



Joel A. Miele Sr., P.E., Commissioner
Charles G. Sturcken, Esq., Chief of Staff/Special Counsel

News Digest

Date: Sept. 14 & 17, 2001

Includes: 9.10 - Present



ATTACK ON AMERICA

TEAM RUDY RISES TO TASK

Mayor Giuliani

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ANTHONY CARBONETTI, chief of staff, Mayor Giuliani. The mayor's right-hand man, with him every working minute to make sure operations are running smoothly.

THOMAS VON ESSEN, **Fire Commissioner**. Oversees rescue efforts at ground zero; fighting fires at the scene.

Commissioner. Runs tests on the air around the crash site for asbestos and combats any other health risks.

ROBERT HARDING, **deputy mayor**. Deals with the economics of the tragedy.

STEVE FISHNER, **criminal justice coordinator**. Liaison to federal prosecutors.

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F WORLD TRADE CENTER



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Mayor Giuliani's Round Table

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ANTHONY CARBONETTI, chief of staff, Mayor Giuliani. The mayor's right-hand man, with him every working minute to make sure operations are running smoothly.

ANTHONY COLES, deputy mayor. Orchestrates the post-tragedy response at public school and city universities.

THOMAS VON ESSEN, Fire Commissioner. Oversees rescue efforts at ground zero; fighting fires at the scene.

LARRY LEVY, mayor's deputy counsel. Handles disaster-related philanthropic efforts.

DR. NEAL COHEN, city Health Commissioner. Runs tests on the air around the crash site for asbestos and combats any other health risks.

ROBERT HARDING, deputy mayor. Deals with the economics of the tragedy.

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Britain defends policy on cattle

■ Practice of killing
infected animals
has curbed foot-
and-mouth
outbreak, officials
insist

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON — Britain's culling policy has curbed the foot-and-mouth outbreak and only two disease "hot spots" remain, government officials said yesterday.

Chief veterinarian Jim Scudamore said there were still cases near Penrith and Hexham in the north of England.

But culling all animals on affected farms and surrounding property had broken the path of contagion everywhere else, he told a news conference.

To date, 2,015 cases have been confirmed since the first infection was detected on Feb. 20. More than 3.8 million animals — mostly cattle, sheep and pigs — have been killed to prevent the spread of the disease.

Some critics have claimed that vaccination would have brought a swifter end to the outbreak than the mass slaughter of animals.

But David King, the government's chief scientist, said authorities don't believe vaccination could have brought the epidemic under control.

Culling by contrast, he said, had stopped the epidemic.

"It was throughout the country and we have now limited it to just two hot spots," King said.

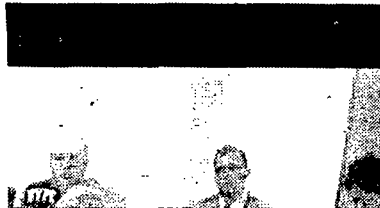
Foot-and-mouth infects cloven-hoofed animals. While not fatal, the disease causes wasting that can devastate a country's livestock industry.

Cases in humans are extremely rare, and eating infected meat is not considered dangerous.

SIA advance
9.14.01

New York Post, Friday, September 14, 2001

nypost.com



NOT PICTURED:

- **BERNARD KERIK, police commissioner.** Working with the FBI and other federal law enforcement agencies; tracking ongoing threats and leads about suspects.
- **RUDY WASHINGTON, deputy mayor.** A former construction-business owner, he is in charge of the rubble removal and assessing potentially troubled buildings.
- **JOSEPH LHOTA, deputy mayor of operations.** General oversight role of the entire city operation.
- **JOHN DYSON, Giuliani adviser.** Calculating economic impact.
- **DENNISON YOUNG, counsel to the mayor.** Legal issues and trusted adviser on all matters to Giuliani.
- **SUNNY MINDEL and MATTHEW HIGGINS.** Giuliani's press staff.
- **KEVIN FARRELL, sanitation commissioner.**
- **JOEL MIELE, environmental protection commissioner.**
- **IRIS WEISHALL, transportation commissioner.**
- **ADAM BARSKY, budget director.**

Don Brizzac

NY Post 9.14.01

Aides work round the clock to keep city running

By DAVID SEIFMAN
and MAGGIE HABERMAN

While Mayor Giuliani has been the public face of the city in the wake of the terror crisis, he's been bolstered by a crack team of low-profile advisers who've been working with him around the clock.

Sleep-deprived and shaken by the scope of the horror, Giuliani and his crisis squad have been working 18 hours a day to keep the rescue efforts — and the rest of New York — on track.

It's a task made more daunting by the fact that entire offices of some city agencies were wiped out in the World Trade Center disaster.

All of the mayor's team members have quickly adapted to the makeshift nerve center at a secret location far from their base near City Hall.

"What amazes me is that the enormity of the task does not affect the ability of people to get the job done," said one administration official, who said the meetings are marked by "intensity" and "determination."

The group goes home for a few hours each night, but sleep hasn't come easily, they say.

And many add that they haven't read any of the newspapers; they simply haven't had time.

Early each morning, they conduct a planning meeting with "an extraordinary sense of urgency," spokeswoman Sunny Mindel said.

The sessions consist of roughly 50 agency heads and advisers, the governor and federal officials, with the mayor leading the sit-downs.

For each issue that has to be addressed — such as transit,

safety, fires and traffic — there are usually five agencies involved, and the needs shift by the hour.

Only twice have the gatherings included "outsiders" — a congressional delegation and several city business leaders.

Constantly at Giuliani's side are Police Commissioner Bernard Kerik, Fire Commissioner Thomas Von Essen and Office of Emergency Management head Richard Sheirer.

The stress and the horror oc-

casional crack through the armor they've worn for three days. Some weep in private, while others wear the pain vividly on their faces.

Some of them were nearly killed themselves.

Kerik, whose agency is one of the most critical to Giuliani's operation, lost up to 40 officers.

The veteran cop, who is working with federal agencies on the country's biggest crime scene, was standing with Von Essen and others in front of 7 World

Trade Center just before the second plane hit during Tuesday's terror.

Looking up, they saw what they thought was confetti falling. It was actually metal shards, 4 feet long.

Von Essen, who has lost most of his department's hierarchy and as many as 350 firefighters in the collapse, might have died himself if he hadn't had to leave the scene to catch up with Giuliani.

Others featured at the table range from top economic advisers — Deputy Mayors Anthony Coles and Robert Harding, and economic adviser John Dyson — to Transportation Commissioner Iris Weinshall, wife of Sen. Charles Schumer.

There's also the task of running the rest of the city, which falls largely on Deputy Mayor Joseph Lhota. Also part of the small inner circle is Giuliani's chief of staff, Anthony Carbonetti, who helps keep everything going.

Lhota's wife, Tamra, and Giuliani adviser Larry Levy are coordinating charitable donations related to the tragedy.

Rudy shines under pressure

Wins praise for handling of crisis

By MICHAEL R. BLOOD
DAILY NEWS CITY HALL BUREAU CHIEF

In three indelible days of horror and hope, Mayor Giuliani survived his own scrape with death.

Consoled grieving families.

Marshaled selfless rescue workers of the nation's largest city.

Worked tirelessly, almost around the clock.

He walked through hospitals and triage sites.

Toured the wasteland of rubble at the World Trade Center, where firefighters and cops sift the ruins for survivors.

And assured a shocked city again and again that its skyline, like the sun, would rise again.

In these, the worst of days for New York, Giuliani has alternately displayed the steady management hand, compassion and confident brio that many see as the best of him.

"I feel a level of empathy and connection with the mayor I never felt before," said City Councilwoman Christine Quinn, a Manhattan Democrat who has been one of Giuliani's most scathing critics.

"For a mayor often perceived as a bully, he's seemed so much the human being — struggling with his own losses, but most importantly staying strong for his city," she said. "I do think this will forever . . . change the way I see this mayor."

President Bush gave Giuliani and Gov. Pataki a pat on the back yesterday, saying in a telephone conference call, "I thank

you for your leadership on the ground."

"There's no question many people who disliked him personally but admired his work will have been converted," said former Mayor Ed Koch.

Giuliani, facing the worst terrorist attack in the nation's history, has steered the rescue efforts from a massive oval table on the seventh floor of an East Side building, which has become the city's temporary nerve center.

Sitting opposite Pataki and surrounded by city, state and federal officials, the mayor has guided strategy sessions beginning at 8 a.m. that involve everything from providing water for parched rescue workers to purchasing thousands of body bags to finding cash to pay the bills.

He has met with the city's real estate powers. Yesterday, he invited former Mayors David Dinkins and Koch — his sometimes adversaries — and dozens of religious leaders to his office and planned a memorial service for a week from Sunday.

On TV, he has worn compassion on his sleeve, his voice often caked with emotion for lost life, particularly firefighters and police officers. He also has shown a steely resolve: "We're going to rebuild," he prom-

ised Wednesday.

Yesterday, he spent two hours at the Manhattan armory where victims' relatives, many clutching photos of missing loved ones, queued up for information on hospitalized victims and bodies that had been recovered.

Bystanders spontaneously applauded him.

Somber-voiced, he said he recognized the frustration they feel because he, too, lost friends. "I'm not patient about the people I am trying to find out about, and I can understand why they would be upset," he said.

It's not uncommon for a city or a nation to rally around its elected leaders in trying times. Former President George Bush's popularity soared during the Gulf War, for example.

But this city has never witnessed anything like the destruction of the World Trade Center towers.

Giuliani is keenly aware he needs to present a portrait of stability, aides say. They even arranged the backdrop and podium at the city's command center to make it evoke City Hall's Blue Room, the mayor's usual spot for briefing the media.

He wants "to restore a sense of normalcy," one aide said.

Giuliani has earned credit in the past for his skillful management during crises — a blackout, snowstorms, the crash of TWA Flight 800. That's in contrast to what some see as a sometimes nasty edge to his personality, a hastiness to dismiss any criticism of his administration and being tone-deaf on many minority concerns.

The disaster occurred after what had been a bumpy stretch for the mayor, who dropped out of the Senate race last year after being diagnosed with prostate cancer and acknowledging a relationship with a woman outside his marriage. He is seeking a divorce from his wife.

Republican consultant Nelson Warfield said Giuliani's actions during the disaster will go a long way to repairing damage his image suffered during his nasty divorce saga.

"I think the mayor has demonstrated qualities that will make him be considered for higher office down the line," Warfield said.

Jerry Hauer, a former city crisis manager who is now a security adviser for the federal government, said the response has been remarkable since New York's elaborate Emergency Command Center was lost when 7 World Trade Center collapsed.

Moreover, a backup command center at 1 Police Plaza was rendered useless when phones failed, leading city officials to the East Side site — a location officials have asked not be identified, for security reasons.

"He's just got this renewable source of energy during a major incident that few people I know have," Hauer said.

Giuliani girlfriend Judith Nathan, who has appeared at the mayor's side during the crisis, said he was holding up despite the pressure.

"He's fantastic," she said, carrying a canvas bag in which she had laced paper dust masks. "He's terrific."

Mayor of the Moment

Whatever he has been before or will be in the future, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani became the leader New York City needed in its worst moment. With little rhetoric and less poetry, he consoled a stunned populace trying to make sense through the smoke and beyond the jagged skyline. With phrases aimed at people rather than the history books, Mr. Giuliani rallied a city to "go back to normal," to start going to restaurants, to try to work or go to school as a way to show its unbroken spirit.

While demanding that citizens reach into the depths of their natural fortitude, he also warned them not to behave badly, hitting a more familiar note when he threatened to levy on anyone caught gouging his fellow New Yorkers a fine of \$500 per overpriced item. He pleaded for understanding for the city's Arab community, noting that hatred against others is "what we're dealing with right now." And over all, he talked about how New York would emerge better and stronger, how his city would never bow to mere terrorism.

A few scenes stand out. When the disaster hit, the mayor, who always identifies with the police and firefighters, acted like one of them and headed straight for the explosion. When the first of the World Trade Center towers collapsed, he was at a temporary command bunker less than two blocks away. He and his aides had to scramble out of the building and through the storm of dust and debris to safety. Early television interviews showed Mr. Giu-

liani, like many other surviving New Yorkers, with the silt graying his hair and dusting his shoulders. Even a day later, as he roamed through Manhattan, his soot-covered shoes offered a reminder that he had been running the city at street level.

A man who has been known to dislike sharing the microphone suddenly was standing shoulder to shoulder with regular adversaries like Gov. George Pataki, Senators Charles Schumer and Hillary Clinton, Representative Charles Rangel. Even Mr. Giuliani's old enemies offered praise. Former Mayor Ed Koch, who has written an entire book describing Mr. Giuliani as a "Nasty Man," noted pointedly that the mayor had done an excellent job and that "some flawed people, in extraordinary times, lose their defects." Mr. Pataki, too, has been a calm and consoling figure for New York. Watching his tall figure move through the crowds next to Mr. Giuliani, people could see state and city working as a team on behalf of a profound, shared concern.

In the days ahead, the city will have different needs as New Yorkers suffer through the various stages of individual and communal grief. We will mourn and need comforting, pastoral relief. We will be angry and need a calming voice that leads to an unnatural patience and restraint. Through these aftershocks, we hope Mr. Giuliani can continue to guide us as expertly as he has since Tuesday morning. Until then, he deserves our gratitude for being there to start the city's revival.

NYTimes
9.14.01

Giuliani Takes Charge, and City Sees Him as the Essential Man

By JENNIFER STEINHAUER

While the world has yet to learn precisely who is responsible for the terror that engulfed New York City, there is little doubt about who is containing the aftermath.

From the moments after the first plane rammed into the World Trade Center on Tuesday morning, Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani has taken an orderly control of how the city would respond, even when trapped in a building near the fiery towers as the first collapsed to the ground, engulfing him in smoke and debris.

Acting at once as chief operating officer of the city — personally monitoring, for instance, how many pounds of debris have been removed by the hour to securing low-interest loans to rebuild the city — to city psychologist, trying to assure a grief-stricken and terrified population that they are safe and that he knows they are hurting, the mayor has almost unilaterally managed to create the sense that the city and by its proxy, the nation, are scratching their way back to normalcy.

The horrific situation illuminates how the mayor, who is known to explode over seemingly small slights, maintains an almost unparalleled sense of calm and control in the most stressful of times, literally embracing his political enemies in the process. Mr.

Giuliani shared a private hug with Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton after a joint briefing on Wednesday with the city's Congressional delegation and City Hall officials. And yesterday, he met with former Mayors David N. Dinkins and Edward I. Koch and religious leaders to plan a prayer service for the city. All were invited at the

Long hours seeing to every detail of the crisis.

mayor's behest.

But while Mr. Giuliani has shared the podium and the credit with his counterparts in the state and federal governments, he has personally overseen almost every aspect of the attempt to reconstruct the city's infrastructure, economy and psyche as well as comforting families who are waiting to recover their loved ones.

"The mayor is able to do this because he is always looking forward," said Deputy Mayor Joseph J. Lhota. "The ability to do that has always gotten us through hard times. It may be one of the few aspects of this administration that

is overlooked."

On Tuesday morning, the mayor was at a private breakfast meeting in Midtown when he received a call from Mr. Lhota, who had been sitting at his desk in City Hall writing his secretary a note when he heard the explosion. Running into the parking lot, Mr. Lhota grabbed the mayor's spokeswoman, Sunny Mindel, and they both hopped in his car to meet Mr. Giuliani at the World Trade Center. By the time they all got there, the second plane was approaching the south tower, and cell phones had gone dead. The mayor ran with his aides up West Street, looking for land lines. They told top Fire Department officials at a command post that they would talk to them later.

They found their way into 75 Barclay Street, an office building just north of the Twin Towers, in search of telephones. Mr. Giuliani's chief of staff, Anthony Carbonetti, got on the phone with the White House. They heard rumbling, and the front of the building where they had taken refuge came down. The room filled with smoke and debris. No one knew, including the mayor, what had happened. A security guard led the mayor and several of his aides through the basement of the building, through an intricate web of tunnels to 100 Church Street, where they

emerged shaken but unscathed.

The mayor then held a hastily put together and sparsely attended news conference for the few journalists who had found their way to the same corner at West Broadway and Church. "The mayor was adamant to have communication," Ms. Mindel said. "He was adamant to let it be known that we were not going to cede the city." The mayor, his aides and the few reporters made their way up West Broadway, deliberating as they moved which way to go next.

They heard another rumble. A huge plume of smoke chased the group up the street as the mayor and others literally ran for their lives. The north tower had come down. The group took refuge in the Tribeca Grand Hotel. The mayor looked around, nixed it as a possible command post and from there the group went its way to a fire station of Houston Street and Avenue of the Americas. They waited 15 minutes until someone came to unlock the door.

Since the moment they found another location in Midtown, the mayor started commencing meetings with all of his key deputies and commissioners to get updates and hear requests for resources. The drill is always the same: everyone sits around a large table, and the mayor goes to each person for their update. How much con-

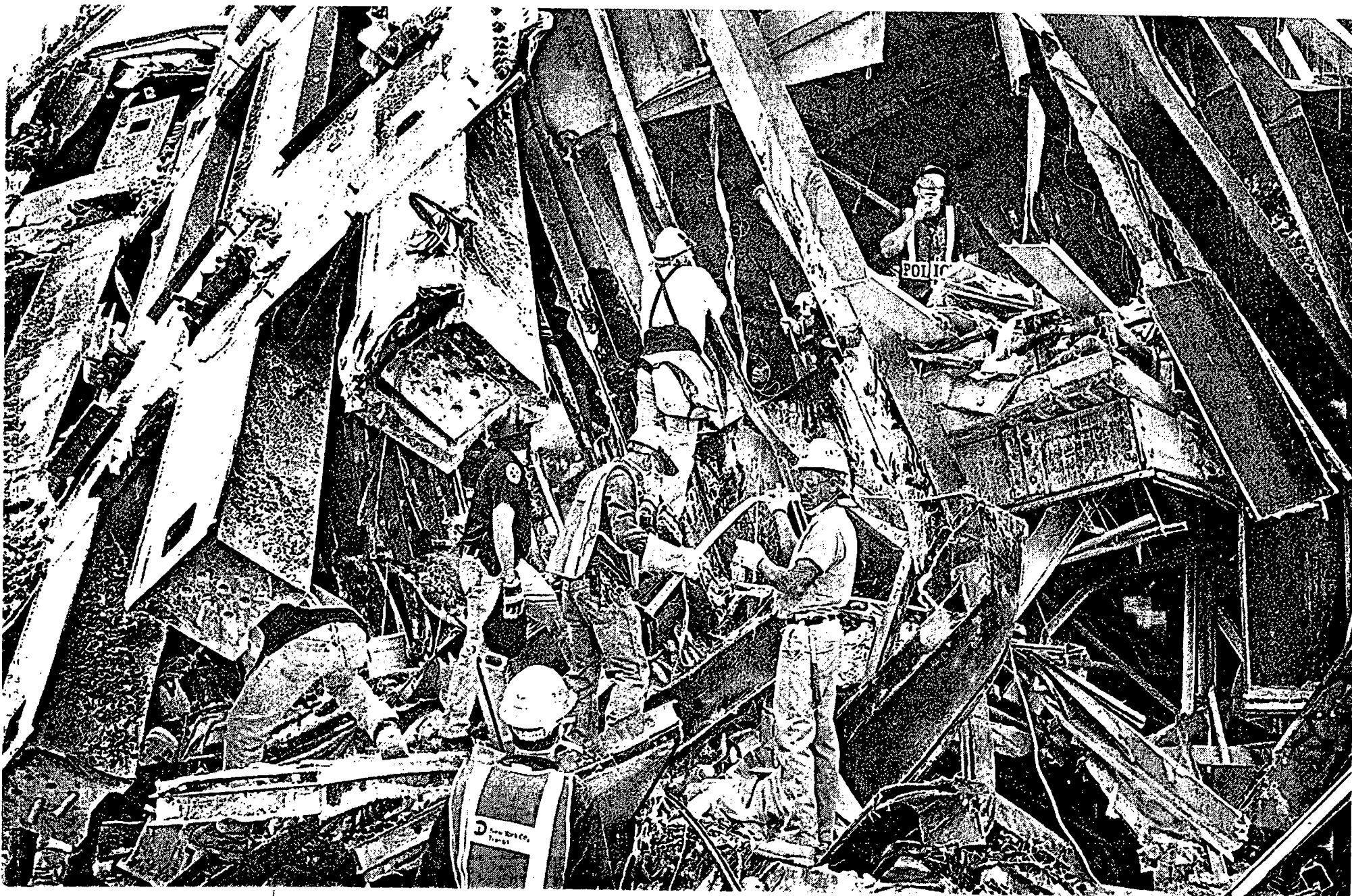
crete has been removed? Which hospital needs water? Which agency has it and which one has the truck to drive it there? How does one secure 18-gauge needles and who will store them centrally? Gov. George E. Pataki is an active participant in these conversations, officials said, but clearly yields to the mayor.

