

Visualizing Data
for the Masses:
Information Graphics
at *The New York Times*

Matthew Ericson

<http://www.ericson.net/infovis>
matte@nytimes.com

San Diego Active Fires
Last 24 Hours
1430 Hrs UPDATE
October 27, 2007

Perimeters from:
MODIS Satellite Data
0600 10/27/2007,
WebEOC information,
City of San Diego Fire.

-  Local Assistance Centers
-  Shelters
-  Road Closures
-  Freeways
-  Major Roads
-  Thomas Bros. Pages
-  Lakes
-  Approx. Active Burn areas
-  Approx. Fire Perimeters
-  Approx. Mandatory Evac. Areas
-  Approx. Re-Opened Areas

Data Source: SanGIS
Disclaimer: This map is provided without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. This product may contain information from the SANDAG Regional Information System, which cannot be reproduced without written permission of SANDAG. This product may contain information which has been reproduced with permission granted by Thomas Brothers Maps. Copyright SanGIS. All Rights reserved.

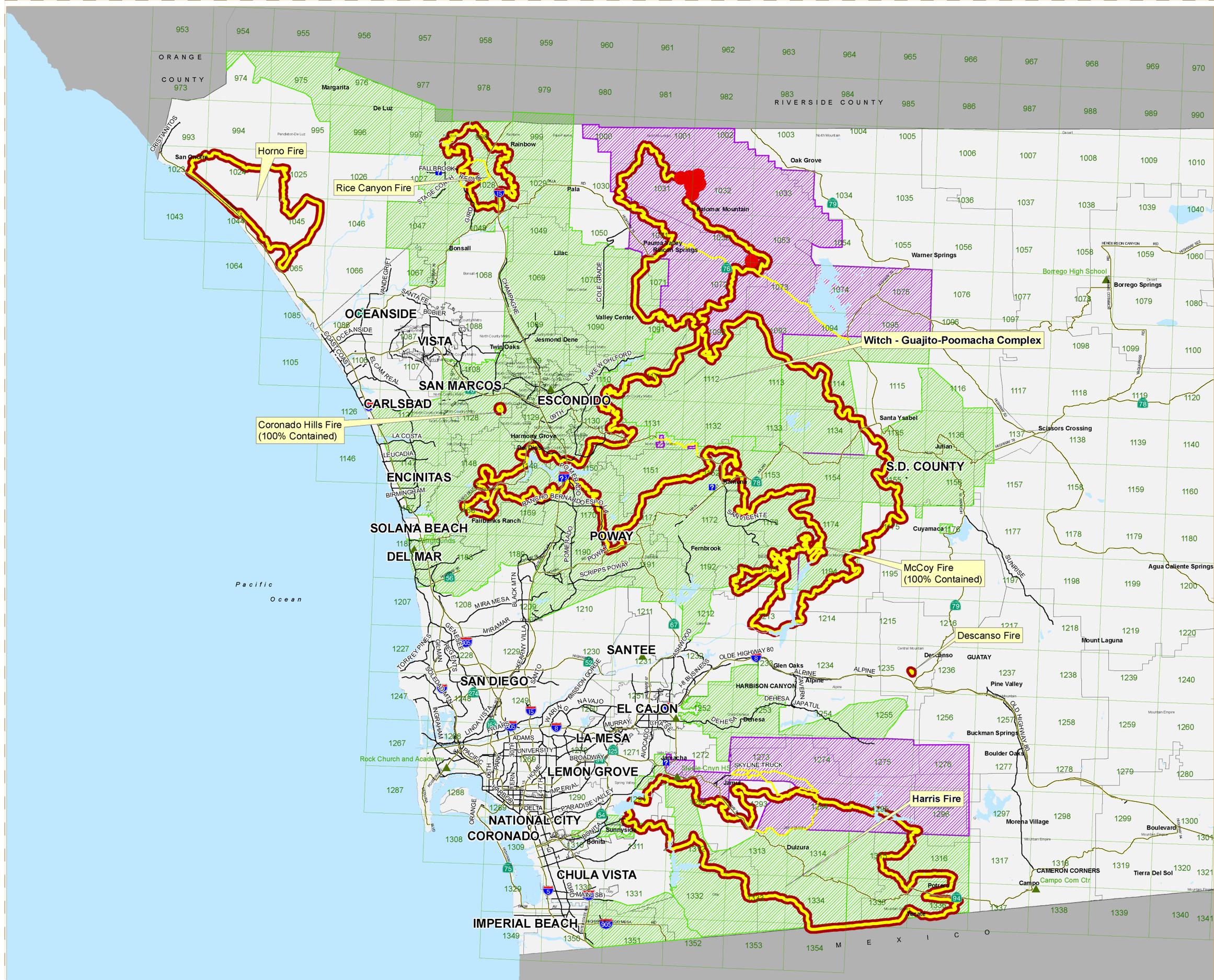


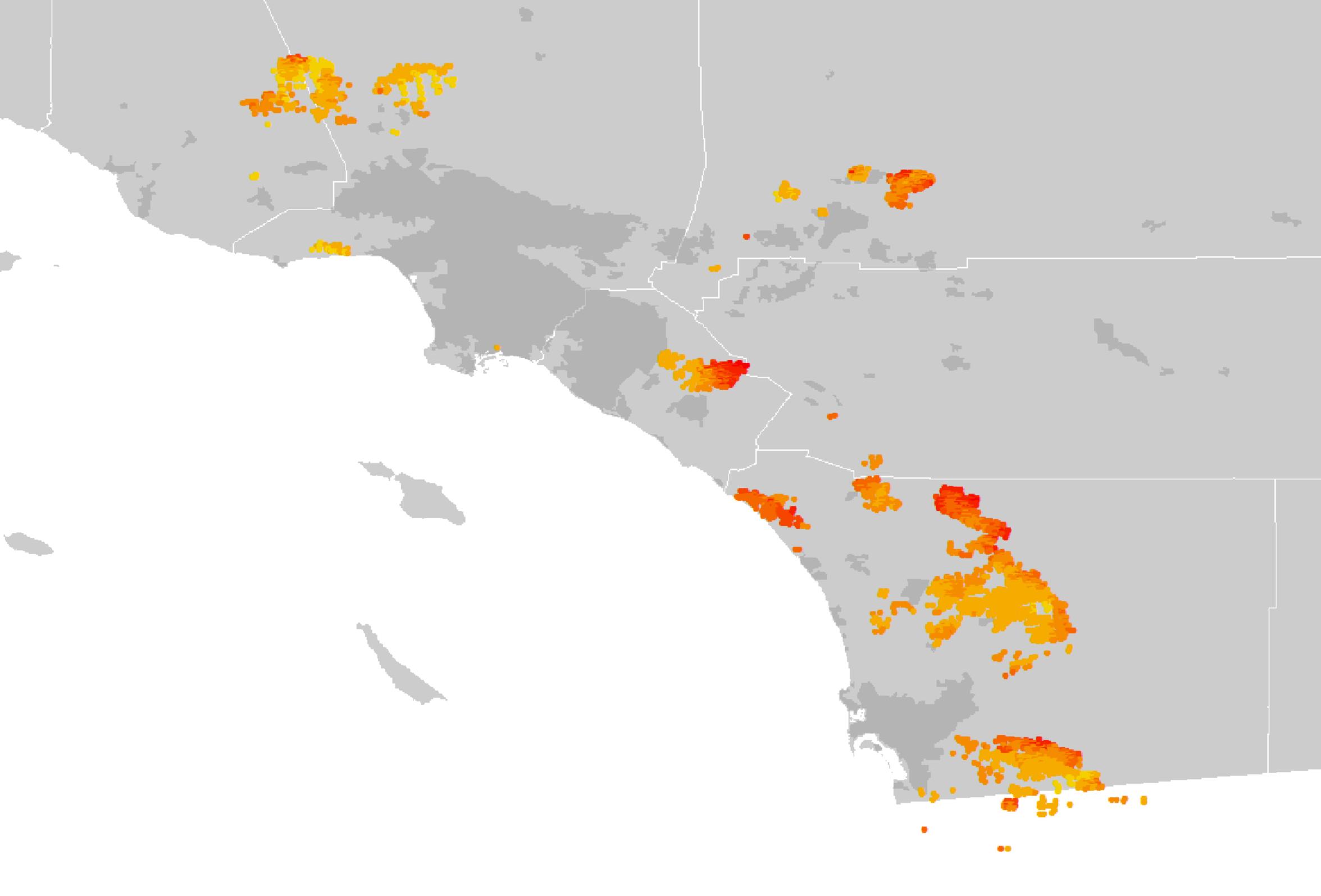


Miles

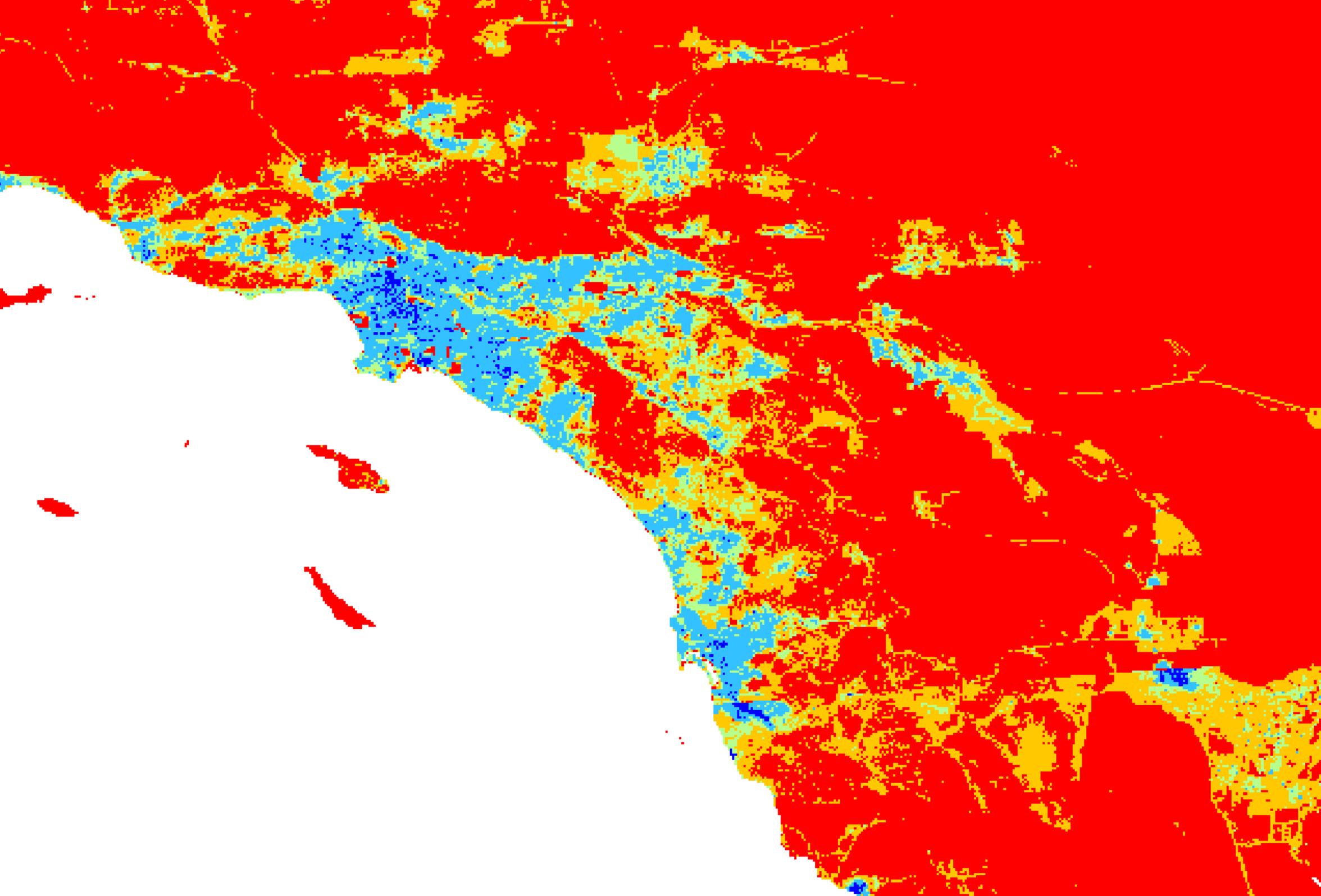


Map Date: Month, Date, 2007
File: P:\GIS\SD\OCB\07080701





ObjectID	ST	CNT	STCO	TRACT	B	FIPS	POP2000	POP2005	POP00_SQMI	POP05_SQMI	WHITE	BLACK	AMERI	ES	ASIAN
25044	06	073	06073	003207	3	060730032073	2033	2160	3835.8	4075.5	1244	133	13	21	
25306	06	073	06073	008324	1	060730083241	1856	1803	1874.7	1821.2	1616	12	10	14	
25307	06	073	06073	008324	2	060730083242	424	445	6057.1	6357.1	394	1	1	19	
25308	06	073	06073	008324	3	060730083243	660	688	6600.0	6880.0	590	4	0	48	
25309	06	073	06073	008324	4	060730083244	1908	1994	3028.6	3165.1	1712	15	2	102	
25310	06	073	06073	008324	5	060730083245	554	556	7914.3	7942.9	511	11	0	18	
25311	06	073	06073	008324	6	060730083246	568	613	7100.0	7662.5	518	7	0	28	
25312	06	073	06073	008324	7	060730083247	812	833	5075.0	5206.3	724	7	2	42	
25313	06	073	06073	008327	1	060730083271	2836	3321	1524.7	1785.5	2414	12	1	292	
25314	06	073	06073	008327	2	060730083272	2179	2614	3961.8	4752.7	1769	8	4	316	
25315	06	073	06073	008328	1	060730083281	2291	2707	836.1	988.0	1930	11	3	267	
25316	06	073	06073	008329	1	060730083291	4334	4919	4422.4	5019.4	3589	35	10	471	
25317	06	073	06073	008330	1	060730083301	5429	5958	9201.7	10098.3	4341	13	3	888	
25318	06	073	06073	008331	1	060730083311	2554	2676	6902.7	7232.4	2100	21	1	324	
25319	06	073	06073	008332	1	060730083321	3412	4226	4805.6	5952.1	2659	11	0	590	
25322	06	073	06073	008335	1	060730083351	1124	2113	8028.6	15092.9	806	17	3	237	
25323	06	073	06073	008335	2	060730083352	3966	7484	1129.9	2132.2	2340	41	5	1347	
25324	06	073	06073	008336	1	060730083361	975	1071	8863.6	9736.4	685	14	1	228	
25325	06	073	06073	008336	2	060730083362	1565	1512	7452.4	7200.0	1221	31	6	209	
25327	06	073	06073	008337	2	060730083372	1014	1011	7242.9	7221.4	608	22	5	306	
25487	06	073	06073	009504	1	060730095041	784	780	2613.3	2600.0	694	8	0	52	
25765	06	073	06073	013410	1	060730134101	1228	1327	160.7	173.7	897	67	9	67	
25766	06	073	06073	013410	2	060730134102	1133	1218	1691.0	1817.9	866	43	3	89	
25767	06	073	06073	013410	3	060730134103	1131	1481	4039.3	5289.3	908	29	1	102	
25770	06	073	06073	013411	3	060730134113	836	746	3344.0	2984.0	651	26	2	74	
25798	06	073	06073	013504	1	060730135041	862	848	5746.7	5653.3	473	125	3	134	
25800	06	073	06073	013504	2	060730135042	1275	1404	2656.2	2825.0	852	120	12	141	



Unincorporated County of San Diego • October 2007 Wildfire Rebuild Information
Confirmed Damaged or Destroyed Structures* (Residential & Non-Residential)

Field Assessments Performed October 23rd through the 26th 2007

If your property was damaged by the wildfires but does not appear on this list, please call the DPLU Building Division Wildfire Hotline at (858) 694-3876 before clearing your property. Please also contact FEMA and your insurance company before clearing.

Date	Incident Name	Street Number	Street Name	Unit No.	City/Community	Zip	Extent of Damage**	Assessor Parcel Number
10-26-2007	WITCH	24901	AGRARIAN	RD	RAMONA		DES	286020400
10-25-2007	WITCH	25027	AGRARIAN	RD	RAMONA		DES	286020440
10-25-2007	HARRIS	1639	ARNOLDO	RD	DULZURA	91917	DES	6491410400
10-24-2007	WITCH	440	ASH	ST	RAMONA		DES	2800870500
10-25-2007	WITCH	515	ASH	ST			DES	2800610700
10-25-2007	WITCH	825	ASH	ST	RAMONA		DES	2800612000
10-26-2007	WITCH	16925	AVENIDA LUIS		RANCHO SANTA FE	92087	DES	2663602400
10-25-2007	WITCH	6103	AVENIDA PICACHO		RANCHO SANTA FE		MIN	2691723200
10-25-2007	WITCH	17877	BANDY CANYON	RD			DES	2421302800
10-25-2007	HARRIS	1155	BARRETT LAKE	RD	DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510801900
10-25-2007	HARRIS	1187	BARRETT LAKE	RD	DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510800500
10-25-2007	HARRIS	1215	BARRETT LAKE	RD	DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810600
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-1999	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	53 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2000	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	52 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2001	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	51 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2002	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	54 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2003	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	55 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2004	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	56 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2005	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	57 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2006	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	58 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	35 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	36 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	BATH DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	32 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	31 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	30 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	29 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	LAUND DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	28 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	24 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	25 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	27 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	26 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	23 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	OFFICE DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	8 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	7 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	5 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	6 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	3 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	9 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	10 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	11 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	12 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	13 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	14 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	15 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	16 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	17 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	18 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	19 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	20 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-24-2007	HARRIS	1250	BARRETT LAKE	RD	21 DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510810500
10-26-2007	HARRIS	1375	BARRETT LAKE	RD	BARRETT		DES	6510400700
10-26-2007	HARRIS	1743	BARRETT LAKE	RD	BARRETT		DES	6021501400
10-25-2007	HARRIS	20825	BARRETT SMITH	RD			DES	6520201700
10-25-2007	HARRIS	21028	BARRETT SMITH	RD	DULZURA	91917	DES	6510802200
10-25-2007	HARRIS	21044	BARRETT SMITH	RD	DULZURA/BARRET	91917	DES	6510900900
10-25-2007	HARRIS	21050	BARRETT SMITH	RD	DULZURA/BARRETT	91917	DES	6510900800
10-25-2007	HARRIS	21321	BARRETT SMITH	RD			DES	6520300200
10-24-2007	HARRIS	18174	BEE CANYON	RD	DULZURA	91917	DES	6491710100



e.g., "10 market st, san francisco" or "hotels near lax"

Search Maps

Search the map Find businesses Get directions

Search Results My Maps

KML Print Send Link to this page

Traffic Map Satellite Hybrid

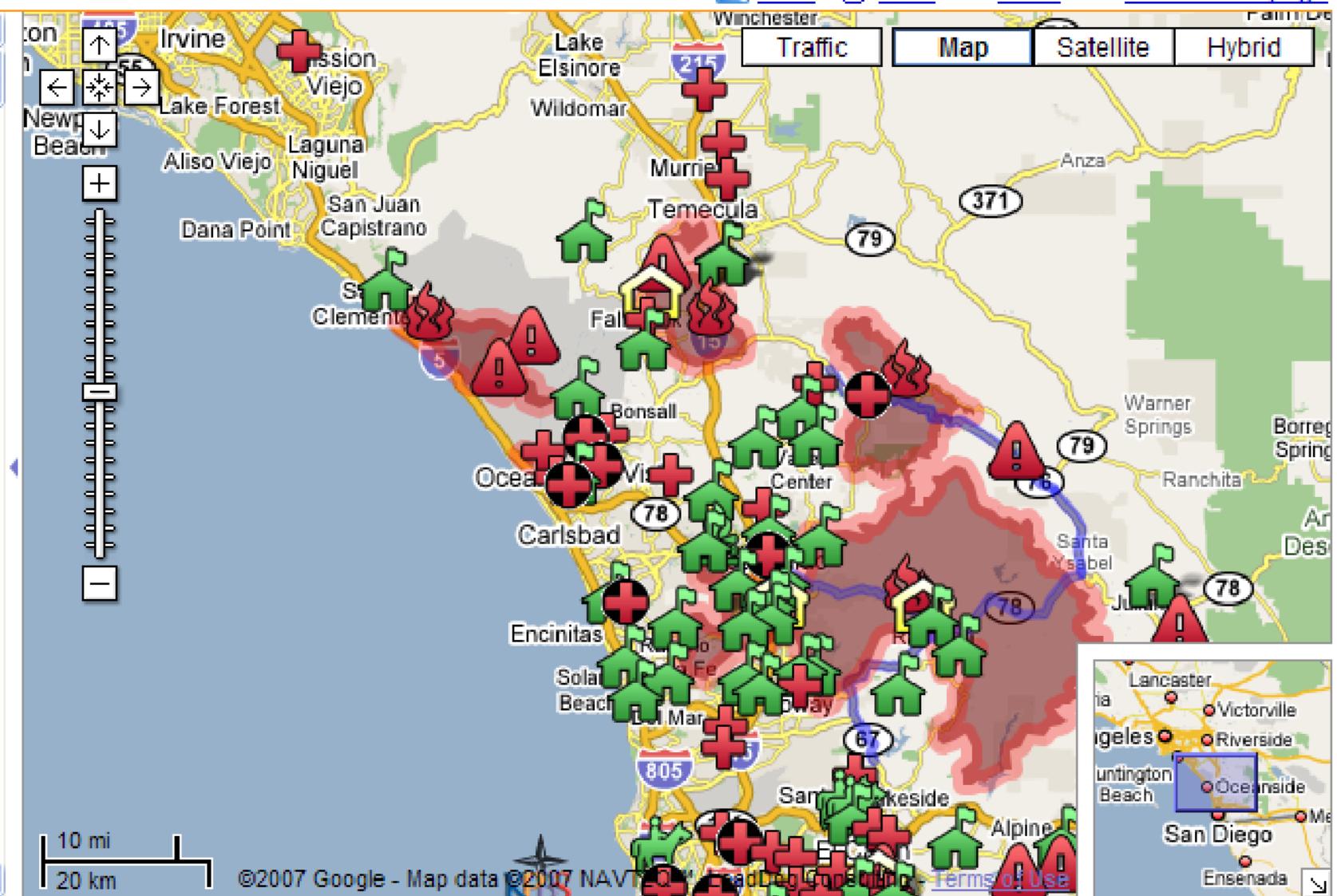
San Diego County Fires - KPBS Online

Fire perimeters are based on County Emergency Operations Center data and will be updated twice daily by a team of volunteers from the SDSU Geography department. Time stamps are now provided on information. Older data is included as a history of fire-related activities.

Live updates via Twitter: www.twitter.com/kpbsnews http://www.kpbs.org http://maps.sdsu.edu 1,299,695 views - Public Created by KPBS Online on Oct 21 - Updated 2 minutes ago

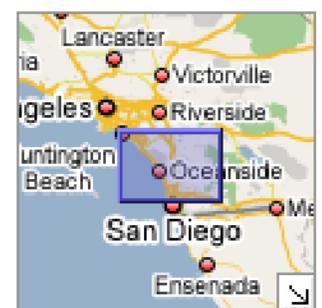
Evacuation Center Full Campo Community Center is at capacity --

Harris Fire The Harris Fire is 84,000 acres and 20%



10 mi 20 km

©2007 Google - Map data ©2007 NAVTEQ





e.g., "10 market st, san francisco" or "hotels near lax"

Search Maps

Search the map Find businesses Get directions

Search Results My Maps

KML Print Send Link to this page

San Diego County Fires - KPBS Online

Fire perimeters are based on County Emergency Operations Center data and will be updated twice daily by a team of volunteers from the SDSU Geography department. Time stamps are now provided on information. Older data is included as a history of fire-related activities.

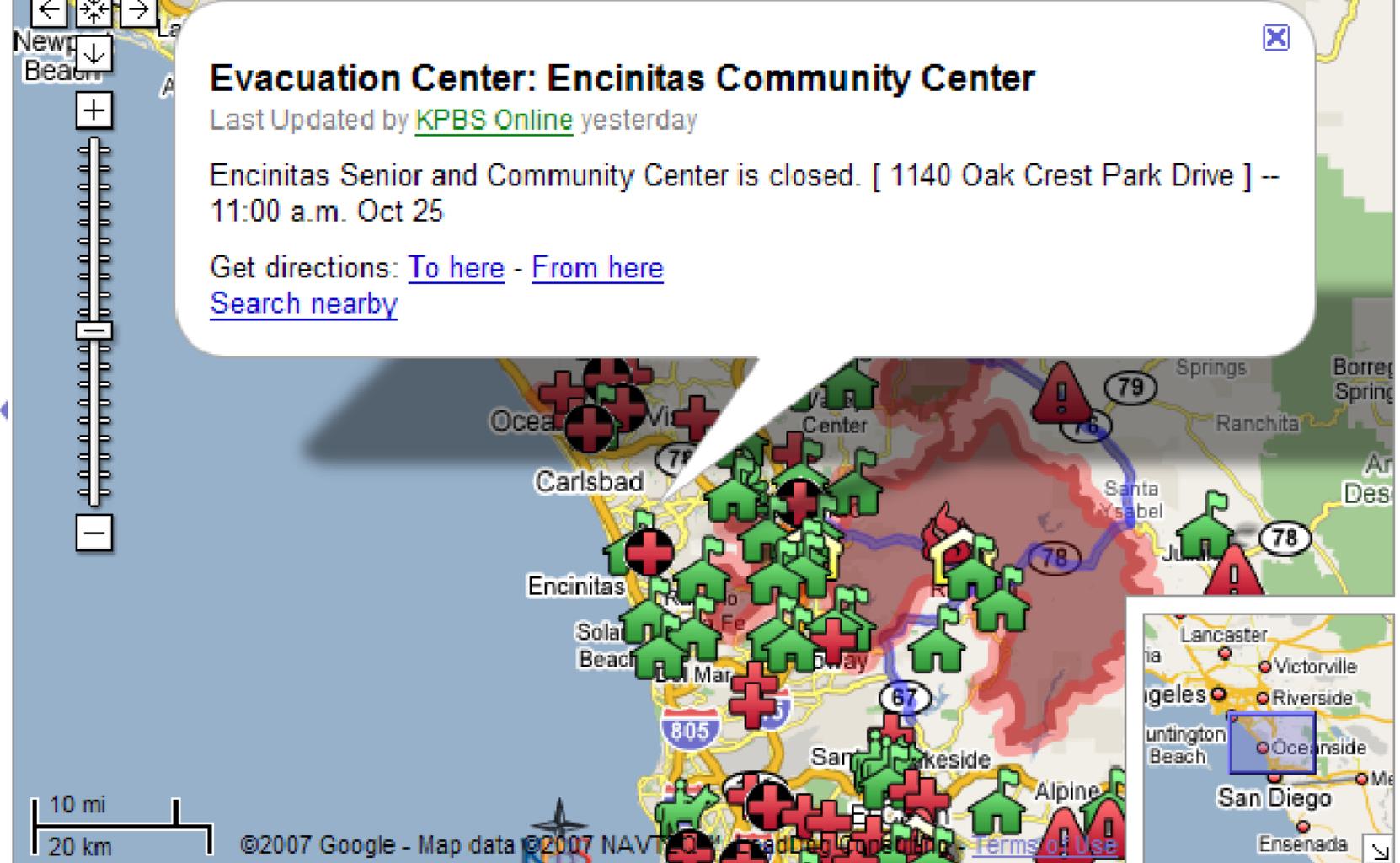
Live updates via Twitter: www.twitter.com/kpbsnews http://www.kpbs.org http://maps.sdsu.edu 1,299,695 views - Public Created by KPBS Online on Oct 21 - Updated 2 minutes ago

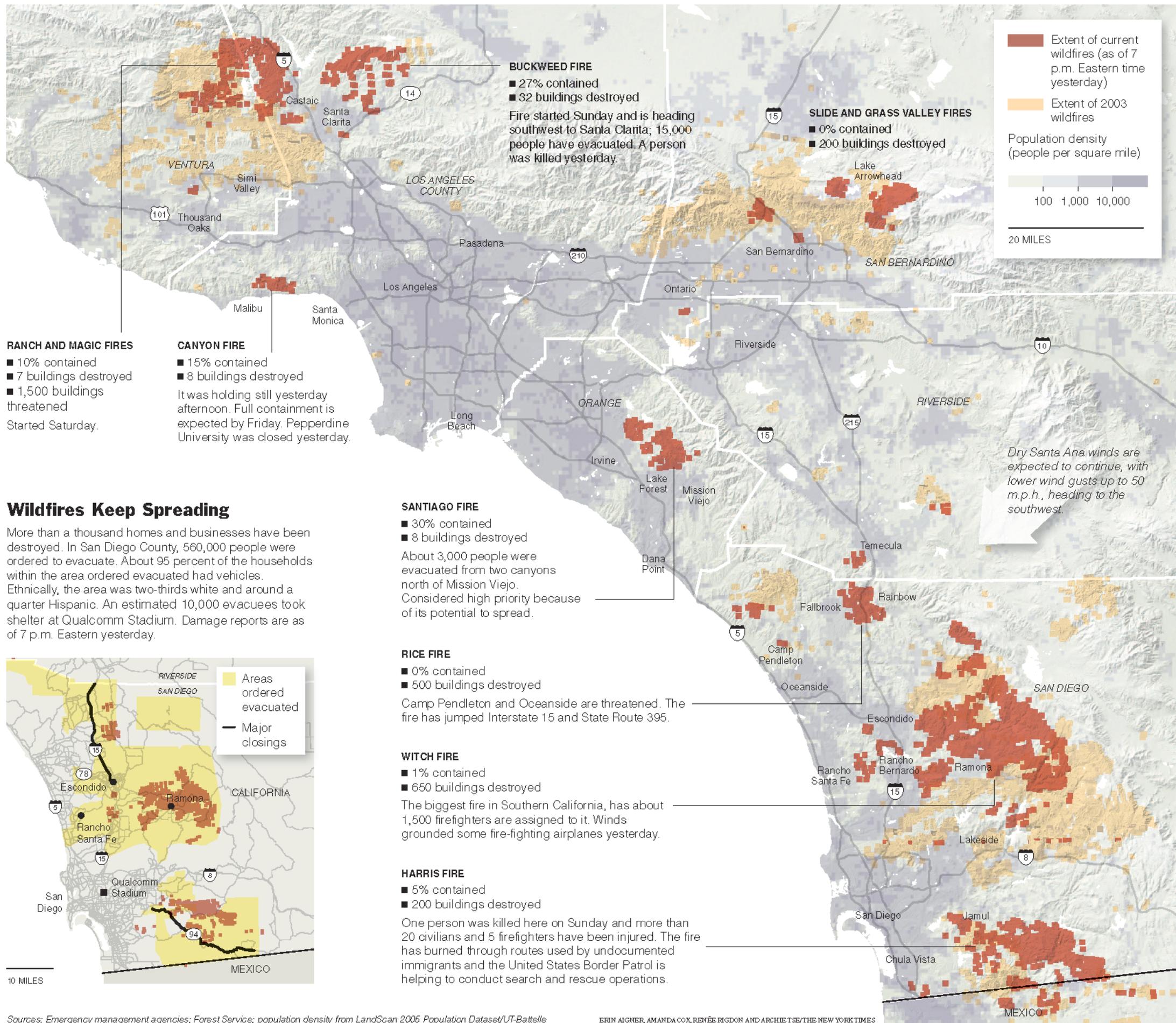
- [Evacuation Center Full](#)
Campo Community Center is at capacity --
- [Harris Fire](#)
The Harris Fire is 84,000 acres and 20%

Save to My Maps



Evacuation Center: Encinitas Community Center
 Last Updated by [KPBS Online](#) yesterday
 Encinitas Senior and Community Center is closed. [1140 Oak Crest Park Drive] -- 11:00 a.m. Oct 25
 Get directions: [To here](#) - [From here](#)
[Search nearby](#)





BUCKWEED FIRE
 ■ 27% contained
 ■ 32 buildings destroyed
 Fire started Sunday and is heading southwest to Santa Clarita; 15,000 people have evacuated. A person was killed yesterday.

SLIDE AND GRASS VALLEY FIRES
 ■ 0% contained
 ■ 200 buildings destroyed

RANCH AND MAGIC FIRES
 ■ 10% contained
 ■ 7 buildings destroyed
 ■ 1,500 buildings threatened
 Started Saturday.

CANYON FIRE
 ■ 15% contained
 ■ 8 buildings destroyed
 It was holding still yesterday afternoon. Full containment is expected by Friday. Pepperdine University was closed yesterday.

SANTIAGO FIRE
 ■ 30% contained
 ■ 8 buildings destroyed
 About 3,000 people were evacuated from two canyons north of Mission Viejo. Considered high priority because of its potential to spread.

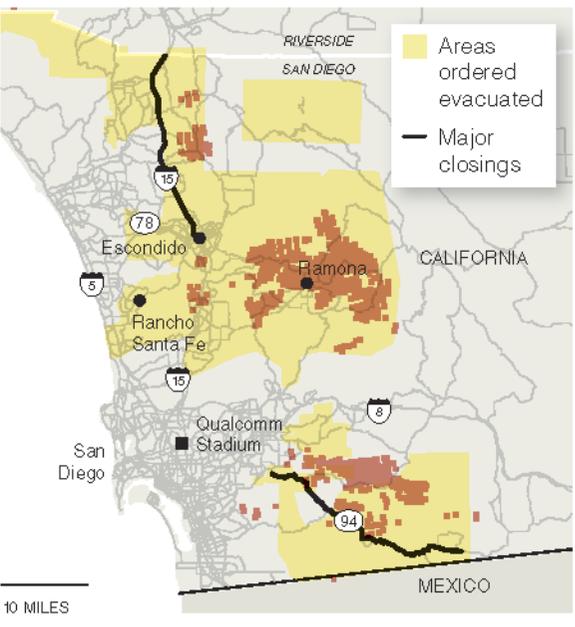
RICE FIRE
 ■ 0% contained
 ■ 500 buildings destroyed
 Camp Pendleton and Oceanside are threatened. The fire has jumped Interstate 15 and State Route 395.

WITCH FIRE
 ■ 1% contained
 ■ 650 buildings destroyed
 The biggest fire in Southern California, has about 1,500 firefighters assigned to it. Winds grounded some fire-fighting airplanes yesterday.

HARRIS FIRE
 ■ 5% contained
 ■ 200 buildings destroyed
 One person was killed here on Sunday and more than 20 civilians and 5 firefighters have been injured. The fire has burned through routes used by undocumented immigrants and the United States Border Patrol is helping to conduct search and rescue operations.

Dry Santa Ana winds are expected to continue, with lower wind gusts up to 50 m.p.h., heading to the southwest.

Wildfires Keep Spreading
 More than a thousand homes and businesses have been destroyed. In San Diego County, 560,000 people were ordered to evacuate. About 95 percent of the households within the area ordered evacuated had vehicles. Ethnically, the area was two-thirds white and around a quarter Hispanic. An estimated 10,000 evacuees took shelter at Qualcomm Stadium. Damage reports are as of 7 p.m. Eastern yesterday.



Sources: Emergency management agencies; Forest Service; population density from LandScan 2005 Population Dataset/UT-Battelle

ERIN AIGNER, AMANDA COX, RENÉE RIGDON AND ARCHIE TSE/THE NEW YORK TIMES

Land parcels on which homes were:

- Destroyed
- Damaged

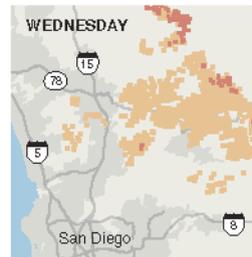
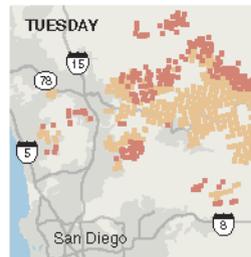
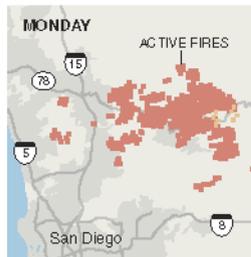
1/2 mile



Destruction in One Hard-Hit Community

About 300 of the 1,500 homes destroyed so far in the fires in Southern California were in Rancho Bernardo, a section of San Diego with about 65,000 people and a median household income around \$75,000. City Councilman Brian Maisenschein and his staff conducted a survey of homes in the community.

HOW THE WITCH FIRE SPREAD



Sources: United States Forest Service (fire spread); SanGIS (parcel data)

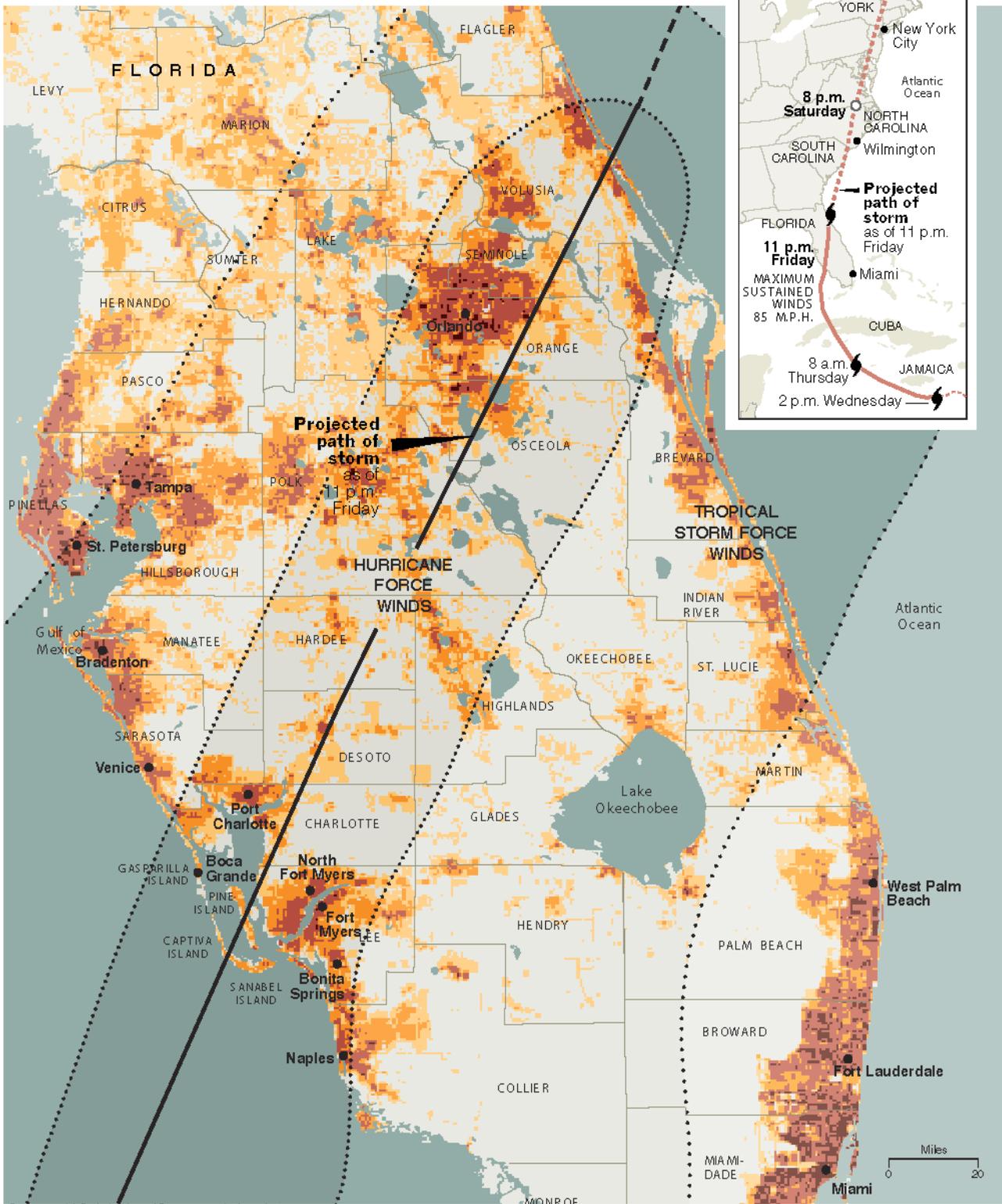
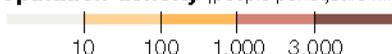
AMANDA COX, RENÉE RICDON AND ARCHIE TSE/THE NEW YORK TIMES; IMAGE FROM EUROPA TECHNOLOGIES, VIA GOOGLE EARTH

What
We Do



The path of the hurricane through southwestern Florida and the population distribution in the area.

Population density (people per square mile)



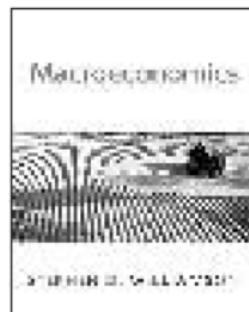
Sources: N.O.A.A.; LandScan population data

The New York Times

Same Book, Lower Price

The same college textbooks used in the United States can often be purchased for much less from Britain, even after factoring in the cost of shipping.

Some examples:



Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry

Physics, Volume 1

Macroeconomics

Linear System Theory and Design

AMAZON.COM

\$146.15

\$93.75

\$114.00

\$110.00

AMAZON.CO.UK

\$71.53

\$63.37

\$71.78

\$49.81

DIFFERENCE

\$74.62

\$30.38

\$42.22

\$60.19

Domestic shipping is free for orders over \$25 on Amazon.com, though there are some exceptions. British prices have been converted to dollars and include shipping to the United States.

