



Volume 2, Issue 2
December 27, 2017

MICHAEL SEAMON JUNIOR UNITED STATES BRIDGE CHAMPIONSHIPS

All Kidding Aside...

Michael Seamon (1960-2017)

Michael Seamon was a well-liked, friendly bridge professional from Florida, who passed away early this year. He had a great sense of humor and his passing leaves a void in our hearts.

Michael came from a strong bridge playing family including sister, Janice Seamon-Molson and aunt, Edith Kemp, as well as father, Bill, and mother, Rita.

Michael's most recent victories occurred in partnership with Jimmy Cayne. When not at tournaments, Cayne and Seamon could be found almost daily playing matches online on BBO, delighting an audience of hundreds. Cayne and wife, Patty, donated the money to name this tournament in Michael's memory.

Michael loved the game and always encouraged others. His smiling face and welcoming manner are missed by all of us.

Awards

Mott-Smith Trophy 1993

Wins

North American Bridge Championships

- Silodor Open Pairs 1999
- Blue Ribbon Pairs 2003
- Grand National Teams 1997, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2014
- Jacoby Open Swiss Teams 1992, 1993, 2005
- Mitchell Board-a-Match Teams 2011
- Chicago Mixed Board-a-Match 1994
- Reisinger 2007, 2010, 2011
- Spingold 2015

Runners-up

- North American Bridge Championships
 - Lebhar IMP Pairs 1989
 - Grand National Teams 2003, 2005
 - Vanderbilt 1997, 1998
 - Reisinger 1996
 - Spingold 1987, 1997, 2006

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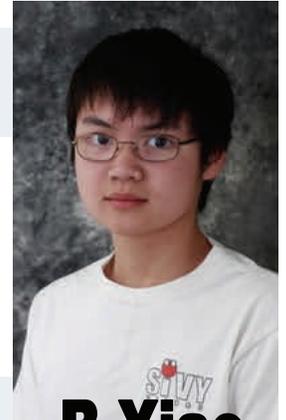
Teams Entered...

U26:

Kompa	Benjamin Kompa, Capt Brandon Harper	David Yoon Jeffrey Schwartz
Rockoff	Kyle Rockoff, Capt Daniel Sonner	Ilan Wolff Cyrus Hettle
Kaplan	Adam Kaplan, Capt Kevin Rosenberg Oren Kriegel	Christian Jolly Benjamin Kristensen Zachary Grossack
Berk	Hakan Berk, Capt Samuel Goldberg	David Soukup Matthew Weingarten
Baumel	Jonathan Baumel, Capt Ninad More	Gianni Hsieh Alexander Frieden
Wei	Hongji Wei, Capt Nian Si Chang Liu	Yewen Fan Yichen Yin Che Shen
Dhir	Arjun Dhir Samuel Amer Burke Snowden	William Zhu Gregory Herman



Stephani



B Xiao

U21:

Stephani	Isaac Stephani, Capt John Taylor	Julian Kurtzman Victor Xu
Xiao	Brent Xiao, Capt Cornelius Duffie Richard Jeng	Kevin Huang Sarah Youngquist
Wan	Stella (Qinqin) Wan, Capt Jacob Williams	David Zheng Luke Williams
Chai	Eric Chai, Capt Vincent Zhu	Kyle Lui Michael Zheng
Koppel	Reese Koppel, Capt Jack Donaghue Cooper Smith	Kunal Vohra Hunter McClain Caleb Colburn
Xu	Yuchen Xu, Capt Di Wu	Dian Qi Lingyi Ma

The difference between winning and losing is most often not quitting.

Walt Disney

U16:

Schireson	Olivia Schireson, Capt Jerry Xia Calix Tang	Miranda Schuyler Aman Desai
Xiao	Rory Xiao, Capt Michael Hu Harrison Luba	Jonathan Yue Arthur Zhou
Xie	Ethan Xie, Capt Marley Cedrone	Michael Xu Zacharia Posternak



Duffie

RONA (GIRLS):

Fashingbauer	Ellie Fashingbauer, Capt Emma Kolesnik Helena Hsieh	Emma Miller Lauren Liu Morgan Johnstone
Thapa	Isha Thapa, Capt Lucy Zhang	Amber Lin Sophia Chang

Tournament Schedule

U26 SCHEDULE			
DAY	DATE	TIME	BOARDS
WEDNESDAY	DEC. 27	11:15 AM	CAPTAINS' MEETING
<i>ROUND ROBIN</i>			
WEDNESDAY	DEC. 27	11:30 - 12:40 12:50 - 2:00 2:10 - 3:20 3:30 - 4:40 6:30 - 7:40 7:50 - 9:00 9:10 - 10:20	MATCH 1 - BOARDS 1-8 MATCH 2 - BOARDS 9-16 MATCH 3 - BOARDS 17-24 MATCH 4 - BOARDS 25-32 110 MINUTE BREAK MATCH 5 - BOARDS 1-8 MATCH 6 - BOARDS 9-16 MATCH 7 - BOARDS 17-24
EACH TEAM WILL SIT OUT ONE MATCH.			
<i>USA1 SEMIFINAL & USA2 ROUND OF 16 (3-WAY)</i>			
THURSDAY	DEC. 28	11:30 - 1:40 1:50 - 4:00 5:45 - 7:55 8:05 - 10:15	SEGMENT 1 BOARDS 1-15 (1-14 IN 3-WAY) SEGMENT 2 BOARDS 16-30 (15-28 IN 3-WAY) 105 MINUTE BREAK SEGMENT 3 BOARDS 1-15 (1-14 IN 3-WAY) SEGMENT 4 BOARDS 16-30 (15-28 IN 3-WAY)
<i>USA1 FINAL & USA2 QUARTERFINAL & SEMIFINAL</i>			
FRIDAY	DEC. 29	11:30 - 1:40 1:50 - 4:00	SEGMENT 1 BOARDS 1-15 SEGMENT 2 BOARDS 16-30 105 MINUTE BREAK
AND	&	5:45 - 7:55	SEGMENT 3 BOARDS 1-15
SATURDAY	DEC. 30	8:05 - 10:15	SEGMENT 4 BOARDS 16-30
<i>USA2 FINAL</i>			
SUNDAY	DEC. 31	11:30 - 1:40 1:50 - 4:00 5:45 - 7:55 8:05 - 10:15	SEGMENT 1 BOARDS 1-15 SEGMENT 2 BOARDS 16-30 105 MINUTE BREAK SEGMENT 3 BOARDS 1-15 SEGMENT 4 BOARDS 16-30
U21 SCHEDULE			
WEDNESDAY	DEC. 27	11:15 AM	CAPTAINS' MEETING
<i>ROUND ROBIN</i>			
DAY	DATE	TIME	BOARDS
WEDNESDAY	DEC. 27	11:30 - 1:05 1:15 - 2:50 3:00 - 4:35	MATCH 1 - BOARDS 1-11 MATCH 2 - BOARDS 12-22 MATCH 3 - BOARDS 23-33 115 MINUTE BREAK
AND	&	6:30 - 8:05 8:15 - 9:50	MATCH 4 - BOARDS 1-11 MATCH 5 - BOARDS 12-22
THURSDAY	DEC. 28		
<i>SEMIFINAL</i>			
FRIDAY	DEC. 29	11:30 - 1:40 1:50 - 4:00 5:45 - 7:55 8:05 - 10:15	SEGMENT 1 BOARDS 1-15 SEGMENT 2 BOARDS 16-30 105 MINUTE BREAK SEGMENT 3 BOARDS 1-15 SEGMENT 4 BOARDS 16-30



