

# 911 TERRORIST ATTACK

## **THE SAUDI AND THE BUSH'S OIL BUSINESS PARTNERS**

## **U.S. PRESIDENT(S) FATHER AND SON CONSPIRACY**

### THE NEW WORLD ORDER SPEECH

BY GEORGE H. BUSH(FATHER)

9-11-1990

In his speech, [\*Toward a New World Order\*](#), delivered on 11 September 1990 during a joint session of the [US Congress](#), President [George H. W. Bush](#) described [his objectives for post-Cold War global governance](#) in cooperation with [post-Soviet states](#). He stated:

Until now, the world we've known has been a world divided—a world of barbed wire and concrete block, conflict and cold war. Now, we can see a new world coming into view. A world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order. In the words of Winston Churchill, a "world order" in which "the principles of justice and fair play ... protect the weak against the strong ..." A world where the United Nations, freed from cold war stalemate, is poised to fulfill the historic vision of its founders. A world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home among all nations.[\[16\]](#)

# THE NEW CITY – TRADE CENTER ATTACK

BY GEORGE W. BUSH(SON)

9-11-2001

## September 11 attacks

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"9/11" redirects here. For other uses, see [911](#) and [September 11 attacks \(disambiguation\)](#).

**September 11 attacks**

Part of [terrorism in the United States](#)



- *Top row:* The Twin Towers of the [World Trade Center](#) burning
- *2nd row, left to right:* Collapsed section of [the Pentagon](#); [Flight 175](#) crashes into 2 WTC
- *3rd row, left to right:* A firefighter requests assistance at [World Trade Center site](#); [Ground Zero](#); An engine from [Flight 93](#) is recovered
- *Bottom row:* [Flight 77](#)'s collision with the Pentagon as captured by three consecutive [CCTV](#) frames

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<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Manhattan</a> , New York, U.S.; <a href="#">Arlington County, Virginia</a> , U.S.; <a href="#">Stonycreek Township</a> near <a href="#">Shanksville, Pennsylvania</a> , U.S.
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<b>Date</b>	September 11, 2001; 18 years ago 8:46 – 10:28 a.m. ( <a href="#">EDT</a> )
<b>Target</b>	<a href="#">World Trade Center</a> <a href="#">(AA 11 and UA 175)</a> <a href="#">The Pentagon (AA 77)</a> <a href="#">White House or U.S. Capitol</a> <a href="#">(UA 93; failed)</a>
<b>Attack type</b>	<a href="#">Aircraft hijackings</a> <a href="#">Suicide attacks</a> <a href="#">Mass murder</a> Terrorism
<b>Deaths</b>	2,996 (2,977 victims + 19 hijackers)
<b>Injuries</b>	6,000+
<b>Perpetrators</b>	<a href="#">Al-Qaeda<sup>[1]</sup></a> (see also <a href="#">responsibility</a> and <a href="#">hijackers</a> )
<b>No. of participants</b>	19

The [September 11 attacks](#) (also referred to as [9/11](#))<sup>[a]</sup> were a series of four coordinated [terrorist attacks](#) by the [Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda<sup>\[2\]\[3\]\[4\]</sup>](#) against the United States on the morning of Tuesday, September 11, 2001. The attacks [killed 2,977 people \(not counting the 19 hijackers who also died\)](#), [injured over 6,000 others](#), and caused at least \$10 billion in infrastructure and property damage.<sup>[5][6]</sup> Additional people have died of 9/11-related cancer and [respiratory diseases](#) in the months and years following the attacks.

Four passenger [airliners](#) operated by two major U.S. passenger [air carriers \(United Airlines and American Airlines\)](#)—all of which departed from airports in [northeastern United States](#) bound for [San Francisco](#) and [Los Angeles](#)—were [hijacked](#) by [19 al-Qaeda terrorists](#). Two of the planes, [American Airlines Flight 11](#) and [United Airlines Flight 175](#), were crashed into the North and South towers, respectively, of the [World Trade Center](#) complex in [Lower Manhattan](#). Within an hour and 42 minutes, both 110-story [towers collapsed](#). Debris and the resulting fires caused a partial or complete [collapse of all other buildings in the World Trade Center complex](#), including the 47-story [7 World Trade Center](#) tower, as well as significant damage to ten other large surrounding structures. A third plane, [American Airlines Flight 77](#), was crashed into [the Pentagon](#) (the headquarters of the [U.S. Department of Defense](#)) in [Arlington County, Virginia](#), which led to a partial collapse of the building's west side. The fourth plane, [United Airlines Flight 93](#), was initially flown toward [Washington, D.C.](#), but crashed into a field in [Stonycreek Township](#) near [Shanksville, Pennsylvania](#), after its passengers thwarted the hijackers. 9/11 is the single [deadliest terrorist attack in human history](#) and the single [deadliest incident for firefighters](#) and [law enforcement officers<sup>\[7\]</sup>](#) in the [history of the United States](#), with 343 and 72 killed, respectively.

Suspicion quickly fell on al-Qaeda. The United States responded by launching the [War on Terror](#) and [invading Afghanistan](#) to depose the [Taliban](#), which had failed to comply with U.S. demands to extradite [Osama bin Laden](#) and expel al-Qaeda from Afghanistan. Many countries strengthened their [anti-terrorism legislation](#) and expanded the powers of [law](#)

enforcement and intelligence agencies to prevent terrorist attacks. Although Osama bin Laden, al-Qaeda's leader, initially denied any involvement, in 2004 he claimed responsibility for the attacks.<sup>[10]</sup> Al-Qaeda and bin Laden cited U.S. support of Israel, the presence of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, and sanctions against Iraq as motives. After evading capture for almost a decade, bin Laden was located in Pakistan and killed by SEAL Team Six of the U.S. Navy in May 2011.

The destruction of the World Trade Center and nearby infrastructure seriously harmed the economy of Lower Manhattan and had a significant effect on global markets, which resulted in the closing of Wall Street until September 17 and the civilian airspace in the U.S. and Canada until September 13. Many closings, evacuations, and cancellations followed, out of respect or fear of further attacks. Cleanup of the World Trade Center site was completed in May 2002, and the Pentagon was repaired within a year. On November 18, 2006, construction of One World Trade Center began at the World Trade Center site. The building opened on November 3, 2014.<sup>[10][11]</sup> Numerous memorials have been constructed, including the National September 11 Memorial & Museum in New York City, the Pentagon Memorial in Arlington County, Virginia, and the Flight 93 National Memorial in a field in Stonycreek Township near Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

Although not confirmed, there is evidence of alleged Saudi Arabian involvement in the attacks.<sup>[10]</sup> Given as main evidence in these charges are the contents of the 28 redacted pages of the December 2002 Joint Inquiry into Intelligence Community Activities before and after the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001, conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. These 28 pages contain information regarding the material and financial assistance given to the hijackers and their affiliates leading up to the attacks by the Saudi Arabian government.<sup>[11]</sup>

As a consequence of the attacks, the United States has been in a state of national emergency ever since 2001.<sup>[12]</sup>



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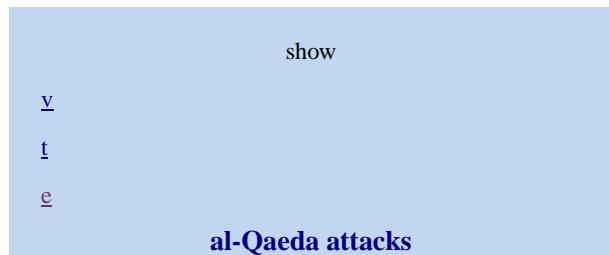
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## Background

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### Al-Qaeda

Further information: [Al-Qaeda](#) and [Jihad](#)



The origins of al-Qaeda can be traced to 1979 when the [Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan](#). Osama bin Laden traveled to [Afghanistan](#) and helped organize Arab [mujahideen](#) to resist the [Soviets](#).<sup>[13]</sup> Under the guidance of [Ayman al-Zawahiri](#), bin Laden became more radical.<sup>[14]</sup> In 1996, bin Laden issued his first [fatwā](#), calling for American soldiers to leave [Saudi Arabia](#).<sup>[15]</sup>

In a second [fatwā](#) in 1998, bin Laden outlined his objections to [American foreign policy](#) with respect to [Israel](#), as well as the continued presence of American troops in Saudi Arabia after the [Gulf War](#).<sup>[16]</sup> Bin Laden used Islamic texts to exhort Muslims to attack Americans until the stated grievances are reversed. [Muslim legal scholars](#) "have throughout Islamic history unanimously agreed that the [jihad](#) is an individual duty if the enemy destroys the Muslim countries", according to bin Laden.<sup>[16]</sup>

### Osama bin Laden

Further information: [Osama bin Laden](#), [Videos and audio recordings of Osama bin Laden](#), and [Death of Osama bin Laden](#)



Osama bin Laden at about 40 years of age, 1997

Bin Laden orchestrated the attacks and initially denied involvement but later recanted his false statements.<sup>[11][17][18]</sup> Al Jazeera broadcast a statement by bin Laden on September 16, 2001, stating, "I stress that I have not carried out this act, which appears to have been carried out by individuals with their own motivation."<sup>[19]</sup> In November 2001, U.S. forces recovered a videotape from a destroyed house in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. In the video, bin Laden is seen talking to Khaled al-Harbi and admits foreknowledge of the attacks.<sup>[20]</sup> On December 27, 2001, a second bin Laden video was released. In the video, he said:

It has become clear that the West in general and America in particular have an unspeakable hatred for Islam. ... It is the hatred of crusaders. Terrorism against America deserves to be praised because it was a response to injustice, aimed at forcing America to stop its support for Israel, which kills our people. ... We say that the end of the United States is imminent, whether Bin Laden or his followers are alive or dead, for the awakening of the Muslim umma (nation) has occurred

but he stopped short of admitting responsibility for the attacks.<sup>[21]</sup> The transcript refers several times to the United States specifically targeting Muslims.

Shortly before the U.S. presidential election in 2004, bin Laden used a taped statement to publicly acknowledge al-Qaeda's involvement in the attacks on the United States. He admitted his direct link to the attacks and said they were carried out because:

we are free ... and want to regain freedom for our nation. As you undermine our security, we undermine yours.<sup>[22]</sup>

Bin Laden said he had personally directed his followers to attack the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.<sup>[23][24]</sup> Another video obtained by Al Jazeera in September 2006 shows bin Laden with Ramzi bin al-Shibh, as well as two hijackers, Hamza al-Ghamdi and Wail al-Shehri, as they make preparations for the attacks.<sup>[25]</sup> The U.S. never formally indicted bin Laden for the 9/11 attacks, but he was on the FBI's Most Wanted List for the bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya.<sup>[26][27]</sup> After a 10-year manhunt, bin Laden was killed by American special forces in a compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, on May 2, 2011.<sup>[28][29]</sup>

### **Khalid Sheikh Mohammed**

*Main article: Khalid Sheikh Mohammed*



Khalid Sheikh Mohammed after his capture in 2003

Journalist [Yosri Fouda](#) of the Arabic television channel Al Jazeera reported that in April 2002 Khalid Sheikh Mohammed admitted his involvement in the attacks, along with Ramzi bin al-Shibh.<sup>[30][31][32]</sup> The [9/11 Commission Report](#) determined that the animosity towards the United States felt by Mohammed, the principal architect of the 9/11 attacks, stemmed from his "violent disagreement with U.S. foreign policy favoring Israel".<sup>[33]</sup> Mohammed was also an adviser and financier of the [1993 World Trade Center bombing](#) and the uncle of [Ramzi Yousef](#), the lead bomber in that attack.<sup>[34][35]</sup>

Mohammed was arrested on March 1, 2003, in [Rawalpindi](#), Pakistan, by Pakistani security officials working with the CIA. He was then held at multiple [CIA secret prisons](#) and [Guantanamo Bay](#) where he was interrogated and tortured with methods including [waterboarding](#).<sup>[36][37][38]</sup> During U.S. hearings at Guantanamo Bay in March 2007, Mohammed again confessed his responsibility for the attacks, stating he "was responsible for the 9/11 operation from A to Z" and that his statement was not made under duress.<sup>[32][39]</sup>

A letter presented by the lawyers of Khaled Sheikh Mohammed in the U.S. District Court, Manhattan on 26 July 2019, indicated that the prime accused mastermind was interested in testifying against Saudi Arabia's role in the 9/11 attacks and helping the victims and families of the victims of 9/11. However, as per the letter, Mohammed's agreement upon the same in "the present time" isn't certain. James Kreindler, one of the lawyers for the plaintiff also raised question over the usefulness of Mohammed.<sup>[40]</sup>

### Other al-Qaeda members

*Further information: [Trials related to the September 11 attacks](#)*

In "Substitution for Testimony of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed" from the trial of [Zacarias Moussaoui](#), five people are identified as having been completely aware of the operation's details. They are bin Laden, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, [Abu Turab al-Urduni](#), and Mohammed Atef.<sup>[41]</sup> To date, only peripheral figures have been tried or convicted for the attacks.