Sources: Amazon.com; Amazon.co.uk

Comparing Caviars

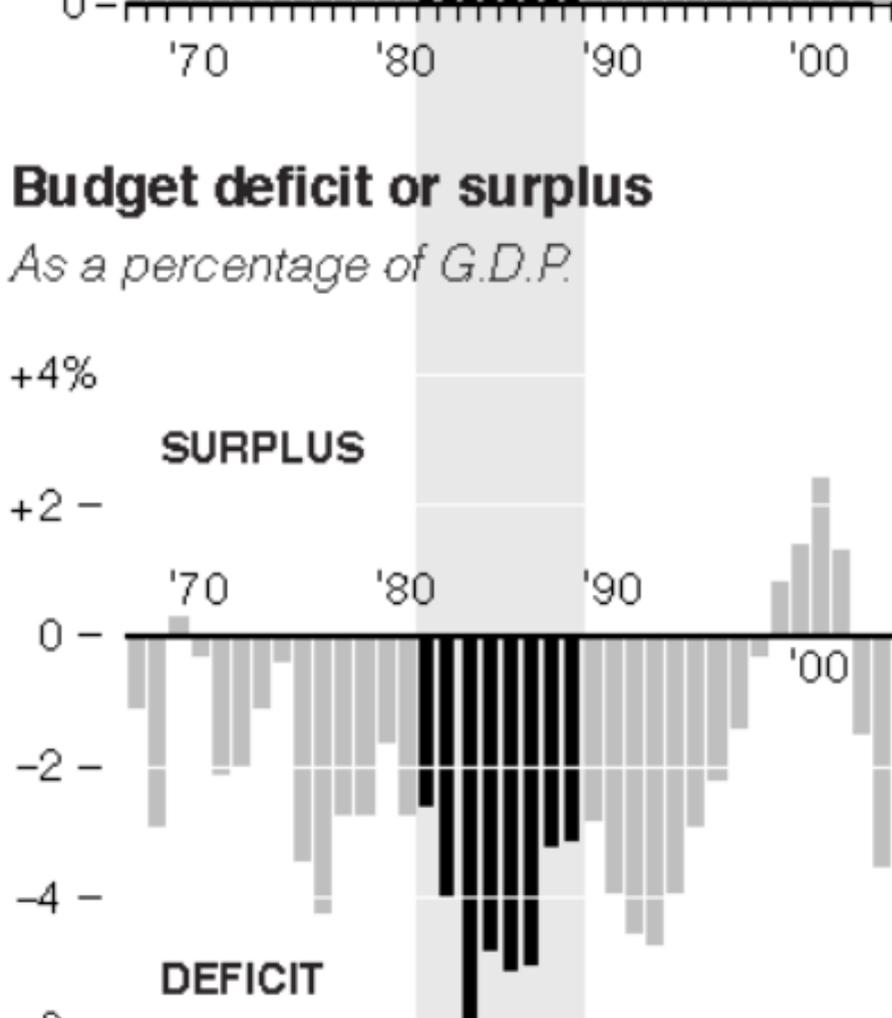
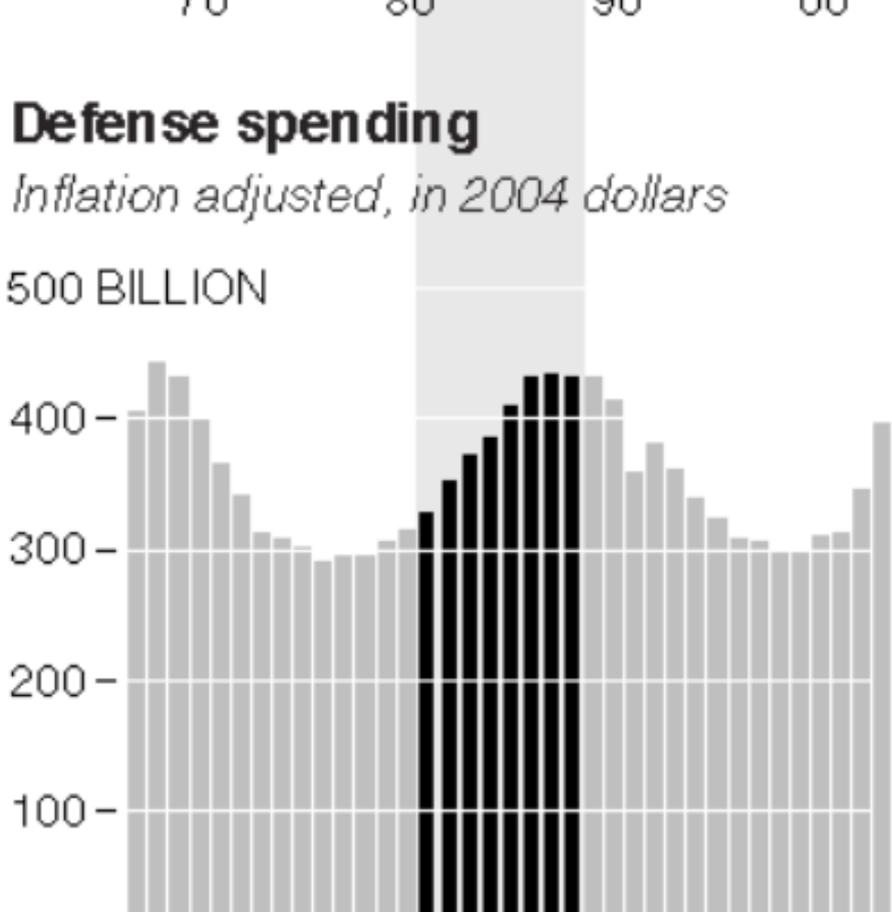
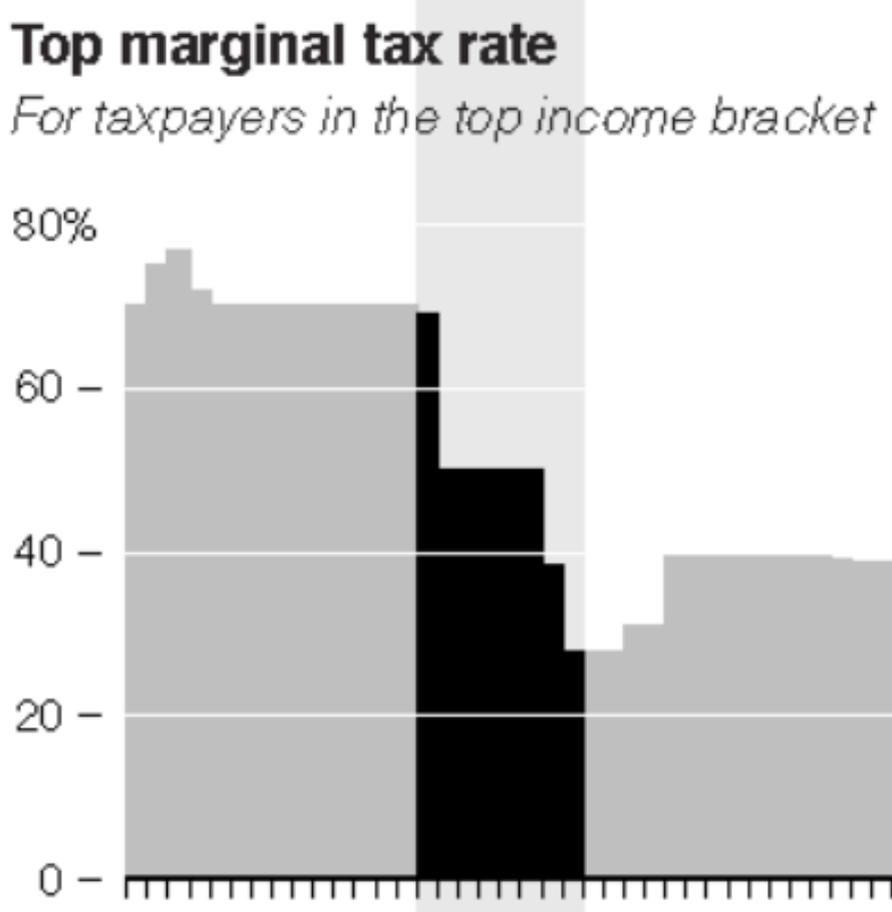
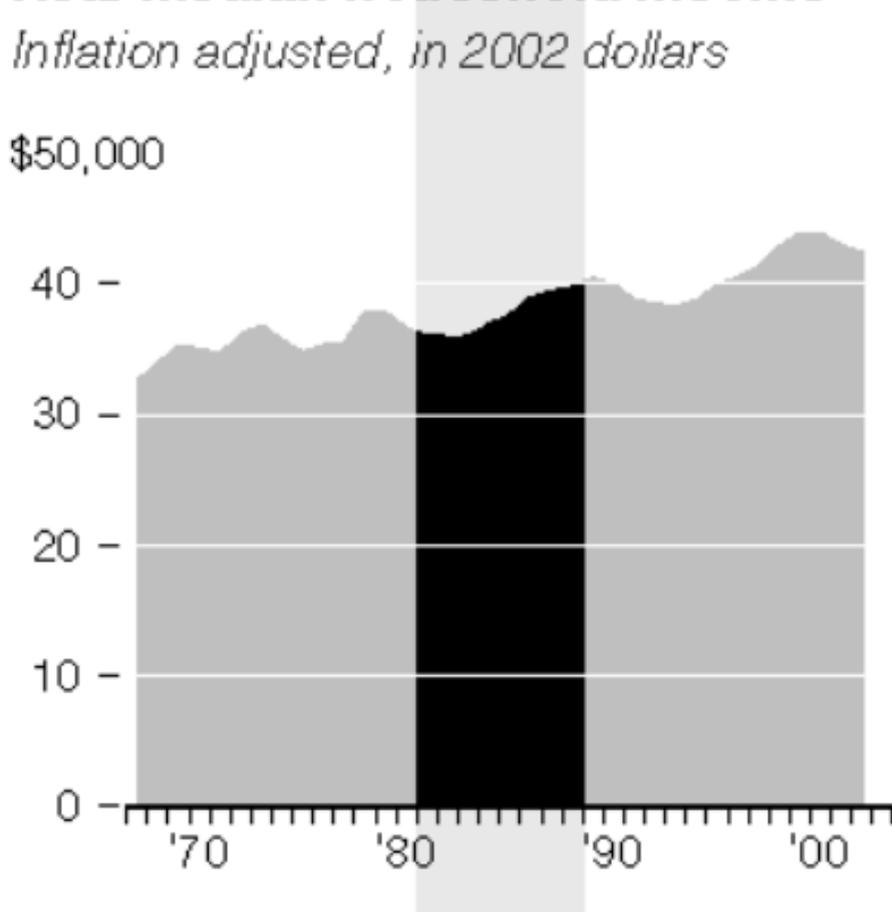
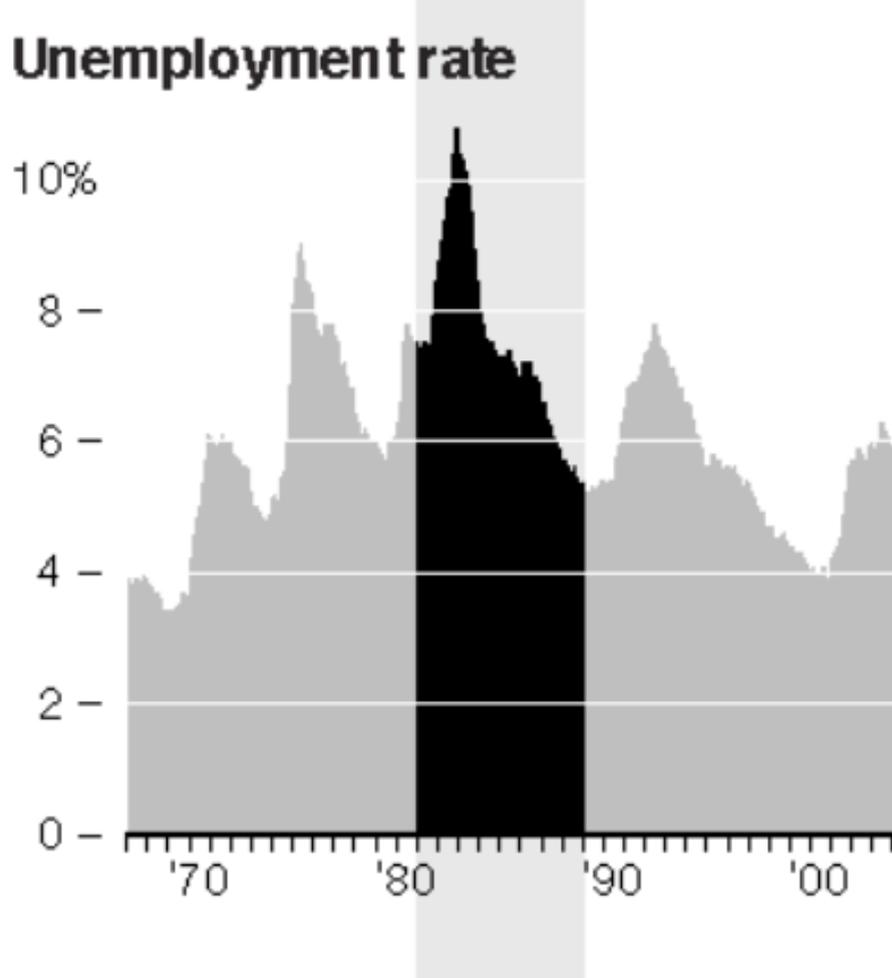
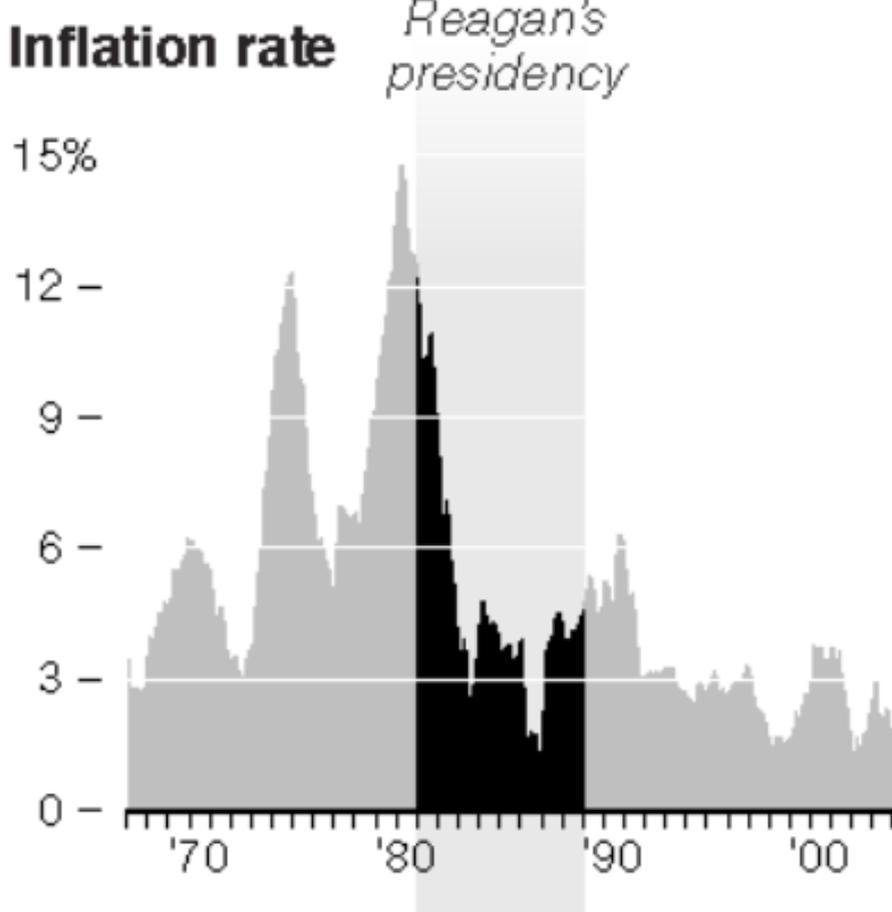
How American paddlefish roe compares with traditional caviar, which comes from sturgeon in Russia or Iran.

TYPE OF CAVIAR	SIZE OF FISH		SIZE OF EGG	COLOR OF EGG	COST PER OUNCE
Beluga	8-20 feet		● 2.5-4.0 mm	Gray	\$35-70
Osetra	5-8 feet		● 2.0-3.0 mm	Golden to brown	25-55
Sevruga	3-5 feet		● 1.5-2.5 mm	Gray or brown	15-30
Paddlefish	5 feet		● 2.2-2.4 mm	Dark gray	5-15

Sources: *American Seafood*; *Great Atlantic Trading*

Assessing Reaganomics

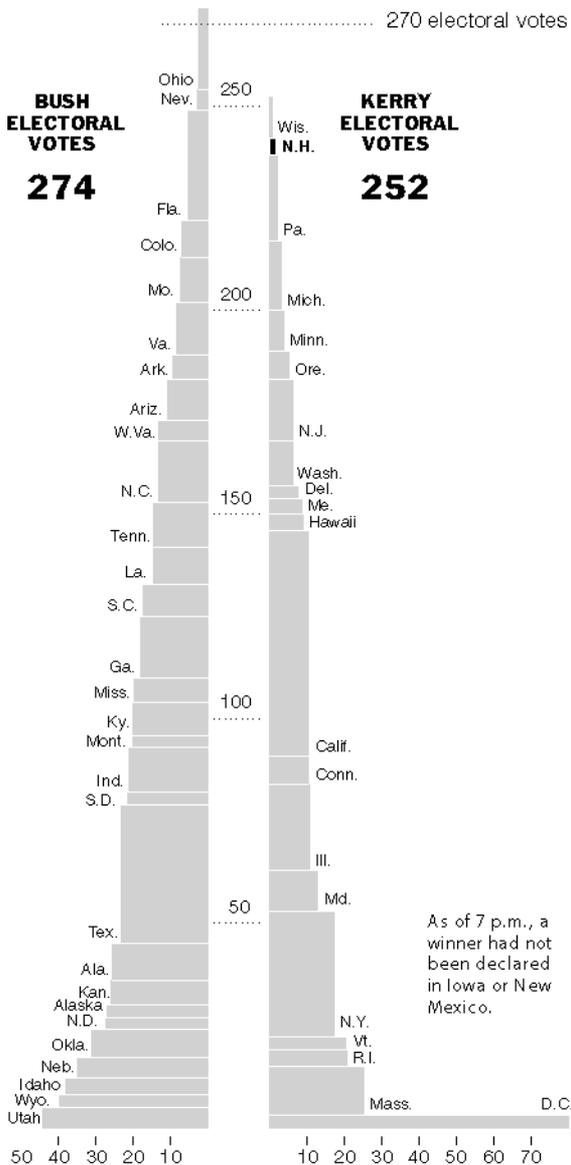
Ronald Reagan cut taxes and increased military spending as the economy entered one of the longest expansions in history after a recession in 1981-82. But the federal budget deficit also more than doubled during his term.



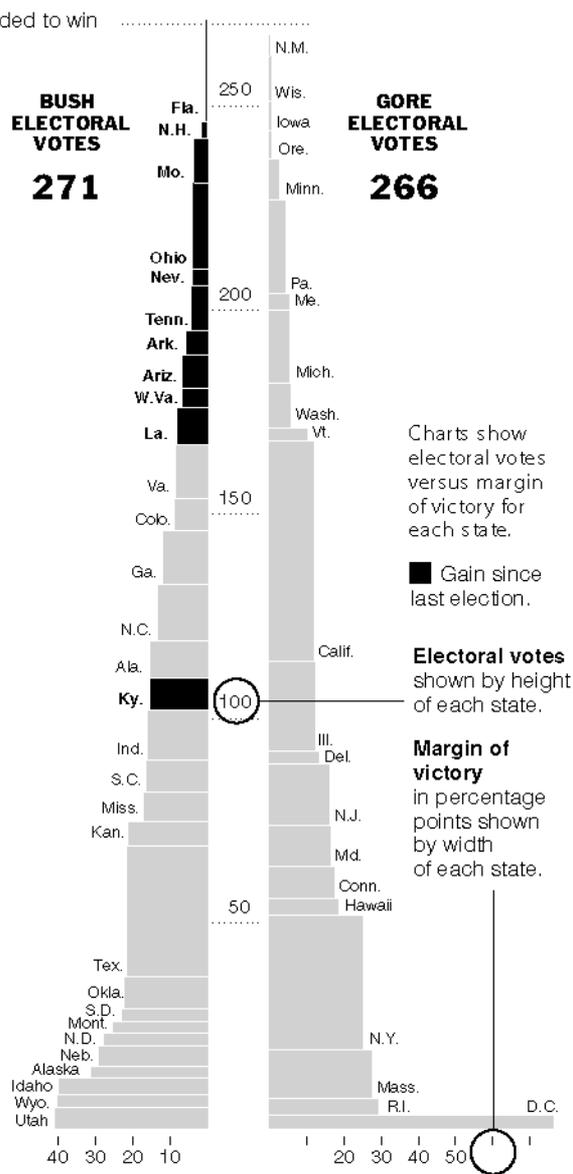
Reaching the Finish Line

John Kerry was only able to take one state — New Hampshire — that George Bush had won in 2000, while Mr. Bush was leading in New Mexico and Iowa, both states that Al Gore won.

THE 2004 ELECTION



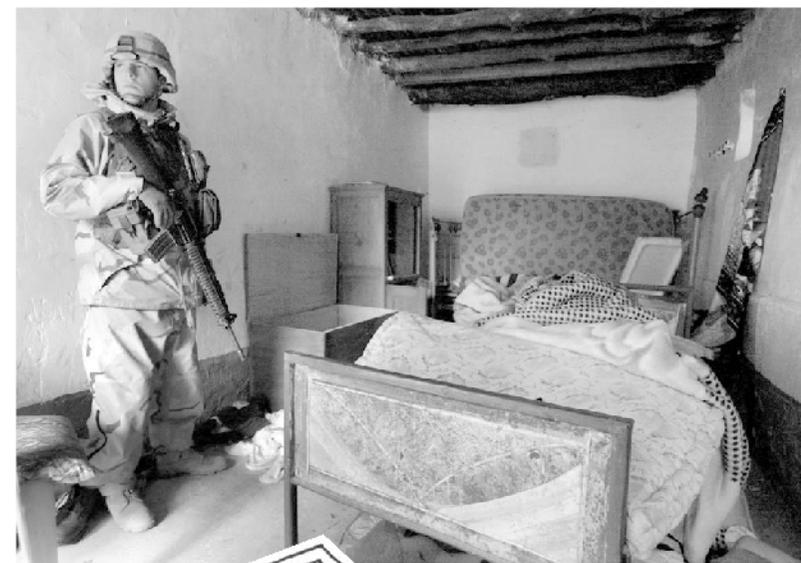
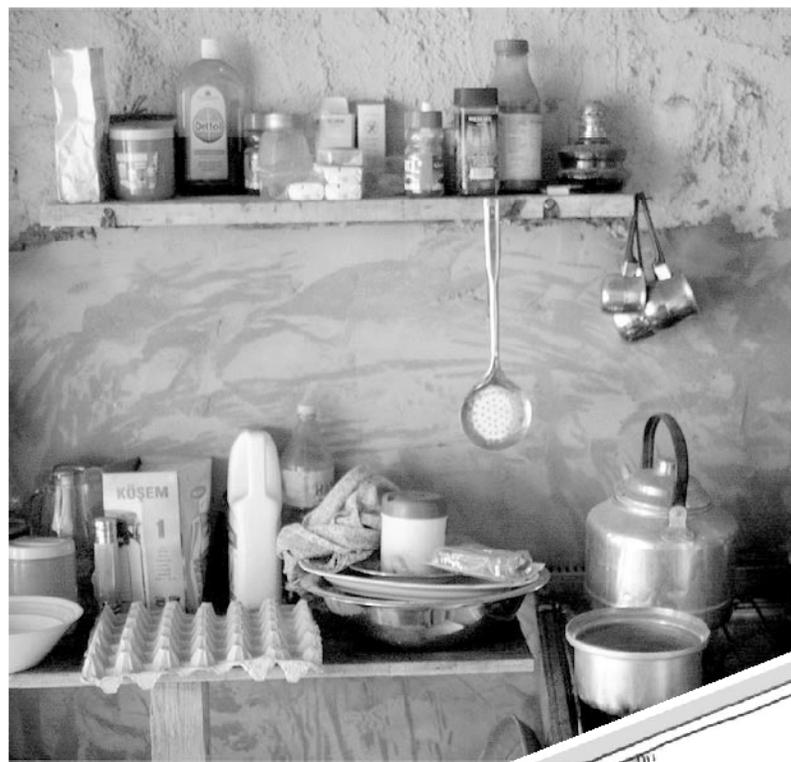
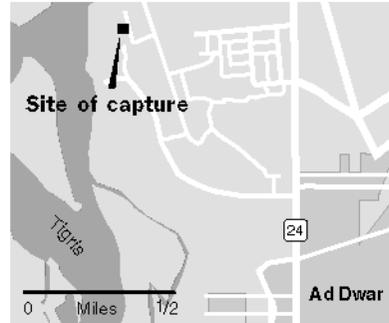
THE 2000 ELECTION



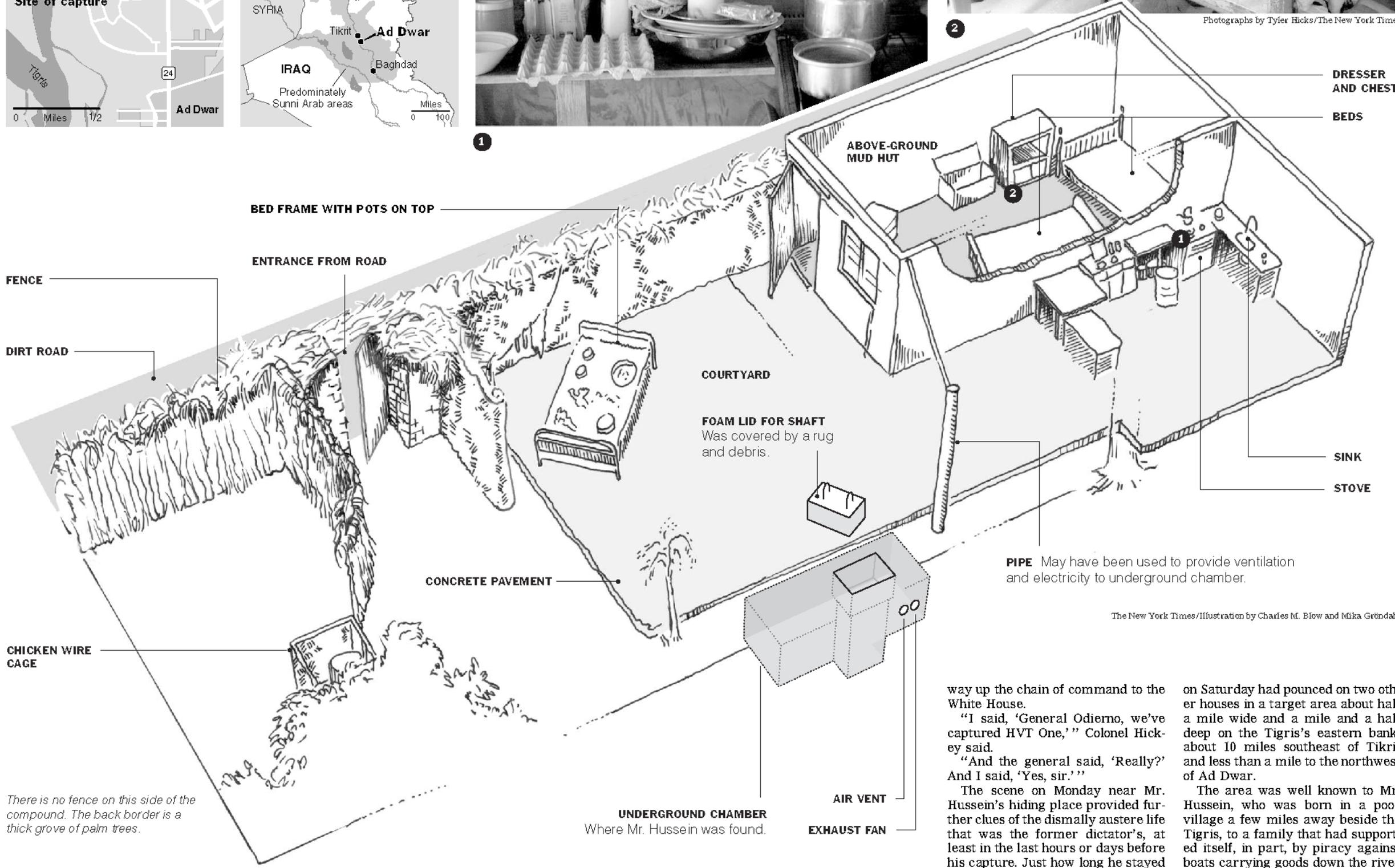
Hussein's Final Hiding Place: A Small Roadside Compound

AD DWAR, Iraq — Yesterday, allied forces gave a tour of the site where Saddam Hussein was captured, providing a detailed view of the sparse conditions in which he spent his final time as a fugitive. Mr. Hussein was discovered Saturday night hiding in a hole in the ground near a mud hut here. Objects are shown as they were positioned at the time of the tour.

ARCHIE TSE



Photographs by Tyler Hicks/The New York Times



THE SURRENDER

U.S. Officers Display the 'Rathole' Where Hussein Hid

By JOHN F. BURNS

AD DWAR, Iraq, Dec. 15 — After the gilded palaces and the tyrant's life of luxury, it came down to this for Saddam Hussein: a final hiding place beneath a messy peasant farmer's courtyard that was as small and dark and dank as a coffin,

named — had installed a small, 6-inch high ventilation fan above where Mr. Hussein appeared to have placed his feet, a jutting steel pipe for further ventilation and a small light that appeared not to work.

The only traces of its former inhabitant that remained after an American military sweep were sev-

bers of Task Force 121, a new unit.

The Americans, Colonel Hickey said, were ready with an ironic riposte of their own that may still have Mr. Hussein puzzling in the unnamed "high security detention facility," probably near Baghdad, to which he was moved by helicopter some time

seiner's identity, the colonel replied, "The fact that he announced himself as Saddam Hussein helped."

A similarly understated, even laconic, quality characterized the radio exchanges between the American soldiers who raided the house and commanders who held back with the

way up the chain of command to the White House.

"I said, 'General Odierno, we've captured HVT One,'" Colonel Hickey said.

"And the general said, 'Really?' And I said, 'Yes, sir.'"

The scene on Monday near Mr. Hussein's hiding place provided further clues of the dimly austere life that was the former dictator's, at least in the last hours or days before his capture. Just how long he stayed here was not clear.

Inside a concrete hut, belongings that could have been his — two pairs of cheap, unworn Iraqi-made black shoes, three pairs of large men's white boxer shorts and two T-shirts still in their plastic wrappings, several well-thumbed books of Arabic poetry, and, in a food shelf and a small refrigerator, a jar of honey, some tinned pears and a packet of coconut chocolate Bounty bars — were strewn about a single, unmade bed.

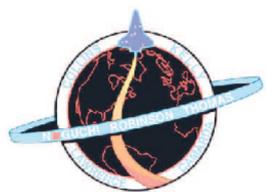
The unworn clothing and shoes suggested provisions for somebody

on Saturday had pounced on two other houses in a target area about half a mile wide and a mile and a half deep on the Tigris's eastern bank, about 10 miles southeast of Tikrit and less than a mile to the northwest of Ad Dwar.

The area was well known to Mr. Hussein, who was born in a poor village a few miles away beside the Tigris, to a family that had supported itself, in part, by piracy against boats carrying goods down the river to Baghdad.

Nor was it the first time that he had found refuge in the area. As a 22-year-old wanted for his part in a failed assassination attempt on Iraq's then ruler, Gen. Abdul Karim Kassem, in 1959, he passed through the area on his way to sanctuary in Egypt. Then, according to the legend he fostered later, he dressed as a woman and hid for days in a village well.

Ad Dwar, a dour cluster of concrete-walled homes and shops about a mile from the house where Mr. Hussein hid, is closely associated



The Return to Space

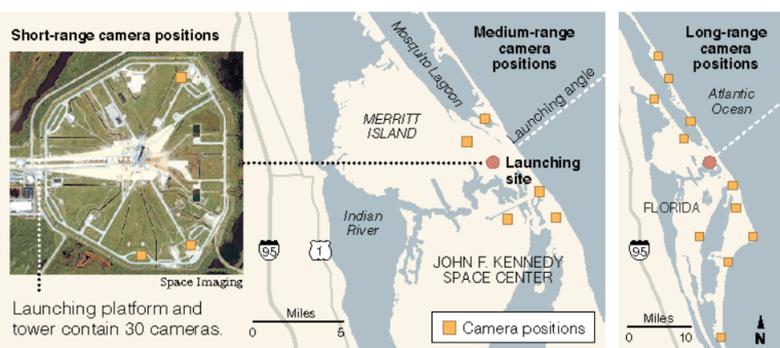
Since the disintegration of the Columbia space shuttle in February 2003, NASA has undertaken an ambitious program to reduce the risk of future space shuttle flights. This week NASA's work will be tested when a reconfigured Discovery is launched. Below, some of the most critical changes.

Observing Takeoff

When the Discovery launches, 107 ground- and aircraft-based cameras will document its climb to orbit. These additional views and cameras will allow engineers to assess whether any debris came off the external tank.

Ground Cameras

NASA doubled the number of camera sites on the ground. Some of the cameras can track up to two minutes of the shuttle's ascent.



Aircraft-based imaging

Cameras are mounted on the nose of two WB-57 planes flying at 60,000 feet.

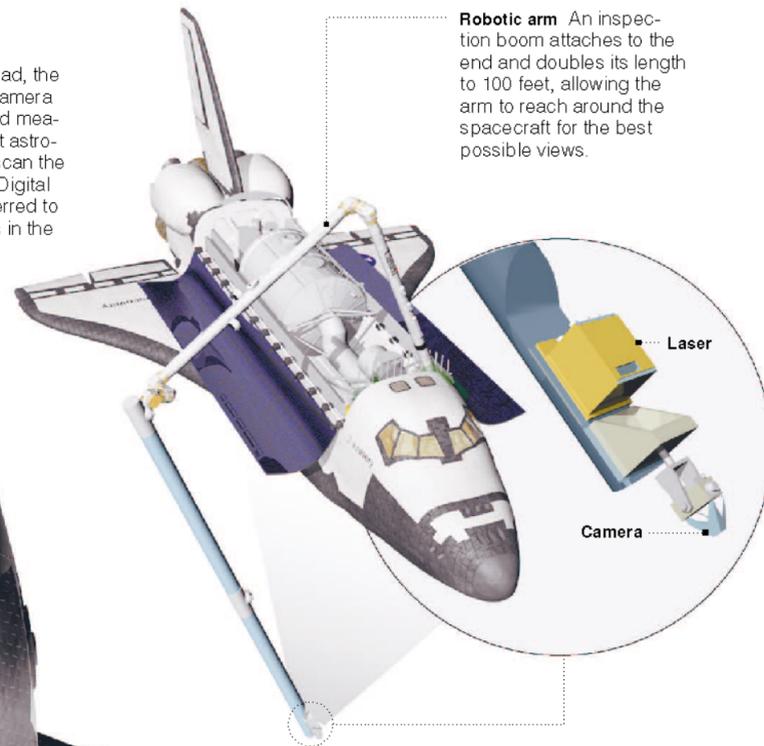


Detecting a Problem

The damage to the left wing of Columbia occurred shortly after liftoff, but went undetected for the entire mission. NASA added on-vehicle cameras and sensors to detect and assess damage.

Inspection Boom

Stored inside the Discovery's payload, the boom houses a camera and laser-powered measuring device that astronauts will use to scan the orbiter's exterior. Digital imagery is transferred to laptop computers in the crew cabin.



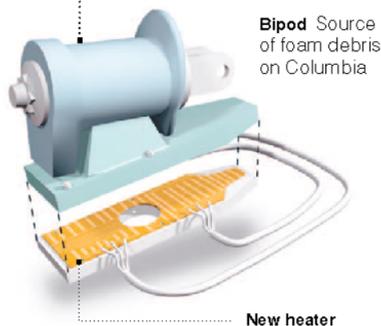
Robotic arm An inspection boom attaches to the end and doubles its length to 100 feet, allowing the arm to reach around the spacecraft for the best possible views.

Preventing Debris

Engineers working on getting the Discovery ready to fly spent much of their time finding ways to reduce the amount of debris, like foam or ice, that falls from the external tank.

Bipod Fitting

Up until the Columbia accident, the bipod, which attaches the shuttle to the tank, was protected from ice buildup by thick sheets of foam. The new design eliminates the use of foam and melts any ice with electric heaters.

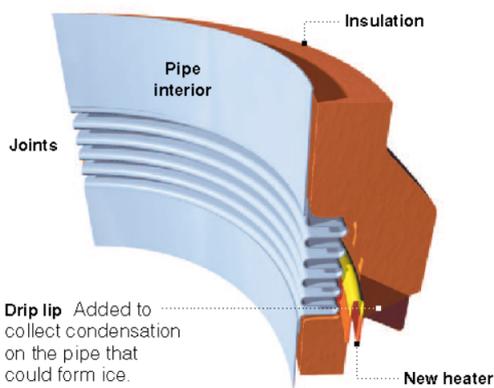


Bipod Source of foam debris on Columbia

New heater

Liquid Oxygen Feed Line

After Columbia, engineers redesigned joints on the pipe to create an area where condensation could run off. But concerns that ice could still build up forced NASA to delay liftoff from May to July while a new heater was installed.



Insulation

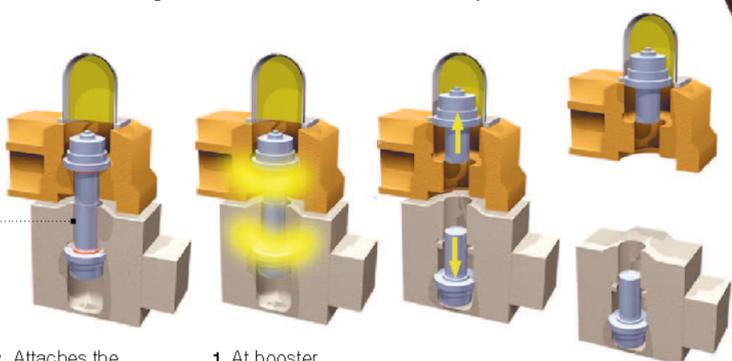
Joints

Drip lip Added to collect condensation on the pipe that could form ice.

New heater

Bolt Catchers

Bolt catchers protect the shuttle from explosive bolts that are detonated to disconnect the solid-rocket boosters from the external fuel tank. NASA redesigned the bolt catcher to improve safety.

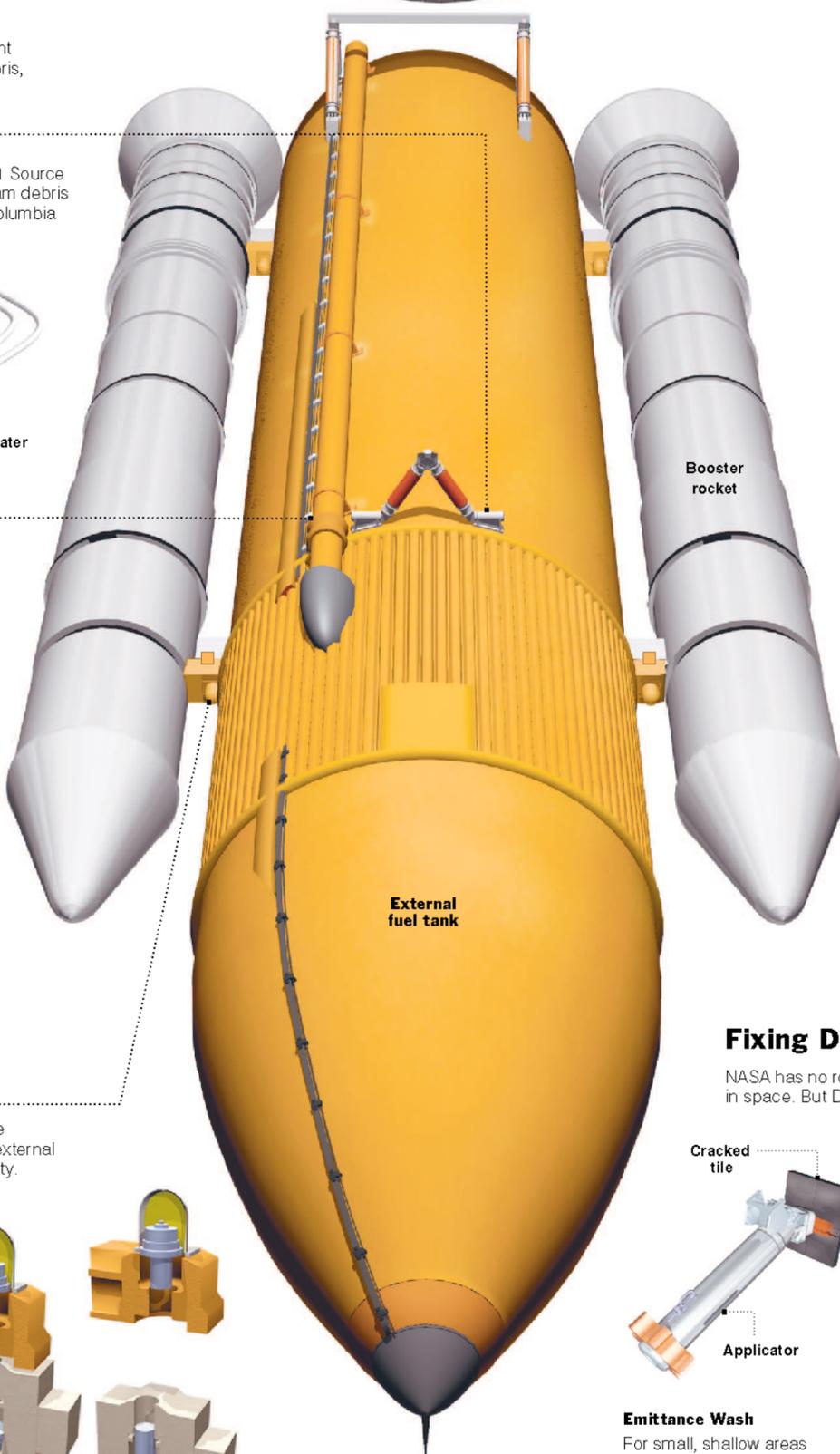


Bolt Attaches the booster to the tank.

1 At booster separation, pyrotechnic devices fire to break the bolt.

2 The explosion sends bolt pieces speeding away from one another.

3 Bolt catchers contain the pieces.

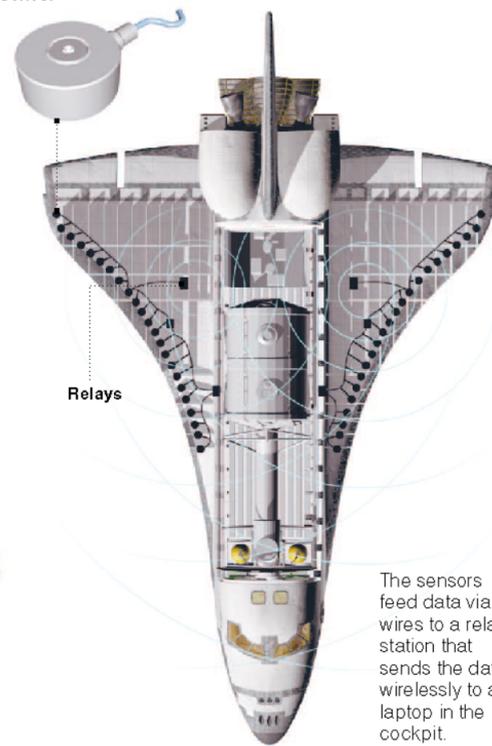


Camera positions

Wingtip Sensors

Each of the Discovery's wing edges are newly outfitted with 22 temperature sensors to measure how heat is distributed across their spans and 66 accelerometers to detect debris strikes and gauge their strength and location. The sensors take 20,000 readings per second.

Sensor



Relays

The sensors feed data via wires to a relay station that sends the data wirelessly to a laptop in the cockpit.

Fixing Damage

NASA has no routine method of repairing the shuttle's protective tiles while in space. But Discovery's crew will test three methods.



Cracked tile

Applicator

Bolt

Plate

Emittance Wash

For small, shallow areas of damage, a dauber-like applicator can be used to apply fine-grit silicon carbide granules that should restore enough heat rejection for safe re-entry.

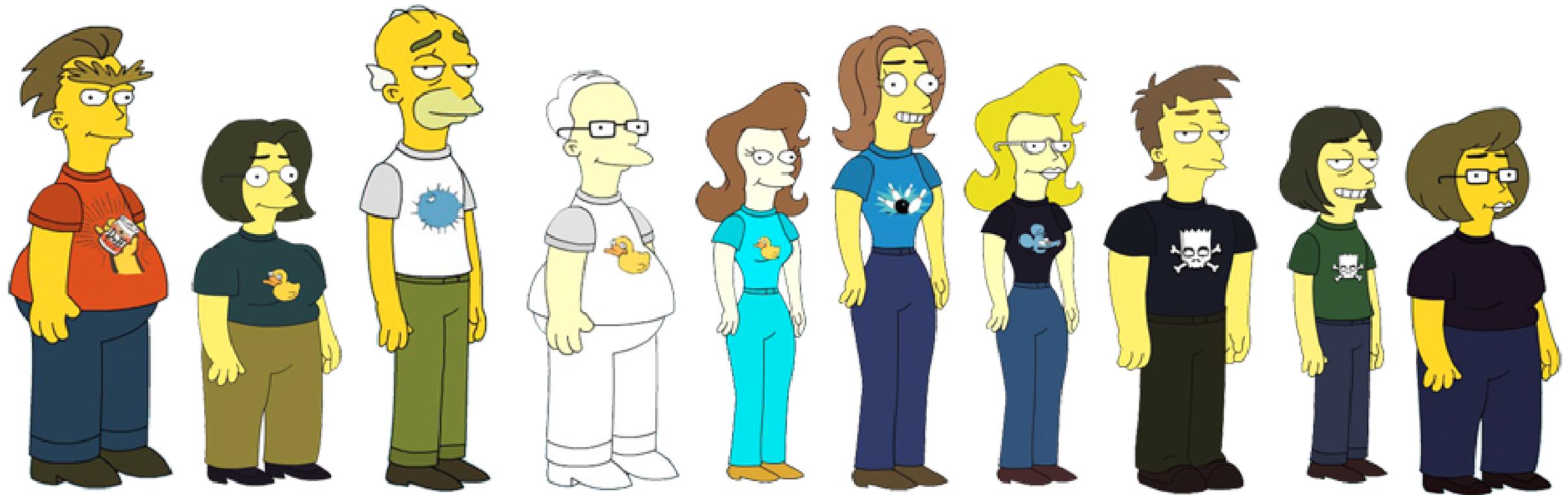
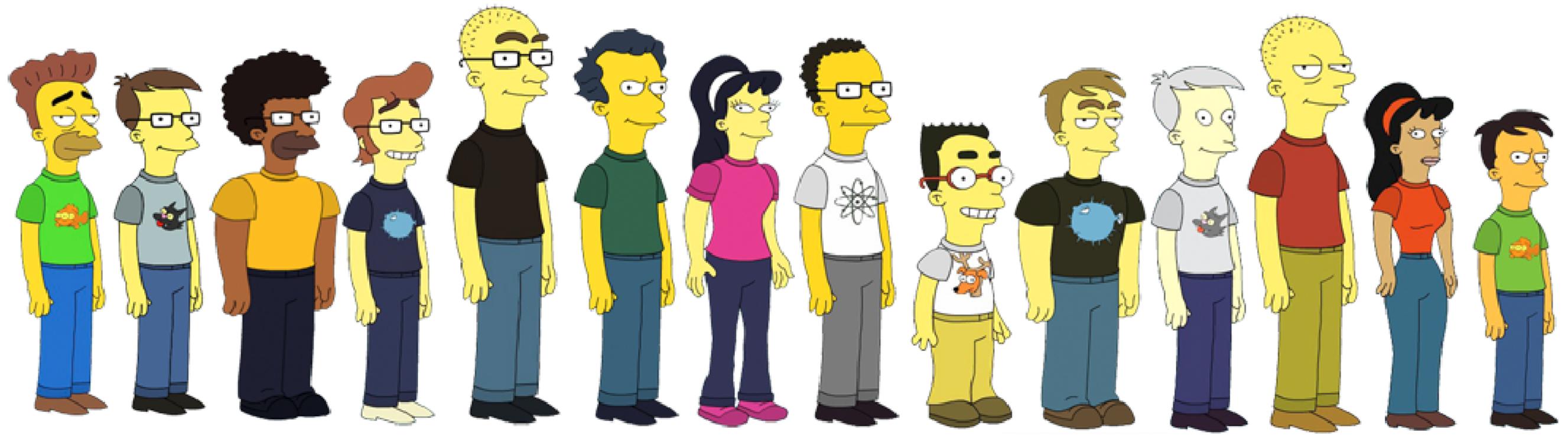
Crack Repair

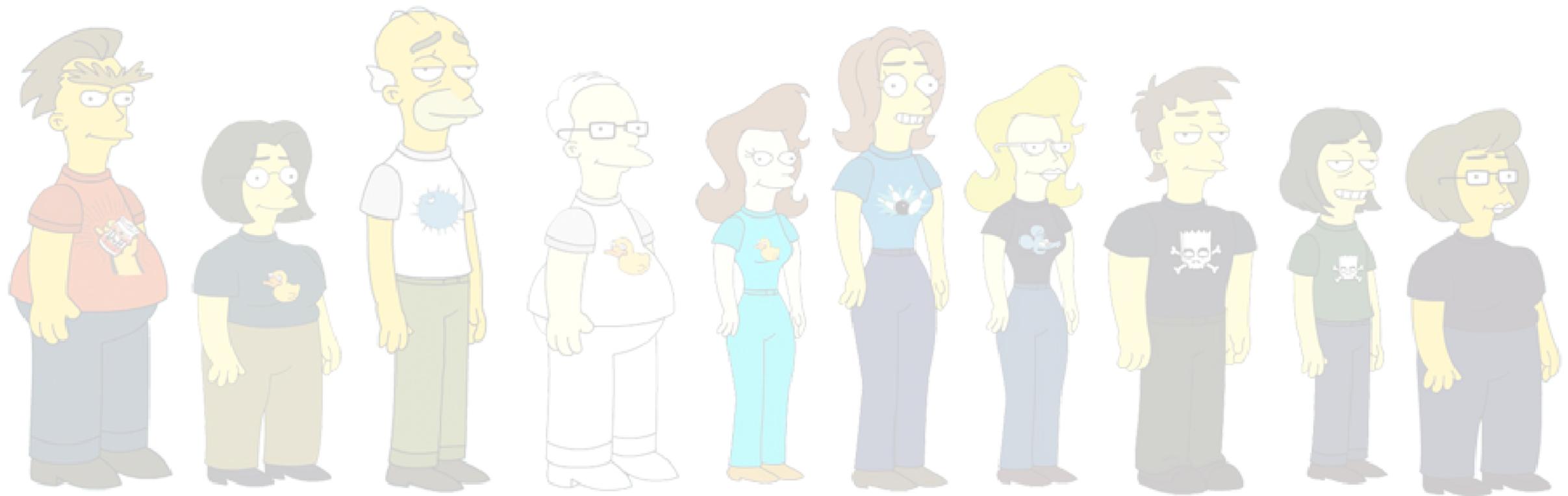
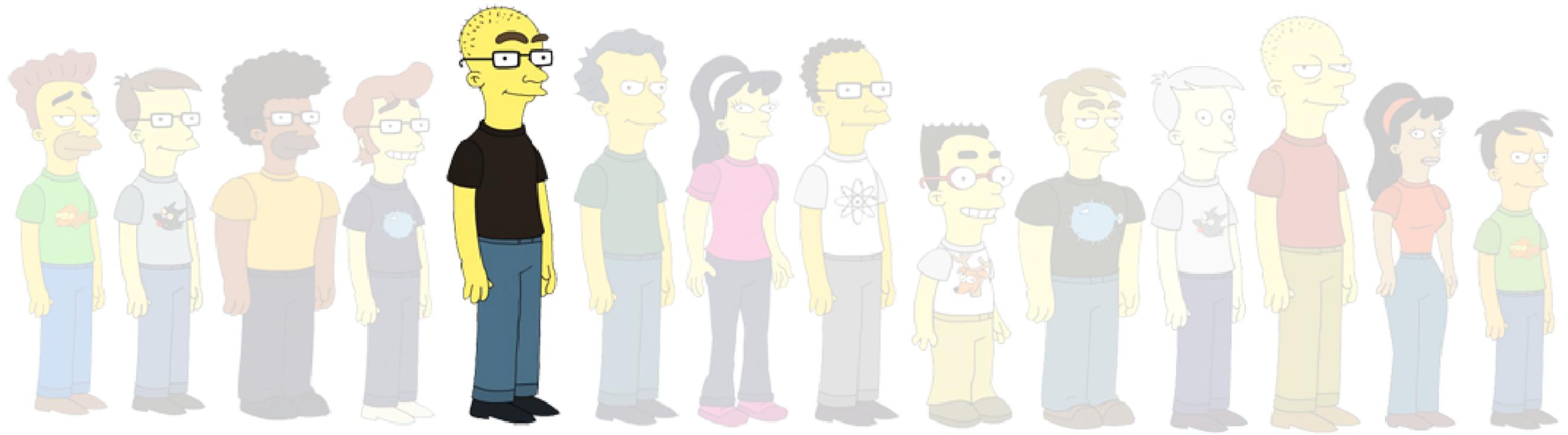
Hand tools similar to putty knives would be used to work a pre-ceramic polymer into small cracks and onto areas of coating loss on the reinforced carbon panels. This method cannot be used to repair holes.

