ICPSR 6876

Parenthood in Early Twentieth-Century America Project (PETCAP), 1900-1944

Ralph LaRossa Georgia State University

Codebook

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research P.O. Box 1248 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 www.icpsr.umich.edu

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DATE: February 21, 1996

TO: Researchers Planning to Use PETCAP Data c/o INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM

FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

FROM: Ralph LaRossa

Department of Sociology Georgia State University Atlanta, GA 30303

RE: Inventory of PETCAP Data

1. Descriptive title of data collection:

PARENTHOOD IN EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY AMERICA PROJECT (PETCAP)

- 2. Person responsible for the data collection:
 - 2.1 Principal investigator:

Ralph LaRossa

2.2 Special collaborators:

None

2.3 Sponsoring or funding agency and grant number:

National Science Foundation Grant Number: SES-8812583

Grant Title: A Social History of Fatherhood in America, 1918-

1941

2.4 Person/organization responsible for collecting data:

Ralph LaRossa

2.5 Internal study or project number

Georgia State University, Project 939

I hereby give permission for this data collection to be redisseminated by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Ralph LaRossa Date

3. If this is a new <u>edition</u> or a special <u>version</u> of the data collection, give appropriate details:

This is a <u>special version</u> of the data. Essentially, the data are machine readable transcriptions of popular magazine articles and parents' advice-seeking letters written to the U.S. Children's Bureau and to educator and author Angelo Patri (1876-1965) in the early twentieth century. I have organized the data into three main <u>text</u> directories: (1) Popular Magazine Directory; (2) Children's Bureau Directory; and (3) Angelo Patri Directory.

4. Place of production, organizational name of the producer:

- (1) Popular Magazine Directory. This directory includes articles indexed in the <u>Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature</u>. The articles were published in magazines like <u>Parents Magazine</u>, <u>Good Housekeeping</u>, <u>Harper's Bazaar</u>, <u>Delineator</u>, <u>Ladies Home Journal</u>, <u>Saturday Evening Post</u>, and <u>Rotarian</u>, among others. The articles in this directory were published between 1900 and 1942.
- (2) Children's Bureau Directory. This directory primarily includes parents' advice-seeking letters to the U.S. Children's Bureau and the Bureau's replies to these parents' letters. (The Children's Bureau was a U.S. government agency established in 1912. Originally it was a unit of the Department of Commerce and Labor.) This directory also includes inter-office memos generated within the Children's Bureau, among other items. The letters and memos in this directory were written between 1915 and 1944. There also are some undated items.
- (3) Angelo Patri Directory. This directory primarily includes parents' advice-seeking letters to educator and author Angelo Patri (1876-1965) and Patri's replies to these parents' letters. (Patri was a junior high school principal in New York city during the 1920s and 1930s who, in addition to publishing a number of books on child rearing, wrote a syndicated newspaper column entitled "Our Children" and, for a period, hosted a weekly radio show.) This directory also includes some of Patri's newspaper columns and radio scripts. The letters and columns/scripts in this directory were written primarily between 1924 and 1939. There also are some undated items.
- 5. Name, organization of donor, date of deposit:

The popular magazine articles, as I said, come from a variety of publications. The Children's Bureau Directory is based on materials stored in the Children's Bureau collection at the National Archives in Washington, DC. (Officially the Children's Bureau collection is known as the "Records of the Children's Bureau, Record Group 102.") I do not know when the records of the Children's Bureau first became available to the public. I do know that the finding aid for the collection, Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Children's Bureau, was published in 1976. The Angelo Patri Directory is based on materials stored in the Angelo Patri collection at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. The finding aid for the collection, Papers of Angelo Patri, was published in 1974. The finding aids for the Children's Bureau and Angelo Patri collections are available from the National Archives and Library of Congress, respectively. Researchers who plan to use the PETCAP data are advised to obtain copies of these finding aids. (See the special note under number 11 [Sample Design and Methodology] about additional finding aids for the Children's Bureau collection.)

6. Type of data:

Text data in Wordperfect 5.0 format. (This is the format in which the data were delivered to ICPSR.)

