

—AFTERMATH of the ATTACKS of 11 SEPTEMBER 2001—

ADVANCES IN DNA ANALYSIS HELP IDENTIFY 9/11 VICTIMS. U.S. Department of Commerce. 27 May 2003. *NIST Update*. Gaithersburg, Maryland: National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2003. 1p. [Article].

SuDoc# C 13.36/7: 2003/May 27

“Remains from 16 additional victims of the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center have been positively identified thanks in part to a new method for analyzing DNA developed with assistance from the National Institute of Standards and Technology.”

Online

http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/update/upd20030527.htm#Biotechnology

AFTER SEPTEMBER 11: IMAGES FROM GROUND ZERO. U.S. Department of State. Joel Meyerowitz. Washington, DC: Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs; Joel Meyerowitz, 2002. [Website].

SuDoc# N/A

A federally supported artist's online presentation of his stirring photographs of the former site of the World Trade Center Towers. From the Artist's Statement: "In the moments after the collapse of the Twin Towers I was overcome by a deep impulse to help, to save, to soothe, but, being far away, there was nothing I could do. When I made my way home to New York several days later the first thing I did was go downtown. Standing in the crowds at the perimeter five blocks north of the zone, I raised my camera simply to see what could be seen and was reminded by a police officer that I was standing in a crime scene and no photographs were allowed, so I left. Yet, within a few blocks the echo of that reminder turned into consciousness and I saw what I had to do. To me, no photographs meant no history. I decided at that moment that I would find my way in and make an archive for the City of New York."

Online

<http://www.911exhibit.state.gov/index.cfm>

AIR QUALITY IN NEW YORK CITY AFTER THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 ATTACKS (PART 1). U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, and Climate Change. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 11 February 2002. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 1891p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. P 96/10: S.HRG.107-524/PT.1

“The purpose of today’s hearing is really three-fold. What we want to do is first find out what we know about the quality of air at and around Ground Zero and any related health impacts. Second, find out and be honest about what we don’t know. There are questions we can’t answer ... then, let’s have a plan of action about what we’re going to do. Not only to answer those unanswered questions insofar as possible, but to do everything we can to improve air quality, right now, going forward, and to protect the health of the people that live, work, attend school and generally call Lower Manhattan home.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26986> (PDF—slow download)

AIR QUALITY IN NEW YORK CITY AFTER THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 ATTACKS (PART 2). U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, and Climate Change. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 11 February 2002. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 1500p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. P 96/10: S.HRG.107-524/PT.2

Largely tables reporting results of EPA analyses: “The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other federal, state and local agencies have collected extensive environmental monitoring data from the World Trade Center site and nearby areas in Manhattan, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Since September 11, EPA has taken samples of air, dust, water, river sediments and drinking water and analyzed them for the presence of pollutants that might pose a health risk to response workers at the World Trade Center site and the public.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS27540> (PDF—slow download)

AMERICA’S BLOOD SUPPLY IN THE AFTERMATH OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 10 September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 92p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. C 73/8: 107-137

“The nationwide donations added up quickly. Upwards of a half million more units of blood were collected in the 2 months following the attacks than was normal for that time of year, almost half again more supply than was usually collected. Sadly, this tremendous response to help others ran headlong into the limits of our blood supply system to store, maintain, and use donated blood. Thousands of donors were upset to read news reports that a large portion of the blood collected in this period had to be discarded. The system simply couldn’t process and use all the blood safely before the

value of this precious gift expired. Many in the blood supply community were also disappointed with such apparent wastefulness.”

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND THE IMPACT OF TERRORIST ATTACKS ON POSTAL OPERATIONS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Government Affairs. Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 20 September 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 104p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG.107-206

“The great tragedy of September 11 has forever alters America and everything we take for granted. In the midst of unimaginable horrors, our Federal employees pulled together to deliver essential government services. Despite the terrible losses, the Federal Government was back to work the next day. It is in that spirit that we have asked the Postmaster General and the Chief Postal Inspector to address how the Postal Service was impacted by last week’s events, where it is today, and what Americans may expect in the future.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20816>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS20817> (PDF)

ANTI-TERRORISM INVESTIGATIONS AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT AFTER SEPTEMBER 11, 2001. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on the Constitution. 108th Congress, 1st Session, 20 May 2003. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 111p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 108/35

“The Fourth Amendment provides that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. Our hearing today will consider the extent to which the implementation of the USA PATRIOT Act and some recent changes to the FBI’s investigative guidelines comport with the Fourth Amendment and Fourth Amendment values. In particular, the hearing will consider where and when the Federal Government can go to search the addressing information of electronic communications, library records, and public settings in order to prevent terrorist attacks.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS39953>

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary/87238.PDF> (PDF)

ARAB AMERICANS & AMERICAN MUSLIMS EXPRESS MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Deborah Goodman. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *SAMHSA News*. Vol. 10, No. 1, Winter 2002. Rockville, Maryland: Office of Communications, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2002. p.2. [Article].

SuDoc# HE 20.425: 10/1

“In the wake of September 11, many Arab Americans and American Muslims experienced both grief and fear: grief at the tragedy and loss of life, and fear of being blamed and stigmatized.” Reports that Arab Americans and American Muslims have been affected in the same ways as other Americans, but also by additional factors.

ARMY RESERVE RESPONDS TO TERRORIST ATTACKS. U.S. Department of Defense. Randy Pullen. *Army Reserve*. Vol. 47, No. 3, Fall 2001. Washington, DC: Chief, U.S. Army Reserve, 2001. p.6-10. [Article].

SuDoc# D 101.43: 47/3

Personal stories of the actions of Army Reservists immediately following the September 11 attacks.

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER 11: PROTECTING AGAINST FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 6 November 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 102p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. C 73/8: 107-67

Measures the U.S. government should undertake to ensure that citizens responding to or benefiting from September 11 charity efforts are not the victims of fraud, waste, or abuse.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17419>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17421> (PDF)

CHILDREN OF SEPTEMBER 11: THE NEED FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 10 June 2002. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 81p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. L 11/4: S.HRG.107-540/(ERRATA)

“...the fire department has left 600 children behind who lost a parent. Cantor Fitzgerald estimates that 1300 children lost a parent. I know that many of the witnesses here today will speak to those particularly tragic effects on our children.

There were also a large number of children who were in the immediate area of the World Trade Center. They fled to safety led by courageous and heroic teachers, principals, child care providers and others, but they have not been able to flee from the images of that terrible day.”

