

WTC 9/11/2001

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Additional Information One Year Later

Sent: Wednesday, September 12, 2001 6:35 PM

Subject: "WE THE PEOPLE"!!!!!

September 12, 2001

Leonard Pitts Miami Herald Newspaper

WE'LL GO FORWARD FROM THIS MOMENT

It's my job to have something to say.

They pay me to provide words that help make sense of that which troubles the American soul. But in this moment of airless shock when hot tears sting disbelieving eyes, the only thing I can find to say, the only words that seem to fit, must be addressed to the unknown author of this suffering.

You monster. You beast. You unspeakable bastard.

What lesson did you hope to teach us by your coward's attack on our World Trade Center, our Pentagon, us?

What was it you hoped we would learn? Whatever it was, please know that you failed.

Did you want us to respect your cause? You just damned your cause. Did you want to make us fear? You just steeled our resolve. Did you want to tear us apart? You just brought us together.

Let me tell you about my people. We are a vast and quarrelsome family, a family rent by racial, social, political and class division, but a family nonetheless. We're frivolous, yes, capable of expending tremendous emotional energy on pop cultural minutiae -- a singer's revealing dress, a ball team's misfortune, a cartoon mouse. We're wealthy, too, spoiled by the ready availability of trinkets and material goods, and maybe because of that, we walk through life with a certain sense of blithe entitlement.

We are fundamentally decent, though -- peace-loving and compassionate. We struggle to know the right thing and to do it. And we are, the overwhelming majority of us, people of faith, believers in a just and loving God. Some people -- you, perhaps -- think that any or all of this makes us weak. You're mistaken. We are not weak. Indeed, we are strong in ways that cannot be measured by arsenals.

IN PAIN Yes, we're in pain now. We are in mourning and we are in shock. We're still grappling with the unreality of the awful thing you did, still working to make ourselves understand that this isn't a special effect from some Hollywood blockbuster, isn't the plot development from a Tom Clancy novel. Both in terms of the awful scope of their ambition and the probable final death toll, your attacks are likely to go down as the worst acts of terrorism in the history of the United States and, probably, the history of the world. You've bloodied us as we have never been bloodied before. But there's a gulf of difference between making us bloody and making us fall. This is the lesson Japan was taught to its bitter sorrow the last time anyone hit us this hard, the last time anyone brought us such abrupt and monumental pain.

When roused, we are righteous in our outrage, terrible in our force.

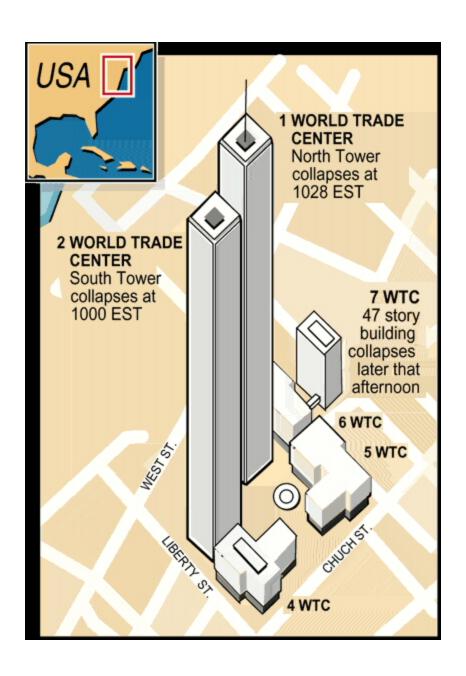
When provoked by this level of barbarism, we will bear any suffering, pay any cost, go to any length, in the pursuit of justice. I tell you this without fear of contradiction. I know my people, as you, I think, do not. What I know reassures me. It also causes me to tremble with dread of the future.

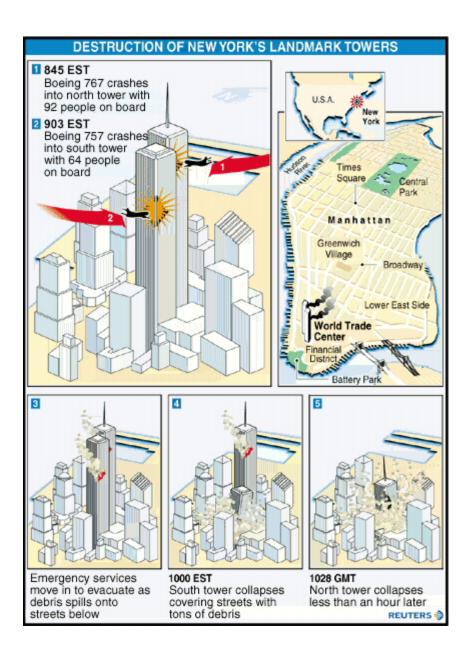
In the days to come, there will be recrimination and accusation, fingers pointing to determine whose failure allowed this to happen and what can be done to prevent it from happening again. There will be heightened security, misguided talk of revoking basic freedoms. We'll go forward from this moment sobered, chastened, sad. But determined, too. Unimaginably determined.

THE STEEL IN US You see, the steel in us is not always readily apparent. That aspect of our character is seldom understood by people who don't know us well. On this day, the family's bickering is put on hold. As Americans we will weep, as Americans we will mourn, and as Americans, we will rise in defense of all that we cherish.

So I ask again: What was it you hoped to teach us? It occurs to me that maybe you just wanted us to know the depths of your hatred. If that's the case, consider the message received. And take this message in exchange: You don't know my people. You don't know what we're capable of. You don't know what you just started. But you're about to learn.

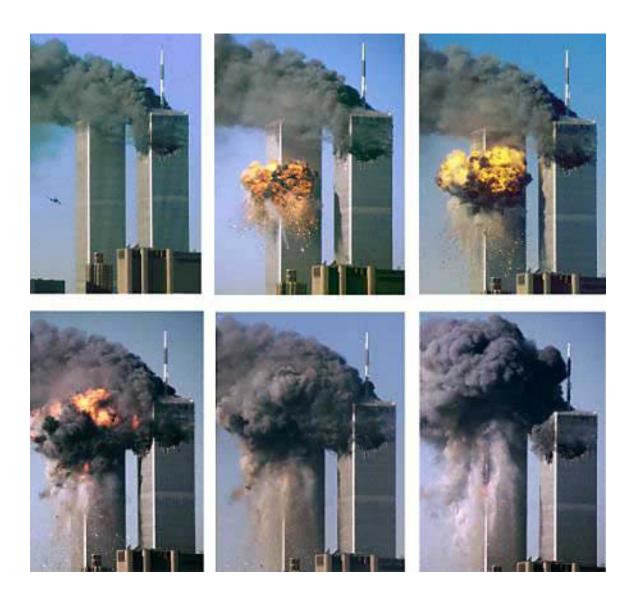








First Plane American Airlines Flight 11 8:45 AM 9/11/2001



Second Plane United Airlines Flight 175 9:05 AM 9/11/2001























































































































































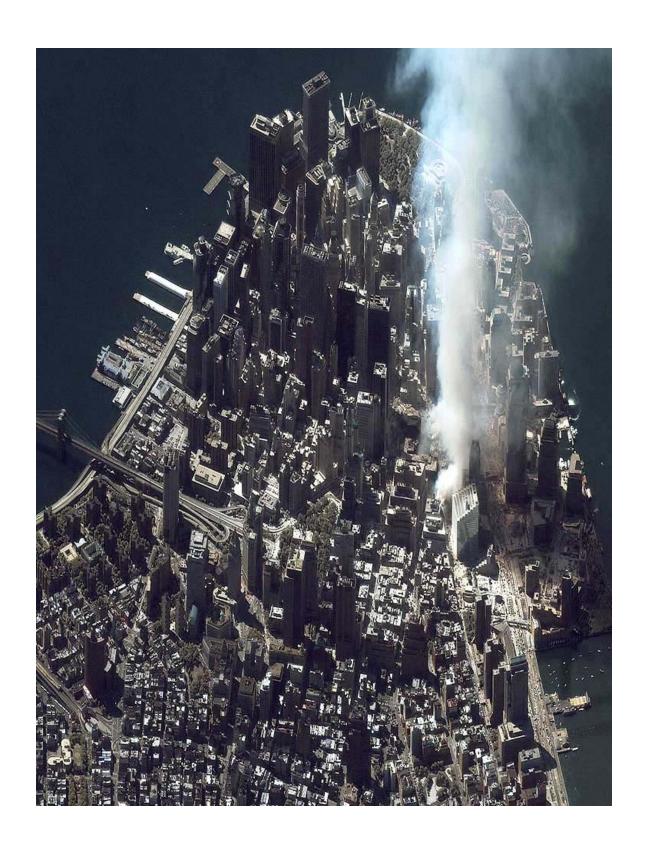




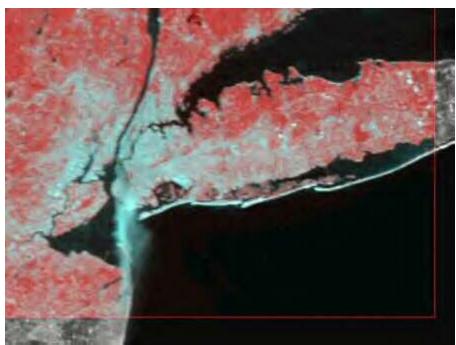














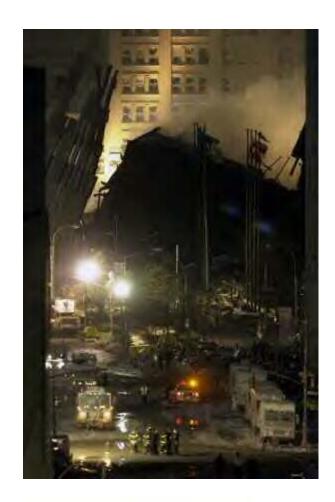














































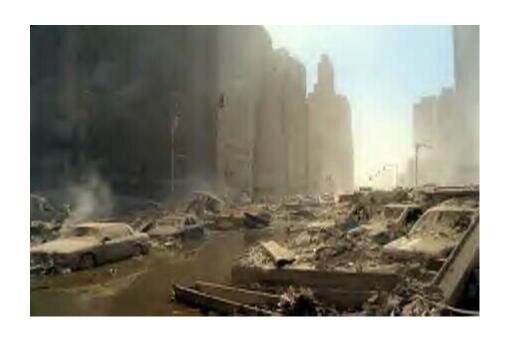










































































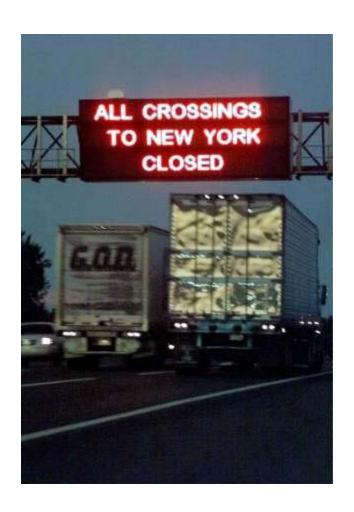




































Mayor: More Than 4,700 Missing in New York Rescuers Continue Digging Through Rubble

By LARRY McSHANE .c The Associated Press

NEW YORK (Sept. 13) - The ghastly toll of terrorism came into focus Thursday, as the mayor said 4,763 people had been reported missing in the devastation of the World Trade Center. Crews combed through the ruins, desperate to find a living soul.

"It could turn out we recover fewer than that; it could be more," Mayor Rudolph Giuliani told reporters Thursday morning. "We don't know the answer."

He said the city had some 30,000 body bags available to hold the pieces taken from the rubble, and parts of 70 bodies had been recovered. There were just 94 confirmed dead; 30 or fewer had been identified.

"Let's just say there was a steady stream of body bags coming out all night," said Dr. Todd Wider, a surgeon who was working at a triage center. "That and lots and lots of body parts."

A vast section of the city was sealed off Thursday. Work was slowed by hellish bursts of flame and the collapse of the last standing section of one of the towers taken out by twin suicide jets.

The effort was mirrored at the Pentagon, where 190 people were feared dead and 70 bodies had been recovered.

The 4,763 missing reported by Giuliani, added to the deaths in Washington and Pennsylvania when commandeered airliners crashed into the Pentagon and a grassy field southeast of Pittsburgh, would bring the total to more than 5,000.

That would be higher than the death toll from Pearl Harbor and the Titanic combined. A total of 2,390 Americans died at Pearl Harbor nearly 60 years ago, and the sinking of the Titanic claimed 1,500 lives.

On Wednesday, five people were pulled alive from the Trade Center rubble - three of them police officers.

A thick cloud of acrid, white smoke blew through the streets Wednesday after the four-story fragment of the south tower fell. Gusts of flame occasionally jumped up as debris was removed from the smoldering wreckage.

"The volunteers are literally putting their lives at risk," Giuliani said.

The vast search to uncover the terrorist plot stretched from Miami to Boston to Portland, Maine, and on to Canada and Germany. Up to 50 people were involved in the attack, the Justice Department said, with at least four hijackers trained at U.S. flight schools. Saudi fugitive Osama bin Laden remained a top suspect.

"We're pursuing a couple thousand credible leads and I believe we're making progress on those leads," Attorney General John Ashcroft said Thursday on ABC's "Good Morning America."

In Washington, President Bush worked with Congress on legislation authorizing military retaliation, and officials revealed that the White House, Air Force One and the president himself had been targeted Tuesday.

America's NATO allies bolstered Bush's case for military action, declaring the terrorist attacks an assault on the alliance itself.

Gradually, some sectors returned to normal. Transportation Secretary Norman Y. Mineta said commercial and private planes would be allowed to return to the air at 11 a.m. EDT. Schedules were expected to be in disarray, and heavy security was the rule.

In New York, the landscape was a haze of gray dust, splayed girders, paper and boulders of broken concrete. Firefighters armed with cameras and listening devices on long poles searched for survivors. German shepherds and golden retrievers clambered over the debris, sniffing.

A morgue set up in a Brooks Brothers clothing store received remains a limb at a time.

Three financial companies with offices in the complex had nearly 1,400 workers unaccounted for. Marsh & McLennan, an insurance firm, said it had not been able to account for 600 of 1,700 employees; Keefe Bruyette & Woods, a securities firm, said 69 of 172 employees were missing. Cantor Fitzgerald, a bond firm, said 730 people of its 1,000-person staff were missing, according to the New York Times.

Giuliani was among those who escaped Tuesday's attack uninjured, bolting from a building barely a block from the site when the first of the towers collapsed.

More than 3,000 tons of rubble was taken by boat to a former Staten Island garbage dump, where the FBI and other investigators searched for evidence, hoping to find the planes' black boxes with clues to what happened in the final terrifying minutes before the crashes.

Wall Street remained closed for a third day Thursday, with hopes the exchanges may reopen Friday. The shutdown on the New York Stock Exchange was already longer than the two-day closure at the end of World War II; the next longest was for a week after the 1929 market crash. Bond trading resumed Thursday.

Insurance industry experts say the attack could become the nation's most expensive manmade disaster ever, with payouts ranging from \$5 billion to \$25 billion.

The densely packed bottom tip of the island, an area roughly five square miles, remained off-limits to everyone but emergency workers. Volunteers emerged from the search-and-rescue mission with grisly tales as they cleared away the twisted steel and glass wreckage of the twin towers.

One body was carried out wrapped in an American flag. When workers hung another American flag from a piece of a transmission tower that apparently survived the collapse, "everybody stopped and saluted," said Parish Kelley, a firefighter from Ashburnham, Mass.

Kelley spent the day working in a crater left by the towers' collapse. As he picked through the rubble, he watched as a man's body - a cell phone still clutched in his hand - was carried out.

"We're looking at a pile of rubble 30 to 40 feet high. Where do you start?" said sheriff's Sgt. Mike Goldberg of Hampden County, Mass., accompanying a search-and-rescue dog.

The discovery of a foot and leg and a cockpit seat led to speculation that one of the pilots had been found, Goldberg said.

Survivors held to their spirit, like Marlene Cruz, who had a neck brace, a leg cast and an unbroken will.

"I wouldn't let a terrorist stop me," she said at Bellevue Hospital. "If the building were still there, I would go back."

For those looking for missing family members, there were unanswered questions. A family grief center set up in a Manhattan armory drew 2,500 family members on Wednesday, said Gov. George Pataki.

Thousands more were expected as the search mission continued.

At St. Vincent's Hospital, where hundreds of victims were treated, a sobbing Annelise Peterson walked in a daze, clutching pictures of her boyfriend and brother.

Peterson asked if anyone had seen either. No one could tell her yes.

Among the missing: at least 202 firefighters and possibly up to 350; 154 workers from the Port Authority; 57 NYPD and Port Authority police officers; 38 members of a Manhattan management company. Another 150 were unaccounted for at the Pentagon. The four hijacked planes carried 266 passengers and crew.