- 7. When were the data collected?
 - (1) Popular Magazine Directory. Articles published between 1900 and 1942.
 - (2) Children's Bureau Directory. Letters and memos written between 1915 and 1944.

(3) Angelo Patri Directory. Letters and columns/scripts primarily written between 1924 and 1939.

The NSF supported machine-readable transcriptions were prepared at Georgia State University between 1988 and 1995.

8. Time span covered by the data collection:

(Refer to number 7.)

9. Description of data collection:

9.1 Purpose and scope:

The objective of the NSF study was to examine the culture and conduct of fatherhood from the end of World War I to the beginning of World War II, a period known as the Machine Age (see LaRossa 1988a). The "culture of fatherhood" denotes the shared norms, values, and beliefs surrounding men's parenting. The "conduct of fatherhood" refers to what fathers do, or their paternal behaviors (see LaRossa 1988b and 1997).

9.2 Special characteristics:

The data are unique because they provide information not only on the culture and conduct of fatherhood but also on the intersection between the culture and conduct of fatherhood. The popular magazine articles give a sense of what the child rearing "intelligentsia" thought parents should be doing. The Children's Bureau and Patri letters tell us something about what was going on inside the home, and the extent to which parents in the early twentieth century were following the dictates of the experts. By plotting continuities and changes in the articles and letters, researchers can determine whether culture influenced conduct or whether conduct influenced culture. Researchers also can examine the effect of historical events, such as the Great Depression, on the culture and conduct of parenthood. See, for example, LaRossa (1997); LaRossa and Reitzes (1993); LaRossa and Reitzes (1995); LaRossa, Gordon, Wilson, Bairan, and Jaret (1991). One thing should be noted, and this is both a strength and a limitation to the data. The articles and letters essentially represent the views of the <u>middle class</u>. This is apparent not because the letter writers revealed their incomes, occupations, or educations in the letters, but because the content of the letters, quality of stationary, penmanship, spelling and grammar all point to a middle class sample. (There are, however, a few Most of these can be found in the letters from poor families. Children's Bureau directory.) Middle class parents, of course, were the most likely to be "plugged into" popular culture, hence knowing what they were thinking and doing is important to understanding the dissemination of child rearing lore. These middle class parents, however, were by no means representative of all parents, hence more research is needed if we are to fully grasp the variety of parental experiences in the early 1900s.

9.3 Major areas of investigation:

Although the NSF grant was a study of the history of <u>fatherhood</u>, I have chosen as a title, "Parenthood in Early Twentieth Century America Project" (PETCAP), because in order to place the fatherhood data in a comparative context, I gathered information on topics other than fatherhood. For example, the Popular Magazine Directory includes articles categorized by the <u>Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature</u> under the headings "mother" and "parent" as well as the heading "father." Also, the Children's Bureau and Angelo Patri Directories include letters from both fathers and mothers. Interested researchers will discover, too, that the PETCAP data offer valuable information on parent education and the role of child science in early twentieth century culture.

10. Descriptors:

Fatherhood--Early Twentieth Century
Motherhood--Early Twentieth Century
Parenthood--Early Twentieth Century
Childhood--Early Twentieth Century
Children--Early Twentieth Century
Child Rearing--Early Twentieth Century
Child Science--Early Twentieth Century
Machine Age (1918-1941)
Progressive Era
1920s
1930s
Roaring Twenties
Great Depression
Children's Bureau, U. S. Government
Angelo Patri, educator and author (1876-1965)