On September 26, 2005, the [Spanish high court](#) sentenced [Abu Dahdah](#) to 27 years in prison for conspiracy on the 9/11 attacks and being a member of the terrorist organization al-Qaeda. At the same time, another 17 al-Qaeda members were sentenced to penalties of between six and eleven years.<sup>[42]</sup> On February 16, 2006, the Spanish Supreme Court reduced the Abu Dahdah penalty to 12 years because it considered that his participation in the conspiracy was not proven.<sup>[43]</sup>

Also in 2006, Moussaoui—who some originally suspected might have been the assigned 20th hijacker—was convicted for the lesser role of conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism and air piracy. He was sentenced to life in prison without parole in the United States.<sup>[44][45]</sup> [Mounir el-Motassadeq](#), an associate of the Hamburg-based hijackers, served 15 years in Germany for his role in helping the hijackers prepare for the attacks. He was released in October 2018, and deported to Morocco.<sup>[46]</sup>

The [Hamburg cell](#) in Germany included radical Islamists who eventually came to be key operatives in the 9/11 attacks.<sup>[47]</sup> [Mohamed Atta](#), [Marwan al-Shehhi](#), [Ziad Jarrah](#), [Ramzi bin al-Shibh](#), and [Said Bahaji](#) were all members of al-Qaeda's Hamburg cell.<sup>[48]</sup>

## Motives

Main article: [Motives for the September 11 attacks](#)

Osama bin Laden's declaration of a [holy war](#) against the United States, and a [1998 fatwā signed by bin Laden](#) and others, calling for the killing of Americans,<sup>[46]</sup> are seen by investigators as evidence of his motivation.<sup>[49]</sup> In bin Laden's November 2002 "Letter to America", he explicitly stated that al-Qaeda's motives for their attacks include:

- [U.S. support of Israel](#)<sup>[50][51]</sup>
- support for the "attacks against Muslims" in [Somalia](#)
- support of Philippines against Muslims in the [Moro conflict](#)
- support for Israeli "aggression" against Muslims in [Lebanon](#)
- support of Russian "atrocities against Muslims" in [Chechnya](#)
- pro-American governments in the Middle East (who "act as your agents") being against Muslim interests
- support of Indian "oppression against Muslims" in [Kashmir](#)
- the [presence of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia](#)<sup>[52]</sup>
- the [sanctions against Iraq](#)<sup>[50]</sup>

After the attacks, bin Laden and [al-Zawahiri](#) released additional [videotapes](#) and audio recordings, some of which repeated those reasons for the attacks. Two particularly important publications were bin Laden's 2002 "Letter to America",<sup>[53]</sup> and a 2004 videotape by bin Laden.<sup>[54]</sup>

Bin Laden interpreted [Muhammad](#) as having banned the "permanent presence of infidels in Arabia".[Bergen \(2001\)](#), p. 3 In 1996, [bin Laden issued](#) a [fatwā](#) calling for American troops to leave Saudi Arabia. In 1998, al-Qaeda wrote, "for over seven years the United States has been occupying the lands of Islam in the holiest of places, the Arabian Peninsula, plundering its riches, dictating to its rulers, humiliating its people, terrorizing its neighbors, and turning its bases in the Peninsula into a spearhead through which to fight the neighboring Muslim peoples."<sup>[55]</sup>

In a December 1999 interview, bin Laden said he felt that Americans were "too near to [Mecca](#)", and considered this a provocation to the entire Muslim world.<sup>[56]</sup> One analysis of suicide terrorism suggested that without U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, al-Qaeda likely would not have been able to get people to commit to suicide missions.<sup>[57]</sup>

In the 1998 [fatwā](#), al-Qaeda identified the Iraq sanctions as a reason to kill Americans, condemning the "protracted blockade"<sup>[55]</sup> among other actions that constitute a declaration of war against "Allah, his messenger, and Muslims."<sup>[56]</sup> The [fatwā](#) declared that "the ruling to kill the Americans and their allies – civilians and military – is an individual duty for every Muslim who can do it in any country in which it is possible to do it, in order to liberate the [al-Aqsa Mosque](#) and the holy mosque of [Mecca](#) from their grip, and in order for their [the Americans'] armies to move out of all the lands of Islam, defeated and unable to threaten any Muslim."<sup>[16][58]</sup>

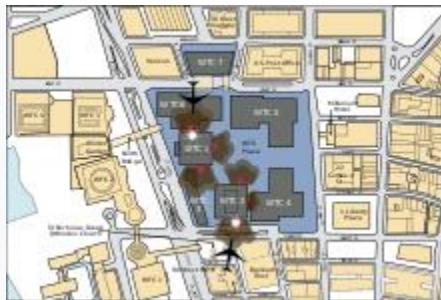
In 2004, Bin Laden claimed that the idea of destroying the towers had first occurred to him in 1982, when he witnessed Israel's bombardment of high-rise apartment buildings during the [1982 Lebanon War](#).<sup>[59][60]</sup> Some analysts, including Mearsheimer and Walt, also claimed that U.S. support of Israel was one motive for the attacks.<sup>[51][56]</sup> In 2004 and 2010, bin Laden again connected the September 11 attacks with U.S. support of Israel, although most of the letter expressed bin Laden's disdain for President Bush and bin Laden's hope to "destroy and bankrupt" the U.S.<sup>[61][62]</sup>

Other motives have been suggested in addition to those stated by bin Laden and al-Qaeda, including western support of Islamic and non-Islamic authoritarian regimes in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan and northern Africa, and the presence of western troops in some of these countries.<sup>[63][page needed]</sup> Some authors suggested the "humiliation" that resulted from the Islamic world falling behind the Western world – this discrepancy was rendered especially visible by the

globalization trend<sup>[64][65]</sup> and a desire to provoke the U.S. into a broader war against the Islamic world in the hope of motivating more allies to support al-Qaeda. Similarly, others have argued that 9/11 was a strategic move with the objective of provoking America into a war that would incite a [pan-Islamic](#) revolution.<sup>[66][67]</sup>

## Planning

Main article: [Planning of the September 11 attacks](#)



Map showing the attacks on the [World Trade Center](#) (The planes are not drawn to scale.)

The attacks were conceived by [Khalid Sheikh Mohammed](#), who first presented it to [Osama bin Laden](#) in 1996.<sup>[68]</sup> At that time, bin Laden and al-Qaeda were in a period of transition, having just relocated back to Afghanistan from [Sudan](#).<sup>[69]</sup> The [1998 African Embassy bombings](#) and bin Laden's February 1998 fatwā marked a turning point of al-Qaeda's terrorist operation,<sup>[70]</sup> as bin Laden became intent on attacking the United States.

In late 1998 or early 1999, bin Laden gave approval for Mohammed to go forward with organizing the plot.<sup>[71]</sup> Mohammed, bin Laden, and bin Laden's deputy [Mohammed Atef](#) held a series of meetings in early 1999.<sup>[72]</sup> Atef provided operational support, including target selections and helping arrange travel for the hijackers.<sup>[69]</sup> Bin Laden overruled Mohammed, rejecting potential targets such as the [U.S. Bank Tower](#) in Los Angeles for lack of time.<sup>[73][74]</sup>

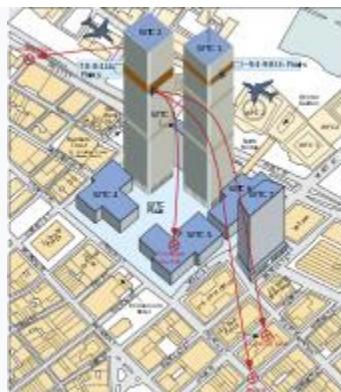


Diagram showing the attacks on the World Trade Center

Bin Laden provided leadership and financial support, and was involved in selecting participants.<sup>[75]</sup> He initially selected [Nawaf al-Hazmi](#) and [Khalid al-Mihdhar](#), both experienced jihadists who had fought in [Bosnia](#). Hazmi and Mihdhar arrived in the United States in mid-January 2000. In early 2000, Hazmi and Mihdhar took flying lessons in San Diego, California, but both spoke little English, performed poorly in flying lessons, and eventually served as secondary – or "muscle" – hijackers.<sup>[76][77]</sup>

In late 1999, a group of men from [Hamburg](#), Germany arrived in Afghanistan; the group included [Mohamed Atta](#), [Marwan al-Shehhi](#), [Ziad Jarrah](#), and [Ramzi bin al-Shibh](#).<sup>[78]</sup> Bin Laden selected these men because they were educated, could speak English, and had experience living in

the West.<sup>[79]</sup> New recruits were routinely screened for special skills and al-Qaeda leaders consequently discovered that [Hani Hanjour](#) already had a commercial pilot's license.<sup>[80]</sup> Mohammed later said that he helped the hijackers blend in by teaching them how to order food in restaurants and dress in Western clothing.<sup>[81]</sup>

Hanjour arrived in San Diego on December 8, 2000, joining Hazmi.<sup>[82]:6-7</sup> They soon left for Arizona, where Hanjour took refresher training.<sup>[82]:7</sup> Marwan al-Shehhi arrived at the end of May 2000, while Atta arrived on June 3, 2000, and Jarrah arrived on June 27, 2000.<sup>[82]:6</sup> Bin al-Shibh applied several times for a visa to the United States, but as a Yemeni, he was rejected out of concerns he would overstay his visa.<sup>[82]:4, 14</sup> Bin al-Shibh stayed in Hamburg, providing coordination between Atta and Mohammed.<sup>[82]:16</sup> The three [Hamburg cell](#) members all took pilot training in South Florida.<sup>[82]:6</sup>

In spring of 2001, the secondary hijackers began arriving in the United States.<sup>[83]</sup> In July 2001, Atta met with bin al-Shibh in Spain, where they coordinated details of the plot, including final target selection. Bin al-Shibh also passed along bin Laden's wish for the attacks to be carried out as soon as possible.<sup>[84]</sup> Some of the hijackers received passports from corrupt Saudi officials who were family members, or used fraudulent passports to gain entry.<sup>[85]</sup>

## Prior intelligence

*Main article: [September 11 intelligence before the attacks](#)*

In late 1999, al-Qaeda associate [Walid bin Attash](#) ("Khallad") contacted Mihdhar, telling him to meet him in [Kuala Lumpur](#), Malaysia; Hazmi and [Abu Bara al Yemeni](#) would also be in attendance. The [NSA](#) intercepted a telephone call mentioning the meeting, Mihdhar, and the name "Nawaf" (Hazmi). While the agency feared "Something nefarious might be afoot", it took no further action. The CIA had already been alerted by Saudi intelligence about the status of Mihdhar and Hazmi as al-Qaeda members, and a CIA team broke into Mihdhar's [Dubai](#) hotel room and discovered that Mihdhar had a U.S. visa. While [Alec Station](#) alerted intelligence agencies worldwide about this fact, it did not share this information with the FBI. The [Malaysian Special Branch](#) observed the January 5, 2000 meeting of the two al-Qaeda members, and informed the CIA that Mihdhar, Hazmi, and Khallad were flying to [Bangkok](#), but the CIA never notified other agencies of this, nor did it ask the [State Department](#) to put Mihdhar on its watchlist. An FBI liaison to Alec Station asked permission to inform the FBI of the meeting but was told: "This is not a matter for the FBI."<sup>[86]</sup>

By late June, senior counter-terrorism official [Richard Clarke](#) and CIA director [George Tenet](#) were "convinced that a major series of attacks was about to come", although the CIA believed the attacks would likely occur in Saudi Arabia or Israel.<sup>[87]</sup> In early July, Clarke put domestic agencies on "full alert", telling them, "Something really spectacular is going to happen here ... soon." He asked the FBI and the State Department to alert the embassies and police departments, and the [Defense Department](#) to go to "Threat Condition Delta."<sup>[88][89]</sup> Clarke would later write: "Somewhere in CIA there was information that two known al Qaeda terrorists had come into the United States. [...] in [the] FBI there was information that strange things had been going on at flight schools in the United States. [...] They had specific information about individual terrorists. [...] None of that information got to me or the White House."<sup>[90]</sup>

On July 13, Tom Wilshire, a CIA agent assigned to the FBI's international terrorism division, emailed his superiors at the CIA's [Counterterrorism Center](#) (CTC) requesting permission to inform the FBI that Hazmi was in the country and that Mihdhar had a U.S. visa. The CIA never responded.<sup>[91]</sup>

The same day in July, Margarette Gillespie, an FBI analyst working in the CTC, was told to review material about the Malaysia meeting. She was not told of the participants' presence in the U.S. The CIA gave Gillespie surveillance photos of Mihdhar and Hazmi from the meeting to show to FBI counterterrorism, but did not tell her their significance. The Intelink database informed her not to share intelligence material on the meeting to criminal investigators. When shown the photos, the FBI were refused more details on their significance, and they were not given Mihdhar's date of birth nor passport number.<sup>[92]</sup> In late August 2001, Gillespie told the [INS](#), the State Department, the [Customs](#)

[Service](#), and the FBI to put Hazmi and Mihdhar on their watchlists, but the FBI was prohibited from using criminal agents in the search for the duo, which hindered their efforts.<sup>[93]</sup>

Also in July, a [Phoenix](#)-based FBI agent sent a message to FBI headquarters, Alec Station, and to FBI agents in New York alerting them to "the possibility of a coordinated effort by Osama bin Laden to send students to the United States to attend civil aviation universities and colleges." The agent, Kenneth Williams, suggested the need to interview all flight school managers and identify all Arab students seeking flight training.<sup>[94]</sup> In July, Jordan alerted the U.S. that al-Qaeda was planning an attack on the U.S.; "months later", Jordan notified the U.S. that the attack's codename was "The Big Wedding" and that it involved airplanes.<sup>[95]</sup>

On August 6, 2001, the CIA's Presidential Daily Brief ("PDB"), designated "For the President Only", was entitled ["Bin Laden Determined to Strike in U.S."](#) The memo noted that "The FBI information ... indicates patterns of suspicious activity in this country consistent with preparations for hijackings or other types of attacks."<sup>[96]</sup>

In mid-August, one [Minnesota](#) flight school alerted the FBI about [Zacarias Moussaoui](#), who had asked "suspicious questions." The FBI found that Moussaoui was a radical who had traveled to Pakistan, and the INS arrested him for overstaying his French visa. Their request to search his laptop was denied by FBI headquarters due to the lack of [probable cause](#).<sup>[97]</sup>

The failures in intelligence-sharing were attributed to 1995 [Justice Department](#) policies limiting intelligence sharing, combined with CIA and NSA reluctance to reveal "sensitive sources and methods" such as tapped phones.<sup>[98]</sup> Testifying before the [9/11 Commission](#) in April 2004, then-[Attorney General John Ashcroft](#) recalled that the "single greatest structural cause for the September 11th problem was the wall that segregated or separated criminal investigators and intelligence agents."<sup>[99]</sup> Clarke also wrote: "There were failures in the organizations [...] failures to get information to the right place at the right time."<sup>[100]</sup>

## Attacks

Further information: [Timeline for the day of the September 11 attacks](#)



Flight paths of the four planes used on September 11

Early on the morning of September 11, 2001, [19 hijackers](#) took control of four commercial airliners (two [Boeing 757s](#) and two [Boeing 767s](#)) en route to California (three headed to [LAX](#) in Los Angeles and one to [SFO](#) in San Francisco) after takeoffs from [Logan International Airport](#) in [Boston](#), Massachusetts; [Newark Liberty International Airport](#) in [Newark, New Jersey](#); and [Washington Dulles International Airport](#) in [Loudoun](#) and [Fairfax](#) counties in [Virginia](#).<sup>[101]</sup> Large planes with long flights were selected for hijacking because they would be full of fuel.<sup>[102]</sup>

The four flights were:

- [American Airlines Flight 11](#): a Boeing 767 aircraft, departed Logan Airport at 7:59 a.m. en route to Los Angeles with a crew of 11 and 76 passengers, not including five hijackers. The hijackers

flew the plane into the northern facade of the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City at 8:46 a.m.