COMMEMORATIVE JOINT MEETING OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS AND HEROES OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001. U.S. Congress. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 313p. [Commemorative Joint Meeting].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/2: SERIAL 14773

“We meet nearly 1 year after the worst terrorist attack ever launched against the United States. Our Nation is 226 years old, but the vigilance needed to preserve our liberty and to protect our democracy must be eternal. It was in this spirit, fueled by our love for America and our reverence for freedom, that New Yorkers responded in the early morning hours of September 11 ... Inspired by the strength, perseverance and compassion of our heroes and the people across America, our unity and our resolve has only grown stronger.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS40119>

COMPREHENSIVE REFERENCE RESOURCE ON THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, TERRORIST ATTACKS. U.S. Department of Defense. 15 November 2002. Arlington, Virginia: Departments of the Army and Air Force, National Guard Bureau, 2002. [CD-ROM].

SuDoc# D 12.22: C 73/CD

“The CRR CD-ROM set is designed to provide a reference resource and tool for our nation’s leadership, emergency responders, and supporting practitioners to learn what happened on September 11, 2001, and how they can better prepare their communities for the threat and consequences of terrorism. The CRR is not intended to assess, analyze, or critique any individual, organization, or action(s) in response to the terrorist attacks of 9-11. The documents and photos contained within the CRR were not summarized, edited, or modified by the research team; rather, each document and photo was incorporated into the CRR exactly as it was provided to the research team by the source organizations.”

COPING WITH TERRORISM. U.S. Institute of Peace. *Peace Watch*. Vol. 7, No. 6/Vol. 8, No. 1, October/December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Institute of Peace, 2001. p.1. [Article].

SuDoc# Y 3. P 31: 15-2/V.7/NO.6/& V.8/NO.1

“The long-term struggle against terrorism will be largely an information war, a fight for people’s minds requiring a strategic communication campaign.”

Online

<http://www.usip.org/peacewatch/pdf/pw1201.pdf> (PDF)

A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY. U.S. Institute of Peace. *Peace Watch*. Vol. 7, No. 6/Vol. 8, No. 1, October/December 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Institute of Peace, 2001. p.7. [Article].

SuDoc# Y 3. P 31: 15-2/V.7/NO.6/& V.8/NO.1

“Commandeering civilian aircraft and deliberately targeting office buildings with the intent to kill as many civilians as possible ‘without a doubt, constitutes a crime against humanity,’ notes Mary Robinson, United Nations high commissioner for human rights.”

Online

<http://www.usip.org/peacewatch/pdf/pw1201.pdf> (PDF)

A DANGEROUS WORKSITE: THE WORLD TRADE CENTER. U.S. Department of Labor. Washington, DC: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 2003. 24p. [Pamphlet].

SuDoc# L 35.2: W 89/7

“In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks against our nation on September 11, 2001, thousands of America’s workers responded by joining hands to recover the remains of those who had been lost and to reclaim the ground where the twin towers of the World Trade Center once stood. Working around the clock, under unimaginably dangerous conditions, they endured and prevailed. Out of the chaos emerged a strong and effective public-private partnership that ensured protection for the workers at the site. OSHA joined forces with the City of New York, construction contractors, labor unions, and all levels of government in a pledge to recover the site with no further loss of life. The partners achieved their goal. On May 30, 2002, when the recovery was complete, not another life had been lost, and illness and injury rates were far below the national average for the industries involved in the recovery.”

DEFENSE BUDGET: TRACKING OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUNDS FOR THE WAR ON TERRORISM. U.S. General Accounting Office. 2003. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2003. [Report].

SuDoc# GA 1.13: GAO-03-346

“While DOD followed the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) guidance in managing the initial \$15 billion in war on terrorism funds that were placed in the Defense Emergency Response Fund in fiscal years 2001 and 2002, DOD provided its components with limited guidance on how to use these funds ... In the absence of detailed guidance military officials sometimes had to use their best judgment in obligating emergency response funds.”

Online

<http://www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-03-346> (PDF)

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS36977> (PDF)

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d03346.pdf> (PDF)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE'S IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MILITARY ORDER ON DETENTION TREATMENT AND TRIAL BY MILITARY COMMISSION OF CERTAIN NONCITIZENS IN THE WAR ON TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Armed Services. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 12 December 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 77p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/3: S.HRG.107-513

“A careful reading of the President’s military order raises a number of issues. The scope of coverage is broad, since it includes both past and future acts, and there’s no apparent time limit and no definition of terrorism. The order says that it applies not just to ‘violations of the laws of war’, but also to violations of ‘other applicable laws’ ... does it include the accused’s right to present witnesses? Does a full and fair trial provide for the presumption of innocence? Does it provide, for the accused’s right to select his own counsel or to have assigned counsel, for those who cannot afford one? Does a full and fair trial necessitate a unanimous vote for the imposition of the death penalty?”

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OVERSIGHT: PRESERVING OUR FREEDOMS WHILE DEFENDING AGAINST TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 28 November 2001; 4 December 2001; 6 December 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 592p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.107-704

“Today and in the days ahead we will have an opportunity to explore the Executive action to charter military tribunals that bypass our civilian justice system, to permit eavesdropping on attorney-client communication without court orders, and the circumstances under which hundreds are being detained without public explanation. Whether any or all of these ideas are popular or unpopular at the moment, as an oversight committee we accept our duty to examine them.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25921> (PDF)

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND THE FEDERAL BUDGET. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Budget. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 12 September 2002. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 30p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. B 85/3: 107-34

“The U.S. economy has confronted very significant challenges over the past year—major declines in equity markets, a sharp retrenchment in investment spending, and the tragic terrorist attacks of last September. To date, the economy appears to have withstood this set of blows well, although the depressing effects still linger and continue to influence, in particular, the Federal budget outlook. A year ago, the Congressional Budget Office expected the unified budget to post large and mounting surpluses over the coming decade. As you know, CBO is currently forecasting that, if today’s policies remain in place, the unified budget will post deficits through fiscal year 2005. For the fiscal year just ending, CBO now projects a budget balance that is more than \$300 billion below the level it had projected a year ago.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24057>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24062> (PDF)

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND ASSISTANCE TO WORKERS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Education and the Workforce. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 16 October 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 77p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. ED 8/1: 107-34

“The unspeakable events of September 11 shook the soul of our Nation ... America’s economy has not been immune ... Thousands of workers have lost their jobs. The airline industry and other related sectors have announced approximately 100,000 layoffs in the days since the tragic event. When combined with reductions in other affected industries, the number may be higher than 300,000 Americans who no longer have their job today.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21193> (PDF)

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION NETWORKS IN THE WAKE OF SEPTEMBER 11. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Consumer Protection. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 19 December 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 62p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. C 73/8: 107-79

Pointing out that the Internet remained operational despite the inability of many telephone networks to handle the high demand on September 11—due largely to its distributed nature—the Subcommittee hears testimony regarding the further use of distributed electronic communication networks to ensure the feasibility of market operations in the event of another catastrophic attack.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18982>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18983> (PDF)

EMERGENCY PREPARATIONS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL: THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TERRORIST ATTACKS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on the District of Columbia. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 15 November 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 80p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: EM 3/8

“Two of the three crises that have struck this city have been unique—the 3-week closure of our airport and the anthrax crisis. The third, the precipitous, steep slide to the bottom of our hospitality sector, is shared with other cities; however, there are two important differences. First, the District has no State to go to for financial support during an economic crisis. Second, this city has no other significant sector except government, and government jobs go overwhelmingly to suburban residents who the District subsidizes with free use of services while our regional residents leave no commuter tax or other payment here in the District.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25787>

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 2001. U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 2 November 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 48p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. EC 7: EM 7/25/2001-11-2

Effects of the September 11, 2001, attacks on the domestic economy, and current and future employment trends.

