

## What Were The Twin Towers What Was

What Were the Twin Towers? Penguin

The definitive biography of the iconic skyscrapers and the ambitions that shaped them--from their dizzying rise to their unforgettable fall. More than a year after the nation began mourning the lives lost in the attacks on the World Trade Center, it became clear that something else was being mourned: the towers themselves. They were the biggest and brashiest icons that New York, and possibly America, has ever produced--magnificent giants that became intimately familiar around the globe. Their builders were possessed of a singular determination to create wonders of capitalism as well as engineering, refusing to admit defeat before natural forces, economics, or politics. No one knows the history of the towers better than New York Times reporters James Glanz and Eric Lipton. In a vivid, brilliantly researched narrative, the authors re-create David Rockefeller's ambition to rebuild lower Manhattan, the spirited opposition of local storeowners and powerful politicians, the bold structural innovations that later determined who lived and died, master builder Guy Tozzoli's last desperate view of the towers on September 11, and the charged and chaotic recovery that could have unraveled the secrets of the buildings' collapse but instead has left some enduring mysteries. *City in the Sky* is a riveting story of New York City itself, of architectural daring, human frailty, and a lost American icon.

\*Includes pictures \*Includes accounts describing the origins and construction process \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading \*Includes a table of contents "I consider part of lower Manhattan to be hallowed ground. Nearly 3,000 people lost their lives in the World Trade Center towers... and for that reason alone, our nation should make absolutely sure that what gets built on 'Ground Zero' is an inspiring tribute to all who loved the Twin Towers, worked in them, and died there." - David Shuster Since the earliest days of recorded human history, people have constructed buildings not just to provide shelter but to send a message. The earliest texts of Judaism speak of the patriarchs building to mark a place or event, while the Mayan leaders of South America built ziggurats not only to sacrifice their enemies but also to demonstrate their power to others. The Arc de Triomphe in France is just that, an arch to mark France's triumph over both its enemies and itself during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. It should come as no surprise that in the dark days following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, New York City began searching for some way to demonstrate its recovery and resolve. The obvious way to do just that was to rebuild what had been destroyed. Since there was no way to bring back the lives of those lost, the most straightforward path was to rebuild the Twin Towers that had fallen, but there was more to be done than to just rebuild the lost Twin Towers; the new building was to be bigger, taller, and better than before, as everyone hoped the country would somehow be. In the decade that followed, the first of a new millennium, the Freedom Tower experienced many of the same ups and downs that the nation did. Plans to rebuild it were met with the same level of controversy as those to fight the war on terror. Likewise, its popularity ebbed and flowed with the fickle hearts of a people grown weary with fighting an enemy overseas and a poor economy at home. Political parties rose into and fell out of power, changing again and again the environment in which the builders were trying to work. At some points, it seemed that the project would never end. Fortunately, the building itself finally knew victory and opened to the public, much as it seems the United States will have made some inroads in the war against terror. At the same time, there is much left to do on both fronts, as the owners of One World Trade Center continue to try to rent out the space they have created, and those fighting terrorism at home and abroad continue to try to weed out the last vestiges of those who wish the nation ill. Ultimately, the final outcome on both fronts remains unknown, though much of the same spirit of patriotism and determination drives the leaders of the nation and the Center on to a much hoped for victory. Those who continue to wait wish them Godspeed, as they look on from a distance and close up at the flag flying at the top of the trade center and over the hills of Afghanistan. *The Freedom Tower: The History of New York City's One World Trade Center* looks at the construction history of the Twin Towers' replacement. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Freedom Tower like never before, in no time at all.

"New York Times" reporters Jim Dwyer and Kevin Flynn capture the little-known stories of ordinary people who took extraordinary steps to save themselves and others inside the World Trade Center on September 11--the saga of the nearly 12,000 who escaped and the 2,749 who perished.

Who Owns the Dead?

Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States

What Was the Titanic?