11. Sample design and methodology:

11.1 Type of sample:

(1) Popular Magazine Directory. Each document in this directory falls into one of three categories. <u>Category A</u> includes popular magazine articles categorized by the Reader's Guide to Periodical <u>Literature</u> (RGPL) under the heading "father." <u>Category B</u> includes popular magazine articles categorized by the RGPL under the heading "mother." Category C includes popular magazine articles categorized by the RGPL under the heading "parent." All documents are dated between 1900 and 1942. The rationale for choosing this 43 year period was was that I thought it would provide a handle on what was published from the turn of the century to World War I and a sense of what was accepted for publication just prior to the World War II. I assumed, in other words, that articles published in 1942 probably were accepted for publication prior to December 7, 1941, and thus reflect more the tenor of the Machine Age than the war. Most of the documents in this directory are Category A documents. Not every magazine article listed in the RGPL under these three headings and published between 1900 and 1942 was typed onto disk. restrictions on time and other resources, a theoretical sample of articles was selected. For a discussion of theoretical sampling, see Glaser and Strauss (1967) and Strauss (1987). The main criteria for selection was whether the article provided valuable direct $\underline{\text{or}}$ indirect information on the subject of fatherhood. In the case of the fatherhood articles, approximately 67% of the articles listed in the RGPL from 1900 to 1942 are in the PETCAP data set. In the case of the articles in the "mother" and "parent" classifications, the main criterion for inclusion was whether they offered interesting comparisons (i.e., interesting similarities or differences) with the

articles in the "father" classification. Additional information on the sample of the popular magazines can be found in LaRossa (1997).

At the top of each document in this directory you will find several lines of identification. For example, here is the identification for document #0082:

```
+Hemenway, Josephine, M.D.
[D-0082.TXT]
[FATHERS, 1930]
[October]
[Good Housekeeping, Volume 91, Volume 113]
[female]
```

The first line is the name of the author of the article. preceded by a + sign to facilitate the use of the ETHNOGRAPH qualitative analysis software program. The + sign is a special denotation for this program (see Seidel n.d., Seidel and Clark 1984.) (Being text data, the PETCAP data, of course, can be analyzed with any text-analysis software program, not just the ETHNOGRAPH.) The second line is the PETCAP code and the name under which the directory was saved onto disk. The prefix "D" refers to the fact that the article was classified under "father" by the RGPL. "D" denotes "Dad." Mother articles and Parent articles were assigned the prefix "M" or "P." The number "0082" is the article's numerical designation assigned by the PETCAP staff. The suffix "TXT," found at the end of all PETCAP codes, also was inserted to facilate the use of the ETHNOGRAPH qualitative analysis software program (see Seidel, n.d.). In order to be converted into a form that the ETHNOGRAPH can process, all text data must have this suffix as part of its document name. The next line, "FATHERS, 1930," refers again to the fact that the article was classified under "father" by the RGPL, and indicates the year that the article was published. The next two lines provide bibliographic information on the article. The last line is the gender of the author of the article. For some articles, the gender of the author is unknown.

When you examine the list of articles in this directory, you will see that some numbers are not represented in the directory (e.g., there is no D-0013.TXT). Again, this is because not every photocopied article assigned a document number was typed onto disk.

Father articles	=	150	
Mother articles	=	50	
Parent articles	=	22	
Total	=	222	
Male authors		=	113
Female authors		=	76
Male and female authors	=	1	
Gender unknown		=	32
Total		=	222

(2) Children's Bureau Directory. Each document in this directory falls into one of two categories. Category A includes letters written by fathers and mothers to the Children's Bureau (CB), plus the letters that the CB staff wrote in reply to the parents' requests for help. Category B includes inter-office memos of the Bureau or letters written to the CB by other agencies and companies in the public or private sector. This category also includes several manuscripts submitted for publication by the CB staff. The vast majority of the documents in this directory are Category A documents, dated between 1914 and 1944.

The CB letter directory draws on letters from the CB collection housed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. The collection itself includes all the records of the CB, and spans over 1,000 boxes of materials. Because of the size of the collection, not every box was examined. Rather, with the help of an arhivist who was familiar with the collection, I identified boxes that I thought had a high probability of containing letters pertaining to fatherhood. Keep in mind, therefore, that the letters in the PETCAP data are not necessarily similar to the kinds of letters that might be assembled if one were to randomly select letters from the CB collection.

