percent.

**Navy**
The Navy has the highest percentage of Asians, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders.

**Air Force**
Women make up 19 percent of the enlisted members in the Air Force, the highest rate in any branch of the armed forces.

**Marines**
Hispanics are more prevalent in the Marines than any other branch of the armed forces.

**increasing minorities**
The percentage of new recruits who are minorities has been increasing.

**where recruits come from**
Since the end of the Vietnam War, a growing percentage of new recruits have come from the South and West.

**occupations of enlisted members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry, gunners, and weapons specialists</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical/mechanical or electronic equipment repair</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional support and administration</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and dental specialists</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service and supply handlers</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Department of Defense; Population Representation in the Military Services
As Lines ‘Trip,’ a Failure to Contain the Blackout

As power lines began to “trip,” or fail, in northern Ohio, controllers at the organizations that coordinate the flow of electricity throughout the power grid weren’t aware of the full extent of the problems, limiting their ability to keep the blackout from spreading. Below, a look at the failures that day and the phone calls that went back and forth between the coordinating organizations and the electric companies.

FAILURES

Two Indiana lines and an Ohio power generator fail . . .

1:31 P.M. A transmission line owned by Cinergy in Indiana trips. Four minutes later, a second power line fails.

1:31 P.M. A generating unit at the Eastlake power plant fails. The plant is owned by FirstEnergy, the power company in northern Ohio.

More lines down in Ohio and signs of trouble in Michigan . . .

3:05 P.M. FirstEnergy’s Chamberlin-Harding line in northeastern Ohio fails.

3:46 P.M. A series of power lines fail, as increasing loads cause a cascading effect. By 4:05, at least eleven lines in northeastern Ohio have tripped.

Cascading line failures continue.

4:09 P.M. More lines fail, cutting off northern Ohio from the rest of the state, and suddenly Ohio begins pulling 2,200 megawatts — 10 times what it was taking minutes ago — through Michigan’s grid.

4:10 P.M. The huge increase in load causes at least 30 transmission lines in Michigan to fail. The only route left for power to reach northern Ohio is through Canada.

Massive blackout hits the northeast.

4:11 P.M. Blackout. The surge of power through Canada spreads throughout much of the Northeast. The grid collapses and dozens of cities, including New York, go dark.

PHONE CALLS

. . . and controllers discuss the failures and the possible scope of the problem

12:56 P.M. In a phone call between Cinergy and the Midwest ISO (MISO), the organization that coordinates power flow in the Midwest, controllers discuss the Cinergy’s line problems.

2:36 P.M. In a phone call with MISO, a controller with Cinergy says, “I hate to worry you, but I think we’re a trip away from . . . setting a little history.”

. . . but the focus remains on the earlier failures.

3:31 P.M. A phone call between MISO and Cinergy focuses on the earlier problems, even though FirstEnergy’s troubles have begun.

. . . but controllers, hampered by computer snafus and still unaware of the full extent of the problems, miss their chance to intervene.

3:36 P.M. In a phone call with MISO, a controller with Cinergy says, “I hate to worry you, but I think we’re a trip away from . . . setting a little history.”

3:46 P.M. PJM, the organization that regulates the flow in the mid-Atlantic, calls MISO. At this point, the organizations think only two lines have failed. Actually, eight lines have. In response to a question about the first line failure, a MISO controller says, “I have not had that chance to investigate it. There is too much going on right now.”

3:57 P.M. FirstEnergy calls MISO. When MISO asks about the status of a line, FirstEnergy responds: “We have no clue. Our computer is giving us fits too. We don’t even know the status of some of the stuff around us.”

**Murder in Philadelphia**

Where murders occur ...

1996 Murders

- Philadelphia's murder rate began to drop after the crack cocaine trade helped push it to a peak in 1990. Now, murders seem to be leveling off at a rate higher than in the 1980s. The national rate has dropped slightly in recent years because of the dramatic decreases in some large cities.

**How Philadelphia Compares**

- Here are the number of murders in 1996 per 100,000 people in the 10 largest cities in the United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Murder Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes About the Data**

- The murder rate is the number of murders per 100,000 people in a year.

**1992-96 Murder Rate, by Neighborhood**

- The shading indicate the poverty rate in the neighborhood.

**1996 Murder Victims**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Domestic Disputes**

- Of the 46 women older than 15 killed last year, domestic dispute was the most common motive.