20 Under 40

Sandfuture

Biography of the Building

**Photographer, Leon Yost began documenting the World Trade Center's Twin Towers in 1969 when they first emerged from the 16-acre foundational hole in the ground in Lower Manhattan. He methodically recorded their progress through the fateful 9/11 attacks, continuing through the ensuing years of rebuilding. This book artfully chronicles that 50-year span, indelibly etched in the psyches of all Americans of that time. Yost is an old-school professional photographer who has worked as a location scout for the BBC and is published in Time-Life Books, American Photo, The New York Times and many other publications. Previous books by Leon Yost: *Changing Jersey City, a history in photographs*, co-author with Cynthia Harris, 2009; *Riddles on the Rocks, a tour of selected North American rock art sites*, 2014; *A Tour of Australian Rock Art*, 2017. 61 pages, 64 color photographs**

**Presents a collection of photographs of the World Trade Center taken over thirty years, featuring views of the skyline from throughout the region, closer looks at the buildings at different times, and shots of the tragedy.**

**Discover the true story of the Twin Towers--how they came to be the tallest buildings in the world and why they were destroyed. When the Twin Towers were built in 1973, they were billed as an architectural wonder. At 1,368 feet, they clocked in as the tallest buildings in the world and changed the New York City skyline dramatically. Offices and corporations moved into the towers--also known as the World Trade Center--and the buildings were seen as the economic hub of the world. But on September 11, 2001, a terrorist attack toppled the towers and changed our nation forever.**

**Discover the whole story of the Twin Towers--from their ambitious construction to their tragic end.**

**Baseline -- Evidence -- Individual -- Landscape -- Market -- Typology -- Response.**

**Working Stiff**

**Homelessness Is a Housing Problem**

**Debunking 9/11 Myths**

**The Untold Story of the Fight to Survive Inside the Twin Towers**

**What Was Pompeii?**

**The Freedom Tower**

**Analyzes and refutes twenty of the most predominant theories involving the United States government's role in perpetrating the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.**

**Recounts the survival efforts of thousands of people who were inside the World Trade Center on the morning of September 11, in an account that also raises questions about building safety and New York's emergency preparedness.**

**“Fun...and full of smart science. Fans of CSI—the real kind—will want to read it” (The Washington Post): A young forensic pathologist’s “rookie season” as a NYC medical examiner, and the hair-raising cases that shaped her as a physician and human being. Just two months before the September 11 terrorist attacks, Dr. Judy Melinek began her training as a New York City forensic pathologist. While her husband and their toddler held down the home front, Judy threw herself into the fascinating world of death investigation—performing autopsies, investigating death scenes, counseling grieving relatives. Working Stiff chronicles Judy’s two years of training, taking readers behind the police tape of some of the most harrowing deaths in the Big Apple, including a firsthand account of the events of September 11, the subsequent anthrax bio-terrorism attack, and the disastrous crash of American Airlines Flight 587. An unvarnished portrait of the daily life of medical examiners—complete with grisly anecdotes, chilling crime scenes, and a welcome dose of gallows humor—Working Stiff offers a glimpse into the daily life of one of America’s most arduous professions, and the unexpected challenges of shuttling between the domains of the living and the dead. The body never lies—and through the murders, accidents, and suicides that land on her table, Dr. Melinek lays bare the truth behind the glamorized depictions of autopsy work on television to reveal the secret story of the real morgue. “Haunting and illuminating...the stories from her average workdays...transfix the reader with their demonstration that medical science can diagnose and console long after the heartbeat stops” (The New York Times).**

**Photographs and text depict New York City before, during, and after the building of the World Trade Center; the complex's role in the movies; its destruction on September 11, 2001; the aftermath; and plans for the site.**

