

# **BAD CRISIS MANAGEMENT MEANS WAR: How President George W. Bush Constructed Americans' Collective Memory of September 11<sup>th</sup> Through the Media**

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September 11, 2001 began as an ordinary fall day in the United States. Not until about 8:50 that morning did a plane hit the north tower of the World Trade Center, launching terrorist attacks that would mark world history. With numerous media sources informing the public of the current state of the nation and capturing every moment as events continued to unfold our societal collective memory of September 11<sup>th</sup> was constituted by the press coverage and actions of the Bush Administration. This case study analyzes President George W. Bush and Administration's handling of the situation and their crisis communication response.

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## **Introduction**

In the public relations industry there are no strict rules to responding particular crises and threats. However, when planning to manage a particular crisis there are many important aspects to consider. The key to effective crisis communication strategy is to consider timing and message framing and distribution when responding to or preventing crises. Crisis management is not always easy and not every organization can do it well. So what would happen if your client was President George W. Bush and administration, your primary public was the American people, and your crisis was a terrorist attack that threatens National Security?

September 11, 2001 began as an ordinary fall day in the United States, with generally fair weather and Americans going about their daily lives as expected. It wouldn't be until about 8:50 that morning when a plane would hit the north tower of the World Trade Center, launching terrorist attacks that would go down in world history. With numerous media sources capturing every moment as events continued to unfold—informing the public of the current state of the nation and every action being taken by the Bush Administration—our societal collective memory of September 11<sup>th</sup> was constituted by the press coverage and actions of President George W. Bush.

His influence constructed American society's collective memory of September 11<sup>th</sup> through the media. Collective memory refers to the shared stream of information sustained by the memories of multiple members of a specific group. Bush effectively used iconic rhetoric devices of good versus evil

to appeal the emotional distress of Americans and fuel his War on Terror. His message was perpetuated through the use of the media, television becoming the most impactful medium of all. Understanding this assertion requires a definition of collective memory and an elaborate portrayal and interpretation of Bush's stance on this serious threat of National Security and how he presented plans for resolution to the public.

### **September 11, 2001**

The September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks were series of four-coordinated suicide attacks upon the United States. These attacks occurred in the New York City and the Washington, D.C. areas. That Tuesday morning, 19 terrorists from the Islamist militant group Al Qaeda hijacked four passenger jets and purposefully crashed two planes into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City; both towers collapsing in a matter of two hours. Hijackers crashed a third passenger jet into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia while the fourth jet crashed into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Nearly 3,000 Americans died in the attacks on that dreadful day. People will never forget the casualties resulting from September 11<sup>th</sup>. Whether young, old, black, white, close or far from the terrorist attacks, that day remains a part of the collective memory of Americans.

### **Collective Memory**

Collective memory is “group understandings of the past and the activities that support such conceptions. It matters how the past is presented and

understood. Collective memories are politically consequential because they provide a key source of identity and meaning and do so in a way that privileges certain values and ideologies and legitimizes particular political positions.”<sup>1</sup> It is more than evident that America's collective memory of the *past* (the events of September 11th) is *understood* as the tragedy that is depicted by the media from the messages that were *presented* by President George W. Bush.

Zelizer says, “...Collective memory helps people use the past to give meaning to the present and to exercise full spread of power across time and space...collective memory reflects a group’s codified knowledge over time about what is important, preferred, and appropriate.”<sup>2</sup> Zelizer elaborates on this subject by using the terms “critical incidents” or “hot moments”. These terms are interchangeable. They refer to an event or time where people recognize and evaluate their traditional and standard way of thinking, and their actions. Ultimately, these incidents show us how we view ourselves and our standards. For example, September 11<sup>th</sup> is a critical period in American history. Though individuals can possess different recollections of that day, collectively people’s perception is guided by a “cultural authority”, or in this case, President Bush. “Cultural authority helps journalists use the interpretations of public events to shape themselves into authoritative communities...authority acts as a source of codified knowledge, guiding individuals in appropriate standards of action...authority thereby becomes a construct of community, functioning as the stuff that keeps communities together.”<sup>2</sup> Bush’s presence and rhetoric throughout

the September 11<sup>th</sup> attack and years afterward serves as the cultural authority through the media.

