

STUNNED RESCUERS COMB ATTACK SITES, BUT THOUSANDS ARE PRESUMED DEAD; F.B.I. TRACKING HIJACKERS' MOVEMENTS

BIN LADEN TIE CITED

Agents Say They Know Accomplices' Names — Search Is Wide

By DAVID JOHNSTON
and JAMES RISEN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — The hijackers who commandeered commercial jets that attacked the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were followers of Osama bin Laden, the Islamic militant who has been blamed for some of the bloodiest attacks against Americans, federal authorities said today.

The authorities said they had also identified accomplices in several cities who had helped plan and execute Tuesday's attacks. Officials said they knew who these people were and important biographical details about many of them but declined to provide their names or nationalities.

Separately, government officials disclosed that at least two people believed to be associates of Mr. bin Laden, and who may have been involved in the attack, entered the United States recently, slipping into the country before the Immigration and Naturalization Service was told to prevent their entry.

Acting swiftly today, investigators obtained warrants and searched businesses and homes in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Florida. They made no arrests but interrogated several people, compiling an outline of the terror group's structure. They prepared biographies of each identified member of the hijack teams and began tracing the recent movements of the men.

Attorney General John Ashcroft said that each flight was seized by three to six hijackers who boarded as passengers, then, with knives and boxcutters, overwhelmed the crew.

Officials said the hijackings featured many elements of previous operations sponsored by Mr. bin Laden: small teams; a coordinating commander who arrives on the scene at the final moment; and logistical support by local sympathizers. Investigators were focusing on possible confederates in Boston, metropolitan Washington and Union City, N.J. — near the three airports from which the hijacked planes departed.

Mr. Ashcroft said that the hijack teams included pilots who had been trained in the United States, at least

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On Doomed Flight, Passengers Vowed To Perish Fighting

By JODI WILGOREN
and EDWARD WONG

They told the people they loved that they would die fighting.

In a series of cellular telephone calls to their wives, two passengers aboard the plane that crashed into a Pennsylvania field instead of possibly toppling a national landmark learned about the horror of the World Trade Center. From 35,000 feet, they relayed harrowing details about the hijacking in progress to the police. And they vowed to try to thwart the enemy, to prevent others from dying even if they could not save themselves.

Lyzbeth Glick, 31, of Hewitt, N.J., said her husband, Jeremy, told her that three or four 6-foot-plus passengers aboard United Airlines Flight 93 from Newark bound for San Francisco planned to take a vote about how to proceed, and joked about taking on the hijackers with the butter knives from the in-flight breakfast. In a telephone interview last night, Ms. Glick said her husband told her "three Arab-looking men with red headbands," carrying a knife and talking about a bomb, took control of the aircraft.

"He was a man who would not let things happen," she said of her high school sweetheart and husband of five years, the father of a 12-week-old daughter, Emerson. "He was a hero for what he did, but he was a hero for me because he told me not to be sad and to take care of our daughter and

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Rescue workers yesterday searched through the debris that was the World Trade Center in a grim and danger-filled effort to recover victims.

Aaron Lee Fineman for The New York Times

A GRIM FORECAST

Barest Count, by Three of Hundreds of Firms, Has 1,500 Missing

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

Rescuers combed mountains of rubble at what had been the World Trade Center yesterday in a grim search for survivors among the thousands presumed dead in its collapse. Investigators meantime cast a worldwide net for those behind the hijackers who slammed jetliners into the twin towers in New York City and the Pentagon in Virginia in the worst terrorist attack in American history.

The first clues to the identity of those responsible pointed toward five suspects whose movements appear to have taken them to Boston, Canada and Florida, and suggested that the hijackers had Middle Eastern and Islamic connections.

John Ashcroft, the attorney general, said investigators believed that each of the commandeered planes had been hijacked by groups of three to six men armed with box cutters and plastic knives that would have been difficult for airport security officials to detect. There were no arrests in the case, however, and officials said the inquiry might take weeks or months.

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani said that 82 bodies had been recovered from the smoking wreckage of the World Trade Center, a fraction of the thousands he said were presumed dead.

Businesses and government agencies struggled to count their losses. Fire officials said 350 firefighters were missing or dead. Dozens of police officers and other emergency workers were still unaccounted for. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey said it lost as many as 200 employees. Three of the hundreds of companies that had offices in the towers said they alone could not account for about 1,500 of their workers. Two hundred sixty-six people died on the four hijacked jets, and officials estimated that about 200 had died at the Pentagon.

There was no continuation of the terrorist assaults yesterday, as many had feared, but there were further collapses in the rubble. A nation that had been aghast and mostly shut down on Tuesday tried to move back toward a semblance of normal life. Across the country, businesses, shopping malls, government offices and skyscrapers reopened. But, except for a limited number of flights, commercial aviation remained at a standstill.

Federal aviation officials, who had hoped to reopen the skyways, said that most planes would stay grounded until new security measures could be put in place at the nation's airports. Only those flights that had been diverted on Tuesday — about 2,000 planes in the air at the time of the attacks — were allowed to continue to their destinations yesterday.

But a vast majority of America's 35,000 to 40,000 daily flights remained on tarmacs, and there were

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Pentagon Weighing Plans for Retaliation

Even before firefighters extinguished the flames at the Pentagon, military and civilian personnel returned to a building where the principal business was drawing up plans to retaliate.

Two-fifths of the Pentagon was shut the day after a hijacked airliner crashed into it. Officials said preliminary counts suggested roughly 200 people may have died.

No decisions on retaliation have been made as intelligence officials try to determine who is to blame for the assaults on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. But officials said the options under consideration included more powerful, sustained attacks than those of the past, the options accept greater risk to American forces, and may include bombing attacks by manned aircraft and landing special forces troops on the ground.

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AFTER THE ATTACKS

MINUTES TO LIVE, OR DIE Some left, others stayed. In the minutes between the first crash and the ultimate collapse of the World Trade Center, some workers rushed to get out while others stayed put, uncertain what to do. PAGE A8

WALL STREET STAGGERS Wall Street employs about 200,000 people; thousands are feared dead. Those left are dazed, trying to care for victims' families and resume work without trusted colleagues. PAGE A7

COMMITMENT FROM ALLIES NATO invoked a mutual defense clause in its founding treaty for the first time, strongly suggesting that the United States would have the support of the allies for military action. PAGE A17

CONCERN ON WORLD MEETINGS The U.N. will postpone a special session on children scheduled for next week in New York, and a Washington meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund is also likely to be canceled. PAGE A18

THE VICTIMS Top New York fire officials, business executives and a political commentator were among the dead. OBITUARIES, PAGE A25

WHEN WORDS FAIL In a day when hype and hyperbole have become a staple of cable news, words seemed devalued and inadequate to capture the disasters. Critic's Notebook, by Michiko Kakutani. PAGE E1

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Aides Say Bush Was One Target Of Hijacked Jet

By R. W. APPLE JR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Stung by suggestions that President Bush had hurt himself politically by delaying his return to Washington on Tuesday, the White House asserted today that Mr. Bush had done so because of hard evidence that he was a target of the terrorists who hijacked airliners and slammed them into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Ari Fleischer, the White House press secretary, said this afternoon that officials had "real and credible information" that the White House, not the Pentagon, had been the original target of American Airlines Flight 77, which was hijacked about 45 minutes after leaving Dulles International Airport in Virginia.

Another senior official said that after that plane hit the Pentagon, a chilling threat was phoned to the Secret Service.

"Air Force One is next," the official quoted the caller as saying. The threat was accompanied by code words that indicated knowledge of White House procedures, the official said.

Karl Rove, Mr. Bush's adviser, said in an interview this morning that Mr. Bush had twice on Tuesday — in the morning and in the early afternoon — argued strenuously that he should return immediately to the capital. Mr. Rove reported that the Secret Service insisted that the situation here was "too dangerous, too unstable" for the president to come to Washington.

"We are talking about specific and credible intelligence," Mr. Rove said, "not vague suspicions."

But neither Mr. Rove nor other officials explained why this information was not made public on Tuesday. Partly because it was not, Mr. Bush was criticized for spending the day traveling a zigzag route from Sarasota, Fla.; to Barksdale Air Force Base near Shreveport, La.; then to Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha; then back to Washington. He did not land at the White House until 7 p.m., almost exactly 10 hours after he

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A Few Moments of Hope In a Mountain of Rubble

By DAN BARRY

They found themselves in the landscape of nightmare, with jagged stumps marking where mighty buildings once stood, with the sky shrouded by smoke and the ground coated in ash, and search dogs overwhelmed by the smell of flesh in the acrid air. But there was no time to comprehend it all, not with the driving if faint hope that buried somewhere beneath there breathed survivors.

And every now and then, word of a miracle raced through the ranks — of a man asking about his children, of a woman with hair still neatly braided — inspiring hundreds of soot-covered, weary rescue workers to continue digging into the debris and steel that once were the World Trade Center towers.

But these adrenaline-pumping moments of hope were sporadic and few, tempered by the dawning, aching realization that for every survivor — two on Tuesday, perhaps four yesterday — there were probably thousands dead. By late afternoon, the jaws of huge cranes were biting indiscriminately into the piles of rubble, while police officers, firefighters, soldiers and other rescue workers pried at the ground with shovels and crow bars to free body parts, bits of human flesh, and rubbery patches of skin.

Then, like sanitation workers tending to some hellish park, they



THE FALLEN The collapse of the twin towers left 350 firefighters dead or missing. Page A11.

carefully dumped the scraps of human remains into a green trash bag held open by a soldier. At times, men gathered to puzzle over a piece of flesh on the ground; dogs sniffed at the bits with little enthusiasm and moved on.

"We don't find much," said a

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AFTER THE ATTACKS: The Emotional Toll

THE CHILDREN

As Witnesses to Tragedy, Students Confront Fears

By ANEMONA HARTOCCOLIS

A 10-year-old boy is afraid to go back to his school — ever. A 7-year-old girl wants to know whether the World Trade Center will be rebuilt, and insists that it was empty and that no one was hurt, despite her parents' gente attempts to tell her the truth.

A boy at Stuyvesant High School watched from a window of the school library as people fell or jumped to their deaths from the burning twin towers a few blocks south. A classmate standing next to him crossed himself every time a body catapulted into empty air. And the boy, who is Jewish, wished that he could do something, if only to make such symbolic gestures himself.

They were among hundreds of schoolchildren in Lower Manhattan who witnessed the attack on the World Trade Center on Tuesday. Some were still lining up in playgrounds to go into classes as the first plane slammed into the north tower; others had front-row views from the windows of their classrooms; a few were still walking to school holding their parents' hands as the horrific scene unfolded in the sky before them.

Yesterday, parents across the country were struggling to help their children make sense of an act that

The blocks around P.S. 234 were cordoned off by the city yesterday. Some residents had left to stay with relatives and friends. Others kept their children inside, afraid of flying asbestos and dust and reluctant to let their children see the devastated cityscape.

Noelle Hollanders, whose two daughters attend P.S. 234, had just kissed her older daughter, Isabelle, 11, goodbye in the school playground and was going to buy a newspaper across the street when she heard a plane's roar directly over Greenwich Street, where P.S. 234 is located.

"I thought, 'What a nut; he better turn quick,' and he didn't. He just punctured the tower like a cookie cutter."

As she watched, a man ran off to throw up, abandoning his baby in a carriage. She grabbed the carriage and pressed it against a wall, fearing an explosion. When the father returned, she rushed into the school to retrieve her daughters.

As Ms. Hollanders, her two daughters and another mother and daughter walked home, the towers began collapsing behind them, and the two 11-year-old girls began screaming hysterically.

"I went to Mike, the nice Pakistani at the newsstand, and bought M&M's and orange sodas, all this forbidden stuff," Ms. Hollanders said.

Yesterday, her 7-year-old, Marguerite, wanted to know what it felt like to die, and if the towers would be rebuilt. "We told her they might make a garden or a symphony, something beautiful."

Ms. Hollanders said she knew of three or four P.S. 234 families with parents missing, and could not conceive how the school would deal with the tragedy in the days and weeks to come.

Another parent, Chris Boeke, said her daughter, Caroline, 7, attended P.S. 234 with a boy who was not able to sleep Tuesday night, because "every time he closed his eyes, he saw people jumping out of the building again."

One father said that when his children woke up yesterday morning, the two older boys, 7 and 6, took their mattresses off their beds and propped them up side by side, like twin towers. Then they invited the 2-year-old to knock them down.

But some children hid their feelings. As Ms. Harden ran from her apartment to pick up her son, Ross, "I saw the bodies dropping," she said. "I don't know if he did or not. I don't want to tell him if he doesn't know."

Her son, she said, "says he doesn't want to go back to school, to any school."

Max Mecklenburg, the student at Stuyvesant who watched the bodies fall and wished he could cross himself, went to Central Park with friends yesterday to try to forget. "These children have images in their brains that are pretty intense," his mother, Atina, said. "You wonder, what are the consequences?"



James Estrin/The New York Times

Chelsea Sullivan, 3, with her father, Robert Sullivan, added to an impromptu memorial yesterday in Union Square at 14th Street.

Struggling to understand the devastation that hit close to home.

was beyond the experience of most adults, let alone children. But the children most traumatized were probably those at schools like Public School 234 and Stuyvesant, just a few blocks north of the World Trade Center.

"A lot of parents worked at the World Trade Center," said Tracey Harden, whose son, Ross, 10, attends P.S. 234. As she picked up her son from school Tuesday morning, she said, "There were kids screaming, 'Is my mother dead?'"

The children whose parents were able to pick them up were the lucky ones. Those who remained behind were marched like a column of refugees under police escort from Tribeca to P.S. 41 in Greenwich Village. Lunchroom workers carried little children piggyback, one mother said.

Public and Catholic schools will reopen today, two hours later than usual, except those south of 14th Street, which will remain closed.

Unlike city schools, some suburban schools were open yesterday. Outside Mamaroneck High School, Jeff Holden, 15, waited to meet a friend on a bench.

"A lot of kids have been hurt by this," he said. "A lot of kids have parents who worked down there."

COPING

Trauma, Felt Directly or Not, Takes a Psychic Toll

By ERICA GOODE

The subway car slowed, stopped briefly, then abruptly lurched forward on its way to Times Square. On any other morning, no Manhattanite would have noticed.

But yesterday, a woman jumped in her seat. Another looked as if she might burst into tears. A man nearby glanced nervously at the ceiling.

Such startle responses, mental health experts say, are common in the immediate aftermath of traumatic events. So are the tears of two burly rescue workers — "good, tough guys" — not easily rattled, their supervisor says. And the anxiety of a child who, watching two very tall buildings burst into flames, peppers her father with questions: "Why would they kill people? Why would they kill themselves?"

Over the next weeks and months, Americans, in ways large and small, will feel the impact of the attacks.

For some who lost loved ones, the losses will be tangible and overwhelming. For others, they will be more subtle, translating simply into a sense that the world is now a more dangerous and unpredictable place.

Some hospitals and mental health centers in New York said yesterday that they were providing counseling for rescue and emergency workers, as well as friends and relatives of people who died and others affected by the attack on the World Trade Center. And, if the days after the Oklahoma City bombing are any indication, a flood of grief counselors is sure to follow in the terrorists' wake.

Still, most people, even many of those most closely touched, will recover, say psychologists and psychiatrists who study the legacy of violence.

"These events all take a toll on our innocence, on our sense of vulnerability and on our ability to deal with the world," said Dr. Andrew Baum, a professor of psychiatry and psychology at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, who has studied the effects of dozens of disasters.

"But most of us will be able to incorporate these events into our worldview and move forward."

Dr. Baum and other experts emphasize that feelings of shock, disbelief, anger, grief and some symptoms of traumatic stress are entirely normal for anyone in the face of a tragedy of such proportions.

"I think there are going to be psychological scars, but that does not mean we will be a nation of mentally ill people," said Dr. Rachel Yehuda, a professor of psychiatry and director of the post-traumatic stress program at Mount Sinai School of Medicine and the Bronx Veterans' Affairs Medical Center. "This is a big enough event to justify symptoms in anyone who was affected by it."

For most people, Dr. Yehuda said, difficulties subside over time. But some people may experience particularly severe reactions, or find that symptoms — nightmares, flashbacks or sleep disturbances, for example — linger. And such classic signs of post-traumatic stress disorder may require mental health treatment.

"We need to make a distinction,"

she noted, "between understanding that one's life is different, that assumptions have been shattered, or that we feel differently about our world and having post-traumatic stress disorder, which is an incapacitating illness that is about the body not being able to get itself back on track without help."

The amount of time it takes people to recover, Dr. Yehuda and other experts said, depends both on what happened to them and on what meaning they gave to those events. Studies indicate that intentional violence produces more lasting psychological distress than natural disasters.

Normal bereavement is a long process even in unremarkable circumstances, but a normal stress response to having witnessed the attacks or having watched them on television is likely to subside.

In some cases, flashbacks or intrusive thoughts that continue for weeks may indicate that counseling is needed. Bereavement also can become extreme and abnormally prolonged. For children disturbed by images of the attacks, Dr. Yehuda said, a preoccupation that in three weeks is as severe as it is now may suggest that help is appropriate. Yet the prevalence of serious stress disorders might not be known for some time, she added.

"Circle your calendar for October. We're really not post-traumatic yet," she said. "We have not been given the numbers of dead yet. We just don't have the full impact of what we have experienced in front of us."

Those at highest risk for developing more severe and lasting problems, several experts agreed, include the workers who narrowly escaped from the collapsing buildings, the relatives of those who died, and the firefighters and police officers who lost colleagues in the collapse.

City employees like sanitation workers, who are not trained to deal with death and injury, are also at high risk. And studies by Dr. Baum and others suggest that volunteers

who help retrieve bodies without knowing what such work entails also are more likely to experience lingering stress reactions.

A variety of effective treatments are available for stress disorders, including psychotherapies tailored for trauma survivors, and medications.

But it is important, most experts emphasized, to find therapists who are qualified to treat such problems.

"There are a lot of trauma expert wannabes out there," Dr. Yehuda said, "and the people you want to listen to are people who already had an established track record of scholarly publications before Sept. 11."

For many survivors of Tuesday's events, including those who simply watched them unfolding on television, talking about what happened may be the most effective cure.

The more times a story is retold, the experts said, the less power it may have to disturb and disrupt.

Watching television coverage constantly can add to distress for both adults and children, some experts said, and people should remember that the set can be switched off. Getting sleep and enough to eat is important, and certainly the first priority for people who have just emerged from traumatic circumstances. Giving blood or contributing in other ways can reduce the sense of helplessness.

And sometimes the best way to help may be simply to listen, said Dr. Herbert Pardes, a psychiatrist and the chief executive officer of New York Presbyterian Health Care System.

On Tuesday night, Dr. Pardes said, he found himself doing just that for two distraught emergency rescue workers from the hospital.

"They were on the verge of breaking down and crying, and I could tell that I had to let them get it out," he said. "When people share a distressing episode it makes it feel a little bit better. It makes them feel more comfortable."

An Early Estimate of the Dead

As of 9 p.m. yesterday.

ON FOUR HIJACKED AIRPLANES
266 passengers and crew

AT THE WORLD TRADE CENTER
82 confirmed dead
Missing: thousands of workers, more than 300 firefighters, 40 police officers and as many as 200 Port Authority employees

AT THE PENTAGON
Missing: about 100 military personnel and an unknown number of civilian employees

In This Section

THE INVESTIGATION

Investigators cast a worldwide net as searchers combed the rubble of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. It was thought that each of the four airliners had been commanded by groups of three to six men armed with box cutters and plastic knives. There were no new attacks. A1

The hijackers were followers of Osama bin Laden, officials say. A1

Agents zero in on Florida, where the hijackers may have had ties — and may even have trained to fly. A4

Following the path of some suspects through Maine and Boston. A5

Some flight controllers had early indications of something amiss. A5

Tracking doomed flights. A20

In cell phone calls, passengers on United Airlines Flight 93, which crashed in Pennsylvania, said they were fighting back. A1

POLITICS AND POLICY

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Shaping a response that goes beyond low-risk cruise missile strikes. A15

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AFTERMATH, ON THE GROUND

Government and business assess the human toll. Some 350 New York City firefighters are missing or dead. A11

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Digging in search of a miracle. Once in awhile, one occurs. A1

Searching for word of the lost. A3

New York City officials have ordered 11,000 body bags, though they do not know how many they will need, for what is sure to be the most extensive post-mortem operation in the annals of forensic medicine. A10

The shattered remains of the trade center collapsed further, expanding

the area declared unstable. A12

Debris plugs a tunnel on the No. 1 and 9 line, and officials fear sections collapsed. If so, southern Manhattan may lack full service for years. A13

In the southern tower Tuesday, workers debated what to do as they saw the northern tower burn, unaware a similar fate awaited them. A6

Beyond downtown, New York City attempts to return to normalcy. A1

Mayor Giuliani talks with business leaders about rebuilding, but real estate experts fear nervous companies will flee the city. A23

AROUND THE NATION

Flag waving, Pearl Harbor, and donations of blood and money. A19

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AROUND THE WORLD

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Yasir Arafat angrily rejects any suggestion that Palestinians rejoiced over the attacks. A18

International meetings in Washington and New York are canceled. A19

THE MEDIA

In newsrooms, debating which graphic images to show. A24

The terror attacks force media organizations to change plans. A24

Today's Sections

Section A today is devoted to the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, with the editorial and Op-Ed pages, A26-27. Other international, national and metropolitan news is in Section B. Section C consists of Business Daily and Sports/Thursday (Section D does not appear). The Arts is Section E. Corrections appear on Page B2.



James Estrin/The New York Times

On 14th Street at Union Square yesterday, people wrote notes and left mementos on large rolls of paper, creating an impromptu memorial.

AFTER THE ATTACKS: Fearing the Worst

THE MISSING

Hospital Treks, Fliers and the Cry: Have You Seen . . . ?

By JANE GROSS
and JANNY SCOTT

Naomi Konovitch was unapologetic, baring up to anyone on First Avenue wearing medical scrubs, a clerical collar or an official name tag. To each, she displayed color snapshots of her missing brother-in-law, Andrew Zucker, and pressed on them a photocopied fact sheet.

In tidy printing, the sheet meticulously described Mr. Zucker, 27, a new lawyer at the firm of Harris Beach, last seen on Tuesday wearing a gray Izod polo shirt, khaki pants, brown suede Timberland shoes, a Tag Huer watch, a gold wedding band and tzitzit, the fringed undergarment worn by some Orthodox Jews.

"Maybe there's hope," she said matter-of-factly. "If you don't ask, you don't know."

Ms. Konovitch was one of hundreds of people who came to New York University Medical Center and other hospitals and institutions around the city yesterday, stood in lines that looped for blocks, searched hospital-admissions lists for the names of loved ones missing since the World Trade Center attack and filed missing-person reports, if they had not done so already.

Many came armed with their own missing-persons fliers and posters, handmade during the longest night of their lives. And they came equipped with comfortable shoes, water bottles and cellular phones, determined to trek from hospital to hospital, morgue to morgue — searching and hoping.

For Ms. Konovitch, the next stop was Bellevue Hospital Center.

"I want to see if they have any John Does," she said, marching stoically south along the summer-bright avenue.

There were still fewer than 100 people officially confirmed dead last evening, but there was a terrible catalog of the missing: some 700 employees of Marsh & McLennan, the insurance firm; hundreds more from the bond firm of Cantor Fitzgerald; 154 from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; 40 from the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance; a handful from the Bloomberg business media company; and on and on and on.

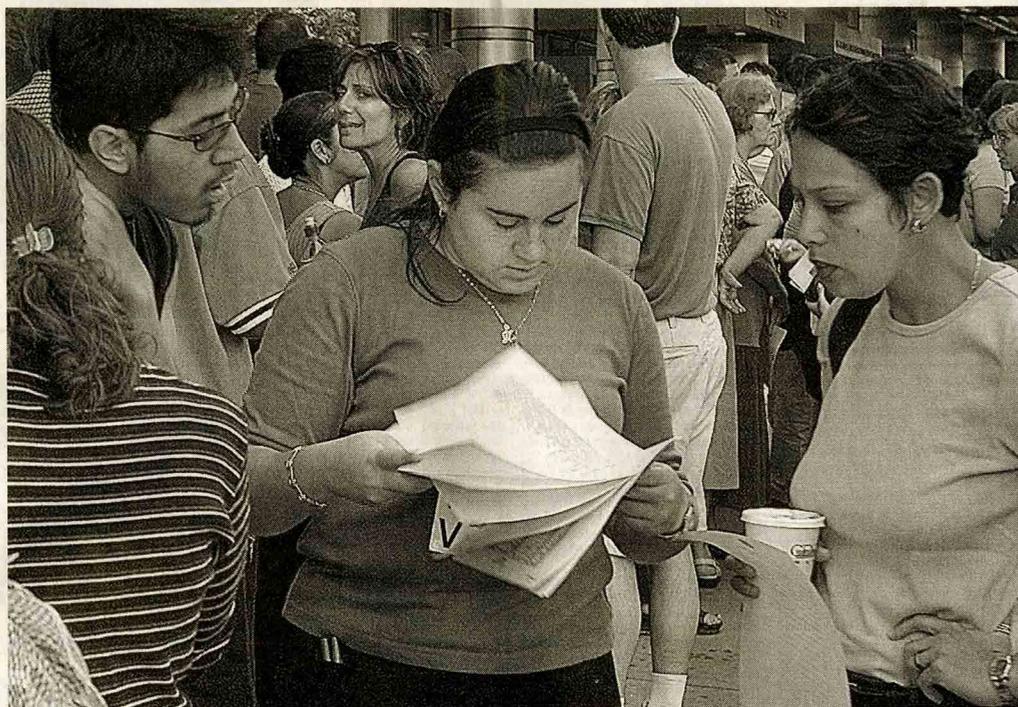
The missing included one of the

'Maybe there's hope. If you don't ask, you don't know.'

country's top counterterrorism experts, John P. O'Neill, the 49-year-old former special agent in charge of national security in the F.B.I.'s New York office, who oversaw the investigation of what the authorities called a global terrorism conspiracy led by the Saudi exile Osama bin Laden, including the 1998 embassy bombings in Africa. Mr. O'Neill retired from the F.B.I. last month and was named director of security for the World Trade Center.

The search for the missing and the search for the dead proceeded in parallel all day. But as hours passed, the distinction between them often seemed to blur. Friends and relatives fumbled with their verb tenses: With no word after 30 hours, do you still say your brother-in-law works on the 102nd floor, or do you begin to say that was where he worked?

Elizabeth Rivas took with her to St. Vincent's Manhattan Hospital a string of rosary beads and a photo album, documenting six years of marriage to Moises Rivas. A chef at Windows on the World and a father, he raced to work at 6:30 a.m. Tues-



Family members in search of the missing flocked to New York University Medical Center, where volunteers had lists of the hospitalized.

day, trying not to be late. After the first plane hit the first tower, Mrs. Rivas said, he had called.

"He called me at 9:02 and said, 'Everything is all right,'" she said, smiling at a photograph of their 23-month-old daughter. "He just hung up the phone after he said he loved me forever."

"He used to cook for me," she added, laughing through tears.

Over on First Avenue, Ms. Konovitch marched in the footsteps of Tommy Mackell, who was searching for his brother-in-law, Richard D. Lynch, 30, a bond trader for Euro-brokers. Mr. Mackell's flier showed Mr. Lynch in photographs smiling and dandling his baby daughter. It said he has a surgical scar on his lower back and went to work yesterday wearing a red golf shirt.

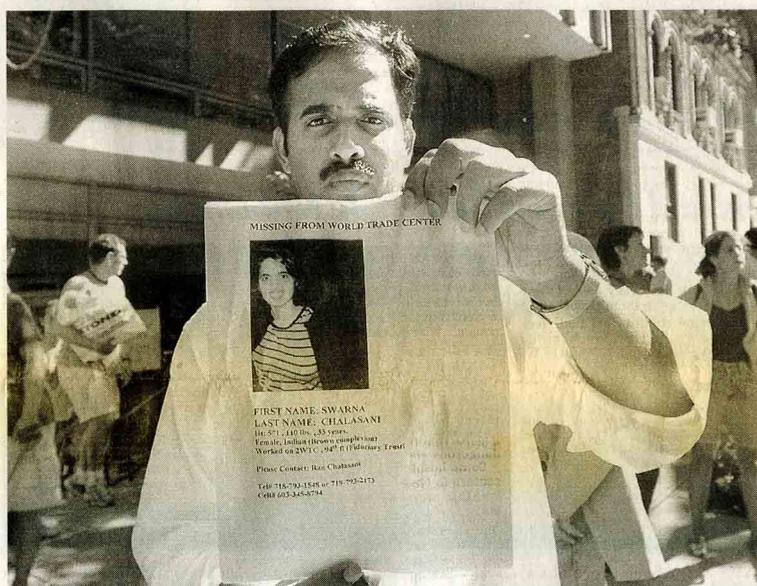
Mr. Mackell was flanked by his brother and two childhood friends, who were orchestrating a day that would take them to Bellevue, St. Vincent's and Liberty State Park in New Jersey. "We're not interested in watching any more TV," Mr. Mackell said. "We have no time limit. We'll just keep walking."

Mr. Mackell, like many at the medical center, had already filed a missing-person report, at a Red Cross site, on the advice of a volunteer whom he bumped into while copying his flier.

Steve Cohen, handing out his own fliers, had also filed a report on the Internet, searching for Scott Hazel-corn, a bond trader at Cantor Fitzgerald and the son of a colleague of Mr. Cohen's at American Express.

Outside New School University, Evelyn Lopez was passing out fliers about her brother, Daniel Lopez, 39, who worked on the 96th floor of 1 World Trade Center. The flier included the phone message he had left for his wife at 9:32 a.m. on Tuesday: "Liz, it's me, Dan. My building has been hit and I made it to the 78th floor. I'm O.K. but will remain here to help evacuate people. See you soon."

Fliers described birthmarks, a Caesarean section scar, a Twenty Bird tattoo on a right buttock. One woman had been to six hospitals in 18



At the St. Vincent's Hospital information center on 11th Street in Greenwich Village yesterday, Rao Chalasani showed a picture of a relative, Swarna Chalasani, who worked at 2 World Trade Center on the 94th floor.

hours. The director of emergency psychiatric services at Bellevue, Dr. Alberto Fernandez-Milo, said distraught people were turning up at the trade center wreckage — "dazed and wandering around in the streets nearby looking for relatives and loved ones."

For those on the lines outside N.Y.U. who had not filed reports, there were volunteers — medical students, clergy, neighborhood residents — to guide them through the process. They were given seven-page questionnaires and then interviewed by a police detective and a mental health worker. There were also lists

of phone numbers to call at 12 hospitals in New York City and New Jersey, since the information at the N.Y.U. center was limited to four hospitals and often hours out of date.

Some fliers behind when they moved on. One pictured Jose Raymond Castro, a chef in a cafeteria high up on one of the trade center towers. He was in a silly pose, as if at a celebration. The flier was taped to a lamppost, next to an advertisement for a small one-bedroom apartment on East 30th Street and the services of someone named Carol who promised to "Clear the Clutter."

Others left, shouting into their cell

phones.

"St. Vincent's?" asked Mazon Karnaby. "Is this St. Vincent's? Do you have a list?" He was looking for three friends, all Cantor Fitzgerald employees, and had mistakenly been connected to the wrong department. Sputtering in frustration, Mr. Karnaby took off across town by foot.

"I try to be realistic and I try to have hope, but I don't know what to think anymore," said Sam Samaniego, slumped on a wall near the hospital in the midst of his search for his brother. "There's nothing I can do at home. I don't want to be alone. And I don't know where else to go."

THE HUNT

Trying to Find A Name On a List Of the Living

By BARBARA STEWART

It was nearly midnight Tuesday when Richard Su, a volunteer driver who had been shuttling people from hospital to hospital in search of injured relatives and friends, came for Lynette Mohammed. She was looking for her husband, Boyie, a stock trader at Carr Futures, on the 93rd floor of 2 World Trade Center.

Mrs. Mohammed had been waiting for two hours by New School University on West 11th Street, where the nearby St. Vincent's Manhattan Hospital was giving hourly lists of newly admitted patients to the 200 or so people gathered there. Her husband's name was not on them.

"We want to try Bellevue," Mrs. Mohammed said in a purposeful voice. Sitting next to her was her niece, Korrine Banfield, and hunched in the back of Mr. Su's sport utility vehicle was Glen Banfield, Mrs. Mohammed's brother.

"We were on the phone all day," Mr. Banfield said. The emergency phone numbers they got from television were not working, he said. "We tried and tried and finally gave up and took the L to St. Vincent's. My sister, she had to do something. We checked the lists, but we don't trust the lists. We want to go looking ourselves."

They were among the hundreds of people who crisscrossed the city Tuesday and yesterday, desperately checking hospitals for friends and relatives. One man, for instance, ran most of the way from Bellevue near the East River to St. Vincent's in Greenwich Village on Tuesday before heading to the former Beekman hospital, near the World Trade Center, to find his son-in-law.

"I've got to do something," he said. "I've got to give my daughter hope."

Hospital lists were incomplete, and many people were too restless to

Racing from hospital to hospital beats sitting and waiting.

sit and wait.

Mr. Su's vehicle carrying Mrs. Mohammed and the Banfields headed east on 14th Street, a district barred to all but emergency vehicles. It passed a slow-moving line of large excavation trucks and police officers who were guarding intersections.

At Bellevue Hospital Center, Mrs. Mohammed scanned the list and turned away. "Not on it," she said. "Should we go home?"

"How about Beekman?" Mr. Su asked. "It's only two blocks from the World Trade Center. Don't you want to try it?"

Mrs. Mohammed agreed. The vehicle headed south, past police vans, heavy trucks and a burly police officer with a machine gun and ammunition draped from his shoulder.

At Beekman, now called New York University Downtown Hospital, Mr. Banfield covered his face and mouth with his hand and stepped out into smoke and thickly piled ash. Ten minutes later, he returned.

"No," he said. "Let's go home." Less than 10 hours later, Mrs. Mohammed, flanked by the Banfields, was back at the St. Vincent's patient information center, where the crowd had grown to more than a thousand.

"We're back," Mr. Banfield said. "What else can we do? Stay home and do nothing?"

MATTHEW PURDY/Our Towns

Unclaimed Cars in a Train Station Garage, and Suburban Lives in Limbo

UNDER the smooth skin of this suburb that thrives on Wall Street money, the chaotic reverberations of Tuesday's terrorism have rearranged life.

The surface looks unchanged. Kids riding scooters. Town workers tending parks with blowers. A former trader sitting at Starbucks contemplating his recent retirement, at age 39.

But some cars in the train station garage have not moved since Tuesday, and the police are trying to find their owners. The manager of a pricey men's clothing store called Tuesday to check on some of his customers, but hasn't had the heart to call back the wives who had not heard from their husbands. The women at Vis-à-Vis, an interior decorating shop, reopened for business yesterday but feel silly bothering customers with matters like wallpaper.

"I'm afraid to call clients and tell them their things are in, not knowing what's going on in their lives," said Linda Delaert. "We're all going to know somebody who knows somebody, if we don't know somebody ourselves."

People who know Ian Thompson have been flowing in and out of his split-level house for two days.

Lucy Thompson last heard from her husband, a 43-year-old money broker, when he called from the 84th floor of 2 World Trade Center Tuesday morning.

"My husband called at 9:05 to tell me that a light aircraft had gone into Tower 1," she said. "He said he was fine."

She watched the television in horror as the second building collapsed after being hit. She feared that there had not been enough time for him to get out, remembering that after the 1993 trade center bombing, it took him more than an hour to climb down from the 38th floor of 1 World Trade Center.

"This is like déjà vu, only so, so much worse," Mrs. Thompson said.

The Thompsons have two daughters, ages 13 and 10, and their house is a testament to a life in midstrike.

A jigsaw puzzle is partly done in the living room. A goofy poster for one of the girl's birthdays hangs near the fireplace, where candles now burn to show hope.

In a suburb's schools, a dozen children with missing parents.

Vans from Mr. Thompson's part-time carpet-cleaning business sit in the driveway.

A friend of the Thompsons showed pictures of a robust, bearded man. "He reminds me of Zero Mostel," said Jan Goldstein, who volunteers with Mr. Thompson in the local ambulance squad. "Big guy. Always laughing. He always had everyone in tears."

The Thompsons' friends arrived, trying to keep the tears away. Maritz Graff pulled up yesterday into a line of sport utility vehicles parked at the Thompson house, and joined the vigil inside.

"There's a lot of this going on in town," she said.

Some clergy members and local officials feared that the number of missing residents would be higher, since Summit, like other wealthier suburbs, has so many commuters to the financial district.

Michael Knowlton, the schools superintendent, said that as of yesterday afternoon, parents of about a dozen students, in six families, were unaccounted for. A similar number of students were missing other relatives.

He decided to shut school yesterday, partly fearing that more students would have missing parents, and canceled this weekend's sixth-grade camping trip. "Nighttime in the woods with sixth graders didn't seem like a good idea," Dr. Knowlton said.

Whatever the final number of missing, there are plenty of people with no injuries who are in pain.

Rabbi William Horn of the Jewish Community Center of Summit said that while all of his congregants were accounted for, he had spent the last two days counseling people shattered by the devastation they endured in Lower Manhattan. Yesterday afternoon, he said he was about to talk to a

man who had escaped from a building near the trade center. "Big strapping guy," he said. "You'd think he could take on the world. But he can't get himself together."

Even people who appeared to be going about their business normally seemed on the verge of tears.

Dan Confalone, 40, whose office is near the trade center, learned of the attack Tuesday while flying to Washington. Everyone on the plane worked their cell phones trying to contact people in New York, mostly in vain. Arriving in Washington at 9:40 a.m., he watched the televised destruction in New York at the terminal, and then heard the explosion of the plane ramming the Pentagon.

Back in Summit, Mr. Confalone said three friends were missing, including a man he had had a tennis date with yesterday. He was dressed for a day off and stopped at the bank to take care of business. But wherever he went and whom ever he saw, nothing was normal.

"People just look at you and you look at them," he said, "and you know they, too, have experienced a loss."

AFTER THE ATTACKS: The Trail of a Conspiracy

THE SUSPECTS

Hijacking Trail Leads F.B.I. to Florida Flight School

By DANA CANEDY with DAVID E. SANGER

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Sept. 12 — Patricia Idrissi would not have noticed the customer at that table she was waiting on at the Shuckums restaurant here on Friday, except that he drank Stolichnaya vodka for three hours and then seemed not to want to pay his \$48 bar tab.

The man's response when Ms. Idrissi called her manager to help settle the dispute seemed unremarkable at the time. But that changed late Tuesday when federal agents arrived at the seafood restaurant and bar and flashed pictures of the man and one other who they said were suspected of being involved in the terror attacks on the United States that morning.

"Of course I can pay," the restaurant workers recall the man saying. "I'm a pilot."

As the federal investigation into the attacks began to unfold today, agents zeroed in on Central and South Florida, where some of the pilots believed to have hijacked the planes that carried out the attacks were thought to have ties.

F.B.I. agents descended on flight schools, neighborhoods and restaurants in pursuit of leads.

The authorities would not confirm where they were conducting the investigation or about whom they were seeking information. But several people in South and Central Florida contacted by the F.B.I. said agents gave them the names of two men whom they identified as suspects: Mohammed Atta, the man who was drinking vodka, and Marwan al-Shehhi, who was drinking rum.

Some people contacted by the F.B.I. said agents had told them the men were on the flights that departed from Boston.

"They just said these guys were on the manifest on a flight out of Boston, and I knew what it meant," said Anthony Amos, the Shuckums manager. "They said the guys were dead."



The F.B.I. is investigating leads in several places in Florida.

If the two men were indeed on the plane or involved in the hijacking, something the F.B.I. has not declared, then their education in how to fly aircraft took place in a low-slung building off a small airstrip in Venice, Fla., about 80 miles south of Tampa, at Huffman Aviation, where a green sign next to the front door reads "Learn to Fly Here!"

The F.B.I. arrived at Huffman at 2:30 this morning and walked out with all the school's records, including photocopies of the men's passports. Rudi Dekkers, owner of the school, remembers the two men — one slight, the other large — as "walk-ins" who arrived in July of last year and stayed until they passed an F.A.A. test in November.

"They paid by check, about \$10,000 each," said Mr. Dekkers, 45, a Dutch native who today suddenly found himself dealing with clamoring reporters and satellite trucks parked in front of his small school.

The two men were clearly from the Middle East, he said, and they complained that they had begun instruction elsewhere but didn't like the school. "They spoke quite good English," he said, but unlike the

many other foreign students who come to Huffman for instruction, they did not socialize.

"They were by themselves, not hanging out with other students," he said. "Most of our students from other countries go to bars and take their time. They were strange birds."

A current student at Huffman Aviation, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, said he knew both men. He said Mr. Atta was from Egypt and Mr. al-Shehhi was from the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Dekkers said the two men quickly picked up on the elements of flying — one already had some instruction, he said — and by November they were ready for their test. That enabled them to fly small twin-engine planes, but they were trained chiefly on the kind of prop planes that Mr. Dekkers uses for instruction at the school.

"I've been flying for 20 years," Mr. Dekkers said. "But if I ever sat up in the cockpit of a commercial jetliner — well, it is completely different."

With 15 or 20 hours of instruction in jet aircraft, he thought, they could become proficient enough to fly them, and he heard, but did not know for sure, that the men were headed to a school elsewhere in Florida for training on larger planes.

Investigators apparently focused some attention on a much more advanced aviation school in Daytona Beach, the Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University. School officials would not confirm any F.B.I. involvement, but students said investigators were there within hours of Tuesday's attacks.

Police officials nearby said that agents searched an apartment building where a person named Mohammed Atta lived several years ago.

Mr. Dekkers said he had debriefed the instructor who worked with the two men but declined to give the instructor's name.

"He's horrified," Mr. Dekkers said. "He had no hint, nothing," of what the men might plan to do with

their flying skills.

Also today, F.B.I. agents visited the home of Charles and Dru Voss, who rented the flight students a room in their house while the men attended the flight school. Their guests, the Vosses told the authorities, were rude and secretive, so they asked them to leave after a week.

"They mainly kept to themselves, and we had very little conversation, if any," Ms. Voss said. "It was 'good morning, have a nice day.' They were very arrogant and made very smart remarks."

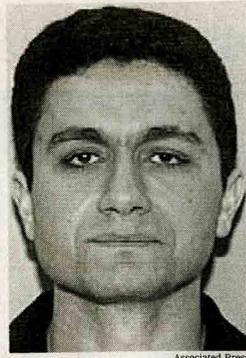
In addition to their attention on Hollywood and Venice, the F.B.I. also searched an apartment in Coral Springs, where Mr. Atta is believed to have lived recently. Neighbors said as many as 50 agents descended on the three-story apartment complex, Tara Gardens, where two-bedroom furnished apartments rent for \$1,200 a month.

The F.B.I. would not comment on the specific sites, though officials said that several in Florida were being searched and that numerous people were being questioned.

In Vero Beach, about 70 miles north of West Palm Beach, F.B.I. agents searched four homes in three neighborhoods, according to The Associated Press. In one neighborhood, agents searched two houses for 12 hours, leaving with several garbage bags of evidence. Officials towed away two cars from the houses, which were next to each other. A neighbor, Everett Tripp, said a Middle Eastern family with four children moved out of one of the houses last weekend.

The landlord of the other house, Paul Stimelind, identified the tenant as Adnan Bukhari, who told Mr. Stimelind that he worked for Saudi Airlines and was training at Flight Safety Academy in Vero Beach. Mr. Bukhari arrived with family in June 2000 and planned to move out in mid-August, Mr. Stimelind told the A.P.

In addition, agents asked Hank Kambora about a neighbor, Amer Kamfar, 41. Mr. Kamfar was licensed as a



Mohammed Atta, shown here in his Florida driver's license photograph, is suspected of involvement in Tuesday's terror attacks.

flight engineer to fly turbojets and listed a Saudi Airlines post office box as his address in F.A.A. records.

Mr. Habora said the family moved into the house in February and recently left abruptly, The A.P. reported. "They threw out everything they had: clothes, dishes," he said.

Here in Hollywood, about 30 miles north of Miami, agents arrived late Tuesday evening and began interviewing employees at several bars and shops, including the Shuckums Oyster Pub and Seafood Grill.

"They came in about 10:45 last night and asked if we could identify the two gentlemen who were on the pictures," Mr. Amos, the Shuckums manager, said, referring to the F.B.I. agents who questioned his staff. "My bartender and my server could identify both of them."

The Shuckums workers said they specifically recalled Mr. Atta, who was joined by the other suspect and a third man. "He was sitting with the third gentleman," Mr. Amos said. "The F.B.I. did not show me a photo of this third guy. They were talking back and forth all night, and the Mohammed guy was really upset at what the other guy was saying."

THE UNIVERSITY

Training Site Is Questioned About Links To Hijackers

By JIM YARDLEY

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Sept. 11 — For those not in the aviation industry, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University is not a household name. But this university that trains one of every four commercial pilots in the United States today found itself caught up in the manhunt for people involved in the attacks on New York and Washington.

In a tense day in which local police officers investigated a bomb threat on the campus, Embry-Riddle officials faced questions about whether the university had unwittingly trained at least one hijacker. University officials issued a statement saying they were cooperating with the Federal Bureau of Investigation but refused to say whether federal agents had searched for evidence on the campus. At least two students said an F.B.I. vehicle was seen on the campus within hours of the attacks on Tuesday. The F.B.I. would not confirm that it had been in contact with Embry-Riddle.

"At this point, we hope and pray that the university has not been a victim of this madness," said Lisa Ledewitz, the university's spokeswoman, noting that university officials were remaining silent so they would not impede the federal investigation.

The apparent focus of the investigation here is Mohammed Atta, who also has been a subject of federal search warrants in South Florida and who is reported to have had training at another flight school in Florida, Huffman Aviation in Venice. Mike Sheridan, police commander in Port Orange, a town neighboring Daytona Beach near Embry-Riddle, said his officers helped F.B.I. agents search an apartment today where real estate records show a person named Mohammed Atta lived within the past few years.

Neighbors recalled that two "Middle Eastern men" had lived in the apartment a few years ago but could not remember their names. The men moved to a nearby address where

THE INVESTIGATION

Names of Suspects and Planners Said to Be Known; bin Laden Ties Are Cited

Continued From Page A1

two of them at a commercial flight school in Florida.

Officials said that a breakthrough came when a witness alerted the authorities to a rental car parked at Logan International Airport in Boston. The vehicle yielded an Arabic-language flight manual and other documents that contained a name on the passenger list of one of the flights. Also from the car search, officials said, investigators found names of other suspects.

Separately, officials said a group of about five men were now under investigation in Union City, suspected of assisting the hijackers. In addition, the officials said the men had apparently set up cameras near the Hudson River and fixed them on the World Trade Center. They photographed the attacks and were said to have congratulated each other afterward, officials said.

Investigators were reviewing the activities of Mr. bin Laden's associates around the world in recent months. A senior federal official said that American intelligence had recently identified several people believed to be linked to Mr. bin Laden and his organization and had told the immigration service that they should be placed on a watch list to prevent them from entering the United States. "There was intelligence that these guys were potential problems," the official said.

After a check following that notification, immigration officials responded that at least two of those identified people were already in the United States, the official said. The F.B.I. was told, and began a search for them, the official said. The official, who did not provide their names, said that it is possible the people were involved in Tuesday's attacks.

"Of course, just because they were possible associates of Osama bin Laden doesn't tell you that the World Trade Center is about to be attacked," the official added.

Another official said that one passenger aboard American Flight 77, which left from Dulles International Airport and struck the Pentagon, had been placed on the list after entering the country in June through Los Angeles. It was unclear whether the man, who traveled using a Saudi passport, was one of the bin Laden associates cited in the report.

With 4,000 F.B.I. agents and 3,000 support personnel on the case, Mr. Ashcroft called the inquiry "the most massive and intensive investigation ever conducted in America."

Officials said that each of the four hijacking teams had a leader but worked independently, though the teams appeared to be aware that their actions were being closely coordinated with the other groups.

At least one team entered the United States via Canada and made its way to Boston, where the flights of the two aircraft that struck the World Trade Center originated. Each team was aided by confeder-



A car with Virginia license plates was towed yesterday from a parking garage at Logan International Airport in Boston after investigators found documents that they said included a flight manual written in Arabic.



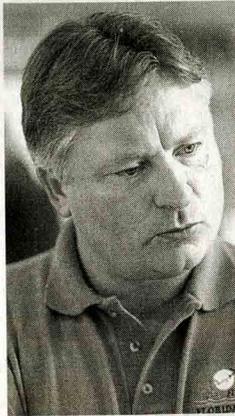
Police officers in Venice, Fla., removed boxes of student records yesterday from Huffman Aviation, a flight school where two suspects in Tuesday's hijackings had been students.

ates in Newark, Boston and Virginia, who were responsible for logistical support, including money, rental cars, credit cards and lodging, law enforcement officials said today.

