

# Where are they now?

Updates on some of the people in the spotlight in the days following the Sept. 11 attacks:

**RUDOLPH GIULIANI:** Then in his final months as New York City's mayor, Giuliani was hailed as the man who calmed New Yorkers and was the spokesman for a defiant city as it rose from the ashes. Since leaving office in January because of term limits, he

has been in high demand on the lecture circuit and has founded a consulting firm that provides strategic, financial and investment help to businesses.

Giuliani went to the World Trade Center site shortly after the first plane hit, and narrowly escaped the collapse. During a televised news conference on the evening of Sept. 11, the distraught and exhausted mayor told the world that the casualties would be "more than most of us can bear." During the city's one-year anniversary ceremony, he will begin the reading of the more than 2,800 victims' names.

Throughout the year, Giuliani has eulogized friends and colleagues in a stream of memorial services. He meets regularly with a group of victims' relatives, advising them on issues related to the redevelopment of the trade center site.

It has been estimated Giuliani earns as much as \$100,000 per speech on the lecture circuit. He also has a \$3 million deal with Talk Miramax to write two books: an autobiography and a book on management issues. He was named Time magazine's Person of the Year in December.

**THOMAS VON ESSEN:** At the time of the attacks, Von Essen had served for six years as commissioner of the Fire Department of New York, which lost 343 firefighters on Sept. 11. He left that position in December and has joined Giuliani's firm as a consultant.

Since the attacks, he has given speeches and written a memoir, "Strong of Heart." The book, subtitled "Life and Death in the Fire Department of New York" and released in August, covers Von Essen's life as a firefighter, union president and finally commissioner, a tenure marked by contention over his efforts to change the tradition-bound department. It begins with an account of how the department dealt with the worst disaster in its history. That morning, Von Essen was called away from the lobby in the north tower to brief Giuliani. There, he had been in the company of the Rev. Mychal Judge, First Deputy Commissioner Bill Feehan and Chief Peter Ganci, all of whom were killed.

**BERNARD KERIK:** As New York City police commissioner, Kerik helped soothe a shaken city — first after the Sept. 11 attacks and later as his department, which lost 23 officers at the World Trade Center,

responded to the anthrax attacks. Kerik became commissioner in September 2000; he left his post in December to become senior vice president of Giuliani's consulting firm.

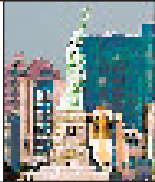
Like many New York City officials, Kerik was thrust into the spotlight after the attacks — at news conferences and on talk shows. His appearance on "The Oprah Winfrey Show" led him to reunite with the daughter he fathered with a Korean woman while stationed in that country in 1975. He now speaks with his daughter several times a week.

**THEODORE OLSON:** On the morning of Sept. 11, the nation's solicitor general received two phone calls from his wife, lawyer and television commentator Barbara Olson, who was on American Airlines Flight 77. Her descriptions of the hijackers' tactics before the jetliner crashed into

the Pentagon provided some of the first details of what went on aboard any of the planes. A book by Barbara Olson critical of the Clinton administration, "The

Final Days: The Last, Desperate Abuses of Power by the Clinton White House," became a best-seller three months after her death.

In addition to his formal role of handling the federal government's cases at the Supreme Court, Theodore Olson has led the Bush administration's battle for new powers in the name of national security.



## REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11



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### PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

# A year later, anxiety lingers

**NEW YORK (AP)** — A year later, many New Yorkers — even a significant number whose lives were little affected by the Sept. 11 attacks — still struggle with the psychological fallout.

The effects are harder to assess in other parts of the country, where little research has been done since the immediate aftermath of the attacks. But experts believe that the continued threat of terrorism is contributing to anxiety and depression across the nation.

"It's different for everybody now," said Marcia Kraft Goin, a psychiatrist at the University of California, Los Angeles. "It's continuous."

Rachel Yehuda, an expert in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder at the Bronx VA Medical Center, said she still receives new patients plagued by memories of Sept 11. Other mental health professionals report ongoing anxiety and depression among their patients over Sept. 11 and terrorism generally.

