

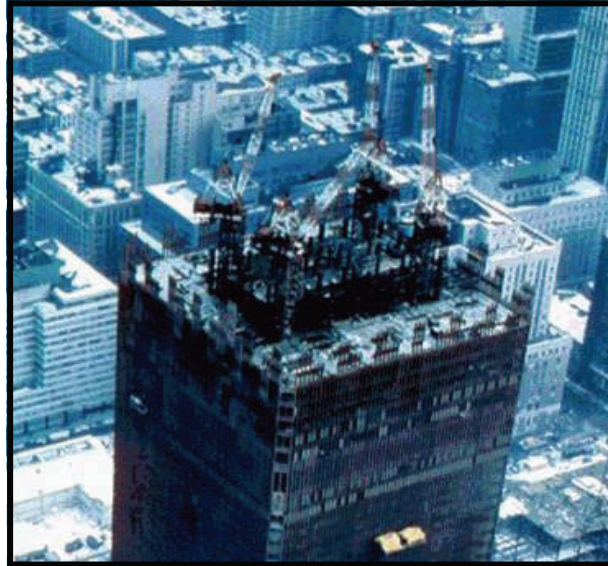
## The Towers and their Strength

**Before 9/11, no steel framed building had ever suffered global collapse due to fire. On that tragic day, 3 steel skyscrapers came down suddenly, at virtually freefall speed, leaving only piles of rubble a few stories high and spreading large clouds of micro particle dust across New York.**

**Whilst these are all characteristics of controlled demolition — and there are numerous others — NIST and, therefore, the Commission Report refuse to acknowledge this evidence, maintaining that a combination of the damage caused by the planes and the ensuing fires weakened the structure sufficiently to initiate the collapse.**

**“the World Trade Center towers would have an inherent capacity to resist unforeseen calamities... live loads on these [perimeter] columns can be increased more than 2,000% before failure occurs..one could cut away all the first-story columns on one side of the building, and part way from the corners of the perpendicular sides, and the building could still withstand design loads and a 100-mph wind from any direction.”**

**Engineering News Record, 1964.**



**“The building was designed to have a fully loaded 707 crash into it, that was the largest plane at the time. I believe that the building could probably sustain multiple impacts of jet liners because **this structure is like the mosquito netting on your screen door — the intense grid — and the plane is just a pencil puncturing that screen netting. It really does nothing to the screen netting**”**

**Frank De Martini, On-Site Construction Manager for the World Trade Center (emphasis added).**

**It is important to note that NIST were tasked only to provide a hypothesis for the conditions that led to the collapse. What followed, defied the laws of physics and can only be explained by carefully placed charges being used to remove the structures' cores. Steel framed buildings do not fall at freefall speed into the path of most resistance unless this core is being removed first from underneath to allow this.**

**WTC 1 & 2 were supported by a structural core extending from its bedrock foundation to its roof. The cores were rectangular pillars with large 100% steel columns and girders, measuring 87 feet by 133 feet. The thickness of the steel columns ranged from 1/4 inches at the top (where less weight had to be supported) to around 4-inches at the bottom.**