- [United Airlines Flight 175](#): a Boeing 767 aircraft, departed Logan Airport at 8:14 a.m. en route to Los Angeles with a crew of nine and 51 passengers, not including five hijackers. The hijackers flew the plane into the southern facade of the South Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City at 9:03 a.m.
- [American Airlines Flight 77](#): a Boeing 757 aircraft, departed Washington Dulles International Airport at 8:20 a.m. en route to Los Angeles with a crew of six and 53 passengers, not including five hijackers. The hijackers flew the plane into the western facade of the Pentagon in [Arlington County, Virginia](#), at 9:37 a.m.
- [United Airlines Flight 93](#): a Boeing 757 aircraft, departed Newark International Airport at 8:42 a.m. en route to San Francisco, with a crew of seven and 33 passengers, not including four hijackers. As passengers attempted to subdue the hijackers, the aircraft crashed into a field in [Stonycreek Township](#) near [Shanksville, Pennsylvania](#), at 10:03 a.m.

Media coverage was extensive during the attacks and aftermath, beginning moments after the first crash into the World Trade Center.<sup>[103]</sup>

## The four crashes

See also: [Media documentation of the September 11 attacks](#)



Collapse of the towers as seen from across the [Hudson River](#) in New Jersey

At 8:46 a.m., five hijackers crashed [American Airlines Flight 11](#) into the northern facade of the [World Trade Center](#)'s North Tower (1 WTC). At 9:03 a.m., another five hijackers crashed [United Airlines Flight 175](#) into the southern facade of the South Tower (2 WTC).<sup>[104][105]</sup> Five hijackers flew [American Airlines Flight 77](#) into [the Pentagon](#) at 9:37 a.m.<sup>[106]</sup> A fourth flight, [United Airlines Flight 93](#), crashed near [Shanksville, Pennsylvania](#), southeast of Pittsburgh, at 10:03 a.m. after the passengers fought the four hijackers. Flight 93's target is believed to have been either the [Capitol](#) or the [White House](#).<sup>[102]</sup> Flight 93's cockpit voice recorder revealed crew and passengers tried to seize control of the plane from the hijackers after learning through phone calls that Flights 11, 77, and 175 had been crashed into buildings that morning.<sup>[107]</sup> Once it became evident that the passengers might gain control, the hijackers rolled the plane and intentionally crashed it.<sup>[108][109]</sup>



The north face of [Two World Trade Center](#) (south tower) immediately after being struck by [United Airlines Flight 175](#)

Some passengers and crew members who called from the aircraft using the cabin airphone service and mobile phones provided details: several hijackers were aboard each plane; they used [mace](#), tear gas, or pepper spray to overcome attendants; and some people aboard had been stabbed.<sup>[110]</sup> Reports indicated hijackers stabbed and killed pilots, flight attendants, and one or more passengers.<sup>[101][111]</sup> According to the 9/11 Commission's final report, the hijackers had recently purchased multi-function hand tools and assorted [Leatherman](#)-type utility knives with locking blades, which were not forbidden to passengers at the time, but were not found among the possessions left behind by the hijackers.<sup>[112][113]</sup> A flight attendant on Flight 11, a passenger on Flight 175, and passengers on Flight 93 said the hijackers had bombs, but one of the passengers said he thought the bombs were fake. The FBI found no traces of explosives at the crash sites, and the 9/11 Commission concluded that the bombs were probably fake.<sup>[101]</sup>

[Three buildings in the World Trade Center collapsed](#) due to fire-induced structural failure.<sup>[114]</sup> The South Tower collapsed at 9:59 a.m. after burning for 56 minutes in a fire caused by the impact of United Airlines Flight 175 and the explosion of its fuel.<sup>[114]</sup> The North Tower collapsed at 10:28 a.m. after burning for 102 minutes.<sup>[114]</sup> When the North Tower collapsed, debris fell on the nearby [7 World Trade Center](#) building (7 WTC), damaging it and starting fires. These fires burned for hours, compromising the building's structural integrity, and 7 WTC collapsed at 5:21 p.m.<sup>[115][116]</sup> The west side of the Pentagon sustained significant damage.



Security camera footage of [American Airlines Flight 77](#) hitting [the Pentagon](#).<sup>[117]</sup> The plane hits the Pentagon approximately 86 seconds after the start of this recording.

At 9:42 a.m., the [Federal Aviation Administration](#) (FAA) grounded all civilian aircraft within the continental U.S., and civilian aircraft already in flight were told to land immediately.<sup>[118]</sup> All international civilian aircraft were either turned back or redirected to airports in Canada or Mexico, and were banned from landing on [United States territory](#) for three days.<sup>[119]</sup> The attacks created widespread confusion among news organizations and air traffic controllers. Among the unconfirmed and often contradictory news reports aired throughout the day, one of the most prevalent said a car

bomb had been detonated at the U.S. State Department's headquarters in Washington, D.C.<sup>[120]</sup> Another jet—[Delta Air Lines Flight 1989](#)—was suspected of having been hijacked, but the aircraft responded to controllers and landed safely in Cleveland, Ohio.<sup>[121]</sup>

In an April 2002 interview, [Khalid Sheikh Mohammed](#) and [Ramzi bin al-Shibh](#), who are believed to have organized the attacks, said Flight 93's intended target was the United States Capitol, not the White House.<sup>[122]</sup> During the planning stage of the attacks, [Mohamed Atta](#), the hijacker and pilot of Flight 11, thought the White House might be too tough a target and sought an assessment from [Hani Hanjour](#) (who hijacked and piloted Flight 77).<sup>[123]</sup> Mohammed said al-Qaeda initially planned to target nuclear installations rather than the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, but decided against it, fearing things could "get out of control".<sup>[124]</sup> Final decisions on targets, according to Mohammed, were left in the hands of the pilots.<sup>[125]</sup>

## Casualties

*Main articles: [Casualties of the September 11 attacks](#) and [Emergency workers killed in the September 11 attacks](#)*



The remains of [6](#), [7](#), and [1](#) WTC on September 17, 2001



A surviving portion of the wall from the Twin Towers

The attacks caused the deaths of 2,996 people (including all 19 hijackers) and injured more than 6,000 others.<sup>[126]</sup> The death toll included 265 on the four planes (from which there were no survivors), 2,606 in the World Trade Center and in the surrounding area, and 125 at the Pentagon.<sup>[126][127]</sup> Most of those who perished were civilians, with the exception of 343 firefighters, 72 law enforcement officers, 55 military personnel, and the 19 terrorists who died in the attacks.<sup>[128][129]</sup> After New York, New Jersey lost the most state citizens, with the city of [Hoboken](#) having the most New Jersey citizens who died in the attacks.<sup>[130]</sup> More than 90 countries lost citizens in the September 11 attacks;<sup>[131]</sup> for example, the 67 Britons who died were more than in any other terrorist attack anywhere as of October 2002.<sup>[132]</sup> The attacks killed about 500 more people than the [attack on Pearl Harbor](#) on December 7, 1941, and are the [deadliest terrorist attacks in world history](#).<sup>[6]</sup>

In Arlington County, Virginia, 125 Pentagon workers lost their lives when Flight 77 crashed into the western side of the building. Of these, 70 were civilians and 55 were military personnel, many of

whom worked for the [United States Army](#) or the [United States Navy](#). The Army lost 47 civilian employees, six civilian contractors, and 22 soldiers, while the Navy lost six civilian employees, three civilian contractors, and 33 sailors. Seven [Defense Intelligence Agency](#) (DIA) civilian employees were also among the dead in the attack, as well as an [Office of the Secretary of Defense](#) (OSD) contractor.<sup>[133][134][135]</sup> [Lieutenant General Timothy Maude](#), an Army Deputy Chief of Staff, was the highest-ranking military official killed at the Pentagon.<sup>[136]</sup>



The [Statue of Liberty](#) with the towers burning in the background

In New York City, more than 90% of the workers and visitors who died in the towers had been at or above the points of impact.<sup>[137]</sup> In the North Tower, 1,355 people at or above the point of impact were trapped and died of smoke inhalation, fell or jumped from the tower to escape the smoke and flames, or were killed in the building's eventual collapse. The destruction of all three staircases in the tower when Flight 11 hit made it impossible for anyone above the impact zone to escape. 107 people below the point of impact died as well.<sup>[137]</sup>

In the South Tower, one stairwell, [Stairwell A](#), was left intact after Flight 175 hit, allowing 14 people located on the floors of impact (including [one man](#) who saw the plane coming at him) and four more from the floors above to escape. New York City [9-1-1](#) operators who received calls from people inside the tower were not well informed of the situation as it rapidly unfolded and as a result, told callers not to descend the tower on their own.<sup>[138]</sup> In total 630 people died in that tower, fewer than half the number killed in the North Tower.<sup>[137]</sup> Casualties in the South Tower were significantly reduced because some occupants decided to start evacuating as soon as the North Tower was struck.<sup>[139]</sup> The failure to evacuate the South Tower fully after the first jet crash into the North Tower was described by [USA Today](#) as "one of the day's great tragedies".<sup>[140]</sup>



An Urban Search and Rescue Task Force [German shepherd](#) dog works to uncover victims at the site of the World Trade Center after the attacks.

At least 200 people fell or jumped to their deaths from the burning towers (as exemplified in the photograph [The Falling Man](#)), landing on the streets and rooftops of adjacent buildings hundreds of feet below.<sup>[141]</sup> Some occupants of each tower above the point of impact made their way toward the roof in the hope of helicopter rescue, but the roof access doors were locked.<sup>[142]</sup> No plan existed for helicopter rescues, and the combination of roof equipment, thick smoke, and intense heat prevented helicopters from approaching.<sup>[143]</sup> A total of 411 emergency workers died as they tried to rescue

people and fight fires. The [New York City Fire Department](#) (FDNY) lost 343 firefighters, including a chaplain and two [paramedics](#).<sup>[144]</sup> The [New York City Police Department](#) (NYPD) lost 23 officers.<sup>[145]</sup> The [Port Authority Police Department](#) (PAPD) lost 37 officers.<sup>[146]</sup> Eight emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics from private emergency medical services units were killed.<sup>[147]</sup>

[Cantor Fitzgerald](#) L.P., an investment bank on the 101st–105th floors of the North Tower, lost 658 employees, considerably more than any other employer.<sup>[148]</sup> [Marsh Inc.](#), located immediately below Cantor Fitzgerald on floors 93–100, lost 358 employees,<sup>[149][150]</sup> and 175 employees of [Aon Corporation](#) were also killed.<sup>[151]</sup> The [National Institute of Standards and Technology](#) (NIST) estimated that about 17,400 civilians were in the World Trade Center complex at the time of the attacks. Turnstile counts from the Port Authority suggest 14,154 people were typically in the Twin Towers by 8:45 a.m.<sup>[152][page needed][153]</sup> Most people below the impact zone safely evacuated the buildings.<sup>[154]</sup>

Deaths (victims + hijackers)		
New York City	<a href="#">World Trade Center</a>	2,606 <sup>[126][155]</sup>
	<a href="#">American 11</a>	87 + 5 <sup>[156]</sup>
	<a href="#">United 175</a>	60 + 5 <sup>[157]</sup>
Arlington	<a href="#">Pentagon</a>	125 <sup>[158]</sup>
	<a href="#">American 77</a>	59 + 5 <sup>[159]</sup>
Near Shanksville	<a href="#">United 93</a>	40 + 4 <sup>[160]</sup>
Total		2,977 + 19

Weeks after the attack, the death toll was estimated to be over 6,000, more than twice the number of deaths eventually confirmed.<sup>[161]</sup> The city was only able to identify remains for about 1,600 of the World Trade Center victims. The medical examiner's office collected "about 10,000 unidentified bone and tissue fragments that cannot be matched to the list of the dead".<sup>[162]</sup> Bone fragments were still being found in 2006 by workers who were preparing to demolish the damaged [Deutsche Bank Building](#). In 2010, a team of anthropologists and archaeologists searched for human remains and personal items at the [Fresh Kills Landfill](#), where 72 more human remains were recovered, bringing the total found to 1,845. DNA profiling continues in an attempt to identify additional victims.<sup>[163][164][165]</sup> The remains are being held in storage in Memorial Park, outside the New York City Medical Examiner's facilities. It was expected that the remains would be moved in 2013 to a

repository behind a wall at the 9/11 museum. In July 2011, a team of scientists at the Office of Chief Medical Examiner was still trying to identify remains, in the hope that improved technology will allow them to identify other victims.<sup>[165]</sup> On August 7, 2017, the 1,641st victim was identified as a result of newly available DNA technology,<sup>[166]</sup> and a 1,642nd on July 26, 2018.<sup>[167]</sup> A further 1,111 victims are yet to be identified.<sup>[167]</sup>

## Damage

Further information: [Collapse of the World Trade Center](#)



World Trade Center site (Ground Zero) with an overlay showing the original building locations



The Pentagon was damaged by fire and partly collapsed.



