

THE OBSERVER IN FOCUS 9/11

10 years later

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University vows to never forget

Malloy, graduates remember 'somber' 2001 environment

By SARAH MERVOSH
Managing Editor

Between his years at Notre Dame as a student, faculty member and then as president, Fr. Edward "Monk" Malloy has been on campus "a long time."

In fact, the University president emeritus has been a part of the Notre Dame community for nearly 50 years, which works out to about 17,500 days.

Of all of those days, none stand out to him like Sept. 11, 2001.

"9/11, in my 18 years as president, was the overwhelmingly most significant memory," Malloy said. "Not only because of the nature of what went on, but how the Notre Dame family rallied around and found a way to comfort one another and to celebrate the common life in the midst of all kinds of fears."

Malloy, like many others, remembers exactly what he was doing when he heard about the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centers.

"I was in my office and I think it was right after the first plane hit, [my assistant] said, 'A plane has hit in New York City,' and so I went in and next thing you know it was two planes and the Pentagon and then Pennsylvania," he said. "The first thing I thought of was what a tragic loss."

Jim Horvath, a 2003 graduate, also did not have to work hard to remember what he was doing when he found out about the attacks.

"I'll never forget it, honestly," he said. "I had just woken up and actually hopped in the shower ...



OBSERVER FILE PHOTO/Courtesy of Notre Dame Archives

Students gather for an afternoon Mass near the South Quad flagpole on Sept. 11, 2001 after news of the morning's terrorist attacks shook campus.



PAT COVENEY/The Observer

On the tenth anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the Notre Dame community remembers the victims with a candlelight Mass on the quad outside Hesburgh Library.

'It was a symbol of us coming together as one family'

By MEGAN DOYLE
News Editor

Basilica bells tolled solemnly Sunday evening as a line of students processed from Hesburgh Library to the Grotto.

Each student quietly held a candle, glowing in the dark.

The procession followed a Mass of Remembrance on the quad outside Hesburgh Library to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, 2001.

Fr. Edward "Monk" Malloy, the University president at the time of the attacks, delivered the homily Sunday evening. He also presided over the Mass that was celebrated Sept. 11, 2001 on South Quad.

"It is eerie how similar this day is to the day of 9/11 10 years ago," Malloy said. "It was sunny and bright, a kind of balmy September day. But it wasn't until the early part of the morning that all of us can remember exactly where we were when we got the first news, and then we became transfixed by the images on television, the endless video loops of the planes crashing into the World Trade Center towers."

Students, faculty and community members gathered on the grass and listened in silence as Malloy described the events of that day.

"We struggle in the midst of situations like that to make sense of reality, the human ca-

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Saint Mary's alumnae remember friend killed in attacks

By CAITLIN HOUSLEY
Saint Mary's Editor

On the morning of Sept. 11, 2001, Saint Mary's alumna Sarah Sullivan Bigelow turned on the news to watch an interview of Jack Welch on The Today Show.

However, news coverage quickly turned to a terrorist attack on the World Trade Centers. As Bigelow watched the plane crash into the first tower, her mind turned to her former roommate at Saint Mary's, Suzanne Kondratenko,

who worked in Manhattan.

"I got in my car to go to work and by the time I stopped for gas, I thought, 'This isn't right,'" Bigelow said. "I called [Suzanne's] cell phone and called [it again], and then I called her office. [An administrative assistant] said they couldn't take my call, so I couldn't help thinking, 'Oh this isn't good.'"

Kondratenko, a 1996 alumna, was in the second tower when the plane hit and died in the attack.

As Bigelow waited to hear

from her friend, she clung to hope.

"I just can't imagine what everybody went through trying to get down those stairs literally as the building is crumbling," Bigelow said. "The grieving process was so unique, because clearly we all were clamoring for answers and hoping for survivors."

Only a few hours later, Bigelow said she confirmed her former roommate was in the second tower after speaking with Kondratenko's sister.

