



AUGUST 2006

Rebuilding and Resilience

**FIVE YEARS
AFTER 9/11**



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The front cover is a projected image of how the New York City skyline might look with the addition of Freedom Tower, which will be constructed at the World Trade Center site. The height of the Tower will be 1,776 feet (533 meters) in honor of the year of American independence. The design is by the architectural firm Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill. Freedom Tower architect David Childs says the concept for the building shows "an open, welcoming building that both radiates light and is filled with light." The building is projected to be ready for occupancy in 2011.

For more information see http://www.renewnyc.com/plan_des_dev/wtc_site/new_design_plans/Freedom_Tower/default.asp

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About This Issue

“Freedom from fear is a basic human right. We need to reassert our right to live free from fear with greater confidence and determination than ever before ... here in New York City ... across America ... and around the world. With one clear voice, unanimously, we need to say that we will not give in to terrorism”

—Rudy Giuliani, Former New York City Mayor, October 1, 2001

Five years after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States, the world continues to witness the effects of terrorism in places like London, Madrid, Bali, and Mumbai. And yet, in each of these places, and in New York and Washington, D.C., once the debris was cleared and the dead mourned, communities began the process of rebuilding their cities and their lives. Despite the best efforts of terrorists to disrupt peace, the resilience of people around the world has demonstrated that the human spirit will always triumph over tragedy.

We open with an essay by native New Yorker and president of Hudson Institute Dr. Herbert London, who writes that in the once-destroyed area surrounding the World Trade Center, new high-rise buildings “seem to rise magically,” demonstrating hope and resilience.

Although the United States continues to move forward, significant security concerns remain in this post-9/11 world. In “America Extends a Warm Welcome to Visitors,” the U.S. State Department’s Bureau of Consular Affairs describes improvements to the U.S. visa process that welcomes visitors while supporting U.S. border



The World Trade Center site in June 2006.

Photograph by Barry Fitzgerald

security to protect those living in the United States and international travelers.

In the immediate aftermath of 9/11, communities throughout the United States pulled together to support one another. In a panel discussion, three leaders from various religious communities—Imam Yahya Hendi, Rabbi Kenneth Cohen, and Reverend Clark Lobenstine—discuss how reaching out to other religions and religious leaders has brought their communities together since the 9/11 attacks.

“New Beginnings” tells the personal stories of survivors of terrorist attacks who have turned tragedy into positive life changes.

In “Common Myths About al-Qaida Terrorism,”

Dr. Marc Sageman, an independent terrorism expert, describes popular misconceptions about terrorists and those who support them.

Finally, two photo galleries show in pictures a world united and resilient in the face of the threat of terrorism.

The Editors



Rebuilding and Resilience: Five Years After 9/11

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE / AUGUST 2006 / VOLUME 11 / NUMBER 2

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Remembering 9/11

Dr. Herbert London



Dr. Herbert London is president of Hudson Institute in New York City. The former John M. Olin University Professor of Humanities at New York University, he founded the Gallatin School there in 1972 and was its dean until 1992. His social commentary has appeared in major newspapers and journals throughout the United States.

From the building I reside in, I can see the World Trade Center (WTC) site, where a hole in the ground is a constant reminder of the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States. But in the area surrounding the WTC site, what we local residents call “our hole,” there is extraordinary development.

The Goldman Sachs building is going up across the street. A supermarket is being built two blocks away. High-rise buildings seem to rise magically, as if defying construction requirements. Battery Park, where there are sweeping views of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, has been refurbished with a magnificent fountain and new gardens. A dramatic tunnel is under construction, connecting the subway system to the Staten Island ferry terminal.



Construction continues at Seven World Trade Center, which was destroyed during the attacks on September 11, 2001.

Despite “our hole,” downtown New York is alive, prospering, and electric with possibilities. In many essential ways this description is a metaphor for the United States five years after the 9/11 attacks.

Our country has been scarred but remains resilient. The attack has clearly affected American attitudes. People are wary about unidentified packages in the subway system, and September 11 continues to be a day of remembrance and sadness. However, the dynamism that characterizes the United States is undiminished.

As I stood on Church Street staring at the WTC site last September 11, five tourists asked if I would join them for a spontaneous rendition of “God Bless America.” My wife and I sang as tears rolled down our cheeks. We were united with strangers who wished to recall what America stands for. We were sad but steadfast; united in our appreciation of America and determined to resist those

who would destroy our way of life.

To some degree, 9/11 has faded from our collective memory. Patriotic sentiment is recalled, as my experience would suggest, but it has lost its immediacy. What is most noteworthy is that the spirit of America remains intact.

William Tyler Page wrote in *American Creed*, “I ... believe it is my duty to my country to love it, support its Constitution, to obey its law, to respect its flag, and to

defend it against all enemies.” Surely there are many in this land of the free who have the constitutional right to disagree, but, in my opinion, the overwhelming majority of Americans embrace this sentiment. Pegged into this position are words such as love, honor, loyalty, pride, devotion, and sacrifice, words that suggest an emotional attachment. But patriotism for most Americans is not only reflexive emotion; it is also reasoned argument.

Alexis de Tocqueville in *Democracy in America* claimed that customs, traditions, and a reverence for the past are emphasized, but that patriotism for Americans is a state of mind in which “citizens ... grapple with the various aspects of America which are not so rose-colored.”

As I see it, 9/11 has brought to the fore liberal patriots who believe that they must work for political change consistent with their interpretation of the national creed and conservative patriots who maintain an allegiance to the nation based on what the Founding Fathers intended. The differences are textured, representing perspective rather than the basic concepts, which remain largely undisturbed.

September 11, 2001, was a fateful day for the nation, yet remarkably the notion of “my country, right or wrong” has not gained a foothold. Americans may be justifiably angry about those who would attack our land and people, but we are perpetually self-critical, as any viewing of television news would suggest. We also have a well-ensconced memory of the good and a faith in our ability to change when that is necessary.

Hence my recollection of the horror of five years ago evokes a belief in human possibility and the stirring example of Americans who pick themselves up, dust themselves off, and look to shape the days ahead.

Jacques Maritain once noted that what set the United States apart from other nations is that it is in “a continual state of becoming.” The destruction the nation endured has forced Americans to look in the mirror to see strengths and warts, to regard the remarkable achievements and the challenges over the horizon.

There are, of course, those who embody the “historical grievance” position. What they see are only flaws. In each overheated claim they make, there is an incremental decline in the spirit that sustains patriotism. After all, why should anyone care about a nation of colonizers and imperialists, words that have been transmogrified into crimes?

Five years of reflection after the 9/11 attacks have refurbished Americans’ belief in their country. In the end, even reasoned patriots

who carefully weigh errors, mistakes, tragedy, and accomplishment will find something positive on which to hang patriotic sentiment.

That hole in the ground sits as a reminder of human frailty and imperfectability, but it has not sapped a belief in ourselves or the will for regeneration.

There is a park soon to be completed where the World Trade Center once stood majestically. Several days ago I walked on this newly constructed path, and in the shadow of the Twin Towers that remains embedded in my mind, I noticed a row of seedlings about to blossom.

Five years ago there was only dust on that ground, now flowers are about to bloom. Here is the United States five years after 9/11: In the midst of despoliation, life appears doggedly fighting for a place in the sun. ■



A participant in a public meeting held by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation and Port Authority holds a sign showing her support for rebuilding the site.

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America Extends a Warm Welcome to Visitors: Travel Since 9/11

“Four years ago, our government took dramatic new actions to secure America from an unprecedented new threat. Since that time, while continuing to increase border and travel security, we have made significant changes to ensure that America remains also hospitable to the tens of millions of foreign visitors who enter our country every year.”