Also lost was John P. O'Neill, head of security for the World Trade Center and a former FBI expert on terrorism. O'Neill headed the investigations into the bombing of the USS Cole, along with the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Back at Bellevue, a firefighter almost had to have his leg amputated so he could be freed from the rubble, said Pataki, who visited the hospital to thank medical workers and speak with patients.

The governor asked him why he would risk his life. The unidentified firefighter told him: "What do you expect? I'm a New Yorker."

AP-NY-09-13-01 1044EDT

ANALYSIS DAYS LATER

FLIGHT PATHS OF HIJACKED PLANES



American Airlines Flight 77

- Departed Dulles International Airport at 8:10am, bound for LAX
- · Crashed into Pentagon at 9:40 am
- 64 people killed, including four flight attendants, two pilots



American Airlines Flight 11

- Departed Boston Logan Intl. airport at 7:59 am, bound for LAX
- Struck WTC North at 8:45 am
- 92 people killed, including nine flight attendants, two pilots



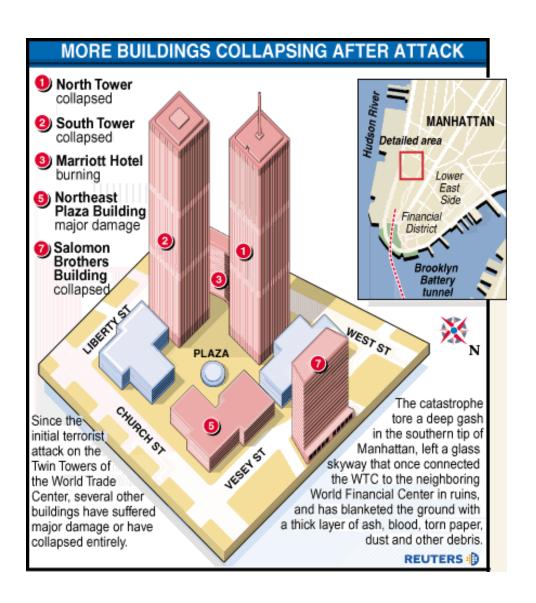
United Airlines Flight 175

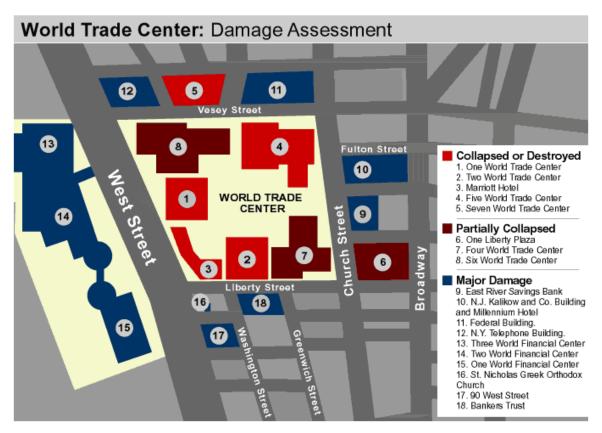
- Departed Boston Logan Int'l.
 Airport at 7:58 am, bound for LAX.
- . Struck WTC South at 9:05 am.
- 65 people killed, including seven flight attendants, two pilots



United Airlines Flight 93

- Departed Newark International Airport at 8:01am, bound for San Francisco Int'l Airport
- Crashed at Stony Creek Twp., PA at 10:10 am
- 45 people killed, including five flight attendants, two pilots



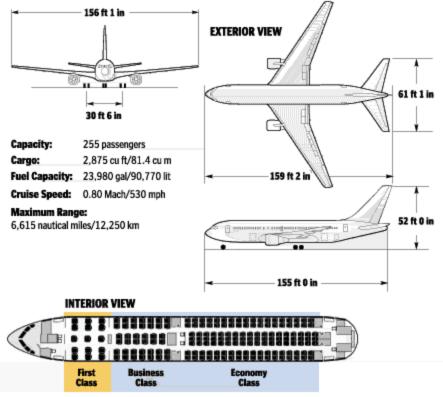




Boeing 767-200ER

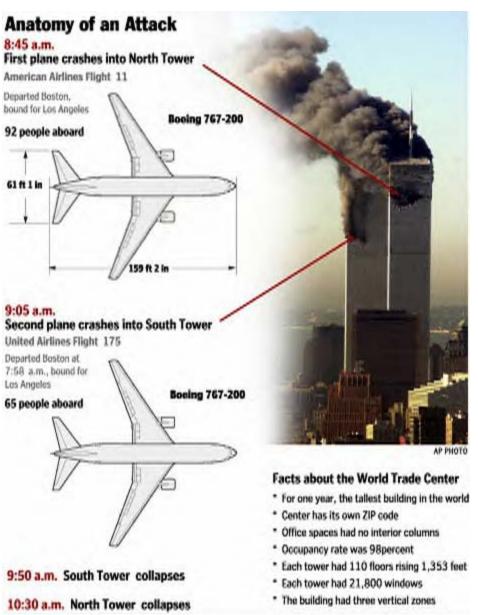
American Airlines Flight 11 from Boston to Los Angeles, with 81 passengers, nine flight attendants and two pilots -- crashed into the World Trade Center.

United Airlines Flight 175 from Boston to Los Angeles, with 56 passengers, seven flight attendants and two pilots -- crashed into the World Trade Center.



SOURCE: BOEING

BY EMILY CARR AND NELSON HSU -- WASHINGTONPOST.COM



GRAPHIC BY BRIAN CORDYACK-WASHINGTONPOST.COM

From Birth to Rubble

Components of the 1,350-foot World Trade Center towers:

200,000 tons of steel

425,000 cubic yards of concrete

600,000 square feet of glass window area

239 elevators

Closely spaced steel columns placed in a rectangle form an exterior load-bearing wall, and concrete floors over ceiling trusses connect it to an inner core of larger columns.

Inner core of columns

Concrete floor over ceiling trusses

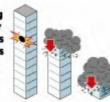


Steel assemblies hoisted during construction in May 1969. exterior wall

The heat of burning jet fuel softened or

Load-bearing

melted the columns and the upper floors fell nearly straight down on the crash sites below.

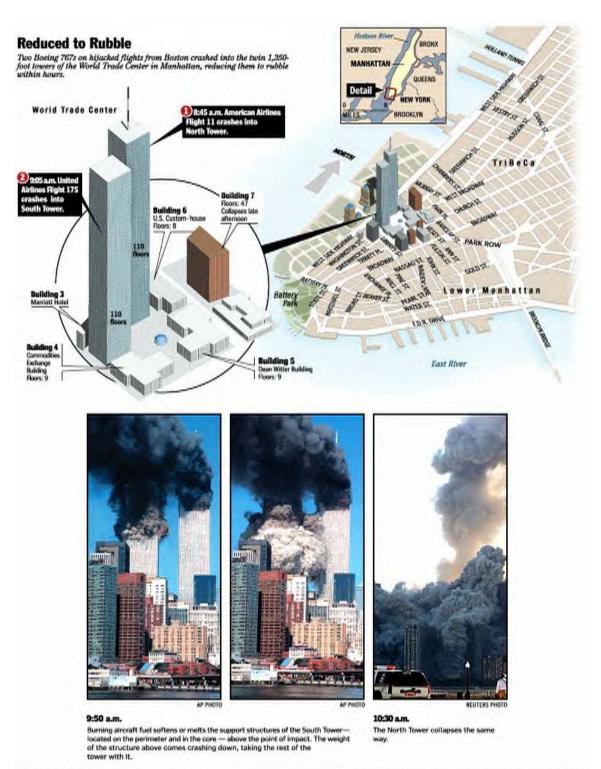




BY AMY SANCETTA—ASSOCIATED PRESS

Some pieces of the exterior wall remained intact after the collapse.

THE WASHINGTON POST

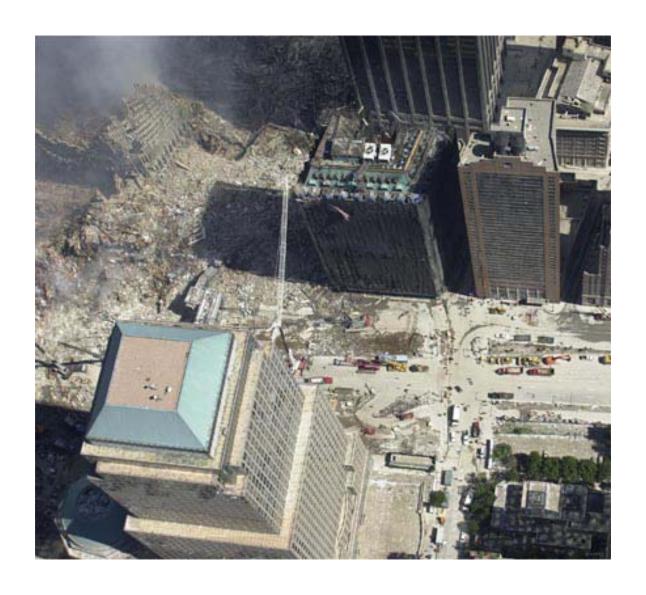


SOURCES: Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; staff and news reports

GRAPHIC BY CHRIS KIRKMAN, RICHARD FURNO AND SETH HAMBLIN—THE WASHINGTON POST







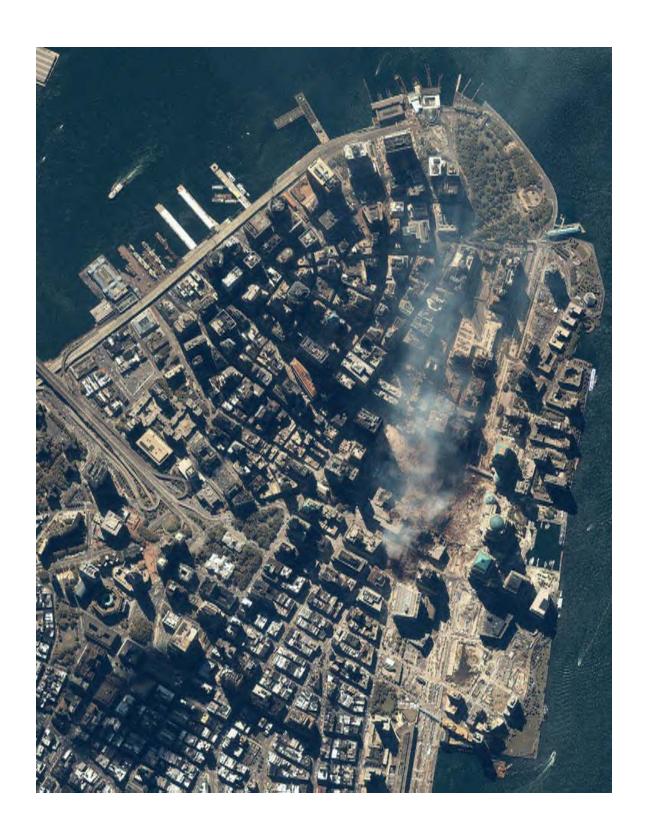


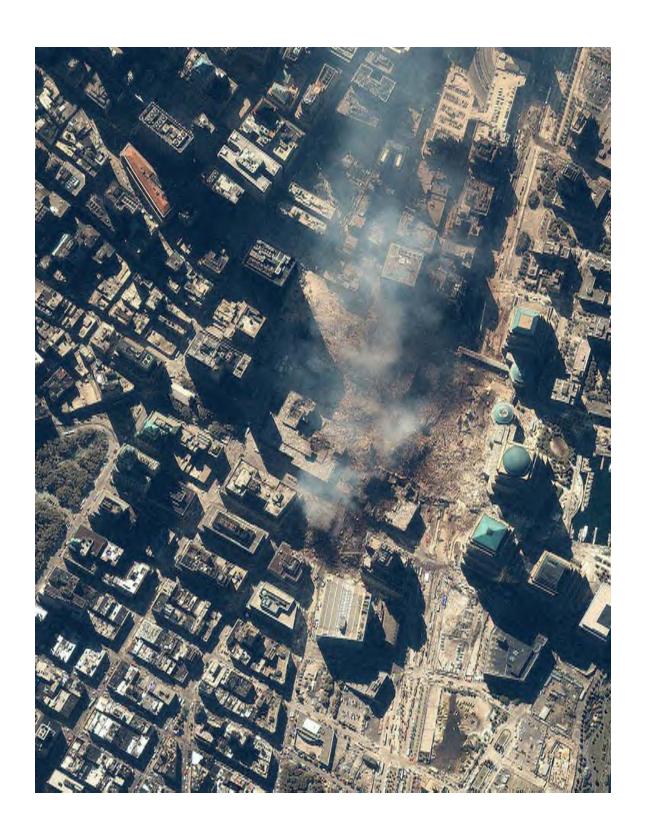






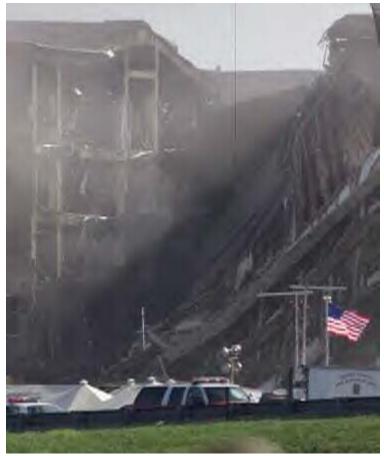


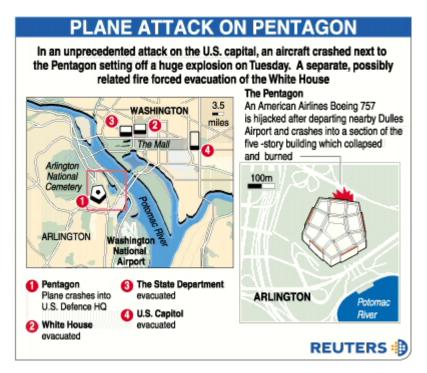




THE PENTAGON







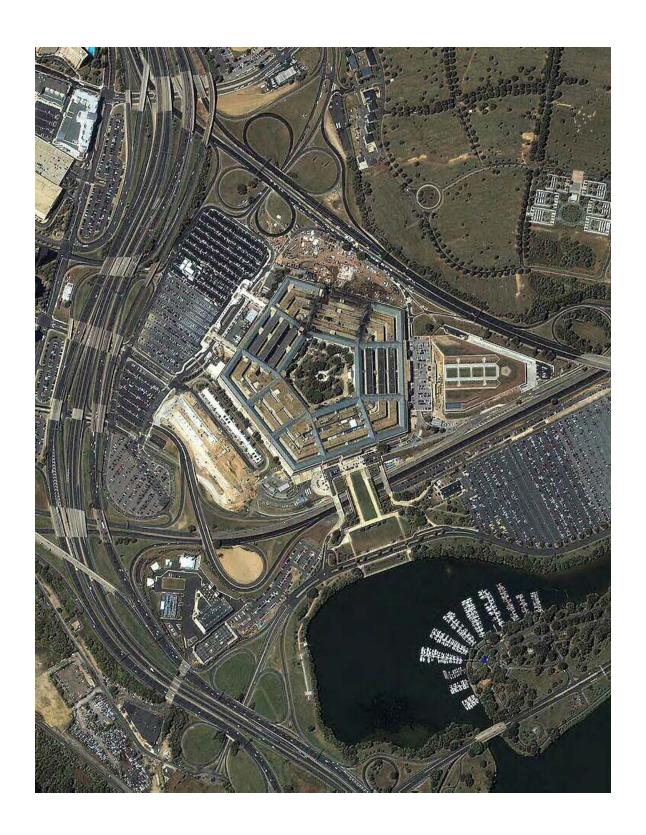
























190 Estimated Dead in Pentagon Attack 70 Bodies Removed From Building So Far

By ROBERT BURNS
.c The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (Sept. 13) - Approximately 190 people perished in the terrorist attack on the Pentagon, a senior defense official said Thursday.

The death toll, which includes the passengers aboard the airliner that slammed into the building, was the first official estimate by the Pentagon. The official, who discussed the matter on condition of anonymity, stressed that the figure of 190 was preliminary.

The Army suffered the largest losses, totaling more than 70 people, and the Navy lost more than 40 people, the official said. The Marine Corps and the Air Force believe they suffered no personnel losses.

The Defense Intelligence Agency lost about seven people, the official said. Some private contract workers also were killed.

American Airlines says the hijacked plane was carrying 64 people, including crew, when it barreled into the Pentagon Tuesday.

As of Thursday morning, about 70 bodies had been removed from the buckled section of the Pentagon as search-and-rescue workers toiled around the clock with little hope of finding more survivors.

FBI crews worked side-by-side, looking for evidence and making their way toward the flight-data and voice recorders of the commercial jetliner that was hijacked by terrorists slammed into the Pentagon Tuesday.

"We're making inroads into the impact area foot by foot now," Fairfax County Capt. Jerry Roussillon said Thursday after search and rescue teams worked through the night stabilizing the damaged parts of the building.