To this day, Bigelow said she

still thinks of her friend. The women lived together during their senior year at Saint Mary's, and Kondratenko was a bridesmaid at Bigelow's wedding. Bigelow described her friend as "a pistol."

Bigelow's oldest daughter, now 6, is named "Suzanne," after Kondratenko.

"Now I've got this 6-year-old Suzanne who's precocious, bookish and beautiful," Bigelow said. "It just makes me laugh because there are so many times I can picture Suzanne saying, 'Oh honey, you

don't know what you're in for.'"

While the 6-year-old does not know the full story of her namesake yet, Bigelow said her daughter understands what a special person Kondratenko was.

"This woman says to my daughter, 'Who are you named after?'" Bigelow said, "Oh well I'm named after Suzanne. She was my mommy's best friend, and she died. And sometimes Mommy's really sad when she thinks about the fact that I'm

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9/11

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

TODAY

September 11, 2001

Operatives from al-Qaeda hijack four commercial airline flights and attack New York and Washington, D.C., killing 2,977 people.

Sept. 18, 2001

Letters containing spores of the toxin Anthrax are sent to several news media outlets and two Democratic U.S. Senators' offices, sparking nationwide panic.



AP
In this 1990 file photo, the World Trade Center's twin towers rise above the New York City skyline before they crumbled in the 2001 terrorist attacks.

OBSERVER FILE PHOTOS/Courtesy of the Notre Dame Archives

Left: A member of the U.S. Marine Corps kneels with students at the Grotto on Sept. 11, 2001. Center: Students grieve together in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C. Right: University President Emeritus Fr. Edward "Monk" Malloy addresses the Notre Dame community in a Sept. 11, 2001 Mass on South Quad.

Oct. 7, 2001

U.S. Special Forces begin full-scale offensive operations against the Taliban and al-Qaeda leadership in Afghanistan.

Dec. 22, 2001

Richard Reid, a British national and member of al-Qaeda, attempts to bomb American Airlines Flight 63 from Paris to Miami using explosives hidden in his shoes.

Dec. 31, 2001

Tyrone Willingham is hired as head coach of the Notre Dame football team, replacing Bob Davie, who ended his reign with a record of 35-25.



March 20, 2003

United States warplanes launch 1,700 aerial attacks in 24 hours on Baghdad, beginning the ongoing Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Dec. 13, 2003

Operation Red Dawn culminates in the capture of Saddam Hussein by U.S. Army personnel. He was executed Dec. 30, 2006.

March 11, 2004

Terrorists loosely connected to al-Qaeda attack the commuter train system in Madrid, killing 191 people and wounding over 1,300.

Nov. 2, 2004

Incumbent President George W. Bush is reelected, defeating Senator John Kerry (D-MA) with 50.7 percent of the popular vote.



Nov. 30, 2004

Charlie Weis, offensive coordinator for the New England Patriots, is chosen to replace Tyrone Willingham as Notre Dame head coach.

July 5, 2005

Four British nationals with connections to Islamic terrorist groups detonate bombs on the London transport system, killing 52 and wounding more than 700.



July 16, 2008

Jack Swarbrick, an Indianapolis lawyer, takes over as Notre Dame director of athletics for Kevin White, who left to take the same position at Duke University.

Nov. 4, 2008

Senator Barack Obama (D-IL) defeats Senator John McCain (R-AZ), becoming the first African-American to be elected president.

Dec. 25, 2009

A 22-year-old Nigerian man attempts to light explosives hidden in his underwear during a Christmas Day flight from Amsterdam to Detroit.

Dec. 18, 2010

Mohamed Bouazizi, a fruit vendor, self-immolates in Tunisia, Tunisia, sparking months of uprising that become known as the "Arab Spring."

May 2, 2011

Osama bin Laden, the al-Qaeda leader, is shot and killed inside a safehouse in Abbottabad, Pakistan by elite U.S. Special Forces.



AP
On Sept. 10, 2011, the eve of the tenth anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, beams of light at Ground Zero illuminate the night sky where the World Trade Center towers once stood.