In addition to the flights from Boston that struck the trade center and the one from Dulles which crashed

into the Pentagon, a fourth flight, departing from Newark International Airport, crashed in a field in southwestern Pennsylvania.

Officials also said the teams were coordinated by one supervising commander who has not been identified, but who apparently helped select the



Rudi Dekkers, owner of Huffman Aviation, where two suspected hijackers took flying lessons. He is cooperating with investigators.

flights and targets and orchestrated the attacks to occur at roughly the same time. The whereabouts of the commander are unknown.

The officials said they reached that conclusion after assembling information from the flights' passenger lists; pay telephone records; phone reports from passengers aboard the hijacked flights and evidence taken from the rental car found at Logan Airport.

Robert S. Mueller III, the director of the F.B.I., said the bureau was investigating the activities of several suspected hijackers who were known to have lived for months in Florida and attended flight training school.

As of tonight, several people, whom the authorities declined to identify, had been detained on immigration violations and were being questioned.

In Massachusetts, law enforcement officials said they were inves-

tigating whether several hijackers crossed the border from Canada and flew from Portland, Me., to Boston.

At Logan Airport, F.B.I. agents and the local police seized a car that was registered in Virginia. A witness reported the car to authorities, recalling two men having an argument next to the car on Tuesday morning. In Maine, a spokesman for Gov. Angus S. King Jr. said that the F.B.I. had determined that two suspected hijackers took an early-morning commuter flight from Portland to Logan on Tuesday, before boarding a flight that was hijacked.

At the request of the F.B.I., the local police impounded a rental car the men left at the Portland airport, according to John Ripley, Governor King's spokesman.

Early today, F.B.I. agents searched Huffman Aviation in Venice, Fla., where they believed two suspected hijackers learned to fly commuter jets last year.

Rudi Dekkers, the company's president, said that agents asked him about two former students, Marwan al-Shehhi and Mohammed Atta.

Mr. Dekkers said that both men attended his flight school from July until November 2000 for training on single- and multi-engine small jets. Mr. Dekkers said they completed the course and graduated to training for larger jets, but he did not know where they conducted that training.

"We gave the F.B.I. the files and passport copies and everything," Mr. Dekkers said. "We hold them for every student." He added that the authorities "suspect they had something to do with the hijackings."

The school has conducted flight training for 20 years. Mr. Dekkers said that thousands of students from around the world attend it. "I am mad as you are about what happened," he said. "There is no way of knowing what they had in mind."

State-owned television in Abu Dhabi reported today that two suspects connected to the flights from Logan were Wa'el Mohammad al-Shihri and Ahmad Ibrahim Ali al-Hazzouni. The network said that the pair carried Saudi passports.

The police in Coral Springs, Fla., said that F.B.I. agents also searched an apartment there late on Tuesday.

Federal authorities released a bulletin for two vehicles — a 1989 two-door red Pontiac with license number D79 DDV or DVD, and a tan four-door Oldsmobile with license number VEP 54N.

A senior crash investigator for the National Transportation Safety Board said it would be a huge challenge to find the voice and data recorders — the "black boxes" — from the planes that hit the trade center.

First, he said, the sonic pingers that let searchers home in on boxes only function in water.

Then, he added, "The airplanes are probably so fragmented, and with all the other debris there, that coming up with those boxes is going to be a very difficult task, assuming they even survived the blast and fire."

A university known for producing pilots is drawn into a terrorism inquiry.

one neighbor, Frank Tetrone, said he did not know their names but that they had told him they were students at Embry-Riddle. Mr. Tetrone said one man drove a Mercedes and was often critical of the United States.

"He would tell me he just didn't like it," Mr. Tetrone said, estimating that the men had moved a few years ago. "He said it was too lax. He said, 'I can go anywhere I want to, and they can't stop me.'"

Law enforcement agencies were also looking at other potential suspects in the area. The Daytona police said one man was questioned and had his car impounded. The car had a photograph of a Middle Eastern leader, thought incorrectly to be Osama bin Laden. The police said the man was released and is not a suspect at this time.

At Embry-Riddle, questions about possible connections to the hijackers came as many people were grieving the loss of life in the attacks. Ms. Ledewitz said one or more of the United Airlines and American Airlines pilots who died in the crashes "were likely" trained at the university, but she offered no details. "Our grief is intense," she said.

Ms. Ledewitz said the Daytona Beach campus, near the airport, has about 5,000 students, 15 percent from foreign countries. Ms. Ledewitz said foreign students underwent a background check before they were admitted.

"We do not enroll any international students into our aeronautical science degree program who have not been approved by the U.S. State Department," she said, acknowledging that she did not know what background check was administered.

Local police confirmed that they had responded to a bomb threat at the university today; it was a false alarm. Local news media have reported that university officials told the 250 Middle Eastern students on campus to keep a low profile because of growing anger in the community. One man on local television had a handmade sign accusing the school of training terrorists.

Much of the flight training at the university is conducted on simulators. Students with some experience can usually be trained to fly a commercial jetliner within a year, said David Esser, chairman of the aeronautical science department. Ms. Ledewitz noted that Embry-Riddle had trained war heroes and astronauts as the largest aeronautical science degree program in the country.

AFTER THE ATTACKS: Air Procedures Under Scrutiny

THE HIJACKERS

F.B.I. Traces Path of 5 in New England

By JAMES C. MCKINLEY JR. and KATE ZERNIKE

BOSTON, Sept. 12 — Investigators began trying today to piece together the path of a clutch of terrorists who hijacked two jetliners here on Tuesday, tracing their movements in the past week from Bangor, Me., to Boston, where they boarded the planes that later crashed into the World Trade Center.

Federal agents questioned employees at a store in Bangor where five Arab men believed to be the hijackers tried to rent or buy cell phones late last week. Store employees at first refused to sell the phones because the men lacked proper identification, but they gave in after the five offered \$3,000 in cash, store employees and an airport official in Maine said.

The men then phoned the Bangor airport trying to get a flight to Boston but were told there was no flight that matched their desired departure time, the authorities said. The men then phoned Portland International Jetport, where two of them apparently made reservations for a flight to Boston on Tuesday morning.

The airport official said the Federal Bureau of Investigation had taken as evidence a videotape that captures pictures of two men they believe to be the hijackers as they passed through airport security in Portland. A local television station reported that the men had crossed into the United States from Canada at the remote village of Jackman, Me., about 50 miles northeast of the New Hampshire state line, though the state police said that had not been confirmed. What is known is that two of the men flew to Boston and the other three drove, the airport official said.

Federal and local law officers fanned out across New England, searching not only for leads about the hijackers' path but also for evidence of a network that may have helped them in Boston. Two rental cars believed to have been used by the five men were seized, one in Portland, Me., and one at a parking garage outside Logan International Airport, law enforcement officials said.

In Boston this afternoon, heavily armed law enforcement officers stormed the Westin Hotel in Copley Square and took three people into custody for questioning. The three were not immediately identified, and The Boston Globe, citing unnamed sources in law enforcement, said they were later ruled out as being involved in the hijacking.

Law enforcement officials said they believed the three had used a



Barry Chin/The Boston Globe

A crowd gathered yesterday outside the Westin Hotel at Copley Square, above, as heavily armed Boston police officers helped seize three people who reportedly used a credit card matching one used by the hijackers.

credit card to secure the room that matched a credit card used by hijackers to reserve seats on the jets that left Logan Airport on Tuesday morning.

Hotel workers said the F.B.I. had faxed them a list of names connected to the credit card account, and one of the names matched that of a man who had rented two rooms on the 16th floor of the hotel. The man and two companions were later led out of the hotel, surrounded by armed agents with plastic shields, and whisked away for questioning.

In addition to raiding the Westin Hotel, federal agents and the local police searched the Park Inn in Newton, Mass., this morning and removed bags of evidence, witnesses said. The F.B.I. also asked the local police to stop an Amtrak train in Providence, R.I., this afternoon to search for four men connected with

the attacks. The Providence police chief, Richard T. Sullivan, said his officers had questioned at least eight men matching the descriptions put out by the federal authorities but later determined that none of them had been involved.

"We checked it out," Chief Sullivan said. "It didn't lead to what people thought it would lead to."

Late yesterday at the central parking garage outside Logan Airport, the F.B.I. seized a white Mitsubishi sedan rented from National Car Rental and took it to a crime laboratory. The Boston Herald reported this morning that the car contained flight training manuals in Arabic and had been used by at least some of the hijackers, but neither the F.B.I. nor the Boston police would confirm the report.

In Washington, Director Robert Mueller of the F.B.I. said the people



Jonathan Wiggs/The Boston Globe

taken into custody in Boston and in Florida were being held only for questioning.

"There have been no arrests in connection with these hijackings," he said. "We have — in Boston, Providence and Miami — we have these leads indicating the presence at some point in time of either the hi-

jackers themselves or their associates."

The two hijackers who flew out of Portland's airport arrived there in a rental car, Gov. Angus King of Maine told reporters this morning. Mr. King said the two men had used New Jersey driver's licenses but little else was known about them. The

Maine State Police said officers had impounded the car, a blue-green Nissan Altima, which had been left in the parking area of the airport. The two then boarded USAir Flight 5930 at 6 a.m. on Tuesday and flew to Logan, where they boarded American Airlines Flight 11, one of the two flights from Logan that were hijacked. Investigators believe the other three men may have traveled in the white sedan that F.B.I. agents confiscated from the parking garage at Logan.

The Nissan was taken to a crime lab in Augusta, Me., where technicians searched it and collected forensic evidence, including DNA from a cigarette butt, the Portland police said.

The authorities have not determined what help the hijackers might have had from people living in the Boston area. The militant Islamic leader Osama bin Laden, who has vowed a holy war against the United States, has ties to some people in this region who federal investigators believe were part of a terrorist cell.

Two of those people were former Boston cab drivers, Bassam A. Kanj and Raed Hijazi, who were accused of plotting terrorist attacks on American and Israeli tourists in Jordan during the millennium celebrations there, Jordanian investigators said. Mr. Hijazi, who lived in Boston until late 1998, was believed to be a leader of the plot. He is in prison in Jordan, where he was sentenced to death earlier this year. Mr. Kanj, who also lived in Boston for 17 years, died leading a militant attack in Lebanon.

AIRPORT SECURITY

F.A.A. Announces Stricter Rules; Knives No Longer Allowed

By PAUL ZIELBAUER with JOHN SULLIVAN

BOSTON, Sept. 12 — While it is illegal to carry cans of hairspray, sparklers and rat poison onto passenger jets, Federal Aviation Administration regulations have for many years allowed passengers to carry knives with blades up to four inches long on commercial flights.

That changed today, as the agency announced new, far stricter security guidelines for airports nationwide. The measures were part of the first broad regulatory response to the hijackings Tuesday by terrorists, at least some of whom wielded knives and box cutters.

Airports were closed for a second day today. The F.A.A. said that once flights resumed, knives and cutting instruments of any size, made of metal, plastic or any other material, would no longer be allowed on commercial planes. They also cannot be used or sold in any part of airport terminals, including in restaurants and concession

stands. Essentially, the new rules mean that airport diners will be left with forks and spoons, or possibly chopsticks, but no cutlery. The rules will tighten security but also increase the time to check baggage, enter airline terminals and board planes.

Curbside check-in will be eliminated. Jetliners will be searched by security officers before passengers get on. Passenger planes will no longer carry cargo or mail, to reduce the risks of bombs. And unattended cars will be towed if they are parked within 300 feet of a terminal.

The changes came as a law-enforcement official disclosed that a group of terrorists on at least one of Tuesday's four hijacked flights wielded sharp plastic knives and razor blades with handles, known as box cutters.

The airlines have long allowed people to carry on Swiss Army knives or perhaps a straight-edge razor. But the hijackings showed that even such low-grade weapons

can provide enough force if brandished by determined terrorists.

"I could never understand why they allowed pocket knives to be carried aboard planes, because basically they are weapons," said Donald Egelston, a retired special agent and former security manager for Trans World Airlines.

The new security rules were negotiated between Federal Aviation Administration and Transportation Department officials and the chief executives of the country's major airlines in a series of conference calls beginning Tuesday night and ending today.

The Air Transport Association, the industry's lobby, suggested that even further measures be taken. The group said the F.A.A. should consider nationalizing passenger screening and revive the sky marshals program, which placed anonymous armed agents on selected flights.

Federal officials have long criticized the effectiveness of the security checkpoints, which are typically run by contractors work-

ing for the airlines.

That concern was magnified in May 2000, when Argenbright Holdings Ltd., a company that screens passengers at many of the nation's largest airports, pleaded guilty to federal fraud charges stemming from its hiring of 1,300 untrained security guards at Philadelphia International Airport. Dozens of the guards had criminal records.

Argenbright, which is still on probation, acknowledged today that it had screened the passengers Tuesday who took American Airlines flights out of Washington's Dulles International Airport in Washington and United Airlines flights in Newark.

An American plane out of Dulles and a United plane out of Newark, along with two flights from a Boston airport, were hijacked on Tuesday.

"We are unable to comment on any operational issues with regard to this tragic event," said Sara Jackson, Argenbright's marketing manager.

MONITORING THE FLIGHTS

Controllers Say Flow of Information on Hijacked Planes' Course Was Slow and Uneven

By MATTHEW L. WALD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — The controllers assigned to United Airlines Flight 175 on Tuesday suspected that it had been hijacked as it flew off its assigned route. But they did not learn that another plane had been hijacked and had hit the World Trade Center until a minute or two before Flight 175 struck the center, people involved in the air traffic system said.

In contrast, controllers at the Washington Air Route Traffic Control Center had much more warning that something was wrong. Those controllers, who handled American Airlines Flight 77, which dived into the Pentagon, knew about the hijacking of the first plane to crash, even before it hit the World Trade Center, those involved said. That was more than an hour before they watched another hijacked plane, United Flight 93, cross their radar screen on its way to the Pentagon.

Advance knowledge made no apparent difference in the response; nobody intercepted the plane.

"We issue control instructions," one controller said. "Any procedures beyond that point don't lie with us."

One controller says he learned of the crisis on television.

Those procedures would, in fact, lie with the Air Force. The question of giving the Air Force notice of hijackings and authorization to shoot down civilian planes is likely to be a major concern for security officials in the next few days. A spokeswoman for the Federal Aviation Administration said today that there was a policy for when a civilian plane could be shot down, but the agency would not discuss it. The military routinely refuses to disclose its rules of engagement. Nor was it clear today exactly when, or if, the Pentagon was notified on Tuesday.

As the crisis took shape, information flowed unevenly within the F.A.A. The agency has broken up air traffic into sectors small enough for two controllers to handle, and grouped the sectors in different air traffic offices. Such compartmental-

ization allows the agency to handle several thousand flights simultaneously, but may also have prevented information from flowing quickly enough.

The F.A.A. has refused to give details, saying that the way the information flows within the agency is part of the F.B.I.'s investigation into Tuesday's attacks. But people involved describe a haphazard flow.

For example, at the New York Air Route Traffic Control Center in Ronkonkoma, which handles long-distance traffic around the New York metropolitan area, the first inkling of a hijacking that most controllers had was when a supervisor came to the cafeteria and asked if he could change the television channel to CNN.

"Our TV's are always tuned to ESPN," one controller said.

The television screen showed one tower of the World Trade Center with a hole in it. "We didn't know what kind, what airplane. There were rumors it was a 737," the controller said. "We said, 'No way, it would be a much bigger hole.' We were watching, and we saw the second one go in."

In the darkened, windowless cavern that is the operations floor of the center, most controllers did not learn of the twin hijackings until their colleagues came up from the cafeteria.

At the control tower at La Guardia Airport, the first definitive information for controllers was the sight, viewed through binoculars, of the second plane plunging into the building. On the other hand, as soon as controllers in Boston heard that a plane might have hit the World Trade Center, they knew what had become of American Airlines Flight 11, which they had been tracking since it began behaving erratically, people involved said.

At the New York Terminal Radar Approach Control, the air traffic office whose airspace American Flight 11 entered soon before its crash, a conclusive report of what happened to that plane reached the room only a minute or two before the United plane hit the other tower, controllers there said. "We had 90 to 120 seconds; it wasn't any 18 minutes," said one controller, referring to the actual elapsed time.

Another controller said: "They dove into the airspace. By the time

anybody saw anything, it was over."

After the two World Trade Center crashes, controllers at the New York traffic center were briefed by their supervisors to watch for airplanes whose speed indicated that they were jets, but which either were not responding to commands or had disabled a surveillance device called a transponder. Controllers in Washington got a similar briefing, which helped them pick out hijacked planes more quickly. Two of the four planes had transponders that had apparently been tampered with in flight.

In fact, though, transponder failure is an ambiguous sign, even if the plane then strays from its assigned altitude and course. Controllers do not assume the worst "if something weird happens with the airplane," said one; an electrical problem could be responsible and the pilot might be headed back to the departure airport. Standard procedure is to "give him room and watch what he does," another controller said.

Transponders are robot radios, carried in a plane's tail, that respond to queries from ground-based radar by giving the plane's identity and altitude. Ground radar can calculate,

based on the timing of the transponder response and the direction from which it came, the plane's latitude and longitude. American Flight 77, which hit the Pentagon, had had its transponder shut off, so controllers had less information on the flight. On United Flight 175, the second plane to hit the World Trade Center, someone changed the code that the transponder was sending, which had the effect of confusing the air traffic control computers. On the controller's screen, the data block, three lines of letters and numbers that give the plane's identity and other details, cut loose from the blip and drifted off.

Controllers also say they were told to watch for planes heading for Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland. Unlike the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, Camp David would be hard to spot from the air, but it is clearly marked on charts, because the airspace below 5,000 feet is off limits to civilian planes. But because Camp David is close to Washington and a hijacked plane's target is unknown, it would be hard to say whether a plane headed toward that location actually intended to go there, controllers noted.

AFTER THE ATTACKS: Moments of Decision

THE TOWERS

Instincts to Flee Competed With Instructions to Remain in Buildings

By MICHAEL MOSS
and CHARLES V. BAGLI

When the first jet struck 1 World Trade Center at 8:48 a.m. on Tuesday, the people in 2 World Trade Center with a view of the instant inferno across the divide had the clearest sense of what they, too, must do: get out fast.

Katherine Ilachinski, who had been knocked off her chair by the blast of heat exploding from the neighboring tower, was one of those. Despite her 70 years, Ms. Ilachinski, an architect working on the 91st floor of 2 World Trade Center, the south tower, went for the stairs. Twelve floors above her, Judy Wein, an executive, screamed and set off too.

But others up and down the 110 floors, many without clear views of the damage across the way and thus unclear about what was happening, were not so sure. And the 15 minutes before the next plane would hit were ticking off.

Friends and colleagues, each offering a version of expertise or calm, debated the wisdom of leaving. Amid the uncertainty about what was the best thing to do, formal announcements inside the south tower instructed people to stay put, reassuring them that the building was sound and the threat was limited to the other tower.

Some left, others stayed. Some began the climb down and, when met with more announcements and other cautions to stop or return, went back up. The decisions made in those instants proved momentous, because many who opted to stay were doomed when the second jet crashed into the south tower, killing many and stranding many more in the floors above where the jet hit.

Two of those caught in indecision

A horrific problem develops in an escape plan.

were executives at Morgan Stanley Dean Witter and Fuji Bank USA.

Nat Alcamo of Morgan Stanley had been on the phone with his fiancée, who told him to flee his 60th floor office, and as he made his way down he ignored the official with the bullhorn on the 44th floor who said he was just as safe there as outside.

Moments later, his tower was struck, and "I went down three steps at a time, flying," he said.

Richard Jacobs of Fuji Bank left the 79th floor with all of his colleagues, but on the 48th floor they heard the announcement that the situation was under control. Several got in the elevators and went back up, two minutes or so before the plane smashed into their floor.

"I just don't know what happened to them," Mr. Jacobs said.

The picture of what took place inside the two towers from the moment the first plane hit until the awful collapse of the south tower is continuing to emerge. It is clear that roughly an hour elapsed, and that some of the decisions people made during those 60 minutes helped determine if they perished or lived.

People who made it out depict a scene of carnage, calm and some confusion about what to do. Without question, particularly at 1 World Trade Center, the north tower, the evacuation of thousands of people went well, with people helping each other with acts of courage great and modest.

People on floors as high as the 88th at the north tower, stepping over rubble, made the full trip to safety. In the packed stairwells, people stepped aside to let burn victims speed past. Firefighters rushed upward, assisting as they climbed.

Port Authority officials say that considerable numbers of people were evacuated within an hour, 30 minutes less than even their drills, and that several safety improvements made after the trade center was bombed in 1993, like a backup electricity line, played a critical role in smoothing the exodus. Then, even the stairwells had gone pitch black, lacking emergency lights.

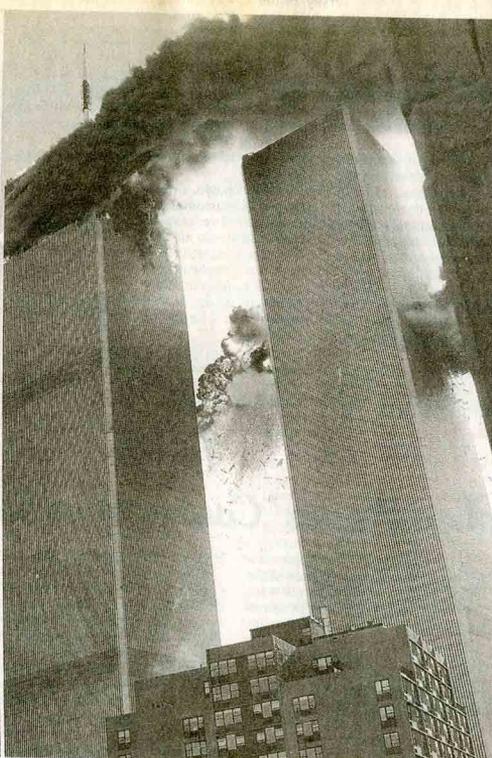
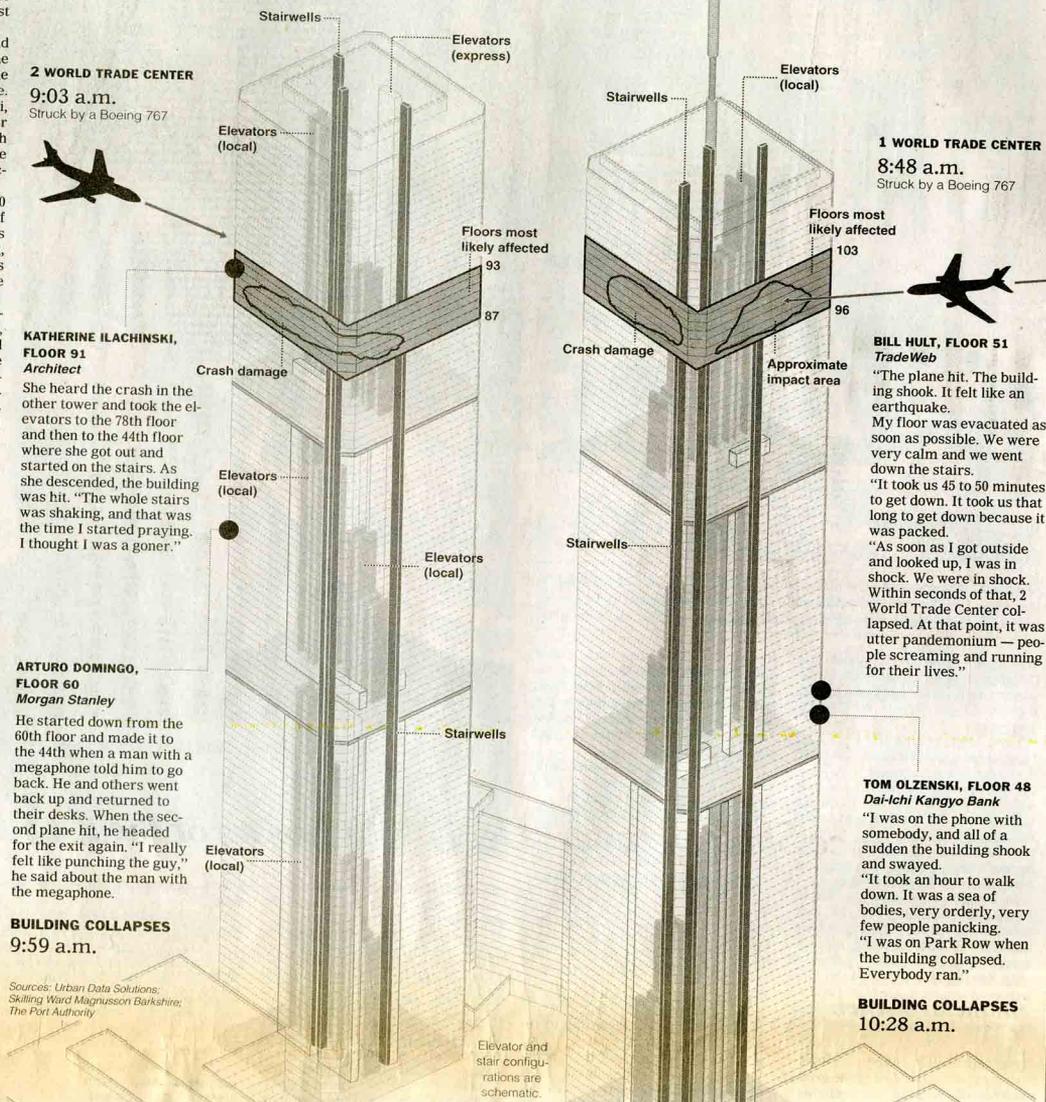
Yesterday, Ernesto L. Butcher, chief operating officer of the Port Authority, refused to discuss evacuation procedures at the World Trade Center. But other Port Authority executives said the towers were under the command of the trade center's new operator, Larry Silverstein.

Executives like Alan L. Reiss, the director of the World Trade Center, had been working on a transition team with Silverstein Properties that was to last for three months. But in recent weeks, agency executives said, Silverstein Properties asked Mr. Reiss to let it more fully operate everything from safety systems to tenant relations.

Mr. Silverstein would not comment yesterday on any aspect of the disaster. In response to questions concerning announcements made by security guards in the south tower advising tenants that it was safe to return to work, he issued a statement saying: "We are investigating this situation carefully. At this time, we do not know whether a statement

Getting Down and Getting Away

Many of those who escaped the towers described an orderly descent down long stairwells. Others described confusing signals from building officials.



The second jet hitting the south tower of the World Trade Center. Less than an hour later, the building crumbled to the street below.

was issued, or, if it was, who issued it."

At the north tower, the evacuation began after an explosion and rain of debris as low as the 88th floor, just below where the first jet slammed into the tower. Dorene Smith, a Port Authority executive assistant, had been standing at her desk there with a colleague when parts of the ceiling caved in.

"We're going to be fine," they told each other as they grabbed their

pocketbooks and moved through the rubble to the stairway.

Confusion reigned for a few moments, and she called home to say she was trapped. Then someone led the way to an open stairway, and she sped through the stairwell.

At the 78th floor, she saw a woman whose hair and clothing had been largely burned off. "I couldn't hold her, so I held a sweater around her waist and guided her down."

Several hundred others stepped

out of the way to let them pass, and they made it to the street in 15 minutes.

Lt. Andy Desperito of the Fire Department and four colleagues were among those heading the other way. About the eighth floor, they heard the heavy rumble of the south tower collapsing and were told to get out. But Lieutenant Desperito stopped to help other rescuers and told the others to go on.

Less than four minutes later, the building collapsed with Lieutenant Desperito inside. His body was pulled from the crater later in the day.

In the south tower, the choices for tenants had been less clear, and, as it turned out, there was less time available for them to make a choice, for it was the first to collapse.

Arthur Doscher, an Allstate insurance agent, rushed to get an employee in the bathroom after he saw debris fly past the 24th floor windows. "I wasn't going to take any chances, and when I banged on the door, he thought I was nuts," Mr. Doscher says.

Once outside, they stood guard to stop their secretary, who had not yet arrived, from going into the building.

When the 85th floor swayed, April Alberts, a paralegal, fled despite an announcement that a fire in the other tower had been contained and that those in her tower should go back to where they had been.

Some went back up.

Among the fortunate of those was Arturo Domingo of Morgan Stanley. The descent had been calm and orderly, much better than after the 1993 blast, he said. But when he reached the 44th floor, he said, a man with a megaphone told people there was no problem.

"His exact words were, 'Our building is secure. You can go back to your floor. If you're a little winded, you can get a drink of water or coffee in the cafeteria,'" said Mr. Domingo. He and a group of other Morgan Stanley employees rode an elevator back up to the 60th floor and returned to their desks. "How stupid were we," he says.

When the second plane smashed into his tower right above his floor, throwing a filing cabinet into his back, he headed for the exit again and passed the same man with the megaphone, now assuring people they would get out alive.

Others who went back up or simply stayed were not so lucky. On a

floor above where the plane hit, only a handful of workers had decided to leave before the building was struck, and dozens who stayed are believed to have perished.

Bill Saffran of Aon Corp., says his colleagues faithfully carried out the fire drills held every few months to plan their escape from the 103rd floor in the south tower. "They show us where the exit is, and you assume it goes down," he says.

Mr. Saffran was not at the trade center on Tuesday. But later, a woman who escaped told him that the plan developed a horrific problem. The designated exit stairwell came to a dead end on the 78th floor, where she and three other Aon employees were forced to exit into a lobby.

"There were tons of people," he said she told him. "The elevators were still running, but they were

A scene of carnage, calm and some confusion about what to do.

overloaded, and then the second plane hit. Many people were thrown to the floor, injured."

Mr. Saffran said only two of the four employees found the stairwell that continued down. Two did not. "One was badly injured," he said. "The other for some reason did not want to go down."

Those two, he says, are now among the missing and presumed dead.

Anthony G. Cracchiolo, a Port Authority executive, said he would have ignored the announcements made inside the south tower. "It may have been a reasonable thing to say," he said of the announcement encouraging people to stay put. "Nobody could have foreseen what happened. But personally, I would have evacuated anyway. The best thing would be out of the building."

For those who did get out, whatever evacuation plans the twin towers had ended hard at the front door, a fact acknowledged by Port Authority officials. "We don't have an evacuation plan for once you are in the streets," one senior official said.

JOYCE PURNICK

Metro Matters

In a Crisis,
The Giuliani
We Wanted

MARY CITARELLA had something to say, and though she couldn't quite believe that she was saying it, she did so without qualification. "I am not a supporter of Mayor Giuliani, but he was so elegant," the scenic artist said yesterday in Union Square Park as she visited a makeshift memorial. "I have newfound love for him, for what he said about how we are a multicultural city, we can't begin to single out cultures, harbor ill feelings. He sounded like a real leader. I didn't feel that way about President Bush. Did you hear him?"

New Yorkers like to say that they have a knack for picking the right leader for the right time. That has not always been so, but it has been sometimes: the city elected John V. Lindsay, and though his mayoralty was very flawed, he got us through the tumultuous 1960's without the kind of rioting that crippled other cities. Edward I. Koch was the city's choice to restore fiscal stability after its brush with bankruptcy. And now Rudolph W. Giuliani, in the last leg of his mayoralty, is the one leading the city back from a disaster of unspeakable magnitude. And he has impressed even critics with his effectiveness and, yes, sensitivity.

It's almost as if enduring the brashness, the shrillness and the impatience, even that silly Decency Commission and not-so-silly intolerance for the First Amendment was the price we had to pay to ensure that Mr. Giuliani would be in charge when terrorism assaulted his city.

The mayor is proving to be an effective leader because, as Michael D. Hess, the corporation counsel, noted yesterday, this is what the mayor excels at like no other. At managing in a time of crisis, let's face it, America, the mayor of New York trumps the president of the United States, who looks small and scripted to a lot of New Yorkers (and maybe non-New Yorkers) compared with Mr. Giuliani. And by the way, shouldn't the president have made it his business to plant his feet in New York City by now? Soon, the White House says; he doesn't want to disrupt rescue operations.

Mr. Giuliani has, of course, been nowhere but in the city, and he has been very visible, visiting the attack site, talking to the public. He seems to realize that New Yorkers need a symbol of stability, need to know someone is in control when everything is out of control. When that symbol is missing, the city feels it. It suffered through riots when policing broke down in the summer of 1991, and was hit with looting during the blackout of 1977, when Abraham D. Beame was mayor. Appearing ineffective, he was soon defeated.

MR. GIULIANI, not running for re-election because of term limits, would probably win a new term tomorrow. It's funny, but he's turned himself into precisely what the candidates who want to succeed him say they promise to be: the best of Giuliani without the worst.

Since the disaster on Tuesday, the defensiveness and combativeness that can make the mayor so very unattractive have disappeared. The public has seen a calm and honest Giuliani, even one not afraid to show emotion at the awful loss and terrible suffering as he encourages the city to come back to itself.

Leading in times of trouble is part cheerleading, part cajoling, part empathizing, and mayor has been playing all parts.

"We're going to rebuild," he promised at his morning briefing yesterday. "We're going to come out of this stronger than we were before. Emotionally stronger, politically stronger, economically stronger."

Later, he reported that there had been some ethnic provocations of people believed to be of Arab descent. Rather than lose his temper, as he ordinarily would have, he quietly said, "Nobody should attack anybody else. That's what we're dealing with, right now. We are dealing with insanity, with sick hatred."

Not everyone agreed with his timetable for getting the city to return to normal, if it can ever return to normal. Some teachers and parents said he was rushing to reopen the schools today, because many children are not emotionally ready.

The mayor also wanted the theaters, dark since Tuesday, to open last night, but they will instead tonight because crews couldn't get in to work, explained Gerald Schoenfeld, chairman of the Shubert Organization.

But if in a rush, the mayor had his reasons. Returning to normal "shows we are not afraid, shows confidence," he explained.

You can argue with his timing, his bravado, but not with his philosophy. It's hard to argue with anything he's done all week. That will change, no doubt. But for now, it's intriguing to watch the newly tone-perfect mayor, and to ponder how the last eight years might have been.

AFTER THE ATTACKS: Assessing the Damage



Brian Manning for The New York Times

The devastation of the attack on the World Trade Center struck many Wall Street firms based there. "It's an enormous tragedy for our community," said Marc Lackritz, president of the Securities Industry Association.

WALL STREET

Way Beyond Any Balance Sheet, Traders Deal With Losses of the Most Painful Kind

By PATRICK MCGEEHAN

Fred Alger founded a mutual fund business the year after John F. Kennedy was assassinated and ran it for more than three decades, through good markets and bad. Six years ago he handed the business over to his younger brother, David, and he has moved to Switzerland.

But David Alger, 57, who had been running the firm, Fred Alger Management, from its offices high in 1 World Trade Center, was missing and presumed dead yesterday. So were 37 others among the firm's 235 employees, including research analysts, managers and support staff members. So, at the age of 66, Fred Alger must try to piece together what is left of a company that manages \$16 billion for individual investors and institutions even as the markets have turned sour.

Wall Street employs about 200,000 people, enough to fill a good-size city. Yesterday, as many as a few thousand of them — no one could make a precise estimate — may have been missing. Left behind are colleagues still dazed by an attack in which they were at ground zero, and burdened with the once unimaginable task of caring for many victims' families and operating without so many valuable and trusted people.

"It's an enormous tragedy for our community," said Marc E. Lackritz, president of the Securities Industry Association. "We've got a couple firms that are still missing large numbers of people. Everyone I've talked to all day long is still trying to deal with the fate of some of their colleagues and friends at other firms."

At Marsh & McLennan, a financial services conglomerate, about 700 employees who worked in one of the two towers were still missing.

Keefe Bruyette & Woods, an investment bank with headquarters near the top of the south tower, was searching for 69 of its 172 employees from its offices on the 89th and 90th floors.

John G. Duffy, one of two chief executives at the firm, was not in Tuesday morning. But his son Chris, a trader, is missing, according to people close to the firm.

The opposite was true of the firm's other chief executive, Joseph Berry. He is among the missing. But his son Joseph Berry Jr., an investment banker, escaped. Some surviving members of the firm were in offices at a law firm in another building.

Two women who worked in the firm's research department narrow-

Thousands of workers are still missing in the financial district.

ly escaped after riding an elevator down to within five feet of the ground and being rescued by firefighters who pried open the doors, said Andrew M. Senchak, a director of the firm. But two analysts who had been in the elevator with them, Dean Eberling and Russell Keene, have not been seen since, Mr. Senchak said.

He said the firm had posted people outside several hospitals in hopes of finding the men. "We spend half our day grieving and we spend the other half of our day trying to figure out how to provide for the families," Mr. Senchak said. "We cry through both halves."

Morgan Stanley Dean Witter had more people in the World Trade Center than any other company. The firm's chief executive, Philip J. Purcell, tried to relieve anxiety by telling employees that the "vast majority" of its 3,500 employees in the center had been accounted for. But the firm would not say how many of the others were believed to have died.

"It is not a good story," he told employees in a companywide address yesterday, "but we think it's going to be much less bad than it appeared during the day yesterday and what you would have thought looking at the pictures."

Mr. Purcell said Morgan Stanley, like most other major securities firms, was operationally sound and ready to trade again when the stock and bond markets reopen. The mental and emotional health of the firm's employees would take more time to measure, a Morgan Stanley spokesman said.

Cantor Fitzgerald L.P. was one of the most devastated firms. Cantor, which plays an integral role in the trading of Treasury bonds, had accounted by late yesterday for only about 270 of approximately 1,000 employees in one of the towers. [Page C1.]

The Securities and Exchange Commission's Northeast regional office was destroyed when the 7 World Trade Center building collapsed. Commission officials said they believed that all 300 employees were evacuated unharmed but hundreds of investigations, like a broad inquiry into initial public sales of stock in the late 1990's, would be hampered by the loss of notes and files that were kept only in that building.

Some big law firms and other federal agencies also faced the loss of important records and documents. [Page C2.]

Everyone, it seemed, had a friend, family member, co-worker or competitor who had reason to be in the World Trade Center on any given

day. It was nearly impossible to find an employee of any major financial firm who was not wondering about the fate of someone, a business school classmate, a rival deal maker or a familiar voice at the other end of a trading line.

As executives and officials of Wall Street firms and the financial exchanges laid plans yesterday to return the financial markets to operation and to shift some of their workload out of Lower Manhattan, most of their employees were home trading information about people who worked in the two towers who either had or had not been accounted for.

After going to church, Walter Holder, who oversees a group of stock traders at Morgan Stanley, spent the morning checking up on his team members and, to his relief, found that they all had made it down from the 60th floor safely.

"I'm just thanking my lucky stars and counting my blessings," said Mr. Holder, 63.

Several other prominent companies had better news. OppenheimerFunds, Empire HealthChoice and the UnionBanCal Corporation said they had heard from all or nearly all of their employees who worked in the destroyed buildings.

Universally, officials on Wall Street were reluctant to discuss specifics of how they planned to recover

and get back to business, for fear of sounding insensitive.

Most of the trade center tenants have extensive contingency planning, said Rob Densen, director of corporate affairs for OppenheimerFunds, a mutual fund company that had 600 people in the complex, all of whom have been accounted for.

"It's not that we were smarter than anyone else, it's just that it had happened to us before," Mr. Densen said, referring to the 1993 bombing of the center.

OppenheimerFunds was preparing to move its traders and portfolio managers to a New Jersey center managed by Comdisco, which provides disaster recovery services. The actual computer files of the company's trading positions and customer accounts had been automatically backed up to a center in Denver.

Other OppenheimerFunds employees are working from home offices, connecting by e-mail and telephones. And some will soon move into other space controlled by the firm's parent, the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Comdisco said it had 29 companies around the country that had moved 2,500 employees into its centers. Typically, Comdisco's contracts allow these employees to stay at its site for six weeks, so there is a scramble on for more permanent

space.

For the second day, executives of Merrill Lynch, the world's largest brokerage firm, directed global operations from a "command center" in Lower Manhattan. Merrill's chairman, David H. Komansky, and other senior executives holed up there because Merrill's headquarters in the World Financial Center, across the street from the collapsed buildings, remained closed.

There was little business to transact in this country, with the stock and bond markets closed, but Merrill, like other major Wall Street firms, was trading in other markets around the world.

In an internal memo, Mr. Komansky told employees: "We have maintained normal operations in Asia and Europe and are implementing contingency plans to be prepared when the U.S. equity markets reopen. We are actively working with exchange and government officials to determine appropriate timing."

He also encouraged Merrill employees to be "proactive" with their customers. "Contact your clients, assure them that you are safe, that their assets are safe and secure at Merrill Lynch, and that our company remains financially strong with a high-quality and liquid balance sheet."

Merrill employs 68,000 people glob-

ally, with 9,000 of them in the two towers of the World Financial Center. With those two towers evacuated — and one seriously damaged — some of those 9,000 are working from their homes.

American Express, whose closed headquarters were also in the World Financial Center, had many of its employees work from home yesterday. A spokesman said the company would establish a temporary corporate headquarters, probably in another building it uses downtown, until it knows if and when it can return to its building. But like many companies, its main computer systems are in parts of the country with much lower rent than Wall Street.

Even as firms scramble to recover, the grim task of tracking down the missing continued.

Risk Waters Group, which is host to conferences on technology, had expected about 180 people from a cross section of companies Tuesday morning at Windows on the World, the restaurant that crowned the north tower. Among the scheduled speakers were executives from Merrill Lynch, UBS Warburg and Accenture, a big consulting firm.

Risk Waters Group said yesterday that it had been trying to determine the fates of the attendees. But it had no good news to offer.

THE CLEANUP

Challenges and Dangers in Disposing of Two Fallen Giants

By KIRK JOHNSON

New York's twin World Trade Center towers were considered a triumph of engineering and ambition as they rose in the late 1960's and early 70's. Cleaning up the vast mountain of debris at the 16-acre site, all that remains of the trade center's dream after a terrorist attack on Tuesday morning, presents a challenge no less daunting than the construction itself, engineers and environmental cleanup experts say.

The towers were built with a specific plan in mind and an orderly blueprint to follow. The cleanup will have no such easy road. The same vast aggregate of steel and concrete and glass and all the assorted paints, solvents, lubricants and insulating materials of modern office buildings are still there, but they lie in a chaotic, partly burned mound after the towers' catastrophic collapse.

The numbers can easily overwhelm: Strewn across Lower Manhattan, in shards and twisted piles and layers of ash, there is enough concrete to build a five-foot-wide sidewalk from New York City to Washington, D.C., enough steel to erect more than 20 Eiffel Towers, and the remnants of nearly 14 acres of glass. From the basic question of where to even put so much debris to the complex issues of chemical engineering — how the searing heat of a

jet-fuel fire may have altered the composition of the building's components — the complex aftermath of the disaster has barely begun.

"You might think of the Boston Tunnel in the vast quantities of dirt that are being hauled away or the large cavities that are being dug by the government for nuclear waste," said Eduardo Kausel, a professor of civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "But those are both big engineering projects that are well planned. No building this high has ever collapsed, so there really is no comparison."

There is also deep uncertainty about what sorts of environmental hazards may be contained in the rubble. Asbestos was reportedly used in the towers as insulating material for the steel beams. The trade center was among the first high-rise buildings to use a spray-on ceramic fire-proofing material instead, according to the National Council of Structural Engineers Associations, a trade group that has studied the original plans. But officials of the federal Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday that testing nonetheless showed elevated asbestos levels in the rubble, perhaps from flooring materials or other substances.

Some environmental cleanup experts said yesterday that the intense heat of the fires from the jet fuel that exploded in the buildings could have

Threats of asbestos, lead and the effects of incineration.

produced hazardous dioxins from the incineration of PCB's that are contained in things like light fixtures. Others said exactly the opposite: that the fires might have acted as a cleansing agent, so hot that they incinerated many compounds that might otherwise pose a threat to cleanup workers.

The E.P.A.'s administrator, Christie Whitman, said in a telephone interview from Washington that some chemicals that were of theoretical concern in the hours after the collapse, especially lead, which was legally used in paint in the years of the building's construction, had not been detected in quantities high enough to raise alarm. And she stressed that the asbestos levels, too, were a concern only for rescue workers and crew workers who will be involved day after day directly at the site, and not for residents nearby. She said her agency would monitor the area continually during the coming months.

Cleaning up the disaster site is only part of the work that remains. Buildings in the vicinity, many of

which date from early in the 20th century, will have to be tested for structural integrity. Building air-conditioning and heating systems will have to be cleaned and tested for such things as asbestos fibers.

Construction experts say that demand for specific kinds of labor needed for the cleanup will have an impact on the city's construction industry, taking some workers from existing projects, but probably also stimulating new building or renovation work as companies that were in the trade center look for new space.

"It's going to start with demolition and steel trades, the scaffolding companies, shoring companies — they'll be involved first," said Eli Zamek, a senior vice president for design and construction at Vornado Realty Trust, a major property owner and developer. "Then you'll need mechanical contractors for gas and plumbing lines, and then below-ground telecommunications — that is going to need to be fished out, repaired, replaced, got back into operation."

Where the debris from the towers will finally end up has not been decided, although Mrs. Whitman at the E.P.A. said that the Fresh Kills landfill in Staten Island, where disposal of the city's garbage ended early this year, might take most of it now.

ON THE WEB

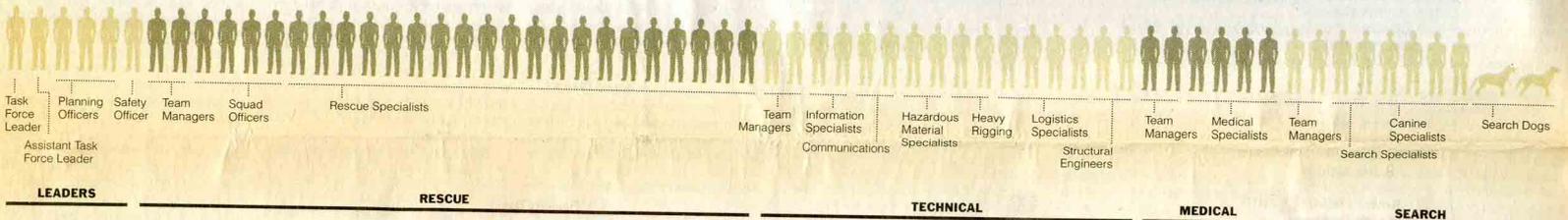
More information on the impact of the attack and a list of companies with offices in the World Trade Center will be available from The New York Times on the Web:

www.nytimes.com

AFTER THE ATTACKS: A Vast Recovery Operation



Rescue workers and medical personnel continued their efforts in the middle of a vast, nightmarish landscape on West Street yesterday. Many bodies and body parts were unearthed, and two people were rescued.



Search and Rescue

Eight Urban Search and Rescue units were sent to the scene from other states. Their makeup and their methods.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency



EXCAVATING To dig out victims, teams will use equipment like heavy machinery, jackhammers and shovels.



SUPPORT STRUCTURES Structural engineers help shore up rubble to prevent a collapse while specialists dig under and through debris.



HI-TECH EQUIPMENT Teams use sensitive listening devices to listen for survivors. Other specialists use air monitors to detect dangerous fumes.

THE SEARCH

Rescuers Find Few to Save as the Mountains of Rubble Yield Mostly Death and Despair

Continued From Page A1

firefighter from East Rutherford, N.J.

At least publicly, city and state officials would not attach any number to the estimated loss of life after two airplanes pierced the twin towers Tuesday morning, a terrorist attack that leveled the World Trade Center buildings.

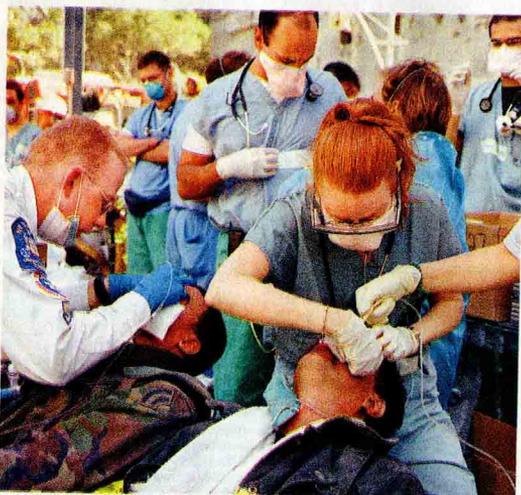
Instead, the aftermath was hinted at in the discussion of public-service employees missing and presumed dead: 350 New York City firefighters, including senior officers and entire squads; 40 New York City police officers; as many as 200 employees of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey as well as at least 30 Port Authority police officers.

Of the thousands presumed dead, only 82 bodies had been recovered by last night, in a search-and-rescue effort that never seemed to be beyond the reach of danger.

Yesterday afternoon, rescue workers scrambled — again — as a remnant of the south tower crumbled, scattering debris. Hundreds of people sought cover behind cars and walls. Then, a short while later, they returned to their grim task.

