

“Terror as Theater”: Unraveling Spectacle in Post 9/11 Literatures

Elise Silva

Marvel’s 2012 summer blockbuster *The Avengers* describes in simplicity the way that terror and performance are related. In the following excerpt, Iron Man (Toni Stark) and Captain America discuss Loki, legendary bad guy, demi-god, and brother of Thor’s plan to defeat them. This plan, Stark explains, is built upon a foundation of performativity:

Toni Stark: [Loki] wants to beat us; he wants to be seen doing it. He wants an audience.

Captain America: Right, I caught his act [before].

Toni Stark: Yeah, that’s just previews. This is opening night. And Loki, he’s a full-tilt diva, right? He wants flowers. He wants parades. He wants a monument built to the skies...

Here, Stark describes Loki’s strategy to capture earth and force human kind to bend to his will. The locus of the attack? New York City. The stage? Stark Tower—Toni Stark’s new skyscraper and clean energy beacon situated downtown. From images of New York City’s destruction, flying spaceships knocking into buildings, temporary memorials for the lost and dead, and an imminent “foreign” threat (quite literally alien in Marvel’s film) *The Avengers* is just one of many adventure films that draws out post 9/11 anxieties of attack and terror in the crowded NYC. What is particularly engaging about this moment, though, is Tony Stark’s realization that Loki’s act of terror is a performance—one that needs a stage in order to be effective.

Such stages have been set in other, more recent terror attacks as well—many of which have been fetishized by the media. Most recent in Western cultural memory are the attacks in Paris, France. The assaults at the Stade de France and the Bataclan theatre—both places with stages and audiences—were attacks that were doubly performed though assailing the literal audience members with bombs and bullets, and figuratively attacking a global audience

Elise Silva is an assistant librarian in information literacy and library instruction at Brigham Young University. She was formerly a visiting faculty member in BYU’s English department where she taught courses on writing, American literature, and literary theory.

through the constant barrage (and perpetuation of terror) via media coverage. And though it would be problematic to suggest that the media itself is to be blamed for terrorism, it is worthwhile to interrogate the ways in which media culture feeds into 21st century terrorism's underpinnings, and how other art forms have responded to such a culture.

These conversations have built up in the decade in a half since the international terrorist incident of 9/11, and theorists have revisited the various frameworks used to consider both the event and the culture following it. One major point of discussion among scholars is spectacle theory—a framework articulated in Jean Baudrillard's *The Spirit of Terrorism* (2002). Baudrillard posits that as a spectacle, 9/11 exists outside of experience: "The terrorist violence here is not, then, a blowback of reality, any more than it is a blowback of history. It is not 'real.' In a sense, it is worse: it is symbolic" (29). The "symbolic" is problematic for Baudrillard because it distances spectators from the spectacle, and the "reality" of the event. Spectacle theorists also approach 9/11 with the understanding that it was a mass-consumed event that was waiting to happen as it was patterned after American fascination with disaster movies, a fascination that continues with *The Avengers* franchise, as well as other contemporary thrillers.¹ As such, 9/11 cannot be conceptualized in the "real" because of its profound root in "the image" which is static, removed, and cinematic in nature. These theoretical discussions are showcased by Hollywood's continued re-use of loaded images that remind audiences both consciously and subconsciously of 9/11.

Given this fascination with the spectacle, both the image and the excessive violence of 9/11 are consumed by viewers through media representations of terror. This relationship between spectacle and the spectator is tricky, as most viewers remotely view the damage via film or TV screens rather than actually experiencing the event. The relationship between cinematic representations of 9/11 and 9/11 anxiety seems to be the obvious connection here. What happens, though, when this spectacle is adapted to another medium, one that isn't as obviously visual as cinema? Does it merely re-inscribe itself into the static, problematic, spectacle of the situation? To answer this question, my attention turns to written literary responses to 9/11 and their performative function in a post-modern, terror-filled world.

Years before 9/11, terrorist analyst at the RAND corporation, Brian Jenkins said, "terrorism is theater," asserting a symbiotic relationship between the media and terrorists ("International Terrorism" 4). Terrorists need spectators just as an actor needs an audience for the act to have meaning—in the opening

¹ In *Reframing 9/11* (2010), Reza Aslan contends, "[i]f [9/11] sounded like a plot to a Hollywood movie, it's because that is precisely what it was." Aslan then compares 9/11 to Hollywood blockbuster *The Siege* (1998) which "conjures up a New York City made so paranoid by a series of terrorist attacks that the government must declare martial law and send in the military to police the petrified residents" (xi).

example, Loki was the terrorist that needed an audience to fulfill his purpose, and Toni Stark, the "good guy" provided him with the perfect stage. In the wider context of post 9/11 culture and art, what Jenkins's metaphor suggests is far more reaching than a static reading of spectacle because it invokes a complex production where actors and audiences are involved in making terror together. Exploring the terror-as-theater metaphor allows us to unpack the nuanced performance of 9/11 in a way that considering an objectified "spectacle" does not. Analysis of performance highlights the relationship *between* actors and audiences which focuses on movement and interaction, rather than removal and distance. Therefore, the notion of performance provides a fresh way of viewing not only 9/11, but the culture, artwork, and literature that deals with it. Assessing the under-analyzed avenue of performances and performativity in the field of terrorism and literary studies illustrates the profound way that written responses to the event act and react to the original theatricals of that day through questioning the boundaries of identity and ethics in the context of terror.

For the purposes of this paper, I will discuss two post 9/11 novels—both of which utilize the terror-as-theatre metaphor in order to work through the 9/11 spectacle. Both Don DeLillo's *Falling Man* (2007), and Jonathan Safran Foer's *Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close* (2005) explore avenues of communication and meaning making in the face of an event that many critics suggested defied language, description, and expression.² Through their thematic use of performance, these texts reject a closed and inert polarized interpretation of 9/11 and invite a pastiche of interpretations and interactions. Through this communicative connection, authors, texts, and readers convene to create a new solidarity in the light of extreme political divisions that occurred as an initial reaction to the event. Instead of relying exclusively on the world of symbol and static spectacle which stills communication, these texts attempt to reinstitute nuances and

² Kristiaan Versluys gives a broad overview of the different ways critics have relegated 9/11 outside the boundaries of language. He writes, "The writer Star Black calls the collapse of the buildings 'a sight without reference,' while Dori Laub, a psychoanalyst well known for his work with Holocaust survivors, states that '9/11 was an encounter with something that makes no sense, an event that fits nowhere.' Similarly, James Berger declares: 'Nothing adequate, nothing corresponding in language could stand for it.' For Jenny Edkins, 9/11 is a traumatic event that 'is outside the bounds of language, outside the worlds we have made for ourselves'" (*Out of the Blue 2*). Jeffery Melnick contends that in this loss for words has created a new language that presented itself to describe the event. He says, "'9/11' is a language. It has its own vocabulary, grammar, and tonalities" (6). Versluys succinctly overviews the many ways in which citizens and scholars alike have relegated the event of 9/11 as outside of the definable and the expressible, and Melnick suggests that because of such, new vocabularies have grown to surround the discussion of the event.

complexities that demand readers become a part of the story, history, and even the future of 9/11 studies through reading and interpretation.