In between constant phone calls with government and private sector officials, the mayor often visits hospitals and the site of the incident, and is often greeted with applause. He comforts women who have lost their husbands and children. In between, he grabs a slice of pizza, a half a sandwich, a diversion from his usually careful menu that he follows because of his treatments for prostate cancer.

"There is no doubt that Giuliani is the man you want in charge of this situation," said Sgt. Michael Hanrahan, who stood duty Wednesday along Canal Street. He is not always a fan. "Everyone knows we want a raise," he said, "but in this situation, it is like he is the only one who seems to take command."

Yesterday, among heaps of rubble, concrete, twisted metal and strewn papers, a single thing stood upright outside 75 Barclay Street. It was the podium that had been set up on Tuesday, for the mayor to address his city.

NYTimes
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Wreckage and Remains

Alan Chin for The New York Times

Rescue workers scaled a mountain of rubble, part of the remains of the south tower of the World Trade Center, in the third day of the round-the-clock search for victims and survivors. The effort now involves everything from hand shovels and acetylene torches to hundreds of demolition machines. The work has fallen into a rough routine, but it is slow and painstaking.

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EPA chief says water, air are safe

By **SUSAN FERRARO**
DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITER

The city's air and water are safe, Environmental Protection Agency chief Christie Whitman said yesterday, although the immediate area around the devastated World Trade Center complex holds some potential danger.

Two dozen tests for asbestos, lead and volatile organic compounds were done within 10 blocks of the disaster site, as well as in Brooklyn and at Liberty State Park in New Jersey. Only one early test near the catastrophe indicated higher levels.

"The President has said, 'Spare no expense, do everything you need to do to make sure the people of this city and down in Washington are safe as far as the environment is concerned,'" Whitman said.

The dangerous toxins have dissipated to low, nonthreatening levels, she said, but probably will rise again briefly as workers move more debris. But the air is not hazardous except for people with respiratory conditions.

Shifting winds brought the stench of the terrorist attack into the homes of many and, with it, fears about the air and fine, gray grit suddenly underfoot.

Dust particulates — tiny matter that irritates the throat and lungs in people with respiratory illnesses such as asthma and emphysema — are spreading. Most at risk are workers at the scene who endure long exposure.

In a 20-mile radius from ground zero — from Riverdale in the Bronx to Roslyn on Long Island and Roselle Park in New Jersey — the harsh odor made people check their stoves, don face masks, slam windows shut.

"I stepped outside for a few minutes, and my eyes and throat are burning," said Dr. Alan Fein, top lung doctor at Long Island Jewish Medical Center in Nassau County.

"It smelled like hell," said Gary Restifo, 51, a dance teacher who lives on W. 106th St. in Manhattan. "It's a smell we're not used to — strange, acrid, bitter. I was nervous because of the possible chemicals that might be in it."

Melting synthetic materials can produce carbon monoxide and other toxins, said Dr. Paul Brandt-Rauf, an environmental expert at the Columbia School of Public Health.

Still, "the concentration decreases dramatically with distance," said Mount Sinai Medical Center environmental health expert Dr. Jacqueline Molina.

DAILY NEWS

Friday, September 14, 2001

Daily News
9.14.01

Newsday
9/16/01

1 EARTHQUAKE AT TACKS

NYC 9/11 Public Portal Document

Asbestos Targeted In Cleanup Effort

EPA's Whitman: 'No reason for concern'

By Hugo Kugiya

STAFF WRITER

Hundreds of asbestos cleanup workers representing more than a dozen local unions and several contractors continued the massive and delicate task of removing the contaminant yesterday from buildings damaged by the collapse of the World Trade Center.

In the meantime, Christine Todd Whitman, head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, said yesterday that "there is no reason for concern," saying that the latest measurements of debris and air at ground zero and in areas tested in the financial district show the amount of asbestos is at or below background levels, which she defined as 1 percent or less of the total sample.

While there is no doubt the debris from the collapse contains asbestos and that some was released into the atmosphere, Whitman said the situation is better than she had hoped. She said the EPA has regularly sampled dust, air and the persistent plume of smoke and particles rising from the wreckage. The highest recorded reading was 4.5 percent, Whitman said.

After taking readings from as far away as Brooklyn and New Jersey, the EPA is concentrating on a 10-block area surrounding ground zero, with help from 24-hour air monitors. Whitman said she is concerned about any reading above 1 percent. Generally, asbestos-related disease arises only from prolonged exposure, although there is no level of exposure that is known with certainty to be safe.

Nonetheless, some building owners themselves have hired companies to clean up the dust and debris blown into their buildings, treating the material as asbestos.

LVI Services Inc., based in Manhattan, the largest abatement and environmental cleanup company in the country, according to its president Burton T. Fried, has been hired by Verizon to clean its headquarters next to the World Trade Center site. He said he expects his company to clean other nearby buildings also con-

taminated with asbestos but declined to name which ones. While levels are generally low in the area and in buildings, strict removal procedures are being followed, Fried said.

"We have responded in other cases of disaster and can work in trying situations," Fried said yesterday. "We're addressing this situation with care. We have trained labor who have all the permits and know all the proper techniques for doing this kind of work. . . . There is no substitute for manpower in this kind of work."

Fried said LVI was hired to clean up asbestos-contaminated buildings damaged by Hurricane Hugo, and during both the Bay Area and Los Angeles earthquakes.

In most cases, the buildings are first sealed. Compressors then create negative air pressure so no dust escapes. Workers primarily use vacuum cleaners with special filters and disposable cloths to wipe the area clean of asbestos. Fried said his company hires an independent laboratory to test the work area for asbestos before and after the cleanup. In addition, the building owners as well as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration conduct their own tests to verify results. Workers are supposed to wear sealed suits and respirators and get decontaminated before exiting the work area.

The abatement workers' progress, like that of the rescue workers, has been occasionally hampered by the threat of collapsing buildings and shifting debris, said David Roscow, spokesman for Laborers' International Union of North America, the umbrella organization of the local unions.

"For some, it's a situation they've never been in," Roscow said from Las Vegas, where the union is holding a convention.

Whitman said the EPA has also been monitoring the harbor water and drinking water for lead and industrial contaminants, but no pollutants have been detected.

In the future, she said, samples will probably also be taken from the tunnels, such as the Holland and Battery, through which debris has been transported.



Angelo Campos uses an industrial vacuum cleaner to clear dust and ash from Pearl Street in lower Manhattan. EPA head Christine Todd Whitman has said tests show low levels of asbestos in the area.

AP Photo

ASBESTOS IN DUST FROM THE COLLAPSE

By MARK STAMEY
and CLEMENTE LISI

Tons of dust from the mangled World Trade Center towers contain cancer-causing asbestos — and federal officials want to use Superfund money to help clean it up.

Tests on debris from the wreckage show elevated levels of asbestos, federal Environmental Protection Agency spokesman Chris Paulitz said yesterday.

EPA chief Christie Todd Whitman called asbestos one of the major environmental hazards stemming from the tragedy.

"My main concern is that we continue to monitor dust in the air," Whitman said. "Right now, there's no immediate health threat to people outside the ground-zero area."

Samples taken by The Post at the disaster scene and analyzed by an independent, certified laboratory were found to contain 1.5 percent chrysotile asbestos. One percent or less is considered to be within the normal range.

Experts said the dust spewed by the collapsing skyscrapers rained down on parts of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens.

Some of the deadly fibers — which are one-one-hundredth the diameter of a human hair — stayed airborne, and can remain so for months.

"It is dangerous," said Howard Bader, of H.A. Bader Consultants, an asbestos-removal firm.

While Whitman said only one sample in two dozen showed levels higher than 1 percent, Bader insisted, "Having less than 1 percent doesn't mean it's safe."

The higher-than-normal EPA sample, taken from a car near the attack site, registered 4.5 percent.

Some EPA workers spent yesterday hosing down areas heavily coated with chalky film left over from the disaster.

One of the more common diseases caused by exposure to asbestos is mesothelioma.

"Mesothelioma attacks the stomach and lung linings," Bader said. "High exposure is not required."

Bader said the airborne fibers are the most dangerous.

"Asbestos can travel miles in the wind," he said. "They are finding debris in Coney Island and Breezy Point."

NY Post
9.14.01

THE CHEMICALS

Monitors Say Health Risk From Smoke Is Very Small

By ANDREW C. REVKIN

The persistent pall of smoke wafting from the remains of the World Trade Center poses a very small, and steadily diminishing, risk to the public, environmental officials and doctors said yesterday.

There could be a slight health threat, they said, to city residents with weakened immune systems, heart disease or asthma, and to rescue workers who did not wear protective gear or who smoke. Smoking greatly amplifies the effects of some kinds of pollution, scientists said.

But over all, the danger was no greater than that on a smoggy day, some officials said.

Some government scientists, speaking only on the condition of anonymity, said they were concerned that city health officials had not done more to encourage those people who were caked in the dust as the disaster unfolded to avoid spreading it around once they were safe at home.

But tests of air and the dust coating parts of Lower Manhattan appeared to support the official view expressed by city, state and federal health and environmental officials: that health problems from pollution would not be one of the legacies of the attacks. Tests of air samples taken downwind of the smoldering rubble on Tuesday and Wednesday — mainly in Brooklyn — disclosed no harmful levels of asbestos, lead or toxic organic compounds, officials of the federal Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday.

Some samples of the dust that cloaked the disaster scene, victims and rescuers on Tuesday showed slightly elevated levels of lead and asbestos, the agency said. But by Wednesday, levels of the substances had dropped below the threshold of any concern, said Bonnie Bellow, a spokeswoman for the Environmental Protection Agency. Tests on samples taken yesterday would not be completed until today, she said.

Continued monitoring of fine soot particles and other kinds of air contaminants by state environmental officials also showed "nothing out of the ordinary," a state official said.

"We're not seeing any violations," the official said, "not seeing anything out of the ordinary, with the exception of small episodic spikes based on wind shifts or activity at ground zero."

The best approach for people near the attack site, experts said, would be to limit their exposure to smoke and dust as much as possible, by using filtering masks and washing coated clothing in separate loads from other laundry.

"There's a lot of debris and various kinds of dust," Ms. Bellow said. "The best advice for workers is to wear the proper protection."

Federal and city health officials said they had a stockpile of 10,000 paper-filter masks, 5,000 more sophisticated masks able to filter the tiniest particles, and 2,000 sets of goggles on hand for rescuers to wear.

Dust, but no harmful levels of asbestos or lead, officials say.

At St. Mary's Hospital in Crown Heights, Brooklyn, which treated many victims of the attack who fled across the Brooklyn Bridge, there was no sign of a spike in respiratory illness, said Ernst J. Baptiste, the hospital's executive director.

The situation was similar at Bellevue Hospital Center, which treated dozens of injuries. Hospital officials said only a small number of people walked in complaining of breathing troubles.

The first volcano-like clouds of dust and smoke from the fires and building collapses undoubtedly contained potentially harmful particles and gases, which have since dissipated, said Dr. Mark D. Siegel, the director of the medical intensive care unit at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

The most visible ingredient, though — the large particles of dust and ash — was probably the least dangerous, he said.

The lungs, throat and nasal passages are designed to eject large particles, like the heavy ash that coated Lower Manhattan and fell on many fleeing people, he said. But gases and the finest particles can penetrate deep in the lungs and remain behind even after extensive fits of coughing.

Generally, the biggest risk posed by those substances would be to people who have a heightened sensitivity to chemicals, Dr. Siegel said. He said that one of the lowest risks would be from inhaling asbestos fibers, if any were released when the towers fell.

"Even in a worst-case scenario," he said, "most people with asbestos-related lung disease usually had long-term occupational exposure."

NY Times
9.14.01

Air safe to breathe, DEP says

Air quality in the city remains safe despite the smoke still rising from the World Trade Center rubble, officials insisted yesterday, even as asbestos removal teams combed lower Manhattan streets.

"We have found no levels of asbestos or any pollutants that raise concern," said Geoffrey Ryan, a spokesman for the city Department of Environmental Protection.

Ryan said DEP employees continue to take daily air samples around the city, while the state Department of Environmental Conservation collects data from 25 fixed monitoring stations.

All have shown pollutants to be within safe levels, he said; still, asbestos has been measured in the air and found in the debris-choked streets.

"There's plenty of asbestos dust

around here, and it won't been gone by Monday," said Gabriel Piatek, 45, of Tradewinds Corp., a construction company that was doing asbestos removal work on downtown buildings yesterday.

Reached in Beijing, China, Dr. John Rosen, head of the Division of Environmental Sciences at Montefiore Medical Center in the Bronx, said he had grave reservations about what little testing has been done at the site so far.

"For the EPA to say there is no concern does not convince me," said Rosen, who noted that adequate testing takes more time than has passed since the attack.

"To do (air quality monitoring) properly," he added, "you have to get in a helicopter."

Susan Ferraro and Clem Richardson

Daily News
9.17.01

Site dust called harmful

By FRANK LOMBARDI

DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITER

A prominent expert on asbestos warned yesterday that prolonged exposure to the rubble and dust of the collapsed World Trade Center towers could pose a "real" health hazard.

Dr. Philip Landrigan of Mount Sinai Medical Center said he was concerned about the workers clearing away the debris and rubble of what used to be the city's tallest landmark.

He said prolonged exposure over weeks and months, without masks equipped with respirators, would increase the risk of lung cancer and a deadly form of cancer of the lung linings called malignant mesothelioma.

"You won't see any immediate problems," he said. "It will take 25 to 30 years to develop."

Mayor Giuliani and Dr. Neal Cohen, the city's health commissioner, said yesterday the air quality is being moni-

tored, but no cause for concern has been detected.

"The air is safe as far as we can tell, with respect to chemical and biological agents," Giuliani said.

Cohen added that city, state and federal environmental agencies are "looking at air asbestos" and that "at this point, we don't have any level of concern."

Landrigan, chairman of Mount Sinai's department of community and preventive medicine, said asbestos was used in the early 1970s in building some of the lower floors of the World Trade Center. It was mixed with water and cement into a slurry that was sprayed onto steel beams for fireproofing, he said. Controversy over asbestos stopped it from being used on higher floors, he said.

Another environmental expert, who asked not to be identified, agreed with Landrigan and said a substantial amount of asbestos was probably released by the collapse of the towers.

Daily News
9/13/01

Dust masks are a must, say docs

By BRAD HUNTER

The clouds of deadly dust enveloping lower Manhattan shouldn't be faced without a mask, a leading respiratory expert said.

Dr. Dorsett Smith said many rescue workers involved in the effort to find survivors are putting themselves in great risk by not wearing masks or other respiratory equipment.

"I was appalled to see people at

the disaster scene working without masks," the University of Washington professor told The Post.

He said any time dust is visible in the air it's wise to wear a mask.

Smith said the best mask for the average person is the N95 — which removes 95 percent of the particles in the air and is manufactured by a number of companies.

The mask is available at most hardware stores.

He said rescue workers at ground zero should use a HEPA — high efficiency particle air filter — which is 99 percent effective.

"But any mask is better than no mask and a scarf is better than nothing at all," Smith said.

The Red Cross expects to have masks available shortly.

A spokeswoman said they will be distributed first to rescue

workers, but there should be plenty of masks left over for other New Yorkers.

They will be available free from Red Cross emergency response vehicles and at Red Cross service centers in lower Manhattan.

Hardware stores yesterday were doing a bustling business in masks and other equipment needed by rescue workers, who have been suffering from respiratory problems and eye injuries.

NY Post
9.14.01

Council OKs 2.5B city loan

By **FRANK LOMBARDI**
DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITER

At Mayor Giuliani's request, the City Council voted yesterday to authorize the city to borrow and spend billions of dollars to cope with the World Trade Center destruction.

The emergency home rule message enacted by the Council enabled the state Legislature yesterday to lift the debt cap on the city's Transitional Finance Authority, which borrows money for the city by floating bonds.

The city and state actions specifically provide authority for the city borrow an additional \$2.5 billion to pay for any costs "in connection with the terrorist attack and subsequent relief efforts."

In addition, the authority will be able to do unlimited borrowing that is solely secured by and payable with state and federal aid.

The Council was informed by the mayor's office that all the bonds issued by the authority will be backed by "the full faith and credit of the United States government," as President Bush pledged yesterday.

In what may be a first for the City Council, the session wasn't held in its chamber in City Hall, which remained closed because of the calamity just a few blocks away. It was instead held in borrowed space at the New York Public Library on Fifth Ave. and 42nd St.

All but two of the 51 Council members — Howard Lasher (D-Brooklyn) and Alfonso Stabile (R-Queens) — attended.

After leading a prayer for the victims, Council Speaker Peter Vallone (D-Queens) remarked: "Hour by hour through this unimaginable horror, New York City has shown the world the heart of a lion. Before long, they will hear us roar again."

He praised Giuliani for his "outstanding leadership in this crisis," and drew a prolonged standing ovation from the legislators.

Public Advocate Mark Green, who presides at Council sessions in a nominal role, also thanked Giuliani for "regrouping our city's spirit at a time of extraordinary stress."

Green and Vallone are among the four Democrats vying to succeed Giuliani. Tuesday's primary was postponed after two of four jets hijacked by terrorists demolished the Trade Center.

After the session, Vallone criticized the state Legislature's decision to reschedule the primary for Sept. 25. He contended that at that point, many New Yorkers will still be mourning victims of the disaster.

"The longer they can put this thing off, the better," he said.

Friday, September 14, 2001 • DAILY NEWS

Giving, getting aid

IF YOU NEED HELP:

■ SEARCH INFORMATION:

People searching for missing loved ones can call the city Bureau of Labs at (212) 447-2998. Also, several companies and agencies with offices in the World Trade Center have set up phone lines to handle inquiries and urge employees who are safe to call: AON, (866) 256-4154; Cantor Fitzgerald, (866) 326-3188; city EMTs and paramedics, (718) 609-9217/9218/9219; Empire Blue Cross/Blue Shield, (866) 761-8265; Fire Department, (718) 999-2541; Keefe Bruyette & Woods, (800) 726-0006; Kemper Insurance, (800) 622-9966; Marsh & McLennan, (212) 345-6000; Maxcor Financial, (212) 317-1000; Morgan Stanley, (888) 883-4391; Pitney Bowes, (800) 932-3631; Police Department, (718) 677-8238, and Thomson Financial, (800) 545-3540. For information on Port Authority employees, call (973) 565-5505/5506/5507. Port Authority employees should call (973) 565-5501 or 5502/5503/5504.

In addition, grief counseling is

available at the Lexington Ave. Armory.

In Mott Haven, the Bronx, F.R.I.E.N.D.S., Inc., a community service group, is offering referrals for counseling and support groups; call (718) 401-6603.

The governor's office has organized an office that will help businesses affected by the disaster begin operating again. Call (800) 456-8369, or go to the lobby of 633 Third Ave.

IF YOU WANT TO HELP:

■ **BLOOD DONATIONS:** The New York Blood Center has collected 10,000 pints since the disaster, more than it's able to use at this time. The center urges potential donors to make an appointment for later this month, when the need will still exist. Call (800) 933-2566.

■ **CONTRIBUTIONS:** The United Way has set up a fund to aid victims and families. Contributions can be sent to the September 11th Fund, care of United Way, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016, by calling (212) 251-4035 or (800) 710-8002, or by visiting its Web site at www.uwnyc.org. The American Red Cross has no need

for volunteers at this time but is requesting contributions. Make checks payable to American Red Cross Disaster Relief and send them to: American Red Cross, P.O. Box 3756, Church St. Station, New York, N.Y. 10008.

If you would like to donate goods, disaster relief representatives at the Jacob Javits Convention Center have put out a call for these items, which can be brought to 11th Ave. and 34th St.: water, ice, peanut butter, work boots, work gloves, dust and surgical masks, blankets, towels, safety goggles, large tents, tarps, plastic sheets, rope, personal hygiene products, new underwear, socks, long-sleeved shirts and dog boots.

The triage center at Pier 59 in the Chelsea Piers complex (17th St. and the West Side Highway) is asking for donations of medical supplies: masks with respirators, oxygen tanks, Benzoine spray, Neosporin, anti-bacterial soap, Atrovet nebulizers, otoscopes, antibiotics and Albutinol/MDI inhalers. The center also needs hard hats, tissues, markers, flashlights, water, ice, Gatorade and rain gear.

Marianne Goldstein

Daily News
Sept. 14. 01

Rudy keeps his vow to give away bride

By **MIKE CLAFFEY** and **MICHAEL SEGELL**
DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITERS

When Diane Gorumba met Mayor Giuliani at the funeral of her brother Michael, a firefighter who died while battling a blaze last month, she told him she also had recently lost her father and grandfather.

Scheduled to be married, she wondered aloud who would give her away at her wedding.

Yesterday, on a brilliant afternoon in Brooklyn that defied the week's dark events, the mayor lifted the young bride's veil, kissed her cheek and presented her to her new husband, 31-year-old Police Officer Michael Ferrito.

