

WE 9/11, A DECADE LATER REMEMBER

"LIFE GOES ON.
TEN YEARS
IS A GOOD TIME TO
SAY GOODBYE
TO ALL THAT WE'VE BEEN
THROUGH, A GOOD
TIME TO TURN THE
PAGE TO A NEW ERA."

— Iryna Ushakova, a Ukrainian whose father
died in the World Trade Center

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Memorial design still evolving

Architect continues work to help remember victims of attacks

BY KAREN MATTHEWS

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Architect Michael Arad first imagined the twin reflecting pools with cascading waterfalls — he calls them voids — as two empty spaces in the Hudson River, west of the smoldering World Trade Center.

When Arad entered a competition for a trade center memorial in 2003, the voids were in the footprints of the towers themselves, and manmade waterfalls replaced the churning river.

A jury including Vietnam Veterans Memorial designer Maya Lin chose Arad's twin waterfalls out of 5,201 entries, saying it embodied the grief and the desire for healing that the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks inspired.

The 42-year-old Arad's 9/11 moment is arriving on the 10th anniversary of the attacks, culminating a journey for the son of an Israeli diplomat and unknown city architect whose poster board sketch became a touchstone for post-Sept. 11 battles over how to mourn and how to remember the dead.

Financial, practical and political considerations forced design changes; hundreds of trees were added to Arad's original vision. The puzzle of how to list the dead has not been solved to everyone's satisfaction.

Arad says the core of his original plan remains.

"We've gone through an eight-year-long editing process of sort of parsing it down," he said in an interview in the Manhattan offices of Handel Architects. "But I didn't end up with a whole other unintended direction to this. Is it exactly as it was eight years ago? No. But is it the same in nature? Yes."

After terrorists killed nearly 3,000 people and toppled two 110-story skyscrapers, some New Yorkers said the entire 16-acre trade center site should be a memorial or a park. Others said the towers should be rebuilt just as they were before.

In the end, Daniel Libeskind's master plan set aside eight acres — half the site — for a memorial.

Arad's design, "Reflecting Absence," features waterfalls cascading into reflecting pools where the towers stood. The names of all those killed on Sept. 11, 2001 and in the earlier World Trade Center attack on Feb. 26, 1993, are inscribed on bronze parapets surrounding the waterfalls.

In a change from the bare design Arad submitted, the waterfalls are nestled within a grove of swamp white oak trees that will grow as tall as 60 feet.

A museum showcasing remnants of the original trade center will open next year.

Interviewed at the memorial site, Arad referred to the pools as "voids" and said they will evoke the lives lost in the terror attacks.

"These voids that you see behind me — as you approach them as a pedestrian they're not readily visible," he said. "And it's really only when you're a few feet away from them that all of a sudden the ground opens up in front of you and you see this enormous expanse, these voids which are ringed with these waterfalls and the reflecting pool below them."

And then the visitors come to the edge and start circling the pools, "following this river of names" around the perimeter.

Members of the jury — Lin was said to be one of Arad's strongest supporters — said the nearly completed memorial has vindicated their choice.

Paula Grant Berry, a Sept. 11 widow and the lone victims' family member on the jury, said the falling water "will cut out the sound of the city."

She added, "The beauty of the design is that it maintains the footprints of the buildings. It gives you a sense of how large the buildings were."

Arad was an unknown architect working for the New York City Housing Authority when his design was chosen.

Arad grew up in Israel, the

Ten years of rebuilding

The new World Trade Center is rising from ground zero. Two skyscrapers, a memorial, a museum and a transit hub are under construction. Three more towers and a performing arts center are planned.

1 World Trade Center
(Formerly Freedom Tower)
1,776 feet high, 102 stories
2.6 million square feet
Construction began April 2006
Scheduled to open in 2013
It will have 69 office floors, a restaurant, an enclosed observation deck and a two-level broadcast facility.

7 World Trade Center
750 feet high, 52 stories
1.7 million square feet
The rebuilt tower opened in May 2006 and is two-thirds leased.

Performing Arts Center
1,000-seat venue with focus on modern dance
No construction is scheduled while site is used as an exit from commuter trains.

The National September 11 Memorial & Museum
Reflecting pools where the Trade Center towers stood
Names of 2,987 victims of the 1993 and 2001 attacks will be inscribed around pools in the 8-acre plaza.
The above-ground memorial will open Sept. 11, 2011 and the museum will open in 2012.

5 World Trade Center
There is no construction timetable yet. It will stand on the site formerly occupied by the remains of the Deutsche Bank building.