The workers were evacuated Thursday morning for about one hour following a telephoned bomb threat, U.S. officials said.

A nonspecific telephone threat about a bomb forced the evacuation of the rescue workers and law enforcement officials, Pentagon and FBI spokesmen said. The call came some time before 6 a.m. EDT.

The FBI received the threat and ``to be cautious'' pulled out its people and everyone working in the area, a law enforcement official said.

Search-and-rescue workers were shoring up unstable areas around the impact site and were hoping to be able to enter that area later Thursday to search for more remains as well as the airplane's recorders.

The military services said about 150 people - mostly Army soldiers - were unaccounted for, along with 64 passengers and crew from the plane. Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld said an earlier estimate by fire officials of as many as 800 dead was too high.

Crews began removing victims' remains Wednesday afternoon but there was no word on how many bodies were recovered. By evening, crews had started tearing down unstable parts of the building to continue their search. They hoped to have enough demolition work done by morning to enter the impact area.

Arlington County, Va., Fire Marshal Shawn Kelley said searchers know ``the general area within the building where they can find the black box,'' but couldn't yet get there.

A small American flag planted on the roof spoke to the Pentagon's determination to restore its spirit despite the horrendous breach of its famous walls.

The little flag was replaced late in the day by a huge one. A dozen firefighters held the banner aloft on the roof, in a display timed to coincide with a visit from President Bush. Then they draped it near the stricken section, a bold display of red, white and blue hanging two-thirds of the way down the wall.

Meantime, stories of harrowing, nick-of-time escapes emerged.

Army Specialist Michael Petrovich, 32, threw a computer through a window, then jumped out behind it, officials said. He has second-degree burns.

Army Lt. Col. Marion Ward, 44, jumped from a second floor window after the plane hit, and suffered smoke inhalation and a sprained ankle. Retired Navy Cmdr. Paul Gonzalez, 46, a budget analyst, got out through the hole in the wall just before the area collapsed. He was in serious condition with burns and respiratory distress.

First lady Laura Bush visited the three in a hospital.

Authorities did not rule out finding people in adjacent areas after a wrecking ball could be used to clear unstable debris, but they did not appear confident of that possibility.

Four search and rescue teams each with 70 members were working around the clock looking for survivors, though Pentagon officials acknowledged the prospects of finding anyone alive was extremely remote.

"Anyone who might have survived the initial impact and collapse could not have survived the fire that followed," the department said in a statement.

Washington-area hospitals treated at least 94 people from the Pentagon, with a minimum of 10 in critical condition. Among them was Louise Kurtz, 49, who was starting her second day of work as an Army accountant. She had burns on about 70 percent of her body.

``I didn't recognize my wife of 31 years,'' said Michael Kurtz. ``I saw a person who looked like a mummy. I'm mortified and shocked like the rest of the country.''

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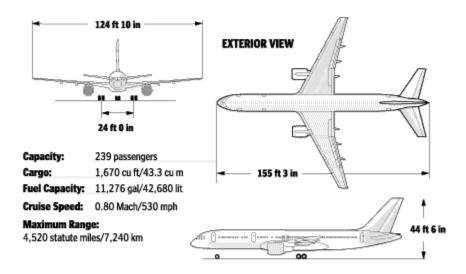
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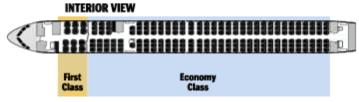
ANALYSIS DAYS LATER

Boeing 757-200

American Airlines Flight 77 from Dulles to Los Angeles, with 58 passengers, four flight attendants and two pilots – crashed at the Pentagon.

United Flight 93 from Newark to San Francisco, with 38 passengers, five flight attendants and two pilots – crashed in western Pennsylvania just north of the Somerset County Airport, near Jennerstown.



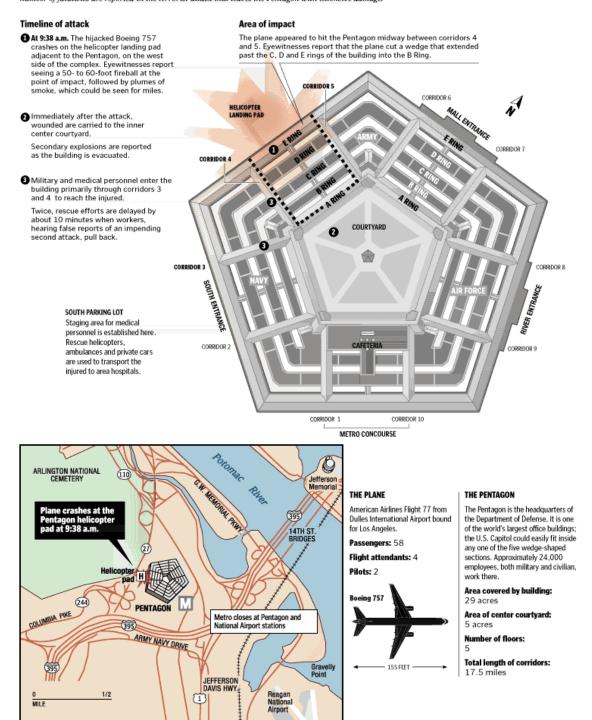


SOURCE: BOEING

BY EMILY CARR AND NELSON HSU --- WASHINGTONPOST.COM

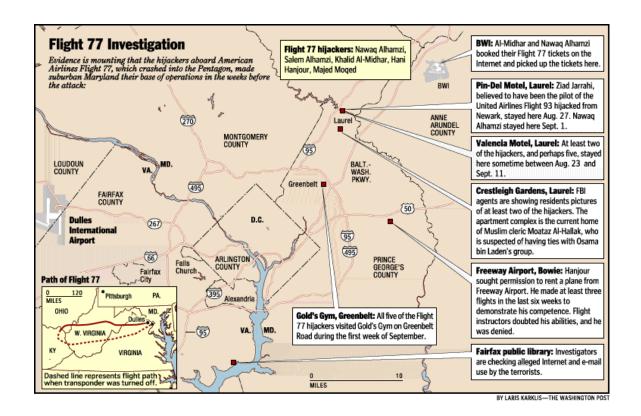
Strike Against the Pentagon

Hijacked American Airlines Flight 77 from Dulles International Airport crashes into the Pentagon less than an hour after the attacks against the World Trade Center in New York. Extensive casualties and an unknown number of fatalities are reported in the terrorist attack that leaves the Pentagon with extensive damage.



SOURCES: Evewitness accounts and staff reporting. National Park Service

REPORTING BY BRENNA MALONEY; GRAPHIC BY LARRY FOGEL, LARIS KARKLIS AND CRISTINA RIVERO —THE WASHINGTON POST



TIME LINE

Tuesday's chronology of terror

September 12, 2001 Posted: 12:27 PM EDT (1627 GMT)

8:45 a.m. (all times are EDT): A hijacked passenger jet, American Airlines Flight 11 out of Boston, Massachusetts, crashes into the north tower of the World Trade Center, tearing a gaping hole in the building and setting it afire.

9:03 a.m.: A second hijacked airliner, United Airlines Flight 175 from Boston, crashes into the south tower of the World Trade Center and explodes. Both buildings are burning.

9:17 a.m.: The Federal Aviation Administration shuts down all New York City area airports.

9:21 a.m.: The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey orders all bridges and tunnels in the New York area closed.

9:30 a.m.: President Bush, speaking in Sarasota, Florida, says the country has suffered an "apparent terrorist attack."

9:40 a.m.: The FAA halts all flight operations at U.S. airports, the first time in U.S. history that air traffic nationwide has been halted.

9:43 a.m.: American Airlines Flight 77 crashes into the Pentagon, sending up a huge plume of smoke. Evacuation begins immediately.

9:45 a.m.: The White House evacuates.

9:57 a.m.: Bush departs from Florida.

10:05 a.m.: The south tower of the World Trade Center collapses, plummeting into the streets below. A massive cloud of dust and debris forms and slowly drifts away from the building.

10:08 a.m.: Secret Service agents armed with automatic rifles are deployed into Lafayette Park across from the White House.

10:10 a.m.: A portion of the Pentagon collapses.

10:10 a.m.: United Airlines Flight 93, also hijacked, crashes in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, southeast of Pittsburgh.

10:13 a.m.: The United Nations building evacuates, including 4,700 people from the headquarters building and 7,000 total from UNICEF and U.N. development programs.

10:22 a.m.: In Washington, the State and Justice departments are evacuated, along with the World Bank.

10:24 a.m.: The FAA reports that all inbound transatlantic aircraft flying into the United States are being diverted to Canada.

10:28 a.m.: The World Trade Center's north tower collapses from the top down as if it were being peeled apart, releasing a tremendous cloud of debris and smoke.

10:45 a.m.: All federal office buildings in Washington are evacuated.

- 10.46 a.m.: U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell cuts short his trip to Latin America to return to the United States.
- 10.48 a.m.: Police confirm the plane crash in Pennsylvania.
- 10:53 a.m.: New York's primary elections, scheduled for Tuesday, are postponed.
- 10:54 a.m.: Israel evacuates all diplomatic missions.
- 10:57 a.m.: New York Gov. George Pataki says all state government offices are closed.
- 11:02 a.m.: New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani urges New Yorkers to stay at home and orders an evacuation of the area south of Canal Street.
- 11:16 a.m.: CNN reports that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is preparing emergency-response teams in a precautionary move.
- 11:18 a.m.: American Airlines reports it has lost two aircraft. American Flight 11, a Boeing 767 flying from Boston to Los Angeles, had 81 passengers and 11 crew aboard. Flight 77, a Boeing 757 en route from Washington's Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles, had 58 passengers and six crew members aboard. Flight 11 slammed into the north tower of the World Trade Center. Flight 77 hit the Pentagon.
- 11:26 a.m.: United Airlines reports that United Flight 93, en route from Newark, New Jersey, to San Francisco, California, has crashed in Pennsylvania. The airline also says that it is "deeply concerned" about United Flight 175.
- 11:59 a.m.: United Airlines confirms that Flight 175, from Boston to Los Angeles, has crashed with 56 passengers and nine crew members aboard. It hit the World Trade Center's south tower.
- 12:04 p.m.: Los Angeles International Airport, the destination of three of the crashed airplanes, is evacuated.
- 12:15 p.m: San Francisco International Airport is evacuated and shut down. The airport was the destination of United Airlines Flight 93, which crashed in Pennsylvania.
- 12:15 p.m.: The Immigration and Naturalization Service says U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico are on the highest state of alert, but no decision has been made about closing borders.
- 12:30 p.m.: The FAA says 50 flights are in U.S. airspace, but none are reporting any problems.
- 1:04 p.m.: Bush, speaking from Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana, says that all appropriate security measures are being taken, including putting the U.S. military on high alert worldwide. He asks for prayers for those killed or wounded in the attacks and says, "Make no mistake, the United States will hunt down and punish those responsible for these cowardly acts."
- 1:27 p.m.: A state of emergency is declared by the city of Washington.
- 1:44 p.m.: The Pentagon says five warships and two aircraft carriers will leave the U.S. Naval Station in Norfolk, Virginia, to protect the East Coast from further attack and to reduce the number of ships in port. The two carriers, the USS George Washington and the USS John F. Kennedy, are headed for the New York coast. The other ships headed to sea are frigates and guided missile destroyers capable of shooting down aircraft.

- 1:48 p.m.: Bush leaves Barksdale Air Force Base aboard Air Force One and flies to an Air Force base in Nebraska.
- 2 p.m.: Senior FBI sources tell CNN they are working on the assumption that the four airplanes that crashed were hijacked as part of a terrorist attack.
- 2:30 p.m.: The FAA announces there will be no U.S. commercial air traffic until noon EDT Wednesday at the earliest.
- 2:49 p.m.: At a news conference, Giuliani says that subway and bus service are partially restored in New York City. Asked about the number of people killed, Giuliani says, "I don't think we want to speculate about that -- more than any of us can bear."
- 3:55 p.m.: Karen Hughes, a White House counselor, says the president is at an undisclosed location, later revealed to be Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska, and is conducting a National Security Council meeting by phone. Vice President Dick Cheney and National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice are in a secure facility at the White House. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld is at the Pentagon.
- 3:55 p.m.: Giuliani now says the number of critically injured in New York City is up to 200 with 2,100 total injuries reported.
- 4 p.m: CNN National Security Correspondent David Ensor reports that U.S. officials say there are "good indications" that Saudi militant Osama bin Laden, suspected of coordinating the bombings of two U.S. embassies in 1998, is involved in the attacks, based on "new and specific" information developed since the attacks.
- 4:06 p.m.: California Gov. Gray Davis dispatches urban search-and-rescue teams to New York.
- 4:10 p.m.: Building 7 of the World Trade Center complex is reported on fire.
- 4:20 p.m.: U.S. Sen. Bob Graham, D-Florida, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, says he was "not surprised there was an attack (but) was surprised at the specificity." He says he was "shocked at what actually happened -- the extent of it."
- 4:25 p.m.: The American Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq and the New York Stock Exchange say they will remain closed Wednesday.
- 4:30 p.m.: The president leaves Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska aboard Air Force One to return to Washington.
- 5:15 p.m.: CNN Military Affairs Correspondent Jamie McIntyre reports fires are still burning in part of the Pentagon. No death figures have been released yet.
- 5:20 p.m.: The 47-story Building 7 of the World Trade Center complex collapses. The evacuated building is damaged when the twin towers across the street collapse earlier in the day. Other nearby buildings in the area remain ablaze.
- 5:30 p.m.: CNN Senior White House Correspondent John King reports that U.S. officials say the plane that crashed in Pennsylvania could have been headed for one of three possible targets: Camp David, the White House or the U.S. Capitol building.
- 6 p.m.: Explosions are heard in Kabul, Afghanistan, hours after terrorist attacks targeted financial and military centers in the United States. The attacks occurred at 2:30 a.m. local time.

Afghanistan is believed to be where bin Laden, who U.S. officials say is possibly behind Tuesday's deadly attacks, is located. U.S. officials say later that the United States had no involvement in the incident whatsoever. The attack is credited to the Northern Alliance, a group fighting the Taliban in the country's ongoing civil war.

6:10 p.m.:Giuliani urges New Yorkers to stay home Wednesday if they can.

6:40 p.m.: Rumsfeld, the U.S. defense secretary, holds a news conference in the Pentagon, noting the building is operational. "It will be in business tomorrow," he says.

6:54 p.m.: Bush arrives back at the White House aboard Marine One and is scheduled to address the nation at 8:30 p.m. The president earlier landed at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland with a three-fighter jet escort. CNN's King reports Laura Bush arrived earlier by motorcade from a "secure location."

7:17 p.m.: U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft says the FBI is setting up a Web site for tips on the attacks: www.ifccfbi.gov. He also says family and friends of possible victims can leave contact information at 800-331-0075.

7:02 p.m.: CNN's Paula Zahn reports the Marriott Hotel near the World Trade Center is on the verge of collapse and says some New York bridges are now open to outbound traffic.

7:45 p.m.: The New York Police Department says that at least 78 officers are missing. The city also says that as many as half of the first 400 firefighters on the scene were killed.

8:30 p.m.: President Bush addresses the nation, saying "thousands of lives were suddenly ended by evil" and asks for prayers for the families and friends of Tuesday's victims. "These acts shattered steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve," he says. The president says the U.S. government will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed the acts and those who harbor them. He adds that government offices in Washington are reopening for essential personnel Tuesday night and for all workers Wednesday.

9:22 p.m.: CNN's McIntyre reports the fire at the Pentagon is still burning and is considered contained but not under control.

9:57 p.m.: Giuliani says New York City schools will be closed Wednesday and no more volunteers are needed for Tuesday evening's rescue efforts. He says there is hope that there are still people alive in rubble. He also says that power is out on the westside of Manhattan and that health department tests show there are no airborne chemical agents about which to worry.

10:49 p.m.: CNN Congressional Correspondent Jonathan Karl reports that Attorney General Ashcroft told members of Congress that there were three to five hijackers on each plane armed only with knives.

10:56 p.m: CNN's Zahn reports that New York City police believe there are people alive in buildings near the World Trade Center.

11:54 p.m.: CNN Washington Bureau Chief Frank Sesno reports that a government official told him there was an open microphone on one of the hijacked planes and that sounds of discussion and "duress" were heard. Sesno also reports a source says law enforcement has "credible" information and leads and is confident about the investigation.

Wednesday

September 12, 2001 Posted: 8:31 PM EDT (0031 GMT)

7:18 p.m. Wednesday (all times are EDT): Negotiators from Republican and Democratic parties have discussed an exact price tag for an emergency spending bill and how the money can be spent in response to Tuesday's attacks in New York City and Washington. House and Senate leaders say they plan votes on the measure Thursday. One House leader puts the cost at \$20 billion.

7 p.m.: Congress holds a prayer vigil in the Capitol Rotunda.