Magnifying the horror of that task were the reports trickling back to the rest of the world from a restricted and still-dangerous location in the western part of Lower Manhattan, rechristened Ground Zero. Of the 110-story twin towers now collapsed like stacks of steel pancakes. Of social workers with no one to comfort, and surgeons with no one to save, while surgical masks and shoes, gym bags and underwear, littered the ground. Documents that once seemed vital to commerce fluttered in the air.

At some point early yesterday morning — when breaks in the smoky billows revealed a crescent



An attending vascular surgeon from Beth Israel Medical Center took this photograph yesterday of victims at the disaster scene.

moon — a body was pulled from the rubble, and firefighters rushed forward to see if a colleague had been found. It was a man whom no one recognized, wearing a white shirt, black pants and a wedding ring.

Some of the firefighters cried as they eased the corpse into a body bag and carried it away. "He was married, man," was all that one could say. "He was married."

Such displays of emotion were few; the breadth of the tragedy seemed so mind-numbing that many officials did not even attempt to mask the cold details. When asked yesterday to describe the kinds of

injuries being seen among the victims brought to Bellevue Hospital Center, Dr. Robert Hessler said: "The sort of injuries you expect when billions of tons of rubble fall from the sky on top of people."

And James Vaughn, a New York state trooper in charge of a cadaver-sniffing German shepherd named Garo, explained that the crime scene was almost too much for the dog. "There's so much scent it kind of overwhelms him," Trooper Vaughn said, as the dog lapped water from a bowl during a break. "Basically, what he's doing is smelling flesh in the air, and it's just coming out of the

cracks. It's everywhere."

But if a dog smelled flesh, people sensed hope that victims were still alive, no matter how unlikely it seemed. Throughout the day came reports, shared at one point by Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani, that rescue workers were in communication with trapped victims, and that cell phone calls were being placed from somewhere beneath the small mountains of steel and concrete.

Climbing down from a hill of debris, Matt Cody, a New York City firefighter, described how he had inched his way through crawl spaces and tunnels, hunting for survivors but finding only human remains, including those of a pregnant woman. But he said that the memory of friends killed on Tuesday — Firefighter Danny Suhr, crushed by a falling body, and Timothy Stackpole, just recovered from injuries incurred at another fire — pushed him to keep digging.

"I played football with Danny; I trained with him," Mr. Cody said, his face wet with perspiration, his uniform gray with soot. "I can't tell you how horrible it feels."

The mayor and others seemed to be counting on the likes of Matt Cody. "That's why you've got to keep focusing on how many people can we save," Mr. Giuliani said yesterday morning. "We know we've lost a lot of people. Now we've got to focus on how many we can save." After that, the city can focus on rebuilding, he said. "It's going to be a beautiful place again."

A return to urban grandeur seemed such a foreign concept in a place where thick dust darkened the day, and floodlights gave night an eerie brightness. Even the wind caused problems: one minute it was carrying the ash and dust eastward to Brooklyn; the next it was blowing west to sting the eyes, inflame the throat, and force officials to repositi-

tion their rescue operations.

It seemed that Lower Manhattan's world-famous skyline was now reflected only on the arm patches of the city's rescue workers.

Through Tuesday night and into yesterday morning, rescue-and-recovery workers dug, police officers guarded and medics waited, playing their frustrating roles on a stage blanketed in ash and flecked with bits of color. Red here for the flattened truck from Rescue 1; blue there for a shard of a police car; orange everywhere, for the body bags. And there were signs of red-white-and-blue patriotism everywhere, including the silhouette of an American flag drawn in the dust of a nearby window.

Whatever chaos existed was controlled. Volunteers helped themselves to Burger King hamburger buns, Starbucks biscotti, and any other food they could find in restaurants with shattered glass facades. Firefighters hosed down the elegant lobby of the American Express building on Vesey Street to wash away the dust permeating what had become an emergency trauma center.

There were volunteers everywhere, arguably more than were needed. There was Michael Brennan, an employee of Verizon, hoping to re-establish cell phone communication with any buried survivors.

No one called, reinforcing the sense of quiet acknowledgment that the frantic activity in Lower Manhattan was more a recovery operation than it was a rescue effort. The greatest single clue: no patients in all those emergency triage centers. "We've all got surgical training," one volunteer, Dr. James Snyder, said early yesterday morning. "But the most we've done is give eyedrops to firemen."

In the hours before yesterday's dawn, hope gave way to fatigue, and anger. Firefighters sipped from bot-

les of water and stared through the ash masking their faces. Across West Street there sat abandoned and mangled vehicles, including one of the city's rescue trucks. "Fontana. Garvey. Lt. Espo," someone had written on the dust covering one of its windows. "We love you guys."

Every few minutes another band of firefighters would come in from the battle, with little to say. "It's all solid," said Joseph McCormick, a firefighter from North Massapequa, after hours of futile excavation. "People are crushed underneath — not trapped."

But at 7:45 A.M., with hot smoke rising from pockets in the rubble and dump trucks carting away load after load of debris, there came encouraging word. John McLoughlin, a Port Authority police officer and the father of four, had been pulled from the rubble after having spent nearly a day buried in darkness. Rescue workers hustled him through an honor guard of colleagues to a waiting ambulance. A throaty cheer went up, as much for the resurrection of hope as for the resurrection of a human being.

"He was talking to us," Richard Doerler, a Nassau County police officer, later recalled. "He knew his name, where he lived, how many kids he had."

But it was not until shortly after noon that a second survivor had been found: a woman who had been trapped in the rubble of a collapsed pedestrian bridge that had also crushed firefighters and fire trucks.

The eyes of Joe Lashendock, an ironworker, had tears in his eyes as he recalled assisting in the rescue of the young woman with her hair in braids. "We said, 'We're going to get you out of here,'" he said. "She just looked at us."

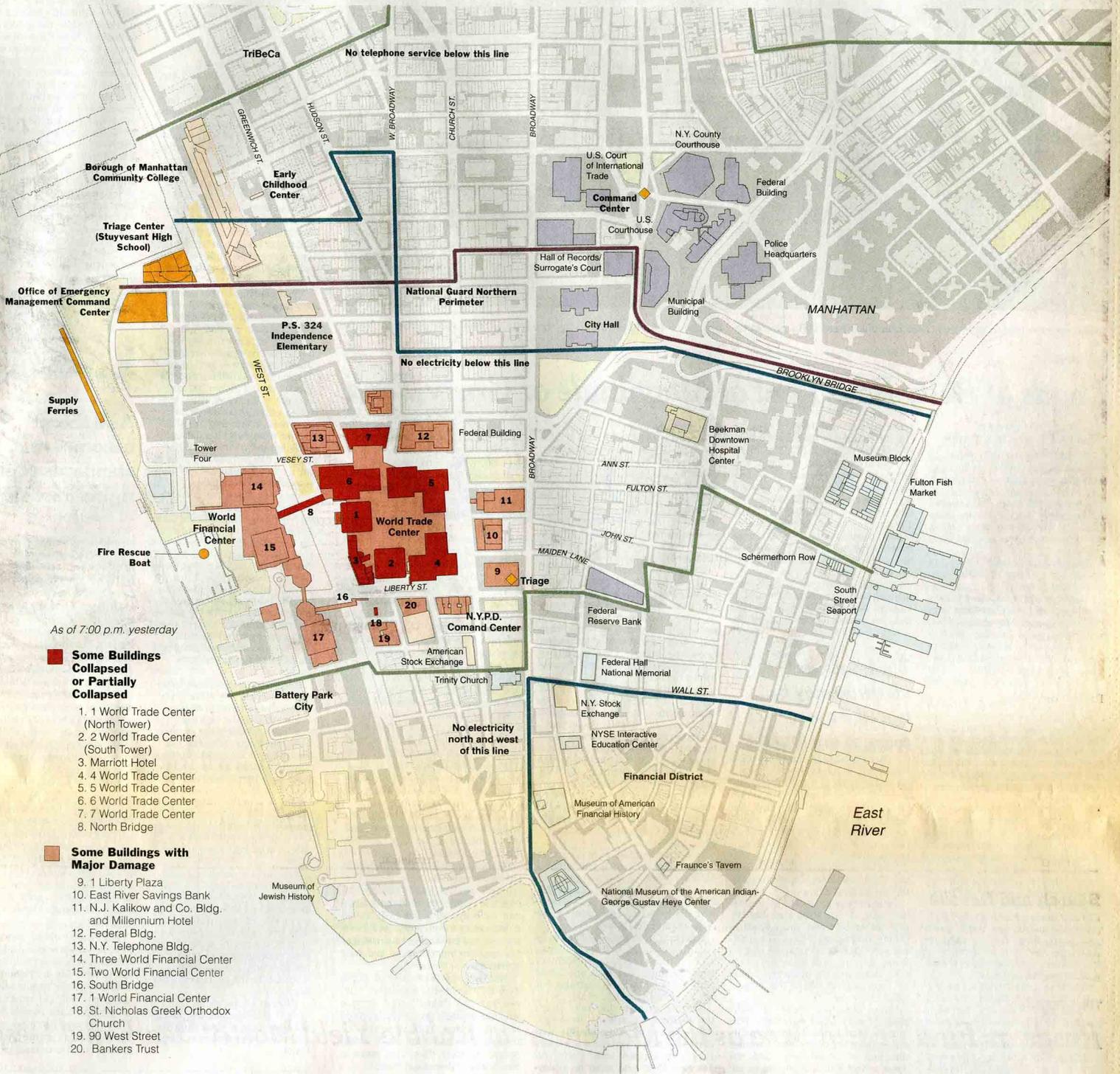
Through late afternoon and into the evening, a numbing, mechanical feel overtook Ground Zero. Large

The New York Times

AFTER THE ATTACKS: Desperate Hours, Faint Hopes

Reclaiming Lower Manhattan

The number of deaths was still unclear yesterday, as rescue workers struggled with unstable buildings and fires that continued to burn. Below is a look at what is known of the damage in the area and the rescue operations underway.



dump trucks with twisted bits of metal jutting awkwardly from their beds lumbered off toward the recently closed Fresh Kills landfill in Staten Island. Mayor Giuliani later explained that the Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be examining the debris for evidence of what appeared to be a monumental crime of terrorism.

Shouts punctuated the air, but never offering anything more hopeful than "I need a body bag here!" and "Get me some oxygen!"

Rescue workers grumbled among themselves about the direction of the recovery effort, saying less time should be spent on where the twin towers collapsed, and more on the periphery, where there would be better chance of finding someone alive. Many of them watched in states of helplessness, as though realizing for the first time where they were and what they were doing.

At one of the makeshift emergency centers, exhausted police officers and firefighters lay on cots, arms shielding their eyes. "We have seen no survivors," police Lt. Grant Simmons, a supervisor, explained. "There are rescue workers with eye infections, but nothing else."

Last night, as Mr. Giuliani led a group of politicians south on Greenwich Street toward Ground Zero, a woman named Anita Deblaze stepped forward and begged the mayor for help in finding her 44-year-old son, James. He put his arm around her and sought to reassure her, saying that the search for survivors was continuing.

Mrs. Deblaze gave the mayor her number, just in case. And as she walked away, the mother said: "My son is at the bottom of that pile."

ALIVE

Entombed for a Day, Then Found

By DEXTER FILKINS

For a brief moment yesterday morning, amid the suffering that engulfed the World Trade Center, a cheer rang down the ruined streets. It happened when Sgt. John McLoughlin, a 21-year veteran of the Port Authority police, was pulled alive from the mountains of rubble, having survived for nearly 24 hours after the south tower collapsed around him.

Sergeant McLoughlin, whom colleagues described as a skilled rescue worker, was helping to secure the World Trade Center when the two towers came crashing to the ground. He crumpled, too, into a tiny crawl space beneath the rubble, where he was pinned down for nearly 24 hours.

When rescue workers finally plucked Sergeant McLoughlin from the ruins yesterday at 7:45 a.m., the crowd around him allowed themselves a moment of exultation.

"It's wonderful," Battalion Chief Gary Connelly said. "None of us can imagine how he survived."

Last night, Sergeant McLoughlin was at Bellevue Hospital Center. Rescue workers said his legs were broken, but that he otherwise seemed fine.

The rescue began about 8 p.m. Tuesday, when teams first thought they heard a human sound coming from deep inside the ruins. It almost seemed too good to be true.

But the rescuers kept digging after the sounds, eventually slipping a two-way microphone into Sergeant

McLoughlin's air chamber to confirm he was there. Chief Connelly said they all learned a bit about him while talking to him to try to keep his mind off the pain.

"He's got four kids, and his name is John, and he is a tough dude," Chief Connelly said.

Coworkers said that eight years ago, Sergeant McLoughlin conducted a dramatic rescue during the first trade center bombing. They said that he dived into a gaping hole caused by an explosion to shield others from the impact of the blast.

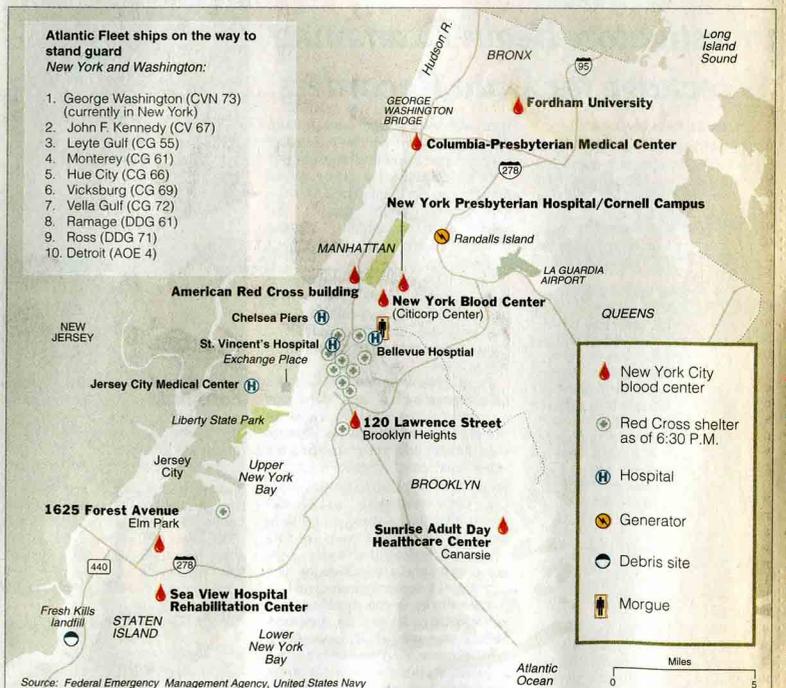
No one knows how Sergeant McLoughlin survived Tuesday's collapse, or even where he was when the buildings fell. His colleagues said he was probably outside the south tower when it came down, but a battalion chief at the rescue said that Sergeant McLoughlin was on the 82nd floor of the building when it came down.

He was covered by about 40 feet of rubble, his legs were pinned and he was entangled in the metal cables that bind cement, rescue workers said. The rescuers formed a human chain above him, passing instruments up and down the line.

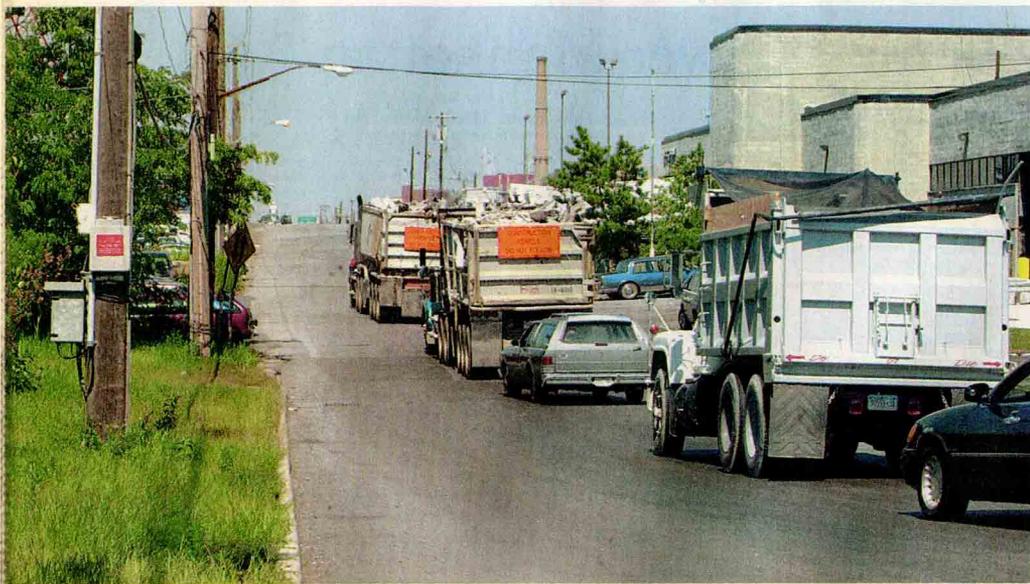
When they finally reached him, they injected him with morphine and carted him to safety.

The cheer rose and fell, but the moment of jubilation passed quickly, and the work continued in the ruins.

"It's great," Chief Connelly said, "but it's overshadowed by the bigger picture."



AFTER THE ATTACKS: Difficult Tasks Ahead



Mary DiBlase Blach for The New York Times

Trucks carry debris to the Fresh Kills Landfill, where F.B.I. agents use small front-end loaders to drag through the rubble and sort it by hand.

THE MORGUE

Loads of Body Bags Hint at Magnitude of Grisly Task

By JIM DWYER
and LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

The police sealed the streets to most traffic, but the man in the tractor-trailer leaned out his cab window yesterday afternoon, shipping papers in hand. His cargo was needed by the people working in the New York City medical examiner's office just across 30th Street, at 520 First Avenue.

"Body bags," he said, by way of explanation. "Four hundred and twenty-four cartons."

Asked how many were in a carton, he shrugged. It turned out there were 5,088 bags in the shipment; 900 had been delivered on Tuesday, the day of the attack. An additional 5,000 are due to arrive today, according to the medical examiner's office.

The police cleared a path and waved him through.

No one knows yet how many of those 11,000 bags will ultimately be needed for casualties of the World Trade Center attack. They are just one testament to the scale of this week's catastrophe and to the tasks now facing medical investigators.

A convoy of 10 refrigerated tractor-trailers that arrived from New Jersey yesterday afternoon was parked along Second Avenue from 30th Street to 32nd Street, providing space to store about 1,000 bodies. At dawn yesterday, a barge carrying pallets of ice tied up at a pier in Lower Manhattan. The ice will help preserve remains as they are recovered from the rubble.

From mass shipments of body bags to the microscopic inspection of body parts, New York is about to undertake the largest number of post-mortem examinations in the annals of forensic medicine.

"The first step is, 'Who are you?'" said Dr. Charles S. Hirsch, the medical examiner. Yet even that could prove to be a step too far in many cases; so many victims suffered massive injuries that the most sophisticated DNA testing may not be able to identify everyone, forensic

scientists said yesterday. If the remains of the plane victims are recovered, the medical examiner's office may be able to identify the hijackers, who are presumed to have died with the innocent. Investigators hope to collect personal items the culprits left behind in their homes or hotel rooms — hairbrushes, washcloths, dirty clothing — that may contain traces of DNA. These could be matched with unidentified remains.

The far more sweeping task, though, is the identification of the victims. To prepare for mass casualties, the medical examiner's office

The hijackers' identities may be traced if their remains are found.

takes part in drills based on simulated plane crashes and attacks with biological weapons. But no one planned for two of the tallest buildings in the world being destroyed by two commercial jet airliners crashing into them.

"We've never practiced for this," said Ellen Borakove, a spokeswoman for the medical examiner.

To aid in the gruesome identification task, Dr. Hirsch's staff has begun asking relatives and friends to fill out seven-page forms. The questions are part of a standard federal form, but they are hauntingly specific. What was the blood type? Was he circumcised? Were the fingers tobacco-stained?

Other questions focus on hair, clothing and jewelry. Any wigs? Was it a Fu Manchu beard or a handlebar mustache? Were the earlobes attached or unattached? Did she wear a ring with a marquise or ba-

guette stone?

The answers could provide critical clues for identifying a charred body, even a limb. To capture this vast universe of personal details, Dr. Hirsch's staff will use a computer program supplied by the Disaster Mortuary Organized Response, a branch of the United States Public Health Service. The federal government is also sending three teams of medical examiners to help.

Such examinations have both sacred and secular purposes. The remains, of course, are precious to family members, if for no other reason than to confirm the death of a missing loved one. The bodies may also serve as a kind of crime scene, revealing, for instance, if anyone on the hijacked airplane was injured before the crash.

And in civil litigation, the length of suffering endured before death is often a critical factor in the amount of a financial settlement or award.

Among the many unknowns in the terrorist attack on Tuesday is how many bodies were consumed beyond any hope of recognition. Jet fuel burns at about 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit, depending on circumstances, or about 200 degrees cooler than some house fires. Crematoriums heat the body to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes.

If a body burned at a very high temperature for only a few minutes before falling, tissue, hair and the pulp in teeth might still be useful for identification, said Dr. Michael Baden, the forensic pathologist for the New York State Police.

A form of DNA testing has already identified several victims of the attack: New York City firefighters whose helmets and face and limbs were burned beyond recognition but whose torsos were left intact.

Another grim reality may shape the medical examiner's investigation: dozens of dump trucks that carried debris away from the scene may also contain body parts. All Tuesday night and most of yester-

day, trucks rolled into a check station at the Fresh Kills Landfill, which was the city's main garbage dump until it was shut early this year.

Once the World Trade Center debris has been weighed, it is being taken to a remote area in the southwest section of the 3,000-acre site. F.B.I. agents, using small front-end loaders, are dragging through the rubble, then sorting it by hand.

Yesterday afternoon, two medical vehicles, including one carrying bags of ice, were seen leaving the landfill. They, too, would be waved along to 30th Street.

By late afternoon, a few vans from funeral homes had arrived there, for those families whose searches had come to an end. A driver from the Sinatra Funeral Home in Yonkers said he had been contacted in the morning to pick up a woman's body.

Wearing powder-blue smocks over their uniforms, police officers left the morgue to take a water or cigarette break on 30th Street. Across from the medical examiner's office, the missing-Persons bureau of the Police Department has set up a post to meet with families searching for someone. Some people brought photographs. The detectives asked them to fill out the seven-page form on identifying details.

One group walked past the medical examiner's office carrying a firefighter's bunker gear: the turnout coat, the classic leather helmet and a pair of boots with the cuffs rolled down, ready for stepping into. They seemed to be a family — a younger woman, two older men — and they stared into the distance.

Just beyond their line of sight, Tom Roy stood with a group of drivers from the United Parcel Service who had brought the 10 refrigerated trailers to New York yesterday afternoon. "We had them ready within hours," he said. "We have ready in New Jersey, if we need them."

CLYDE HABERMAN/NYC

Diallo, Terrorism And Safety vs. Liberty

ODD as it may seem, Amadou Diallo came to mind yesterday as New York sifted through the physical and emotional rubble of the World Trade Center nightmare.

It wasn't so much the terrible way that Mr. Diallo was killed, in a burst of 41 bullets fired by four nervous, and arguably ill-trained, police officers. What came to mind was a related issue that his death in 1999 came to crystallize.

In the name of law and order, how much license do we give the police to stop and question citizens whose sole "crime" is to have been standing on the street or, as in the Diallo case, in the vestibules of their apartment buildings? Hand in hand with this issue is racial profiling and all the emotional levers that the phrase pulls.

What does any of that have to do with the worst terrorist attack in American history? Simply this: It is quite possible that America will have to decide, and fairly soon, how much license it wants to give law enforcement agencies to stop ordinary people at airports and border crossings, to question them at perhaps irritating length about where they have been, where they are heading and what they intend to do once they get where they're going. It would probably surprise no one if ethnic profiling enters the equation to some degree.

The prevailing ethic, certainly in post-Diallo New York City, is that profiling on the basis of race, religion, ethnic background and so on is inherently evil. Try to find a mayoral candidate who doesn't practically equate it with original sin. It seems pretty clear that the political scales have tipped in the last few years in favor of civil libertarians who say that the police have to explain themselves a good deal more than they once did if they are to continue stopping people on the street and frisking them.

But it is sometimes easy to forget, in the safer city of the Giuliani era, how traumatized New Yorkers were by crime a decade ago, when 2,000 or more people were murdered each year. For many, they were victims of terrorism in another guise. And they were more than prepared to toss the Constitution to the wind if it meant clearing the streets of the crack dealers and gun-toting gang bangers whose bullets were flying through apartment windows and killing babies in their cribs.

Now that the number of murders has been reduced to a less frightening 600 or 650 a year — thanks in part, many experts on police matters say, to stop-and-frisk strategies that removed a lot of guns from the streets — the New York pendulum has swung the other way, toward greater emphasis on the civil-libertarian arguments.

"We have never thrown out civil liberties altogether, but the balance line moves," said Fred Siegel, a history professor at Cooper Union.

Arguably, one of Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani's political failings was that he had a blind spot in this regard, and did not see the line move as New Yorkers were finally able to exhale, in good measure because of his crime-fighting policies. But if that is so, then the fundamentalist civil libertarians — those who, for example, fought metal detectors in public places as an invasion of privacy — may now be the ones with a blind spot.

New Yorkers, not to mention other Americans, may be ready to accept intrusive law enforcement tactics — and, yes, possibly with elements of profiling attached — that they would have deemed repugnant just two days ago, before the World Trade Center collapsed and bodies fell from the sky.

"THIS raises a whole question about what the trade-offs are going to be," acknowledged Ruth W. Messinger, who lost to Mr. Giuliani in the 1997 mayoral election and who joined the protests against

As a threat becomes real, standards of civil rights may shift.

his policies after the Diallo killing. "We've been so isolated from this," she said, referring to the terrorism that has caused America's knees to buckle.

To the extent that politics and policy cannot be entirely separated from the personalities of our leaders, Mr. Giuliani has demonstrated anew in this crisis what a dominant force he is, and how he is likely to remain so as his days in office dwindle down. He has displayed, most New Yorkers would probably agree, perfect pitch these last few days. He has been decisive, dignified and yet obviously brokenhearted over the enormous loss of life.

This is a man who in 1994 gave a speech on the unwritten compact that he believes exists between the governed and the political figures who guide them. "Freedom is about authority," Mr. Giuliani said then. "Freedom is about the willingness of every single human being to cede to lawful authority a great deal of discretion about what you do and how you do it."

That speech has often been cited by critics as proof that the mayor is at heart an authoritarian. Maybe they are right. But as a wounded New York mourns its unburied dead, and turns to its mayor for solace, those words from 1994 may find more understanding ears than the civil libertarians could have imagined.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CRASH

Investigators Begin Examining Wreckage for Data Recorders

By JERE LONGMAN

SHANKSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 12 — Dozens of investigators began today what they said would be a long, arduous effort to reconstruct the final minutes of United Flight 93, which was hijacked on Tuesday morning and crashed into an open field in this mountainous rural region of western Pennsylvania.

Eighty federal and state law enforcement officials began mapping the wreckage site, searching for the voice and flight data recorders and for human remains, personal effects and jet parts. Investigators worked to establish a grid of the debris field, placing flags alongside shattered items that might serve as evidence to explain the plane's fatal descent.

A large crater caused by the impact could be seen from a bluff above the wreckage. Smoke rose from the nearby tree line, where the jetliner's tires were still burning, law enforcement officials said.

Investigators said there were thousands of pieces of tiny debris. The largest piece they have found is part of one of the Boeing 737's two engines.

The Somerset County coroner, Wallace Miller, said a team of forensic scientists — archaeologists, anthropologists and odontologists — would use DNA testing and radiology to identify the remains of the 45 victims.

Collecting evidence could take

three to five weeks, said Roland Corvington, the Federal Bureau of Investigation agent in charge of what is being considered a crime scene. Mr. Corvington emphasized that the investigation would respect the "sanctity of the remains," a view echoed by other law enforcement officials.

"I can't overstate how methodical and painstaking this process will be," he said at a news conference.

A three-mile perimeter has been established around the debris field, officials said.

Some law enforcement officials have expressed hope that of the four hijacked planes that crashed on Tuesday, United Flight 93 might provide the best hope for recovering the voice and data recorders. United States Representative John P. Murtha, who represents the district where the plane crashed, told reporters that investigators "were not confident" of finding the devices. But Mr. Corvington said he thought such a statement was premature.

The devices' signal beacons have not been detected, F.B.I. agents said, adding that such devices might be less helpful on land than with a crash into water. Bill Crowley, an F.B.I. special agent, said law enforcement officials should know in the next few days what their chances of recovering them will be.



Reuters

Investigators yesterday began looking through the debris of the hijacked United Airlines jetliner that crashed into a field in western Pennsylvania.

AFTER THE ATTACKS: New Yorkers in Crisis

THE FIREFIGHTERS

Department's Cruel Toll: 350 Comrades

By KEVIN FLYNN

They are trained to rush toward disasters, even as others are running away, and so death, in the minds of many New York City firefighters, is a regrettable, but at times unavoidable, part of their difficult job.

But this? Ladder Company 132 and Ladder Company 105 and Engine Company 33 are missing in action.

So are all five of the elite Rescue Companies that serve the city.

So are all the members of 30 other fire companies that responded to the terrorist attack at the World Trade Center and found themselves caught in the collapse of buildings as they headed up stairwells and through hallways to rescue people.

A total of 350 firefighters, nearly 30 times the number ever lost before by the department in a single event, is missing or dead, officials said yesterday.

Five of the department's most senior officials, including the chief who specialized in directing rescues from collapses of this sort, are also missing or dead, as are a dozen battalion chiefs. At least 10 fire trucks were buried in the rubble.

The wives of some of the missing firefighters have appeared at fire-house doors to see if anyone can help find their husbands.

"I keep looking at the list of people that are missing," Fire Commissioner Thomas Von Essen said at the scene. "I don't want to talk about all the names. Just a phenomenal group of people. The best of the department. The best Rescue guys are missing. The Squad guys are missing. Terrific units all around here. It's just phenomenal. It's just unbelievable to me. I don't know."

The physical and emotional toll on the Fire Department could be seen yesterday in the strain on Mr. Von Essen's face, in the halting speech of firefighters as they discussed dead colleagues and in the steps the department was taking to ensure that the injured agency, with 11,500 uniformed firefighters, would still be able to provide fire protection for the rest of the city.

With more than 400 firefighters devoted to searching the wreckage, officials said resources were stretched thin and they were sending one ladder truck and one engine to initial reports of fires, instead of the normal two. Response times, they said, will also probably be slower in spots.

But no place has been left uncovered, officials said. Fire companies from Long Island, New Jersey and Connecticut, among other places, had arrived to help. "There were Jersey units in a bunch of places in Brooklyn," said Frank Ancona, a retired firefighter who was helping staff Ladder Company 113 in Brooklyn. Volunteers from Sayreville, N.J., had ridden with him on Tuesday night, he said.

Shaken firefighters and officers spent much of the day searching through the rubble for lost colleagues, mourning and rearranging

Firefighter Losses

WORST U.S. FIRES IN TERMS OF FIREFIGHTERS KILLED

April 1947 27 killed following fires and ammonium nitrate explosions aboard two ships docked at Texas City, Tex.

Dec. 1910 21 killed at a stockyard and cold storage warehouse in Chicago.

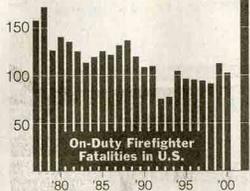
July 1956 19 killed at the Shamrock Oil and Gas Corp. refinery in Sun Ray, Tex.

July 1953 15 killed in a wildfire in the Mendocino National Forest in California.

July 6, 1994 14 killed in a wildfire on South Canyon Mountain near Glenwood Springs, Colo.

Estimated number of firefighters missing in Tuesday's attack in New York.

It is more than double the entire annual fatalities for firemen nationwide since at least 1977.



Sources: United States Fire Administration, FEMA, New York Fire Department, Associated Press

The New York Times

responsibilities as they attempted to deal with the loss of so many senior people. The work served an important purpose even if very few people were found to have survived, officials said, because it helped some of the firefighters move past the horrors of the previous day, when they watched so many get hurt and were then prevented by unstable buildings from embarking on a vigorous search.

"The fireman are glad to be in there digging," said Francis X. Grib-

'Keep praying. He's a big guy. Maybe he is in there somewhere.'

bon, a department spokesman. "They were anxious to go."

Officials have estimated that as many as 400 firefighters were at the scene, including several hundred inside the buildings, when the first of the towers fell around 10 a.m. Some have stories of fortunate escapes just before the buildings collapsed. But far more prevalent are disturbing accounts, such as the death of a department chaplain, the Rev. Mychal Judge, who was giving the last rites to a firefighter who had been injured by a falling body when both were swallowed by cascading rubble.

One of those feared lost in the debris was Capt. Timothy Stackpole, who had returned to full duty several months ago after recovering from severe burns he suffered in a fire in 1998. He was off duty when he heard about the terrorist attack but had gone to the Trade Center to help, officials said.

At Engine Company 1 in Manhattan, firefighters recalled how they

got out of the north tower when they were told the south tower had just collapsed. Their lieutenant, Andy Desperito, told them to get out, while he stopped to help someone. Several minutes later, they were on the street, when the north tower fell. Lieutenant Desperito's body was recovered later in the day.

Among those caught in the second collapse were three of the department's most senior officials, William Feehan, the first deputy commissioner, Peter Ganci, the chief of department, and Raymond Downey, the chief of special operations, who were directing rescue operations from a command post near Vesey and West Streets. Chief Downey is still missing, as are Chiefs Gerard Barbara and Donald Burns, two of the department's highest-ranking supervisors. The bodies of Commissioner Feehan and Chief Ganci have been recovered.

Commissioner Feehan and Chief Ganci had each served the department for more than three decades. Chief Downey had led the New York team that helped search for survivors after the 1995 terrorist bombing in Oklahoma City.

Mr. Von Essen, after recounting these losses and others on Tuesday night, said, "The Fire Department will recover, but I don't know how."

Families of dead or missing firefighters were being offered counseling services, officials said, and the department has set up special phone lines for those who have not been able to find a member of the department.

Friends, meanwhile, were doing their best to console families. In Breezy Point, Queens, residents said that 10 firefighters from there were either missing or dead and that so many people showed up for a special Mass at St. Thomas More Church on Tuesday night that the priest ran out of communion wafers.



The rescue effort was complicated for firefighters yesterday, who as they searched through the rubble were also seeking 350 colleagues. Roughly three dozen fire companies were missing in action.

On Long Island, William McLaughlin, a former secretary of the Uniformed Firefighters Association, said: "I have heard that some people are dead. But how do you say that if they are still listed as missing. So you just say: 'Keep praying. He's a big guy. Maybe he is in there somewhere.'"

Occasionally, there was good news, as there was yesterday when M. J. Magbanua, after a journey that took her to two firehouses, found her friend, firefighter Daniel Murray, of Squad 18, injured but safe at a firehouse on Lafayette Street.

"I feel guilty sitting here," he told her.

"No, you were out there," she reminded him.

In 1966, when the department suffered what had been its biggest loss of life, 10 of the 12 firefighters killed in a fire on East 23rd Street were buried after a joint funeral Mass at

St. Patrick's Cathedral. The logistics this time for the department, which usually helps arrange large, ceremonial funerals, is more daunting, although there was some talk yesterday of a possible memorial service at a large arena, like Madison Square Garden.

Some friends of firefighters have already built a makeshift memorial to their sacrifice out of a damaged truck used by Ladder Company 24 in Manhattan. It was parked yesterday, outside the firehouse on East 31st Street, decorated with floral bouquets and an American flag that flew from its upraised ladder. In the soft gray soot that coated the truck when the buildings fell, friends had written farewells to four people from the firehouse who have not been found.

Steve Wojciechowski, a firefighter at Ladder 24, said the truck would probably be pressed back into service soon, however. Too many other

trucks had suffered more serious damage, he said.

Short-term manpower shortages were being addressed, officials said, by having firefighters work extra shifts and by making use of many volunteers. Lieut. Tim Carr said he had driven 10 hours through the night with two of his colleagues from a 23-member force in the small town of Nelsonville, Ohio. They stood outside the Police Academy at 10:30 a.m. looking for work.

Despite the acts of concern, many firefighters still seemed to be reeling from the magnitude of their losses. Firefighter Paul Mendoza said his unit, Rescue Company 4, in Queens, had just gotten over the deaths of two men in a fire on Father's Day. Now everyone from the unit who had worked Tuesday morning was missing or dead.

"We may never get over this," he said.

CHARITY

How to Help The Neediest Of Cases

By AARON DONOVAN

The New York Times Company announced yesterday that it had begun a special campaign to raise money for the victims of the attack on the World Trade Center.

In the wake of the attack, blood banks in the city have been swamped, and many people have expressed a desire to help by giving money.

This special campaign is intended to help families of the victims, said Jack Rosenthal, president of The New York Times Company Foundation, which created the fund and each year runs an appeal for The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund, a charity that provides money to seven social service agencies in the city.

"For 90 years, The New York Times has conducted an annual Neediest Cases campaign to relieve desperate need among the poor," Mr. Rosenthal said. "Here suddenly is an unprecedented calamity that creates desperate need among a large number of people and we thought it only appropriate to do what we could to help relieve that need."

That need comes in many forms. In some cases, parents have been killed. The first concern of the Children's Aid Society, which provides poverty relief and foster care for children in New York City, is finding children who have been made orphans by the attack and getting temporary care for them, said Philip Coltoff, executive director of the agency. "There are children out there who have been left parentless," Mr. Coltoff said. "Particularly those children who just had one parent to start with." Mr. Coltoff said he did not yet have an idea of how many children had been orphaned. But, he said, "we know it's going to be a

HOW TO HELP

Checks payable to The New York Times 9/11 Neediest Fund should be sent to P.O. Box 5193, General Post Office, New York, N.Y. 10087, or any of these organizations:

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE
285 Schermerhorn Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK
1011 First Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

CATHOLIC CHARITIES, DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS
191 Joralemon Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
105 East 22nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
105 East 22nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

FEDERATION OF PROTESTANT WELFARE AGENCIES
281 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOUNDATION
899 Tenth Avenue

New York, N.Y. 10019

NEW YORK CITY FIRE SAFETY FOUNDATION
555 West 57th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

NEW YORK CITY POLICE FOUNDATION
345 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10154

UJA-FEDERATION OF NEW YORK
Church Street Station
P.O. Box 4100
New York, N.Y. 10261-4100

Donations may be made with a credit card online, courtesy of CharityWave.com, an Internet donations service.

No agents or solicitors are authorized to seek contributions for The New York Times 9/11 Neediest Fund.

The Times pays the fund's expenses, so all contributions go directly to the charities, which use them to provide services and cash assistance.

Contributions to the fund are deductible on federal, state and city income taxes to the extent permitted by law.

substantial number."

This special campaign, the first in the history of the Neediest Cases Fund, will collect money until Oct. 11. It will be called The New York Times 9/11 Neediest Fund, to differentiate it from the annual Neediest Cases appeal scheduled to begin Nov. 1.

Money raised by the campaign will go to the seven New York charities supported each year by the Neediest Cases Fund to help those injured in the attack or the families of those who died. The campaign will also support three foundations that aid New York City firefighters, police officers and sanitation workers — the New York City Fire Safety Foundation, the New York City Police Foundation and the John Jay College

of Criminal Justice Foundation.

In the past, the Fire Safety Foundation has provided firefighters with special respiratory and other equipment. The John Jay foundation will aid the Department of Sanitation and other agencies, said Gerald W. Lynch, the chairman of those two foundations.

Agency heads said that while they were swamped with need on a scale they had not seen before, they were impressed by the generosity that New Yorkers have shown. "We have had lots of calls from people who want to do something. 'Can I give blood?' 'Can I help?' 'Can I give money?'" Dr. Lynch said. "It's very important to have this terrible tragedy have a positive aspect."

THE VOLUNTEERS

Lending Everything From Ears to Elbow Grease

By MIRTA OJITO

The volunteers came by the hundreds. There was the Argentine merchant mariner on vacation, and the nun from India; the computer programmer from Taiwan who lives in Queens, and the Ohio couple who cut short their visit to the Finger Lakes to drive east. Some once worked at the World Trade Center, now vanished in rubble.

They lined up for hours at Red Cross headquarters on the West Side, at the Jacob K. Javits Convention Center, at hospitals, blood banks, and police command posts, offering themselves for whatever was needed. They wanted to give blood, but there was more than enough. They were willing to hand out coffee, to make sandwiches, to dig, but, mostly, they were called upon to wait.

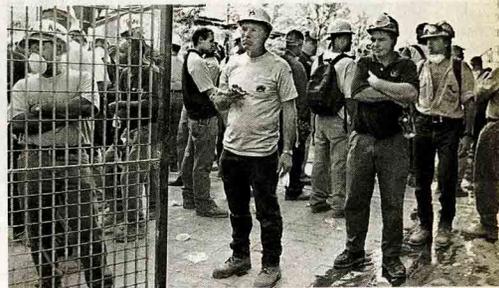
"We will need all of you," a police officer yelled to a swelling crowd at the Javits Center on 34th Street yesterday afternoon. "You are welcome to stay, but we don't know when we will call on you."

Psychologists, engineers, nurses and licensed construction workers were most needed and were called throughout the day to travel in buses toward the disaster area in Lower Manhattan. But people with no identifiable skills, other than their willingness to help, were told to return in the evening or today when volunteers already working in the disaster area were likely to need a break.

"I'm here to do whatever," said Grace Spence, 32, who used to work in one of the trade center towers. "I can hold hands, listen to stories, sweep the streets, whatever."

Charles Sewell, a 38-year-old physical education teacher, looked crestfallen when he was told to return later. "Hands, I've got; skills, I don't," Mr. Sewell said. "It doesn't matter to me what I end up doing."

Not knowing what else to offer but his body, he decided to donate his blood. But last night, the New York Blood Center announced that dona-



Licensed construction workers, engineers and nurses were among the most needed and were called to Lower Manhattan yesterday.

tions were not needed at this time. "We've had such an overwhelming response that we are actually asking people who don't have appointments already to actually postpone making a donation," said Linda Levi, the center's spokeswoman.

Ruth A. Peltason, a book publisher who lives in Greenwich Village, and Page Goolrick, an architect who lives in SoHo, tried all day yesterday and failed to make a blood donation after more than seven hours wandering through the city. The two friends started walking yesterday at 9 a.m. Two hospitals turned them away. They waited in line for hours at the New York Blood Center on the Upper East Side before being sent away.

The scene was repeated at several blood centers and at command posts all over the city. April Boggs, 27, a preschool teacher from Athens, Ohio, drove with her boyfriend from Ithaca, N.Y., where they had planned to visit for a week. She made her way to the Red Cross headquarters on Amsterdam Avenue and 66th Street to volunteer her services as a child care professional. "I'm willing to assist children in any way, to counsel,

to reassure them, to play games with them, to let them know they are loved and cared for," she said.

At the Javits Center, the line of volunteers dwindled by late afternoon, when a group of young people from East Harlem were finally called for duty. The group, about 50 students from a vocational program, donned hard hats and blue T-shirts. Their leader, Domie Muhammed, said the young men, aged 17 to 24, were trained to do construction work but would do whatever was asked.

James Osekavage, 34, watched them leave. "I just think it's part of the healing process to try to help," said Mr. Osekavage, who used to work in the trade center. "I've never gone more than 20 miles from this city. As far as I'm concerned, I want to help to put it back together."

As Mr. Osekavage spoke, John Davis, a 25-year-old mortuary sciences student, approached the table where a police officer stood taking names and asked, "Is there a need for funeral directors?"

"I'm sure there is," the officer said, and took his name.

AFTER THE ATTACKS: The Wake of Disaster



Police, firefighters and other rescue workers took apart large pieces of debris yesterday at the scene of the World Trade Center collapse, part of the search for survivors.

AFTERSHOCKS

As Remnants Collapse, Workers Run For Cover

By JENNIFER STEINHAUER

The stalagmite remnants of the fallen World Trade Center towers collapsed entirely yesterday, sending rumbling debris and clouds of smoke billowing again through Lower Manhattan and prompting rescue workers to flee from the site of the destruction. Officials declared a zone of roughly eight more blocks in the area unstable.

City officials confirmed last night that the steel and concrete wreckage of the south tower, which had been toppled in a terrorist attack, and 5 World Trade Center, felled in the aftermath, crumpled to the ground in the late afternoon.

Fire Commissioner Thomas Von Essen said last night at a news conference that engineers were busy inspecting neighboring buildings in response to reports of a crack in 1 Liberty Plaza, the 64-story high rise. That plaza has sustained structural damage, but officials said last night that although they had not determined the extent of the damage to that building or others on Liberty Street, they did not believe that it was in imminent danger of collapse.

All day yesterday, rescue and emergency workers battled through the destruction, confronting ruptured gas lines, raining debris and constant rumors of other buildings said to be weakened from the attacks.

"This is a very dangerous rescue effort," Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani said last night. "The men and women who are doing it are literally putting their lives at risk."

The fragile search and recovery efforts were hampered intermittently for several hours, and precautionary evacuations led to moments of panic among rescue workers. Police and emergency workers in the areas around the destruction barked into their radios, arguing with pedestrians trying to cross barriers and telling them that more and more buildings were unstable.

Officials also said yesterday that it did not appear that the residential buildings in Battery Park City had sustained structural damage, but the city was still assessing those buildings to decide whether to allow those who have been evacuated to return.

The seeming aftershocks began about about 5 p.m. yesterday, while workers ploddingly cut through twisted steel and heavy forklifts moved rubble across the plaza in front of the fallen towers. Firefighters and police officers were standing around, gazing toward the clouds of gray smoke wafting up from the jagged heaps of wreckage. Nearby, workers had set up a triage center near the World Financial Center.

First came a rumble, and then one firefighter yelled: "That part will go! We are waiting for it to collapse." Moments later, the remaining floors of the south tower of the World Trade Center fell to the ground in a heap of rubble.

Rescue workers and medical personnel bolted up Broadway and Church Street away from flying debris, concrete and smoke as ambulances began to scream from all directions, responding to the new collapse.

"Everyone started running," said Jonathan Schwartz, a Red Cross worker from Rockland County who stopped at last at Canal and Broadway. "We were told there was more danger of another building falling. Everyone ran and ran — kept going and didn't look back."

"I started running, and I didn't look back," Mr. Schwartz said. "And I'm not going back. I'm going home, because it's too dangerous here."

About the same time, the city's engineers yesterday expanded a safety zone around buildings that they believe had a greater chance of collapsing than earlier believed. Emergency personnel were temporarily evacuated from several blocks surrounding 1 Liberty Plaza at the southwestern edge of the World Trade Center.

Frantic calls to the police and Fire Department workers came from all directions, with reports of swaying buildings at John Street and the intersection of Greenwich and Liberty Streets.

Over at the West Side Highway, hundreds of people, frightened of falling debris, raced south, away from what they believed to be a collapsing building. They pushed past police barricades and dodged rescue equipment that was hastily being thrown into reverse. Many searched for a car to dive behind.

Firefighters and police officers led the stampede, struggling to race along streets thick with dust, empty water bottles, bits of metal and wire. Firefighters in heavy bunker gear yelled at colleagues, who stood looking toward a rolling pillar of smoke to move. "Get out of here!" screamed one investigator. "Run! Run!"

THE GOVERNMENT

Still Reeling From Losses, New York Looks for Makeshift Solutions

By ERIC LIPTON and RICHARD PÉREZ-PEÑA

New York City and State struggled yesterday to provide critical services to the five boroughs, patching holes in staffing and equipment with borrowed suburban firefighters and National Guard troops, police officers on 12-hour shifts, and makeshift headquarters for agencies forced to flee the destruction downtown.

But some holes could not be filled. City schools were closed yesterday for a second day, but most — excluding those below 14th Street — were expected to open today, two hours late. Most of the bridges and tunnels linking Manhattan to the outside world were closed, a few opened, and officials predicted still more openings in the coming days.

A large swath of Lower Manhattan had no electricity, and no one expressed much confidence that it would return any time soon.

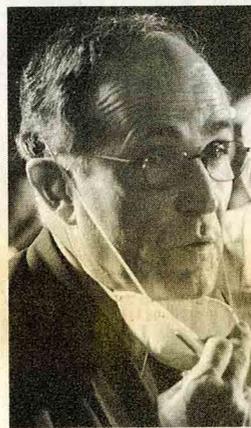
Verizon, with one of its central hubs near the site, sustained significant damage from water main breaks and fire. About 200,000 phone lines in Lower Manhattan were crippled, and service throughout the city was spotty.

Downtown subway stations and lines, the Staten Island Ferry and City Hall were all off limits and likely to remain that way for some time.

One of the hardest-hit agencies, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, had its headquarters in 1 World Trade Center. By yesterday, the agency was operating out of makeshift offices in Newark.