OBSERVER FILE PHOTOS/Courtesy of the Notre Dame Archives

Top left: Students join hands while praying the "Our Father" during the Mass of Remembrance on Sunday evening for the 9/11 anniversary.

Top right: News of Osama bin Laden's death spurred celebration throughout campus in May.

Bottom right: A candlelight procession led students to the Grotto, where some kneel in prayer.

Bottom left: Malloy delivers the homily at Sunday evening's Mass of Remembrance for the victims of the Sept. 11 attacks.



Professors examine post-9/11 America

By AMANDA GRAY
News Writer

On a sunny September morning 10 years ago, Law School Professor Jimmy Gurulé was sitting in his office in Washington, D.C. when a plane piloted by terrorists struck the nearby Pentagon.

Gurulé, then undersecretary for enforcement for the Department of Treasury, was among the government officials who immediately began working to respond to the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks that shook the nation.

"The impact of 9/11 has been sweeping," Gurulé said. "It has impacted national security, security at airports, new regulations on banks — and it has also resulted in certain infringements on civil liberties."

In the days following Sept. 11, 2001, Gurulé played a central role in developing a plan to seize terrorist funds so the attacks could never be repeated. He served in the Department of Treasury until 2003.

Ten years later, Gurulé said Americans should not forget the attacks or their consequences.

"We also need to be sensitive to the intrusion of government," Gurulé said. "It's a very fine balance. The goal and object of securing the home lands needs to be done in a way not intrusive to civil liberties."

However, Gurulé said he believes the United States is safer now than it was 10 years ago.

"I do think we are a more secure country," he said. "I don't think it's an accident that there hasn't been another attack. We're much more vigilant, but it's come at a very high price."

Political science Professor Michael Desch said a response immediately after the attacks was necessary. However, he said some decisions made after the attacks do deserve criticism.

"The lesson of 9/11 is that terrorism is a real threat," Desch said. "The lesson from our reaction to 9/11 is the danger of overreaction is great, if not greater than that of under-reaction."

The United States' involvement in Iraq is an example of overreaction, he said. Another is the highly invasive airport security checkpoint.

"[Going through invasive security] is more than a matter of personal inconvenience," Desch said. "In a sense Al Qaeda has achieved some victories because we live in fear ... In some small amount, Al Qaeda has succeeded in disrupting our lives."

"Terrorism is one of those things [we overestimate]. It is so spectacular and out of the blue, but you're more likely to die from complications in a hernia surgery than in a terrorist attack. We now have a tendency to be afraid of the real thing in disproportional ways."

The current challenge for the United States is continued weakness in the country's economy, Desch said.

"[The economy] affects our foreign policy in a number of ways," Desch said. "With our involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan, that has to change. The Department of Defense is one of the biggest chunks of discretionary spending. We're looking at a period of retrenchment [composed of] part budget debate, part weariness of American people."

Anthropology Professor Cynthia Mahmood said her travels abroad showed her the international effects of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on the strained relations between the U.S. and the Middle East.

"[The 9/11 terrorist attacks] had their biggest impact on the Muslim world," Mahmood said. "Of course, [the U.S.] has been severely traumatized. We can't diminish that the U.S. has been transformed."

Like Gurulé, Mahmood said she is worried Americans gave up their freedoms for a false sense of security.

"I was afraid that the U.S. population would be too ready to relinquish their civil liberties," Mahmood said. "[These events] have also made Americans even prouder of ourselves and increased American exceptionalism. It has made others dislike us."

This attitude sparked controversial debates over the past 10 years, Mahmood said.

"Think of last summer's debate over the mosque construction near Ground Zero," she said. "The fact that Americans would even doubt the constitutional right for them to build is completely appalling. The way the U.S. responded [to 9/11] really put us on a wartime footing. The way that 'War on Terror' was defined makes it impossible to see how we could step back from the posture we're assuming."

Mahmood, who often works with refugees, said America lost its "outstretched hand" of sympathy after the 2001 attacks.