*Condoleezza Rice
U.S. Secretary of State*

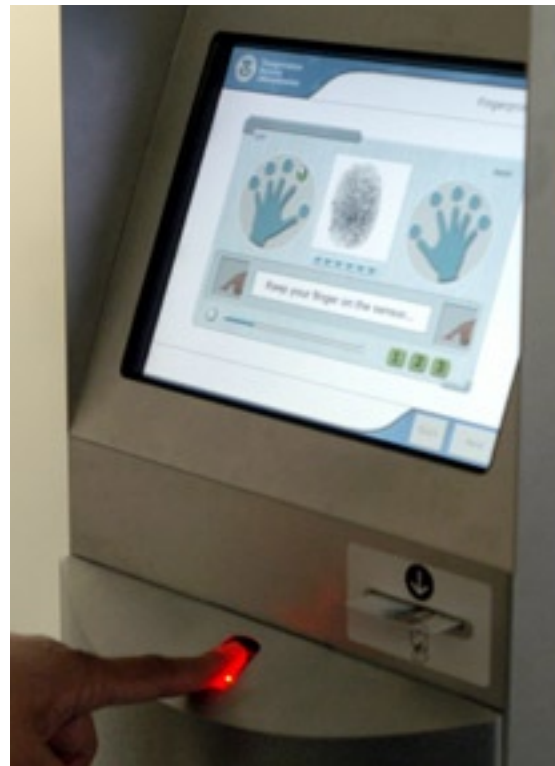
“When we enhance U.S. border security, we make the United States safer for our citizens and the millions of people who visit us from all over the world each year.”

*Maura Harty
Assistant Secretary of State for
Consular Affairs
U.S. Department of State*

Even after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the United States remains a welcoming country to visitors from all over the world. This article from the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Consular Affairs outlines recent changes to the U.S. visa process designed to promote more efficient and expedited travel for those entering the United States, while ensuring border security and safety.

When Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice joined with Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff to inaugurate the Rice-Chertoff Joint Vision for Secure Borders and Open Doors in the Information Age in January 2006, they were showcasing four years of remarkable improvement to the U.S. visa process in support of U.S. border security and international travel. They emphasized the U.S. government’s commitment to continuing the innovative changes initiated after 9/11, as well as to looking at ways to leverage technology to further improve the efficiency of visa and entry processes.

The United States also is developing new and more secure travel documents that will protect personal identity and expedite secure travel. Smarter screening at every point



A passenger at Bush International Airport in Houston, Texas, has his fingerprint scanned as part of a federal test program designed to speed frequent flyers through security checkpoints.

AP/WIDEWORLD

at which U.S. officials encounter travelers will also help ensure that the United States remains a secure and welcoming country that encourages visitors from all over the world.

To augment both the security and facilitation of the visa process, the Department of State has added staff and improved consular space at many visa sections abroad. Visa applicants now have significantly more information available on the Department of State’s Web site (<http://www.travel.state.gov>) to help them plan their travel and prepare for the application process.

The Department of State has devoted significant resources to assist students and business travelers, in particular. To renew America’s welcome to students, professors, and researchers, all U.S. visa-processing posts have in place a mechanism to ensure that each qualified student has a visa in hand in time for the start of his or

her academic program. As part of the Rice-Chertoff Joint Vision, students are now able to apply for a visa 120 days in advance of the beginning of their studies (up from 90 days) and to enter the United States 45 days in advance (up from 30 days).

U.S. consular offices have developed individual business facilitation plans to address the specific needs of the U.S. business communities in their host countries. For example, more than 400 companies that are members of the American Chamber of Commerce in China are also members of the Business Visa Program managed by the U.S. embassy in Beijing. More than 10,000 applicants were processed through this expedited channel last year.

The State Department also is conducting a pilot program in Sapporo, Japan, that will allow residents of Hokkaido, who in the past had to travel long distances to Tokyo for their visa interviews, to be interviewed in Sapporo instead. The passports of the approved applicants are sent from Sapporo by courier to Tokyo, where the visa is printed and placed in the passport. Such a system could help to expand the reach of limited resources and minimize the travel time required of applicants.

U.S. consular affairs officials in Washington, D.C., partnered with U.S. embassies and consulates abroad last year to create a Business Visa Center, which clarifies the visa process for U.S. companies and convention organizers that wish to invite employees, clients, and partners to the United States.

The Department of State is exploring ways to use cutting-edge technology to further transform the visa application process. The department will soon introduce an online application process and explore the use of digital videoconferencing as an interview tool.

And to enhance the welcome that visitors receive when they arrive in the United States, the Departments of State and Homeland Security introduced a pilot “model airport”

program in partnership with the private sector and with state and local governments at Washington (D.C.) Dulles and Houston (Texas) airports.

The results of these efforts to renew America’s welcome are incontrovertible. For the vast majority of qualified applicants—more than 97 percent—visas are processed within two days of the interview. For the small minority of applicants who require additional security screening, processing times have improved dramatically. For example, clearance for a scientist in a sensitive

technology field has been reduced from 72 days to 14.

Despite lingering misperceptions about visa and border security changes, international travel to the United States continues in an upward trend that extends back to 2001. According to statistics from the U.S. Department of Commerce, international visits increased 7 percent from 2004 to 2005, to 49.9 million visitors, following a 12-percent increase from 2003 to 2004. Visitor visa issuance rose 12 percent in fiscal year 2005. U.S. embassies in Seoul (13 percent), Mexico City (16 percent), and Beijing (25 percent) are seeing the greatest growth in visa demand.

During fiscal year 2005, student visa issuances increased 8.7 percent from 2004. Even more importantly, the number of

applications received last year increased a full 7 percent after declining each of the previous three years. The first part of fiscal year 2006 has shown an even more dramatic increase, with both applications and issuances up more than 20 percent, compared to the same period last year.

The United States is a nation of nations. The ongoing commitment to innovation and to further improvements to the visa application process honors the history of the United States and extends a warm welcome to new generations of visitors, who contribute so much to the nation. The Department of State, working with its colleagues in the interagency, academic, and private-sector communities, is committed to making sure that the United States remains the welcoming nation it has always been. ■



This poster at the entrance to the customs area at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York explains the fingerprinting process in English, Spanish, Korean, Chinese, and Portuguese.

Interfaith Dialogue in the Post-9/11 World



Photograph by Barry Fitzgerald

Left to right: Rabbi Kenneth Cohen, Reverend Clark Lobenstine, and Imam Yahya Hendi.

To mark the fifth anniversary of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, we asked three clergymen from various religious communities to discuss the interfaith dialogue following 9/11.

Imam Yahya Hendi is the Muslim chaplain at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.; imam of the Islamic Society of Frederick, Maryland; and the Muslim chaplain at the National Naval Medical Center. Rabbi Kenneth L. Cohen has been American University's campus rabbi and executive director of the campus Hillel since 2001. The Reverend Clark Lobenstine, a Presbyterian minister, is the executive director of the InterFaith Conference of Metropolitan Washington (D.C.) and secretary of the city's Interfaith Council.

In the tragic aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, all three of these clergymen reached out to other religions and religious leaders to bring their particular communities together.

The discussion moderator was George Clack, director of the publications office in the State Department's Bureau of International Information Programs.

George Clack: What was the response from members of your congregations after the September 11 terrorist attacks, and how did you as clergymen address their concerns?

Imam Yahya Hendi: The first thing we did at Georgetown University was to ask the entire community to come together for an interfaith prayer. Almost 600 students and faculty members attended the largest interfaith service I have ever seen.

And the prayer service was made up of all faith communities: Jews, Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus, and others who prayed with one voice for America and for peace around the world.

Rabbi Kenneth Cohen: Within a few hours of the attacks, all of the clergy and campus ministers at American University were on the steps of the Kay Spiritual Life Center with hundreds of university students, faculty, and staff. I told those assembled that the university community must not take their anger out on the Muslim community because they are no more guilty of this than anyone else on the campus. It was a very important message that was universally echoed at American University.

The first few days after 9/11 some Muslims were not coming to campus. Student leaders and I phoned up Muslims that we knew and said, "Please come back to campus. Don't be afraid. If you are afraid, we will escort

you personally to classes.” September 11 brought us much closer together.



And when we get to know one another, we see what it is we have in common with one another.

if she was afraid she could stay at their home or they would bring her food and protect her. In Hagerstown, Maryland, the Christian community provided guards to protect the mosque there.