Jeng



Wan



J Williams



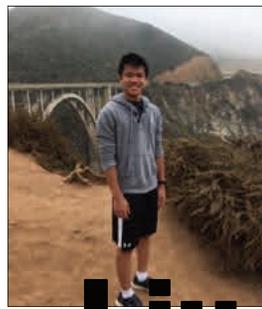
L Williams



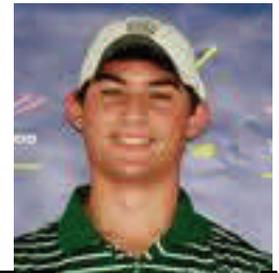
Chai

(Schedule continued on page 4)

FINAL & PLAYOFF FOR THIRD PLACE			
SATURDAY	DEC. 30	11:30 - 1:40	SEGMENT 1 BOARDS 1-15
		1:50 - 4:00	SEGMENT 2 BOARDS 16-30
		5:45 - 7:55	105 MINUTE BREAK
		8:05 - 10:15	SEGMENT 3 BOARDS 1-15 SEGMENT 4 BOARDS 16-30
RONA SCHEDULE			
FRIDAY	DEC. 29	11:15 AM	CAPTAINS' MEETING
FINAL			
FRIDAY	DEC. 29	11:30 - 1:40	SEGMENT 1 BOARDS 1-15
		1:50 - 4:00	SEGMENT 2 BOARDS 16-30
		5:45 - 7:55	105 MINUTE BREAK
AND	&		
SATURDAY	DEC. 30	8:05 - 10:15	SEGMENT 3 BOARDS 1-15 SEGMENT 4 BOARDS 16-30
U16 SCHEDULE			
THURSDAY	DEC. 28	11:15 AM	CAPTAINS' MEETING
ROUND ROBIN			
THURSDAY	DEC. 28	11:30 - 1:40	BOARDS 1-14
		1:50 - 4:00	BOARDS 15-28
		5:45 - 7:55	110 MINUTE BREAK
&	&		
FRIDAY	DEC. 29	8:05 - 10:15	BOARDS 1-14 BOARDS 15-28
FINAL			
SATURDAY	DEC. 30	11:30 - 1:40	SEGMENT 1 BOARDS 1-15
		1:50 - 4:00	SEGMENT 2 BOARDS 16-30
		5:45 - 7:55	105 MINUTE BREAK
		8:05 - 10:15	SEGMENT 3 BOARDS 1-15 SEGMENT 4 BOARDS 16-30



Liu



Koppel



Zhu



Vohra

U21 Round Robin Schedule

NOTES:
 There are 6 teams in the Round Robin. Teams have been numbered in random order:
 Team 1 - Stephani
 Team 2 - Xiao
 Team 3 - Wan
 Team 4 - Chai
 Team 5 - Koppel
 Team 6 - Xu
 ORDER OF PLAY ON DEC. 28TH IS OPPOSITE OF THAT ON DEC. 27TH.
 EVERY PLAYER ON EACH TEAM MUST PLAY AGAINST EACH OTHER TEAM
 (USBF General Conditions of Contest Section VIII B).



McClain

Time	Pairings	Seeded Team*	Boards
<i>WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH</i>			
11:30-1:05	1 v 4 (1 is NS @ D6), 2 v 6 (2 is NS @ C5), 3 v 5 (3 is NS @ C4)	1, 2, 3	1-11
1:15-2:50	1 v 5 (1 is NS @ C6), 2 v 4 (2 is NS @ C5), 3 v 6 (3 is NS @ C4)	5, 4, 6	12-22
3:00-4:35	1 v 2 (1 is NS @ D5), 3 v 4 (3 is NS @ D4), 5 v 6 (5 is NS @ C6)	1, 3, 5	23-33
<i>BREAK</i>			
6:30 - 8:05	1 v 3 (1 is NS @ C4), 2 v 5 (2 is NS @ D6), 4 v 6 (4 is NS @ C5)	3, 5, 6	1-11
8:15 - 9:50	1 v 6 (1 is NS @ C6), 2 v 3 (2 is NS @ D4), 4 v 5 (4 is NS @ C5)	1, 2, 4	12-22
<i>THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28TH</i>			
11:30-1:05	1 v 6 (1 is NS @ C6), 2 v 3 (2 is NS @ D4), 4 v 5 (4 is NS @ C5)	6, 3, 5	1-11
1:15-2:50	1 v 3 (1 is NS @ C4), 2 v 5 (2 is NS @ D6), 4 v 6 (4 is NS @ C5)	1, 2, 4	12-22
3:00-4:35	1 v 2 (1 is NS @ D5), 3 v 4 (3 is NS @ D4), 5 v 6 (5 is NS @ C6)	2, 4, 6	23-33
<i>BREAK</i>			
6:30 - 8:05	1 v 5 (1 is NS @ C6), 2 v 4 (2 is NS @ C5), 3 v 6 (3 is NS @ C4)	1, 2, 3	1-11
8:15 - 9:50	1 v 4 (1 is NS @ D6), 2 v 6 (2 is NS @ C5), 3 v 5 (3 is NS @ C4)	4, 6, 5	12-22



Smith

Meet the Players...



Brent Xiao (17) was born and raised in the Silicon Valley, and is currently a senior at Mission San Jose High School in Fremont, California.