**and how they are killed.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Murder by Gunshot</th>
<th>Philadelphia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**... who the victims are ...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guns are increasing the murder weapon of choice. While the percentage of murders committed with guns remained relatively stable nationwide, it shot up by 223 percent in Philadelphia in 1985. As guns have become more common, they also have become more deadly. Today's victims are much more likely to die from multiple wounds inflicted by semiautomatic weapons than in the past.**
## Chester County

### Average sale price

- Median sale prices in 1996 and 1997 are based on sales transactions provided by Realist Inc. The 1997 price is an average. The median price for the four Pennsylvania suburban counties is $115,000 and is equal to 100 in the index.
- The designation after each municipality name is the grid address for the map on Page 6.
- Price distribution: The distribution of prices can be more revealing than simple averages. The price distribution is broken into five groups, from under $50,000 to $225,000 and over.

### Price appreciation

- Appreciation: This is the median appreciation rate for properties sold in 1997 in each municipality. Where sufficient data were unavailable, an NC (not calculable) appears in the column. The index measures a municipality’s price appreciation against the four suburban Pennsylvania counties, which have an index of 100.

### Housing market

- Turnover rate: The percentage of a municipality’s total homes that sold in 1996. Years owned figure reflects the median number of years properties were owned when the previous sale date was known. The median household income estimates for 1997 are for each municipality.
### Comparing Caviars

How American paddlefish roe compares with traditional caviar, which comes from sturgeon in Russia or Iran.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF CAVIAR</th>
<th>SIZE OF FISH</th>
<th>SIZE OF EGG</th>
<th>COLOR OF EGG</th>
<th>COST PER OUNCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beluga</td>
<td>8-20 feet</td>
<td>2.5-4.0 mm</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>$35-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osetra</td>
<td>5-8 feet</td>
<td>2.0-3.0 mm</td>
<td>Golden to brown</td>
<td>25-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevruga</td>
<td>3-5 feet</td>
<td>1.5-2.5 mm</td>
<td>Gray or brown</td>
<td>15-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddlefish</td>
<td>5 feet</td>
<td>2.2-2.4 mm</td>
<td>Dark gray</td>
<td>5-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: American Seafood; Great Atlantic Trading

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The New York Times
As a traffic controller noticed that planes were being hijacked Sept. 11, 2001, they lost communication devices. Several unacknowledged traffic controllers searched for hijacked flights in addition, never did and knew that other planes had been hijacked until reach. Communication with military officials did not occur until close to the time the planes crashed.

The model, the hijackers' plan was to fly into the National Mall, but the flight path was adjusted. The military assumed the planes were heading for the Capitol.

The military scrambled fighters to intercept the planes, but the planes crashed before reaching the Capitol.
A Look at Those Who Died

A look at the troops who have died in the war in Iraq, based on the 994 dead for whom detailed information was available.

Where they were from...

HOMETOWNS

Circle sizes indicate number of deaths from a town

- 1
- 4
- 8

Shading shows casualties per 1 million population of a state

Note: Not shown on the map are nine casualties from Puerto Rico, two from the Virgin Islands, two from American Samoa and one from the Marianas Protectorate.

 SIZE OF HOMETOWNS AREA

The percentage of dead who came from small towns and smaller metropolitan areas was greater than the share of the population that lives in those areas.

* Based on 979 casualties through Sept. 4. † Navy total includes one Coast Guard death.

Source: Department of Defense

BY STATE

TOTAL DEATHS  PER MILLION RESIDENTS
1. Vermont
2. North Dakota
3. Nebraska
4. Wyoming
5. South Dakota
6. Delaware
7. Oregon
8. Mississippi
9. Maine
10. Oklahoma
11. Idaho
12. Iowa
13. Alabama
14. Arkansas
15. Montana
16. Pennsylvania
17. Arizona
18. South Carolina
19. Kansas
20. Tennessee
21. Texas
22. Rhode Island
23. Wisconsin
24. Louisiana
25. Indiana
26. D.C.
27. California
28. Virginia
29. West Virginia
30. Massachusetts
31. Washington
32. Kentucky
33. Missouri
34. Illinois
35. Colorado
36. Ohio
37. Michigan
38. Georgia
39. New Mexico
40. New Jersey
41. North Carolina
42. Florida
43. New Hampshire
44. Connecticut
45. Maryland
46. Utah
47. New York
48. Minnesota
49. Nevada
50. Alaska
51. Hawaii

... who they were ...

RACE*

Black Hispanic Other White
13% 12 5 70

SEX

Men Women
98% 2

AGE

18-24 25-34 35-44 45+
54% 34 12 2

MARTIAL STATUS*

Married Single Divorced
47% 46 3 4

RANK*

Enlisted Officer
88% 12

TYPE OF DUTY

Reserves/National Guard
82% 18

BRANCH

Air Force Army Marines Navy
72% 24 21

... and how they died.

CAUSE OF DEATH*

Explosive device Gunshot Vehicle/ aircraft crash Other
31% 21 18 23 7

TYPE OF DEATH

Hostile Nonhostile
75% 25

* Percentages based on 979 casualties through Sept. 4.