

U.S.A. CENTER FOR MILITARY HISTORY

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Interview with [REDACTED]

Interviewer: [REDACTED]

Interview Date: 16 January 2002

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE
ORIGINATING AGENCY.

[BEGIN SIDE ONE, TAPE ONE.]

[REDACTED] We'll start off here as I say who I am. I'm [REDACTED], I'm with the 305th Military History Detachment. We're from Coraopolis, PA, C-O-R-A-O-P-O-L-I-S. We're at the 99th RSC. There's 22 history detachments in the Army but only one is active Army. Somebody, a theater commander, typically request historic courage of what's going on and that's why we've been mobilized.

Here we are. It's the 16th of January, 2002. We're in the Dirkson Building, D-I-R-C-K-S-O-N Building, on Capitol Hill. It is -- let's call it noon, Wednesday, noon. I think I got all that covered. I am interviewing whom?

[REDACTED] You are interviewing [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I am currently a Defense Congressional Fellow working in the Office of Senator Lieberman under the direct supervision of Fred Downey and Bill Bonvillian

[REDACTED]: You've got to spell that name for me.

[REDACTED]: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]: Okay. Very good. Why don't we talk a little bit, first of all, about your background. You can

say, you know, a little bit personal about if you are married or not. You can or don't have to include that. Then maybe some of your military background.

[REDACTED]: I've been in the Army almost 18 years. I started out in an Infantry Battalion in Berlin, Germany, in 1984. I spent three years, four years there actually. When I came back I went to Special Forces Assessments in Washington in 1998. I went through the Special Forces Qualification Course directly thereafter and have been in Special Forces since then.

I started out in the Special Forces Group where I was A team leader for a conventional A team, followed by Company Commander in Desert Storm where I was attached to the 79th Armored Division as the Senior American Adviser to the Division Commander.

I returned from Desert Storm where I was placed in charge of a special detachment. The mission was to support counter-terrorism operations CENTCOM AOR. I did that for two years and moved from there to attend various schools but was placed in charge of the Special Forces of the Enlisted Branch for two years.

Since then I have attended other schools and came back

as a Company Commander in the 3rd Special Forces Group where I was assigned to the 3rd Group's AOR which is primarily Africa and parts of the Middle East.

I spent just under two years there and moved from there to the Joint Staff where I worked in the Operations area as the Director for Combating Terrorism where I was the Focal Point Officer assigned various responsibilities to include Senior Plans and Policy Officer with specific responsibility to implementing the USS Cole commission report. I participated in that.

Also served as the officer for the anti-terrorism plan for planning Columbia. I worked counter-terrorism and anti-terrorism issues for the '02 Olympics and various other initiatives where I was focused on providing a report on anti-terrorism practices by looking at the Israelis as well as the UK specifically focusing on Northern Ireland and events as they were unfolding in Bosnia and Kosovo over a period of two years.

As a result of that effort we published an allied anti-terrorism report. Then I was selected for the Army's Congressional Fellow Program where I am currently now serving in Senator Lieberman's office as a Congressional

Fellow providing assistance in DOD matters.

[REDACTED] When did you start that?

[REDACTED] I started the Fellowship in August of 2001.

[REDACTED] Were you physically located here at that time?

[REDACTED] No. I was actually physically located in the Pentagon and was not officially physically located over here until January of '02. However, during that frame between August and '01 and January '02 I was bouncing back and forth accomplishing responsibilities for both offices, the Army's Congressional Liaison Office which works for the Secretary of the Army, as well as working to assist and become familiar with the operations of Senator Lieberman's Office.

[REDACTED] So you were physically in the Army's Congressional Liaison Office?

[REDACTED]: Yes. On September 11th I was in the Army's Congressional Liaison Office where I was serving in the capacity of a Fellow which basically meant I was working within the Program Division of OCLL.

[REDACTED] Okay. OCLL?

[REDACTED]: Army's Congressional Liaison Office.

[REDACTED] ACLO.

[REDACTED]: OCLL, Office of Congressional
Legislative Liaison.

[REDACTED] Okay. Sorry.

[REDACTED]: So I was physically there on
September 11th where I was serving within the Program
Division of OCLL assisting the Operations Officer with
various tasks and just basically kind of catch as catch can
as they needed.

[REDACTED]: What room was that? Do you recall?

[REDACTED]: I don't. It was on the edge of the
5th corridor.