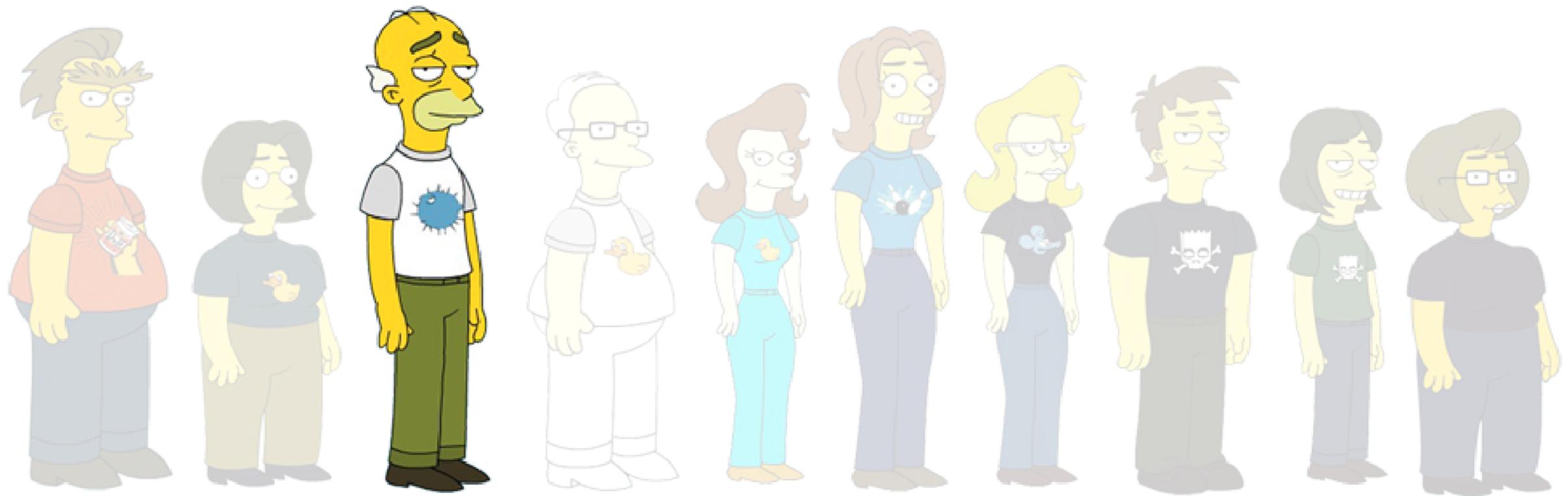
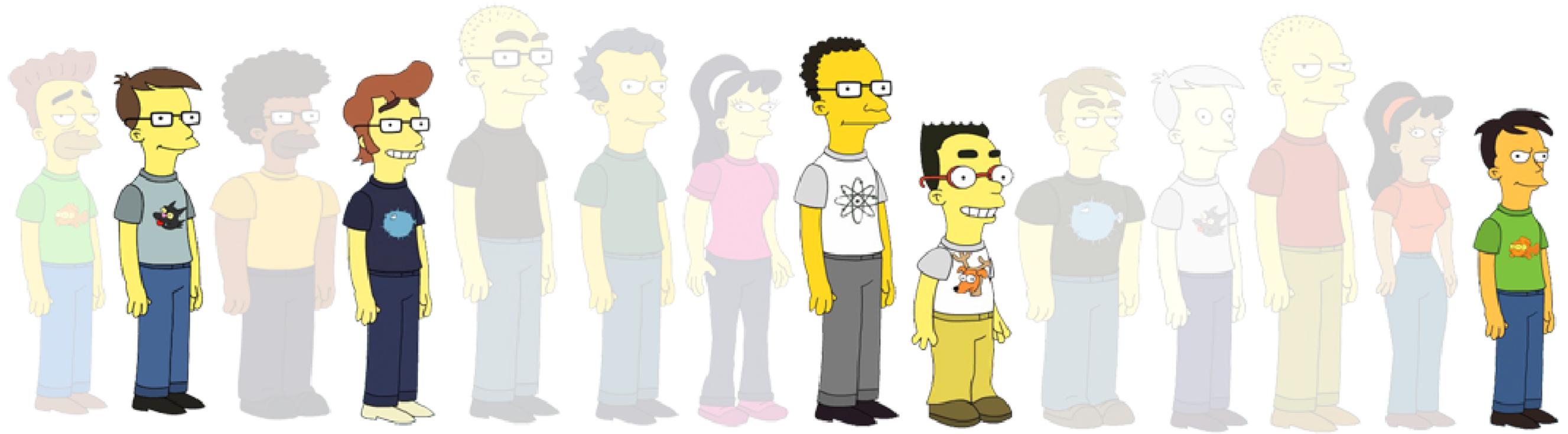
Plug

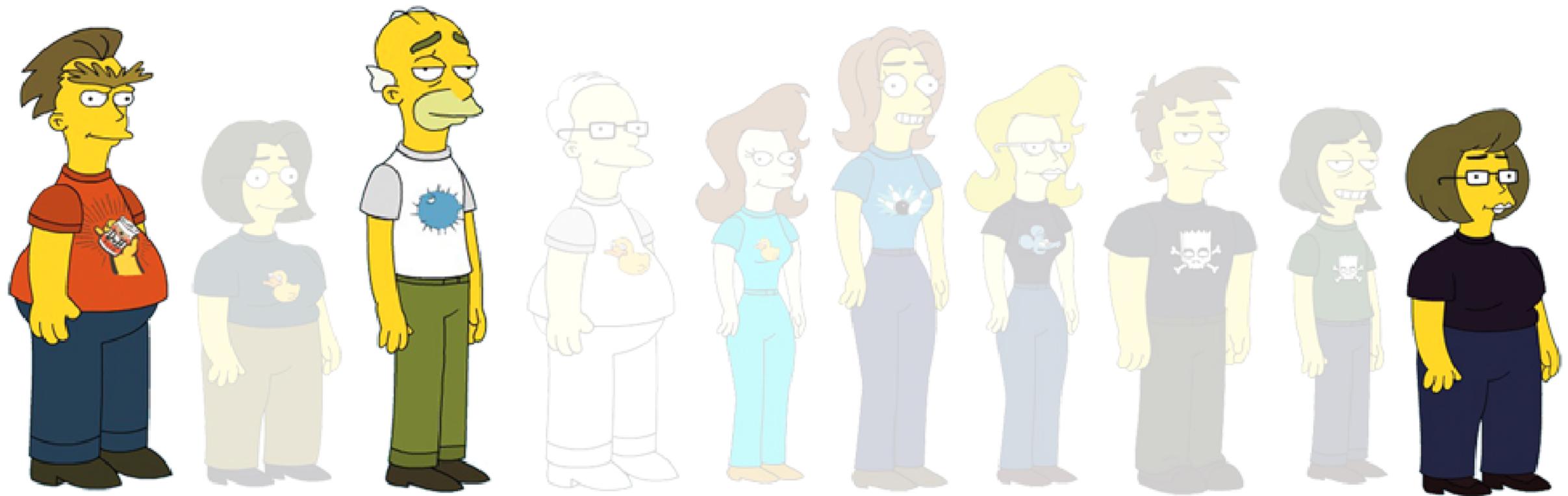
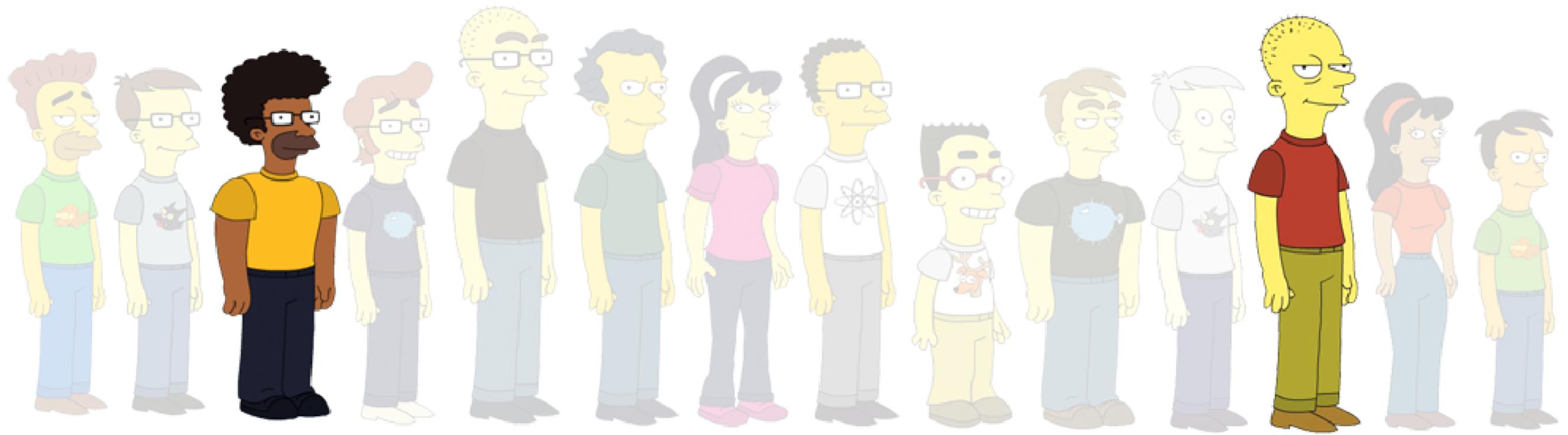
Round, thin plates can be used to cover holes up to six inches in diameter. A bolt is used to attach the plates, which can conform to the shape of the carbon panels. A sealant is used around the edge of the cover plate.

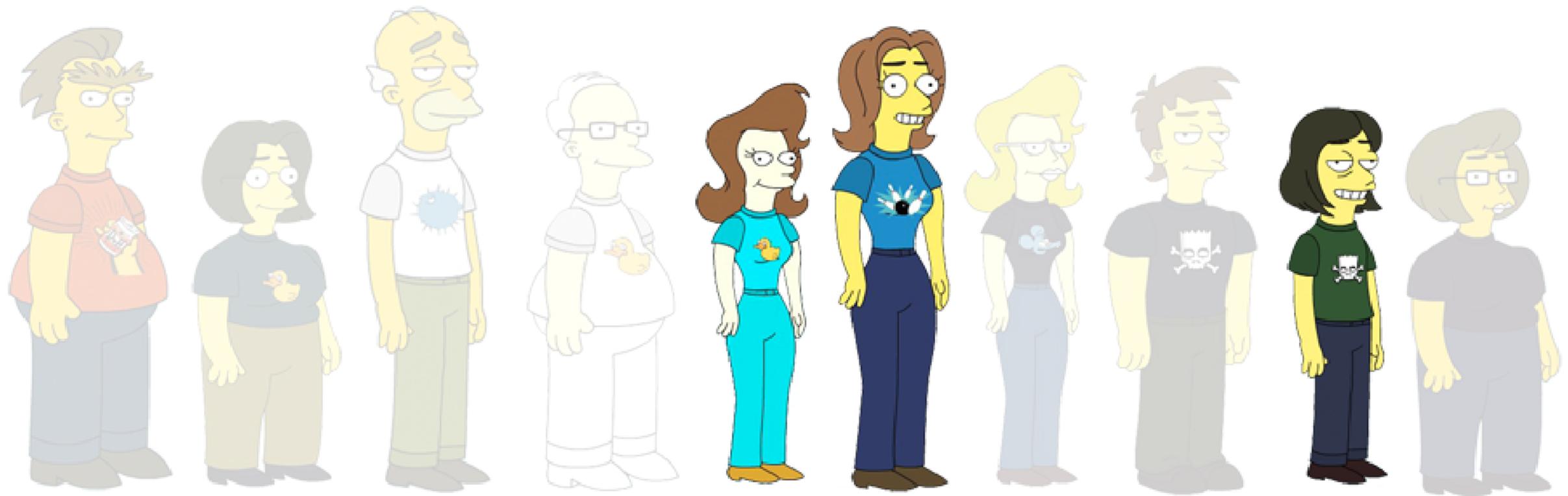
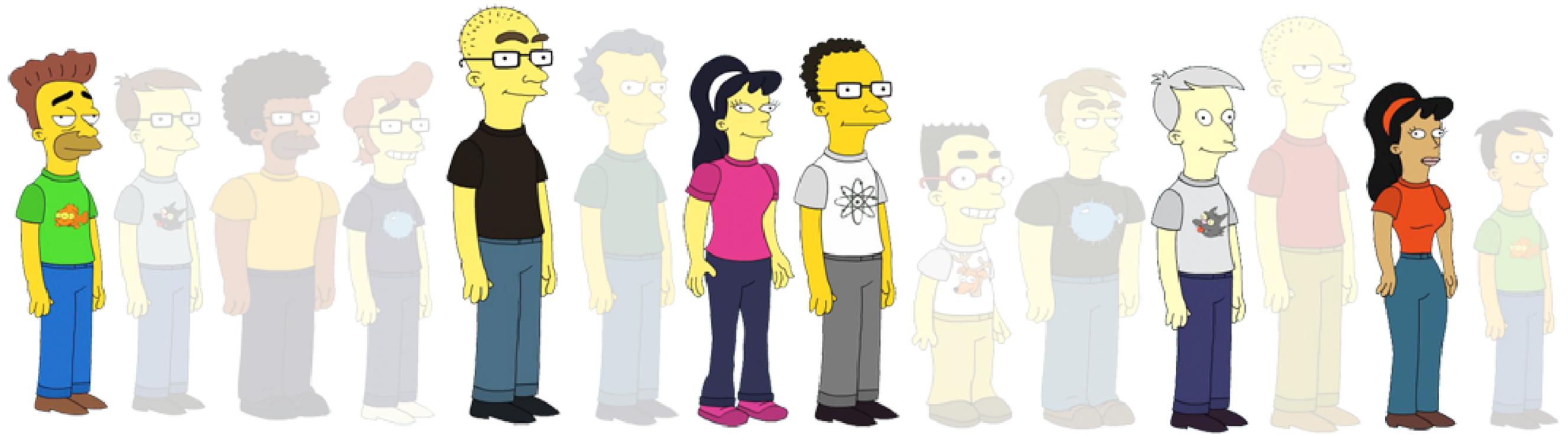
The Graphics Department

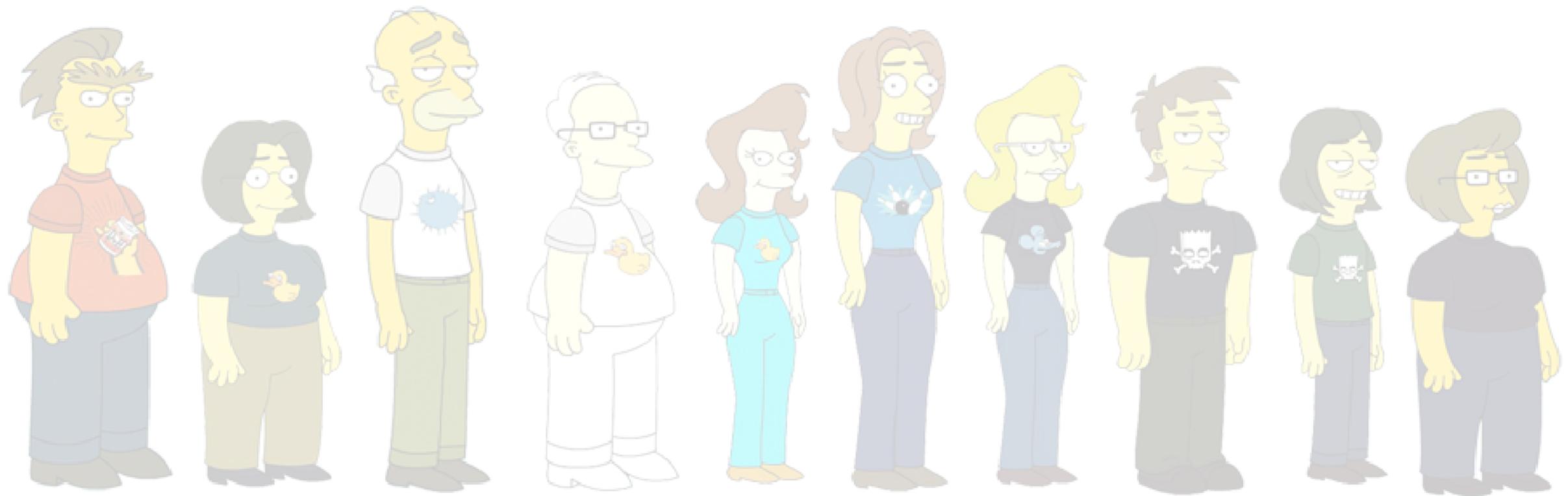
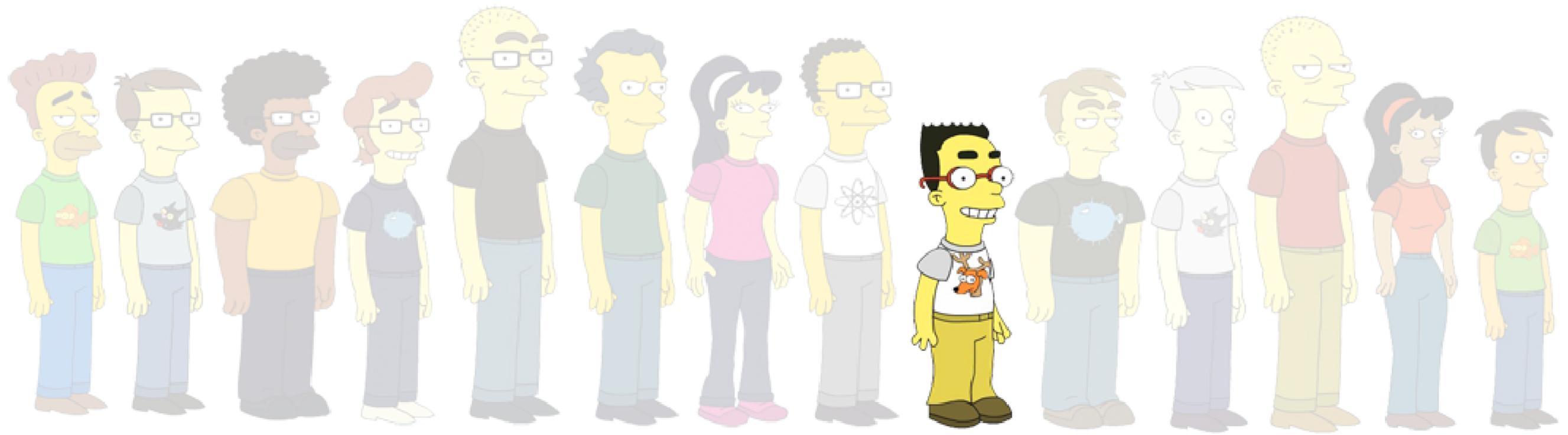


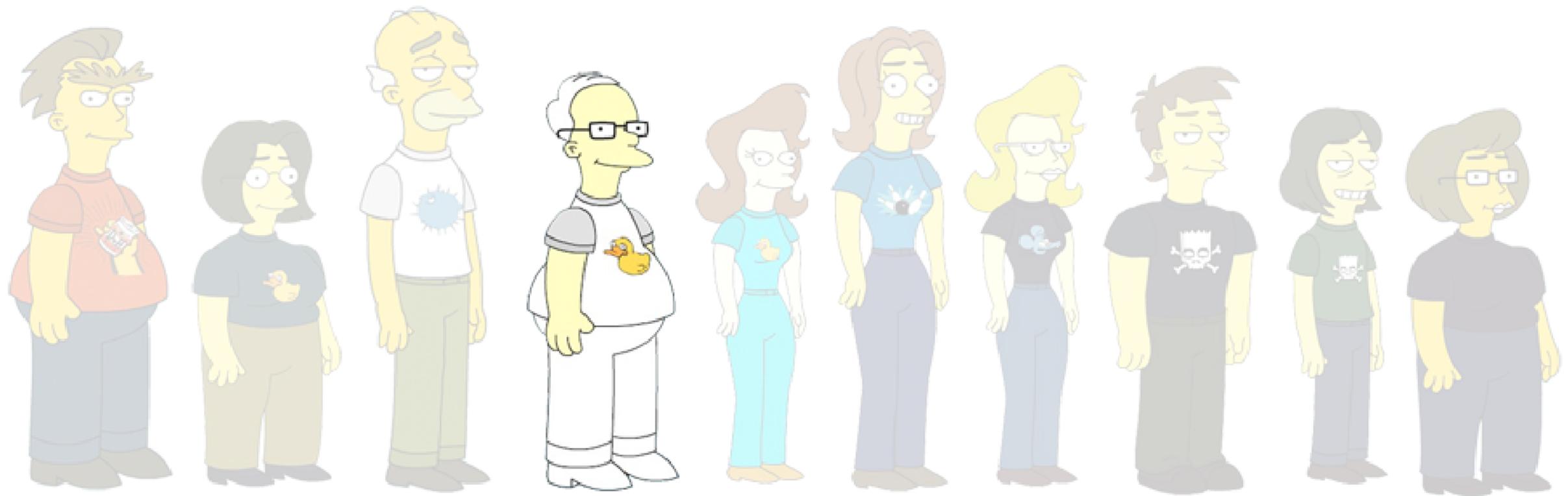
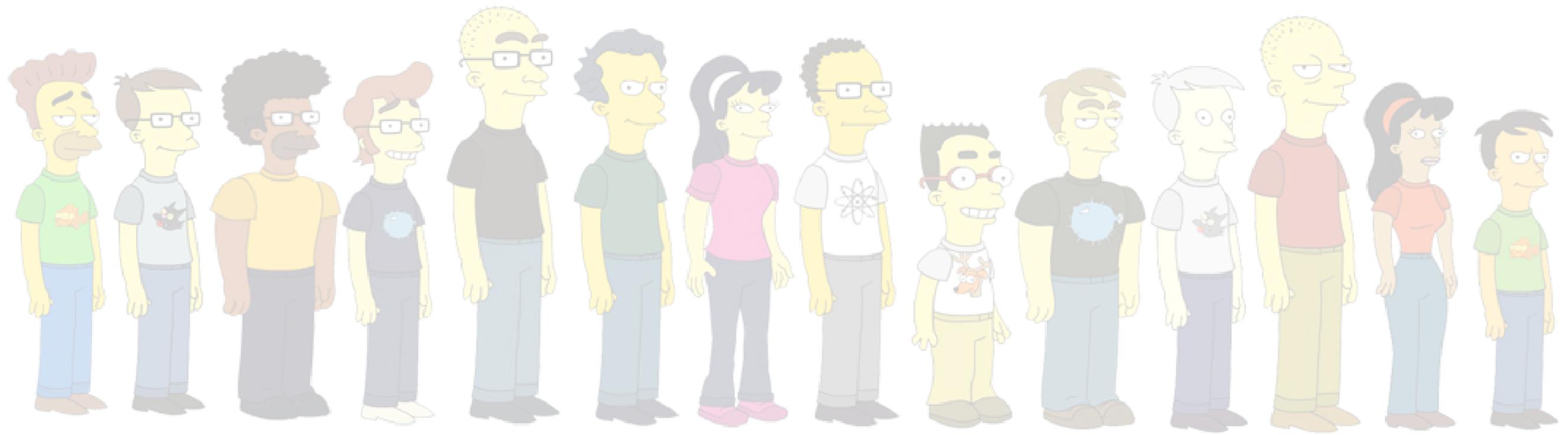


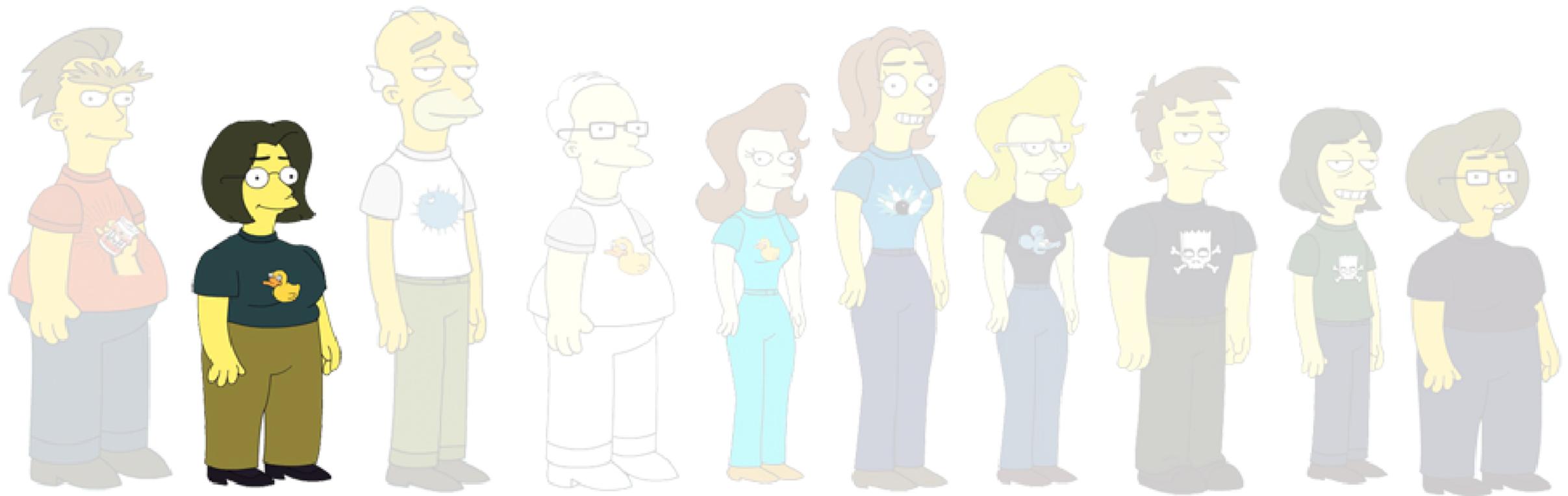
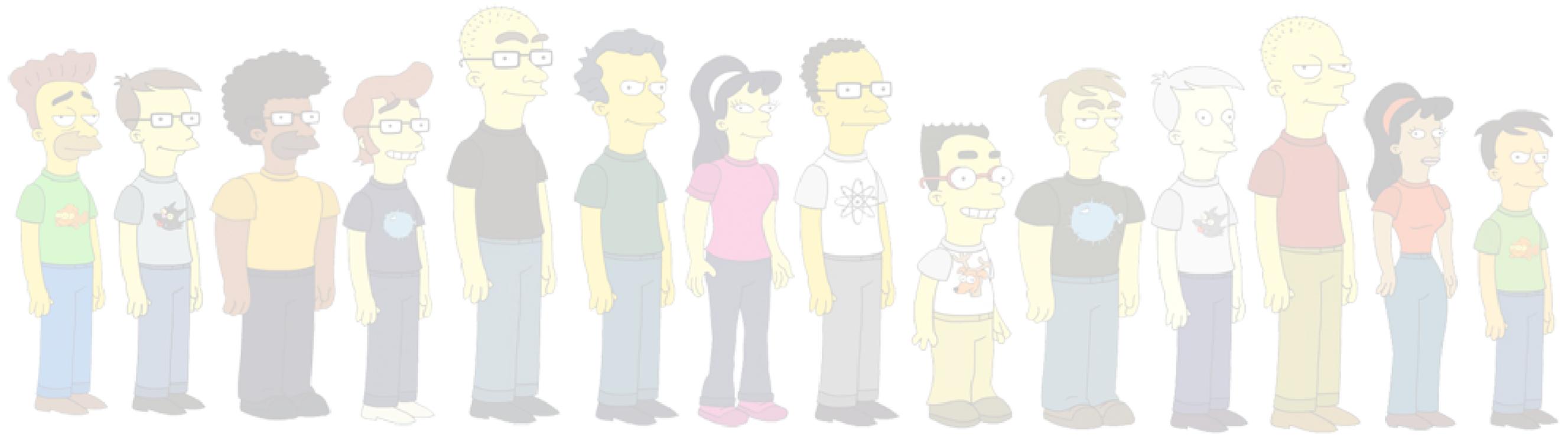


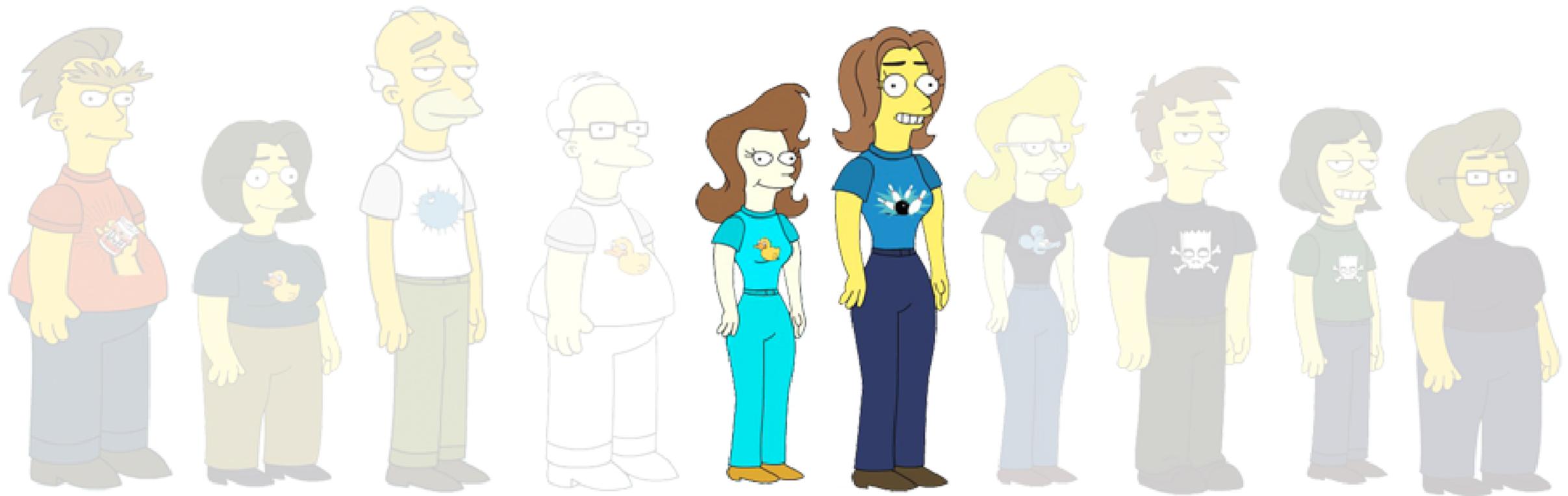
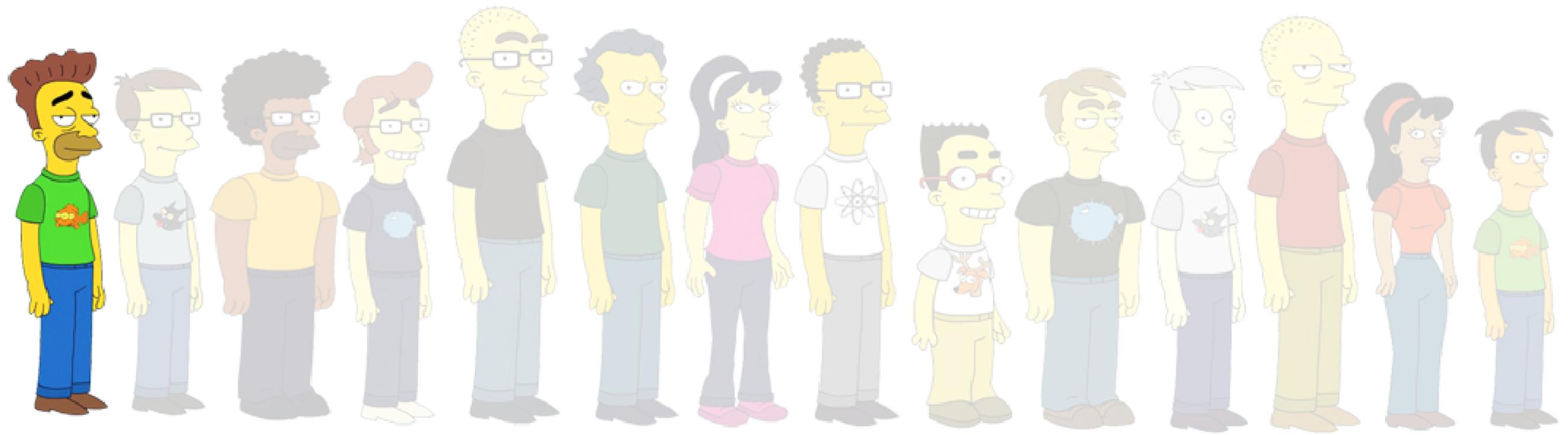


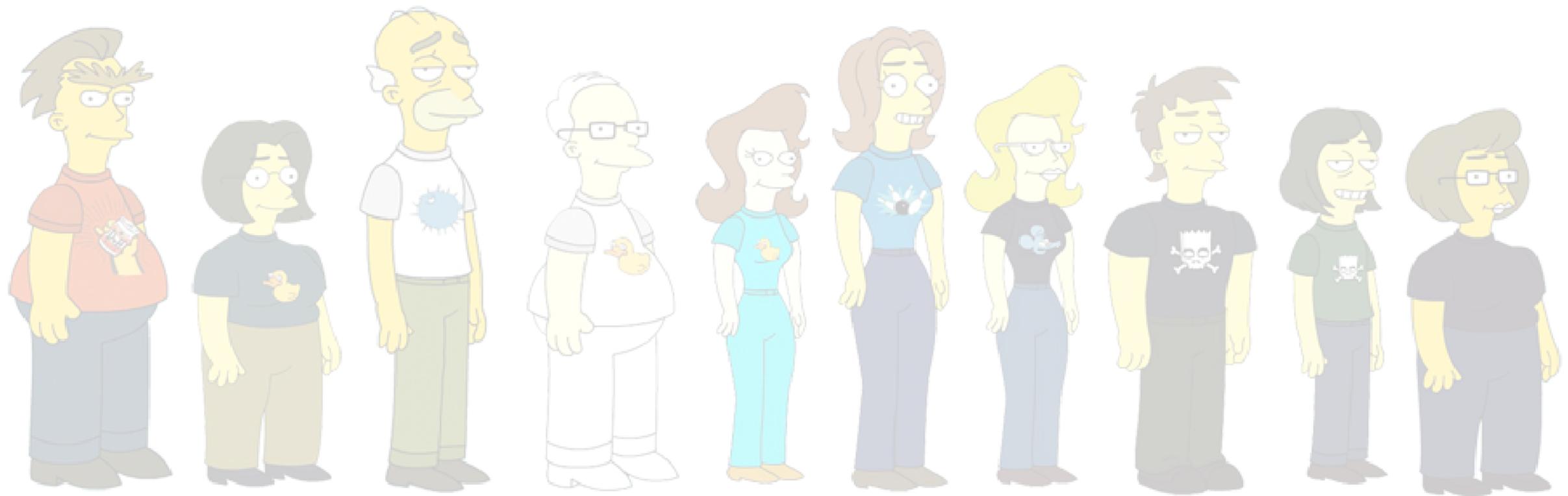
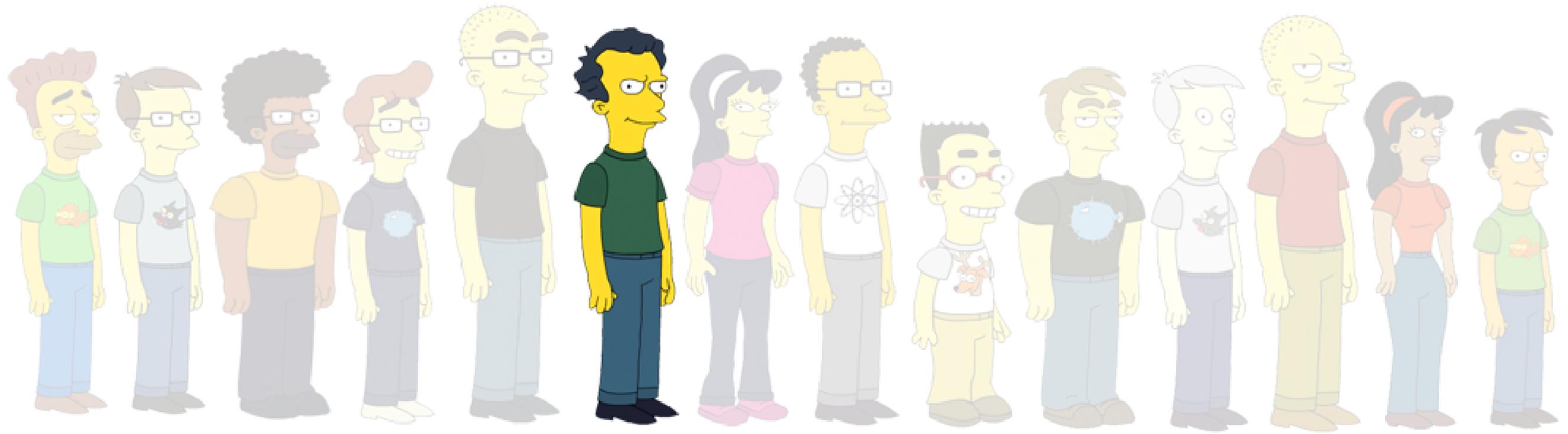


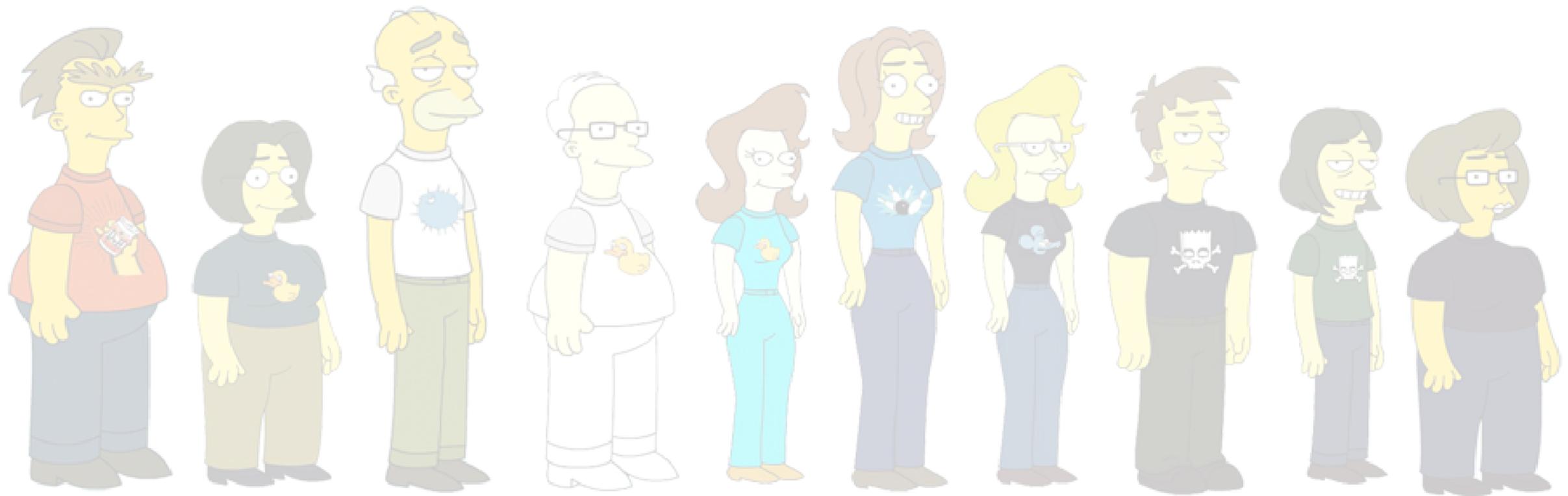
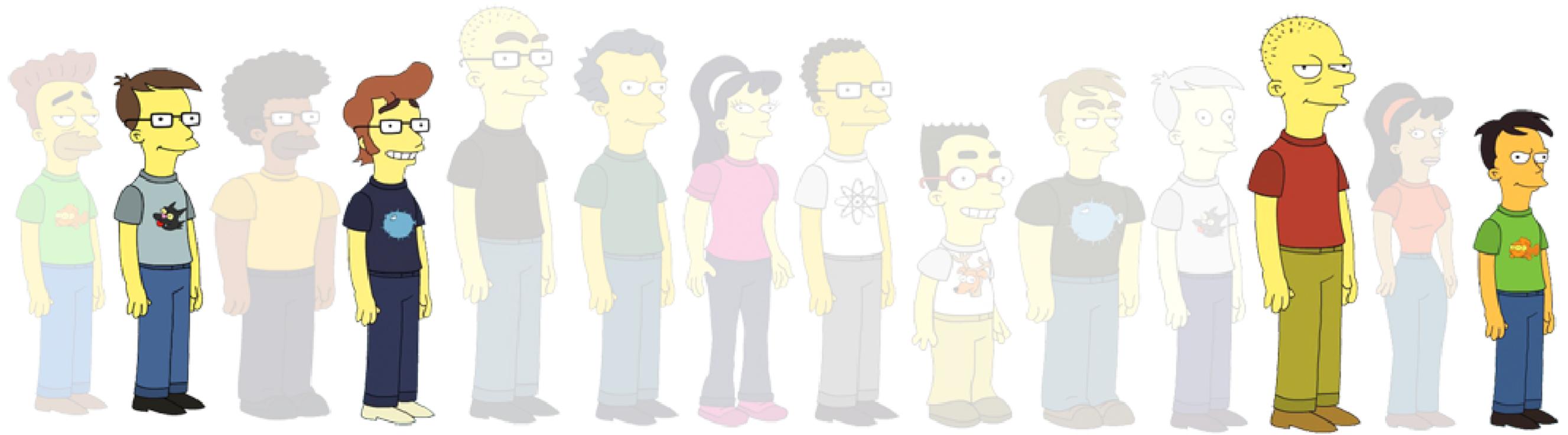


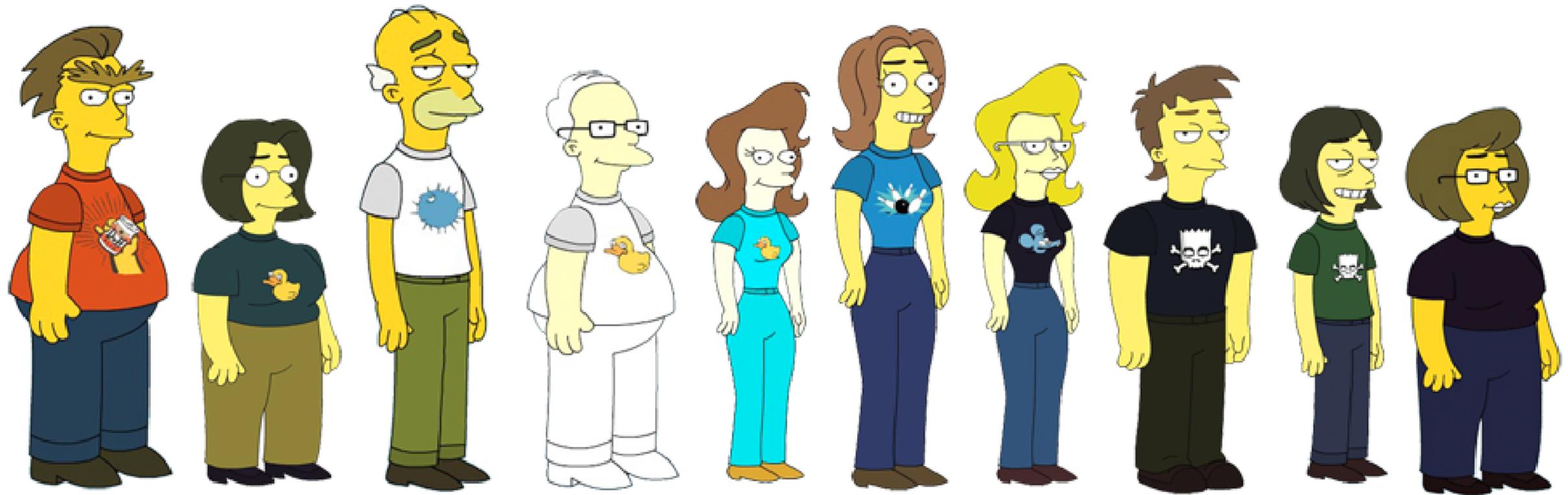
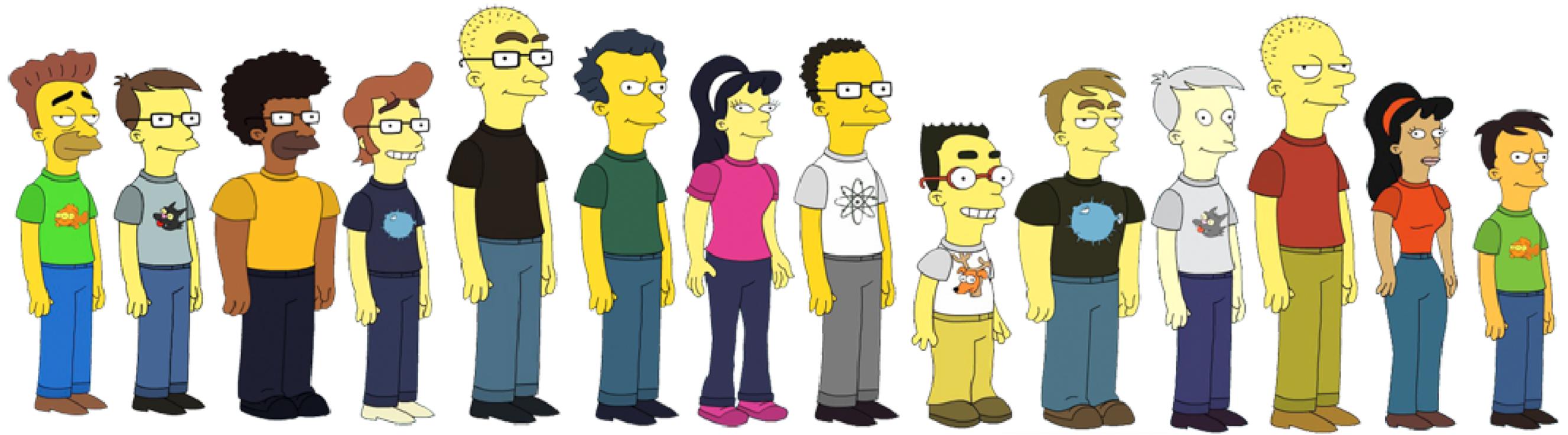












How We Work

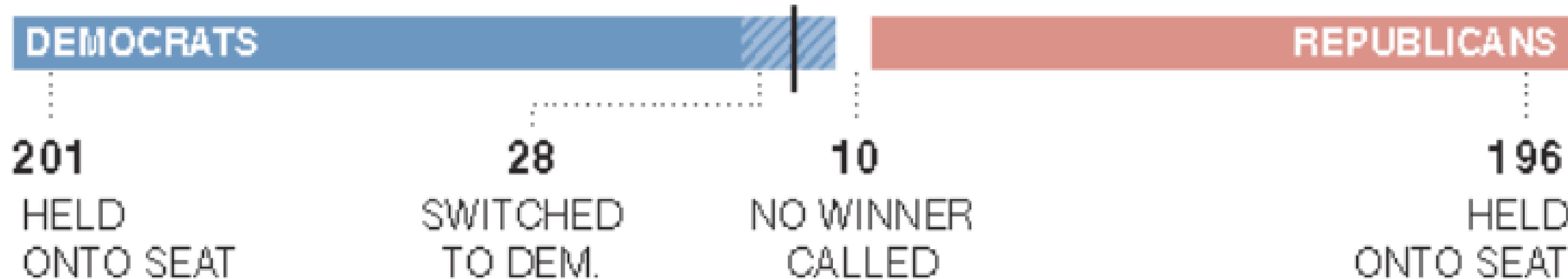
Show,
Don't Tell

Shifts in the House

The House

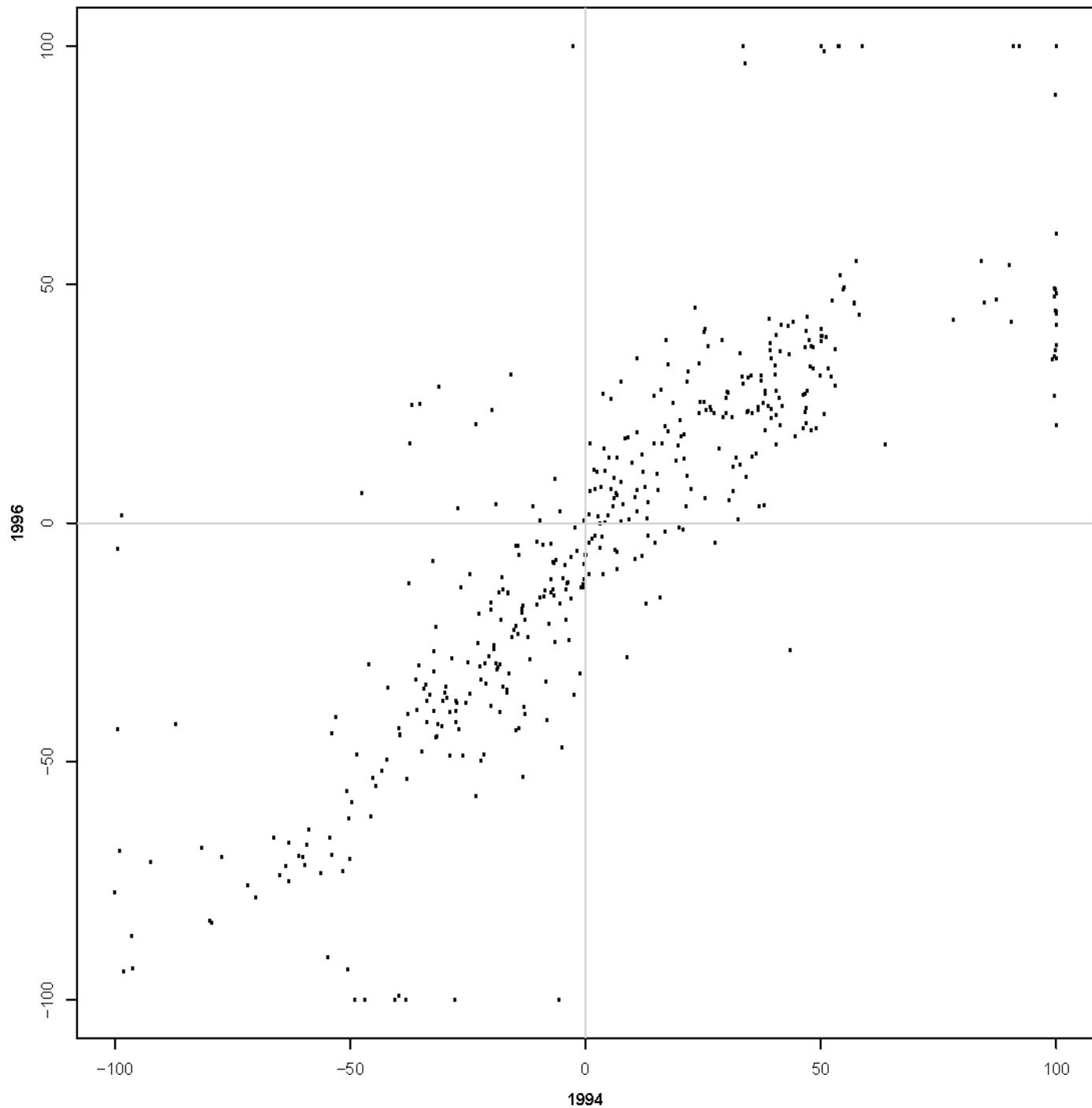
	DEM.	REP.
OLD	203	232
NEW	229	196

Control of the House (218 seats)



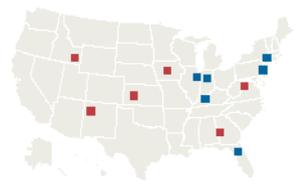
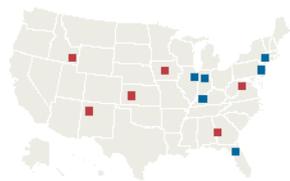
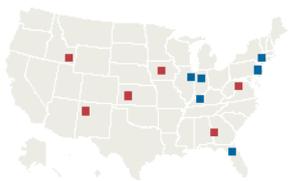
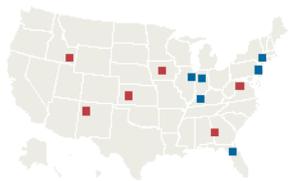
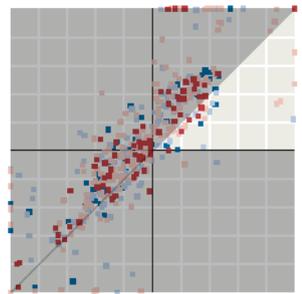
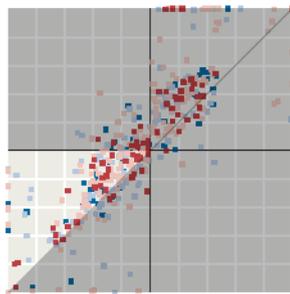
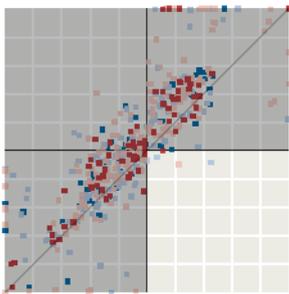
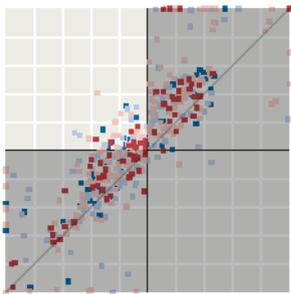
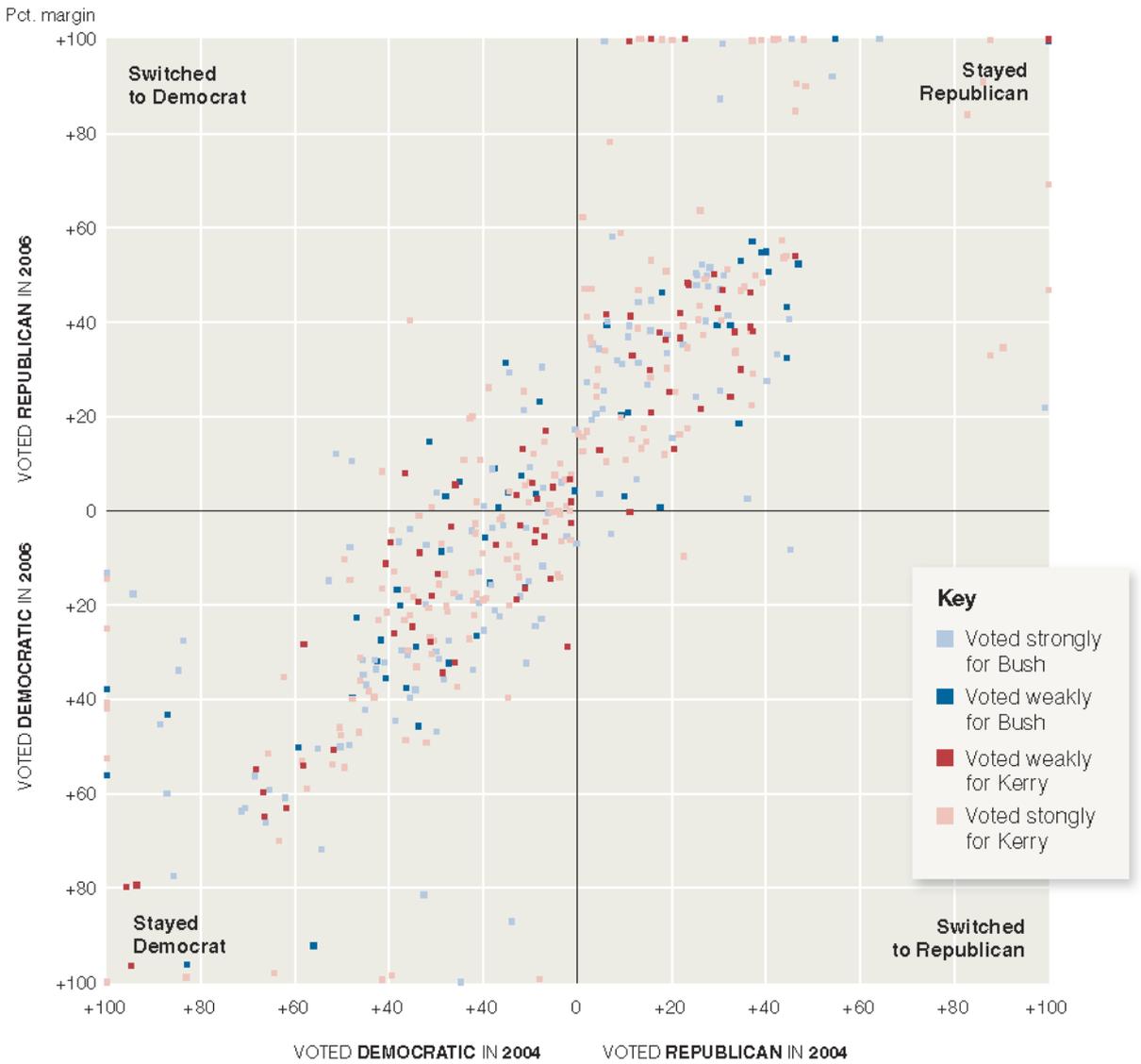
DEMOCRAT

REPUBLICAN



How the House Was Won

Introductory text goes here for about four lines. Introductory text goes here for about four lines.