The aftermath of the World Trade Center attacks, as seen from space by the [Landsat 7](#) satellite<sup>[168]</sup>

Along with the 110-floor [Twin Towers](#), numerous other buildings at the World Trade Center site were destroyed or badly damaged, including WTC buildings 3 through 7 and [St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church](#).<sup>[169]</sup> The North Tower, South Tower, the [Marriott Hotel \(3 WTC\)](#), and 7 WTC were destroyed. The U.S. Customs House ([6 World Trade Center](#)), [4 World Trade Center](#), [5 World Trade Center](#), and both pedestrian bridges connecting buildings were severely damaged. The [Deutsche Bank Building](#) on 130 Liberty Street was partially damaged and demolished some years later, starting in 2007.<sup>[170][171]</sup> The two buildings of the [World Financial Center](#) also suffered damage.<sup>[170]</sup> The last fires

at the World Trade Center site were extinguished on December 20, exactly 100 days after the attacks.<sup>[172]</sup>

The Deutsche Bank Building across Liberty Street from the World Trade Center complex was later condemned as uninhabitable because of toxic conditions inside the office tower, and was [deconstructed](#).<sup>[173][174]</sup> The [Borough of Manhattan Community College](#)'s Fiterman Hall at 30 West Broadway was condemned due to extensive damage in the attacks, and was reopened in 2012.<sup>[175]</sup> Other neighboring buildings (including [90 West Street](#) and the [Verizon Building](#)) suffered major damage but have been restored.<sup>[176]</sup> [World Financial Center](#) buildings, [One Liberty Plaza](#), the [Millenium Hilton](#), and 90 Church Street had moderate damage and have since been restored.<sup>[177]</sup> Communications equipment on top of the North Tower was also destroyed, with only [WCBS-TV](#) maintaining a backup transmitter on the [Empire State Building](#), but media stations were quickly able to reroute the signals and resume their broadcasts.<sup>[169][178]</sup>

The [PATH](#) train system's [World Trade Center station](#) was located under the complex. As a result, the entire station was demolished completely when the towers collapsed, and the tunnels leading to [Exchange Place station](#) in [Jersey City, New Jersey](#) were flooded with water.<sup>[179]</sup> The station was rebuilt as the \$4 billion [World Trade Center Transportation Hub](#), which reopened in March 2015.<sup>[180][181]</sup> The [Cortlandt Street station](#) on the [New York City Subway](#)'s [IRT Broadway–Seventh Avenue Line](#) was also within close proximity to the World Trade Center complex, and the entire station, along with the surrounding track, was reduced to rubble.<sup>[182]</sup> The latter station was rebuilt and reopened to the public on September 8, 2018.<sup>[183]</sup>

The Pentagon was severely damaged by the impact of American Airlines Flight 77 and ensuing fires, causing one section of the building to collapse.<sup>[184]</sup> As the airplane approached the Pentagon, its wings knocked down light poles and its right engine hit a power generator before crashing into the western side of the building.<sup>[185][186]</sup> The plane hit the Pentagon at the first-floor level. The front part of the fuselage disintegrated on impact, while the mid and tail sections kept moving for another fraction of a second.<sup>[187]</sup> Debris from the tail section penetrated furthest into the building, breaking through 310 feet (94 m) of the three outermost of the building's five rings.<sup>[187][188]</sup>

## Rescue efforts

*Main article: [Rescue and recovery effort after the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center](#)*



EMS workers rescue and evacuate an injured victim of the Pentagon attack.

The New York City Fire Department deployed 200 units (half of the department) to the World Trade Center. Their efforts were supplemented by numerous off-duty firefighters and emergency medical technicians.<sup>[189][190][191]</sup> The New York City Police Department sent Emergency Service Units and other police personnel and deployed its aviation unit. Once on the scene, the FDNY, the NYPD, and the PAPD did not coordinate efforts and performed redundant searches for civilians.<sup>[189][192]</sup> As conditions deteriorated, the NYPD aviation unit relayed information to police commanders, who issued orders for its personnel to evacuate the towers; most NYPD officers were able to safely evacuate before the buildings collapsed.<sup>[192][193]</sup> With separate command posts set up and incompatible radio communications between the agencies, warnings were not passed along to FDNY commanders.

After the first tower collapsed, FDNY commanders issued evacuation warnings. Due to [technical difficulties](#) with malfunctioning radio repeater systems, many firefighters never heard the evacuation orders. 9-1-1 dispatchers also received information from callers that was not passed along to commanders on the scene.<sup>[190]</sup> Within hours of the attack, a substantial search and rescue operation was launched. After months of around-the-clock operations, the World Trade Center site was cleared by the end of May 2002.<sup>[194]</sup>

## Aftermath

Further information: [Aftermath of the September 11 attacks](#), [Airport security repercussions due to the September 11 attacks](#), [Closings and cancellations following the September 11 attacks](#), [Reactions to the September 11 attacks](#), [U.S. government response to the September 11 attacks](#), [U.S. military response during the September 11 attacks](#), and [September 11 Victim Compensation Fund](#)

The aftermath of the 9/11 attack resulted in immediate responses to the event, including domestic reactions, hate crimes, Muslim American responses to the event, international responses to the attack, and military responses to the events. An extensive compensation program was quickly established by Congress in the aftermath to compensate the victims and families of victims of the 9/11 attack as well.<sup>[195][196]</sup>

### Immediate response



President [George W. Bush](#) is briefed on the attacks in [Sarasota, Florida](#).



Eight hours after the attacks, [Donald Rumsfeld](#), then U.S. Secretary of Defense, declares "The Pentagon is functioning."

At 8:32 a.m. [FAA](#) officials were notified Flight 11 had been hijacked and they, in turn, notified the [North American Aerospace Defense Command](#) (NORAD). NORAD scrambled two [F-15s](#) from [Otis Air National Guard Base](#) in Massachusetts and they were airborne by 8:53 a.m.<sup>[197]</sup> Because of slow and confused communication from FAA officials, NORAD had 9 minutes' notice that Flight 11 had been hijacked, and no notice about any of the other flights before they crashed.<sup>[197]</sup> After both of the Twin Towers had already been hit, more fighters were scrambled from [Langley Air Force Base](#) in Virginia at 9:30 a.m.<sup>[197]</sup> At 10:20 a.m. Vice President [Dick Cheney](#) issued orders to shoot down any commercial aircraft that could be positively identified as being hijacked. These instructions were not relayed in time for the fighters to take action.<sup>[197][198][199][200]</sup> Some fighters took to the air without live ammunition, knowing that to prevent the

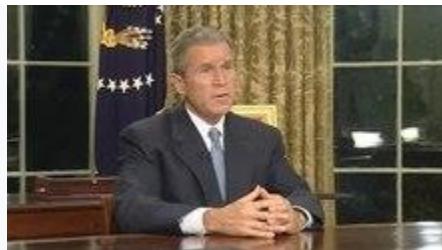
hijackers from striking their intended targets, the pilots might have to intercept and crash their fighters into the hijacked planes, possibly ejecting at the last moment.<sup>[201]</sup>

For the first time in U.S. history, [SCATANA](#) was invoked,<sup>[202]</sup> thus stranding tens of thousands of passengers across the world.<sup>[203]</sup> [Ben Sliney](#), in his first day as the National Operations Manager of the [FAA](#),<sup>[204]</sup> ordered that American airspace would be closed to all international flights, causing about five hundred flights to be turned back or redirected to other countries. Canada received 226 of the diverted flights and launched [Operation Yellow Ribbon](#) to deal with the large numbers of grounded planes and stranded passengers.<sup>[205]</sup>

The 9/11 attacks had immediate effects on the American people.<sup>[206]</sup> Police and rescue workers from around the country took a leave of absence from their jobs and traveled to New York City to help recover bodies from the twisted remnants of the Twin Towers.<sup>[207]</sup> Blood donations across the U.S. surged in the weeks after 9/11.<sup>[208][209]</sup>

The deaths of adults in the attacks resulted in over 3,000 children losing a parent.<sup>[210]</sup> Subsequent studies documented children's reactions to these actual losses and to feared losses of life, the protective environment in the aftermath of the attacks, and effects on surviving caregivers.<sup>[211][212][213]</sup>

## Domestic reactions



George W. Bush's address to the people of the United States, September 11, 2001, 8:30 p.m. EDT.



Bush making remarks from [Ground Zero](#) on September 14, 2001



MENU

0:00

During a speech to a joint session of Congress, President George W. Bush pledges "to defend freedom against terrorism", September 20, 2001 (audio only).

Following the attacks, President George W. Bush's approval rating soared to 90%.<sup>[214]</sup> On September 20, 2001, he addressed the nation and a joint session of the United States Congress regarding the events of September 11 and the subsequent nine days of rescue and recovery efforts, and described his intended response to the attacks. [New York City mayor Rudy Giuliani's highly visible role](#) won him high praise in New York and nationally.<sup>[215]</sup>

Many relief funds were immediately set up to assist victims of the attacks, with the task of providing [financial assistance](#) to the [survivors of the attacks](#) and to the families of victims. By the deadline for victim's compensation on September 11, 2003, 2,833 applications had been received from the families of those who were killed.<sup>[216]</sup>

Contingency plans for the [continuity of government](#) and the evacuation of leaders were implemented soon after the attacks.<sup>[203]</sup> Congress was not told that the United States had been under a continuity of government status until February 2002.<sup>[217]</sup>

In the largest restructuring of the U.S. government in contemporary history, the United States enacted the [Homeland Security Act](#) of 2002, creating the [Department of Homeland Security](#). Congress also passed the [USA PATRIOT Act](#), saying it would help detect and prosecute terrorism and other crimes.<sup>[218]</sup> Civil liberties groups have criticized the PATRIOT Act, saying it allows law enforcement to invade the privacy of citizens and that it eliminates judicial oversight of law enforcement and domestic intelligence.<sup>[219][220][221]</sup> In an effort to effectively combat future acts of terrorism, the [National Security Agency](#) (NSA) was given broad powers. NSA commenced [warrantless surveillance](#) of telecommunications, which was sometimes criticized since it permitted the agency "to eavesdrop on telephone and e-mail communications between the United States and people overseas without a warrant".<sup>[222]</sup> In response to requests by various intelligence agencies, the [United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court](#) permitted an expansion of powers by the U.S. government in seeking, obtaining, and sharing information on U.S. citizens as well as non-U.S. people from around the world.<sup>[223]</sup>

### **Hate crimes**



A fireman looks up at the remains of the South Tower.



A fireman can be seen in silhouette at the base of the rubble.

Shortly after the attacks, President Bush made a public appearance at Washington, D.C.'s largest Islamic Center and acknowledged the "incredibly valuable contribution" that millions of American Muslims made to their country and called for them "to be treated with respect."<sup>[224]</sup> Numerous incidents of [harassment](#) and [hate crimes](#) against Muslims and South Asians were reported in the days following the attacks.<sup>[225][226][227]</sup> [Sikhs](#) were also targeted because Sikh males usually wear [turbans](#), which are stereotypically associated with Muslims. There were reports of attacks on mosques and other religious buildings (including the firebombing of a Hindu temple), and assaults on people, including one murder: [Balbir Singh Sodhi](#), a Sikh mistaken for a Muslim, was fatally shot on September 15, 2001, in [Mesa, Arizona](#).<sup>[227]</sup> Two dozen members of Osama bin Laden's family were urgently evacuated out of the country on a private charter plane under FBI supervision three days after the attacks.<sup>[228]</sup>

According to an academic study, people perceived to be Middle Eastern were as likely to be victims of hate crimes as followers of Islam during this time. The study also found a similar increase in hate crimes against people who may have been perceived as Muslims, Arabs, and others thought to be of Middle Eastern origin.<sup>[229]</sup> A report by the South Asian American advocacy group known as South Asian Americans Leading Together, documented media coverage of 645 bias incidents against Americans of South Asian or Middle Eastern descent between September 11 and 17. Various crimes such as vandalism, arson, assault, shootings, harassment, and threats in numerous places were documented.<sup>[230][231]</sup>

### **Muslim American response**

Muslim organizations in the United States were swift to condemn the attacks and called "upon [Muslim Americans](#) to come forward with their skills and resources to help alleviate the sufferings of the affected people and their families".<sup>[232]</sup> These organizations included the [Islamic Society of North America](#), American Muslim Alliance, [American Muslim Council](#), [Council on American-Islamic Relations](#), [Islamic Circle of North America](#), and the Shari'a Scholars Association of North America. Along with monetary donations, many Islamic organizations launched blood drives and provided medical assistance, food, and shelter for victims.<sup>[233][234][235]</sup>