### **Addressing and Facing the Nation**

Because of Bush's influence during this time, society remembers that this "hot moment" brought Americans closer together. Society challenges its standard thought process by recognizing that it should appreciate its national heroes and pay respect to the victims and their families. For example, Bush spoke of America's sense of national unity at a memorial service at the National Cathedral in Washington on September 14<sup>th</sup>, three days after the attacks:

*In these acts and many others, Americans showed a deep commitment to one another and in an abiding love for our country. Today, we feel what Franklin Roosevelt called, "the warm courage of national unity." This is a unity of every faith and every background. This has joined together political parties and both houses of Congress. It is evident in services of prayer and candlelight vigils and American flags, which are displayed in pride and waved in defiance. Our unity is a kinship of grief and a steadfast resolve to prevail against our enemies. And this unity against terror is now extending across the world...<sup>3</sup>*

Also, American citizens trusted that the federal government was going to take care of this breach of National Security and eventually win what would soon initiate a “War on Terror”. From the start, Bush had labeled these current events as an act of “evil”. He illustrated a “desire for the apocalyptic resolution of divine judgment with its ever expanding need for violence.”<sup>4</sup>

President Bush’s first response to the September 11<sup>th</sup> attack clearly outlined that America would not go down without a fight; the nation was offended, betrayed, and anguished and now dedicated to seeking justice. Bush delivered the following on September 11, 2001 at 9:30 a.m.:

*Today we've had a national tragedy. Two airplanes have crashed into the World Trade Center in an apparent terrorist attack on our country. I have... ordered that the full resources of the federal government go to help the victims and their families, and to conduct a full-scale investigation to hunt down and to find those folks who committed this act. Terrorism against our nation will not stand...<sup>4</sup>*

Here is the first instance of Bush precluding to the evils of terrorism. He takes an affirmative yet sincere approach in recognizing the physical and emotional damage caused by the attacks on the World Trade Center and its conspirators. In addition, Bush has a tone of retribution and he vows to “hunt down and to find those folks who committed this act.” This promise can be interrupted as a sign of nationalism—a glimpse of hope in a dark time where

every American was in mourning—among the American people. Then, the night of the 11th President Bush went on to explain, “...today, our nation saw evil, the very worst of human nature.’ Having recognized the attack on the World Trade Center as evil, President Bush invoked the call to war. He said, ‘America and our friends and allies join with all those who want peace and security in the world, and we stand together to win the war against terrorism.’ In eleven hours a criminal act by a non-state actor had elicited the response of war. A war not against a country, but against a kind of activity, the ‘war against terrorism.’<sup>4</sup> In further responses, Bush repetitively uses words and phrases like “evil”, “evil doers”, and “...my administration’s job is to rid the world of this evil”. With the excessive use of this rhetoric Bush is promoting a call for war and violence. Print and broadcast media channels took Bush’s words and spread his message to the masses, thus influencing the collective memory of American society.

### **Media Relations & Coverage**

Bush’s subliminal messages of the Terror War rang all over broadcast radios stations and collaged newspapers, magazines, and televisions worldwide. “Specific to September 11<sup>th</sup>, in addition to the powerful images and emotion-laden language television [and other journalistic mediums] functioned as a key vehicle for collective emotional sharing.”<sup>5</sup> Throughout the day of September 11<sup>th</sup> media coverage was overwhelming. For example, Douglas Kellner says, “...One of the most dramatic media spectacles in history was unfolding as TV cameras and commentators around the world focused on downtown New York. Shocking

footage showed the second tower being hit by a plane that appeared to penetrate through the building, exploding into a ball of flames. Subsequent images displayed wounded and dazed people fleeing from the tower, ashes and debris flying through the air, reams of sooty office paper littering the streets, and a panic scene that would intensify as the towers continued to burn and eventually collapse, creating another great spectacle and heart wrenching disaster.”<sup>6</sup>

Television was at the forefront of all mediums bringing the realities of the terrorist attack and President Bush’s messages to front yard of households across the world.

