- Law MR, Frost CD, Wald NJ. By how much does dietary salt reduction lower blood pressure? I: analysis of observational data among populations. *BMJ*. 1991;302: 811–815
- James SA. Racial and ethnic differences in infant mortality and low birth weight. A psychosocial critique. *Ann Epidemiol*. 1993; 3:130–136.
- 35. Cooper RS. Ethnicity and disease prevention. *Hum Biol.* 1993;5:387–398.
- Armstead CA, Lawler KA, Gordon G, Cross J, Gibbons J. Relationship of racial stressors to blood pressure and anger expression in Black college students. *Health Psychol.* 1989;8:541–556.
- Krieger N. Racial and gender discrimination: risk factors for high blood pressure? Soc Sci Med. 1990;30:1273–1281.
- 38. Adams JP, Ward RH. Admixture studies and the detection of selection. *Science*. 1973;180:1137–1143.
- Nagel RL. The origin of the hemoglobin S gene: clinical, genetic and anthropological consequences. *Einstein Q J Med.* 1984;2: 53-62.
- Rotimi C, Morrison L, Cooper R, et al. Angiotensinogen gene in human hypertension: lack of an association of the 235T allele among African Americans. Hypertension. 1994;24:591–594.
- 41. Rotimi C, Puras A, Cooper R, et al. Polymorphisms of the genes in the renin-

- angiotensin system among Nigerians, Jamaicans and African Americans. *Hypertension*. 1996;27:558–563.
- Jeunemaitre X, Soubrier F, Kotelvtsev YV, et al. Molecular basis of human hypertension: role of angiotensinogen. *Cell.* 1992;71: 169–180
- Cooper RS, Liao Y, Rotimi C. Is hypertension more severe among US Blacks, or is severe hypertension more common? *Ann Epidemiol.* 1996;6:173–180.
- Deubner DC, Wilkinson WE, Helms MJ, et al. Logistic model estimation of death attributable to risk factors for cardiovascular disease in Evans County, Georgia. Am J Epidemiol. 1980:112:135–144.
- Otten MW, Teutsch SM, Williamson DF, Marks JS. The effect of known risk factors on the excess mortality of Black adults in the United States. *JAMA*. 1990;263:845– 850.
- Freeman V, Rotimi C, Cooper R. Hypertension awareness, treatment and control among African Americans in the 1990's; estimates from the Maywood Cardiovascular Survey. Prev Med. 1996;12:177–185.
- Nieto FJ, Alonso J, Chambless LE, et al. Population awareness and control of hypertension and hypercholesterolemia. Arch Intern Med. 1995;155:677–684.
- 48. Blood pressure of adults by race and area—United States, 1960–1962. Vital Health Stat [1]. 1964;5.

- Burt VL, Cutler JA, Higginis M, et al. Trends in the prevalence, awareness, treatment, and control of hypertension in the adult US population. Data from the Health Examination Surveys, 1960 to 1991. Hypertension. 1995;26:60–69.
- McDonough RJ, Garrison GE, Hames CG. Blood pressure and hypertensive disease among Negroes and Whites. Ann Intern Med. 1964;6:208–228.
- He J, Tell GS, Tang Y-C, Mo P-S, He G-Q. Relation of electrolytes to blood pressure in men. The Yi People Study. Hypertension. 1991;17:378–385.
- He J, Klag MJ, Whelton PK, et al. Migration, blood pressure pattern, and hypertension: the Yi Migrant Study. Am J Epidemiol. 1991;134:1085–1101.
- Poulter NR, Khaw KT, Hopwood BEC, et al. The Kenyan Luo migration study: observations on the initiation of a rise in blood pressure. *BMJ*. 1990;300:967– 972.
- Salmond CE, Prior IA, Wessen AF. Blood pressure patterns and migration: a 14-year cohort study of adult Tokelauans. Am J Epidemiol. 1989;130:37–52.
- Liu K, Ruth KJ, Flack JM, et al. Blood pressure in young Blacks and Whites: relevance of obesity and lifestyle factors in determining differences. The CARDIA Study. Circulation. 1996;93:60-66.

Errata

In: El-Sadr W, Medard F, Barthaud V. Directly observed therapy for tuberculosis: the Harlem Hospital experience, 1993. *Am J Public Health.* 1996;86:1146–1149.

Vladimir Berthaud's name was incorrectly printed as Barthaud.

A clarification regarding the prevalence of injection drug users in the sample: the 46.2% reported in the second paragraph of the Results section represents the total prevalence of injection drug users among all 145 patients enrolled in the program; the percentages of injection drug use in Table 3 refer to patients with confirmed tuberculosis.

In: Zhu B-P, Giovino GA, Mowery PD, Eriksen MP. The relationship between cigarette smoking and education revisited: implications for categorizing persons' educational status. *Am J Public Health.* 1996;86:1582–1589.

In the first sentence of the third paragraph of the Discussion, the reference to Pirie et al.'s work should have read as follows [change in italics]: "who found that daily smoking prevalence among in-school students is substantially *lower* than that among persons of the same age who are not in school."