There is an awful lot of bad religion in the world, and the cure to that is good religion. We have seen bad religion and good religion within all faith communities. When our religions attempt to make God small like us rather than inspire us to become big like God, they are no better than tribes. Religions at their best can inspire to that which is most noble within us.

Reverend Clark Lobenstine: Since 1978, the InterFaith Conference of Metropolitan Washington has been working with the Islamic, Jewish, Protestant, and Roman Catholic



A Muslim and a Jewish teen talk at the Palisades Emergency Residence Corporation, a 40-bed shelter for single homeless people in Union City, New Jersey, set up by a group of some 20 Muslim and Jewish young women.

communities. So on that day we issued a statement of sympathy for all of the victims of the attacks. We also wrote that the actions of a few who would abuse their religion to justify violence must not be used to condemn a whole faith community, and that we must bring those responsible to justice.

In the six months following 9/11, we placed 107 speakers, about two-thirds of whom were Muslims, in 36 different congregations, schools, and community groups for events and discussions on the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Imam Hendi: Immediately after the attacks on our nation on September 11, I told my wife not to leave home. But she told me how our Christian neighbor told her that

Mr. Clack: Why do you think interfaith dialogue is important?

Imam Hendi: I like to call what we do interreligious dialogue. Faith has manifested itself in different religious forms but our three religions, for example, believe in the existence of a creator. Even though our three religions believe that God has been revealed in different ways, each religion believes in the same morals and ethics even though the details are different.

Interreligious dialogue is about bringing different religious communities together to learn how to celebrate differences, not to become one. I do not want Jews and Christians and Muslims to become of one faith. That cannot happen, and will never happen. The Quran says if God had willed, he would have made you all of one nation. In other words, God wants us to be different. The challenge for us is to maintain differences in a humane, civilized way.

Rabbi Cohen: I think it is important to realize that religions don't "dialogue;" people "dialogue." And when we get to know one another, we see what it is we have in common with one another.

Religion gives us the spiritual tools to express ourselves. We enhance our own understanding of our own religion when we have the opportunity to understand how others in different religious communities encounter the divine.

Rev. Lobenstine: The InterFaith Conference brings people of different religions together with profound respect for each religious tradition.

In the process of sharing with one another, we do not leave our faith traditions but deepen our own faith traditions and understanding of God.

A very important part of interreligious work, both collaboration for social justice as well as deepening understanding, is creating opportunities for actually getting to know people of other faiths; and once we know that person, we have more interest in learning about the similarities and the differences in our faiths.

Diana Eck, director of the Center for World Religious

Pluralism at Harvard University, once said that the world is most deeply divided not between religions but between those in each religious



We should encourage people to cross boundaries, to get out of their own houses and their congregations and into others' houses and congregations.

tradition who hold their faith in openhanded and generous ways, and those who hold their faith in close-fisted and narrow ways. It is a difference between those who feel their faith to be secure only by building walls, and those for whom their faith is secure by virtue of deep roots.

Rabbi Cohen: Our rabbis in the Talmud ask the question, "Who is brave, who is valiant?" The answer is one who makes an enemy into a friend. We need enormous good will. We don't need to emphasize those aspects of our faith traditions which are militant and warlike. We need to put our effort into dialogue and understanding.

Imam Hendi: I talk about the need for our religious communities to master the art of listening more than the art of talking. Often we feel good about presenting ourselves and our point of view. Maybe we need to sit back and listen to others' stories and feel them as our own.

Rev. Lobenstine: We should try to create opportunities where people feel welcome in our different congregations. We should encourage people to cross boundaries, to get out of their own houses and their congregations and into others' houses and congregations.

Rabbi Cohen: Nothing unites people more than the existence of a common enemy, and we do have a common enemy. The common enemy is hatred and intolerance. If we're mindful of that, we will be brought together because we have a common purpose.

Imam Hendi: Once I was invited to deliver a homily in a Christian service on Sunday. And my homily was about the story of Jonah and the whale. At the end of my homily I asked the audience where they thought the story I was reading came from. They said, "It's from the Bible." But I told the class, "No, this is the Quran." And people were

surprised that the Quran had the very same story of Jonah as the Bible did and that an imam would speak about the story of Jonah very much like a minister

would do in a church. So this is where we discover our commonalities.

Rabbi Cohen: I think something we also have in common is human nature. Angry people, no matter what their religion, will have an angry god, and loving people will have a loving god. It's important for us to transcend the various denominations because if you are a hateful person, if you are an angry person, you will be able to find texts within your respective religious traditions which justify hate and justify anger. But if you're predisposed to be a

welcoming, open, loving individual, surely you'll find texts within your religious tradition which can justify that as well. The texts are there, either the hateful ones or the loving ones. Which one will you choose?

Mr. Clack: You've said that Judaism, Christianity, and Islam share similar faith traditions. What about religions that are outside of that particular tradition like Hinduism or Buddhism? Is there a place for other religions in what you were saying?



Tibetan monks lead a prayer ceremony in Union Square in New York City on September 13, 2001.

Imam Hendi: Without a doubt. The essence of Buddhism is about how one can bring about the best of one's self and sacrifice for the whole. The Hindu faith seeks to nurture the true sense of the self to bring about the best for the whole. These are also parts of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

Rev. Lobenstine: And the Quran says that there are prophets of which you know not.

Imam Hendi: Absolutely. The Holy Quran in Chapter 49, Verse 13, one of my favorite verses in the Quran, says that God saves all humankind, that God created you from a single pair of a male and a female, and made you equal, and made you into nations and tribes that you come to know each other, not that you may despise each other.

Rabbi Cohen: I believe that we are all climbing the same mountain. We may have started in different places on the mountain or have a different view of the summit, but it is necessary to be mindful of the fact that we are all headed towards the very same summit.

There has been a good deal of discussion after 9/11 about religious fanaticism. I would define fanaticism as any manifestation of any religion which lessens human dignity and the worth of the individual. Good religion enhances human dignity.

Mr. Clack: The 9/11 terrorist attacks were tragic for the victims and their families. Yet many religious traditions emphasize the possibility of good arising from evil. Do you see a sense in which some good has come out of these attacks?

Rev. Lobenstine: Much of the world lives in a situation where there is violence and where daily life is threatened. 9/11 was a terrible, terrible thing, but it gave Americans the opportunity to understand suffering in a very painful and poignant way. Our security was shattered, and while it was a terrible thing, it gave us the opportunity to regroup and to reflect on the fact that freedom is not free and that security must not be taken for granted.

So we cope with the trauma, we cope with the threat, but at the same time we need to affirm tolerance for the various American communities: Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, and non-believers. We're all part of the same family.

Rabbi Cohen: I think the values that we have, the open-hearted and open-handed approach to our religion versus the tight-fisted and building-walls version of our religion, gives us the opportunity to work with each other and to understand that God calls us to build a community, a nation of justice. Healing of the world is a common challenge for all of our faith communities, and 9/11 magnified that.

Imam Hendi: Americans after September 11 learned that we should not take our freedoms for granted; we should not take our security for granted; and that we need to be unified. Before September 11 there was some dialogue between Jews and Muslims, but it was very official. I have seen more Jewish-Muslim dialogue after September 11

Our ability to bring about a peaceful world depends on how we can work together side by side as partners.



than I have ever seen before.

Last year, 100 rabbis and imams met in Europe for the second time in history. The first one was the year before that, talking about how rabbis and

imams can become a beacon of hope for the Arabs and the Israelis to create a peaceful reality for both sides. So September 11 was a very tragic, sad event, but it brought Jews and Muslims together. And I do believe we will see more of that in the years ahead.

Mr. Clack: What do you see as the lessons of 9/11?

Rabbi Cohen: All of us who are religious believers, and those of us who embrace various secular ideologies are faced every day with choices. We can make humanistic choices or we can make choices which are harsh and which are severe. I think a guiding principle we should all embrace is to always err on the side of being humanistic. We should always be mindful of the fact that humanity was created in God's image, and we should be mindful of the Golden Rule. What we need now more than anything is enormous good will. That is the clarion call of this hour.