He was introduced to bridge at the age of 12 and is an active member of Silicon Valley Youth Bridge. He has played at the past 4 summer nationals in Las Vegas, Chicago, Washington DC, and Toronto, winning the National Youth Pairs in Washington DC and the National Youth Swiss Teams in Toronto. Mentored by world class players Sylvia Shi, Debbie Rosenberg, Barry Goren, and many others, Brent is improving his play and hoping to find future success in the bridge world.

Cornelius Duffie is 17 years old. He's a senior at Palo Alto High School in California and has lived in the San Francisco Bay Area for his whole life.

He learned to play bridge from his grandparents and father in middle school but didn't begin playing regularly until he joined the Silicon Valley Youth Bridge Organization. He's benefitted from countless hours of mentoring from many people, especially Debbie and Michael Rosenberg and Sylvia Shi.

Outside of bridge, Cornelius plays alto saxophone and piano.



Richard Jeng is a freshman at the Georgia Institute of Technology, studying economics.

He started from an Atlanta Junior Bridge summer camp over 11 years ago. Since then, he has had some success, from being the former YLM, to placing second in the 2012 U21 World Youth Team Championship and winning the 2013 U21 World Youth Teams. Most recently, he has won the Flight B NAP Pairs and obtained the title of King of Bridge.

Richard owes much of his accomplishments to the work of Patty Tucker and AJB, as well as to Michael Rosenberg and the USBF.

Stella Wan, age 17, is a senior at Palo Alto High School.

She learned bridge about two and a half years ago. Under the coaching of the USBF and SiVY mentors, she has improved quite a bit since she first started.

When she's not at school or playing bridge (which is probably really less than 5 % of her time), you can usually find her eating poké or working on college applications.



No Electronic Devices are Permitted in the Playing Area.

This applies to players AND kibitzers.

Severe penalties will be assessed for violation of this rule.

Please turn off all cell phones and check them at the door.

The USBF reserves the right to wand anyone entering the playing field.



Margin	Winner	Loser									
0	10.00	10.00	21	14.04	5.96	42	16.83	3.17	63	18.77	1.23
1	10.23	9.77	22	14.20	5.80	43	16.94	3.06	64	18.85	1.15
2	10.45	9.55	23	14.35	5.65	44	17.05	2.95	65	18.92	1.08
3	10.67	9.33	24	14.50	5.50	45	17.16	2.84	66	18.99	1.01
4	10.89	9.11	25	14.65	5.35	46	17.26	2.74	67	19.06	0.94
5	11.10	8.90	26	14.80	5.20	47	17.36	2.64	68	19.13	0.87
6	11.31	8.69	27	14.95	5.05	48	17.46	2.54	69	19.20	0.80
7	11.52	8.48	28	15.09	4.91	49	17.56	2.44	70	19.27	0.73
8	11.72	8.28	29	15.23	4.77	50	17.66	2.34	71	19.34	0.66
9	11.92	8.08	30	15.37	4.63	51	17.75	2.25	72	19.41	0.59
10	12.11	7.89	31	15.50	4.50	52	17.84	2.16	73	19.47	0.53
11	12.30	7.70	32	15.63	4.37	53	17.93	2.07	74	19.53	0.47
12	12.49	7.51	33	15.76	4.24	54	18.02	1.98	75	19.59	0.41
13	12.67	7.33	34	15.89	4.11	55	18.11	1.89	76	19.65	0.35
14	12.85	7.15	35	16.02	3.98	56	18.20	1.80	77	19.71	0.29
15	13.03	6.97	36	16.14	3.86	57	18.29	1.71	78	19.77	0.23
16	13.21	6.79	37	16.26	3.74	58	18.37	1.63	79	19.83	0.17
17	13.38	6.62	38	16.38	3.62	59	18.45	1.55	80	19.89	0.11
18	13.55	6.45	39	16.50	3.50	60	18.53	1.47	81	19.94	0.06
19	13.72	6.28	40	16.61	3.39	61	8.61	1.39	82	19.99	0.01
20	13.88	6.12	41	16.72	3.28	62	18.69	1.31	83	20.00	0.00

USBF 22 Board VP Scale



Schuyler



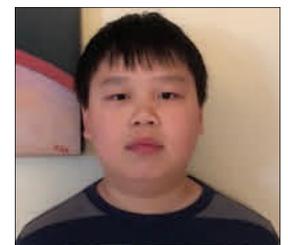
Tang

Margin	Winner	Loser									
0	10.00	10.00	30	14.20	5.80	60	17.04	2.96	90	18.98	1.02
1	10.17	9.83	31	14.31	5.69	61	17.12	2.88	91	19.03	0.97
2	10.34	9.66	32	14.42	5.58	62	17.20	2.80	92	19.08	0.92
3	10.50	9.50	33	14.53	5.47	63	17.28	2.72	93	19.13	0.87
4	10.66	9.34	34	14.64	5.36	64	17.35	2.65	94	19.18	0.82
5	10.82	9.18	35	14.75	5.25	65	17.42	2.58	95	19.23	0.77
6	10.98	9.02	36	14.86	5.14	66	17.49	2.51	96	19.28	0.72
7	11.13	8.87	37	14.96	5.04	67	17.56	2.44	97	19.33	0.67
8	11.28	8.72	38	15.06	4.94	68	17.63	2.37	98	19.38	0.62
9	11.43	8.57	39	15.16	4.84	69	17.70	2.30	99	19.43	0.57
10	11.58	8.42	40	15.26	4.74	70	17.77	2.23	100	19.48	0.52
11	11.73	8.27	41	15.36	4.64	71	17.84	2.16	101	19.53	0.47
12	11.88	8.12	42	15.46	4.54	72	17.91	2.09	102	19.58	0.42
13	12.02	7.98	43	15.56	4.44	73	17.98	2.02	103	19.63	0.37
14	12.16	7.84	44	15.66	4.34	74	18.05	1.95	104	19.67	0.33
15	12.30	7.70	45	15.76	4.24	75	18.11	1.89	105	19.71	0.29
16	12.44	7.56	46	15.85	4.15	76	18.17	1.83	106	19.75	0.25
17	12.58	7.42	47	15.94	4.06	77	18.23	1.77	107	19.79	0.21
18	12.71	7.29	48	16.03	3.97	78	18.29	1.71	108	19.83	0.17
19	12.84	7.16	49	16.12	3.88	79	18.35	1.65	109	19.87	0.13
20	12.97	7.03	50	16.21	3.79	80	18.41	1.59	110	19.91	0.09
21	13.10	6.90	51	16.30	3.70	81	18.47	1.53	111	19.95	0.05
22	13.23	6.77	52	16.39	3.61	82	18.53	1.47	112	19.99	0.01
23	13.36	6.64	53	16.48	3.52	83	18.59	1.41	113	20.00	0.00
24	13.48	6.52	54	16.56	3.44	84	18.65	1.35			
25	13.60	6.40	55	16.64	3.36	85	18.71	1.29			
26	13.72	6.28	56	16.72	3.28	86	18.77	1.23			
27	13.84	6.16	57	16.80	3.20	87	18.83	1.17			
28	13.96	6.04	58	16.88	3.12	88	18.88	1.12			
29	14.08	5.92	59	16.96	3.04	89	18.93	1.07			