One thing that was helpful was that the CB staff used an elaborate system to classify every piece of correspondence in the office (to include inter-office memos). In other words, after a letter was received and a reply was sent, someone on the CB staff would write a code at the top of the letter, which would route the correspondence to a particular folder. For example, letters and memos that dealt with thumb sucking might be coded 4-9-3-1-3. I say "might" be coded because I discovered that the CB changed its coding scheme every now and then. Thus, letters on thumb sucking prior to World War I could be coded one way, and letters on the same subject written during the Depression could be coded another way. If you plan to use the CB Directory, familiarize yourself with some of the historical writings on the agency: Ladd-Taylor (1986); LaRossa (1997); and Weiss (1977). Also, if you plan to go to the National Archives yourself to examine the collection, be sure to look at not only the printed finding aid in the mansucript reading room, but also the mimeographed finding aids (of which there are several) in the archivists' offices. The printed finding aid is not sufficient to decipher the code for all time periods.

I should mention that in order to control for the kinds of problems that parents might be writing about while looking at the differences between the fathers' and mothers' letters, I focused on some codes and not others. Thus, for example, you will find a number of letters that were classified under "feeding, breastfeeding, and bottle" because I wanted to compare fathers of infants with mothers of infants. Similarly, you will find a number of letters that were classified under "habits" because I wanted to see what parents wrote about when they were dealing with behavioral problems. (Habit formation was a a concern of many educators and parents in the early twentieth century.)

As with the Popular Magazine Directory, at the top of each CB document you will find several lines of identification. For example, here is the identification for CB document #0001:

+B., H.
[CB-0001.TXT]
[CB BOX 25]
[4-2-0-3 to 4-3-0-3]

[1914-1920] [4-2-0-3] [02-28-16] [Chicago, Illinois] [female]

On the first line are the initials of the letter writer, preceded by a + sign to facilitate the use of the ETHNOGRAPH qualitative analysis program. Only initials are given to protect the identity of the The writer's complete name can be found on the letter writer. original letters at the National Archives. If a letter writer used a prefix such as Mrs., Dr., Reverend, or Lieutenant, this was included. The second line is the PETCAP code and the name under which the directory was saved onto disk. The prefix "CB" refers to the fact that the letter is a Children's Bureau letter. The suffix "TXT," again, was for the ETHNOGRAPH. The third, fourth, and fifth lines show where the letter was found. This letter was located in CB box 25, which includes categories 4-2-0-3 to 4-3-0-3, and covers the period from 1914-1920. Because popular themes could span several boxes, this may not be the only box that includes these categories or this time period. The numbers 4-2-0-3 refer to the code that the CB staff wrote at the top of the document. The next line is the date of the letter, February 28, 1916. The next to last line is the return address listed on the letter. The originals include the street address as well as the city and state, but here the street address has been deleted to protect the identity of the letter writer. Finally, the gender of the letter writer is provided on the last line.

It is important to realize that most of the letters to the Children's Bureau were handwritten and that sometimes it was not possible to decipher a word or phrase in a letter. When this happened, the following sign was inserted: [*]. Also, we tried to retain the actual spelling and grammar of the letter writers, so some spelling and grammatical errors represent what was in the original document. At the same time, you should know that there are spelling and typographical errors that unintentionally were made by the PETCAP staff. Transcribing the letters was a painstaking process and fatigue sometimes took its toll. I think you will find, however, that the vast majority of the files offer a clean and clear transcription.

Almost every letter to the CB received a personal reply from a member of the CB staff; the replies (which also included misspellings and typos) usually were stapled to the incoming letter. In the PETCAP directories, the replies are included in the same document as the incoming letter. They, too, begin with several lines of identification. For example, here is the identification for the reply to CB document #0001:

+Lathrop, Miss Julia C. [03-02-16] [Children's Bureau] [female]

Julia Lathrop was the first CB Chief. (She sometimes would sign her letters "Miss" Julia Lathrop.) I decided not to disguise the names of the CB staff because the staff was writing in an official capacity. Others who have written about the Bureau have followed the same course, disguising the names of the parents who wrote for advice but naming the staff members who replied (see Ladd-Taylor 1986, Weiss, 1977). Note the fact that the date of Julia Lathrop's reply

(March 2, 1916) is listed here. This allows you to see how long it took the CB to reply and also helps sometimes to historically locate incoming letters that are not dated. For example, another letter, CB-0043.TXT, is undated, but its reply is dated May 12, 1917.