"Obviously, the Port Authority has taken a tremendous, tremendous toll as a result of this terrorist act," said Gov. George E. Pataki. "There are in the neighborhood of 150 to 200 Port Authority workers who are unaccounted for."

Among those missing, state officials said, was Neil D. Levin, executive director of the authority and a longtime top aide to Mr. Pataki.



Gary Van De Griek/Associated Press

The authority reopened the George Washington Bridge yesterday, allowing some traffic across the Hudson River to resume, and Mr. Pataki said the agency would decide tomorrow whether to open the Lincoln Tunnel.

He said the Holland Tunnel, which is closer to the trade center, was likely to remain closed to all but emergency traffic for some time. Among the East River crossings, only the Queensboro Bridge was open to traffic yesterday, but officials said some other crossings might open before the week was out.

In New Jersey, tolls were suspended yesterday on Port Authority facilities, New Jersey Transit lines and the turnpike. But they will be back in place today.



Jennifer K. Svahn, M.D.

At left, Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani visited the disaster site downtown yesterday morning. Above, equipment for emergency workers was stockpiled near the ruins of the World Trade Center.

New Jersey Transit ran its regular service yesterday, but ridership was 20 percent of normal, officials said.

New Jersey's Air National Guard provided the fighter jets and pilots patrolling New York City's airspace yesterday.

As of 7 last night, Newark International Airport had agreed to accept 18 stranded commercial flights that had been rerouted to Canada once air space was closed. Newark, Kennedy International and La Guardia Airports were all approved to begin receiving stranded flights as of last night, according to Steve Coleman, a Port Authority spokesman. However, Norman Y. Mineta, secretary of transportation, said that the Federal Aviation Administration had temporarily extended the restriction on other commercial flights.

The Fire Department suffered the

most severe loss of any agency, with more than 300 firefighters missing. At least 30 fire trucks and other department vehicles were damaged or destroyed. Many of the city's fire stations were staffed by firefighters from Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland Counties to make up for the New York City firefighters who were missing or assigned to the trade center disaster.

"We are O.K., we are getting it done," said Fire Commissioner Thomas Von Essen. "But we are getting a lot of help, and we would not be able to do without it."

The New York Police Department made do by putting officers on extended shifts, and with the backup provided by a few thousand National Guard troops and state troopers.

Subway service was nearly normal around most of the city, but several lines were either not stopping or not operating at all in Lower Manhattan.

Many of the largest city agencies, including the Health and Hospitals Corporation and the health, sanitation and transportation departments, were forced to find temporary quarters after abandoning Lower Manhattan offices that were blanketed in ash and left without telephone service or electricity. Some agencies lost access to their centralized computer systems and paper records.

Consolidated Edison and Verizon continued to work through the night yesterday to restore electricity and telephone service in Lower Manhattan, but could not predict how long that would take.

The collapse of the trade center destroyed two adjacent substations, knocking out power to most of the financial district, said Mike Clendenin, a spokesman for Con Edison. "The damage is pretty substantial," he said, "and we haven't even begun to guess when it will be repaired."

The blacked-out area of densely packed high-rises normally consumes about as much power as a city the size of Syracuse.

New York State's Office of Emergency Management shipped several large generators — first bought, the governor said, to cope with a 1998 ice storm in northern New York — to the city. Con Edison plans to use them,

Where to Go For Assistance

At least three businesses in the World Trade Center have set up phone numbers for those looking for friends or relatives:

Morgan Stanley, (888) 883-4391.

Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield, (866) 761-8265.

Aon Risk Services, (866) 256-4154.

Family members of Port Authority of New York and New Jersey employees can call (973) 565-5505, 5506 or 5507, but not for transit information.

For information about passengers on American Airlines Flights 11 and 77, (800) 245-0999. For United Airlines Flights 175 and 93, (800) 932-8555.

In New York City, people looking for friends or relatives can call (212) 560-2730.

For information about employees at the Pentagon, (877) 663-6772.

Information on Closings and Openings

Lower Manhattan will remain cut off today, with access severely restricted below 14th Street.

¶Newark, La Guardia and Kennedy Airports are expected to be open only to incoming flights that were diverted to Canada on Tuesday.

¶The Port Authority Bus Terminal is expected to open today, along with the Lincoln Tunnel. The Holland Tunnel will remain closed.

¶The B, D, F, G, Q, W and 7 subway trains will return to normal operations today. The C train is suspended and route changes will affect the A, E, J, M, N, R, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 lines.

¶There will be regular bus service in Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and north of 14th Street in Manhattan. The information line for subways and buses is (718) 330-1234. Information will also be posted at www.mta.nyc.ny.us, the transit Web site.

¶PATH trains are running on all stops from 33rd Street in Manhattan to Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark. Metro-North trains will be on their regular schedule, and the Long Island Rail Road has resumed normal service.

¶The upper level of the George Washington Bridge is open in both directions, and the lower level may open today, officials said. The George Washington Bridge Terminal will be open.

¶In Staten Island, the Goethals and Bayonne Bridges and the Outerbridge Crossing are open.

¶NJ Transit trains will continue to run on regular schedules today. Bus service to Manhattan will re-

sume today.

¶Tolls were suspended yesterday on Port Authority crossings, NJ Transit lines and the New Jersey Turnpike. But they will return today, said Commissioner James Weinstein of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

¶Public schools will open two hours late today; most below 14th Street will be closed.

¶Roman Catholic schools in the Bronx, Staten Island, Brooklyn and Queens will open on time. Schools in Manhattan will open two hours late; Catholic schools below 14th Street will be closed.

¶New York University, Manhattan Community College and the New School will remain closed. Pace University's Manhattan branch will be closed through Tuesday but Westchester branches are open.

¶Amtrak trains will operate on normal schedules. Some trains to Boston will be adding seats to accommodate stranded airport passengers.

¶At Madison Square Garden, the middleweight championship fight between Felix Trinidad and Bernard Hopkins, scheduled for Saturday, has been postponed. Open practices for the New York Rangers, scheduled for today, and the New York Basketball Classic benefit game, scheduled for Sunday, have been canceled. The Stevie Nicks concert at Radio City Music Hall, scheduled for tomorrow, has been canceled.

¶The 75th Annual Feast of San Gennaro, which was scheduled to start today, has been postponed.

AFTER THE ATTACKS: A Ghost Town

THE DISPLACED

Caught Behind Barricades And Waiting to Go Home

By RANDAL C. ARCHIBOLD

The road from homeless to home led through a squad of Nassau County police officers guarding a barricade at Hudson and Houston Streets.

"When can we get in?" asked David Wolmer, 25, trying to get to his new apartment on Reade Street, in what the police call the "frozen zone" — the area closest to the World Trade Center.

"How would I know that?" an officer replied. "Look behind me at the all the smoke."

And with that, Mr. Wolmer joined the ranks of those who live south of Canal Street near what is now the ruins of the trade center. They are shut out of their homes, some with just the possessions on their back, some in need of medication, and some wondering about hungry pets.

"My whole life is in that apartment," said Mr. Wolmer, a lawyer who is supposed to start a new job next week. "I have no idea what we are supposed to do."

Of course, many have found shelter with relatives or friends. Mr. Wolmer has crammed into his girlfriend's tiny Midtown apartment, where another woman and a man also live.

Red Cross officials reported sparse use of overnight shelters in Manhattan to serve people shut out of their homes. But many were ferried across the Hudson River to a shelter at a Jersey City high school, where about 140 people were counted yesterday.

Whether at a friend's home or in a shelter, there is a toll to the psyche, even if, as many pointed out, the stress is for good reason, to allow rescue workers and police investigators to do their jobs, as well as to ensure their own homes are safe.

"You have to be flexible for the greater good," said Mark Mancinelli, a 36-year-old investment manager who biked to the barricade at Hudson and Houston and tried unsuccessfully to return to his Hudson Street apartment. He has been staying with a friend, having left his apartment after the blasts because "the sense of death was there."

He said, "If people can't take a pause for what they can take a pause for?" And then, as he readied to pedal away, he added with a smile, "By the way, that does not mean I'm not going to try to get in."

Mia Scanga, a Jersey City resident who was volunteering at nearby St. Francis Hospital, put up two strangers in her town house after a hospital official said some of the victims needed places to stay after their treatment.

"The woman said to me, 'I've got two guys,'" Ms. Scanga recalled, noting that she was single and initially hesitant to take in men. "And I said to her, 'Do you think it's a problem?' and she said, 'No.' And I said, 'Well, they're victims.'"

Many people stayed in Manhattan, and when they sought to return home, they faced a screen of obstacles.

People who lived north of Canal Street, and had a driver's license or

utility bill proving it, could pass the barricades to check on their homes but could not remain. Others were told to wait or go to a nearby staging area to ask permission, which was denied by waiting New York City police officers and park rangers.

By midday, at the staging area at West and Houston Streets, a large throng had gathered.

First, people were told they would soon be allowed to briefly visit their homes to check on things. Then, word came that it might be a while, and people who needed to retrieve medication were directed to a makeshift hospital at Chelsea Piers. Soon a list started circulating for people who wanted to get their pets. By mid-afternoon, a park ranger announced, "It's not going to be any time soon before you can get in."

Some pet owners grew distraught. Paloma, Caroline Johnson's 5-year-old goldfish, was alone in her Gateway Plaza apartment, and Ms. Johnson said, "she is very hungry."

Ms. Johnson herself was holding up — still upset at the sight of a man falling spread-eagle from one of the twin towers but happy to have survived and have friends to take her in. "We should all just be happy to be alive," she said.

Michael Inglesh, 38, said he recognized, too, that emergency workers had a higher priority than his 14-year-old cat, Nespa, sitting in his Battery Park City apartment. But that didn't stop his worrying.

"The windows are open and I just know there is soot all over the place, so I'm concerned about her," Mr. Inglesh said.

Then, as he listened to the wail of sirens as emergency vehicles made their way south on West Street to the heart of the disaster, Mr. Inglesh, who is staying with friends in Park Slope, Brooklyn, spoke about his neighbors, specifically the ones he had not heard from.

"I don't even know if they are all safe," he said.

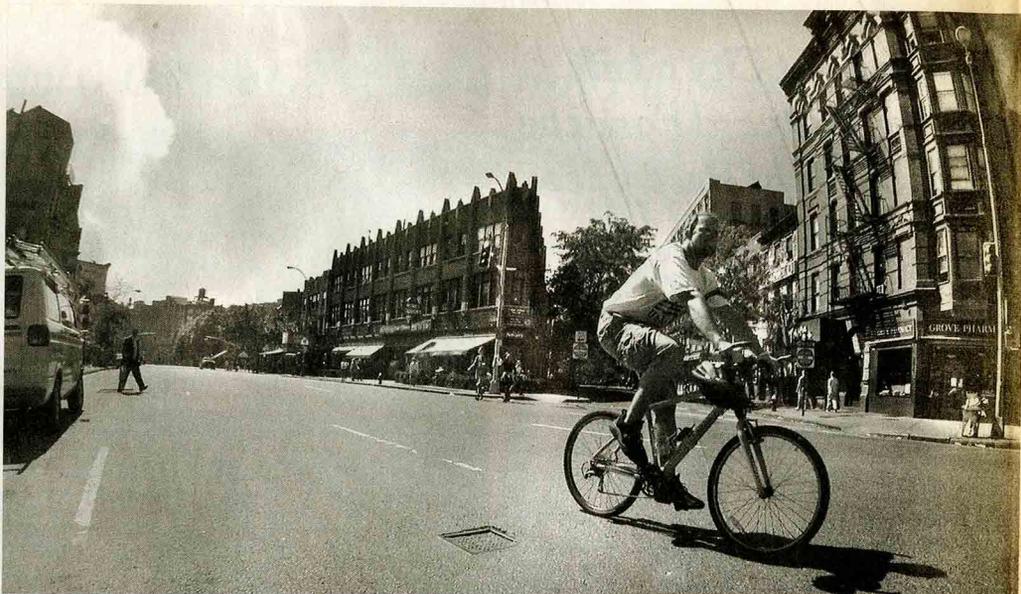
The crowd at Houston and West was growing thicker as the day wore on but not particularly with stranded residents. Scores of tourists and curiosity-seekers, some with dust masks to guard against the acrid smoke, arrived with camcorders and still cameras, jockeying for the best picture of the yellow-gray plume that spiraled up from where the towers once stood.

But, for most people, certainly for those displaced by the carnage, Tuesday's tragedy was never far away.

Fung Laimui, 52, was among those still in a Red Cross shelter at Ferris High School in Jersey City last night. She arrived by tugboat on Tuesday after she, her husband, Sung Shing Fay, and visiting relatives from Hong Kong had to leave their apartment in Battery Park City.

"I'm very sad, because I don't know what happened to my home," said Ms. Laimui. "I'd like to get home as soon as possible, but right now I can't do anything."

Still, she added, "I just want to thank God for saving my life and getting me out."



Much of Manhattan was quiet yesterday, like Seventh Avenue below 14th Street, as smoke from the trade center collapse was rising to the south.

THE SCENE

Below 14th Street, Silence but an Eerie Disquiet

By SUSAN SACHS

New York City stopped at 14th Street yesterday. South of that artificial border between a city alive and a city of ghosts, an eerie serenity took hold.

SoHo was shut down. The Bowery was nearly deserted. Orchard Street, that narrow lane usually packed with bargain hunters, was shuttered. Greenwich Village felt like a village from the days before cars clogged the roads.

Only parts of Chinatown managed an everyday look, its sidewalks brimming with bins of dried fish and crowded with shoppers. Yet even there, in neighborhoods usually vibrating with the sounds of delivery trucks and loud insistent conversations, people did not shout. They huddled in small groups on park benches and stoops, exclaiming over the pictures in the Chinese newspapers of nearby fire and death.

"I am a little bit ashamed of myself," said Bong Chen, a bent and elderly man sitting with his friends on the corner of Grand Street and Forsyth Street, one shared newspaper spread over their knees. "I want to read every word of this terrible thing and see all the pictures. And today we have some quiet to do it."

The day after the terror at the World Trade Center, the police set up barricades to keep out all but people who live in lower Manhattan below 14th Street. A second line of barriers blocked access below Houston Street to everyone but residents. A third, further south on Canal Street on the west side, cordoned off the area closest to the rubble.

The blockade, meant to keep streets clear for emergency and rescue workers, brought commerce in the rough triangle of lower Manhattan to a near standstill.

Less than 4 percent of the city's population lives below 14th Street — just 292,000 people out of a city of more than 8 million — but its jumble of streets contain an outsized proportion of New York's restaurants, nightclubs and galleries.

Most did not open yesterday. The usual jackhammer noises, the mad rush of taxis, the speed walkers, the restaurant smells — all were absent. Instead the air was thick with silence, split

from time to time by sirens. People moved about as if swimming through soup, slow and languid even when gliding by on in-line skates and bicycles. But the calm atmosphere did not bring real calm. It brought disquiet to many people, only confirming that something was not right in a city that is not supposed to be quiet.

"The whole day has a weird vibe to it," said Rochelle Breyer, who came in from her home in Long Beach, on Long Island, to soak up the scene and wander south on Seventh Avenue. She had convinced a police officer to let her pass the 14th Street barricade and had her camera with her. "It's an amazing day," Ms. Breyer explained, "and I wanted to document it in my own way."

Most of the shops that opened were fast-food restaurants, delis and groceries. A few clothing

floated on the breeze and fluttered underfoot.

Bits of paper from Twin Towers offices — charts, confidential memos, instruction manuals from offices that no longer exist — drifted like confetti over some streets. Shards of ordinary business life, they took on disturbing resonance in their new context: risk management action plans, a guide to explosives, an insurance liability breakdown of what various parts of the body are worth.

Elsewhere on the nearly empty streets, hastily written signs on the doors of darkened stores made new souvenirs. "We are sorry," said one in a store window on Essex Street, "but we will be closed today due to yesterday's tragic events. God Bless. Be Safe."

When the wind shifted, soot that was gritty and acrid-tasting wafted through the air, touching the people window-shopping in Chinatown and Greenwich Village. But the dust in the air was not as disconcerting as other, less tangible evidence of the wreckage just south of their homes.

"I was walking around this morning," said Helen Park, 18 and alone in her New York University dormitory in Greenwich Village, "and I was thinking to myself how everything could become nothing in so little time and how it will never be this peaceful again."

A steady stream of people walked in to Russ & Daughters on East Houston Street for its bagels, herring and lox. But there was little of the traditional teasing banter that goes on in the shop between customers and the owner, Mark Russ Federman, who was worrying over how to get his delivery truck back and forth across the barricades. "There are a lot of little problems to figure out, but we should be glad we don't have the big ones," he said.

In the morning he received a phone call from a friend of someone who had ordered food for the Jewish holidays beginning with Rosh Hashana next week. The caller canceled the order, saying the person's brother had been in the World Trade Center on Tuesday.

Mr. Federman gathered his workers together yesterday and told them, "Everybody's life is going to change in serious ways." But he couldn't really say how.

Greenwich Village really seems like a village, in the days before cars.

stores opened but business was almost nonexistent.

"It's like a ghost town today, literally," said Andre Cox, a photographer who works the party circuit, as he shopped for sneakers at the one shop open on Orchard Street in the morning. "Down where I live, on South Street, everything is closed except the little bodegas. And even most of those are closed. They're owned by the Islamic people and after the explosions, they shut down tight. I guess they're scared."

Mr. Cox had a few weekend jobs lined up and did not expect any to be canceled.

"New York is tough," he shrugged. "We cry about things in the afternoon, then we go home and take a shower and go out and party. You know, if it doesn't happen two feet in front of us, it rolls off New York like water off a duck's back."

But reminders of the previous day's horror

TRANSIT

Part of Subway Tunnel May Have Collapsed Under Weight of Debris, Officials Fear

By RANDY KENNEDY

Inspectors surveying subway damage under the World Trade Center came up against a solid wall of debris yesterday in one tunnel on the No. 1 and 9 line, and transit officials said they feared that sections of the tunnel had collapsed. If that happened, the officials said, it could take years to reopen that stretch and restore service to the tip of Manhattan.

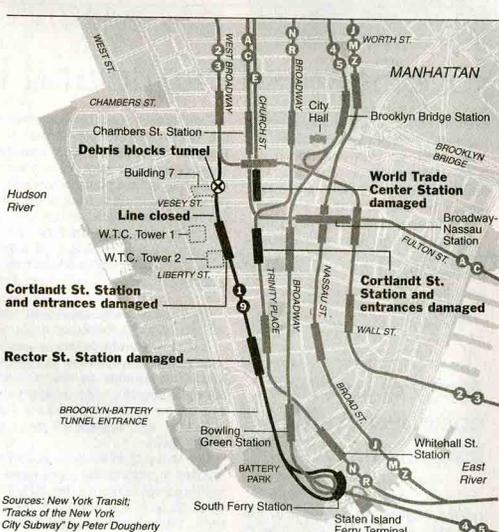
The report came on a day in which it seemed that the subway and every other part of the New York region's usually lumbering, overtaxed transportation network had been all but abandoned.

Just before 9 a.m., the scene at Grand Central Terminal resembled a strange, sleepy Sunday morning. No. 4 and 5 trains in Brooklyn and Manhattan, normally among the most jammed in the city, had empty seats during the height of the rush. Recorded voices announced to sealed-off platforms as trains passed by: "Please stand aside and let passengers off first!"

All three major airports in the region — Newark, La Guardia and Kennedy — had permission to start to accept incoming flights yesterday evening, but only planes that had been diverted to Canada on Tuesday.

Throughout the day, while the airports were still closed, hundreds of passengers went to them anyway, saying that they had been told by their airlines that they would finally get flights out. For hours, they were stranded in parking lots and on highways, blocked and herded around by the police.

"We've spoken to them, and they told us to be here," said Bob Catterall, a British police officer who said an American Airlines reservation agent had told him that he and his wife, Laura, could get a flight out to



London from Kennedy International Airport. The couple got no closer to London during the day than a long-term parking lot in southern Queens.

Throughout the rest of the city, streets remained all but deserted during much of the day, as most bridges and tunnels only slowly began to reopen to traffic. Taxicabs outnumbered most other cars, but taxis were still extremely sparse for a weekday; many were unable to get into Manhattan because the bridges and tunnels were closed.

Melissa Marquardt, who works in fund-raising and development for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said late Tuesday night that when she stuck out her hand to hail a cab, she was picked up by a rickshawlike pedicab, which went the wrong way down deserted streets.

While subway service returned to normal in much of the city, most stations south of 14th Street remained closed. Station announcers in the rest of the city told passengers of closings by saying they were caused

by "an incident in Manhattan."

Transit officials said they might not know for days, or weeks, the full extent of the damage to the tunnel on the No. 1 and 9 line under the trade center site. The tunnel connects stations at Chambers Street, Cortlandt Street, Rector Street and a station and turnaround loop at South Ferry.

The tunnel was built beginning about 1913 and opened to subway trains in the summer of 1918. Records indicate that much of the tunnel near the Cortlandt Street station, which is directly under where the twin towers stood, is relatively shallow, about 40 feet or less below the street. The tunnel and the stations along it were built using the cut-and-cover method — a trench was dug and covered over with steel, concrete, earth and asphalt.

The chief spokesman for New York City Transit, Al O'Leary, said the Rector Street station, just south of the trade center, was extensively damaged. The Cortlandt Street station is buried under debris. The entrances to the Cortlandt Street station on the nearby N and R lines were also severely damaged.

One transit official said that even though inspectors had not been able to explore much of the tunnel south of Cortlandt Street, "it would not be a surprise for us to find that big sections of that tunnel have collapsed under the weight of the collapse above."

Officials reported later in the evening that inspectors had been able to get into a part of a tunnel south of the Cortlandt Street station and saw less debris as they looked north toward the station. They were unable to search any farther north, though, partly because the area near the station and tunnel was flooded.

Officials at several agencies said



The day after the collapse, debris covers a subway entrance near the site. Remnants of the tower can be glimpsed through the dust.

they expected the region's trains and buses and roads to be full again today, because all the city's bridges had reopened by the end of the day yesterday, the Lincoln Tunnel was expected to reopen by today, and all commuter train service had returned to normal. The Holland Tunnel will probably not open for many days because it is inside the sealed-off zone in Lower Manhattan.

Tolls were suspended yesterday on Port Authority crossings, NJ Transit lines and the New Jersey Turnpike. But they will be back today, said Commissioner James Weinstein of the Port Authority. NJ Transit ran its regular service yesterday but ridership was only 20 percent of normal. The line's bus service to New York is expected to resume today.

In New York City, transit officials said they also expected this morning's commute to return to its familiar crowding because most subways would be running along their normal

routes, except for continued closings and reroutings around Lower Manhattan.

While people took some comfort yesterday in the new roominess of their subway cars, the reason the trains were so empty was never far away.

As a Q train emerged from a tunnel around noon and rolled across the Manhattan Bridge, about a dozen passengers rushed to the windows to view New York's newly leveled landscape. Black smoke loomed over the space where the towers used to be.

"Oh, my God," a woman screamed, clasping her hands over her mouth. A male companion held her as they stared on.

Michael Matthews of Park Slope, Brooklyn, closed his paperback book — "Life, the Universe and Everything" — and looked out, too.

"It hurts a lot," he said, "to see so much death and destruction."

AFTER THE ATTACKS: Under a New Skyline

THE ICON

Towers Lent City a Lift, Adding Postcard Panache And an Air of Resilience

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

In that awful void in the Lower Manhattan skyline — which memory and the mind's eye still try desperately to fill again — stood not only New York's twin-limbed Colossus of Rhodes but a community every bit as electric, as coursing, as nimble and sometimes as maddening or as neighborly as the city it had come to symbolize in only 28 years of existence.

The 110-story World Trade Center was more than New York's anchor in the clouds.

Though displaced as the world's tallest building within a month of its dedication in April 1973 (the Sears Tower in Chicago took the title), it was a powerful emblem of the city's capacity to recover: from the economic stagnation downtown in the 1960's, from a perilous brush with bankruptcy in the mid-70's and from international terrorism in 1993, when the center was previously attacked.

And so its unfathomable absence from the craggy peaks and valleys of Lower Manhattan has deprived New York of its most imposing landmark — the hinge of its compass — and of an abiding confidence in the city's physical resilience.

"Suddenly I knew, absolutely knew, New York would survive," the restaurant critic Gael Greene wrote in New York magazine in 1976, when Windows on the World opened at the top of the north tower.

"If money and power and ego and a passion for perfection could create this extraordinary pleasure, this instant landmark, Windows on the World, money and power and ego could rescue the city from its ashes."

That bright moment seemed im-

When it went up, the center was a one-two punch against a city's self-doubt.

possibly distant yesterday.

"To see that happen to one of our most beloved creations, before our eyes, it was a devastating, emotional experience for us," said Henry J. Guthard, 70, a founding partner of Minoru Yamasaki and Associates of Rochester Hills, Mich., the architects of the twin towers, with Emery Roth & Sons.

"The buildings are like our children," Mr. Guthard said.

Not quite identical twins — 1 World Trade Center on the north was 1,368 feet tall and 2 World Trade Center on the south was 1,362 feet — the buildings were cheekily christened "David" and "Nelson" for the Rockefeller brothers who championed their construction; David as chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank and founder of the Downtown-Lower Manhattan Association, Nelson as the governor of New York.

In 1960, the downtown group recommended development of a World

A sudden gap in the Manhattan skyline leaves a psychic hole difficult to heal.

Trade Center.

Even then, Lee K. Jaffe of the Port Authority's public relations office suggested, "If you're going to build a great project, you should build the world's tallest building."

Two years later, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey was authorized to develop the center above a new station for the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad, which was acquired by the Port Authority and is now known as PATH.

Between the 20th and 40th version of Yamasaki's plan, he hit on the idea of twins, Anthony Robins wrote in "The World Trade Center" (Pineapple Press and Omnigraphics, 1987). One tall rectangular building "would not have looked terribly distinct from the general crop of office buildings," Mr. Robins wrote. "By making twin buildings, however, Yamasaki had a unique design."

But not a well-regarded design.

The towers were despised in some quarters as an overscaled boondoggle that wrecked a poetic skyline, uprooted the electronics businesses along "radio row," emptied older buildings of tenants, disrupted television reception and bird migration and overtaxed sewers, generators and subways.

Yet somehow, the twoness of the trade center struck the right chord in a city that rewards hubris above all else. The unmistakable profile became New York's unofficial trademark for the last quarter of the 20th century.

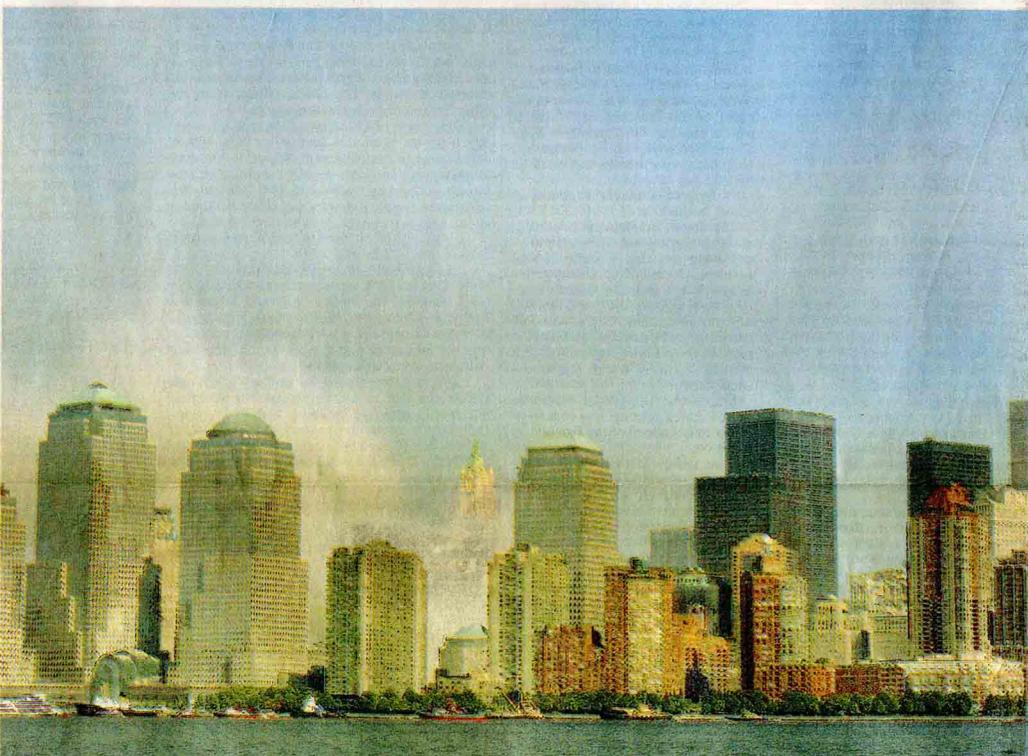
Zeros followed almost every statistic about the center. The workday population was more than 50,000. There were 80,000 visitors daily. Each floor was more than 40,000 square feet in extent, covering an area bigger than an acre. There were nearly 200 elevators. The towers had their own ZIP code (10048) and sometimes their own weather. In a concourse that would rival any downtown for bustle were more than 70 shops and restaurants.

What turned the tide of public regard was not the bigness of the place but the way it could be momentarily captured by fanciful gestures on a human scale.

It was the French high-wire artist Philippe Petit crossing between the towers on a tightrope in 1974 and the human fly, George Willig, illegally scaling the south tower in 1977. (Arrested when he reached the top, he was fined \$1.10, a penny a floor.)

Ultimately, though, the World Trade Center was about a height and a sense of abandon that may never be recaptured.

"Down below is all of Manhattan and helicopters and clouds," Ms. Greene wrote in 1976. "Everything to hate and fear is invisible."



Ever since their dedication 28 years ago, the 110-story twin towers of the World Trade Center presented a world-famous landmark that was the dominant feature in Lower Manhattan's skyline, above. Their destruction left a gaping hole from which smoke was still drifting yesterday.

Photographs by Keith Meyers/The New York Times

THE MOOD

New Yorkers Awake to a World That Now Seems Fragile and Unfamiliar

Continued From Page A1

thing you know the terrorists want is to disrupt our lives," he said. "I'm not going to give them that. I'm trying to regain some normalcy."

It was a city of eerie contrasts.

On the Upper West Side, there was a powerful but artificial sense of another day. In the morning, a playground in Riverside Park teemed with children playing on swings and in sandboxes in the sparkling sunshine, under the watchful eyes of parents. Along the promenade, people sat reading the papers, biking and skating. But there was an odd hush. Smiles were rare.

By the time one gravitated down to West 55th Street, the complexion changed. Suddenly, there was the evacuated, closely protected aura of a war zone. Police checkpoints and barricades appeared along the bike-way and the West Side Highway, continuing all the way to Lower Manhattan. Traffic vanished. One could travel for blocks and see only a city bus or an occasional taxi.

Lower Manhattan, had the feel of an abandoned town. Everything closed. The streets and sidewalks nearly empty.

It was a city of postponements. It was matinee day on Broadway — shows in the afternoon and evening — but all the theaters were dark. Nothing at the Golden or the Imperial or the Shubert. Nothing at the Lunt-Fontanne or the Palace. Performances canceled "due to circumstances beyond our control."

Two middle-aged women studied the notice on the door of the Lunt-Fontanne, where "Beauty and the Beast" usually plays, and one said, "No, no show today." Her friend said: "I didn't think so. How could there be a show? Who would show up? Who could perform?"

No one journeyed to the observation deck of the Empire State Building to look at the stunning cityscape. The entire building was shut down.

The stock exchange tape on the side of the Morgan Stanley offices at Broadway and 48th Street reported no stock trades. There were none to report. Instead, there was information on an employee assistance phone line and pleas to give blood.

No parents had to rise early and bundle their children off to school. There was no school. Some classmates arranged their own little gatherings to bond and distract themselves from events beyond their comprehension.

It was not a day for shopping. So many stores were closed entirely, not sure when they would open. On the doors of the Virgin Megastore in Times Square, a notice said simply, "We are closed until further notice."

Macy's Herald Square, the world's biggest store, was open, but the aisles were thin in the late morning. The Gap across the street was closed. Outside, a half-dozen police officers ate sandwiches and drank from jugs of water propped on a parked car.

Barbers sat idly outside barber shops, talking quietly. It was not a day to get one's hair cut.

Midtown parking lots, usually bursting with cars, sat nearly empty. On 37th Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was a row of parking lots, promoting their exquisite convenience to Madison Square Garden, Macy's, the fashion district and the convention center. Any weekday found them packed with cars.

In the late morning an attendant at S&R Parking said he had 11 cars, all monthlies. No day parkers had arrived. "Normally, there would be 71 cars," he said.

The next lot down was closed and had no cars in it. The same story at the next one. At Park Right, where \$5.92 got you an hour, George Hernandez, the manager, just shook his head. "Five cars," he said. "Just five."

On a normal day, the lot was full by 10 in the morning. "That's a hundred cars," he said. "Today, forget about it. It's bad news."

Mr. Hernandez lived in Queens and always drove to work, but there was limited access, so he took the subway. "Empty," he said. "Plenty of room to stretch out."

It was a city of reflection.

For everyone, the magnitude of what had happened was still being absorbed. People fumbled with what they would or would not do from now on. A man walking down Lexington Avenue in Midtown in the early morning kept saying, "I'll never go downtown again. Worked there 15 years. I'll never go down there again."

Measuring the city's will and its grit is never easy. Throughout its

eventful history, periodically marred by tragedy, New Yorkers have always stood up with uncommon resolve and resilience, but this was unlike any other disaster, and many people felt shaken to the core. They found themselves having epiphanies. Danny Klein, 27, was outside Madison Square Garden, wearing a T-shirt inscribed, "We will rebuild," a sentiment somewhere in the hopes of everyone in the city.

"I wore it because we are going to

A city of less: less noise, less traffic, less certainty.

rebuild," he said. "I wanted to drape my body in the American flag is what I wanted to do."

There were people full of militant feelings, and there were people who expressed restraint.

"I'm a 47-year-old guy who just saw the World Trade Center blow up, and I don't want another innocent 47-year-old Afghan to look off his terrace and see something blow up," said Doc Daugherty, an actor who lives six blocks from the World Trade Center. "You think like you were going to go into a hate mode and instead I'm like more in a peace mode — I mean, can we talk about this?"

Even blocks from the epicenter of the horror, on Reade Street near Hudson, some people who managed to enter the area went on as always. Grace DiTomasso placidly tended the potted geraniums in front of her Italian restaurant, Luca Lounge Cucina. "A little hose and they'll be O.K.," she said as she plucked dead leaves from them. She didn't even look up as emergency vehicles rolled up Hudson.

"Normal routine, don't you need it?" she said. "I think you do."

It was a city of oddities.

At one of the souvenir shops that line Fifth Avenue in the mid-40's, several people were congregated around the racks of postcards, buying cards with the World Trade Center on them.

It was a city of occasional panic.

After a trained dog gave signs of sniffing explosives on the 44th floor of the Empire State Building late last night, the police evacuated the area. Some jittery New Yorkers ran down Seventh Avenue away from the building. Others stopped on street corners to watch, saying they wanted a last look at the building. But it was all a false alarm.

It was a city of reassurance.

Among all that was different, there were of course the things that were just as they always were. They stood out in stark relief.

Like every other day of familiar and unfamiliar happenings, mail carriers pushed their wheeled carts through the streets, and the sight of them seemed comforting.

One man walked up to a mailman

near the large post office building across Eighth Avenue from Madison Square Garden and asked if delivery would be normal today. The mailman didn't miss a step. He said, "Sure. The mail's coming today. The mail comes every day."

And for all the things that there were less of in New York yesterday, there were some important ones that there were more of. There was more grief, of course, but also an omnipresent feeling of compassion, a desire for companionship and a yearning to believe something redemptive could come out of horrific tragedy.

"For the first time in my life, I want a partner just so I don't have to go through this alone," said Jennifer MacLeod, 40, a media consultant.

Rather than stay home the night of the tragedy, she volunteered to work at a friend's understaffed bar, serving drinks, the first time she had waitressed since college. "It was really satisfying to be around other people," she said. "I also oddly felt I was doing a public service."

Most Wednesdays, Felicia Finley, 29, glues on fake eyelashes for her role in "Aida," the Broadway musical. But yesterday, she felt paralyzed. "I started to get dressed," she said, "then I started watching television and sat back down and started crying."

When the show resumes, she feels she will be renewed. "It's given me a newfound appreciation of what I do for a living," she said. "People need to feel inspiration and hope, and if I can do that, you better be sure that I'll be the first one to do it."

AFTER THE ATTACKS: The Armed Services

THE PENTAGON

Amid the Soot and Uncertainty, Officials Try to Portray Business as Usual

By STEVEN LEE MYERS and DIANA JEAN SCHEMO

ARLINGTON, Va., Sept. 12 — As hundreds of firefighters continued to fight tenacious fires through the Pentagon's slate roof, military and civilian personnel returned to a building where the principal business today was drawing up plans to retaliate.

Two-fifths of the Pentagon, the largest federal office building, was shut, with thousands of workers told to stay home and most routine work all but halted. Officials sought to portray a scene of business as usual, but the most feverish activity — besides firefighting — occurred in the building's operations and command centers.

"We are, in a sense, seeing the definition of a new battlefield in the world, a 21st-century battlefield," Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld said this afternoon. "And it is a different kind of conflict."

Many of the Pentagon's long, polished corridors, normally bustling with service members, remained dark today, sealed off with yellow police tape and guarded by camouflaged soldiers carrying automatic weapons. Even in the open corridors, soot settled like dust. A burning, pungent smell of smoke filled the building's 17.5 miles of corridors.

Even before the fires were finally extinguished this evening, Pentagon officials began the process of identifying those who were killed when American Airlines Flight 77 plowed into the western side of the building at 9:45 a.m. on Tuesday, well into the military's workday.

gon statement described "catastrophic damage" and said "anyone who survived the initial impact could not have survived the fire that followed."

Lt. Col. Robert C. Grunewald, who worked in the Army's Bureau of Personnel and barely survived the attack, described during what had been a routine 9 a.m. Tuesday meeting the sudden carnage and wreckage that began. "Flames came shooting out of the wall and the ceiling started coming down on top of us," Colonel Grunewald said, speaking in a hospital bed where he was treated for smoke inhalation.

Col. Roy Wallace, the chief of the resources division in the same department, described a slow-motion evacuation and how he helped carry an Army officer out of churning smoke that "was rolling like a wave."

"We had to crawl along the floor to keep from inhaling too much smoke," said Colonel Wallace, who, like thousands of others, returned to work at the Pentagon today.

Mr. Rumsfeld and other senior officials said they were determined to show that the attack had not brought the headquarters of the world's mightiest military to a halt.

Even so, the jitters that remained periodically burst forth a day after so many had only barely escaped death or injury. Just before noon today, fire officials ordered an evacuation of one corridor, prompting unsubstantiated rumors — including a report of an unidentified aircraft circling overhead — and a wider panic that quickly spread.

"We're, of course, a little nervous with the evacuate, don't-evacuate orders, and all," said Staff Sgt. Patrick Porterfield of the Air Force, an executive assistant to the under secretary of defense for policy who returned to work at 6 a.m. today after spending much of Tuesday cordoning off a morgue in the Pentagon's north parking lot.

"But, Sergeant Porterfield added, 'We just want to do our job.' The under secretary, Douglas J. Feith, cut short a trip to Europe to return to the Pentagon.

It was a contradictory tableau today, in and around the Pentagon.

"The system is still a little queasy," one senior policy adviser said moments after returning to his office on the fourth floor after the noontime scare.

From his window, it was possible to see firefighters hacking at the Pentagon's roof, opening trenches in an effort to get ahead of the fire and stamp it out.

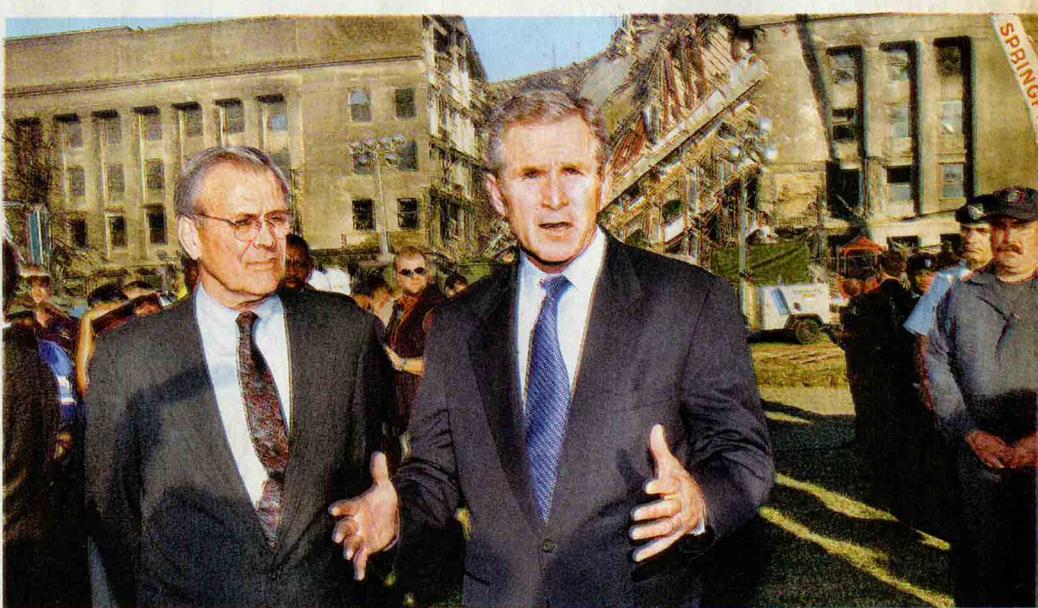
Outside, hundreds of firefighters, police officers and rescue workers worked deliberately on the Pentagon's sprawling campus, just over the Potomac River from Washington. The building's heliport and parking lots were crammed with scores of fire trucks, tankers and other equipment from police and fire agencies from across the region.

At the Pentagon's emergency center for relatives and friends, the counseling specialists and civilian volunteers from the Salvation Army, the Red Cross and other organizations offered comfort, but little information.

Those who gathered on the mezzanine level of the hotel careered between distress and hope, hysteria and anger. They spoke of loved ones in the past tense, then caught themselves, as if doing so were a betrayal or a bad omen.

Valerie Walls, hoping to find her sister, Cecelia Richard, cried uncontrollably as she embraced another woman, herself searching for a co-worker. "She's a fighter," Ms. Walls said. "I know she's going to fight to hold on."

"Maybe they may be together," she told the other woman, over and over.



President Bush and Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, at the Pentagon yesterday, where they thanked rescue workers for their efforts.

Fire and smoke impede a search through the wreckage.

Mr. Rumsfeld and his spokeswoman, Victoria Clarke, declined to say how many people were trapped and killed in the building, though they discounted a fire official's estimate that up to 800 may have died. By this evening, officials said preliminary counts suggested roughly 200 may have died, including 64 people aboard the American Airlines 757. Hospitals reported that at least 94 people were treated in the hours after the attack.

The Pentagon, sadly experienced in helping relatives of those killed in terrorist attacks, opened a center at a hotel nearby for relatives and friends of those missing.

Elza Chapa, 32, came in desperate search of her mother, Rosemary, who worked in the budget office of the Defense Intelligence Agency. Military officials assured her that search teams were standing by the Pentagon wreckage, but smoke and fire stoked by jet fuel pooled at the epicenter of the wreckage hampered rescue efforts.

"They keep saying the rescue teams are ready to go, because we wanted to go in there and start digging ourselves," Ms. Chapa said.

The plane's impact crushed newly renovated offices deep into the Pentagon's five concentric rings, but only a portion of the outermost corridor, known as the E Ring, collapsed completely. The damage appeared even more extensive than first thought, with fire churning through the Pentagon's roof, fueled by wooden frames and horse-hair insulation from its World War II-era construction.

Pentagon officials, like families, remained hopeful there might be survivors trapped in offices not yet reached by rescue crews who worked into the night. But a Penta-

Rescue Efforts at the Pentagon

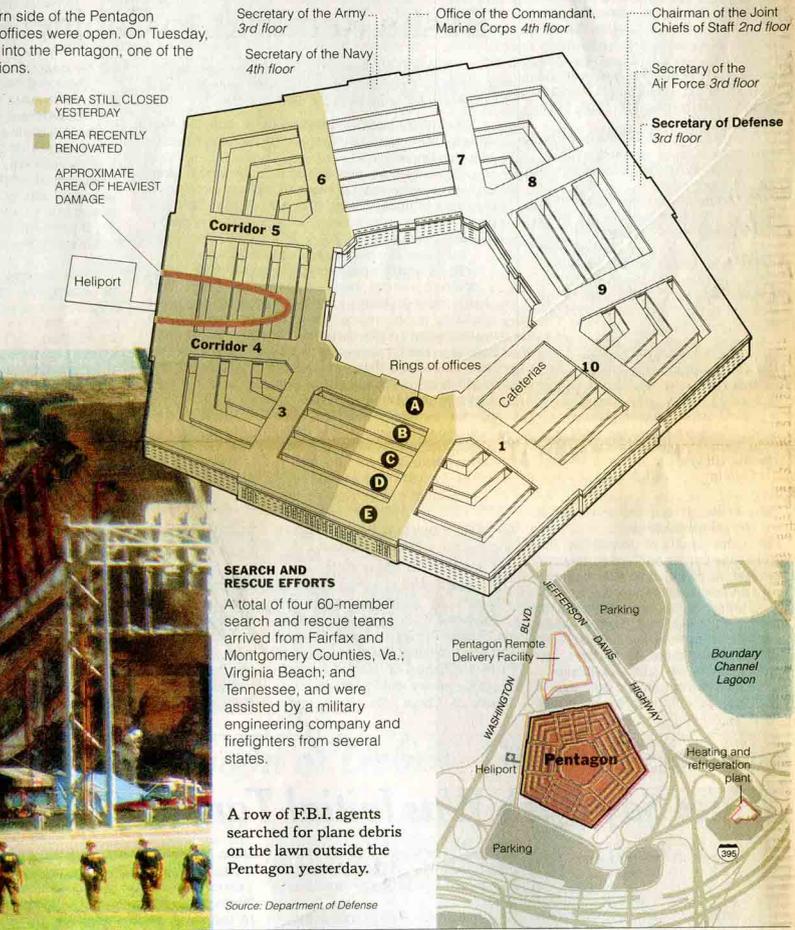
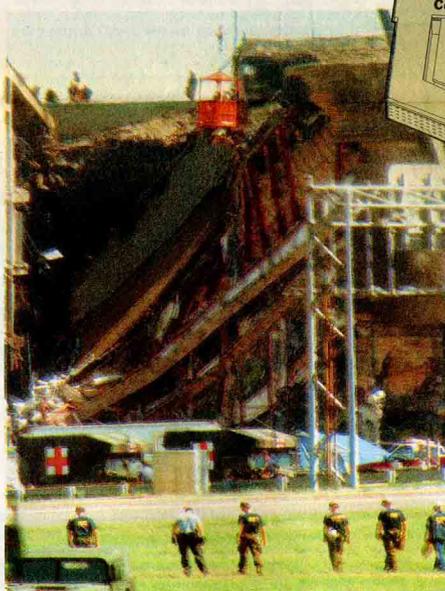
Fires continued to burn in the western side of the Pentagon yesterday, but more than half of the offices were open. On Tuesday, American Airlines Flight 77 crashed into the Pentagon, one of the world's most secure military installations.

THE DAMAGE

Part of the outermost ring collapsed completely, and the worst damage extended into the first and second floors of the B-ring.

THE FIRES

Fire officials said they were having difficulty penetrating the slate roof to reach the areas still burning yesterday, but by evening they said the fires were under control.



SEARCH AND RESCUE EFFORTS

A total of four 60-member search and rescue teams arrived from Fairfax and Montgomery Counties, Va.; Virginia Beach; and Tennessee, and were assisted by a military engineering company and firefighters from several states.

A row of F.B.I. agents searched for plane debris on the lawn outside the Pentagon yesterday.

Source: Department of Defense

The New York Times; photograph by Susana Raab

THE MILITARY

Administration Considers Broader, More Powerful Options for Potential Retaliation

By ERIC SCHMITT and THOM SHANKER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — The stunning loss of life in Tuesday's terrorist attacks and the sense, expressed by President Bush, that these were "acts of war," have freed the administration to broaden potential retaliation beyond the low-risk, unmanned cruise missile strikes of the past, military and civilian officials said today.

Instead, the options under consideration include more powerful, sustained attacks that accept greater risk to American forces, and may include bombing attacks by manned aircraft and landing special forces troops on the ground.

"The constraints have been lifted," said one military officer.

No decisions on retaliation have been made as American intelligence officials try to determine who is to blame for the assaults on the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon. Nor is there a timetable yet for any action, officials said.

For the first time today, officials said other options included calling up as many as 40,000 reservists, who would support homeland defense as air traffic controllers, engineers and

military police officers.