### **International reactions**

*Main article: [Reactions to the September 11 attacks](#)*

The attacks were denounced by mass media and governments worldwide. Across the globe, nations offered pro-American support and solidarity.<sup>[236]</sup> Leaders in most Middle Eastern countries, and Afghanistan, condemned the attacks. Iraq was a notable exception, with an immediate official

statement that, "the American cowboys are reaping the fruit of their crimes against humanity".<sup>[237]</sup> The government of Saudi Arabia officially condemned the attacks, but privately many Saudis favored bin Laden's cause.<sup>[238][239]</sup> Although [Palestinian Authority](#) (PA) president [Yasser Arafat](#) also condemned the attacks, there were reports of celebrations of disputed size in the [West Bank](#), [Gaza Strip](#), and [East Jerusalem](#).<sup>[240][241]</sup> Footage by CNN and other news outlets were suggested to be from 1991, which was later proven to be a false accusation, resulting in a statement being issued by CNN.<sup>[242][243]</sup> As in the United States, the aftermath of the attacks saw tensions increase in other countries between Muslims and non-Muslims.<sup>[244]</sup>

[United Nations Security Council Resolution 1368](#) condemned the attacks, and expressed readiness to take all necessary steps to respond and combat all forms of terrorism in accordance with their [Charter](#).<sup>[245]</sup> Numerous countries introduced anti-terrorism legislation and froze bank accounts they suspected of al-Qaeda ties.<sup>[246][247]</sup> Law enforcement and intelligence agencies in a number of countries arrested alleged terrorists.<sup>[248][249]</sup>

British Prime Minister [Tony Blair](#) said Britain stood "shoulder to shoulder" with the United States.<sup>[250]</sup> A few days later, Blair flew to Washington, D.C. to affirm British solidarity with the United States. In a speech to Congress, nine days after the attacks, which Blair attended as a guest, President Bush declared "America has no truer friend than Great Britain."<sup>[251]</sup> Subsequently, Prime Minister Blair embarked on two months of diplomacy to rally international support for military action; he held 54 meetings with world leaders and traveled more than 40,000 miles (60,000 km).<sup>[252]</sup>



[Vladimir Putin](#) (right) and [his wife](#) attend a commemoration service for the victims of the terrorist attacks, November 16, 2001.

In the aftermath of the attacks, tens of thousands of people attempted to flee Afghanistan due to the possibility of a military retaliation by the United States. [Pakistan](#), already [home to many Afghan refugees](#) from previous conflicts, closed its border with Afghanistan on September 17, 2001. Approximately one month after the attacks, the United States led a broad [coalition of international forces](#) to overthrow the Taliban regime from Afghanistan for their harboring of al-Qaeda.<sup>[253]</sup> Though Pakistani authorities were initially reluctant to align themselves with the United States against the Taliban, they permitted the coalition access to their military bases, and arrested and handed over to the U.S. over 600 suspected al-Qaeda members.<sup>[254][255]</sup>

The U.S. set up the [Guantanamo Bay detention camp](#) to hold inmates they defined as "[illegal enemy combatants](#)". The legitimacy of these detentions has been questioned by the [European Union](#) and human rights organizations.<sup>[256][257][258]</sup>

On September 25, 2001, [Iran's fifth president, Mohammad Khatami](#) meeting British Foreign Secretary, [Jack Straw](#), said: "Iran fully understands the feelings of the Americans about the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on September 11." He said although the American administrations had been at best indifferent about terrorist operations in Iran (since 1979), the Iranians instead felt differently and had expressed their sympathetic feelings with bereaved Americans in the tragic incidents in the two cities. He also stated that "Nations should not be punished in place of terrorists."<sup>[259]</sup> According to [Radio Farda](#)'s website, when the attacks' news was released, some Iranian citizens gathered in front of the Embassy of Switzerland in Tehran, which

serves as the protecting power of the United States in Iran (U.S. interests protecting office in Iran), to express their sympathy and some of them lit candles as a symbol of mourning. This piece of news at Radio Farda's website also states that in 2011, on the anniversary of the attacks, [United States Department of State](#), published a post at its blog, in which the Department thanked Iranian people for their sympathy and stated that they would never forget Iranian people's kindness on those harsh days.<sup>[260]</sup> After the attacks, both the President<sup>[261][262]</sup> and the Supreme Leader of Iran, condemned the attacks. The [BBC](#) and [Time](#) magazine published reports on holding candlelit vigils for the victims by Iranian citizens at their websites.<sup>[263][264]</sup> According to [Politico Magazine](#), following the attacks, [Sayyed Ali Khamenei](#), the Supreme Leader of Iran, "suspended the usual 'Death to America' chants at [Friday prayers](#)" temporarily.<sup>[265]</sup>

In a speech by the [Nizari](#) Ismaili Imam at the Nobel Institute in 2005, [Aga Khan IV](#) stated that the "9/11 attack on the United States was a direct consequence of the international community ignoring the human tragedy that was Afghanistan at that time".<sup>[266]</sup>

In September 2001, shortly after the attacks, [Greek](#) soccer fans burned an [Israeli](#) flag and unsuccessfully tried to burn an American flag. Though the American flag did not catch fire, the fans booed during a [moment of silence](#) for victims of the attacks.<sup>[267]</sup>

## **Military operations**

*Further information: [War on Terror](#)*

At 2:40 p.m. in the afternoon of September 11, [Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld](#) was issuing rapid orders to his aides to look for evidence of Iraqi involvement. According to notes taken by senior policy official Stephen Cambone, Rumsfeld asked for, "Best info fast. Judge whether good enough hit S.H. [Saddam Hussein] at same time. Not only UBL" [Osama bin Laden].<sup>[268]</sup> Cambone's notes quoted Rumsfeld as saying, "Need to move swiftly—Near term target needs—go massive—sweep it all up. Things related and not."<sup>[269][270]</sup> In a meeting at [Camp David](#) on September 15 the Bush administration rejected the idea of attacking Iraq in response to 9/11.<sup>[271]</sup> Nonetheless, they later [invaded the country](#) with allies, citing "Saddam Hussein's support for terrorism".<sup>[272]</sup> At the time, as many as 7 in 10 Americans believed the Iraqi president played a role in the 9/11 attacks.<sup>[273]</sup> Three years later, Bush conceded that he had not.<sup>[274]</sup>



[U.S. soldiers in Afghanistan](#)

The [NATO](#) council declared that the terrorist attacks on the United States were an attack on all NATO nations that satisfied [Article 5](#) of the NATO charter. This marked the first invocation of Article 5, which had been written during the [Cold War](#) with an attack by the Soviet Union in mind.<sup>[275]</sup> Australian Prime Minister [John Howard](#) who was in Washington, D.C. during the attacks invoked Article IV of the [ANZUS](#) treaty.<sup>[276]</sup> The Bush administration announced a [War on Terror](#), with the stated goals of bringing bin Laden and al-Qaeda to justice and preventing the emergence of other terrorist networks.<sup>[277]</sup> These goals would be accomplished by imposing economic and military sanctions against states harboring terrorists, and increasing global surveillance and intelligence sharing.<sup>[278]</sup>

On September 14, 2001, the [U.S. Congress](#) passed the [Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Terrorists](#). Still in effect, it grants the [President](#) the authority to use all "necessary and appropriate force" against those whom he determined "planned, authorized, committed or aided" the September 11 attacks, or who harbored said persons or groups.<sup>[279]</sup>

On October 7, 2001, the [War in Afghanistan](#) began when U.S. and British forces initiated aerial bombing campaigns targeting [Taliban](#) and al-Qaeda camps, then later invaded Afghanistan with ground troops of the [Special Forces](#).<sup>[280]</sup> This eventually led to the overthrow of the Taliban rule of Afghanistan with the [Fall of Kandahar](#) on December 7, 2001, by U.S.-led [coalition forces](#).<sup>[281]</sup> Conflict in Afghanistan between the [Taliban insurgency](#) and the Afghan forces backed by [NATO Resolute Support Mission](#) is ongoing. The [Philippines](#) and [Indonesia](#), among other nations with their own internal conflicts with [Islamic terrorism](#), also increased their military readiness.<sup>[282][283]</sup>

The military forces of the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran cooperated with each other to overthrow the [Taliban regime](#) which had had conflicts with the government of Iran.<sup>[265]</sup> Iran's [Quds Force](#) helped U.S. forces and Afghan rebels in the [2001 uprising in Herat](#).<sup>[284][285][286]</sup>

## Effects

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### Health issues

*Main article: [Health effects arising from the September 11 attacks](#)*



Two survivors are covered in dust after the collapse of the towers.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of toxic debris containing more than 2,500 contaminants, including known carcinogens, were spread across Lower Manhattan due to the collapse of the Twin Towers.<sup>[287][288]</sup> Exposure to the toxins in the debris is alleged to have contributed to [fatal or debilitating illnesses](#) among people who were at Ground Zero.<sup>[289][290]</sup> The Bush administration ordered the [Environmental Protection Agency](#) (EPA) to issue reassuring statements regarding air quality in the aftermath of the attacks, citing national security, but the EPA did not determine that air quality had returned to pre-September 11 levels until June 2002.<sup>[291]</sup>

Health effects extended to residents, students, and office workers of Lower Manhattan and nearby [Chinatown](#).<sup>[292]</sup> Several deaths have been linked to the toxic dust, and the victims' names were included in the World Trade Center memorial.<sup>[293]</sup> Approximately 18,000 people have been estimated to have developed illnesses as a result of the toxic dust.<sup>[294]</sup> There is also scientific speculation that exposure to various toxic products in the air may have negative effects on fetal development. A notable children's environmental health center is currently<sup>[when?]</sup> analyzing the children whose mothers were pregnant during the WTC collapse, and were living or working nearby.<sup>[295]</sup> A study of rescue workers released in April 2010 found that all those studied had impaired lung functions, and that 30–40% were reporting little or no improvement in persistent symptoms that started within the first year of the attack.<sup>[296]</sup>

Years after the attacks, legal disputes over the costs of illnesses related to the attacks were still in the court system. On October 17, 2006, a federal judge rejected New York City's refusal to pay for health costs for rescue workers, allowing for the possibility of numerous suits against the city.<sup>[297]</sup> Government officials have been faulted for urging the public to return to lower Manhattan in the weeks shortly after the attacks. Christine Todd Whitman, administrator of the EPA in the aftermath of the attacks, was heavily criticized by a U.S. District Judge for incorrectly saying that the area was environmentally safe.<sup>[298]</sup> Mayor Giuliani was criticized for urging financial industry personnel to return quickly to the greater [Wall Street](#) area.<sup>[299]</sup>

On December 22, 2010, the [United States Congress](#) passed the [James L. Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act](#), which President [Barack Obama](#) signed into law on January 2, 2011. It allocated \$4.2 billion to create the [World Trade Center Health Program](#), which provides testing and treatment for people suffering from long-term health problems related to the 9/11 attacks.<sup>[300][301]</sup> The WTC Health Program replaced preexisting 9/11-related health programs such as the Medical Monitoring and Treatment Program and the WTC Environmental Health Center program.<sup>[301]</sup>

## Economic

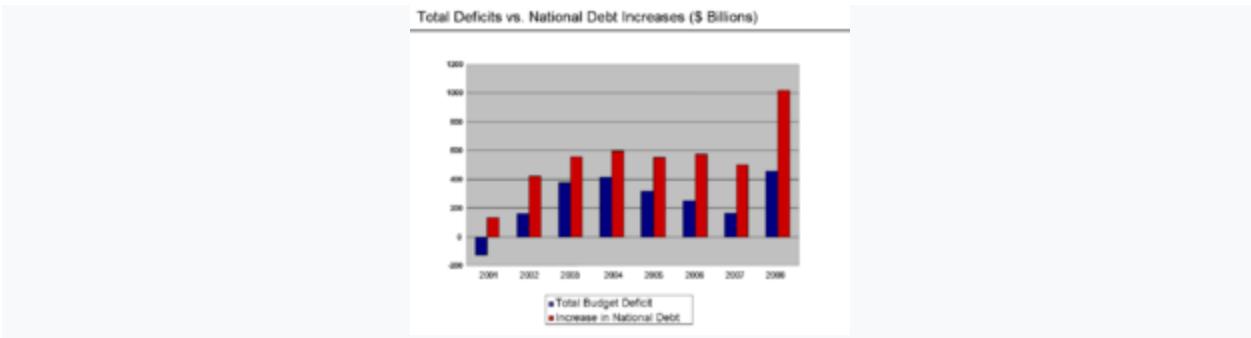
*Main article: [Economic effects arising from the September 11 attacks](#)*



The table shows that the 9/11 attacks had a major effect on the economy of New York City (in red), compared to the United States' economy overall (in blue).

