

## Twitter Thread by Parker Molloy



**Parker Molloy**

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**Rudy Giuliani did everything wrong before, during, and after 9/11. Just an awful person. People ask “what happened” to him, but the ghoul he is today is the ghoul he was 20 years ago. <https://t.co/M18uZXd8OM>**

## Location of Office of Emergency Management headquarters




In September 2006, *Village Voice* writer and long-time Giuliani critic [Wayne Barrett](#) and Dan Collins, a senior producer for CBSNews.com, published *The Grand Illusion: The Untold Story of Rudy Giuliani and 9/11*,<sup>[1]</sup> one of the strongest reassessments of Giuliani's role in the events of 9/11. The book highlights his decision to locate the [NYC Office of Emergency Management](#) headquarters (long-identified as a target for a terrorist attack) on the 23rd floor inside the [7 World Trade Center](#) building, a decision that had been criticized at the time in light of the previous [terrorist attack against the World Trade Center in 1993](#).<sup>[2][3]</sup>

The Office of Emergency Management was created to coordinate efforts between police and firefighters, but with the distraction of evacuating its headquarters, it was not able to conduct these efforts properly.<sup>[4]</sup>

In May 2007, Giuliani put responsibility for selecting the location on [Jerome M. Hauer](#), New York City's first Director of Emergency Management who had been appointed by Giuliani himself and had served under Giuliani from 1996 to 2000. Hauer has taken exception to that account in interviews and has

An absolute monster who only cared about his own fame.

## ^ Handling of the Ground Zero air quality issue



Giuliani has been subject to increased criticism for downplaying the [health effects of the air](#) in the [Financial District](#) and lower Manhattan areas in the vicinity of the [Ground Zero](#).<sup>[36]</sup> He moved quickly to reopen [Wall Street](#), and it was reopened on September 17. He said, in the first month after the attacks, "The air quality is safe and acceptable."<sup>[37]</sup> However, in the weeks after the attacks, the [United States Geological Survey](#) identified hundreds of [asbestos hot spots](#) of debris dust that remained on buildings. By the end of the month the USGS reported that the toxicity of the debris was akin to that of drain cleaner.<sup>[38]</sup> It would eventually be determined that a wide swath of lower Manhattan and Brooklyn had been heavily contaminated by highly caustic and toxic materials.<sup>[38][39]</sup> The city's health agencies, such as the [Department of Environmental Protection](#), did not supervise or issue guidelines for the testing and cleanup of private buildings. Instead, the city left this responsibility to building owners.<sup>[38]</sup>

One of the worst people on the planet, then and now

## ^ Aftermath of Ground Zero recovery effort



In February 2007, the [International Association of Fire Fighters](#) issued a letter accusing Giuliani of "egregious acts" against the 343 [firemen](#) who had died in the [September 11th](#) attacks. The letter asserted that Giuliani rushed to conclude the recovery effort once gold and silver had been recovered from World Trade Center vaults and thereby prevented the remains of many victims from being recovered: "Mayor Giuliani's actions meant that fire fighters and citizens who perished would either remain buried at [Ground Zero](#) forever, with no closure for families, or be removed like garbage and deposited at the [Fresh Kills Landfill](#)," it said, adding: "Hundreds remained entombed in Ground Zero when Giuliani gave up on them."<sup>[52]</sup> Lawyers for the International Association of Fire Fighters seek to interview Giuliani under oath as part of a federal legal action alleging that New York City negligently dumped body parts and other human remains in the Fresh Kills Landfill.<sup>[47]</sup>

And then, after all of that, he tried to use the attack as an excuse to cancel the mayoral election and remain in power.

## ^ Mayoral term extension proposal



The 9/11 attack occurred on the scheduled date of the mayoral primary to select the Democratic and Republican candidates to succeed Giuliani. The primary was immediately delayed two weeks to September 25. During this period, Giuliani sought an unprecedented three-month emergency extension of his term, from its scheduled expiration on January 1 to April 1, due to the circumstances of the emergency besetting the city.<sup>[29]</sup> He threatened to challenge the law imposing term limits on elected [New York City](#) officials and run for another full four-year term, if the primary candidates did not consent to permit the extension of his mayoralty.<sup>[30]</sup>

Advocates for the extension contended that Giuliani was needed to manage the initial requests for funds from [Albany](#) and [Washington](#), speed up recovery, and slow down the exodus of jobs from [lower Manhattan](#) to outside New York City.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Although a provision for emergency extensions is written into the New York State Constitution (Article 3 Section 25),<sup>[31]</sup> in the end leaders in the State Assembly and Senate indicated that they did not believe the extension was necessary.<sup>[32]</sup> The election proceeded as scheduled, and the winning candidate, the Giuliani-endorsed Republican [Michael Bloomberg](#), took office on January 1, 2002 per normal custom.