The problem is especially acute in New York. A survey conducted by the New York Academy of Medicine found one in 10 people here were clinically depressed one or two months after Sept. 11, and 7.5 percent

were experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder at that time. Extrapolated to the whole city, the survey of 8,000 people suggests that about a million New Yorkers suffered from one or both disorders in the weeks after the attacks.

"These people are actually at greater risk of developing psychological symptoms if something else happens," said Sandro Galea, an epidemiologist at the academy's Center for Urban Epidemiologic Studies.

By February, the number of people with clinical depression or post-traumatic stress disorder had dropped by one-half to two-thirds, still higher than epidemiologists would normally expect in a city as big as New York. One person in three continued to report at least some symptoms of depression or post-traumatic disorder, even if they did not fit the criteria for the illness itself.

Mothers of young children are especially anxious about the prospect of future terrorist attacks, said New York psychiatrist Julie Holland. They worry most about who will take care of their children if they die.

The children suffer, too. Columbia University epidemiologist Christina Hoven has been studying schoolchildren in New York City to see if they have

lasting emotional problems related to the attacks. Her results indicate that children from all over the city, not just in the immediate ground zero area, are suffering.

In February and March, Hoven surveyed 8,000 New York public school students in grades 4-12. The questionnaires were designed to identify a broad range of ills, including depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and substance abuse.

Not surprisingly, Hoven found more problems among children who had lost relatives in the attacks or who knew somebody who had been at the World Trade Center on Sept. 11. But she also found a startlingly high incidence of psychological problems among children who did not have any special connection to ground zero.

"It was an event of such proportion that children were just overwhelmed with it," Hoven said. "You smelled it, you felt it, the subways were backed up, your parents couldn't go to work."

Beyond New York, adults and children around the world saw graphic television footage of airplanes smashing into buildings, burning towers collapsing into rubble and people leaping to their deaths to escape the

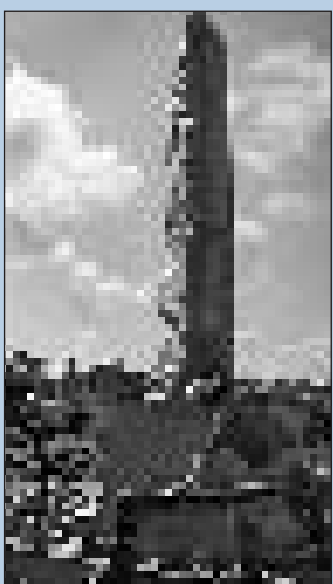
flames. "People saw it over and over and over again," Goin said. "That added to the sense of trauma."

There is debate about whether televised images themselves can trigger post-traumatic stress disorder and other illnesses. Hoven said she heard reports of children as far away as Chile being troubled by the attacks.

Doctors in Pittsburgh treated an 11-year-old boarding school student who developed post-traumatic stress disorder and depression after watching television coverage of the World Trade Center. The boy became so upset that he threatened suicide five weeks after the attacks, the doctors reported in the Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

Therapists said they expect to encounter more anxiety, depression and substance abuse this September as memories are triggered in what psychologists call the "anniversary reaction." And their patients will not be the only ones struggling.

"Those of us who are trying to be the treaters have also obviously been affected by the experience, whether we were there or we weren't there," Goin said. "This uncertainty is so ever-present. And we can't forget it."



The Associated Press

**Concrete worker Dean Schexnyder pours concrete to make a pentagon-shaped bench around the five-sided base of Sept. 11 memorial in a new park being built in downtown Lafayette, La.**

## Monuments, tributes pop up around the country

A sampling of ways America has responded to the Sept. 11 attacks:

### MEMORIALS

- Small granite monument placed at Ohio air traffic control center that had last contact with United Airlines Flight 93 before it crashed.
- Massachusetts Port Authority plans to plant grove of trees, one for each victim on two hijacked planes that took off from Boston.
- Memorial planned in Bergen County, N.J., home to more than 100 victims.
- Waterfront memorial planned at park in Hoboken, N.J., home to more than 50 people killed. Trees also being planted in park for each victim.
- Thirty-three acre farmland memorial in Massachusetts being prepared to honor John Ogonowski, captain of American Airlines Flight 11, fourth-generation farmer.