Fulfilling a promise he made to her mother at the funeral, Giuliani acted as "an adopted uncle," helping the family, the small community and the larger firefighting brotherhood set aside its grief, if only for an afternoon.

"It meant more to me than I could ever say," said the new bride, 23, outside St. James Lutheran Church in Gerritsen Beach, not far from Sheepshead Bay, a neighborhood filled with firefighters, police officers and other city workers.

On Aug. 28, Michael Gorumba, 27, a rookie firefighter, collapsed and died while fighting a three-alarm blaze in a Staten Island auto-body shop. The medical examiner determined that Gorumba, who had a heart murmur as a child, died of a heart attack.

His funeral was attended by scores of firefighters, many of whom are still missing in the World Trade Center disaster.

The collapse of the twin towers has so consumed Giuliani that the Gorumba family did not expect to see him yesterday.

Yet the mayor's office called on Saturday to confirm that he planned to give

away the bride, whose father and grandfather died a year ago.

"With all he was doing to deal with the disaster, we didn't think he could do it," said Gail Gorumba, the bride's mother. "He told us he wanted us all to go on with our lives."

Giuliani, wearing a black tuxedo with a white boutonniere in the lapel, was in no hurry to leave after the service. For 20 minutes he stood on the steps of the church in the receiving lines, shaking hands with participants while a crowd of 300 cheered him.

"It felt wonderful to be part of this," the mayor said. "This is what life is all about. You have to go on and take advantage of the good things in life. I've thought quite a lot about that this week. And this is one of the good things: a wedding."

About a dozen uniformed firefighters, all wearing red, white and blue ribbons on their lapels, attended the service. At

least 15 firefighters from the area are missing. Despite the shadows of grief that hovered around the edges of the scene, the mood was festive and patriotic, almost like a neighborhood carnival.

"It was great that Rudy followed through on this," said Tara Hommel, 32, the wife of a retired police officer whose daughter, Francesca, 4, sat on her shoulders holding a homemade American flag. "I'm just proud to be an American and I'm proud the mayor carried through on his promise."

The bride, petite with dark brown hair, beamed as the mayor walked her down the aisle and the 200 invited guests clapped loudly.

"He was being the adopted uncle," said the Rev. ElizaBeth Nebrasky, who officiated at the wedding. "The family had been through three tragedies in the past year and yet it came together for life. Mike and Diane are our future."

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ANDREW SAVULICH DAILY NEWS

RUDY'S BLESSING As "adopted uncle," Mayor Giuliani, throws confetti, the happy couple, Diane Gorumba and Michael Ferrito, emerge from St. James Lutheran Church in Gerritsen Beach, Brooklyn, yesterday. The mayor agreed to give away Gorumba when he attended funeral of her firefighter brother, Michael.

Photo 2 of 2

Rebuilding twin towers is on table

By **ERIC HERMAN**
DAILY NEWS BUSINESS WRITER

While rescue and cleanup efforts continue, a growing chorus is calling for the twin towers to be rebuilt.

City Council Speaker Peter Vallone added his endorsement yesterday, proposing a mayoral commission to examine redevelopment options.

"It's kind of important to set up a legal entity — a commission for the redevelopment and reconstruction of the World Trade Center — so that we have a focus on what has to be done," Vallone said.

Vallone, a candidate for mayor, said the group would act like a local development corporation, doling out economic incentives and speeding up building permits and zoning approval for new construction. The mayor would head the commission and appoint members, he said. The

city's charter would be amended, if necessary.

"We have the lawyers working on the details," Vallone said.

The proposal came after one of the World Trade Center's original designers and the developer who controlled the complex both called for it to be rebuilt.

Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) said on "Face the Nation" yesterday that "we must build something grand" at the World Trade Center site. And Mayor Giuliani and Gov. Pataki have said that the towers' reconstruction should be considered.

As to whether the twin towers themselves should be rebuilt, Vallone said, "Personally, I'd like to see that happen. But that you'd leave up to the commission."

Late last week, engineer Henry Guthard, the partner of WTC architect

Minoru Yamasaki, said, "The building must be rebuilt. Both towers have to be brought back."

"These are not just office buildings. These are icons of America," Guthard said.

And developer Larry Silverstein, who acquired the twin towers from the Port Authority in July, told The Wall Street Journal, "It would be the tragedy of tragedies not to rebuild this part of New York."

Other public officials took a more cautious approach toward rebuilding. Port Authority Vice Chairman Charles Gargano cautioned that while, "on the emotional level, we'd like to say we're going to rebuild," it was still too early to make that decision.

"It's very, very difficult to know at this time what the ground conditions are," said Gargano, a former construction executive.

Daily News
9.17.01

JOHN TIERNEY / The Big City

Restore the Skyline, but Do It the New York Way

THE skyline will be made whole again," Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani said, and it was one of the finer moments this week. The skyline is our psychic equivalent of the cathedrals and temples and mosques that other cities rushed to rebuild after other attacks. Civic symbols are crucial at times like this. But just how do we go about making the skyline whole?

The mayor said he wasn't sure yet exactly what would be built on the site of the World Trade Center. The most obvious choice would be to rebuild the original towers, as some are already demanding. An Italian cabinet minister has suggested that European countries help pay for it as a gesture of solidarity, and that the twin towers could be renamed for Europe and the United States.

That's a generous offer, but there are a couple of questions to consider. One is the practical matter of finding tenants. How many people would want to go to work every morning in the world's most famous target of terrorism?

No matter how much progress is made against terrorism, the image of that plane and those collapsing towers will remain.

Even if tenants are willing to put aside those fears, are the twin towers the right symbol for New York? Before Tuesday they were tourists' favorite postcard image of the city and terrorists' favorite image of capitalism; now that image has acquired a terrible grandeur and is more famous than ever around the world. It does not, though, necessarily represent the way New Yorkers see their city.

When the towers opened in the 1970's, the buildings were denounced by citizens and architectural critics as bland, ugly and out of place among the elegantly ornate ziggurats on the

Instead of a replica, build something that fits the spirit of our times.

downtown skyline. The twin towers never inspired the same kind of affection as the Chrysler Building, which would probably win the vote for the city's most charming skyscraper. Nor, for many New Yorkers, did the towers ever replace the Empire State Building as the quintessential symbol of the city.

While foreigners may now see the towers as a symbol of triumphant capitalism, the trade center started out here as a symbol of government ineptitude, political patronage and corporate welfare. It was built by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to revive New York's shipping industry, but the port continued to decline and the buildings originally had a hard time attracting tenants. Eventually the buildings filled up, and the trade center's popular image improved, thanks to King Kong and the daredevils who scaled one tower and walked a tightrope between the two. Some contrarians even began to suggest that the World Trade Center was not ugly.

"It does have beauty, but it's subtle," said Angus Kress Gillespie, a professor of American studies at Rutgers University and the author of "Twin Towers" (Rutgers University Press, 1999), a history of the center. "You can say two plain towers side by side are static and banal, but you can say there's a minimalist sculpturalism.

It's a style, admittedly, that never caught on, but it was a style of its times, just as the landmark Art Deco skyscrapers were a product of their era."

EVEN if you failed to see the towers' beauty, you could argue that such historic landmarks deserve to be preserved. But you could also argue that there's something more important to be preserved: the city's traditional spirit, as manifest on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 34th Street.

That corner was once the home of Mrs. Astor and the landmark ballroom where the city's 400 danced. The Astor mansion was razed in the 1890's to make room for what became another landmark, the opulent Waldorf-Astoria hotel, which became the city's new social mecca. Then, in 1929, that landmark was torn down to make room for the Empire State Building.

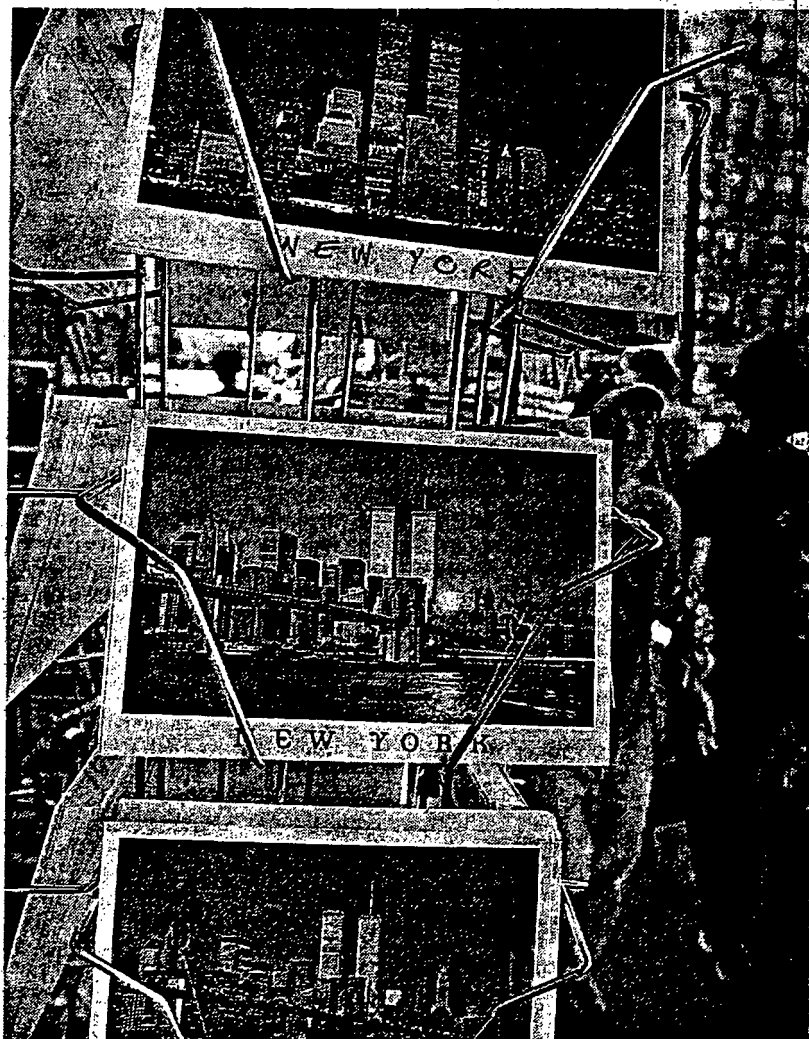
Newer, bigger, better: that was spirit when the city's symbol was built on 34th Street, and that was the spirit when the twin towers rose even higher. That was how the skyline was built, and maybe that's the way to rebuild it.

The new trade center might, in keeping with the tastes of our age, be less stark than the old twin towers, more like buildings nearby and the rest of the skyline. Instead of huge towers around a huge, barren plaza, it might have a more human scale at ground level, more of a classic New York streetscape with some smaller buildings spaced more closely together.

But whatever is designed, it would be lovely to see at least one graceful new tower, preferably two, rising even higher than 110 stories — an unfamiliar sight with a familiar feel. To make the skyline whole again, make a whole new skyline.

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Restone



Nicole Bengiveno/The New York Times

The twin towers have long been tourists' favorite postcard image of the city. These cards were for sale on Bleecker Street yesterday.

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Yes, New York Will Prosper Again, but It Needs More Than

THE mayor says New York City will be better than ever. And some day it surely will be, because New York never stays down for the count — never. But before the city and the region recover from last week's terrorist assault, they are destined to go through a tough time.

Terrorism not only seeds pain and chaos, it spreads fear, paralyzes ordinary life and business. Though New York's leaders, intent on building confidence, don't want to talk about it in detail yet, the city's economy is shaky after a period of prosperity so long that young people never knew tough times, cannot imagine a city that is fearful, that is not forever shining like the lights of Times Square.

"My daughter is a little metaphor," Senator Charles E. Schumer said yesterday. "She's been going to this beautiful school, Stuyvesant. Everything's been great." But the high school, not far from the site of the suicide attacks, is now part of the rescue effort, and its students have to commute to Brooklyn Technical High School. "She's not sure where her records are, she's not

sure of where anything is right now," Mr. Schumer said.

Neither is New York City. Although it is planning the remarkable reopening of the stock market today, it cannot confidently predict its income and does not know how much adrenaline it will get from the \$20 billion in federal money for New York that Mr. Schumer and Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton got from President Bush (and another \$20 billion for security nationwide).

Officials are fighting to keep businesses from fleeing the city or to lure them back. And that, too, will cost money. The city cannot possibly raise taxes, or predict the psychological impact of the attacks. "The city is not perceived as safe," said one elected official who would not speak for attribution because he feared sounding "like a doomsayer."

Public officials and economists are quietly saying that no matter how spectacularly Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani rallies New York — and the mayor has earned the respect of even his harshest critics — the city is in for a period as bad as the shaky

Repairing New York will be costly in more ways than one.

years after the stock market's downturn in 1987, when offices went begging for tenants and there were more taxis than passengers.

The country is supportive, but moral support will not make people want to rebuild or set up shop in New York or help a small business without the resources of a multinational company to find new offices. Nor will it make up for lost revenues, costly needs or understandable fears — especially since Mr. Giuliani, his staff and most of the rest of city government leave in three months because of term limits.

The timing even fueled a buzz about having the State Legislature find a way to extend

Mr. Giuliani's term, but since that would give terrorists the power to upset a democratic election, the idea has seemed to fade. That leaves two mayors — this one and the next — to help New Yorkers come back from unspeakable heartache, and to rebuild more than the physical city.

THE numbers are daunting.

There were at least 50,000 jobs in the World Trade Center complex alone, and as many as 50,000 additional jobs in surrounding buildings. Workers in related businesses are affected, too, for now — accountants and lawyers who worked for the financial companies in the trade center complex, restaurant workers, taxi drivers.

Revenues from personal income taxes, real estate and other business taxes will inevitably drop. So will the economic benefits of jobs lost throughout the region as the airlines industry cuts back — and income lost from fewer tourists.

Alair A. Townsend, a former city budget director, is concerned. "I think there will

Moral Support

be an enormous economic jolt," said Ms. Townsend, now publisher of Crain's New York Business.

"The mayor, I suspect, will have to look for cuts everywhere," she said, but on reflection predicted that the cuts would be concentrated because the city cannot possibly touch police, fire and sanitation services now. Some city officials predict a budget deficit growing to as much as \$5 billion over the next few months.

There are optimistic developments, too. Carl Weisbrod, president of the Alliance for Downtown New York, pointed out yesterday that a few businesses forced to relocate had found space and are buying new equipment and furniture. "And if there is a ray of sunshine, the city is not the enemy of the rest of the country any more," he said.

That might help, that and the long view. Enzo Panebianco, a hansom cabby since the late 1970's, is not worried. "There are good times and there are bad in New York," he said yesterday in Central Park. "It will be O.K. People want to forget."

NYT
9/17/01

Business Will Resume on Drastically Redrawn Map

By RANDY KENNEDY

The tens of thousands of New Yorkers who will return to work in the financial district today will pick their way through a radically redrawn map of Lower Manhattan. And a tour of these recently reopened streets yesterday provided a preview of the jarring scenes that will greet workers flooding back into a part of the city that has literally been carved out of the mayhem surrounding it.

According to the new map of Lower Manhattan, one that will probably be used for months to come, the western boundary of the island is now not the water, but a ragged line that runs along the middle of the island. Yesterday, it was along William Street, slicing off a triangle-shaped third of the tip of Manhattan for a return to life. The boundary — marked by metal barricades, yellow police tape or in many places only a lone national guardsman with a rifle — may move as far west as Broadway by today.

Yesterday within those boundaries, hundreds of people struggled to prepare for what will try to pass as a normal business day. At Delmonico's, the venerable restaurant where F. Scott Fitzgerald dined, a waiter arranged linen napkins and polished wine glasses on immaculate tables for today's meals. But then he wiped a thick layer of strange, yellowish dust from the windowsills.

Along State Street, bikers biked as they do on brilliant late-summer days. But they wore goggles and breathing masks, and they looked into a closed-off Battery Park, where hundreds of soldiers massed, as if for war. Near Wall Street, a group of Russian tourists snapped pictures of one another, as tourists do. But they posed near a red Mercury Topaz made brown under a coat of ash, upon which someone had scrawled, "Help us all."

"Some people are going to stay away from here for a long, long



Robert Bukaty/Associated Press

A police officer cleared people off Wall Street yesterday as the financial district prepared for the New York Stock Exchange's opening today.

time," said Tom Quirke, who poured drinks at the White Horse Tavern on Bridge Street. "But there are also going to be people who come back here tomorrow and go to work like nothing's happened. And that's going to be so strange."

Strange, though, seemed like too weak a word to convey what it felt like in the financial district, whose geography slowly and painstakingly began to be reclaimed for business Saturday and yesterday.

The tasks ranged from the Herculean — like repairing water, electricity and phone lines and then covering over newly shredded streets with huge metal plates — to the mundane but necessary — like a delivery of fresh bagels to a deli on Hanover Street from a bakery in Williamsburg, Brooklyn.

A deliveryman trembled slightly yesterday morning and drew on a cigarette as he described what will probably be the order of the day for any deliveries into the area for

months to come. "The police and the National Guard, they stopped me and made me open up the boxes," he said. "They seen it was just bagels, and they let me through. I'm glad they did it, though."

Inside the Regent hotel on Wall Street, workers were wiping ash off the leaves of plants in the lobby and shaking off bright yellow table umbrellas on the balconies. The hotel's general manager, Christopher Knable, said that even though the hotel would not reopen until Friday, he wanted it to "put on a good face for Monday's bell." And to that end, the staff will be back in uniform and all the fixtures polished by today, to create the illusion that visitors have left behind Tuesday's events.

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani said that at City Hall, which has been all but deserted since Tuesday, the cleanup had been finished. And today, he and his deputies will move back into the city's seat of government and hold their regular 8 a.m.

staff meeting. "I miss those staff meetings," the mayor said. "I miss that almost as much as I miss the Yankees."

But while City Hall may run normally today, the Wall Street that most workers will return to is not the one they left. Sanitation Department water trucks, street scrubbers and truck-sized vacuum cleaners have accomplished a remarkable cleanup of inches of ash, paper and broken glass on most streets. But one needs only to tilt one's head to see boarded-up skyscraper windows and a layer of soot that, for blocks and blocks, coats every building from the awnings to the top floors.

Electricity has been restored to some buildings. But outside many others sat rumbling diesel generators that, along with platoons of dump trucks and jackhammers, made the whole area sound like the runway of an airport.

John S. Dyson, a former deputy mayor who is helping to get Wall Street up and running, said that more telephone service had been restored than officials had thought possible. But no one will know how it will hold up until thousands of phones begin to ring this morning. "People should not be calling up and having a long chat with grandma," he said.

Besides rescue workers and police officers, those who return to Wall Street will also jostle for space with another group of people who have begun to fill the streets near the financial district: tourists.

"I've talked to people who've driven down here from Boston, up from Georgia, just to see this," said Mr. Quirke, the bartender at the White Horse Tavern. On the streets outside, whole families could often be seen, carrying video cameras and wearing fanny packs, assembled at the barricades to get the best view of the smoking wreckage in the distance.

"It's hard to believe," Mr. Quirke said. "Like it's some sort of amusement park."

New York Times Sept. 11

City biz should rebound after short-term dip

By BETH J. HARPAZ

Realtors and economists predict that the World Trade Center attack will result in a short-term blow to the local economy, but say that, over time, the city will likely come out OK.

"In the short term, obviously, there's a large amount of devastation and loss of life. It's a huge blow for New York," said Columbia University economics Professor David Weinstein.

But Weinstein, who has studied what happens when cities suffer catastrophes such as bombings during wartime, said that historically, "the long-run impact is actually quite modest. ... In the short run, there will be a run-up in commercial real-estate prices in the scramble to find office space, and some

businesses are going to have to move out. But with federal help and city help, there's going to be a rebuilding."

Mark Thompson, managing director of Plymouth Partners, a commercial Realtor, says many companies will relocate into space recently made vacant by the dot-com bust. And in the long term, he predicts, there will be new construction to help create needed offices.

But he acknowledges that some of New York's most prestigious addresses might be less desirable from now on than an anonymous building in downtown Brooklyn or Queens. "There may be some issues some companies will have, [such] as being in landmark buildings they see as potential

targets," he said. "But I don't see people fleeing New York."

Marcia Van Wagner, chief economist for the Citizen's Budget Commission, a fiscal watchdog group, agrees that there will likely be a short-term turndown, accelerated by the national economic slump already in progress when Tuesday's attack on the Twin Towers occurred.

"A year from now, if your cop or condo is worth less, it will probably be worth about the same that it would have been without this," she said.

"It's not part of a structural erosion of what makes the city competitive. That's not to say this doesn't present a fiscal challenge. There are a lot of very big taxpayers involved in this, and if a number of them

leave the city, that's not good for the city's fiscal base."