**The History of the Construction, Destruction, and Rebirth of a New York City Landmark**

**Last Man Down**

**Twin Towers**

**Visions of America**

**The World Trade Center**

**Twin Towers Remembered**

An account of the life and work of the architect Minoru Yamasaki that leads the author to consider how (and for whom) architectural history is written. Sandfuture is a book about the life of the architect Minoru Yamasaki (1912–1986), who remains on the margins of history despite the enormous influence of his work on American architecture and society. That Yamasaki’s most famous projects—the Pruitt-Igoe apartments in St. Louis and the original World Trade Center in New York—were both destroyed on national television, thirty years apart, makes his relative obscurity all the more remarkable. Sandfuture is also a book about an artist interrogating art and architecture’s role in culture as New York changes drastically after a decade bracketed by terrorism and natural disaster. From the central thread of Yamasaki’s life, Sandfuture spirals outward to include reflections on a wide range of subjects, from the figure of the architect in literature and film and transformations in the contemporary art market to the perils of sick buildings and the broader social and political implications of how, and for whom, cities are built. The result is at once sophisticated in its understanding of material culture and novelistic in its telling of a good story.

\*Includes pictures \*Includes accounts of the construction and history of the Twin Towers and Freedom Tower \*Chronicles the destruction of the World Trade Center on 9/11 and the plans to rebuild it \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading \*Includes a table of contents "The World Trade Center site will forever hold a special place in our city, in our hearts. " - New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg The name "World Trade Center," when spoken by an American, tends to conjure up the best and worst about the nation. The idea for such a financial center was conceived of in the heady days of post-World War II prosperity, when the nation's financial prospects had never looked better and Americans were trading all over the world with both former allies and enemies. At the same time, many in New York City, one of the jewels of the East Coast, had fallen on hard times, and it was hoped that the World Trade Center would revitalize Lower Manhattan and bring the Big Apple a bigger share of the prosperity the world was enjoying. Likewise, the center was designed by men steeped in the modern era, when architects could build skyscrapers as opposed to simple office complexes. For 30 years, the Twin Towers were the most dramatic features of the New York skyline, and for a short while one of the towers could boast of being the tallest building in the world. People came from around the world to visit them for both business and pleasure, and while most days were busy but uneventful, there were exceptions. A stunt seemingly featuring a man dancing in the sky humanized and popularized the buildings, and they began to prosper, just as the nation itself would rise again out of the mire of the 1970s. Almost as quickly, a fire threatened the North Tower in 1975. In 1977, a man decided to scale the side of the South Tower, and in 1983, a fireman completed a stunt designed to warn people about the impossibility of evacuating everyone in case of emergency. Fatefully, the fireman's efforts fell on largely deaf ears, as no one could conceive of the need for such efforts. As everyone now knows, the World Trade Center could have stood for a century or more but didn't last half that long, because what they symbolically represented made them a physical target. The Twin Towers survived the first violent attack in 1993, but less than a decade later they were gone, the initial victims of a war

still raging. The World Trade Center would be rebuilt, but New York City would never look the same again. It should come as no surprise that in the dark days following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, New York City began searching for some way to demonstrate its recovery and resolve. The obvious way to do just that was to rebuild what had been destroyed. Since there was no way to bring back the lives of those lost, the most straightforward path was to rebuild the Twin Towers that had fallen, but there was more to be done than to just rebuild the lost Twin Towers; the new building was to be bigger, taller, and better than before, as everyone hoped the country would somehow be. In the decade that followed, the first of a new millennium, the Freedom Tower experienced many of the same ups and downs that the nation did. Plans to rebuild it were met with the same level of controversy as those to fight the war on terror. Likewise, its popularity ebbed and flowed with the fickle hearts of a people grown weary with fighting an enemy overseas and a poor economy at home. Political parties rose into and fell out of power, changing again and again the environment in which the builders were trying to work. At some points, it seemed that the project would never end. *The World Trade Center: The History of the Construction, Destruction, and Rebirth of a New York City Landmark* looks at the history of one of a Big Apple icon. Along with pictures and more, you will learn about the World Trade Center like never before.

Presents a photographic chronicle of the peoples, places, and events that form the modern United States, focusing on America's shared heritage and hopes for the future despite the many nationalities of the country's citizens.