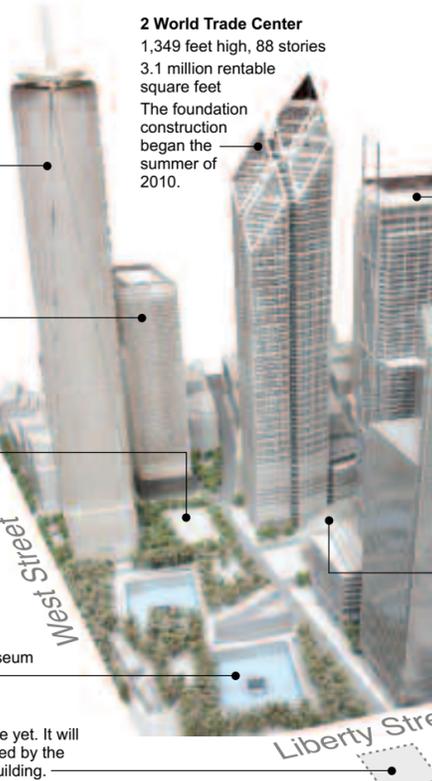
Among giants

1 World Trade Center will be among the tallest buildings in the world. The towering Burj Khalifa was completed last year.

Burj Khalifa
Dubai, UAE
2,717 feet

* Top of spire ** Top of roof

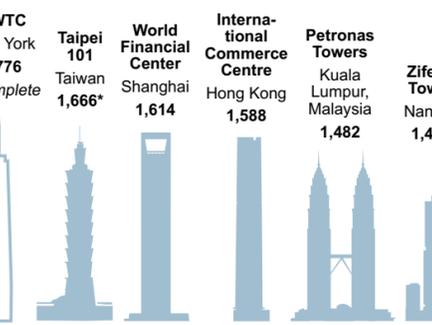
SOURCES: Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat; Silverstein Properties; The Port Authority of New York & New Jersey



3 World Trade Center
1,170 feet high
80 stories
2.8 million square feet
Construction began summer 2010
The building will include 53 floors of office space and five retail levels.

4 World Trade Center
977 feet high
72 stories
2.3 million square feet
It includes retail and commercial office space.

World Trade Center Transportation Hub
800,000 square feet, comparable to Grand Central Terminal
It will provide access to PATH commuter rail, subway lines and Hudson River ferries.
It is expected to be completed by 2014.



The Associated Press
Michael Arad, an architect of the 9/11 memorial at ground zero, speaks to a reporter April 7, 2011, in front of the construction site in New York.

"We've gone through an eight-year-long editing process of sort of parsing it down. But I didn't end up with a whole other unintended direction to this. Is it exactly as it was eight years ago? No. But is it the same in nature? Yes."

Architect Michael Arad, Handel Architects

United States and Mexico, and served in the Israeli military. A Dartmouth graduate who got his master's at George Institute of Technology, Arad came to New York two years before the attacks.

Arad was thinking about a Sept. 11 memorial before the competition

was announced. He built a Plexiglas model of his cavernous holes in the Hudson and brought it up to his apartment rooftop to photograph it against the skyline.

"This idea of the surface of the river being torn open and the water flowing into this hole. ... I kept sketching it and thinking, could it be realized?" he recalled. "Could you actually create that effect? Could you cut a hole in the river?"

The answer, seemingly, was no. But the idea morphed into Arad's twin voids in the towers' footprints. Not everyone loved the design. Arad keeps a digital New York Post front page — "IT STINKS!" — in his computer.

He appears to take criticism in stride.

"When I entered the competition it was a very private act," he said. "It was something that I did by myself, sketching in my study, imagining the kind of memorial that I might want to visit someday. But when the design was selected all of a sudden it went from a constituency of one to a constituency of thousands."

Arad said working on the memorial has been "exhausting and exhaustive" but also "a huge privilege."

Construction of the memorial began in 2006, and it will be the first component of the rebuilt trade center site to be completed. New office towers, meanwhile, are rising rapidly to the memorial's north and east.

According to the National September 11 Memorial & Museum, the combined cost of the memorial and museum is about \$700 million with an annual operations budget between \$50 million and \$60 million.

A memorial to the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing that opened in 2000 cost \$29.1 million.

The Sept. 11 board has raised about \$400 million from private donations and is seeking federal funds so that the memorial and the museum can be free of charge — although it also said it's considering a voluntary fee of up

Arad said every detail of the

memorial has been carefully vetted, from the Virginia-quarried granite that lines the tower footprints to the hand-brushed patina that protects the bronze.

Placement of the nearly 3,000 victims' names was always contentious.

An alphabetical list "would not have been the right move," Arad said. "You had married families who shared the same last name and married families who didn't share the same last name. And if you did an alphabetical listing it would privilege some over others."

Mayor Michael Bloomberg's proposal to list the names randomly pleased few. Victims' family members wanted to list the dead by their employers. Relatives of the firefighters and police officers who died trying to save others pushed for their rank and ladder company to be listed.

The solution was to group people's names near the names of their friends, family members and co-workers, and first responders were identified. Over 1,200 requests were made, and granted to list the names.

Families who died on the airplanes will be listed together, as will office colleagues who shared lunch every day.

Donald James McIntyre, a Port Authority police officer who died as he tried to make his way to the 84th floor of the south tower, will be listed next to his cousin John Anthony Sherry, who worked there.

Eddie Lutnick, who heads a relief fund at Cantor Fitzgerald, the financial services firm that lost 658 people including her brother on Sept. 11, said age and affiliation "could so easily be added."