Interactive spaces in the texts where actor and audience meet are interpreted as dynamic *and* symbolic, rather than completely outside the confines of language, conversation, and experience. In these texts, communication occurs on various levels: through the actor/audience connection, the text/reader connection, the terrorist/victim connection, and even through the reality/fiction connection. As the texts implode these binaries, identities are confused, reformed, and most importantly, re-"acted" to consider multiple ways of responding to terrorism. Instead of taking part in the political dialogue and cultural backlash about 9/11 and culpability, these literatures point towards a future where critical conversations can take place through the new notion of terror as related to theatre.

Performance Theory and Post 9/11 Fiction

Since 9/11, major performance theory texts like Richard Schechner's *Performance Studies* (2002), Tracy C. Davis and Thomas Postelwait's *Theatricality* (2003), Samuel Weber's *Theatricality as a Medium* (2004), and Mathew Causey's *Theatre and Performance in Digital Culture* (2006) have all weighed in on the implications of studying 9/11 as a theatrical event. These texts showcase an interest in the ways that 9/11 reinterprets traditional understandings of staging, audience, and actor in order to comprehend the original event's intent. Traditional theater as basically defined lies within the realm of the performing arts: performances are staged, rehearsed acts. The post 9/11 moment is unique in its theatrical framework, however, and performance studies can help give vocabulary to an otherwise spectacularized and objectified event. 9/11 broke political and military convention in its asymmetrical symbolic attack, and thus warrants a rethinking of the parameters of both performance and performativity. How does one, then, define performance, performativity, and theatricality in the post 9/11 literary moment?

Gabriel Wieman suggests that 9/11 was different in its theatrical scope than any other previous act of terror. He writes:

From the theater-of-terror perspective, the September 11 attack on America was a perfectly choreographed production aimed at American and international audiences. Although the theater metaphor remains instructive, it has given way to that of terrorism as a global television . . . but the September 11 attack introduced a new level of mass mediated terrorism because of the choices the planners made with respect to method, target, timing, and scope.
(70)

The "production" of 9/11 initiated a "new level" of terrorist and theater studies, and marked a new level of literary response to grapple with new "methods" and "scopes" of violent communication. Although spectacularized, "global television" represents one way to discuss the theatrics of 9/11, and the complex theatrical "choices planners made" invite further scholarship by theorists in order to understand cultural artifacts responding to the event.

Post 9/11 performances in literature still follow the basic definitions of traditional performances—they are both staged and symbolic, and are directed towards an audience. Indeed, 9/11 was an event for which terrorists trained and executed on a media stage. In the context of 9/11, then, performances question the functionality of a stage and begin to break it down in order to more intimately involve audience members in the action. 9/11 texts portray these kinds of performances as both rehearsed and improvised staged events which act as focal points for audiences and actors to rethink 9/11's initial media staging. Therefore, analyzing performances in post 9/11 texts involves unpacking instances of theater—mimetic moments of performing arts that imitate the drama of 9/11 in their execution.

Performativity and theatricality, however, are different than what one might imagine to be quintessential performance art. As Schechner contends, "There are limits to what 'is' performance. But just about anything can be studied 'as' performance" (30). Texts and characters considered "as" performative in post 9/11 fiction demonstrate theatricality in their behavior rather than their overt staging—having more to do with the *intent* of their "act" rather than the staged execution of such. Performativity is dramatic behavior. Performativity and theatricality are defined by Schechner in terms of movement: "any behavior, event, action, or thing can be studied 'as' performance, can be analyzed in terms of *doing*, *behaving*, and *showing*" (32, my emphasis). If performances are symbolic behaviors, how do post 9/11 texts act? Interrogating post 9/11 texts "as" theater highlights the relationship between the "behavior" or performativity of the text in the context of an audience. Meaning is created not by just an author, reader, or a text—instead it is created through the open dialogue and communication between the three via action, interaction, and relation. As Schechner posits, "Performance isn't 'in' anything but 'between'" (24).

Thus, post 9/11 literatures "act" with an awareness of an audience from whom they invite reactions using dramatizations and showiness. Performance and 9/11 literature underlines the significance of fluid moments where objects and people meet—moments of contact, rather than moments of staged, objectified, distance. 9/11 as a performative was used to elicit fear in a national and international audience—it behaved theatrically in order to promote audience response through terror. Extending this definition, one could contend that every behavior or "act" is potentially performative in post 9/11 texts, and behavioral theorists using the concept of theatricality to unpack cultural performances would advocate this line of thinking. The behaviors that are the most intriguing

in the context of 9/11, however, are the ones that carry out a specific purpose in relation to the original event, underlining the interest of performance studies in interrogating how performances achieve their intended aims. Performances and theatrics have desired outcomes—purposes that drive their staging. If the 9/11 attacks were meant to send a message of fear and terror, then they did so by executing an unprecedented performance in terms of its lasting destruction on US soil—pitting holy warriors against the infidels of the West. Likewise, initial nationalistic responses to 9/11 were equally polarized in their distancing the "us" from the "them." Post 9/11 texts respond to the absoluteness of identity and terror with dramatizations to rethink 9/11 and promote productive progress through "recasting" the complexities of seemingly absolute identities and histories.

Considering post 9/11 texts "as" theatrical involves analyzing the way they offer themselves up as dramatic focal points and stages of ideas and counternarratives. They do this in their dynamic exchanges between actors and audiences which promote identities defined by relationality rather than inert distance and polarization. As performance theorist David Román suggests, "Performance's liveness and impermanence allow for a process of exchange—between artists and audiences, between the past and the present—where new social formations emerge [which] constitute a counterpublic that offers both respite and change from normative structures of being . . ." (1-2). By straddling different conceptions of theater, both by considering cultural artifacts *as* theater and by looking at the theatrical elements *in* those artifacts, cultural critics will be better able to explore the "process of exchange" that Román defines and avoid the uncritical use of the term "performance." As such, post 9/11 texts question the roles of audiences, actors, and identities in the post 9/11 moments where many traditional boundaries of communication and symbol were shattered by an asymmetrical act of terror. As they respond, they attempt to open up new dynamic communication methods where neither the actor nor the audience is the sole meaning maker, and offer "respite" in a terror-filled world.