ENVIRONMENTAL AFTERMATH. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Luz Claudio. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Vol. 109, No. 11, November 2001. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, 2001. p.A528-36. [Article].

SuDoc# HE 20.3559: 109/11

“The environmental catastrophe caused by the cloud of toxic dust and smoke that lingered for weeks after the collapse of the World Trade Center.” Also tells of the immediate work to do at Ground Zero: recovering human remains, removing and disposing of debris, and evaluation of the continuing health threat posed by the after-effects of the attacks.

Online

<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/docs/2001/109-11/focus.html>

<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/docs/2001/109-11/EHP109pa528PDF.PDF> (PDF)

EVERY GENERATION HAS ITS HEROES AND THIS ONE IS NO DIFFERENT. U.S. Department of Defense. *Recruiter Journal*. Vol. 54, No. 9, September 2002. Ft. Sheridan, Illinois: U.S. Army Recruiting Command, 2002. p.16-17. [Article].

SuDoc# D 101.106/3: 54/9

The story of an Army Ranger who helped with the rescue efforts at the Pentagon on September 11.

EXAMINING MINNESOTA'S ECONOMY AFTER SEPTEMBER 11th: STRATEGIES FOR WORKFORCE AND BUSINESS RECOVERY. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. Subcommittee on Employment, Safety and Training. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 8 October 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 64p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. L 11/4: S.HRG.107-186

The Subcommittee and its witnesses discuss the economic impacts of the September 11th attacks on the state of Minnesota, particularly in the airline and tourism industries.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18991>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18992> (PDF)

FATAL WORKPLACE INJURIES IN 2001: A COLLECTION OF DATA AND ANALYSIS (APPENDIX E. PROFILE OF FATAL WORK INJURIES FROM THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001). U.S. Department of Labor. September 2003. Washington, DC: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2003. 215p. [Report].

SuDoc# L 2.71: 970

“Of the more than 3,000 people killed in the events of September 11, 2001, 2,886 were fatally injured while at work in the Pentagon or the World Trade Center, or aboard the commercial airlines on business travel or as crew members, or on rescue duties. Among the workers killed on September 11, more than half worked in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry, and another 22 percent were employed by Federal, State, or local governments. Forty-four percent of workers were employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations; thirty-two percent were employed in technical, sales, and administrative support occupations; and nineteen percent were employed in service occupations, including protective service

occupations. About a quarter of the decedents were female, compared with about 1 in 12 of all other workers fatally injured in 2001. Two-thirds of the workers killed on September 11 were 35 years of age or older. Nearly three-quarters were white, 9 percent were black, 9 percent were Hispanic or Latino, and 5 percent were of Asian descent.”

FEMA’s DELIVERY OF INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: NEW YORK—SEPTEMBER 11, 2001. Federal Emergency Management Agency. Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2002. 75p. [Report].

SuDoc# FEM 1.2: D 37

“The unparalleled terrorist events of September 11, 2001, in New York City resulted in catastrophic physical damage and loss to the business and residential infrastructure in the lower part of the Borough of Manhattan. The majority of individuals affected by this disaster required assistance to address economic losses, the possibility of air contaminants in residences, and crisis counseling. Because the Federal, State, and local governments had never before experienced some of the consequences of this kind of event, FEMA re-examined its authorities under the Stafford Act and updated, as necessary, its interpretations for administering applicable programs.”

Online

<http://www.fema.gov/ig/iaprograms.shtm>

FEMA’s RESPONSE TO THE SEPTEMBER 11th ATTACKS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 16 October 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 57p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. P 96/10: S.HRG.107-568

“Beginning on September 11, FEMA deployed 26 of our 28 national urban search and rescue teams. Twenty-one went to New York, ultimately, the last one checking out of New York a week ago this last Sunday. Five went to northern Virginia at the Pentagon site. The New York City Office of Emergency Management’s Task Force was among the first responders at the World Trade Center.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31025>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31026> (PDF)

FEMA’s ROLE IN TERRORISM RESPONSE. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 27 February 2002. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 29p. [Special Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AP 6/2: S.HRG.107-888

“Did the Federal response plan that FEMA is charged with really work? How did FEMA respond to September 11, and what were those crucial lessons learned? What can we say now about FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Team? And what changes, if any, do we need to improve the program or to expand the program? What is the role of the new Office of National Preparedness ...? And what is the President proposing for FEMA’s future?”

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Subcommittee on Aviation. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 24 September 2002. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 142p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 107-98

“The events of September 11th dramatically impacted an industry that unfortunately was already facing financial difficulty...Air travel has in fact become part of the American way of life, even a special part of the unique freedoms we as Americans enjoy ... American businesses, tourism and just ordinary citizens use our air passenger service as a routine and vital link to carry out their travel and essential transportation that makes our United States economic engine, in fact, run.”

A FIRST CLASS OUTFIT: THE 311th QUARTERMASTER COMPANY ON DUTY AT THE PENTAGON. U.S. Department of Defense. Randy Pullen. *Army Reserve*. Vol. 47, No. 3, Fall 2001. Washington, DC: Chief, U.S. Army Reserve, 2001. p.12 & 62. [Article].

SuDoc# D 101.43: 47/3

The Mortuary Affairs company from Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, and their grim mission of sifting through the rubble at the Pentagon to locate human remains.

FLYING WHILE ARAB: LESSONS FROM THE RACIAL PROFILING CONTROVERSY. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. David Harris. *Civil Rights Journal*. Vol. 6, No. 1, Winter 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. p.8. [Article].

SuDoc# CR 1.17: 6/1

“Prior to September 11, many Americans had recognized racial profiling for what it is—a form of institutional discrimination that had gone unquestioned for too long ... September 11 dramatically recast the issue of racial profiling. Suddenly, racial profiling was not a discredited law enforcement tactic that alienated and injured citizens while it did little to combat crime and drugs; instead, it became a vital tool to assure national security, especially in airports.”

THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM: THE FIRST 100 DAYS. Office of the President (George W. Bush). Washington, DC: The Coalition Information Centers, 2001. [White House Web Site].