Rev. Lobenstine: Amen. I would share a part of a quote by Diana Eck: "As far as we know, one world is all we have to live in. We do not have one to experiment in, divide, despoil, destroy, and then another to learn to live in." So the challenge we have as people of faith and as humans of good will is to find ways to make sure that we are engendering life and protecting life and creating justice in the one world that we all have.

Imam Hendi: People talk about tearing down walls of separation between them. I don't want to tear down walls but rather turn those walls into tables that bring us all together where we can enjoy the blessing of God on this Earth. Our ability to bring about a peaceful world depends on how we can work together side by side as partners. Terrorism, extremism, and violence in the name of religion threaten all of us. ■

The opinions expressed in this article do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. government.

Accepting Differences and Sharing Goals: Buffalo's Religious Network



Courtesy of the Network of Religious Communities

Members of Buffalo's Network of Religious Communities show their solidarity at a 9/11 interfaith memorial service.

In 1991, the newspaper *USA Today* declared Buffalo, New York, the “City with a Heart.” Buffalo has a population of more than 250,000 and a history as an inland port, which has resulted in its becoming home to many religious and ethnic groups.

In 1999, the Buffalo Area Metropolitan Ministries, founded in 1975, and the Buffalo Area Council of Churches, founded in 1857, combined to create the Network of Religious Communities. “The Network” includes members of Baha’i, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Unitarian Universalist, and Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Eastern Orthodox Christian faiths, and has developed a number of programs to promote communication and cooperation within and between faith communities and the wider Buffalo community. Their tradition of working together helped in the aftermath of the attacks of September 11, 2001.

Immediately after the attacks, the community gathered to issue a statement of unity and concern, asking all citizens to respond in ways that would be positive. They planned and conducted an interfaith prayer service that filled one of the largest churches in the area. The November 2001 annual meeting included a discussion featuring Muslim, Jewish, and Protestant speakers. That same month they began a six-month educational series on “The World of Islam” to help other groups learn about various aspects of Islam.

To mark the first anniversary of September 11, representatives from the Muslim, Jewish, Hindu, Sikh, Unitarian, Baha’i, Native American, and Christian religions gathered to express peace, unity, and hope.

The Network has four regular television programs, a weekly radio program, and three newsletters that regularly reach 2,500 individuals from more than 1,200 congregations and religious organizations in the Buffalo area. The faith groups also work together on shared concerns such as feeding the hungry. Their food pantry program helped feed 15,000 people last year.

Through the Network’s programs, people are building coalitions and bridges of understanding between individuals and faith groups, and across the broader community, enriching the congregations themselves and building cooperation that makes their city stronger. ■

The opinions expressed in this article do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. government.

Remembering the Victims



Rendering by Squared Design Lab, Courtesy of the LMDC

A projected view from the plaza of Reflecting Absence, the selected design for the New York City World Trade Center memorial that will pay tribute to those who lost their lives on September 11, 2001, at the World Trade Center; in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon, and those who perished in the World Trade Center attack on February 26, 1993.

On September 11, 2009, the eighth anniversary of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, a memorial that not only will honor those who died, but also will be a place where future generations can learn about the historical impact of that day, is scheduled to open on the site of the World Trade Center.

“This memorial is not for us. ... It is for our children and grandchildren. It is so those who visit that sacred ground know what happened there and why so many people died to protect our freedoms,” New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg said at the unveiling of a design for a memorial called Reflecting Absence in January 2004.



A formal memorial is planned to take the place of this spontaneous memorial at the Flight 93 crash site in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

Reflecting Absence will be a 16-acre site to honor those who died in the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center, at the Pentagon, and on Flight 93 in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, as well as those who died in the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center. In addition to this memorial, on-site memorials are planned for the Pentagon and the Flight 93 crash site.

Architects Michael Arad of New York and Peter Walker from Berkeley, California, designed the memorial, which also honors survivors and those who assisted in the rescue and recovery process.

Arad and Walker’s design proposal called for “a space that resonates with

the feelings of loss and absence that were generated by the destruction of the World Trade Center.”

The proposed design features two large pools that encompass the footprints of the Twin Towers, surrounded by trees and waterfalls to block out noise from the city. The names of the 2,979 victims will be written along the edge of the pools. Visitors will enter through Memorial Hall, a quiet space that provides views of the waterfalls and pools.

The memorial will include a visitors center and an education center. A 9,000-square-meter interpretive museum will share stories from the attacks and tales of heroism.

The site will also feature a space for visitors to light a candle or hold a quiet memorial service. There will be an area for families of victims to gather and an area that will serve as a final resting place for unidentified remains from the World Trade Center.

The memorial will “encourage reflection and contemplation” as well as “evoke the historical significance”

of September 11, according to the memorial program’s guiding principles, written by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC). The memorial will “inspire and engage people to learn more about the events and impact” of the terrorist attacks.

The LMDC launched a design competition—the largest in history—to select a design for the memorial in April 2003. A 13-member jury of artists, family members of victims, government representatives, and area residents reviewed 5,201 submissions from 63 countries and 49 states before selecting Arad and Walker’s design.

Preliminary work on Reflecting Absence began in March 2006. New York Governor George Pataki and New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg released a report in June that establishes a plan for the building process, keeping it within an estimated \$500-million budget. The plan is currently being reviewed, and a final design is expected to be adopted soon. ■



Courtesy of Kaseman Beckman Amsterdam Studio (KBAS)

On June 15, 2006, a ground-breaking ceremony was held in Virginia to mark the beginning of work on the Pentagon Memorial that will honor the 184 people killed during the September 11, 2001, attack on the Pentagon. According to the designers of the memorial, Kaseman Beckman Amsterdam Studio (KBAS), the memorial will include a place for the permanent inscription of each victim’s name, as well as a glowing light pool and other features that will “permanently record and express the sheer magnitude of loss” experienced as a result of the terrorist attack.

New Beginnings



Photograph by Barry Fitzgerald

The worker-owners of Colors restaurant include members of the wait staff (left to right); Awal Ahmed from Bangladesh; Rosario Cera from Mexico; Sonali Mitra from India; and Memon Ahmed, Mohamed Quddus, and Mohamed Ali, all from Bangladesh.

These articles by Barbara Schoetzau of the Voice of America and Carol Hymowitz of the Wall Street Journal tell the stories of several survivors of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks who turned tragedy into a new beginning for themselves and their families.

Restaurant Owned by September 11 Survivors Is on a Mission

In a city like New York, which has more than 15,000 restaurants, it is tough to attract attention. But the new restaurant Colors stands apart because of its ownership. Colors is owned by a group of surviving immigrant employees from Windows on the World, the restaurant that occupied the top floor of one of the World Trade Center towers that were destroyed in the September 2001 terrorist attacks.

One of the most enduring images of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on New York is that of a white-clad figure, his chef's hat pointing downward, falling

though space. He apparently jumped 106 stories to escape the flames and intense heat of the fire.

More than 70 employees and 100 customers of Windows on the World died in the inferno.

Now the surviving restaurant workers—waiters and waitresses, busboys and cooks—are running their own restaurant, called Colors.

For the workers, like bartender Patricio Valencia, the restaurant is a tribute to their lost colleagues and a symbol of independence.

“After the tragedy, it was so hard to find a job. After three years of working hard every week, every month, finally this is a reality.”

The new restaurant owners, representing more than 20 nations, have contributed recipes from their native countries to the menu, giving it a decidedly international flavor. Diners can choose from a menu that spans the globe: Colombian shredded pork and rice, Philippine spring rolls, Thai chicken and papaya, Italian risotto, Haitian conch salad, Congolese seafood, Peruvian rice cakes.



Photograph by Barry Fitzgerald

Kissima Saho (foreground), line cook from the Ivory Coast, and Jean Pierre, sous chef from Haiti, prepare a variety of menu items in the ergonomically designed kitchen. Cutting and preparatory stations are higher than normal so workers do not strain their backs by bending over too much.

Fekkad Mamdouh says the food and atmosphere set Colors apart. “The chef worked with every worker to take something from his country and develop something great. It’s amazing. Everybody is talking about the food. And also the service.”