"A wide range of military options has been presented to the president," said another military official. "It's a range from low end to high end."

Since Tuesday afternoon, Gen. Henry H. Shelton, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his appointed successor, Gen. Richard B. Myers, the vice chairman, have been consulting with senior field commanders in Asia, Europe and the Middle East to fine-tune military plans that could be carried out in a matter of days, officials said.

"My sense is, the president would be delighted to do something really tough and soon," said Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser to former President George Bush.

Military officers and civilian officials today pointed to Mr. Bush's declaration that America would "make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them" as a mandate to propose broad military options, perhaps carried out over days, weeks or months.

The targets could expand from the terrorist troops who carried out the attacks and their commanders and leaders, to include assaults on any

nation found to have supported them.

President Bush met twice today with his national security aides to plot military strategy, and traveled to the Pentagon in the late afternoon.

"We reviewed all that has happened and began to make our plans for the efforts that we will be taking in the future, not only to bring these perpetrators to justice but to the punishment they deserve," said Secretary of State Colin L. Powell.

But Secretary Powell cautioned that any retaliation was not imminent. "We're far from selecting any particular military targets or how to go after those targets at this time," Secretary Powell said on ABC's "Good Morning America." "We've got to build a case first."

Early public opinion polls show that Americans overwhelmingly favor a swift and forceful retaliation, even if it means casualties, a sentiment shared on Capitol Hill. "Americans know now that we are at war, and will make the sacrifices and show the resolve necessary to prevail," said Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona. "I say to our enemies, we are coming. God may show you mercy. We will not."

Many people throughout the gov-

ernment have expressed frustration at the inability of past cruise missile attacks to wipe out terrorist cells, or even to severely punish them. But military officers have also clearly read signals from the political leadership and the public, desiring combat operations to be casualty-free.

Today, Pentagon officials said something fundamental had changed after the attacks, with civilian death tolls expected to rival America's worst combat casualties.

Placing troops in harm's way to retaliate against those responsible for the attacks, and to prevent further terrorist action, "now seems completely justified," one military officer said. "Our senior leaders are describing this as war, so those in uniform are willing to accept the risk. And we know the public will support us."

Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld often notes that vexing and violent international problems — for example the low-level war with Iraq — cannot be solved without broadening the policy debate to successfully deal with the variety of forces that animate an enemy.

Mr. Rumsfeld often cites an axiom included in his booklet of "Rums-

feld's Rules," which quotes Dwight D. Eisenhower as saying, "If a problem cannot be solved, enlarge it."

During a Pentagon news briefing today, Mr. Rumsfeld hinted at the broader approach to potential retaliation, while noting the difficulty of combatting terrorism.

"I think that it will require a sustained and broadly based effort," Mr. Rumsfeld said. "And I don't think that people ought to judge outcomes until a sufficient time is passed to address what is clearly a very serious problem for the world. And it's not restricted to a single entity, state or nonstate entity."

Any military action carries political consequences as well as risks to the fighting forces, and there is never a guarantee of success, as the United States found out when it tried to retaliate against the Saudi dissident Osama bin Laden for the bombing of two United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998.

The Pentagon fired several dozen Tomahawk cruise missiles at Mr. bin Laden's training camps in Afghanistan, but missed him and his top aides. Another strike, at a pharmaceutical plant in Sudan, backfired when information that Mr. bin Laden

was linked to the factory was challenged.

Moreover, air strikes by cruise missiles or manned aircraft would not destroy the religious fanaticism that fuels many terrorist groups and could create martyrs, military and counterterrorism experts said.

"Air power is not well suited to respond to this kind of threat," said Gen. Merrill McPeak, the Air Force chief of staff during the Persian Gulf war. "You have to ask, 'What's the endgame?' You want to come out with a safer, more secure environment, and it's not clear that a massive air attack, unleashing the dogs of hell, will result in an aftermath that's more secure."

Military officials say they are giving serious consideration to using American commandos, probably as part of a larger assault that would include cruise missiles or manned bombing runs.

The commando units, including the Navy's SEAL Team 6 and the Army's Delta Force, can be ready on 48 to 72 hours notice to carry out a raid on a terrorist camp — or to position themselves in enemy territory to await orders. Air Force special forces fly AC-130 gunships.

AFTER THE ATTACKS: Washington's Response

THE PRESIDENT

Bush Labels Aerial Terrorist Attacks 'Acts of War'

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE
and ELISABETH BUMILLER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — President Bush declared today that the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were "acts of war." He spent much of the day trying to rally an international coalition for what could become a massive military response — once the enemy was identified.

"This will be a monumental struggle of good versus evil, but good will prevail," Mr. Bush said as he opened a meeting this morning with his national security advisers.

Wednesday was his first full day back in the White House since the attacks. He spent his time receiving intelligence briefings, calling world leaders to fashion a global coalition against terrorism and visiting the scene of destruction at the Pentagon, where he thanked the rescue workers for their dedication.

"I am overwhelmed by the devastation," Mr. Bush said, standing in the charred hulk of the military nerve center late this afternoon. "Coming here makes me sad, on the one hand; it also makes me angry."

His words this morning suggested that his mind was on retaliation and were more pointed than those he used in his address to the nation on Tuesday night, when he called the attacks "evil, despicable acts of terror" and "acts of mass murder."

Today he said the attacks "were more than acts of terror, they were acts of war," a distinction intended to lay the military, political and psychological groundwork for military action.

Administration officials declined to account for the overnight escalation of language, but senior Republicans said there was some distress among Bush friends that in the immediate aftermath of the attacks on Tuesday, the president had vanished and that Air Force One had bounced from Florida to Louisiana to Nebraska before delivering Mr. Bush back to Washington.

"The jumping around the country, bunker to bunker, created a lot of turmoil for his image," a close ally of the president said.

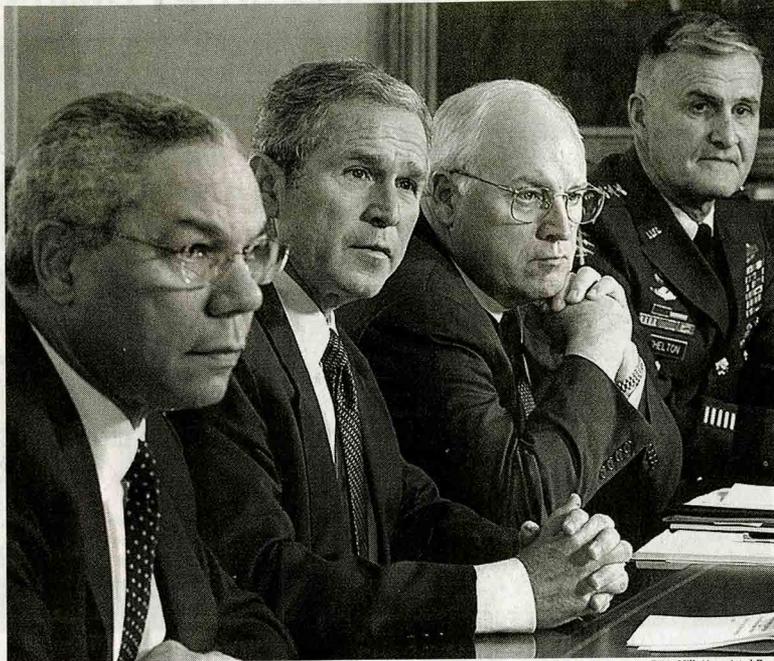
The White House said today that the path was taken because Mr. Bush was a target in the attacks. Mr. Bush's stronger public statements today came just before he met with Congressional leaders, and the leaders emerged from the White House with brief statements of bipartisan support for him.

He had asked Congress for an open-ended financial commitment for rescue efforts and to protect the nation's security, saying the United States would spend "whatever it takes." Later today, Congressional leaders began discussing an initial package of \$20 billion to respond to the terror attacks.

In his remarks this morning, the president said the nation faced an elusive enemy that hid in shadows, preyed on innocent people and then ran for cover. He promised that the United States would exact retribution for those killed on Tuesday, but he also asked for patience.

"This is an enemy that tries to hide," Mr. Bush said. "But it won't be able to hide forever. This is an enemy that thinks its harbors are safe. But they won't be safe forever."

Aides said that after last night's address to the nation, Mr. Bush met



The president at the White House yesterday with Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, Vice President Dick Cheney, Gen. Henry Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and Condoleezza Rice, national security adviser.

Bush's Remarks to Cabinet and Advisers

Following is a transcript of an address yesterday morning by President Bush to cabinet members and Congressional leaders in the White House:

Just completed a meeting with our national security team, and we've received the latest intelligence updates.

The deliberate and deadly attacks which were carried out yesterday against our country were more than acts of terror. They were acts of war. This will require our country to unite in steadfast determination and resolve.

Freedom and democracy are under attack. The American people need to know we're facing a different enemy than we have ever faced. This enemy hides in shadows and has no regard for human life. This is an enemy who preys on innocent and unsuspecting people, then runs for cover. But it won't be able to run for cover forever. This is an enemy that tries to hide, but it won't be able to hide forever. This is an enemy that thinks its harbors are safe, but they won't be safe forever.

This enemy attacked not just our people, but all freedom-loving people everywhere in the world. The United States of America will use all our resources to conquer this enemy. We will rally the world. We will be patient. We'll be focused, and we

will be steadfast in our determination.

This battle will take time and resolve. But make no mistake about it: we will win.

The federal government and all our agencies are conducting business, but it is not business as usual. We are operating on heightened security alert. America is going forward, and as we do, so we must remain keenly aware of the threats to our country. Those in authority should take appropriate precautions to protect our citizens.

But we will not allow this enemy to win the war by changing our way of life or restricting our freedoms.

This morning I am sending to Congress a request for emergency funding authority so that we are prepared to spend whatever it takes to rescue victims, to help the citizens of New York City and Washington, D.C., respond to this tragedy and to protect our national security.

I want to thank the members of Congress for their unity and support.

America is united. The freedom-loving nations of the world stand by our side.

This will be a monumental struggle of good versus evil. But good will prevail. Thank you very much.

for an hour with his national security team and then retired, with no further meetings or phone calls.

He returned to the Oval Office at 7:05 a.m. By midafternoon, he had called several world leaders, including Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain, Chancellor Gerhard Schröder of Germany and President Jiang Zemin of China. Mr. Bush spoke

twice with President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia. Mr. Fleischer said Mr. Bush was rallying "an international coalition to combat terrorism."

Mr. Bush had lunch with Vice President Dick Cheney and continued his security briefings this afternoon before unexpectedly visiting the Pentagon.

The visit gave him a chance to inspect the damage first hand and to

begin to assert his presence in what close associates acknowledged was a severe test of Mr. Bush's leadership and a defining period of his presidency.

At the Pentagon, workers unfurled a giant American flag to cover the damaged area and some began singing "God Bless America."

Exactly what times those planes landed is not known, but the Federal Aviation Administration issued its order to clear the skies at 9:40 a.m., three and a half hours before Mr. Bush insisted to Mr. Card that he return to Washington.

Once the White House account of the threats to the president and the White House was made public today, some steam went out of the criticism of Mr. Bush. Today's comments on Capitol Hill, for example, were nearly all supportive.

Representative Randy Cunningham, a conservative Republican from California who was shot down on his 300th mission as a Navy pilot over Vietnam, said of Mr. Bush's journey on Tuesday: "It was done exactly as it should have been done. Think what would have happened if we had lost the president."

Representative David Dreier, a moderate Republican, also from California, said, "With this news of the White House and possibly Air Force One as possible targets, it becomes very clear that he made the right decision."

Only a Republican senator from a Western state, unwilling to speak for the record because, he explained, he wanted to "maintain a united front," offered any criticism.

"The president could have overruled the security people and come back earlier, and maybe he should have," the senator said. "The Secret Service works for him, after all, and not the other way around."

THE CONGRESS

Differences Are Put Aside As Lawmakers Reconvene

By ALISON MITCHELL
and RICHARD L. BERKE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — The Congress that reopened today was transformed into a unity government, its bitter divisions erased overnight by the worst act of terrorism on American soil and the widespread sentiment that the nation was at war.

Lawmakers and party leaders offered wholehearted support for whatever action President Bush chose to take, and Congress prepared to pour vast new resources into reconstruction, the Pentagon and the battle against terrorism. The Senate voted unanimously to declare a day of "unity and mourning" and to put money into a "war to eradicate terrorism." The House stood ready to follow.

"We literally and figuratively stand shoulder to shoulder," said Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota, the majority leader.

Officials of both parties shelved their partisan talking points and called for swift retaliation against the attackers.

"I say bomb the hell out of them," said Senator Zell Miller, Democrat of Georgia. "If there's collateral damage, so be it. They certainly found our civilians to be expendable."

Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, also called for forceful retaliation, saying, "God will forgive them. We won't. We must act with force and effectiveness and not rule out any force short of nuclear weapons."

The fierce battle that raged only days ago over the budget and the Social Security surplus evaporated.

"Everything has changed," said Senator Kent Conrad, Democrat of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. "We've been attacked. This is a war when you are attacked."

Before the assaults on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, Mr. Bush had said that only a war or a recession would cause him to break his pledge not to spend the Social Security surplus. Many lawmakers said this was indeed war.

Lawmakers said they would move quickly to approve up to \$20 billion in an emergency recovery package, after Democrats balked at giving Mr. Bush open-ended spending authority. The Senate also planned to speed confirmations at crucial agencies. John Negroponte, the president's nominee to be United Nations representative, was to be considered in committee on Thursday.

"The political war will cease," said Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana. "The war we have now is the war against terrorism. And that's going to be the No. 1, 2 and 3 priority for the rest of the year."

There was perhaps no better indicator of the mood than Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton's praise of Mr. Bush, in the most eloquent speech of her short Senate career.

Calling on her colleagues to offer full support to the president, Mrs. Clinton said she was "someone who for eight years had some sense of the burdens and responsibilities that fall on the shoulders of the human beings we make our president."

She added, "It is an awesome and sometimes awful responsibility for that person."

Theodore J. Lowi, a professor of government at Cornell University, said the political dynamic had moved even beyond bipartisanship.

"We will be operating as if we have a national unity party," Professor Lowi said. "That means alternative voices will be suppressed. And this may last through this session of Congress. The important domestic policy issues have dropped out of

sight, especially the education issue."

Tom Cole, a former chief of staff for the Republican Party, said there was far more incentive for bipartisanship than during the Persian Gulf war, when Congress was divided over the appropriate course.

"Bush will have the ability to count on genuine support from the Democrats," Mr. Cole said. "They know that's the right thing to do from a patriotic point of view — and it's the smart thing politically as well."

There were still some cautious voices calling for a balance between security and civil liberties.

"Pearl Harbor led to the internment camps of Japanese-Americans," said Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan.

And not everyone agreed that the unity would last through the session. Tensions already simmered below the surface. Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, in a warning to Congress about leaks of classified information, spoke out against those who would "reveal information that could cost the lives of men and women in uniform."

And several members of Congress who attended briefings featuring officials of the C.I.A., the F.B.I. and cabinet agencies, complained about a lack of information.

"It was nothing I didn't know from a variety of other sources," said Representative Robert Menendez, Democrat of New Jersey. "It was totally inept, totally unacceptable."

But the frustrations were overshadowed by anger. Some called for Congress to pass an outright declaration of war, and aides said serious discussions of what it would say and

United in taking on terrorists and the challenge of rebuilding.

what powers the president would need to prosecute the terrorists were going on behind the scenes. Even usually liberal Democrats were ready to look at new powers for the nation's intelligence agencies.

Asked whether he would be willing to reconsider the C.I.A.'s ban on assassination, Senator Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, said, "I think we have to examine everything."

Both parties appeared ready to put new money into the intelligence agencies.

"The threat is different," said Representative Porter J. Goss, Republican of Florida, who is chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. "The response must be different."

The truce extended to the national parties. Terry McAuliffe, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said it was not a difficult decision for him to call off the party's national meeting, which was to begin today in Miami. Instead, Mr. McAuliffe said, he went to the Red Cross to give blood in a gesture of unity. "The budget debate and everything else is on the back burner now," he said.

At the Republican National Committee, officials said they had excised blatantly political material from the party's Web site and halted fund-raising.

"Partisanship at this point is exactly the wrong approach," said Gov. James S. Gilmore III of Virginia, the party chairman.

THE TRIP BACK

Aides Say Bush Was Initial Target of One Hijacked Jet

Continued From Page A1

learned of the first attack.

In addition, much remained unclear about the sequence of events. Some officials suggested that airplanes other than the four known to have been hijacked had in some unspecified way jeopardized the safety of President Bush.

On television, in newspapers and in animated discussions in offices across the country, Mr. Bush's conduct was compared unfavorably with that of Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani of New York, who went to the scene of the attacks in Lower Manhattan; to John F. Kennedy, who stayed in Washington throughout the Cuban missile crisis of 1963, when many feared that nuclear war was imminent, and to Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, who remained at the Pentagon after it was hit and for a time helped in the evacuation of the dead and wounded.

The president's conduct, said an article this morning in the staunchly conservative Boston Herald, "did not inspire confidence."

The official who reported the threat to Air Force One, speaking on condition that he not be identified, said Vice President Dick Cheney called the president early on Tuesday and urged him not to return to Washington immediately.

According to the official, Mr. Cheney, a former secretary of defense, suggested that Mr. Bush go to Offutt, which has excellent secure communications that could be used to hold a video teleconference with the National Security Council. A senior official at the Pentagon said that a prelimi-

nary stop had been made at Barksdale because it would be unexpected by anyone tracking the president's plane.

"It would have been irresponsible of him to come back, pounding his chest, when hostile aircraft may be headed our way," the official said. "Any suggestion that he do so was ludicrous."

Still, Mr. Bush suggested exactly that at least twice, according to notes Mr. Rove took and read to a reporter this morning.

As Air Force One, flying north from Sarasota, crossed over the Florida Panhandle, Mr. Rove said, Mr. Bush made it clear that he wanted to go to Washington and nowhere else. That would have been sometime between 10 and 11 a.m., after planes had hit the two Trade Center towers and the Pentagon. The Pentagon attack, the third in the sequence, occurred at 9:45 a.m.

The other official said that Mr. Cheney was first told that the plane heading for the White House might be an airliner, private plane or helicopter loaded with explosives. But by the time Mr. Bush made his first request to return to Washington, which was rebuffed by the Secret Service, that plane was no longer any threat to the White House, since it had hit the Pentagon.

Another hijacked plane, United Airlines Flight 93, plunged into a field southeast of Pittsburgh about 10:10 a.m., and word of that crash took some time to seep out. The security officers may still have considered it unaccounted for, and hence a threat, when they warned the president.

But at 1:25 p.m., Mr. Rove's notes

show, Mr. Bush turned to his chief of staff, Andrew H. Card Jr., as Air Force One sat on the tarmac at Barksdale, and renewed his demand to return to Washington. Mr. Rove quoted him as saying, "The people of America will expect to see me and hear from me in Washington." But the president's words, Mr. Rove said, were "saltier."

Again Mr. Bush was rebuffed. By then the Pittsburgh crash was big news on the networks, and television anchors were starting to suggest, sometimes not very gently, that Mr. Bush was absent at a time of national crisis.

So what constituted the threat at that point?

The White House rebuts criticism of behavior called un-presidential.

The senior official said that Mr. Cheney had originally been told there were six airliners unaccounted for, presumably including the one that crashed near Pittsburgh. It may have been headed for the White House before something — perhaps a bomb explosion on board, perhaps a cockpit struggle — stopped it.

Presumably, the five other airliners continued to be regarded as a threat, but it is not known for how long. Four were over the Atlantic,



From left, Trent Lott, J. Dennis Hastert, Don Nickles, Tom Daschle, Harry Reid and Dick Army at the White House yesterday.

AFTER THE ATTACK: What Friends Are For

THE DIPLOMACY

Powell Says It Clearly: No Middle Ground on Terrorism

By JANE PERLEZ

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Secretary of State Colin L. Powell marshaled a broad diplomatic effort today, talking to allied governments and sending stern messages to other countries that they can no longer remain neutral in the fight against terrorism.

Foreign nations were being given an immediate black and white choice in their relationship with the United States. "You're either with us or against us," was the message that went out today, a senior administration official said.

To that end, the administration today began to apply pressure to Pakistan, a country that has been accused of providing support for Osama bin Laden and giving his militant Islamic organization the freedom to operate. The director of the Pakistani Interservices Intelligence, Gen. Mahmood Ahmad, who happened to be here on a regular visit of consultations, was called into the State Department today to meet with Deputy Secretary Richard L. Armitage.

In the last few months, the Bush administration has asked Pakistan to cut its ties with the Taliban, who rule most of Afghanistan, and to stop any of its officials from providing help to Osama bin Laden.

At today's session, the Pakistani security chief was told, according to an official, "It ain't what you say, it's what you do." This was apparently a reference to the statement issued after Tuesday's attack by the Pakistani leader, Gen. Pervez Musharraf, expressing sympathy with the United States.

Several administration officials said today that a list was being prepared of what the United States wanted from Pakistan, which in response to nuclear tests by India in 1998 also conducted nuclear tests. Among the top items was access to Pakistan's intelligence on Osama bin Laden. This would be of major assistance in planning an assault against him and his network.

The new United States ambassador to Pakistan, Wendy Chamberlin, is scheduled to present her credentials to General Musharraf in Islamabad on Thursday. The administration was expecting some answers

'The American people made a judgment — we are at war.'

from the general at that session, officials said.

The implicit signal to Pakistan today was that if it did not choose to cooperate with the United States, then it could find itself a target in any retaliation for Tuesday's attack.

"The American people made a judgment — we are at war," Secretary Powell told one television interviewer today. "What they believe they saw clearly was an act of war."

It was a theme picked up later by President Bush in his statement at the White House, and then used for

the rest of the day by administration officials. Secretary Powell, who was one of the key players in building the global coalition that the United States used in the Persian Gulf war in 1991, said the administration was seeking military and political backing in the short term for its response to the terror attack. It was also looking for long-term help.

"We're building a strong coalition to go after these perpetrators, but more broadly, to go after terrorism wherever we find it in the world," he said at a State Department briefing. "This will be a major priority of the administration, and I can assure you it will therefore be a major priority of the State Department."

But how this coalition would actually work and what its members would be required to do militarily remained vague, senior State Department officials said. The role of Middle East countries, whose populations have been so angered by the administration's perceived embrace of Israel, was not specified.

As he went about his coalition building, Secretary Powell spoke to European foreign ministers to thank them for the NATO resolution, adopted today, that would be likely to result in military help from the alliance if the United States took retaliatory action. He also spoke to the Russian foreign minister, Igor S. Ivanov, as well as to leaders in Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. He was fairly insistent that the coalition would include Muslim nations, just as it did in the war against Iraq. "It should include Muslim nations," Secretary Powell said. "Muslim nations have just as much to fear

from terrorism that strikes at innocent civilians."

Jordan — which has provided important intelligence to Washington about terrorists in the past several years but has been quietly critical of the administration's approach to the Middle East crisis — was ready to "lend support in any way," said the Jordanian ambassador to the United States, Marwan Muasher. The envoy said he had already received calls of appreciation from the White House.

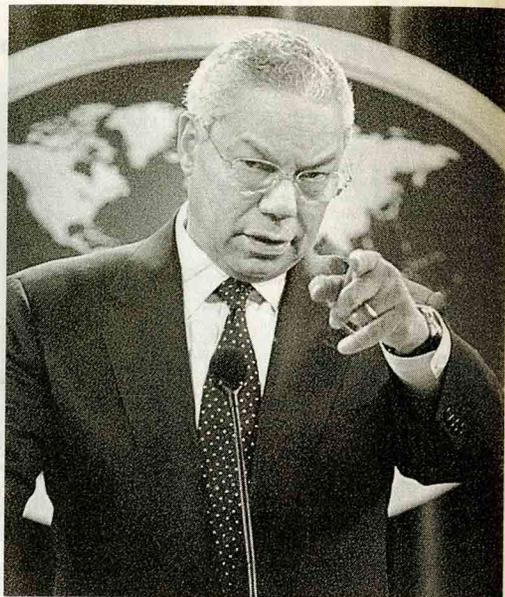
The emphasis on reaching out today — to the United Nations secretary general, Kofi Annan, as well as to leaders of other nations — appeared in stark contrast to the unilateral stance that the Bush administration was often perceived to have taken in foreign policy in its first eight months.

Overnight, the administration was forced to change gears from an overriding emphasis on missile defense, a policy that threatened serious problems with European allies, Russia and China.

In the Senate, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, said that Tuesday's attack had instantly transformed American foreign policy into one of seeking multilateral help.

In some ways, the Russians, who now see common cause with the United States in a war against terrorism, were bending over backward to be helpful — particularly on Afghanistan. Russia and the United States have been quietly working in the last few months to try to isolate the Taliban.

Mr. Armitage, who is chairman of



Secretary of State Colin L. Powell said yesterday that the administration seeks military and political backing for its response to the terror attack.

a joint United States-Russia task force on Afghanistan, was scheduled to leave for Moscow over the weekend to meet with senior Russian officials and discuss their assessments of Mr. bin Laden and his militant Islamic organization.

Secretary Powell opened his day

with five television interviews this morning, striding between camera positions on the mezzanine floor at the State Department as he telegraphed his message around the world: the United States feels itself to be at war but is also seeking allies in that battle.



THE WORKERS OF VOLKSWAGEN held a candlelight vigil yesterday in an automobile museum in Wolfsburg, Germany, to remember the terror victims.

Reaction From Around the World

EUROPE

EUROPEAN UNION European foreign ministers, at an emergency session in Brussels, condemned the attacks against the United States, offered help with search and rescue efforts and in fighting terrorism, and called a Europe-wide day of mourning for Friday.

BRITAIN Prime Minister Tony Blair recalled Parliament from its recess more than a month early, saying the voices of democracy must speak out after terror strikes. A spokesman said the government feared that British victims "could run into hundreds."

RUSSIA President Bush spoke twice to President Vladimir V. Putin on ways to combat terrorism.

GERMANY Acting on a tip from the F.B.I., the police in Hamburg searched an apartment where two men believed to be linked to the attacks in the United States once lived. The police also said the two men were believed to have lived in Florida from July 2000 to January 2001.

FRANCE President Jacques Chirac plans to go ahead with a scheduled visit to Washington Tuesday to meet with President Bush. Prime Minister Lionel Jospin warned against letting the drive to punish terror attacks against the United States turn into a wider conflict between Islamic countries and the West.

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN Fears grew in Afghanistan that the United States would attack the country for giving refuge to Osama bin Laden, who is suspected of masterminding terror. Foreign aid workers, fearing retaliation if the United States did attack, began to leave.

CHINA President Jiang Zemin told President Bush that Beijing is ready to join a campaign against terrorism. About 30 Chinese are missing in the World Trade Center, officials said.

PAKISTAN The head of the Pakistani Interservices Intelligence, who was visiting Washington, was called into the State Department to meet with Deputy Secretary Richard L. Armitage.

NORTH KOREA North Korea, in its first public reaction to the attacks on the United States, said it was opposed to all terrorism.

MIDDLE EAST

ISRAEL The country observed a day of mourning and flags flew at half-staff. President Moshe Katsav donated blood in a gesture to victims of the attacks.

WEST BANK AND GAZA Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, also donated blood and angrily rejected any suggestion that Palestinians had rejoiced over the attacks, declaring that the Palestinian reaction was one of identification with American suffering and not satisfaction.

YEMEN F.B.I. agents investigating last year's suicide attack on the American destroyer Cole left Yemen, apparently fearing new attacks, a Yemeni security official said. He said that the departure was a routine precaution and that no new threats had been received.

IRAQ President Saddam Hussein said the attacks on the United States were the result of America's "evil policy," contending that the United States exports corruption and crime through its military forces and its movies. He suggested the attacks might have been carried out by Americans.

SYRIA President Bashar al-Assad called for "global mutual help" to eradicate terrorism and to protect human rights. The American Embassy in Syria, which the State Department lists as a state that supports terrorism, closed for a day to review security measures.

THE AMERICAS

CANADA Struggling with more than 240 diverted planes and 30,000 stranded passengers, Canada reopened its domestic airspace but warned of delays as it tightened security. Any takeoffs by big jets bound for the United States would need United States clearance.

MEXICO The 2,000-mile border with the United States was in gridlock at major crossing points as Mexican commuters tried to carry on business in the United States despite heightened security. Mexican police said they found 33 Iraqis at a Tijuana hotel, apparently planning to cross the border as immigrants.

CUBA Newspaper headlines in the state-controlled press were dominated not by news of the attacks in New York and near Washington, but by a visit by the president of Mali.

CHILE There was a rash of bomb threats on American and Israeli diplomatic and cultural buildings, a government security official said. All proved to be false alarms.

AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA: Firefighters in Johannesburg flew an American flag at half-staff in a show of respect for their colleagues in New York, while scores of people placed flowers outside the United States Embassy in Pretoria. A memorial service was held in Cape Town.

NIGERIA: President Olusegun Obasanjo sent "heartfelt condolences" over the "dastardly act of terrorism." But in heavily Muslim northern cities, there were open celebrations over the attacks, with posters of Osama bin Laden selling well in Kano.

WORLD

NATO The alliance declared that the terrorist attacks could be considered an attack on the whole alliance if they were directed from abroad, and invoked Article 5 of the charter, mandating joint defense, for the first time.

UNITED NATIONS The Security Council adopted a resolution condemning the attacks and called on the world to help find the perpetrators and those who sheltered them. The General Assembly voted to postpone indefinitely a special session on children, which had been scheduled for Sept. 19-21 in New York.

WORLD BANK, I.M.F. World Bank and International Monetary Fund officials said they expected that their annual meeting, which was scheduled to take place in Washington on Sept. 28 and 29, and which has become a prime target of antiglobalization protesters, would be canceled.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION Negotiators, saying the attacks had disrupted consultations with their governments, postponed a decision on admitting China to the W.T.O. until Monday. The decision means that a meeting planned for Friday to admit Taiwan would also be put off until next week, under a 1992 agreement that Taiwan could not become a member ahead of China.

Sources: The New York Times, Reuters, Associated Press, Agence France-Press

THE ALLIANCE

For First Time, NATO Invokes Joint Defense Pact With U.S.

By SUZANNE DALEY

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 — NATO invoked a mutual defense clause in its founding treaty for the first time today, strongly suggesting that the United States would have the support of the allies if it takes military action against those responsible for attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

A NATO statement issued after a meeting of ambassadors to the 19-member alliance said, "If it is determined that this attack was directed from abroad against the United States, it shall be regarded as an action covered by Article 5 of the Washington Treaty."

Article 5, the cornerstone of the alliance, says "an armed attack" against any of the allies in Europe or North America "shall be considered an attack against them all."

It commits NATO members to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, to restore security.

The statement amounted to a powerful expression of European solidarity with the United States after a period in which trans-Atlantic relations have been strained by tensions over the Bush administration's policies in areas ranging from missile defense to the environment.

NATO's secretary general, Lord Robertson, said the declaration did not necessarily mean NATO would get involved in military action. Nor did it mean that Washington was obliged to act through the group.

"At the moment this is an act of solidarity," he said. "It's a reaffirmation of a solemn treaty commitment which these countries have entered into."

Asked whether he believed the allies would take joint action, Lord Robertson added: "The country attacked has to make the decisions, it has to be the one that asks for help. The United States is still assessing the evidence available. They are the one to make that judgment."

In Washington, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell said the statement would "tee up" possible collective military action by NATO once the terrorists and those behind them had been identified.

NATO also made clear for the first time that it was prepared to see some acts of terrorism as acts of war, even if such circumstances were not envisioned when the treaty was written in 1949.

"The commitment to collective self-defense embodied in the Washington Treaty was entered into in circumstances very different from those that exist now," said the statement adopted by the North Atlantic Council.

"But it remains no less valid and no less essential today, in a world subject to the scourge of international terrorism."

The statement also noted pointedly that when NATO leaders met in 1999 on the organization's 50th anniversary, they condemned terrorism as a threat to world peace and affirmed their "determination to combat it in accordance with their commitments to one another."

Any decision to embark on joint military action would require further deliberation, as would a decision

to place national forces under joint command.

But diplomats said the resolution was a potent gesture of political support for the United States even if it should decide to act on its own.

NATO officials said the United States had not asked for the statement, but had said they would welcome it.

As the United States is the dominant power in the organization, it appeared certain that the administration had played a central role in the adoption of the resolution.

The four-paragraph resolution, passed unanimously, said "The United States' NATO allies stand ready to provide the assistance that may be required as a consequence of these acts of barbarism."

But some European leaders also urged caution. The Swedish and Ger-



Lord Robertson, secretary general of NATO, at his news conference.

man foreign minister, Anna Lindh and Joschka Fischer, both suggested that it was too early to talk of military action when so little was known about the origins of the attacks.

Throughout the day, many Europeans continued to express outrage.

In London, Prime Minister Tony Blair recalled Parliament from its recess a month early, saying the voices of democracy must speak out after devastating terror strikes in the United States.

"This was an attack not just on a number of buildings in the United States of America, but on the very notion of democracy," he said at a news conference at his office at 10 Downing Street.

While NATO officials met, the foreign ministers of the European Union also gathered in a show of support for the United States. In a statement, the ministers said they would "spare no efforts to help identify, bring to justice and punish those responsible."

The foreign ministers declared that Friday would be a day of mourning in all 15 member nations and asked that all Europeans observe three minutes of silence at noon (6 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time).

"We were all victims of this attack," said Belgium's foreign minister, Louis Michel, chairman of the meeting of the European Union.

In an exceptional move, Lord Robertson attended the meeting. "We have to stand together," he said. "We are two organizations that speak with one voice, one strong voice, that will not stand for terrorism."

AFTER THE ATTACKS: Fear of America's Wrath

THE AFGHANS

Taliban Plead for Mercy to the Miserable in a Land of Nothing

By BARRY BEARAK

KABUL, Afghanistan, Sept. 12 — If there are Americans clamoring to bomb Afghanistan back to the Stone Age, they ought to know that this nation does not have so far to go. This is a post-apocalyptic place of felled cities, parched land and downtrodden people.

The fragility of this country was part of the message the Taliban government conveyed in a plea for restraint issued late tonight.

It said in part, "We appeal to the United States not to put Afghanistan into more misery because our people have suffered so much."

Whatever Afghanistan's current cataclysm, its next one seems to require little time to overtake it. Wars fought by sundry protagonists have gone on now for 22 consecutive years, a remorseless drought for 4. Since 1996, most of the nation has been ruled by Taliban mullahs whose vision of the world's purest Islamic state has at least as much to do with controlling social behavior as vouchsafing social welfare.

The accused terrorist Osama bin Laden has found a home here, angering much of the world. In 1998, America fired a volley of more than 70 cruise missiles at guerrilla training camps reportedly operated by the Saudi multimillionaire. Now, there seems to be the prospect of another barrage, with Afghan hospitality to the same man as the cause.

As fear of an American attack mounted, the Taliban's senior spokesman in Kandahar, Abdul Hai Mutmain, called the few foreign reporters here to issue the statement, which in part defended Mr. bin Laden:

"These days, Osama bin Laden's name has become very popular and to an extent it has become a symbol. These days, even to the common people, Osama bin Laden's name is associated with all controversial acts. Osama bin Laden does not have such capabilities. We still hope sanity prevails in the United States. We are confident that if a fair investigation is carried out by American authorities, the Taliban will not be found guilty of involvement in such cowardly acts."

The statement also said, "Killing our leaders will not help our people any. There is no factory in Afghanistan that is worth the price of a single missile fired at us. It will simply increase the mistrust between the people in the region and the United States."

Whatever else there is to say about this entreaty, one part that is indisputably true is that this land-locked, ruggedly beautiful nation is in absolute misery.

Here in Kabul, the capital, roaming clusters of widows beg in the streets, their palms seemingly frozen in a supplicant pose. Withered men pull overloaded carts, their labor less costly than the price of a donkey.

Children play in vast ruins, their limbs sometimes wrenched away by remnant land mines. The national life expectancy, according to the central statistics office, has fallen to 42 for males and 40 for females.

The prolonged drought has sent



The Taliban begged America yesterday not to attack a people who "have suffered so much." Afghan children in the parched ruins south of Kabul.

nearly a million Afghans — about 5 percent of the population — on a desperate flight from hunger. Some have gone to other Afghan cities, others across the border. More than one million are "at risk of starvation," according to the United Nations.

Famine is the catastrophe Afghans are used to hearing about. Few yet know of the threat of an American reprisal. The Taliban long ago banned television, and the lack of electricity keeps most people from listening to radio.

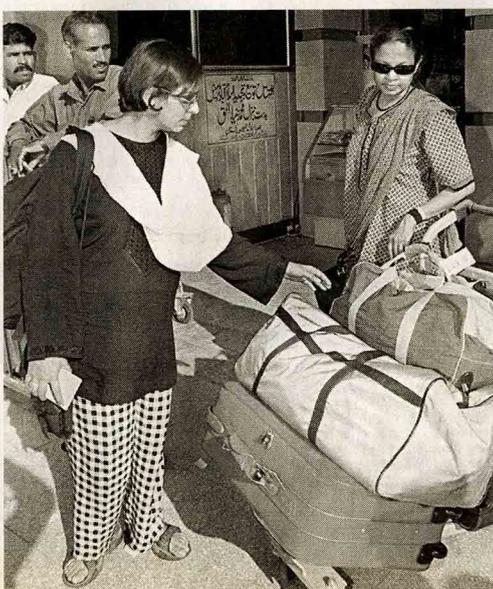
The nation's 100 or so foreign aid workers suffer no such telecommunications handicaps, however, and today many of them began to flee their adopted home, fearing either the havoc of American bombs or the wrath of subsequent Afghan outrage.

Around noon, a special United Nations flight evacuated the first of the expatriates. The remaining foreigners are expected to leave on Thursday, as will three, and perhaps all four, of the American parents here to observe the trial of their children, among eight foreign aid workers accused by the Taliban of preaching Christianity.

As foreigners left, the Taliban took unusual precautions: they began searching every vehicle entering government compounds. Visitors were carefully frisked.

But however much the Taliban hierarchy was beginning to fret, streets and bazaars were a picture of normalcy. Word has spread slowly about the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington. And even when everyday Afghans heard the news, there were no accompanying video images to sear the horror into their memories. Personal conversations only carried the dull stimuli of abstract words: hijacked planes and collapsed buildings.

Khair Khana, a man selling fertilizer in a market, knew just a bit about the attack. He thought a plane had crashed into the White House. And he considered the perpetrators,



Some aid workers fled Afghanistan yesterday, fearing American bombs. United Nations staff members at Islamabad airport in Pakistan.

whoever they are, to be "enemies of God," though he also felt "Americans should look into their hearts and minds about why someone would kill themselves and others" in such a way.

He had not thought much about an American retaliation against Afghanistan. When he did consider it, standing in a ramshackle collection of stalls, he shrugged and said: "Americans are powerful and can do anything they like without us stop-

ping them."

Nearby, a tailor, Abdul Malik, saw God's justice in America's pain because, as he understands it, the United States has armed the Afghan resistance to fight against the Taliban. "So they at least now know how it feels in their own country," he said.

As for Mr. bin Laden, the tailor considered judgment of him to be God's affair. "If Osama is Islam's enemy, he should be gotten rid of," he said. "But if he is a good Muslim

and wants Islam to prosper — and if America wants him dead — then we hope he destroys America."

The common people of Afghanistan are often circumspect with their opinions. As one man said today: "Nobody here talks wholeheartedly any more; it can be dangerous."

The Taliban are credited with improving safety. They disarmed the population, they put an end to banditry. But the security has come at a steep price.

Women have been forced into head-to-toe gowns known as burqas and evicted from schools and the workplace. Men are obligated to wear long beards or face jail. Banned are musical instruments, chessboards, playing cards, nail polish and neckties. Cheers at soccer matches are restricted to "Allah-u-akbar," or God is great. Freedom of speech has bowed to religious totalitarianism.

Various Taliban police forces patrol the streets. Today, in a derelict building that is used as a precinct office, one 25-year-old constable sat on the floor beneath a single dangling light bulb. His name was Muhammad Anwar. He had heard something about the attack in America but he had no idea how many were killed or what cities were involved. Indeed, it seemed unlikely that he had ever heard of New York.

"Attacks like these are not a good thing because Muslims live all over the world and Muslims may have been killed," Mr. Anwar said hesitantly. By his reckoning, Americans were enemies of Afghanistan, as were Jews and Christians. He thought about this a bit more and retracted it partially. "There must have been all kinds of people in the building, not just bad Jews but good Jews, not just bad Christians but good ones."

He remembered something he had learned in his madrassa, or religious school. "It is un-Islamic to kill innocent people," he said.

THE CONFERENCES

Gatherings Of Leaders Now a Cause For Concern

By JOSEPH KAHN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Officials have canceled or are preparing to cancel at least two major international meetings in Washington and New York that had been expected to attract heads of state and other top world leaders.

The United Nations General Assembly voted today to postpone indefinitely a special session on children, which it had scheduled for Sept. 19 to Sept. 21 in New York. About 80 world leaders, including President Bush, had been expected to attend.

Officials of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund also said they expected that their annual meeting, an event scheduled for Washington that was widely considered a prime target of antiglobalization protesters, would be canceled. The Bush administration said today that it had not decided whether to cancel the session, from Sept. 28 to Sept. 29.

The police in Washington said it should not be held. "I don't think it takes a brain surgeon to see that this is not the best idea right now," Chief Charles H. Ramsey said.

The bank and the I.M.F. have held annual meetings of member governments each year since their founding shortly after World War II.

Officials of the United Nations, the World Bank and the I.M.F. said they worried about holding large gatherings of world leaders because the coordinated terrorist attacks in New York and Washington had strained security forces.

It is unclear whether the heightened fears of attacks will encourage leaders to forego or scale back other international gatherings that have become showpieces of globalization. Such forums are high-profile arenas for officials, business leaders, medical experts and others to share ideas and harmonize approaches to global problems.

Given the Middle Eastern site and the possibility of reprisals against suspected terrorists, questions have also been raised about a trade meeting in November in Doha, Qatar. A spokesman for the World Trade Organization said there had been no change in plans for the session, where leaders hope to agree to liberalize trade rules.

Even before the attacks on Tuesday, political leaders and police officials around the world have complained about the high cost of providing security for visiting dignitaries. Leaders at recent international financial meetings in Seattle, Prague, Montreal and Genoa have encountered demonstrations by protesters who oppose economic integration.

Anarchist cells among the demonstrators have used violence to attract attention, often damaging property and turning urban centers into combat zones. In Genoa, the police fatally shot one demonstrator in July at a summit meeting of industrialized nations.

Last week, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy asked the United Nations, which had planned a food summit meeting in early November in Rome, to find another site. He said that after the Genoa incident he felt that the food meeting would put ancient ruins at risk.

A senior United Nations official who helps arrange its frequent global conferences, Shashi Tharoor, said the postponement of the New York session on children and the relocation of the Rome meetings were one-time events, not indicators that global summit meetings had become impossible. He said that if such meetings were scaled back, a vital tool for spreading economic, environmental and social policies would be lost.

"These meetings have an enormously important role in crystallizing thinking, building consensus and promoting action," Mr. Tharoor said. "You look at an issue like global warming, AIDS, sustainable development — these got a major boost from global summits."

Financial meetings are perhaps the most vulnerable in the current environment. Protest threats in Washington had already forced the World Bank and the I.M.F. to shorten their annual meeting to two days from five and to prepare to cordon off a site downtown with a nine-foot-high wall.

Officials at the two agencies said the threats had forced them to cancel the most open parts of their meetings, when developing countries, bankers, officials and accredited groups mingled with one another at conferences and cocktail parties.

Some protest groups have celebrated in the past when financial leaders were forced to curtail meetings. But mainstream protesters say they aimed to open up such conversations, not end them, and they expressed concern today that terrorist events might force a cancellation.

"We too are handicapped in our ability to reach out to the public and get our message out," he [the meeting] are canceled, said Soren Ambrose, a protest organizer with one group, 50 Years Are Enough.

THE ARABS

Arafat Angrily Insists Palestinians Didn't Rejoice Over Terror Attack on U.S.

By JAMES BENNETT

JERUSALEM, Sept. 12 — Yasir Arafat angrily rejected tonight any suggestion that Palestinians had rejoiced over the terrorist attack on the United States on Tuesday, declaring that the Palestinian reaction was one of identification and not satisfaction with American suffering.

"For your information," Mr. Arafat said, when asked in an interview about images shown around the world of Palestinians celebrating, "it is clear and obvious that it was less than 10 children in East Jerusalem, and we punished them." It was unclear how this assertion could be squared with photographs suggesting that there were more people.

In the rare telephone interview, Mr. Arafat, who donated blood today that was intended for Americans wounded in the attack, said Israelis were taking advantage of the world's focus on the horror in the United States, and perhaps exploiting its anger over Tuesday's images, to tighten restrictions on Palestinians and to assault the West Bank town of Jenin, where seven Palestinians were killed today.

Mr. Arafat, who spoke from Gaza City, emphasized that Palestinians had reason to feel compassion for Americans. "As Palestinians, we too have experienced the tragic loss of innocent civilians, who suffer from violence on a daily basis," he said. "Our hearts go out to the people of the United States during this tragedy, our prayers are with them." He paused, then, spacing the words out for emphasis, repeated three times, "God bless them."

But interviews on the streets of Ramallah and Nablus today revealed a more diverse, complex Palestinian response to the attack. Some Palestinians condemned it, while others, furious at the United States



In the West Bank town of Nablus yesterday, a Palestinian read the news of the terrorism attacks on the U.S.

for its policies here, said they hoped America had learned a lesson.

"Some people say Israel is an American state, but I say America is an Israeli state," said Muhammad Nabil, sitting in his candy stall in the dusky warren of figs, fresh meat and sneakers that is the Nablus market.

Israelis today relished the Palestinian predicament over the terror attack. "From the perspective of the Jews, it is the most important public relations act ever committed in our favor," wrote a guest columnist in the daily Maariv.

But Palestinian officials fanned

out in the news media to counter this Israeli drive, deploring terrorism and urging sympathy for the Palestinian plight. They argued that a handful of extremists were being treated as representative of all Palestinians.

In addition to the drive to collect blood from Mr. Arafat and others, the Palestinian Authority announced that all Palestinian schoolchildren would stand on Thursday for five minutes of silence.

West Bank towns were mostly quiet after the attack on Tuesday. But in Nablus, Palestinians took to the

streets joyfully, without cameras to egg them on.

In the interview, Mr. Arafat at first insisted that "they were making this big demonstration because of the siege and the escalation of the Israeli military attack against Jenin."

Told that people in Nablus said today that the demonstration was in celebration of the terror attack, Mr. Arafat acknowledged that "there are some fanatic groups, and I'm sorry to tell you that these fanatic groups have been established by the Israelis."

AFTER THE ATTACKS: The Pulse of the Nation Quickens

VOICES

Fellow Americans Opening Hearts, Wallets and Veins

By PETER T. KILBORN

NORMAL, Ill., Sept. 12 — By the hour, they came: Mothers popped from vans; an Army recruiter emptied his wallet and went back to the bank for more; two postal workers left \$660 collected from colleagues; a shift of firefighters gave \$125.

This was a red-white-and-blue day in Normal and its twin city, Bloomington. At daybreak, three local radio stations set up a tent in front of Schnucks Supermarket on Veterans Parkway to collect coins in a five-gallon water bottle and checks and bills in a one-gallon jar. Throughout the morning, money flowed into the jars at a rate of \$5,000 an hour.

"I can't imagine a terrorist attacking Bloomington-Normal," said Jim Wise, a Toyota dealer. Still, people here felt the need to act. "We're all a part of it," Mr. Wise said.

Most of the tension of the last day seemed to be channeled into the opportunity to give blood and money.

"We had a mother offering her child-support money," said Paula Mitchell, chairwoman of the American Red Cross of the Heartland and one of the volunteers at the tent.

For their gifts, the donors received red, white and blue lapel ribbons, flags for their automobile antennas and one-of-a-kind flags made by children at the Discovery World day care center. "Proud to be an American," said a flag signed "Kayla, 4."

"I've donated food to the school to send to New York and just given everything out of my wallet," said Mary Lanzerotte, 44, a retired registered nurse. Her wallet held \$80.

"I have two kids," Ms. Lanzerotte said, "and it's been tough trying to explain that there are more good people in the world than evil people."

Two years ago, Joyce Allen, 21, was driving a car that collided with another car, killing a mother and her child. Today Ms. Allen said she felt the same remorse.

"I had to do something," she said, as she dropped \$20 into the jar. "Today's my day."

By 6 p.m., \$118,000 had been collected in front of Schnucks. Nursing students from Heartland Community College showed up with \$230, proceeds of a bake sale for the victims.

Fliers began appearing in parking lots inviting citizens to join a candlelight vigil by putting candles in their windows. The fliers said, "Let the light shine to show our respect for human life and our determination to punish those responsible for this monstrosity."