The attack destroyed office space for hundreds of firms and thousands of jobs, not just in the Twin Towers but also in surrounding buildings that are now off-limits due to structural damage. Small businesses that provided ancillary services to some of the firms directly hit — everything from delis to copy shops — will experience reduced revenues from fewer customers.

On the other hand, billions of dollars in federal aid are in the pipeline. Insurance payments will help damaged companies reconstitute. New jobs will be created in construction.

Largely due to the airline slowdown, tourists have largely

disappeared from normally bustling places like Times Square. Cabs are suddenly available in neighborhoods where they used to be impossible to find. And discount tickets are available to Broadway shows that had been hard to see.

Van Wagner says that an immediate tourist slowdown was to be expected, explaining, "When things like this happen, people get superstitious about the place where the tragedy occurred."

Barbara Corcoran, who is probably the best-known high-end Realtor in Manhattan, predicts that prices will soften in the short term, but largely because of a wait-and-see attitude that she expects will rule the real-estate market for the next few months.

AP

NY Post
9.17.01

Getting Around Town

Information as of midnight yesterday.

NUT
9/17/01

- Subway lines in service
- - - Subway lines not in service
- Subway stations open
- ⊗ Subway stations closed
- == Buses in service
- PATH trains in service
- ⊗ PATH trains not in service
- PATH stations open

Subways and Stations

- 1/9 No service between Chambers Street and South Ferry indefinitely.
- 2/3 Chambers Street and Park Place will be bypassed.
- A/C Chambers Street will be bypassed.
- E The World Trade Center station is closed.
- N Service replaced by M in Brooklyn and W in Manhattan and Queens.
- R Service replaced by J in Brooklyn and Q in Queens.
- 4/5 Wall Street temporarily bypassed until further notice.

Information: MTA (718) 243-7777; www.mta.nyc.ny.us

Buses

LOCAL BUS SERVICE

South of Canal Street service is limited to the M15 and the M103.

EXPRESS BUS SERVICE FROM OUTER BOROUGH

South of Canal Street buses will drop off and pick up passengers along Water Street. There will be no X3, X25, X90, X92 buses.

Bridges and Tunnels

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

No cars, open to pedestrian traffic

BROOKLYN-BATTERY TUNNEL, HOLLAND TUNNEL

Open only to emergency vehicles and buses.

Information: www.metrocommute.com

Commuter Trains

LONG ISLAND RAIL ROAD, METRO-NORTH RAILROAD, NEW JERSEY TRANSIT Regular service.

PATH TRAIN

Will run to 33rd Street.

Ferries

STATEN ISLAND

Regular service.

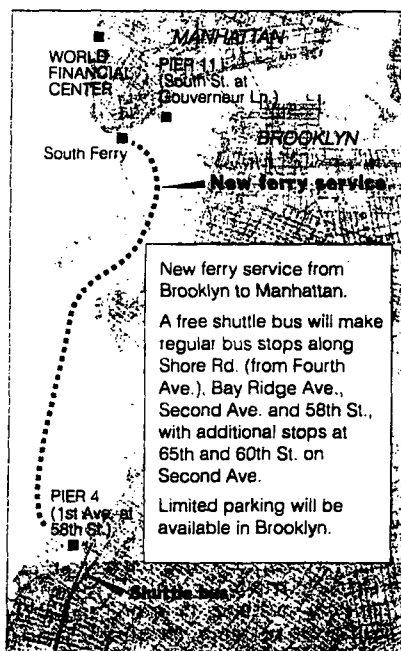
OTHER

Private ferries running normally.

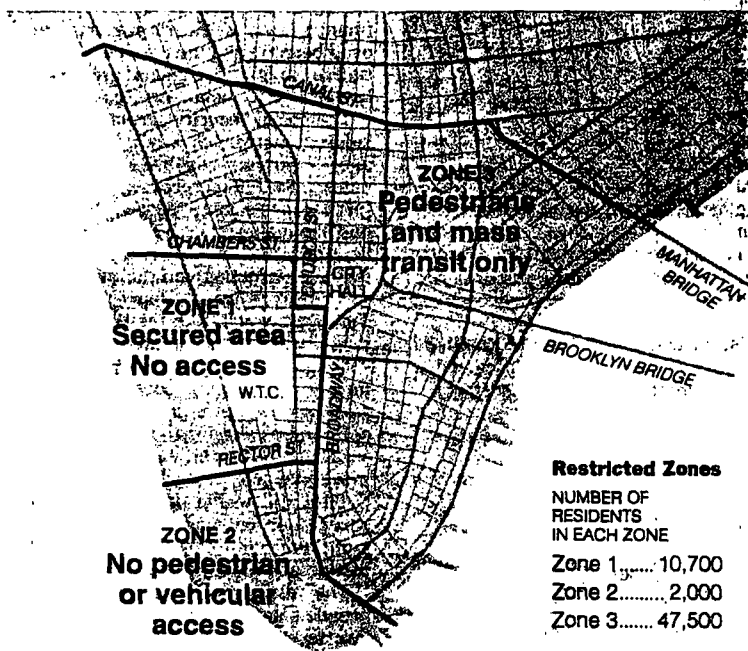
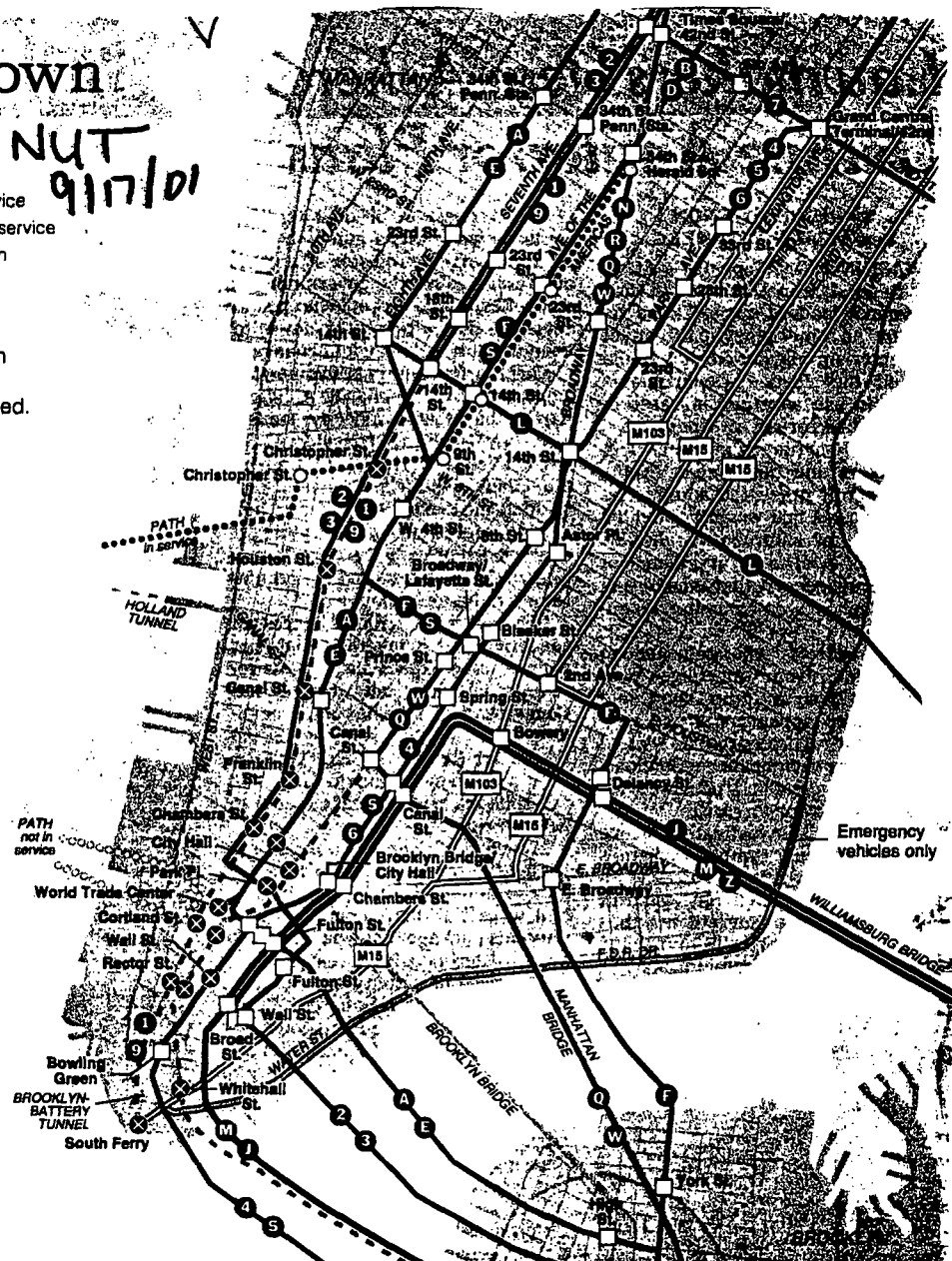
NY Waterway ferries to downtown have been rerouted to Pier 11.

Information:

MTA (718) 815-BOAT



Sources: New York City Dept. of Transportation, Metropolitan Transportation Authority, 2000 Census



A Firefighter's Story

By Dennis Smith

The south tower of the World Trade Center has just collapsed. I am helping my friends at Ladder Company 16, and the firefighters have commandeered a crowded 67th Street crosstown bus. We go without stopping from Lexington Avenue to the staging center on Amsterdam. We don't talk much. Not one of the passengers complains.

At Amsterdam we board another bus. The quiet is broken by a lieutenant: "We'll see things today we shouldn't have to see, but listen up, we'll do it together. We'll be together, and we'll all come back together." He opens a box of dust masks and gives two to each of us.

We walk down West Street and report to the chief in command. He stands ankle-deep in mud. His prede-

Dennis Smith is a former firefighter and author of "A Song for Mary."

cessor chief earlier in the day is already missing, along with the command center itself, which is somewhere beneath mountains of cracked concrete and bent steel caused by the second collapse, of the north tower.

Now several hundred firefighters are milling about. There is not much

Work, mourning
and silence in the
city's ruins.

for us to do except pull hose from one place to another as a pumper and ladder truck are repositioned. It is quiet: no sirens, no helicopters. Just the sound of two hoses watering a hotel on West Street — the six stories that remain. The low crackle of department radios fades into air. The danger now is the burning 47-story

building before us. The command chief has taken the firefighters out.

I leave the hoses and trucks and walk through the World Financial Center. There has been a complete evacuation; I move through the hallways alone. It seems the building has been abandoned for decades, as there are inches of dust on the floors. The large and beautiful atrium with its palm trees is in ruins.

Outside, because of the pervasive gray dusting, I cannot read the street signs as I make my way back. There is a lone fire company down a narrow street wetting down a smoldering pile. The mountains of debris in every direction are 50 and 60 feet high, and it is only now that I realize the silence I notice is the silence of thousands of people buried around me.

On the West Street side the chiefs begin to push us back toward the Hudson. Entire companies are unaccounted for. The department's elite rescue squads are not heard from. Just last week I talked with a group of Rescue 1 firefighters about the difficult requirements for joining these

companies. I remember thinking then that these were truly unusual men, smart and thoughtful.

I know the captain of Rescue 1, Terry Hatten. He is universally loved and respected on the job. I think about Terry, and about Brian Hickey, the captain of Rescue 4, who just last month survived the blast of the Astoria fire that killed three firefighters, including two of his men. He was working today.

I am pulling a heavy six-inch hose through the muck when I see Mike Carter, the vice-president of the firefighters union, on the hose just before me. He's a good friend, and we barely say hello to each other. I see Kevin Gallagher, the union president, who is looking for his missing firefighter son. Someone calls to me. It is Jimmy Boyle, the retired president of the union. "I can't find Michael," he says. Michael Boyle was with Engine 33, and the whole company is missing. I can't say anything to Jimmy, but just throw my arms around him. The last thing I see is Kevin Gallagher kissing a firefighter — his son. □

NYTimes
9.14.01

AFTER THE ATTACK: Striving for Normalcy**THE OVERVIEW**

City to Create Commission To Oversee Reconstruction

By RICHARD PÉREZ-PEÑA

New York City will form a reconstruction commission with extraordinary powers to lead the recovery from the terrorist destruction of the World Trade Center, officials said yesterday, as the city prepared for today's return of business and government to Lower Manhattan.

Work crews continued to pull tons of mangled metal and crumbled concrete, along with human remains, from the smoking ruins of the trade center. But for the fourth straight day, no victims were found alive. The city's official tally of bodies reached 190, with 4,957 people missing and feared dead.

Trading on financial markets is expected to resume today, accompanied by thousands of people returning to Lower Manhattan offices for the first time in six days.

City officials pleaded with people not to drive into Manhattan. Despite the resumption of much of the mass transit service in the financial district, movement will still be hampered by a ban on cars south of Canal Street, and the temporary loss of use of some subway lines, bus routes, PATH trains, bridges and tunnels. The city today will introduce ferry service from Brooklyn to the Battery, a throwback to the commute of the 19th century.

Gov. George E. Pataki said yesterday that he had called a special session of the State Legislature to convene today to consider anti-terrorism measures and enhanced penalties for falsely reporting a bomb. The anti-terrorism package would amend the death penalty statute to include anyone convicted of an act of terrorism that caused a death.

The Long Island Rail Road police yesterday arrested a 40-year-old man, Vincent Maxey, accusing him of making a false bomb threat. Others who were arrested were suspected of stealing supplies donated for rescue workers, trespassing in restricted areas and selling flags under the pretense of raising money for victims' families.

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani repeatedly asked people to return, as much as possible, to their routines, calling that the best way to deprive the attackers of victory. "The life of the city goes on," he said.

The mayor said he took inspiration from "Five Days in London," a book about the Battle of Britain. "Civilizations have been attacked, democracies have been attacked and they've had the strength and the will and the courage to deal with it," he said.

While plans for the commission remain loose, city officials clearly intend for it to be a major vehicle for recovering from the losses inflicted on Tuesday, when hijackers plunged fuel-laden jetliners into the trade center's 110-story towers.

Mr. Giuliani will lead the commission at first, but it is unclear if he will continue after leaving office on Dec. 31. Peter F. Vallone, the City Council

speaker and a candidate for mayor, would not rule that out.

The Council will amend the City Charter to give the commission "extraordinary powers to redo and rebuild and to do whatever's necessary," Mr. Vallone said. He said the mayor and the Council would appoint the commission's members.

The commission will probably have the authority to speed demolition and building permits, and possibly to condemn property for redevelopment, city officials said. Officials conceded that state legislation would be required to give the commission any financial muscle — for instance, the ability to sell bonds or to spend some of the billions of dollars in expected relief money.

At ground zero yesterday, fire officials and engineers expressed concern that the deepest foundations of the trade center may have been badly damaged, particularly retaining walls that hold back the waters of the Hudson River. The walls are leaking, they said, creating the possibility of ground shifts that could undermine buildings and heavy machinery.

Federal officials voiced frustration yesterday as they watched hundreds of workers, amid choking clouds of dust, with filter masks and respirators hanging around their necks, rather than covering their faces. "We're starting to get reports of throat irritation and other problems," said Tina Kreisher, an Environmental Protection Agency spokeswoman.

Consolidated Edison, with 1,900 workers downtown, has laid more than 20 miles of temporary cable and installed emergency generators. But by last night, 7,927 customers were still without power, though some will be able to rely on their own backup generators. Verizon said it could not say how many customers were still without telephone service.

The city is braced for what could be a rocky return to business south of Canal Street and east of Broadway. The area west of Broadway remains closed to all but emergency workers.

Yesterday, police officers searched cars headed into Manhattan through the Lincoln Tunnel, causing an enormous backup. Officials of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey would not say whether that would continue today.

The city is opening a new center today for victims' families on Pier 94, on West 54th Street, to replace the much smaller armory at Lexington Avenue and 26th Street.

Government will return today to City Hall and other municipal offices downtown. Courts will also reopen, but jurors who were not contacted in the last few days and told to appear are asked to stay away.

Mr. Giuliani framed the return as a symbol of the city's resilience under assault. "We're going to go back to City Hall tomorrow and have the regular staff meeting at 8 o'clock in the morning," he said. "I miss those staff meetings."

NYT
9/11/01

Subway station buried in rubble

By **BOB PORT**
and **RUSS BUETTNER**
DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITERS

As several agencies strained to bring the city's powerful transportation web back to normal yesterday, the devastation to some tunnels at ground zero became clear.

The 1 and 9 subway line station at Cortlandt St. was believed to be buried under immeasurable rubble and millions of gallons of water.

"It's got all the debris from the two largest buildings in the world on top of it," said Al O'Leary, a Transit Authority spokesman.

The next stop, at Rector St., may be in no better shape.

"We really don't know the extent of the damage there but won't be surprised if we find the tunnels have collapsed," O'Leary said.

The entrance to the Cortlandt St. stop on the N and the R lines — across the street from the World Trade Center — was immersed in white soot and debris, but officials believe the tunnel itself is sound.

The PATH station under the World Trade Center was too deep to even assess damage. The Port Authority has no plans to reopen the station, PATH

trains from other Manhattan stations were running without charge yesterday to Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.

Many main arteries to the city opened again, including all commuter trains and most subways and buses, although there was no bus service below 14th St. in Manhattan and no subway service below Canal St.

The George Washington and Triborough bridges opened to traffic in both directions. The George Washington charged no toll. The Lincoln Tunnel is expected to open today.

All bridges below 14th St. remained closed to traffic, but open to pedestrians. The Holland Tunnel remained closed.

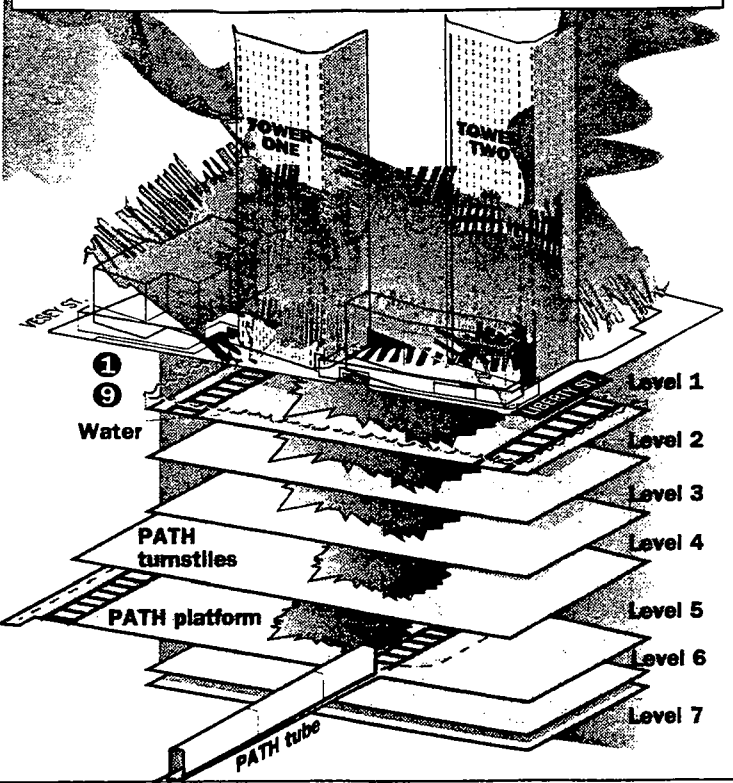
The halting of the Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 trains between Brooklyn and Manhattan caused massive service disruptions. With the loss of the Staten Island ferry, many commuters there had to travel to Manhattan through New Jersey.

Airports remained closed but the FAA said flights would resume in the coming days as airports meet new security rules. Newark International last night allowed 18 planes to land that had been diverted Tuesday.

The Port Authority Bus Terminal remained closed, surrounded by cops and yellow tape.

GROUND TO A HALT

Just below street level, tracks for the No. 1 and 9 trains are covered by water from firefighting efforts that continued yesterday. On a subway line just east, two N trains and two R trains were stuck underground, covered by dust and debris. The Port Authority has no idea the extent of damage to its PATH train tube far underground and no plans to reopen it anytime soon.



BUSH AND TOP AIDES PROCLAIM POLICY OF 'ENDING' STATES THAT BACK TERROR; PRESIDENT PLANS NEW YORK TRIP TODAY

✓ HALTING RECOVERY

New Scares and Transit Snags Hamper City's Return to Normal

By DAN BARRY

On the third day, New York tried to move toward some semblance of normality, but too often it seemed to fail. Frazzled police officers found themselves responding to dozens of false bomb threats, mass transit officials worked to keep a fractured system up and running, and people everywhere struggled to shake the paralysis of fear.

In a lunchtime span of 90 minutes, bomb scares in a half-dozen public and private buildings — Grand Central Terminal, Macy's and La Guardia Airport among them — sent thousands of panicked people fleeing into the streets. All three New York-area airports were shut down — again — in the late afternoon by federal authorities who arrested one person and detained a handful of others who

had, at minimum, presented false identification. [Page A3.]