6 p.m.: Finance ministers and central bank presidents from the Group of Seven wealthy countries -- the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada -- issue a joint statement promising to work together to supply money to banks faced with unusual withdrawal demands.

6 p.m.: President Bush visits the Pentagon and thanks rescue workers for their efforts. During his visit, a massive U.S. flag is draped over the side of the damaged building. "Coming here, makes me sad, on the one hand. It also makes me angry," he says. "Our country, however, will not be cowed by terrorists, by people who don't share the same values we share."

5:45 p.m.: Relatives of Jeremy Glick, a passenger on the plane that crashed in rural Pennsylvania, say he related during a cell phone call that men on board voted to try to overpower the three hijackers. Shortly after that call, the plane went down. Officials have told CNN they believe the plane was headed for Washington.

5:20 p.m.: Rescue workers and journalists are evacuated from the devastated area around the World Trade Center due to a partial collapse of the nearby One Liberty Plaza. The 54-story building houses the Nasdaq stock market's new headquarters.

4:50 p.m.: The New York Stock Exchange and Nasdaq are not expected to open before Friday. The markets could open as early as Friday but will open no later than Monday, according to market officials.

4 p.m.: White House spokesman Ari Fleischer says the president called European heads of state, Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Russian President Vladimir Putin to rally an international coalition to fight terrorism.

4 p.m.: NATO ambassadors meeting in Brussels, Belgium, approve the invocation of NATO's self-defense charter if Tuesday's terrorist attacks in the United States prove to have been directed from abroad. NATO's charter says that an armed attack against one of the organization's members is considered an attack against all of them. The United States, therefore, can invoke that section of the charter and count on the support of its NATO allies in mounting military operations. It is the first time the self-defense charter has been invoked in the 52-year history of the alliance.

3:40 p.m.: U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft says the four planes involved in Tuesday's events were hijacked by between three and six individuals per aircraft. They were armed with knives and box cutters and in some cases made bomb threats. Ashcroft says a number of suspected hijackers were trained as pilots in the United States, and he characterized the investigation as perhaps the most massive one ever undertaken in U.S. history.

2:57 p.m.: CNN Senior White House Correspondent John King reports that the White House says that there was "reasonable and credible information" to believe that the White House and Air Force One were possible targets of the terrorist attacks. The White House says this is why the

president did not immediately return to Washington on Tuesday. The White House also says the plane that crashed into the Pentagon may have been destined originally for the White House.

- 2:20 p.m.: Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta says that airline flights diverted after Tuesday's attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon are authorized to finish their journeys Wednesday but all other planes remain grounded. Only passengers on the original flights could reboard and only after new security measures were put in place. Airlines also can move empty airplanes, Mineta said.
- 2:15 p.m.: Philip Purcell, chairman and chief executive officer of the brokerage firm Morgan Stanley, says "a vast majority" of the 3,500 staff members who worked in two of the World Trade Center buildings, including one of the twin towers, got out safely after hijackers crashed two planes into the towers.
- 1:20 p.m.: CNN reports that officials of the Taliban, the hard-line Islamic rulers of Afghanistan, are appealing to the United States not to attack the country. The country is where suspected Saudi terrorist Osama bin Laden is based.
- 1 p.m.: CNN reports that the FBI has taken several people into custody for questioning in Boston, Massachusetts, and in Florida. Authorities also are checking passenger manifests from the crashed airplanes to see if they include anyone who attended flight schools in the United States or who used facilities that have airline simulators.
- 12:10 p.m.: Officials from Boston's Logan International Airport say the Federal Aviation Administration is requiring all U.S. airports to comply with some emergency safety measures, including banning the sale or use of knives, even plastic ones, at airports; evacuating and sweeping all terminals with K-9 teams; and discontinuing curbside check-in.
- 11:25 a.m.: A total of nine survivors have been rescued so far in the rubble in New York. Six are firefighters, and three are police officers.
- 11:20 a.m.: CNN reports that the FAA will not allow domestic air traffic to resume at noon Wednesday.
- 10:54 a.m.: CNN reports that the United States has intercepted two phone calls made after Tuesday's terrorist attacks against the Pentagon and New York's World Trade Center, and the conversations were between members of al Qaeda, an organization sponsored by bin Laden. In those conversations, U.S. law enforcement officials say the individuals discussed hitting two U.S. targets.
- 10:50 a.m.: The president labels Tuesday's attacks "acts of war" and says the United States faces a different enemy than ever before in its history. "This will be a monumental struggle of good vs. evil. But good will prevail," Bush says.
- 10:30 a.m.: New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani warns that the death toll would be grim. "The numbers we are working with are in the thousands," Giuliani told reporters at a briefing.
- 10 a.m.: Congress reconvenes in the U.S. Capitol with members of both parties denouncing Tuesday's events.
- 9:05 a.m.: The assistant director of the Washington, D.C., Airport Authority tells CNN that Dulles International and Ronald Reagan National airports will open at 3 p.m. Wednesday only to allow people to pick up their luggage and vehicles.

8:45 a.m.: All European stock markets cease trading for one minute's silence to remember Tuesday's events.

5:20 a.m.: Pope John Paul II opens his weekly address with a statement condemning Tuesday's attacks, saying "evil and death will not have the last word."

Early Wednesday morning: Six firefighters and a police officer are reported rescued from the rubble of the World Trade Center.

Casualty Breakdown, Estimated 9/25/2001

	Total	Christian	Muslim	Jewish	Other
Africa	102	6			96
Asia	572	56	201		315
Europe	727	625	12	25	65
Middle East North America	158 5,253	4,549	25 95	133 135	474
South America	263	263			
TOTAL	7,075	5,499	333	293	950

This analysis is derived from information found on various web sites during a search done on 9/25/01 two weeks after the WTC and Pentagon attacks. It was assumed that no additional survivors would be found and so the missing were all assumed to be dead. The total number of casualties is probably close but the estimate by religion is strictly an educated guess based on probable distributions based on the geographic area of the missing person. There are people missing or dead from 63 countries including the United States. As of this date only 520 bodies have been recovered.

Notes: Africa does not include Egypt; Asia includes the Pacific Islands; North America includes The US, Canada, Central America and the Caribbean; Europe includes England and Russian as well as Greece. The other category in religion includes all the Asian religions like Hindus Buddhists and various Chinese based faiths and African tribal beliefs.

	Dead/Missing		
WTC:	3		
Ground	6,685		
Planes	157		
PENTAGON:			
Ground	125		
Plane	64		
PENNSLYVAIN	I A:		
Ground	0		
Plane	44		
TOTAL	7,075		

THOSE RESPONSIBLE

Sources name hijacking suspects

September 14, 2001 Posted: 12:56 PM EDT (1656 GMT)

WASHINGTON (CNN) -- CNN has learned from federal law enforcement sources the names used by the 19 hijackers who authorities believe commandeered four commercial airliners on Tuesday in a coordinated attack on two renowned symbols of American power:

The suspected hijackers aboard American Airlines Flight 11, which hit the north tower of the World Trade Center, used the names Walid Al Shehri; Wail Alsheri, also known as Waleed Alsheri; Mohammad Atta; Aabdul Alomari; and Satam Sugami, sources say.

Aboard United Airlines Flight 175, which hit the south tower of the World Trade Center, the suspected hijackers used the names Marawn Alshehhi, Fayez Ahmed, Mohald Alshehri, Hamza Al Ghamdi and Ahmed Al Ghamdi.

Those believed to be the hijackers aboard American Airlines Flight 77, which hit the Pentagon, used the names Khalid Almihdhar, Majed Moqued, Nawaf Al Hazmi, Salem Al Hazmi and Hani Hanjour.

The suspected hijackers aboard United Airlines Flight 93, which crashed in rural Pennsylvania, used the names Ahmed Al Haznawi, Ahmed Alnami, Ziad Jarrah and Saeed Alghamdi.

Spellings are as they appeared on federal documents and may vary from other spellings used.

The release of the names the hijackers used underscored the intense manhunt for people connected with Tuesday's terrorist attack. The fast-paced investigation was being waged on many fronts across the world.

Thumbnails of Suspected Hijackers

Details emerging on the 19 men identified by the FBI as suspected hijackers aboard the four planes that crashed Tuesday, culled from government sources, public records, and news reports. The original spellings of the names came from the FBI and may vary. .c The Associated Press

PILOTS:

Mohamed Atta, on American Airlines Flight 11, which left Boston at 7:45 a.m. and crashed into the World Trade Center at 8:45 a.m.

Atta, 33, was born in the United Arab Emirates and is believed to be the cousin of suspected United Airlines Flight 175 hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi.

Investigators say the two followed parallel paths.

Atta received pilot training at Huffman Aviation in Venice Fla., and took two three-hour courses at SimCenter Inc. in Opa-locka, Fla., where he trained on a Boeing 727 full-motion flight simulator.

Atta lived in Venice, Coral Springs and Hollywood, Fla., and Hamburg, Germany, investigators say. He held an Egyptian driver's license.

Atta studied electrical engineering for eight years at the Technical University in Hamburg and had ties to an Islamic fundamentalist group that planned attacks on American targets, German investigators say. He and Al-Shehhi left for the United States in May.

Both went to a sports bar in Hollywood last Friday night. Atta played video games while Al-Shehhi drank with another man.

Marwan Al-Shehhi, on United Airlines Flight 175, which left Boston at 7:58 a.m. and crashed into the World Trade Center at 9:05 a.m.

Al-Shehhi, 23, was born in the United Arab Emirates.

Like his cousin Atta, Al-Shehhi received pilot training at Huffman Aviation in Venice, Fla., and took two courses at SimCenter Inc. in Opa-locka, Fla., where he also trained on a Boeing 727 flight simulator.

Al-Shehhi lived in Venice and Nokomis, Fla. He studied electrical engineering for one year at the Technical University in Hamburg and had connections to Islamic extremists. He and Atta lived together in Venice, Fla., and in Hamburg.

Hani Hanjour, on American Airlines Flight 77, which left Washington, D.C., at 8:10 a.m. and crashed into the Pentagon at 9:39 a.m.

Hanjour may have lived in Phoenix, Ariz., and San Diego, Calif.

Federal Aviation Administration records show a Hani Hanjoor as receiving a commercial pilot's license in 1999 and listing a post office box in Saudi Arabia as his address.

Wail Alshehri, on Flight 11.

Alshehri, 28, may have lived in Hollywood, Fla., and Newton, Mass.

Waleed M. Alshehri, on Flight 11.

Alshehri, 25, lived in Daytona Beach, Fla., and may also have lived in Hollywood, Fla.

Alshehri graduated from Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in Daytona Beach in 1997 with a bachelor's degree in aeronautical science, the university's commercial pilot training degree, and had a commercial pilot's license.

Abdul Alomari, on Flight 11.

Alomari, believed to be 38, lived in Vero Beach, Fla., with his wife and four schoolaged children. He paid \$1,400 per month in rent.

Alomari gave his landlord 30 days notice and said he would be out of the house by the end of August. Then he pushed the date back until Sept. 3 and moved out that day, telling his landlord he was going back home.

Alomari was rated as a private pilot and flight engineer, listing his address as Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, according to FAA records. He listed his previous employer as Saudi Flight Ops, which handles maintenance for Saudi Arabian Airlines at Kennedy airport in New York.

Ziad Jarrahi, on United Airlines Flight 93, which left Newark, N.J., at 8:01 a.m. and crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pa., at 10:10 a.m.

FAA records show a Hamburg, Germany, pilot's listing for a Ziad Jarrah.

OTHERS:

Khalid Al-Midhar, on Flight 77.

Al-Midhar may have lived in Los Angeles and New York. He had a B-1 Visa that covered business-related travel and was good for up to a year, and an expired B-2 Visa, a travel visa, good for up to a year.

Majed Moged, on Flight 77. No information released by FBI.

Nawaq Alhamzi, on Flight 77.

Alhamzi may have lived in Fort Lee and Wayne, N.J., and Los Angeles.

Salem Alhamzi, on Flight 77.

Alhamzi may have lived in Fort Lee and Wayne, N.J.

Satam Al Sugami, on Flight 11.

Al Sugami said he was 25. He is from the United Arab Emirates.

Fayez Ahmed, on Flight 175.

Ahmed may have lived in Delray Beach, Fla.

Ahmed Alghamdi, on Flight 175.

Alghamdi lived in Vienna, Va., and may have lived in Delray Beach, Fla.

Hamza Alghamdi, on Flight 175.

Alghamdi may have lived in Delray Beach, Fla.

Mohald Alshehri, on Flight 175.

Alshehri may have lived in Delray Beach, Fla.

Saeed Alghamdi, on Flight 93.

Alghamdi may have lived in Delray Beach, Fla.

Ahmed Alhaznawi, on Flight 93.

Alhaznawi listed his age as 20. He may have lived in Delray Beach, Fla.

Ahmed Alnami, on Flight 93.

Alnami may have lived in Delray Beach, Fla.

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Suspected Hijackers



■ Mohammed Atta, 33, of Coral Springs, Fla., is believed to have been one of the hijackers aboard American Airlines Flight 11 from Boston, which crashed into the World Trade Center.



■ Marwan Shehhl, 23, of Hollywood, Fla., took flight lessons with Atta, witnesses say. Authorities found a car at the Boston airport registered to him and Atta. Both were born in the United Arab Emirates, German authorities said.

■ Abdulrahman Alomari, of Vero Beach, Fla., was videotaped with Atta at the Portland, Maine, jetport at 6 a.m., Tuesday, boarding a US Airways flight to Boston. The two are believed to have taken a ferry from Nova Scotia to Portland.

Suspected Accomplice

■ Amer Mohammed Kamfar's Vero Beach address was searched by the FBI this week and his neighbors were interviewed. He lived with Alomari in Vero Beach for several months, and they both used the Saudi Airlines maintenance control center at Kennedy Airport in New York as an address. Kamfar has an FAA pilot license, with extensive qualifications as a pilot, flight engineer and mechanic. He remains at large and may be armed, police say. The Saudi Arabian newspaper Alsharq Al-Awsat reported yesterday that another Amer Mohammed Kamfar has been living in Mecca, and it is suggested that his identity may have been stolen by a terrorist.

BY CHRIS KIRKMAN AND LARIS KARKLIS—THE WASHINGTON POST

Bin Laden's Long Reach

Since the early 1990s, Saudi exile Osama bin Laden has built a secretive, highly compartmentalized but interlocking terrorist network with the purpose of ousting pro-Western governments in the Middle East, derailing the Arab-Israeli peace process and driving the United States from the region. In early 1998, the militant multimillionaire issued a call to Muslims ordering holy war against Western interests.

FUNDING

- Bin Laden, 44, the son of a Saudi construction magnate, has estimated assets of \$300 million. The United States has frozen some of his accounts.
- While living in Sudan from 1991 to 1996, bin Laden set up money-making businesses in construction, trucking, currency exchange and various exports. The umbrella group is Taba Investments.
- Cells around the world engage in semi-clandestine fundraising.

STRENGT

■ The organization may have several hundred to several thousand members. It draws from a pool of more than 50,000 Afghan war veterans and other radical Muslims. Bin Laden spent the 1980s mostly in Peshawar, Pakistan, where he supported Afghan mujaheddin who were fighting to oust Soviet troops.

TERRORIST OPERATIONS

Countries where cells are 🚕

- Al Qaeda runs military training camps in Afghanistan and possibly elsewhere. The United States bombed several suspected training camps in 1998.
- Among the group's suspected bombing targets, before the air attacks on New York and Washington, were:

1993: World Trade Center; six dead, more than 1,000 wounded.
1996: U.S. military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia;
19 servicemen killed, 372 wounded.

1998: U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania; 224 killed, 5,000 hurt.

2000: USS Cole in Yemeni harbor of Aden; 17 sailors killed, 39 wounded.



STRUCTURE

Western intelligence officials believe that the organization, al Qaeda (the base), has a hierarchical structure. Bin Laden, who for security reasons moves constantly around Afghanistan, mostly in the Kandahar region, heads the organization.

Osama bin Laden

Consultative council (majlis al shura)

Main committees

Religious policy

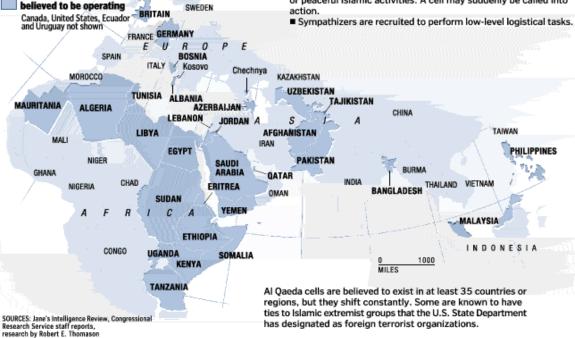
Military affairs

Finance

Cells and contact organizations around the world

HOW A CELL STRUCTURE WORKS

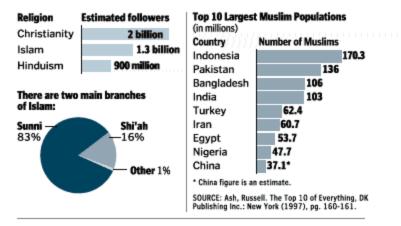
- Secrecy and security are essential and cells are usually small.
 For terrorist actions, al Qaeda cells apparently are split into planning and execution phases.
- Members of one cell do not necessarily know members of another.
- Communications between cells are usually made secretively, sometimes by use of dead drops.
- Cells may remain inactive for years, or engage only in fundraising or peaceful Islamic activities. A cell may suddenly be called into action.