### NAMES

- Road and post office in Deer Park, N.Y., named for Ray Downey, New York City's most decorated firefighter.
- New York City Council passed bill to rename stretch of West 31st Street after the Rev. Mychal Judge, Fire Department chaplain. Commuter ferry boat also named after him.
- Alabama Legislature designated Interstate 65 — main north-south route through state — "Heroes Highway" in memory of those killed.
- Section of Highway 129 in Alabama named to honor Johnny Spann, CIA agent killed in prison uprising in Afghanistan.
- Baseball field named in Delaware after Matthew Flocco, killed in Pentagon.
- Dialysis wing in Ethiopia being named for Dr. Yeneneh Betru, pulmonary specialist killed.
- Bench and flagpole on Atlantic City, N.J., boardwalk named for Victor Saracini, pilot of United Airlines Flight 175.

### SCHOLARSHIPS

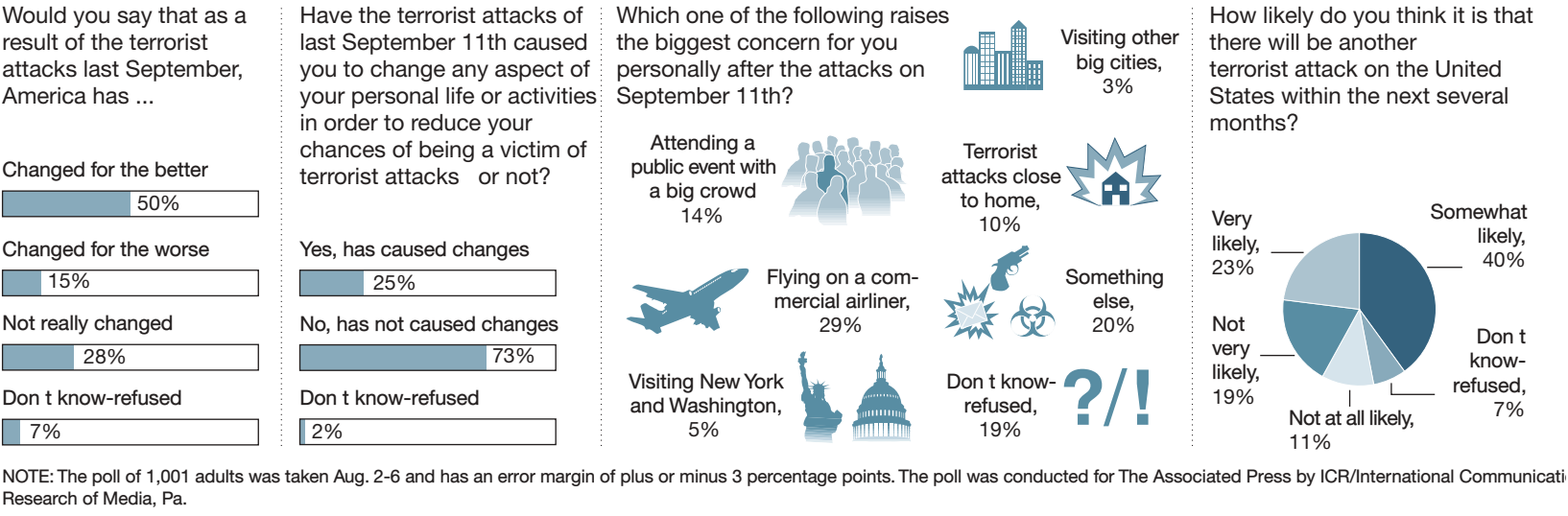
- Indiana University plans scholarships honoring three men, fathers of IU students, who died at World Trade Center.
- New York law grants children and spouses of Sept. 11 victims and New York members of military killed in war on terror four-year scholarship at state or city of New York university or equivalent private college.
- Vatican-sponsored scholarship established for children of victims of attacks.