Performances in Post 9/11 Literature

Defining what constitutes a performance depends on context, history, and culture: "something 'is' a performance when historical and social context, convention, usage, and tradition say it is" (Schechner 30). In contemporary theatrical convention, something that is artistically presented on a stage, like a play, can be considered a performance. In the following examples from Don DeLillo's *Falling Man*, performances force audience members to rethink identity by revisiting 9/11's horror.

Falling Man showcases a performer who recreates the image of the iconic 9/11 falling man dropping to his death from the World Trade Center (WTC), therein questioning the boundaries of "art" and highlighting the symbiotic rela-

tionship between performer and audience. DeLillo's performer achieves this image as he hangs himself precariously upside down from buildings to reimagine the fall in "still life" form. This act causes a vehement response among most observers who do not want to be confronted with the falling man's depiction of death and horror. For example, one of the novel's protagonists, Lianne, sees the falling man's act several times throughout the novel. She is initially disturbed by the image, noting:

Traffic was barely moving now. There were people shouting up at him, outraged at the spectacle . . . It held the gaze of the world, she thought. There was the awful openness of it, something we'd not seen, the single falling figure that trails a collective dread, body come down among us all. And now, she thought, this little theater piece, disturbing enough to stop traffic and send her back into the terminal. (33)

Lianne's progression in terming the episode a "spectacle" in the beginning and near the end a "theater piece" illustrates her changing perception of the "act." The spectacular nature of the falling man causes an immediate backlash as the audience's "outrage" boils over into "shouting"; yet, the act also makes Lianne reflect on the symbolism of the performance, a reinterpretation and re-confrontation of the "dread" of 9/11. In this confrontation, the performance asks Lianne to relive her raw fear and confusion as she originally experienced it. However, this time she relives it in an informed way—she now knows where the attack came from, why it happened, and the initial political responses to the attack. It also gives her a chance to rethink her response to the original horror. The "openness" of the interpretation, furthermore, is where she connects with and responds to the falling man not as a spectacle, but as a "theater piece"—a piece in which she is implicated as the body descends, "coming down among us all." More than a passive moment suggesting that Lianne consider 9/11, the act forcefully confronts her and incorporates her own interpretation as part of the experience within the "newness" of its execution. It is not overly prescriptive, but "open" enough to invite new counternarratives which challenge initial nationalistic and traumatic ones that emerged in response to the original bodies from the WTC.

Lianne's further reactions to the falling man illustrate a budding self-awareness in which she begins to analyze her own actions in addition to the street performer's act. The second time she witnesses the falling man, she wants to leave like she did the first time, yet she cannot take her eyes off of the figure: "She wished she could believe this was some kind of antic street theater, and absurdist drama that provokes onlookers to share a comic understanding of what is irrational in the great schemes of being or in the next small footstep. This was too near and deep, too personal" (163). Lianne notes that this type of "theater" stands on the edge of too private because it showcases the horror of an

immediate death still fresh on the audience's mind. For Lianne, this crosses an emotional boundary highlighting something so awful that she wants to forget rather than to revisit it. The repetition of the word "too" underlines an excess of feeling which Lianne does not want to face, but is forced to by the "drama." Lianne yearns for a more emotionally distanced staging where "antics" and "absurdity" would create "understanding" in a superficial way. Conventional theater, Lianne thinks, would not implicate the personal so openly and painfully, but would instead respect the distance between the event and the reaction through the absurd. The act is certainly "provoking," but not in the way Lianne wishes; however, it still demands her attention. She begins to analyze her own perceived need for distance in relation to the performance, and she must look inward to do so. In the end, the "understanding" she finds in the drama is "personal" enough to make her uneasy—an intimacy in which she must come to terms with herself because she cannot simply melt into the crowd and run away. As an onlooker, Lianne is even more a part of this performance than she is the original performance of 9/11 which she cannot seem to stop watching over and over again. She admits, "Every time she saw a videotape of the planes she moved a finger toward the power button on the remote. Then she kept on watching" (134).

Indeed, the falling man's performance is different than Lianne's TV watching because there is no "remote" to distance herself from the action. She is also unable to emotionally distance herself because of the extremity of the falling man's act. His performance is close, personal, and meant, Lianne thinks, to recreate the frantic response New Yorkers had to 9/11 as they are reconfronted with the haunting image of a falling stranger that could just as easily be a friend, coworker, or relative. She begins to understand, "Performance art, yes, but he wasn't here to perform for those at street level or in the high windows. He was situated where he was . . . waiting for a train to come, northbound, this is what he wanted, an audience in motion, passing scant yards from his standing figure" (164). Although the performance is removed in physical distance, the emotional distance is collapsed as Lianne analyzes the falling man's interaction with his specific audience. She is afforded a critical, meta-moment in which she imagines the people on the train reacting to his fall—a fall that they do not realize is staged so carefully: "She wondered if this was his intention, to spread the word this way, by cell phone, intimately, as in the towers and in the hijacked planes" (165). In her assessment, the critical connection between the actor and his audience is the "motion" of the audience that is unachievable through watching a performance on a traditional stage, a news broadcast, or any other "spectacle"-like act featuring "antics" and "absurdist drama." This "motion" moves away from the stationary television, or even the emotionally distanced performance, to a moving one in which the audience and the actor are involved "intimately" in a frighteningly real act. Some of the audience members are more startled than others by the performance because they are unaware it is an act,

adding to the immediacy. The performance brings the falling man figure back to life in a way that no other gesture could. It extends the boundaries of "performance art" in its extremism and also reconnects audiences with the original event which was highly removed and emotionally distanced through media depictions.

Lianne's second encounter with the falling man begins to break down the traditional boundaries between actor and audience causing Lianne to critically rethink her positionality as an audience member who is suddenly required to react as an integral part of the artistic meaning making process. Lianne initially wishes that the conventions of traditional theatrics would be observed. However, just as 9/11 as an event did not follow conventions of traditional warfare and symbolic expression—it was asymmetrical, wider in scope than any previous act of terror, and represented the first major penetration of American defenses at home—the text seems to suggest that artistic representations of 9/11 must likewise push boundaries to make new sense of the original act. Thus, Lianne remains caught in the middle, trying to interpret this new mode of communication that is asymmetrical, intimate, and perpetually in motion. The communication happens through Lianne's understanding of performance, and the vocabulary that goes with it, as she terms the experience everything from performance art to absurdist street theater.