USBF 56 Board VP Scale



R Xiao



Xie

Open Room Board 7
D
 Team1: 7 IMPs
 Team2: 9 IMPs

North: p531745
 ♠ J 7 10 5 4 2 ♥ 10 9 7 6 5 3 2 ♣ ♣

West: Sean9816
 ♠ A Q 8 5 4 ♥ Q 9 A A Q J 8 5 ♦ ♦

East: rhallerman
 ♠ 10 9 6 3 2 ♥ A 3 J 10 9 6 3 2 ♦ ♦

Closed Room

South: Chompyfish
 ♠ K K J 8 7 6 ♥ K Q 8 4 ♦ K 7 4 ♦

West	North	East	South
2♥	3♥	4♠	1♥
4NT	5♦	Pass	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West	North	East	South
2♠	3♥	4♠	1♥
4NT	Pass	5♣	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

Closed Room: 6♠ W = +1430

The U16 players:

P531745: Stan Subeck, team mentor

Chompyfish: Zach Posternack

Heart-jack: Ethan Xie

Michaelimp: Michael Xu

In the Open Room, Sean McNally and Richard Hallerman, West and East respectively, played in 6S from East after a Michael’s auction. North was not certain, under any circumstances, if his side could defeat the slam, however, he knew he had a fighting chance if his partner led a diamond.

Backing up his thinking, once he and Zach had bid and raised hearts and he was sure that was the suit where they would “play” if they bought the contract, he gently inserted a 5D call over the opponent’s 4NT ace ask to suggest the lead.

Had South led a diamond, North could ruff it and safely return a heart from his side through the ace, setting up his partner’s king, since the diamond and spade suit distribution was duplicated between East and West and there were no discards available.

Alas, Zach was swayed by the original heart raise. He was afraid a heart trick would vanish if his partner did not specifically hold the diamond ace. He led a heart and the slam was successful for his opponents.

In the Closed Room, Ethan Xie, West, and Michael Xi, East, played in 6S from West against Calix Tang and Jakob Karstens .

Without benefit of a diamond lead from South, there were simply 12 tricks with the diamond king in the pocket.

North led a club; Declarer won the club ace, played a heart to the ace in dummy, pulled trump easily when the king fell singleton onside, played a spade to dummy and finessed against the DK.

A good hand from which to learn. In IMPs, it is most important to make your contracts and defeat theirs. Sometimes you take chances you would not take in matchpoints.

Upscale Dining Suggestions for Chaperones and Staff ... While the Juniors Play On ... Near the Hyatt

1. Max Lager's Wood-Fired Grill & Brewery
0.02 mi
\$\$\$\$
Steak | Downtown

2. Morton's The Steakhouse - Downtown 0.03 mi
\$\$\$\$
Steakhouse | Downtown

3. ROOM at Twelve 0.11 mi
\$\$\$\$
American | Downtown

4. White Oak Kitchen & Cocktails 0.14 mi
Southern | Downtown

5. Polaris 0.14 mi
\$\$\$\$
Contemporary American | Downtown

6. Sway - Hyatt Regency Atlanta 0.14 mi
\$\$\$\$
Southern | Downtown

7. SEAR 0.15 mi
\$\$\$\$
American | Downtown

8. Terrace Bistro at The Ellis Hotel 0.18 mi
\$\$\$\$
Contemporary American | Downtown

9. Ray's in the City 0.2 mi
\$\$\$\$
Seafood | Downtown

10. Benihana - Atlanta - Downtown 0.22 mi
\$\$\$\$
Japanese | Downtown

11. Trader Vic's 0.25 mi
\$\$\$\$
Pan-Asian | Downtown

12. Nikolai's Roof 0.25 mi
\$\$\$\$
Contemporary French / American | Downtown



13. Southern Elements 0.25 mi
\$\$\$\$
Southern | Downtown

14. Cuts Steakhouse 0.26 mi
\$\$\$\$
Steakhouse | Downtown

15. Pittypat's Porch Restaurant 0.27 mi
\$\$\$\$
Southern | Downtown

16. Truva 0.28 mi
\$\$\$\$
Turkish | Downtown

17. Sweet Georgia's Juke Joint 0.3 mi
\$\$\$\$
Southern | Downtown

18. Atlanta Braves All-Star Grill 0.32 mi
\$\$\$\$
American | Downtown

19. Alma Cocina 0.32 mi
\$\$\$\$
Latin American | Downtown

20. The Sun Dial Restaurant at the Westin Peachtree Plaza 0.32 mi
\$\$\$\$
Contemporary American | Downtown

21. AG, Modern Steakhouse 0.36 mi
\$\$\$\$
Steakhouse | Downtown

22. Poor Calvin's 0.42 mi
\$\$\$\$
Fusion / Eclectic | Midtown

23. Legal Sea Foods - Atlanta 0.43 mi
\$\$\$\$
Seafood | Downtown

24. Ruth's Chris Steak House - Centennial Park 0.48 mi
\$\$\$\$



	7	2			3			4
								8
				1		7		9
				7	1			
	5			2				
6			5					
		8					2	
4		5	3		8			
					9	3		

Sudoku 1

Sudoku

Sudoku 2

				2	5			6
2	8						1	
		6						7
		3				5		
	5	2			4		3	
			3					4
	9			7		6		
4								
5			6	8				

Answers to Puzzles No Peeking!