And police checkpoints everywhere slowed traffic to a crawl. At one point, law enforcement officials engaged in a manhunt that briefly shut off access to the entire borough of Staten Island.

The sporadic service of mass transit and the partial closings of several subway lines caused particular frustration and fear. Throughout the day, officials limited subway service out of concern that the rumble of trains might upset the buildings and tunnels of Lower Manhattan made fragile by Tuesday's devastation.

All the while, telltale plumes of smoke rose from the south, marking where the terrorist attack had killed thousands of people and destroyed the World Trade Center, whose twin towers once symbolized international commerce. A five-square-mile stretch of the Manhattan island remained restricted, as soldiers and police officers stood sentry at blue barricades along 14th Street.

The workday had only begun when Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani provided statistics that began to give some vague dimension to an American atrocity: 4,763 people reported missing, 184 bodies or body parts recovered, 6,000 tons of rubble removed, and 30,000 body bags available.

Mr. Giuliani continued to talk with steely confidence about the continuing reclamation project now known

as New York City — about how the access boundary would be moved

south to Canal Street by today, and how engineering consultants were testing the structural integrity of Lower Manhattan's infrastructure. And the mayor, who has sought out grievance counselors for advice on how to address city residents, urged calm.

"Do not overreact," he advised at a news conference yesterday afternoon at which he addressed the roughly 90 bomb threats or reports of suspicious circumstances that police handled during the day. "People have to understand we are living with a great deal of faith here. Remain calm."

The great majority of those working and living in New York yesterday did just that.

Customers quietly ate omelets at a Burger Heaven in Midtown, while images from Tuesday's mayhem appeared on televisions propped above the counter. Office workers scurried through Times Square with their morning coffees in hand, while the electronic news zipper of 1 Times Square reflected worldwide talk of war. Theater owners announced that Broadway was open again for business.

Most of the city's public, private and parochial schools reopened after a day's hiatus.

Hundreds of thousands of public school children were in attendance,

school officials said, though tens of thousands more stayed home, about twice the usual number.

The day's lesson plans for many teachers included a careful discussion of this week's terrorist attack on their students' city.

But the explicit message to remain calm, coupled with the implicit reminder to buck up in keeping with the city's fabled toughness, sometimes seemed to fall short of helping people to meet the complexities of an extraordinarily difficult day.

In Midtown, a Roman Catholic Puerto Rican man wearing a black-and-white kaffiyeh — a cotton head covering often worn by Arabs — was pushed against a wall and handcuffed by police officers because someone told them that he had a bomb; he did not.

In the West Village, a woman answered her ringing cell phone, only to hear an AT&T representative ask whether she was all right. The representative explained that the company was monitoring downtown phone signals to see if it could detect signs of life in the wreckage.

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bush

And crisscrossing Manhattan throughout the day was a cab driver, Manuel Jara, who admitted that the terrorist attack had so dazed him that he was struggling to remember that Sixth Avenue travels north, not south. He had seen the smoke billowing in the immediate aftermath of the first tower's collapse, and had tried to comfort a hysterical passenger.

Sure, he said, people were hailing cabs in Manhattan again. But now, he said, "it's completely different."

With dawn came the confusing — and often changing — information about rush-hour options.

The Holland Tunnel was closed, but the Lincoln Tunnel and the Queens-Midtown Tunnel were open. The Brooklyn, Manhattan and Williamsburg bridges were closed, but the George Washington Bridge was open, with routine, even comforting, delays.

Trains from Long Island, Connecticut, Westchester County and New Jersey returned to normal weekday schedules, although officials reported that ridership was down by as much as half. And by late morning, La Guardia, Kennedy International

Bomb scares, sporadic transit and a lingering plume of smoke.

and Newark International airports opened for their brief, limited attempt at operation.

For an hour beginning shortly after 8 a.m., Staten Island's four bridges were closed as police cruisers and unmarked black sedans joined the Joint Terrorism Task Force in chasing a particular car — "a suspicious vehicle that might have been linked to the attack," one official said — that had driven onto the island from New Jersey and disappeared.

In the context of the day, the isolation of an entire New York borough seemed almost routine. Later in the day, Mayor Giuliani said, simply, "The Staten Island car turned out to be nothing."

But the inconveniences that the car chase caused in Staten Island paled when compared to those at certain subway lines. Shouting matches and at least one fistfight broke out at the sprawling station in Brooklyn at Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street, as frustrated commuters struggled to find a train that

would take them to Manhattan.

The No. 2 and No. 3 trains, along with the N and R trains, had been closed since the twin towers toppled, but late Wednesday night, the Fire Department asked transit officials to shut down the No. 4 and No. 5 trains as well, for fear that vibrations from the trains would further weaken some buildings in Lower Manhattan. Police officers carrying bullhorns and barricades had to rush into the station to restore order.

In fact, the only trains bound from that central station for Manhattan were the Q and the W, but for an hour

those two lines were down as well. "Why don't they just shut this all down?" screamed one woman, tears streaking her face. "Nothing is working anyway."

At times during the day, it indeed seemed that nothing worked — and, then, that everything worked. Gov. George E. Pataki announced that the primaries that had been postponed on Tuesday would be held on Sept. 25, and that the City Council would hold its regularly scheduled meeting in the afternoon (in the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and not in City Hall, which remains closed).

"The business of the city will go on," the governor said.

But on the first day of the city's return to business, things got weird.

A man commuting into the city from Great Neck on Long Island wore a felt mask over his mouth "because of a lot of the irritants that are in the air." On another Long Island Rail Road platform, a woman in Manhasset began crying at the thought of returning to Manhattan; "Who knows what will happen anywhere?" Passengers in Mr. Jara's cab asked that he turn off the radio; they could not bear to hear any more.

American flags and blood-drive posters began appearing in storefront windows. Familiar landmarks suddenly looked like inviting targets for terrorists, and routine sirens suddenly sounded like cries of warning.

In Lincoln Center, near Avery Fisher Hall, a 90-minute street drama played out as police officers investigated the nature of an abandoned and illegally parked Cadillac Coupe de Ville, with a suitcase visible in its back seat. The immediate area was cordoned off as members of the Police Department's bomb squad gingerly opened the suitcase, which contained junk.

At lunchtime there began a series of bomb threats, many of them centered around Midtown.

Confused hordes of people ran out of several buildings along a stretch of Seventh Avenue just north of Madison Square Garden, only to stand around and wait for some guidance.

"We were notified there was a bomb threat and we were hurried down the steps as fast as possible," said Bill Hewson, an employee for the Visiting Nurse Service at 5 Penn Plaza.

He added that he expected similar exercises of panic in the days to come, saying that "all you need is a phone book, and to want disruption."

By 12:30 p.m., similar bomb threats had prompted some commuters to call it a day.

On a train in Pennsylvania Station bound for Princeton, there sat two employees of Macy's — one target of a bomb scare — and Linda Engel, 39, who said that a bomb threat had sounded at a building near hers in the fashion district. "People are erring

on the side of caution," she said.

After a bomb threat at the Condé Nast building in Times Square, employees were told that the offices would be closed until Monday, as a precaution.

There were other threats and evacuations through the day: at the Port Authority Bus Terminal, in the Times Square subway station, at Grand Central Terminal, where uniformed transit workers with megaphones kept shouting: "Everybody to the streets! Everybody to the streets!"

A police officer trying to contain the crowds pouring out onto 42nd Street was asked whether there had been a threat. "Yeah," she said. "Go."

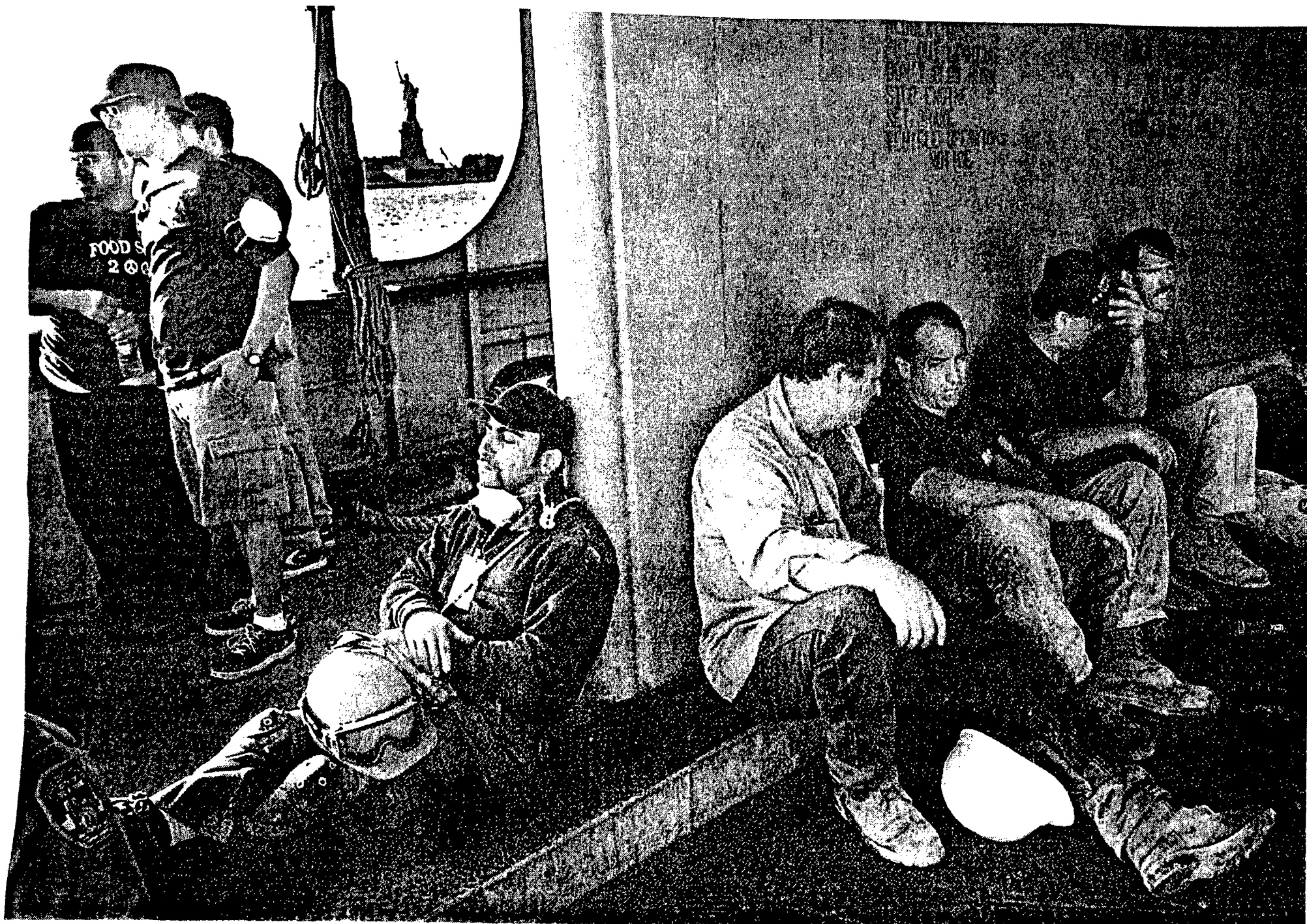
Last night, as the third day of a transformed New York City drew to a close, the lights went on.

Down in Lower Manhattan, they shined bright again upon the search-and-recovery workers still toiling above the ash-covered burial site for thousands. And on Broadway, they shined again upon actors trained to provoke thought about the human condition.

Women in silken dresses and men in suits with crisp seams lined up for the comedy or tragedy of their choice.

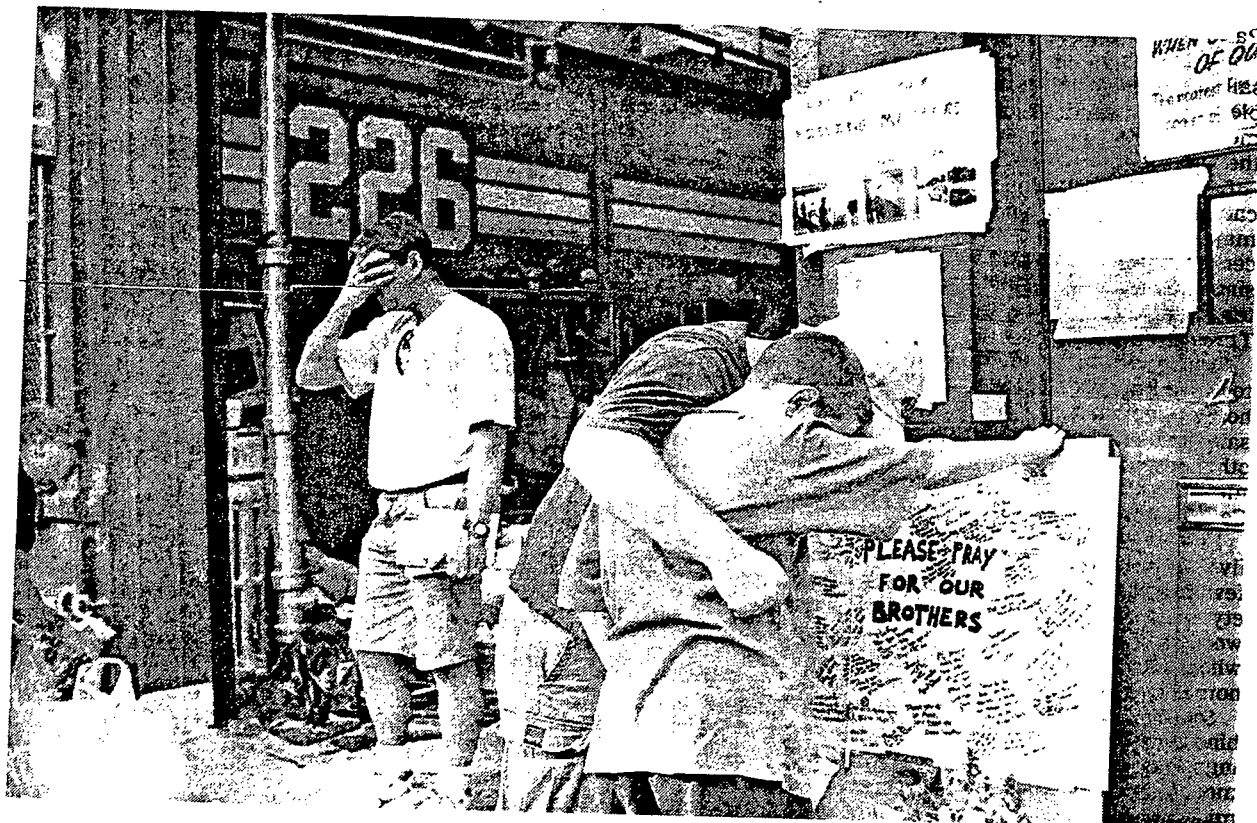
"We thought about canceling, but then decided against it," said one woman in a black blouse. "Life has to go on."

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Ruth Fremson/The New York Times
As Maurice Duarte, a volunteer emergency medical technician, sleeps, union boilermakers from Local 5 take a break from rescue efforts and head home to Staten Island on the ferry

push



Fire Company 226 on State Street in Brooklyn Heights. Four of the five men who went out on Tuesday have not returned. Public messages to remain calm, to buck up, sometimes seemed to fall short on a bad day. Nancy Siesel/The New York Times

A Vow to Erase Networks — bin Laden Is Singled Out

By ELISABETH BUMILLER and JANE PERLEZ

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — The Bush administration today singled out Osama bin Laden, the Islamic militant who operates from Afghanistan, as a prime suspect in Tuesday's catastrophic terror attacks and vowed a comprehensive military campaign to demolish terrorist networks and topple regimes that harbor them.

"It's not just simply a matter of capturing people and holding them accountable," said Paul D. Wolfowitz, the deputy secretary of defense, "but removing the sanctuaries, removing the support systems, ending states who sponsor terrorism."

Late today, Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld recommended calling up members of the reserve, initially to help support the combat air patrols securing the skies over major American cities, Pentagon officials said.

Congress, despite some misgivings from lawmakers over granting President Bush open-ended authority, moved to give the administration \$40 billion to wage its new antiterror initiative.

As emergency workers pursued their solemn mission to find thousands of people missing in the rubble of the World Trade Center in New York and at the Pentagon, the nation remained palpably on edge. Bomb scares and suspicious packages caused the evacuation of the Capitol and buildings in Manhattan. Vice President Dick Cheney was moved to Camp David for security reasons. The armed cordon around the White House was expanded, and patrolled by police in full riot gear.

The administration took a more aggressive posture today after the shock of the previous two days, making President Bush more visible.

"Make no mistake about it, this nation is sad," President Bush said in an appearance in the Oval Office this morning. "But we're also tough and resolute, and now's an opportunity to do generations a favor by coming together and whipping terrorism, hunting it down, binding it and holding them accountable."

President Bush told Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani in a telephone call this morning that he would visit New York on Friday, after leading a prayer service at the National Cathedral in Washington. He visited a Washington hospital to offer comfort to some of those who were injured in the

Pentagon attack.

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell stated in the strongest terms yet that the administration believed that Mr. bin Laden was behind Tuesday's devastating attacks.

Referring to Pakistan, one of the few countries that recognizes the Islamic Taliban who rule Afghanistan, and to Afghanistan itself, Secretary Powell said, "When you look at the list of candidates, one resides in that region." Asked if that candidate was Mr. bin Laden, he replied with a curt "Yes."

He said the administration would present a case to the world against those believed responsible for the carnage in New York and Washington. "We will go after that group, that network, and those who have harbored, supported and aided that network, to rip the network up," Mr. Powell said.

As he mapped the start of the antiterror effort, Mr. Powell stepped up the pressure on Pakistan to help the United States bring the accused terrorist to justice. Mr. Powell telephoned Pakistan's leader, Gen. Pervez Musharraf, to present him with a list of actions the administration would like him to take.

Senator Joseph R. Biden, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, met with General Mahmoud Ahmad, the head of Pakistan's intelligence services, who, according to Mr. Biden, pledged Pakistan's cooperation.

Another top national security adviser said later in the day that the attacks could have been the work of a number of linked organizations.

"We don't want to be premature," the official said. "We want to be sure we understand all the connections, not just one connection."

Mr. Wolfowitz said that the United States and its allies would wage "a campaign, not a single action" to dismantle the terrorist group or groups responsible for this week's attacks, and to bring down the governments that support them.

The administration had asked Congress for an immediate \$20 billion to begin building the military and intelligence force required to start the antiterror campaign.

Presenting a case to the world for the carnage.

"Twenty billion dollars is a lot of money," Mr. Wolfowitz said, "but for this country it is a down payment on what we're going to do."

Congress is moving swiftly to approve the funds, although some lawmakers, citing the Gulf of Tonkin resolution and other earlier blank checks written to presidents to conduct undeclared wars, expressed uneasiness about Congress so quickly ceding its constitutional powers to declare war and control the national treasury.

"We want constitutional involvement in the process in which decisions are made," said Representative David R. Obey of Wisconsin, a 32-year veteran of Congress who is the senior Democrat on the Appro-

priations Committee.

President Bush, facing a stern test that will recast and define his tenure in office, said that the campaign against terror "is now the focus of my presidency."

He said that he would not neglect domestic concerns. "But now that war has been declared on us, we will lead the world to victory, to victory," he said.

The nascent campaign is being waged on a broad diplomatic front. The administration continued today to try to galvanize an international coalition, its diplomatic and military strategy focused on trying to use Russia and Pakistan in an encircling movement on the north and south of Afghanistan.

Russia has bases in the former Soviet republics of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and could offer other assets, including intelligence, to the United States for a military assault on Mr. bin Laden in Afghanistan.

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Paul Hosefros/The New York Times

President and Mrs. Bush arriving at the Washington Hospital Center to visit with Pentagon wounded.

The planning and the language used by administration officials was read by military analysts as a sign that Mr. Powell, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is preparing the way for a military force that could ultimately be used to occupy Kabul, the Afghan capital, and overthrow the ruling Taliban party.

The Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan from 1979 to 1989, while the United States fought a proxy war, using mujahedeen rebels, against the Soviet troops, who eventually began to withdraw in 1988.

Now, Russia and the United States appeared to be looking for ways to work together against Mr. bin Laden in Afghanistan.

The deputy secretary of state, Richard L. Armitage, accompanied by a team of Pentagon and National Security Council officials, is scheduled to meet in Moscow next week with the Russian first deputy foreign minister, Vyacheslav Trubnikov. Mr. Armitage will be asking the Russians for their detailed knowledge of Afghanistan as well as for access to the Russian military facilities in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, administration officials said.

The Russians maintain air bases in those two Central Asian nations, and one of the crack Russian divisions, the 201st Motorized, operated on the border of Tajikistan and Afghanistan, officials said.

"I'm sure they will be helpful on many things," Secretary Powell said of the Russians. "They do have a great deal of experience in Afghanistan and we will draw on all of that experience."