As people witnessed these disturbing images, their collective memory was permanently imprinted with fear, vulnerability, and vengeance. “If the World Trade Center represented global capital, the Pentagon symbolized U.S. imperial military power. It seemed impossible that the U.S.’s military fortress could be penetrated and hit...the world’s major superpower was vulnerable to domestic attacks on a scale previously unimagined. The spectacle of terror dominated world media and traumatized U.S. citizens more than any previous media spectacle in recent memory.”<sup>6</sup> Thanks to the media people were subjected to Bush’s messages and supported by harsh and graphic realities. The United States was in serious danger and now was the time to take affirmative action. “To help generate and sustain widespread public desire for military intervention, over the next few days the networks played segment after segment detailing the harm to victims of the bombing. They kept their cameras aimed at ‘Ground Zero’ to document the damage, destruction, and drama of discovery of dead bodies.

Moreover, they constructed reports on the evil bin Laden and Al Qaeda terrorists...<sup>6</sup> Though critics deem Bush's decisions and actions unpopular among the general public, they cannot argue against the fact that Bush's presentation of the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks and his administrations plan to fight the new War on Terror and find the culprits responsible for these attacks appealed to the emotions of spectators around the world. Bush's particularly influenced American citizens whether they chose to admit or not and whether they chose support Bush's resolutions or not. However, Bush could have adjusted how he warned the public about September 11<sup>th</sup> so that he could have had more support by confronting the regional media channels first.

### **Better Crisis Management Strategy**

A study conducted by the International Communication Association concluded, "Presidents and their administrations wishing to increase state and local support for their crisis decisions and actions in a state warning situation should "go public" but via the regional, in addition to the national press...at least for the agenda at hand, the public is the better informed and policy discussion perhaps more thoroughly and quickly advanced through regional and national differences in news coverage."<sup>7</sup> Had the Bush Administration had more time to react to the spontaneity of the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks, they would have been able to gain more support of their consequential decisions on handling the situation. With that said, no matter how one looks at this, there is no disputing the impression that Bush left on American society and its collective memory as a

whole. General public relations practice suggests that when planning to manage a particular crisis there are many important aspects to consider. For example, 1) **Begin early and initiate a dialogue.** Do not wait until the opposition marshals its forces. Early contact with anyone who may be concerned or affected is vital to establishing trust. 2) **Actively solicit and identify concerns.** Informal discussions, surveys, interviews, and focus groups are effective in evaluating issues and identifying outrage factors. 3) **Recognize the public as a legitimate partner in the process.** Engage interested groups in two-way communication and involve key opinion leaders. 4) **Address issues of concern, even if they do not directly pertain to the situation.** 5) **Anticipate and prepare for hostility.** To defuse a situation, use a conflict resolution approach. Identify areas of agreement and work toward common ground. 6) **Understand the needs of the news media.** Provide accurate, timely information and respond promptly to requests, and 7) **Always be honest, even when it hurts.**<sup>8</sup>

## **Conclusion**

The key to effective crisis management communications strategy development and implementation is to seriously to consider timing and message framing and distribution when responding to or preventing crises. It is important to be honest, apologize, be prepared and show corrective actions. And do not attack accusers, deny, excuse, justify, or claim simple ignorance to malpractices and errors. In order to successfully construct American citizens' collective memory of the tragic September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks, President George W. Bush

effectively used iconic rhetoric devices of good and evil to appeal to Americans and launch his War on Terror. His constructed message was distributed through the use of the media. In fact, television became the most impactful medium of all. All of the actions of President Bush and his administration left a permanent mark on the collective memory of the society of America. These assertions are affirmed by the definition of collective memory and the elaborate portrayal and interpretation of Bush's stance on this serious threat of National Security and how he presented plans for resolution to the public.

## **Appendices**

### Appendix 1

President Bush's Prayer Service Speech

## **Text: Bush Remarks at Prayer Service**

Friday, Sept. 14, 2001

**Following is the transcript of President Bush's speech at Friday's national prayer service, attended by a number of former presidents and many members of Congress, to honor the victims of the terrorist attacks.**

**BUSH:** We are here in the middle hour of our grief. So many have suffered so great a loss, and today we express our nation's sorrow. We come before God to pray for the missing and the dead, and for those who loved them.

On Tuesday, our country was attacked with deliberate and massive cruelty. We have seen the images of fire and ashes and bent steel.

Now come the names, the list of casualties we are only beginning. They are the names of men and women who began their day at a desk or in an airport, busy with life. They are the names of people who faced death and in their last moments called home to say, Be brave and I love you.

They are the names of passengers who defied their murderers and prevented the murder of others on the ground. They are the names of men and women who wore the uniform of the United States and died at their posts.