"You would be able to know that a 2½-year-old died on the plane," Lutnick said. "You would learn a story from the memorial and not from a telephone or a kiosk."

Arad said every choice had consequences. If a victim didn't work for a company at the trade center, they would have been listed as unaffiliated, which is why no company name will appear anywhere.

"Again," he says, "everything you did had issues of equity."



The Associated Press

Lockheed Martin unveils its F-35 Joint Strike Fighter in 2006 in Fort Worth, Texas.

Golden defense decade at an end

Contractors have capitalized on big defense budgets

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are winding down, Osama bin Laden is dead, and the federal government is deeply in debt. This spells the end of what was a golden decade for the defense industry.

In the decade since the Sept. 11 attacks, the annual defense budget has more than doubled to \$700 billion and annual defense industry profits have nearly quadrupled, approaching \$25 billion last year.

Now defense spending is poised to retreat, and so are industry profits. "We're about to go into the downhill side of the roller coaster here," said David Berreau, a defense industry analyst at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Congress agreed last month to cut military spending by \$350 billion over the next 10 years. The defense budget will automatically be cut by another \$500 billion over that period if lawmakers fail to reach a deficit-cutting deal by November.

Defense industry stocks have already begun to suffer; they are lagging the S&P 500 in recent months. During the last defense spending downturn, which lasted from 1985 to 1997, defense stocks underperformed the broader market by 33 percent, according to an analysis by RBC Capital Markets.

The Sept. 11 attacks forced the world's biggest and best-funded military to quickly retool itself. It needed to develop technologies, weapons and strategies to find and fight an elusive network of terrorists that seemed more sophisticated and dangerous than ever imagined.

The U.S. spent \$1.3 trillion in the ten years following the attacks chasing al-Qaida and fighting two wars. That was on top of baseline military spending in excess of \$4 trillion.

"After 9/11 the floodgates opened," says Eric Hugel, a defense industry analyst at Stephens Inc.

The defense budget grew from \$316 billion in 2001 to \$708 billion in 2011. Federal spending on homeland security, which includes everything from airport security to border control, also rose dramatically. Last year dozens of federal agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security, spent \$70 billion on such programs, according to the Office of Management and Budget. That's up from \$37 billion in 2003, the first year after DHS was formed.

American Muslims' faith tested by 9/11

BY GILLIAN FLACCUS

The Associated Press

FULLERTON, Calif. — In many ways, Yousuf Salama is a typical teenager: He lives for football, worries about acne and would rather dash off to see "Captain America" with friends than spend one more minute with his mother.

He's aware, however, that his actions in particular can have greater meaning.

Yousuf is a Muslim, one of only two in an all-boys Catholic prep school in Southern California. He has been asked if he's a terrorist and routinely shrugs off jokes

about bombs and jihad.

"Sometimes I feel like I take it upon myself to be a better example," he said on a recent evening after returning for a weeklong football camp.

Yousuf is among thousands of children who navigate every day the subtle and complex challenges that come with growing up Muslim in a deeply traumatized post-Sept. 11 America. Some were still in diapers and others in grade school when hijackers crashed planes into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon a decade ago, but their childhoods have been deeply touched by the pain and

anger of a nation struggling to come to terms with a day that, for them, represents the worst perversion of their faith.

For some, like Yousuf in California and others across the country, the bullying, the hard stares and endless defense of their identity has nurtured a deeper faith and a maturity and resilience that surprises even their parents.

"I tell them that when they're out in the world, that represent the best of our community, they are our faith ambassadors," said Kari Ansari, who was pregnant with her youngest child on Sept. 11 and lives outside Washington, D.C.

with her family. "They will have learned to have compassion for people who maybe don't even deserve that kind of compassion — dealing with bigots and dealing with prejudice — and that's a great life lesson."

For Ansari's oldest daughter, Aneesa, that lesson colors her earliest memories.

She started attending a private Muslim kindergarten in Denver just days before Sept. 11 and it shut down for two weeks after angry protesters gathered outside. It eventually reopened, but an armed security guard stayed on campus for almost a year.

Today, the 15-year-old is deeply invested in her religious identity and exudes a quiet pride at being Muslim. She began wearing a headscarf in public without prompting in the fifth grade and has never removed it despite being cursed at while waiting in line at Ikea, stared at and pressured at school, she said.

Aneesa goes to the library during the lunch hour so she can observe the holy month of Ramadan (a month of no food or water from sunrise to sundown) and said she prefers to spend time with other Muslim teens to avoid the pressure to drink and do drugs.

Her mother worried that her

young daughter would be pitied or discriminated against for wearing the hijab. But for Aneesa, wearing the head covering was a rebuke to those who dwelled on her differences and minimized her faith. Even at 11, she said, she was adamant that it was her choice and her identity.

"I have enough strength, I guess, to not be afraid of who I am," Aneesa said. "It's this pressure to change, people kind of hint that you don't have to wear a scarf at school, they ask if your parents make you."

"Combatting that makes you a stronger person," she said.