Sudoku 2 Solution

5	2	7	6	8	9	3	4	1
4	6	8	5	3	1	9	7	2
3	9	1	4	7	2	6	8	5
6	7	9	3	5	8	1	2	4
1	5	2	9	6	4	7	3	8
8	4	3	2	1	7	5	6	9
9	1	6	8	4	3	2	5	7
2	8	5	7	9	6	4	1	3
7	3	4	1	2	5	8	9	6

Sudoku 1 Solution

7	6	1	2	4	9	3	8	5
4	2	5	3	6	8	9	7	1
3	9	8	1	5	7	4	2	6
6	1	7	5	3	4	8	9	2
8	5	3	9	2	6	1	4	7
2	4	9	8	7	1	6	5	3
5	8	6	4	1	2	7	3	9
1	3	4	7	9	5	2	6	8
9	7	2	6	8	3	5	1	4

Puzzle Page

Sara had Quadruplets – four kids born at the same time. They were all in second grade now and all in different classes. Tomorrow was Show & Tell at school so there was a flurry of activity this afternoon while they tore their rooms apart, deciding what to bring in to share with their class. After a few heated arguments when two siblings wanted to bring in the same thing, all decisions were made and the household was back to more or less peaceful coexistence by suppertime. Determine the name of each quadruplet, what each brought in for Show & Tell the next day, the name of each one's teacher, and at what time each class had Show & Tell (it was different for each class, the times were 10am, 11am, 1pm, and 2pm).

1. The vacation pictures weren't shown by Kelly.
2. Show & Tell in Mr. Eastman's class was three hours after the event in Kelly's class.
3. Sherry shared her Show & Tell an hour after Mrs. Harmony's class.
4. The quilt was shown in Mrs. Spade's class but not in the morning.
5. Peter's Show & Tell was the toolbox that he made with his Dad.
6. The four siblings, in no particular order, were Holly, the one in Mr. Knight's class, the one who showed her ferret, and the one whose class had Show & Tell at 1pm.

	ferret	quilt	toolbox	pictures	Mr. Eastman	Mrs. Harmony	Mr. Knight	Mrs. Spade	10am	11am	1pm	2pm
Holly												
Kelly												
Peter												
Sherry												
10am												
11am												
1pm												
2pm												
Mr. Eastman												
Mrs. Harmony												
Mr. Knight												
Mrs. Spade												



We call ourselves:

North, South, East and West!!

Answer to Puzzle

Time	Type	Duration	Name
Holly			
Kelly			
Peter			
Sherry			

-----	ferret	Mr. Eastman	10am
-----	quilt	Mrs. Harmony	11am
-----	toolbox	Mr. Knight	1pm
-----	pictures	Mrs. Spade	2pm

Time	Type	Duration	Name
11am	pictures	Mr. Knight	Sherry
1pm	toolbox	Mr. Eastman	Peter
10am	ferret	Mrs. Harmony	Kelly
2pm	quilt	Mrs. Spade	Holly

The history of Atlanta dates back to 1836, when Georgia decided to build a railroad to the U.S. Midwest and a location was chosen to be the line's terminus. The stake marking the founding of "Terminus" was driven into the ground in 1837 (called the Zero Mile Post). In 1839, homes and a store were built there and the settlement grew. Between 1845 and 1854, rail lines arrived from four different directions, and the rapidly growing town quickly became the rail hub for the entire Southern United States. During the American Civil War, Atlanta, as a distribution hub, became the target of a major Union campaign, and in 1864 Union William Sherman's troops set on fire and destroyed the city's assets and buildings, save churches and hospitals. After the war the population grew rapidly, as did manufacturing, while the city retained its role as a rail hub. Coca-Cola was launched here in 1886 and grew into an Atlanta-based world empire. Electric streetcars arrived in 1889,^[1] and the city added new "streetcar suburbs".

The city's elite black colleges were founded between 1865 and 1885, and despite disenfranchisement and the later imposition of Jim Crow laws in the 1910s, a prosperous black middle class and upper class emerged. By the early 20th century, "Sweet" Auburn Avenue was called "the most prosperous Negro street in the nation". In the 1950s blacks started moving into city neighborhoods that had previously kept them out, while Atlanta's first freeways enabled large numbers of whites to move to, and commute from, new suburbs. Atlanta was home to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and a major center for the Civil Rights Movement. Resulting desegregation occurred in stages over the 1960s. Slums were razed and the new Atlanta Housing Authority built public housing projects.

From the mid-60s to mid-70s, nine suburban malls opened, and the downtown shopping district declined. But just north of it, gleaming office towers and hotels rose, and in 1976 the new Georgia World Congress Center signaled Atlanta's rise as a major convention city. In 1973 the city elected its first black mayor, Maynard Jackson, and in ensuing decades, black political leaders worked successfully with the white business community to promote business growth, while still empowering black businesses. From the mid-70s to mid-80s most of the MARTA rapid transit system was built. While the suburbs grew rapidly, much of the city itself deteriorated and the city lost 21% of its population between 1970 and 1990.

In 1996 Atlanta hosted the Summer Olympics, for which new facilities and infrastructure were built. Hometown airline Delta continued to grow, and by 1998-9, Atlanta's airport was the busiest in the world. Since the mid-90s, gentrification has given new life to many of the city's intown neighborhoods. The 2010 census showed blacks leaving the city, whites moving to the city, and a much more diverse metro area with heaviest growth in the exurbs at its outer edges.

The region where Atlanta and its suburbs were built was originally Creek and Cherokee Native American territory. In 1813, the Creeks, who had been recruited by the British to assist them in the War of 1812, attacked and burned Fort Mims in southwestern Alabama. The conflict broadened and became known as the Creek War. In response, the United States built a string of forts along the Ocmulgee and Chattahoochee Rivers, including Fort Daniel on top of Hog Mountain near present-day Dacula, Georgia, and Fort Gilmer. Fort Gilmer was situated next to an important Indian site called Standing Peachtree, named after a large tree which is believed to have been a pine tree (the name referred to the pitch or sap that flowed from it). The word "pitch" was misunderstood for "peach," thus the site's name. The site traditionally marked a Native American meeting place at the boundary between Creek and Cherokee lands, at the point where Peachtree Creek flows into the Chattahoochee. The fort was soon renamed Fort Peachtree. A road was built linking Fort Peachtree and Fort Daniel following the route of existing trails.^[2]

As part of the systematic removal of Native Americans from northern Georgia from 1802 to 1825,^[3] the Creek ceded the area that is now Metro Atlanta in 1821. Four months later, the Georgia Land Lottery Act created five new counties in the area that would later become Atlanta.^[4] DeKalb County was created in 1822, from portions of Henry, Fayette, and Gwinnett Counties, and Decatur was created as its county seat the following year.^[5] As part of the land lottery, Archibald Holland received a grant of 202.5 acres where downtown Atlanta would later be built.^{[6][7]} Holland farmed the land and operated a blacksmith shop. However, the land was low-lying and wet, so his cows often became mired in the mud. He left the area in 1833 to farm in Paulding County.^[8]

In 1830 an inn was established which would be known as Whitehall due to the then-unusual fact that it had a coat of white paint when most other buildings were of washed or natural wood. Later, Whitehall Street would be built as the road from Atlanta to Whitehall. The Whitehall area would be renamed West End in 1867 and is the oldest intact Victorian neighborhood of Atlanta.