An "engrossing" history of the restaurant atop the World Trade Center "that ruled the New York City skyline from April 1976 until September 11, 2001" (Booklist, starred review). In the 1970s, New York City was plagued by crime, filth, and an ineffective government. The city was falling apart, and even the newly constructed World Trade Center threatened to be a fiasco. But in April 1976, a quarter-mile up on the 107th floor of the North Tower, a new restaurant called Windows on the World opened its doors—a glittering sign that New York wasn't done just yet. In *The Most Spectacular Restaurant in the World*, journalist Tom Roston tells the complete history of this incredible restaurant, from its stunning \$14-million opening to 9/11 and its tragic end. There are stories of the people behind it, such as Joe Baum, the celebrated restaurateur, who was said to be the only man who could outspend an unlimited budget; the well-tipped waiters; and the cavalcade of famous guests as well as everyday people celebrating the key moments in their lives. Roston also charts the changes in American food, from baroque and theatrical to locally sourced and organic. Built on nearly 150 original interviews, *The Most Spectacular Restaurant in the World* is the story of New York City's restaurant culture and the quintessential American drive to succeed. "Roston also digs deeply into the history of New York restaurants, and how Windows on the World was shaped by the politics and social conditions of its era." —*The New York Times* "The city's premier celebration venue, deeply woven into its social, culinary and business fabrics, deserved a proper history. Roston delivers it with power, detail, humor and heartbreak to spare." —*New York Post* "A rich, complex account." —*Kirkus Reviews* (starred review)

*Two Years, 262 Bodies, and the Making of a Medical Examiner*

*What Was the Battle of Gettysburg?*

*Final Report on the Collapse of the World Trade Center Towers*

*Divided We Stand*

*The History of New York City's One World Trade Center*

*The Rebuilding of the World Trade Center*

In June 2010, the editors of *The New Yorker* announced to widespread media coverage their selection of "20 Under 40"—the young fiction writers who are, or will be, central to their generation. The magazine published twenty stories by this stellar group of writers over the course of the summer. They are now collected for the first time in one volume. The range of voices is extraordinary. There is the lyrical realism of Nell Freudenberger, Philipp Meyer, C. E. Morgan, and Salvatore Scibona; the satirical comedy of Joshua Ferris and Gary Shteyngart; and the genre-bending tales of Jonathan Safran Foer, Nicole Krauss, and Téa Obreht. David Bezmozgis and Dinaw Mengestu offer clear-eyed portraits of immigration and identity; Sarah Shun-lien Bynum, ZZ Packer, and Wells Tower offer voice-driven, idiosyncratic narratives. Then there are the haunting sociopolitical stories of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Daniel Alarcón, and Yiyun Li, and the metaphysical fantasies of Chris Adrian, Rivka Galchen, and Karen Russell. Each of these writers reminds us why we read. And each is aiming for greatness: fighting to get and to hold our attention in a culture that is flooded with words, sounds, and pictures; fighting to surprise, to entertain, to teach, and to move not only us but generations of readers to come. A landmark collection, *20 Under 40* stands as a testament to the vitality of fiction today.

A singer-songwriter, musician, and artist, Bob Dylan is an American icon. In the past five decades, Dylan's work has influenced everyone from John Lennon, Bruce Springsteen, and David Bowie to rapper Eminem. Young music lovers will be fascinated by this great artist's life!

This report presents findings of a workshop featuring representatives of Internet Service Providers and others with access to data

and insights about how the Internet performed on and immediately after the September 11 attacks. People who design and operate networks were asked to share data and their own preliminary analyses among participants in a closed workshop. They and networking researchers evaluated these inputs to synthesize lessons learned and derive suggestions for improvements in technology, procedures, and, as appropriate, policy.

