

# Terror timeline

Chronology of some key events in U.S. relations with Islamic groups and with Osama bin Laden before Sept. 11, 2001, and of the Sept. 11 attacks:

**FEB. 26, 1993** — Bomb explodes in garage under World Trade Center, killing six and injuring more than 1,000. Group of Islamic extremists later convicted.

**NOV. 13, 1995** — Seven people, including five Americans, killed when two bombs explode at U.S.-Saudi military facility in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Osama bin Laden blamed for attack.

**SEPT. 27, 1996** — Taliban, suspected of giving refuge to bin Laden, completes takeover of Kabul, Afghanistan.

**JUNE 25, 1996** — Bin Laden followers detonate bomb at U.S. military base near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, killing 19 American soldiers and wounding hundreds of Americans and Saudi Arabians.

**AUG. 7, 1998** — U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, bombed, killing more than 250 people, including 12 Americans, and injuring 5,000. In retaliation, United States launches airstrikes against suspected terrorist camps in Sudan and Afghanistan.

**AUG. 28, 1998** — FBI accuses bin Laden of having declared "jihad," or holy war, against United States. Complaint also alleges bin Laden founded al-Qaida that year to promote Islamic fundamentalism and force non-Muslims out of Muslim countries.

**NOVEMBER 4, 1998** — Bin Laden charged with ordering embassy bombings.

**OCT. 12, 2000** — Suicide bombers in Yemen attack U.S. Navy destroyer USS Cole, killing 17 sailors. Officials suspect bin Laden involvement.

**JAN. 15, 2001** — U.N. imposes new economic sanctions against Taliban for refusing to turn over bin Laden for trial.

**SEPT. 11, 2001**  
**8 A.M.** — American Airlines Flight 11, Boeing 767 with 92 people on board, takes off from Boston's Logan International Airport for Los Angeles.

**8:14 A.M.** — United Air Lines Flight 175, Boeing 767 with 65 people on board, takes off from Boston's Logan airport for Los Angeles.

**8:21 A.M.** — American Airlines Flight 77, Boeing 757 with 64 people on board, takes off from Washington Dulles International Airport for Los Angeles.

**8:40 A.M.** — Federal Aviation Administration notifies North American Aerospace Defense Command's Northeast Air Defense Sector about suspected hijacking of American Flight 11.

**8:41 A.M.** — United Air Lines Flight 93, Boeing 757 with 44 people on board, takes off from Newark International Airport for San Francisco.

**8:43 A.M.** — FAA notifies NORAD's Northeast Air Defense Sector about suspected hijacking of United Flight 175.

**8:46 A.M.** — American Flight 11 crashes into north tower of World Trade Center.

**9:03 A.M.** — United Flight 175 crashes into south tower of World Trade Center.

**9:08 A.M.** — FAA bans all takeoffs nationwide for flights going to or through New York Center airspace.

**9:21 A.M.** — All bridges and tunnels into Manhattan closed.

**9:24 A.M.** — FAA notifies NORAD's Northeast Air Defense Sector about suspected hijacking of American Flight 77.

**9:26 A.M.** — FAA bans takeoffs of all civilian aircraft.

**9:31 A.M.** — In Sarasota, Fla., President Bush calls crashes an "apparent terrorist attack on our country."

**9:40 A.M. (APPROX.)** — American Flight 77 crashes into Pentagon.

**9:45 A.M.** — FAA orders all aircraft to land at nearest airport as soon as practical. More than 4,500 aircraft in air at the time.

**9:48 A.M.** — U.S. Capitol and White House's West Wing evacuated.

**9:59 A.M.** — South tower of World Trade Center collapses.

**10:07 A.M. (APPROX.)** — United Flight 93 crashes in Pennsylvania field.

**10:28 A.M.** — North tower of World Trade Center collapses.

**11 A.M.** — New York mayor orders evacuation of lower Manhattan.

**1:04 P.M.** — From Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana, Bush announces U.S. military on high-alert worldwide.