For Lianne, the falling man's street theater symbolizes a responsive necessity because it represents excessive feelings. Performance theorist John Bell suggests that, although the 9/11 act cannot be termed "art" or "artistic," it can be thought of in terms of "performance," and in doing so, a deeper understanding of the event and reactions to it is possible. He contends:

Using the tools of performance studies to analyze how calculated violence is employed in media-saturated society is not an insult to the memories of those who died, but an essential means of understanding the undeniably symbolic level at which global conflict is now being played out. It is clear that such vivid terms as "Axis of Evil," "Homeland Security," and "Weapons of Mass Destruction" have been put into play with full cognizance of their semiotic value, and we will only understand the actual implications of these concepts and the actions connected to them—performatives all—if we are able to comprehend them on an equally sophisticated level of analysis. The concept of performance, and our studies of performance, can help us understand and respond to these new exigencies. (7)

Only through "sophisticated levels of analysis," particularly *self*-analysis, can Lianne begin to "comprehend" the act, the symbol, and the communication. In these analytical moments we see Lianne's critical engagement with the falling man as she tries to understand his "actual implications." Although perplexing, the "undeniably symbolic" acts of the falling man are not lost on Lianne, and

her interactions with his performance straddle her need to both relive and re-think the original event, and interpret it enough to move on.

Three years after her first two encounters with the falling man's performances, Lianne reads the falling man's obituary in the newspaper and decides to investigate his life further, demonstrating her need to continue "interpreting" the performance and him. Searching for articles about the falling man, Lianne tries to find an image that captured the second performance she witnessed, but "there were no photographs of that fall. She was the photograph, the photosensitive surface. That nameless body coming down, this was hers to record and absorb" (223). On the one hand, the falling man's legacy is embedded in Lianne's need to connect, understand, and know him. However, in her searching, she furthers his legacy, becoming the "proactive" character continuing in his tradition. Because of Lianne's interactions with and reflections on the falling man, she becomes "the photograph," the interpreter, and the "record." For Lianne, the performance means taking an active role in the theatrics, a role where she is responsible for more than mere observation. She is responsible for "absorbing" the act as well. Lianne's "photosensitivity" refers to the transfer from actor to observer—a place of contact and transmittance via performance. Lianne's act of absorption means to integrate the act into herself—to make it part of her. The act forces her to cast her glance finally inward instead of outward at the performance. As she does so, she is able to engage on a productive, emotional level.

Lianne's "absorption" also points out a deeper transfer that refers to more than a simple image transfer, but an affective dimensionality in which her newfound "sensitivity" is utilized. Lianne's contact with the falling man affects her interactive "surface"—her understanding of the image—as well as her emotional profundity. This lasting emotional connection relates back to the original photographs taken on 9/11—the falling man's performance restages the original free fall in such a way that Lianne's mind *and* heart are affected, signaling her rethinking and *re feeling* 9/11. While researching the performer, Lianne remembers seeing the picture of the iconic 9/11 falling figure: "The picture burned a hole in her mind and heart, dear God, he was a falling angel and his beauty was horrific" (222). Through reencountering the original fall through a performance of such, Lianne is lastingly touched (more deeply than her surface) in her "mind" and "heart" in a way that the original encounter with the iconic figure did not. Thus, the performance helped overcome the emotionally distanced image through Lianne's proactive response and interpretation of it.

In contrast to Lianne's active role as an audience member, Jonathan Safran Foer's *Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close* portrays its protagonist, nine year old Oskar Schell, as Yorick in a staged performance of *Hamlet*, therein thrusting him into the symbolic limelight of 9/11's violent asymmetrical communication processes. Oskar's on-stage theatrics work to further redefine the relationship between actor and audience in the reimagining of terror and the "between spac-

es" where actor and audience meet—a meeting which proves to be both unconventional in execution and frightening in its violent implications. After his father was killed in the WTC attacks, Oskar searches through New York City trying to find a lock that fits a key his father left behind, getting to know a number of New York strangers in the process. In sum, he acts out the part of a detective in his search for the meaning of his father's life, death, and his own relationship to it.

Oskar's somewhat dramatic search for meaning, however, is thematized by a clearly staged moment of performance in his school's production of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a play that itself portrays an son avenging his father's untimely and wrongful death. This parallel uncovers Oskar's personal anxieties in his relationship to 9/11, his father's death, and his own identity. In one of the most overt performances in the novel, Oskar's portrayal of Yorick showcases his struggle to find meaning in these relationships. Oskar's part is minimal at best—he is dressed up as a skull—and he does not deliver any lines. Instead, Oskar is acted upon by Jimmy Snyder, the Hamlet character, who delivers the well-known line, "Alas, poor Yorick . . ." (144). Oskar, reflecting on his character's immobility and the audience's apathy, wonders, "What's the point of giving an extremely subtle performance if basically no one is watching?" (143). Like the unsubtle performance executed on 9/11 (perhaps in response to American apathy towards competing world views) terrorists delivered a rude wakeup call to the West. In this sense, Oskar's observation is strangely reminiscent of the symbolic acts of 9/11 which penetrated America's economic and military heart. Paralleling Oskar's frustration with the 9/11 terrorists points out a fundamental crisis in communication, for one could interpret the 9/11 act as a violent reaction to a nation that refused to pay attention to previous warnings. Post 9/11 security analysts like Brian Jenkins now suggest that listening is an important avenue to explore to preemptively stop attacks like 9/11. In his words, "If you want to know what [terrorists] are thinking about, listen to what they have to say" (*Unconquerable Nation* 61). In this instance of irritation, Oskar feels ostracized and silenced. Thus, it is not surprising that a few nights following Oskar's frustrated observation, he imagines a not-so-"subtle" performance in his mind's eye, a violent performance in which he becomes the lead actor of *Hamlet* and viscously bashes in Jimmy Snyder's head. For Oskar, this is his way of reacting to an indifferent crowd, and getting back at a bully.

Oskar's imagined performance is unconventional because its make-believe break with convention provides a "safe" place that the imagined violence can be considered, played out, and rethought by readers. Oskar feels "on that stage, under that skull, incredibly close to everything in the universe, but also extremely alone" (145). Echoing the intense adverbs from the book's title, Oskar's emotions point to an excess of feeling much like Lianne's encounter with the falling man that was "too deep." To combat the aloneness, Oskar, in his imagination, smashes Jimmy's head, and his make-believe audience gives him a

standing ovation and cries, "Thank you! Thank you, Oskar! We love you so much! We'll protect you!" (146). Oskar's violence prompts a response because it forces the audience to pay attention and react. In his imagination, the reaction is a positive one because he is the hero of the show. The imaginary safeness promised by his audience takes place as Oskar, the stationary actor, takes control of and unconventionally "improvises" (145) a new play—one that is neither pre-scripted nor rehearsed. Oskar takes the role of the hero as he disposes of the bully, takes center stage through violence, and is finally heard. Instead of feeling distanced and "lonely" on stage, Oskar finally feels "love," albeit an imagined love.