SuDoc# PR 43. 2: 2002007646

U.S. response to the September 11 attacks in the realms of diplomacy, terrorist finances, the military campaign, law enforcement, humanitarian relief, homeland security, helping the survivors of September 11, and respecting Islam.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16841> (PDF)

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/12/100dayreport.pdf> (PDF)

HAS AIRPORT SECURITY IMPROVED? U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring, and the District of Columbia. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 14 November 2001. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 110p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/9: S.HRG.107-263

“We need to question if the new FAA requirements are stringent enough to deter violence in our skies and if they are being properly carried out by security personnel on the ground. How consistently are the orders being implemented across the Nation? Why, for instance, as we hear, does it seem that random carry-on baggage checks are standard in some airports but not in others?”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21044>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS21045> (PDF)

HCH PROGRAMS RESPOND TO SEPTEMBER 11. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Health Resources and Services Administration. *Opening Doors*. Vol. 9, No. 4, 2001. Delmar, NY: Policy Research Associates, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration, 2001. p.2. [Article].

SuDoc# HE 20.9120: 9/4

Actions of the Saint Vincent’s Manhattan Hospital Health Care for the Homeless (HCH) staff in response to the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF THE 11 SEPTEMBER 2001 ATTACKS. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Philip J. Landrigan. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Vol. 109, No. 11, November 2001. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, 2001. p. A 514-5. [Article].

SuDoc# HE 20.3559: 109/11

Editorial dealing with the immediate environmental and physical and mental health issues at the World Trade Center and Pentagon terrorist attack sites.

Online

<http://ehpnet1.niehs.nih.gov/docs/2001/109-11/editorial.html>

<http://ehpnet1.niehs.nih.gov/docs/2001/109-11/EHP109pa514PDF.pdf> (PDF)

THE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON COUNTER- TERRORISM INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES AND PERFORMANCE PRIOR TO 9/11. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. Special Oversight Panel on Terrorism. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 5 September 2002. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 46p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. AR 5/2 A: 2001-2002/43

“...the 9/11 attacks caught the intelligence and law enforcement communities flat-footed. There is no way to get around the fact that this was a massive intelligence failure. The leadership of the intelligence community, meeting prophetically three years to the day prior to September 11, concluded that ... failure to improve operations management, resource allocation and other key issues, including making substantial and sweeping changes in the way the nation collects, analyzes and produces intelligence, will likely result in a catastrophic systemic intelligence failure.”

HOW LIMITING INTERNATIONAL VISITOR VISAS HURTS SMALL TOURISM BUSINESS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Small Business. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 19 June 2002. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 133p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. SM 1: 107-63

The Committee discusses the potential impact of an INS rule change on the economics of small businesses who benefit from international travel to the United States. Specifically addresses Canadian visitors to the United States and how they will be affected by or dissuaded from visiting by the proposed rule change.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23418> (PDF)

IMAGES OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER SITE SHOW THERMAL HOT SPOTS ON SEPTEMBER 16 AND 23, 2001. U.S. Department of the Interior. Denver, Colorado: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 2001. [USGS Web Site].

SuDoc# I 19.76: 01-0405

“This report presents results of Airborne Visible/Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (AVIRIS) remote sensing data and interpretations that map the distribution and intensity of thermal hot spots in the area in and around the World Trade Center on September 16 and 23, 2001.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17515>

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2001/ofr-01-0405/ofr-01-0405.html>

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE’S (INS’S)—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOREIGN STUDENT TRACKING PROGRAM. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security, and Claims. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 18 September 2002. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 53p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/1: 107-105

“This hearing has been called, of course, to examine as fully as we can the current status and to what extent it is relevant, the history of the foreign student tracking system. Many will recall that in the year 2000 the Special Commission on Terrorism took note of what it considered to be big loopholes and flaws in the then tracking system that was in existence ... Then September the 11th occurred; and the whole world knows that three of the terrorists there were students in the United States, pursuant to student visas. We were all startled to learn that this was just a small example of the number of people who are untracked who come into our country on these student visas and then disappear into our society ...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS26315> (PDF)

<http://www.house.gov/judiciary/81747.pdf> (PDF)

INDICTMENT OF USAMA BIN LADEN, MUHAMMAD ATEF, AYMAN AL ZAWAHIRI, ET AL. U.S. District Court. Southern District of New York. Grand Jury. [Legal Filing].

SuDoc# N/A

“It was a part and an object of said conspiracy that the defendants, and others known and unknown, would and did: (i) murder United States nationals anywhere in the world, including in the United States, (ii) kill United States nationals employed by the United States military who were serving in their official capacity in Somalia and on the Saudi Arabian peninsula; (iii) kill United States nationals employed at the United States Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, including internationally protected persons...”

Online

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER COLLAPSE: FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND NEXT STEPS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 1 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 430p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. SCI 2: 107-61

“...the key findings and recommendations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) investigation in to the collapse of the World Trade Center (WTC) ... will also review the plans of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to conduct a more extensive follow-up investigation and to establish a comprehensive research and development plan to improve standards, practices and codes for buildings and fire.”

JOINT INQUIRY INTO INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES BEFORE AND AFTER TERRORIST ATTACKS AND ERRATA. U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence; House. Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, December 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/2: SERIAL 14750

“This is the declassified version of the Final Report of the Joint Inquiry that was approved and filed with the House of Representatives and the Senate on December 20, 2002 ... In short, for a variety of reasons, the Intelligence Community failed to capitalize on both the individual and collective significance of available information that appears relevant to the events of September 11. As a result, the Community missed opportunities to disrupt the September 11th plot by denying entry to or detaining would-be hijackers; to at least try to unravel the plot through surveillance and other investigative work within the United States; and, finally, to generate a heightened state of alert and thus harden the homeland against attack. No one will ever know what might have happened had more connections been drawn between these disparate pieces of information. We will never definitively know to what extent the Community would have been able and willing to exploit fully all the opportunities that may have emerged. The important point is that the Intelligence Community, for a variety of reasons, did not bring together and fully appreciate a range of information that could have greatly enhanced its chances of uncovering and preventing Usama Bin Ladin’s plan to attack these United States on September 11, 2001 ... Our review of the events surrounding September 11 has revealed a number of systemic weaknesses that hindered the Intelligence Community’s counterterrorism efforts before September 11. If not addressed, these weaknesses will continue to undercut U.S. counterterrorist efforts. In order to minimize the possibility of attacks like September 11 in the future, effective solutions to those problems need to be developed and fully implemented as soon as possible.”

KIDS AND TERRORISM: SUPPORTING OUR KIDS IN TIMES OF CRISIS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Health, Education, and Labor. Subcommittee on Children and Families. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 2 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 81p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. L 11/4: S.HRG.107-177

“Examining the impact of the recent terrorist crisis and ongoing threats to safety and security on the psychological and emotional well-being of children, and how to better prepare for future emergencies.”