**2:51 P.M.** — Navy dispatches missile destroyers to New York, Washington.

**3:07 P.M.** — Bush arrives at U.S. Strategic Command at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska.

**5:25 P.M.** — Empty 47-story Seven World Trade Center collapses.

**7 P.M.** — Bush arrives at White House.

**8:30 P.M.** — Bush addresses nation and vows to "find those responsible and bring them to justice."

— The Associated Press

## AMERICA RESPONDS

# From tattoos to ruins, tributes paid

The Associated Press

History teacher Ken Senter has a plan to capture the horror of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks for his students in Tennessee. He'll take them outside.

Two beams salvaged from the ruins of the World Trade Center — battered hunks of steel he received after lobbying New York officials for nearly a year — will be shaped into a memorial in front of Oak Ridge High School. Every year, his students will file by for a hands-on history lesson.

"I just felt in my heart that if I could tell my kids, 'This is from ground zero, people died next to this beam,' ... it will retain the reality of that experience longer," Senter said.

Communities across the nation responded with an outpouring of generosity and grief after last September's attacks: There were candlelight vigils, flags flying, blood donations, hundreds of millions of dollars poured into charities.

A year later, America has turned to commemorating the tragedy in concrete and steel, in words and fabric, in churches, museums, and even tattoo parlors.

There are scholarships and songs, quilts and paintings, exhibits and displays, videos and tens of thousands of Web sites. There are public memorials that will scrape the sky and private mementos already buried in the earth.

"There's a desperate need for people to be connected," said Nick Carpasso, an art historian in Massachusetts and expert on public memorials.

And having an artifact brings the tragedy home, said Mark Schaming, director of exhibitions at the New York State Museum.

"It's human nature to have a touchstone and be closer to a historical event," he said. "The further away you are, the greater the need for it."

Consider just the rusty, dented beams that once made up the



The Associated Press

Ken Senter, a teacher at Oak Ridge High School, stands with a 5-foot beam from the World Trade Center in New York outside of the school.

110-story towers. Communities around the nation — including Charlotte, N.C., Lafayette, La., and Tuscaloosa, Ala. — have dispatched trucks to claim them for displays.

In Naperville, Ill., beams — along with rubble from the Pentagon — will become part of a memorial for Cmdr. Dan Shanower, a hometown boy who was a naval intelligence officer killed in the building.

In Albuquerque, N.M., beams will be used to rebuild the historic bell tower of Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church.

"We have people who leave flowers, rosaries and letters on the beams. They cry," said John Garcia, who is organizing the memorial. "What they (the ruins) represent to us ... is that our resolve is made of steel."

A different kind of memorial is emerging in a quiet Pennsylvania field six miles from the

spot where United Airlines Flight 93 crashed after its passengers apparently tried to thwart their hijackers.

The Rev. Al Mascherino, a Catholic priest, spent \$18,000 to buy a vacant church and plans to have non-denominational services on the 11th of each month.

"Of all the messages of those who perished that day, theirs was the clearest," Mascherino said of the passengers. "It really was a declaration of independence. They were able to rise up and defeat their oppressors."

Not all memorials are meant to be seen.

In Ridgewood, N.J., a New York suburb, families of 12 victims buried a vault containing photos, baseball caps and other remembrances from their loved ones. Those who died left behind 24 school-age children.

In Washington, D.C., a bronze capsule filled with mementos

from the attack on the Pentagon, along with victims' names, was placed behind a slab of limestone blackened in the crash.

Some have commemorated Sept. 11 in a way America has traditionally honored presidents and famous people: renaming streets, schools, public buildings, athletic fields, commuter ferry boats.

A New Jersey post office has been named for Todd Beamer, the Flight 93 passenger whose simple exhortation, "Let's roll," became a rallying cry against terrorism. And there's a Jason Dahl school in California, honoring one of the pilots of that flight.

The heroics of the firefighters also live on.