15 districts

Switched to Democrat

A few lines of description here of the geographic distribution for these districts, or other demographic characteristics that set them apart.

15 districts

Switched to Republican

A few lines of description here of the geographic distribution for these districts, or other demographic characteristics that set them apart.

52 districts

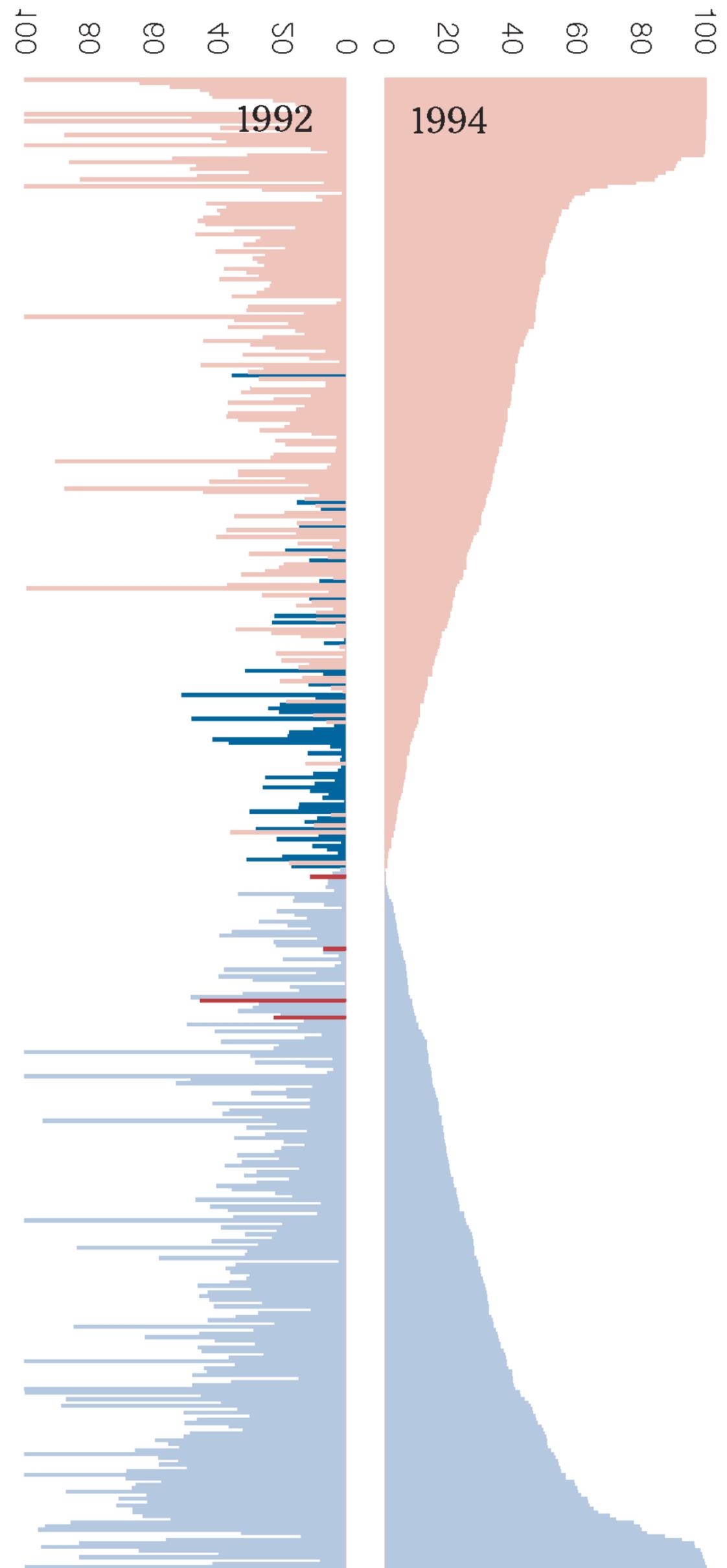
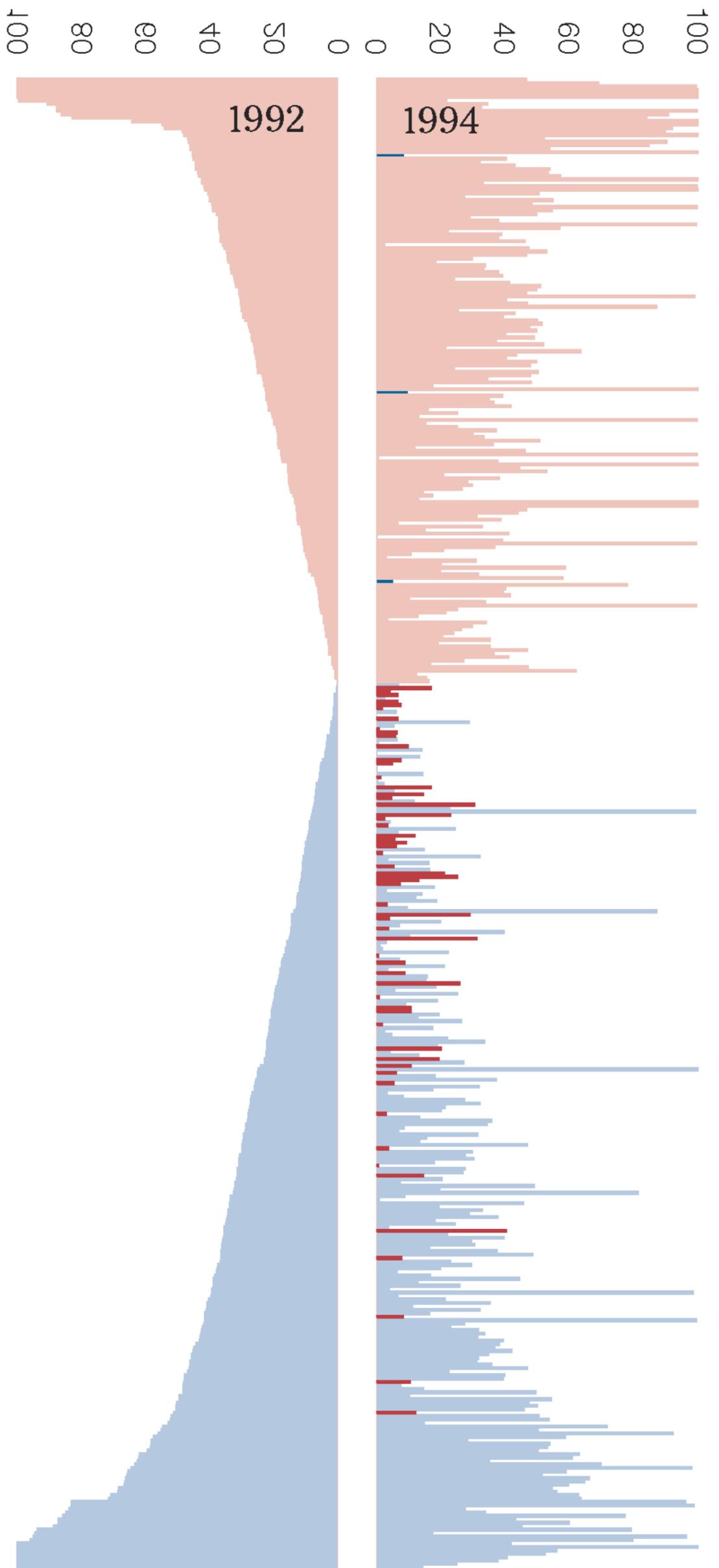
Stayed Democrat, but gained ground

A few lines of description here of the geographic distribution for these districts, or other demographic characteristics

52 districts

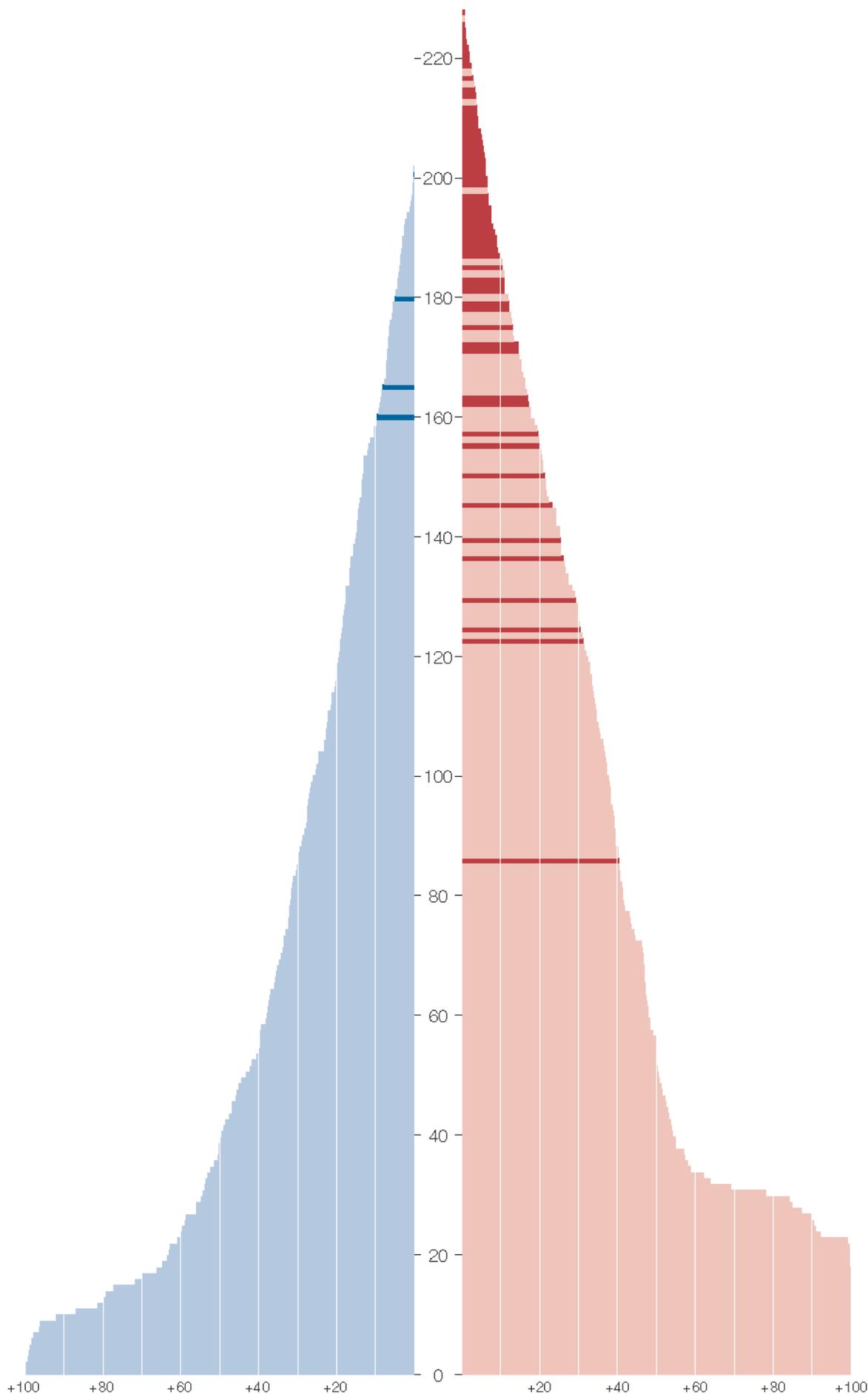
Stayed Republican, but lost ground

A few lines of description here of the geographic distribution for these districts, or other demographic characteristics

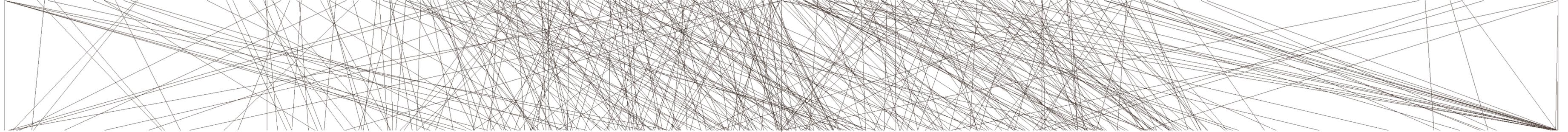


Building a Majority in the House

Introductory text goes here for about four lines. Introductory text goes here for about four lines.



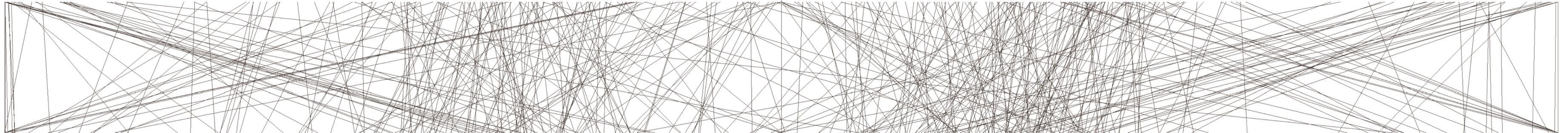
margin in 1992



margin in 1994

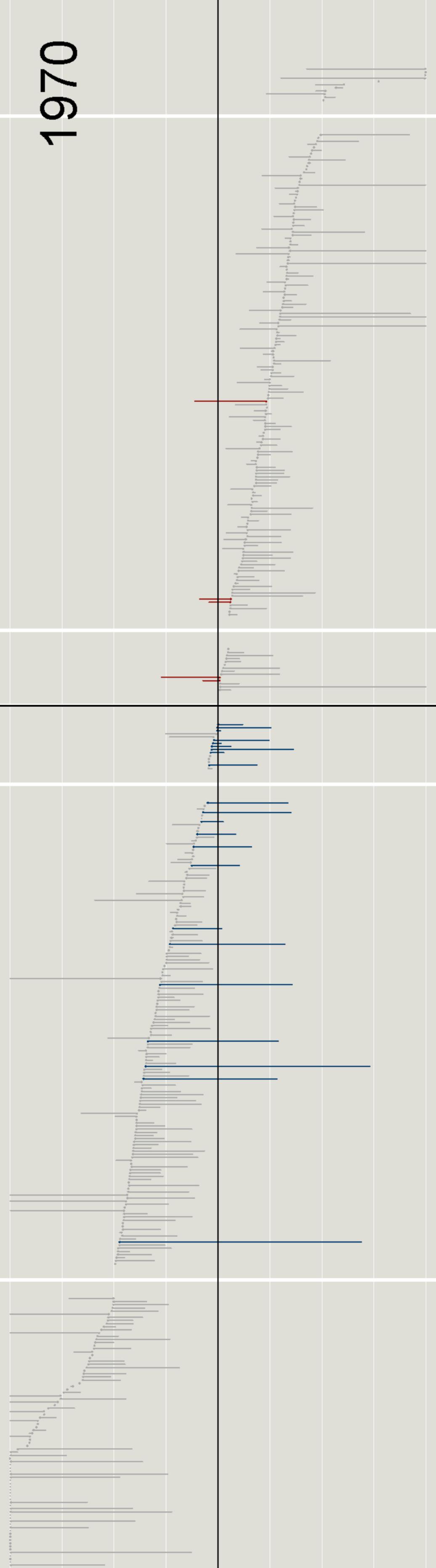


margin in 2002



margin in 2004

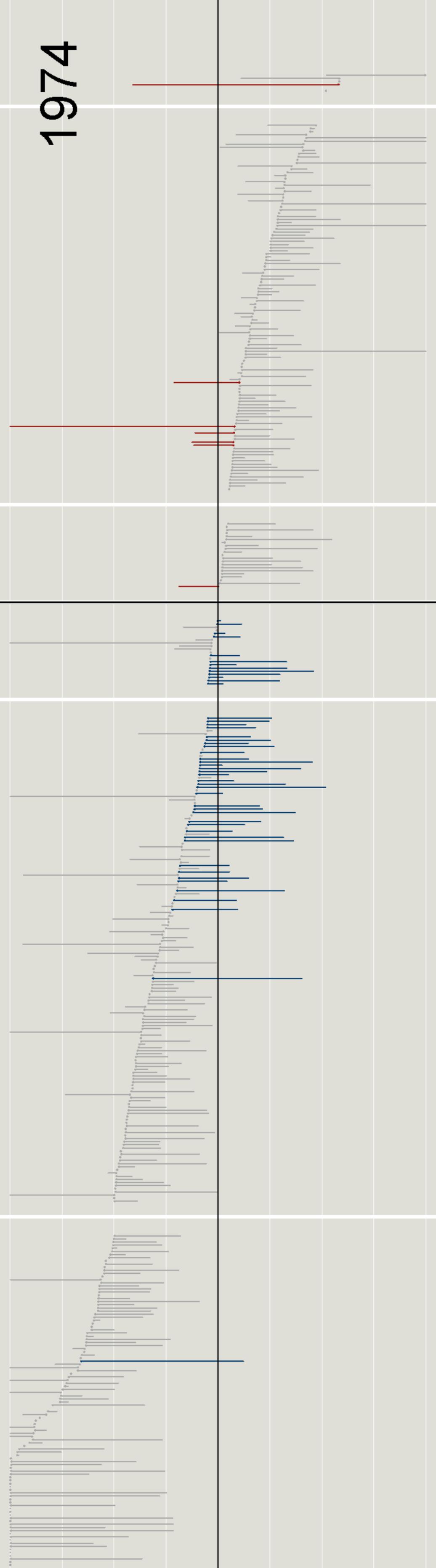
1970



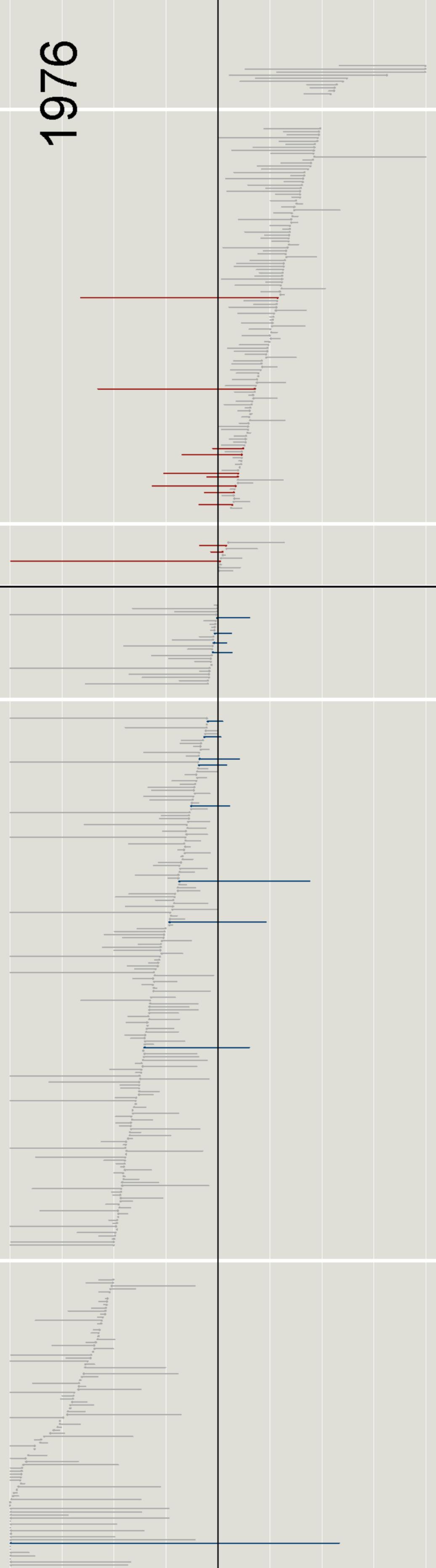
1972



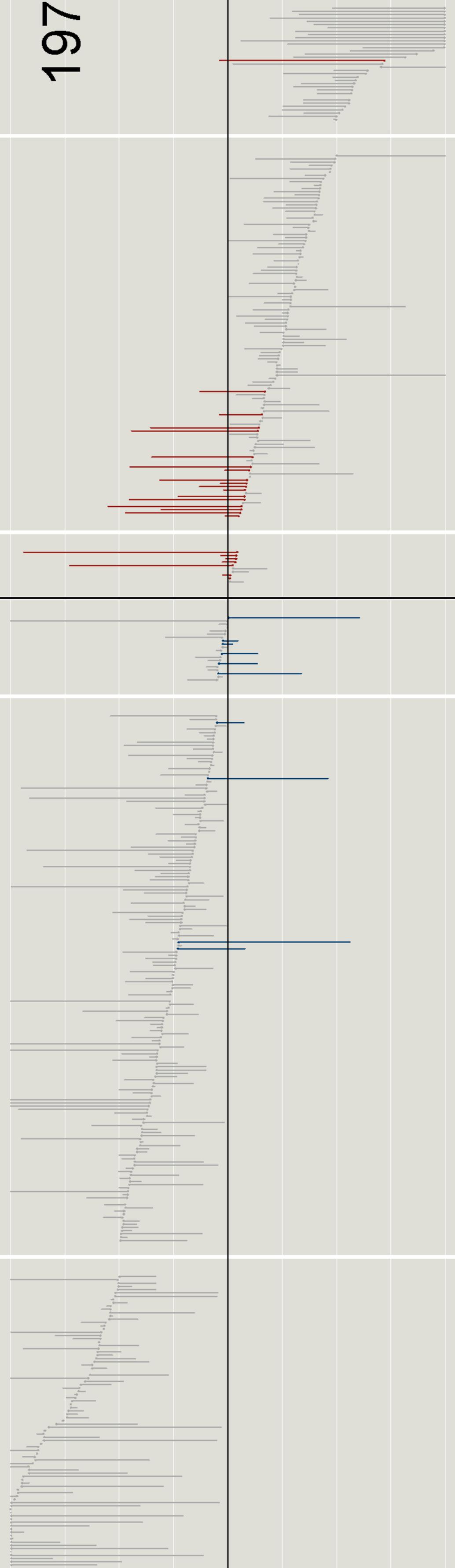
1974



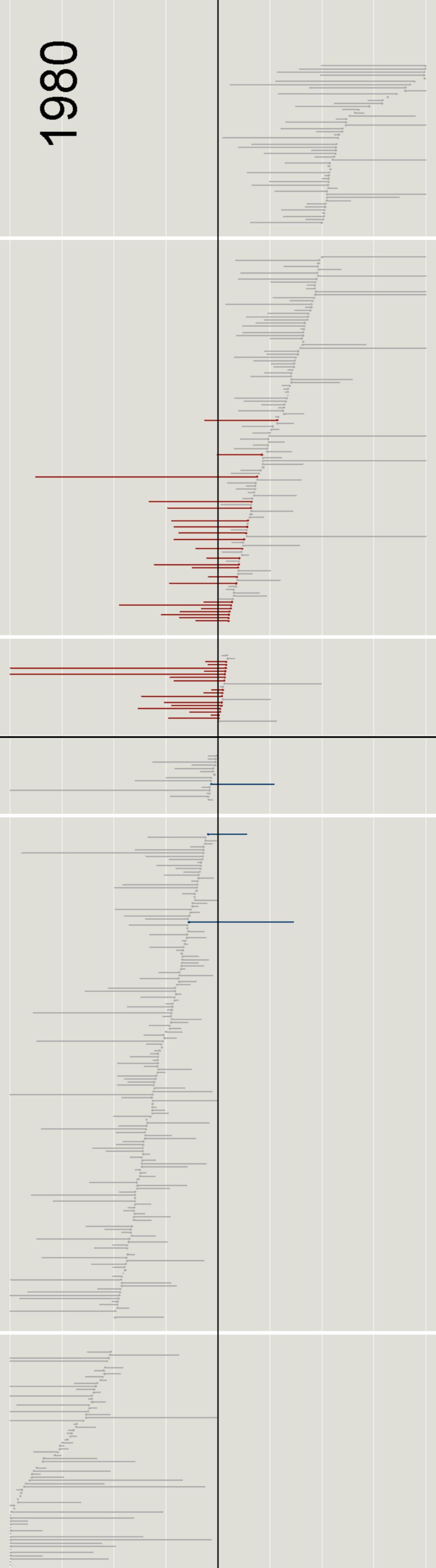
1976



1978



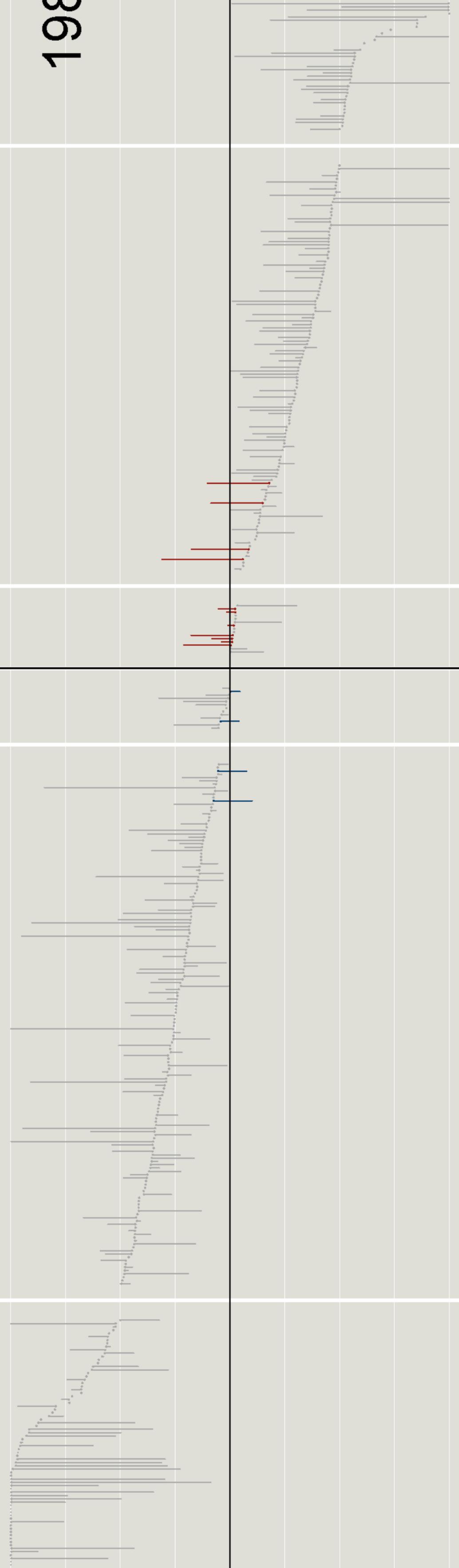
1980



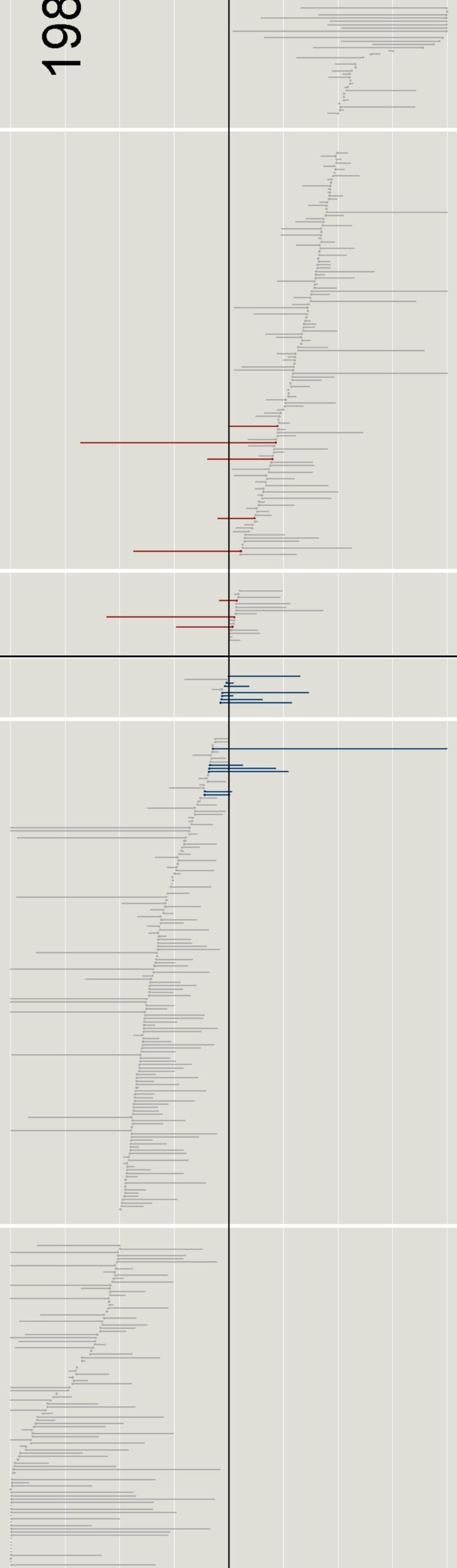
1982



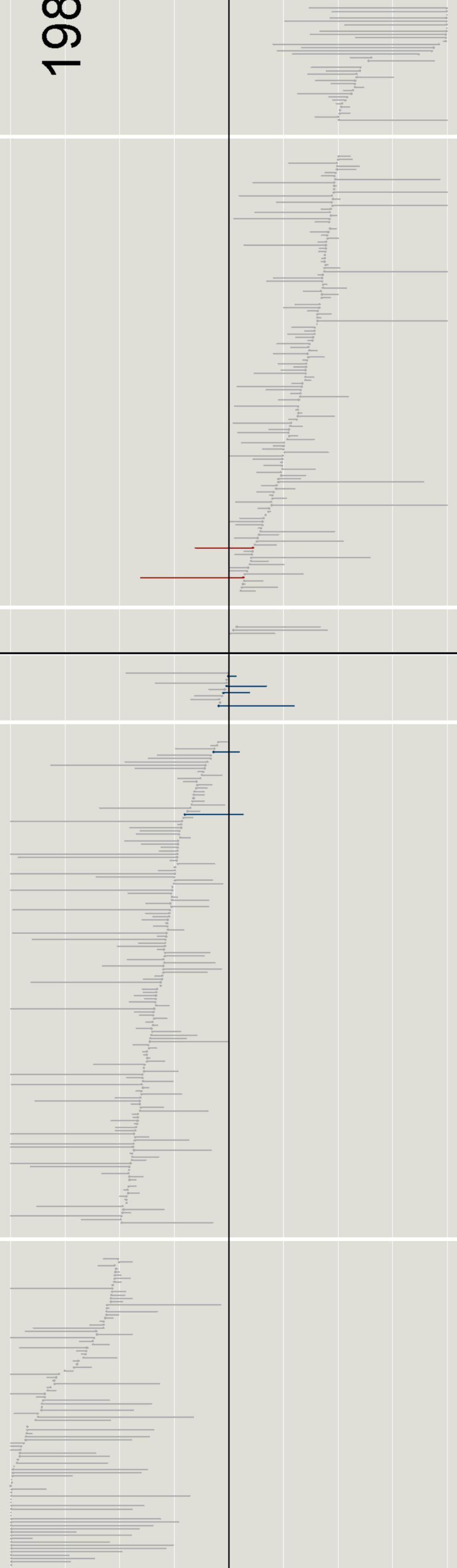
1984



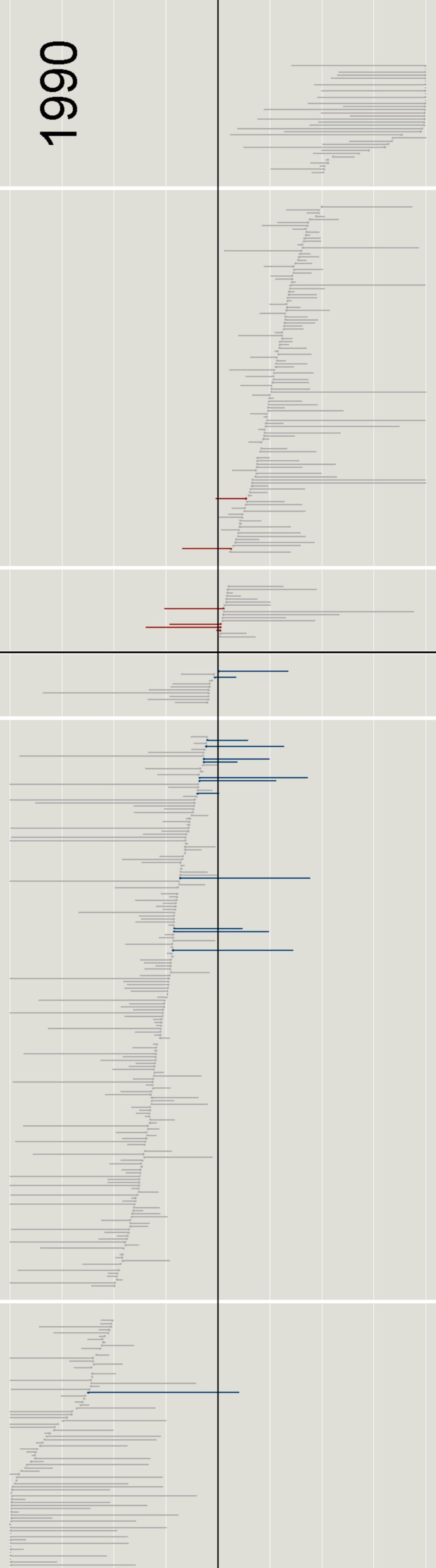
1986



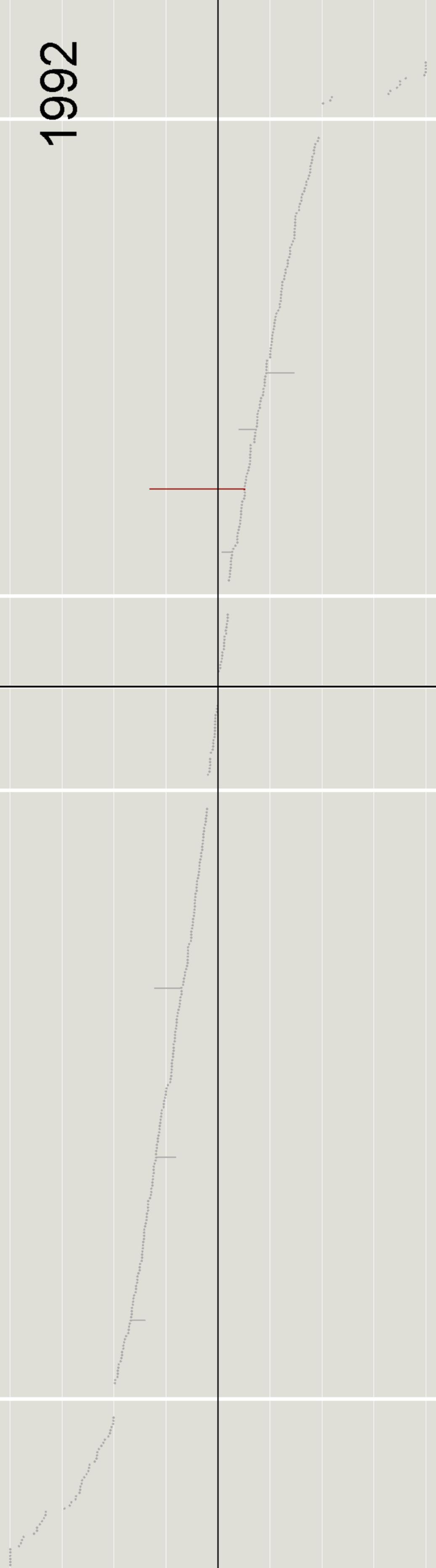
1988



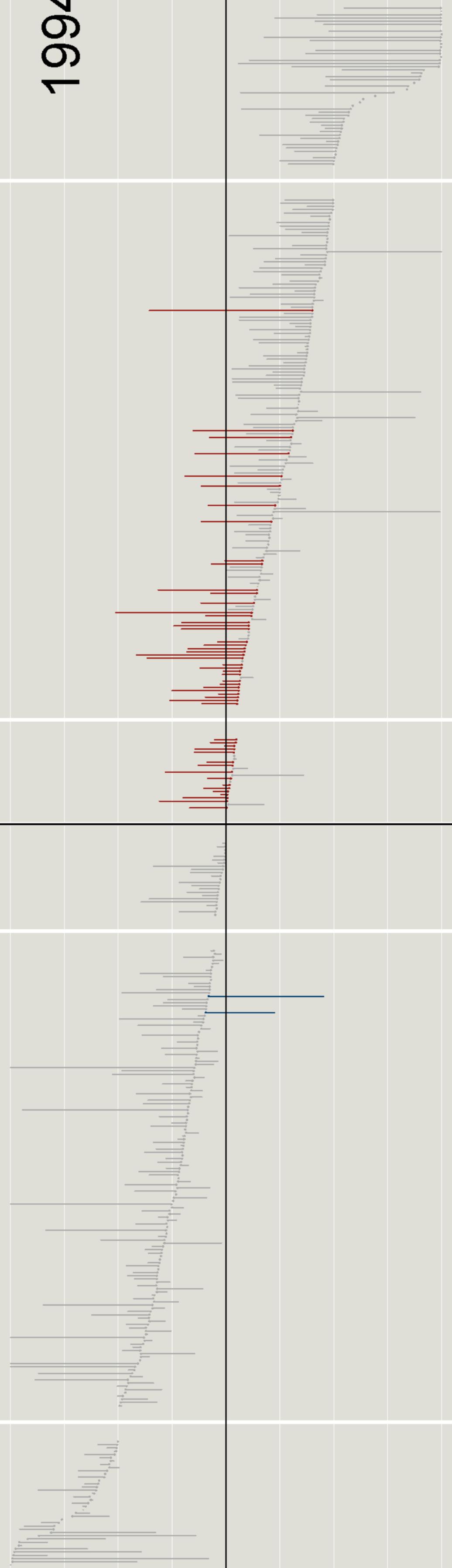
1990



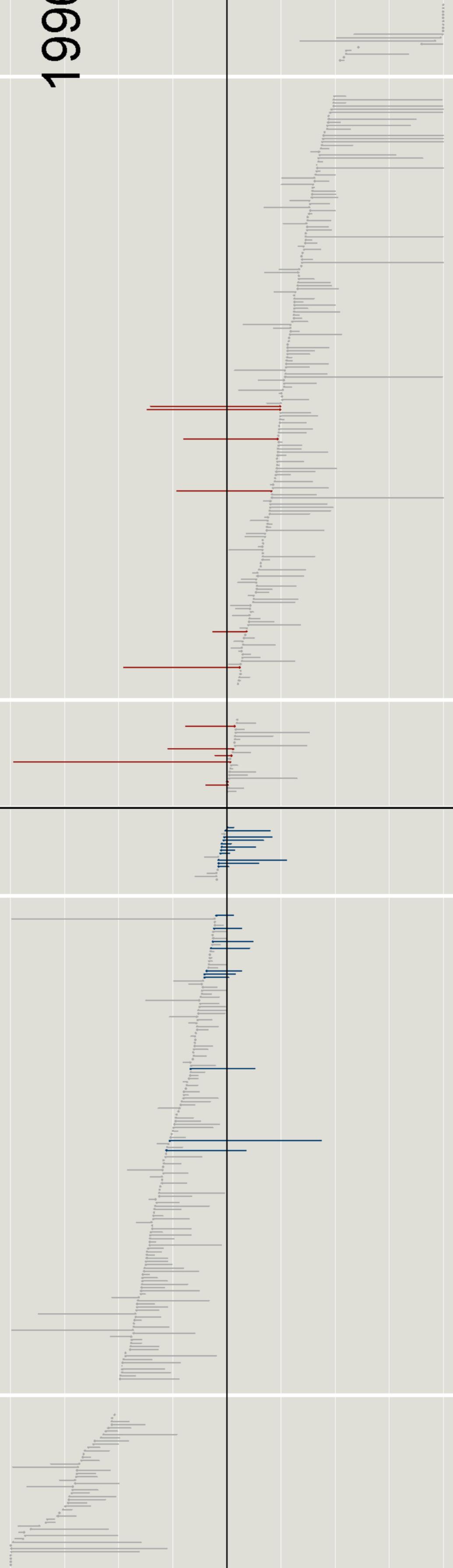
1992



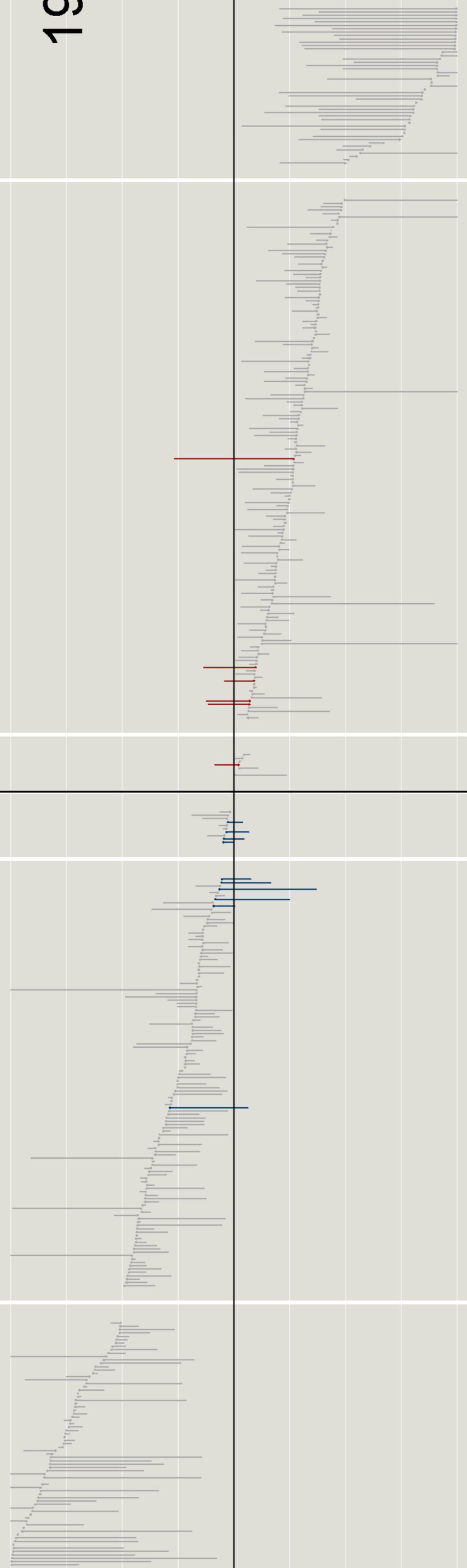
1994



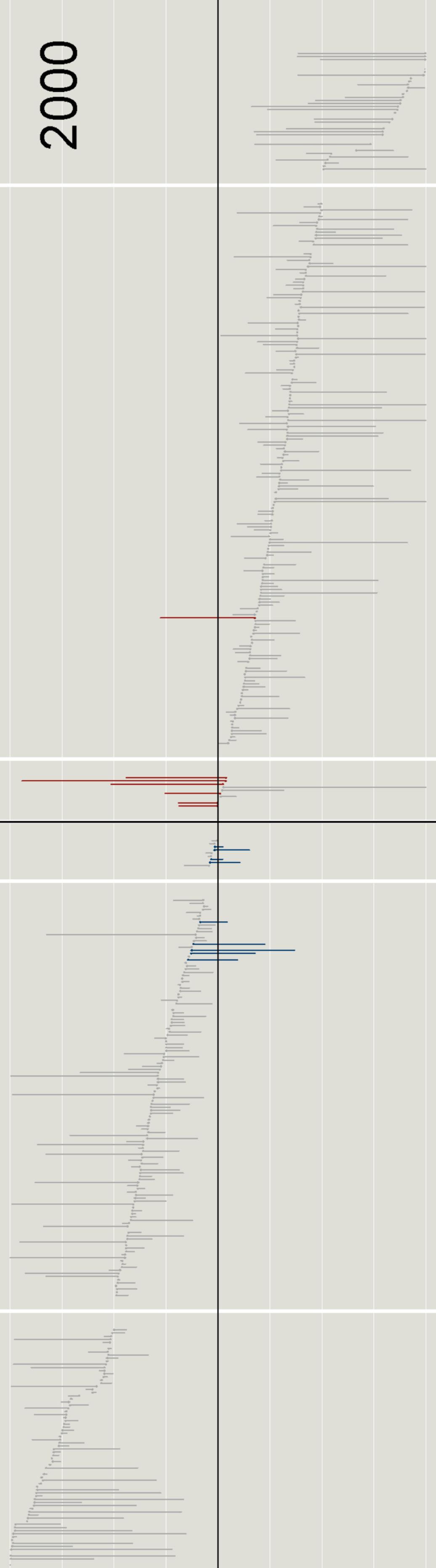
1996



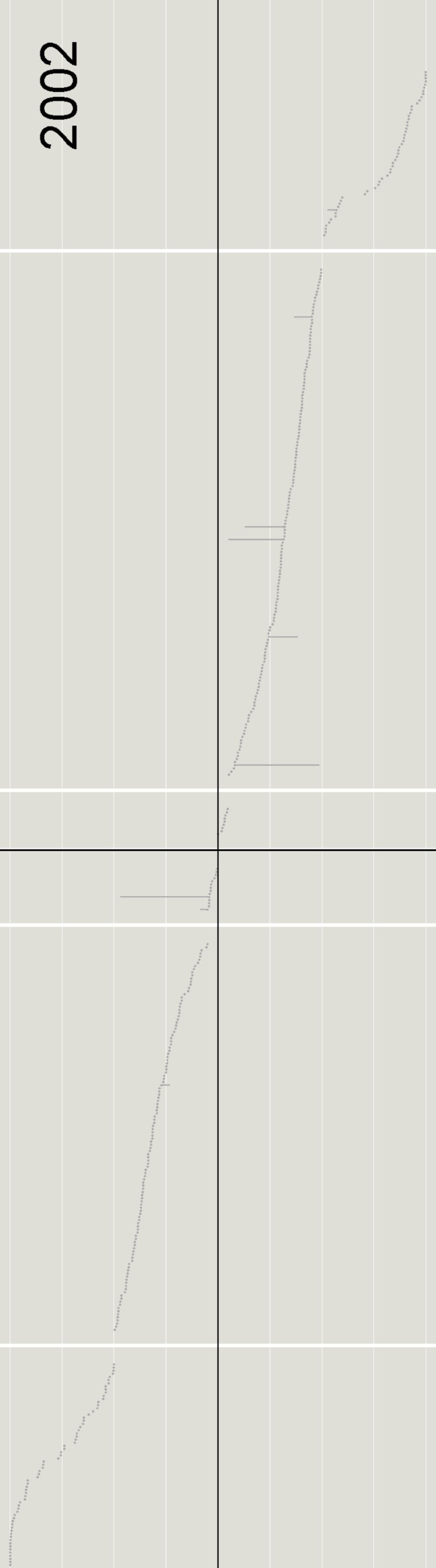
1998



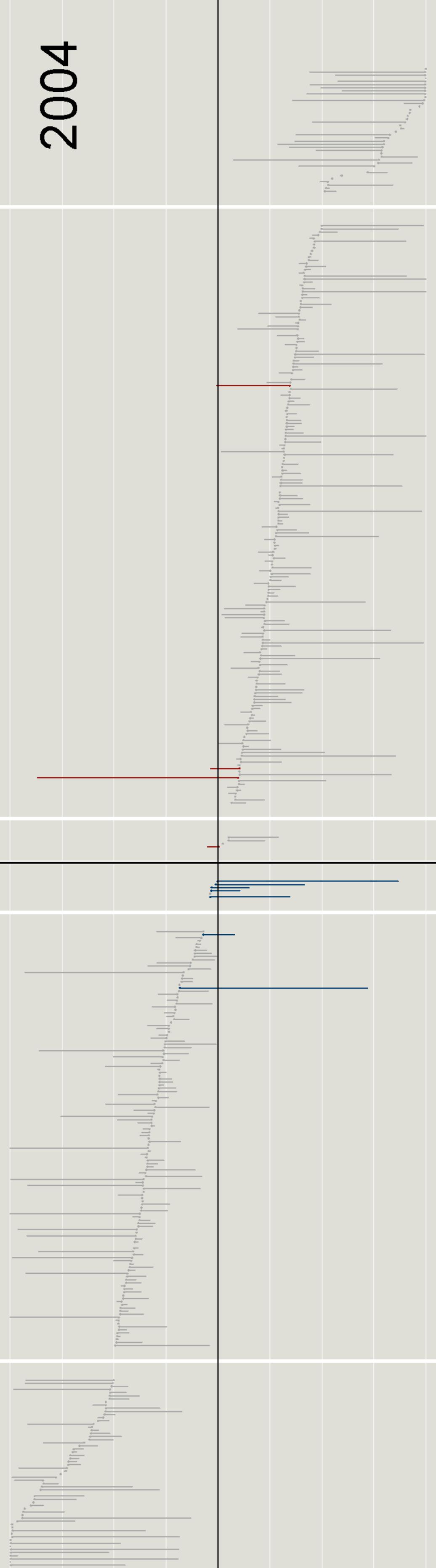
2000



2002



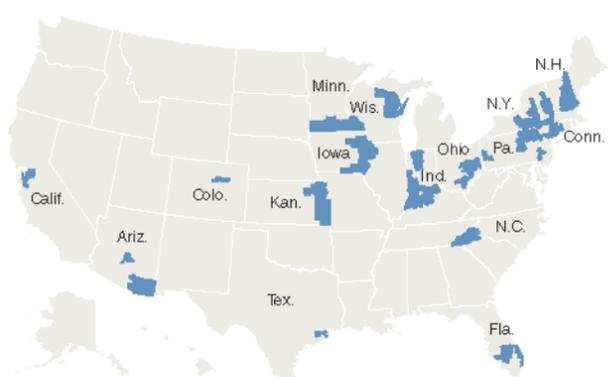
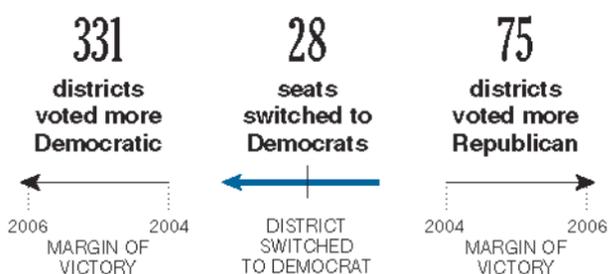
2004