Thus, Oskar's reimagining of *Hamlet* functions on many levels. On the one hand, it represents Oskar's search not only to understand, but to be understood, and his improvised and imagined performance provides him a dynamic fictional connection with his audience standing and responding to him. However, on another level, the performance is a brutal one in which conventional means of communication are re-scripted while Oskar rewrites Yorick's character. Instead of a stationary, dead character, Oskar imagines an active protagonist. His imagination brings Yorick to life and disposes of the traditional protagonist, Hamlet, by brutally hurting him. In the end, Oskar's rethinking of the play prompts audience support. In this reading, Oskar recognizes the potential for violence within himself, and that violence is directed at the school bully, Jimmy Snyder (Hamlet), or, if read allegorically in alignment with the political "play" of 9/11, the bully of the West.

However, Oskar does not really play out that brutality, but instead remains the inert skull, underlining the text's suggestion that the literary imagination constitutes a place where the original violence of 9/11 can be relived, rethought, and rewritten. For Baudrillard, 9/11's spectacle was not real, but symbolic. For Oskar, he's able to break down these "symbolic" barriers to a place that is both real and imaginary as he mentally works through his frustrations in his own mind. Oskar does not resort to actual violence, but stops himself in the world of his daydream. Oskar's act is on the one hand vividly real—readers do not realize that it is imagined until after it plays out in the narrative. On the other hand, the act's fictionality underlines an important move in post 9/11 literature by collapsing the distance between fiction and reality in the eyes of the readers. *Literature after 9/11's* editors Ann Keniston and Jeanne Follansbee Quinn suggest that many post 9/11 texts explore "the space between the real and the imagined, between image and trope, and between the private realm of memory and the public realm of history. 9/11 literature impels us to see these spaces even as it forces them together" (2). Oskar's moment of performance "forces" the imagined and the reality together for himself and the text's readers. Through his acting out and uncovering of post 9/11 anxieties Oskar is able to process his contradictory feelings and the text's readers witness and interpret the show. Even though his inner violence boils over in his *Hamlet* performance, it remains a "safe" place for

Oskar and readers to rethink 9/11, consider actions that might have preemptively stopped it, and subversively identify with those who executed the terror rather than falling into the polarized "us" vs. "them" mentality.

Even though the violent performance is imagined, Oskar's real live performance still touches his audience, showing that even a passive performance requires some active audience interaction. Through audience members' acknowledgement of Oskar, the elementary school performance, like DeLillo's *Falling Man*, brings people together, albeit in a perplexing way. Like Lianne searching for meaning and understanding after witnessing the falling man's performances, many of the strangers Oskar meets throughout New York City come to his play to connect with and perhaps try to understand Oskar through his Shakespearean rendition. Oskar notes that although many of the strangers in the audience know him, they do not know each other, and he uses his treasure hunts through Central Park as a hermeneutic to understand the connections. He says, "what was weird was that they didn't know what they had in common, which was kind of like how I didn't know what the thumbtack, the bent spoon . . . and all those other things I dug up in Central Park had to do with each other" (143). Oskar's performance, however, connects these disparate people through an event—a "common" experience that each person shares a moment of communication. His performance is the binding glue between each of the New Yorkers' evenings, a relationality that provides a connection that did not exist before. After Oskar comes to from his imaginary performance, he looks "out across the audience from underneath the skull . . . I saw Abe Black, and he saw me. I knew that we were sharing something with our eyes, but I didn't know what, and I didn't know if it mattered" (147). Abe Black, one of the strangers that helped Oskar in his quest to find the lock, share "something" in the moment of the performance—the moment when the actor and the spectator acknowledge one another as more than actor and audience member, but as people. This "something" escapes Oskar's comprehension just as the falling man eludes Lianne's understanding: "The man eluded her . . . she could believe she knew these people, and all the others she'd seen and heard that afternoon, but not the man who'd stood above her, detailed and looming" (224). Even through the ambiguity, the moment of recognition promotes connection, community, and a mutual understanding and interest in the individual through the "act" or the experience. Both of these performances bring groups of strangers together—strangers who are connected to each other through nothing other than the theater.³ These moments of connection also prompt readers to reconnect to the orig-

³ In a similar way, 9/11 connected communities across the United States through fundraising, blood donations and television coverage. Along with the surge in patriotism, fundraisers and blood donations were a common way that Americans showed support for the victims of the attacks. Simone Glynn et al in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reported "...the number of blood donations in the weeks after the September

inal performance of 9/11 not as passive spectators, but through taking initiative in the theatrical communication process by reintroducing personal connection into the interpretation of the symbolic act.

Such meetings and connections are significant in that they promote relationality in an otherwise fractured and broken post 9/11 world, a world which Kristiaan Versluys suggests broke limits in an already cracked existence. In *Out of the Blue: September 11 and the Novel*, (2009) Versluys extrapolates upon the indefinable event of 9/11: "in the instantaneity of its horror and in its far flung repercussions 9/11 is unpossessable. It is a limit event that shatters the symbiotic resources of the culture and defeats the normal processes of meaning making" (1-2). Although it is a crushing "limit," 9/11 prompts a new discussion of "meaning making processes" in a horror-filled post 9/11 context. Even with communication difficulties in this context, fictions responding to the event still try to make meaning even amid 9/11's "shattering of resources." They all face the same quandary: if the event is seemingly outside of language, definitions, and possession, how is it to be represented? Even if one posits that nothing *can* exist outside of these sign systems, both Foer and DeLillo's texts innovatively reimagine these systems by suggesting that although the event seemingly defies words, it did not defy "active" communicative processes.

Communication that promotes engaged dialogue between various speakers and actors is fulfilled through the texts in theatrical moments where staged symbols are open enough for audiences to connect, share, and grow. Therefore, because of the nature of the *exchanges* between Lianne and the falling man, Oskar and Abe Black, a recognition becomes apparent in the exchange between actor and audience, and a self-awareness comes to play within the main characters themselves. Without the exchange, interaction, and new mode of communication, the recognition would not take place and the performance would remain static, "unpossessable," and therefore, out of reach. These narratives seem to suggest that the only workable future lies in alternate modes of communication that rely on actions rather than words to convey meaning.