LEARNING FROM 9/11—UNDERSTANDING THE COLLAPSE OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 March 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 195p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. SCI 2: 107-46A

“Witnesses from industry, academia, and government will testify on the catastrophic collapse of the WTC complex and subsequent efforts by federal agencies and independent researchers to understand how the building structures failed and why. By scrutinizing the steel and other debris, blueprints and other documents, and recorded images of the disaster, engineers, designers, and construction professionals may learn valuable lessons that could save thousands of lives in the event of future catastrophes, natural or otherwise.”

LEARNING FROM 9/11—UNDERSTANDING THE COLLAPSE OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 March 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 177p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. SCI 2: 107-46/v.1

“The Committee plans to explore several overarching questions raised by the collapse and the ensuing investigation: (1) What have we learned about how the Federal Government investigates catastrophic building collapses, and are any changes warranted? (2) What have we learned about the collapse of the World Trade Center, including which structural elements failed first, and why? (3) How will we know what changes, if any, are warranted in building and fire codes as a result of lessons learned from the World Trade Center’s collapse? (4) Has the World Trade Center disaster exposed any gaps in our understanding of buildings and fire, and are changes needed in the Federal Government’s research agenda?”

MARKET RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT: RECRUITING IN THE AFTERMATH OF SEPT. 11. U.S. Department of Defense. Eric Burger. *Recruiter Journal*. Vol. 54, No. 9, September 2002. Ft. Sheridan, Illinois: U.S. Army Recruiting Command, 2002. p. 6-7. [Article].

SuDoc# D 101.106/3: 54/9

“The DOD Youth Poll indicated that the Sept. 11 attack spurred an increase in propensity for military service. Through effective programs, marketing, and prospecting, USAREC capitalized on the change in youth attitudes. As a result, USAREC ... is providing the Army more educated, high aptitude recruits in FY 2002.”

THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY—THE IMPACT OF THE SEPTEMBER 11th TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE SECURITY AND OPERATION OF AIRPORTS SERVING THE NATION’S CAPITAL. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Reform. Subcommittee on the District of Columbia. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 8 May 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003. 119p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. G 74/7: M 56/9

“...we will be touching on the new security structure now in place at National, Dulles, and other airports around the country and we’ll get an assessment of the security features that are unique to National; namely, the required presence of air marshals on every flight at the airport, the extra security screening, and a requirement that passengers remain seated during the first and last 30 minutes of all flights. Finally, we’ll also be discussing the situation concerning general aviation and privately owned planes. They are still banned from use at Reagan National and three small airports in Prince George’s County, Maryland. College Park Airport; Potomac Airfield; and Washington Executive Airport, Hyde Field, are open only to pilots whose planes are based there, which seems to be an untenable position for these airports.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS30319> (PDF)

A NATION REMEMBERS/A NATION RECOVERS: RESPONDING TO SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, ONE YEAR LATER. Federal Emergency Management Agency. August 2002. Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2002. 36p. [Monograph].

SuDoc# FEM 1.2: N 21/5

A glossy publication by FEMA commemorating the first anniversary of the attacks of September 11. Focused on FEMA efforts in the aftermath of the attacks, with personal and organizational accounts.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORIST ATTACKS UPON THE UNITED STATES. National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States. Washington, DC: National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, 2004. [9-11 Commission Website].

SuDoc# N/A

“The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (also known as the 9-11 Commission), an independent, bipartisan commission created by congressional legislation and the signature of President George W. Bush in late 2002, is chartered to prepare a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, including preparedness for and the immediate response to the attacks. The Commission is also mandated to provide recommendations designed to guard against future attacks.”

Online

<http://www.9-11commission.gov/>

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AND REMEMBRANCE FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001. Office of the President (George W. Bush). Washington, DC: The White House, 2001. [White House Website].

SuDoc# N/A

“I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Friday, September 14, 2001, as a National Day of Prayer and Remembrance for the Victims of the Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001.”

Online

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010913-7.html>

THE NETWORK OF TERRORISM. U.S. Department of State. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2001. [Dept. of State Website].

SuDoc# S 1.2: 2002007864

Stark pictures and commentary related to the terrorist attacks of September 11, the al-Qaeda network of terrorists, and the U.S. response and recovery. An introduction to the terrorism of al-Qaeda.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16769>

<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/terrornet/homepage.htm>

NEW INSTRUMENT TESTS THE METAL OF WTC STEEL. U.S. Department of Commerce. *NIST Update*. 24 June 2003. Gaithersburg, Maryland: National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2003. 1p. [Article].

SuDoc# C 13.36/7: 2003/June 24

“A new instrument at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) that operates like an air-powered battering ram is being used to study steel salvaged from the World Trade Center (WTC), a key element of the agency’s two-year building and fire safety investigation of the Sept. 11 disaster.”

Online

http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/update/upd20030624.htm

NEW YORK CITY: THREE MONTHS AFTER. U.S. Department of State. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Office of International Information Programs, 2001. [Dept. of State Website].

SuDoc# N/A

“Pictorial essays developed during three days in December 2001 to capture the city’s—and the nation’s—indomitable spirit.”

Online

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/terror/album/newyork/>

NIEHS RESPONDS TO WORLD TRADE CENTER ATTACKS. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. John S. Manuel. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Vol. 109, No. 11. November 2001. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, 2001. p.A526-7. [Article].

SuDoc# HE 20.3559: 109/11

The role of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) at the site of the World Trade Center attacks. The NIEHS puts forth the goals of educating Ground Zero workers about the nature of health threats and the necessary precautions, identifying which environmental toxicants workers and members of the public have been and may yet be exposed to as a result of the collapse and burning of the World Trade Center, and to provide community outreach and education about health risks presented by the site.

Online

<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/docs/2001/109-11/niehsnews.html>

<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/docs/2001/109-11/EHP109pa526PDF.pdf> (PDF)

9.11 A YEAR ON: AMERICA’S CHALLENGES IN A CHANGED WORLD. U.S. Institute of Peace. *Peace Watch*. Vol. 8, No. 6/Vol. 9, No. 1, October/December 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Institute of Peace, 2002. [Article].

SuDoc# Y 3. P 31: 15-2/V.8/NO.6/& V.9/NO.1

“Countering terrorism is about working in what Crocker called ‘zones of turbulence.’ The struggle will go beyond Afghanistan and Iraq. Military action is but one element of the battle. Upgrading stability in zones of turbulence is a priority.”

Online

<http://www.usip.org/peacewatch/2002/12/index.html>

ONE YEAR LATER: RESTORING ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR WORKERS AND THE NATION. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 12 September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 41p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. L 11/4: S.HRG.107-680

“September 11 was an attack not just on our cities and our citizens but on the entire American economy. No one can truly weigh the loss of life. But the loss of property amounts to tens of billions of dollars ... Americans stopped flying and stopped buying. Corporations put investment decisions on hold. Hundreds of thousands lost their jobs in companies across the economy, in airlines and hotels, in restaurants and retailers, in manufacturers and businesses of every size.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31931> (PDF)

PHOTO LIBRARY. Federal Emergency Management Agency. Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2002. [FEMA Website].