### SPECIAL DAYS

- Illinois designated Sept. 11 day of remembrance and commemorative holiday.
- Missouri designated Sept. 11 Emergency Services Day to honor those killed.

## Public mood after Sept. 11 a blend of optimism and worry

Americans say this country has changed for the better as a result of the terrorist attacks a year ago, according to an Associated Press poll. But people say they re worried about the chances of another attack and are concerned about losing freedoms because of measures enacted to fight terrorism.



SOURCE: Associated Press; ICR/International Communications Research

AP

### IMPACT ON YOUTH

# Students discuss their hopes, fears

America's youth will deal with the effects of the Sept. 11 attacks longer than any other generation — a fact that prompted The Associated Press to ask a diverse group of young people their thoughts one year later.

Some said they are still afraid. Others are determined to defy fear.

Leah Isquith, a 15-year-old girl from Seattle and the youngest of eight children, talked about family. She said phone calls from her siblings comforted her after the attacks.

Ivan Amir, a 17-year-old boy from Beltsville, Md., of Pakistani and Colombian descent, noted how the attacks brought people together. But he also encountered hatred, including a stranger who spit in his face and yelled racial slurs on Sept. 11.

Still, despite the tragedy, many — even Ivan — also talked about hope.

Here's what they had to say:

**Q:** Have the events of Sept. 11 changed the everyday workings of your life? If so, how? If not, why not?

From Ivan Amir: This is easily the most significant impact any event has had on my life. I live day to day honestly trying to understand every person I meet and making sure they understand me. For me, this is now a critical aspect of life.

From Leah Isquith: I have learned to appreciate my family and my community much more, because I realize they are precious and could be taken from me.

From Devin O'Leary, an 11-year-old from Bloomington, Ind., who said he's still trying to understand why the terrorists attacked: It makes me more sus-

picious at airports. When we were going to Oregon, we saw a man who was acting suspicious giving people strange looks. I worried that he was a terrorist.

From Kendra Kehl-Fie, a 19-year-old freshman at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., who plans to study religion: I refuse to change how I live because some people want me to be scared of them, and what they might do. If I were to live in fear, then they would have won.

**Q:** How has your world view changed since the World Trade Center was hit? Are you different in any way?

Devin: I worry that the next building they will try to hit is the Sears Tower because it's the tallest building in the U.S. My dad lives in Chicago and I worry that he could be around there when it gets hit and he might get hurt. But my goals haven't changed. I still want to be a professional soccer player.

Leah: I do not really feel more fearful or pessimistic about what will happen in the future because I don't think that will help the situation; being positive and strong is really the most supportive thing that we can do to get through this difficult time.

From Sameer Syed, a 17-year-old from West Windsor, N.J., who describes himself as a "Pakistani American-Muslim": Since the attacks took place, I am more fearful, but at the same time I have faith and know Muslims and non-Muslims will work together and make the world a safer place.

**Q:** How will these events affect your generation in years to come? Have you noticed differences in your peers already?

From Koshlan Mayer-Blackwell,



The Associated Press

**Ashleigh Scott, 17, discusses how civil rights and personal freedoms for minorities were affected in the aftermath of Sept. 11 attacks, at Jim Hill High School in Jackson, Miss.**

a 19-year-old political science major at Emory University in Atlanta: Since the attacks, I have had many casual, late-night discussions with peers about world affairs. Before the attacks, such subjects were much more rarely broached.

From Kendra: This event is like the bombing on Pearl Harbor was for the World War II generation. It is something that we will never forget. We now realize that the world is a much bigger place than what we ourselves know.

From Ivan: Anything can be replaced except for a person. This is what my generation has come to terms with and it is

noticeable. My friends no longer say just "Bye!" Rather, I hear them saying, "Bye, mom! Bye, dad! I love you!"

**Q:** Has Sept. 11 changed your view of the United States? If so, how? Do you have more, or less, trust in our leaders since then?

From Devin: I think they are protecting us. They are teaching flight attendants karate and they've got more high-tech tools in airports. I think they are always trying to find new ways to stop terrorism. But I'm just a little kid, and I want to have fun. I don't want to think about terrorists.