BY RICHARD FURNO AND DITA SMITH — THE WASHINGTON POST

Islam Primer

Islam is the second-largest religion in the world.



Central to Islam

- Allah: Arabic for "The God"; Muslims believe in one God, the same God that Jews and Christians believe in.
- Muhammad: Muhammad was born in 570 and is believed by Muslims to have been God's last prophet.
- The Koran: The religion's dominant scripture, considered the literal word of God, dictated to Muhammad by the angel Gabriel over a 23-year period.

Five pillars of faith

Followers of Islam share a core of basic beliefs on which they base their daily lives.

- Profession of faith ("shahadah," in Arabic) "There is no deity but Allah, and Muhammad is his messanger." Followers repeat this phrase several times a day to remind themselves of God's central position in their lives.
- Ritual worship ("salah") Muslims are required to pray formally five time a day—at dawn, midday, afternoon, evening and night.
- Fasting ("sawn") During the month of Ramadan, Muslims are to refrain from eating, drinking, smoking and sexual activities from dawn to sunset.
- Almsgiving ("zakah") Muslims pay a specified amount of money, typically 2.5 percent of their accumulated wealth each year, to assist the poor and sick.
- Pilgrimage to Mecca ("hajj") Islam requires every believer to make at least one visit to Mecca in their lifetime if means are available.

SOURCES: The Council on Islamic Education, The Institute of Islamic Information and Education

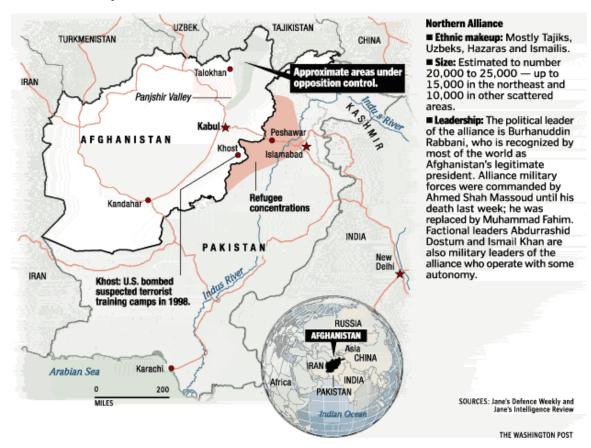
THE WASHINGTON POST

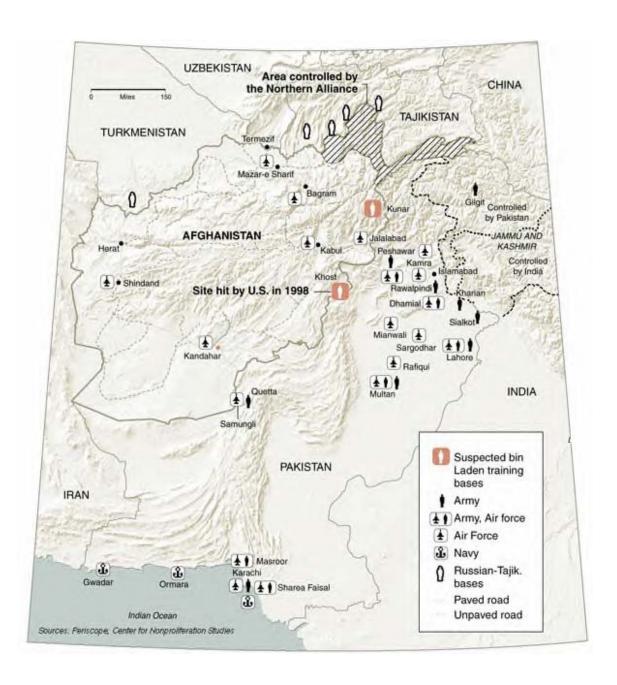
Afghanistan's Endless War

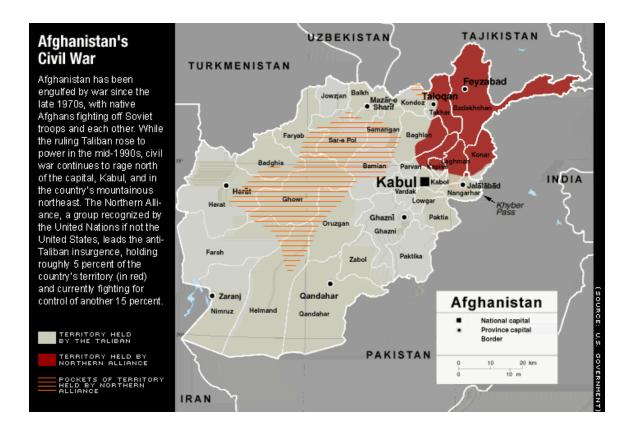
The Taliban movement, a radical Islamic group, began seizing Afghan territory in 1994, starting around its home base in Kandahar province and reaching Kabul, the capital, in 1996. When the Taliban captured Kabul, the Afghan government of President Burhanuddin Rabbani retreated to the northeast. Under the leadership of Rabbani's defense minister, Ahmed Shah Massoud, the Northern Alliance has successfully fought off the Taliban for five years. But Massoud's assassination last week dealt a heavy blow to the ethnically fractious alliance.

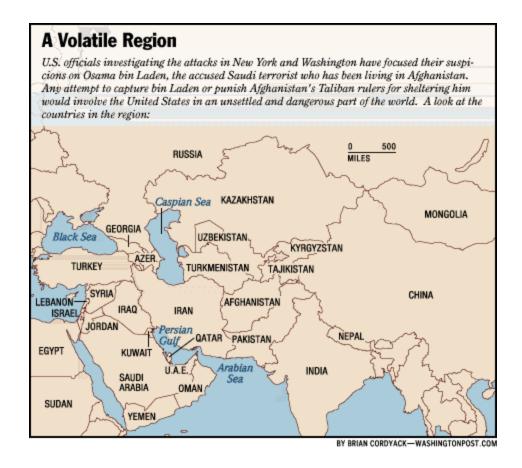
Taliban forces

- Ethnic makeup: Predominantly members of Afghanistan's largest ethnic group, the Pashtuns, with a large contingent of foreign fighters.
- Size: Estimated at 40,000 to 45,000. Foreign fighters account for 8,000 to 12,000 of those troops, including more than 5,000 Pakistanis and up to 3,000 Arabs.
- Leadership: The Taliban's spiritual leader is Mohammad Omar, a mullah from Kandahar. Omar is officially commander in chief of the military.









Afghanistan, 250,000 square miles of often forbidding terrain pinched between Iran and Pakistan, has been controlled by the radical Islamic Taliban movement since 1996.

Negotiating – even reasoning – with the Taliban has vexed governments and international organizations ever since the group assumed power after a long civil war.

Only three countries – Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates – recognize the Taliban as the legitimate government in Kabul.

The group, whose name means "seekers of religious knowledge," sprang up from ultraconservative religious schools in refugee camps in Pakistan.

The camps were recruiting grounds for guerrilla groups during the Soviet Union's 1979-89 occupation of Afghanistan and during years of battle between rival ethnic warlords that followed the collapse of the Soviet-backed government in 1992.

The emergence of the Taliban in the mid 1990s was initially hailed by many Afghans, who welcomed the group's promise to unite the country and end more than 15 years of warfare. But powerful warlords in the north – particularly the Tajik commander Ahmed Shah Massoud – continued their guerrilla campaigns. Many Afghans have turned against the Taliban because of its repressive brand of Islam and the brutality of its leaders.

Foreign governments, alarmed by the proliferation of Islamic terrorist groups operating in Afghanistan, a rise in opium cultivation and trafficking and disdain for human rights, shunned

and isolated the country. Today, Afghanistan is one of the poorest and most backward countries in the world.

Particularly galling for foreign governments is the Taliban's harboring of Osama bin Laden, a fugitive Saudi millionaire who is the world's most wanted terrorist suspect.

Last December, the U.N. Security Council passed a resolution demanding that the Taliban hand over bin Laden to any country "where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice."

The resolution also said the Taliban "should act swiftly to close all camps where terrorists are trained within the territory under its control."

– John Ward Anderson

Pakistan

Pakistan serves as the Afghan regime's principal channel to the world. Nevertheless, Pakistan appears to have relatively little influence on the Taliban, whose leaders are extremely resistant to advice and pressure from abroad.

Pakistan, which is governed by an army general who seized power in October 1999, is trying to win international support to shore up its economy and project a moderate image despite its support for the Taliban and for armed guerrillas fighting Indian forces in the disputed border region of Kashmir. However, if the United States were to launch an air attack or commando raid on Afghanistan to kill or seize bin Laden, Pakistan would likely criticize such an attack publicly and not overtly allow its territory to be used as a launching pad.

In August 1998, the United States bombed several desert camps in Afghanistan in retaliation for bin Laden's alleged links to the bombings of two American embassies in East Africa. A number of Pakistanis were killed and wounded in the attacks; most were reportedly being trained there for armed religious combat, possibly with funding from bin Laden.

The two countries share a long and porous border, which has served for years as a relief valve for hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees fleeing war and drought. Pakistan is also a Muslim state; a vocal and influential minority of Muslims in Pakistan support the Taliban, including armed extremist groups.

Strategic ties between the two countries intensified during the 1980s, when Soviet troops occupied Afghanistan while Pakistan served as a base for U.S.-backed resistance fighters, who included bin Laden.

- Pamela Constable

India

India has no official ties with the Taliban government and regards it as a dangerous source of Islamic terrorism.

Islamic extremists hijacked an Indian jet in 1999 and forced it to land in the Afghan city of Kandahar. Taliban authorities acted as a go-between to secure the release of most hostages in exchange for allowing the hijackers to escape. Indians criticized the government for caving in to terrorists, and since then, India has been even more critical of the Taliban.

- Pamela Constable

Saudi Arabia

If there is an epicenter of Islamic anger against the United States, it lies 60 miles south of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, at a desert airfield where dozens of American fighter and reconnaissance planes are stationed to police southern Iraq.

U.S. aircraft arrived in Saudi Arabia in 1990, when Iraq invaded Kuwait. They helped repel that invasion and remained at the invitation of the Saudi royal family to help guarantee stability in the Arab oil states of the Persian Gulf despite pledges to Islamic conservatives that they would return home as soon as the Iraq crisis ended.

Still nervous about Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and wary of the future of the Shiite Muslim government in nearby Iran, the Sunni Muslim-run Arab countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council have in the past decade bought tens of billions of dollars in weapons from the United States and accepted what has evolved into a permanent force of American ships, planes, tanks and personnel.

To bin Laden and other extremists who trained with him to fight the Soviet army in Afghanistan, the U.S. presence amounts to a modern crusade, an army of infidels in the sacred birthplace of Islam interested only in oil supplies and defending Israel. It was the basis of his call for holy war against the United States, beginning after the Gulf War.

-- Howard Schneider

Iran

Iran occupies a strategic position between the Middle East and Central and South Asia, sharing a 580-mile border with Afghanistan. But it has poor relations with the Taliban government as well as with the United States.

Some of the deepest differences between Iran and Afghanistan are ideological and doctrinal. Iran's conservative religious leaders base their legitimacy on their Shiite strain of Islam, while the equally conservative Taliban leaders base theirs on the majority Sunni strain.

The two countries also have serious border disputes. Iran unwillingly plays host to about 1.4 million Afghan refugees, most congregated in camps near the frontier, and it is waging a violent campaign to seal its border to opium shipments from Afghanistan. Iran almost went to war with Afghanistan in 1998, when Taliban soldiers killed 10 Iranian diplomats and an Iranian journalist in the northern Afghanistan town of Mazar-e Sharif.

Some analysts have argued that the United States should try more forcefully to repair relations with Iran because it could play a role in containing hostile regimes in Afghanistan and Iraq, another of its neighbors.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the few countries in the world that refuses to establish government-to-government ties with the United States, citing numerous historical grievances, particularly the CIA's role in a 1953 coup that overthrew an elected government and installed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi as ruler. The shah was overthrown in the 1979 Islamic revolution, during which radical students seized the U.S. Embassy and held 52 U.S. Americans hostage for 444 days. Relations between the two countries have never recovered.

-- John Ward Anderson

Russia

Russia knows what it is like to go to war in Afghanistan and lose.

The Soviet Union -- which then included Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan -- invaded Afghanistan in 1979. Years of fighting followed until the Soviet forces withdrew in 1989.

The fight against the Soviets marked the beginning of the two-decade career of bin Laden, who came to Afghanistan to battle the Soviets with fellow Islamic warriors, called mujahedin, and is now the alleged leader of a terrorist organization taking refuge with the Taliban.

Russia has emerged as a leading opponent of the Taliban, helping to finance the lingering Afghan civil war by providing arms to opponents in the north of the country and urging joint action by other European powers against the regime. Russia fears a new wave of instability in the already unstable region in the wake of the terrorist attacks in the United States.

Russian leaders say they are already at war with bin Laden and forces they describe as his proxies in Chechnya, a predominantly Muslim region in southern Russia that is fighting for independence. They say Chechen rebels have been financed by bin Laden and other Islamic extremists, although without citing conclusive evidence.

-- Susan B. Glasser

Central Asia

The Central Asian countries that formed the underbelly of the Soviet Union have emerged as the battleground for an Islamic insurgency aided by Afghanistan that threatens to destabilize the region. In the past two years, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan has staged raids in a bid to overthrow the area's young, quasidemocratic governments and establish a land based on Islamic law in the Ferghana Valley that encompasses parts of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

The region's leaders have responded by bolstering their militaries, tightening their borders, cracking down on internal liberties and turning increasingly to Moscow for help. The situation has led to increased tension in the strategically located region where Russia, China and the United States all vie for influence by coming to their aid against a common enemy.

Washington fears that the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan -- powered by the Afghan drug trade, trained by the Taliban and operating out of Tajikistan -- represents an arm of bin Laden's organization and has supplied training, equipment and political support to the governments fighting it. Russia has even stationed troops in Tajikistan.

-- Peter Baker

China

China has developed increasingly close ties with the Taliban and, according to news reports, recently signed a memorandum of understanding for more economic and technical cooperation.

The memorandum is the most substantial part of a series of Chinese contacts with Afghanistan over the last two years. China now has the closest relationship with the isolated Kabul regime of any non-Muslim country, a senior Western diplomat said.

China has helped form the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which joins it with Russia and four Central Asian countries in a loose grouping. One of its main purposes is to combat cross-

border terrorism, specifically from Afghanistan. But at the same time, China has dealt with the Taliban as part of an effort to persuade its officials to close Afghan-based camps that are used to train Muslim separatists from China's restive Xinjiang region. Those separatists on occasion reenter China and launch attacks on China's security services or civilian targets.

As part of a sweetener to secure cooperation from the Taliban leadership, Asian diplomats say, China has dangled the prospect of providing Afghanistan with much needed infrastructure and economic development assistance. The new agreement was reported on Tuesday. A Chinese delegation signed the deal in Kabul with the Taliban's mining minister, Mulla Muhammad Ishaq, news reports said.

Bin Laden, millionaire with a dangerous grudge

September 13, 2001 Posted: 10:15 AM EDT (1415 GMT)



Osama bin Ladin

(CNN) -- Osama bin Laden, the man intelligence officials say is the prime suspect behind Tuesday's hijacking attacks, is the head of a shadowy organization that is believed to have been targeting the United States and its allies since the early 1990s.

Bin Laden, an Islamic fundamentalist and the son of a Saudi billionaire, has been on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitive list since 1999, and the U.S. State Department has offered a \$5 million reward for his arrest.

U.S. prosecutors say bin Laden is the leader of al Qaeda (Arabic for "the Base"), a worldwide network blamed for both successful and failed strikes on U.S. targets. These include the millennium bombing plot, last year's attack on the USS Cole in Yemen and the nearly simultaneous bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya.

Bin Laden's anger with the United States stems from the 1990 decision by Saudi Arabia to allow the U.S. to stage attacks on Iraqi forces in Kuwait and Iraq. After the U.S. victory, the U.S. military presence became permanent.

In a CNN interview with bin Laden in 1997, he said the ongoing U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia is an "occupation of the land of the holy places."

He left Saudi Arabia in 1991 after feuding with the Saudi monarchy, taking an inheritance worth an estimated \$250 million with him.