Voters Shift the House to the Democrats

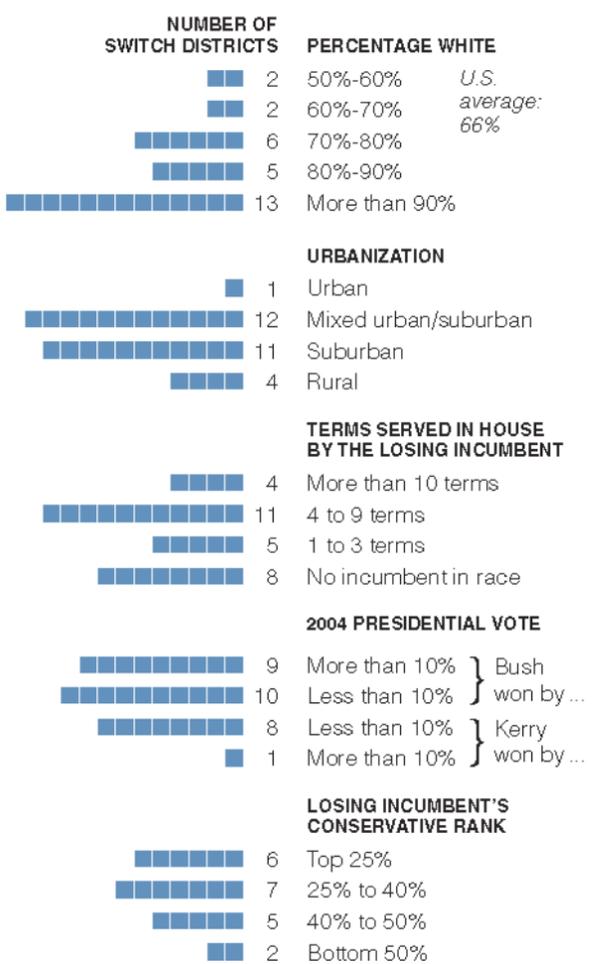
How to Read This Chart

In the chart, every district in the House is represented by an arrow. The arrowhead is the margin of victory in 2006; the tail is the margin in 2004. If the arrow points to the right, the district voted more Republican than in 2004; if it points to the left, the district voted more Democratic. The longer the arrow, the larger the shift.



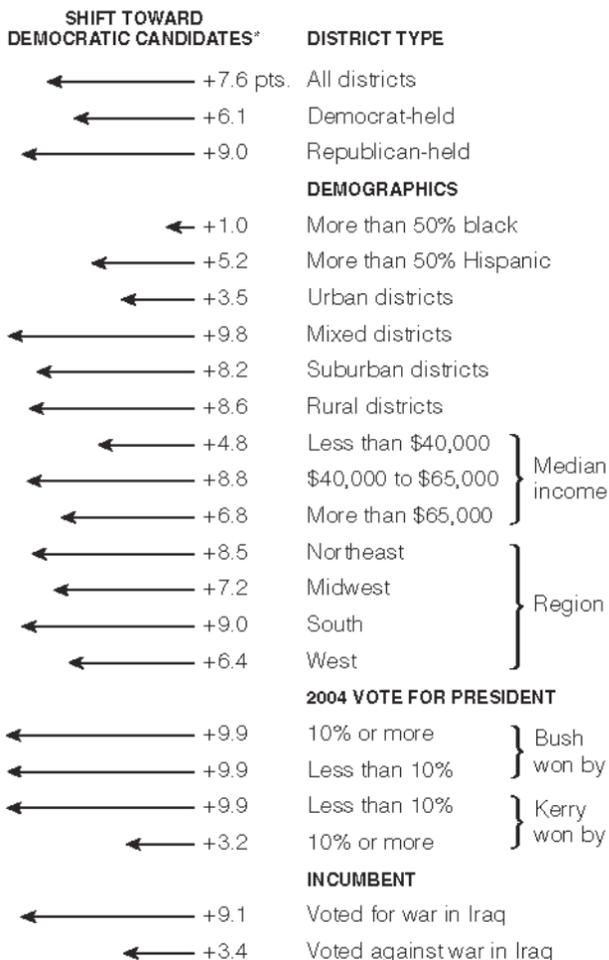
Districts That Switched to the Democrats

This is the first election since at least 1970 in which the Republicans failed to pick up a single Democratic seat, excluding years when districts were redrawn. Democrats benefited from the "six-year itch" that has historically afflicted the party holding the White House midway through a president's second term, particularly when that party has controlled Congress as well. Democrats defeated 20 Republican incumbents, and 19 of the 28 districts that switched to Democrats elected President Bush in 2004. As a group, the districts that switched were mostly white, suburban and middle class.

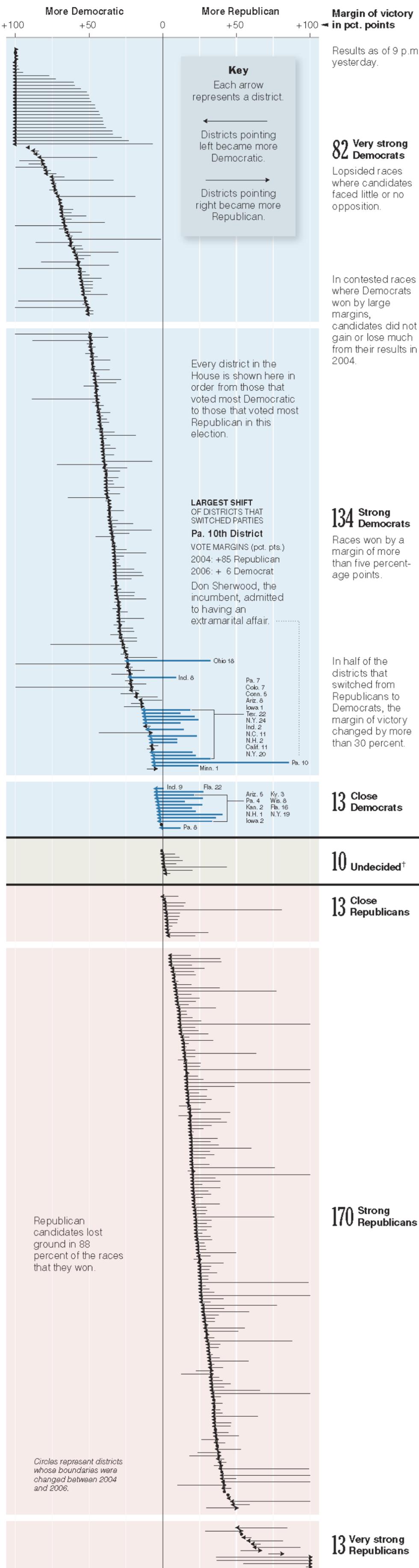


What Happened Across the House

Democrats won by larger margins in more than 80 percent of all the House districts when compared with 2004. Here is how much larger the margins were for Democratic candidates in different categories of districts:



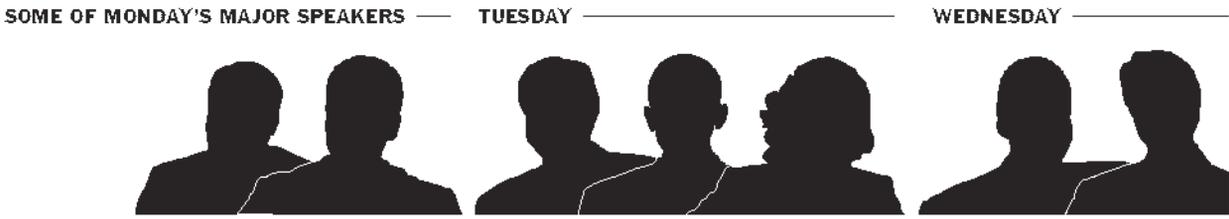
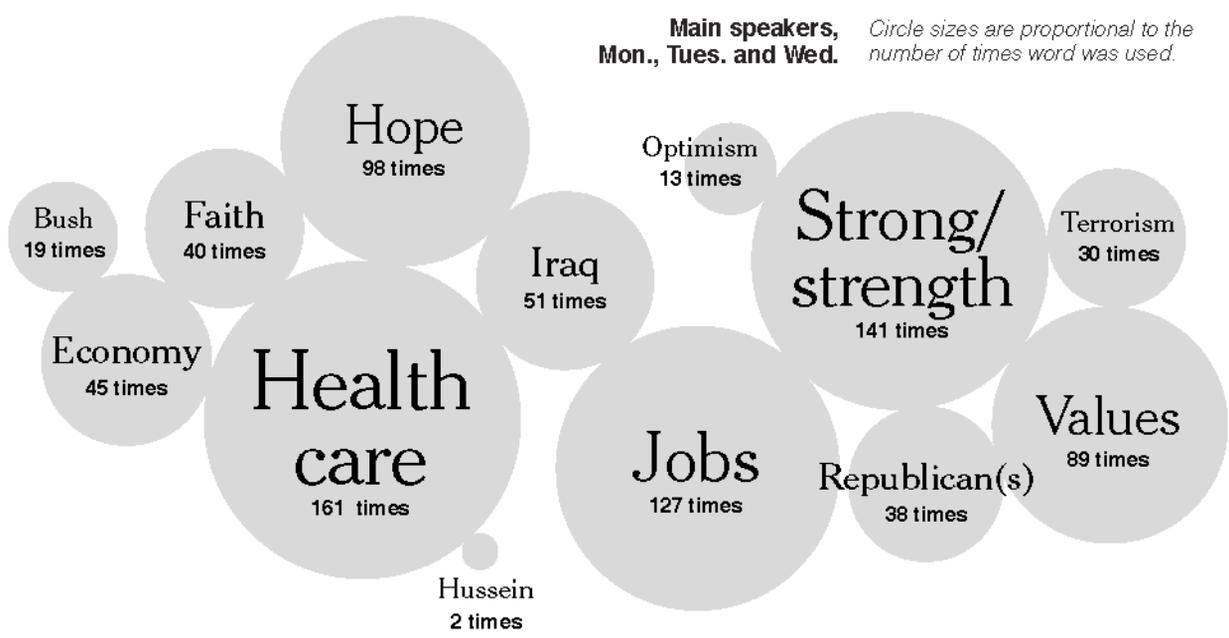
*The median of the differences between the winning margin in 2006 and the margin in 2004.
†Includes two districts that will be decided in runoffs.
Sources: 2004 House data and some incumbent characteristics from the C.O. Voting and Elections Collection; 2006 data from The Associated Press; demographic data from the Census Bureau; 2004 presidential vote data and conservative rankings from the National Journal
Amanda Cox, Matthew Ericson and Archie Tse/The New York Times



Uncover
patterns.

The Words They've Used

Different speakers, including Senator Edward M. Kennedy, shown above preparing for the speech he delivered Tuesday, have emphasized different themes, sometimes indicated by their repeated use of specific words. A look at how often some words have been used.



NUMBER OF USES BY:	Al Gore	Bill Clinton	Edward M. Kennedy	Barack Obama	Teresa Heinz Kerry	Al Sharpton	John Edwards
Health care		5	2	1	1	2	9
Strong/strength	2	5	3		1	1	5
Jobs	3	6	1	5	1		6
Values		3	2	2		4	8
Hope	2		7	13	5	1	8
Faith		1	3	6	2		1
Economy	2	3	1	1	1		1
Republican(s)	2	8		2		1	
Iraq	3	2	1	3		3	10
Terrorism	1		3			1	2
Optimism	1		2	1	1		1
Bush	1		1			2	
Hussein							

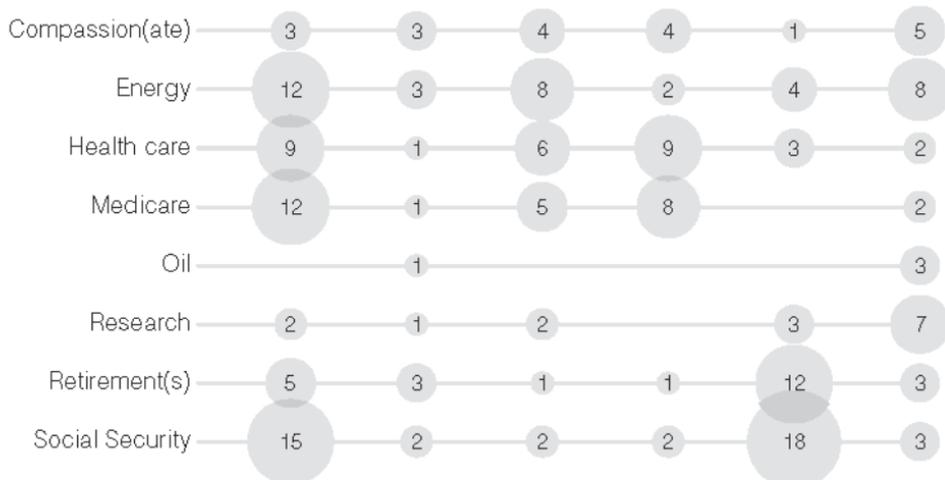
Source: Federal News Service transcripts of speeches

The Words That Were Used

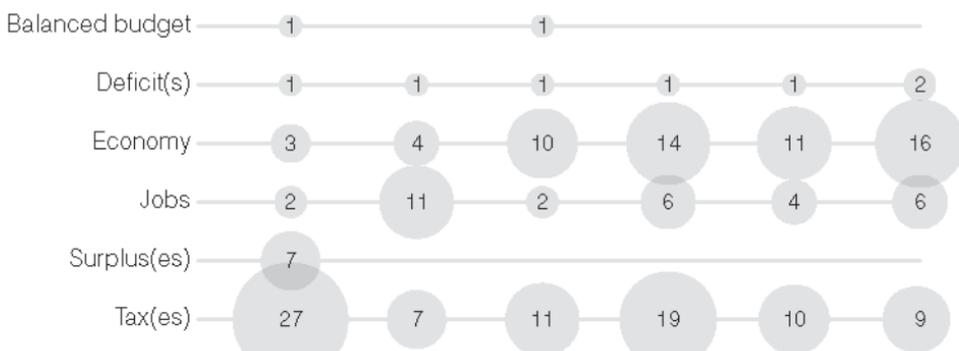
Number of times President Bush used the following words or phrases in State of the Union addresses.



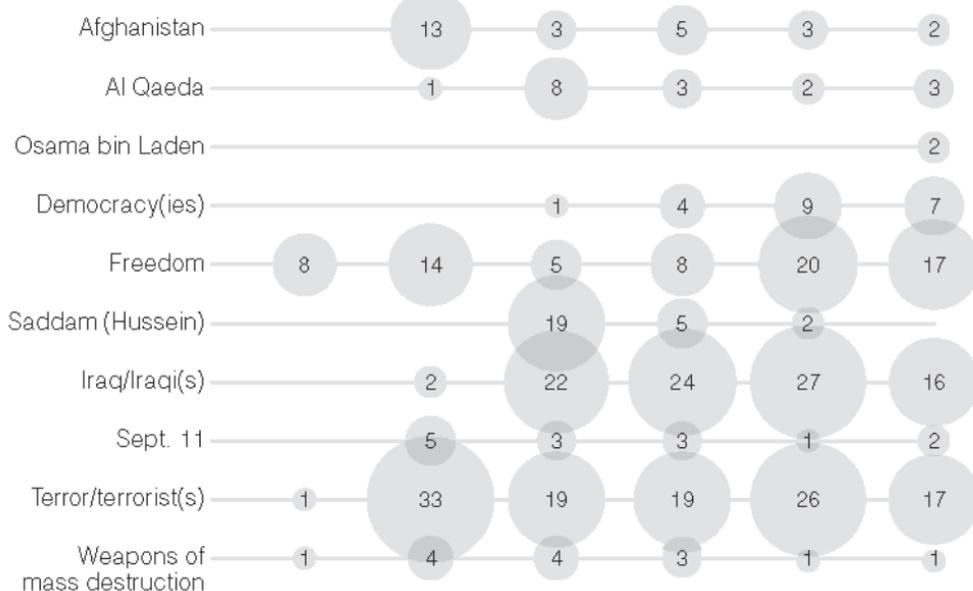
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS



TAXES AND THE ECONOMY



TERRORISM AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS



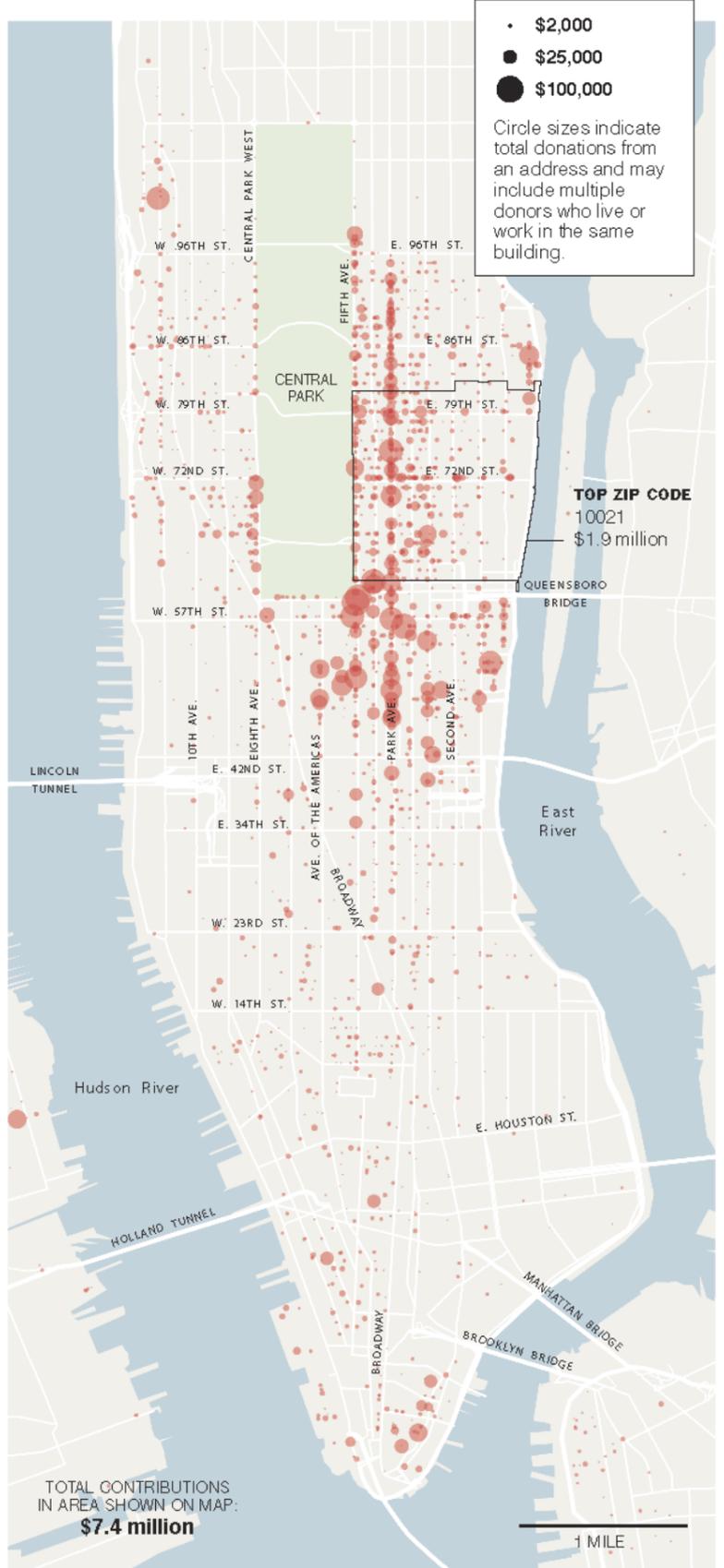
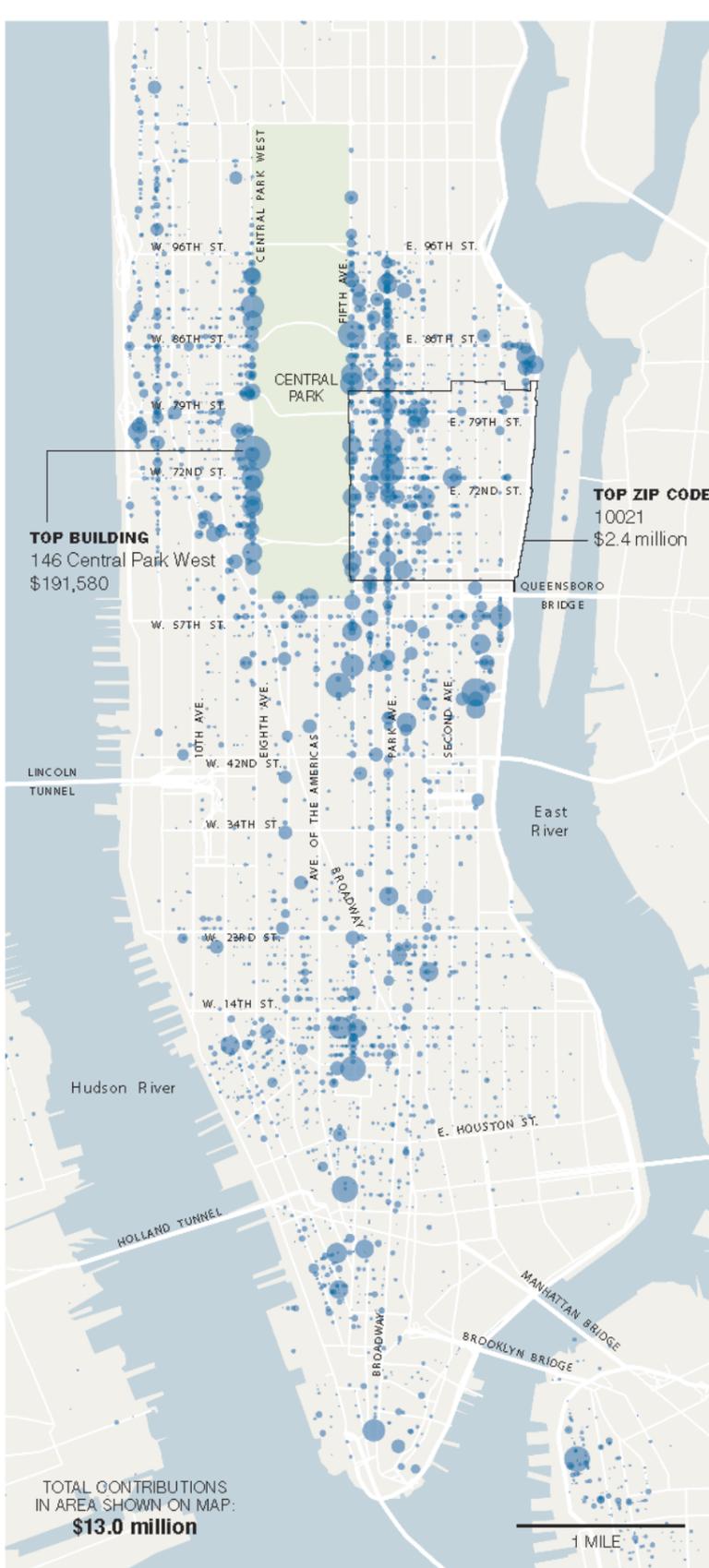
In Presidential Politics, Where the Donors Are

By plotting the addresses of donors to presidential campaigns and the national party committees on a map, patterns of giving emerge. Data from the Federal Election Commission shows apartment buildings, offices and other addresses where the occupants have given tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars to support the candidates. *MATTHEW ERICSON*

JOHN KERRY ← Contributions to each candidate and his party's national committee → **GEORGE W. BUSH**
and the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee

Manhattan

For both sides, the top ZIP code in the nation for contributions was 10021 on the Upper East Side. Mr. Kerry's appeal, however, was greater throughout much of the rest of Manhattan, bringing in more money than Mr. Bush and the R.N.C. in areas like the Upper West Side, Greenwich Village and SoHo.

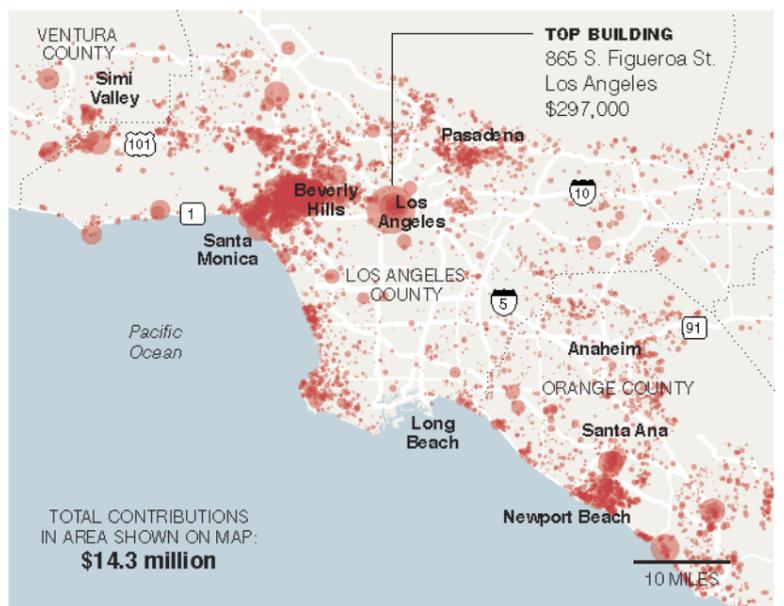
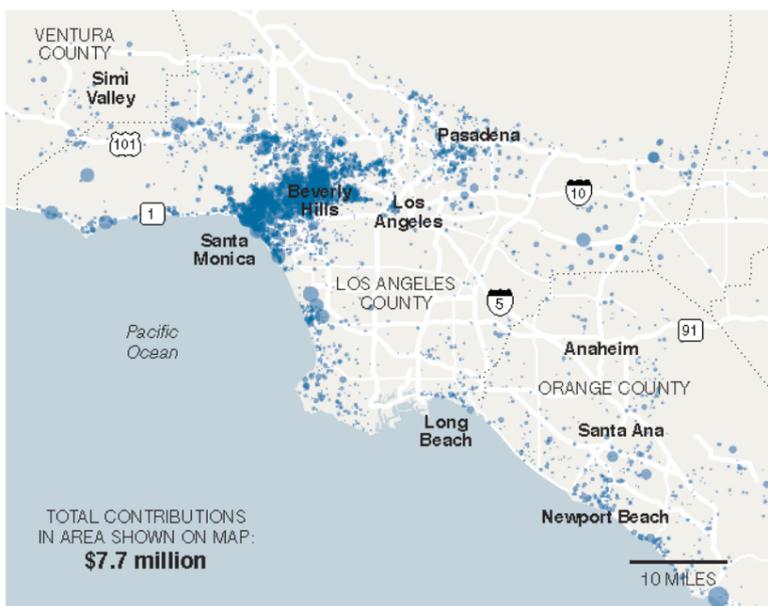


• \$2,000
● \$25,000
● \$100,000

Circle sizes indicate total donations from an address and may include multiple donors who live or work in the same building.

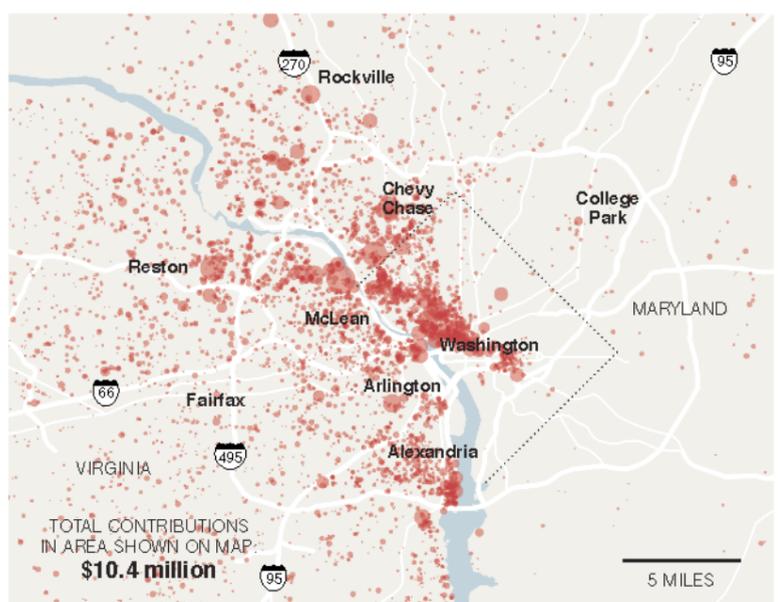
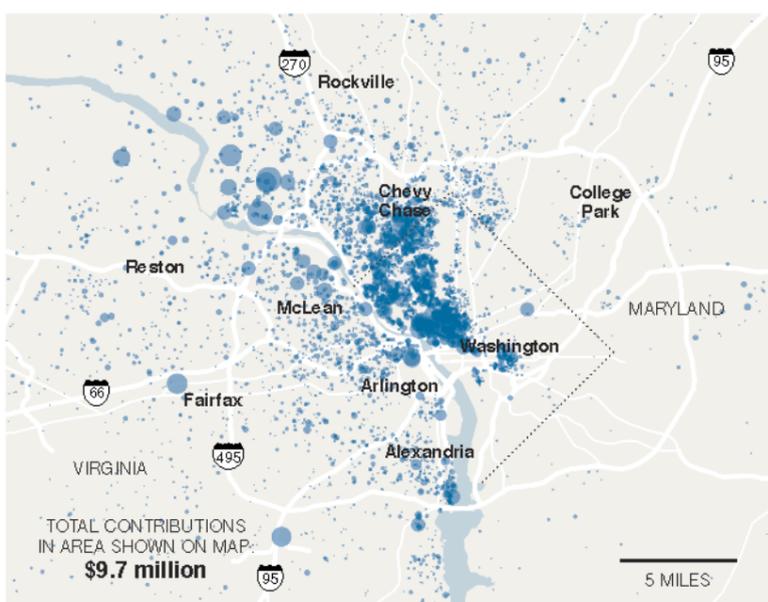
Los Angeles Area

Mr. Bush and the R.N.C. led not only in traditionally Republican areas, like Orange County, but also in Los Angeles itself.



Washington, D.C. Area

While Mr. Kerry and the D.N.C. raised more money in Washington, suburbs such as McLean, Arlington and Alexandria were more Republican in giving.



ABOUT THE DATA The maps are based on the addresses of donors as reported by the campaigns to the Federal Election Commission. The F.E.C. requires that an address be listed for each donor; it does not specify whether the address is a home address or work address, so the types of addresses shown on the map vary. The maps do not include 15 percent of contributions which were missing addresses, had addresses that could not be found or listed post office boxes rather than street addresses. Data include itemized contributions of \$200 or more by individuals from Jan. 1, 2003 through April 30, 2004 to the presidential campaigns and national party committees.

Sources: Federal Election Commission; Queens College Department of Sociology

The New York Times

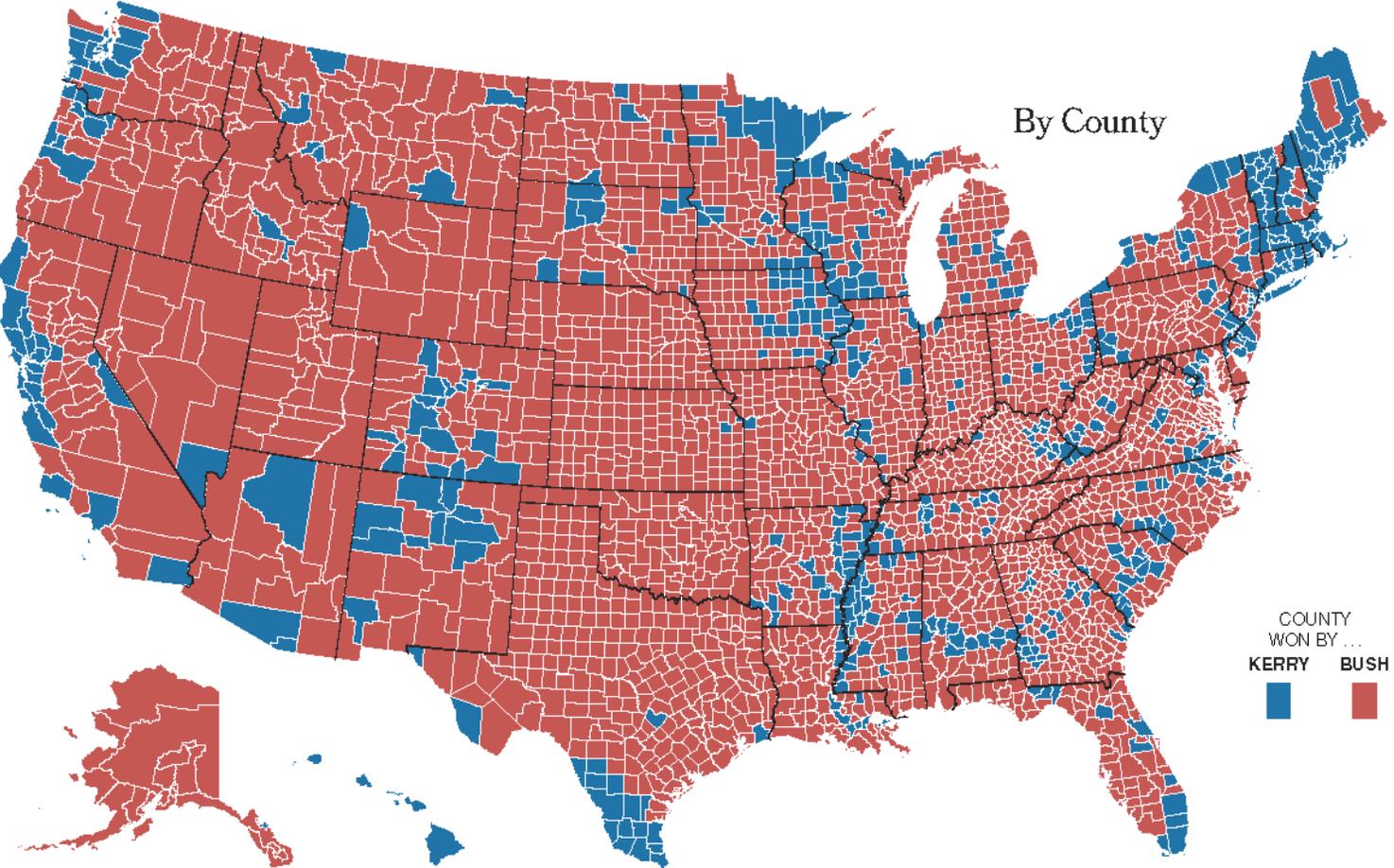
[http://www.nytimes.com/ref/washington/
20070123_STATEOFUNION.html](http://www.nytimes.com/ref/washington/20070123_STATEOFUNION.html)

[http://politics.nytimes.com/election-guide/
2008/finances/index.html](http://politics.nytimes.com/election-guide/2008/finances/index.html)

Honest
portrayal.