'Worse Than Pearl Harbor,' And the Words Ring True

By The New York Times

HONOLULU, Sept. 12 — The phone rang at Ray Emory's home here on the south shore of Oahu just after 5:30 Tuesday morning. "Get your radio on," a friend told Mr. Emory, 80. "It's worse than Pearl Harbor."

After watching television for 18 uninterrupted hours, Mr. Emory would conclude that his friend was right. Mr. Emory was in a position to know. On Dec. 7, 1941, he was reading a newspaper on the light cruiser Honolulu when the ship was attacked by the Japanese. Mr. Emory, then a seaman first class, spent the next 90 minutes firing a .50-caliber machine gun at the Japanese planes strafing

the base.

He was not wounded, and after leaving the Navy in 1946, he worked as an architect in Seattle. Sixteen years ago, he retired to Hawaii and now lives near Pearl Harbor.

At the base, the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial remained closed to visitors for the second day in a row. As he watched the scenes from New York City, Mr. Emory suggested that a similar memorial be erected in New York.

"That would tell people 50 years from now, 100 years from now, that this happened," he said, "and that you've got to see it to believe it."

JACQUES STEINBERG

Tearful Firefighters Mourn for Brothers

By The New York Times

OAK PARK, Ill., Sept. 12 — In a teary corner of the brotherhood, firefighters here in the western Chicago suburb tested 300-foot fire hoses on South Boulevard today, white water spouting in the sun. But the hearts of Lt. Pat Biswurm and his men were many miles away.

The brotherhood, as they call it, are firefighters whose charge is to risk their lives to save others. With scores of New York firefighters still missing in the collapse of the World Trade Center, there was a sense of loss here.

"I'm just very, very sad," said Mr. Biswurm, 46, standing outside the Fire Department's headquarters. "We hope that when they go through the rubble, they will still find some people alive."

In Oak Park, there are no skyscrapers, and in his 20 years with the department nothing Mr. Biswurm has faced has approached the magnitude of what New York firefighters faced in Tuesday's inferno. Yet, he and his men had no trouble imagining the pain felt by their counterparts.

"I actually couldn't get up," Tom Blecha, 40, a fireman for 14 years, recalled of watching the scene of the World Trade Center disaster at home on television with his wife. "It was paralyzing."

"We lost one guy here," Mr. Blecha said, his voice cracking and his eyes filled with tears. "That was 10 years ago, and it's still fresh in my mind. I can't imagine losing 200 to 300 people. How do you go on from that?"

JOHN W. FOUNTAIN

People in Need, And the Gift of Blood

By The New York Times

DENVER, Sept. 12 — "I have to do something," Joyce Love said. A syringe connected to her right arm drew blood; tears dripped across her cheeks.

She wiped her face with her left hand. "It makes you feel like you're doing something," she said. "That's why I came here."

Ms. Love was one of thousands of people who jammed the five Bonfils Blood Centers in the Denver area the past two days to donate blood for people injured in the East Coast terrorist attacks. Jessica Maitland, a spokeswoman for the centers, said they collected 2,000 pints on Tuesday and on Tuesday night loaded 300 pints onto a Lear jet bound for Teter-



Hanah Nehme, 46, said: 'I'm Arab, but if the Arabs did it, then I'm ashamed. But if some Arabs did it, you can't say all Arabs are bad.'

boro Airport in New Jersey — one of the few planes allowed to fly. Ms. Maitland said officials expected to collect another 2,000 pints today.

Today, the waiting room at the center on Yosemite Street was filled with hundreds of people who registered to donate blood. Many of them, like Ms. Love, an assistant manager at an elderly care center, said they were acting out of compassion for the injured as well as to satisfy their own need to help.

"I kept the television on all night," Ms. Love said. "I barely slept. I kept my windows open so I could see what was going on and had my neighbor walk me to my car this morning. I was scared. I still am. But I knew I had to do something."

Steve Benson, a carpenter from Flagler, Colo., sat waiting with his arms crossed. "Giving blood is the only thing I can do at the moment because there are people in need my country," he said. "If they had a call to arms, I'd bring a gun and I'd go."

MICHAEL JANOFSKY

No Visible Enemy, And No Easy Answers

By The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — As government buildings reopened, Herbert Gertner studied the insignia of his old enemy, so clear, bright and now outdated on the wings of the planes of

World War II.

"Our new enemy doesn't show himself," said Mr. Gertner, a 79-year-old Army Air Forces veteran who recalled when the enemy proclaimed its attack with symbols, rising suns and swastikas, in the days before the stealthy techniques of modern terrorism.

"We're a Goliath," Mr. Gertner declared as he studied the gleaming aircraft relics at the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum.

"We don't move easily against this new enemy who expects to die," he said, an edge of puzzlement in his voice.

Mr. Gertner's wife, Arlene, said the endless television pictures left no doubt that the country was in some ill-defined new era of warfare. "But with an elusive enemy," she said. "And that's the scary part. Where do we go from here?"

Her husband, who was wounded more than a half-century ago in the old days of warfare, had no answer. "Democracy is difficult," said Mr. Gertner, a retiree from Boca Raton, Fla. "We're so conscious of personal liberties." He nodded when his wife tried to define what drives the new sort of war the nation is facing.

"It's a fanaticism," she said, looking away from old warplanes. "A fanaticism that we don't understand."

FRANCIS X. CLINES

Shock and Anger Among Arab-Americans

By The New York Times

DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 12 — Sara Saleh's eyes were red and puffy below the blue and white kerchief that covered her hair, and she looked exhausted as she sat in the waiting room of an Arab community center in this Detroit suburb. "I pray to God they catch whoever did this and kill them," said Mrs. Saleh, an immigrant from Lebanon.

Mrs. Saleh's reaction was typical in this community, a center of Arab-American culture since the 1950's. "I'm Arab, but if the Arabs did it, then I'm ashamed," said Hanah Nehme, 46, a receptionist who immigrated from Lebanon in 1978 and wore a dark green kerchief. "But if some Arabs did it, you can't say all Arabs are bad."

Mrs. Nehme said she had volunteered to work at a polling station for the primary elections held here on Tuesday, and was shocked at some comments made by non-Arabs who were voting.

"I heard them say, 'All Arabs should go back, they don't belong here,'" she said.

Noman Obeid, a recent immigrant from Yemen who speaks no English, was angry over the attacks and said, "Whoever did it, they should punish them."

As Mr. Obeid spoke, his 3-year-old son, Wassam, looked on. Then, unprompted, the boy broke his silence and started to recite the alphabet — in English.

KEITH BRADSHAW

A Day of Brisk Sales Of Pistols and Ammunition

By The New York Times

DENVER, Sept. 12 — The parking lot was full today at the Silver Bullet Pistol Range in Wheat Ridge, Colo., where gun owners were noisily working out their frustrations over the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington. They were also buying pistols and looking for just-in-case ammunition.

"People who have been procrastinating in buying their personal protection weapon, they are saying, 'Just order it now,'" said Adam Keefe, range master at the range.

The run on guns and ammunition, Mr. Keefe said, began on Tuesday morning, with people pulling into the Silver Bullet's parking lot in the last 24 hours.

"They sold me out of ammo by 10 in the morning," Mr. Keefe said.

Mr. Keefe also found himself having to turn away an unusually large number of customers who felt the need to shoot at something.

"At this time of the day, I usually have one or two shooters," Mr. Keefe said at midmorning. "Today I have eight. I had people who said, yeah, they would like to put up a picture of Osama bin Laden and go to work."

John Clancy, 22, an engineering student at Colorado State University, came into the range with a .40-caliber semiautomatic pistol. With police blasting away in all lanes in the range, he had to wait more than one and a half hours.

"It is like a vent," said Mr. Clancy, who is from Wayne, N.J. "You either cry or call your family or do something like this."

BLAINE HARDEN

AN ESSAY

New York, New York, a City of Triumph Even as a City in Pain

By MAX FRANKEL

It's hard to admit at a time like this, but something there is in New Yorkers that secretly boasts even as we openly weep. The price we must pay for being biggest and best is being hated the most and suffering greatly. If terror defines the new century, obviously New York must lead the way.

Concentrate the world's best artists, merchants, financiers, athletes, diplomats and crooks and you inevitably concentrate the most glorious achievements and most heartbreaking disasters. New Yorkers define themselves by expecting to live amid great triumphs and tragedies.

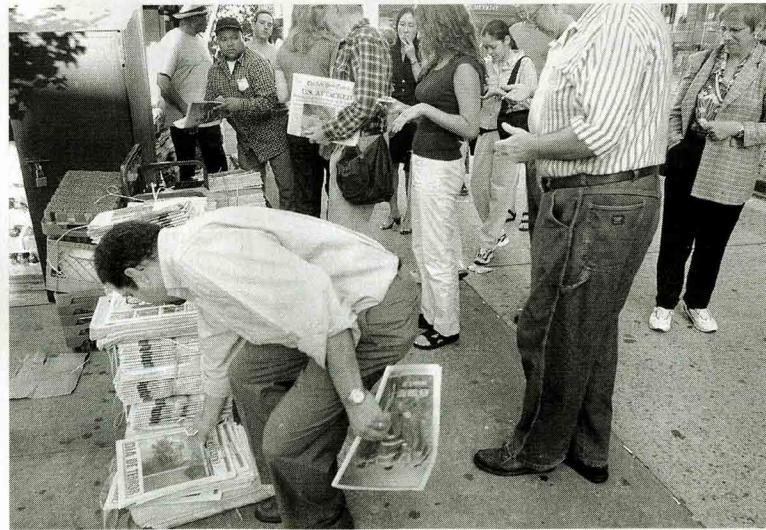
A New York mayor plays his part when he bids the populace to resume normal living, to go shopping and restaurant hopping — just not below 14th Street, where he's expecting to dig up the limbs of thousands.

New Yorkers, he insists, will not comfort the hijacking cowards with sorrow. They will defeat them with grit.

And indeed, New Yorkers ran only far enough to escape the choking clouds of ash and cement. They did not sweep up their kids and race for the hills. Like the cells of a wounded body, individual New Yorkers knew that their civic duty was to find a fast track back to normality.

So while the hurrying "bravest" and "finest" stood waiting with body bags a couple of miles to the south, it was like Sunday in Central Park after dark Tuesday. A troop wearing Elderhostel caps marched briskly past the stream of bikers and runners.

And hundreds lay baking in the sun on the Sheep Meadow, exchanging war stories and sandwiches in swift succession. (He: "I mean" she's wife



In Brooklyn Heights, as well as other parts of the city, newsstands quickly sold out and people lined up for additional copies of newspapers memorializing the worst day for New York in their lifetimes.

now, but she was hysterical, screaming there was no way out." She: "This must be day-old bread at best. I bet they charged you an arm and a leg for it.")

On Broadway, people lined up for newspapers the way they lined up for nylons in World War II, and loudly ordered a nosy passer-by to the tail end a half block away. But there was

no wartime hoarding at Fairway market, where the only hint of crisis was the computer problem that forced a resort to cash only.

The Tip Top shoe salesman said sales were sluggish because customers felt "you know, a little guilty," but he predicted the mood wouldn't last. The Apple bank flew the flag at half staff, but the baseball batting

cages in its basement were waiting for birthday-party hitters.

Here's betting that the loss of the world trade towers will not drive winning the World Series from the civic agenda. New Yorkers will want that canyon of catastrophe to be cleared in time for the parade of heroes. Their mayor will wish it so as he tries even harder to lure the

Olympics to the metropolis that he nonetheless forever claims to have rendered safe.

What trains New Yorkers for such incoherence?

The shells of autonomy they grow to survive their city's density. They learn to ride the trains hip to hip without a nod. They stand beside neighbors in the elevator without a word.

They live, as Elizabeth Hardwick once wrote, "within walking distance of all those places one never walked to." Or, in A. J. Liebling's words, "so completely submerged in one environment that they live and die oblivious of the other worlds around them."

This is the place where Greta Garbo came to survive the disaster of her fading beauty, the only conceivable place where Jackie Kennedy could find the blessing of anonymity. New Yorkers feasted like vultures on the tales of Bill and Monica, but let them both find peace in their midst. We huddle together in triumph or tragedy, but never lose ourselves in either.

As usual, that transformed alien, E. B. White, said it best: "New York blends the gift of privacy with the excitement of participation; and better than most dense communities it succeeds in insulating the individual... against all enormous and violent and wonderful events."

"I am not defending New York in this regard. Many of its settlers are probably here merely to escape, not face reality. But whatever it means, it is a rather rare gift, and I believe it has a positive effect on the creative capacities of New Yorkers — for creation is in part merely the business of forging the great and small distractions."

THE TIMING

Bush to Come To New York When Rescue Effort Eases

By ELISABETH BUMILLER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — White House officials said today that President Bush would visit New York City "at the first opportunity," but that he did not want to hamper rescue operations under way in Lower Manhattan.

"We don't look at it as delaying it," said Ari Fleischer, the White House press secretary. "We are discussing when it would be appropriate to go. The president has made it clear that he will go when he has the least impact on the rescue effort."

Presidential trips almost always create traffic havoc in New York, even under normal circumstances. "Any time the president travels, it does create issues for people on the ground," Mr. Fleischer said.

Mr. Bush visited rescue workers at the Pentagon today, but Mr. Fleischer said that was less intrusive than visiting the enormous wreckage at the World Trade Center towers.

Mr. Fleischer made his remarks as Democrats and Republicans began

to question why Americans had seen relatively little of the president in the immediate aftermath of the crisis, particularly as Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani has filled the airwaves with multiple news conferences and words of condolence for the victims and their families.

Former President Bill Clinton visited Oklahoma City to console survivors and praise rescuers after the bombing of the federal building in 1995, but not until four days after the attack. Mr. Clinton said he waited because he did not want to disrupt emergency efforts.

Mr. Fleischer said Mr. Bush was eager to get to New York, which he has visited once in the eight months of his presidency. Mr. Bush only briefly mentioned the city in his address to the nation from the Oval Office on Tuesday night and did not offer any condolences in that speech specifically to New Yorkers.

Mr. Fleischer, who grew up in Westchester County, offered condolences on the president's behalf at a White House briefing today. "The president's heart goes out to those who live in New York, to the families who have lost loved ones, and to all New Yorkers, and to all Americans who look at New York and see a beautiful skyline that is now altered," he said.

New York officials said today that they understood the president's delay in visiting Manhattan. They added that Mr. Bush had promised the city significant aid.

"I spoke to the president and he told me it's a blank check," Senator Charles E. Schumer, a Democrat, said. "He's been really forthcoming and open about helping New York. He called me within three hours of the event. I believe he will be here in due time. He's been a real friend in this crisis, and we don't need people taking shots at him right now."

Representative Jerrold Nadler, Democrat of Manhattan, agreed with that assessment, saying: "Listen, this is not just an attack on New York but an attack on the United States. The president has told our two senators specifically that he's going to give all the help he possibly can to New York."

"I wouldn't necessarily expect the president in the middle of an international crisis to come to New York. If he had been here it would have been nice, but I certainly do not criticize him. If he doesn't come within a reasonable time, then I will criticize him. But you've got to give him some slack."

Group Suspends Protest in Oregon

By The New York Times

GRANTS PASS, Ore., Sept. 12 (AP) — Protesters withdrew from the head gates of the Klamath Project irrigation system today, saying they did not want to cause more problems for the federal government in the wake of terrorist attacks on the East Coast.

"We made an agreement with them that in light of our national emergency, we'd call a truce on this thing for right now," said Bill Ransom, a local businessman and member of the protest group known as the Klamath Relief Fund.

The government first shut off the flow of irrigation water to more than 1,000 parched farms in the Klamath Basin in April, reserving the water to protect the habitat of endangered fish. But farmers who rely on the federal irrigation project have opened the head gates four times since.

"It certainly is a very favorable turn of events," said David Jones of the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

AFTER THE ATTACKS: On the Doomed Planes

AMERICAN FLIGHT 11

A Plane Left Boston and Skimmed Over River and Mountain in a Deadly Detour

By JOHN KIFNER

American Airlines Flight 11 to Los Angeles took off on schedule out of the tangle of construction choking Logan International Airport in Boston, right on time at 7:59 Tuesday morning.

Capt. John Ogonowski was at the controls, a 50-year-old veteran pilot who lived on a farm north of the city and was looking forward to a family picnic on the weekend.

His co-pilot was First Officer Thomas McGuinness, and there were 9 flight attendants and 81 passengers, a seemingly everyday mixture: a television producer, some businessmen, a retired ballet dancer, an actress and photographer, a young man who had made a success in the new technology economy.

And several hijackers.

The plane held on course, almost due west, for only 16 minutes. Just past Worcester, Mass., instead of taking a southerly turn, the Boeing 767 swung to the north at 8:15. It had been taken over.

Shortly after the plane took off, Justice Department officials said, an ugly, bloody scene — almost identical on each of the four airliners that were hijacked Tuesday — played itself out in the cabin.

On each plane, the officials said,

three to six men pulled out knives and box cutters that they had apparently concealed in their carry-on luggage, perhaps in shaving kits. They threatened or slashed the flight attendants, possibly to get the pilots to open the cockpit door.

Five minutes later, at 8:20, Flight 11 failed to follow an instruction to climb to its cruising altitude of 31,000 feet. It was this point that air controllers suspected something was wrong. And just about then the plane's transponder, a piece of equipment that broadcast its location, went out.

Captain Ogonowski apparently tried to signal air controllers by "keying" the microphone, pushing its button intermittently to signal that something was wrong and at one point allowing them to hear the voice of the hijacker, The Christian Science Monitor reported.

"Don't do anything foolish; you won't be hurt," the newspaper reported that the hijacker said, quoting air controllers. "We have more planes. We have other planes."

In the cabin, meanwhile, one flight attendant made a telephone call — either on a cell phone or on a telephone on the back of a seat — to the American Airlines Operations Center. Officials there said, warning that a hijacking was in progress.

Neither the airline, the flight attendants union nor federal investigators would reveal the name of the flight attendant.

On a beautiful late summer day, Flight 11 headed northwest, where the Berkshires, the Taconic Range and the beginning of the Green Mountains mark the spot where the borders of Massachusetts, New York and Vermont intersect.

Crossing into New York, the plane flew into the area known as the Albany-Schenectady-Troy triangle then veered left over Amsterdam and headed due south to New York City. It was 8:29.

The flight path was straight now, along the Hudson Valley and then right above the broad river itself.

It should have been a leisurely flight to Los Angeles, the time passed, perhaps, with one of those paperback novels in which heroes battle the schemes of terrorists. But now the schemes were real.



Source: Radar tracking data from Flytcomm and Flight Explorer The New York Times

In the cabin were David Angell, an executive producer of the television comedy "Frasier," along with his wife, Lynn. Officials at the network said the couple were on the way home from a vacation on Cape Cod. Also returning home from Cape Cod was Berry Berenson Perkins, 53, an actress and photographer and the widow of the actor Anthony Perkins. There was Daniel Lewin, 31, a co-founder of Akami Technologies Inc., based in Cambridge, Mass., an Internet content provider, and Sonia Puopolo, a retired ballet dancer. There was Robert Hayes, 37, a salesman for machinery to record compact discs and a surfer who worked mostly from home so he could spend time with his wife and sons, 4 years old and 6 months old. He had met his wife, Debora, when she was a customer service agent for Trans World Airlines dealing with a flight he had missed. Since then they had traveled frequently together. Somehow, she said yesterday, he had a premonition about this flight, taking a walk alone the night before and hugging her tight before he left for the airport.

The plane was low now, only about 900 feet high, and the silvery twin towers of the World Trade Center rose above the tip of Manhattan.

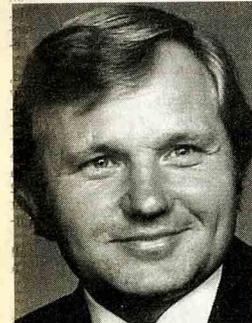
In the Windows on the World restaurant on the 107th floor of the north tower, several dozen businessmen in suits and ties, members of the exclusive World Trade Center Club, were enjoying a leisurely breakfast and the spectacular view when Flight 11 slammed into the building 20 floors below. It was 8:48 a.m.

Passengers on American Flight 11

By The Associated Press Following is a partial list of those killed on Tuesday on American Airlines Flight 11, which was bound from Boston to Los Angeles and which crashed into the World Trade Center:

- CREW Ogonowski, John, 50, Dracut, Mass., captain. McGuinness, Thomas, 42, Portsmouth, N.H., first officer. Arestegui, Barbara, flight attendant. Collman, Jeffrey, flight attendant. Low, Sara, 28, Batesville, Ark., flight attendant. Martin, Karen, flight attendant. Nicosia, Kathleen, flight attendant. Ong, Betty, flight attendant. Roger, Jean, flight attendant. Snyder, Dianne, 42, Westport, Mass., flight attendant. Sweeney, Madeline, flight attendant.

- PASSENGERS Allison, Anna Williams, 48, Stoneham, Mass. Angell, David, 54, Pasadena, Calif., executive producer, NBC sitcom "Frasier." Angell, Lynn, Pasadena, Calif. Aoyama, Seima. Aronson, Myra. Barbutto, Christine. Berenson, Berry, 53, Los Angeles, actress and photographer. Beug, Carolyn, 48, Santa Monica, Calif. Bouchard, Carol, 43, Warwick, R.I., Kent County Hospital emergency room secretary. Caplin, Robin, Natick, Mass. Casey, Nellie. Coombs, Jeffrey, 42, Abington, Mass. Creamer, Tara, 30, Worcester, Mass. Cuccinello, Thelma, 71, Wilmot, N.H. Currihan, Patrick. Green, Andrew Curry, Chelmsford, Mass. Dale, Brian. Dimiglio, David, Wakefield, Mass. Ditullio, Donald. Dominguez, Albert. Filipov, Alex, 70, Concord, Mass. Flyzik, Carol, 40, Plaistow, N.H., medical computer equipment demonstrator for Meditech. Friedman, Paul. Fyfe, Karleton D.B., 31, Brookline, Mass. Gay, Peter, 54, Tewksbury, Mass., Raytheon Company. George, Linda. Glazer, Edmund, 41, Chatsworth, Calif., chief financial officer, MRV Communications Inc. Hackel, Paige Farley, 46, Newton, Mass. Hashem, Peter. Hennessey, Ted, 35, Belmont, Mass. Hoffer, John. Holland, Cora. Hummer, Nicholas. Jalbert, Robert, 61, Swampscott, Mass. Jenkins, John. Jones, Charles, 48, Bedford, Mass. Kaplan, Robin. Keating, Barbara. Kovalcin, David, 42, Hudson, N.H., Raytheon Company. Larocque, Judy. Larson, Jude, 31, Los Angeles. Larson, Natalie, Los Angeles. Lashen, N. Janis. Lee, Danny. Lewin, Daniel C., 31, co-founder of Akami Technologies. Mello, Chris, 25, Boston. Mladenik, Jeff. Montoya, Antonio. Montoya, Carlos. Morabito, Laura Lee, 34, Framingham, Mass., national sales manager for Qantas Airways. Naiman, Mildred. Neira, Laurie. Newell, Renee, 37, Cranston, R.I., American Airlines customer service agent. Norton, Jacqueline, 60, Lubec, Me. North, Robert, 82, Lubec, Me. Orth, Jane, Haverhill, Mass. Pecorelli, Thomas. Perkins, Berntha. Puopolo, Sonia Morales, 58, Massachusetts. Retik, David, Needham, Mass. Rosenweig, Philip. Ross, Richard, 58, Newton, Mass. Smith, Heath. Stone, Douglas, 54, New Hampshire. Suarez, Xavier. Trentini, James. Trentini, Mary. Wahlstrom, Mary, 75, Kaysville, Utah. Waldie, Kenneth, 46, Methuen, Mass., Raytheon Company. Wenckus, John. Williams, Candace Lee, 20, Danbury, Conn. Zarba, Christopher.



Capt. John Ogonowski, American Airlines pilot on Flight 11.

UNITED FLIGHT 175

Second Plane to Strike World Trade Center Tower Took a Deliberate Path

By WILLIAM GLABERSON

Of the four crashes, the one of Flight 175 seemed, in some ways, the most chillingly deliberate.

While the attention of the world was riveted on the already damaged north tower of the World Trade Center, it was United's Flight 175 that plowed into the south tower with a homicidal theatricality its planners must have known would be broadcast everywhere.

As details began to emerge yesterday, the story of Flight 175's 50-minute final flight terrified the friends and family members left behind as much for what they did not know as for what they did.

"There is heart-wrenching empathy for what we assume they went through," said Andrew Freedman, a friend, speaking for the family of Ruth Clifford McCourt of New London, Conn., who died on Flight 175 along with her 4-year-old daughter, Juliana.

At Logan International Airport in Boston, Flight 175 took off on time with just 56 passengers in the big Boeing 767. It left the gate at 7:58. Its wheels were in the air by 8:15. Victor J. Saracini, 50, an experienced pilot who had been a Navy flier, was at the controls.

Between takeoff and 9:03, the moment of impact, a few things are known.

The flight was on course heading southwest toward Los Angeles until 8:47, when, west of the George Washington Bridge over New Jersey, the plane made a sharp left turn. Twelve minutes later, it made another sharp left to settle on a course leading directly to the south tower.

At some point, men armed with knives stabbed flight attendants, a cell phone caller from the plane said in several brief calls to his father in Connecticut. Relatives of the caller, Peter Hanson, 32, a software executive, told reporters that the hijackers seemed to be trying to force the crew to open the cockpit doors.

"The plane," Mr. Hanson said, "is going down." Mr. Hanson was traveling with his wife and their 2-year-old daughter.

Flight 175, like each of the planes that were used as weapons on Tuesday, included people traveling for many reasons. Mrs. McCourt and Juliana were heading to a spiritual



Source: Radar tracking data from Flytcomm and Flight Explorer The New York Times

center in California and, perhaps, to Disneyland.

There were businessmen and tourists. One passenger, Al Marchand, was an off-duty flight attendant who was a retired New Mexico police lieutenant.

Two scouts from the Los Angeles Kings hockey team were passengers, Mark Bavis, 31, who had played on Boston University's team, and Garnet Bailey, known as Ace, a former National Hockey League player who had befriended Wayne Gretzky on the Edmonton Oilers. The hockey scouts were headed to the Kings' training camp in El Segundo, Calif.

Some of the passengers had ended up on the flight by chance. Others had planned carefully. But, still, in life as it was until Tuesday anyway, details of airlines and flight numbers were treated as incidental, not significant enough for loved ones to dwell upon in advance.

Passengers included tourists, business travelers and children.

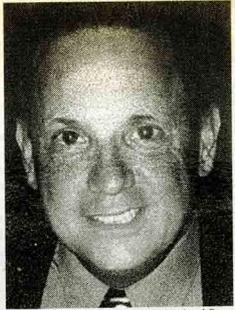
Yesterday, Alasdair Drysdale, the chairman of the geography department at the University of New Hampshire, described how, late on the day of the crashes, he had talked with the wife of his colleague Robert LeBlanc, who recently retired as a professor at the university and had been on his way to an academic

Partial List of Passengers on United Airlines Flight 175

By The Associated Press Following is a partial list of those killed on Tuesday on United Airlines Flight 175, which was bound from Boston to Los Angeles and which crashed into the World Trade Center:

- CREW Saracini, Victor J., 51, Lower Makefield Township, Pa., captain. Horrocks, Michael, first officer. Fanning, Robert, flight attendant. Jarret, Amy, 28, North Smithfield, R.I., flight attendant. King, Amy, flight attendant. Laborie, Kathryn, flight attendant. Marchand, Alfred, 44, Alamogordo, N.M., off-duty flight attendant. Tarrou, Michael, flight attendant. Titus, Alicia N., 28, San Francisco, flight attendant.

- PASSENGERS Avraham, Alona. Bailey, Garnet, 53, Lynnfield, Mass., director of pro scouting, Los Angeles Kings. Bavis, Mark, 31, West Newton, Mass., Los Angeles Kings scout. Berkeley, Graham. Bothe, Klaus, 31, Germany, chief of development, BCT Technology AG. Brandhorst, Daniel. Brandhorst, David. Cahill, John, Wellesley, Mass. Carstani, Christopher, 33, Turner Falls, Mass., computer research spe-



Victor J. Saracini, the captain of United Airlines Flight 175.

cialist at University of Massachusetts. Corcoran, John. Dearaujo, Dorothy. Debarra, Gloria. Frost, Lisa, 22, Rancho Santa Margarita, Calif. Gamboa, Ronald, 33, Los Angeles. Goodchild, Lynn, 25, Attleboro, Mass. Grogan, Francis.

- Hammond, Carl. Hanson, Peter, Massachusetts. Hanson, Susan, Massachusetts. Hanson, Christine, 2, Massachusetts. Hardacre, Gerald. Hartono, Eric. Hayden, James E., 47, Westford, Mass. Jalbert, Roberta. Kershaw, Ralph. Kimmig, Heinrich, 43, Germany, chairman of BCT Technology AG. Kinney, Brian. LeBlanc, Robert, 70, Lee, N.H., professor emeritus of geography, University of New Hampshire. Lopez, Maclovio Jr., 41, Norwalk, Calif. MacFarlane, Marianne. Mariani, Louis Neil, 59, Derry, N.H. McCourt, Juliana Valentine, 4, Westford, Mass. McCourt, Ruth, 24, Westford, Mass. Menzel, Wolfgang, 60, Germany, personnel manager, BCT Technology AG. Nassaney, Shawn, 25, Pawtucket, R.I. Quigley, Patrick. Rimmelle, Frederick, Marblehead, Mass., doctor. Sanchez, Jesus, 45, Hudson, Mass., off-duty flight attendant. Shearer, Kathleen. Shearer, Robert. Simpkin, Jane. Sweeney, Brian D., 38, Barnstable, Mass. Ward, Timothy, San Diego, executive of Rubio's Restaurants. Weems, William, Marblehead, Mass., commercial producer.

conference in Los Angeles. Mrs. LeBlanc, Mr. Drysdale said, was unsure of her husband's precise travel arrangements and still hoped he had been on some other plane. But there it was in Professor LeBlanc's daily diary at the office. "It said: '8 o'clock, leave Boston,'" Mr. Drysdale said.

Among the planners on the flight was Alona Avraham, 30, an Israeli who had come to the United States for the first time.

Ms. Avraham had planned every detail, including the flight she would take after a stay with a friend in Boston as she headed to the home of a cousin who owned an auto repair shop in Los Angeles.

"In Israel, it is bombing and shooting," said the cousin, Danny Raymond, "and her dream was just to come to the U.S., just for a visit. For

a week or two and then go back." On Monday she had called home to Ashdod, near Tel Aviv, her mother, Miriam, said in a telephone interview from Israel.

Like so many of the other passengers, her final words to loved ones were ordinary. "Everything's fine, Mother. I'm packing," and that's all," Mrs. Avraham said.

Of course, somewhere in those rows as the plane lifted off were passengers who knew this would be anything but an ordinary flight. So far, it is not certain who they were.

The Boston Herald reported yesterday that two brothers with passports from the United Arab Emirates had been on the plane. One, the newspaper said, was a trained pilot. Massachusetts investigators, The Herald said, had concluded that the two men had boarded Flight 175,

perhaps after a drive from Portland, Me., and before that Canada.

Reuters reported yesterday that the men were Saudi citizens with international driver's licenses issued in the United Arab Emirates in June.

Mr. Raymond, the repair shop owner, said he had left for work in the morning promising his three children, ages 15, 12 and 9, that he would bring their cousin from Israel when he returned home.

When he came back without her, he said, the children did not seem to understand. "They were saying, 'Where is Alona?'" he said. "I couldn't even wait, I just started to cry. We were all hugging each other."

By then, the video pictures of Flight 175 hitting the south tower had been seen countless times around the world.

Recipe for 'The Origins of Inspiration' featuring ingredients like cup onion, garlic, cream cheese, almonds, and eggs. Includes instructions for preparation and serving.

Advertisement for 'The Origins of Inspiration' recipes, published by The New York Times. Includes contact information for home delivery: 1-800-NYTIMES (1-800-698-4637).

AFTER THE ATTACKS: On the Doomed Planes

UNITED FLIGHT 93

In Phone Calls From Airplane, Passengers Said They Were Trying to Thwart Hijackers

Continued From Page A1

he said whatever happened he would be O.K. with any choices I make.

"He said, 'I love you, stay on the line,' but I couldn't," added Ms. Glick, 31, a teacher at Berkeley College. "I gave the phone to my dad. I don't want to know what happened."

Another passenger, Thomas E. Burnett Jr., an executive at a San Francisco-area medical device company, told his wife, Deena, that one passenger had already been stabbed to death but that a group was "getting ready to do something."

"I pleaded with him to please sit down and not draw attention to himself," Ms. Burnett, the mother of three young daughters, told a San Francisco television station. "And he said: 'No, no. If they're going to run this into the ground we're going to have to do something.' And he hung up and he never called back."

The accounts revealed a spirit of defiance amid the desperation. Relatives and friends and a congressman who represents the area around the crash site in Pennsylvania hailed the fallen passengers as patriots.

"Apparently they made enough of a difference that the plane did not complete its mission," said Lyzbeth Glick's uncle, Tom Crowley, of Atlanta. In an e-mail message forwarded far and wide, Mr. Crowley urged: "May we remember Jeremy and the other brave souls as heroes, soldiers and Americans on United Flight 93 who so gallantly gave their lives to save many others."

Like others on the doomed plane, Mr. Glick, 31, and Mr. Burnett, 38, had not originally planned to be aboard the 8 a.m. flight. Mr. Glick, who worked for an Internet company called Vividence, was heading to the West Coast on business, and Mr. Burnett, chief operating officer for Thoratec Corporation, was returning home from a visit to the company's Edison, N.J., office.

Lauren Grandcolas of San Rafael, Calif., left an early-morning message on her husband's answering machine



Source: Radar tracking data from Flytcomm and Flight Explorer

The New York Times



A policeman stood guard yesterday in front of Newark Airport.

saying she would be home earlier than expected from her grandmother's funeral. Mark Bingham, 31, who ran a public relations firm, had felt too sick to fly on Monday, but was racing to make an afternoon meeting

with a client in San Francisco.

The plane was airborne by 8:44 a.m., according to radar logs, and headed west, flying apparently without incident until it reached Cleveland about 50 minutes later. At 9:37, it turned south and headed back the way it came. Mr. Bingham, a 6-foot-5 former rugby player who this summer ran with the bulls in Pamplona, Spain, called his mother, Alice Hoggan. "He said, 'Three guys have taken over the plane and they say they have a bomb,'" said Ms. Hoggan, a United flight attendant.

CNN reported last night that it had obtained a partial transcript of cockpit chatter, and that a source who had listened to the air-traffic control tape said a man with an Arabic accent had said in broken English: "This is the captain speaking. Remain in your seat. There is a bomb on board. Stay quiet. We are meeting with their demands. We are returning to the airport."

Another passenger on the sparsely populated plane barricaded himself in the bathroom and dialed 911. Ms. Grandcolas tried to wake her hus-

band, Jack, but got the answering machine. "We're having problems," she said, according to her neighbor, Dave Shapiro, who listened the message. "But I'm comfortable," she said, and then, after a pause, added, "for now."

Mr. Glick, a muscular 6-foot-4 water sportsman, and Mr. Burnett, a 6-1 former high school football player, called their wives over and over, from about 9:30 a.m. until the crash at about 10:10 a.m., chronicling what was happening, urging them to call the authorities, vowing to fight, saying goodbye.

"He sounded sad and scared, but calm at the same time," Ms. Glick said. "He said people weren't too panicked. They had moved everybody to the back of the plane. The three men were in the cockpit, but he didn't see the pilots and they made no contact with the passengers, so my feeling is they must have killed them."

In a radio interview with KCBS in San Francisco, Ms. Burnett said her husband of nine years called four times — first just reporting the hijacking, later asking her for information about the World Trade Center disaster, eventually suggesting the passengers were formulating a plan to respond.

"I could tell that he was alarmed and trying to piece together the puzzle, trying to figure out what was going on and what he could do about the situation," Ms. Burnett said. "He was not giving up. His adrenaline was going. And you could just tell that he had every intention of solving the problem and coming on home."

Ms. Glick said that at one point, she managed to create a conference call between her husband and 911 dispatchers. "Jeremy tracked the second-by-second details and relayed them to the police by phone," Mr. Crowley wrote in his e-mail account of the calls. "After several minutes describing the scene, Jeremy and several other passengers decided there was nothing to lose by rushing the hijackers."

At the crash site near Shanksville,

Passenger List for United Flight 93

By The Associated Press

Following is a partial list of those killed on Tuesday on United Airlines Flight 93, bound from Newark to San Francisco, which crashed in rural southwest Pennsylvania:

CREW

- DAHL, Jason, Denver, captain
- HOMER, Leroy, Marlon, N.J., first officer
- BAY, Lorraine, flight attendant
- BRADSHAW, Sandra 38, Greensboro, N.C., flight attendant
- GREEN, Wanda, flight attendant
- LYLES, CecCee, Fort Myers, Fla., flight attendant
- WELSH, Deborah, flight attendant

PASSENGERS

- ADAMS, Christian
- BEAMER, Todd
- BEAVEN, Alan
- BINGHAM, Mark, 31, San Francisco, public relations executive

- BODLEY, Deora
- BRITTON, Marion
- BURNETT, Thomas E. Jr., 38, San Ramon, Calif., senior vice president and chief operating officer of the Thoratec Corporation
- CASHMAN, William
- CORRIGAN, Georgine
- DELUCA, Joseph
- DRISCOLL, Patrick
- FELT, Edward
- FRASER, Colleen
- GARCIA, Andrew
- GLICK, Jeremy
- GRANDCOLAS, Lauren, San Rafael, Calif., sales worker at Good Housekeeping magazine
- GREENE, Donald F., 52, Greenwich, Conn.
- GRONLUND, Linda
- GUADAGNO, Richard
- MARTINEZ, Waleska
- MILLER, Nicole
- ROTHENBERG, Mark
- SNYDER, Christine, 32, Kailua, Hawaii
- TALIGNANI, John
- WAINIO, Honor

Pa., a local politician and law enforcement officials said the wives' accounts made sense.

"I would conclude there was a struggle and a heroic individual decided they were going to die anyway and, 'Let's bring the plane down here,'" said Representative John P. Murtha, a Democrat who represents the area and serves on the Defense Appropriations Committee.

An F.B.I. official said of Mr. Murtha's theory, "It's reasonable what he said, but how could you know?"

While the women cherished their final words and their husbands' seeming heroism, other people's relatives and friends struggled to reconstruct their last conversations with their lost loved ones.

Between sons, Doris Gronlund recalled how her daughter, Linda, an environmental lawyer from Long Island who was headed for a vacation in wine country with her boyfriend, Joseph DeLuca, called on Monday to

relay her flight numbers, just in case anything happened.

David Markmann last saw his upstairs neighbor, Honor Elizabeth Wainio, on Sunday night, standing on her balcony in Plainfield, N.J. Ms. Wainio, 28, who was a regional manager of the Discovery Channel's retail stores.

When the Newark flight crashed, "things started clicking in my mind," Mr. Markmann said. He dialed Ms. Wainio's home number — no answer. The cell phone rang four times and went to voice mail. He called again, and again and again and again, 15 times or more, until 2 p.m. yesterday, when he saw the list of Flight 93's passengers on the United Airlines Web site.

"I wasn't getting a phone call back," he said, "so I kind of had a feeling."

Vivian S. Toy contributed to this article.

AMERICAN FLIGHT 77

A Route Out of Washington, Horribly Changed

By ELAINE SCIOLINO and JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Most of the seats were empty on American Airlines Flight 77, a twin-engine Boeing 757, and the people who sat near windows for the flight from Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles had a crystal-clear view of the Blue Ridge Mountains and then the Ohio River Valley far below.

At 8:51 a.m., about 40 minutes into the flight, the plane reached normal cruising altitude of 35,000 feet, at which passengers are normally free to unbuckle their seat belts and move around while the flight attendants deliver drinks and snacks.

Among the 58 passengers were a group of schoolchildren on a National Geographic field trip, the president of a California company that helped employees balance their work and personal lives, and a well-known conservative television commentator.

Leslie A. Whittington, an associate professor of public policy at Georgetown University, was en route with her husband and two daughters for a

Justice Department and told him that the plane had been hijacked. Five minutes later, she called back to say that the passengers had been herded into the back and that the pilot was with them — not in the cockpit.

In Washington, Mr. Olson relayed his wife's report immediately to a Justice Department command post. As the plane drew closer, air traffic control radars could see that the incommunicado plane was bound straight for the restricted area around the White House, where no flights are allowed. Flights in and out of Reagan National Airport, which is not far from the Pentagon, stay over the Potomac River, skirting the edge of the restricted zone.

In theory, an early enough warning that a third hijacked plane was heading toward Washington might have triggered the launching of supersonic fighter planes from any of several nearby bases.

The plane hit the Pentagon at 9:45 a.m.

Bill Cheng, an American Airlines pilot who normally flies Flight 77, changed his plans in late August and applied for time off on Tuesday so he could go camping. When another pilot signed up for the slot, Mr. Cheng's application was accepted.

"As you can imagine, I have mixed emotions about this," Mr. Cheng said. "I feel terrible for whoever picked it up. I'm sick. I'm just heart-broken."

The flight's pilots were Charles Burlingame, the captain, and David Heidenberger, the first officer.

Christopher Newton, 38, the chief executive of Work/Life Benefits, in Cypress, Calif., was the kind of man who frequently missed flights by a few minutes, but not this time.

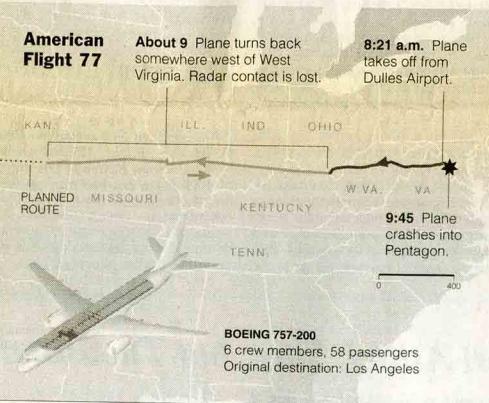
"He was very last-minute," said Bill Gurzi, the marketing director of Work/Life Benefits, a consulting group that specializes in balancing the demands of the workplace with the personal needs of employees.

Mr. Newton had recently relocated to Virginia and was returning to Southern California for business meetings and to retrieve his family's aging yellow Labrador, Buddy.

Not everyone on Flight 77 — a favorite of travelers who want to arrive in Los Angeles for afternoon meetings — was going for business.

Three 11-year-olds and three teachers from Washington public schools and two National Geographic Society officials were traveling to Santa Cruz Island for the National Marine Sanctuary Program.

One teacher was James Debeuneure, 58, of Marlboro, Md., whose particular passion was rivers. On Monday evening, he called his son Jacques at his home in North Carolina to tell him how important the project was. "He was very excited about it," said Jacques Debeuneure, who added that his father's house



Source: Radar tracking data from Flytcomm and Flight Explorer

The New York Times

Passengers on American Flight 77

By The Associated Press

Following is a partial list of those killed on Tuesday on American Airlines Flight 77, which was bound from Washington to Los Angeles and which crashed into the Pentagon:

CREW

- BURLINGAME, Charles, captain
- CHARLEBOIS, David, first officer
- HEIDENBERGER, Michele, 57, Chevy Chase, Md., flight attendant
- LEWIS, Jennifer, flight attendant
- LEWIS, Kenneth, flight attendant
- MAY, Renee, flight attendant

PASSENGERS

- AMBROSE, Dr. Paul, 32, physician
- BETRU, Yemen
- BOOTH, M. J.
- BROWN, Bernard
- DILLARD, Suzanne
- CASWELL, William
- CLARK, Sarah
- COTTOM, Asia
- DEBEUNEURE, James
- DICKENS, Rodney
- DILLARD, Eddie
- DROZ, Charles
- EDWARDS, Barbara G., 58, teacher at Palo Verde High School in Las Vegas
- FALKENBERG, Charles S., 45, University Park, Md.
- FALKENBERG, Zoe, University Park, Md.
- FALKENBERG, Dana, University Park, Md.
- FERGUSON, James

- FLAGG, Bud, Corona, Calif., retired Navy admiral and pilot for American Airlines
- FLAGG, Dee, Corona, Calif.
- GABRIEL, Richard
- GRAY, Ian
- HALL, Stanley, 68, Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif., Raytheon Company
- JACK, Bryan
- JACOBY, Steven D., 43, Alexandria, Va., chief operating officer, Metrocall Inc.
- JUDGE, Ann
- KELLER, Chandler
- KENNEDY, Yvonne
- KHAN, Norma
- KINCAID, Karen A., 40, Washington, lawyer, Wiley Rein & Fielding
- LANGSTEUERLE, Norma
- LEE, Dong
- MENCHACA, Dora
- NEWTON, Christopher, 38, Arlington, Va.
- OLSON, Barbara K., 45, television commentator and lawyer
- ORNEDO, Ruben
- RAINES, Lisa
- REUBEN, Todd, Potomac, Md., lawyer
- SAMMARTINO, John
- SIMMONS, Diane
- SIMMONS, George
- SOPPER, Mari-Rae
- SPEISMAN, Robert, 47, Irvington, N.Y.
- TAYLOR, Leonard
- TEAGUE, Sandra
- WHITTINGTON, Leslie A., 45, University Park, Md., Georgetown University professor
- YAMNICKY, John
- YANCEY, Vicki
- YANG, Shuyin
- ZHENG, Yuguang

was filled with "pictures of rivers and mountains and waterfalls. It was an opportunity to train and learn and bring it back to the kids."

Lisa J. Raines, senior vice president of Genzyme, a biotechnology company, and head of government relations at the company's Washington office, had just returned from a vacation with her husband of 20 years, Stephen P. Push, he said. They

had been to Santa Barbara, Calif., their favorite vacation spot.

Her trip to California was for a meeting of Genzyme's sales force in Palm Springs, where they were planning to discuss Renegal, a drug for kidney dialysis patients.

"It was just 'goodbye,' and 'I love you' and we kissed," said Mr. Push, who lives in Great Falls, Va. "It will be the last time."

THE METHOD

Terrorists Were Well Trained, But Not Necessarily in Flying

By JAMES GLANZ

Whoever planned the airplane attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon was knowledgeable about aircraft, architectural engineering, aviation fuel and the characteristics of planes in flight, several experts said yesterday. But there was disagreement about whether the hijackers themselves needed any special expertise beyond rudimentary ability at the controls.

The experts, some of whom are involved in assessing the damage at the World Trade Center, are piecing together clues to form a sort of composite sketch of the terrorists who planned and carried out the devastating assault.

The clues involve the circumstances of the attack, including the jets that were chosen, the amounts of fuel they carried, the places where the planes struck and even details about the ways in which they were piloted in their final moments.

"The people who carried out this terrible thing did think and did study the events in several dimensions," said Dr. Oral Buyukozturk, a professor of civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Buyukozturk, an expert on structures and materials, cited "the dimension of creating a bomb out of a jetliner and the manner of the explosion," as well as "the type of structure they were dealing with."

Darryl Jenkins, director of the Aviation Institute at George Washington University, said that those who carried out the attack were as sophisticated as those who planned it. "These guys knew what they were doing down to very small details," he said. "Every one of them was trained in flying big planes."

A number of aviation experts agreed, saying the hijackers must have been experienced pilots.

But others said that little could be concluded solely from the way the big Boeing jets were piloted in the air, in part because the hijackers did not take the controls until the planes were airborne, after the more challenging takeoffs.

Dr. John Hansman, a professor of aeronautics and the director of the International Center for Air Transportation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, compared the pilots to the poorly trained kamikaze pilots of World War II, saying that because the day was strikingly clear, the terrorists did not have to do more than "find the Hudson River and fly south."

The most obvious element of the planning, but probably the simplest, involved the coordinated hijackings at several airports, said Mary Schiavo, inspector general for the Transportation Department from 1990 to 1996. Knives, the weapons thought to have been used by at least some of the hijackers, could have been disguised to elude scanners, or

— more likely, Ms. Schiavo said — airport employees could have been involved in the plan.

Another crucial element was the choice of the planes. The two that struck the towers were wide-body jets, and with maximum weights of some 400,000 pounds, would have a devastating impact. Because all the planes were beginning transcontinental flights when they were hijacked, they would be carrying abundant fuel, which would create a fire hot enough to weaken and buckle steel columns in the towers.

After a terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993, Leslie E. Robertson, one of the structural engineers involved in the original design of the towers, said they had been designed to withstand the impact of a fully fueled Boeing 707. The jets that struck on Tuesday were about half again as large.

Mr. Robertson, who is traveling in Japan, has been unavailable for comment, but yesterday William Faschan, a partner at Mr. Robertson's firm, clarified his 1993 comments.

Only the initial impact and not any subsequent fire was considered in that analysis, Mr. Faschan said.