The attacks had a significant economic impact on United States and world markets.<sup>[302]</sup> The stock exchanges did not open on September 11 and remained closed until September 17. Reopening, the [Dow Jones Industrial Average](#) (DJIA) fell 684 points, or 7.1%, to 8921, a record-setting one-day point decline.<sup>[303]</sup> By the end of the week, the DJIA had fallen 1,369.7 points (14.3%), at the time its largest one-week point drop in history.<sup>[304]</sup> In 2001 dollars, U.S. stocks lost \$1.4 trillion in valuation for the week.<sup>[304]</sup>

In New York City, about 430,000 job-months and \$2.8 billion dollars in wages were lost in the first three months after the attacks. The economic effects were mainly on the economy's export sectors.<sup>[305]</sup> The city's GDP was estimated to have declined by \$27.3 billion for the last three months of 2001 and all of 2002. The U.S. government provided \$11.2 billion in immediate assistance to the [Government of New York City](#) in September 2001, and \$10.5 billion in early 2002 for economic development and infrastructure needs.<sup>[306]</sup>



### U.S. deficit and debt increases 2001–08

Also hurt were small businesses in [Lower Manhattan](#) near the World Trade Center, 18,000 of which were destroyed or displaced, resulting in lost jobs and their consequent wages. Assistance was provided by [Small Business Administration](#) loans, federal government Community Development Block Grants, and Economic Injury Disaster Loans.<sup>[306]</sup> Some 31,900,000 square feet (2,960,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of Lower Manhattan office space was damaged or destroyed.<sup>[307]</sup> Many wondered whether these jobs would return, and if the damaged tax base would recover.<sup>[308]</sup> Studies of the economic effects of 9/11 show the Manhattan office real-estate market and office employment were less affected than first feared, because of the financial services industry's need for face-to-face interaction.<sup>[309][310]</sup>

North American air space was closed for several days after the attacks and air travel decreased upon its reopening, leading to a nearly 20% cutback in air travel capacity, and exacerbating financial problems in the struggling [U.S. airline industry](#).<sup>[311]</sup>

The September 11 attacks also led to the U.S. [wars in Afghanistan](#) and [Iraq](#),<sup>[312]</sup> as well as additional [homeland security](#) spending, totaling at least \$5 trillion.<sup>[313]</sup>

## Cultural influence

*Main article: [Cultural influence of 9/11](#)*

The impact of 9/11 extends beyond geopolitics into society and culture in general. Immediate responses to 9/11 included greater focus on home life and time spent with family, higher church attendance, and increased expressions of patriotism such as the flying of flags.<sup>[314]</sup> The radio industry responded by removing certain songs from playlists, and the attacks have subsequently been used as background, narrative, or thematic elements in [film, television, music, and literature](#). Novels inspired or directly influenced by 9/11 include *Crazy Gran* by [Gary Botting](#), about a girl who discovers a direct family connection to the terrorists. The action begins at "9 am., Tuesday, 9/11/2001" and continues for a harrowing week as her uncle attempts to silence her, applying precepts of Sharia law.<sup>[315]</sup> Already-running television shows as well as programs developed after 9/11 have reflected [post-9/11](#) cultural concerns.<sup>[316]</sup> [9/11 conspiracy theories](#) have become social phenomena, despite lack of support from expert scientists, engineers, and historians.<sup>[317]</sup> 9/11 has also had a major impact on the religious faith of many individuals; for some it strengthened, to find [consolation](#) to cope with the loss of loved ones and overcome their grief; others started to question their faith or lost it entirely, because they [could not reconcile it](#) with their view of religion.<sup>[318][319]</sup>

The culture of America succeeding the attacks is noted for heightened security and an increased demand thereof, as well as [paranoia](#) and [anxiety](#) regarding future terrorist attacks that includes most of the nation. Psychologists have also confirmed that there has been an increased amount of national anxiety in commercial air travel.<sup>[320]</sup>

## Government policies toward terrorism

As a result of the attacks, many governments across the world passed [legislation to combat terrorism](#).<sup>[321]</sup> In Germany, where several of the 9/11 terrorists had resided and taken advantage of

that country's liberal asylum policies, two major anti-terrorism packages were enacted. The first removed legal loopholes that permitted terrorists to live and raise money in Germany. The second addressed the effectiveness and communication of intelligence and law enforcement.<sup>[322]</sup> Canada passed the [Canadian Anti-Terrorism Act](#), their first anti-terrorism law.<sup>[323]</sup> The United Kingdom passed the [Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001](#) and the [Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005](#).<sup>[324][325]</sup> New Zealand enacted the [Terrorism Suppression Act 2002](#).<sup>[326]</sup>

In the United States, the [Department of Homeland Security](#) was created by the [Homeland Security Act](#) to coordinate domestic anti-terrorism efforts. The [USA Patriot Act](#) gave the federal government greater powers, including the authority to detain foreign terror suspects for a week without charge, to monitor telephone communications, e-mail, and Internet use by terror suspects, and to prosecute suspected terrorists without time restrictions. The FAA ordered that airplane cockpits be reinforced to prevent terrorists gaining control of planes, and assigned [sky marshals](#) to flights. Further, the [Aviation and Transportation Security Act](#) made the federal government, rather than airports, responsible for [airport security](#). The law created the [Transportation Security Administration](#) to inspect passengers and luggage, causing long delays and concern over passenger privacy.<sup>[327]</sup> After suspected abuses of the USA Patriot Act were brought to light in June 2013 with articles about collection of American call records by the [NSA](#) and the [PRISM](#) program (see [2013 mass surveillance disclosures](#)), Representative [Jim Sensenbrenner](#), Republican of [Wisconsin](#), who introduced the Patriot Act in 2001, said that the National Security Agency overstepped its bounds.<sup>[328][329]</sup>

## Investigations

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### FBI

Immediately after the attacks, the [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#) started [PENTTBOM](#), the largest criminal inquiry in the history of the United States. At its height, more than half of the FBI's agents worked on the investigation and followed a half-million leads.<sup>[330]</sup> The FBI concluded that there was "clear and irrefutable" evidence linking al-Qaeda and bin Laden to the attacks.<sup>[331]</sup>



[Mohamed Atta](#), an Egyptian national, was the ringleader of the hijackers.

The FBI was quickly able to identify the hijackers, including leader Mohamed Atta, when his luggage was discovered at Boston's Logan Airport. Atta had been forced to check two of his three bags due to space limitations on the 19-seat commuter flight he took to Boston. Due to a new policy instituted to prevent flight delays, the luggage failed to make it aboard American Airlines Flight 11 as planned. The luggage contained the hijackers' names, assignments, and al-Qaeda connections. "It had all these Arab-language [sic](#) papers that amounted to the Rosetta stone of the investigation", said one FBI agent.<sup>[332]</sup> Within hours of the attacks, the FBI released the names and in many cases the personal details of the suspected pilots and hijackers.<sup>[333][334]</sup> On September 27, 2001, they released photos of all 19 hijackers, along with information about possible nationalities and aliases.<sup>[335]</sup> Fifteen

of the men were from Saudi Arabia, two from the [United Arab Emirates](#), one from Egypt, and one from Lebanon.<sup>[336]</sup>

By midday, the U.S. National Security Agency and German intelligence agencies had intercepted communications pointing to Osama bin Laden.<sup>[337]</sup> Two of the hijackers were known to have travelled with a bin Laden associate to Malaysia in 2000<sup>[338]</sup> and hijacker [Mohammed Atta](#) had previously gone to [Afghanistan](#).<sup>[339]</sup> He and others were part of a terrorist cell in Hamburg.<sup>[340]</sup> One of the members of the [Hamburg cell](#) was discovered to have been in communication with [Khalid Sheik Mohammed](#) who was identified as a member of [al-Qaeda](#).<sup>[341]</sup>

Authorities in the United States and Britain also obtained electronic intercepts, including telephone conversations and electronic bank transfers, which indicate that [Mohammed Atef](#), a bin Laden deputy, was a key figure in the planning of the 9/11 attacks. Intercepts were also obtained that revealed conversations that took place days before September 11 between bin Laden and an associate in [Pakistan](#). In those conversations, the two referred to "an incident that would take place in America on, or around, September 11" and they discussed potential repercussions. In another conversation with an associate in [Afghanistan](#), bin Laden discussed the "scale and effects of a forthcoming operation." These conversations did not specifically mention the World Trade Center or Pentagon, or other specifics.<sup>[342]</sup>

<b>Origins of the 19 hijackers</b>	
Nationality	Number
Saudi Arabia	15
United Arab Emirates	2
Egypt	1
Lebanon	1

The FBI did not record the 2,977 deaths from the attacks in their annual violent crime index for 2001. In a disclaimer, the FBI stated that "the number of deaths is so great that combining it with the traditional crime statistics will have an [outlier](#) effect that falsely [skews](#) all types of measurements in the program's analyses."<sup>[343]</sup> New York City also did not include the deaths in their annual crime statistics for 2001.<sup>[344]</sup>

## CIA

The Inspector General of the [Central Intelligence Agency](#) (CIA) conducted an internal review of the agency's pre-9/11 performance and was harshly critical of senior CIA officials for not doing everything possible to confront terrorism. He criticized their failure to stop two of the 9/11 hijackers, Nawaf al-Hazmi and Khalid al-Mihdhar, as they entered the United States and their failure to share information on the two men with the FBI.<sup>[345]</sup> In May 2007, senators from both major U.S. political parties drafted legislation to make the review public. One of the backers, Senator [Ron Wyden](#) said, "The American people have a right to know what the Central Intelligence Agency was doing in those critical months before 9/11."<sup>[346]</sup>

## Congressional inquiry

*Main article: [Joint Inquiry into Intelligence Community Activities before and after the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001](#)*

In February 2002, the [Senate Select Committee on Intelligence](#) and the [House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence](#) formed a joint inquiry into the performance of the [U.S. Intelligence Community](#).<sup>[347]</sup> Their 832-page report released in December 2002<sup>[348]</sup> detailed failings of the FBI and CIA to use available information, including about terrorists the CIA knew were in the United States, in order to disrupt the plots.<sup>[349]</sup> The joint inquiry developed its information about possible involvement of Saudi Arabian government officials from non-classified sources.<sup>[350]</sup> Nevertheless, the Bush administration demanded 28 related pages remain classified.<sup>[349]</sup> In December 2002, the inquiry's

chair [Bob Graham](#) (D-FL) revealed in an interview that there was "evidence that there were foreign governments involved in facilitating the activities of at least some of the terrorists in the United States."<sup>[351]</sup> September 11 victim families were frustrated by the unanswered questions and redacted material from the Congressional inquiry and demanded an independent commission.<sup>[349]</sup> September 11 victim families,<sup>[352]</sup> members of congress<sup>[353][354]</sup> and the Saudi Arabian government are still seeking release of the documents.<sup>[355][356]</sup> In June 2016, CIA chief [John Brennan](#) says that he believes 28 redacted pages of a congressional inquiry into 9/11 will soon be made public, and that they will prove that the government of Saudi Arabia had no involvement in the September 11 attacks.<sup>[357]</sup>

In September 2016, the Congress passed the [Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act](#) that would allow relatives of victims of the September 11 attacks to sue [Saudi Arabia](#) for its government's [alleged role in the attacks](#).<sup>[358][359][360]</sup>

## 9/11 Commission

Main articles: [9/11 Commission](#), [9/11 Commission Report](#), and [Criticism of the 9/11 Commission](#)

The *National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States* (9/11 Commission), chaired by [Thomas Kean](#) and [Lee H. Hamilton](#), was formed in late 2002 to prepare a thorough account of the circumstances surrounding the attacks, including preparedness for and the immediate response to the attacks.<sup>[361]</sup> On July 22, 2004, the Commission issued the [9/11 Commission Report](#). The report detailed the events of 9/11, found the attacks were carried out by members of al-Qaeda, and examined how security and intelligence agencies were inadequately coordinated to prevent the attacks. Formed from an independent bipartisan group of mostly former Senators, Representatives, and Governors, the commissioners explained, "We believe the 9/11 attacks revealed four kinds of failures: in imagination, policy, capabilities, and management".<sup>[362]</sup> The Commission made numerous recommendations on how to prevent future attacks, and in 2011 was dismayed that several of its recommendations had yet to be implemented.<sup>[363]</sup>

## National Institute of Standards and Technology

Main article: [The NIST World Trade Center Disaster Investigation](#)

See also: [7 World Trade Center § 9/11 and collapse](#)



The exterior support columns from the lower level of the South Tower remain standing after the collapse of the building.