By County

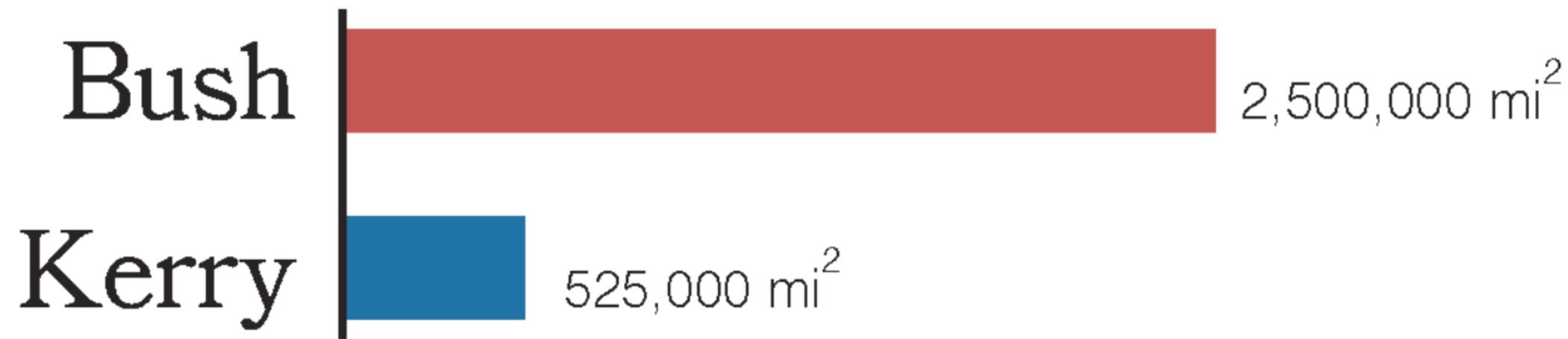
COUNTY
WON BY ...
KERRY BUSH



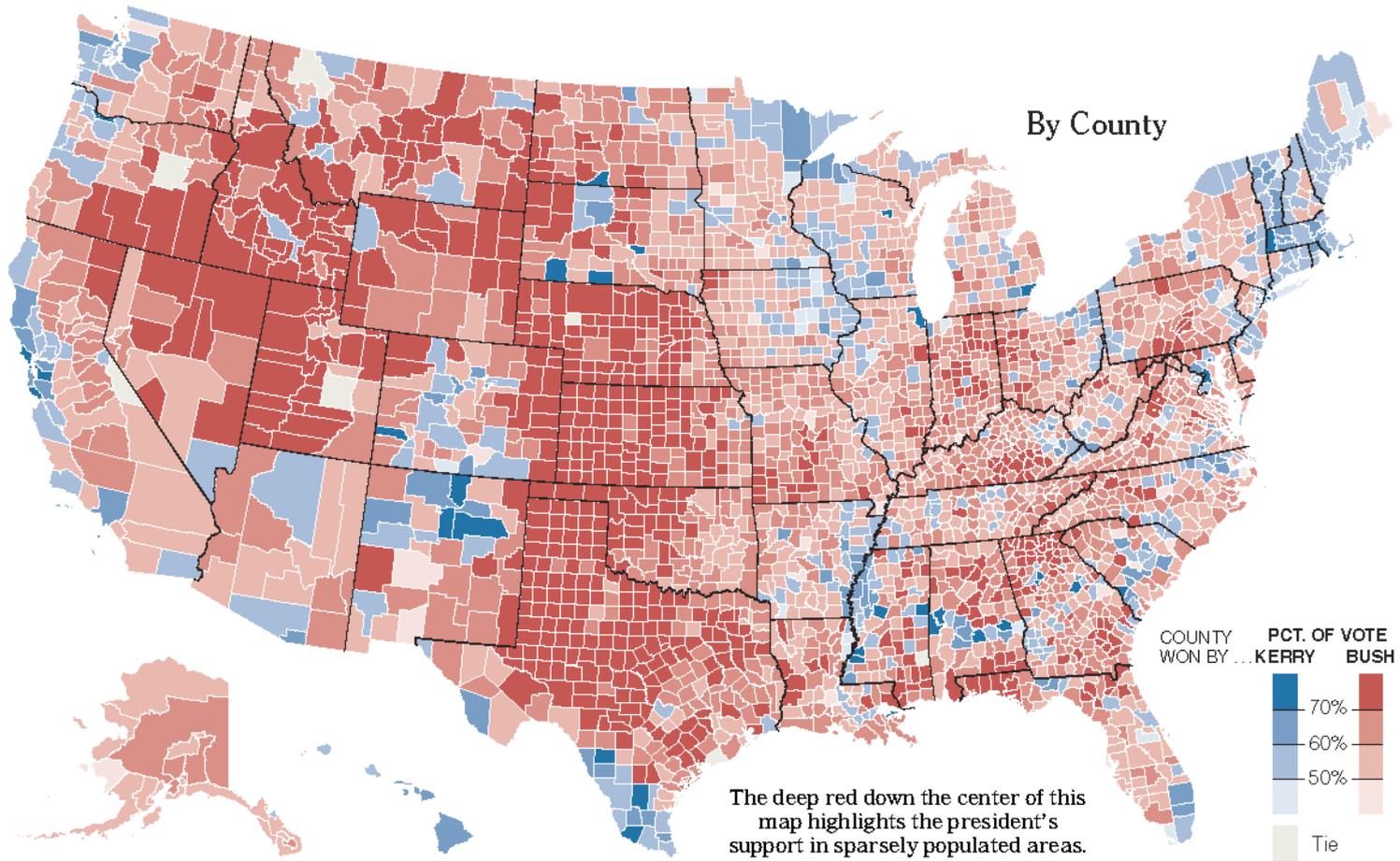
2004 Popular Vote

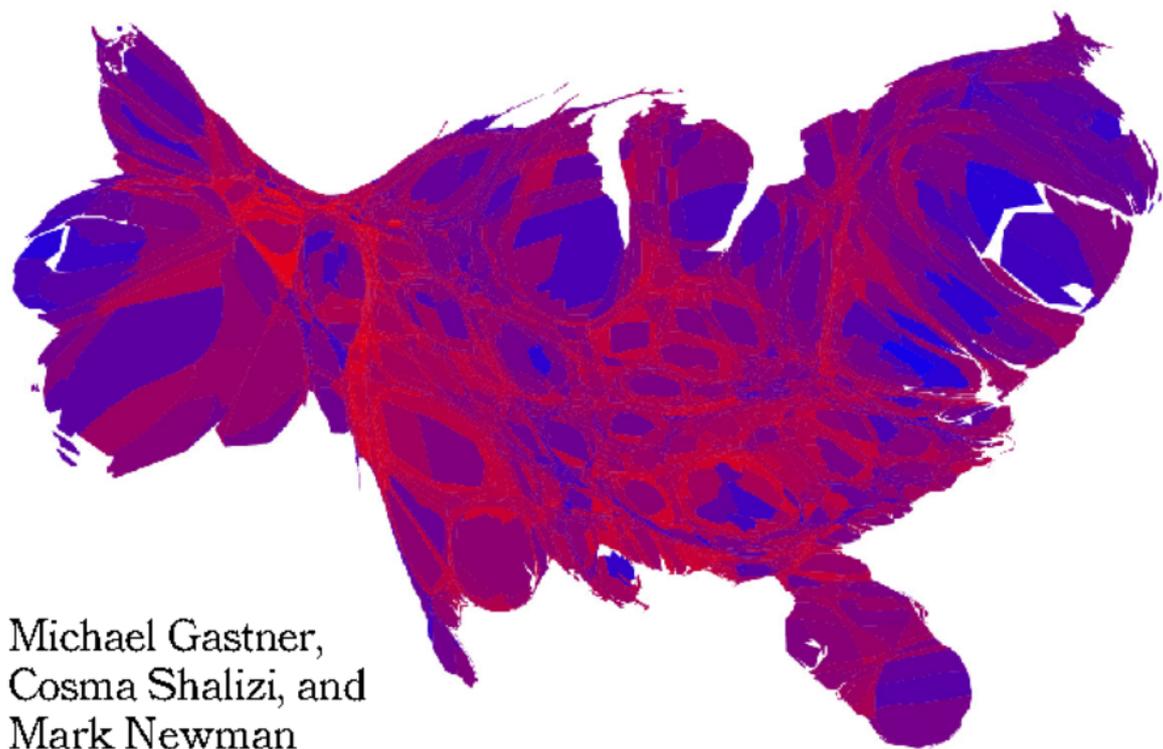


Amount of red and blue shown on map



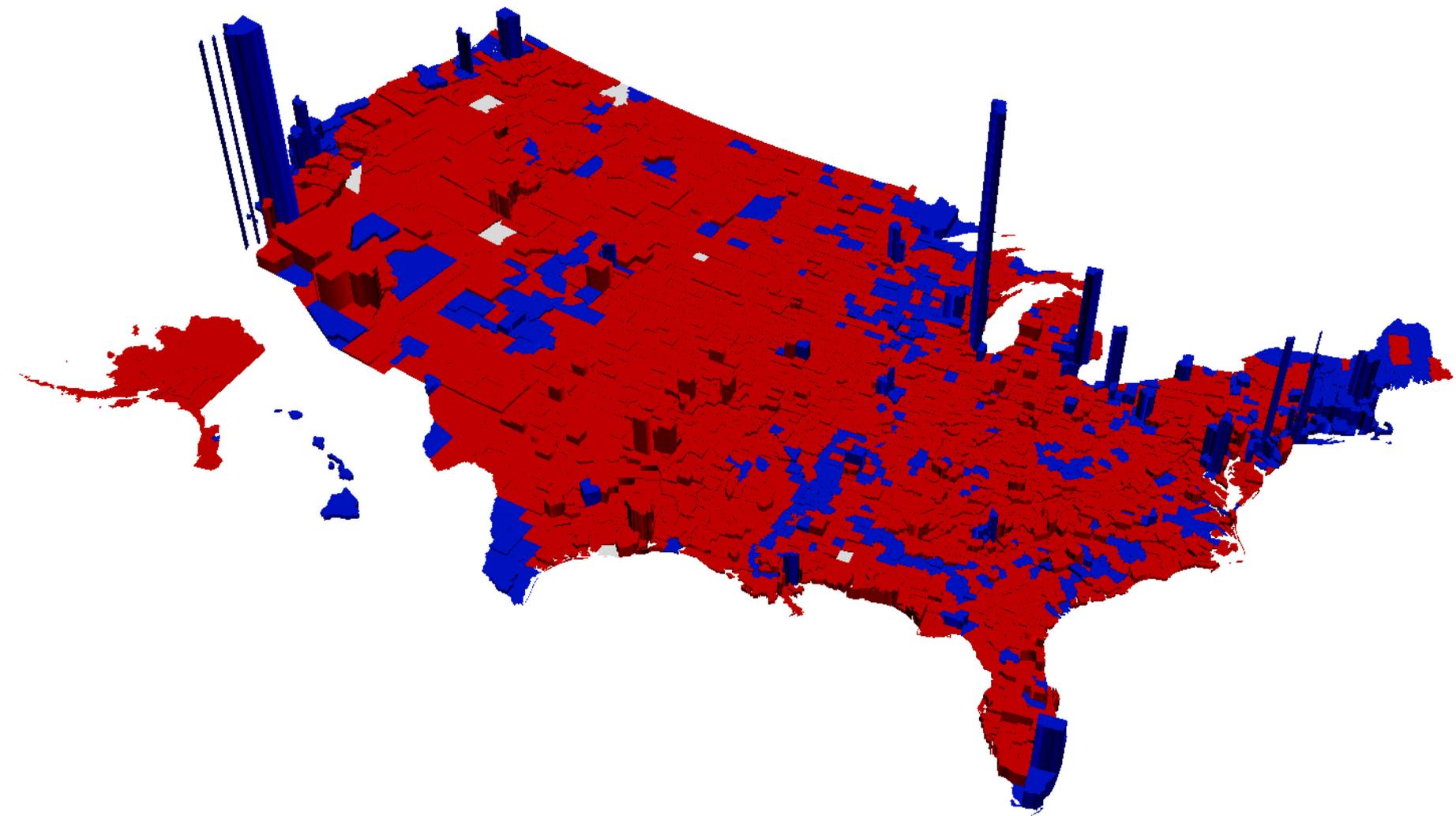
By County

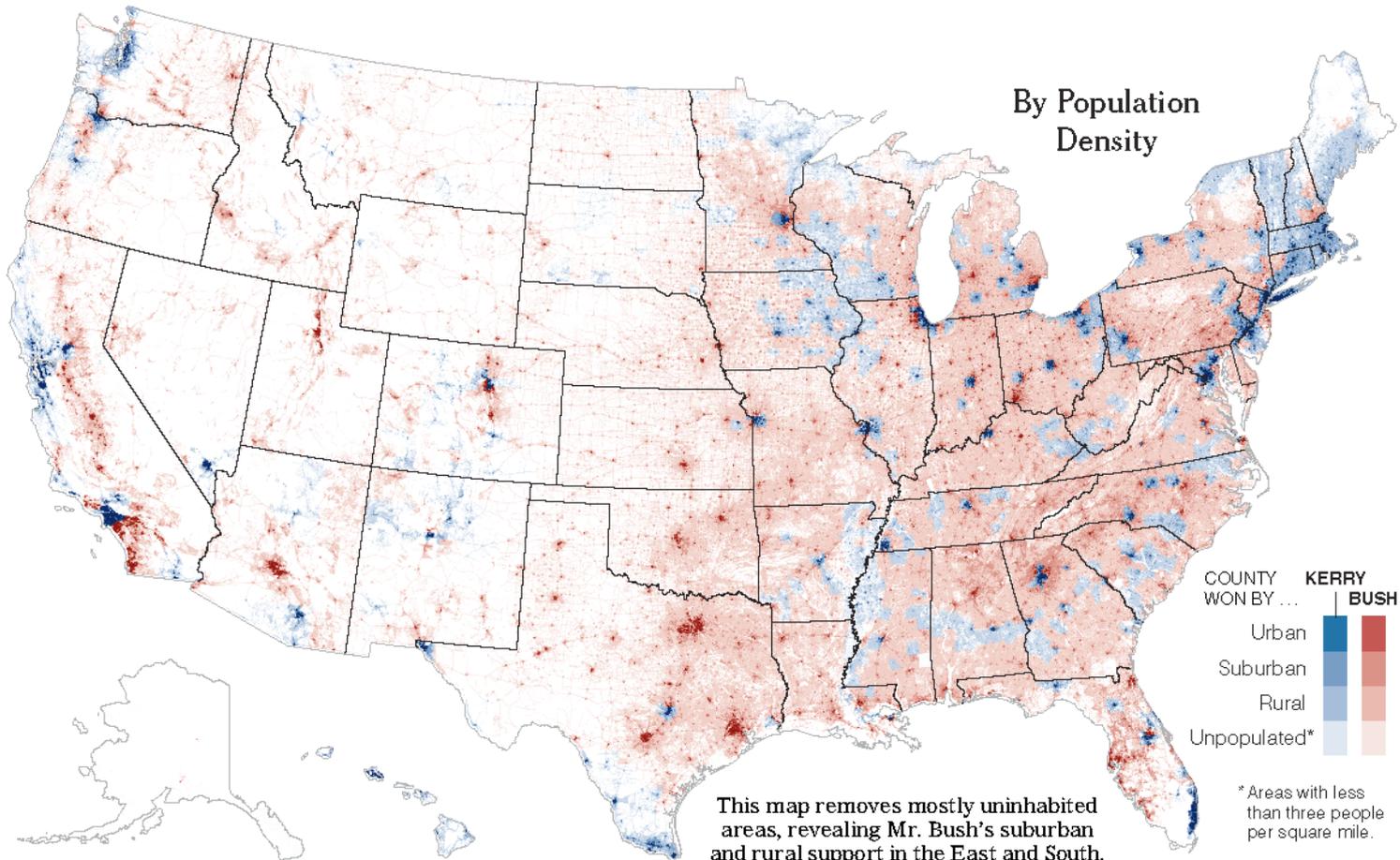




Michael Gastner,
Cosma Shalizi, and
Mark Newman

University of Michigan



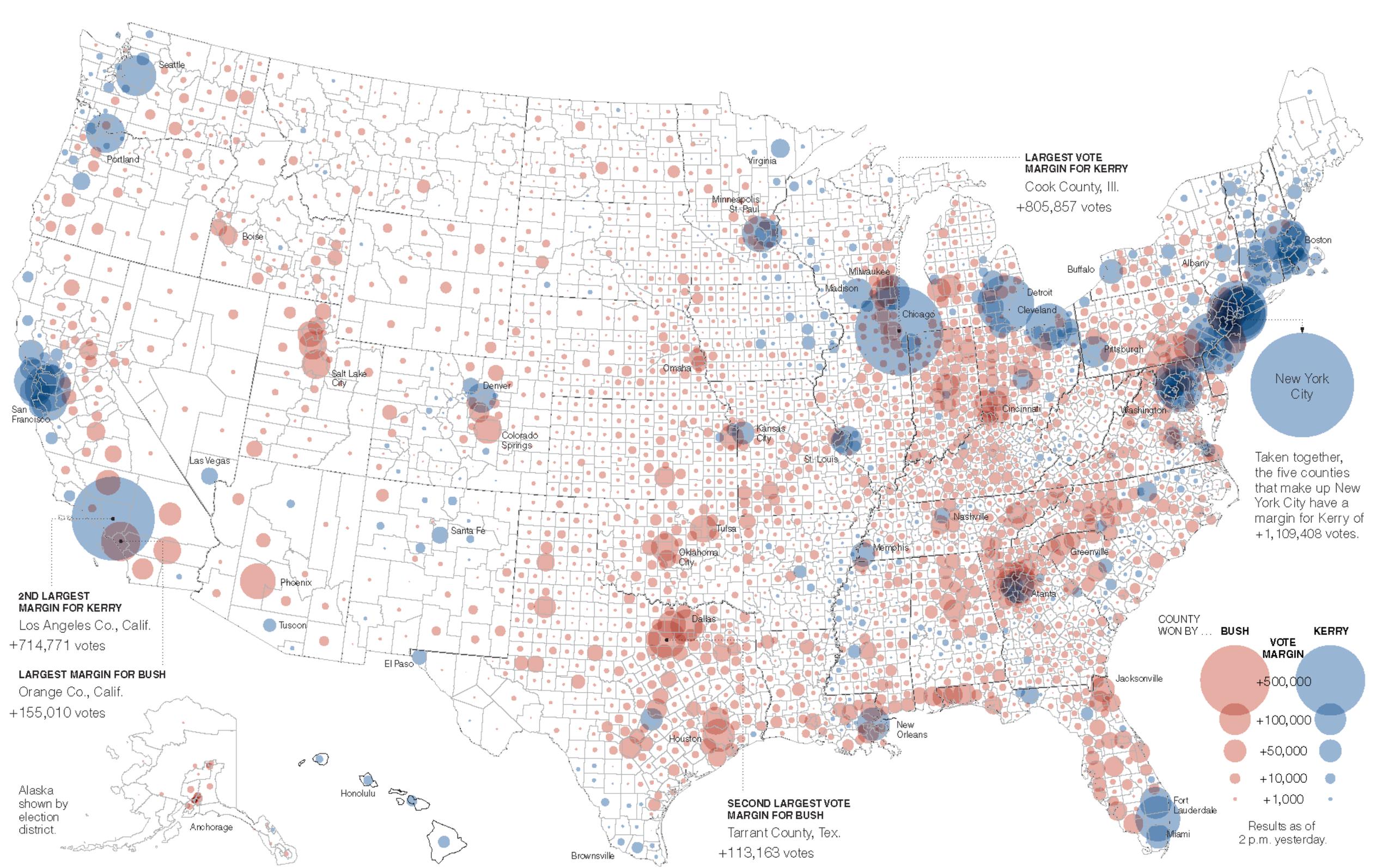


By Population Density

COUNTY WON BY ...	KERRY	BUSH
Urban		
Suburban		
Rural		
Unpopulated*		

This map removes mostly uninhabited areas, revealing Mr. Bush's suburban and rural support in the East and South.

* Areas with less than three people per square mile.

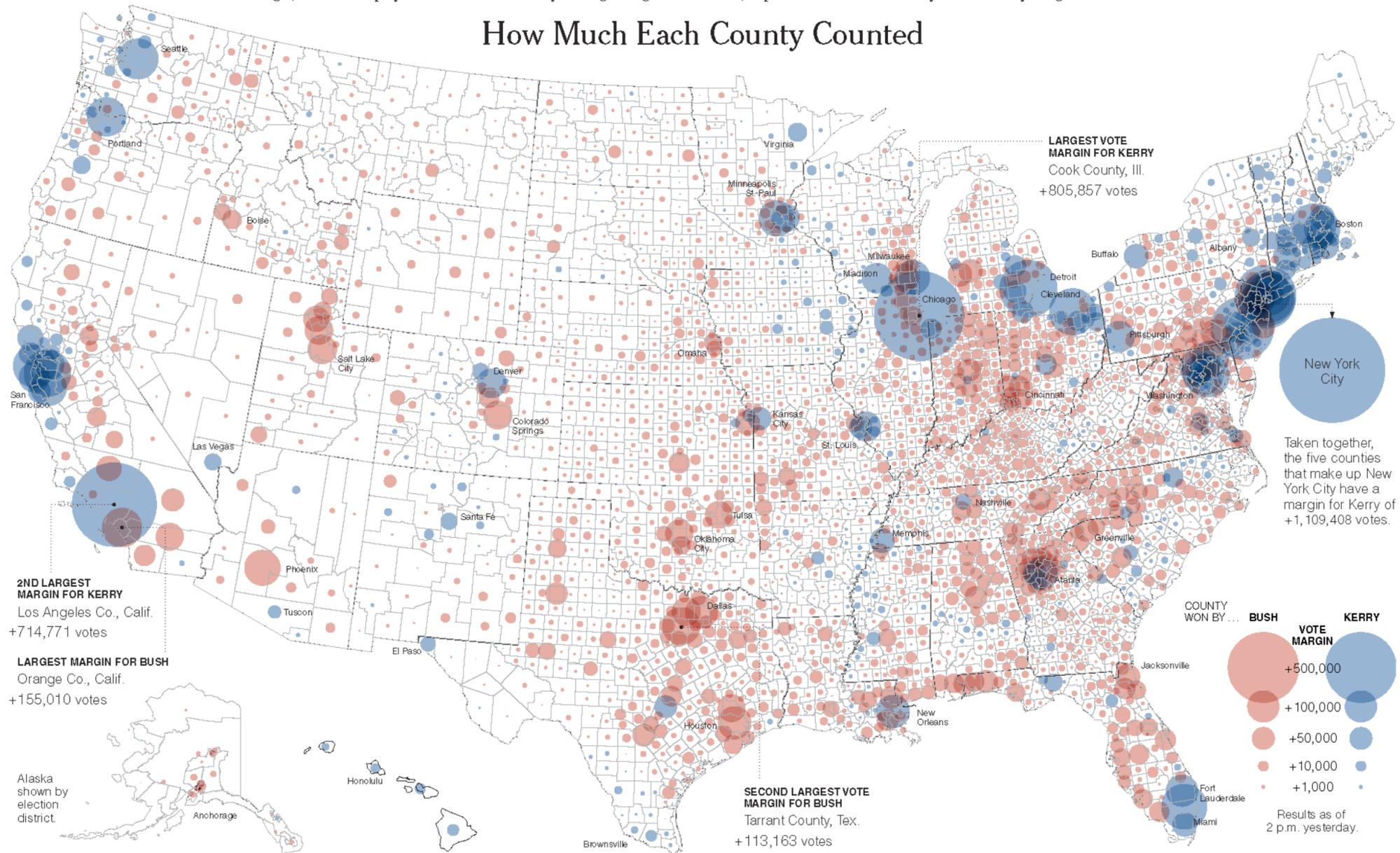


Red and Blue, the Divided Electorate, in All Its Shades

The simple formula for winning an election is to get more votes than your opponent in as many counties as possible. It worked for President Bush. The map below, which uses the size of circles to indicate a candidate's winning margin, shows how it played out. Senator John Kerry had huge margins in

many counties with large cities, and those margins were enough for him to win some of those states. However, Mr. Bush's relatively smaller but consistent margins in suburban and rural counties, in much of the South and West, helped him overcome Mr. Kerry's urban-county margins.

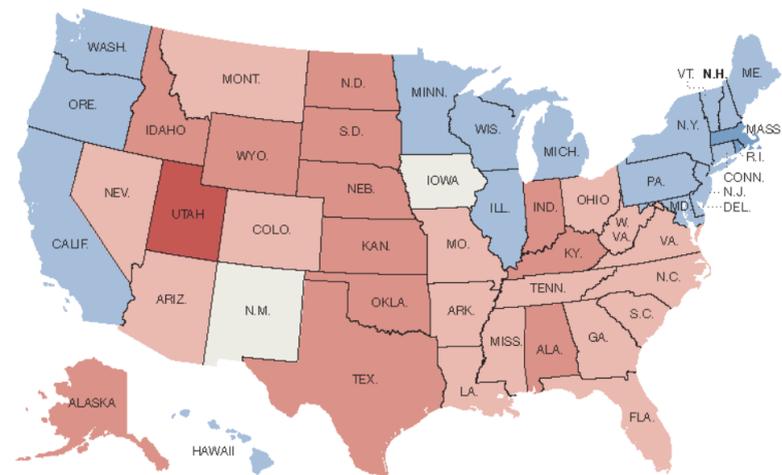
How Much Each County Counted



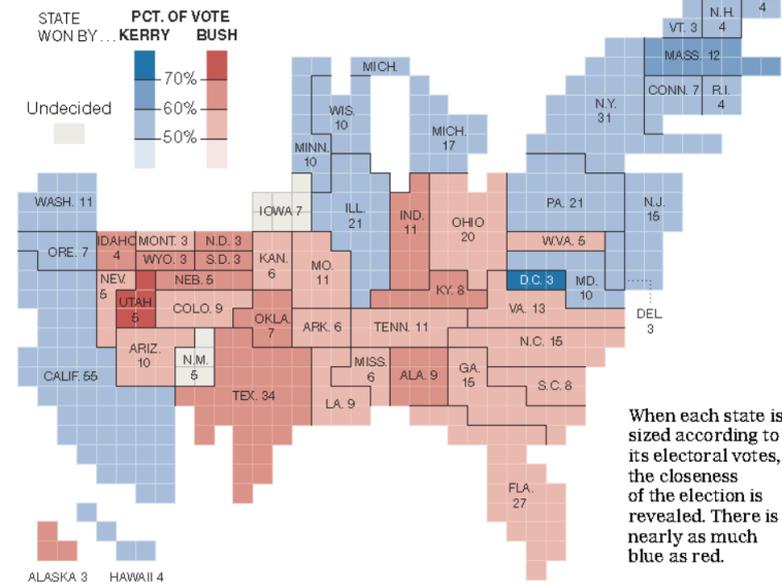
Two Views of the Electoral Vote

By Geography

Using the typical map of the United States, vast swaths are painted red.



By Electoral Weight



Organize
& Explain

755

Steroids or Not, the Pursuit Is On

Barry Bonds is taking aim at the career home run record. He needs only six more to tie Babe Ruth and 47 to equal Hank Aaron.

Lines are cumulative home runs.

Hank Aaron
755 homers
23 seasons



Babe Ruth
714 homers
22 seasons



Barry Bonds
708 homers
20 seasons



Bonds takes lead
Home runs after 16 seasons
Bonds 567
Aaron 554
Ruth 516

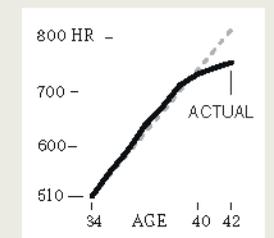
755
714
23 seasons
22 seasons
20 seasons
Bonds was injured last season. He played 14 games and hit 5 homers.

Homer Pace After Age 34

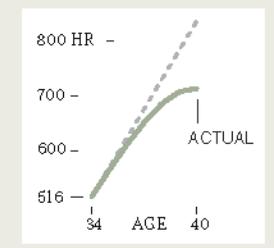
If the accusations are correct, Bonds was 34 in his first season on steroids. Here are projected home run paces for each player after age 34.

----- PROJECTED PACE BASED ON AVERAGE OF PREVIOUS FIVE SEASONS

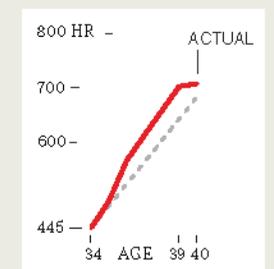
Aaron
Actual homers slightly outpace projected homers for five seasons.



Ruth
Averaged 46.4 homers a season from age 30 to 34. Averaged 42.5 for next four seasons.



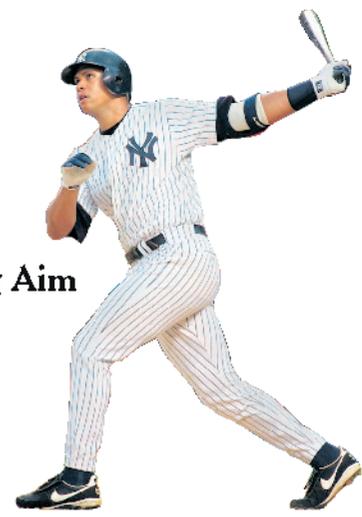
Bonds
From age 35 to 39, he averaged 14 more homers a season than projected.



Note: Ages as of July 1 of each season.

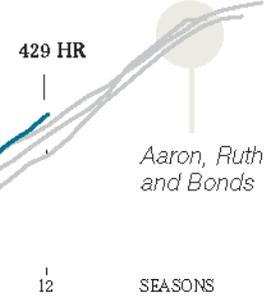
According to allegations in a book about Bonds, he began taking steroids before the 1999 season, his 14th in the league. Two seasons later, he hit 73 home runs, surpassing Aaron's career pace.

Others Taking Aim



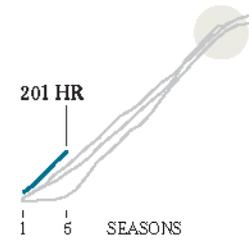
Alex Rodriguez

Is ahead of the pace set by all three home run leaders.



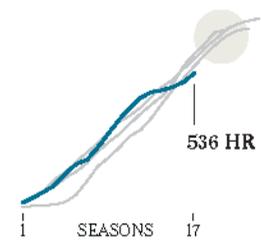
Albert Pujols

Averaging 40 homers a season, he has started stronger than the three leaders did.



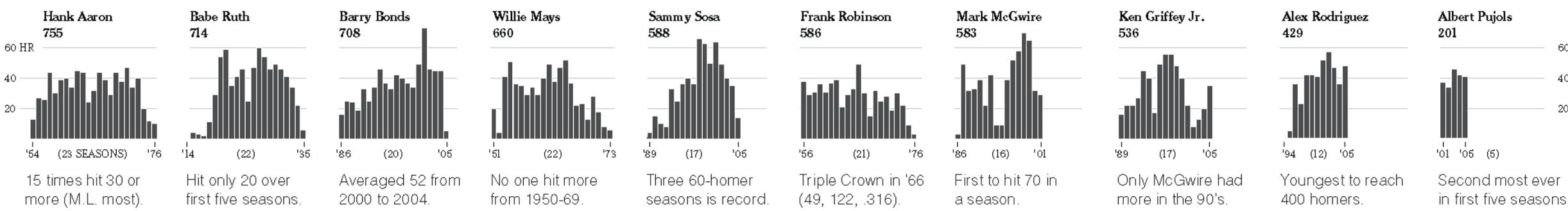
Ken Griffey Jr.

Many thought he would be the first to catch Ruth and Aaron until injuries limited his output.



Differing Paths to the Top of the Charts

The top seven players on the career home run list, along with a look at Griffey (12th), Rodriguez (37th) and Pujols (tied 257th).

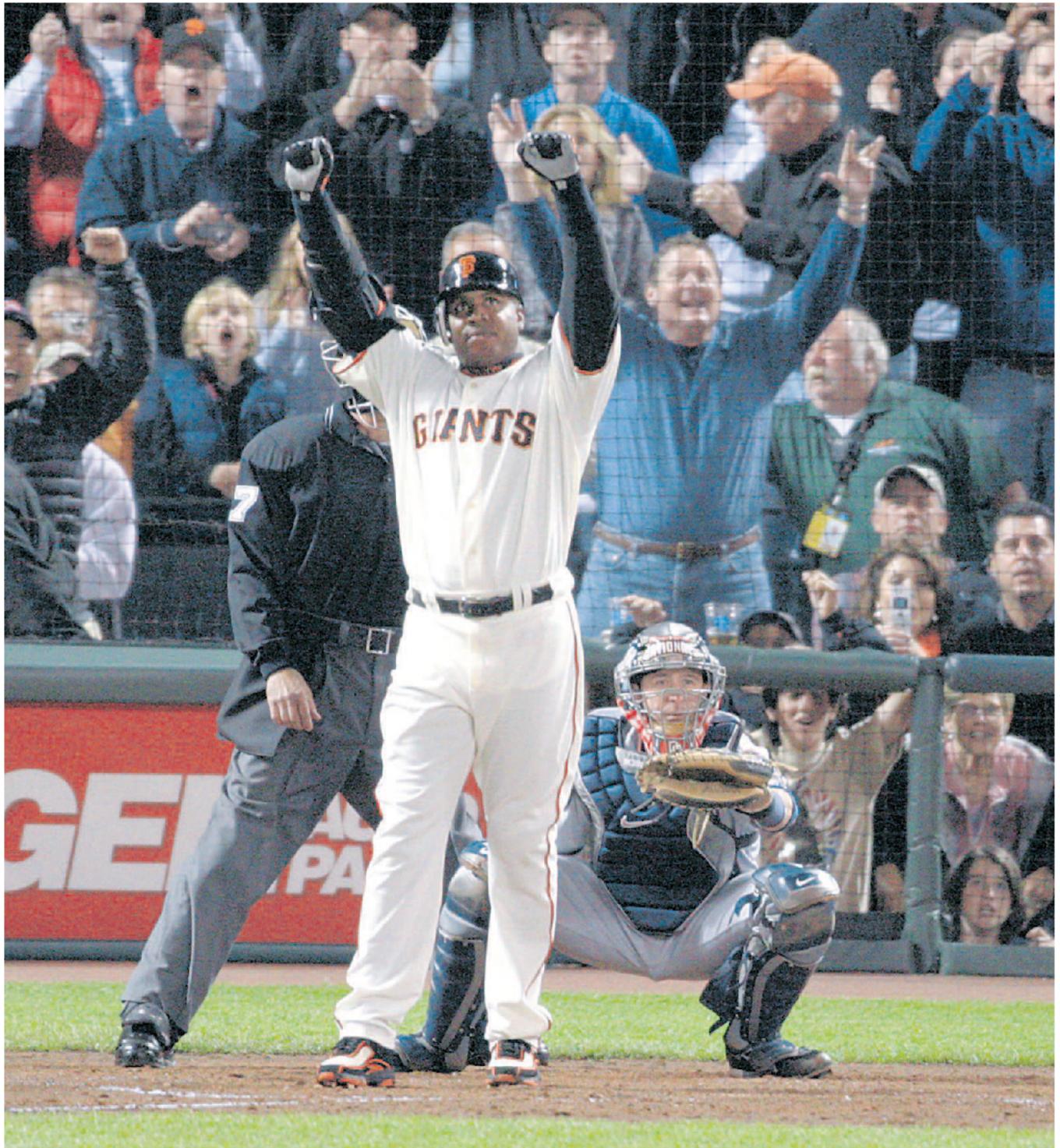
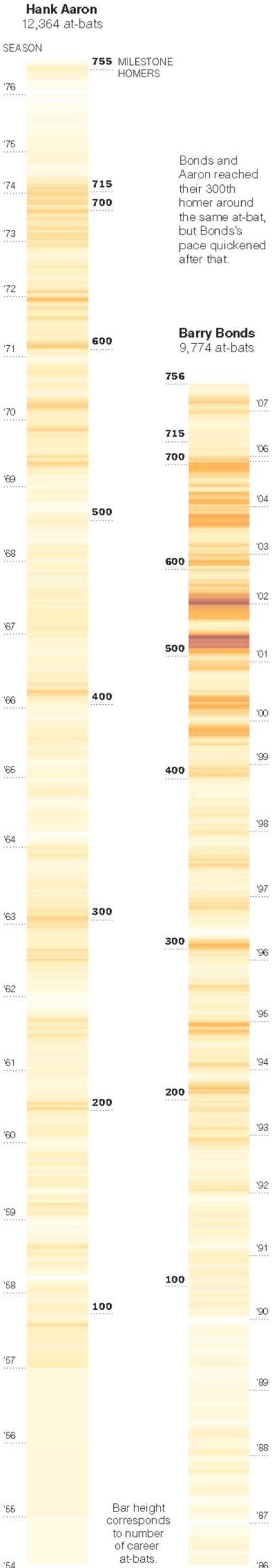
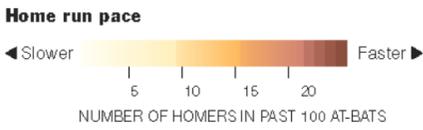


BONDS COMPLETES A ROCKY JOURNEY

Tracking the Long Ball

The pace at which Hank Aaron and Barry Bonds hit their home runs.

The bars below are made up of a series of colored lines (—), with one line for every regular-season at-bat. The color of each line indicates the player's home run pace over his previous 100 at-bats.



ANDREW COMBERT/EUROPEAN PRESSPHOTO AGENCY

Barry Bonds after he hit his 756th homer against the Nationals' Mike Bacsik in the fifth to break Hank Aaron's career record.

SLUGGER BREAKS AARON'S RECORD, DODGING CONTROVERSY ALONG THE WAY

By JACK CURRY

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 — Barry Bonds swung, then immediately raised his arms in the air, realizing that he had become the most prolific home run hitter in major league history. Everyone in the ball park instantly realized the importance of what they had witnessed as well, watching Bonds's latest and most important white streak soar into the night.

Bonds's 756th homer pushed him past Hank Aaron and pushed baseball's history into an awkward spot. He is alone now atop the career home run list. Let the debate about the authenticity of Bonds's record begin. It will be here for a while.

With his compact swing, Bonds blasted a fastball from Mike Bacsik of the Washington Nationals over the fence in right-center field in the fifth inning. The anxious San Francisco Giants fans, who were already standing at AT&T Park, cheered, hugged and high-fived. Bonds trotted around the bases and officially put himself in a place where no other player has been.

When Bonds reached home, Nikolai, his 17-year-old son and a Giants bat boy, was there to greet him. Nikolai held up one finger to his father, a sign that Bonds was No. 1. Bonds stopped at the plate and raised his arms high again, then pointed to the sky.

The Giants assembled near the plate to congrat-

ulate Bonds, a sea of men in white uniforms engulfing him. Bonds removed his helmet and waved it to the fans. Bacsik stood behind the mound with his hand on his hip. In a quirky coincidence, Bacsik's father, Mike Sr., once pitched to Aaron when Aaron had 755 homers.

Aaron, who had distanced himself from Bonds's pursuit, made an appearance in a videotaped message that was played on the scoreboard. The message received a huge ovation, too. Aaron congratulated Bonds and noted that getting the record requires "skill, longevity and determination" and said that he was privileged to hold the record for 33 years.

"I move over and offer my best wishes to Barry and his family on this historical achievement," Aaron said. "My hope today, as it was on that April evening in 1974, is that the achievement of this record will inspire others to chase their own dreams."

After Aaron's message, Bonds took a microphone and spoke briefly. Bonds thanked his teammates, his family, the Nationals and the fans. As Bonds spoke about his father, Bobby, a former major leaguer who died in 2003, he started to weep. Bacsik is the 446th pitcher whom Bonds has victimized for a homer.

Two congratulatory banners were unfurled from

Continued on Page D5



The Ex-King On the New King

Hank Aaron on Barry Bonds and the home run record:

"I am making a comment by not making a comment."

Aug. 2, 2007

On why he wasn't in attendance as Bonds closed in on the record:

"I traveled for 23 years, and I just get tired of traveling. I'm not going to fly to go see somebody hit a home run, no matter whether it is Barry or Babe Ruth or Lou Gehrig or whoever it may be. I'm not going any place. I wish him all the luck in the world."

May 23, 2007

On Bonds's suspected use of steroids:

"Let me say this. Any way you look at it, it's wrong."

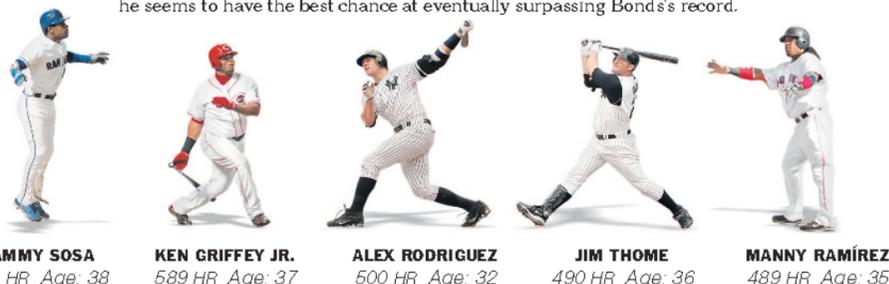
Dec. 5, 2004

"I think you need to have proven evidence — whoever it is, Barry Bonds, whomever it may be. I think it's wrong to just accuse somebody."

April 8, 2007

And Now, the Chase Is On for Bonds's Record

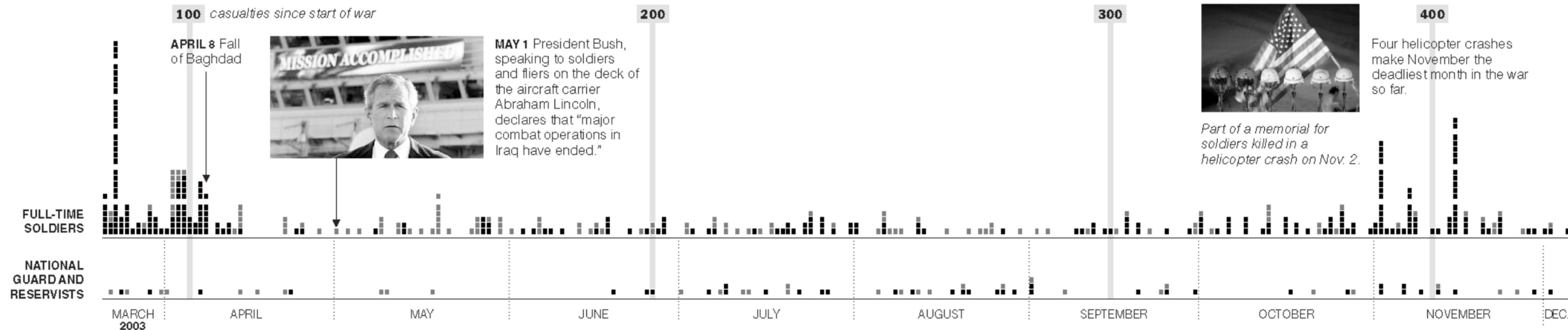
Although Alex Rodriguez ranks fourth among active players in career home runs, he seems to have the best chance at eventually surpassing Bonds's record.



Note: Season averages are shown for Aaron's first three seasons (1954 to 1956). Lines start at the 100th at-bat of each player's career.

The War's Toll

Number of deaths each day since the start of the war. ■ *Hostile death* ■ *Nonhostile death*



Source: Department of Defense



DEC. 13
Saddam
Hussein is
captured.

500



A militant in Falluja, April 2004

600

Uprisings by insurgents in
Falluja and other cities
make April 2004 the
deadliest month of the war,
with 134 troops killed.

700

May 2004 was the
deadliest month for
reservists and
national guard
members, with 22
deaths.

800



JUNE 28 American
authorities turn over
formal sovereignty to
Iraq's new leaders in a
surprise ceremony called
two days ahead of
schedule.

900

SEPT. 6 A car bomb
kills 7 marines near
Falluja, the deadliest
attack since April.

1,000*

FULL-TIME
SOLDIERS

NATIONAL GUARD
AND RESERVISTS

DECEMBER

JANUARY
2004

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

SEPT.

* Precise dates not available for a handful of soldiers killed in the past several days.

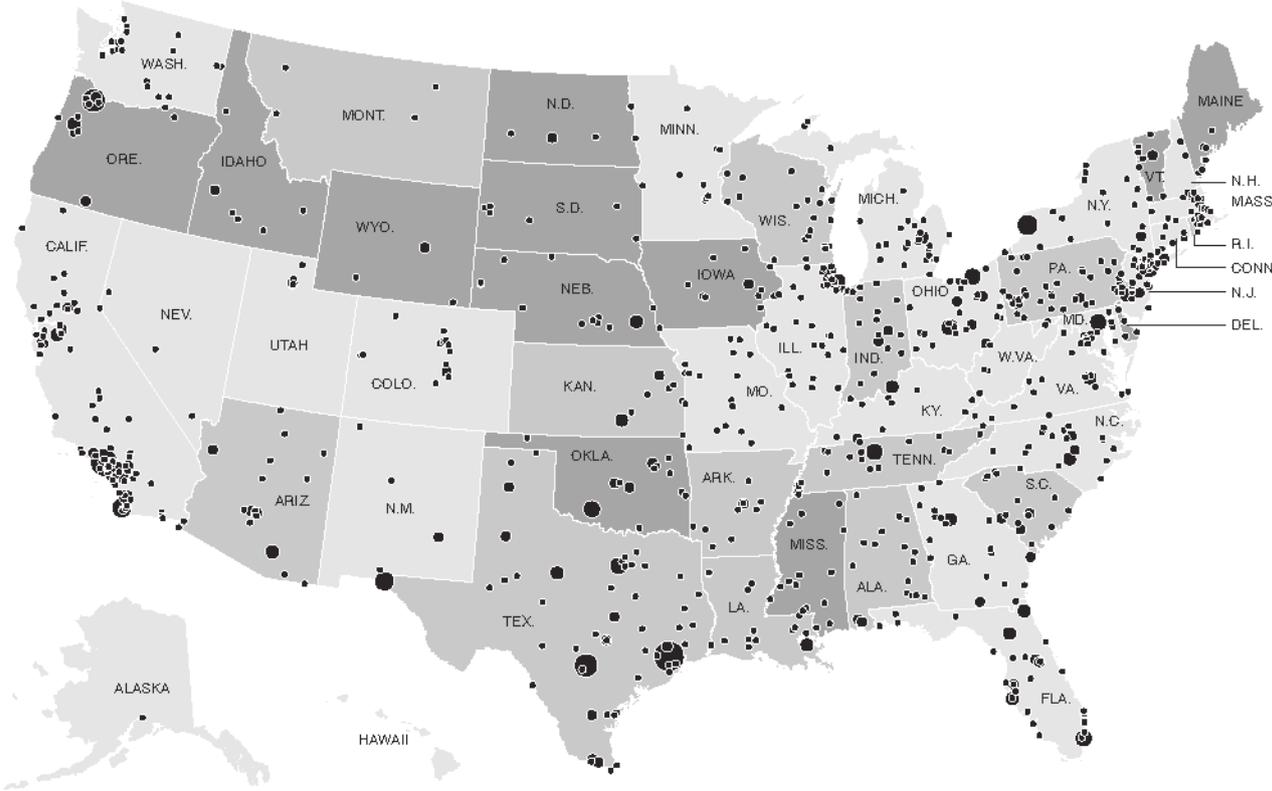
Matthew Ericson/The New York Times

A Look at Those Who Died

Tracking 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 deaths per 1 million population of a state (0, 3.5, 5.0, 15).



Note: Not shown on the map and chart at right are nine deaths from Puerto Rico, two from the Virgin Islands, two from American Samoa and one from the Marianas protectorate.

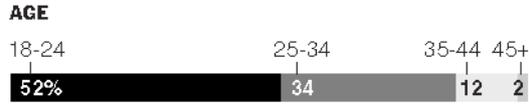
SIZE OF HOMETOWNS	AREA	PERCENT OF DEATHS IN IRAQ	PERCENT OF U.S. POPULATION	DEATHS PER MILLION PEOPLE
The percentage of the dead who came from small towns and smaller metropolitan areas was greater than the share of the population that lives in those areas.	Metropolitan area of 1,000,000 or more people	42%	53%	2.7
	Metropolitan area of 250,000 to 1,000,000 people	19	20	3.4
	Metropolitan area of less than 250,000 people	14	10	5.0
	Outside metro area: small towns and rural areas	24	17	4.8

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

Source: Defense Department

BY STATE	TOTAL DEATHS	PER MILLION RESIDENTS
1. Vermont	9	14.5
2. North Dakota	6	9.5
3. Nebraska	14	8.0
4. Wyoming	4	8.0
5. South Dakota	6	7.9
6. Delaware	5	6.1
7. Oregon	21	5.9
8. Mississippi	16	5.6
9. Maine	7	5.4
10. Oklahoma	18	5.1
11. Idaho	7	5.1
12. Iowa	15	5.1
13. Alabama	20	4.4
14. Arkansas	12	4.4
15. Montana	4	4.4
16. Pennsylvania	51	4.1
17. Arizona	23	4.1
18. South Carolina	17	4.1
19. Kansas	11	4.0
20. Tennessee	23	3.9
21. Texas	87	3.9
22. Rhode Island	4	3.7
23. Wisconsin	20	3.7
24. Louisiana	16	3.6
25. Indiana	22	3.6
26. D.C.	2	3.5
27. California	121	3.4
28. Virginia	25	3.4
29. West Virginia	6	3.3
30. Massachusetts	21	3.3
31. Washington	20	3.3
32. Kentucky	13	3.2
33. Missouri	18	3.2
34. Illinois	39	3.1
35. Colorado	14	3.1
36. Ohio	34	3.0
37. Michigan	29	2.9
38. Georgia	24	2.8
39. New Mexico	5	2.7
40. New Jersey	23	2.7
41. North Carolina	22	2.6
42. Florida	43	2.5
43. New Hampshire	3	2.3
44. Connecticut	8	2.3
45. Maryland	12	2.2
46. Utah	5	2.1
47. New York	40	2.1
48. Minnesota	10	2.0
49. Nevada	4	1.8
50. Alaska	1	1.5
51. Hawaii	0	0.0

... who they were ...

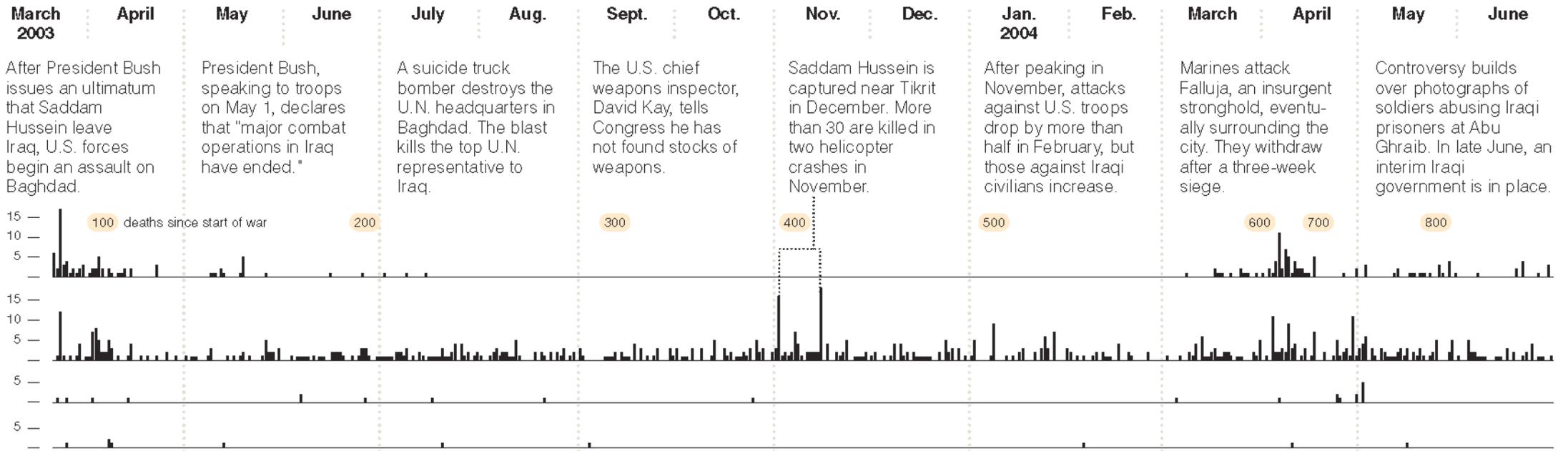


Does not add to 100 because of rounding.

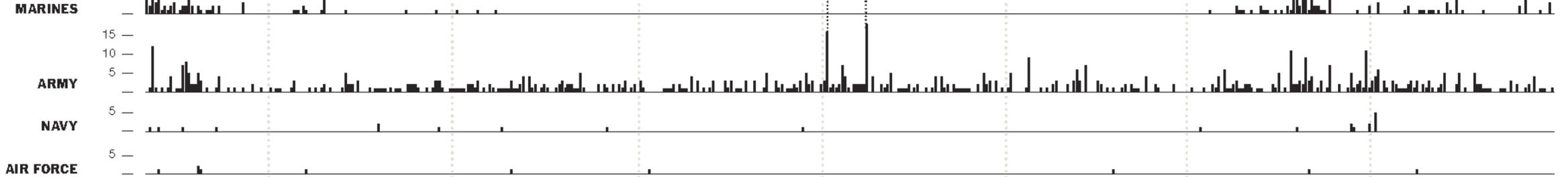
... and how they died.



The Toll Of War: Deaths In Iraq

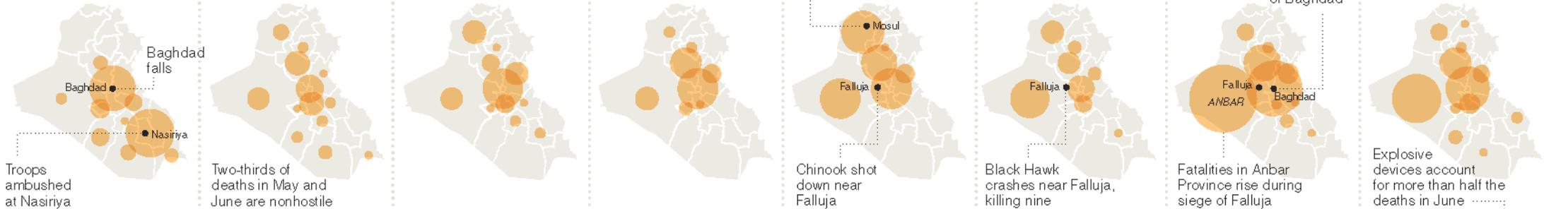
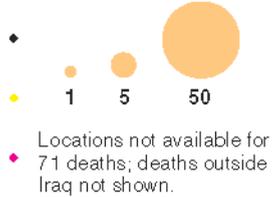


Number of deaths each day



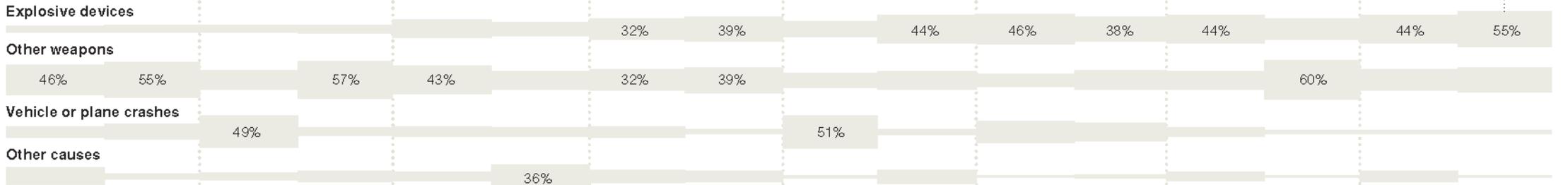
Location of death

Number of deaths in each province, over two-month periods.