Provides the final report of the 9/11 Commission detailing their findings on the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Learning from September 11

City in the Sky

A Biography Of New York's World Trade Center

Past, Present, Future

Minoru Yamasaki and the Fragility of Architecture

The Rise and Fall of the World Trade Center

*Selected as one of the best books of 2002 by The New York Times, San Francisco Chronicle, Boston Globe, Los Angeles Times, and Chicago Sun-Times Within days after September 11, 2001, William Langewiesche had secured unique, unrestricted, round-the-clock access to the World Trade Center site. American Ground is a tour of this intense, ephemeral world and those who improvised the recovery effort day by day, and in the process reinvented themselves, discovering unknown strengths and weaknesses. In all of its aspects--emotionalism, impulsiveness, opportunism, territoriality, resourcefulness, and fundamental, cacophonous democracy--Langewiesche reveals the unbuilding to be uniquely American and oddly inspiring, a portrait of resilience and ingenuity in the face of disaster.*

*This is the final report of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) investigation of the collapse of the World Trade Center (WTC) towers, conducted under the National Construction Safety Team Act.*

*For more than 100 years, people have been captivated by the disastrous sinking of the Titanic that claimed over 1,500 lives. Now young readers can find out why the great ship went down and how it was discovered seventy-five years later. At 2:20 a.m. on April 15, 1912, the Royal Mail Steamer Titanic, the largest passenger steamship of this time, met its catastrophic end after crashing into an iceberg. Of the 2,240 passengers and crew onboard, only 705 survived. More than 100 years later, today's readers will be intrigued by the mystery that surrounds this ship that was originally labeled "unsinkable."*

*A revised and expanded edition of the landmark, ravishing history of New York City--the companion volume to the acclaimed PBS series--that begins in 1624 and brings its 400-year-long story up to the current moment. This edition of the biography of this great and ever-evolving city includes two new chapters that deliver a sweeping portrait of New York since September 11, 2001. Here is the city at the dawn of the 21st century, having emerged from decades of decline to assert its place at the very center of a new globalized culture. Yet, here too is a city challenged--indeed, sometimes shaken to its core--by a series of profound crises--the aftermath of 9/11, the continual struggle with racial injustice, the financial crisis of 2008, the devastation of Superstorm Sandy, the still unfolding cataclysm of the COVID-19 pandemic. Also brought up to date in the new chapters is the lively portrait of the city's vibrant street life and culture--the birth of hip-hop in the South Bronx, Christo and Jeanne-Claude's Gates in Central Park, the celebrated Broadway musicals and songs, the explosion in location filmmaking, the pivotal rise of the tech industry, and so much more. The history of this city--especially in the tumultuous and transformative two decades covered by the new chapters--is an epic story of rebirth and growth, of dramatic physical and economic change and exploding cultural energy, intertwined with staggering episodes of catastrophe and challenge. It is the story of an incomparable place, told in an incomparable book.*

*Once More to the Sky*

*One World Trade Center*

*The History of New York City's Original World Trade Center*

*Data Collection, Preliminary Observations, and Recommendations*

*A Firefighter's Story of Survival and Escape from the World Trade Center*

The powerful story of the rebuilding of the World Trade Center, featuring dozens of never-before-seen color photos by the official site photographer. In late 2014, One World Trade Center—or the Freedom Tower—opened for business. It took nearly ten years, cost roughly four billion dollars, and required the sweat, strength, and stamina of hundreds of construction workers, digging deep below the earth's surface and dangling high in the air. It suffered setbacks that would've most likely scuttled any other project, including the ousting of a famed architect, the relocation of the building's footprints due to security reasons, and the internecine feuding of various politicians and governing bodies. And yet however over budget and over deadline, it ultimately got built, and today it serves as a 1,776-foot reminder of what America is capable of when we put aside our differences and pull together for a common cause. No writer followed the building of the Freedom Tower more closely than Esquire's Scott Raab. Between 2005 and 2015, Raab published a landmark ten-part series about the construction. He shadowed both the suits in their boardrooms and the hardhats in their earthmoving equipment, and chronicled it all in exquisite prose. While familiar names abound—Andrew Cuomo, Chris Christie, Mike Bloomberg and Larry Silverstein, the real estate developer who only a few weeks before 9/11 signed a ninety-nine-year, \$3.2 billion lease on the World Trade Center—just as memorable are the not-so-famous. People such as Bryan Lyons, a Yonkers-born engineer who lost his firefighter brother on 9/11 and served as a superintendent on the rebuilding effort. And Charlie Wolf, whose wife was killed in the North Tower and who, in one of the series' most powerful scenes, weeps on a policeman's shoulder after delivering her hairbrush and toothbrush for DNA samples. Once More to the Sky collects all ten original pieces along with a new epilogue from Raab about what's happened in the years since the Freedom Tower was completed, and why it remains such an important symbol. The four-color book also features dozens of photos—many never-before-seen—and a prologue from photographer Joe