Secretary Powell acknowledged that terrorist groups are much harder to find and destroy than conventional states and their armies.

"The kind of organizations that conduct these terrorist activities make for difficult targets," the secretary said. "It is not as if you're going after an army in the field or you're trying to destroy cities or fixed installations. They're also a thinking enemy."

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And he said that despite the current efforts to fashion an international alliance to conduct the battle he envisions, the United States reserves the right to act alone to protect its citizens and its interests.

"We will not be constrained by the fact that we are working with others as well," Secretary Powell said.

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THE ELECTION

Primary Rescheduled for Sept. 25, With Runoff, if Necessary, Set for Oct. 11

By ADAM NAGOURNEY

The New York mayoral primary, halted in mid-vote after the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on Tuesday morning, was rescheduled yesterday for Sept. 25, presenting the candidates with an entirely transformed competition for a job whose demands now seem quite different from when the contest started eight months ago.

The change in date, which applies to all primaries across New York, including one for county executive in Nassau County, was approved by the State Legislature during a special session in Albany. A runoff, should one prove necessary if none of the Democratic mayoral candidates win at least 40 percent, would be held on Oct. 11, a Thursday.

The New York City Board of Elections met last night to review what officials described as an avalanche of problems confronting board officials as they move to arrange a new election.

Those range from the fact that the company that printed registration sheets was situated in the World Trade Center complex (the board found another printer), to the chance that the Police Department would not have enough officers to provide the required posting at each of city's 1,300 polling sites.

In addition, the board's offices, which house its computers and database, are just two blocks from the trade center site, and thus are inac-

cessible to board members. And in one more complication, the new round of voting will have to be arranged without the assistance of the board's executive director, Daniel DeFrancesco. Aides said that Mr. DeFrancesco went to a hospital yesterday for what was described as an urgently needed double-bypass operation on his heart.

The Board of Elections began to collect election machines from around the city yesterday, except in the area south of 14th Street. The machines will be reset and none of the votes that were cast on Tuesday will be counted. The board's spokesman, Naomi Bernstein, said the election was being started as if the original Primary Day never happened.

Douglas A. Kellner, a member of the board, said inspectors would be instructed not to look at the machines, to avoid the release of any incomplete results that might tarnish the voting on Sept. 25.

The rescheduling of the election came in the midst of a day in which rescue workers picked through the pile of rubble at the World Trade Center and in which bomb threats reverberated across the city.

In this environment, campaign aides said only that there would be no more campaigning for the foreseeable future — no speeches, no television commercials, or no appearances that might even remotely smack of a political campaign.

"The campaign is over, and now

The Board of Elections is facing a host of problems.

we'll have an election," said Joe DePlasco, a spokesman for one of the Democrats, Mark Green, the public advocate. Mr. DePlasco was speaking from the street because Mr. Green's campaign headquarters had been evacuated because of a bomb threat at Grand Central Terminal.

William Cunningham, a spokesman for Michael R. Bloomberg, who is competing with Herman Badillo for the Republican mayoral nomination, said that Mr. Bloomberg had no plans to resume what had been a multimillion-dollar, extensive barrage of television advertisements. "I don't think anybody will have a normal, traditional campaign before Sept. 25; the traditional stuff isn't going to work," he said.

Campaign aides and analysts declined to speculate on how this might affect the contest, suggesting that such discussions might seem to be in bad taste now.

If hard to quantify, the terrorist attacks, and the way they have altered the mood of the city, seemed likely to affect the race in ways large and small. What had been the shared emphasis of the candidates — on

reforming the school system — has almost certainly been taken over by an emphasis on command abilities, campaign aides said.

More than a few Democrats said yesterday the Democrats would be compared by voters with Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani who has been on display in the last few days. More than a few Democrats expressed concern, albeit far-fetched, that someone would seek to suspend the city's term limit statute, so that Mr. Giuliani could stay in office.

The effect of the attacks extends to less sweeping matters as well. Most of the candidates had talked about financing housing construction plans by using revenues derived from rents at the World Trade Center.

Another question was turnout. Father Joseph A. O'Hare, the head of the Campaign Finance Board, said that in his opinion, the board should not give the candidates any more city campaign subsidies — except to pay for get-out-the-vote operations that had been abruptly shut down on Tuesday.

Some campaign aides said that the huge distraction of the tragedy could further drive down interest in the race. But some advisers, while taking pains to say they were not making any predictions, said that the events had stirred an interest in government that had not been present in American life for a long time.

"I was in Union Square last night, and for the first time in my life, New

Yorkers — Americans — were talking about current events and politics and having arguments and discussions about it," said Josh Isay, 31, the spokesman for Alan G. Hevesi, a Democratic candidate.

For the most part, the Democrats have been avoiding making any kind of appearances that might risk their being criticized for politicizing the event.

Mr. Green toured the attack site yesterday, but did not inform reporters in advance, an aide said. The fourth major Democratic candidate, Peter F. Vallone, the City Council speaker, has become a familiar figure accompanying Mr. Giuliani during many appearances associated with the attack.

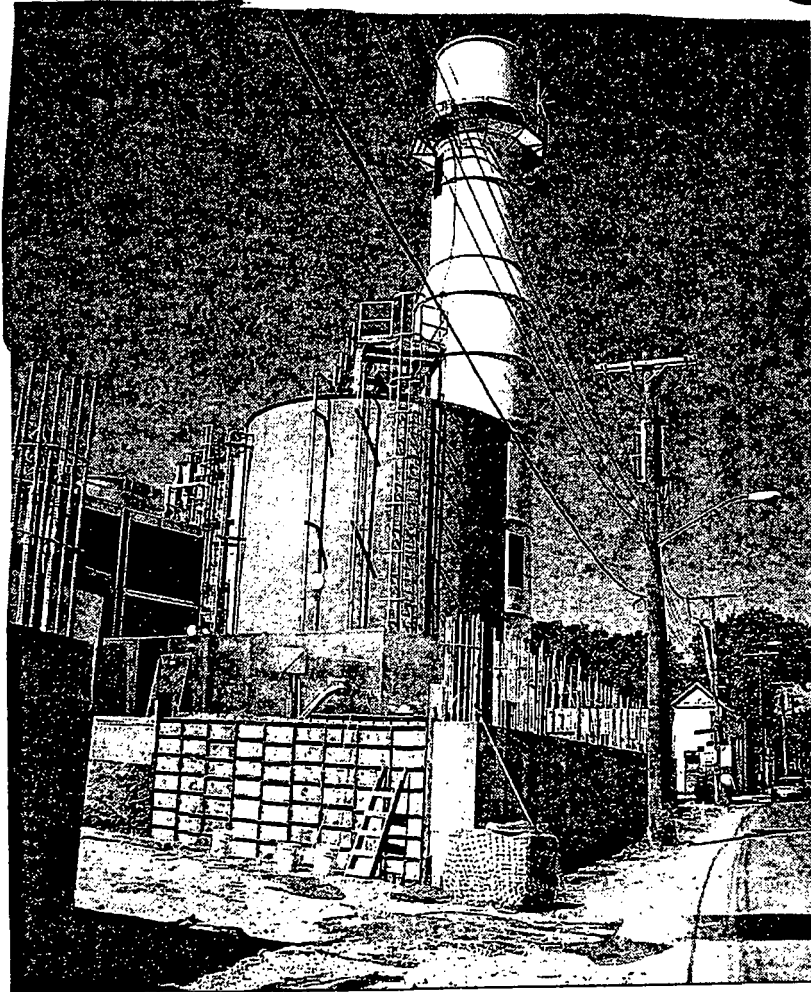
In New Jersey, events left one candidate stranded overseas and effectively suspended all politicking within the state. Bret D. Schundler the Republican nominee, was visiting Israel as part of a three-day solidarity mission with New Jersey Jewish leaders when the towers were destroyed.

Aides said that Mr. Schundler said today that his group was waiting for a return flight to the United States but that he was also considering flying to Canada and making the trip from there by land.

His Democratic opponent, James E. McGreevey, canceled his campaign schedule at least through Saturday, a spokesman said.

NYTIMES
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Power plant still making noise



ADVANCE PHOTO ■ DIANA YATES

The power plant in Rosebank continues to be a source of complaints by neighborhood residents.

■ A sound-muffling wall is still not finished in Rosebank

By DIANA YATES
ADVANCE STAFF WRITER

The New York Power Authority has revealed that a noise problem at its new power plant in Rosebank required attention late last month.

Workers had to install "silencers" on the plant to control what Authority spokesman Luis Rodriguez described as a "popping sound" that occurred once or twice a day and disturbed those living and working nearby.

Rodriguez also announced that construction of a masonry wall around the plant — which is supposed to hide the facility and muf-

fle its noise — will not be completed until sometime in November.

He noted the plant was called into service 20 days last month. The average running time for the plant was just over four hours a day, he said.

As for the popping sound, Rodriguez said that it was "not an environmental problem," and that it was "not noise."

"We're talking about three pops

that sound like popcorn," he said. "When the community expressed that concern [about the sound] we took immediate action." Rodriguez said that the popping sound was not as loud as the noise of traffic in the neighborhood.

Business owners and residents in the area described the sound differently.

"When it starts it sounds like a big building falling down," said Chen Yizhong, owner and manager of Kum Fung Buffet, just across

Lynhurst Avenue from the plant. Yizhong also said the smell of gas is strong outside whenever the plant is running, and the traffic disruptions on Lynhurst have reduced the number of customers he sees.

Leme Nikovic, owner of International Hair Salon, also complained about the noise and the smell of gas.

"Some people say it's going to be OK [when the wall is finished], but it's still going to damage the air," she said. "We're not happy at all. You can smell it outside — the gas. It's disgusting. It's not healthy."

From the time it was first proposed, Power Authority officials told local leaders that the new "mini" power plant — eventually installed on the corner of Bay

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Street and Lynhurst Avenue — would have no significant effect on the health and well-being of those living and working nearby. This was the basis for the state's determination that no in-depth environmental analysis, called an "environmental impact statement" or EIS, was needed prior to construction of the plant. Instead, consultants for the Authority produced a much less detailed "environmental assessment."

In the assessment, completed last December, Allee King Rosen & Fleming, Inc. stated that the facility would be "visually compatible" with the commercial and residential neighborhoods nearby. It also declared that the plant would have no significant impact on community character, noise or air pollution.

But its neighbors — some of whom live or own businesses just across the street — complain that the facility generates noise and bad smells as often as it generates electricity. They say the 47-megawatt turbine, with its mechanical components scattered across nearly an acre of land, is a visual and environmental blight.

Chronic problems with the plant — including late-night construction noise, unusual emissions and the loud sounds associated with its operation — convinced even Borough President Guy V. Molinari, an early supporter of the facility, that it should eventually be torn down. In a letter to Power Authority chairman Joseph Seymour late last month, Molinari complained that the "site location of this facility has been quite problematic," and he called for the plant to be

dismantled as soon as other energy generators are brought on line.

Opponents of the plant seized on the recent noise problem as evidence that the Power Authority's environmental assessment was inadequate.

"The fact that they had to go back and address these noise issues is patent proof that an EIS should have been performed," said City Council candidate Michael McMahon, who is representing the Rosebank residents in a court challenge to the plant. McMahon, who is also counsel to Councilman Jerome X. O'Donovan, said he will take the news back to the courtroom of state Supreme Court Justice Philip G. Minardo for the next hearing on the matter on Sept. 27.

On July 9, Minardo ruled that the Power Authority had sufficiently considered the environmental impact of the plant's emissions and location. Though sympathetic to the Rosebank residents, he rejected every argument the plaintiffs made.

"The true test will occur when the facility begins to generate electrical power," he told them.

McMahon is appealing Minardo's ruling. Similar appeals have succeeded in challenges elsewhere in the city.

Rodriguez said that each of the problems at the power plant — including a clogged filter on Aug. 4 that caused yellow smoke to spew from the stack — were minor and were immediately addressed.

"As things came up we addressed them on an individual basis and we addressed them quickly and swiftly," he said.



Leme Nikovic, owner of International Hair Salon: "You can smell it outside—the gas. It's disgusting. It's not healthy."

Rodriguez said that the smell of gas "is something that I don't believe should be a problem across the street." In any event, he said, natural gas is "not unsafe and does not pose a threat to the health of the community."

The only potential source of the gas smell, he said, would be a "purge valve" on the compressor, which "releases a small amount of gas." He said that natural gas is lighter than air and should dissipate quickly.



ADVANCE PHOTOS ■ DIANA YATES

Chen Yizhong, the owner and manager of Kum Fung Buffet: "When it starts it sounds like a building falling down."

Rodriguez said he believed that the wall would eliminate many of the neighbors' complaints.

"I've got to tell you, frankly, that I'm disappointed that the wall isn't up," he said, adding that a contract would soon be awarded for its construction. He said the prolonged construction timetable had to do with the special characteristics of the wall.

"This is just not a wall," he said. "It is a very expensive, intricate structure." He said the wall will cost more than \$3 million to build.

Phoebe 20f2

KAYAKING

By Mary Vohoril
STAFF WRITER

THE HUDSON River looked fast, vast and formidable. In the distant morning mist, a foghorn moaned.

But the river this recent Saturday also was agreeably warm and mostly flat, its surface lightly ruffled by a brine-scented breeze.

In fact, said veteran kayaker Harry Spitz, conditions were "on the gentler side. Very mild" — a fine day, in other words, to slide into the currents of the slate-gray Hudson and kayak to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, about two miles away.

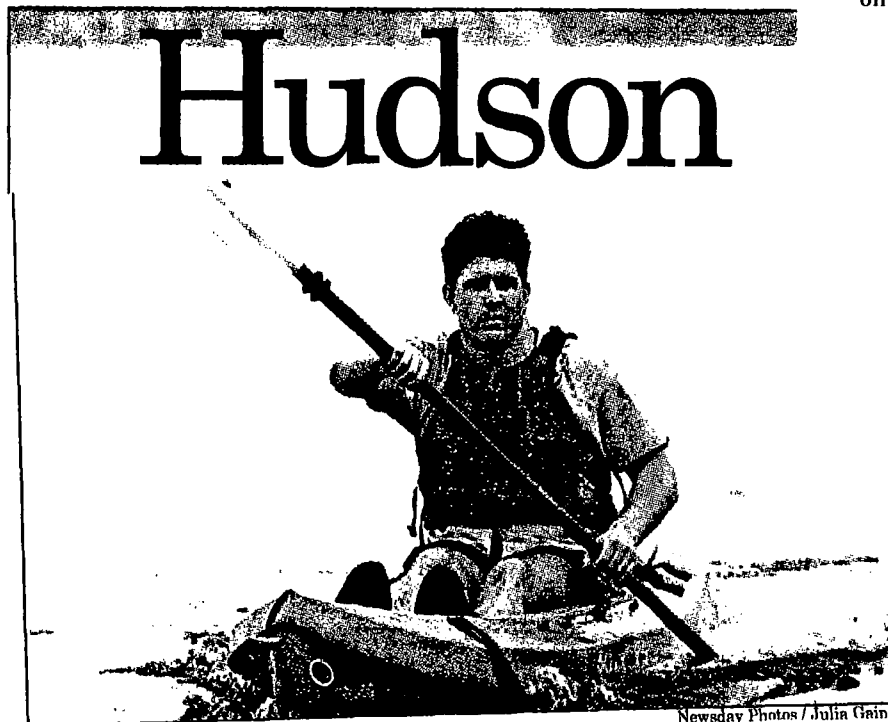
And this group excursion from Pier 26, home of the Downtown Boathouse on Manhattan's southwest tip, was entirely free. There wasn't even a charge for a locker, much less a kayak.

The rationale for all this free-ness, a boathouse flier says, is "to create a public constituency" for access to the water, not just the waterfront, in Hudson River Park, a narrow public space now under construction. The long-term goal is to establish a network of staffed public boathouses throughout the ribbonlike park.

A public constituency for free kayaking at Pier 26, between Chambers and Canal Streets, was in full force for the statue trip. Roughly twice as many kayakers showed up as there were available kayaks. Selection was by lottery, and the eventual flotilla was made up of 14 walkup kayakers in four double and six single kayaks, plus myself and four escorts.

After donning life vests, also free, we were assigned stable, self-bailing, "sit on top" kayaks, rather than the sleek, spray-skirted boats used by seasoned paddlers. Fledgling-like, we paddled into the protected "embayment" area just north of the boathouse, with escorts gauging our paddling expertise.

There's Magic On The Hudson



Newsday Photos / Julia Gaines

Kayakers head into the Hudson from Pier 26 and the Downtown Boathouse.

Finally, it was time to go. "Line up like a chorus line," instructed Spitz, the trip leader. We arrayed ourselves perpendicular to the river, bows pointed toward New Jersey. When the coast was clear of barges, tugboats, powerboats, Circle Liners and other motor craft, we slid into the river and angled into the 1½-knot current, paddles windmilling under the overcast sky.

Our chorus line quickly fractured. When all were across the river, we paused to reconnoiter. Then we paddled from one calm "embayment" to another, passing glossy Jersey City office buildings, docked Circle Liners and empty piers. Escorts smoothly glided up or dropped back, offering tips on technique or just encouragement.

Overhead, seagulls swooped and cried. The distant mist thinned. The foghorn stopped its rhythmic moan.

We darted across a buoyed canal entrance and soon slipped into the glassy waters behind Ellis Island, only to be outpaced by two outrigger

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There's magic...

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canoes powered by strong-looking women.

And then, voila! As tourists gaped, our flotilla of red, blue and yellow kayaks nosed up to the eastern edge of Liberty Island and stopped, the statue looming overhead. Ashore, a uniformed gospel group swayed and sang. Off to our left, the Staten Island Ferry sliced through the blue-flecked waters of Upper New York Bay to Lower Manhattan, whose concrete cliffs served as the metaphoric "golden door" of the Emma Lazarus poem.

"It was quite an American moment," Jim Kuser, 30, a vice president of Merrill Lynch in Princeton, N.J., said later.

The statue and Ellis Island are poignant, potent national symbols, "and it was neat," Kuser said, "to see the statue from up so close, with the gospel singers there, and all of us free to paddle around.

"There aren't too many places you can do all this."

Added Chris Castano, 32, another Merrill Lynch vice president: "It's a terrific experience. You get a great perspective on the city, and it's a good workout to boot."

On Saturdays and Sundays from mid-May to mid-October, the Downtown Boathouse runs trips to the statue or the Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Museum at the end of West 46th Street. For either trip, walk-up kayakers must arrive by 8 a.m., bring something to drink, know how to swim, sign waivers and, if necessary, take part in the lottery. There are no reservations.

First-timers are common. One was Ted Reiner, 36, a lawyer from Manhattan's Upper West Side. The program, Reiner said, was one of those rare things in life: "It exceeded my expectations.

"It was extremely well organized, it felt safe, and it's just..." — he searches for a word — "... it's just *staggering* that you can do something like this on the spur of the moment, in New York, for free.

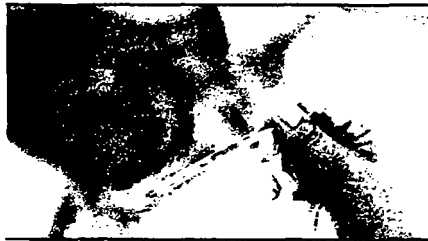
"It sounded too good to be true, but it wasn't.

"I love New York."

For some, the Liberty trip was a kind of physical crucible. I'm generally fit, but I last kayaked in 1992, and for me this was an arduous upper-body workout. Afterward, my trapezius muscles felt twitchy, my lateral deltoids and biceps on fire, my hands mildly blistered. But also I felt exhilarated. Kuser was right: It *was* a great American moment. ●

Get Rid Of Your Mercury Thermometer

The American Academy of Pediatrics has advised doctors and parents to stop using mercury thermometers because of the toxicity of mercury vapor to both humans and wildlife. (Several cities have banned their sale, as have some stores.) When any mercury-containing product, such as a thermometer, breaks indoors, the mercury vaporizes. The resulting vapor can cause a host of symptoms—mostly neurological—but it also can hurt the kidneys, liver and skin. It is far less dangerous to swallow the mercury from a broken thermometer than to allow it to fall on a carpet. The body absorbs very little



One thermometer has .7 grams of mercury. Just 1 gram can contaminate all the fish in a 20-acre lake.

mercury when ingested.

Outdoors, mercury that leaks from discarded thermometers (or any other source, such as fluorescent lamps or even human stool if mercury has been ingested) is converted into methylmercury, a highly toxic substance that remains in the environment indefinitely and ultimately finds its way into lakes and rivers. When pregnant women eat fish from contaminated waters, their fetuses can develop serious neurological damage.

To get rid of your unbroken thermometers or fluorescent lamps, don't just throw them away. Take them to a hazardous-waste collection center. If there's no such facility nearby, ask your local poison-control center or fire department how to dispose of the mercury.

Then buy a digital thermometer for just a few dollars. For further details, visit www.epa.gov, the Environmental Protection Agency's Web site.