One additional note about the identification of the letter writer's gender. Sometimes the letter writer's gender could not be definitely determined; either the first name was not spelled out or the letter writer did not provide any gender clues (e.g., did not say something like "My husband and I . . ."). When this happened, I looked to see whether the CB's reply suggested a gender. Did the CB, for example, address its reply, "Dear Sir"? If the CB made a gender determination, the last line of the letter writer's identification will read "possibly male" or "possibly female." If no clues as to the letter writer's gender could be found in either the initial letter or the reply, the gender of the letter writer was categorized as "unknown."

Male writers		=	106
Possibly male writers	=	22	
Female writers		=	80
Possibly female writers	=	0	
Male and female writers	=	0	
Gender unknown		=	3
Published/unpublished articles	=	1	
Interoffice memos	=	1	
Miscellaneous correspondence	=	2	
Total		=	215

(3) Angelo Patri Directory. Each document in this directory falls into one of two categories. <u>Category A</u> primarily includes letters written by fathers or mothers to Angelo Patri, plus the letters that Patri wrote in reply to the parents' requests for help. There also are some letters in this category that were written by children, grandparents, relatives and friends. <u>Category B</u> includes transcripts of Patri's newspaper column (called "Our Children") or radio show. The vast majority of the documents in this directory are Category A documents, dated between 1924 and 1939.

The Angelo Patri Directory draws on the Angelo Patri collection housed at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. While the letters to and from the Children's Bureau have been scrutinized by a number of researchers, the letters to and from Angelo Patri have been pretty much ignored. I, myself, did not become aware of this collection until 1987, when I searched the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC) for historical materials on child rearing, parenthood, etc.

One nice thing about the Angelo Patri collection is that it is a manageable collection. The CB collection includes over 1,000 boxes. The Patri collection, by comparison, has only 90 boxes, and most of the letters are grouped chronologically into boxes 2 through 36. (No

elaborate coding schemes here.) Another nice thing about the Patri collection is that it complements the CB collection. The CB letters deal primarily with infant care. The Patri letters deal with children from infancy to adolescence. The average age of the "problem" child--i.e., the child for whom assistance is requested--is between seven and eight. The Patri letters also focus more on psychological concerns and less on medical concerns than the CB letters do, and they tend to be longer than those in the CB collection.

Altogether, I estimate that there are about 7,000 letters in the Patri collection, and that about 8% of these letters were written by fathers. The PETCAP data includes almost every letter from fathers and, for comparison, a sample of mothers' letters as well. The primary criterion for copying a letter from a mother was whether it provided information pertaining to the paternal role (e.g., if the mother happened to mention her husband and his contact with the children, or lack thereof). For more information about the Patri collection and how it may be used for research purposes, see LaRossa (1997), LaRossa and Reitzes (1993), and LaRossa and Reitzes (1995).

As with the other two directories, at the top of each Patri document you will find several lines of identification. For example, here is the identification for Patri document #0162:

```
+L., H. D.
[PAT-0162.TXT]
[PATRI BOX 010, 1929, August 1-11]
[07-22-29]
[Maywood, Illinois]
[male]
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The only signficant difference between the Patri and CB identification system (other than the fact that the Patri system is simpler) is that the third line in the Patri document specifies in toto where the document is located at the Library of Congress. This document is located in Patri Box 10, which includes letters dated from August 1 to August 11, 1929. It was the date of Patri's reply and not the date of the parents' letters that was used to chronologically order the documents at the Library of Congresss.

I will repeat what I said for the Children's Bureau letters: It is important to realize that most of the letters to Angelo Patri were handwritten and that sometimes it was not possible to decipher a word or phrase in the letter. When this happened, the following sign was inserted: [*]. Also, we tried to retain the actual spelling and grammar of the letter writers, so some spelling and grammatical errors represent what was in the original document. We also retained mistakes made by Patri either in his replies or in the "Our Children" column or radio show. At the same time, you should know that there are spelling and typographical errors that unintentionally were made by the PETCAP staff. Transcribing the letters was a painstaking process and fatigue sometimes took its toll. I think you will find, however, that the vast majority of the files offer a clean and clear transcription.

As for Patri's reply, here is how it is identified:

```
+Patri
[08-01-29]
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Patri, like the CB staff, is not disguised. He, too, was a public

figure.