[REDACTED]: Do you know what ring that might have been
on?

[REDACTED]: It was in the C ring of the edge of
the 5th corridor, room -- I can't remember. I wasn't there
long enough.

[REDACTED]: How many people were in that office?

[REDACTED]: Approximately 20 I would say.
Fifteen to 20. It varied at any one time but as of the
attack on that morning, I say we probably had 10.

[REDACTED] And that office was physically called the OCLL?

[REDACTED]: The office itself was officially called the Programs Division for OCLL.

[REDACTED]: [RECORDER TURNED OFF.]

[REDACTED]: Okay. In August you were notified that you were accepted and picked up additional duties but you also had duties that you were carrying on with over there. Why don't you tell me about some of the duties over at the Pentagon that you were working on.

[REDACTED]: The biggest one consisted of a trip which Congressman Curt Weldon was going to make to about 10 or 15 installations in four days. Quite a challenge logistically just in terms of aircraft to get him around.

Specifically he was looking at the readiness associated with each of the installations, construction, rapid deployment areas, port projection platforms in areas, and the effect that readiness was having on all these various missions that each of the installations had.

[REDACTED]: And that's the only project you're working on?

[REDACTED]: There were others but I can't

[REDACTED]

remember them off the top of my head but they are much the same, just assisting some of the program officers with various responsibilities whether it was in aviation or armor or various other areas. Really I was extra help available for them to assist in whatever way I could.

[REDACTED]: Who was your supervisor?

[REDACTED]: I would say that was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]: Do you know how to spell that?

[REDACTED]: And so a typical day you would commute in or drive in?

[REDACTED]: Yes. A typical day I would commute in on the Metro, come up the Pentagon entrance escalators, come through there and go to the OCLL office.

[REDACTED]: About what time?

[REDACTED]: 0630 every morning.

[REDACTED]: PT on your own?

[REDACTED]: Um-hum. PT every morning before I left.

[REDACTED]: Okay. So 0630 you were in the office working. Do you recall -- why don't we go into the 11th.

Do you recall how that day went?

[REDACTED] Yes. I got there my normal time, 6:30 or 6:45, and do the normal stuff. Kind of try to track down that first cup of coffee and get charged up and just reading through some e-mail and getting some paper organized for the day.

I guess it was about 9:00-ish. I really don't know what time it was but I heard a scream down the hallway which got my attention. I got up and walked down to our travel section which is about a half a hallway down where they had a TV on. I walked in and all three gals were standing there watching TV of the Trade Towers one of which was burning. Of course, I asked them what happened and they said a plane had hit the building.

I stood there talking to them a little bit. While I was standing there the second plane hit the second Trade Tower and any doubt in your mind that it was anything other than a deliberate attack on the building dissipated because you're looking at the TV and it was blue skies, broad daylight, so you knew it was a deliberate attack at that point. The room started filling up with people because it was one of the TVs in the area so I went back to my office.

[REDACTED]: What office was that again, the travel office?

[REDACTED]: The travel office for OCLL.

[REDACTED]: Okay.

[RECORDER TURNED OFF.]

[REDACTED]: Okay. So you went back to your office?

[REDACTED]: So I walked back to my office because I have a TV just about at my desk and I turned it on to the same channel so I could watch it. I stood there just watching it. As was happening in the other rooms, more people started filling around. We just watched it. It was at the point where there was nothing I could do from here where I was at. I sat down and started to continue going through my e-mail. People eventually went back to their desk where they had TVs over their space. I don't know what time it was but I'm sure it's recorded somewhere but the plane hit the Pentagon. In our office the effect was the whole office shook. Some of the ceiling tiles fell out. Lights went off and on and the over-pressure weighing associated with a large demolition.

I could feel the concussion so I knew from my experiences that an explosion had occurred. What had caused

it I didn't know but, of course, everybody started to panic. Not everyone. Certain people started to panic. Others were just in a daze and wondered what was going on.

[REDACTED]: Power was still on?

[REDACTED]: Power was back on.

[REDACTED]: It had gone off for a bit?

[REDACTED]: Yeah. It flickered and went off for a bit and came back on. Some people were screaming. Others immediately evacuated their office space. I kind of took a sense of what was going on around me and made a decision to move to the hallway and stay in the corridor because I didn't know -- at the time I didn't know if the Pentagon was under attack by a ground force.