**Mercury
is most
harmful
when
vaporized.**

Excerpts From President's Remarks on Investigation Into Attacks

Following are excerpts from President Bush's answers to reporters' questions yesterday after he conducted a telephone conference call with Gov. George E. Pataki of New York and Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani, as recorded by Federal News Service Inc.:

Q. Mr. President, is it safe to fly? And, specifically, would you want a close member of your family to get on a commercial air flight today?

A. We have taken every precaution to make sure that it is safe to fly in America. There are heightened security at our airports. There's increased presence on the airplanes.

Yes, I would. If a family member asked whether they should fly, I'd say yes.

Q. Mr. President, how close are you, sir, to finding out, nailing down who is responsible for these acts? And what kind of international coalition are you trying to build? Is it similar to the one your father built for the Persian Gulf war?

A. I am — first let me condition the press this way: Any sources and methods of intelligence will remain guarded in secret. My administration will not talk about how we gather intelligence, if we gather intelligence and what the intelligence says. That's for the protection of the American people. It is important, as we battle this enemy, to conduct ourselves that way.

Secondly, I've been on the phone this morning, just like I was yesterday, and will be on this afternoon on the phone with leaders from around the world who express their solidarity with this nation's intention to root out and to whip terrorism.

They understand, fully understand, that

an act of war was declared on the United States of America. They understand as well that that act could have easily been declared on them.

These people can't stand freedom. They hate our values. They hate what America stands for.

Many of the leaders understand it could have easily happened to them.

Secondly, they understand that, unlike previous wars, this enemy likes to hide. They heard my call loud and clear, to those who feel like they can provide safe harbor for the terrorists, that we will hold them responsible as well, and they join me in understanding not

'This nation is sad. But we're also tough and resolute.'

only the concept of the enemy — that the enemy is a different type of enemy — they join me also in solidarity about holding those who fund them, who harbor them, who encourage them, responsible for their activities.

I'm pleased with the outpouring of support. Jiang Zemin. Vladimir Putin. Had a great visit this morning with His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia. I will continue to stay on the phone. And there is universal support for the American people, sadness in their voice, but understanding that we have just seen the first war of the 21st

century. And there is universal approval of the statements I have made, and I am confident there will be universal approval of the actions this government takes.

Q. Mr. President, if this is a different kind of war, it might require perhaps a different kind of coalition. Many people believe that for a real war on terrorism to work, you'll need cooperation from governments that haven't necessarily done so in the past, specifically, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Have you made any progress on that front?

A. I would refer you to the statements that the Pakistani leader gave about his — I don't have the exact words in front of me, but his willingness to work with the United States. And I appreciated that statement. And now we'll just find out what that means, won't we?

We will give the Pakistani government a chance to cooperate and to participate as we hunt down those people who committed this unbelievable, despicable act on America.

Q. Mr. President, how confident are you that Osama bin Laden is behind these attacks? Do you know what his whereabouts are? And, secondly, what kind of support are you looking for from Congress, in terms of your willingness to act?

A. We are — we will not discuss intelligence matters, how we gather intelligence, and what we know. . . .

When our government acts, you'll be informed.

Secondly, I am — we had a great meeting yesterday here in the Cabinet Room with leadership of the House and the Senate. I was touched by their response, their encouragement and their willingness to work together.

And I would be very pleased to see a strong resolution come out of Congress, supporting the administration and what we intend to do. And we're working closely with Congress.

Secondly, progress is being made on a supplemental. I thought that was very swift action, and I am most appreciative, again, of Senator Daschle and Representative Gephardt, as well as my Republican colleagues, for really showing solidarity again and uniting the nation. Now is the time for the country to be united.

And you know, through the tears and sadness, I see an opportunity. And make no mistake about it, this nation is sad. But we're also tough and resolute, and now's an opportunity to do generations a favor by coming together and whipping terrorism, hunting it down, binding it and holding them accountable.

The nation must understand this is now the focus of my administration. We will — we're very much engaged in domestic policy, of course. I look forward to working with Congress on a variety of issues, but now that war has been declared on us, we will lead the world to victory. . . .

Q. Mr. President, could you give us a sense as to what kind of prayers you are thinking and where your heart is for yourself as you work on that?

A. Well, I don't think about myself right now. I think about the families, the children. I'm a loving guy, and I'm also someone, however, who's got a job to do, and I intend to do it.

And this is a terrible moment. But this country will not relent until we have saved ourselves and others from the terrible tragedy that came upon America.

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Helicopter will drop larvicide on wetlands

■ **Areas inaccessible by ground will be treated over 3 days to keep mosquito population down**

ADVANCE STAFF WRITER

Marshes and wetland areas in several sections of Staten Island will be targeted starting tomorrow for an application of larvicide by helicopter, the city Health Department announced last night.

The move is in response to recent findings showing a "considerable number of mosquito larvae in some nonresidential areas of the borough." The aerial dropping of the larvicide, called VectoLex CG, is necessary because these areas are inaccessible by ground, the city said.

The application will take place tomorrow through Friday between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., weather permitting. Further studies are being

conducted to determine if any more applications will be necessary.

A Health Department spokeswoman said helicopters will fly over the targeted areas today in an effort to plan tomorrow's spraying.

VectoLex CG, a granular bacterial agent, is the same product the Health Department has used this season to treat catch basins and other areas of standing water where mosquitoes breed. The larvicide, which is harmless to humans, kills the pesky bugs before they can grow into adults and start biting.

"In addition to the benefits of immediate mosquito reduction in these areas, [applying larvicide] will also reduce the mosquito population that survives in the winter months," said Health Commissioner Dr. Neal Cohen in a faxed statement. "While we are approaching the end of the peak mosquito season, West Nile virus is still present in the city. New Yorkers should continue to take precautions until the end of the season, which is marked by two hard frosts."

Dr. Cohen advised that people over 50 are at the greatest risk of developing severe complications from the virus, but that all

residents should wear protective clothing if outside between dusk and dawn and should wear a mosquito repellent that contains DEET.

There have been three human cases of the disease in New York state this year, all in New York City — two on the Island and one in Queens.

A 44-year-old Richmond man and a 73-year-old Westerleigh woman were confirmed to have the virus. Several dozen more Islanders have been tested for the disease, and city officials have found increasing numbers of infected mosquitoes in the borough.

The Richmond man, who became ill on Aug. 5, said he traveled throughout the Island and officials could not pinpoint where he became ill. The Westerleigh woman liked to spend time in her backyard and left the borough only once during the weeks leading to her July 31 hospitalization. City officials therefore believe she was infected close to home.

For further details on the larvicide operation or on virus findings, call the West Nile Virus Information Line at 1-877-WNV-4NYC, which is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

West Nile on back burner for mayoral candidates

■ **Overshadowed by education, crime and housing, the city's most current public health problem has not drawn much attention in primaries**

By HEIDI SINGER
ADVANCE STAFF WRITER

With education, crime and housing the traditional big-ticket themes during this year's mayoral race, it's hard for one mosquito-borne illness to compete.

While politicians fight to air their views on everything from crime to stopping teachers from wearing casual pants, the West Nile virus has been quietly lurking in the background, the city's most current public health problem in a campaign that normally sees little discussion of health issues.

Indeed, most of the candidates running for mayor have little to say about the Giuliani administration's policies on fighting West Nile. None have praised or protested the city's spraying decisions or offered their own ideas about the best way to fight the virus.

"Candidates are going to talk about things that bring them big blocks of votes," said a longtime Democratic strategist.

If voters cared strongly about the matter, campaigns would learn that on the trail or through polls, he added.

But considering the controversy over spraying, some envi-

ronmentalists believe there's been a deafening silence around the words west, nile and virus.

In a campaign where candidates offer opinions about whether police should carry laptop computers, some find it odd that barely a word has been uttered about a spraying policy with possible links to increased asthma in children — or the best way to control a disease that appears to have become a permanent part of life in the city.

"It says the public isn't making a big issue of it," said Manhattan Councilwoman Kathryn Freed, who is running as a Democrat for public advocate and is the only citywide candidate to tout her anti-spraying position.

"It's not a winner, let's put it that way," said one Island Democrat, who believes the issue has dropped considerably from the public radar screen this summer — even on Staten Island, the epicenter of the outbreak for two years in a row.

The Advance recently asked all the major mayoral candidates for their views on the current administration's handling of the outbreak.

Democratic Comptroller Alan Hevesi didn't respond.

Republicans Mike Bloomberg and Herman Badillo quickly dismissed the question, saying they'd take action based on expert opinion.

Democratic City Council Speaker Peter Vallone, through a spokesman, stopped short of criticizing spraying or the mayor's policies and didn't offer specifics on what he might do differently.

The exceptions were Democrats Mark Green, the public advocate, and Fernando Ferrer, the Bronx borough president.

Both favored exploring non-toxic alternatives to spraying.

"I would be supportive [of

spraying], but skeptical," said Green. "There's a real split in the scientific community about whether we should be spraying with what we're spraying and whether there are other mitigating ways of doing it, of anticipating problems."

Ferrer, who held hearings on mosquito control when he chaired the City Council's Health Committee in the 1980s, staunchly criticized the city for years of pest-control neglect that left it unprepared for the sudden arrival of the illness in 1999.

"In an emergency situation we had no choice," he said. "I think malathion is bad stuff and Anvil [the city's current spray of choice] is not much better. It shouldn't have gotten this way, because we let our guard down on mosquito control."

To find mayoral hopefuls willing to promise an instant moratorium on spraying, it's necessary to delve into the B-list of candidates, such as perennial Democratic hopeful George Spitz and Christopher X. Brodeur of the Green Party.

Both denounced the city's West Nile virus policies, with Brodeur calling the outbreak "obviously a scam."

And what of comedian Kenny Kramer, the Libertarian Party choice and the model for the "Seinfeld" character of the same surname?

"Put me on the record," he declared. "I'm against the West Nile virus."

Fringe candidates aside, "Most politicians take a look at this and run like hell," said William Cooke of the Audubon Society, an anti-spraying lobbyist in Albany.

"Truth be told, it's understandable," he added. "The people who vote, they don't know. They're not sure."

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Phone Service Improves, but Many Are Still Without Power in Lower Manhattan

By TERRY PRISTIN

While telephone service was far from normal in Manhattan yesterday and many people still had trouble placing calls, service had apparently improved.

Most telephone disruptions have been caused by the extraordinary volume of calls, which remained high as many people returned to work.

About 115 million phone calls are placed in Manhattan on a normal weekday. That number doubled on Tuesday after the World Trade Center disaster and was expected to reach about 220 million yesterday, said Eric W. Rabe, a Verizon spokesman.

He said that it appeared that the percentage of successfully completed calls went up yesterday, although no figures were available.

Wireless service also continued to be touch and go yesterday because a number of wireless antenna sites had either been damaged or destroyed.

Verizon said it had installed seven mobile antenna replacement systems in Manhattan, Brooklyn and New Jersey. AT&T added six and Sprint two. Some Internet providers were also experiencing problems.

Ritch Blasi, a spokesman for AT&T Wireless Services, said the company was continuing to urge customers to use their cellular phones only in emergencies. But Sprint reported that cellular traffic yesterday was only slightly higher than normal.

Electrical, gas and steam service were normal throughout the city, except for the areas affected by the loss of two substations that were knocked out when 7 World Trade Center caught fire and collapsed.

Water and sewer service were not affected outside the area from Broadway to the Hudson River between Murray and Rector Streets.

But many people outside the downtown area were affected by Verizon's problems.

At least 200,000 of the roughly 500,000 phone lines south of 14th Street remained out of service yesterday, although most of those lines served locations that are either not in use now or no longer exist, said Peter Thonis, another Verizon spokesman. Overall, there are about 2 million phone lines in Manhattan.

The 500,000 lines in southern Manhattan are served by five Verizon switching centers, one of which is on West Street near 7 World Trade.

It lost power after the explosions, affecting not only the 200,000 phone lines but also about three million private data lines for corporate customers. Those lines include about 20 percent of the data lines that serve the New York Stock Exchange.

Upper levels of the West Street office, filled with communications equipment, were damaged by the twin towers' fall and were penetrated by steel girders when 7 World Trade Center collapsed. But beyond

Wireless and Internet connections continue to be touch and go in Manhattan.

direct physical damage, perhaps Verizon's biggest problem on West Street is broken water mains.

Even more than the West Street office, however, the New York Stock Exchange depends on a Verizon switching center on Broad Street that handles about 80 percent of the exchange's data lines.

The Broad Street office was not physically damaged by the blasts but lost power from Con Edison shortly after the explosions. Diesel generators there have continued to provide power, and commercial power was

restored to the site late Wednesday, Mr. Rabe said, adding that the equipment there appeared to be functioning normally yesterday.

Verizon said it continued to let users place free calls from the 4,000 Verizon pay phones in Manhattan to any point in the city.

At AT&T, Internet and other data transmission services were running smoothly, said Dave Johnson, a spokesman for AT&T Network Services. He said the company would have to reroute service that was transmitted through fiber optic cable lost in the attack.

"But in reality," he said, "many of the customers served by that equipment are not there any more."

But another Internet service provider, Earthlink, which is based in Atlanta, has been unable to restore service to 6,000 customers who use its high-speed digital access lines. The company said one of its routers, a piece of equipment that routes traf-

fic over the Internet, was in a building at 23 Old Slip that had lost power. Those customers now have to use dial-up connections over regular phone lines, said Kevin Bender, an Earthlink vice president.

In Lower Manhattan, about 300 Con Ed workers are trying to restore service to about 12,000 buildings without electricity, 1,400 without gas and nearly 300 without steam, said Michael Clendenin, a spokesman for the utility. Mr. Clendenin said there was no estimate on when power would be restored.

While water supply was cut off in an area much wider than the World Trade Center, Charles G. Sturcken, the chief of staff for the city's Department of Environmental Protection, said that extensive closure was required because five mains had to be shut to cut off the supply to the center. These five also feed nearby areas.

NYTimes
9.14.01

THE WORKERS

Con Edison Crews Improvise as They Rewire a Truncated System

By NEELA BANERJEE

As he and his men began the complicated task of restoring power to a wounded financial district, Steve Cilffi of Consolidated Edison seemed to be running into as many barriers as a mouse in a maze.

Two Con Ed substations that relayed electricity to much of Lower Manhattan were destroyed Tuesday when 7 World Trade Center collapsed on them. Mr. Cilffi and the 32 two-member crews he directs were among the workers trying to fix damage from the attack, which left deep wounds in the infrastructure of the city, from transit to communications to electrical power.

Thousands of customers in Lower Manhattan have no electricity. Con Ed declines to estimate when power will be fully restored, but it has devoted 850 workers to the area, many of whom will be laying down about 20 miles of cable as part of the temporary system. Some big customers, like the New York Stock Exchange, have their own temporary power.

Mr. Cilffi was trying to rig a temporary circuit of electrical cables to draw power from other substations nearby that would run mostly above ground, skirting the edges of the

smoldering trade center site. But as he tried to extend his cables down Murray Street, two blocks north of the World Trade Center Plaza, he realized that aboveground cables would be impractical, and that instead he would have to dig a shallow trench for them the length of the street because so much heavy earth-moving equipment was passing through. The excavation contractor, though, was about 18 hours late.

Along the marina behind the World Financial Center, Mr. Cilffi had to be careful to avoid the hoses that firefighters were running from the Hudson River to West Street. And at Albany Street in Battery Park City, where Mr. Cilffi wanted to jog his makeshift system east, an enormous red crane blocked the way.

"They're worried, too, that that old building on the corner might collapse," Mr. Cilffi said, citing warnings he had received about a graceful old gabled building at West and Albany, gutted by days of fire. "Looks like we'll never get through here."

A 28-year veteran of Con Ed, Mr. Cilffi shook off the stab of frustra-

tion: if Albany Street did not work, he would make sure some other route did. The Wall Street businesses

Routine electrical work, but on an unimaginable scale.

and residents who will slowly filter back over the coming weeks will need the power. And perhaps more, the city needs to know it can rebuild.

Con Ed employees like Mr. Cilffi focus on their work and try not to think about what surrounds them, Mr. Cilffi said. And they point out that much of what they are doing — running shunts and splicing cable, digging trenches and laying heavy metal plates on them — they do routinely.

"The magnitude of this is so huge, all the work that has to be done at one time," said Mark Bauer, a Con Ed engineer involved in the rebuilding. "The manpower, the tooling, the coordination is so tremendous."

Mr. Bauer was supervising work to the east of Mr. Cilffi, to revive

substations there that will power aboveground circuits like those Mr. Cilffi is setting up.

The substations at the World Trade Center got their power from Brooklyn, as does a substation at the South Street Seaport. When power is transmitted from plants, it passes through substations that lower the voltage. That is part of an extended process that makes electricity safe to enter buildings.

Mr. Bauer was trying to seal off the cables that took power to the destroyed substations so that Con Ed could resume sending electricity to the seaport substation. The power in those cables has been turned off, and cannot be turned on again until the cables to the World Trade Center are sealed. Otherwise, turning on the power would create a giant short circuit. But the cables were encased underground in so-called Y-joints, enormous metal pipes that are shaped like a slingshot and that join

together at a stem that runs back to Brooklyn under the East River.

At the foot of the Brooklyn Bridge just up the street from a silent Fulton Fish Market, Mr. Bauer knelt over an open manhole to see how work was progressing. The Y below

him had to be sliced open for workers to seal the cables leading to the defunct substations. The difficulty was that the cables were insulated within the Y-joints in an oily liquid called dielectric fluid.

Con Ed workers have to drain off the fluid to get to the cables. To do that, they have dug down to the pipes about 30 feet away at both ends of the Y-joint, and encased the pipes in "jackets" into which liquid nitrogen is pumped to freeze the fluid.

That frozen fluid creates a plug at each end of the pipe that allows only the fluid around the Y-joint to be collected. There are five such joints near the East River, and it takes almost a day for the liquid nitrogen to take effect.

Then a cutting team will come in, followed by others who run a current through the cables to determine which ones go to which substations. Once that is determined, the cables running to the void of the World Trade Center will be sealed, and the power from Brooklyn will be switched back on.

As the work continues, supervisors like Mr. Cilffi find their way home by 2 in the morning, only to return to Lower Manhattan a few hours later.

NYTimes
9.16.01

Local 376's administratorship ends

By GREGORY N. HEIRES

With a new elected leadership and fiscal safeguards in place, Local 376 is no longer under administratorship.

Gerald W. McEntee, president of DC 37's parent union, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, ended the trusteeship June 1.



Ed Bennett
President, Local 376

"Local 376 has turned the corner, and it's time for the members to govern day-to-day operations again," said DC 37

Deputy Administrator Eliot Seide, who served as administrator of the local union. "The local is now more democratic and more aggressive, which is encouraging greater activism by the membership."

"We are grateful that the administratorship showed us the right path to follow," said Local 376 President Ed Bennett. "We're also happy to be on our own now."

AFSCME announced the administratorship Dec. 1, 1998, after finding evidence of financial misconduct and election fraud. That November, former President Joseph DeCanio pleaded guilty to grand larceny and election rigging.

Local reinvigorated

During the trusteeship, Mr. Seide and DC 37 Rep. Bill Fenty, who served as deputy administrator, worked closely with a core group of activists to reinvigorate the local. The team developed constitutional reforms, tightened fiscal controls, improved services and reached out to members with a commitment to the rebuilding effort.

Local 376 established committees for political action, Quality of Work Life and a newsletter. It carried out extensive training for new and veteran shop stewards.

The union also improved representation upstate, where about 300 Watershed Maintainers keep up New York City's reservoir system.

The outreach effort included offering upstate workers a new GHI dental program with improved access to dentists.

Besides the upstate Watershed Maintainers, Local 376 represents Highway Repairers and Construction Laborers. They work at the Departments of Environmental Protection, Sanitation and Transportation and at the Board of Education.

Under the administratorship, the local union also dealt more aggressively with workplace

safety, something Mr. Bennett says will continue to be a priority of Local 376's leadership.

Better job safety

Under pressure from the union, DEP implemented a safety program in 1999 following the death of a member, Construction Laborer Christopher Postiglione, in a hit-and-run accident. Also that year, another DC 37 member who worked at DEP, Assistant Project Manager Joseph Lohman of Civil Service Technical Guild Local 375, lost his life when he was hit by a truck in a street work zone.

The drowning of Watershed Maintainer Archie Tyler at the Jerome Park Reservoir in the Bronx in March has led to further union pressure for safety improvements.

Upstate, DC 37 called attention last year to contamination of parts of the watershed infrastructure. DEP agreed to provide free medical monitoring, notify workers of possible exposure to toxins, carry out air testing and post results, give workers protective equipment and conduct safety training.

Besides improving services and dealing with workplace safety issues, Local 376 intends to focus on getting members more involved, enhancing pension benefits and "keeping up the fight against abusive management," Mr. Bennett said.