SuDoc# N/A

Photo gallery containing images of the scene at the World Trade Center on September 11. Search by choosing “Terrorist Attack” as the “Photograph Category.”

Online

<http://www.photolibrary.fema.gov/>

POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF MAJOR COUNTER TERRORISM SECURITY ACTIONS ON RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND HIGHER EDUCATION. Library of Congress. Genevieve J. Knezo. 8 April 2002. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2002. 52p. [Online Report].

SuDoc# LC 14.19/3: RL31354

“Among the unintended consequences of these actions, as cited by experts, are high financial costs, especially to academic laboratories, of instituting security and tracking measures, the possible deleterious impacts on freedom of scientific information

exchange and scientific inquiry, and the possible loss to the United States of foreign technical workers in areas of short supply among U.S. citizens.”

Online

<http://www.fas.org/irp/crs/RL31354.pdf> (PDF)

<http://www.aau.edu/research/crsterror.pdf> (PDF)

PRESS BRIEFING BY ATTORNEY GENERAL, SECRETARY OF HHS, SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, AND FEMA DIRECTOR. Office of the President (George W. Bush). John Ashcroft, Tommy Thompson, Norm Maneta and Joseph Allbaugh. 11 September 2001. Washington, DC: The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 2001. [White House Website].

SuDoc# N/A

“Today America has experienced one of the greatest tragedies ever witnessed on our soil. These heinous acts of violence are an assault on the security of our nation. They are an assault on the security and the freedom of every American citizen. We will not tolerate such acts. We will expend every effort and devote all the necessary resources to bring the people responsible for these acts, these crimes, to justice. Now is the time for us to come together as a nation to offer our support, our prayers for the victims and for their families, for the rescue workers, for law enforcement officials, for every one of us that has been changed forever by this horrible tragedy. The following is a summary of the known facts surrounding today's incidents. American Airlines Flight 11 departed Boston for Los Angeles. Hijacked by suspects armed with knives, this plane crashed into the World Trade Center. United Airlines Flight 175 departed Boston for Los Angeles, was hijacked and crashed into the World Trade Center. American Airlines Flight 77 departed Washington-Dulles for Los Angeles, was hijacked and crashed into the Pentagon. United Airlines Flight 93 departed Newark for San Francisco, was hijacked and crashed in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.”

Online

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-10.html>

PRESS BRIEFING BY KAREN HUGHES, COUNSELOR TO THE PRESIDENT. Office of the President (George W. Bush). Karen Hughes. 11 September 2001. Washington, DC: The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 2001. [White House Website].

SuDoc# N/A

“While some federal buildings have been evacuated for security reasons and to protect our workers, your federal government continues to function effectively. We have a federal emergency response plan, and at President Bush's direction, we are implementing it. We began to implement it immediately after the first attack in New York this morning. We contacted American forces and embassies throughout the

world and placed them on high alert. The United States Secret Service immediately secured the President, the Vice President and the Speaker of the House, and they are all safe. They have also secured members of the national security team, the President's Cabinet and senior staff. As you know, President Bush was in Sarasota, Florida when the first attack occurred this morning. Air Force One has now landed at Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha, Nebraska, and the President is in a secure location. He is in continuous communication with the Vice President and key members of his Cabinet and national security team. Vice President Cheney and our National Security Advisor, Condoleezza Rice, are in a secure facility at the White House.”

Online

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-11.html>

PRESS BRIEFING TO THE POOL BY ARI FLEISCHER. Office of the President (George W. Bush). Ari Fleischer. 11 September 2001. Washington, DC: The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 2001. [White House Website].

SuDoc# N/A

“The President will address the nation tonight, upon his return to the White House. He met this afternoon for one hour and five minutes with his national security team via live teleconference from Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska. Among the things the President said were, "We will find these people and they will suffer the consequence of taking on this nation. We will do what it takes," and he continued, "No one is going to diminish the spirit of this country." The President has also heard today from countless world leaders either who are calling to—back to Washington or have sent him directly communiques. He's heard from Britain, France, Germany, Russia—a host of nations, all of whom have expressed their outrage at this attack, and who have assured the American people that the international community stands with America.”

Online

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-8.html>

PROTECTING CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOMS IN THE FACE OF TERRORISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on the Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 3 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 89p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.107-610

“There is no doubt that if we lived in a police state, it would be easier to catch terrorists. If we lived in a country where the police were allowed to search your home at any time for any reason, if we lived in a country where the government is entitled to open your mail and eavesdrop on your phone conversations or intercept your e-

mail communications, if we lived in a country where people could be held in jail indefinitely based on what they write or think or based on a mere suspicion that they are up to no good, the Government would probably discover and arrest more terrorists or would-be terrorists, just as it would find more lawbreakers generally. But ... it wouldn't be a country for which, we could, in good conscience, ask our young people to fight and die. In short, that country wouldn't be America.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23414>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23415> (PDF)

PROVIDING A TEMPORARY WAIVER FROM CERTAIN TRANSPORTATION CONFORMITY REQUIREMENTS AND METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT AND UNDER OTHER LAWS FOR CERTAIN AREAS OF NEW YORK WHERE THE PLANNING OFFICES AND RESOURCES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY ACTS OF TERRORISM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 9 September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 9p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/8: 107-649/PT.1

“New York State officials have concluded that the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 World Trade Center tragedy makes it impossible for New York to meet the October 2002 conformity determination deadline. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) agree with that assessment.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23013>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS23014> (PDF)

PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA AND TERRORISM: ASSURING THAT AMERICANS RECEIVE THE SUPPORT THEY NEED. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 26 September 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 45p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. L 11/4: S.HRG.107-382

“Mental illnesses suffered in the wake of tragedies like the assault on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon are a silent scourge. Many families are at risk, whether a loved one worked at the World Trade Center or the Pentagon, or whether the family simply watched on television from any part of the country. Studies of other disasters teach that the most vulnerable are those who are most directly affected, but many others less directly touched by these tragedies are also vulnerable.”

RESERVE MP USES MILITARY, CIVILIAN TRAINING FOLLOWING ATTACK. U.S. Department of Defense. Michele Hammonds. *Army Reserve*. Vol. 47, No. 3, Winter 2002. Washington, DC: Chief, U.S. Army Reserve, 2001. p.11. [Article].

SuDoc# D 101.43: 47/3

Personal story of an MP and his actions following the surprise September 11 Pentagon attack.

RESPONDING TO TERRORISM: RECOVERY, RESILIENCE, READINESS. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Jane Tully. *SAMHSA News*. Vol. 10, No. 1, Winter 2002. Rockville, Maryland: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Communications; U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. p.1. [Article].