In Las Vegas, a fence outside the New York New York Hotel displays more than 1,000 T-shirts from fire departments

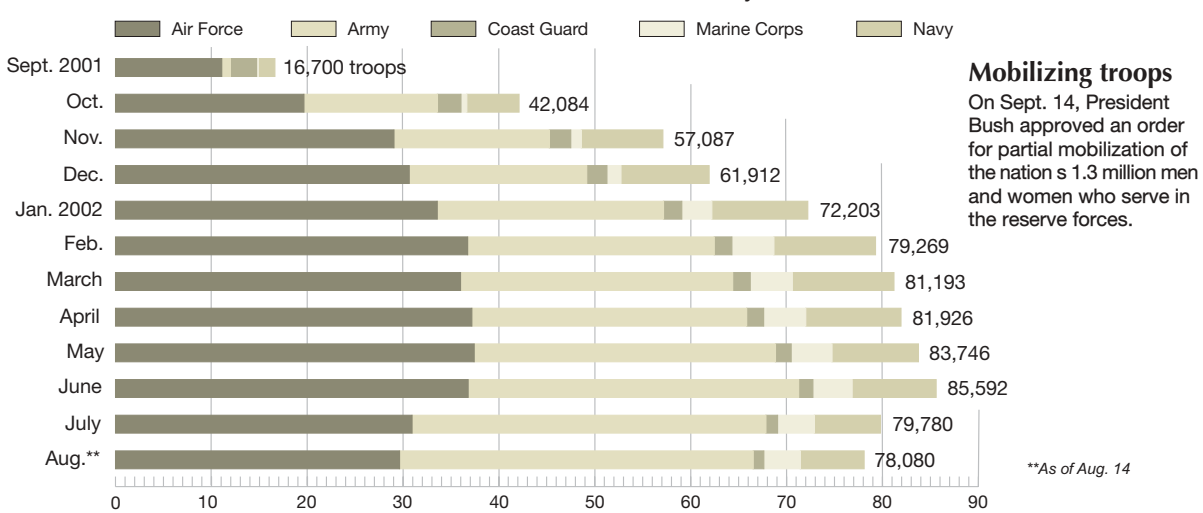
## AMERICA AND THE WORLD

### American troops abroad in global fight against terror

Operation Enduring Freedom was launched Oct. 7, 2001, marking the beginning of the military phase of the war on terrorism. With the defeat of the Taliban in Afghanistan, U.S. military operations have spread elsewhere across the globe.



Cumulative National Guard and reserve units called to active duty (Approximate)



SOURCES: Department of Defense; Maj. Charles Heyman, Jane's World Armies; GlobalSecurity.org; Council on Foreign Relations; Associated Press

# Campaign enlisted friends, made foes

The soul-searing spectacle of a September morning changed the way America looks at the world. Now a year of war, of ultimatum, of overwhelming power is changing the way the world sees America.

"Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists," President Bush told other governments in the first days of national shock a year ago, when Congress rushed through \$40 billion for a war on terrorism and the U.S. military soon embarked, in Afghanistan, on its longest combat engagement since wading ashore in Vietnam almost four decades earlier.

For America, the counter-strike to Sept. 11 shattered old barriers and opened dangerous new horizons.

It landed U.S. forces in former Soviet territory for the first time, as a U.S.-Russian partnership grew stronger. It put American military teams into unfamiliar combat zones on the fringes of the Islamic world. And it produced a sharper U.S. tilt toward Israel, even as George Bush held out the promise of an independent Palestine.

Along the way, the forceful U.S. moves made enemies and complicated the support of friends. A wider war would mean still deeper complications.

"By confronting evil and lawless regimes, we do not create a problem. We reveal a problem," Bush told graduating West Point cadets nine months after Sept. 11.

What confronting Iraq's regime would create — a review of world opinion makes clear — is a stark image of America as

enforcer of the status quo: an exclusive "nuclear club" of nations, a protective relationship with Arabian oil princes, an Israel of unrivaled superiority in its neighborhood.

The risk in the challenging times ahead is the "blowback" — the unforeseen, just as a generation ago America's Afghan proxy war against the Soviets helped produce an unintended consequence named Osama bin Laden.