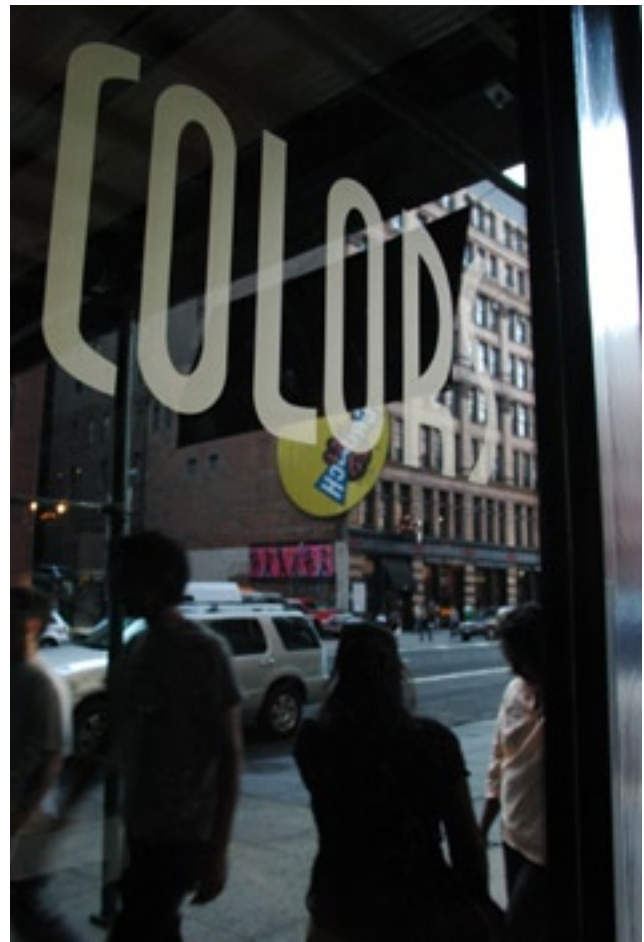
Stefan Mailvaganam says even the sleek 1930s decor design of the restaurant and map-covered walls have a message. “From a perspective of American history, it was a period of a lot of social reform, whether it is the New Deal, whether it was bringing in social safety nets for America, that is when a lot of things happened. So we are saying not only are we from everywhere else, but we also do celebrate the fact that America is a land of immigrants. We have maps everywhere.”

Mailvaganam says getting \$2 million of financing for a business that is worker-owned was not easy, especially when the workers are immigrants.

“We are here to prove we can do this. We are here to prove that there is another way of doing it and that working as a team is often better than working as an individual. We already have experienced growing pains with staff about that. But it is going to take the majority of people believing in the vision of this restaurant to make it succeed.”

Colors received major support from the Restaurant Opportunity Center, an advocacy group for employee welfare.

The group’s director, Saru Jayaraman, says Colors will set a new industry standard for the restaurant business. “The primary purpose of our organization is to fight to improve working conditions for all restaurant workers in New York City, all 165,000 of them. And we are using this as one tool of many to improve working conditions by creating a model of a different way of doing things. Good wages. Good working conditions.”



Photograph by Barry Fitzgerald

Colors restaurant is located in the heart of Greenwich Village, next to New York City’s historic Public Theater.

One of the big challenges for the workers is getting used to being owners, even if they are dishwashers or busboys.

Mamdouh adds, “Most of the things you see here—the design, choosing the chef, choosing the table, choosing how the bar is going to be, how this glass is going to be, it was all the democratic way. We have to get used to the idea that each one of us is the owner of this \$2-million restaurant.”

Initial reviews have been good. Still the competition is fierce and Mailvaganam knows a great deal is at stake. “I suppose we have on the down side the fact that so many restaurants fail. But frankly the stakes are much higher. The ambitions and the mission of this restaurant are fairly noble. So we do want to make it succeed.”

Barbara Schoetzau, Voice of America, 15 March 2006

Starting Over: Since September 11, One Faces Challenge, Another Seeks Change

Tragedy not only propels us to change, it often drives us to take risks we haven’t dared before. That surely has been the experience of hundreds of survivors of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Along with grieving for loved ones and making enormous adjustments in their personal lives, many have changed careers.

For **William M. Brown III**, formerly a project manager and architectural construction inspector at the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, September 11 was a day of loss and a new beginning. Thirty-five of his colleagues, including 16 from his department on the 88th floor of the World Trade Center, were killed in the attacks.

Brown, 48 years old, wasn’t at his desk only because he had taken his 13-year-old son to school that day and was late to work. He was on a ferry to Lower Manhattan when he saw the second plane hit the tower. “I knew it was a terrorist attack, and I knew my floor had been hit,” he says.

For months, Brown had been thinking about leaving his job to launch his own architecture firm. In his 30s, he had worked in an architecture firm founded by his father, but the business dissolved after his father died in 1993. “I kept the dream of having my own firm,” he says, “but I

was on the fence, debating whether I had enough money and could do it. The attacks pushed me over the fence to get started. I thought, “You only live once; you don’t get a second chance, follow your passions,” Brown says.

He set up an office in his home in Verona, N.J., and told architect friends that he was looking for projects. He also relied on the contacts he has as president of the American Institute of Architects in New Jersey. “I’ve been blessed because I know people throughout the state and haven’t had to do heavy marketing to get jobs,” he says.

Among his current projects: expanding a church in South Orange, N.J., renovating classroom space in a Newark church, and designing an addition to a home.

Had he stayed at the Port Authority he probably would have had to switch departments, but would have kept his \$75,000 yearly salary. He hasn’t matched those earnings yet.

The attacks heightened his wish to do meaningful work. “It became very important to me to use architecture to make communities more livable for families, and especially for lower-income and disadvantaged residents,” Brown says.

Since launching his own firm, he has become active in Rebuilding Together, a group that uses volunteers to renovate city homes for those in need. “I’m one voice, but I want to do my part,” he says.

Meanwhile he is still in touch with former colleagues and plans to see some of them for the anniversary. But he’ll also reserve part of the day. “I’m going to get up early and go to church and pray for my friends who lost their lives and their families—and also be thankful for the day,” he says.

Erodothe Jacques had few of the choices or professional advantages Brown relied on when making a career change. A Haitian immigrant, he had worked in the restaurant business since coming to New York in 1981. He was a manager at Bouley Bakery and a waiter at Danube in Tribeca, a few blocks north of Ground Zero.

Outgoing and personable, he knew his customers and neighborhood residents on a first-name basis and never intended to change jobs. But Danube, along with other businesses in Tribeca, was shuttered for months after the attacks, and Jacques wasn’t rehired when the restaurant finally reopened. “They only served dinner at first, and there wasn’t a place for me,” he says.

He looked for work at many other restaurants throughout the city, but no one was hiring. To stay afloat

and support his wife and four children, three of whom are in college, he relied on unemployment insurance and relief money from the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and other charities. But as the months wore on, he grew more anxious.

This summer, Jacques, 52, concluded that he had to broaden his job search. He learned about a six-month course in medical billing and office technology, and received government aid for tuition. "My fingers are stiff and I'm a terrible typist, not fast like some younger classmates," he jokes.

But he is determined to end up with a good hospital job. "I believe that always there can be a new beginning," he says. ■

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World Reaction to Terrorism: A Photo Story



© Andrea Comas/Reuters/CORBIS

A young immigrant holds a poster reading "No to Terrorism; Islam Does Not Kill" during a rally to show solidarity with the victims of the Madrid train bombings.

Terrorists around the world use fear to pull people apart, to pit those of one religion against another, those of one ethnic group against another, or those of one political/economic ideology against another. They sometimes succeed in spreading fear, but their actions have ultimately resulted in people around the world joining in solidarity with one another to combat this scourge. Here we see how people around the globe have reacted to terrorist attacks, some in their own cities, others in faraway places. They are united against terrorist attacks and in their determination to move forward.

Thousands of demonstrators crowd a square in the northern Basque city of Pamplona, Spain, on March 12, 2004, to protest the bomb attacks on trains in Madrid the previous day.



AP/WIDEWORLD



AP/WIDEWORLD

On March 12, 2004, Spaniards living in Mexico City hold signs reading “No to Terrorism” in protest against the terrorist attacks in Madrid the day before.