SuDoc# HE 20.425: 10/1

Reports on a three-day national summit in New York City sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services titled, "When Terror Strikes: Strengthening the Homeland through Recovery, Resilience, and Readiness." The summit "focused on planning for the Nation's mental health and substance abuse needs during and after acts and threats of terrorism." Mental health, substance abuse, and related health professionals from 42 states and the District of Columbia attended.

RESPONSE BY CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS TO THE RECENT TERRORIST ATTACKS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Ways and Means. Subcommittee on Oversight. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 8 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 131p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. W 36: 107-47

"...in the almost 2 months since September 11th, we and the rest of the world have witnessed firsthand an unbelievable bond of support. Americans have donated their time and their blood and have reached deep in their pockets to contribute over a billion dollars to help those people in trouble."

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17994>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17995> (PDF)

RESPONSE TO TERRORISM: LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE. Library of Congress. David M. Ackerman. 13 September 2001. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2001. [Online Report].

SuDoc# LC 14.19/3: RS21009

“The terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, has precipitated widespread calls for the use of military force in response. Under U.S. and international law a variety of legal considerations attach to such use. This report briefly summarizes several salient aspects.”

Online

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/6217.pdf> (PDF)

RESPONSE TO TERRORISM: U.S. JOINT FORCES COMMAND AND THE ATTACKS OF 11 SEPTEMBER 2001. U.S. Department of Defense. Leo P. Hirrel. Norfolk, Virginia: Office of the Command Historian, U.S. Joint Forces Command, 2003. 95p. [Monograph].

SuDoc# D 1.2: T 27/3

“In planning for the military role in the homeland security of the United States, Joint Forces Command encountered an unprecedented situation that blurred the distinction between military operations and civilian law enforcement. Prior defense planning had envisioned protecting this nation from a conventional attack originating outside the United States, by forces fighting in recognizable formations and coming from a viable government. Terrorist acts inside the United States were considered a law enforcement issue. The distinction had not contemplated individuals infiltrating into the United States and coming from a terrorist organization that existed in the shadows. Clearly these attacks marked a critical threat to the United States that originated from an external source, yet because they acted as individuals they were considered primarily a law enforcement issue. Both laws and tradition within the United States discouraged the military from acting in a civilian law enforcement role. Most importantly, the *Posse Comitatus* Act of 1878 restricts federal Army and Air Force personnel from acting in a civilian law enforcement role, except in certain extraordinary circumstances. Instead, within the United States, the military normally acts in a supporting role to a lead federal civilian agency. The Homeland Security Directorate created an Interagency Division almost immediately in order to facilitate work with civilian agencies.”

REVIEW OF STUDIES OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE WORLD TRADE CENTER. U.S. General Accounting Office. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2002. 40p. [Report].

SuDoc# GA 1.13: GAO-02-700 R

“The losses included the direct costs of the destruction to lives and property, as well as cleanup, and the indirect costs of lost income brought about by business closings and related spending reductions. It is expected that some of the losses will be covered by payments from private insurance, emergency federal relief funds, and charitable contributions. Other losses, however, may never be recovered because some

individuals and businesses may not have been insured or may not qualify for federal relief or charity.”

Online

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02700r.pdf> (PDF)

RIGHT-TO-KNOW AFTER SEPTEMBER 11th. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 8 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 48p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. T 68/2: 107-55

“We have regulations on the books today that require local emergency planning officials to make their emergency response plans publicly available, even though these plans are required to include information about critical infrastructure, like hospitals and natural gas plants, and must even include the transportation routes for deliveries of extremely hazardous substances. We have regulations that require facilities to develop risk management plans that identify the number of people who could be injured if there is a catastrophic release of chemicals from the facility under a worst case scenario. All of this is important information to develop and collect. The only issue is how much of that information should be widely disseminated to the general public.”

SEEDS OF PEACE: YOUTH FOCUS ON UPROOTING HATRED AND TERROR. U.S. Institute of Peace. *Peace Watch*. Vol. 8, No. 2, February 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Institute of Peace, 2002. p.10. [Article].

SuDoc# Y 3. P 31: 15-2/V.8/NO.2

“In the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks against the United States, some 120 youths—graduates of the Seeds of Peace program representing 22 countries or regions in conflict—got together for a week-long conference in New York City to explore the root causes of hatred and violence across communities.”

Online

<http://www.usip.org/peacewatch/2002/2/index.html>

SEPTEMBER 11: INTERIM REPORT ON THE RESPONSE OF CHARITIES. U.S. General Accounting Office. September 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2002. 37p. [Report].

SuDoc# GA 1.13: GAO-02-1037

“(1) How much in donations have charities raised to assist September 11 survivors, and what assistance has been made available to them? (2) What accountability measures are in place to ensure that only eligible individuals receive aid, and what is known about fraud committed by organizations and individuals? (3) What coordination efforts have been pursued, if any, in response to the disaster? and (4) What lessons can be learned about how to best distribute charitable aid in similar situations?”

Online

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d021037.pdf> (PDF)

SEPTEMBER 11: MORE EFFECTIVE COLLABORATION COULD ENHANCE CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS' CONTRIBUTIONS IN DISASTERS. U.S. General Accounting Office. December 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2002. 38p. [Report].

SuDoc# GA 1.13: GAO-03-259

“Overall, charitable aid made a major contribution in the nation’s response to the September 11 attacks, despite very difficult circumstances. Through the work of charities, millions of people contributed to the recovery effort. At the same time, lessons have been learned that could improve future charitable responses in disasters, including easing access to aid, enhancing coordination among charities and between charities and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), increasing attention to public education, and planning for future events.”

Online

<http://www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-03-259>

SEPTEMBER 11: SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN LOWER MANHATTAN IN RESPONSE TO THE TERRORIST ATTACKS. U.S. General Accounting Office. November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2002. 29p. [Report].

SuDoc# GA 1.13: GAO-03-88

“To assist in New York City’s recovery from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Congress appropriated \$3.5 billion in Community Development Block Grant funding of which Congress earmarked at least \$500 million to be used to compensate small businesses, nonprofit organizations, and individuals for their economic losses.”

Online

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0388.pdf> (PDF)

SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 PLUS 30: ARE AMERICA'S SMALL BUSINESSES STILL GROUNDED? U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Small Business. Subcommittee on

Regulatory Reform and Paperwork Reduction. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 11 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 131p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. SM 1: 107-31

Economic difficulties of American small businesses in the wake of the September 11 attacks, and whether the small business climate is on the upswing.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17674>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS17677> (PDF)

SHOULD AMERICA REMAIN A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS? U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration. 105th Congress, 1st Session, 11 August 1997. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997. 48p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.105-248

“The recent case of a possible terrorist attack that was diverted in Brooklyn was a case where the person allegedly responsible for that was allowed to come into the United States, despite the fact he was accused of being a member of a terrorist organization. This unfortunately happens, it is not unique in that case. So these are the areas in which a very useful partnership could be created in which we would continue to make our cities and our countries safer.”