I listened in the hallway for the repeat of any weapons. I didn't hear any. Of course, people were running up and down the hallway trying to get out. I eventually moved into the hallway and out the building where I noticed off to my right immediately that the chairman and I think the Secretary or Chief Staff of the Army were being evacuated in their parked cars. I watched that for a while.

I used my cell phone to call my wife to let her know I was okay. Then I still didn't fully know what was going on

because while I was watching all this I still had not seen the fire and the smoke from the aircraft hitting the building.

[REDACTED] So you don't recall, or do you recall what corridor you came out of?

[REDACTED]: I really don't. I kept my back to -- this is all retrospect. I kept my back to the fire and the smoke because I didn't know it was there. The way I found out is I heard someone scream and I looked to my left and I saw two people running back toward the other side of the building. At the same time I noticed -- that's where I saw just a huge fire and smoke from the impact of the airplane. I took off running with them. I think one guy was a Marine and another civilian. As I ran out of the corridor of the Pentagon that was my first view of the physical destruction that the plane had caused when it hit the building.

Just everything at point of impact was on fire. Everything was smoking. I mean, just huge billows of black and grey smoke, rubble, debris at various places out to 20 to 50 yards from the building. As I was running with these guys, I didn't know where they were going but I knew somebody might need help.

I started running back towards the building and I spotted an arm come up over -- come out of some of the rubble. I started running towards this guy and crawled up through the rubble. It turns out it was a guy.

I crawled up into the rubble and dug this guy out. These other two guys crawled up in there with me. Once I got him out between the three of us we carried him down out of the rubble. We got him to a location where a medic -- I don't even know if it was a doctor -- showed up and started working on him.

[REDACTED]: Any idea who he was?

[REDACTED]: No idea. He was covered in concrete soot and black burnt material. He was still alive. It didn't appear he was bleeding from anywhere. He was just lucky enough to be in an area where the impact had destroyed part of the building but had not burnt it so he was still alive. We got him out of there.

About that time somebody screamed another plane was inbound so we ended up pulling this guy out and moving him away from the building. Everybody was being pushed back so we got him away from the building. Eventually the medics took over or the medical people took over.

They started pushing us back even further and I ended up under the 395 overpass with just a small group of 10 or 15 -- I mean, maybe 25 people of all kinds and sorts. I didn't know anybody. At that point I started using my phone a lot in terms of just calling.

There's a lot of people around me that hadn't told their family members that they were still alive or that they were unhurt or just where they were at so I started calling my wife and letting these other give her their name and number to call to let their relatives know they were okay. The phone system was just -- I don't want to say collapsed but it was overwhelmed.

For some reason my cell phone was getting through so every so often while we were standing there I would make a call. These people would tell her their name and number. I eventually ended up standing next to a doctor and where he came from I have no idea.

I think that he had been in Crystal City or was driving along and saw what happened, parked his car, and was walking over to try to help so we started talking. I had ended up with a pair of gloves on and a respirator from somewhere so I don't know if he thought I was another healthcare provider

or whatever but we started talking.

While we were talking I heard somebody over near the building scream for medical help. He took off and I took off with him. We started running back towards the building. When we got there, there was nobody who had screamed for help so we went inside the building to see if we could help. We climbed up through and got into a corridor area that was still intact.

[REDACTED]: Was that the first level or second level?

[REDACTED] I think it was the second level. We were able to get into the corridor that was leaning back towards the crash site. As we were moving our way down the corridor it was just full of smoke. I mean, smoke all the way down to probably about hip high so we were moving down the corridor and almost simultaneously I heard a scream or screams. One was off to the right and one was off to the left.

The doc because he was on the right side he responded to that one. As he peeled off, I peeled off to the one on the left. He disappeared inside one of the rooms. I was at the room where I thought I heard screams. I tried to enter the door and couldn't get through because of the heat or

maybe the building had shifted. I don't know what happened but I couldn't get through the door.

I finally managed to get the door open and just as I opened the door, of course, this office had an outer office and an inner office and the outer office was just full of smoke so as I opened the door the smoke, which there was less out in the hallway, it poured out. Just as I crawled through I saw a person who was completely on fire.

[PAUSE FOR EMOTION.]

[REDACTED]: Have you talked about this to anybody before?

[REDACTED]: Yes. So he came out. He fell through the door and collapsed in the outer office. While he was in the outer office I crawled over to him and found a coat that had been hanging there for some reason. I grabbed the coat and put it on him and tried to put the fire out. The guy was on fire. He was just on fire from head to toe completely.