Cause of death

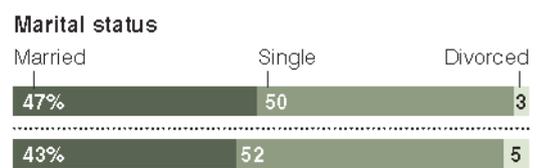
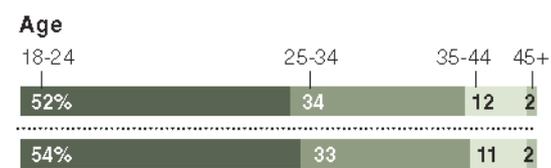
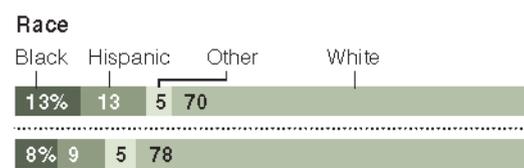
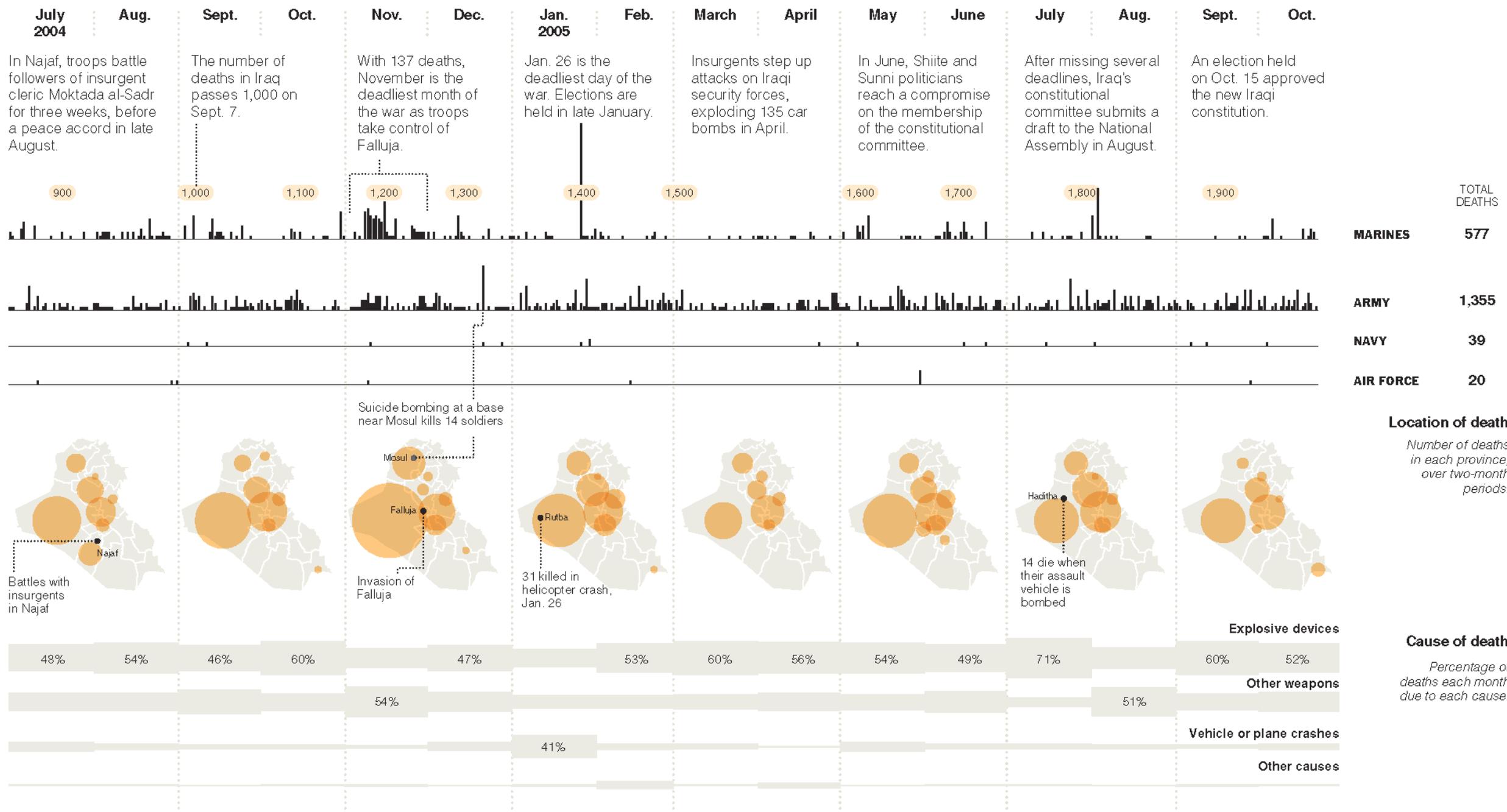
Percentage of deaths each month due to each cause.



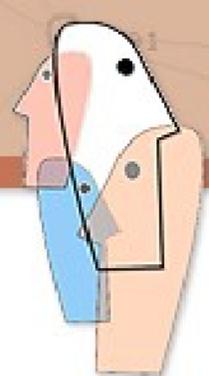
Changing demographics of those killed

The second 1,000 troops killed in Iraq were more likely to be marines, serve in the National Guard or Reserves, and be killed in combat than were the first 1,000.





[http://www.nytimes.com/ref/us/
20061228_3000FACES_TAB2.html](http://www.nytimes.com/ref/us/20061228_3000FACES_TAB2.html)



Visualizations : Fuel Economy Treemap

Can't see the visualization? Download the latest Java plugin [here](#). On Macs: best viewed in Safari.

Created by: [Martin Wattenberg](#)

Created on: Wednesday January 10, 10:33 AM

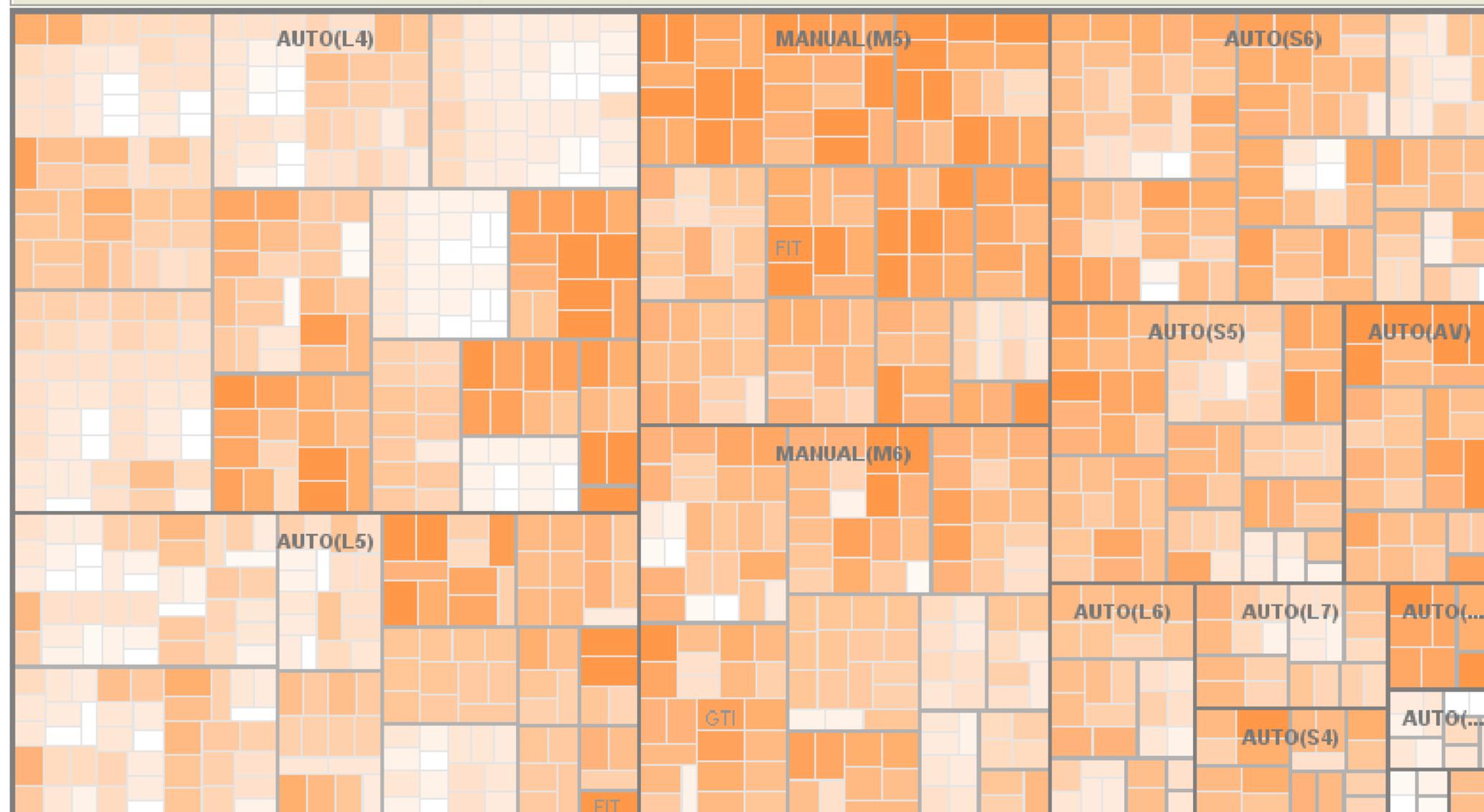
Treemap Hierarchy (Drag to Reorder)

TRANS

CLASS

MFR

CAR LINE



Search>>

< 16



34 +



Color HWY MPG (GUIDE)



Size HWY MPG (GUIDE)



explore

- visualizations
- data sets
- comments
- topic hubs

participate

- register
- create visualization
- upload data set
- create topic hub

learn more

- quick start
- visualization types
- data format & style
- about Many Eyes
- FAQ
- blog

contact

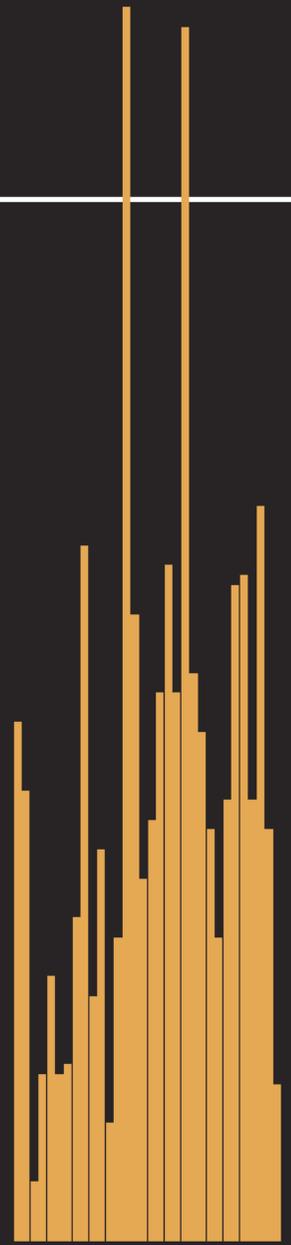
- contact us
- report a bug

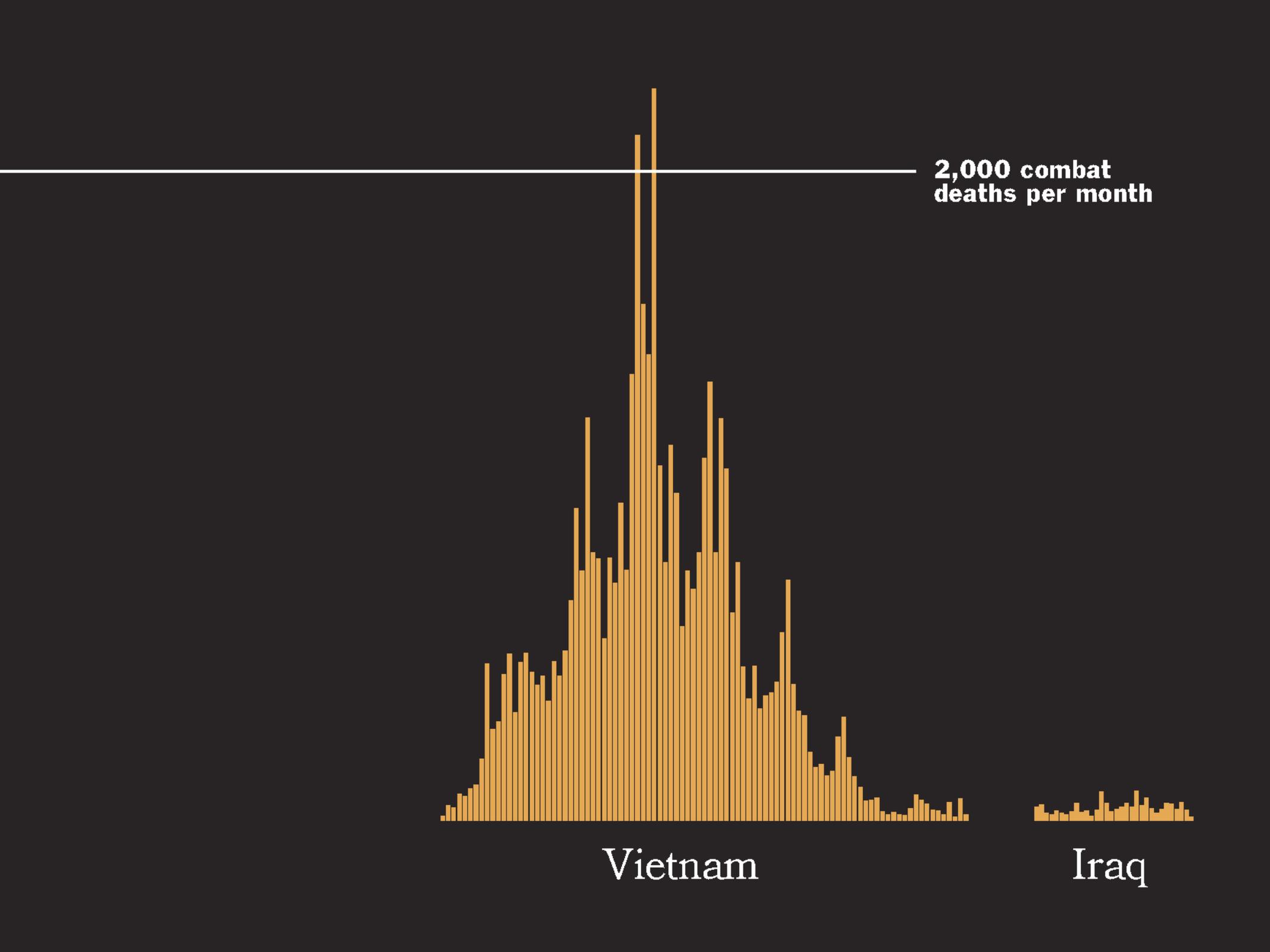
legal

- terms of use

Add
Context

100 combat
deaths per month



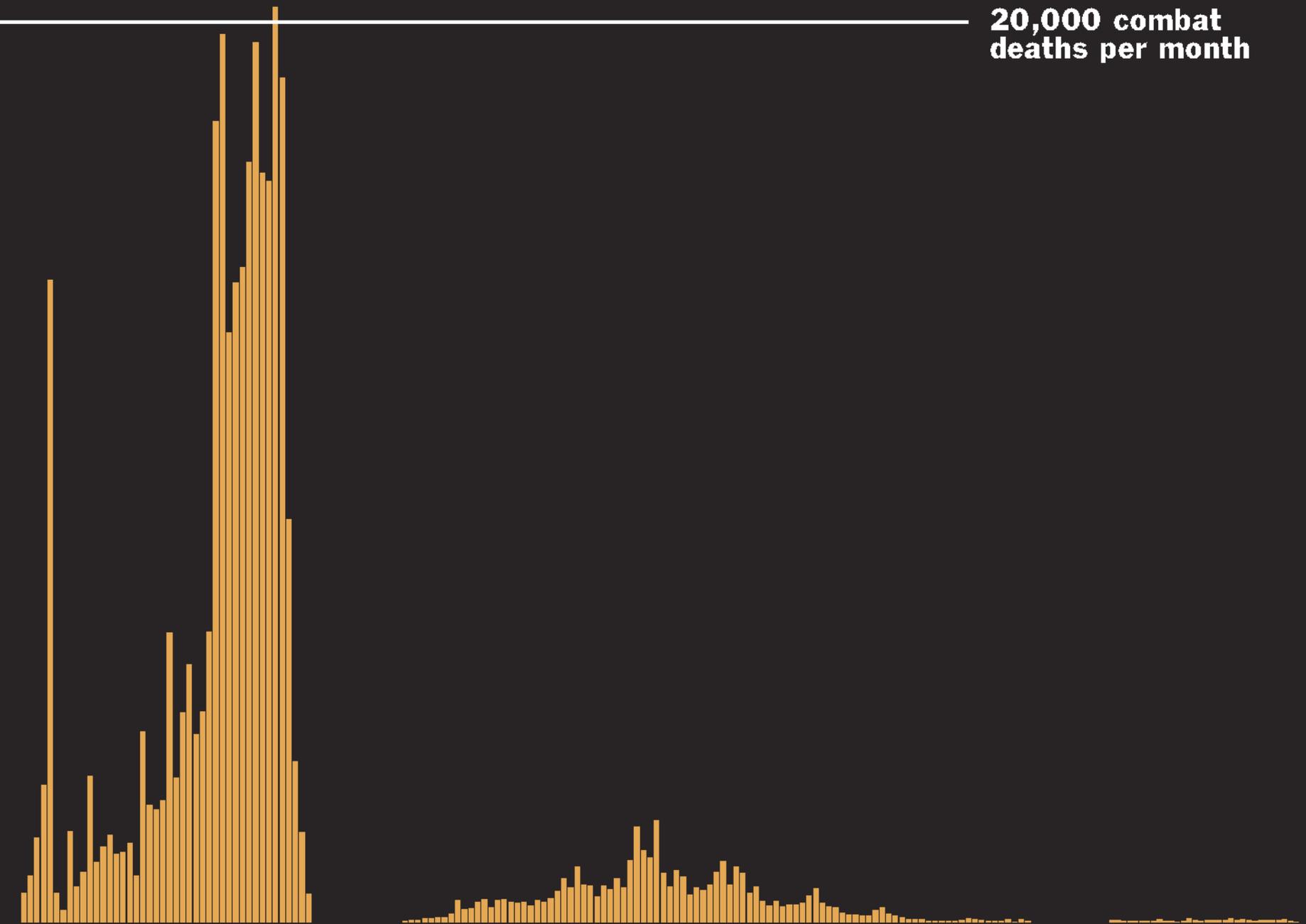


2,000 combat deaths per month

Vietnam

Iraq

20,000 combat
deaths per month



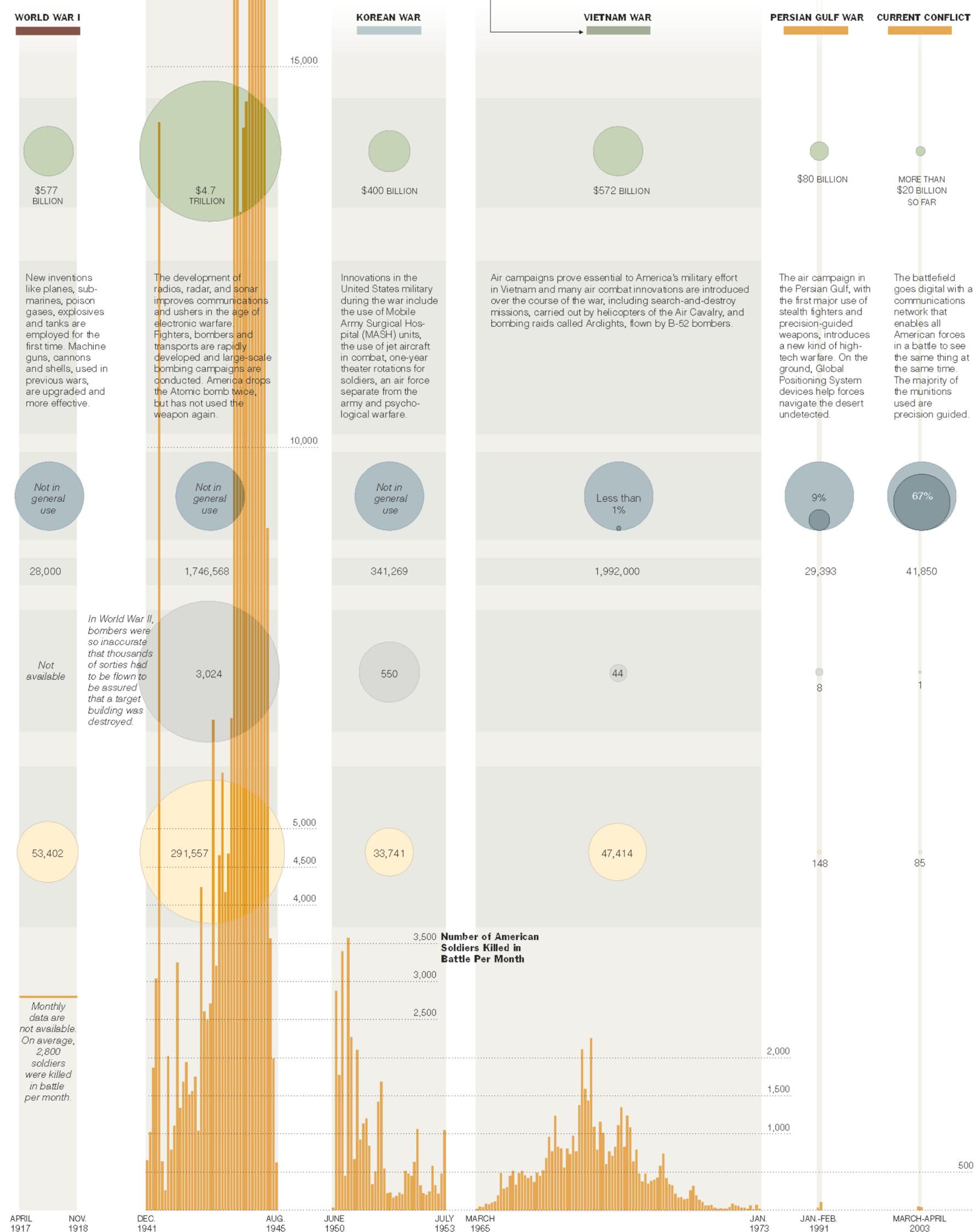
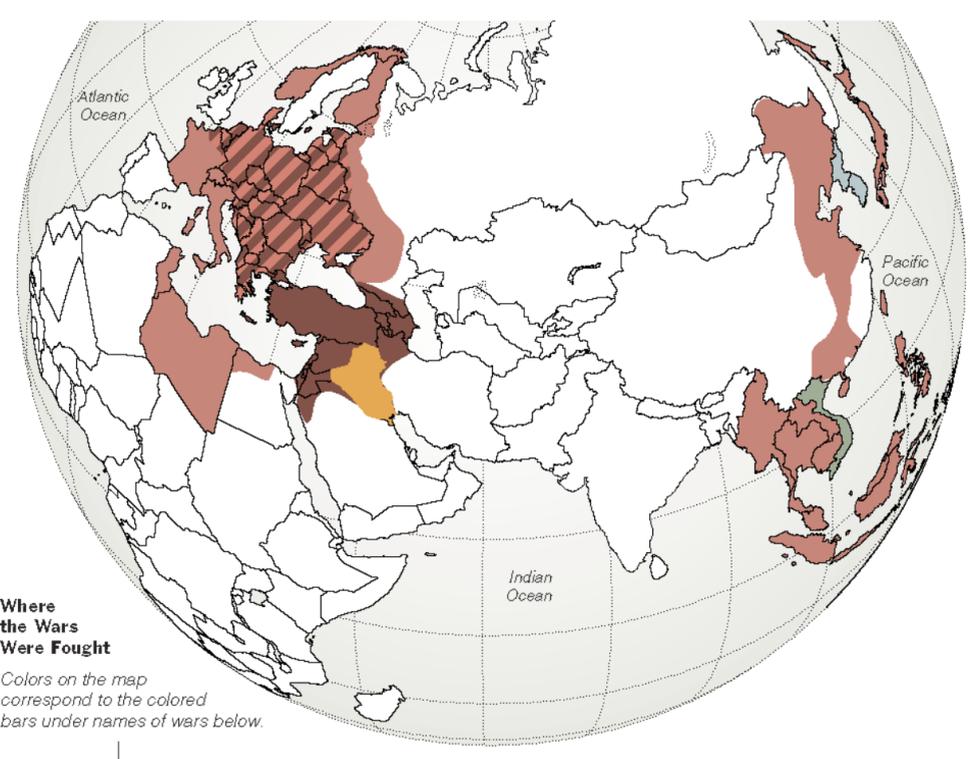
World War II

Vietnam

Iraq

In Perspective: America's Conflicts

The current conflict in Iraq has ushered in the age of digital warfare. Over the years, as technological advances changed the way America fought its wars, casualties in the battlefield and the cost of war tended to fall.



Sources: Department of Defense; Congressional Research Service; Richard P. Hallion, aerospace historian

The Supreme Court On Detainee Cases

The Supreme Court's decision in Hamdan v. Rumsfeld limiting the president's power in setting up military tribunals was its fourth decision since Sept. 11, 2001, on the rights of detainees, many of whom are held at a detention facility in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

A look at the four cases that reached the court.

Actions by the Supreme Court are highlighted in **black**.

Hamdi v. Rumsfeld

DECIDED IN 2004



Yasser Esam Hamdi, a U.S. citizen captured in hostilities in Afghanistan

Rumsfeld v. Padilla

DECIDED IN 2004



Jose Padilla, a U.S. citizen arrested in Chicago and accused of plotting to explode a dirty bomb

Rasul v. Bush

DECIDED IN 2004



Shafiq Rasul, a British citizen captured in Afghanistan, and **other detainees** at the Guantánamo facility

Hamdan v. Rumsfeld

DECIDED YESTERDAY



Salim Ahmed Hamdan, a former driver for Osama bin Laden, captured in Afghanistan

AT ISSUE

Can American citizens captured overseas during military operations be denied access to American courts?

Can an American citizen captured in the U.S. be denied access to American courts?

Can noncitizens held as unlawful enemy combatants be denied access to American courts?

Are the military tribunals legal? And does a December 2005 law strip the courts of jurisdiction in the case?

2001 **Nov.** President Bush signs an order allowing special military tribunals to try foreigners charged with terrorism.

2002 **Jan.** The first prisoners arrive at Guantánamo from overseas.
Feb. President Bush declares captives "unlawful combatants" and not prisoners of war.

June The administration says the president's war powers give him the authority to detain people indefinitely and deny them access to lawyers and the courts.

2003 **July** President Bush designates six detainees eligible for military tribunals.

Dec. The government modifies its policy of denying detainees lawyers, which legal experts say will increase the chances that the Supreme Court will find the treatment of detainees reasonable.

2004 **July** In response to the Supreme Court ruling, the Pentagon lets detainees challenge their status as enemy combatants before a panel of officers.
Aug. The first military tribunal begins with the case of Salim Hamdan.

2005 **Feb.** A Pentagon plan calls for transferring more than half the prisoners at the Guantánamo Bay facility to prisons in other countries.

Dec. Congress passes the Detainee Treatment Act, which may prevent some detainees from challenging their detentions in U.S. courts.

2006 **June** President Bush says he would like to close the Guantánamo Bay facility but he is waiting for the Supreme Court decision on military tribunals.
June In response to the Supreme Court ruling, President Bush says he will work with Congress to "have a tribunal to hold people to account" while meeting the court's directive.

Nov. 2001 Captured in Afghanistan by American and Afghan forces.

Early 2002 Arrives at the Guantánamo Bay facility.

April Moves to a brig in Virginia after his citizenship is determined.

June A federal court rules he is entitled to a lawyer.

July An appellate panel overturns that decision.

Jan. An appellate panel again says Mr. Hamdi can be held as an enemy combatant without access to a lawyer.

July Another appellate panel upholds the January decision.

Dec. The government allows Mr. Hamdi to see a lawyer.

Jan. The Supreme Court agrees to hear the case.

June The Supreme Court rules 8 to 1 that Mr. Hamdi was deprived of due process and had the right to challenge his detention.

Oct. Mr. Hamdi is flown to Saudi Arabia and released.

May Arrested in Chicago.

June Declared an enemy combatant, he is held in South Carolina with no criminal charges and is denied access to a lawyer.

Dec. A federal judge rules that while the president can detain enemy combatants, Mr. Padilla must be allowed to meet with a lawyer.

Dec. An appellate panel rules that the president cannot indefinitely hold a citizen arrested on U.S. soil as an enemy combatant.

Feb. The Supreme Court agrees to hear the case.

June The Supreme Court rules 5 to 4 that Mr. Padilla filed his case in the wrong jurisdiction and must refile.

March A federal judge says the president overstepped his authority by holding Mr. Padilla for three years without filing criminal charges.

Sept. An appellate panel overturns the ruling, saying the president can detain him.

Nov. The administration drops his enemy combatant status and brings criminal charges just days before a deadline to file arguments with the Supreme Court.

April The Supreme Court denies a request by Mr. Padilla to hear his case and he remains in civilian custody. Three justices who voted not to hear the case write that the court stands ready to intervene should Mr. Padilla's status change.

Fall 2001 Captured in Afghanistan.

Jan. Mr. Rasul arrives at the Guantánamo Bay facility.

Feb. Lawyers file a case on behalf of several Guantánamo detainees, including Mr. Rasul.

July A federal judge says the detainees cannot contest their detention because they are not citizens and the Guantánamo Bay facility is outside the United States.

March A federal appeals panel says federal courts do not have jurisdiction over the base in Cuba.

Nov. The Supreme Court agrees to hear the case.

March Mr. Rasul is released; the case continues on behalf of other detainees.

June The Supreme Court rules 6 to 3 that the courts do have jurisdiction over Guantánamo and that detainees must be allowed to challenge their detention.

Jan. In trying to apply the Supreme Court ruling, two federal judges reach opposite conclusions on whether Guantánamo detainees have a right to have federal courts examine their detentions.

Sept. An appellate panel hears arguments in an appeal of the two January cases.

March The Bush administration argues before an appellate panel that more than 200 Guantánamo detainee lawsuits should be dismissed in the wake of the Detainee Treatment Act.

Fall 2001 Captured in Afghanistan by Afghan forces allied with the United States.

During 2002 Mr. Hamdan arrives at the Guantánamo facility.

July One of six prisoners designated eligible for trial by military tribunal.

Dec. A military lawyer is appointed to represent Mr. Hamdan in his tribunal.

Aug. The military tribunal begins.

Nov. A federal judge halts the tribunal, ruling that it violates military law and obligations under the Geneva Conventions, which require that detainees be treated as prisoners of war unless a special tribunal determines they are not.

July An appellate panel that includes Judge John G. Roberts Jr., who is later named to the Supreme Court, overturns the ruling, allowing the tribunals.

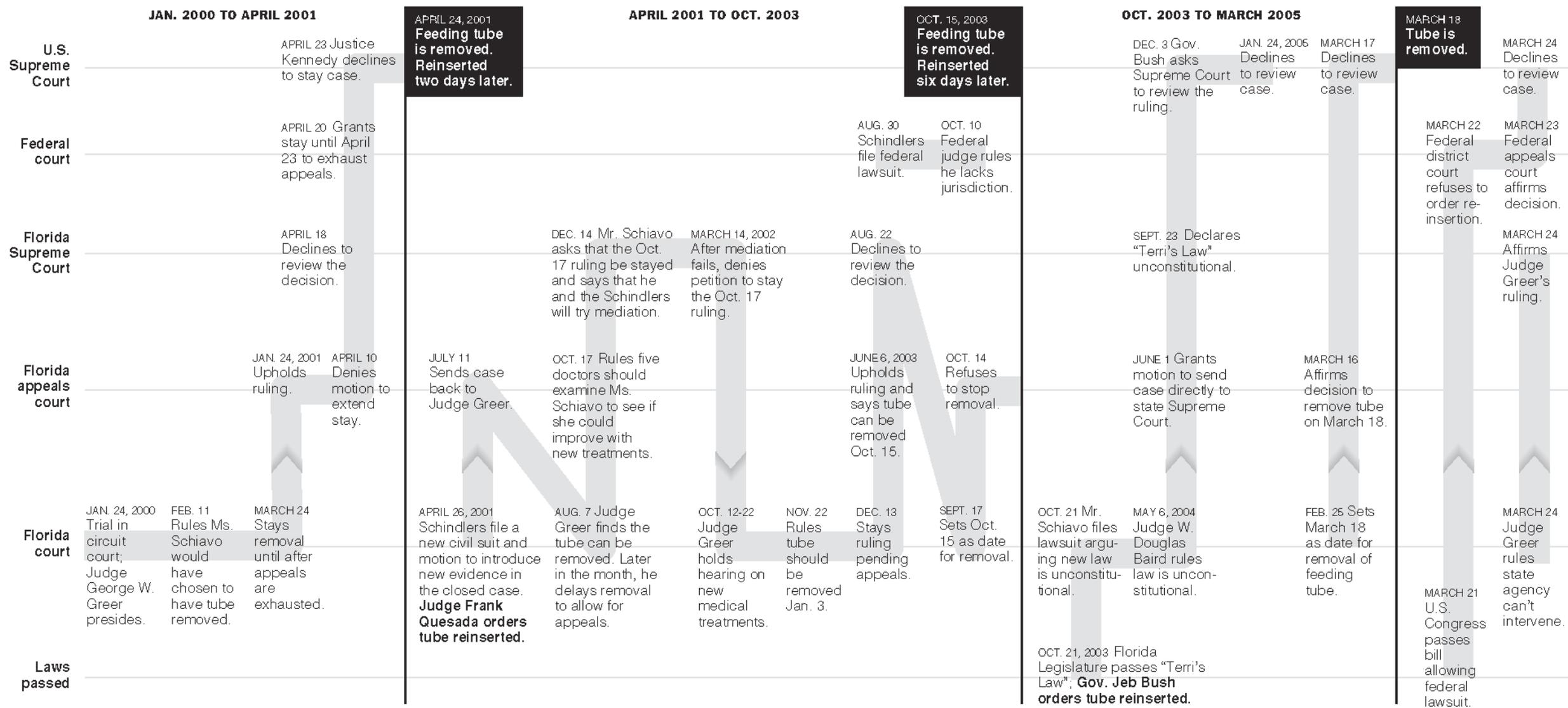
Nov. The Supreme Court agrees to hear the case.

March The Supreme Court hears the case, with Chief Justice Roberts recusing himself.

July The Supreme Court rules 5 to 3 that the tribunals violate military law and the Geneva Conventions. The court says the Detainee Treatment Act does not apply to pending cases.

A Winding Legal Road

Major events in the court battle between Terri Schiavo's husband, Michael, and her parents, Robert and Mary Schindler.



Sources: Kathy L. Ceminara, Shepard Broad Law Center, Nova Southeastern University; Kenneth W. Goodman, University of Miami Ethics Programs

Matthew Ericson/The New York Times

THE OVERVIEW

Supreme Court Refuses to Hear Schiavo Case; Governor Bush Is Rebuffed, Too

Continued From Page A1

alive," he said. Judge Whittemore did not rule from the bench but said he would remain in the courthouse until he

early afternoon, along with a request from the Schindlers to order their daughter's feeding resumed. The governor and the Schindlers had submitted a neurologist's affidavit suggesting that her brain damage might not be as severe as previously

In a 2000 trial, Judge Greer accepted Mr. Schiavo's testimony that his wife had told him several times she would not want life-prolonging measures. She suffered extensive brain damage after her heart stopped one night in 1990 because of an undiag-

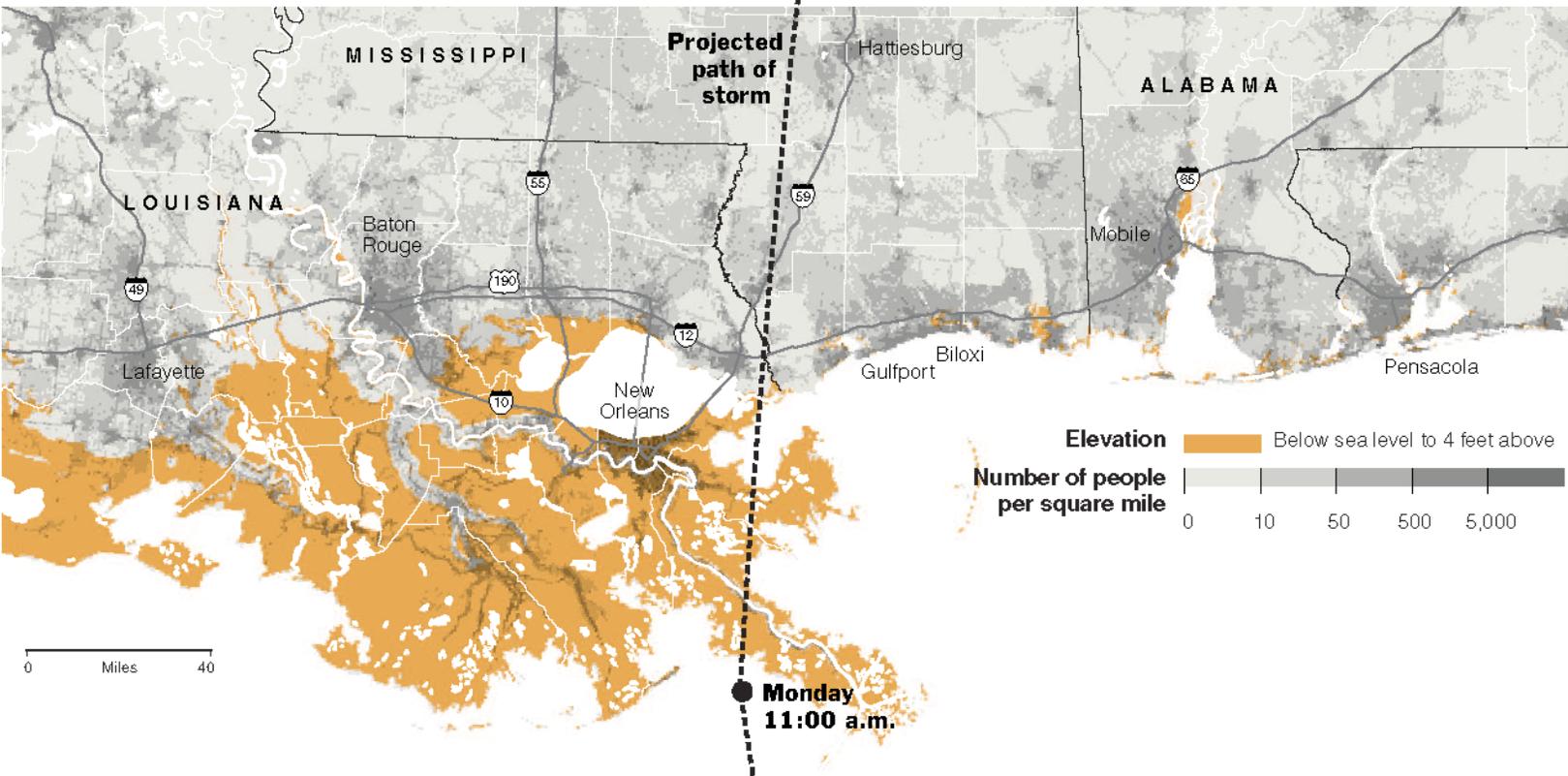
Wednesday, when Governor Bush suddenly suggested he might send state agents to force the reinsertion of the feeding tube. Judge Greer issued an emergency order barring the state from "taking possession of Theresa Marie Schiavo," which the

But Judge Greer moved quickly to lift the automatic stay, ensuring that state officials could not whisk Ms. Schiavo away before the Second District Court of Appeal in Lakeland acted. In a terse order, he wrote that "the executive branch is not superior

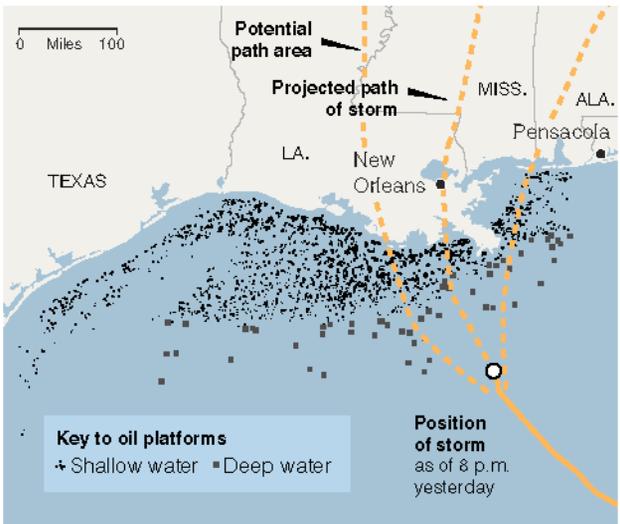
He comes and goes through a back entrance, away from the protestors and media throng, while the parents approach from the front, often thanking supporters along the sidewalk. Many of those supporters are making parallels between Ms. Schiavo

Spatial Clarity

Where the gulf region may be affected



Where oil rigs and refineries may be affected



And where New Orleans may be affected Storm surge based on computer model.



Sources: National Hurricane Center; Louisiana State University Hurricane Center and LSU Center for Computation and Technology; City of New Orleans; LandScan population database

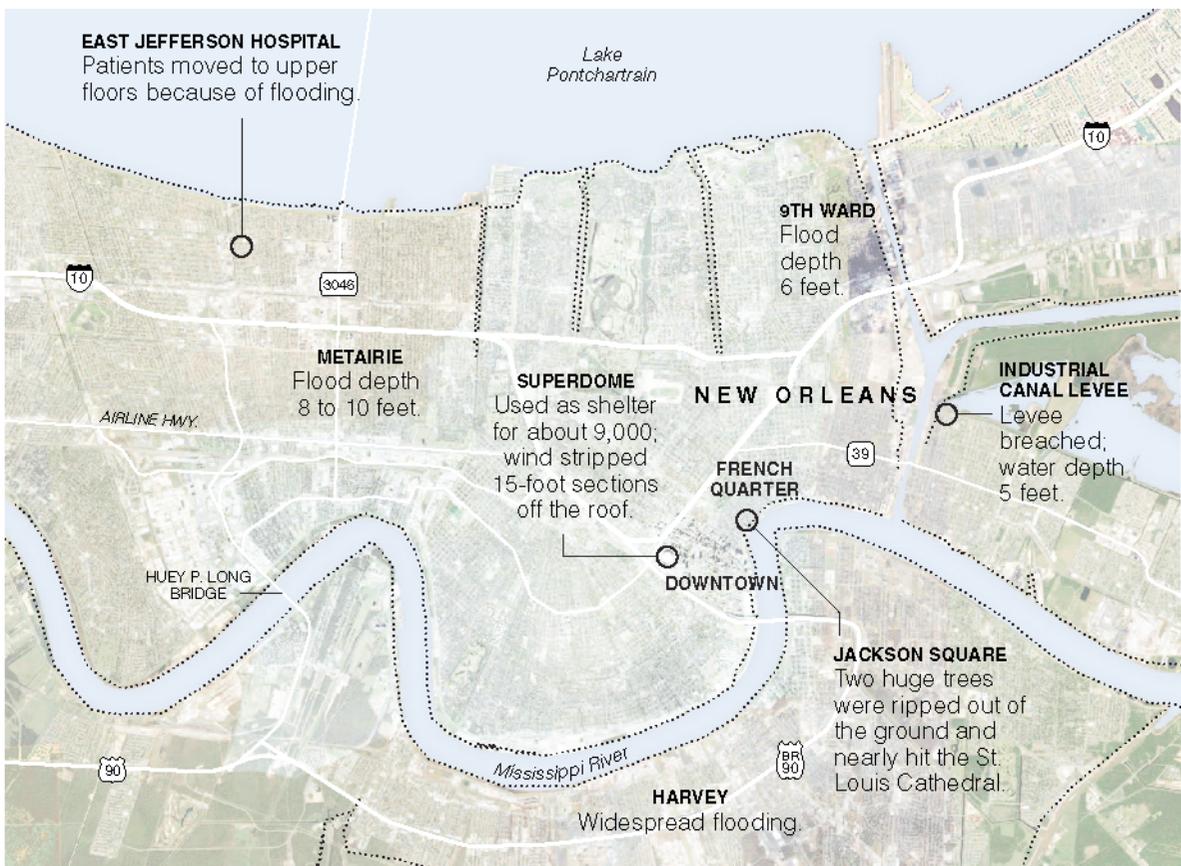
A Hurricane's Wrath

Hurricane Katrina pummeled the coastline from Louisiana to Florida yesterday, leaving floods and widespread damage in its wake.

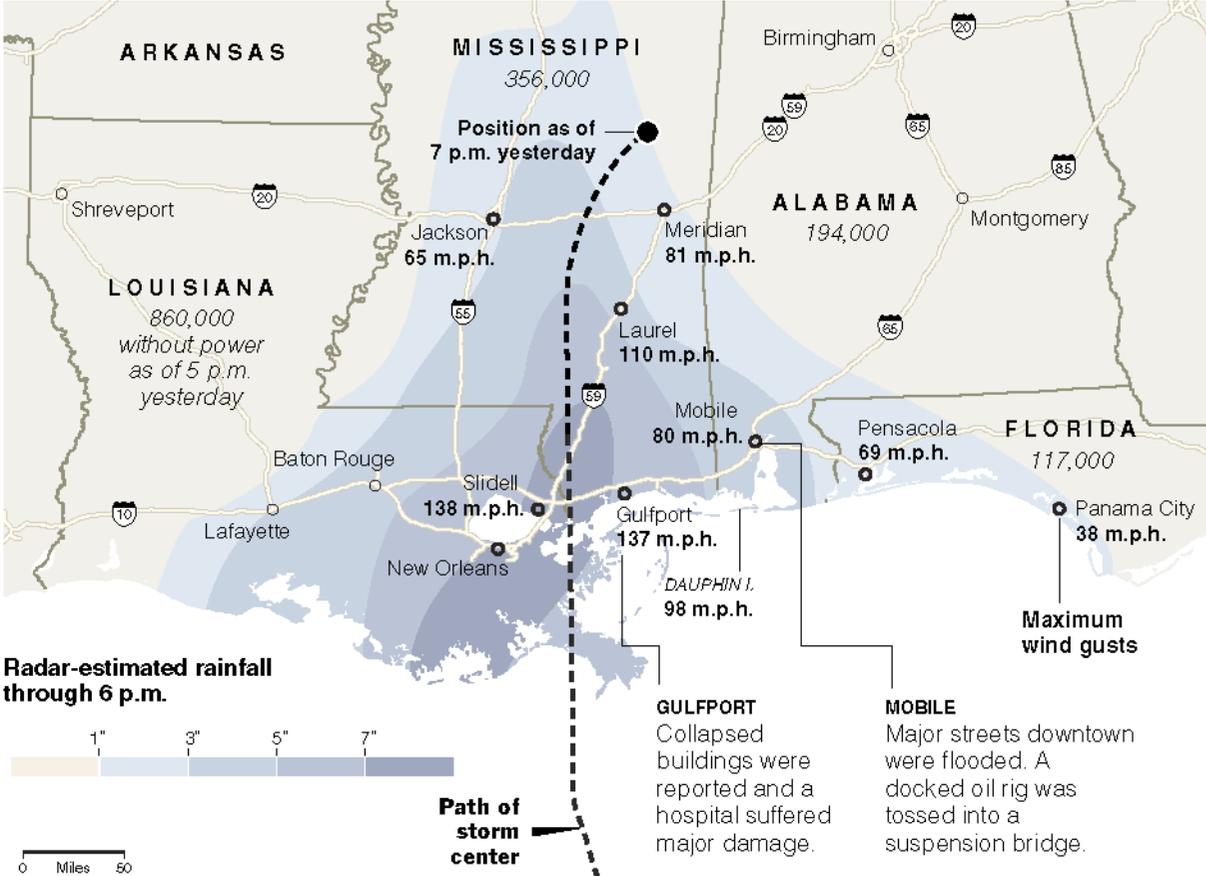
In New Orleans

Waves breached the levees surrounding New Orleans in several spots, flooding most downtown and eastern areas. Many of the 22 pump stations along the levees were offline for at least part of the day.