In 1835, some leaders of the Cherokee Nation ceded their territory to the United States without the consent of the majority of the Cherokee people in exchange for land out west under the Treaty of New Echota, an act that led to the Trail of Tears. Western & Atlantic Railroad's Zero Mile Post.

In 1836, the Georgia General Assembly voted to build the Western and Atlantic Railroad to provide a link between the port of Savannah and the Midwest.^[9] The initial route of that state-sponsored project was to run from Chattanooga,

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Tennessee, to a spot east of the Chattahoochee River, in present-day Fulton County. The plan was to eventually link up with the Georgia Railroad from Augusta, and with the Macon and Western Railroad, which ran between Macon and Savannah. A U.S. Army engineer, Colonel Stephen Harriman Long, was asked to recommend the location where the Western and Atlantic line would terminate. He surveyed various possible routes, then in the autumn of 1837 drove a stake into the ground between what are now Forsyth Street and Andrew Young International Boulevard, about 3-4 blocks northwest of today's Five Points.^{[10][11]} The zero milepost was later placed to mark that spot.^{[12][13]}

In 1839, John Thrasher built homes and a general store in this vicinity, and the settlement was nicknamed Thrasher-ville. A marker identifies the location of Thrasherville at 104 Marietta Street, N.W., in front of the State Bar of Georgia Building, between Spring and Cone Streets.^[14] (33°45.409'N 84°23.542'W)^[15] It was at this point that Thrasher built the Monroe Embankment, an earthen embankment that was to carry the Monroe Railway to meet the W&A at the terminus. This is the oldest existing man-made structure in Downtown Atlanta.^[10]

In 1842, the planned terminus location was moved, four blocks southeast (2-3 blocks southeast of Five Points), to what would become State Square, on Wall Street between Central Avenue and Pryor Street. (33°45.141'N 84°23.317'W). It is at this location that the zero milepost can now be found, adjacent to the southern entrance of Underground Atlanta.^[13] As the settlement grew, it became known as "Terminus," literally meaning "end of the line". By 1842, the settlement at Terminus had six buildings and 30 residents.

Meanwhile, settlement began at what would become the Buckhead section of Atlanta, several miles north of today's downtown. In 1838, Henry Irby started a tavern and grocery at what would become the intersection of Paces Ferry and Roswell Roads.

In 1842, when a two-story brick depot was built, the locals asked that the settlement of Terminus be called Lumpkin, after Governor Wilson Lumpkin. Gov. Lumpkin asked them to name it after his young daughter instead, and Terminus became Marthasville. In 1845, the chief engineer of the Georgia Railroad, (J. Edgar Thomson) suggested that Marthasville be renamed "Atlantica-Pacifica", which was quickly shortened to "Atlanta." The residents approved, apparently undaunted by the fact that not a single train had yet visited. The town of Atlanta was incorporated in 1847.

Growth and development into a regional rail hub

The first Georgia Railroad freight and passenger trains from Augusta (to the east of Atlanta), arrived in September 1845 and in that year the first hotel, the Atlanta Hotel, was opened.

In 1846, a second railroad company, the Macon & Western (orig. "Monroe Railroad"), completed tracks to Terminus/Atlanta, connecting the little settlement with Macon to the south and Savannah to the southeast. The town then began to boom. In late 1846, the Washington Hall hotel was opened. By 1847, the population had reached 2,500. In 1848, the town elected its first mayor and appointed its first town marshal, German M. Lester,^[16] coinciding with the first homicide and the first jail built. A new city council approved the building of wooden sidewalks and banned conducting business on Sundays. In 1849, Atlanta's third and largest antebellum hotel was built, the Trout House, and the Daily Intelligencer became the town's first successful daily newspaper. In 1850 Oakland Cemetery was founded southeast of town, where it remains today within the city limits.

In 1851 a third rail line, the Western and Atlantic Railroad - for which the site of Atlanta had been identified as a terminus - finally arrived, connecting Atlanta to Chattanooga in the northwest and opening up Georgia to trade with the Tennessee and Ohio River Valleys, and the American Midwest. The union depot was completed in 1853 on State Square. That year, the depot's architect Edward A. Vincent also delivered Atlanta's first official map to the city council.

Fulton County was established in 1853 from the western section of DeKalb, and in 1854 a combination Fulton County Court House and Atlanta City Hall was built- which would be razed thirty years later to make way for today's State Capitol building. (After the Civil War, the Georgia General Assembly decided to move the state capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta.)

In 1854, a fourth rail line, the Atlanta and LaGrange Rail Road (later Atlanta & West Point Railroad) arrived, connecting Atlanta with LaGrange, Georgia to the southwest, sealing Atlanta's role as a rail hub for the entire South, with lines to the northwest, east, southeast, and southwest.

By 1855, the town had grown to 6,025 residents and had a bank, a daily newspaper, a factory to build freight cars, a new brick depot, property taxes, a gasworks, gas street lights, a theater, a medical college, and juvenile delinquency.

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Manufacturing and commerce—Atlanta (Confederate) Rolling Mill, 1858-1864

The first true manufacturing establishment was opened in 1844, when Jonathan Norcross, who would later become mayor of Atlanta, arrived in Marthasville and built a sawmill. Richard Peters, Lemuel Grant, John Mims built a three-story flour mill, which was used as a pistol factory during the Civil War. In 1848, Austin Leyden started the town's first foundry and machine shop, which would later become the Atlanta Machine Works.

The Atlanta Rolling Mill (later the "Confederate" Rolling Mill) was built in 1858 near Oakland Cemetery. It soon became the South's second most productive rolling mill. During the American Civil War it rolled out cannon, iron rail, and 2-inch-thick (51 mm) sheets of iron to clad the CSS *Virginia* for the Confederate navy. The mill was destroyed by the Union Army in 1864.

The city became a busy center for cotton distribution. As an example, in 1859 the Georgia Railroad alone sent 3,000 empty rail cars to the city to be loaded with cotton.

By 1860 the city had four large machine shops, two planing mills, three tanneries, two shoe factories, a soap factory, and clothing factories employing 75 people.

Slavery in antebellum Atlanta]

In 1850, out of 2,572 people, 493 were enslaved African Americans, and 18 were free blacks, for a total black population of 20%. The black proportion of Atlanta's population would become much higher after the Civil War, when freed slaves would come to Atlanta in search of opportunity.