AP/WIDEWORLD

South Korean activists shout slogans against terrorism at a rally in front of the British Embassy in Seoul, South Korea, on July 8, 2005. The sign reads, “Denouncing the London Bombings. Peace in the Global Village.”



AP/WIDEWORLD

Kenyans march to denounce terrorism worldwide in Nairobi, Kenya, on September 29, 2001.



AP/WIDEWORLD

Pakistani women with candles and placards participate in an antiterrorism rally marking the third anniversary of the September 11, 2001, attacks in the United States.



A Balinese student holds a poster during an antiterrorism demonstration in Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia, in October 2005.

AP/WWP

Demonstrators protest in front of the Ghazala Gardens Hotel in Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt, in July 2005. The hotel was the scene of one of a series of terrorist attacks the previous day in which 88 people died.



AP/WWP



AP/WWP

Ethiopian citizens participate in an anti-terrorism rally organized by the Ethiopian community in Rome, Italy, in August 2005, to demonstrate their opposition to the Ethiopian-born suspect in the London bombings who fled to Rome after the failed attacks on July 21. The banner reads "United Against Terrorism."

Two Muslim women hold banners reading “Terror Has No Religion” and “United Against Terror” during a protest rally against terrorism in Frankfurt, Germany, in July 2005.



AP/WIDEWORLD



AP/WIDEWORLD

An activist of the Mahatma Gandhi Global Amity Council holds miniature Indian flags during an antiterrorism rally on the eve of the death anniversary of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Bhopal, India, in May 2005.

Terrorism Affects Us All

According to the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT), terrorism is defined by the nature of the act—violence, generally against civilians, intended to produce fear, alarm, and intimidation—not by the identity of the perpetrators or the nature of the cause. Terrorism can and does happen anywhere. These statistics reveal the global reach and indiscriminate nature of terrorist attacks.

11,000	Number of terrorist incidents worldwide in 2005
40,000	Total number of persons (in more than 80 countries) killed or injured by terrorists in 2005
10,000+	Estimated number of Muslims killed or injured by terrorists in 2005
35,000	Number of individuals kidnapped by terrorists in 2005
1,000	Number of children killed or wounded by terrorists in 2005
420	Combined number of clergy/religious workers, teachers, and journalists killed or injured by terrorists in 2005
90+	Number of countries from which those killed on September 11, 2001, originated (U.S. Department of State)

Source: U.S. National Counterterrorism Center, Worldwide Incidents Team, unless otherwise noted.

Rebuilding Around The World: A Story in Pictures

A Sampling of Terrorist Attacks Around the World, 1984-2006

Amritsar, India	June 1984
Lockerbie, Scotland	December 1988
Ténéré, Niger	September 1989
Lima, Peru	July 1992
Tokyo, Japan	March 1995
Oklahoma City, USA	April 1995
Manchester, England	June 1996
Jerusalem, Israel	September 1997
Nairobi, Kenya	August 1998
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	August 1998
Omagh, Northern Ireland	August 1998
Segoria, Colombia	October 1998
Luanda, Angola	August 2001
Washington, D.C. and New York City, USA	September 2001
Bali, Indonesia	October 2002
Madrid, Spain	March 2004
Beslan, Russia	September 2004
London, England	July 2005
Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt	July 2005
Amman, Jordan	November 2005
Samarra, Iraq	February 2006
Mumbai, India	July 2006



AP/WWP

Construction work is underway at the World Trade Center site in 2006.

The list above, of major terrorist attacks over the past 20-plus years, is far from exhaustive. Yet analysis of these events suggests some general thoughts about the perpetrators: they recognize no geographical boundaries; they may be religious or political extremists; they may be foreign-born or native. What they have in common is the targeting of civilians in the attempt to spread fear.

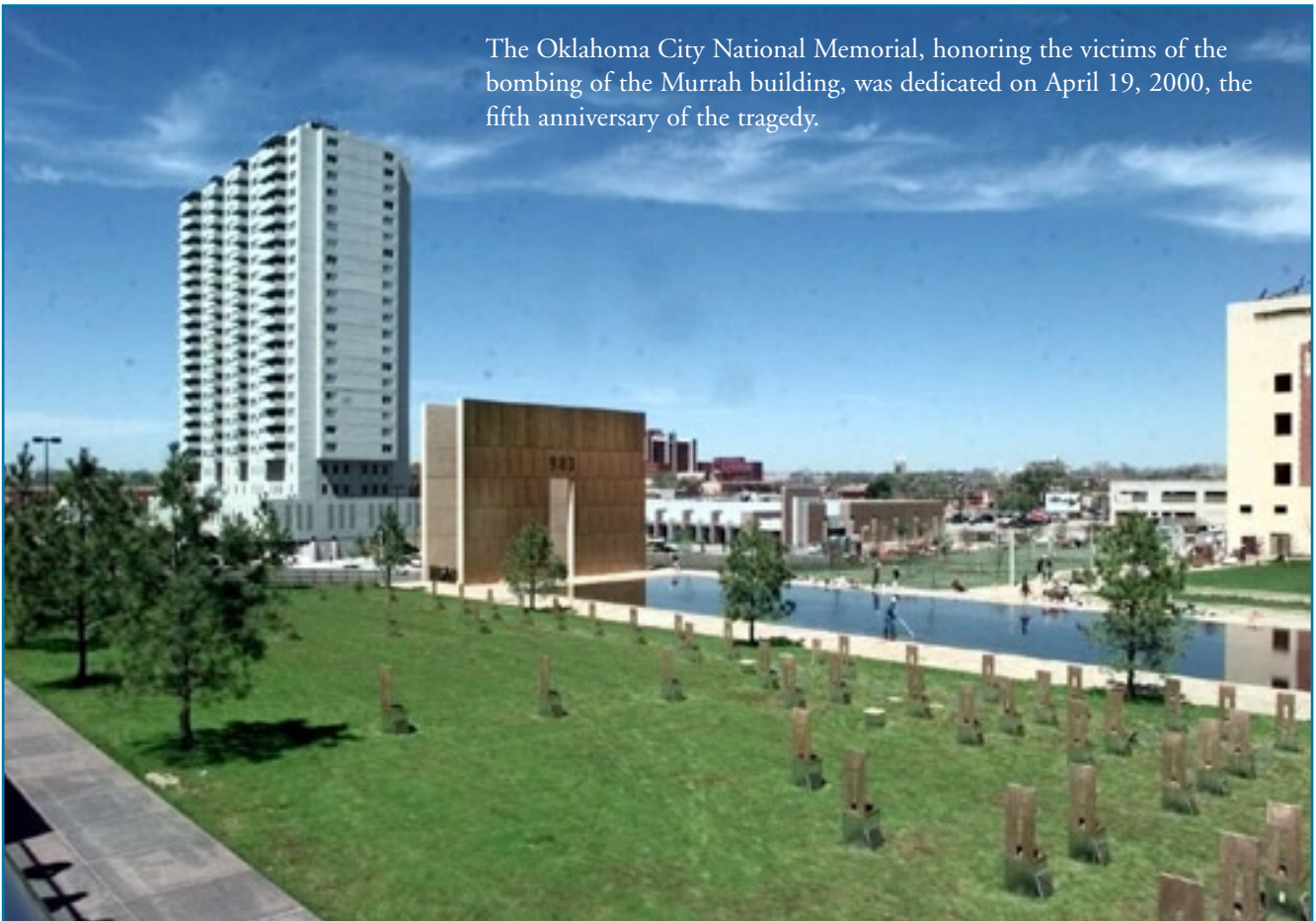
The terrorists behind these attacks may have succeeded in destroying buildings and killing hundreds of people, but they have not been victorious because the survivors have not cowered to their demands or hidden themselves away, afraid to venture out. Instead, in each case, the survivors have shown resilience, and buildings and lives have been rebuilt. Here are before-and-after photos of six of the above attack sites, illustrating how people around the world have stood up to terrorism.

Oklahoma City, USA



AP/WWP

Thousands of search and rescue workers attend a memorial service in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, following a car bomb attack on April 19, 1995.