..... Dotted lines show locations of levees



Across the region



Insurance loss estimates

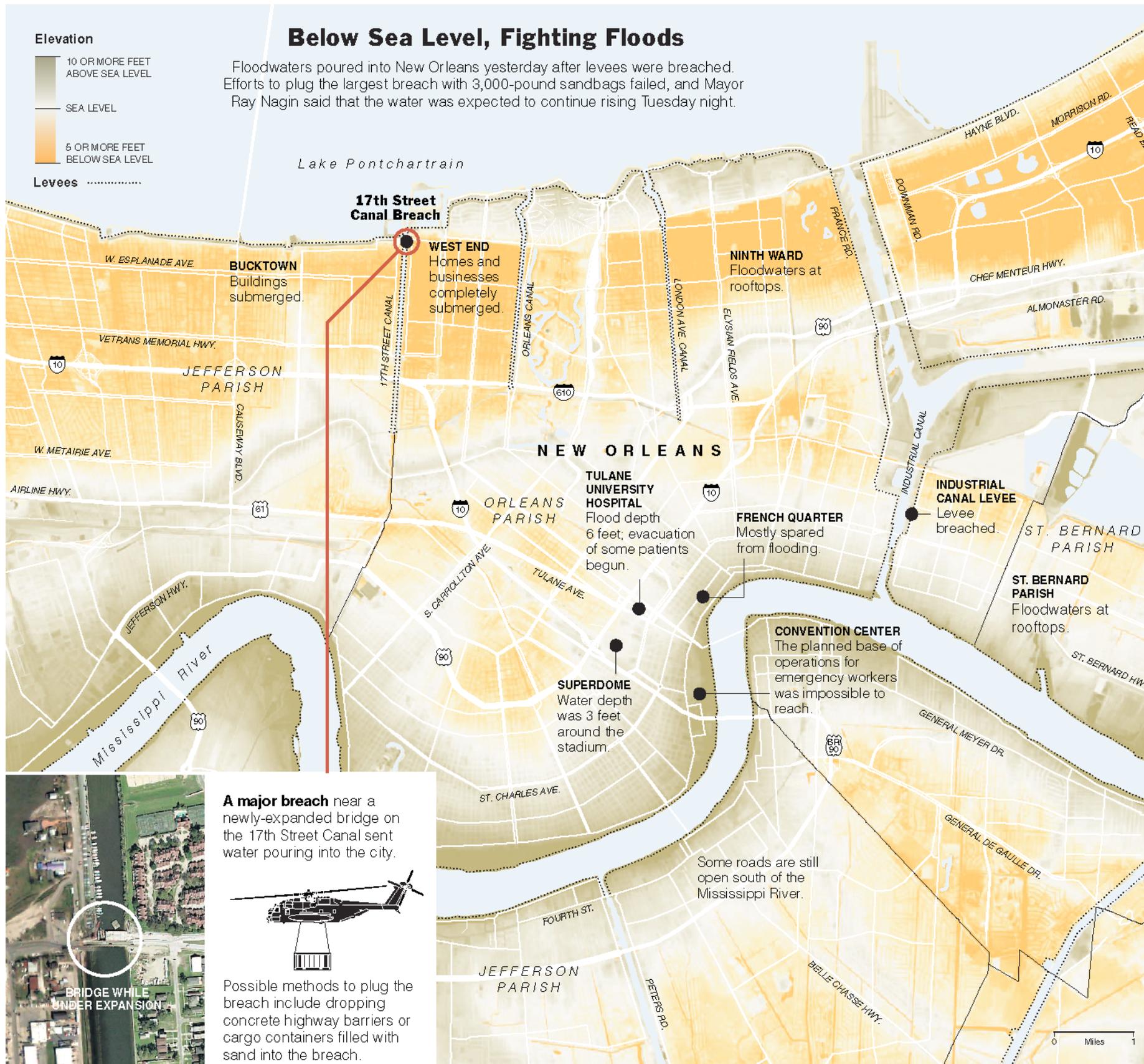


Sources: Army Corps of Engineers; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service; Pennsylvania State University; AIR Worldwide Corporation; Entergy Corp.; Southern Co.; Cleco Corp.; Platts; Associated Press

The New York Times; satellite image from DigitalGlobe via Google Earth

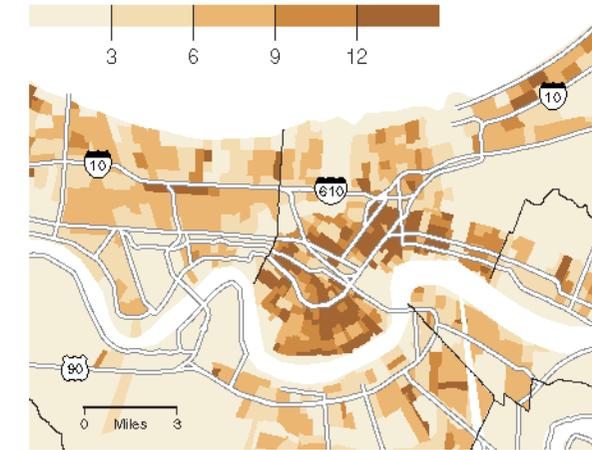
Below Sea Level, Fighting Floods

Floodwaters poured into New Orleans yesterday after levees were breached. Efforts to plug the largest breach with 3,000-pound sandbags failed, and Mayor Ray Nagin said that the water was expected to continue rising Tuesday night.

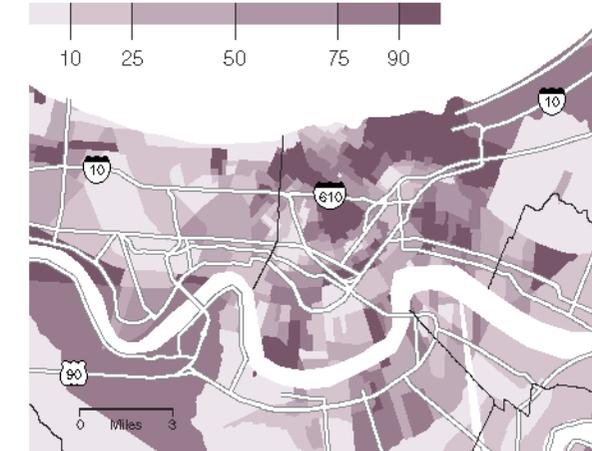


Demographics of New Orleans

People per square mile (in thousands)



Percent non-white population



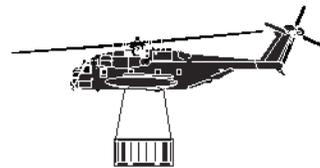
Median household income (in thousands)



Sources: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; U.S. Geological Survey; New Orleans Times-Picayune; Associated Press; Census Bureau; New Orleans Mayor's Office

The New York Times; satellite photograph from DigitalGlobe via Keyhole

A major breach near a newly-expanded bridge on the 17th Street Canal sent water pouring into the city.



Possible methods to plug the breach include dropping concrete highway barriers or cargo containers filled with sand into the breach.



BRIDGE WHILE UNDER EXPANSION

THE OVERVIEW

New Orleans Is Inundated as 2 Levees Fail; Much of Gulf Coast Is Crippled; Toll Rises

Continued From Page A1

Nagin lamented that while the city had dodged the worst-case scenario on Monday, Tuesday was "the second-worst-case scenario."

Officials said, a police officer was shot and critically wounded.

"These are not individuals looting," Colonel Ebbert said. "These are large groups of armed individuals."

Officials at the Louisiana Office of Homeland Security confirmed that

Adequate for Refugees, but Football?

With holes in its roof and thousands of people stranded inside, the Louisiana Superdome in New

Orleans is being used as a temporary shelter for refugees. The Superdome is set to host a preseason game against the Oakland Raiders on Thursday night.

The Saints open the regular

"We're racing the clock in terms of possible injury," said Michael Chertoff, the national homeland security secretary. "We're racing the clock to get them food and water."

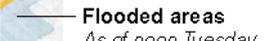
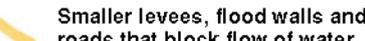
The hurricane, downgraded to a

Category 1, hit the Gulf Coast the night to take shelter in a 24-hour bar in the French Quarter. Another left her flooding house but could not persuade her elderly roommate to come with her. Her roommate insisted, "God will take care of me."

People waded through waist-high

Broken Levees, Slow Repairs

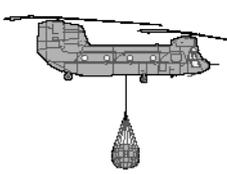
Yesterday, repair attempts failed and at least one new gap opened in the system of levees that surrounds New Orleans. But the inundation slowed midday as the water stopped rising.

-  **Pumping station**
All currently offline
-  **Major levees and flood walls**
-  **Flooded areas**
As of noon Tuesday
-  **Smaller levees, flood walls and roads that block flow of water**

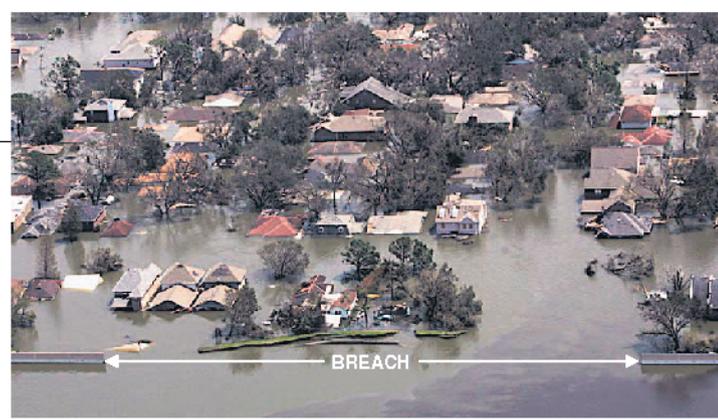
The extent of flooding was determined using an infrared satellite image taken at noon on Tuesday. Water continued to rise after the image was taken.

Officials spent much of Wednesday trying to close the breach on the 17th Street canal.

Steel wall The Army Corps plans to construct a steel wall on the exterior of a bridge to cut the lake off from the canal.



Helicopters On Wednesday, they dropped sand bags and concrete blocks in the breach.



Pump station Once the breach is fixed, the city can reopen the canal and begin pumping floodwaters out through the canal.

London Ave. Canal Breach Officials are still evaluating new breach.

Industrial Canal Breach No efforts to repair are under way.

17th Street Canal Breach

FRENCH QUARTER Some areas underwater, some still clear.

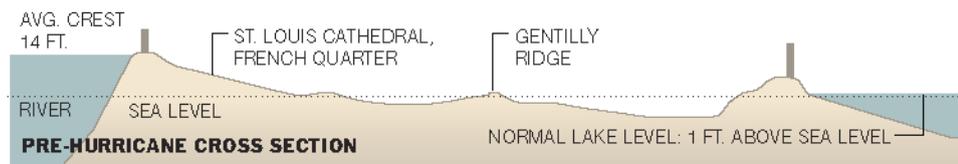
SUPERDOME The approximately 20,000 people inside began to be moved to the Houston Astrodome and other locations.

TULANE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER Patients were evacuated by boat and helicopter.

AIRLINE HIGHWAY Water up to the second floors of buildings.



Water levels between the city and Lake Pontchartrain evened out late Wednesday, stopping the rise of water in the city. Normally, the city is protected by levees from the lake, since much of it is below the lake's water level.



Sources: Center for Southeastern Tropical Advanced Remote Sensing, University of Miami; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; University of Notre Dame; New Orleans Times-Picayune; Associated Press

The New York Times; photographs from DigitalGlobe via Keyhole (satellite images) and The Associated Press

THE OVERVIEW

Bush Sees Recovery Taking Years; 30,000 Troops in Largest Recovery Effort

Continued From Page A1

the heavily populated areas — hotels, hospitals — and we're going to stop it

Ebbert, director of homeland security for New Orleans, offered a glimmer of hope. He said the city's flooding seemed to be stabilizing. "The water isn't going to get high

THE CONSEQUENCES

A closer look at the potential economic and financial results of Hurricane Katrina in BusinessDay

almost destroyed, and Biloxi was heavily damaged.

In Alabama, more than 400,000 homes and businesses were without power. Flooding reached 11 feet in

back in order. New communities will flourish. The great city of New Orleans will be back on its feet. And America will be a stronger place for it."

recovery effort. Under the mobilization, the Pentagon was sending in eight ships carrying food, medicine, fuel and other supplies, as well as construction ma-

The Flooding in New Orleans

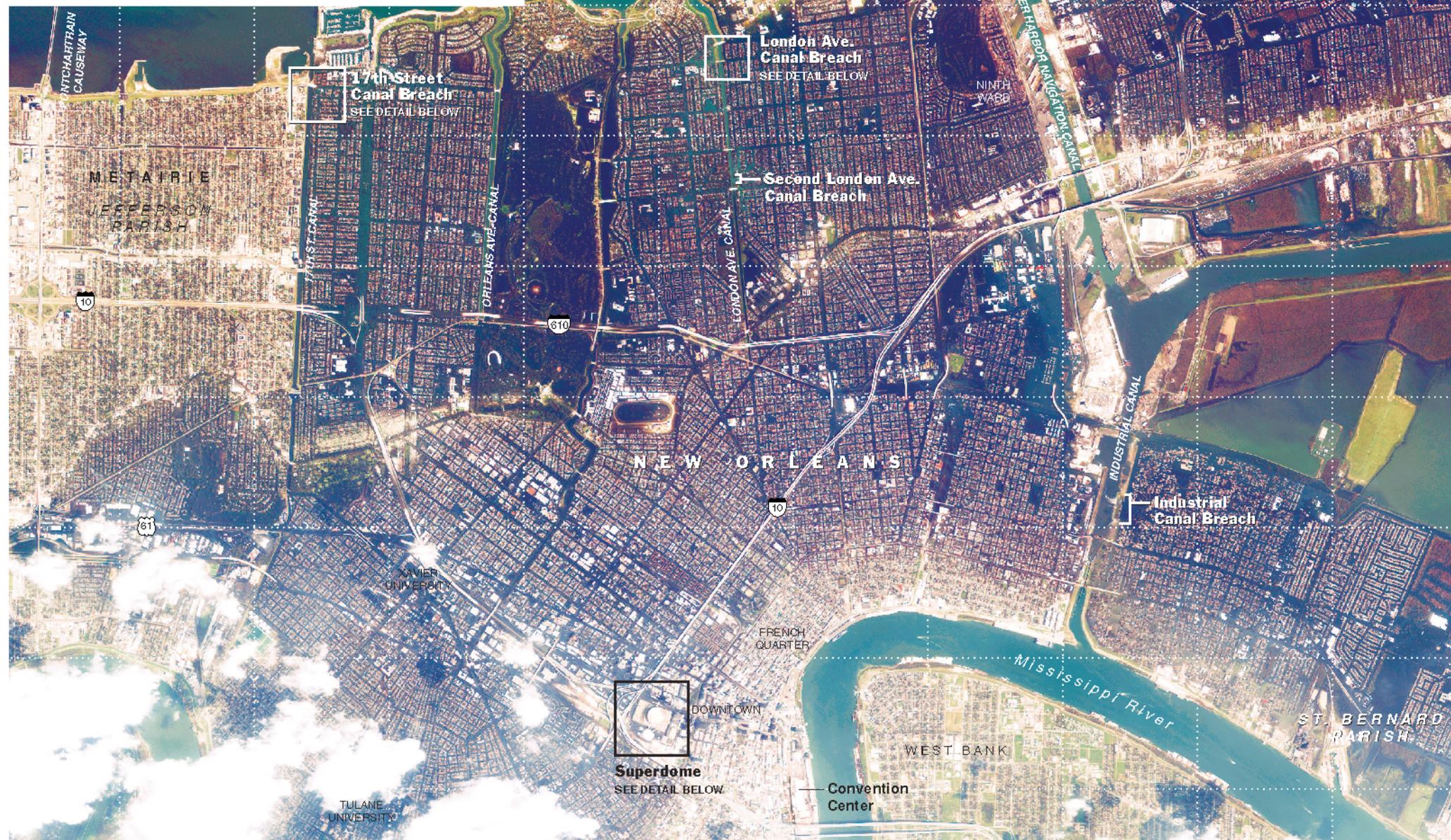
A satellite photograph taken at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday shows most of New Orleans inundated by floodwaters. Yesterday, helicopters continued to drop sandbags and concrete blocks in the main breach, on the 17th Street Canal, while crews planned to build a wall out of steel plates that would separate the canal from the lake.

IMAGE KEY



DRY AREAS FLOODED AREAS

GRID SQUARES ARE 1 MILE ON EACH SIDE



Evacuating the city

FRENCH QUARTER AND DOWNTOWN City officials were trying to decide how to evacuate hotels.

SUPERDOME Evacuations by bus were under way.

NEW ORLEANS CONVENTION CENTER Refugees, who numbered from 15,000 to 20,000, were given permission to walk across a bridge to the city's west bank.

XAVIER UNIVERSITY Students and staff members were being evacuated.

TULANE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL All patients evacuated.

TOURO INFIRMARY Two busloads of patients and staff evacuated.

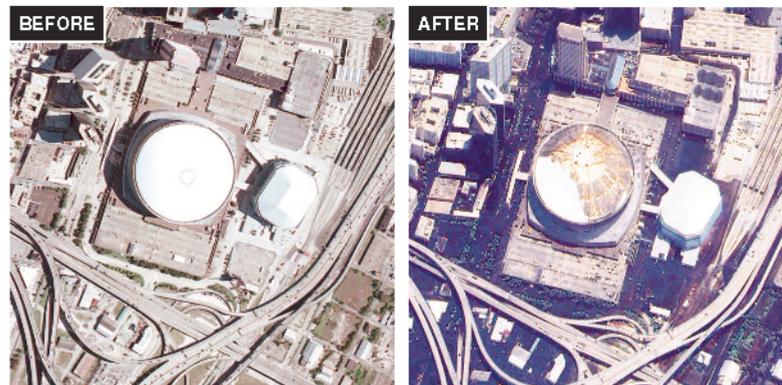
CHARITY HOSPITAL Evacuation efforts halted after the hospital came under sniper fire.

Breach on the east side of the 17th Street Canal



Sources: Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Army Corps of Engineers, The Times-Picayune, City of New Orleans

Superdome area



Breach on the west side of the London Avenue Canal



The New York Times; photographs from NOAA (close-ups of 2 breaches) and DigitalGlobe (others)

THE OVERVIEW

New Orleans Is Gripped by Despair and Lawlessness

Continued From Page A1

called on citizens to conserve fuel while two big pipelines that supply most of the state's gasoline were brought back on line.

concluded and he was particularly pungent in his criticism. Asserting that the whole recovery operation had been "carried on the backs of the little guys for four goddamn days," he said "the rest of the goddamn na-

priority was to evacuate New Orleans, Mr. Chertoff said. To that end, some 200 buses had left the Superdome for the Astrodome in Houston by midday, he said, adding that another 200 buses were expected to

tually destroyed," he said. "It was quiet. It was eerie. It was horrible to behold."

House leaders intended to hold a special session Friday to approve the measure.

THE EVACUATION

Four Days After Hurricane, A City Awaits Deliverance

Continued From Page A15

bors spent the last four days on his apartment building roof in central

The Neighborhoods That Were Hit Hard And Those That Weren't

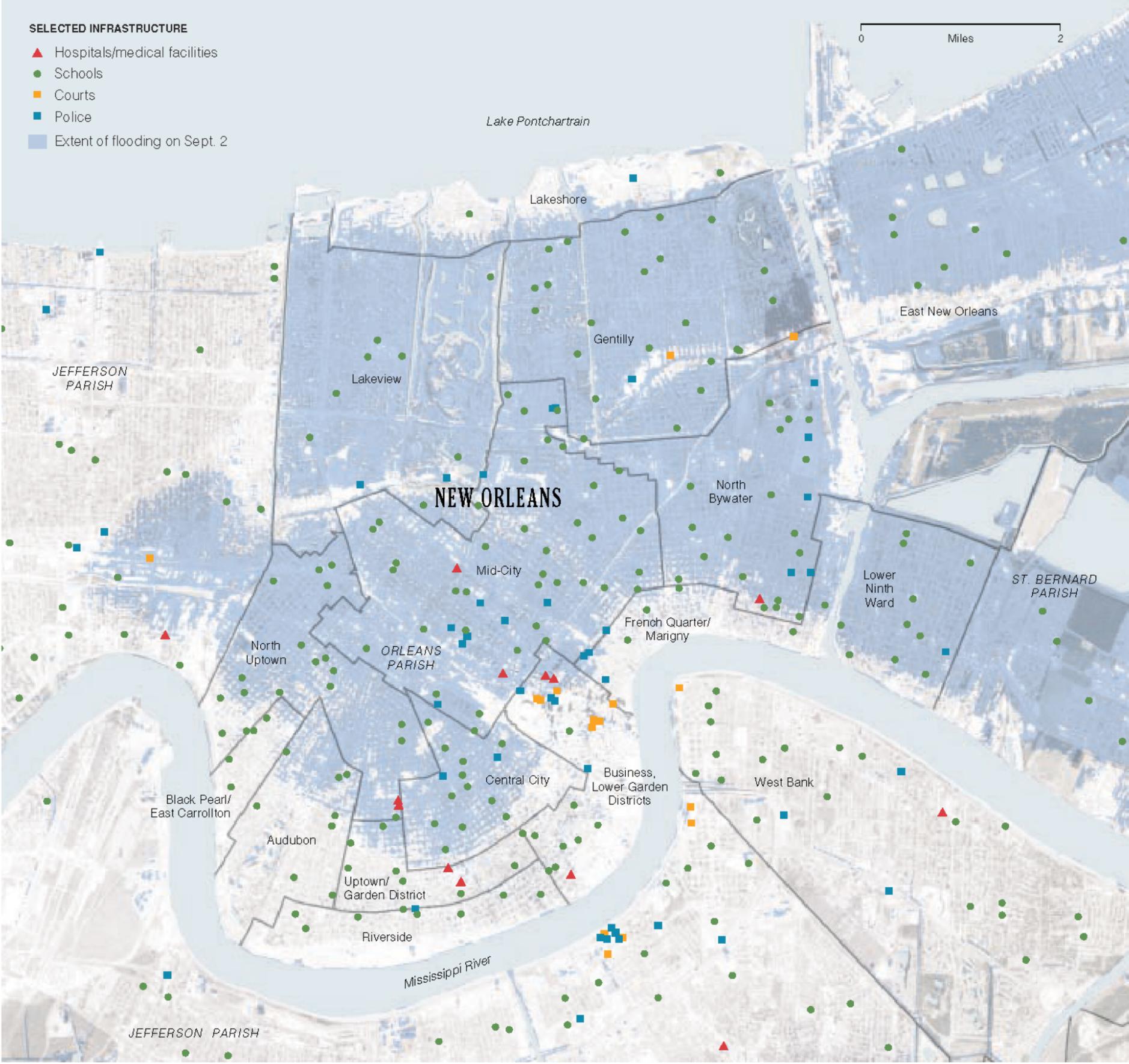
Rebuilding New Orleans will take years or decades and cost untold sums. While large swaths of the city may have to be bulldozed, a strip of unflooded land containing hospitals, government buildings, schools, historic homes and tourism sites suffered minimal damage.

The people who lived in the areas of New Orleans that were still flooded days after Hurricane Katrina struck were more likely to be black, have more children, earn less money and be less educated than those in the rest of the city. The flooded areas were home to about 346,000 people — 71 percent of the city's population — and contained more than two-thirds of the city's homes.

The map shows the extent of the flooding on Sept. 2, after the water level had stopped rising, but several days before crews were able to plug breaches in levees and start pumping water out.

DATA FROM 2000 U.S. CENSUS

Areas with significant flooding		Areas with little or no flooding	
Population			
346,000		138,000	
Race and ethnicity			
76%	BLACK	43%	
18	WHITE	49	
3	HISPANIC	4	
2	ASIAN	2	
1	OTHER	2	
Age			
PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS THAT WERE:			
28%	UNDER 18	22%	
11%	OLDER THAN 65	12%	
Single-parent families			
29%	PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WITH SINGLE PARENTS	21%	
Education			
72%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	82%	
21%	BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER	38%	
Income			
\$25,759	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (1999)	\$31,455	
\$4.9	TOTAL AMOUNT EARNED BY ALL RESIDENTS	\$3.2	
29%	POVERTY RATE	25%	
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES OF:			
56%	LESS THAN \$30,000	48%	
6%	MORE THAN \$100,000	13%	
Houses			
145,000	NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS	70,000	
23%	HOUSES BUILT BEFORE 1940	44%	
52%	OCCUPIED BY RENTERS	56%	
Transportation			
29%	HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO VEHICLE	24%	



Satellite image by DigitalGlobe, via Google Earth

Areas with significant flooding

AREA	North Uptown	Lakeview	Mid-City	Central City	Gentilly	North Bywater	Lower Ninth Ward	East New Orleans
POPULATION	38,700	22,300	76,900	26,600	42,000	32,900	19,500	96,400
AVG. INCOME	\$38,530	\$69,777	\$25,583	\$26,962	\$43,272	\$27,720	\$28,826	\$41,997
	Residential and commercial area home to middle and working class; houses range from mansions to small shotgun houses.	Moderately to very wealthy area with beautiful homes, large park, city art museum and lavish cemetery.	Mostly working-class and low-income housing; includes Xavier University, historic cemeteries and industrial area.	Home to low- and middle-class families, who mostly rent; many homes are shotgun houses built on brick piers.	Mostly middle-class area with high rate of home ownership; includes historic district and 200-acre park.	Mostly low-income and working-class housing with large industrial area; of historical significance to African-American history.	Mostly middle- to low-income families who rent; large number of small businesses, schools and churches.	Moderate-income area with subdivisions, large business and manufacturing areas and a wildlife refuge.

Areas with little or no flooding

AREA	Black Pearl/East Carrollton	Audubon	Riverside	Uptown/Garden District	Business, Lower Garden Districts	French Quarter/Marigny	West Bank	Lakeshore
POPULATION	6,200	14,900	12,700	11,900	10,900	4,200	58,800	5,800
AVG. INCOME	\$52,336	\$108,964	\$38,149	\$59,203	\$47,985	\$58,571	\$45,249	\$112,094
	Mostly middle-class homes and apartment buildings; contains oldest operating street railway line.	Includes a 127-acre park, Tulane and Loyola universities, historic mansions and the city zoo.	Residential area of moderate-income families of various ethnicities; contains a few historic parks.	Home to wealthy and middle-class families, with architecture ranging from mansions to single shotgun houses.	Contains main commercial, business, government and recreation facilities, along with art galleries and historic buildings.	Oldest part of New Orleans and main tourist destination; contains many hotels, bars, shops and historic homes.	Industrial and residential area, including a large military installation, small businesses and subdivisions.	Wealthiest residential area of the city; includes popular entertainment district and the University of New Orleans.

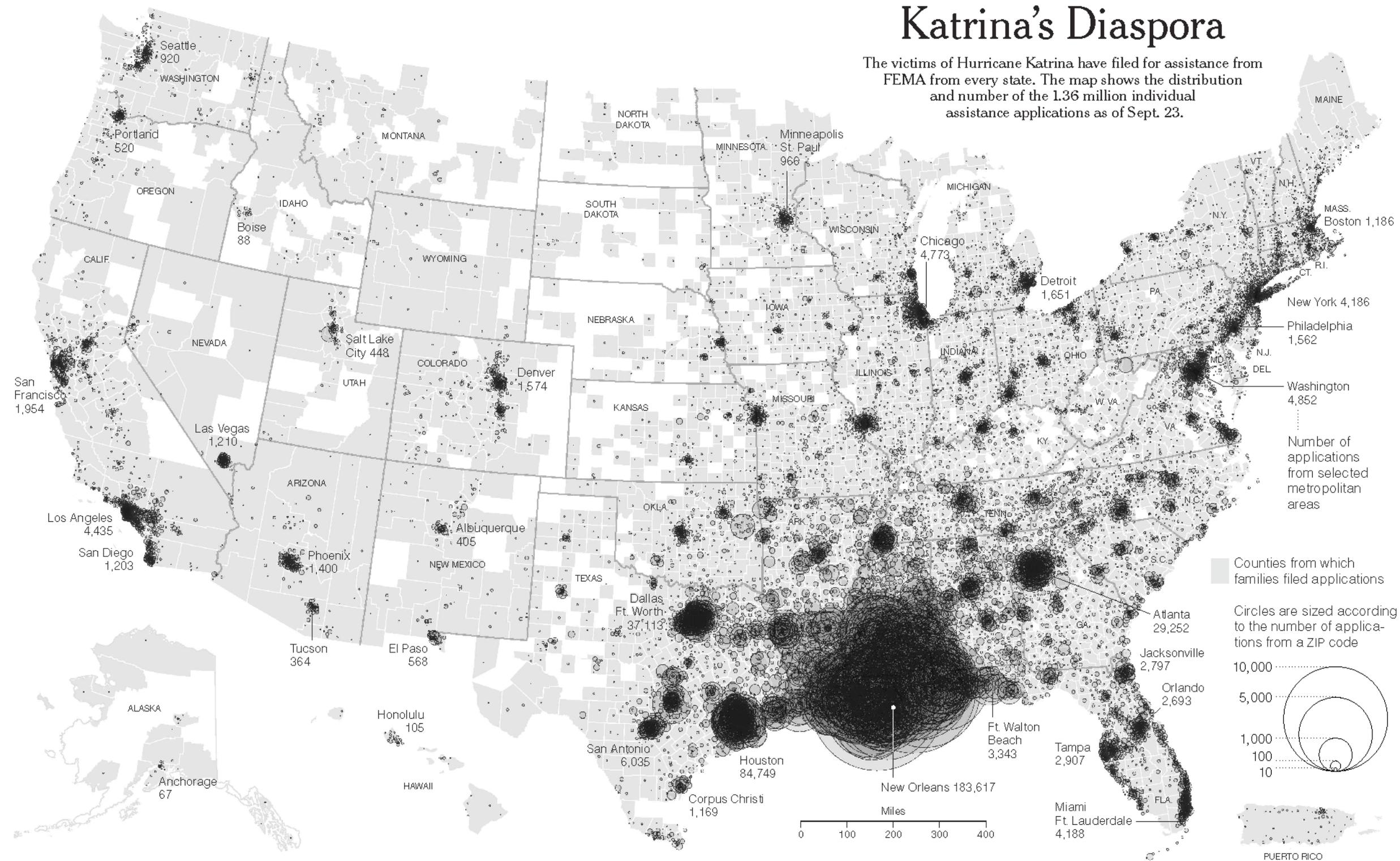
Sources: Dartmouth Flood Observatory; SPOT; International Charter: Space and Major Disasters; Greater New Orleans Community Data Center; U.S. Census Bureau; ESRI; TeleAtlas; InfoUSA; Queens College Department of Sociology

David Constantine, Matthew Ericson and Archie Tse/The New York Times

Areas with significant flooding		Areas with little or no flooding
346,000	Population	138,000
Race and ethnicity		
76%	BLACK	43%
18	WHITE	49
3	HISPANIC	4
2	ASIAN	2
1	OTHER	2
Age		
PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS THAT WERE:		
28%	UNDER 18	22%
11%	OLDER THAN 65	12%
Single-parent families		
29%	PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WITH SINGLE PARENTS	21%
Education		
72%	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	82%
21%	BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER	38%
Income		
\$25,759	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (1999)	\$31,455
\$4.9 BILLION	TOTAL AMOUNT EARNED BY ALL RESIDENTS	\$3.2 BILLION
29%	POVERTY RATE	25%
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES OF:		
56%	LESS THAN \$30,000	48%
6%	MORE THAN \$100,000	13%
Houses		
145,000	NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS	70,000
23%	HOUSES BUILT BEFORE 1940	44%
52%	OCCUPIED BY RENTERS	56%
Transportation		
29%	HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO VEHICLE	24%

Katrina's Diaspora

The victims of Hurricane Katrina have filed for assistance from FEMA from every state. The map shows the distribution and number of the 1.36 million individual assistance applications as of Sept. 23.



They are scattered through all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico — 623 in Utah, 1,114 in Kansas, 101 way out in Alaska. They are clustered by the thousands in large Southern cities like Dallas, Atlanta and Memphis, and huddled in handfuls in unlikely hamlets like Shell Knob, Mo. (pop. 1,393) and Fountain Run, Ky. (pop. 236).

Evacuees fled Hurricane Katrina and the floods that followed in caravans of cars and fleets of buses, on helicopters and chartered planes, by boat and, a few, on foot. A month after the storm, a map

emerges of where they landed, based on ZIP codes from which applications for aid were submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency as of Sept. 23.

Of 1,356,704 applications, 86 percent came from Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama. But 35,539 families were more than 1,000 miles from the Gulf — among the farthest: one in Nome, Alaska, 3,931 miles from the French Quarter and another in Lihue, Hawaii, 4,279 miles away.

Residents of New Orleans, a city that was two-thirds black, seem to have flocked to the nation's African-American population

centers. On average, the applicants came from counties where blacks were 28 percent of the population, more than twice the national average.

Baton Rouge, La., appears to be temporary home to 10 percent of evacuees, Houston 6.25 percent. But after the top 18 hubs, applicants are spread like the wind that whipped through their old neighborhoods: none of the other 900-plus metropolitan areas has even 1 percent of the total.

Some 4,000 ZIP codes — among them Pochontas, Miss.; Promise City, Iowa; and Hope, Mich. — had just one applicant.

Applications by state

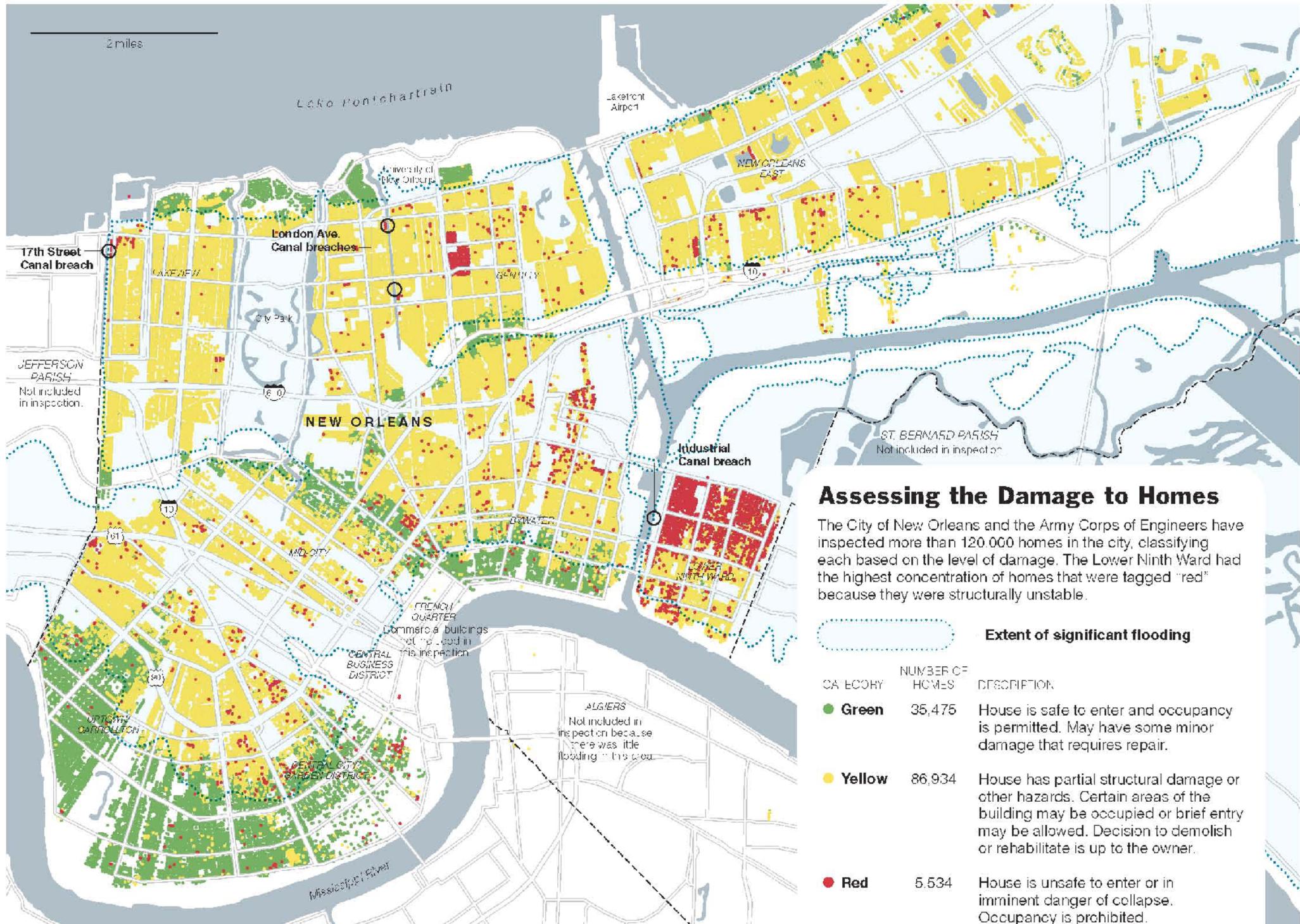
Louisiana	523,149	38.6%
Mississippi	383,840	28.3%
Texas	156,895	11.6%
Alabama	109,469	8.1%
Georgia	35,342	2.6%
Florida	31,005	2.3%
Tennessee	15,529	1.1%
Arkansas	11,027	0.8%
California	10,953	0.8%
Illinois	6,430	0.5%
Others	73,065	5.4%

Applications by distance from New Orleans

MILES	APPLICANTS	PCT.
0-100	626,232	46.2%
100-200	338,080	24.9%
200-400	184,169	13.6%
400-800	143,497	10.6%
800-1,600	45,371	3.3%
1,600-3,200	13,403	1.0%
3,200+	232	0.0%

Distances could not be calculated for 0.4 percent of applications.

Sources: FEMA; Census Bureau; Queens College Sociology Department
Matthew Ericson, Archie Tse and Jodi Wilgoren/The New York Times



Assessing the Damage to Homes

The City of New Orleans and the Army Corps of Engineers have inspected more than 120,000 homes in the city, classifying each based on the level of damage. The Lower Ninth Ward had the highest concentration of homes that were tagged "red" because they were structurally unstable.

Color	NUMBER OF HOMES	DESCRIPTION
Green	35,475	House is safe to enter and occupancy is permitted. May have some minor damage that requires repair.
Yellow	86,934	House has partial structural damage or other hazards. Certain areas of the building may be occupied or brief entry may be allowed. Decision to demolish or rehabilitate is up to the owner.
Red	5,534	House is unsafe to enter or in imminent danger of collapse. Occupancy is prohibited.

Source: Army Corps of Engineers

Matthew Ericson/The New York Times

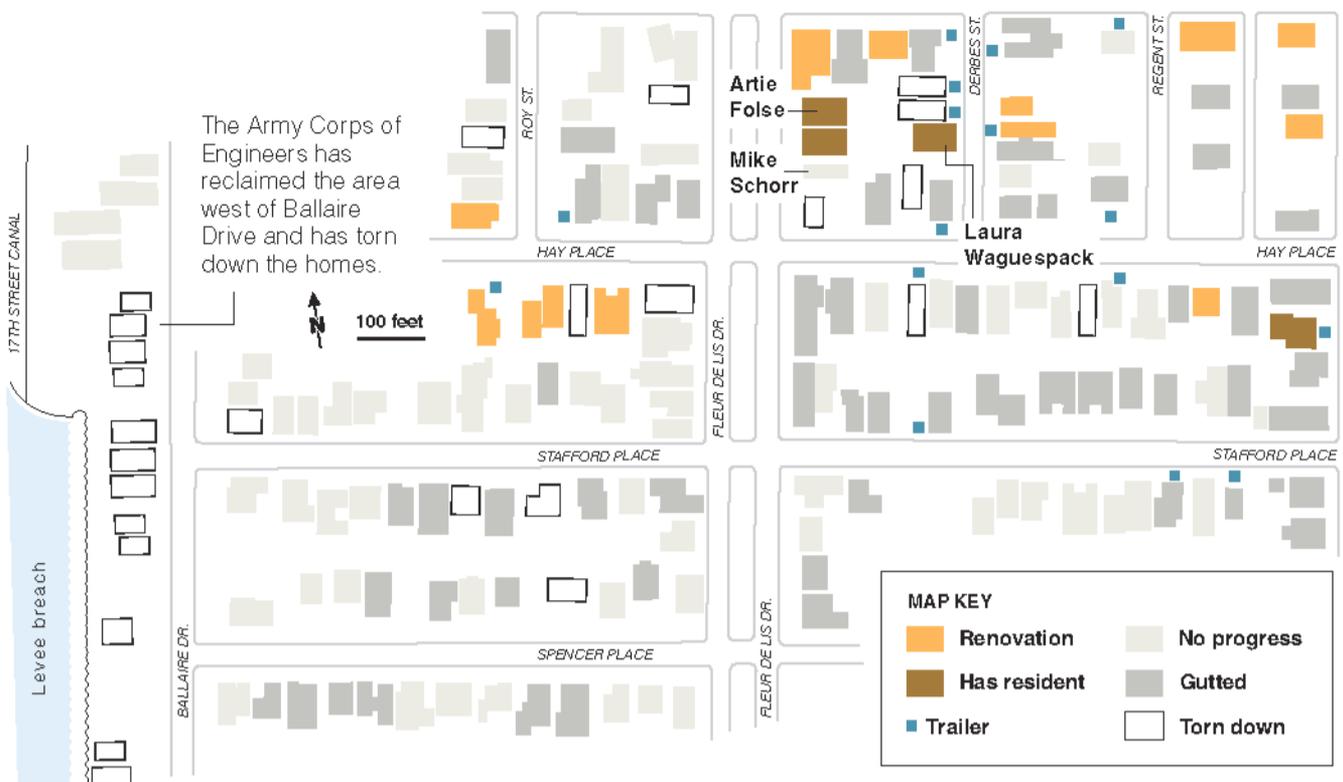
For New Orleans Neighborhoods, a Slow and Uneven Return

Many of the once-vibrant neighborhoods of New Orleans are still silent a year after Hurricane Katrina. Scores of residents who returned found mold to be as brutal as the rising waters, and for tens of thousands of homes,

rebirth is possible only after a thorough gutting or complete demolition. A tour through three neighborhoods reveals the slow and disparate nature of rebuilding these areas one house at a time. **JOE WARD**

Lakeview

When the 17th Street Canal levee was breached, nearly eight feet of water filled Lakeview's homes. Street after street is lined with vacant houses and the few residents who have returned wonder if their neighbors will follow them.



7011 FLEUR DE LIS DRIVE On the day that **Mike Schorr** readied his home for demolition, above, the house of his brother Dennis on Ballaire Drive was torn down. Mike hopes to rebuild someday, but Dennis's lot has been reclaimed by the Corps of Engineers.



7016 DERBES **Laura Waguespack** saw an opportunity. Instead of renovating her ruined home near the University of New Orleans, she used her insurance money to buy and renovate a home in Lakeview now that it had become affordable.

Broadmoor

This area, full of Spanish and mission revival homes, was a 12-acre lake in the 1800's and has a history of flooding problems. After Katrina, homes were flooded with about seven feet of water. People are back in the area, but most inhabit the FEMA trailers that clutter the streets.



1835 S. DUPREE **Ted Sheppard**, a contractor, fled with his family to Savannah, Ga. They returned in early June and live on the first floor, which Mr. Sheppard renovated. He believes his neighborhood is doing better than most.

New Orleans East

This area on the southern shore of Lake Pontchartrain is dense with sturdy brick homes. As is the case across the city, residents with flood insurance are the ones who have started to return.



7733 MAYO BLVD. **Grethel and Joseph LeBlanc** hope to be back in their home in a month or two if they can get their busy contractor to finish the renovation. They have lived in a trailer on the front lawn since March 11.

Katrina's Diaspora

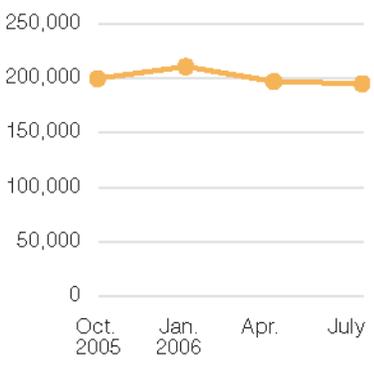
One of the best snapshots of how New Orleans area residents were scattered by Hurricane Katrina may come from the post office. Since the storm struck last year, more than 270,000 households have filed change of address forms, including about 200,000 that still listed an address outside New Orleans and its surrounding parishes as of July 1.

Current population estimates vary, but most put the city's population between 200,000 and 250,000, down from 480,000 before the hurricane. Estimates suggest that tens of thousands have also left nearby parishes.

Many evacuees stayed relatively close to home, moving to less hard-hit areas in Louisiana, but Southern cities like Houston, Dallas and Atlanta also saw a large influx of people.

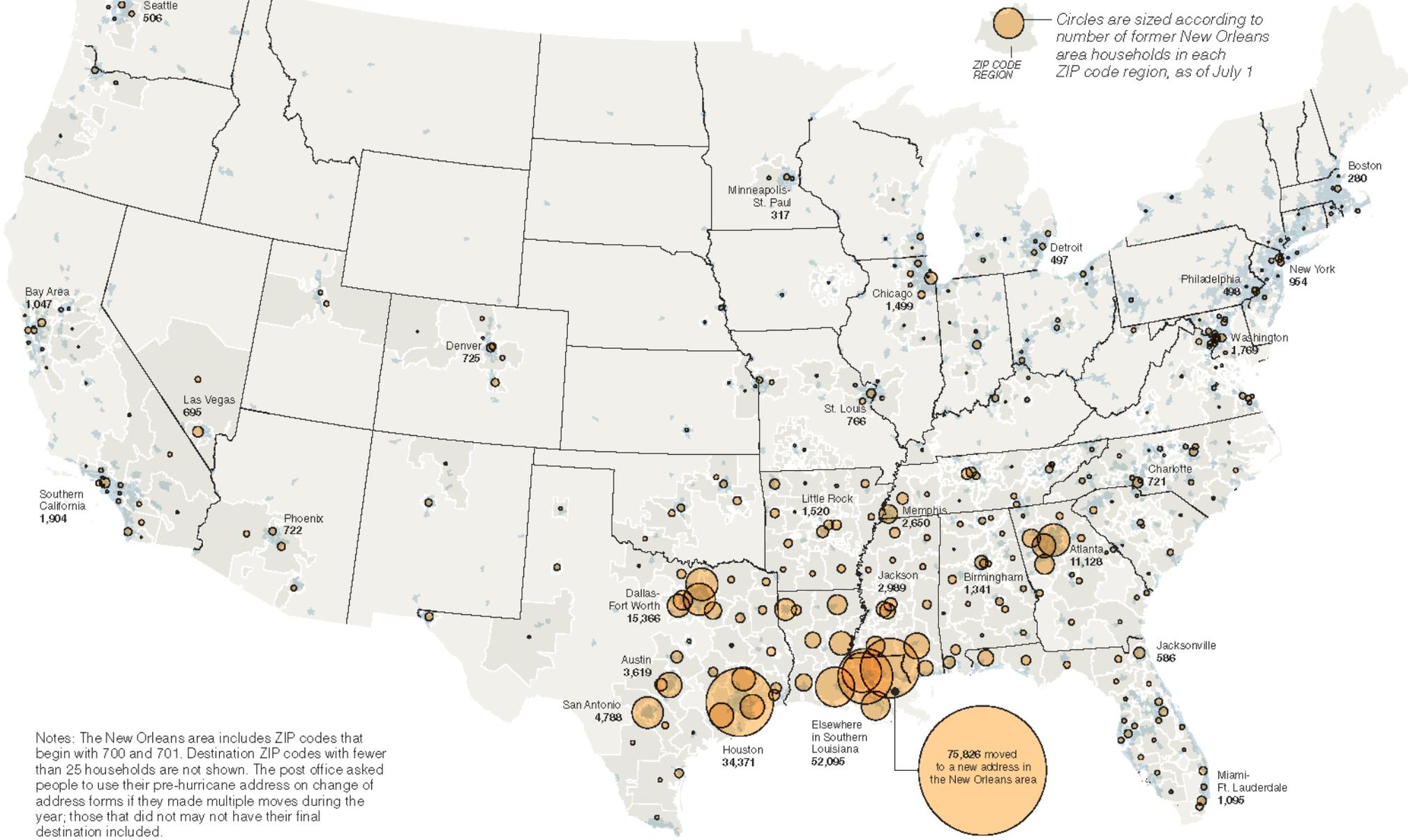
The number of households having mail forwarded outside the New Orleans area peaked at the start of the year, and has come down slightly as some displaced residents have begun to return.

Number of New Orleans area households that had mail forwarded outside the area



Source: United States Postal Service

Where New Orleans area residents moved, based on change of address forms filed with the post office



Notes: The New Orleans area includes ZIP codes that begin with 700 and 701. Destination ZIP codes with fewer than 25 households are not shown. The post office asked people to use their pre-hurricane address on change of address forms if they made multiple moves during the year; those that did not may not have their final destination included.

Matthew Ericson/The New York Times

InfoVis for
The Masses,
In Short

Find

Find
Explain

Find
Explain
Annotate

Find
Explain
Annotate
Design

Find
Explain
Annotate
Design
Edit