Post 9/11 Literature as Performance

Not only do post 9/11 texts focus on theatrical episodes within their narrative structures, but their formal composition also explores performance's role as textual, both mimicking and re-representing the original terror of the event. As Schechner comments, "Both bin Laden and Bush reduced the complexities of the situation to a performative either/or by casting the other side as 'evil.' Cate-

11, 2001, attacks was markedly greater than in the corresponding weeks of 2000 (2.5 times greater in the first week after the attacks; 1.3–1.4 times greater in the second to fourth weeks after the attack)" (289).

gories such as 'good' and 'evil' and terms such as 'tragedy' and 'jihad' (holy war) invoke a highly theatrical protagonist-antagonist conflict" (265). Post 9/11 fiction's re-representations necessitate audience involvement through the audience's physical movement in "reading" the texts—an active reading that reintroduces "complexities" back into a nuanced event in terms of its scope and ramifications. In the context of an event that is oftentimes interpreted as a distanced spectacle, post 9/11 fiction's formal performativity collapses audience distance in order to promote open dialogues where authors, texts, and readers work together to make meaning. As such, the behavior of post 9/11 fiction defies the event's polarizing effect by examining 9/11's nuanced symbolism through equally symbolic performatives.

To regain the complexity that was lost in the face of political performances following 9/11, literatures like *Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close* require significant effort on the part of the audience. Audiences are asked to engage with the text not only through physical movement and immediate response that comes from the physical act of scanning a page, but also through critical analysis as much of the meaning from the theatrics remains as "open" as the falling man's performance—ambiguous and undefined. Interactive texts require readers to wrestle with meanings as well as physically engage with the text in such a way that readers can add their voices to the convoluted theater of 9/11 through visual invitations like open spaces on the page. Opening up new communication pathways, post 9/11 texts formally act out the paradoxes and complexities that came to light through the original attack. They also offer themselves up as new stages of audience interaction and interpretation focusing on communication and communion rather than detachment and inertness.

Through interaction, the texts create new spaces of thinking about 9/11 where the event is not out of reach, but is brought back into the limelight of public discourse and ethical discussion. Indeed, this assertion follows in line with a general understanding of postmodernism's self-aware textuality. It also, however, furthers the understanding of what texts and readers alike can accomplish in the context of terror, namely, to reclaim an act that some posit exists outside of language and experience through action and communication. In his famous essay "From Work to Text" (1971), Roland Barthes distinguishes between a work and a text in terms of the interactivity needed to interpret texts. Reading his theatrical vocabulary in the light of 9/11 literature's performativity make this connection even more important: "The work is held in the hand, the text is held in language: it exists only when caught up in a discourse. The text is experienced only in an activity, in a production" (237). The theatrical "production" of post 9/11 literature in this case relates to its staging of 9/11 narratives that require audience involvement to overcome the unmoving space separating audiences from the event. As Barthes suggests, texts must be "experienced" through "activity" and "discourse." Post 9/11 texts achieve this activity through

prompting audience response in terms of movement and dynamic interpretation.

Post 9/11 texts "act" as complexly the original event, mixing fiction and nonfiction, diverse narrative techniques, text and graphics, and shocking audience expectations to provoke an active response—a response that requires readers to rethink and interact with 9/11 and terrorism on an intimate level. In the confusion, trauma, and fear following 9/11, Americans scrambled in their shock to try to define an enemy and fill in unanswered questions in the face of horror—who did it, why, and how? John C. Cawelti asserts that this moment was used as a political stage: "[t]he Bush administration was able to use the ideological fragmentation and polarization . . . to intensify the public's fear and uncertainty in the aftermath of 9/11 (212). Texts like *Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close* revive the original confusion before the polarization of the American public through formal strategies. For example, the text mimics "uncertainty" and "fragmentation" and, instead of giving answers to confusion, recreates the blank spaces of 9/11 for readers to fill in. This "fill in the blank" move creates a new dialogue between the text and its readers as readers must confront the original confusion and fear that 9/11 represented without political filters.

The ways in which Foer's text employs formal unconventionality to recall and revisit post 9/11 psychologies are illustrated by a scene in which Oskar eavesdrops on his mother and his psychologist. In this moment, Oskar has to work to fill in the gaps of the conversation. As Oskar tries to listen in, he uses a stethoscope but he hears only snippets of the dialogue. As he is faced with the unintelligible spaces, the audience is formally faced with them as well. Oskar hears, and the audience sees, the broken conversation: "used to be someone me a question, and I could say yes, or but believe in short answers anymore" (204). In this formal move, the voice of Oskar's mother and the doctor are confused as neither one is identified by the text. This performance not only leaves the meaning of the spaces ambiguous, but it also collapses the distance between the voice of authority and the common perspective—bringing the confusion of the terrorist attacks to the forefront of the conversation and letting the audience decide how to fill in the open spaces that are too wide to be occupied with simple "short answers." As words and roles are scrambled, Oskar and the audience are left to interpret in the blanks in a highly symbolic moment of the novel, one in which the falling man image is inserted into the middle of the overheard conversation. The audience identifies with Oskar in this moment as his inability to understand his own psychological lapses following 9/11 reflects the audience's inability to fully grasp the literal and figurative "blank spaces" that were left after the Twin Towers fell. The towers fell both literally, crumbling to pieces and leaving a gaping hole in the New York skyline, and figuratively, symbolizing the United States' attacked economic stability. Confronting the image along with the white spaces works to remind readers of 9/11 and the literal and figurative open questions lingering after the event. As read-

ers attempt to discern the conversation, they become part of the text's dialogue, and also add their interpretations to a highly complex event of 9/11.

In another instance, Foer's text presents an indecipherable page that readers must try to interpret and make sense of, therein mimicking the confusion experienced by Oskar, his family, and others, in the post 9/11 fray. Again, this formal experiment invites readers to take a dynamic part in the retelling of the post 9/11 narrative. In this instance, the text includes one page where the uniform lines of prose lose the conventional spacing separating lines of horizontal text and diverges into an unreadable overlapping "script." Narrated by Oskar's grandfather, the section states, "there won't be enough pages in this book for me to tell you what I need to tell you, I could write smaller, I could slice the pages down their edges to make two pages, I could write over my own writing, but then what?" (276). Consequently, the audience is confronted with the question of "what happens" when there is not enough room to fully express "what [one] need[s] to tell." As the narration continues, the text acts out the question by beginning to overlap itself, and asks the audience to respond to this problem through its formal questioning of textuality. The story continues with the account of the grandfather meeting his grandson and Oskar sharing his father's last words before the towers collapsed. At this point, the text converges upon itself and the line spacing diminishes as the text literally "writes over [its] own writing." In this symbolic gesture, the text suggests that there is not enough room, and will never be enough room, to tell the 9/11 story completely—and the audience is faced with such a realization visually.