The Oklahoma City National Memorial, honoring the victims of the bombing of the Murrah building, was dedicated on April 19, 2000, the fifth anniversary of the tragedy.

AP/WWP

Nairobi, Kenya



The Co-Operative Bank House in Nairobi, Kenya, was severely damaged by an al-Qaida car bomb outside the U.S. Embassy on August 7, 1998.

AP/WWP

The U.S. government financed the rebuilding of the Co-Operative Bank House, shown here on June 5, 2003.



AP/WWP

The Pentagon, USA



The dome of the Capitol building in Washington, D.C., is visible behind the crash site at the Pentagon at sunrise on September 16, 2001. One hundred eighty-four people died when a hijacked airplane was crashed into the building.

AP/WWP

On the first anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, September 11, 2002, President George W. Bush led a ceremony at the rebuilt Pentagon to honor those who died on that day.



AP/WWP

Bali, Indonesia



Foreign tourists carry their luggage past the site of a bomb blast at Kuta Beach on the Indonesian island of Bali on October 14, 2002.

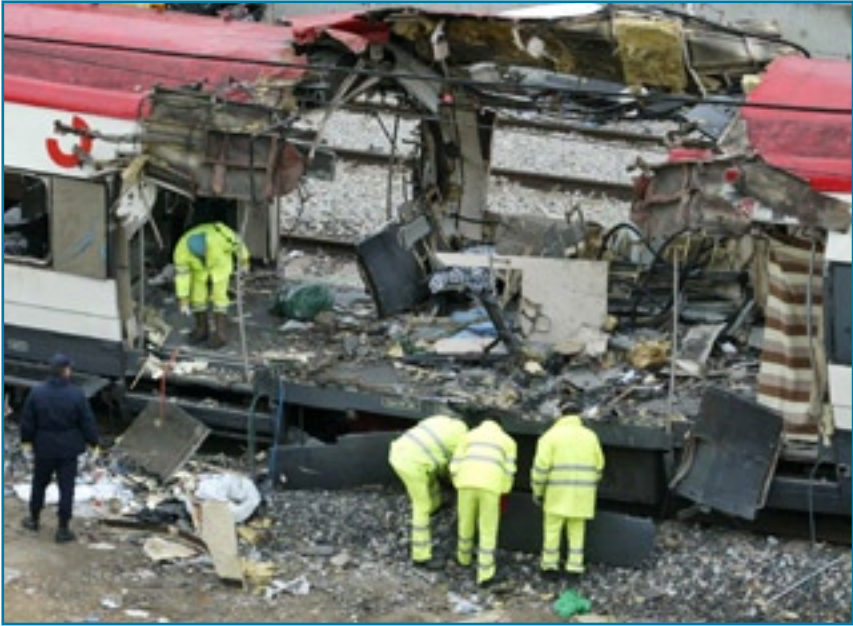
AP/WWP



This May 2006 photo shows tourists back at Kuta Beach.

AP/WWP

Madrid, Spain



AP/WWP

Spanish railway workers and police examine the debris of a train destroyed at Madrid's Atocha Station following the explosions that killed nearly 200 commuters and wounded more than 1,200 on March 11, 2004.



AP/WWP

Passengers enter and leave a train car at the Atocha Station in March 2006.

London, England



AP/WWP

On July 7, 2005, four suicide bombers attacked London's transit system, killing 52 commuters and themselves by detonating explosive-laden backpacks on three subway trains and this bus.



AP/WWP

On the first anniversary of the London bombings, the transit system has returned to normal as shown by these commuters queuing to board a bus during rush hour at King's Cross Station.

Common Myths About al-Qaida Terrorism

Marc Sageman, M.D., Ph.D.



Dr. Marc Sageman is an independent researcher on terrorism and is the founder and principal of Sageman Consulting LLC in Rockville, Maryland. Dr. Sageman is a senior fellow at the Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a senior associate at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C. He graduated

from Harvard University in 1973, and earned an M.D. and a Ph.D. in political sociology from New York University.

The following research by Dr. Sageman has been published as Understanding Terror Networks (University of Pennsylvania Press 2004). The sample used in this study included al-Qaida members from the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Northern Africa, and Europe. Dr. Sageman presented his findings in testimony before the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (also known as the 9/11 Commission) and now consults on terrorism with various government agencies.

The present wave of suicide terrorism associated with al-Qaida defies easy explanation. As a result, many myths govern the conventional wisdom about this form of terrorism. The following remarks are based on biographical material from more than 400 al-Qaida-affiliated terrorists and test this conventional wisdom.

Myth: Terrorism comes from poverty.

Actuality: The vast majority of terrorists in the sample came from solid middle class backgrounds, and its leadership came from the upper class. This has been true for most political movements, including terrorist movements, and al-Qaida is no different. Although al-Qaida justifies its operations by claiming to act on behalf of its poor brothers, its links to poverty are at best vicarious.

Myth: Terrorists are naïve young men.

Actuality: The average age of those joining terrorist organizations was about 26. They are young adult males, fully responsible for their actions. However, possibly due to the increasing importance of the Internet, which appeals to younger people, the average age is dropping. On the Internet, they encounter al-Qaida myths, which inspire some to perform operations on its behalf, even though they have never met or been directed by al-Qaida proper. In the past two years, the average age of arrested al-Qaida-affiliated terrorists has decreased to about 22.

Myth: Madrassahs, Islamist boarding schools which preach hatred of the West, brainwash young Muslims into becoming terrorists.

Actuality: In my sample, only 13 percent of terrorists went to madrassahs, and this practice was specific to Southeast Asia, where two school masters, Abdullah Sungkar and Abu Bakar Baasyir, recruited their best students to form the backbone of the Jamaah Islamiyah, the Indonesian al-Qaida affiliate. This means that 87 percent of terrorists in the sample had a secular education.

Myth: Islam radicalized young Muslims into becoming terrorists and exported violence to the West from their home countries.

Actuality: The vast majority of al-Qaida terrorists in the sample came from families with very moderate religious beliefs or a completely secular outlook. Indeed, 84 percent were radicalized in the West, rather than in their countries of origin. Most had come to the West to study, and at the time they had no intention of ever becoming terrorists. Another 8 percent consisted of Christian converts to Islam, who could not have been brainwashed into violence by their culture.

Myth: Al-Qaida terrorists are poorly educated, joining al-Qaida out of ignorance.

Actuality: About two-thirds of the sample had attended college, a sharp contrast with the less than 10 percent of their original communities who did so. Despite their education, they did not know much about religion; however, many had studied engineering, which made them doubly dangerous. Their relative lack of religious education made them especially vulnerable to an extreme version of Islam, and they had the skills to build bombs.

Myth: Al-Qaida suicide terrorists are single males, without any family responsibility.

Actuality: Some argue that lack of sexual opportunity for young Muslim men transforms their sexual frustration into suicide terrorism to reap the rewards of heaven, especially access to the 72 virgins. In fact, three-fourths of al-Qaida terrorists are married, and two-thirds of them have children (and many children at that). This apparent paradox is explained by the fact that they want many children to pursue the jihad, while they sacrifice themselves for their cause and comrades.

Myth: Al-Qaida terrorists join their organization out of desperation, because they don't have any marketable occupational skills.

Actuality: About 60 percent of al-Qaida terrorists in the sample have professional or semi-professional occupations. This is changing, as the new generation of terrorists is getting younger, with fewer skills than those of the previous generation.

Myth: Al-Qaida terrorists are simply criminals.

Actuality: Very few al-Qaida terrorists had any criminal history. None of the 19 perpetrators of the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States had a criminal record in any country. This is changing, especially in Western Europe, where new al-Qaida recruits come from the "excluded" generation and turned to petty crime or drug dealing to make ends meet.

Myth: Al-Qaida terrorists, especially those who kill themselves, are simply mad or suffer from a personality disorder.

Actuality: There was a near total lack of mental disorders in the sample. This makes sense, as individuals with mental disorders are usually weeded out early from any clandestine organization for security reasons.

Myth: Al-Qaida terrorists are recruited by charismatic leaders, who prey on lonely, vulnerable victims.