It had to be jet fuel because I couldn't put it out. Eventually I got it out and the guy, believe it or not, was still conscious. He was conscious enough to say -- I got close to him to see if he was still alive and he was barely

breathing. One of the things that he was saying was that we had to get help to the other people. He just kept on saying that.

[REDACTED] Who were these other people?

[REDACTED] I had no idea. I couldn't get to them.

[REDACTED] They were further in?

[REDACTED] My assumption was they were in a room that was on fire.

[INTERVIEW WAS INTERRUPTED BY SOMEONE ENTERING THE ROOM.]

[REDACTED] So I grabbed the guy and put his arms over his head and grabbed his forearms and tried to pull him out of the room. As I tried to do that, he was burnt so bad that where I grabbed his skin it pulled away from his forearms. His shirt was still intact so I grabbed the back of his shirt and we started low crawling out of his office and into the hallway.

We just kept moving up the hallway until I was halfway up, I guess. The firemen showed up with a paramedic. Between us we got him out of the building and got him outside and got an IV into him. I was holding the IV bag.

While we were standing there they said they needed people with stretchers in the Pentagon.

There was a guy who just happened to be standing next to me with an orange stretcher so I handed the IV bag off to one of the firemen that was standing there. The four of us went running down the hallway. We got up into the corridor.

[REDACTED]: The same corridor you were in?

[REDACTED]: Actually, I think it ended up being -- I don't know what corridor it was. It was just a corridor that -- I mean, there was lights on and we started moving back towards --

[RECORDED WAS TURNED OFF.]

[REDACTED]: So we started running down the corridor toward the courtyard area. We get to the courtyard area and there was nobody there. I only mention it because I've been there a number of times and there is always people there. It was like a ghost town. I turned around and looked at the fire and just thinking somebody is going to need these stretchers but there's nobody here.

We said we were going to do whatever we think is right. When we did turn around we said, "Okay. How can we get out of the fire or get to the crash site?" We found a

maintenance corridor that was running somewhat parallel back to the crash site. The four of us started moving through the corridor in just pitch black because there was no lights.

As we were moving through we crossed through the A ring to get to the open breezeway B ring and then got to the C ring -- between the B and C ring. Each time I cleared a breezeway I was looking left to right to see if there was anyway to get in or see if there was anything to help with. We cleared the B ring and got to the breezeway between there and the C ring. I looked left and I saw this huge whole that it looked like a piece of the landing gear. The wheel and a piece of landing gear, about 10 feet of landing gear had just sheered off and punched a huge hole in the C ring wall and had come to a stop against the backside of the B ring wall.

Along with it there was probably a four or five-foot high, 10-foot wide pile of debris. As it turns out later it was like somebody had taken the plane and turned it into a syringe and everything that had been in the plane moving at 300 miles an hour an come to an immediate stop and shot forward.

Part of that was the debris that was burning. It was aircraft parts, plastic, brick, people, everything. We went over there and found -- I mean, went into the hole. I was the only guy with a respirator on so everybody else when they got to the hole had to stop. I went in just a little bit further and was looking for anybody that might need help.

I couldn't really see too much just because there was so much smoke and there were electrical lines that were arcing and pieces of building still falling. I got as low to the ground as I could and just kept looking around and listening. I started listening more and looking. I didn't have anything to cover to my eyes and the smoke was just so acrid that you involuntarily had to close your eyes.

[REDACTED]: You were in the D ring?

[REDACTED]: I was in the backside of the C ring.

[REDACTED]: Okay.

[REDACTED]: I couldn't hear anything except for the electrical lines arcing.

[REDACTED]: You're saying the plane penetrated the C ring?

[REDACTED]: Yes.

[REDACTED]: But the landing gear was between C and D.

[REDACTED]: It was in the breezeway between the C ring and the B ring.

[REDACTED]: But it partially punched a hole?

[REDACTED]: Yes. It means E, D, C. It had punched a hole through the C ring wall and stopped against the B ring wall. I listened and couldn't find anybody alive. I shimmied back out of there and we basically just looked around to see if there was anybody that was alive or needed help. We couldn't find anybody.

Soon after that the firemen showed up. We started helping the firemen feed hoses in and turn water on for them. More people started showing up with stretchers. I started organizing stretcher teams to make sure they had water, make sure they had commo. Flashlights showed up from somewhere. People with radios showed up. We had funnel lines that we made sure everybody had commo, water, respirators, and a stretcher.