The most important part of this novel's performance, however, is the audience's role in visual interpretation. The text demands that readers rethink traditional modes of written communication, and also conventional modes of textual analysis. In the blackness of the confused text, readers must confront the "rubble" of 9/11, where language has failed. It also provides a place where the fill in the blank episode and the blackness coincide to create open areas of audience response. These responses may range from reactions to 9/11, answers to the questions posed, or moments of self-awareness where the audience must critically self-assess before adding an answer to the void. The moment is intimate in its demand of audience interaction—an interaction that causes the connection between reader and text to grow even in its ambiguity. Thus, the overlapping text suggests overlapping interpretations.

The final instance of Foer's formal theatrics forces readers to physically interact with the text by flipping through the last pages of the book, thereby solidifying audience interaction to the end. At the close of the text, what Mitchum Huehls calls "the flip book's cinematic" (43) comes into play. These pages show the falling man drifting upward through the air as the audience scans the final image-based "flip book." For Walter Kirn and Timothy Dow Adams, this is one of the overly sentimental parts of the novel where Foer's "avant-garde" toolkit is little more than a regressive move (182). This critique might relate to the fact

that flip books were traditionally made for a young audience, and therefore it is a "regressive" positioning of an adult reader, yet the flip book puts readers into the innocent and helpless role of a child like Oskar Schell, trying to make sense of the horrific falling man image. Just as many adults who watched the events on 9/11 felt helpless and confused, the text attempts to recapture a sense of innocence and vulnerability. In the novel, Oskar imagines the falling man falling up instead of down—a reversal in time to a place where everything would have been okay. This flip book represents a strangely hopeful image in the face of the horror—a reversal in which Oskar's dad would have been alive. It also puts the book into "motion" like in DeLillo's text where the falling man's moving audience creates a sense of immediacy for the actor. Foer's audience is forced to once again be involved in the performance—a performance that Huehls explains requires one to "quickly flip through the last few pages of the book, bringing [the] cinematic . . . to the reader's own fingertips and making the novel performatively coextensive with Oskar's journal" (43). Building off of this movement and audience interaction with the flip book, readers are asked to be actors. The structure of the ending forces them to physically be a part of the text's performance. A highly charged moment in its performative nature, the text simultaneously acts out two roles: the ending of both Oskar's journal and the novel. In a strange way it is also a call to action at the book's close, a physical movement that requires audience participation to have meaning. As readers create the "flip book's cinematic," they are confronted with a choice: to accept Oskar's vision or to reject it, to flip through the images, or to remain immobile.

Foer's choice to end with image and movement is at once responsive to the profound visuality of 9/11, and resistant of the objectified spectacle that it represents. Experimenting with new modalities of communication, *Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close* asks readers to overcome the static, removed images of 9/11, and collapses the distance between action and the observer. And yet, post 9/11 texts at large cannot sidestep completely the image-based event and response. Speaking of context, Dana Heller explains that images played "a major role in managing the disaster imagery . . . On average, Americans watched eight hours of television news coverage on September 11" (7). It comes as no surprise, then, that post 9/11 literature is likewise self-aware of its visuality and performs such in its restaging of 9/11 events and culture. Huehls points out the use of images and performance in relation to temporal representation in Foer's use photographs and graphic images of the falling man figure. For Huehls, the image based performance is a representation of "the US struggle to manage its own timely traumas since 9/11" as the US struggled to figuratively "connect the dots" of 9/11 and respond in real time to a fragmented event (43). Indeed, the performances and representations in these texts require an interactive audience that must respond to contextual imagery and text while rethinking its relationship to 9/11. As both texts—Foer's and DeLillo's—make extensive use of the falling man figure, they confuse the distance between the "true" image, and fic-

tion's response and use of the image. In doing so they argue that the "true" image's static nature emotionally distances viewers and stifles interaction with 9/11 through its immobility.

Dramatic Conclusions

As performance theorist Robert Brustein noted about the overt performative nature of the terrorist attacks, "In an ominous coincidence, the terrorist attacks on the WTC and the Pentagon occurred around the beginning of the Second Millennium, a time traditionally associated with Apocalypse. In a slightly less apocalyptic synchronism, September 11 also coincides with the beginning of every new theater season" (242). Post 9/11 fictions such as the ones I have discussed showcase plot-driven moments of performance and formal performativity to highlight the relationships between actors and audiences in the post 9/11 context. They do this to reinsert complex characters into cultural memories about the event and rethink its cultural impact.

By demanding significant readerly responsibility from their audiences through formal theatrics like page flipping and graphics, post 9/11 literatures require interactive communication methods that lead to synergetic conversation. Indeed, post 9/11 texts point to none other than their readers as a site of critical interpretation and possible ethical response to 9/11 — and do so by opening up a dialogue between reader, writer, and text. These fictions do not reduce the complexities of culpability and trauma as issues, but instead complicate them by restaging the event to elicit new responses. Many characters are at "play," and in considering performances, readers take on one of the most important "roles" in the process of meaning making and interpretation. The texts take the conversation out of the realm of political banter, and philosophical theory, and put the discussion back into the realm of meaningful discourse.

Perhaps the most important implication of studying 9/11 fiction and performance is the acknowledgement that these fictions refuse to be mere spectacles for hungry readers to objectify. For critics and common readers alike, post 9/11 literatures play with their audience in such a way that they refuse to be consumed. They implode the static distance that inherent in a spectacle, and confront readers through movement and ambiguity, and as such, retain dynamic personalities by attempting to create new exigencies of reader response in the face of 9/11's tragedy. Their self-aware textuality both works in conjunction with other postmodern texts that deal with trauma, as well as furthers the textual production process in the context of communication.

In sum, in a world where terror continues to shape public awareness, and symbolic acts of terror populate news outlets, these literatures give us a way to conceptualize of and communicate about such complex events. And, as already discussed, the link between performativity and terror did not stop with 9/11. More recent terrorist plans in the United States were carefully staged in order

to shock audiences with their horror. Many will recall the 2010 instance when a car bomb failed to go off in Times Square, New York's theater district.⁴ Even the more recent Boston Marathon bombings (2013) hearkened back to 9/11 as media members named the event the "Twin Bombing" and watching as each "dramatic" event unfolded—especially as the manhunt for the two suspects was underway.⁵

At the very least studying these cultures of terror through their performativity allows for a language to evolve which considers each player's responsibility in the terror's production. Because the terror as theater metaphor collapses distances between players, each individual must consider his or her own relation to the making of terror. It can also allow for the breaking down of the objectified stage or the static spectacle. Breaking this stage is the first step in not only understanding and responding to these events ethically, but also healing from them.