There were several slave auction houses in the town, which advertised in the newspapers and many of which also traded in manufactured goods.

Sherman's army destroying rail infrastructure in Atlanta, 1864

Civil War: 1861-1865

During the American Civil War, Atlanta served as an important railroad and military supply hub. (See also: Atlanta in the Civil War.) In 1864, the city became the target of a major Union invasion (the setting for the 1939 film *Gone with the Wind*). The area now covered by Atlanta was the scene of several battles, including the Battle of Peachtree Creek, the Battle of Atlanta, and the Battle of Ezra Church. General Sherman cut the last supply line to Atlanta at the Battle of Jonesboro fought on August 31-September 1.^[21] With all of his supply lines cut, Confederate General John Bell Hood was forced to abandon Atlanta. On the night of September 1, his troops marched out of the city to Lovejoy, Georgia. General Hood ordered that the 81 rail cars filled with ammunition and other military supplies be destroyed. The resulting fire and explosions were heard for miles.^[22] The next day, Mayor James Calhoun surrendered the city,^l and on September 7 Sherman ordered the civilian population to evacuate.^{[24][25]} He then ordered Atlanta burned to the ground on November 11 in preparation for his punitive march south.

After a plea by Father Thomas O'Reilly of Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Sherman did not burn the city's churches or hospitals. The remaining war resources were then destroyed in the aftermath, and in Sherman's March to the Sea. The fall of Atlanta was a critical point in the Civil War. Its much publicized fall gave confidence to the Northerners. Together with the Battle of Mobile Bay, the fall of Atlanta led to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and the eventual surrender of the Confederacy.

Reconstruction: 1865-1871

The city emerged from the ashes – hence the city's symbol, the phoenix – and was gradually rebuilt, as its population increased rapidly after the war. Atlanta received migrants from surrounding counties and states: from 1860 to 1870 Fulton County more than doubled in population, from 14,427 to 33,446. In a pattern seen across the South after the Civil War, many freedmen moved from plantations to towns or cities for work, including Atlanta; Fulton County went from 20.5% black in 1860 to 45.7% black in 1870.

Food supplies were erratic due to poor harvests, which were a result of the turmoil in the agricultural labor supply after emancipation of the slaves. Many refugees were destitute without even proper clothing or shoes; the AMA helped fill the gap with food, shelter, and clothing, and the federally-sponsored Freedmen's Bureau also offered much help, though erratically.^l

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The destruction of the housing stock by the Union army, together with the massive influx of refugees, resulted in a severe housing shortage. 1/8-acre (510 m²) to 1/4-acre (1,000 m²) lots with a small house rented for \$5 per month, while those with a glass pane rented for \$20. High rents rather than laws led to *de facto* segregation, with most blacks settling in three shantytown areas at the city's edge. There, housing was substandard; an AMA missionary remarked that many houses were "rickety shacks" rented at inflated rates. Two of the three shantytowns sat in low-lying areas, prone to flooding and sewage overflows, which resulted in outbreaks of disease in the late 19th century.^[28] A shantytown named Tight Squeeze developed at Peachtree at what is now 10th Street in Midtown Atlanta. It was infamous for vagrancy, desperation, robberies of merchants transiting the settlement.^{[29][30]}

A smallpox epidemic hit Atlanta in December 1865 and there were not enough doctors or hospital facilities. Another epidemic hit in Fall, 1866; hundreds died.

Construction created many new jobs, employment boomed. Atlanta soon became the industrial and commercial center of the South. From 1867 until 1888, U.S. Army soldiers occupied McPherson Barracks (later renamed Fort McPherson) in southwest Atlanta to ensure Reconstruction era reforms. In 1868, Atlanta became the Georgia state capital, taking over from Milledgeville.

The New South

Henry W. Grady, the editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, promoted the city to investors as a city of the "New South," by which he meant a diversification of the economy away from agriculture, and a shift from the "Old South" attitudes of slavery and rebellion. As part of the effort to modernize the South, Grady and many others also supported the creation of the Georgia School of Technology (now the Georgia Institute of Technology), which was founded on the city's northern outskirts in 1885. With Grady's support, the Confederate Soldiers' Home was built in 1889.

In 1880, Sister Cecilia Carroll, RSM, and three companions traveled from Savannah, Georgia to Atlanta to minister to the sick. With just 50 cents in their collective purse, the sisters opened the Atlanta Hospital, the first medical facility in the city after the Civil War. This later became known as Saint Joseph's Hospital.

Coca-Cola

The identities of Atlanta and Coca-Cola have been intertwined since 1886, when John Pemberton developed the soft drink in response to Atlanta and Fulton County going "dry". The first sales were at Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta. Asa Griggs Candler acquired a stake in Pemberton's company in 1887 and incorporated it as the Coca Cola Company in 1888. In 1892 Candler incorporated a second company, *The Coca-Cola Company*, the current corporation. By the time of its 50th anniversary, the drink had reached the status of a national icon in the USA. Coca-Cola's world headquarters have remained in Atlanta ever since. In 1991 the company opened the World of Coca-Cola, which has remained one of the city's top visitor attractions.

President Cleveland at the opening of the Cotton States and International Exposition

Cotton States Expo and Booker T. Washington Speech

In 1895 the Cotton States and International Exposition was held at what is now Piedmont Park. Nearly 800,000 visitors attended the event. The exposition was designed to promote the region to the world and showcase products and new technologies as well as to encourage trade with Latin America. The exposition featured exhibits from several states including various innovations in agriculture and technology. President Grover Cleveland presided over the opening of the exposition. But the event is best remembered for the both hailed and criticized "Atlanta Compromise" speech given by Booker T. Washington in which Southern blacks would work meekly and submit to white political rule, while Southern whites guaranteed that blacks would receive basic education and due process in law.

1906 Race Riot and results

Competition between working-class whites and black for jobs and housing gave rise to fears and tensions. In 1906, print media fueled these tensions with hearsay about alleged sexual assaults on white women by black men, triggering the Atlanta Race Riot, which left at least 27 people dead^[32] (25 of them black) and over 70 injured.

Black businesses started to move from previously integrated business district downtown to the relative safety of the area around the Atlanta University Center west of downtown, and to Auburn Avenue in the Fourth Ward east of downtown. "Sweet" Auburn Avenue became home to Alonzo Herndon's Atlanta Mutual, the city's first black-owned life insurance company, and to a celebrated concentration of black businesses, newspapers, churches, and nightclubs. In 1956, *Fortune* magazine called Sweet Auburn "the richest Negro street in the world", a phrase originally coined by civil rights leader John Wesley Dobbs.^[34] Sweet Auburn and Atlanta's elite black colleges formed the nexus of a prosper-

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ous black middle class and upper class which arose despite enormous social and legal obstacles.