"We're living with a basic backdrop of fear," she said. "Our first response is to be suspicious now."

Mahmood said she believes no amount of technology and military strength will keep the U.S. safe.

"The only thing that can be sustainable coexistence with other cultures," Mahmood said. "We need to have sustainable dialogue, making sure we protect their rights. If we would've taken the last 10 years teaching Americans this lesson, it would've been time better spent."

Law Professor Mary Ellen O'Connell said she hopes the United States will one day grow weary of military efforts as a solution to terrorists.

"The decision to fight a major war in Afghanistan in response to 9/11 instead of carrying out a focused counter-terrorism effort has been extremely costly for the U.S.," she said.

O'Connell, who was in Manhattan when the World Trade Centers fell in 2001, said the attacks moved her to work and pray harder for an end to violence.

"Because of the economic situation the United States finds itself in after 10 years of fighting, the next 10 years should see us pursue a more modest military policy abroad," she said.

"The lessons learned from 9/11 and the decade after are to focus more effectively and with the most appropriate tools to the real challenges we face — to preserve peace, to rebuild our economy [and] to protect the environment and the needs of the poor throughout the world."

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Experts talk U.S., Middle East relations



From left, experts Waleed El-Ansary, Andrew Bacevich and Robin Wright talk about peace-building strategies at a Kroc Institute panel Friday afternoon.

By ANNA BOARINI
News Writer

Ten years after the 2001 terrorist attacks, the peace-building strategies in a post-9/11 world have shifted in priority and practice, experts said during a panel at the Kroc Institute for Peace Studies on Friday afternoon.

Kroc Institute Director Scott Appleby said the anniversary prompted the panel to explore both the events following the attacks and their effect on the United States' foreign policy.

"Certainly, we want to focus on that event," Appleby said. "We hoped we could say something [about the attacks] in a more innovative way, by focusing on not only what we have learned in the decade since 9/11, [but also on] the prospects for building peace and what role the United States will play in adding peace and stability to the world."

Panelist Robin Wright, who works as a foreign correspondent, Middle East expert and U.S. foreign policy analyst, said the Arab Spring conflicts reflected a change in how the people of the Middle East protest.

"To me what has transpired over the past nine or 10 months has really been extraordinary — that the world's most volatile region is today engaged in so many places in peaceful, civil disobedience," Wright said.

Wright has worked in the region since she first landed in Tehran, Iran in 1973. During her time there, she witnessed the 1973 suicide bombings against the United States Embassy and the 1983 bombings of a U.S. marine compound in Beirut, Lebanon.

"I know what the violence of the region looks like," Wright said. "To me, one of the great stories of the Middle East, and perhaps the most potent political story of the early 21st century, is this wave of uprising across the region."

Wright said Muslims in the Middle East have paid the biggest price since the Sept. 11 attacks. Suicide bomb-

ings led to over 12,000 Iraqi deaths and over 30,000 injuries since the beginning of the war in Iraq.

This cost motivated the residents to take action against injustice, Wright said.

"For the first time, people are not just reacting," Wright said. "They are trying to seize the initiative themselves and shape their own future."

Wright said she did not want the United States to get directly involved in future Arab efforts to establish democracy. She said she hopes the U.S. government will instead aid development programs but avoid getting involved in the region's military disputes.

"We need to signal and show that the future is in the hands of the activists, civil society, helping empower women," Wright said.

Panelist Waleed El-Ansary, the chair of Islamic studies at Xavier University, said peace

builders need to understand the role religion plays in the region.

The Western world believes the word jihad means "holy war," El-Ansary said. However, this word does not refer to an actual war and instead means "a struggle in the name of God."

"By calling extremists 'Jihadist,' what we are doing is validating their claim to extremism," he said. "What this really does is it identifies religion as the source of the problem."

Instead of calling extremist Muslims who use terrorism "Jihadist," El-Ansary said they should be called "irjaf." He said "irjaf" is a

term found in the Qur'an that refers to the quaking of the heart and comes from the Arabic root "to shake or quake."