They are the names of rescuers--the ones whom death found running up the stairs and into the fires to help others. We will read all these names. We will linger over them and learn their stories, and many

Americans will weep.

To the children and parents and spouses and families and friends of the lost, we offer the deepest sympathy of the nation. And I assure you, you are not alone.

Just three days removed from these events, Americans do not yet have the distance of history, but our responsibility to history is already clear: to answer these attacks and rid the world of evil. War has been waged against us by stealth and deceit and murder.

This nation is peaceful, but fierce when stirred to anger. This conflict was begun on the timing and terms of others; it will end in a way and at an hour of our choosing.

Our purpose as a nation is firm, yet our wounds as a people are recent and unhealed and lead us to pray. In many of our prayers this week, there's a searching and an honesty. At St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, on Tuesday, a woman said, "I pray to God to give us a sign that he's still here." Others have prayed for the same, searching hospital to hospital, carrying pictures of those still missing.

God's signs are not always the ones we look for. We learn in tragedy that his purposes are not always our own, yet the prayers of private suffering, whether in our homes or in this great cathedral are known and heard and understood.

There are prayers that help us last through the day or endure the night. There are prayers of friends and strangers that give us strength for the journey, and there are prayers that yield our will to a will greater than our own.

This world He created is of moral design. Grief and tragedy and hatred are only for a time. Goodness, remembrance and love have no end, and the Lord of life holds all who die and all who mourn.

It is said that adversity introduces us to ourselves. This is true of a nation as well. In this trial, we have been reminded and the world has seen that our fellow Americans is generous and kind, resourceful and brave.

We see our national character in rescuers working past exhaustion, in long lines of blood donors, in thousands of citizens who have asked to work and serve in any way possible. And we have seen our national character in eloquent acts of sacrifice. Inside the World Trade Center, one man who could have saved himself stayed until the end and at the side of his quadriplegic friend. A beloved priest died giving the last rites to a firefighter. Two office workers, finding a disabled stranger, carried her down 68 floors to safety.

A group of men drove through the night from Dallas to Washington to bring skin grafts for burned victims. In these acts and many others, Americans showed a deep commitment to one another and in an abiding love for our country.

Today, we feel what Franklin Roosevelt called, "the warm courage of national unity." This is a unity of every faith and every background. This has joined together political parties and both houses of Congress. It is evident in services of prayer and candlelight vigils and American flags, which are displayed in pride and waved in defiance. Our unity is a kinship of grief and a steadfast resolve to prevail against our enemies. And this unity against terror is now extending across the world.

America is a nation full of good fortune, with so much to be grateful for, but we are not spared from suffering. In every generation, the world has produced enemies of human freedom. They have attacked America because we are freedom's home and defender, and the commitment of our fathers is now the calling of our time.

On this national day of prayer and remembrance, we ask almighty God to watch over our nation and grant us patience and resolve in all that is to come. We pray that He will comfort and console those who now walk in sorrow. We thank Him for each life we now must mourn, and the promise of a life to come.

As we've been assured, neither death nor life nor angels nor principalities, nor powers nor things present nor things to come nor height nor depth can separate us from God's love.

May He bless the souls of the departed. May He comfort our own. And may He always guide our country.

God bless America.

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Source: "Bush Remarks at Prayer Service" Accessed December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 from [washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/nation/specials/attacked/transcripts/bushtext\\_091401.html](http://washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/nation/specials/attacked/transcripts/bushtext_091401.html)

## Appendix 2

### President Bush Responds to World Trade Center Attacks

September 11, 2001 10:33am EDT

# **PRESIDENT BUSH RESPONDS**

**The full text of President Bush's reaction to the World Trade Center attacks this morning. The president spoke shortly after 9 a.m. Eastern time**

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a difficult moment for America. I unfortunately will be going back to Washington after my remarks.

Secretary Rod Paige and the lieutenant governor will take the podium and discuss education.

I do want to thank the folks here at the Booker Elementary School for their hospitality.

Today we've had a national tragedy. Two airplanes have crashed into the World Trade Center in an apparent terrorist attack on our country. I have spoken to the vice president, to the governor of New York, to the director of the FBI, and I've ordered that the full resources of the federal government go to help the victims and their families and to conduct a full-scale investigation to hunt down and to find those folks who committed this act.

Terrorism against our nation will not stand.