Woolhead, the official site photographer for the World Trade Center's rebuilding. Publishing to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of 9/11, it is a moving tribute to American resolve and ingenuity.

This series looks at some of the most famous places in modern history and explores why they are remembered. Each site and the event it is associated with act as a jumping-off point to explore broader historical and political issues.

A first responder's harrowing account of 9/11—the inspirational true story of an American hero who gave nearly everything for others during one of New York City's darkest hours. On September 11, 2001, FDNY Battalion Chief Richard "Pitch" Picciotto answered the call heard around the world. In minutes, he was at Ground Zero of the worst terrorist attack on American soil, as the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center began to burn—and then to buckle. A veteran of the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, Picciotto was eerily familiar with the inside of the North Tower. And it was there that he concentrated his rescue efforts. It was in its smoky stairwells where he heard and felt the South Tower collapse. He made the call for firemen and rescue workers to evacuate, while he stayed behind with a skeleton team of men to help evacuate a group of disabled and infirm civilians. And it was in the rubble of the North Tower where Picciotto found himself buried—for more than four hours after the building's collapse.

Describes the sudden eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. that buried the Roman city of Pompeii, and details how the eruption preserved the city for over one thousand years.

The Twin Towers

The Twin Towers, Windows on the World, and the Rebirth of New York

Why Conspiracy Theories Can't Stand Up to the Facts

102 Minutes

Who Is Bob Dylan?

World Trade Center Building Performance Study

After the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center, Chief Medical Examiner Charles Hirsch proclaimed that his staff would do more than confirm the victims' identity. They would attempt to return to families every human body part larger than a thumbnail. A. D. Aronson shows, delivering on that promise proved to be a monumentally difficult task.

Few figures in the American arts have stories richer in irony than does architect Minoru Yamasaki. While his twin towers of New York's World Trade Center are internationally iconic, few who know the icon recognize its architect's name or know much about his portfolio of more than 200 buildings. One is tempted to call him America's most famous forgotten architect. He was classed in the top tier of his profession in the 1950s and '60s, as he carried modernism in novel directions, yet today he is best known for buildings that stand but for two projects that were destroyed under tragic circumstances: the twin towers and the Pruitt-Igoe housing project in St. Louis. This book undertakes a reinterpretation of Yamasaki's significance that combines architectural history with the study of his intersection with defining moments of American history and culture. The story of the loss and vulnerability of Yamasaki's legacy illustrates the fragility of all architecture in the face of natural and historical forces, yet in Yamasaki's view fragility is also a positive quality in architecture: the source of its refinement, beauty, and humanity. We learn something essential about architecture when we explore this tension of strength and fragility. In the course of interpreting Yamasaki's architecture through the wide lens of the book we see the mid-century role of Detroit as an industrial power and architectural mecca; we witness a debate over public housing that entailed the creation and eventual destruction of many thousands of units; we examine competing attempts to embody democratic ideals in architecture and to represent those ideals in foreign lands; we ponder the consequences of anti-Japanese prejudice and the masculinism of the architectural profession; we see Yamasaki's style criticized for its arid minimalism yet equally for its delicacy and charm; we observe Yamasaki making a great name for himself in the American world but his twin towers ultimately destroyed by Islamic militants. As this curious tale of ironies unfolds, it invites reflection on the core of modern architecture's search for meaning and on the creative possibilities its legacy continues to offer. Beautifully illustrated with over 100 color illustrations of Yamasaki's buildings, this book will be of interest to students, academics and professionals in a range of disciplines, including architectural history, architectural theory, architectural preservation, and urban design and planning.