It turned out there wasn't anybody alive. The FBI showed up so all of us just started helping pick up forensic evidence. We picked up body parts and just material we thought the FBI might think is useful for the investigation.

Eventually I started feeling kind of useless so me and my team and a number of the other teams after we had picked up as much as we could thought we would get in the way more than anything else so we moved back into the courtyard area where we found there were a lot of people now and they had set up an evacuation point for people they were pulling out. I sat there for a while just taking my socks and shoes off because we had been standing in water up to our knees for a couple of hours and trying to ring some of the water out.

We were there for a while and eventually somebody came in and, again, here is that generic word somebody or they came in and said they needed 200 people with stretchers to help evacuate people on the outside of the building from an entry point that they apparently created to get people out.

Everybody that wasn't involved in providing care or some other critical need there, they had a stretcher and was on the stretcher team, lined up and got out of there and moved back towards the outer part of the Pentagon and back towards the edge of the crash site.

That's where we stood for a long time and eventually until where they thought they needed all the people they didn't because there just wasn't anybody alive at that

point. After that I just started -- I can't remember the General but a Two or Three-Star General showed up and just kind of assumed de facto charge of the site. I was helping him in basically whatever he needed. If he needed some commo or needed more people here to do that or whatever.

There was a lot of emergency aid that was starting to flow in. At that point the honor guard showed up and started securing the site and getting some tents set up. I told the General, "I don't know if I can do anymore for you here," and just went home. I ate dinner and came back for about an hour. Basically the same stuff. I helped the General out for a while and just went home about 9:00 p.m.

[REDACTED] I bet you looked quite a mess. Were you dressed in civilian clothes?

[REDACTED] Yeah, I was. I was in civilian clothes. I don't remember.

[REDACTED] There's a lot of questions I could ask. In the future somebody is going to say, "Why didn't you ask that question?" You were very thorough in your description. Do you recall any of the people, who they were when you were in the corridor?

[REDACTED]: Some. You know, it was funny. The

guy I remember most were the guys where we had the most time to react. That was when I was in the back of the building and we were trying to get the first ? litter ? team in there. I remember their faces more than I remember their names. I don't remember any of their names. I just remember faces.

I didn't know any of them personally. I have seen them later since then just walking in the Pentagon, especially, you know, one or two faces that were initially with me as I was moving in on the backside but I didn't know their names.

[REDACTED]: I'll give you my e-mail address. If you run int one again, try to get his name and maybe e-mail it to me and I'll see if I can talk to them.

[REDACTED]: Okay.

[REDACTED]: So you went back and you were there, you say, for about an hour?

[REDACTED]: Yeah.

[REDACTED]: And then?

[REDACTED]: I went home.

[REDACTED]: I take it you live locally?

[REDACTED]: Yeah. I live in Kingstown which is sort of a suburb of Alexandria.

[REDACTED]: Since you were kind of -- I guess you were kind of attached to your office.

[REDACTED]: Right.

[REDACTED]: What did you do the next day?

[REDACTED]: I went to work. As it turned out, our office since it was on the edge of where it hit, we didn't get the direct fire but because the fire burned for a while and we were close to it, we had just a tremendous amount of water damage, the effect of heat, soot, asbestos. I mean, the building was built in '42.

We just couldn't get back into our space so we were pushed out of that area into another part of the building where we had another office that was associated with OCLL and we ended up with them. We had five people to a computer and 10 to a phone for I don't know how long it was. It was probably two, three, four weeks. I know they were happy to see us gone.

[REDACTED]: Did you get any pictures of your old office?

[REDACTED]: My old office? No. I got a ton of pictures of the Pentagon soon afterwards just because they put me in charge of all the Presidential, Senate, Congress

visit, VIP visits over at the crash site in terms of coordinating all the moving parts associated with that. One of those days when I was out there I took -- I think it was the next day or the day after I took a bunch of pictures.

[REDACTED]: Any chance we could get copies of them or something to that effect?

[REDACTED]: Sure.

[REDACTED]: Everything we get will go into the Army's archives.

[REDACTED]: I've got them electronically so if you have an e-mail, I'll just send them to you.

[REDACTED]: I do have that. Why don't you tell us about -- since no one has ever told us about it before, why don't you tell us about the escorting of the Congress and the Senate.