It was no surprise when old friends like Britain and Canada

rushed to the United States' side as it retaliated for the terror inflicted by bin Laden's al-Qaida.

More striking was the solidarity shown by Russia, in words and quiet support, coming barely a decade after the two countries were locked in nuclear standoff.

President Vladimir Putin's backing for the American campaign reflected, in part, Moscow's desire to draw closer as an economic partner, in part its desire to cast its own war

with Chechen separatists in the same light. The Putin embrace allowed the long arm of the Pentagon to base troops in the former Soviet states of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, on Afghanistan's northern border.

Even more daringly, Pakistan's military ruler, Gen. Pervez Musharraf, allowed American soldiers onto his Muslim soil, turned against onetime friends in Afghanistan and threw his own forces into the hunt for al-Qaida and Taliban holdouts.

— The Associated Press

# The week before

Headlines from some of the top news stories on The Associated Press wire the week before the Sept. 11 attacks:

### Tuesday, Sept. 4

- GOP Sen. Phil Gramm won't run for fourth Senate term
- Bush opens door to future cut in capital gains tax rate
- Jimmy Carter returns to China to promote democracy
- Hewlett-Packard, Compaq hooking up in computer mega-merger
- In garb of Orthodox Jews, suicide bomber detonates near a schoolyard

### Wednesday, Sept. 5

- Mexican president presses Bush to overhaul immigration this year
- Budget chief, Democrats spar over Social Security, defense
- Oklahoma City DA decides to try Terry Nichols state murder charges
- Most existing stem cell lines not ready for research
- European nations threaten to pull out of U.N. racism meeting

### Thursday, Sept. 6

- A switch on Microsoft: Bush administration won't seek breakup
- Colombian president calls for examination of global drug war
- Bush to invoke executive privilege to keep documents secret
- China, N.Korea making loud statement of friendship
- Legendary GE chief executive wraps up his career

### Friday, Sept. 7

- Unemployment rate climbs to 4.9 percent in August, Dow sinks
- Bush calls emergency GOP meeting on the economy
- European Union issues what it calls an apology for slavery
- Gays face tough battle to repeal Florida adoption ban
- Williams sisters in U.S. Open tennis final

### Saturday, Sept. 8

- Aid workers make first court appearance in Afghanistan
- Rumsfeld: Congress must accept base closures
- Religious violence rages in Nigeria; dozens killed
- Russian operation to lift sunken Kursk enters final phase

### Sunday, Sept. 9

- Bomb blast at Israeli train station kills four
- National health snapshot shows trouble in small towns, cities
- Unemployment woes hitting manufacturing towns harder
- Four dead in second mass-slaying in Sacramento in a month
- News of shark attacks doesn't deter scuba thrill-seekers

### Monday, Sept. 10

- Lawmakers consider cuts in capital gains, payroll taxes
- Peres, Arafat agree to hold high-level talks
- Japan's first suspected case of mad cow disease found
- GOP source says Elizabeth Dole to announce Senate run
- With 63 homers, Bonds drawing closer to McGwire's record 70



Barry Bonds

— The Associated Press

## New words

Some words and phrases that became part of Americans' day-to-day vocabulary after Sept. 11:

**ANTHRAX:** Infectious bacterial disease of sheep and cattle transmissible to humans. Pulmonary anthrax, caused by inhalation of the bacteria, killed five Americans via anthrax-laced letters in the months after Sept. 11.

**AXIS OF EVIL:** Refers to Iran, Iraq and North Korea, according to President Bush, who accused those countries of supporting terrorism against other nations and trying to develop nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

**BIOTERRORISM:** The use of biological agents such as anthrax or smallpox to induce panic, disease or death.

**DIRTY BOMB:** A device to spread radioactive material, causing widespread fear. Consequences more psycho-social than medical. Not to be confused with a nuclear bomb, with its devastating fission explosion.

**GROUND ZERO:** Used to describe the World Trade Center site after the attacks. Originally a military term used to describe the point where a nuclear bomb explodes.

**TALIBAN:** Afghanistan's ultra-conservative Islamic militia.