Jim Crow laws

Jim Crow laws were passed in swift succession in the years after the riot. The result was in some cases segregated facilities, with nearly always inferior conditions for black customers, but in many cases it resulted in no facilities at all available to blacks, e.g. all parks were designated whites-only (although a private park, Joyland, did open in 1921). In 1910, the city council passed an ordinance requiring that restaurants be designated for one race only, hobbling black restaurant owners who had been attracting both black and white customers. In the same year, Atlanta's streetcars were segregated, with black patrons required to sit in the rear. If not enough seats were available for all white riders, the blacks sitting furthest forward in the trolley were required to stand and give their seats to whites. In 1913, the city created official boundaries for white and black residential areas. And in 1920, the city prohibited black-owned salons from serving white women and children.

"all blacks were required to pay obeisance to all whites, even those whites of low social standing. And although they were required to address whites by the title "sir," blacks rarely received the same courtesy themselves. Because even minor breaches of racial etiquette often resulted in violent reprisals, the region's codes of deference transformed daily life into a theater of ritual, where every encounter, exchange, and gesture reinforced black inferiority."

In 1913, Leo Frank, a Jewish supervisor at a factory in Atlanta, was put on trial for raping and murdering a thirteen-year-old white employee from Marietta, a suburb of Atlanta. After doubts about Frank's guilt led his death sentence to be commuted in 1915, riots broke out in Atlanta among whites. They kidnapped Frank from the State Prison Farm in the city of Milledgeville, with the collusion of prison guards, and took him to Marietta, where he was lynched. Later that year the Klan was reborn in Atlanta.

Country music scene

Many Appalachian people came to Atlanta to work in the cotton mills and brought their music with them. Starting with a 1913 fiddler's convention, Atlanta was to become the center of a thriving country music scene. Atlanta would become an important center for country music recording and talent recruiting in the 1920s and 1930s, and live music center for an additional two decades after that.

Growth

In 1907, Peachtree Street, the main street of Atlanta, was busy with streetcars and automobiles

In 1914, Asa Griggs Candler, the founder of The Coca-Cola Company and brother to former Emory President Warren Candler, persuaded the Methodist Episcopal Church South to build the new campus of Emory University in the emerging affluent suburb of Druid Hills, which borders northeastern Atlanta.

Great Atlanta Fire of 1917

On May 21, 1917, the Great Atlanta Fire destroyed 1,938 buildings, mostly wooden, in what is now the Old Fourth Ward. The fire resulted in 10,000 people becoming homeless. Only one person died, a woman who died of a heart attack when seeing her home in ashes.

In the 1930s, the Great Depression hit Atlanta. With the city government nearing bankruptcy, the Coca-Cola Company had to help bail out the city's deficit. The federal government stepped in to help Atlantans by establishing Techwood Homes, the nation's first federal housing project in 1935.

Gone with the Wind premiere

On December 15, 1939 Atlanta hosted the premiere of *Gone with the Wind*, the movie based on Atlanta resident Margaret Mitchell's best-selling novel. Stars Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, and Olivia de Havilland were in attendance. The premiere was held at Loew's Grand Theatre, at Peachtree and Forsyth Streets, current site of the Georgia-Pacific building. An enormous crowd, numbering 300,000 people according to the Atlanta Constitution, filled the streets on this ice-cold night in Atlanta. A rousing ovation greeted a group of Confederate veterans who were guests of honor.

Absence of film's black stars at event

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Noticeably absent was Hattie McDaniel, who would win the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress for her role as Mammy, as well as Butterfly McQueen (Prissy). The black actors were barred from attending the premiere, from appearing in the souvenir program, and from all the film's advertising in the South. Director David Selznick had attempted to bring McDaniel to the premiere, but MGM advised him not to. Clark Gable angrily threatened to boycott the premiere, but McDaniel convinced him to attend anyway.^[37] McDaniel did attend the Hollywood debut thirteen days later, and was featured prominently in the program.

Controversial participation of Martin Luther King

Martin Luther King, Jr. sang at the gala as part of a children's choir of his father's church, Ebenezer Baptist. The boys dressed as pickaninnies and the girls wore "Aunt Jemima"-style bandanas, dress seen by many blacks as humiliating.^{[40][41]} John Wesley Dobbs tried to dissuade Rev. King, Sr. from participating at the whites-only event, and Rev. King, Sr. was harshly criticized in the black community.

Transportation Hub

In 1941, Delta Air Lines moved its headquarters to Atlanta. Delta would become the world's largest airline in 2008 after acquiring Northwest Airlines.

World War II

With the entry of the United States into World War II, soldiers from around the Southeastern United States went through Atlanta to train and later be discharged at Fort McPherson. War-related manufacturing such as the Bell Aircraft factory in the suburb of Marietta helped boost the city's population and economy. Shortly after the war in 1946, the Communicable Disease Center, later called the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) was founded in Atlanta from the old Malaria Control in War Areas offices and staff.

Freeway construction and revolts

Atlanta's freeway system was completed in the 1950s and 1960s, with the Perimeter completed in 1969. Historic neighborhoods such as Washington-Rawson and Copenhill were damaged or destroyed in the process. Additional proposed freeways were never built due to the protests of city residents. The opposition lasted three decades, with then-governor Jimmy Carter playing a key role in stopping I-485 through Morningside and Virginia Highland to Inman Park in 1973, but pushing hard in the 1980s for a "Presidential Parkway" between Downtown, the new Carter Center and Druid Hills/Emory.

My friend has difficulty sleeping, but I can do it with my eyes closed.	Shmuel Breban
I like long walks... especially when they are taken by people who annoy me.	Noel Coward
One should always play fairly when one has the winning cards.	Oscar Wilde
Jogging is for people who aren't intelligent enough to watch television.	Victoria Wood
I get enough exercise just pushing my luck.	Anonymous
Best way to get rid of kitchen odors: eat out.	Phyllis Diller
My grandfather was killed at Custer's last stand... he was camping in the next field and went over to complain about the noise.	Joey Adams
All bridge hands are equally likely, but some are more equally likely than others.	Orwell's Law of Bridge
I've decided to sell my Hoover... well, it was just collecting dust.	Tim Vine

Quotables!