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION'S RESPONSE TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Ways and Means. Subcommittee on Social Security. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 1 November 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 66p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. W 36: 107-50

“Information on how the SSA has served the victims and families of the terrorist acts, how operations have been impacted, and how the agency has supported resulting Federal investigations.” Also, “the degree to which changes may be needed within the agency and the law to ensure the integrity of Social Security programs.”

SPECIAL INITIATIVE ON THE MUSLIM WORLD. U.S. Institute of Peace. *Peace Watch*. Vol. 8, No. 3, April 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Institute of Peace, 2002. p.1. [Article].

SuDoc# Y 3.F 31: 15-2/V.8/NO.3

“The U.S. Institute of Peace has launched a Special Initiative on the Muslim World that will address a broad range of political, social, cultural, and religious questions, many of which have come to light in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks.”

Online

<http://www.usip.org/peacewatch/2002/4/index.html>

THE STATE OF THE U.S. TOURISM INDUSTRY. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Consumer Protection. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 17 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 85p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. C 73/8: 107-66

“Unfortunately, the September 11th attacks have crippled our industry as public confidence in the safety of travel has been severely undermined, if not shattered. Hard data as well as anecdotal experience suggest that meetings are being postponed; all but critical corporate travel is being delayed; and individuals are canceling or postponing personal travel plans within the U.S. and abroad. These disturbing trends are all occurring against the backdrop of an overall U.S. economy that is in decline.”

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT IN HIS ADDRESS TO THE NATION. Office of the President (George W. Bush). 11 September 2001. Washington, DC: The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 2001. [White House Website].

SuDoc# N/A

“Today, our fellow citizens, our way of life, our very freedom came under attack in a series of deliberate and deadly terrorist acts. The victims were in airplanes, or in their offices; secretaries, businessmen and women, military and federal workers; moms and dads, friends and neighbors. Thousands of lives were suddenly ended by evil, despicable acts of terror. The pictures of airplanes flying into buildings, fires burning, huge structures collapsing, have filled us with disbelief, terrible sadness, and a quiet, unyielding anger. These acts of mass murder were intended to frighten our nation into chaos and retreat. But they have failed; our country is strong. A great people has been moved to defend a great nation. Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These acts shattered steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve. America was targeted for attack because we're the brightest beacon for freedom and opportunity in the world. And no one will keep that light from shining. Today, our nation saw evil, the very worst of human nature. And we responded with the best of America—with the daring of our rescue workers, with the caring for strangers and neighbors who came to give blood and help in any way they could.”

Online

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-16.html>

TERRORISM: SAMHSA RESPONDS. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *SAMHSA News*. Vol. 9, No. 4, 2001. Rockville, Maryland: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Communications; U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. p.1,12. [Article].

SuDoc# HE 20.425: 9/4

The mental health issues related to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and the response of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to those issues.

TERRORISM: THE RECOVERY PROCESS. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *SAMHSA News*. Vol. 9, No. 4, 2001. Rockville, Maryland: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Communications; U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. p.13. [Article].

SuDoc# HE 20.425: 9/4

Symptoms victims of the terrorist attacks might experience, such as intense worries, unpleasant memories, depression, anxiety, hopelessness, stress disorders, and even suicidal thoughts.

TERRORISM: VICTIMS' ACCESS TO TERRORIST ASSETS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. 106th Congress, 1st Session, 27 October 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 107p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. J 89/2: S.HRG.106-941

“Examining proposals to further amend the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA) and related terrorism issues, focusing on efforts to help families of the victims of international terrorism receive compensation.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS12100>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS12101> (PDF)

TERRORISM'S EFFECTS ON U.S. TOURISM. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce and Tourism. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 12 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2004. 88p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. C 73/7: S.HRG.107-748

“We have given a great deal of focus, and rightly so, to the impact of the terrorist attacks of September 11 on the airline industry, but there are other sectors of the economy that have been deeply affected as well, and this hearing seeks to understand

the extent of the damage done to the tourism industry and the people who work in it so that we might determine what, if any, action is necessary to help bring about recovery from what appears to be a very substantial injury.”

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE EXTENSION FOR SEPTEMBER 11 VICTIMS. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. 107th Congress, 2nd Session, 12 November 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 6p. [Report].

SuDoc# Y 1.1/5: 107-336

“...an additional extension of the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001...”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25321>

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS25322> (PDF)

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE’S RESPONSE TO THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 TERRORIST ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. 107th Congress, 1st Session, 10 October 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001. 40p. [Hearing].

SuDoc# Y 4. IN 8/16: W 52/5

The Western Hemisphere invoked the mutual defense clause of the Rio Treaty, and Canada committed military support, in response to the September 11 attacks. Also terrorism in Latin America and its relation to the war on drugs.

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS42328> (PDF)

http://wwwa.house.gov/international_relations/107/75633.pdf (PDF)

A WILL TO LIVE. U.S. Department of Defense. Patricia Ruth. *Army Reserve*. Vol. 47, No. 3, 2001. Washington, DC: Chief, U.S. Army Reserve, 2001. p.10-11. [Article].

SuDoc# D 101.43: 47/3

Personal story of a survivor of the Pentagon attack.

WORLD TRADE CENTER BUILDING PERFORMANCE STUDY: DATA COLLECTION, PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS. Federal Emergency Management Agency. Therese McAllister, ed. May 2002. Washington, DC: Federal

Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration; New York, FEMA Region II; U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002. 237p. [Report].

SuDoc# FEM 1.2: W 89

“The purpose of this study was to examine the damage caused by these events, collect data, develop an understanding of the response of each affected building, identify the causes of observed behavior, and identify the studies that should be performed. The immediate effects of the aircraft impacts on each tower, the spread of fires following the crashes, the fire-induced reduction of structural strength, and the mechanism that led to the collapse of each tower were studied.”

Online

<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18973>

<http://www.house.gov/science/hot/wtc/wtcreport.htm>

WORLD TRADE CENTER FINE PARTICULATE MATTER—CHEMISTRY AND TOXIC RESPIRATORY EFFECTS: AN OVERVIEW. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Stephen H. Gavett. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Vol. 111, No. 7, June 2003. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, 2003. p.971. [Article].

SuDoc# HE 20.3559: 111/7

“The collapse of the towers sent a tremendous cloud of crushed building materials and other pollutants into the air of lower Manhattan. In response to the calamity, federal, state, and city environmental authorities and research institutes devoted enormous resources to evaluate the impact of WTC-derived air pollution on public health.”

Online

<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/docs/2003/6278/abstract.html>