Works Cited

- Adams, Timothy Dow. "Photographs on the Walls of the House of Fiction." *Poetics Today*. 29.1 (2008): 175-95. EBSCO. Web. 5 Jan 2011.
- Aslan, Resa. Foreward. Birkenstein, Jeff, Anna Froula, and Karen Randell (eds). *Reframing 9/11. Film, Popular Culture, and the "War on Terror."* New York: Continuum, 2010. xi-xiii. Print.
- Baker, Al and William K. Rashbaum, "Police Find Car Bomb in Times Square." *The New York Times*. 1 May 2010. Web. 3. Jul. 2013.

⁴ *The New York Times* reported the following the day of the intended attack:

A crude car bomb of propane, gasoline and fireworks was discovered in a smoking Nissan Pathfinder in the heart of Times Square on Saturday evening, prompting the evacuation of thousands of tourists and theatergoers on a warm and busy night. Although the device had apparently started to detonate, there was no explosion, and early on Sunday the authorities were still seeking a suspect and motive. (Baker and Rashbaum)

⁵ *The New York Post* and many other news outlets reported about the "Twin Bombs" (Celona, Fenton, and Mongelli) resurrecting the terror of 9/11's Twin Towers attack. Furthermore, the manhunt for the two suspects was reported on by major news outlets oftentimes with minute to minute updates. The police tweeted the entire time the manhunt was underway and the bombers ended up becoming actors on national television as millions of Americans tuned in to see how the drama would end (see Mark Clayton's "Boston Marathon bombing's dramatic turn: 'Suspect in custody').

- Barthes, Roland. "From Work to Text." *The Novel: An Anthology of Criticism and Theory, 1900-2000*. Ed. Hale, Dorothy J. Malden MA: Blackwell, 2006. 236-41. Print.
- Baudrillard, Jean. *The Spirit of Terrorism and Requiem for the Twin Towers*. London: Verso, 2002. Print.
- Bell, John. "Performance Studies in an Age of Terror." *TDR* 47.2 (2003): 6-8. *JSTOR*. Web. 31 Aug. 2010.
- Birkenstein, Jeff, Anna Froula, and Karen Randell, eds. *Reframing 9/11. Film, Popular Culture, and the "War on Terror."* New York: Continuum, 2010. Print.
- Brustein, Robert. "Theater after 9/11." *Literature after 9/11*. Eds. Ann Keniston and Jeanne Follansbee Quinn. New York: Routledge, 2008. 242-45. Print.
- "Call for Papers: Upcoming Special Issue Fiction after 9/11." *Modern Fiction Studies*. 55.3 (2009): 660. *Project MUSE*. Web. 23 Feb. 2011.
- Causey, Matthew. *Theatre and Performance in Digital Culture: From Simulation to Embeddedness*. London: Routledge, 2006. Print.
- Cawelti, John C. Afterward. *Reframing 9/11. Film, Popular Culture, and the "War on Terror."* New York: Continuum, 2010. 209-13. Print.
- Celona, Larry, Reuven Fenton, and Lorena Mongelli. "Twin Bombing Rocks Boston." *New York Post*. 16 Apr. 2013. Web. 3 Jul. 2013.
- Clayton, Mark. "Boston Marathon bombing's dramatic turn: 'Suspect in custody.'" *The Christian Science Monitor*. 19 Apr. 2013. Web. 3 Jul. 2013.
- Cowen, Tyler. "Terrorism as Theater: Analysis and Policy Implications." *Public Choice* 128.1-2 (2006). 233-44. Print.
- Davis, Tracy, C. and Thomas Postlewait, eds. *Theatricality*. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2003. Print.
- Debord, Guy. *The Society of the Spectacle*. New York: Zone, 1994. Print.
- DeLillo, Don. *Falling Man*. New York: Scribner, 2007. Print.
- Foer, Jonathan Safran. *Extremely Loud & Incredibly Close*. Boston: Houghton, 2005. Print.
- Glynn, Simone A. et al. "Effect of a National Disaster on Blood Supply and Safety: The September 11 Experience." *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 289.17 (2003): 2246-53. Print.
- Harding, James M. "Counterbalancing the Pendulum Effect: Politics and the Disclosure of Post 9/11 Theater." *Theater Survey* 48.1 (2007): 19-25. Print.
- Heller, Dana (ed). *The Selling of 9/11: How a National Tragedy Became a Commodity*. New York: Palgrave, 2005. Print.
- Huehls, Mitchum. "Foer, Spiegelman, and 9/11's Timely Traumas." Eds. Keniston, Ann and Jeanne Follansbee Quinn. *Literature after 9/11*. New York: Routledge, 2008. 42-59. Print.
- Jenkins, Brian Michael. "International Terrorism: A New Kind of Warfare." 1974. RAND Corporation. PDF file.
- . *Unconquerable Nation: Knowing Our Enemy Strengthening Ourselves*. Santa Monica: RAND, 2006. Print.
- Keniston, Ann and Jeanne Follansbee Quinn, eds. *Literature after 9/11*. New York: Routledge, 2008. Print.
- McGillivray, Glen. "Globing the Globe: September 11 and Theatrical Metaphor." *Theory and Event* 11.4 (2008): n. pag. *Project Muse*. Web. 31 Aug. 2010.
- Melnick, Jeffery. *9/11 Culture*. Malden, MA: Wiley, 2009. Print.

- Román, David. *Performance in America: Contemporary U.S. Culture and the Performing Arts*. Durham: Duke UP, 2005. Print.
- Schechner, Richard. *Performance Studies: An Introduction*. London: Routledge, 2002. Print.
- Schopp, Andrew and Matthew B. Hill, eds. *The War on Terror and American Popular Culture*. Madison: Fairleigh Dickinson UP, 2009. Print.
- Sherman, Daniel J. and Terry Nardin. *Terror, Culture, Politics: Rethinking 9/11*. Bloomington: Indiana UP, 2006. Print.
- The Avengers*. Dir. Joss Whedon. Walt Disney Video, 2012. DVD.
- Versluys, Kristiaan. *Out of the Blue: September 11 and the Novel*. New York: Columbia UP, 2009. Print.
- Weber, Samuel. *Theatricality as Medium*. New York: Fordham UP, 2004. Print.
- Weimann, Gabriel. “The Psychology of Mass-Mediated Terrorism.” *American Behavioral Scientist* 52.1 (2008): 69-86. Print.



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-No Derivative Works 5.0 License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/5.0/>; or, (b) send a letter to Creative Commons, 171 2nd Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, California, 94105, USA