In 1996, bin Laden issued a "fatwah," a religious ruling urging Muslims to kill U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia and Somalia. A second fatwah in 1998 called for attacks on American civilians.

Network dates back to Afghanistan war

Bin Laden began forming his network in 1979, when he went to Afghanistan to fight the Soviets alongside Afghan resistance fighters known as the mujahedeen.

He used his family's connections and wealth to raise money for the Afghan resistance and provide the mujahedeen with logistical and humanitarian aid, and participated in several battles in the Afghan war.

As the war with the Soviets drew to a close, bin Laden formed al Qaeda, an organization of exmujahedeen and other supporters channeling fighters and funds to the Afghan resistance.

Once the Soviets pulled out of Afghanistan, bin Laden returned to Saudi Arabia to work for the family construction firm, the Bin Laden Group. He became involved in Saudi groups opposed to the reigning Saudi monarchy, the Fahd family.

Al Qaeda linked to other radical groups

Bin Laden is believed to be at the center of an international coalition of Islamic radicals. Al Qaeda has forged alliances with like-minded fundamentalist groups such as Egypt's Al Jihad, Iran's Hezbollah, Sudan's National Islamic Front, and jihad groups in Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and Somalia, according to the U.S. government. Bin Laden's organization also has ties to the "Islamic Group," led at one time by Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman, the Egyptian cleric serving a life sentence since his 1995 conviction for a thwarted plot to blow up various New York landmarks. Two of Sheik Rahman's sons joined forces with bin Laden in the late 1990s.

The U.S. alleges that from 1992 on, bin Laden and other al Qaeda members targeted U.S. military forces in Saudi Arabia and in Yemen and those stationed in the Horn of Africa, including Somalia.

In October 1993, 18 U.S. servicemen involved in the U.S. humanitarian relief effort in Somalia were killed during an operation in Mogadishu. Their bodies were dragged through the streets.

Bin Laden was indicted in 1996 on charges of training the people involved in the attack and in a 1997 interview with CNN, bin Laden said his followers, together with local Muslims, killed those troops.

U.S. law enforcement also alleges that bin Laden has ties to failed attacks on two hotels in Yemen where U.S. troops stayed en route to Somalia.

On August 7, 1998, eight years after the U.S. deployment in Saudi Arabia, a pair of truck bombs exploded outside the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Bin Laden has denied responsibility, but prosecutors allege his culpability is evident on faxes sent by his London cell to at least three international media outlets. They also point to incriminating statements by certain alleged embassy bombers who are admitted al Qaeda members.

Fourteen days later, on August 20, 1998, President Bill Clinton ordered cruise missile attacks against suspected terrorist training camps in Afghanistan and a pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum, Sudan.

Bin Laden survived the strikes and was indicted by the U.S. on charges of masterminding the attacks in November, 1998.

Four of his alleged supporters were convicted of the bombings on May 29, 2001, and sentenced to life in prison. Several suspects are in custody awaiting trial.

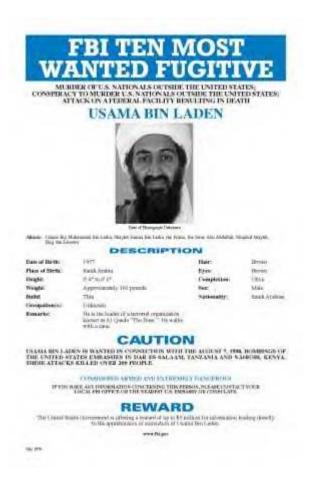
The man who pleaded guilty to a failed plot to bomb Los Angeles International Airport during the millennium celebrations leading up to New Years Day 2000 claimed he was trained at a camp in Afghanistan run by bin Laden.

Ahmed Ressam said he learned how to handle handguns, machine guns, and rocket-propelled grenade launchers and how to assemble bombs made from the explosives TNT and C4.

Bin Laden is suspected to be living in Afghanistan as a guest of its ruling Taliban government.

Taliban officials have condemned Tuesday's attacks on the U.S. and said that he could not have been involved.

CNN Executive Producer Nancy Peckenham, Producer Phil Hirschkorn, CNN Terrorism Analyst Peter Bergen and CNN.com Writer/Editor Douglas Wood contributed to this report.



MILITARY RESPONSE

President Bush's address in full

The following is the full text of President Bush's address to the joint session of Congress last night, September 20, 2001

"Mr Speaker, Mr President Pro Tempore, members of Congress, and fellow Americans:

In the normal course of events, presidents come to this chamber to report on the state of the Union. Tonight, no such report is needed. It has already been delivered by the American people.

We have seen it in the courage of passengers who rushed terrorists to save others on the ground. Passengers like an exceptional man named Todd Beamer. And would you please help me welcome his wife Lisa Beamer here tonight?

We have seen the state of our Union in the endurance of rescuers working past exhaustion.

We've seen the unfurling of flags, the lighting of candles, the giving of blood, the saying of prayers in English, Hebrew and Arabic.

We have seen the decency of a loving and giving people who have made the grief of strangers their own

My fellow citizens, for the last nine days, the entire world has seen for itself the state of union, and it is strong.

Tonight, we are a country awakened to danger and called to defend freedom. Our grief has turned to anger and anger to resolution. Whether we bring our enemies to justice or bring justice to our enemies, justice will be done.

I thank the Congress for its leadership at such an important time.

All of America was touched on the evening of the tragedy to see Republicans and Democrats joined together on the steps of this Capitol singing *God Bless America*.

And you did more than sing. You acted, by delivering \$40 billion to rebuild our communities and meet the needs of our military. Speaker Hastert, Minority Leader Gephardt, Majority Leader Daschle and Senator Lott, I thank you for your friendship, for your leadership and for your service to our country.

And on behalf of the American people, I thank the world for its outpouring of support.

America will never forget the sounds of our national anthem playing at Buckingham Palace, on the streets of Paris and at Berlin's Brandenburg Gate.

We will not forget South Korean children gathering to pray outside our embassy in Seoul, or the prayers of sympathy offered at a mosque in Cairo.

We will not forget moments of silence and days of mourning in Australia and Africa and Latin America.

Nor will we forget the citizens of 80 other nations who died with our own. Dozens of Pakistanis, more than 130 Israelis, more than 250 citizens of India, men and women from El Salvador, Iran, Mexico and Japan, and hundreds of British citizens.

America has no truer friend than Great Britain.

Once again, we are joined together in a great cause.

I'm so honoured the British prime minister had crossed an ocean to show his unity with America.

Thank you for coming, friend.

On September the 11th, enemies of freedom committed an act of war against our country. Americans have known wars, but for the past 136 years they have been wars on foreign soil, except for one Sunday in 1941. Americans have known the casualties of war, but not at the centre of a great city on a peaceful morning.

Americans have known surprise attacks, but never before on thousands of civilians.

All of this was brought upon us in a single day, and night fell on a different world, a world where freedom itself is under attack.

Americans have many questions tonight. Americans are asking, "Who attacked our country?"

The evidence we have gathered all points to a collection of loosely affiliated terrorist organizations known as Al-Qaeda. They are some of the murderers indicted for bombing American embassies in Tanzania and Kenya and responsible for bombing the *USS Cole*.

Al-Qaeda is to terror what the Mafia is to crime. But its goal is not making money; its goal is remaking the world and imposing its radical beliefs on people everywhere.

The terrorists practice a fringe form of Islamic extremism that has been rejected by Muslim scholars and the vast majority of Muslim clerics; a fringe movement that perverts the peaceful teachings of Islam.

The terrorists' directive commands them to kill Christians and Jews, to kill all Americans and make no distinctions among military and civilians, including women and children.

This group and its leader, a person named Osama bin Laden, are linked to many other organizations in different countries, including the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan.

There are thousands of these terrorists in more than 60 countries.

They are recruited from their own nations and neighbourhoods and brought to camps in places like Afghanistan where they are trained in the tactics of terror. They are sent back to their homes or sent to hide in countries around the world to plot evil and destruction.

The leadership of Al-Qaeda has great influence in Afghanistan and supports the Taleban regime in controlling most of that country. In Afghanistan we see Al-Qaeda's vision for the world. Afghanistan's people have been brutalized, many are starving and many have fled.

Women are not allowed to attend school. You can be jailed for owning a television. Religion can be practiced only as their leaders dictate. A man can be jailed in Afghanistan if his beard is not long enough.

The United States respects the people of Afghanistan - after all, we are currently its largest source of humanitarian aid - but we condemn the Taleban regime.

It is not only repressing its own people, it is threatening people everywhere by sponsoring and sheltering and supplying terrorists.

By aiding and abetting murder, the Taleban regime is committing murder. And tonight the United States of America makes the following demands on the Taleban.

Deliver to United States authorities all of the leaders of Al-Qaeda who hide in your land.

Release all foreign nationals, including American citizens you have unjustly imprisoned. Protect foreign journalists, diplomats and aid workers in your country. Close immediately and permanently every terrorist training camp in Afghanistan. And hand over every terrorist and every person and their support structure to appropriate authorities.

Give the United States full access to terrorist training camps, so we can make sure they are no longer operating.

These demands are not open to negotiation or discussion.

The Taleban must act and act immediately.

They will hand over the terrorists or they will share in their fate.

I also want to speak tonight directly to Muslims throughout the world. We respect your faith. It's practiced freely by many millions of Americans and by millions more in countries that America counts as friends. Its teachings are good and peaceful, and those who commit evil in the name of Allah blaspheme the name of Allah.

The terrorists are traitors to their own faith, trying, in effect, to hijack Islam itself.

The enemy of America is not our many Muslim friends. It is not our many Arab friends. Our enemy is a radical network of terrorists and every government that supports them.

Our war on terror begins with Al-Qaeda, but it does not end there.

It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated.

Americans are asking, "Why do they hate us?"

They hate what they see right here in this chamber: a democratically elected government. Their leaders are self-appointed. They hate our freedoms: our freedom of religion, our freedom of speech, our freedom to vote and assemble and disagree with each other.

They want to overthrow existing governments in many Muslim countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. They want to drive Israel out of the Middle East. They want to drive Christians and Jews out of vast regions of Asia and Africa.

These terrorists kill not merely to end lives, but to disrupt and end a way of life. With every atrocity, they hope that America grows fearful, retreating from the world and forsaking our friends. They stand against us because we stand in their way.

We're not deceived by their pretences to piety.

We have seen their kind before. They're the heirs of all the murderous ideologies of the 20th century. By sacrificing human life to serve their radical visions, by abandoning every value except the will to power, they follow in the path of fascism, Nazism and totalitarianism. And they will follow that path all the way to where it ends in history's unmarked grave of discarded lies.

Americans are asking, "How will we fight and win this war?"

We will direct every resource at our command - every means of diplomacy, every tool of intelligence, every instrument of law enforcement, every financial influence, and every necessary weapon of war - to the destruction and to the defeat of the global terror network.

Now, this war will not be like the war against Iraq a decade ago, with a decisive liberation of territory and a swift conclusion. It will not look like the air war above Kosovo two years ago, where no ground troops were used and not a single American was lost in combat.

Our response involves far more than instant retaliation and isolated strikes. Americans should not expect one battle, but a lengthy campaign unlike any other we have ever seen. It may include dramatic strikes visible on TV and covert operations secret even in success.

We will starve terrorists of funding, turn them one against another, drive them from place to place until there is no refuge or no rest.

And we will pursue nations that provide aid or safe haven to terrorism. Every nation in every region now has a decision to make: Either you are with us or you are with the terrorists.

From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbour or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime. Our nation has been put on notice, we're not immune from attack. We will take defensive measures against terrorism to protect Americans.

Today, dozens of federal departments and agencies, as well as state and local governments, have responsibilities affecting homeland security.

These efforts must be coordinated at the highest level. So tonight, I announce the creation of a Cabinet-level position reporting directly to me, the Office of Homeland Security.

And tonight, I also announce a distinguished American to lead this effort, to strengthen American security: a military veteran, an effective governor, a true patriot, a trusted friend, Pennsylvania's Tom Ridge.

He will lead, oversee and coordinate a comprehensive national strategy to safeguard our country against terrorism and respond to any attacks that may come.

These measures are essential. The only way to defeat terrorism as a threat to our way of life is to stop it, eliminate it and destroy it where it grows.

Many will be involved in this effort, from FBI agents, to intelligence operatives, to the reservists we have called to active duty. All deserve our thanks, and all have our prayers.

And tonight a few miles from the damaged Pentagon, I have a message for our military: Be ready. I have called the armed forces to alert, and there is a reason.

The hour is coming when America will act, and you will make us proud.

This is not, however, just America's fight. And what is at stake is not just America's freedom.

This is the world's fight. This is civilization's fight. This is the fight of all who believe in progress and pluralism, tolerance and freedom.

We ask every nation to join us.

We will ask and we will need the help of police forces, intelligence service and banking systems around the world. The United States is grateful that many nations and many international organizations have already responded with sympathy and with support - nations from Latin America to Asia to Africa to Europe to the Islamic world.

Perhaps the Nato charter reflects best the attitude of the world: An attack on one is an attack on all. The civilized world is rallying to America's side.

They understand that if this terror goes unpunished, their own cities, their own citizens may be next. Terror unanswered cannot only bring down buildings, it can threaten the stability of legitimate governments.

And you know what? We're not going to allow it.

Americans are asking, "What is expected of us?"

I ask you to live your lives and hug your children.

I know many citizens have fears tonight, and I ask you to be calm and resolute, even in the face of a continuing threat.

I ask you to uphold the values of America and remember why so many have come here.

We're in a fight for our principles, and our first responsibility is to live by them. No one should be singled out for unfair treatment or unkind words because of their ethnic background or religious faith.

I ask you to continue to support the victims of this tragedy with your contributions. Those who want to give can go to a central source of information, Libertyunites.org, to find the names of groups providing direct help in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The thousands of FBI agents who are now at work in this investigation may need your cooperation, and I ask you to give it. I ask for your patience with the delays and inconveniences that may accompany tighter security and for your patience in what will be a long struggle.

I ask your continued participation and confidence in the American economy. Terrorists attacked a symbol of American prosperity; they did not touch its source.

America is successful because of the hard work and creativity and enterprise of our people. These were the true strengths of our economy before September 11, and they are our strengths today.

And finally, please continue praying for the victims of terror and their families, for those in uniform and for our great country. Prayer has comforted us in sorrow and will help strengthen us for the journey ahead.

Tonight I thank my fellow Americans for what you have already done and for what you will do.

And ladies and gentlemen of the Congress, I thank you, their representatives, for what you have already done and for what we will do together.

Tonight we face new and sudden national challenges.

We will come together to improve air safety, to dramatically expand the number of air marshals on domestic flights and take new measures to prevent hijacking.

We will come together to promote stability and keep our airlines flying with direct assistance during this emergency.

We will come together to give law enforcement the additional tools it needs to track down terror here at home.

We will come together to strengthen our intelligence capabilities to know the plans of terrorists before they act and to find them before they strike.

We will come together to take active steps that strengthen America's economy and put our people back to work.

Tonight, we welcome two leaders who embody the extraordinary spirit of all New Yorkers, Governor George Pataki and Mayor Rudolf Giuliani.

As a symbol of America's resolve, my administration will work with Congress and these two leaders to show the world that we will rebuild New York City.

After all that has just passed, all the lives taken and all the possibilities and hopes that died with them, it is natural to wonder if America's future is one of fear.

Some speak of an age of terror. I know there are struggles ahead and dangers to face. But this country will define our times, not be defined by them.

As long as the United States of America is determined and strong, this will not be an age of terror. This will be an age of liberty here and across the world.

Great harm has been done to us. We have suffered great loss. And in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment.

Freedom and fear are at war. The advance of human freedom, the great achievement of our time and the great hope of every time, now depends on us.

Our nation, this generation, will lift the dark threat of violence from our people and our future. We will rally the world to this cause by our efforts, by our courage. We will not tire, we will not falter and we will not fail.

It is my hope that in the months and years ahead life will return almost to normal. We'll go back to our lives and routines and that is good.

Even grief recedes with time and grace.

But our resolve must not pass. Each of us will remember what happened that day and to whom it happened. We will remember the moment the news came, where we were and what we were doing.

Some will remember an image of a fire or story or rescue. Some will carry memories of a face and a voice gone forever.

And I will carry this. It is the police shield of a man named George Howard who died at the World Trade Centre trying to save others.

It was given to me by his mom, Arlene, as a proud memorial to her son. It is my reminder of lives that ended and a task that does not end.

I will not forget the wound to our country and those who inflicted it. I will not yield, I will not rest, I will not relent in waging this struggle for freedom and security for the American people.

The course of this conflict is not known, yet its outcome is certain. Freedom and fear, justice and cruelty, have always been at war, and we know that God is not neutral between them.

Fellow citizens, we'll meet violence with patient justice, assured of the rightness of our cause and confident of the victories to come.