Actuality: Recruitment into al-Qaida was through friendship and kinship rather than dedicated recruiters. About two-thirds of the sample were friends before ever thinking of joining a terrorist organization. They radicalized themselves in a group and collectively decided to join al-Qaida. The best example of this is the Hamburg group, which led the 9/11 operation. Eight friends collectively decided to join and traveled together to Afghanistan in two waves. The first wave became the pilots and the second wave the support group. Another fifth joined out of kinship. They had close relatives, fathers, brothers, or first cousins, who were already members of al-Qaida. They simply joined their families. ■

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Web Resources

September 11, 2001

Annotated Bibliography of Government Documents Related to the Threat of Terrorism and the Attacks of September 11, 2001

<http://www.odl.state.ok.us/usinfo/terrorism/911.htm>

A compilation by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries of U.S. government documents concerning a broad range of issues surrounding the terrorist attacks of September 11 and the international war on terrorism.

Ground One: Voices from Post-911 Chinatown

<http://911digitalarchive.org/chinatown/>

Twenty-six people from Manhattan's Chinatown, a neighborhood 10 blocks from the World Trade Center, discuss the changes wrought on their community since September 11, 2001. In-depth interviews with these individuals are supplemented by video excerpts from selected interviews. The site is also available in Chinese.

September 11: Bearing Witness to History

<http://americanhistory.si.edu/september11/>

The National Museum of American History's commemorative exhibition offers a selection of objects, images, and personal stories about the aftermath of the attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001.

The September 11, 2001, Documentary Project

http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/911_archive/

Offered by the Library of Congress, this online presentation of almost 200 audio and video interviews, graphic items, and written narratives captures the diverse opinions of Americans and others in the months that followed the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and United Airlines Flight 93. For curriculum ideas see *<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/collections/sept11/>*.

September 11 Digital Archive

<http://911digitalarchive.org/>

A collection of first-hand accounts of the events and the aftermath of 9/11, including interviews, personal stories (also available in Spanish), photographs, e-mail messages, documents (reports, articles, memos), and annotated links to other significant Web sites. Includes extensive audio and video files.

September 11 Web Archive

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cocoon/minerva/html/sept11/sept11-about.html>

Preserves the Web expressions of individuals, groups, the press, and institutions in the United States and around the world in the aftermath of 9/11. Of more than 30,000 selected Web sites archived from September 11, 2001, through December 1, 2001, approximately 2,300 are catalogued and available to search or browse.

September 11 and Beyond

<http://www.ii.org/pub/topic/September11>

From the Librarian's Internet Index, a comprehensive directory of resources arranged by subtopics, including resources for children and educators, timelines, maps, articles, and oral histories. A separate list links to newly added material, including a profile of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and terrorists' use of technology.

September 11 Resources

<http://www.ibiblio.org/slancnews/internet/911/>

A selection of documents on the events of September 11, 2001, and their aftermath and links to other resources.

World Trade Center Attack: The Official Documents

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/usgd/wtc.html>

From Columbia University Libraries, this site is a selective guide to official U.S. government documents related to the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001.

Terrorism

U.S. Department of State Office of Counterterrorism

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/>

The mission of the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism is to forge partnerships with nonstate actors, multilateral organizations, and foreign governments to advance the counterterrorism objectives and national security of the United States. This Web site contains links to speeches, documents, and official reports.

U.S. Counterterrorism Team

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/team/index.htm>

This Web site contains links to the various U.S. government agencies that work to ensure integrated and effective counterterrorism efforts.

Country Reports on Terrorism

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/>

This annual report, previously published as *Patterns of Global Terrorism*, “covers developments in countries in which acts of terrorism occurred, countries that are state sponsors of terrorism, and countries . . . to be of particular interest in the global war on terror.” Read background about these reports at <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/fs/2006/63453.htm>

International Organizations

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/intl/iol>

A list of links to important partners in the global fight against international terrorism.

International Terrorism Resolutions

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/intl/c4353.htm>

Anti-terrorism resolutions from the United Nations, Organization of American States, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, European Union, and other international organizations.

America's War Against Terrorism

<http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/usterror.html>

From the University of Michigan's Documents Center, this

site includes information about terrorist attacks worldwide, national security issues, counterterrorism initiatives, and historical background.

National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT)

<http://www.mipt.org/>

MIPT is a nonpartisan, nonprofit corporation founded in Oklahoma City in response to the 1995 bombing there and dedicated to helping prevent terrorism and mitigate its effects. The Web site includes a listing of training courses offered nationwide on terrorism and emergency preparedness, a bibliography on terrorism-related topics, and a place for first responders—police officers, firefighters, and medical personnel—to share information.

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States

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

Also known as the 9/11 Commission, this independent, bipartisan commission issued its final report about the circumstances surrounding the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on July 22, 2004. The report, available in PDF and HTML, either in part or in its entirety (7.4mb), and related commission materials are available for downloading.

National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)

<http://www.nctc.gov>

Established by statute in December 2004, NCTC serves as the primary organization within the U.S. government for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism. The NCTC maintains a searchable terrorism incident database and related reports.

Understanding Terror Networks

[http://www.fpri.org/enotes/20041101.middleeast.sageman.un
derstandingterrornetworks.html](http://www.fpri.org/enotes/20041101.middleeast.sageman.understandingterrornetworks.html)

An essay by Marc Sageman published on the Web site of the Foreign Policy Research Institute on November 1, 2004. Sageman has written a book with the same title, published in 2004 by the University of Pennsylvania Press; information about the book is available at <http://www.upenn.edu/pennpress/book/14036.html>.

Terrorism Knowledge Base

<http://www.tkb.org>

Developed by the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT), this database is a “resource for comprehensive research and analysis on global terrorist incidents, terrorism-related court cases, and terrorist groups and leaders.”

Moving Forward

Build the Memorial

<http://buildthememorial.org>

Background information, personal stories, photos, audio, and video about the proposed World Trade Center Memorial, Reflecting Absence, and the Memorial Museum scheduled to open in September 2009.

Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC)

<http://renewnyc.com>

Created in the aftermath of September 11, the LMDC is charged with coordinating the rebuilding and revitalization of Lower Manhattan, including the development of the World Trade Center Memorial, the Memorial Museum, and Freedom Tower.

Pentagon Memorial Fund

<http://www.pentagonmemorial.net/home.aspx>

In remembrance of those who lost their lives at the Pentagon and aboard Flight 77 on September 11, 2001, this Web site provides news and video about the Pentagon Memorial, scheduled to be completed in September 2008.

Pluralism Project

<http://www.pluralism.org/>

The Pluralism Project: World Religions in America is a decade-long research project, “to engage students in studying the new religious diversity in the United States,” with particular emphasis on “the communities and religious traditions of Asia and the Middle East.” Materials on the site include scholarly articles and research reports, publications, and a searchable database of religious diversity news.

See You in the U.S.A.

eJournal USA: An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, September 2005

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0905/ijpe/ijpe0905.htm>

Published by the Bureau of International Information Programs of the Department of State, this issue of the electronic journal series, *eJournalUSA*, focuses on traveling to the United States.

Sonic Memorial Project

<http://sonicmemorial.org/public/stories.html>

Hundreds of voicemail messages, oral histories, home movies, and tourist videos about the World Trade Center before and after 9/11.

Understanding America after 9/11

<http://understandingamerica.publicradio.org/>

Stories and programs from a week of special coverage that aired on public radio stations across the United States one year after September 11, 2001.

U.S. Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs

http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/temp_1305.html

This State Department site offers information to temporary visitors to the United States, including details about visas.

Voice of America News: Visiting the USA

<http://www.voanews.com/english/travelusa.cfm/>

VOA's thorough travel planner takes the tourist step-by-step through the process of visiting the United States, beginning with planning a visit, what to expect on arrival, and information on parks, recreation, and scenic routes. A drop-down menu or clickable map of the 50 states links to the official visitors center of each state.

The U.S. Department of State assumes no responsibility for the content and availability of the resources from other agencies and organizations listed above. All Internet links were active as of August 2006.



Photograph by Barry Fitzgerald

World Trade Center Train Stop June, 2006



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