Forming a sort of composite sketch of the attackers.

"The matter of a fire after such an event, I think, goes beyond, perhaps, even today, what engineers can reliably, analytically predict," Mr. Faschan said.

Whether the terrorists deliberately chose large jets and counted on the fire damage cannot be determined. But John Nance, an airline pilot, author and aviation analyst, said the direct hits on the two towers and on the Pentagon suggested to him that the pilots were experienced fliers.

The smooth banking of the second plane to strike the towers supports this point of view, Mr. Nance said. He added that precisely controlling a large jet near the ground, necessary for the Pentagon attack, also required advanced skills.

"There's no way an amateur could have, with any degree of reliability, done what was done yesterday," Mr. Nance said.

Just what level of technical expertise the terrorists were able to draw on is still a matter of debate, said Aine Brazil of Thornton-Tomasetti Engineers, a firm that is helping the city assess damage around the World Trade Center site. "I would think that there was some knowledge of at least physics or demolition or, potentially, structural knowledge," Ms. Brazil said.

Little time to launch a supersonic fighter in defense.

two-month adventure in Australia.

But among those moving around the cabin, the authorities say, were several hijackers with knives. About 9, as the plane flew into Ohio, the plane's tracking beacon was cut off.

Then the plane turned around for a 300-mile trip back east, transformed into a lethal missile that senior Bush administration officials said might have been aimed at the White House.

The authorities have not released details of the plane's track as it bore down on Washington and crashed not into the White House, but just across the Potomac River in Virginia, into the Pentagon.

Details of its routine flight west were provided by Flight Explorer, a company that sells information gathered instantly from the radio transponders that commercial jets carry. Somebody turned Flight 77's transponder off just after it headed west into Ohio. Presumably, that was when the hijacking happened.

Whatever the intended target, by the time the plane turned back to Washington, the World Trade Center had already been hit by two other hijacked planes. And by about 9:25, Washington knew that this was another hijacking. That was when a television commentator, Barbara Olson, called her husband, Solicitor General Theodore B. Olson, at the

AFTER THE ATTACKS: A Transportation Nightmare

GETTING THERE

Renting Wheels and Riding Rails as Skies Stay Off Limits

By PAM BELLUCK

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 — Federal authorities, initially hoping to reopen the skies to airplanes this afternoon, said today that most planes would remain grounded until extra security measures could be put in place.

Norman Y. Mineta, the secretary of transportation, said that only planes that were diverted from their destination cities on Tuesday would be allowed to fly to those cities beginning today. And those planes would be allowed to transport only their original ticketed passengers. Also, empty planes would be allowed to fly to the airports where they were scheduled to be on Tuesday.

But it was unclear tonight whether most airports and airlines would let those planes fly before Thursday. Several airlines, including Northwest and Delta, said that Thursday would be the earliest their planes would fly. United said it would fly empty planes tonight, and begin flying the diverted passenger flights on Thursday. Some airports, including Hartsfield International in Atlanta, indicated they may not reopen for passengers until Friday.

And in New York, the three major airports remained largely deserted, with the only air traffic coming from Washington: a government plane carrying Senators Charles E. Schumer and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

After 7 p.m., Newark Airport was scheduled to open to accept 18 flights that had been rerouted to Canada, said James Weinstein, New Jersey's transportation commissioner. Kennedy and LaGuardia Airports were similarly scheduled to accept flights that had been diverted.

Airport and airline officials said they needed time to put into effect the more stringent security measures the Federal Aviation Administration had imposed. Before airports can be opened, they must use bomb-sniffing dogs to sweep all terminals for explosives.

Once air travel resumes, uniformed and plainclothes state and municipal police officers must be placed at all security checkpoints in and around terminals. Airports have been told to reduce the number of places that airport and airline employees and vehicles may enter secure areas.

Other security measures include eliminating curbside check-in, allowing only ticketed passengers past security checkpoints, towing unattended vehicles parked within 300 feet of a terminal and banning knives of any kind — even plastic — in concession stands and on planes.

"Safety is always of paramount importance, and in these extraordinary times we intend to be vigilant," Mr. Mineta said. "We remain committed to resuming commercial flights as soon as possible."

In the meantime, grounded passengers flooded the highways and railroads today. Some people decided just to scrap all their plans and head home to be with their families.

At O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, four people hired a taxi to take them to Los Angeles — a 30-hour ride that cost \$3,000.



With Chicago's major airports closed, travelers yesterday jammed the city's Greyhound bus station.

At a Hertz rental car outlet in Denver, people had started a message board on an out-of-order Pepsi machine: "Travel to California (San Diego or else), will share \$ 8"; "Need ride to New York area. 8 people." In San Francisco, Susan L. Smith, a tour guide, was offering to drive stranded tourists anywhere in her Ford Escort for \$25 an hour, plus gas. "I thought: 'I need money. There are a lot of people who need a ride to L.A.,'" Ms. Smith said.

"The people just keep coming," said Brian D. Rosenwald, the general manager of Amtrak's Great Trains of the Midwest operation in Chicago. He said that Amtrak was adding extra coach and sleeping cars.

There were signals today that some travelers would be reluctant to get back on airplanes, at least for now.

"Not only passengers, I think pilots are going to be reluctant and flight attendants are going to be reluctant," said David S. Stempier, president of the Air Travelers Association. "Now any crazy who wants to get on a plane knows you can knock that cockpit door down pretty easily."

The Business Travel Coalition, an advocacy group representing large buyers of air transportation services, surveyed companies and found that 88 percent of employees said they would cut back on travel in the

coming weeks, said Kevin Mitchell, the coalition's chairman. In addition, he said, many of the companies answering the poll said they would ban travel until further notice.

"All the trends that were out there prior to yesterday just got kicked up a notch," Mr. Mitchell said.

Those signals prompted Midway Airlines, of Raleigh, N.C., to announce that it was shutting down, laying off 1,700 employees. Last month, Midway filed for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11, and today it said it was suspending flight operations, in "recognition that, following the recent terrorist attacks, demand for air transportation is expected to decline sharply."

THE TRAVELERS

Tighter Airport Security Will Slow Business Fliers

By JOE SHARKEY

With the nation's airports closed, thousands of travelers struggling to return home from business trips, and conferences and corporate meetings canceled, the business travel industry faces turmoil for the coming week and uncertainty about the near future.

While it was too early to predict how severely domestic business travel would be affected, and for how long, by the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on Tuesday, tighter security is a given, said Marianne McInerney, executive director of the National Business Travel Association, whose members include nearly 2,000 corporate travel managers as well as airlines, hotels, car rental companies and others involved in the \$185-billion-a-year business travel industry.

"We are at the start of a new era" in which business travelers will need to accept even more airport delays, Ms. McInerney said yesterday. To prepare for that, she said, corporate travel managers will be briefed by security consultants on how to convey to employees what to expect from the new measures "both practically and emotionally" once normal travel resumes.

Ms. McInerney said that an immediate effect of the hijackings and terrorist attacks was that many corporate meetings and conferences scheduled for hotels in the near future had been canceled.

Perhaps the biggest of those cancellations occurred yesterday afternoon when the National Business Aviation Association called off its annual convention, scheduled to begin next week in New Orleans. About 30,000 people attended last year, said John W. Olcott, the president of the trade group, which represents operators and suppliers of private corporate aircraft. A new date for the convention has not been set.

Like the airline business, the hotel industry was already hit hard from the sudden drop in corporate travel that struck unexpectedly late last winter. The current emergency has exacerbated the trouble, said Robert Mandelbaum, a hotel analyst at PKF Consulting.

Just before the attacks, PKF finished its year-end projections showing that the hotel business faces "the largest single drop in 40 years" in revenue per room, Mr. Mandelbaum said.

"To the extent that people in the short term aren't traveling because flights are canceled, or in the near term because they might be scared of flying, that isn't good at all for an industry that was already hurting so far this year," he said.

Hotels across the country were still trying to deal with the immediate crisis yesterday.

As some companies canceled all travel for the rest of this week, and others announced policies that left it to the discretion of individual employees to decide whether to take

business trips, several major hotel companies said that cancellation fees and early-departure penalties for rooms would be waived because of the emergency.

Meanwhile, because of "force majeure" legal provisions addressing such catastrophes, stranded airline passengers can legally expect only refunds of tickets or alternate flight arrangements, but not other amenities like hotel stays or alternative travel, said Terry Trippler, an airline researcher for OneTravel.com, an online travel site.

Mr. Trippler said he expected the air-travel system would require days to return to any degree of normalcy. "My gut feeling is it will take until this weekend" for full service to become available, he said.

Travel agencies have been overwhelmed. Christine Levite, a spokeswoman for American Express, said that the company was trying to assist "hundreds of thousands" of business travelers whose trips were dis-

A hotel industry suffering from the economy encounters more bad news.

rupted this week. The main push now, she said, was to handle "the increased volume in terms of emergency booking for the huge number of people who are still stranded."

She also warned not to expect a quick resumption of regular airline service. "While the shutdown was immediate, the start-up is going to be slow" because airline fleets are widely scattered, she said.

Car rental companies also remained in a chaotic state yesterday, with their fleets dispersed across the country by travelers who rented cars to get home to their destinations from closed airports.

"Yesterday was just an extraordinary day, and today is similar as people are still figuring out how to get home," said Richard Broome, a spokesman for the Hertz Corporation, the leading auto rental company. He estimated that despite the surge of rentals from stranded airline passengers, business was down 40 percent on Tuesday compared with normal weekday levels.

"Our bread and butter is people flying into airports, renting cars for business or vacation, and returning cars to that location," Mr. Broome said. Now, he said, "the profile of the renters is substantially different."

For car rental companies as well as hotels and airlines, he added, "there is going to be quite an adjustment period until people's behavior on the road begins to return to normal."

THE OVERVIEW

Stunned Rescuers Comb Terrorist Attack Sites, but Thousands Are Presumed Already Dead

Continued From Page A1

reports that a growing number of travelers feared flying and were canceling reservations and taking ground transportation.

The Federal Aviation Administration's new security measures at airports called for prohibiting knives of any size on board planes; ending curbside check-ins; and eliminating cargo and mail from passenger jets. They also ordered greater scrutiny of planes between flights and of unattended vehicles near terminals.

The nation's stock markets were not expected to reopen before tomorrow or perhaps Monday. The New York Stock Exchange, its shutdown already the longest since World War II, said it wanted to do nothing to interrupt the search and recovery operations a few blocks away.

With jittery financial markets around the world sagging in the wake of the attack, central banks moved to restore calm and ease fears yesterday that the terrorist attack would lead to a global economic crisis or tip the fragile American economy into recession. The Federal Reserve Board injected \$38.25 billion into the financial system by buying government bonds from investment houses. Typically it buys only a few billion dollars in bonds in a day.

The scenes of attack — the Pentagon, with one of its five sides in ruins, and the trade center, whose twin towers and two other buildings had fallen — continued to smolder as firefighters and rescue teams hoping for miracles probed the debris in round-the-clock operations.

New York City was far from normal, with financial markets, airports, schools and Broadway theaters closed. Hospitals and morgues braced for casualties in horrendous numbers. The United Nations was evacuated by a bomb threat. While commuter lines, subways and buses resumed near-normal schedules and

schools were to reopen today, Manhattan below 14th Street was a no man's land, with transportation and most businesses down. The toppled trade center resembled a nuclear winter war zone.

The danger and drama of the search for victims was captured in the rescue of one woman shortly after noon from a pocket of rubble that had been a pedestrian walkway over the West Side Highway. Fire trucks lay buried in the rubble as well, said Joe Lashendock, an ironworker and rescue team member.

"Firefighters came across a lady and a fireman," he said. "The lady was alive. Firefighters went down in the hole. She requested water. They sent in a basket and a neck brace."

"We all made a chain. She was breathing. Her hand was moving. We said, 'We're going to get you out of here.' She just looked at us. It makes it all worthwhile for the one."

What at first seemed to be one firefighter turned out to be a group of them, all apparently dead. The rescuers were forced to leave the men buried, fearing a further collapse that would endanger more lives. Late in the afternoon, a five-story pile of rubble, a jagged spire of steel and concrete, toppled in on itself. No one was hurt, but hundreds of rescue workers fled for cover.

As a stunned nation reeled with televised images of death and destruction and an almost wartime fervor against a faceless enemy gripped many Americans, President Bush, who had placed American military forces on alert around the world, called the attack an "act of war," and vowed to hunt down and punish those responsible in a "monumental struggle of good versus evil."

On Capitol Hill, the House and Senate passed a joint resolution expressing unanimous support for the President and for government efforts to track down the terrorists. It also spoke of a nation united in efforts to recover and rebuild. But the new

agenda in Washington was sure to include debate over the effectiveness of American intelligence and airport security in a nation that had been taken by surprise in a precisely planned attack.

Around the world, America's allies and even many nominal foes voiced revulsion at the attack, and condolences for families of the casualties. North Korea, Libya, Syria, Sudan and Iran, which have been accused by the United States of abetting terrorism, joined the condemnations.

The F.A.A. issues new security rules in the hijackings' wake.

The 19 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in a powerful message of solidarity, unanimously invoked its collective defense clause for the first time in the organization's 52-year history, pledging to regard the attack on America as an attack on all the treaty nations, which would support any retaliation if the attackers were identified.

In a telephone interview from Gaza yesterday, Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, voiced compassion for the attack victims and angrily rejected accounts that some Palestinians had rejoiced over the attack. Asked about television pictures of Palestinian celebrations, he insisted that "it was less than 10 children in East Jerusalem, and we punished them."

Other groups linked to attacks on Israelis — including Hamas, Islamic Jihad and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — denied responsibility. But an Iraqi newspaper applauded the attack, calling it due punishment for America's crimes.

No one took immediate responsibility for the attack, but speculation focused on Osama bin Laden, Saudi exile living in Afghanistan who is blamed for the 1998 attacks on two American embassies in Africa. Afghanistan's Taliban rulers voiced skepticism that Mr. bin Laden was involved and issued a plea to be spared from attack, pointing to Afghanistan's poverty.

Investigators said the initial clues pointed toward Boston, Canada and Florida. They said that five Arab men had been identified as suspects and that a rented car thought to have been used by the suspects had been seized at Logan Airport in Boston, where the two hijacked jets that rammaged the trade center towers had originated. The Boston Herald reported that the car contained flight training manuals.

In a pair of bags designated for American Airlines Flight 11, one of the hijacked jets, investigators found a copy of the Koran, a videotape on flying commercial jets and a fuel consumption calculator. The Boston Globe said. Federal investigators said that the suspects may have entered the United States from Canada. The Boston Herald quoted investigators as saying that two were brothers with passports from the United Arab Emirates and that one was a pilot.

Other investigators said that heavily armed teams of Federal agents detained three men for questioning and searched a room at a Westin Hotel in the Copley Plaza in Boston. The three, an official said, were being held as material witnesses after using a credit card believed to have been used to buy some of the hijackers' tickets.

Federal agents were also looking into known bin Laden supporters in Florida. They executed search warrants at four homes in Davie and an apartment in Coral Springs, near Fort Lauderdale, and searched businesses in Hollywood and a home in Sarasota County on the Gulf Coast. It

was unclear if anyone was arrested.

Charlie Voss, a former employee at Huffman Aviation in Venice, Fla., said agents questioned him about two men who stayed with him during their flight training last year. He said they told him a car found at Logan had been registered to the two men, one he knew as Mohamed Atta and the other only as Marwan. He said the men took flight training on small planes at Venice Municipal Airport.

Most of the casualties were believed to be in the rubble of the trade center. Many of the 40,000 to 50,000 people who usually worked there had not yet arrived when the planes struck, and many managed to escape before the towers collapsed.

"The best estimate we can make, relying on the Port Authority and just about everybody else that has experience with this, is there will be a few thousand people left in each building," Mayor Giuliani said in an evening briefing.

He said that five people — other officials put the number at six — had been found alive and extricated from the rubble. He also cited reports that cell phone calls had been received from victims caught in pockets of rubble, and said that no effort would be spared to find them. He said 1,700 were known injured.

Fire officials said whole companies of firefighters were missing, along with each of the five elite rescue units that served the five boroughs, in the worst disaster in Fire Department history. Most were caught in the collapses after rushing in to rescue people.

Mr. Giuliani said that Jeffrey R. Immelt, the chief executive officer of General Electric, had donated \$10 million to a fund for the families of police officers, firefighters and other emergency workers who were killed.

Asked if the World Trade Center would be rebuilt, the mayor said, "There's no question we're going to rebuild. I can't say that we know the exact nature yet of how we're going

to do that," but he added: "The skyline will be made whole again."

Gov. George E. Pataki said that search and rescue teams, firefighters and National Guard troops were being augmented by reinforcements from states and counties in the region and from Puerto Rico. "They're risking their lives to try to save their friends and their colleagues and the New Yorkers who are still trapped," he said.

Marsh & McLennan, a money management firm, said about 700 employees who worked in one tower were still missing. Keefe Bruyette & Woods, a securities company that advises banks on mergers, said half of its 170 workers had not been accounted for. Cantor Fitzgerald, a major player in the government bond market, said 730 employees were missing from the 1,000-member trade center work force.

The Port Authority, which owned the trade center and had offices there, said 200 members of its staff were missing, including 35 Port Authority police officers and commanders who were involved in the early rescue efforts. More than 150 Port Authority officers were part of the search and rescue operations.

The Port Authority, which operates many bridges and tunnels and the three major metropolitan airports, said the upper level of the George Washington Bridge and the Staten Island bridges were reopened in both directions, while the Lincoln and Holland Tunnels remained closed.

The airports remained in a virtual lockdown for most of the day, although last night they were ready to receive any of the diverted flights whose continuation had been authorized by federal authorities. Check-in counters were empty at the terminals. "It's like a ghost town," said Hugo Chavez, a ground crew member at La Guardia. "All we need is the tamlewed blowing through."

AFTER THE ATTACKS: The Effect on Business

THE BUSINESSES

Mood of Sellers and Buyers, as Well as Purchases, Reflect the Devastating Events

By **BLAINE HARDEN** and **LESLIE KAUFMAN**

DENVER, Sept. 12 — On the day after the gears of the economy began grinding again, though many of the human beings turning the cranks needed comforting and many of their customers were sullen and depressed.

Tall buildings, shopping malls and government buildings, thousands of which had closed on Tuesday in reaction to attacks in New York and Washington, reopened for business. Gas prices, which had been flying from Illinois to Texas, came back to earth. Outside of Manhattan, phone service largely returned to normal. Disneyland reopened, but to thin crowds.

There was a noticeable spike in shoppers buying survival gear: guns, gas masks, chemical-warfare suits and bottled water. But it appeared that the hottest-selling consumer item in the country was the American flag.

Businesses that rely on airline deliveries, like florists and seafood counters, scrambled to make do by ground. Most freight deliveries within the United States continued on schedule. Major railroad operators said they had only minimal delays in cargo deliveries, while United Parcel Service Inc. said that there would be no delay in delivery of most of its packages, as more than 10 million a day are moved on the ground and only about 2 million in the air.

"If somebody calls today and says they want South American roses, normally I could have them by tomorrow," said John Bozeman, general manager of Flowers International, which serves the Rocky Mountain region. He could not get foreign flowers for the time being, he said, "but we can still get 80 percent of our flowers by trucks, and the trucks are rolling."

But not everywhere. Heightened

security at borders and airports appeared likely to limit the ability of many companies to deliver goods on time.

Ted Solomon, who operates a small trucking company at Los Angeles International Airport, said that even before the attacks his drivers were required to deal with bomb-sniffing dogs and long forms, especially on shipments from the Middle East. "Now, there is going to be a big increase in security, the lines are going to get longer, and I can't pass those additional costs onto my customers," Mr. Solomon said.

For some businesses, unlocking the front door was an act of patriotism. "All of our stores are open,"

An upturn in the buying of survival gear like guns and gas masks.

said Tom Williams, a spokesman for Wal-Mart, the nation's largest retailer. "In times of tragedy in the U.S., we want to present Wal-Mart as a place that hasn't changed, a place people feel comfortable."

By studying purchases at Wal-Mart in the past two days, it was possible to chart the ebb and flow of American emotions since the explosions on Tuesday.

First, panic.

Early Tuesday, Wal-Mart reported that demand for bottled water and food was higher than the weekday norm. By the afternoon, as fear gave ground to resolve, shopping patterns changed.

American flags and red-white-and-blue items like crepe paper bunting

began to disappear from shelves. When its stores closed on Tuesday, Wal-Mart found that it had sold 88,000 American flags, compared with the 6,400 it sold on Sept. 11 a year earlier.

Kmart, which also reported a run on flags, removed guns and ammunition from all of its 2,100 stores on Tuesday morning, shortly after the planes crashed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in Manhattan.

"With the uncertainty of what was happening," said a Kmart spokeswoman, Julie Fracker, "and our concern for the safety of our customers and our associates, we chose to remove all firearms and ammunition from our stores."

By this morning, guns, shells and other equipment were back in many stores. Kmart executives said the uncertainty had passed.

Whether driven by uncertainty, anger or fear, several gun shops in the South and West reported a spike in business. Owners said it began almost as soon as the twin towers collapsed.

"People looked grim when they came in the store," said Larry Lockert, owner of L & L Guns in the Denver suburb of Lakewood. "They were just kind of silent and I wasn't prying, but they were buying."

Mr. Lockert said that in the past two days he had sold nine of "those shorter self-defense shotguns that you can keep by the bedside." Normally, he said, he feels lucky if he sells one a week.

At many shopping malls, consumers of less lethal goods often seemed out of sorts and not in a buying mood.

The Beverly Center in Los Angeles usually bustles with shoppers by lunchtime, but today the parking garage was half full, and shop owners said sales were off sharply. The customers who did come in were largely tourists stuck after flights were canceled. Several stores remained

closed, including Victoria's Secret and Express.

At Restoration Hardware, sales were running far below normal, said Brooke Aleman, a manager.

"It feels almost disrespectful to come to the store and spend money," Ms. Aleman said. "There is this weird hang in the air. It's like I saw this girl with an 'Anarchy' T-shirt on, and you know, I was a punk rocker, but I thought to myself, 'Hey, that's un-American.'"

A glittering exception to the dull commercial mood in much of the country was Las Vegas. The city experienced only mild disruptions on Tuesday, and today things were back to normal.

The MGM Grand Hotel nodded to the national crisis on Tuesday by putting up "God Bless America" in neon lights. Today, it was promoting "EFX," a risqué dance review.

Despite the closing of the city's airport, taxi and limousine services were thriving, said Kami Dempsey, a spokeswoman for the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce.

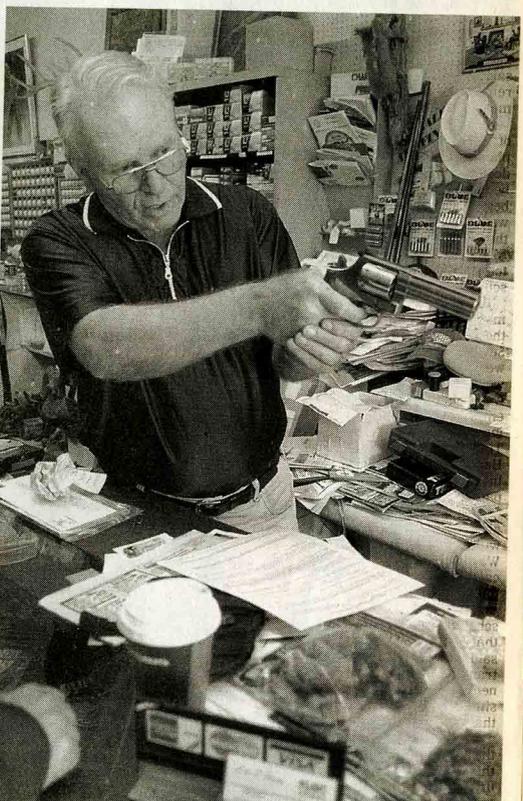
"We have so many thousands of people who were already here on vacations," Ms. Dempsey said. "They have to get around."

For the foreseeable future, terrorism and its countless complications seem certain to alter, if not hobble, the planning that goes into nearly every major national event.

Just three weeks ago, Gov. Michael O. Leavitt of Utah said that security officials involved in planning the 2002 Olympics had trained for "every conceivable" type of terrorist attack.

Today, Mr. Leavitt conceded that they might not have contemplated hijacked commercial airliners slamming into tall buildings.

"Now," he said, with the Olympics starting in Salt Lake City in February, "there is a need for us to factor this new political situation into our planning."



Kevin Moloney for The New York Times
Larry Lockert, owner of L&L Guns in Lakewood, Colo., said his business had increased since the terrorist attacks on Tuesday.

THE ECONOMY

In Wounded Financial Center, Trying to Head Off Defections

By **LESLIE EATON**

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani met with business leaders yesterday afternoon to ask for their help in rebuilding the city after the World Trade Center collapse.

"Obviously, there's a very, very substantial economic impact on the city," the mayor said at a news conference yesterday. But, he added, the city would emerge "economically stronger."

Some business executives are far gloomier, however, especially those in the real estate industry. They say they fear that more companies will move their operations out of New York City to places with lower costs, more available land and fewer risks. "For all the talk that will come about patriotically rebuilding the city, you are going to have a hard time getting companies to commit given the high level of uncertainty about the area," said Peter Pattison, the president of Pattison Limited, which helped develop several buildings in Lower Manhattan. "I wonder whether there will be a lot of people

think the mayor was right. The potential economic impact on New York's future is huge if we don't move immediately to deal with it."

About 14,000 businesses in Lower Manhattan have been affected by the disaster, and many of them are represented by the Alliance for Downtown New York, the business improvement district. But Carl Weisbrod, the group's president, said it was hard to focus on economic issues. "I think that at the moment everyone is just so focused on saving whatever human life can be saved that no one has given any thought beyond that," he said.

With the area closed off, and their stores and restaurants dark, owners of the host of small businesses in the area were unable to examine the damage or begin to calculate how the disaster had affected them.

At Century 21, the discount department store chain, Raymond Gindi, the chief operating officer, said he had not yet visited his 40-year-old flagship store at 22 Cortlandt Street, across from the trade center. But he said he expected it to be closed for repairs for a minimum of 60 days. Although the store draws customers from all over the city, he said, "the World Trade Center was the major hub of the whole downtown."

Trying to evaluate the overall cost of the disaster to the city is impossible right now, economists and city officials said. Some consequences, however, are obvious. The loss of the trade center will have a pronounced effect on the city's revenues. The city gets more than \$20 million of payments in lieu of taxes from the Port Authority, which owns the complex, and had hoped to reap as much as \$100 million a year in payments after a private developer, Silverstein Properties, leased it this year.

But that money, which several mayoral candidates said they planned to use to finance housing programs, is now extremely unlikely to materialize. Silverstein Properties has declined to comment.

The effect of the collapse on tourism is also a concern. After the trade center was bombed by terrorists in 1993, the number of visitors to the city dropped sharply, from about 27.9 million in 1992 to 25.8 million in 1994, according to NYC & Company, the city's tourism organization.

Tourism has since rebounded — about 37.4 million people visited the city last year — and has become a very important employer, especially of workers without specialized skills. Hotel and restaurant executives were among those who met with the mayor yesterday.

Wall Street, which has fueled the city's economic expansion but has recently fallen into a precarious financial position, is liable to be further battered by the costs of dealing with the disaster. Furthermore, many analysts predict that when the stock market reopens, the price of shares will sink again, which will add to financial firms' troubles.

Scrambling to secure cornerstones of recovery before the losses are totaled.

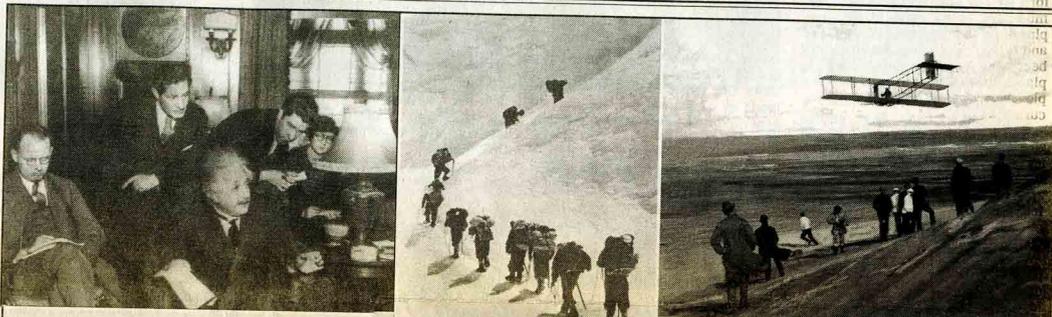
who say that the big city is too uncertain, it is too susceptible to these things, and ask themselves why would they want to live here again."

The World Trade Center was an economic engine for the financial district. It accounted for about 10 percent of downtown's office space and was unusual for the area because it was relatively new and had large, open floors that financial firms found appealing.

While the commercial vacancy rate has been rising, there is not enough empty space to replace the more than 20 million square feet of office space that disappeared with the collapse of the center and damage to surrounding buildings, real estate executives said.

A new committee of civic and business leaders is trying to come up with a long-term solution to the space shortage, said Kathryn Wylde, president of the New York City Partnership and Chamber of Commerce, which was among the groups that met with the mayor yesterday. And in the short run, she said, companies and hotels are offering vacant space to displaced businesses.

The partnership is trying to help arrange loans and other assistance for companies that need it, she said. It is also involved in finding temporary jobs for employees of companies that cannot immediately reopen. While many executives are still in shock over the attack, she said, "I



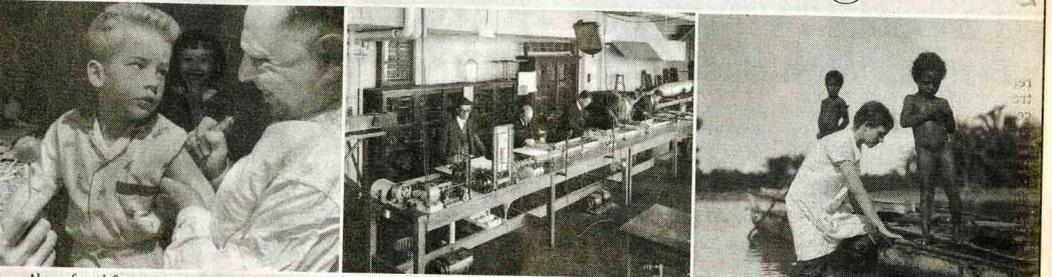
Above, from left:
Albert Einstein, 1934
explains his new mass-energy theorem
The New York Times Photo Archives
Everest Conquered, 1953
Sir Edmund Hillary and fellow climbers
on the first ascent
The New York Times Photo Archives
Wright Stuff, 1911
Orville at the controls at Kitty Hawk
The New York Times Photo Archives

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Above, from left:
Polio Vaccination, 1955
New York youngster immunized
Ernie Sisto/The New York Times Photo Archives
Early Computer, 1927
"Mechanical mind" developed at MIT
The New York Times Photo Archives
Margaret Mead, 1929
in the field
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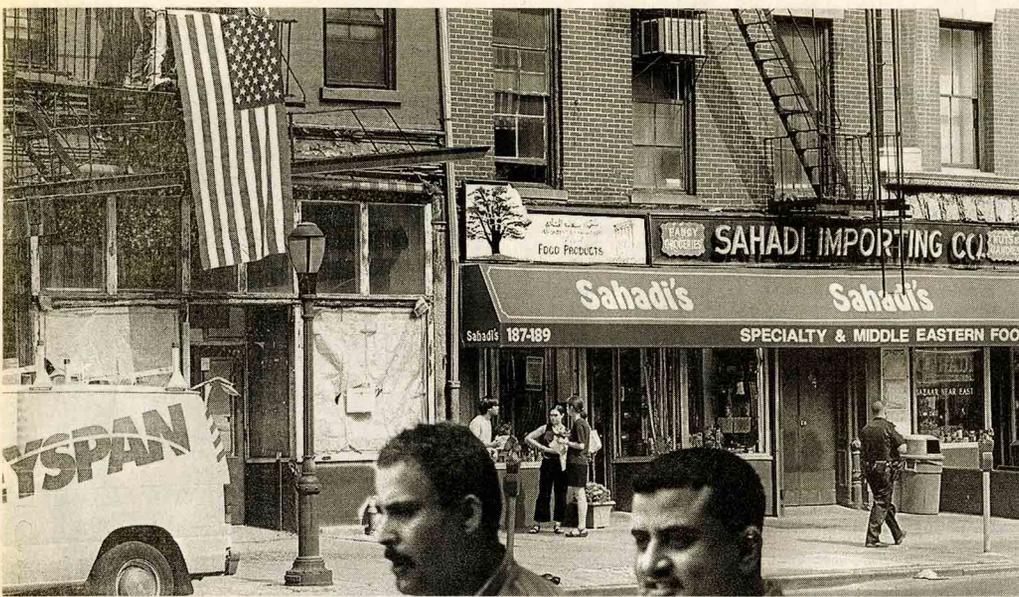
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AFTER THE ATTACKS: The Nation Watches and Ponders



An American flag flies along Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn, home to one of the most popular Arab and Muslim shopping strips in New York.

RELATIONS

Arabs and Muslims Steer Through an Unsettling Scrutiny

By SOMINI SENGUPTA

On a quiet block in Brooklyn Heights yesterday, a small cluster of men and boys gathered inside a mosque for afternoon prayers. Outside, a man drove past slowly and yelled, "Murderers."

In Cobble Hill, Brooklyn, during the peak late-morning shopping hours, just a few women visited stores in their long gowns and veils. Usually, on such a sunny morning, they would have been everywhere. But word had gone out across the country for women in hijab, as the identifying veil is called in Arabic, to stay in.

At Bellevue Hospital Center, a Muslim father from New Jersey trodded for news of his 25-year-old son, last seen Tuesday morning on his way to work on the 103rd floor of 1 World Trade Center.

And as a Sikh man was trying to flee Lower Manhattan on Tuesday, he found himself running not only from flames, but also from a trio of men yelling invective about his turban.

The lives of ordinary Arab- and Muslim-Americans — and surprisingly, those who are neither Arab nor Muslim but look to untutored American eyes as if they might be — were roiled in these ways.

American Muslim groups, vastly more integrated into American society today than they were at the time of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, were swift to denounce the terrorist acts. Around the country, interfaith prayer meetings have already been held in several cities,

including one in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, last night, with Muslim leaders joining other clergy members to voice support for the victims.

A coalition of Muslim advocacy groups in Washington exhorted Muslim doctors to aid victims and urged Muslim-Americans to donate blood. They urged mosques to take extra security measures and encouraged "those who wear Islamic attire" to consider staying clear of public areas.

Some mosques closed their doors out of fear. The Islamic Center of Irving, a mosque in suburban Dallas, had its windows shattered by gunshots. One mosque in San Francisco found on its doorsteps a bag of what appeared to be blood. And in Alexandria, Va., a vandal threw two bricks through the windows of an Islamic bookstore; handwritten notes with anti-Muslim sentiments were found attached to the bricks.

While Muslims' lives were clearly changed, also changed were the lives of people who had nothing to do with the Islamic world but who might appear alien to untutored American eyes. Indian women chose not to wear their flowing, pajama-tunic outfits. Sikh men, with their religiously prescribed beards and turbans, reported being accosted. They said they were apparently being mistaken as followers of Osama bin Laden, pictured on television with a turban of a different sort. In Providence, R.I., yesterday, a Sikh man in a turban was pulled off a Boston-to-Washington train by the police. In Richmond Hill, Queens, one Sikh man was beaten with a baseball bat;

two others were shot at with a paintball gun. Police arrested two men.

"Quite frankly, it's worse for us because they keep showing these pictures of bin Laden on television wearing a turban," said Mandeep Dhillon, a lawyer in Menlo Park, Calif., and an advocate for Sikh rights. "It's making us incredibly vulnerable."

Amrik Singh Chawla, a financial services consultant who was chased by the three men in Lower Manhattan on Tuesday, sprinted onto a train and landed in Brooklyn, where he slipped into a shop, stuffed his turban into his briefcase and wore his hair in a ponytail for the rest of the day. "I'm like terrified for my life now, not just seeing people flying out of buildings, but for my own life," Mr. Chawla said.

In New York, police officers stood sentry outside many mosques. The most popular Arab and Muslim shopping strips — one along Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn, another along Steinway Street in Astoria, Queens — were lined with police. Outside a mosque on Steinway Street yesterday morning, a man stood with a homemade placard that read, "Get out of our country." At a makeshift memorial at Union Square, a spat broke out over a favorable comment about Islam.

Nowhere was the apprehension of ordinary Arab and Muslim New Yorkers as apparent as it was yesterday at the offices of the Arab-American Family Service Center in Cobble Hill. Its executive director, Emira Habiby-Browne, a Palestinian-American, had yanked the

group's name off the front door early Tuesday morning. Yesterday afternoon, she had bolted all the doors that led to her office and holed up inside with a legal pad and a telephone.

Two kinds of calls came in, she said. There were threats. One man said, for instance, "You should all die for what you've done to my country."

There were requests for guidance. An Arab woman called, wanting to donate blood but afraid to step outside in her traditional hijab.

Another stopped by the office, bewildered about how to speak to the parents of her son's friends — or what to tell him about how to handle himself.

Ms. Habiby-Browne spent much of the afternoon lining up her staff to head out to schools with large numbers of Arab children. Even her staff psychologist was wary of coming in. "My concern is the children when they go back to school," she said. "I don't know if they'll know how to respond."

Indeed, she was already weary trying to come up with the right things to say. She had said them all before — during the Gulf war, during the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, in the days after Oklahoma City.

"Has anybody thought about the Arabs who work in the World Trade Center?" she wondered aloud. "This is a community like any other community. They vote. They pay taxes." Her throat was running dry at this point. "Arab-Americans who are here chose to be here."

THE ETHICS

News Media Try to Sort Out Policy on Graphic Images

BY JIM RUTENBERG and FELICITY BARRINGER

It was late on Tuesday night, and Erik Sorenson, the president and general manager of MSNBC, began to screen newly arrived videotape of the rescue effort at the World Trade Center.

"There were some pretty horrifying pictures," he said. "There was blood. There were body parts."

Some producers, he said, argued that the video should be shown no matter how disturbing and that it was not the network's place to shield viewers from the horror.

But Mr. Sorenson said that he believed there were plenty of images that told the story without all of the gore. "We chose not to show a lot," he said. "How more horrifying and graphic can you get than a 110-story building blowing up and disintegrating right before your eyes?"

Throughout newsrooms, hard decisions are being made about what to show or not to show, a process that has been complicated by a wealth of graphic images. The brunt of the assault took place not only in the nation's financial capital, but also in its media capital. Camera crews, news photographers and amateur video makers all had ample time to capture the most horrific moments.

Not since the Oklahoma City bombing or the crash of a helicopter in Mogadishu, Somalia, have newspaper editors and television producers had so many images available that show the graphic deaths and dismemberments of Americans. (In the meantime, however, the war zones of Bosnia and Kosovo and terrorism in the Middle East and East Africa had produced their share of disturbing photos.)

One photograph that was widely used in newspapers around the country was provided by The Associated Press. It showed a man falling head-first to his death from the north tower of the World Trade Center. His crooked knee and his almost recognizable face were set off against the steel columns of the tower. This image ran on the inside pages of many newspapers, in color in The New York Times and The Detroit News and in black and white in Newsday and The Denver Post.

It prompted some angry reactions. One reader sent an e-mail message to Glenn Guzzo, the editor of The Denver Post, saying, "This is nauseating. Today is a day of mourning. It is not a day to revel in the misery of individuals. Do you have no feelings, no sense of respect for the families of the loved ones lost?"

Mr. Guzzo said that the decision to publish the photograph was not made quickly. "We knew, or at least believed, that this would be troubling to folks. That played into our decision to play it inside and run it on a black-and-white page."

But, he added, "the terrible truth is the truth that we should not deny folks."

Television had a harder time

showing the imagery of people jumping from the buildings. It was given added impact when presented in real motion.

ABC and MSNBC decided not to show it. "The question is, are we informing or titillating and causing unnecessary grief?" said David Westin, the president of ABC News. "Our responsibility is to inform the American public of what's going on, and, in going the next step, is it necessary to show people plunging to their death?"

NBC showed an image of a person jumping once, on Tuesday night. But Bill Wheatley, a vice president of NBC News, said it was a wrong decision. "There was so much stuff coming in, and I understand how it got on once," he said. "But once it was on we decided not to use it again. It's a stunning photograph, I understand that, but we felt the image was disturbing."

CBS, the Fox News Channel and CNN also showed the images.

"We felt it was germane to the coverage," said Marcy McGinnis, the CBS vice president. "This is terrorism, and terrorism has terrible, violent results. On one hand, you want to be sensitive to the viewer. But on the other hand, you want to show what these terrorists have

When does realistic coverage of a tragedy cross the line into exploitation?

done." Among the most graphic close-up photographs was one of a perfectly formed — and severed — hand, which ran in the late edition of The Daily News of New York. "You can't do the story without doing the story," said Ed Kosner, editor in chief of The News. "It's no time to be squeamish."

John Moody, senior vice president at the Fox News Channel, said he had decided not to show various video images of carnage. The real challenge, he said, will probably come in the days ahead.

He says far more carnage will probably be found beneath the rubble, carnage that will be especially hard to avoid when correspondents report live from the scene.

He says it is possible that by then the public will be psychologically prepared to see it. He did not believe that was true immediately after the attack.

"When these cranes and wrecking balls start making progress, you know what you're going to see down there," he said. "They're not going to be lying there with their arms perfectly crossed and holding daisies."

Enormous TV Audience Peaked With Bush Talk

The coverage of the terrorist attacks in Manhattan and in the Washington area brought tens of millions of Americans to television sets throughout Tuesday, peaking with President Bush's address to the nation, which reached about 80 million viewers, according to preliminary figures.

Complete national figures for the size of the audience on Tuesday will not be available from Nielsen Media Research until at least today. But several networks reported what are called preliminary "fast national" ratings for the prime-time hours on Tuesday night, and the cable news networks had preliminary figures from most of the country's 50 biggest cities.

According to the fast national figures, the coverage by NBC News attracted the most viewers, about 22.4 million for the three

hours of prime time. ABC had about 17.6 million viewers and CBS News about 14.4 million viewers. The Fox network had about 5.8 million viewers.

For the time from 8:30 to 9 p.m., when Mr. Bush was speaking, the preliminary ratings indicated that NBC had 25.1 million viewers, ABC about 19.6 million, CBS about 17.7 million and Fox about 5.8 million.

That total of about 68.2 million viewers was augmented by 10 million to 12 million viewers on the cable news channels and other cable channels that carried the coverage. Coverage of the events of the day appeared on channels like ESPN, VH-1 and TBS.

Figures for cable were based on ratings for only the country's biggest cities and thus can serve as only a rough estimate of the national audience.

THE MEDIA

A Rush to Adjust Entertainment in the Light of Some Real Events

By BILL CARTER and RICK LYMAN

The devastation brought about by the country's worst confrontation with terrorism continued to reverberate through the nation's culture yesterday as numerous media organizations announced changes to long-established and often extremely expensive plans for the coming days and weeks.

As a sign of respect for the victims, television networks backed away from premiere dates for entertainment series; advertisers scrapped plans for product campaigns; Hollywood studios postponed dates for releases of big-budget movies; and publishers canceled promotional activities for high-profile new books. The print newsmagazines moved quickly to publish special issues today and tomorrow.

NBC announced yesterday that it would not begin the new television season next Monday as scheduled, postponing it for at least one week. "It just seems the appropriate thing to do," said Jeff Zucker, the presi-

dent of NBC Entertainment.

Fox, which has only two new shows scheduled for next week, is definitely planning to go ahead. CBS and ABC said they still intended to open next week, but news developments could change that. The television industry postponed its biggest annual event, the Emmy awards, which had been scheduled for Sunday. Les Moonves, the president of CBS Television, which had planned to broadcast the awards, said the event may be put off "a week or a month."

A number of movies and episodes of television series were pulled from their planned premiere dates because their subject matter was too close to the real events of this week.

Two studios announced that they would postpone film releases. Warner Brothers said that "Collateral Damage," a film, starring Arnold Schwarzenegger, about Colombian terrorists in the United States, would not open on Oct. 5 as planned.

The Walt Disney Company, citing the tragedy, will not open the film "Big Trouble" on Sept. 21, as it had

planned. The film is a comedy, but its plot involves a bomb in a suitcase that winds up in a plane.

Several films planned for broadcast on the TV networks in the next week have also been dropped. ABC will replace the film "The Peacemaker," which involves terrorists, Saturday night, and Fox has replaced three movies over the next several days. The "X-Files" movie, which has a theme of the world's being threatened by alien terrorists, was dropped tomorrow night; "Independence Day," which has a similar theme, will be supplanted on Sunday. A new movie called "The Rats" will not run next Monday. It involves rats taking over New York City.

Sony Pictures removed a trailer from theaters and the Internet for "Spider-Man" because of a scene in which a helicopter carrying fleeing robbers becomes trapped in a web strung between the World Trade Center towers. The sequence was created only for the ad and not the final film, Susan Tick, a Sony spokeswoman, told The Associated Press.

Advertisers said they intended to review their ad campaigns, especially those that may offend viewers with a cheerful huckstering tone.

Paul Cappelli, president at the Ad Store agency in New York, said, "You just can't work the same way. With other disasters or misfortunes, you can often figure out a way around. This is not that."

"We have another ad with two people drinking martinis, but is it too congratulatory?" he asked. "Do you run an ad with a picture of downtown Manhattan even if it did not include the World Trade Center?"

For now, the content issue is a moot point in most instances because many television and radio networks and stations have suspended virtually all advertising, while many magazines and newspapers are limiting the space devoted to ads.

Many advertising and media-related events are being canceled or

rescheduled.

The book publishing division of AOL Time Warner in New York is postponing events for what is being one of the most heavily promoted books in history, "Jack: Straight From the Gut," by John F. Welch Jr., the chairman of General Electric, who is retiring from the company.

The newsmagazines are adding rather than subtracting. Both Time and Newsweek, a division of the Washington Post Company, will publish special issues today. Neither includes advertising. James Kelly, editor in chief of Time, said the magazine planned to print eight million copies. The editor in chief of Newsweek, Mark Whitaker, said the magazine would print two million copies.

U.S. News & World Report will publish a special issue, also without advertising, on Friday. All three magazines will also publish on their regular schedule next week.

Harper's magazine, which has a much longer production schedule, is publishing an inadvertently topical essay in its issue distributed this week: a report about the perspective of Palestinian stone-throwers toward the state of Israel by Chris Hedges, a reporter for The New York Times.

"It happens to have some coincidental interest," said Lewis H. Lapham, editor of Harper's. "Why were the Palestinians dancing in the streets last night? This might give you a sense of the motive, and the point of someone who is going to commit suicide for a cause."

He acknowledged that an article about that perspective might generate controversy when many American publications are focusing on the experiences of the attack's victims. "It is not going to make 'Nightline,' but the people who read it intelligently will perhaps begin to have some insight into and begin to understand what the Israelis are up against and what civilization is up against, and what we are up against," he said.

OKLAHOMA CITY

Watching Events Unfold and Recalling a Painful Time of Terrorism

By ROSS MILLOY with TAMAR LEWIN

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 12 — For many survivors of the 1995 bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City, the disaster scenes from Tuesday's hijackings were an overwhelming reminder of the terrorism that remains a scar on the city's psyche.

"I sit here in the same chair that I sat in six years ago and watch the same scenes," said Florence Rogers, who was chief executive of the Federal Employees Credit Union in the bombed building. "I'm watching these families who are looking for

their loved ones, and it makes me think of my kids looking for me at the hospital, to see if I was alive. This brings it all back to all of us."

Others said they watched the coverage with horrifying knowledge of what the victims would face in the months ahead.

"It will be a long, long journey, filled with grief which is extremely hard to deal with, tremendous sadness and unbelievable anger," said Patti Hall, who had 40 bones broken in the Oklahoma City bombing.

Hundreds of people, including many survivors, gathered today

near the site of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building to share their grief and pledge their help to the victims.

Gov. Frank Keating grieved especially for Ray Downey, one of the firefighters presumed dead in New York, recalling his help in the aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing. Officials of the Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust unveiled a full-page advertisement they placed in The New York Times today [page B11] reading: "You stood with us in our darkest hour. Now we stand with you."

At noon today, hundreds of Oklahomans attended an interfaith service

at St. Joseph Old Cathedral, near where the bombed federal building stood.

Some Oklahoma City residents found the news from New York and Washington too distressing to watch.

"I was starting to get hives so I had to turn the TV off and go outside," said Ginny Moser, who has vivid memories of going to the federal building to look for her husband, and ending up doing search and rescue work in the children's area. "Last time, I was on the inside looking out and I felt hopeless. This time, I'm on the outside looking in and I feel even more hopeless."