In all that lies before us, may God grant us wisdom and may he watch over the United States of America.

Thank you."

The New York Times, September 21, 2001

U.S. Dispatches Ground Troops and Top Officer

By ERIC SCHMITT and MICHAEL R. GORDON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — A top Air Force commander has flown to Saudi Arabia to oversee air attacks against Afghanistan and other potential targets in the war against terrorism, military officials said today.

American ground troops were also being sent to the region, the Army secretary, Thomas White, said today, to join two dozen bombers and support aircraft that had already begun moving within easy striking distance of Afghanistan. The Army Special Forces Command at Fort Bragg, N.C., confirmed receiving a deployment order, but declined to say how many troops were involved.

The Pentagon is planning to send combat search-and-rescue teams into former Soviet republics in Central Asia, where they would be ready to get downed pilots, two Defense Department officials said. Uzbekistan is considered most likely; President Bush called the Uzbek president, Islam A. Karimov, on Wednesday to discuss cooperating in the fight against terrorism.

Russian officials have said in recent days that former Soviet republics can decide for themselves whether to cooperate with the Americans. But the possibility of even limited American deployments there has plunged the political establishment in Moscow into a divisive debate.

Dispatching the Air Force officer, Lt. Gen. Charles F. Wald, the head of American air forces assigned to Middle East and Southwest Asia, is the latest sign of a buildup of United States military power that could be used to retaliate for last week's attacks on New York and Washington.

General Wald, who flew to Saudi Arabia on Monday with several top aides, would run the air war from a sophisticated air operations center at Prince Sultan Air Base, near Riyadh, that opened this summer. It would be the central command post not only for 175 aircraft already based in the region and involved in patrolling the no-flight zone in southern Iraq, but also for directing attacks from bases in the region against Afghanistan and other possible targets, like Iraq.

Currently, Saudi-based American fighter-bombers are restricted from attacking targets except in self defense. Today, the Saudi foreign minister, Saud al-Faisal, met with President Bush and promised full cooperation, but it is unclear whether the Saudis will lift their constraints on running bombing raids from their soil.

The administration's military campaign is extremely sensitive politically because Islamic countries are to be used as a base of operations for many of the major attacks. Not only are aircraft to be based in Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf states and Central Asia, but Pakistan has also been assigned a prominent role.

"It is both logistics and politics," said Teresita Schaffer, a former ranking American diplomat and expert on South Asia. "You want staging areas close to Afghanistan. The other is that the United States is trying to make it clear that Islamic states are prominently featured in this effort to avoid any suggestion that this is a war between the United States and Islam."

But this also means that there may be limits on how much force the administration deploys, she said, adding, "You have to be careful not to create such an overwhelming presence that it creates a backlash."

The Bush administration is trying to marshal as much international support as possible. The effort goes well beyond Muslim nations. Vice President Dick Cheney met today with China's foreign minister, Jiaxuan Tang.

In Brussels, Deputy Secretary of State Richard L. Armitage met with NATO ambassadors, but he offered no proof of a role by Osama bin Laden and indicated that the United States was not ready to make specific requests from allied countries for military support.

Mr. Armitage, who recently met with Russian officials in Moscow, told the ambassadors that the administration was still waiting for a response from Moscow about what cooperation the Russians might be prepared to offer and what they would not do.

Mr. Armitage indicated in his closed briefing that the Bush administration has had indirect contact with Iran, but that it was not clear what steps Tehran was prepared to take to stop its support for terrorism or help Washington in its struggle with Mr. bin Laden and the Taliban.

Iran said today that it would not allow American aircraft to fly over its territory on bombing runs over Afghanistan. "We will never allow American airplanes to use Iranian airspace to attack Afghanistan," said the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Hamid Reza Assefi.

The deployment order Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld signed this week set forces in motion across the United States, including the lumbering B-52's from the 5th Bomb Wing at Minot Air Force Base in North Dakota and a reserve wing, the 917th, at Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana. B-52's would operate from a British base on Diego Garcia, an Indian Ocean island.

B-1B bombers from the 28th Bomb Wing at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota and the 34th Bomb Squadron at Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho were also ordered to deploy. Air Force officials said they were also readying additional aircraft, including F-15's, F- 16's and F-117's, but that by late today Mr. Rumsfeld had not ordered their deployment.

Other special forces are expected to be dispatched. Army officials declined to say which units might be sent to the region, but the Army Special Forces Command oversees an area of elite troops, including the 75th Ranger Regiment, and other airborne units like the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, the 528th Special Operations Support Battalion and the 112th Special Operations Signal Battalion. The command also includes the Army's civil affairs and psychological operations units.

"We have a very strong special ops capability," Mr. White told reporters, "and I'm sure this campaign will involve them."

To carry out a mission of this scale and ambition, the United States needs cooperation of many nations, especially Pakistan.

The United States needs access to Pakistan's airspace to carry out attacks. It needs Pakistan's intelligence about Mr. bin Laden's network and the Taliban leadership. It also needs staging areas in Pakistan to carry out the sort of rapid and repeated commando operations that would be needed to capture or target Mr. bin Laden. Pakistan's military ruler, Gen. Pervez Musharraf, promised his support on Wednesday.

But Pakistan's role is a delicate matter. Too large an American presence could encourage protests and possibly destabilize the country, a frightening development for Washington given the wellspring of anti- American sentiment among Pakistani citizens and that nation's nuclear weapons ability.

Pakistan was a key base of operation when the United States funneled support for Afghan guerrillas during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. But there has been little military cooperation between the United States and Pakistan since 1990, one result of sanctions Washington imposed because of Pakistan's program to develop nuclear weapons.

Geography has now led the Bush administration to draw closer. Pakistan has a 1,400-mile-long border with Afghanistan, and warplanes launched from its bases are only minutes away from Mr. bin Laden's training camps and other targets.

"Pakistan is the perfect place," said one retired American general.

WITH US OR NOT?

LONDON, England (CNN) -- Nearly all Islamic countries of the Middle East and North Africa have condemned the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington -- but key differences have emerged.

Foreign ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council States -- Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman -- pledged at a meeting in Jeddah on Sunday "complete cooperation" with moves to bring the perpetrators to justice.

They did not say how much military support they would give Washington in hitting back at the attackers, and at the same time they urged the international community to halt "terror acts" by Israel against Palestinians.

This qualified support for the United States has highlighted that even among close neighbors subtle but firm disagreements exist -- especially from those governments embarrassed by the existence of popular support in their countries for Osama bin Laden.

Algeria

President Abdelaziz Bouteflika's regime has been fighting Islamic militants for 10 years and swiftly seized the chance to cooperate with the United States in the fight against terrorism -- while insisting it must be a war against individuals and not countries, religions or peoples.

State media reported that Algerians had handed over a list of 350 Islamic militants overseas whom Algerian intelligence had linked to bin Laden's al Qaeda network.

Bahrain

Crown prince Sheik Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa denounced the attacks on the United States as "unjustifiable under any conditions." The island nation is home to the U.S. Navy's 5th Fleet and is seen as a key ally.

Sheik Salman said Bahrain had received no requests for help from the United States, "but in a time of need, we stand by our friends." Prominent clerics, while expressing deep sorrow for the terrorist atrocities, have criticized the prospect of attacks within Afghanistan.

Egypt

President Hosni Mubarak is seen as a key figure in rallying Arab support for Western-led initiatives. He denounced the attacks on the United States as "horrible and unimaginable" and pledged his intelligence and security services would help in tracking down those responsible.

But a newspaper publisher close to Mubarak urged caution by the United States on how it responded to the attacks and wrote that Israel's actions in the Middle East had created "an atmosphere that is encouraging terrorism."

This week Mubarak's foreign minister will deliver an appeal to President Bush for a U.N.-sponsored international conference on terrorism -- a Mubarak initiative he has pushed for 10 years.

Iran

A noted opponent of the Taliban, Iranian President Mohammad Khatami responded to the attacks by denouncing terrorism as an ugly and horrifying phenomenon which had to be rooted out and saying he felt "deep regret and sympathy with the victims."

This softened line towards the west had even before the attacks on the United States cleared the way for a groundbreaking visit by UK Foreign Secretary Jack Straw, the first by a British leader since the Islamic revolution in 1979.

But although Iran could benefit internationally from supporting action against the terrorists, Islamic fundamentalism remains strong in the country and support is unlikely to be unequivocal.

Foreign minister Kamal Kharrazi said Iran would join a U.N.-led anti terrorist coalition but Tehran would not allow its airspace to be used to launch attacks against Afghanistan. Iran also closed its 562-mile border to prevent refugees crossing from Afghanistan in the wake of U.S. attacks.

Iraq

President Saddam Hussein said the attacks were the result of aggressive U.S. policies and Americans should feel and learn from the pain they had inflicted on other peoples, including Iraqis and Palestinians. "The American cowboys are reaping the fruit of their crimes against humanity," an official statement said.

Hussein urged the United States to use wisdom rather than "a futile war of revenge" in responding to the attacks. He said Iraq was not afraid of a U.S. military buildup.

Jordan

A firm backer of U.S. action, King Abdullah and his ministers were among the first to condemn the attacks and Abdullah said he believed "the steps undertaken by the American armed forces will have the full support of the international community."

Jordan pledged intelligence help in locating terrorist cells "working closely with the United States." Abdullah is due to visit Washington later this week and his foreign minister traveled to Damascus with a message for Syria's President Assad urging coordinated international efforts "to eliminate the sources of tension in the region."

The Council of Religious Scholars, the religious authority in Jordan, have issued a fatwa saying it could not condone any party's effort to "terrorize or attack any people on Earth" and considered doing so "a heinous crime."

Kuwait

A leading supporter of the United States, not least for its help in liberating the country from the Iraq invasion in 1990. Defense Minister Sheik Jaber Mubarak Al Sabah pledged to work "hand in hand with the United States against terrorism" though officials said Washington had not requested any extra facilities.

Muslim fundamentalist groups -- influential in Kuwait -- also condemned the attacks but said the world should not forget "the suffering of our Palestinian brothers from Jewish terrorism."

Lebanon

President Emile Lahoud condemned the attacks. Prime Minister Rafik Hariri said the tragic actions "contradicted all human and religious values" and said he would support U.S. action against those proved to be behind them.

The Hezbollah guerrilla group also expressed regret for the killings but warned against "taking advantage of the attacks to practice aggression and terrorism against those who have committed aggression and terrorism."

Libya

President Moammar Gadhafi -- his country once on the receiving end of a U.S. antiterrorism attack -- surprised many for his readiness to condemn the U.S. attacks.

Gadhafi called the attacks "horrifying" and urged international Muslim aid groups to join other international aid agencies in offering assistance to the United States "regardless of political considerations or differences between America and the peoples of the world."

Libyan officials hinted later they were disappointed their softened stance had not been as publicly appreciated in the West as in the case of Iran.

Oman

Sultan Qaboos condemned the attacks and said the country would stand "side by side" with the United States in its fight against terrorism. A foreign ministry statement said Oman was ready to cooperate with the United States, although it was not specific on what form this help would take.

Qatar

Foreign Minister Sheik Hamand bin Jassim bin Jabr Al Thani said in a phone call to U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell that his country condemned the attacks and would cooperate in the fight against terrorism.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia said on Tuesday it had cut all relations with Afghanistan's ruling Taliban movement for continuing to harbour "terrorists," according to Saudi Press Agency reports.

The move further isolates the Taliban after the United Arab Emirates severed ties with the movement on Saturday, and leaves Pakistan as the only nation recognizing the Taliban regime.

After the 1998 U.S. embassy bombings in Africa, Saudi Arabia had downgraded diplomatic links to charge d'affaires level.

While condemning the attacks, Saudi officials told The Associated Press that Riyadh would refuse to allow the United States to use its Prince Sultan air base near the capital for an offensive against Osama bin Laden -- a marked difference from the Gulf War and the operation against Iraq's Saddam Hussein.

Day-to-day ruler Prince Abdullah also warned against blaming all Arabs for the attacks. Bin Laden has strong links with Saudi Arabia; 80 percent of his recruits come from there. The Saudis said the attacks were partly the result of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East.

For its part, the U.S. State Department continued to praise Saudi military cooperation and said it looked forward to continued assistance. Diplomats told Reuters that negotiations were continuing.

Sudan

Named by the United States as one of the seven state sponsors of terrorism (with Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Cuba, and North Korea). Bin Laden lived there for five years in the 1990s before being asked to leave in 1996. The Sudanese government said he was an investor, but a former associate told a U.S. court he was involved in training terrorists and even tired to buy material for a nuclear bomb.

Sudan was hit by a U.S, missile strike in 1998 on an suspected bin Laden chemical weapons factory after the U.S. embassy bombings in Africa in which he was implicated.

President Omar al-Bashir's government was quick to condemn the attacks, a foreign ministry statement saying Sudan rejected "all kinds of violence." It was made plain that bin Laden would not be welcome back, although el-Bashir said the attacks showed that no nation, even the powerful United States, was completely secure.

The president said he had assured the United States that no one connected with the September 11 terrorist attacks was on Sudanese soil and he was relatively confident Sudan would not be a target of retaliation.

Syria

One of the seven state sponsors of terrorism, according to the United States, but President Bashar al-Assad was one of the first to denounce the attacks -- although he noted the attack was as bad as attacks he said Israel had carried out against Palestinians.

According to the Iranian Press Agency IRNA, Assad told Iran's President Khatami in a phone call, "If the U.S. attacks Afghanistan, the crisis will grow." Arab League Secretary

Amr Moussa was in Damascus on Monday to discuss the possibility of calling for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss an anti-terrorist coalition.

United Arab Emirates

In the first diplomatic victory for the United States since the attacks, the UAE withdrew its recognition of the Taliban over the weekend. It damned the attacks and offered to help the United States fight terrorism, although President Sheik Zayed bin Sultan warned in a letter to NATO ambassadors that terrorism could not be eradicated without Middle East peace.

The country has bin Laden sympathizers, but its media have emphasized the potential financial losses to the UAE from the U.S. attacks.

Yemen

Foreign Minister Abubakr al Qirbi said his country rejected terrorism and would fight against it. Yemen is home to many Arabs who fought in the war in Afghanistan and some set up guerrilla training camps there, but the government promised a crackdown and said it had arrested 21 suspected militants.

Yemen said it will join an international coalition against terrorism but that it must be led by the United Nations. On Sunday Yemen said it would allow U.S. warships to refuel in the southern port of Aden where 17 U.S. sailors died in an attack on the USS Cole last year -- an incident widely blamed on bin Laden.

By Charles Krauthammer Friday, September 21, 2001; Page A37

In the wake of a massacre that killed more than 5,000 innocent Americans in a day, one might expect moral clarity. After all, four days after Pearl Harbor, the isolationist America First Committee (which included such well-meaning young people as Gerald Ford and Potter Stewart) formally disbanded. There had been argument and confusion about America's role in the world and the intentions of its enemies. No more.

Similarly, two days after Hitler invaded Poland, it was Neville Chamberlain himself, seduced and misled by Hitler for years, who declared war on Germany.

And yet, within days of the World Trade Center massacre, an event of blinding clarity, we are already beginning to hear the voices, prominent voices, of moral obtuseness.

Susan Sontag is appalled at the "the self-righteous drivel" that this was an "attack on 'civilization' " rather than on America as "a consequence of specific American alliances and actions. How many citizens are aware of the ongoing American bombing of Iraq?"

What Sontag is implying, but does not quite have the courage to say, is that because of these "alliances and actions," such as the bombing of Iraq, we had it coming. The implication is as disgusting as Jerry Falwell's blaming the attack on sexual deviance and abortion, except that Falwell's excrescences appear on loony TV, Sontag's in the New Yorker.

Let us look at those policies. The bombing of Iraq? First, we are not bombing Iraqi civilians. We attack antiaircraft positions that are trying to shoot down our planes. Why are our planes there? To keep Iraq from projecting its power to re-invade and re-attack its neighbors.

Why are we keeping Saddam in his box? Because we know he is developing nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and we know of what he is capable: He has already gassed 5,000 Kurds, used chemical weapons against Iran and launched missiles into Tehran, Riyadh and Tel Aviv with the explicit aim of murdering as many people as possible.

Or maybe Sontag means American support for Israel. Perhaps she means that America should have abandoned Israel -- after it made its astonishingly generous peace offer to the Palestinians (with explicit American assurances to support Israel as it took "risks for peace") and was rewarded with a guerrilla war employing the same terrorist savagery that we witnessed on Sept. 11.

Let us look at American policies. America conducted three wars in the 1990s. The Gulf War saved the Kuwaiti people from Saddam. American intervention in the Balkans saved Bosnia. And then we saved Kosovo from Serbia. What do these three military campaigns have in common? In every one we saved a Muslim people.

And then there was Somalia, a military operation of unadulterated altruism. Its sole purpose was to save the starving people of Somalia. Muslims all.