Incidentally, there are a few documents in both the CB and Patri directories that include a request for help, a reply, a response to the reply, and another reply. These multiple letters are interesting in that they show how child rearing strategies were sometimes negotiated between parents and Patri.

Male writers	=	479
Possibly male writers =	82	
Female writers	=	403
Possibly female writers =	2	
Male and female writers =	11	
Gender unknown	=	1
Columns/Radio Shows	=	13
Total	=	991

11.2 Universe:

(1) Popular Magazine Directory.

Selected popular magazine articles on fatherhood, motherhood, and parenthood published between 1900 and 1942.

- (2) Children's Bureau Directory.
 - (a) Selected letters from middle class fathers and mothers interested in child rearing advice, 1915 to 1944. (Note: The Children's Bureau directory does include some letters from poor families.)
 - (b) Selected files of the U.S. Children's Bureau, 1915-1944. Agency of U.S. government.
- (3) Angelo Patri Directory.
 - (a) Selected letters from middle class fathers and mothers interested in child rearing advice, primarily 1924 to 1939.
 - (b) Selected writings of Angelo Patri (1876-1965).

11.3 Eligibility criteria:

Primary criteria for inclusion in the PETCAP collection was the extent to which the publications and writings offered direct and indirect information on the social reality of fatherhood.

11.4 Method of collection:

I assume that some magazine articles were unsolicited manuscripts and that others were solicited by editors and agents. As for the letters in the Children's Bureau and Patri collections, these were submitted by the parents but instigated in part by the Children's Bureau and

Patri. Newspaper articles on the Children's Bureau were periodically published and parents were urged to write to the Bureau. Also, the Bureau's manual, <u>Infant Care</u> (first published in 1914 and revised a number of times therafter), served as a stimulus for questions about child rearing. Patri's column, <u>Our Children</u>, typically would end with a reminder that parents could write to him, and his radio show often prompted parents to contact him. As for how I selected the materials, refer to number 11.1.

11.5 Appraisal of data:

11.5a Sampling error:

Magazine articles and letters/memos were not randomly selected. Rather, an effort was made to gather theoretically relevant popular magazine articles on fathers published between 1900 and 1942, and theoretically relevant letters written by fathers and mothers (and others) to the Children's Bureau (within specified CB codes) between 1915 and 1944 and to Angelo Patri between 1924 and 1939 (see Glaser and Strauss 1967, Strauss 1987).

11.5b Nonresponse rate and text for bias:

Not applicable

11.5c Confidence levels:

Not applicable

12. Is a complete sampling description of your data collection available?

This inventory is intended to provide such a description.

13. Sources of data:

(Refer to number 4.)

14. Publications and public documents related to the PETCAP data.

LaRossa, Ralph. 1997. <u>The Modernization of Fatherhood: A Social and Political History</u>. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

LaRossa, Ralph. and Donald C. Reitzes. 1993. "Continuity and Change in Middle Class Fatherhood, 1925-1939: The Culture-Conduct Connection." <u>Journal of Marriage and the Family</u> 55 (May): 455-468.

LaRossa, Ralph and Donald C. Reitzes. 1995. "Gendered Perceptions of Father Involvement in Early 20th Century America." <u>Journal of Marriage and the Family</u> 57 (February): 223-229.

15. Data availability restrictions to the users?

The popular magazine articles are copyrighted. Researchers citing the popular magazine articles should use the same rules pertaining to "fair use" and "permission to reprint" that apply to all published materials. The materials in the Children's Bureau collection and Angelo Patri collection, to my knowledge, are dedicated to the public.

16. Data storage format:

Data submitted on 3.5 inch Double Density Disks.