AFTER THE ATTACKS: The Obituaries

William Feehan, Fire Dept. Leader, Dies at 71

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

William Feehan, the Fire Department's second-highest official, whose knowledge and cunning in battling fires himself made him the stuff of legend to his firefighters, died Tuesday when the south tower of the World Trade Center collapsed on his command station. He was 71 and lived in Flushing, Queens.

Mr. Feehan, the first deputy fire commissioner, was a former firefighter who rose through the ranks and who insisted on being called just chief, even after serving as the department's acting commissioner in the last months of the administration of Mayor David N. Dinkins.

Though someone of Mr. Feehan's rank would ordinarily have been asked to make way for appointees of the new administration after Mr. Dinkins's defeat, David Billig, a department spokesman, said no one dreamed of asking Mr. Feehan, who was thought to know the location of every fire hydrant in the city, to leave.

"He's the Fire Department," Mr. Billig said. "He is so knowledgeable."

Mr. Feehan's son John, also a firefighter, said that after a generation's service, his father could have made almost as much money collecting a pension as he did risking his life.

A firefighter always — the son of a firefighter, the father of a firefighter.

"Retiring never even entered his mind," John Feehan said.

William Feehan, the son of a firefighter, was born in Long Island City, Queens, on Sept. 29, 1929. He grew up in another Queens neighborhood, Jackson Heights. He graduated from St. John's University in 1952 and then joined the Army and served in Korea.

He worked as a substitute teacher for several years, even after joining the Fire Department in 1959. He was first assigned to Ladder Company 3, and then to Ladder Companies 18 and 6, making him a truckie, as firefighters call those who serve in ladder companies.

He also served in Engine Company 59, and in Rescue Company 1, a unit that suffered heavy casualties in the World Trade Center collapse.

He fought many large fires, particularly in Harlem and Brooklyn in the 1960's. He battled the blaze that

killed 12 firefighters in Madison Square in 1966, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard fire in 1960, which killed 50 people.

In an interview with The Daily News, he said of the Navy Yard fire: "It was the largest number of body bags I had ever seen. I was in Korea and never saw that many." In that fire, aboard the aircraft carrier Constellation, which was under construction, 50 workers were killed and more than 350 were injured.

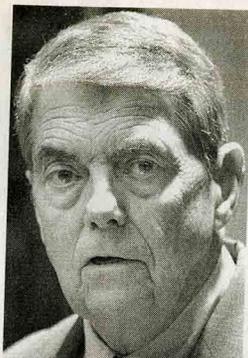
When he was named chief of department in 1991, making him the first person to hold every possible rank within the department, he brought his firsthand experience to fires throughout the city.

In a speech to firefighters at a firehouse in Astoria that was celebrating its 100th anniversary, he spoke of the department's journey from the days of horse-drawn pumpers to times when firefighters are trained in cardiac care and other emergency medical procedures.

"We are only passing through," he said. "We are the guardians and custodians of a 100-year tradition."

Mr. Feehan was a trim 6 feet 2 inches tall. He was an avid reader of military history, among other subjects. He never replaced his rotary phone with a touch-tone set.

His wife, Elizabeth, died five years

Ruth Fremson/The New York Times
William Feehan

ago.

In addition to his son John, who lives in College Point, Queens, he is survived by another son, William, of Princeton Junction, N.J.; two daughters, Elizabeth Feehan of Brooklyn, and Tara Davan of Belle Harbor, Queens; and six grandchildren.

John Feehan said yesterday: "If there's any consolation to come out of this, it is that he didn't know he lost 200 of his men. He didn't have to deal with that horrific fact."

Peter J. Ganci, 54, Fire Chief, While Leading Tower Rescue

By GLENN COLLINS

Peter J. Ganci, the New York City Fire Department's highest-ranking uniformed officer, died on Tuesday in the collapse of the World Trade Center towers. He was 54.

His death was confirmed yesterday by Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and Fire Commissioner Thomas Von Essen.

Chief Ganci, who held the title of chief of department, had been working his multichannel radio, standing at the center of the smoky chaos in front of 1 World Trade Center on Tuesday and personally commanding the rescue efforts when the building collapsed. He and the mayor had spoken only minutes before.

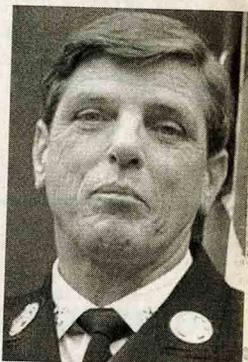
In a news conference late Tuesday night, the mayor described how earlier in the day, as he was leaving for his own command post, he chatted briefly with Chief Ganci and told him, "God bless you, Pete."

The chief "would never ask anyone to do something he didn't do himself," said Howard Safir, who was his direct superior as fire commissioner from 1994 to 1996, the year Mr. Safir was named police commissioner. "It didn't surprise me that he was right at the front lines. You would never see Pete five miles away, in some command center."

A 33-year department veteran, Chief Ganci managed all uniformed personnel, and was also responsible for the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services.

Mr. Ganci joined the department in the 1960's, serving in engine and ladder companies in Brooklyn and the Bronx during an era of crisis, when fire companies battled arson fires almost continually in the city's poorest neighborhoods.

He rose to lieutenant in 1977, captain in 1983 and battalion chief in 1987, and was promoted to deputy chief in 1993, when he was working in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighbor-

Aaron Lee Fineman for The New York Times
Peter J. Ganci

hood of Brooklyn.

Chief Ganci was placed in charge of the Bureau of Fire Investigation in 1994 after Mr. Safir was appointed fire commissioner. "There was a problem between the fire marshals and the uniformed firefighters," Mr. Safir said. "I needed a uniformed chief who could bring them together. It was a highly charged situation, and in months, he turned the fire marshals into a great operation."

In 1997 Chief Ganci was appointed chief of operations, the second highest uniformed position in the Fire Department. In 1998, he was named acting chief, after his predecessor was injured in a car accident. His appointment became official last January.

A resident of Massapequa, N.Y., he is survived by his wife, Kathleen; two sons, Peter 3rd, a firefighter assigned to Ladder Company 111 in Brooklyn, and Christopher; and a daughter, Danielle.

Barbara Olson, 45, Advocate And Conservative Commentator

By NEIL A. LEWIS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Barbara K. Olson, who was killed on Tuesday on the commercial jetliner that was hijacked and flown into the Pentagon, was well known to television viewers across the nation as a combative and confident political commentator representing the conservative Republican point of view.

Mrs. Olson, 45, was also half of a highly influential couple on Washington's social-political scene; her husband, Theodore B. Olson, an appellate lawyer, successfully argued the Florida election case for George W. Bush before the Supreme Court. President Bush named Mr. Olson the nation's solicitor general, the official who formulates the administration's strategy before the nation's courts.

Mr. Olson was in his Justice Department office on Tuesday morning when he received two calls from Mrs. Olson, who was using her cell phone aboard American Airlines Flight 77 to tell him the plane had been hijacked. Her description of what was occurring in her last moments provided what officials said was valuable information about the incident. She reported that the flight crew had been herded to the back of the plane with the passengers, and she asked her husband what she should tell the pilot who was apparently beside her while the hijackers were in control of the cockpit.

Mrs. Olson's friends and her husband said her efforts to "do something" on the doomed plane were exquisitely in character. "She never sat back," her husband said in an

interview.

The Olsons, who were married four years ago, complemented each other in style. Mrs. Olson was the more outspoken of the two in her televised commentaries, while Mr. Olson presented a more deliberative face in his role as the reigning constitutional litigator for the Republican establishment.

Although Mrs. Olson was generally a take-no-prisoners advocate, Mr. Olson recalled on Tuesday that she recently told him she had come to believe that the national political debate had become too acrimonious. He recalled that she said that during one television appearance, she believed those who called in comments to her and her liberal counterpart, Bill Press, were far too harsh.

Barbara Kay Bracher Olson was born on Dec. 27, 1955, in Houston, and trained to be a teacher at the University of St. Thomas in her hometown. But, she had told friends, she wanted to save enough money to go to law school and decided a quicker way to do so than teaching was to become a part of the film industry.

With no experience in the field but an abundance of self-confidence, she moved to Hollywood and began telephoning production companies connected to well-known actors, offering herself as an all-around helper. Stacy Keach finally offered her a job. Mr. Olson recalled this week, and when she saved enough money to go to law school, she moved to New York to attend the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law at Yeshiva University. Mrs. Olson turned down jobs in

Paul Hoesefor/The New York Times
Barbara K. Olson

New York after law school because she yearned to live in Washington. As chief counsel for the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee's Republican majority from 1995 to 1996, Mrs. Olson led the investigation into President Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton's role in firing longtime employees of the White House travel office. She became a caustic and relentless critic of the Clintons.

Mrs. Olson wrote "Hell to Pay" (Regnery, 1999), a highly critical book about Mrs. Clinton, and recently finished a sequel, "Final Days," about the Clintons' last weeks in the White House. Mr. Olson said it would be published by Regnery.

Mrs. Olson is survived by her brother, David Bracher, and her sister, Antoinette Lawrence, both of Houston, as well as her husband.

Daniel Lewin, Technology Executive, 31

By SETH SCHIESEL

Daniel C. Lewin, a co-founder of Akamai Technologies Inc., a leading developer of Internet services, died on Tuesday in the World Trade Center attack, the company said. He was 31.

Mr. Lewin was aboard American Airlines Flight 11, a Boeing 767 that took off from Boston Tuesday morning bound for Los Angeles. Flight 11 was hijacked and crashed into the World Trade Center's north tower at 8:48 a.m. Tuesday, 18 minutes before a second airliner crashed into the south tower.

Mr. Lewin, Akamai's chief technology officer, lived in Brookline, Mass.

In 1998, Mr. Lewin co-founded Akamai in Cambridge, Mass., along with Tom Leighton, now Akamai's chief scientist, and Jonathan Seelig, now Akamai's vice president for strategy and corporate development.

When they founded the company, Mr. Leighton was Mr. Lewin's professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where Mr. Leighton remains. Mr. Lewin received his master's degree in computer science from M.I.T. in 1997 for work he conducted under Mr. Leighton. When he died, Mr. Lewin was still pursuing his doctorate in computer science at M.I.T.

Using technology and algorithms developed by Mr. Lewin and others, Akamai devised one of the most efficient systems for accelerating the delivery of Internet information, especially Web pages. When a company becomes an Akamai customer, Akamai generally distributes significant information for the client's Web pages to a network of server computers around the nation.

Then, when a user tries to view one of the client's Web pages, the information can be sent from a server closer to the user's location rather than from a central point that could be on the other side of the continent. Such a setup can allow the client to save on overall server capacity while also delivering Web pages to users more quickly.

Akamai has counted Apple, Best-Buy.com, Nasdaq and Novartis among its customers.

Before arriving at M.I.T. in 1996, Mr. Lewin studied computer science at Technion, a leading technology university in Israel, and also worked at an I.B.M. research laboratory in Haifa, Israel. Before going to college, he spent four years in the Israeli military, serving in an elite army unit and rising to the rank of captain. A dual citizen of Israel and the United States, Mr. Lewin was born in Denver and raised in Jerusalem.

Mr. Lewin is survived by his parents, Charles and Peggy, of Jerusalem; two brothers, Jonathan and Michael, of Jerusalem; his wife, Anne; and two sons, Eitan and Itamar.

Lisa J. Raines, 42, a Lobbyist for Biotechnology

By ANDREW POLLACK

Lisa J. Raines, one of the earliest and most prominent lobbyists for the biotechnology industry, died on Tuesday in the crash of the hijacked airplane that hit the Pentagon. She was 42 and lived in Great Falls, Va.

Mrs. Raines was senior vice president for government relations at the Genzyme Corporation, a biotechnology company in Cambridge, Mass. She was flying from Washington to Los Angeles aboard American Airlines Flight 77 to attend a company sales meeting in Palm Springs, Calif.

Mrs. Raines played a role in shaping virtually all of the laws affecting the biotechnology industry over more than a decade, including laws

that strengthened patent protection and accelerated the approval of drugs by the Food and Drug Administration.

Henri A. Termeer, the chief executive of Genzyme, said that when the F.D.A. Modernization Act of 1997 was signed into law, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, gave the pen he received from President Bill Clinton to Ms. Raines for her role in pushing for the law, which streamlined the drug approval process.

Mrs. Raines sometimes was at odds with people who complained that drug prices were too high. Genzyme charges more than \$150,000 a year for its drug for Gaucher disease, a

rare inherited disorder. But Ms. Raines always argued that the high price was necessary to encourage innovation and bring new treatments to market.

"Ninety percent of the time we were on the opposite sides, but you had to have the utmost respect for her," said Abbey Meyers, president of the National Organization for Rare Disorders, an advocacy group for people with rare diseases.

Many who knew her said Ms. Raines was persuasive, whether on Capitol Hill or around the family dinner table. "When she was convinced of something she would argue you into the ground," Ms. Meyers said. "I could imagine her on that plane," she added, referring to the hijacked airline. "She isn't the type who would have sat in her seat."

Mrs. Raines is survived by her husband, Stephen Push, a former vice president for corporate communications at Genzyme; her father, Arthur Raines of Lovettsville, Va.; her mother, Marilyn Raines of Boynton Beach, Fla.; and a brother, Douglas Raines, of Wayland, Mass.

Ace Bailey, 53, Hockey Scout and Player

By Bloomberg News

Garnet (Ace) Bailey, a scout for the Los Angeles Kings of the National Hockey League and a former player in the league, was among the passengers killed when the hijacked United Airlines Flight 175 crashed into the World Trade Center on Tuesday. He was 53.

Bailey and another scout for the Kings, Mark Bavis, 31, were traveling from Boston to Los Angeles for the start of the Kings' training camp in El Segundo, Calif., today.

Bailey, the director of pro scouting for the Kings, had been with the

organization the past seven seasons and had been a scout with the Edmonton Oilers for 13 seasons. Bailey played in the N.H.L. from 1968 through 1978, with Boston, Detroit, St. Louis and Washington, then played a season with the Edmonton Oilers in the World Hockey Association.

He scored 107 goals and had 171 assists in 568 career N.H.L. games and was a member of Boston's 1972 Stanley Cup-winning team.

Bailey, who lived in a suburb of Boston, is survived by his wife, Katherine, and a son, Todd.

Mychal Judge, 68, Chaplain for Fire Dept.

The Rev. Mychal F. Judge, a chaplain with the New York City Fire Department since 1992, died amid a rain of debris at the World Trade Center on Tuesday as he ministered to victims. He was 68 and lived in a Franciscan friary across West 31st Street from a firehouse.

His head was struck by debris, according to friars at the Holy Name Province of the Franciscan Friars. Firefighters carried his body to St. Peter's Church on Barclay Street, then to the firehouse.

Father Judge, who was born in Brooklyn, joined the friars 46 years ago. He was an assistant to the president of Siena College in Loudonville, N.Y., before becoming pastor of St.

Joseph's Church in West Milford, N.H., in 1979. In 1986, he became pastor at the Church of St. Francis of Assisi on West 31st Street in Manhattan.

When Trans World Airways Flight 800 exploded off Long Island in 1996, Father Judge helped console families of victims, said the Rev. Charles Miller of the province.

Father Judge went with his friend Steven McDonald, a New York police officer who was shot and paralyzed in 1986, on a recent peace mission to Northern Ireland, Father Miller said.

He is survived by two sisters, Erin McTernan and Dymphna Jessich, both of Berlin, Md.

Berry Berenson Perkins, 53, Photographer Known for Fashion

By CATHY HORYN

Berry Berenson Perkins, a photographer and eclectic fashion plate of the 1970's before she settled into marriage with the actor Anthony Perkins, was killed on Tuesday, a passenger on American Airlines Flight 11, which was the first jetliner to strike the World Trade Center, a spokeswoman for the family said. She was 53.

She had been returning to her house in the Hollywood Hills from a family summer home on Cape Cod.

With her sister, Marisa, a widely known model of that era who became an actress, Ms. Perkins captured the attention of fashion editors and society columnists. Her photographs appeared in many magazines, including Glamour and Vogue, whose editor, Diana Vreeland, had known the sisters as girls and nicknamed them Mauretania and Berengaria, after the Cunard ocean liners.

Berinthia Berenson was born in New York, part of a seemingly charmed European family. The daughter of the late Robert L. Berenson, a United States Foreign Service officer, and Gogo Schiaparelli Berenson, Ms. Perkins was a granddaughter of the French couturier Elsa Schiaparelli. On her father's side, she was distantly related to Bernard Berenson, the art critic and collector. Ms. Perkins was educated in Switzerland, France and Italy, traveled widely and was introduced to the famous people in her mother's and grandmother's social world.

She met Mr. Perkins in the early 1970's in New York while he was filming "Play It As It Lies." By happenstance, her apartment was used for a scene in the movie, but she later said she had been in love with the actor since age 12. They were married in 1973, in Wellfleet, Mass., in a ceremony characterized by the informality (the barefoot bride wore a granny dress and carried wildflowers) that seemed to characterize much of their marriage.

In a 1977 interview in The New York Times, conducted while she and Mr. Perkins romped with their young sons, Osgood and Elvis, in their Man-

Associated Press
Berry Berenson Perkins

hattan home, Ms. Perkins said: "I'm so delighted with my life. I have this fabulous husband, the man I always wanted to marry. I have two fabulous children, which I always wanted, and we're all so happy."

Mr. Perkins died in 1992. Ms. Perkins spent the last two years of his life nursing him through AIDS-related illness, which he kept secret because of public paranoia about the disease.

In addition to her sister, of New York, Ms. Perkins is survived by her sons, both of Los Angeles, and her mother, the Marchesa Cacciapuoti di Giugliano, of Paris.

In an interview published in the most recent Fashions of the Times, she characterized herself as something of a peacemaker in a family of strong-willed women.

In recent years, Ms. Perkins spent time in Jamaica, where she ran a beachfront bar with her boyfriend. She also followed the careers of her sons. Osgood is an actor and Elvis an artist. While visiting New York in early July, she told friends she planned to see her sister and mother in Europe and then return to her Cape Cod cottage.



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Demands of Leadership

George W. Bush is facing multiple challenges, but his most important job is a simple matter of leadership. The nation, reeling from this week's terrorist attacks, needs to see its president in control, ready to make tough decisions for the right reasons. Expressing determination to punish the people who organized the assaults on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon is important, but not nearly enough.

The administration spent much of yesterday trying to overcome the impression that Mr. Bush showed weakness when he did not immediately return to Washington after the terrorists struck. That is not the issue that most concerns the American people. If the Secret Service felt the president would be safer somewhere else, the country is prepared to accept that and move on. What matters now is what Mr. Bush plans to do next. The disturbing part of the administration's performance on Tuesday was the refusal of the president or any member of his cabinet to field questions about the fast-moving and frightening events. For most of the day, while the nation watched pictures of the World Trade Center towers toppling, the only visible figure in Washington was Karen Hughes, counselor to the president, who declined to take questions.

The fact that Mr. Bush has begun to visit the attack sites is welcome news. The president has always been good at connecting with average Americans, and his rightful place now is lending support to the people who have lived through these catastrophes. This is particularly true in New York. There has never been much love lost between the city and this chief executive, but New Yorkers need to see, in this crisis, that he is their president too.

Mr. Bush has already called for a new tone in Washington, comparable to what a nation summons in wartime. The president has frequently committed himself to a bipartisan approach in government, and now is the time to honor that pledge. Some wartime presidents broadened their cabinets to include members of the opposition. Mr. Bush need not reshape his government, but he does need to reach across the aisle to Democratic Congressional leaders for ideas as well as support. The challenges,

after all, may include a rethinking of priorities on defense and security, something that cannot be carried out without transcending partisan politics.

In the days ahead, Mr. Bush may be asking the nation to support military actions that many citizens, particularly those with relatives in the service, will find alarming. To lead well, he must convince the nation that his decisions are both smart and principled. The nation relies on him to be above a personal impulse for revenge. Being angry is a luxury reserved for the public, which counts on the president to exercise more measured judgment.

He must also show that he knows what he is doing. Mr. Bush came to the White House with as little preparation in international affairs as any modern president. That does not suggest he will be unable to rise to the occasion. But it does mean that the nation will be watching him somewhat nervously, in need of assurance that he is making wise decisions. The best way he can earn the country's confidence is by appearing frequently in public, and by not being afraid to answer questions. In the last two days, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and Gov. George Pataki of New York have tirelessly made themselves available to an uneasy public that needed reassurance. Often it was enough to see them acknowledge that they did not know all the answers.

On the economic front, the attacks this week obviously came at a fragile moment. No president can use words to change basic economic trends. But both Bill Clinton and Ronald Reagan understood that a president can help to generate confidence by statements and actions. Mr. Bush should summon business leaders and economic experts to show that he will do what is necessary to restore that confidence and help the nation's financial center get back on its feet.

Mr. Bush remains an untested figure in the eyes of many Americans. His words have shown that he well understands the dimensions of the challenge that he now faces. He can best find his voice, and lead, by actively and visibly engaging and sharing his thinking and his confidence in the future. Americans are more than ready to rise up and give him their support.

Allies Against Terror

If the United States is to combat terrorism effectively in the weeks ahead it will have to act in concert with other nations, including a number of Islamic countries. President Bush has recognized the need for international cooperation in his public statements and conversations with foreign leaders since the terror attacks on New York and Washington. Like his father in the Persian Gulf war, he must build a coalition of nations that is prepared to act.

Global coalition-building has not come easily to the Bush administration. In his first months Mr. Bush has tended to stress independent American action, especially in matters of defense. The United States will also be asking for assistance that some nations will not give easily. America's allies and even its rivals must agree to bring their governmental resources to bear against terrorist groups. Members of these organizations must be tracked down in their travels, and any government or organization that gives them aid or sanctuary must be punished by a united international community.

To this end, the administration must mobilize traditional allies like its NATO partners, which are obligated by treaty to help America defend itself when it is attacked, and which have given assurances that they will do so. Washington is right to try

to enlist other countries as well, including Russia and China, nations that face serious terrorist threats themselves.

Mr. Bush must also seek cooperation from responsible Arab and Islamic governments, just as his father did in preparing to drive Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait. A particularly difficult challenge is posed by Pakistan, a traditional American ally that now acts as unofficial patron to Afghanistan's ruling Taliban movement. The Taliban is believed to be sheltering the most dangerous international terrorist, Osama bin Laden. Although no conclusive evidence has yet linked Mr. bin Laden to this week's attacks, he is among the chief suspects. Washington made clear yesterday that its patience with Pakistan is rapidly running out.

A different kind of problem is posed by the handful of governments that sponsor or aid international terrorist groups. These include Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya and North Korea. Several of those nations now seek to rebuild ties with the international community. The price for their acceptance must include a complete severing of all links with terrorist organizations. Terrorism operates internationally. The war against it must be organized internationally as well.

The Necessary Courage

Sooner or later, we all wonder if we have it in us to be brave when bravery is needed. Ever since New York City was struck by a terrorist attack, the answer has been coming in, and it is just what we hoped for and expected.

Since this long, long story began two mornings ago, we have heard episode after episode in which someone, coming down or going up the stairwell of the World Trade Center, perhaps, or trapped outside in the coils of a dark burning cloud with strangers, has done just what needed to be done, and it was more than enough. In Lower Manhattan yesterday, exhausted emergency workers of every kind acted as though there were nothing special to think about what they were doing. They had come up against simple need and acted in plain duty.

There is another kind of courage besides the kind that has been tested in fire and smoke downtown. It is the kind the whole city will be needing in the weeks ahead. It may simply be the strength to damp down the anxiety people naturally feel in the aftermath of this attack. It may be the ability to look neighbors who have lost someone directly in the eye and to accept the pain that comes with making connection. For most of us, who cannot perform medical triage or help shift debris from smoldering building sites, what needs doing most may not be obvious. But sooner or later it will make itself known, and doing it will be more than enough.

For a while yesterday afternoon the wind blew from the south, carrying the plume of smoke rising from the rubble of the World Trade Center north

over Manhattan and allowing Brooklyn, which had been under a pall since early Tuesday morning, to breathe for a bit. North of 14th Street, residents of Manhattan had been walking block to block almost idly, with children and pets, with friends, with cell phones. But the smoke took the idle out of their walk, and they began to move toward the police barricades at 14th Street, trying to peer southward through the haze. Some stopped to read the blood-donation circulars posted on street lamps and make their way in the directions indicated. Some covered their mouths and wiped their eyes. Some even passed out small American flags. Everyone looked downtown for something that was no longer there.

Two miles farther south, a few blocks above the buried World Trade Center plaza, the chaos of Tuesday had given way to remarkable order and precision. Enormous trucks loaded with wreckage — a twist of steel skin from the facade of one of the fallen buildings, a crushed coffee and bagel cart, a flattened auto — stopped briefly to be hoisted down before heading out. Uniformed men and women flowed past the National Guard barricade purposefully, wearing hospital scrubs, police blues, a firefighter's rigging, or sometimes just a face mask and a carton of bottled water. No one seemed to be directing the flow at that checkpoint, but no direction was needed. A steel hulk jutted out of the base of the column of smoke in the distance. People walked forward until they found something that needed doing, and then they did it.

A Numbing Search, and a Yearning for Answers

To the Editor:

Re "U.S. Attacked; Hijacked Jets Destroy Twin Towers and Hit Pentagon in Day of Terror" (front page, Sept. 12):

Now is the time for our country to reach out to New Yorkers and to all the grieving families and communities. The mayor, the firefighters, the police, emergency-response crews, medical personnel and volunteers will need the country's support to do the hard work of digging out, healing the wounded and burying the dead.

While our main efforts must be concentrated on the immediate tasks, it is also a time for all of us to reflect on "business as usual."

Obviously, we will need to institute better security measures. Less obviously, perhaps, but more difficult, we will have to carefully and with vigilance critique political, economic, civic and religious discourses that justify and, worse, valorize brutal acts as the means to an end.

In our haste to get things done, we often overlook the human cost of violent means to however laudable ends.

A true memorial to the victims of this act of terrorism should include serious commitment to nonviolent ways of teaching and upholding the highest human ideals and aspirations for peaceful mediation of conflicts. ANNLISS GROSSMAN
Silver Spring, Md., Sept. 12, 2001

This Is War

To the Editor:

President Bush's remark "We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbored them" (front page, Sept. 12) provides the basis for the next appropriate step.

This is no time for feckless threats or ineffectual resolutions of condemnation. Rather, the president should address a joint meeting of Congress and request a declaration of war. The declaration would be directed toward all nations that have aided, abetted, incited, facilitated, concealed or given sanctuary to people who conspired to wage war against the United States.

Only by such formal undertaking can an unequivocal message of bipartisan commitment to bring the perpetrators to justice be conveyed to the world. THEODORE ISAAC RUBIN
New York, Sept. 12, 2001

Beyond Retaliation

To the Editor:

Re "An Unfathomable Attack" (editorial, Sept. 12):

My country, I know, will retaliate. It should, and I will support the effort. But yes, I will support it with "fully burdened emotions," as you put it.

This being war, I realize that innocents will be lost. If it stops the carnage now, then my regrets will be unjustifiable. But if we do determine that Islamic fundamentalists are responsible, then while it's our responsibility to retaliate, it is also our responsibility, afterward, to preempt the haze of fundamentalism with the openness and freedom of democracy — to establish diplomatic relations with the forsworn enemies, to open lines of dialogue.

Otherwise, young men — fanatics — will continue to find solace in the strictures of organized terrorism's clutches, and the innocents will continue to pile up. KIMBERLY TABOR
Boston, Sept. 12, 2001

Security on Flights

To the Editor:

Re "U.S. Attacked; Hijacked Jets Destroy Twin Towers and Hit Pentagon in Day of Terror" (front page, Sept. 12):

All of this horror would have never happened if we had had a law requiring that airline cockpits be locked down regardless of circumstances.

Threats to flight attendants could be dealt with by a plainclothes armed security guard on every flight. El Al has followed this practice for decades. RICHARD H. ROSICHAN
Miami Beach, Sept. 12, 2001

Empathy in Israel

To the Editor:

Perhaps more than the people of any other country, we Israelis empa-

thize deeply with America. The horrendous, incomprehensible news brought a visceral, grimly familiar jolt of shock and outrage. Adding insult to injury, the sight of Palestinians celebrating in West Bank streets brought back the traumatic images of our Arab neighbors dancing in joy after the first Iraqi Scud missiles fell on Tel Aviv in 1991.

As always, we stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart with you. We grieve with you the enormous loss of life, and mourn with you the loss of innocence and tranquility.

In your shock and despair, remember what Israelis have learned so well: while there are wounds that never heal, we cannot let those who hate and kill us conquer our minds or lives. Life will go on, and that will be our moral victory. DANNY SHAPIRO
Shoham, Israel, Sept. 12, 2001

Seeds of Violence

To the Editor:

Bill Keller ("America's Emergency Line: 9/11," column, Sept. 12) writes, "Like Israel, we are for a time a small country, united in grief and suddenly not so comfortable."

Let us hope that we can be unlike Israel. If we could be unlike Israel, we might learn that violent retribution never stops terrorism, as it only breeds more. Unlike Israel, we might learn that no military technology in the world will bring security. And unlike Israel, we might take a hard, honest look at how our own policies hurt people in other places and create future terrorists. DEVIN NORDBERG
Boulder, Colo., Sept. 12, 2001

Shock in Ankara

To the Editor:

It was the early 1970's when I first saw the twin towers. It was a sight in a town that I loved and enjoyed. On Tuesday, when I saw the images of a plane crashing into the World Trade Center, I first thought that it was a computer simulation. But when time passed and I grasped what had happened, I was shocked. Seeing those towers collapsing and killing innocents, I was speechless. Living in a country that has had



more than its share of terrorism, I understand what New Yorkers and Americans feel. My deepest sympathies go to all those who lost family and friends in these meaningless terrorist acts, and to all Americans.

Like many of my fellow countrymen, I fully support the right of the United States to retaliate and put an end to world terrorism. Maybe we should designate Sept. 11 as an international day for denouncing terrorism. OSMAN KEMAL KADROGLU
Ankara, Turkey, Sept. 12, 2001

A Muslim Plea

To the Editor:

I am horrified at the terrible tragedy against innocent civilians ("U.S. Attacked," front page, Sept. 12). It is appalling.

As a Muslim, I must declare: this is absolutely not condoned by my religion. No cause could ever be assisted by such immoral acts.

Please do not generalize or stereotype Muslims: we are peaceful, law-abiding citizens. Our prayers are with the families of the victims. NAYYER SIDDIQI
Detroit, Sept. 12, 2001

Lesson From History

To the Editor:

To my fellow citizens: Please don't

vent your rage on Arab-Americans.

History has demonstrated that the violence and humiliation inflicted upon Japanese-Americans after Pearl Harbor was a monumental error. Let's not make the same mistake twice. JIMMY PRICE
Vacaville, Calif., Sept. 12, 2001

Explaining Evil

To the Editor:

The attack on our country on Tuesday (front page, Sept. 12) is a true example of the evil that exists in our world.

Explaining such evil to my 10-year-old daughter was an extremely difficult task. She seemed able to grasp that there are bad people in our world and that they are capable of terrible things.

What she found most difficult to understand was why some people in the Middle East were celebrating the carnage that took place in New York and Washington. Seeing children, along with their parents, dancing in the streets was a sight she couldn't seem to grasp. But the sad fact that these children will grow up with the same hatred and anger that the terrorists have was not lost on her young mind. NANCY P. FOSTER
Niantic, Conn., Sept. 12, 2001

The Cause Was Hatred

To the Editor:

Missile defense or better security could not stop the tragic events of Sept. 11 ("U.S. Attacked," front page, Sept. 12), because the cause was not weapons or technology but hatred, which can turn anything into a tool of destruction.

In all of our sadness and speculation, I can only hope that we will begin to reflect on that hatred: where it comes from and how we are implicated in its origins. To say simply that it was motivated by evil is to take this day out of history and to remove responsibility from the perpetrators and ourselves for a safer world. ANNA BLUME
New York, Sept. 12, 2001

Firefighters, Heroes

To the Editor:

We "brother firefighters" feel the pain of each other. When I started watching the TV coverage and saw the twin towers collapse, I knew that there would be firefighters killed. Because the firefighters' job is to protect life and property, they would be going in as others were trying to get out.

I felt the sadness deeply in my heart and cried as I heard the tributes being played on the radio. Most people wouldn't understand what it is like to run into a building on fire and be expected to fight the fire and rescue the victims.

I'm sure that my fellow comrades knew that they might never see their loved ones again when they entered the World Trade Center. But they had to put that thought out of their minds because they had a job to do.

When they were climbing the flights of stairs and seeing the panic of the people trying to get out, I'm sure that the fear raced in their minds and they thought that they might lose their lives.

As the building collapsed and the reality of the situation was realized, America lost some of its bravest heroes.

I would ask that all citizens of our great country take a moment to pray for the firefighters and their families. RICHARD A. AYERS
Whiteford, Md., Sept. 12, 2001

Diverse Victims

To the Editor:

When they add up the tally of victims from these vicious attacks on civilians (front page, Sept. 12), it will be sadly ironic the number of nationalities, cultures and religions that are represented.

The narrow-minded cowards who targeted these people should have seen them as living proof that different cultures, religions and nationalities can work together harmoniously, instead of being blinded by hate and using them as a target of terrorism. JEFF OSTMAN
Lyon, France, Sept. 12, 2001

The Icon of Freedom

To the Editor:

Re "U.S. Attacked" (front page, Sept. 12):

I was born in January 1944 during the Nazi occupation of Brussels, which was liberated in September 1944 by American G.I.'s.

Take courage, my American friends. The Statue of Liberty is still standing, sending the world a powerful message. PIERRE STEVENART
Brussels, Sept. 12, 2001

Helping the Victims

At a time of great tragedy, many of us yearn to help and feel the frustration that comes with not being able to find a way to lend a hand. The lines of people offering to give blood and the crowds trying to volunteer stand as tributes to this, the best of our human instincts. To provide some tangible assistance to the families left in great need after the World Trade Center tragedy, The New York Times is establishing a one-month campaign to collect contributions for victims and their families.

The 9/11 Neediest Fund, managed by The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund, will help provide financial relief to rescue workers and civilians or their families. The fund will cover all administrative costs. This will be a special campaign distinct from the annual Neediest Cases drive, whose 90th anniversary campaign will begin on Nov. 4.

Contributions from the public will be accepted through Oct. 11. The proceeds will be allocated through three foundations representing the city's uniform services plus the seven social service agencies that distribute funds for The Times's annual Neediest Cases appeal. Contributions may be mailed to: The New York Times 9/11 Neediest Fund, P.O. Box 5193, General Post Office, New York, NY 10087. Online contributions may be made at: www.charitywave.com.

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Essay

WILLIAM SAFIRE

Inside The Bunker

WASHINGTON

At 9:03 a.m. Tuesday, as Vice President Dick Cheney was staring at the TV screen, the second hijacked airliner exploded against the Twin Towers. At that moment his Secret Service detail grabbed him and hurried him down to "PEOC."

The President's Emergency Operations Center is an underground facility hardened to withstand blast overpressure from a nuclear detonation. On the way to the tubular structure, Cheney was told that another plane, or a helicopter loaded with explosives, was headed for the White House.

Cheney promptly called the president in Florida, who had just boarded Air Force One, and urged him not to come back to Washington immediately.

In the PEOC, the vice president was joined by Condoleezza Rice, the national security adviser, and Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta, among others. They were told that six commercial aircraft were unaccounted for, all of which were potential missiles. One had supposedly crashed in Kentucky (not true), and another in Pennsylvania (that report of a crash was valid; its passengers or crew, apparently struggling with the hijackers, may have saved the White House).

According to a high White House official speaking to me on background, the airliner that had taken off at Dulles — AA Flight 77 — "did a 360" (meaning it changed direction from the White House) and at 9:45 slammed into the Pentagon.

About that time, accounts began

The view from the 'PEOC.'

coming into PEOC that four international flights were headed toward Washington over the Atlantic and another from Korea. It could not be immediately determined that they were not hostile and part of the terrorist scheme. U.S. fighter aircraft and an Awaacs control aircraft were scrambled aloft.

A threatening message received by the Secret Service was relayed to the agents with the president that "Air Force One is next." According to the high official, American code words were used showing a knowledge of procedures that made the threat credible.

(I have a second, on-the-record source about that: Karl Rove, the president's senior adviser, tells me: "When the president said 'I don't want some tinhorn terrorists keeping me out of Washington,' the Secret Service informed him that the threat contained language that was evidence that the terrorists had knowledge of his procedures and whereabouts. In light of the specific and credible threat, it was decided to get airborne with a fighter escort.")

After the president put down at an Air Force base in Louisiana and made a tape for broadcast (presumably no satellite was available for a live feed), he was, in Rove's term, "pretty antsy" about not being at the center of command.

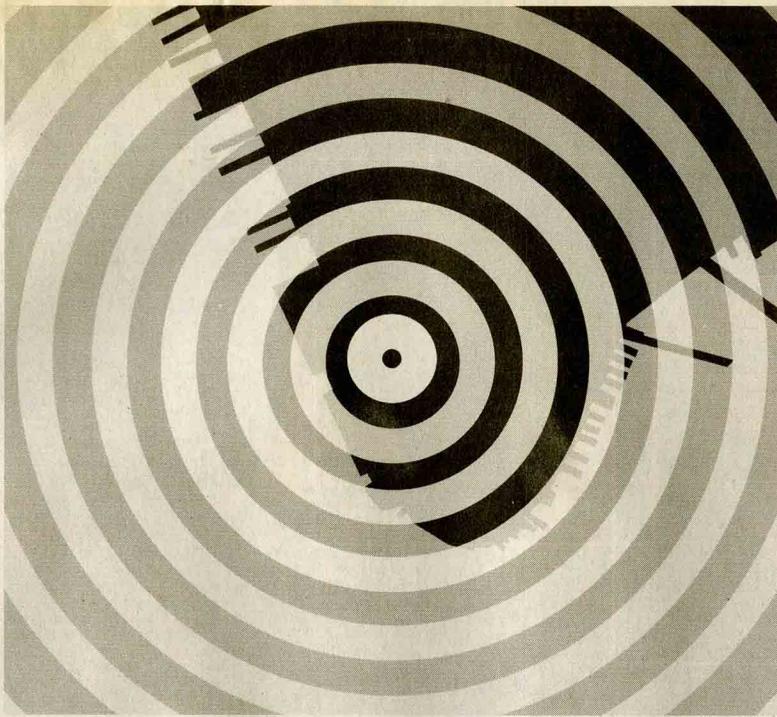
Bush made clear to Cheney, says my source who was in the bunker, his intense desire to return to Washington immediately. The Secret Service objected strongly. The vice president, a former secretary of defense, suggested Air Force One go to Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska, headquarters of the Strategic Air Command, with a communications facility where the president could convene the National Security Council.

"It would have been irresponsible of him to come back, pounding his chest," says my source, "when hostile aircraft may have been headed our way. Any suggestion that he should have done so is ludicrous."

Confession: I made just that suggestion in yesterday's column, which stimulated two set-it-straight calls. Why didn't the V.P. make an appearance during that long afternoon in Bush's stead? The official reason is that Cheney was busy in the basement; the real reason, I think, is that he was unduly concerned it would appear presumptuous.

The most worrisome aspect of these revelations has to do with the credibility of the "Air Force One is next" message. It is described clearly as a threat, not a friendly warning — but if so, why would the terrorists send the message? More to the point, how did they get the code-word information and transponder know-how that established their *mala fides*?

That knowledge of code words and presidential whereabouts and possession of secret procedures indicates that the terrorists may have a mole in the White House — that, or informants in the Secret Service, F.B.I., F.A.A. or C.I.A. If so, the first thing our war on terror needs is an Angleton-type counterspy. □



Angus McWillton

Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

World War III

JERUSALEM

As I restlessly lay awake early yesterday, with CNN on my TV and dawn breaking over the holy places of Jerusalem, my ear somehow latched onto a statement made by the U.S. transportation secretary, Norman Mineta, about the new precautions that would be put in place at U.S. airports in the wake of Tuesday's unspeakable terrorist attacks: There will be no more curbside check-in, he said. I suddenly imagined a group of terrorists somewhere here in the Middle East, sipping coffee, also watching CNN and laughing hysterically: "Hey boss, did you hear that? We just blew up Wall Street and the Pentagon and their response is no more curbside check-in?"

I don't mean to criticize Mr. Mineta. He is doing what he can. And I have absolutely no doubt that the Bush team, when it identifies the perpetrators, will make them pay dearly. Yet there was something so

From Beirut to Jerusalem to New York.

absurdly futile and American about the curbside ban that I couldn't help but wonder: Does my country really understand that this is World War III? And if this attack was the Pearl Harbor of World War III, it means there is a long, long war ahead.

And this Third World War does not pit us against another superpower. It pits us — the world's only superpower and quintessential symbol of liberal, free-market, Western values — against all the super-empowered angry men and women out there. Many of these super-empowered angry people hail from failing states in the Muslim and third world. They do not share our values; they resent America's influence over their lives, politics and children, not to mention our support for Israel, and they often blame America for the failure of their societies to master modernity.

What makes them super-empowered, though, is their genius at using the networked world, the Internet and the very high technology they hate, to attack us. Think about it: They turned our most advanced civilian planes into human-directed, precision-guided cruise missiles — a diabolical melding of their fanaticism and our technology. Jihad Online. And think of what they hit: *The World Trade Center* — the beacon of American-led capitalism that both tempts and repels them, and the Pentagon, the embodiment of American military superiority.

And think about what places in Israel the Palestinian suicide bombers have targeted most. "They never hit synagogues or settlements or Israeli religious zealots," said the Haretz columnist Ari Shavit. "They hit the Sbarro pizza parlor, the Netanya shopping mall. The Dolphinarium disco. They hit the yuppie Israel, not the yeshiva Israel."

So what is required to fight a war against such people in such a world? To start with, we as Americans will never be able to penetrate such small groups, often based on family ties, who live in places such as Afghanistan, Pakistan or Lebanon's wild Bekaa Valley. The only people who can penetrate these shadowy and ever-mutating groups, and deter them, are their own societies. And even they can't do it consistently. So give the C.I.A. a break.

Israeli officials will tell you that the only time they have had real quiet and real control over the suicide bombers and radical Palestinian groups, such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad, is when Yasir Arafat and his Palestinian Authority tracked them, jailed them or deterred them.

So then the question becomes, What does it take for us to get the societies that host terrorist groups to truly act against them?

First we have to prove that we are serious, and that we understand that many of these terrorists hate our existence, not just our policies. In June I wrote a column about the fact that a few cell-phone threats from Osama bin Laden had prompted President Bush to withdraw the F.B.I. from Yemen, a U.S. Marine contingent from Jordan and the U.S. Fifth Fleet from its home base in the Persian Gulf. This U.S. retreat was noticed all over the region, but it did not merit a headline in any major U.S. paper. That must have encouraged the terrorists. Forget about our civilians, we didn't even want to risk our soldiers to face their threats.

The people who planned Tuesday's bombings combined world-class evil with world-class genius to devastating effect. And unless we are ready to put our best minds to work combating them — the World War III Manhattan Project — in an equally daring, unconventional and unremitting fashion, we're in trouble. Because while this may have been the first major battle of World War III, it may be the last one that involves only conventional, non-nuclear weapons.

Second, we have been allowing a double game to go on with our Middle East allies for years, and that has to stop. A country like Syria has to decide: Does it want a Hezbollah embassy in Damascus or an American one? If it wants a U.S. embassy, then it cannot play host to a rogue's gallery of terrorist groups.

Does that mean the U.S. must ignore Palestinian concerns and Muslim economic grievances? No. Many in this part of the world care the best of America, and we cannot forget that we are their ray of hope. But apropos of the Palestinians, the U.S. put on the table at Camp David a plan that would have gotten Yasir Arafat much of what he now claims to be fighting for. That U.S. plan may not be sufficient for Palestinians, but to say that the justifiable response to it is suicide terrorism is utterly sick.

Third, we need to have a serious and respectful dialogue with the Muslim world and its political leaders about why many of its people are falling behind. The fact is, no region in the world, including sub-Saharan Africa, has fewer freely elected governments than the Arab-Muslim world, which has none. Why? Egypt went through a whole period of self-criticism after the 1967 war, which produced a stronger country. Why is such self-criticism not tolerated today by any Arab leader?

Where are the Muslim leaders who will tell their sons to resist the Israelis — but not to kill themselves or innocent non-combatants? No matter how bad, your life is sacred. Surely Islam, a grand religion that never perpetrated the sort of Holocaust against the Jews in its midst that Europe did, is being distorted when it is treated as a guidebook for suicide bombing. How is it that not a single Muslim leader will say that?

These are some of the issues we will have to address as we fight World War III. It will be a long war against a brilliant and motivated foe. When I remarked to an Israeli military official what an amazing technological feat it was for the terrorists to hijack

the planes and then fly them directly into the most vulnerable spot in each building, he pooh-pooed me.

"It's not that difficult to learn how to fly a plane once it's up in the air," he said. "And remember, they never had to learn how to land."

No, they didn't. They only had to destroy. We, by contrast, have to fight in a way that is effective without destroying the very open society we are trying to protect. We have to fight hard and land safely. We have to fight the terrorists as if there were no rules, and preserve our open society as if there were no terrorists. It won't be easy. It will require our best strategists, our most creative diplomats and our bravest soldiers. Semper Fi. □

In America

BOB HERBERT

'It Wasn't a Dream'

For the first 24 hours — as the horrifying images exploded again and again on television screens across the nation — there was the numbness and the disbelief that accompanies shock.

But yesterday, as the rubble that once was the World Trade Center began yielding up its ghastly trove of lifeless flesh, the full measure of the catastrophe began to settle in for New Yorkers.

Exhausted rescue workers were finding it difficult to maintain their composure as they shoveled and clawed their way past bodies and parts of bodies in search of anyone who might still be alive.

"I lost count of all the dead people I saw," said Rudy Weindler, a firefighter who spent 12 mostly fruitless hours looking for survivors in the smoke and the debris.

New York is a city of increasing heartbreak, with no respite in sight. "It is absolutely worse than you could ever imagine," said Mr. Weindler.

It was hard to believe that anything could be worse than Tuesday's hideous events, when one atrocity followed another, hour after hour. Among the many people who plunged to their deaths from the upper floors of the World Trade Center were a man and a woman who held hands as they fell.

A shaken police officer, speaking to me by phone on Tuesday afternoon, said, "I saw bodies flying out of windows in clouds of debris. I saw pieces of bodies on the ground. I saw firemen in tears as they listened on the radio to their buddies trapped inside."

I spoke to that same officer yesterday and he said, "When I woke up today all I could think was, 'It wasn't a dream.'"

New Yorkers throughout the city felt similarly. They awakened yesterday to the awful and undeniable realization that the soaring towers of the World Trade Center, and the uncounted thousands of people who perished in their rubble, were really gone.

Senator Charles Schumer was near tears as he spoke on the Senate floor of the vast number of New Yorkers with relatives and friends who are missing. "I know of a call," he said, "someone on the 104th floor who worked for the good firm of Cantor Fitzgerald — we can't find hardly anybody from that firm — who called his parents, told them he loved them, and they haven't heard from him since." □

At several locations, friends and relatives of those who are missing have been lining up with photographs and detailed descriptions of their loved ones, hoping that a tattoo on a forearm, or a picture of an engagement ring or a distinctive surgical scar will lead to a miracle.

The weather remained gorgeous yesterday, as if to mock the continuing horror. Sunlight glistened off the roofs of ambulances lined up in military fashion on the West Side Highway. On the East Side, near Bellevue Hospital and the morgue, were some

Waking up to heartbreak.

of the large refrigerated vehicles used to transport bodies.

Scores of bodies had been driven to the morgue by midday yesterday. Most of them were believed to be firefighters.

"That's just the beginning, the first small wave," said a rescue worker. "When they really start coming in, I don't see how Bellevue will be able to handle it. The Police Department has a large number of body bags, but I'm told they have 6,000 more coming in from Tennessee. I don't think people understand the scope of this yet. Fish companies are calling up, saying, 'What do you need? You need refrigerated trucks? We have them. Where do you want them?'"

The threat of terrorism has always been, for most Americans, an abstraction. But that changed with Tuesday's spectacular televised attack. The toll went far beyond the thousands of lost lives and the destruction of the pre-eminent symbol of the New York skyline. Our sense of security and much of our innocence was lost as well.

An extraordinary search is under way for anyone connected to what Senator Schumer described as "this dastardly and disgusting act." But at the same time New York is struggling with grievous wounds that will take a very long time to heal.

The city will survive because New York is too big and too ornery to do anything else. But for the moment, this great city grieves. And with its deep sadness that won't soon be eased, it hunts for its dead. □

September 11, 2001

Our thoughts and prayers are with the innocent victims and their loved ones.

We applaud the courage of those that have responded and continue to respond to alleviate the pain and suffering.

ExxonMobil