[REDACTED]: It really started out as -- of course, after the event there was a lot of interest in the attack site. Not near the interest of New York obviously. Many of the members -- I think there are 535 members and we must have had close to 350 of them come over plus members of the staff which made the number higher.

I guess the thing I took away from that was the effect

the crash site had on a few. I think it was Barbara Boxer. We eventually set up -- the old guard eventually set up -- they had command control of the site for a number of weeks and because of that they had set up a briefing area that overlooked the crash site. It consisted of a trailer and a couple of tables next to it where they had set up the memorial which appeared out of nowhere. You know, pictures of various people that had been killed and family members had come by and set it up.

What I remember most is [REDACTED] where she unlike many of the others who wanted the details didn't get into a briefing report. She got to the table and just was looking at all the pictures and people that had been killed and she said -- she couldn't -- what did she say? Something like, "How could someone do this? How could someone kill so many innocent people?" Then she started crying. "What should we do? What are we going to do?"

I guess it was the human aspect that she had expressed that I think is the most valuable in retrospect that came out of this for me. It was just the fact that I was interviewed later by National Geographic or somebody and they asked me what did I take away from this whole

experience. What I took away from this whole experience was, I mean, I'm a Special Forces guy and I've seen people die and I've had to kill people but the bottom line is the thing that matters most is just you go home at night, for example, and how much sweeter is that moment with your kids or how much sweeter is that moment with your family. People come up to you after that that were either in the event with you in some capacity or that were away. There was this woman who was in Orlando, Disneyland at the time.

[INTERVIEW INTERRUPTED BY SOMEONE ENTERING THE ROOM.]

[RECORDER TURNED OFF.]

[REDACTED]: She had not been there and for some reason the effect on her was tremendous. The first time I saw her when she came back we met each other in the hallway. She is a sweetheart in the first place but she come over to me without even saying a word and just put her arms around me and just expressed her feelings at the time and gratitude.

What's important in retrospect is people. Not a building. It's not the concrete or the steel. It's the people that are the lifeblood of any organization that you take for granted every day until you realize just how

important they are when they are not there the next second.

[REDACTED]: Well said. Do you have a phone number where you're going to be at other than that cell phone number?

[REDACTED]: Yes. My home is [REDACTED].
[REDACTED]: There's really no particular phone here?

[REDACTED]: No. I move around. Try [REDACTED].
[REDACTED]: That's back in the fellow ghetto which at least you will be able to leave a message.

[REDACTED]: [REDACTED].
[REDACTED]: Right.

[REDACTED]: Are you going to be here for a couple of years then?

[REDACTED]: I'll be here until September, October and then I hope to work in the National Security Council.

[REDACTED]: Out at Meade?
[REDACTED]: No, here.
[REDACTED]: NSA.

[REDACTED]: Yeah. It's the building I think they call the old Eisenhower. It's a demolished building now.
[REDACTED]: The old Second Empire.

[REDACTED]: Yeah, exactly. Very nice.

[REDACTED]: Very classy. Any final words other than what you have already said?

[REDACTED]: Yeah. You know, later they picked out people and they gave them awards and actually I was one of them. I got a soldier's medal. I don't know if it bothers me so much as I'm just uncomfortable with that they attach the word hero to people when they do certain things under certain conditions.

I guess I feel uncomfortable with being called that because, one, I saw so many people dealing with so many things that they were never recognized for so I don't know if it was fair to be singled out and given an award for reacting.

I guess if you're looking for a hero in the aftermath of this event, I think you've got to look at the survivors, those people whether they are in the Pentagon or at the World Trade Towers, the family members of those who didn't make it out of there who are living day to day with, one, the loss of their family member.

The kids that will never know that mom or that dad and have an appreciation for the richness that that person --

the texture that that person has in their life. Every second of every day they deal with that loss. Those are heroes.

[REDACTED]: Very good. Anything else?

[REDACTED]: That's it.

[REDACTED]: I'm going to show you is what we call access to our history materials asking for permission to use this material for Army purposes. It will get transcribed. Somebody will put this into a report form spanning so much of a period of time.

[REDACTED]: What is the date of today?

[REDACTED]: The 16th. Your transcript will be kept along with the tape and future researchers may come and use some of your material.

[REDACTED]: Okay. Is that all you need?

[REDACTED]: That's it.

[REDACTED]: All right.

[REDACTED]: I appreciate it. That was very good. Something to be proud of.

[END OF THE INTERVIEW.]