For such alliances and actions, we get more than 5,000 Americans murdered, or, as Sontag puts it, "last Tuesday's monstrous dose of reality."

Moral obtuseness is not restricted to intellectuals. I witnessed a High Holiday sermon by a guest rabbi warning the congregation, exactly seven days after our generation's Pearl Harbor, against "oversimplifying" by speaking in terms of "good guys and bad guys."

Oversimplifying? Has there ever been a time when the distinction between good and evil was more clear?

And where are the Muslim clerics -- in the United States, Europe and the Middle East -- who should be joining together to make that distinction with loud unanimity? Where are their fatwas against suicide murder? Where are the authoritative communal declarations that these crimes are contrary to Islam?

President Bush said so in his visit to Washington's main mosque. But Bush is a Christian. He is a hardly an authority on Islam.

Why did the spiritual leader of the Islamic Society of North America, Dr. Muzammil Siddiqi, not say that such terrorism is contrary to Islam in his address at the national prayer service at the Washington National Cathedral? His words went out around the world. Yet he was vague and elusive. "But those that lay the plots of evil, for them is a terrible penalty." Very true. But who are the layers of plots of evil? Those who perpetrated the World Trade Center attack? Or America, as thousands of Muslims in the street claim? The imam might have made that clear. He did not.

This is no time for obfuscation. Or for agonized relativism. Or, obscenely, for blaming America first. (The habit dies hard.) This is a time for clarity. At a time like this, those who search for shades of evil, for root causes, for extenuations are, to borrow from Lance Morrow, "too philosophical for decent company."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ONE YEAR LATER

World Trade Centre - New York - Some Engineering Aspects

General Information:

Height: 1,368 and 1,362 feet (417 and 415 meters)
Owners: Port
Authority of New
York and New Jersey.
(99 year leased signed in April 2001 to groups including Westfield
America and Silverstein
Properties)

Yamasaki, Emery Roth and Sons consulting **Engineer**: John Skilling and Leslie Robertson of

Architect: Minoru



Worthington, Skilling, Helle and Jackson **Ground Breaking**: August 5, 1966

Opened: 1970-73; April 4, 1973 ribbon cutting **Destroyed**: Terrorist attack, September 11, 2001

The Structural System:

Yamasaki and engineers John Skilling and Les Robertson worked closely, and the relationship between the towers' design and structure is clear. Faced with the difficulties of building to unprecedented heights, the engineers employed an innovative structural model: a rigid "hollow tube" of closely spaced steel columns with floor trusses extending across to a central core. The columns, finished with a silver-colored aluminum alloy, were 18 3/4" wide and set only 22" apart, making the towers appear from afar to have no windows at all.

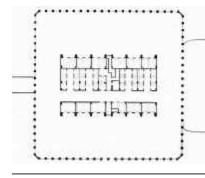
Also unique to the engineering design were its core and elevator system. The twin towers were the first supertall buildings designed without any masonry. Worried that the intense air pressure created by the buildings' high speed elevators might buckle conventional shafts, engineers designed a solution using a drywall system fixed to the reinforced steel core. For the elevators, to serve 110 stories with a traditional configuration would have required half the area of the lower stories be used for shaftways. Otis Elevators developed an express and local system, whereby passengers would change at "sky lobbies" on the 44th and 78th floors, halving the number of shaftways.

(Taken from http://www.skyscraper.org/)

The structural system, deriving from the I.B.M. Building in Seattle, is impressively simple. The 208-foot wide facade is, in effect, a prefabricated steel lattice, with columns

on 39-inch centers acting as wind bracing to resist all overturning forces; the central core takes only the gravity loads of the building. A very light, economical structure results by keeping the wind bracing in the most efficient place, the outside surface of the building, thus not transferring the forces through the floor membrane to the core, as in most curtain-wall structures. Office spaces will have no interior columns. In the upper floors there is as much as 40,000 square feet of office space per floor. The floor construction is of prefabricated trussed steel, only 33 inches in depth, that spans the full 60 feet to the core, and also acts as a diaphragm to stiffen the outside wall against lateral buckling forces from wind-load pressures."

Taken from http://www.greatbuildings.com/



Typical Floor Plan of the World Trade Center:

A perimeter of closely spaced columns, with an internal lift core. The floors were supported by a series of light trusses on rubber pads, which spanned between the outer columns and the lift core.

Why Did It Collapse?

Tim Wilkinson, Lecturer in Civil Engineering

(This is an initial suggestion on one possible reason for failure, and should not be regarded as official advice)

The structural integrity of the World Trade Center depends on the closely spaced columns around the perimeter. Lightweight steel trusses span between the central elevator core and the perimeter columns on each floor. These trusses support the concrete slab of each floor and tie the perimeter columns to the core, preventing the columns from buckling outwards.

After the initial plane impacts, it appeared to most observers that the structure had been severely damaged, but not necessarily fatally.

It appears likely that the impact of the plane crash destroyed a significant number of perimeter columns on several floors of the building, severely weakening the entire system. Initially this was not enough to cause collapse.

However, as fire raged in the upper floors, the heat would have been gradually affecting the behaviour of the remaining material. As the planes had only recently taken off, the fire would have been initially fuelled by large volumes of jet fuel, creating potentially enormously high temperatures. The strength of the steel drops markedly with prolonged exposure to fire, while the elastic modulus of the steel reduces (stiffness drops), increasing deflections.



resulting in catastrophic failure of the entire structure.

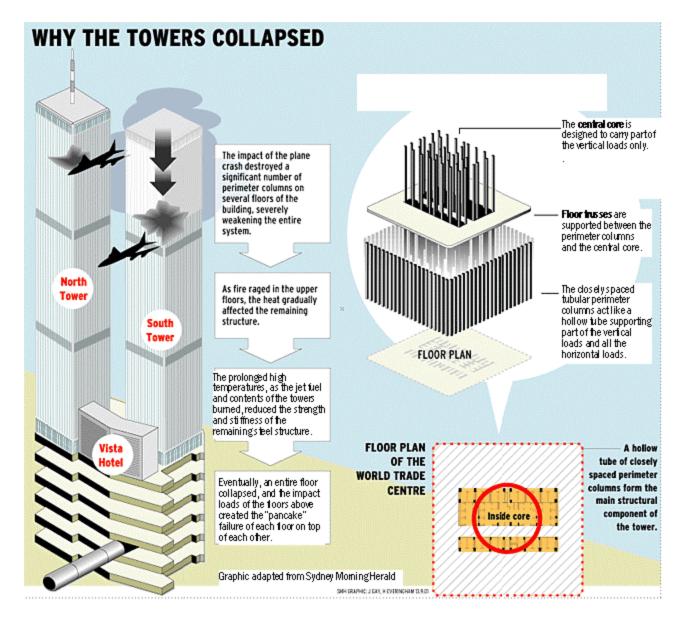
Modern structures are designed to resist fire for a specific length of time. Safety features such as fire retarding materials and sprinkler systems help to contain fires, help extinguish flames, or prevent steel from being exposed to excessively high temperatures. This gives occupants time to escape and allow fire fighters to extinguish blazes, before the building is catastrophically damaged.

It is possible that the blaze, started by jet fuel and then engulfing the contents of the offices, in a highly confined area, generated fire conditions significantly more severe than those anticipated in a typical office fire. These conditions may have overcome the building's fire defences considerably faster than expected.

Eventually, the loss of strength and stiffness of the materials resulting from the fire, combined with the initial impact damage, would have caused a failure of the truss system supporting a floor, or the remaining perimeter columns, or even the internal core, or some combination. Failure of the flooring system would have subsequently allowed the perimeter columns to buckle outwards. Regardless of which of these possibilities actually occurred, it would have resulted in the complete collapse of at least one complete storey at the level of impact.

Once one storey collapsed all floors above would have begun to fall. The huge mass of falling structure would gain momentum, crushing the structurally intact floors below,

(US readers note: *storey* is the Australian/English spelling of *story*)



Sydney Morning Herald graphic

The only evidence so far are photographs and television footage. Whether failure was initiated at the perimeter columns or the core is unknown. The extent to which the internal parts were damaged during the collision may be evident in the rubble if any forensic investigation is conducted. Since the mass of the combined towers is close to 1000000 tons, finding evidence will be an enormous task.



Perimeter columns, several storeys high, and still linked together, lie amongst all the debris on the ground.



This photograph shows the south tower just as it is collapsing. It is evident that the building is falling over to the left. The North Tower collapsed directly downwards, on top of itself. The same mechanism of failure, the combination of impact and subsequent fire damage, is the likely cause of failure of both towers. However, it is possible that a storey on only one side of the South Tower initially collapsed, resulting in the "skewed" failure of the entire tower.

The gigantic impact forces caused by the huge mass of the falling structure landing on the floors below travelled down the columns like a shockwave faster than the entire structure fell. The clouds of debris coming from the tower, several storeys below the huge falling mass, probably result from the sudden and almost explosive failure of each floor, caused by the "shockwave".

(Pictures taken from various news sources on the Internet)

Other Links

<u>TenLinks (http://www.tenlinks.com/NEWS/special/wtc/index.htm)</u> and <u>ICivilEngineer</u> (http://www.icivilengineer.com/News/wtc.php) have a wide selection of articles collected from the world on engineering aspects of the WTC. The best analysis I have seen so far is available from <u>HERA</u>, the New Zealand Heavy Industry Research Association

Please direct any comments on this WTC webpage to Tim Wilkinson

General enquiries on civil engineering: office@civil.usyd.edu.au
Email the departmental web page manager: webstaff@civil.usyd.edu.au
Page last edited by: TJW

Gotham Gazette's Rebuilding NYC

Gotham Gazette >> Rebuilding NYC News Features Topics Calendar Resources Message Board

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Rebuilding At A Glance

At Ground Zero

World Trade Center Casualties: 2,797 (updated October 8, 2002) (includes those killed in trade center and aboard the two jetliners)

1,401 are confirmed dead - positive identifications have been made by the medical examiner's office based on recovered bodies or human remains.

1,330 are presumed dead - no bodies or remains have been recovered or positively identified yet, but death certificates have been issued at the request of victims' families.

70 are missing - no bodies or remains have been recovered and no one has requested their death certificates.

Debris Removed From World Trade Center Site: 1,640,707 tons; 190,568 in steel **Manpower Required To Clear The Site:** 3.1 million man-hours; 108,342 truckloads

Cost of Cleaning Up Ground Zero: \$750 million **Initial Estimate For Cost of Cleanup:** \$7 billion

Subway stations reopened after being closed: Seven of 11 Electricity restored in Lower Manhattan: 100% Phone service restored in Lower Manhattan: 100%

Economic Impact

Damage To New York City Economy: 80 to 100 billion dollars

Office Space Lost: 15 million square feet

Estimated Job Loss from September to December 2001: 105,000 to 125,000 jobs lost **380,000 New Yorkers** who lost their health insurance because of attack enrolled in disaster Medicaid program

32,900 people enrolled in disaster Food Stamp program

Memorials

Interim Memorials:

Tribute of Light

Location: Battery Park City, bounded by Murray, West and Vesey Streets.

Hours: Dusk to 11 PM
Dates: March 11 to April 13
List of viewing spots for memorial

Sphere

Location: Battery Park Opens March 11

Rebuilding Downtown

Coalitions Working To Rebuild

Civia Allianaa

The Regional Plan Association has convened a Civic Alliance of more than 75 business, government, community and civic groups in New York and New Jersey, to ensure that the rebuilding of Lower Manhattan meets the highest standards of urban design, addresses regional infrastructure issues and represents the collective wisdom and vision of a cross-section of the city and region's civic, community, environmental and business leaders.

New York New Visions

New York New Visions is a coalition of 20 architecture, planning, and design organizations that came together immediately following the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. This group, representing over 30,000 individuals, has pooled the collective resources and technical expertise of over 350 professionals and civic group leaders in a pro-bono effort to address the issues surrounding the rebuilding of Lower Manhattan.

Imagine New York

Imagine New York is a project designed to make sure that the public has a say in the future of the World Trade Center site through a democratic process. It is organized by a coalition headed by the Municipal Arts Society and including a number of other organizing partners.

R.DOT: Rebuild Our Town Downtown

The Rebuild Downtown Our Town Coalition, (R.Dot) is comprised of Lower Manhattan residents, businesses, community and business associations, artists, colleges, professionals, designers, public officials and appointees. The coalition meets regularly to develop an imaginative, sustainable design for the rebuilding of Lower Manhattan that creates the possibility of the area becoming a diverse, inclusive 24-hour residential and business community. Integral to this goal is the attraction of the intellectual, entrepreneurial, creative, and technological capabilities that empowers New York City's economy and the richness of its multi-cultural life. The coalition also supports the design of a fitting memorial for the September 11 tragedy.

The New York City Infrastructure Task Force

Formed to help build consensus on any decisions regarding reconstruction, amongst "private and public sector leaders, existing and newly formed governmental entities as well as concerned civic and community groups." The task force hopes to offer pro-bono, the talents of leading design professionals to aid the actual decision makers in identifying all the important questions raised by this issue.

New York City Partnership

An organization with a focus on business, New York City Partnership is involved in assisting businesses as they attempt to get back on their feet after September 11.

Wall Street Rising

Wall Street Rising is a coalition of businesses, industries and residents of the downtown community, dedicated to restoring the vibrancy and vitality that existed in Lower Manhattan prior to the devastating events of September 11, 2001.

Governance

Lower Manhattan Development Corporation

Contact Information For the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation

Address: One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10038

Phone: 212-962-2300

Website: http://www.renewnyc.org/

Advisory Councils

A list of the members of the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation's advisory councils.

List of Members of the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation

- John C. Whitehead (Chair), the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, deputy secretary of state under ex-President Ronald Reagan, and former co-chairman of the investment firm Goldman Sachs & Company
- Roland W. Betts, the lead owner of Chelsea Piers and the former lead owner of the Texas Rangers baseball team, whose fellow owners from 1989 to 1998 included his friend and Yale University classmate George W. Bush

- Paul A. Crotty, who was corporation counsel in Rudy Giuliani's first term and who
 is now a public affairs executive for Verizon Communications.
- Lewis M. Eisenberg, who to join this redevelopment corporation has resigned as chairman of the board of commissioners of the Port Authority ofNew York and New Jersey, a position to which he was appointed by Gov. Christie Whitman of New Jersey
- Richard Grasso, the chairman of the New York Stock Exchange
- Robert M. Harding, a deputy mayor for economic development and finance
- Ed Malloy, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York.
- Madelyn G. Wils, the chairwoman of Community Board No. 1, which includes the financial district and TriBeCa.
- Howard Wilson, the chairman of the School Construction Authority
- Deborah C. Wright, the chief executive of Carver Federal Savings Bank in Harlem and a member of the transition team of Mayor- elect Michael R. Bloomberg.
- Sally Hernandez-Pinero, an attorney in private practice and on the boards of Con Edison, Dime Savings Bank of New York, the American Museum of Natural History, and the United Way of Greater New York.
- Thomas S. Johnson, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of GreenPoint Financial.
- E. Stanley O'Neal, President and COO of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
- Billie Tsien, architect and designer
- Carl Weisbrod, President of the Alliance for Downtown New York, Inc.
- Frank G. Zarb, the former chairman of Nasdaq

Charities and Donations Information

The following is a list of organizations to which you can donate money or seek assistance.

NY Cares

The NY Cares organization offers a constantly-updated <u>list of volunteer opportunites</u> for those wanting to donate their time to WTC-related events.

Liberty Unites:

President Bush has announced a website, http://www.libertyunites.org/, for Americans to make online donations to various charities that will aid the victims of the attacks and their families.

World Trade Center Relief Fund:

Information on funding by the state government can be found by calling 1-800-801-8092, or writing P.O. BOX 5028, Albany, NY, 12205

Police & Firefighters:

To donate to the families and members of the Port Authority Police Department, send donations to: Port Authority Police, World Trade Disaster Survivors' Fund, c/o Port Authority PBA, Inc. 611 Palisade Ave., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632

The Leary Firefighters Foundation:

To donate to comedian and actor Denis Leary's fund, visit the foundation's website at http://learyfirefightersfoundation.org/.

United Way:

To make donations to the September 11 Fund to aid victims and families of the attacks, call the United Way/ New York Community Trust Fund at 1-800-710-8002 or go to http://www.uwnyc.org/. Checks can also me mailed care of the United Way, 2 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

Trial Lawyers Care, Inc.:

Free legal services are available to victims and family members of the September 11 attacks who seek compensation under the new federal September 11 Victim Compensation Fund. Register with Trial Lawyers Care by telephone 1-888-780-8637 (English), 1-888-780-8682 (Espanol) or online at http://www.911lawhelp.org/.

Dlaad.

To donate blood, call 1-800-GIVE BLOOD.

Red CrossTo make a donation, call 1-800-HELP NOW.

Helping.orgTo offer further assistance, visit http://www.helping.org/.