17. Codebook:

This inventory is intended to serve as the codebook for the PETCAP data. It is submitted in both hard copy and in a machine readable format.

18. Questionnnaire:

Not applicable.

19. How many distinctly different data sets (or samples) are included in the data collection?

Three: (1) Popular Magazine Directory; (2) Children's Bureau Directory; and (3) Angelo Patri Directory.

20. Can the data sets be used separately for analysis? Yes.

21. Will the data collection be replicated in the future? No.

- 22. Is the data collection one of a series or will it be updated regularly?

 There are no plans to update.
- 23. Name and size of each data set:
 - (1) Popular Magazine Directory

Number of documents or files: 222

(2) Children's Bureau Directory

Number of documents or files: 215

(3) Angelo Patri Directory

Number of documents or files: 991

24. Are the data multiply punched?

Not applicable.

25. Do the data contain non-numeric codes?

The PETCAP data are text data.

REFERENCES

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LaRossa, Ralph, Betty Anne Gordon, Ronald Jay Wilson, Annette Bairan, and Charles Jaret. 1991. "The Fluctuating Image of the 20th Century American Father." Journal of Marriage and the Family 53 (November): 987-997.

LaRossa, Ralph and Donald C. Reitzes. 1993. "Continuity and Change in Middle Class Fatherhood, 1925-1939: The Culture-Conduct Connection." <u>Journal of Marriage and the Family</u> 55 (May): 455-468.

LaRossa, Ralph and Donald C. Reitzes. 1995. "Gendered Perceptions of Father Involvement in Early 20th Century America." <u>Journal of Marriage and the Family</u> 57 (February): 223-229.

Seidel, John V. n.d. <u>The Ethnograph: A Program for the Computer Assisted Analysis of Text Based Data</u>. Littleton, CO: Qualis Research Associates.

Seidel, John V. and Jack A. Clark. 1984. "The Ethnograph: A Computer Program for the Analysis of Text Data." <u>Qualitative Sociology</u> 7: 110-125.

Strauss, Anselm L. 1987. <u>Qualitative Analysis for Social Scientists</u>. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Weiss, Nancy Pottishman. 1977. "Mother, the Invention of Necessity: Dr. Benjamin Spock's <u>Baby and Child Care</u>." <u>American Quarterly</u> 29 (Winter): 519-546.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The research assistance of the following students is gratefully acknowledged: Sonya Alston, Cathryn Brubaker, Ann Clark, Barbara DuVall, Betty Anne Gordon, Kimberly Hayes, Michele McLoughlin, Linda Mosby, Pamela Priddy-Daniels, Stacey Scoggins, Laurie Tezza, and Ronald Jay Wilson. Betty Anne, Pam, Stacey, Laurie, and Ron deserve a special "thank you." Their involvement was the most intense (in some cases, spanning years), and their dedication to the project, both individually and collectively, has been truly magnificent. I also want to thank my colleague, Donald C. Reitzes, who helped with the analysis of the Angelo Patri letters. Don also read an earlier version of this Inventory, as did Phillip W. Davis, another colleague, and Laurie Tezza, acknowledged above. Needless to say, any errors contained herein are my responsibility alone. The PETCAP data were assembled with the aid of a grant from the National Science Foundation (SES-8812583). Phyllis Moen (Cornell University) was the Sociology project officer when the grant was awarded; her confidence in the study from its inception was heart warming. The financial support that I received from Cleon Arrington, Georgia State University's Vice President for Research and Information Technology; and from Kirk W. Elifson, former Chair of the GSU Sociology Department also was invaluable. Archival assistance for the project was provided by Fred Bauman and Mary Wolfskill (Library of Congress); and Aloha South (in particular), Jerry Hess, Rod Ross, and Catherine Tumber (National Archives). Also appreciated is the encouragement and help that I received from the family of Angelo Patri, especially Frank Merolla. Last but not least, the sound advice offered by Maureen Mulligan LaRossa made a world of difference. Were it not for the sacrifices she made, there would be no PETCAP data to share.