Public Employee Press, September 2001

P.1042



HEAVY DUTY WORK: Local 376 Construction Laborers in Dept. of Environmental Protection remove top of buried high-pressure fire hydrant, a remnant of an unused system of underground pipes that the city may now sell as conduits for fiber-optic computer communications. Their local recently emerged from administatorship, more democratic and more aggressive than before.

Local 376's . . .
D.20/2

SI Advance 9.11.01

Broken hose spews water at sewer job

■ Another mishap at Annadale site where worker fell into excavation

By MICHAEL SCHOLL
ADVANCE STAFF WRITER

The Annadale street where a sewer construction worker fell into an excavation hole last week was the site of another mishap last night, when one of the hoses providing temporary water service to the area burst, spewing water into the air.

The hose break happened shortly before 8 p.m. on a section of Bertram Avenue undergoing a sanitary sewer installation project.

To accommodate the construction, three homes on Bertram between Hylan Boulevard and Allegro Street have been getting tap water through three-quarter-inch hoses, which connect the homes to a nearby water main. The hoses bypass the normal connections to the water main and are to remain in place temporarily during construction.

Fire Department officials said one of the hoses burst last night when a clamp connecting two sections of hose broke apart. The broken hose spouted a geyser of water, causing an adjacent home to lose its water supply.

Mary Bergin, the home's owner, said she became aware of the problem around 7:50 p.m., when she turned on her kitchen faucet and no water came out. She looked out the window toward the excavation site, and saw the fountain of water flooding her front lawn.

"I looked out the window and there it was," she said.

Ms. Bergin's water service was restored around 10:15 p.m., after workers from JRC Construction, the project's Aberdeen N.J.-based general contractor, replaced the damaged hose. No other homes were affected by the hose break.

Sewer

FROM PAGE A 13

Last night's mishap occurred four days after a worker from JRC Construction was injured when he fell into an excavation hole at the Bertram Avenue construction site.

Frank Cucuzza of Great Kills was trying to attach a hook to a 16-foot steel plate around 9:15 a.m. Thursday when he fell and tumbled 20 feet into the hole. He was rescued when firefighters put him

on a stretcher and lifted him out with a special rescue pulley mechanism.

Cucuzza, who turned 50 years old on the day of his accident, remained conscious during his ordeal but sustained back and neck injuries. He was treated in Staten Island University Hospital, Ocean Breeze, and was released from the hospital yesterday.

PLEASE SEE SEWER, PAGE A 15

ARE WE INGESTING TOO MUCH FLUORIDE?

To prevent tooth decay, toothpaste companies have added fluoride to their products. But using too much paste can cause dental fluorosis in kids' developing teeth, resulting in discoloration. (Bleaching can correct this.) What's more, swallowing large doses of



Photo: iStock Market

fluoride—a chemical often added to public drinking water—can lead to vomiting and diarrhea, reports the FDA, which requires a warning label on toothpaste.

The American Dental Association recommends that parents make sure children younger than 6 use only a pea-sized amount of toothpaste and spit it out after brushing.

To avoid fluoride toxicity, kids under 6 should use only a pea-sized squeeze of toothpaste and never swallow it.

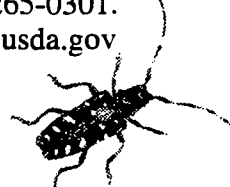
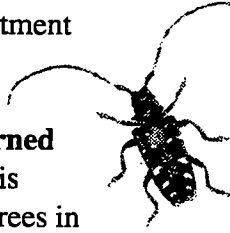
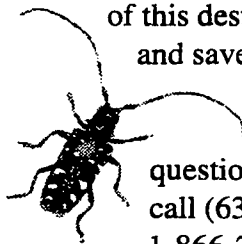


SAVE TREES!

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's **Cooperative Asian Longhorned Beetle Project** is checking yard trees in quarantine areas for Asian longhorned beetle and needs your help. By allowing surveyors in your yard, you will help prevent the spread of this destructive pest and save trees in your neighborhood.

If you have questions, please call (631) 598-5943 or 1-866-265-0301.

www.aphis.usda.gov



United States
Department of
Agriculture

The Cooperative Asian Longhorned Beetle Project is comprised of the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, and State of New York Department of Agriculture and Markets.

L.I. Outdoors

Newsday
9/16/01

Hundreds of rotting fish wash ashore again

■ **Cape May area covered for second time in less than a week**

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J. — For the second time in less than a week, several hundred rotting fish have washed ashore in Cape May County.

The roughly foot-long fish, identified as Atlantic Menhaden, began appearing early yesterday morning in Wildwood Crest, officials said. By late afternoon, the beaches were covered with fish.

"(The number) is hard to quantify, but it's enough where it would be an annoyance," borough Beach Patrol Capt. Bud Johnson said.

It was not immediately known what killed the fish. Authorities were trying to determine if a fishing vessel had dumped the fish or lost their catch in the area.

Last Monday, a similar incident occurred on beaches in Stone Harbor.

SI Advance
9.10.01

New York Times 9.16.01

Panel Studying Ocean Policies

By PAUL MOLYNEAUX

Fog obscured the view of the islands off Spruce Head, Me., in mid-June, as Leon Panetta, the former White House chief of staff, climbed aboard Bob Baines's lobster boat and set out to haul a few traps. Panetta looked around shortly after the boat left the dock — all points of reference had vanished behind a gray shroud.

"It was amazing to watch this guy go out and find his traps where you couldn't see a thing," Panetta said. "At one point, the ropes for the traps came up in a big knot. I looked and thought, what a mess, but he untangled it."

It might have been the perfect metaphor for Panetta's new job. He made the trip as chairman of the Pew Oceans Commission, a 19-member panel that includes Gov. George E. Pataki of New York, Gov. Tony Knowles of Alaska, several leaders in science and environmental action, and two commercial fishermen. The commission plans to release a report next September that it hopes will significantly alter Congressional action on the marine environment and fisheries.

Formed last year with a \$4.5 million grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts, the commission's focus includes a tangle of complex issues, including adjustments to fisheries and aquaculture management systems, coastal development and coastal pollution — particularly non-point source pollution. In that regard the commission plans to take marine concerns upstream, asking even Americans in the heartland to share the direct costs of protecting coastal areas. Its Pollution Committee will meet in Des Moines, for instance, to talk with farmers about the impact of agricultural runoff on the nation's estuaries.

Not since 1969, when the Stratton Commission put forth recommendations that led to the formation of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the establishment of the 200-mile fishing limit, has a high-level panel sought to steer Congress on oceans policy. Some observers question, however, the legitimacy of the privately financed Pew Commission, especially in light of a similar report, scheduled for release in March 2003, by the Congressionally mandated President's Commission on Ocean Policy.

Only the President's Commission shares Stratton's Congressional sanction and broad scope, including transportation and energy issues.

"Congress didn't ask for the Pew Commission's report," said Senator Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, chairwoman of the Senate Oceans and Fisheries Subcommittee. She intends to look at the presidential commission's report before taking other information into consideration.

Regardless, the Pew Commission — originally headed by Christie Whitman when she was governor of New Jersey — has already held five of seven scheduled public meetings around the United States and has begun drafting recommendations. Some fishermen contend, however, that those recommendations promote an environmental agenda that ignores socioeconomic impacts on small communities dependent on fisheries.

"I don't trust Pew," said Jimmy Donofrio, executive director of the Recreational Fishermen's Alliance. Although he supports the Pew Commission's focus on coastal development and pollution, Donofrio had reservations about its process. "They're environmentalists trying to write policy, and their feel-good conservatism doesn't address reality," he said. "Their thinking is that everyone needs to make the same sacrifice. That mind-set rewards the industrial fleet and hurts the little guy. The hits should hit the big guys who killed the fisheries."

Panetta said he hoped the quality of the commission's recommendations would allay the worst criticisms and noted the high caliber of its members. "We have an esteemed group of people on this commission," he said. "The governor of New York; the governor of Alaska; commercial fishermen; Mike Hayden, the former governor of Kansas: they are free thinkers. They're not going to sacrifice their credibility for anyone."

The commissioners represent many interest groups with opposing agendas, and Pat White, a Maine lobsterman and commission member, predicted that consensus would be tough to achieve, particularly on fisheries issues. "For instance, I'm not enamored with I.F.Q.'s," White said, referring to individual fishing quotas, which give qualified harvesters exclusive rights to certain fisheries. "Others are."

White added, referring to the unintentional killing of nontarget species, "Bycatch is something else."

Testimony at public meetings in Alaska on Aug. 11 indicated that Alaskan trawlers caught three times the recreational halibut allocation as bycatch. "If that halibut bycatch could be converted into recreational landings, imagine what that would be worth," said Hayden, former president of the American Sportfishing Association. While Hayden guards the interests of sport fishermen, he also showed readiness to compromise on no-fishing zones in marine protected areas, or M.P.A.s. "Part of my job will be to explain to recreational fishermen the need for some M.P.A.'s, particularly in spawning areas," he said.

Panetta voiced his own support for commercial fisheries. "I come from a fishing family," he said. "My grandfather ran a sardine boat out of Monterey, and I know we have to preserve that culture."

Zoning could accomplish that, said Eileen Claussen, former assistant secretary of state and chairwoman of the Pew Commission's Fisheries Committee. "Alaska has zoned areas specifically for trawling, and the

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Panel Studying..

commission will probably make recommendations using that model," she said.

Trawling restrictions, however, would eliminate only one form of unintentional resource destruction. The Long Island Sound lobster die-off two years ago spotlighted the threat of pollution.

Pollutants come from a wide variety of sources. "Nitrogen loading threatens life in more than one third of the nation's estuaries," Clausen said by way of example, noting that 40 per-

cent of the nitrogen finding its way into the Chesapeake Bay is airborne. "Most of it comes from mobile sources: cars," she said.

The Pew Commission has sought to engage all stakeholders in the pursuit of healthy marine ecosystems. Panetta noted the impact that Native American speakers had on him in Alaska. "They realize their lives are dependent on an interrelationship with nature," he said. "But that's true for all of us. Everyone has to feel like they're sharing the challenge and the rewards."

Hayden plans to take the issue of nutrient runoff to Des Moines. "In the Gulf of Mexico, the Dead Zone" — an area unable to support life — "is already the size of New Jersey and it's growing," Hayden said. "Most of the nutrients that created it came from agricultural fertilizers in the Midwest." Hayden admits that farmers may be reluctant to take action on marine issues. "It'll be a tough sell," he said.

In 1969, the Stratton Commission managed to shift America's views on ocean policy. "It was easy back then," said Panetta, who was a Congressman at the time. "We were afraid the foreigners would get our fish. Today it's different. The enemy is ourselves."

To deal with the new complexities, Panetta suggested a comprehensive plan that brings everyone to the table, and works from the bottom up. "We can't say we have the answers," he said. "But if we can develop a forum that looks at the entire ecosystem, that's the key."

He recalled the success of the lobsterman untangling knots in the fog. "The people involved will find the answers," Panetta said.

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Man rescued after 3 days in sewer

ASSOCIATED PRESS

HOUSTON — Kevin Funchess' trip to get some fried chicken turned into a three-day nightmare spent wedged in a storm sewer drain.

Firefighters rescued Kevin Funchess, 41, on Saturday after he was finally able to reach his cell phone and call 911. He had fallen into the manhole Wednesday night, and had been without food or water ever since.

Funchess was released from the hospital yesterday afternoon. He suffered muscle damage, dehydration and irregular breathing.

Firefighters said the teacher's family had been trying to reach him during the ordeal, but Funchess said he wasn't able to answer the phone.

SI Advance
9.10.01

NYT 9.16.01

BEHIND THE WHEEL/Volkswagen Lupo

A Thrifty Spin in a 99 M.P.G. Car

IN Italian, lupo means wolf, but for much of Europe it also denotes the smallest car in Volkswagen's litter. The Lupo 3 Liter TDI is also VW's most efficient.

"Three liter" stands not for engine displacement or size, but for fuel efficiency: three liters per 100 kilometers in European measure, or 99 miles a gallon.

That figure was the four-minute mile of fuel efficiency. With the Lupo 3 Liter, Volkswagen beat Opel, Renault, Fiat and other automakers to seize the bragging rights for selling the first, and so far only, production vehicle to reach this miserly pinnacle.

Last year, a fleet of Lupo 3 Liters drove around the world in 80 days, averaging better than 99 m.p.g. But their passage across the United States was barely noted. Today, however, with fuel prices moving higher (although American gasoline remains laughably low to Europeans), the Lupo might get more attention.

Could a car like this — with its sophisticated turbocharged direct-injection diesel engine and astonishing fuel numbers — be practical for the American lifestyle? President Bush's advisers have declared 80 m.p.g. an unrealistic goal, perhaps because the target was set by the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles set up by the Clinton administration.

VW has no plans to sell the Lupo — which comes in several guises in Europe, including a hot GTI — in the United States. Volkswagen does sell a 90-horsepower, four-cylinder version of the TDI engine in North America in Golfs, Jettas and New Beetles, and the manual-transmission Beetle gets 49 m.p.g. on the highway.

As so-called Tier 1 vehicles under California's complex clean-air regulations, TDI's are limited to 3,000 units of each model per model year. Similar restrictions apply in New York, part of a Northeast consortium of states that follow the California rules. VW sold its 2001 consignment of 11,000 by June; the 2002's are now arriving.

The engine in the Lupo 3 Liter, however, is nearly twice as clean as the larger TDI.

The Lupo is slightly shorter than the Suzuki Swift but feels roomier inside. It is smaller than the VW Polo sold outside North America, which is tinier still than the Golf, the smallest VW sold in the United States.

To get 99 m.p.g., VW made the Lupo light. In the 3 Liter, VW engineers used aluminum and magnesium wherever possible, includ-

The Gas Misers

Here are the highway mileage ratings (m.p.g.) for some other small mass-produced cars with internal-combustion engines:

Volkswagen Lupo*	Turbocharged direct-injection diesel	99
Honda Insight	Gasoline-electric hybrid	68
Toyota Prius	Gasoline-electric hybrid	52
Smart (DaimlerChrysler)*	Gasoline	57
Opel Corsa*	Turbocharged diesel	50
VW New Beetle GLS TDI	Turbocharged direct-injection diesel	49
Suzuki Swift	Gasoline	42
Toyota Echo	Gasoline	41

*Not available in North America

ing in the hood. They reduced the power drawn by accessories. There is no power steering. The windows must be cranked, and the mirrors must be adjusted by hand. The Lupo does, however, offer air-conditioning, and unlike the power-robbing units on small cars like the old Chevy Metro, once the star of Florida rental fleets, the Lupo's system does not offer a stark choice between acceleration and refrigeration.

VW also honed the aerodynamics of the round-face vehicle. But the Lupo hit the three-liter mark primarily by using a diesel — and not a rugged, old-fashioned, sooty diesel, but a newer turbocharged direct-injection diesel with a computer chip to regulate its breathing.

The Lupo 3 Liter is available across Europe, where a third of all new cars — and well over half all luxury cars — are diesels. The owner's manual offers service addresses from Manchester to Minsk.

Hitting the three-liter average while meeting emissions standards depends on using low-sulfur diesel. The test car came already filled, with warnings not to add American diesel, which has a higher sulfur content — up to 300 parts per million, compared with European standards that range as low

A Thrifty Spin...

as 10 parts per million — and therefore produces higher sulfur dioxide emissions. VW would like to see all the sulfur removed from diesel — Sweden sells fuel as low as 10 parts per million — but it tunes the TDI's sold in the United States to the fuel here.

Diesels, you may recall from middle-school science class, are the oldest form of internal combustion engine and ignite from simple fuel compression, no spark needed. They are simpler and have fewer parts than do gasoline engines and therefore are more durable.

The Lupo raises these questions: Is diesel a potentially comparatively quick solution for reducing fuel consumption? Is it at least a short-term measure before hydrogen or fuel cells or other technologies mature and their supporting infrastructure is put in place?

Passenger-car diesel has a mixed record in the United States. Its image suffers from association with 18-wheel tractor-trailers whose smokestacks gush clouds of soot and memories of the erratic diesels General Motors offered in the late 1970's. Even VW's American-built diesel Rabbits of the early 1980's were only partly successful.

Diesels inspire memories of slow winter starts, sluggish performance and shuddering at idle. But the TDI is a different animal. In the Golf or Jetta, it runs so smoothly — without any "dieseling" vibration — and accelerates so avidly as to be almost indistinguishable from a gasoline motor.

The turbo direct-injection engine, a 1.2-liter three-cylinder, makes about 61 horses. It comes equipped with a version of the Tiptronic transmission, developed by Porsche, which runs in either an automatic or clutch-

less manual. But it idles less smoothly than does the larger TDI available in the New Beetle, Golf or Jetta. It does not offer the low-end response one might like on the 100-foot merge ramps onto some of the New York area's main arteries.

Additional fuel economy is provided by the start-stop function. After three seconds at a stop light, the engine switches off, as it does in hybrid gasoline-electrics like the Toyota Prius. (The engine automatically and seamlessly starts back up when the accelerator is pressed.)

To activate this feature the driver pushes the "eco" button, cleverly hidden among the climate controls. The feature is disconcerting at first but the driver's manual reports, "You will be happy to realize that one can very quickly get used to this driving style." What one cannot become used to is the Lupo's kinky power curve, with its lurching gaps between gears that see the engine drop from 2,800 revolutions per minute, to 2,000, for instance, as the unit shifts from first to second.

The interior wears the familiar Braun-Krups black Bauhaus look of other VW's, with cobalt and ruby-lighted instruments. Rear-seat room was not bad, according to a pair of customarily critical teenagers. The Lupo can fit into urban parking places that larger cars have to pass by, though maneu-

vering the car to within the customary Manhattan millimeter of a neighbor's bumper was more difficult without power steering.

An m.p.g. needle gauge, similar to one that is standard in BMW's, is supplied, and in addition, the test car was run with a fuel computer that measured m.p.g. — immediate and average — and other variables. At

cruise, the needle showed us above the three-liter mark and even with much idle time on the helix to the Lincoln Tunnel and other sluggish traffic funnels, the Lupo averaged around 62 m.p.g. over several days of driving — a better real-world figure than even the Honda or Toyota hybrids.

In the New York area, the price of a gallon of diesel fuel is generally about 15 cents higher than that of regular gasoline. At one service station in suburban New Jersey, for example, a gallon of regular gas cost \$1.56; diesel was \$1.70. The price in the New York area is usually greater than that in regions like the Midwest, which have large farm economies and are laced with long-haul truck routes.

With its German plate number beginning WOB, for Wolfsburg, the test Lupo caught the eyes of many passers-by. Just so no one missed the fact it was a green car, the tester came in a hue charitably described as early spring grass and familiar to fans of certain Dodge muscle cars of the late 1960's.

"Is it Mopar?" asked one curious man, a Corvette owner. "A good commuter car for someone, I guess," he added doubtfully. On an adjacent lane of Route 46 in New Jersey, a man in a new Passat honked appreciatively and offered a thumbs up. A woman in Manhattan's West Village asked about the Lupo, then reminisced about her old Beetles. Another man was led to recall fondly his trusty VW diesel Dasher.

Several people swore they would buy one if it were offered for sale. Many used the word "cute."

When VW introduced the TDI in 1995, the response was underwhelming. Now, it looks

Continued on Page 4

Continued From Page 1

smart. VW plans a new, cleaner generation of the engine for the 2004 model year. The new engines will have four valves, instead of two, per cylinder and finer injection spray, for cleaner, more efficient combustion. Volkswagen is also planning a large diesel for its forthcoming D-1

luxury model, with 10 cylinders arranged like a W. Other makers are returning to diesel; the most powerful engine on BMW's new 7 series will be a diesel; it will be available only in Europe.

VW engineers say that relatively little work on the catalytic converter and particulate filter can improve

diesel emissions significantly, and Federal regulations for 2006 will reduce the amount of sulfur in American diesel fuel. Wolfsburg's wolf may one day mature into a larger beast.

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Tg 2 of 2

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9.16.01



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cows munch feed at a farm near Tokyo.

Probe launched after mad cow disease turns up in Japan

ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO — Thousands of health officials have launched a nationwide search for mad cow disease following the discovery of Japan's first suspected case earlier this week, a government official said yesterday.

About 5,800 officials were conducting inspections at 140,000 farms, said Shigeki Oda, an official with the Agriculture Ministry's animal health division.

The emergency inspection began Wednesday and is slated to last through Sept. 30. It is aimed at finding clinical symptoms linked to mad cow disease in the cattle, Oda said.

Mad cow disease, or bovine spongiform encephalopathy, is thought to cause the fatal variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in humans who eat infected beef. CJD kills its victims by tearing holes in their brain tissue.

The probe comes after Japan on Monday reported that a five-year-old Holstein milk cow on a farm in Chiba state, just east of Tokyo, tested positive for mad cow disease, as BSE is commonly known. The cow was slaughtered.

No other cases of mad cow disease has been reported since.

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