This is a unique history that covers the complete life of the Twin Towers: the sky-high hopes during their planning and construction, the years during which they stood at the pinnacle of the Manhattan skyline, their symbolic meaning to the city and nation, and the world—and, in a new chapter written for this edition, their heartbreaking demise on September 11, 2001. The New York Times bestseller—now with photographs and a new updated chapter.

Report of a team of civil, structural, and fire protection engineers, deployed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Structural Engineering Institute of the American Society of Civil Engineers (SEI/ASCE), in association with New York City and several other Federal agencies and professional organizations, to study the performance of buildings at the World Trade Center site following the attack of September 11, 2001.

Stories from The New Yorker

New York

World Trade Center

The Most Spectacular Restaurant in the World

What Were the Twin Towers

Unbuilding the World Trade Center

**In 1974, French aerialist Philippe Petit threw a tightrope between the two towers of the World Trade Center and spent an hour walking, dancing, and performing high-wire tricks a quarter mile in the sky. This picture book captures the poetry and magic of the event with a poetry of its own: lyrical words and lovely paintings that present the detail, daring, and--in two dramatic foldout spreads-- the vertiginous drama of Petit's feat. The Man Who Walked Between the Towers is the winner of the 2004 Caldecott Medal, the winner of the 2004 Boston Globe - Horn Book Award for Picture Books, and the winner of the 2006 Carnegie Medal for Excellence in Children's Video.**

**When the World Trade Towers in New York City were erected at the Hudson's edge, they led the way to a real estate boom that was truly astonishing. Divided We Stand reveals the coming together and eruption of four volatile elements: super-tall buildings, financial speculation, globalization, and terrorism. The Trade Center serves as a potent symbol of the disastrous consequences of undemocratic planning and development. This book is a history of that skyscraping ambition and the**

impact it had on New York and international life. It is a portrait of a building complex that lives at the convergence point of social and economic realities central not only to New York City but to all industrial cities and suburbs. A meticulously researched historical account based on primary documents, *Divided We Stand* is a contemporary indictment of the prevailing urban order in the spirit of Jane Jacobs's mid-century classic *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*.

The behind-the-scenes story of the most extraordinary building in the world, from the bestselling author of *Skyscrapers* In this groundbreaking history, bestselling author Judith Dupré chronicles the most astonishing architectural project in memory: One World Trade Center. The new World Trade Center represents one of the most complex collaborations in human history. Nearly every state in the nation, a dozen countries around the world, and more than 25,000 workers helped raise the tower, which consumed ninety million pounds of steel, one million square feet of glass, and enough concrete to pave a sidewalk from New York to Chicago. With more than seventy interviews with the people most intimately involved, and unprecedented access to the building site, suppliers, and archives, Dupré unfurls the definitive story of fourteen years of conflict and controversy—and its triumphant resolution. This fascinating, oversize book delivers new insight into the 1,776-foot-tall engineering marvel, from design and excavation through the final placement of its spire. It offers: Access to the minds of world-class architects, engineers, ironworkers, and other tradespeople Panoramas of New York from One World Observatory-1,268 feet above the earth Dramatic cutaways that show the building's advanced structural technologies A time-lapse montage showing the evolution of the sixteen-acre site Chronologies tracking design, construction, and financial milestones, with rare historic photographs It also features extensive tour of the entire Trade Center, including in-depth chapters on Two, Three, Four, and Seven World Trade Center; the National September 11 Memorial & Museum; Liberty Park; St. Nicholas National Shrine; and the soaring Transportation Hub. *One World Trade Center* is the only book authorized by the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey, and the one book necessary to understand the new World Trade Center in its totality. This is a must-have celebration of American resilience and ingenuity for all who are invested in the rebuilding of Ground Zero. You may be surprised by what you find inside—and you will undoubtedly be inspired.