The U.S. [National Institute of Standards and Technology](#) (NIST) investigated the collapses of the Twin Towers and 7 WTC. The investigations examined why the buildings collapsed and what fire protection measures were in place, and evaluated how fire protection systems might be improved in future construction.<sup>[364]</sup> The investigation into the collapse of 1 WTC and 2 WTC was concluded in October 2005 and that of 7 WTC was completed in August 2008.<sup>[365]</sup>

NIST found that the fireproofing on the Twin Towers' steel infrastructures was blown off by the initial impact of the planes and that, had this not occurred, the towers likely would have remained standing.<sup>[366]</sup> A 2007 study of the north tower's collapse published by researchers of [Purdue University](#) determined that, since the plane's impact had stripped off much of the structure's thermal insulation, the heat from a typical office fire would have softened and weakened the exposed girders

and columns enough to initiate the collapse regardless of the number of columns cut or damaged by the impact.<sup>[367][368]</sup>

The director of the original investigation stated that "the towers really did amazingly well. The terrorist aircraft didn't bring the buildings down; it was the fire which followed. It was proven that you could take out two-thirds of the columns in a tower and the building would still stand."<sup>[369]</sup> The fires weakened the trusses supporting the floors, making the floors sag. The sagging floors pulled on the exterior steel columns causing the exterior columns to bow inward. With the damage to the core columns, the buckling exterior columns could no longer support the buildings, causing them to collapse. Additionally, the report found the towers' stairwells were not adequately reinforced to provide adequate [emergency escape](#) for people above the impact zones.<sup>[370]</sup> NIST concluded that uncontrolled fires in 7 WTC caused floor beams and girders to heat and subsequently "caused a critical support column to fail, initiating a fire-induced progressive collapse that brought the building down".<sup>[365]</sup>

## Alleged Saudi role

*Main articles: [Alleged Saudi role in September 11 attacks](#), [Saudi Arabia–United States relations](#), and [Saudi Arabia and state-sponsored terrorism](#)*

In July 2016, the Obama administration released a document, compiled by US investigators Dana Lesemann and Michael Jacobson, known as "File 17",<sup>[371]</sup> which contains a list naming three dozen people, including the suspected [Saudi intelligence](#) officers attached to Saudi Arabia's embassy in Washington, D.C.,<sup>[372]</sup> which connects Saudi Arabia to the hijackers.<sup>[373][374]</sup>

## Rebuilding

*Main articles: [Construction of One World Trade Center](#), [World Trade Center site](#), and [World Trade Center \(2001–present\)](#)*



Rebuilt One World Trade Center nearing completion in July 2013

On the day of the attacks, New York City mayor Rudy Giuliani stated: "We will rebuild. We're going to come out of this stronger than before, politically stronger, economically stronger. The skyline will be made whole again."<sup>[375]</sup>

The damaged section of the Pentagon was rebuilt and occupied within a year of the attacks.<sup>[376]</sup> The temporary [World Trade Center PATH station](#) opened in late 2003 and construction of the new 7 World Trade Center was completed in 2006. Work on rebuilding the main World Trade Center site was delayed until late 2006 when leaseholder [Larry Silverstein](#) and the Port Authority of New York

and New Jersey agreed on financing.<sup>[377]</sup> The construction of [One World Trade Center](#) began on April 27, 2006, and reached its full height on May 20, 2013. The spire was installed atop the building at that date, putting 1 WTC's height at 1,776 feet (541 m) and thus claiming the title of the tallest building in the Western Hemisphere.<sup>[378]</sup> One WTC finished construction and opened on November 3, 2014.<sup>[379]</sup>

On the World Trade Center site, three more office towers were to be built one block east of where the original towers stood.<sup>[380]</sup> 4 WTC, meanwhile, opened in November 2013, making it the second tower on the site to open behind 7 World Trade Center, as well as the first building on the Port Authority property.<sup>[381]</sup> 3 WTC opened on June 11, 2018, becoming the fourth skyscraper at the site to be completed.<sup>[382]</sup> On the 16th anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, a writer for [Curbed New York](#) said that although "there is a World Trade Center again", it was not finished, as 2 and 5 WTC did not have definite completion dates, among other things.<sup>[383]</sup>

## Memorials

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*Main article: [Memorials and services for the September 11 attacks](#)*

In the days immediately following the attacks, many memorials and vigils were held around the world, and photographs of the dead and missing were posted around [Ground Zero](#). A witness described being unable to "get away from faces of innocent victims who were killed. Their pictures are everywhere, on phone booths, street lights, walls of subway stations. Everything reminded me of a huge funeral, people quiet and sad, but also very nice. Before, New York gave me a cold feeling; now people were reaching out to help each other."<sup>[384]</sup>



The [Tribute in Light](#) on September 11, 2014, the thirteenth anniversary of the attacks, seen from [Bayonne, New Jersey](#). The tallest building in the picture is the new One World Trade Center.

One of the first memorials was the [Tribute in Light](#), an installation of 88 searchlights at the footprints of the World Trade Center towers.<sup>[385]</sup> In New York City, the [World Trade Center Site Memorial Competition](#) was held to design an appropriate memorial on the site.<sup>[386]</sup> The winning design, [Reflecting Absence](#), was selected in August 2006, and consists of a pair of reflecting pools in the footprints of the towers, surrounded by a list of the victims' names in an underground memorial space.<sup>[387]</sup> The memorial was completed on September 11, 2011;<sup>[388]</sup> a museum also opened on site on May 21, 2014.<sup>[389]</sup>

In Arlington County, the [Pentagon Memorial](#) was completed and opened to the public on the seventh anniversary of the attacks in 2008.<sup>[390][391]</sup> It consists of a landscaped park with 184 benches facing the Pentagon.<sup>[392]</sup> When the Pentagon was repaired in 2001–2002, a private chapel and indoor memorial were included, located at the spot where Flight 77 crashed into the building.<sup>[393]</sup>

In Shanksville, a concrete and glass visitor center was opened on September 10, 2015,<sup>[394]</sup> situated on a hill overlooking the crash site and the white marble [Wall of Names](#).<sup>[395]</sup> An observation platform at the visitor center and the white marble wall are both aligned beneath the path of Flight 93.<sup>[395][396]</sup> A temporary memorial is located 500 yards (457 m) from the crash site.<sup>[397]</sup> New York City firefighters donated a cross made of steel from the World Trade Center and mounted on top of a platform

shaped like the Pentagon.<sup>[398]</sup> It was installed outside the firehouse on August 25, 2008.<sup>[399]</sup> Many other permanent memorials are elsewhere. Scholarships and charities have been established by the victims' families, and by many other organizations and private figures.<sup>[400]</sup>

On every anniversary, in New York City, the names of the victims who died there are read out against a background of somber music. The President of the United States attends a memorial service at the Pentagon,<sup>[401]</sup> and asks Americans to observe [Patriot Day](#) with a moment of silence. Smaller services are held in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, which are usually attended by the President's spouse.

## See also

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[Book: September 11 attacks](#)

- [Alleged Saudi role in September 11 attacks](#)
- [Bojinka plot](#) – plot by [Ramzi Yousef](#) and [Khalid Shaikh Mohammed](#), foiled in 1995, to attack multiple airliners and crash a plane into the CIA headquarters
- [Federal Express Flight 705](#) – 1994 cockpit attack
- [1993 World Trade Center bombing](#) - terrorist bombing orchestrated by Yousef intending to cause a collapse of the WTC
- [Air France Flight 8969](#) – a plane hijacked by terrorists intended to be crashed into the [Eiffel Tower](#)
- [Outline of the September 11 attacks](#)
- [List of major terrorist incidents](#)
- [List of deaths on September 11, 2001](#)
- [September 11th Victim Compensation Fund](#)
- [Terrorism in the United States](#)
- [The 28 pages](#)

## Notes

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1. <sup>▲</sup> The expression 9/11 is pronounced "nine eleven" in English; the [slash](#) is not pronounced. The event is often pronounced "nine eleven" throughout the English-speaking world, even in places that use the opposite [numerical dating convention](#). Only the United States and countries closely associated with it use the month/day numerical date convention (i.e., 9/11). Most of Europe, India, Latin America, and Central, Southeast, and West Asia, among others, use the day/month numerical convention (i.e., 11/9).

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16. <sup>^</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> \*"Al Qaeda's Second Fatwa"\*. PBS NewsHour, Public Broadcasting Service. Archived from the original on November 28, 2013. Retrieved May 29, 2014.](#)
17. [^ \*"Pakistan inquiry orders Bin Laden family to remain"\*. BBC News Online. July 6, 2011. Retrieved September 3, 2011.](#)
18. [^ \*"Full transcript of bin Laden's speech"\*. Al Jazeera. November 2, 2004. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on June 13, 2007. Retrieved September 3, 2011.](#)
19. [^ \*"Pakistan to Demand Taliban Give Up Bin Laden as Iran Seals Afghan Border"\*. Fox News Channel. September 16, 2001. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on May 23, 2010. Retrieved September 3, 2011.](#)
20. [^ \*"Bin Laden on tape: Attacks 'benefited Islam greatly'"\*. CNN. December 14, 2001. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on December 27, 2007. Retrieved November 24, 2013. Reveling in the details of the fatal attacks, bin Laden brags in Arabic that he knew about them beforehand and says the destruction went beyond his hopes. He says the attacks "benefited Islam greatly".](#)
21. [^ \*"Transcript: Bin Laden video excerpts"\*. BBC News Online. December 27, 2001. Retrieved September 3, 2011.](#)
22. [^ Michael, Maggie \(October 29, 2004\). \*"Bin Laden, in statement to U.S. people, says he ordered Sept. 11 attacks"\*. SignOnSanDiego.com. Associated Press. Retrieved September 3, 2011.](#)
23. [^ News, A. B. C. \(May 2, 2011\). \*"Bin Laden Dead -- Where Are Other 9/11 Planners?"\*. ABC News. Retrieved February 2, 2019. While initially denying responsibility for the 9/11 attacks, Bin Laden took responsibility for them in a 2004 taped statement, saying that he had personally directed the hijackers.](#)
24. [^ \*"Bin Laden claims responsibility for 9/11"\*. CBC News. October 29, 2004. Retrieved February 2, 2019.](#)
25. [^ \*"Bin Laden 9/11 planning video aired"\*. CBC News. September 7, 2006. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on October 13, 2007. Retrieved September 3, 2011.](#)
26. [^ Clewley, Robin \(September 27, 2001\). \*"How Osama Cracked FBI's Top 10"\*. Wired. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on May 26, 2008. Retrieved May 29, 2014.](#)
27. [^ \*"Usama Bin Laden"\*. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Retrieved September 10, 2011.](#)
28. [^ Baker, Peter; Cooper, Helene \(May 1, 2011\). \*"Bin Laden Is Dead, President Obama Says"\*. The New York Times. Retrieved September 3, 2011.](#)
29. [^ Cooper, Helene \(May 1, 2011\). \*"Obama Announces Killing of Osama bin Laden"\*. The New York Times. Retrieved September 3, 2011.](#)
30. [^ \*"We left out nuclear targets, for now"\*. The Guardian. London. March 4, 2003. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on January 23, 2008. Retrieved September 3, 2011. Yosri Fouda of the Arabic television](#)

channel al-Jazeera is the only journalist to have interviewed Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the al-Qaeda military commander arrested at the weekend. Here he describes the two-day encounter with him and his fellow organiser of September 11, Ramzi bin al- Shibh: ... Summoning every thread of experience and courage, I looked Khalid in the eye and asked: 'Did you do it?' The reference to September 11 was implicit. Khalid responded with little fanfare: 'I am the head of the al-Qaeda military committee,' he began, 'and Ramzi is the coordinator of the Holy Tuesday operation. And yes, we did it.'

31. <sup>▲</sup> Leonard, Tom; Spillius, Alex (October 10, 2008). ["Alleged 9/11 mastermind wants to confess to plot"](#). *The Daily Telegraph*. London. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
32. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> "September 11 suspect 'confesses'"](#). Al Jazeera. March 15, 2007. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
33. <sup>▲</sup> 9/11 Commission Report (2004), p. 147.
34. <sup>▲</sup> ["White House power grabs"](#). *The Washington Times*. August 26, 2009. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
35. <sup>▲</sup> Van Voris, Bob; Hurtado, Patricia (April 4, 2011). ["Khalid Sheikh Mohammed Terror Indictment Unsealed, Dismissed"](#). *Bloomberg BusinessWeek*. Archived from [the original](#) on April 17, 2011. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
36. <sup>▲</sup> Shannon, Elaine; Weisskopf, Michael (March 24, 2003). ["Khalid Sheikh Mohammed Names Names"](#). *Time*. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
37. <sup>▲</sup> Nichols, Michelle (May 8, 2008). ["US judge orders CIA to turn over 'torture' memo-ACLU"](#). Reuters. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
38. <sup>▲</sup> ["Khalid Sheikh Mohammed 'asked to design' vacuum cleaner"](#). BBC News Online. July 11, 2013. Retrieved September 10, 2017.
39. <sup>▲</sup> ["Key 9/11 suspect 'admits guilt'"](#). BBC News Online. March 15, 2007. Retrieved April 10, 2012.
40. <sup>▲</sup> ["Accused 9/11 mastermind open to role in victims' lawsuit if not executed"](#). Reuters. Retrieved July 29, 2019.
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42. <sup>▲</sup> ["Spain jails 18 al-Qaeda operatives"](#). *The Age*. Melbourne. September 27, 2005. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
43. <sup>▲</sup> Naughton, Philippe (June 1, 2006). ["Spanish court quashes 9/11 conviction"](#). *The Times*. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
44. <sup>▲</sup> Summers and Swan (2011), p. 489n.
45. <sup>▲</sup> Youssef, Maamoun (May 24, 2006). ["Bin Laden: Moussaoui Not Linked to 9/11"](#). *The Washington Post*. Associated Press.
46. <sup>▲</sup> ["9/11: One of the few men convicted, Mounir el-Motassadeq, is free — Quartz"](#). Quartz. Retrieved October 26, 2018.
47. <sup>▲</sup> ["The Hamburg connection"](#). BBC News Online. August 19, 2005.
48. <sup>▲</sup> ["Chapter of the 9/11 Commission Report detailing the history of the Hamburg Cell Archived August 16, 2009, at the Wayback Machine"](#). 9/11 Commission.
49. <sup>▲</sup> Gunarathna, pp. 61–62.
50. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup>](#)
  - ["Full transcript of bin Laden's speech"](#). Al Jazeera. Archived from [the original](#) on January 1, 2016. Retrieved April 10, 2012.
  - bin Laden, Osama (November 24, 2002). ["Full text: bin Laden's 'letter to America'"](#). *The Observer*. London. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
51. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup>](#)
  - Mearsheimer (2007), p. 67.
  - Kushner (2003), p. 389.
  - Murdico (2003), p. 64.
  - Kelley (2006), p. 207.
  - Ibrahim (2007), p. 276.
  - [Berner \(2007\)](#), p. 80
52. <sup>▲</sup>
  - Plotz, David (2001) [What Does Osama Bin Laden Want?](#), Slate
  - [Bergen \(2001\)](#), p. 3

- Yusufzai, Rahimullah (September 26, 2001). ["Face to face with Osama"](#). *The Guardian*. London. Archived from [the original](#) on January 19, 2008. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
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- ["Saga of Dr. Zawahri Sheds Light on the Roots of al Qaeda Terror"](#). *The Wall Street Journal*. July 2, 2002. Retrieved September 3, 2011.
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- ["Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders: World Islamic Front Statement"](#). *Federation of American Scientists*. February 23, 1998. Retrieved September 3, 2011.