And now if you join me in a moment of silence.

May God bless the victims, their families and America. Thank you very much.

Source: "President Bush Responds" Accessed on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 from [pbs.org/newshour/updates/september01/bush\\_9-11.html](http://pbs.org/newshour/updates/september01/bush_9-11.html)

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Appendix 3

Examples of 9/11 Media Coverage

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

**The New York Times**

Late Edition  
New York, Today, sunny, a few afternoon clouds, High 77. Tonight, slightly more humid, Low 65. Tomorrow, sun over clouds, High 81. Yesterday, High 81, low 63. Weather map, Page C19.

VOL. CL. . . No. 51,874 Copyright © 2001 The New York Times NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2001 It helped the greatest New York metropolitan area 75 CENTS

# U.S. ATTACKED

## HIJACKED JETS DESTROY TWIN TOWERS AND HIT PENTAGON IN DAY OF TERROR

**A CREEPING HORROR**

**Buildings Burn and Fall as Onlookers Search for Elusive Safety**

By N. R. KLEINFELD

It kept getting worse.

The horror arrived in episodic bursts of chilling disbelief, signaled first by trembling floors, sharp eruptions, cracked windows. There was the actual unbecoming realization of a gaping, flaming hole in first one of the tall towers, and then the same thing all over again in its twin. There was the merciless sight of bodies helplessly tumbling out, some of them in flames.

Finally, the mighty towers themselves were reduced to nothing. Dense plumes of smoke raced through the downtown avenues, coursing between the buildings, shaped like torpedoes on their sides. Every sound was cause for alarm. A plane appeared overhead. Was another one coming? No, it was a fighter jet. But was it friend or enemy? People scrambled for their lives, but they didn't know where to go. Should they go north, south, east, west? Stay outside, go indoors? People hid beneath cars and each other. Some contemplated jumping into the river.

For those trying to flee the very epicenter of the collapsing World Trade Center towers, the most horrid thought of all finally dawned on them: nowhere was safe.

For several panic-stricken hours yesterday morning, people in Lower Manhattan witnessed the insupportable, the incomprehensible, the unthinkable. "I don't know what the gates of hell look like, but it's got to be like this," said John Maloney, a security director for an Internet firm in the trade center. "I'm a combat veteran, Vietnam, and I never saw anything like this."

The first warnings were small ones. Blocks away, Jim Farmer, a film composer, was having breakfast at a small restaurant on West Broadway. He heard the sound of a jet. An odd sound — too loud, it seemed, to be

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**President Vows to Exact Punishment for 'Evil'**

By SERGE SCHMEMMANN

Hijackers rammed jetliners into each of New York's World Trade Center towers yesterday, topping both in a hellish storm of ash, glass, smoke and leaping victims, while a third jetliner crashed into the Pentagon in Virginia. There was no official count, but President Bush said thousands had perished, and in the immediate aftermath the calamity was already being ranked the worst and most audacious terror attack in American history.

The attacks seemed carefully coordinated. The hijacked planes were all en route to California, and therefore gorged with fuel, and their departures were spaced within an hour and 40 minutes. The first, American Airlines Flight 11, a Boeing 767 out of Boston for Los Angeles, crashed into the north tower at 8:48 a.m. Eighteen minutes later, United Airlines Flight 175, also headed from Boston to Los Angeles, plowed into the south tower.

Then an American Airlines Boeing 757, Flight 77, left Washington's Dulles International Airport bound for Los Angeles, but instead hit the western part of the Pentagon, the military headquarters where 34,000 people work, at 9:40 a.m. Finally, United Airlines Flight 93, a Boeing 737 flying from Newark to San Francisco, crashed near Pittsburgh, raising the possibility that its hijackers had failed in whatever their mission was.

There were indications that the hijackers on at least two of the planes were armed with knives. Attorney General John Ashcroft told reporters in the evening that the suspects on Flight 11 were armed that way. And Barbara Olson, a television commentator who was traveling on American Flight 77, managed to reach her husband, Solicitor General Theodore Olson, by cell phone and to tell him that the hijackers were armed with knives and a box cutter.

In all, 266 people perished in the four planes and several score more were known dead elsewhere. Numerous firefighters, police officers and other rescue workers who responded to the initial disaster in Lower Manhattan were killed or injured when the buildings collapsed. Hundreds were treated for cuts, broken bones, burns and smoke inhalation.