"I T h e Qur'an said those who cause the quaking of the heart in the city, the punishment for them is execution in this life and hell in the hereafter," he said. "There is no more powerful condemnation that we can use than by calling terrorists 'irjaf.'"

When religion starts to become part of the solution instead of part of the problem, El-Ansary said he believed real change could happen in the Middle East.

"The obstacle to this is to get media and government to really take religion seriously and as a solution," he said.

Retired Army officer and historian Andrew Bacevich said the religious and militaristic conflicts that dominated the last 10 years changed the way Americans view war.

"Prior to 9/11, most Americans viewed war as an [abnormal] condition," Bacevich said. "Today that is no longer the case."

The Pentagon uses the term "era of consistent conflict" to describe this constant state of war, Bacevich said.

"Now, the American people accept as fact that wars in which the United States engages are expected to be protracted, prove to be very costly and will probably end not in victory, but in producing some ambiguous outcome."

Andrew Bacevich
historian

costly and will probably end not in victory, but in producing some ambiguous outcome," he said.

"Today, war is the new normalcy."

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It is the Soldier, not the minister
Who has given us freedom of religion.

It is the Soldier, not the reporter
Who has given us freedom of the press.

It is the Soldier, not the poet
Who has given us freedom of speech.

It is the Soldier, not the campus organizer
Who has given us freedom to protest.

It is the Soldier, not the lawyer
Who has given us the right to a fair trial.

It is the Soldier, not the politician
Who has given us the right to vote.

It is the Soldier who salutes the flag,
Who serves beneath the flag,
And whose coffin is draped by the flag,
Who allows the protester to burn the flag.

Charles Michael Province, U.S. Army

The Observer remembers all those who lost their

lives on September 11, 2001, and all those who have lost

their lives in the last 10 years defending our freedom. THE OBSERVER



SUNNY

HIGH 82°
LOW 58°

Community prayer guides campuses through tragedy

The Observer reflects on the power of faith in light of the community's response to Tuesday's tragedy.

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SPENCER PLATT/Getty Images

TERROR HITS HOME

Thousands feared dead as nation begins recovery from strikes in New York, Washington

Associated Press

NEW YORK

As night fell, the city moved past the nightmarish scenes of people on fire jumping from buildings and braced itself for more pain: picking through the rubble for the dead and the injured.

Just before 9 a.m. Tuesday two hijacked commercial airliners slammed into the two towers of the World Trade Center, paralyzing the city and the surrounding area.

Shortly thereafter, a third plane headed for Los Angeles crashed into the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., the nation's defense headquarters.

New York crews began heading into ground zero of the terrorist attack to search for survivors and recover bodies. The downtown area was cordoned off and a huge rescue effort was under way. Gov. George Pataki mobilized the National Guard to help, and hundreds of volunteers and medical workers converged on triage centers, offering services and blood.

One man caught under the rubble used his cell phone to reach family in Pennsylvania with a plea for help.

"She received a call from him saying he was still trapped under the World Trade Center. He gave specific directions and said he was there along with two New York City sergeants," said Brian Jones, 911 coordinator in Allegheny County. He would not give their names, but said the message was passed to New York authorities.

Paramedics waiting to be sent into the rubble were told that

"once the smoke clears, it's going to be massive bodies," according to Brian Stark, an ex-Navy paramedic who volunteered to help. He said the paramedics had been told that "hundreds of police and firefighters are missing" from the ranks of those sent in to respond to the initial crash.

"I hope we get patients," said medical student Eddie Campbell, who rushed to help at one of the centers. "But they're not coming out. They're in there," he said, pointing down the street to where the

World Trade Center once stood.

Emergency Medical Service worker Louis Garcia said initial reports indicated that bodies were buried beneath the two feet of soot on streets around the twin towers. Garcia, a 15-year veteran, said bodies "are all over the place."

Eight hours after the catastrophe began, hundreds of firefighters sat on the West Side Highway or leaned against their rigs, waiting for orders to go into the leveled skyscrapers and

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