53. <sup>▲</sup> ["Full transcript of bin Laden's "Letter to America"](#). *The Guardian*. London. November 24, 2002. Retrieved September 3, 2011.

54. <sup>▲</sup> bin Laden, Osama. ["Full transcript of bin Laden's speech"](#). *Al Jazeera*. Archived from [the original](#) on January 1, 2016. Retrieved April 10, 2012. So I shall talk to you about the story behind those events and shall tell you truthfully about the moments in which the decision was taken, for you to consider

55. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> "1998 Al Qaeda fatwā"](#). *Federation of American Scientists* (FAS). February 23, 1998. Retrieved September 3, 2011.

56. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Yusufzai, Rahimullah \(September 26, 2001\). "Face to face with Osama"](#). *The Guardian*. London. Retrieved September 3, 2011.

57. <sup>▲</sup> [Pape, Robert A.](#) (2005). *Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism*. New York: Random House. [ISBN 978-0-8129-7338-9](#).

58. <sup>▲</sup> See also the 1998 [Al-Qaeda fatwā](#): "The ruling to kill the Americans and their allies – civilians and military – is an individual duty for every Muslim who can do it in any country in which it is possible to do it, in order to liberate the al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy mosque [Mecca] from their grip, and in order for their armies to move out of all the lands of Islam, defeated and unable to threaten any Muslim." Quoted from ["Al Qaeda's Second Fatwa"](#). *PBS NewsHour*. Public Broadcasting Service. Archived from [the original](#) on November 28, 2013. Retrieved May 29, 2014.

59. <sup>▲</sup> Summers and Swan (2011), pp. 211, 506n.

60. <sup>▲</sup> Lawrence (2005), p. 239.

61. <sup>▲</sup> ["Full transcript of bin Laden's speech"](#). Al Jazeera. November 4, 2004. Retrieved August 24, 2016.

62. <sup>▲</sup> In his taped broadcast from January 2010, Bin Laden said "Our attacks against you [the United States] will continue as long as U.S. support for Israel continues. ... The message sent to you with the attempt by the hero Nigerian [Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab](#) is a confirmation of our previous message conveyed by the heroes of September 11". Quoted from ["Bin Laden: Attacks on U.S. to go on as long as it supports Israel"](#) Archived December 16, 2016, at the [Wayback Machine](#), in Haaretz.com

63. <sup>▲</sup> Rockmore, Tom (April 21, 2011). [Before and After 9/11: A Philosophical Examination of Globalization, Terror](#). [ISBN 978-1-4411-1892-9](#). Retrieved September 11, 2011.

64. <sup>▲</sup> Bernard Lewis, 2004. In [Bernard Lewis](#)'s 2004 book *The Crisis of Islam: Holy War and Unholy Terror*, he argues that animosity toward the West is best understood with the decline of the once powerful [Ottoman empire](#), compounded by the import of western ideas – [Arab socialism](#), [Arab liberalism](#) and [Arab secularism](#). During the past three centuries, according to this interpretation, the Islamic world has lost its dominance and its position of leadership in the world, and has fallen behind both the modern West and the rapidly modernizing Orient. The resulting widening gap poses increasingly severe problems, both practical and emotional, for which the rulers, thinkers, and rebels of Islam have not yet found effective answers.

65. <sup>▲</sup> In an essay titled "The spirit of terrorism", [Jean Baudrillard](#) described 9/11 as the first global event that "questions the very process of globalization". Baudrillard. ["The spirit of terrorism"](#). Retrieved June 26, 2011.

66. <sup>▲</sup> In an essay entitled "Somebody Else's Civil War", [Michael Scott Doran](#) argues the attacks are best understood as part of a religious conflict within the Muslim world and that Bin Laden's followers "consider themselves an island of true believers surrounded by a sea of iniquity". Hoping that U.S. retaliation would unite the faithful against the West, bin Laden sought to spark revolutions in Arab nations and elsewhere. Doran argues the [Osama bin Laden videos](#) attempt to provoke a visceral reaction in the Middle East and ensure that Muslim citizens would react as violently as possible to an increase in U.S. involvement in their region. (Doran, Michael Scott. ["Somebody Else's Civil War"](#). *Foreign Affairs*. No. January/February 2002. Retrieved December 5, 2009. Reprinted in Hoge, James F.; Rose, Gideon (2005). *Understanding the War on Terror*. New York: Norton. pp. 72–75. [ISBN 978-0-87609-347-4](#).)

67. <sup>▲</sup> In *The Osama bin Laden I Know*, [Peter Bergen](#) argues the attacks were part of a plan to cause the United States to *increase* its military and cultural presence in the Middle East, thereby forcing Muslims to confront the idea of a non-Muslim government and to eventually establish conservative Islamic governments in the region. ([Bergen \(2006\)](#), p. 229)

68. <sup>▲</sup> ["Suspect 'reveals 9/11 planning'"](#). BBC News Online. September 22, 2003. Retrieved September 3, 2011.

69. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a b</sup>](#) 9/11 Commission Report (2004), Chapter 5, pp ??

70. <sup>▲</sup> 9/11 Commission Report (2004), p. 67.

71. <sup>▲</sup> 9/11 Commission Report (2004), p. 149.

72. <sup>▲</sup> 9/11 Commission Report (2004), p. 155.

73. <sup>▲</sup> [Lichtblau, Eric \(March 20, 2003\). "Bin Laden Chose 9/11 Targets, Al Qaeda Leader Says"](#). The New York Times. Retrieved September 3, 2011.

74. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), p. 308.

75. <sup>▲</sup> [Bergen \(2006\)](#), p. 283.

76. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), pp. 309–15.

77. <sup>▲</sup> McDermott (2005), pp. 191–92.

78. <sup>▲</sup> [Bernstein, Richard \(September 10, 2002\). "On Path to the U.S. Skies, Plot Leader Met bin Laden"](#). The New York Times. Retrieved September 3, 2011.

79. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), pp. 304–07.

80. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), p. 302.

81. <sup>▲</sup> [Jessee \(2006\)](#), p. 371.

82. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a b c d e f</sup>](#) ["9/11 commission staff statement No. 16"](#) (PDF). 9/11 Commission. June 16, 2004. Retrieved September 11, 2012.

83. <sup>▲</sup> ["Staff Monograph on 9/11 and Terrorist Travel"](#) (PDF). 9/11 Commission. 2004. Retrieved September 3, 2011.

84. <sup>▲</sup> [Irujo, Jose María \(March 21, 2004\). "Atta recibió en Tarragona joyas para que los miembros del 'comando' del 11-S se hiciesen pasar por ricos saudíes"](#). El País (in Spanish). Retrieved April 10, 2012.

85. <sup>▲</sup> ["Entry of the 9/11 Hijackers into the United States Staff Statement No. 1"](#) (PDF). National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon The United States: 2.

86. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), pp. 310–312.

87. <sup>▲</sup> [Clarke \(2004\)](#), pp. 235–236.

88. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), p. 344.

89. <sup>▲</sup> [Clarke \(2004\)](#), pp. 236–237.

90. <sup>▲</sup> [Clarke \(2004\)](#), pp. 242–243.

91. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), p. 340.

92. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), pp. 340–343.

93. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), pp. 352–353.

94. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), p. 350.

95. <sup>▲</sup> [Yitzhak \(2016\)](#), p. 218.

96. <sup>▲</sup> ["THE OSAMA BIN LADEN FILE: National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 343"](#). The National Security Archive. The National Security Archive. Retrieved March 14, 2016.

97. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), pp. 350–351.

98. <sup>▲</sup> [Wright \(2006\)](#), pp. 342–343.

99. <sup>▲</sup> [Javorsek II et al. \(2015\)](#), p. 742.

100. <sup>▲</sup> [Clarke \(2004\)](#), p. 238.

101. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a b c</sup>](#) 9/11 Commission Report, pp. 4–14.

102. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a b</sup>](#) ["The Attack Looms"](#). 9/11 Commission Report. National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States. 2004. Retrieved September 1, 2011.

103. <sup>▲</sup> See, for example, news coverage by CNN: ["Breaking News Videos from CNN.com"](#). CNN.

104. <sup>▲</sup> ["Flight Path Study – American Airlines Flight 11"](#) (PDF). National Transportation Safety Board. February 19, 2002.

105. <sup>▲</sup> ["Flight Path Study – United Airlines Flight 175"](#) (PDF). National Transportation Safety Board. February 19, 2002.

106. <sup>▲</sup> ["Flight Path Study – American Airlines Flight 77"](#) (PDF). National Transportation Safety Board. February 19, 2002.

107. <sup>▲</sup> [Snyder, David](#) (April 19, 2002). ["Families Hear Flight 93's Final Moments"](#). The Washington Post. Archived from [the original](#) on June 2, 2013. Retrieved November 12, 2013.

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109. <sup>▲</sup> ["The Flight 93 Story"](#). National Park Service. Retrieved September 21, 2011.

110. <sup>▲</sup>

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111. <sup>▲</sup> ["Encore Presentation: Barbara Olson Remembered"](#). Larry King Live. CNN. January 6, 2002. Retrieved September 1, 2011.

112. <sup>▲</sup> ["National Commission Upon Terrorist Attacks in the United States"](#). National Commission Upon Terrorist Attacks in the United States. January 27, 2004. Retrieved January 24, 2008.

113. <sup>▲</sup> Summers and Swan (2011), p. 343.

114. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup>](#) [Miller, Bill](#) (May 1, 2002). ["Skyscraper Protection Might Not Be Feasible, Federal Engineers Say"](#). Orlando Sentinel. Retrieved November 24, 2013.

115. <sup>▲</sup> [World Trade Center Building Performance Study](#), Ch. 5 WTC 7 – section 5.5.4

116. <sup>▲</sup> [Final Report on the Collapse of World Trade Center Building 7 \(2008\)](#), p. xxxvii.

117. <sup>▲</sup> ["Flight 77, Video 2"](#). Judicial Watch. Retrieved April 4, 2012.

118. <sup>▲</sup> ["Chapter 1: 'We have some planes'"](#) (PDF). 9/11 Commission Report. July 22, 2004.

119. <sup>▲</sup> ["Profiles of 9/11 – About 9/11"](#). [The Biography Channel](#). A&E Television Networks. Archived from [the original](#) on July 22, 2011. Retrieved September 2, 2011.

120. <sup>▲</sup> [Miller, Mark](#) (August 26, 2002). ["Three hours that shook America: A chronology of chaos"](#). [Broadcasting & Cable](#). Retrieved September 2, 2011.

121. <sup>▲</sup> [Adams, Marilyn; Levin, Alan; Morrison, Blake](#) (August 13, 2002). ["Part II: No one was sure if hijackers were on board"](#). USA Today. Retrieved September 2, 2011.

122. <sup>▲</sup> [Fouda & Fielding \(2004\)](#), pp. 158–59.

123. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup>](#) Summers and Swan (2011), p. 323.

124. <sup>▲</sup> ["Al-Qaeda 'plotted nuclear attacks'"](#). BBC News Online. September 8, 2002. Retrieved September 2, 2011.

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126. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup>](#) ["Accused 9/11 plotter Khalid Sheikh Mohammed faces New York trial"](#). CNN. November 13, 2009. Retrieved September 2, 2011.

127. <sup>▲</sup> ["First video of Pentagon 9/11 attack released"](#). CNN. May 16, 2006. [Archived](#) from the original on September 24, 2006. Retrieved September 2, 2011.

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133. <sup>▲</sup> ["National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States"](#). U.S. Congress. August 21, 2004. Retrieved September 8, 2006.

134. <sup>▲</sup> [Goldberg et al. \(2007\)](#), pp. 208–212.

135. <sup>▲</sup> ["September 11, 2001 Pentagon Victims"](#). patriotresource.com. Retrieved March 18, 2016.

136. <sup>▲</sup> ["Remembering the Lost"](#). Timothy J. Maude, Lieutenant General, United States Army. Arlington National Cemetery. September 22, 2001. Retrieved April 16, 2001.

137. <sup>▲</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup>](#) Sunder (2005), p. 48.

138. <sup>▲</sup> [National Commission on Terrorist Attacks \(July 22, 2004\). \*The 9/11 Commission Report \(first edition\)\*](#). W. W. Norton & Company. p. 294. [ISBN 978-0-393-32671-0](#). Retrieved January 24, 2014.

139. <sup>▲</sup> Sunder (2005), p. 46.

140. <sup>▲</sup> Purpura, Philip (2007). ["Life safety, fire protection, and emergencies"](#). Security and Loss Prevention: An Introduction (5th ed.). Elsevier. p. 300. [ISBN 978-0080554006](#). Retrieved September 16, 2017. Almost all the 600 people in the top floors of the south tower died after a second hijacked airliner crashed in the 80th floor shortly after 9 a.m. The failure to evacuate the building was one of the day's great tragedies.

141. <sup>▲</sup> Cauchon, Dennis; Moore, Martha (September 2, 2002). ["Desperation forced a horrific decision"](#). USA Today. Retrieved September 2, 2011.

142. <sup>▲</sup> Paltrow, Scot. ["Could Helicopters Have Saved People From the Top of the Trade Center?"](#). The Wall Street Journal. Retrieved January 22, 2017.

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144. <sup>▲</sup> ["The Unofficial Home Page of FDNY"](#).

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146. <sup>▲</sup> ["Police back on day-to-day beat after 9/11 nightmare"](#). CNN. July 21, 2002. Retrieved November 12, 2013.

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158. <sup>▲</sup> ["Pentagon"](#). CNN. Retrieved September 2, 2011.

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