But the real carnage was concealed for first by the twisted, smoking, ash-choked carcasses of the twin towers, in which thousands of people used to work on a weekday. The collapse of the towers caused another World Trade Center building to fall 7 hours later, and several

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**A Somber Bush Says Terrorism Cannot Prevail**

By ELISABETH BUMILLER with DAVID E. SANGER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — President Bush vowed tonight to retaliate against those responsible for today's attacks on New York and Washington, declaring that he would "make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them."

"These acts of mass murder were intended to frighten our nation into chaos and retreat, but they have failed," the president said in his first speech to the nation from the Oval Office. "Our country is strong. Terrorist acts can shake the foundation of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America."

His speech came after a day of trauma that seems destined to define his presidency. Seeking to at once calm the nation and declare his determination to exact retribution, he told a country numbed by repeated scenes of carnage that "these acts shattered steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve."

Mr. Bush spoke only hours after returning from a zigzag course across the country, as his Secret Service and military security teams moved him from Florida, where he woke up this morning expecting to press for his education bill, to com-



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**Awaiting the Aftershocks**

Washington and Nation Plunge Into Fight With Enemy Hard to Identify and Punish

By R. W. APPLE JR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — Today's devastating and astonishingly well-coordinated attacks on the World Trade Center towers in New York and on the Pentagon outside of Washington plunged the nation into a warlike struggle against an enemy that will be hard to identify with certainty and hard to punish with precision.

The whole nation — in a degree the whole world — shook as hijacked airliners plunged into buildings that symbolize the financial and military might of the United States. The sense of security and self-confidence that Americans take as their birthright suffered a grievous blow, from which recovery will be slow. The aftershocks will be nearly as bad, as hundreds and possibly thousands of people discover that friends or relatives died awful, fiery deaths.

Scenes of chaos and destruction evocative of the nightmare world of Hieronymus Bosch, with smoke and debris blasting out the sun, were carried by television into homes and workplaces across the nation. Echoing Franklin D. Roosevelt's description of the attack on Pearl Harbor as an event "which will live in infamy," Gov. George E. Pataki of New York, a Republican, spoke of "an incred-

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Source: <http://www.midmanhattan.com/graphics/Sept11/mtimesFP.jpg>

AMERICA IN SHOCK

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

Paris, Thursday, September 13, 2001

No. 34,865

Bush Assails 'Acts of War'



A Nation Mourns

Emergency workers helping a woman at the World Trade Center, in the aftermath of the attacks, identified from all walks of life were called by thousands of bereaved and shocked people to help, Page 7.

Early Clues Point to bin Laden; Thousands Missing in N.Y. Debris

By Steve Knicker, Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON — Decoding the sparse signals on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon on "a sea of war," a coalition President George W. Bush on Wednesday launched a "national struggle" against terrorism as the rubble continued to be cleared and thousands of people were missing in the aftermath of the attacks.

...was spent on getting the rubble that took place Tuesday but trying to get help working to do with them. (Page 6)
New York newspapers reported that the Massachusetts authorities had identified five Arab men as suspects and had seized a travel kit containing Arabic language telephone numbers at the city's Logan International Airport. One of the five telephone numbers listed in the kit had originated in Logan.

Alamo were issued for two conspiracy related to the case.
Aided leaders throughout the world promised their full support for the United States after what has appeared to be the worst terrorist attack in any country in modern history. U.S. officials, meeting in Brussels, took the unprecedented step of holding a session in the organization's common dining hall on the one hundred member country should be considered an attack on all.

A Rebound On Markets In Europe
A Europe's stock markets rebounded despite lingering worries in Asia and mounting fears of heightened prospects for a global recession. U.S. financial markets were expected to begin Tuesday after a two-day closure. Page 17.

Sifting the Rubble for Victims
New York Tries to Find the Missing and Recover Dead
By Michael Powell and Sally Janney, Associated Press Writer
NEW YORK — Punctured bodies and limbs by the hundreds heaped together with scores and piles of twisted metal, a devastation high school students are opening rooms, jagged walls of debris and twisted metal, the scene of a 110-story tower since 1978.
This is Manhattan on the day after.



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Source: <http://theenterprisereport.typepad.com/.a/6a011168586588970c0154354a58d3970c-pi>

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