Discover the true story of the Twin Towers—how they came to be the tallest buildings in the world and why they were destroyed. When the Twin Towers were built in 1973, they were billed as an architectural wonder. At 1,368 feet, they clocked in as the tallest buildings in the world and changed the New York City skyline dramatically. Offices and corporations moved into the towers—also known as the World Trade Center—and the buildings were seen as the economic hub of the world. But on September 11, 2001, a terrorist attack toppled the towers and changed our nation forever. Discover the whole story of the Twin Towers—from their ambitious construction to their tragic end.

**American Ground**

**An Illustrated History (Revised and Expanded)**

**Twin Towers, a Photographer's Archive**

**Photographing Democracy**

**How Structural Factors Explain U.S. Patterns**

**The Man Who Walked Between the Towers**

*"Four score and seven years ago..." begins Abraham Lincoln's beautiful speech commemorating the three-day battle that turned the tide of the Civil War. The South had been winning up to this point. So how did Union troops stop General Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North? With black-and-illustrations throughout and sixteen pages of photos, this turning point in history is brought vividly to life.*

*\*Includes pictures \*Includes accounts of the construction and history of the Twin Towers \*Covers the destruction of the World Trade Center during 9/11 \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading \*Includes a table of contents "The World Trade Center site will forever hold a special place in our city, in our hearts." - New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg Before its destruction in the attacks on September 11, 2001, the World Trade Center in New York consisted of two of the world's most recognizable buildings, representing the strength and wealth of New York City in particular and the United States in general. That was the goal all along for philanthropist David Rockefeller, who had largely self-financed the development of One Chase Manhattan Plaza in the late 1950s in the hopes that the 70 story skyscraper would help spur further development nearby. Rockefeller envisioned Lower Manhattan as the site of a global financial center, full of stock exchanges, brokerages, investment banks, law firms, and other financial businesses. The name "World Trade Center," when spoken by an American, tends to conjure up the best and worst about the nation. The idea for such a financial center was conceived of in the heady days of post-World War II prosperity, when the nation's financial prospects had never looked better and Americans were trading all over the world with both former allies and enemies. At the same time, many in New York City, one of the jewels of the East Coast, had fallen on hard times, and it was hoped that the World Trade Center would revitalize Lower Manhattan and bring the Big Apple a bigger share of the prosperity the world was enjoying. Likewise, the center was designed by men steeped in the modern era, when architects could build skyscrapers as opposed to simple*

office complexes. As it would turn out, by the time construction on the buildings began, there were ominous clouds in the political and financial skies. The prosperity that had inspired its construction had given way to a financial malaise unlike any seen since the Great Depression, and many people were offended that money that could have gone to social programs was being used to build more office space. There was also political unrest, as many criticized the country's involvement in Vietnam. By the time the Twin Towers and the rest of the World Trade Center were completed, the project was considered by many to be not only a symbol of American prosperity but also another sign of capitalist greed. For 30 years, the Twin Towers were the most dramatic features of the New York skyline, and for a short while one of the towers could boast of being the tallest building in the world. People came from around the world to visit them for both business and pleasure, and while most days were busy but uneventful, there were exceptions. A stunt seemingly featuring a man dancing in the sky humanized and popularized the buildings, and they began to prosper, just as the nation itself would rise again out of the mire of the 1970s. Almost as quickly, a fire threatened the North Tower in 1975. In 1977, a man decided to scale the side of the South Tower, and in 1983, a fireman completed a stunt designed to warn people about the impossibility of evacuating everyone in case of emergency. Fatefully, the fireman's efforts fell on largely deaf ears, as no one could conceive of the need for such efforts. As everyone now knows, the World Trade Center could have stood for a century or more but didn't last half that long, because what they symbolically represented made them a physical target. The Twin Towers survived the first violent attack in 1993, but less than a decade later they were gone, the initial victims of a war still raging. The World Trade Center would be rebuilt, but New York City would never look the same again.

*What Were the Twin Towers?*

*The 9/11 Commission Report*

*The Life of New York City's World Trade Center*

*The Internet Under Crisis Conditions*

*The History of New York City's Original World Trade Center*