

**Naval Historical Center
Oral Interview Summary Form**

Interviewers:

CDR Carol O'Hagan
YNCS(AW) Kathleen Wright

Interviewer's Organization:

Naval Historical Center
Naval Historical Center

Interviewee:

Sgt. Marshall Paull, USMC

Current Address:



(w) – CMC HQMC

Date of Interview:

26 Feb 02

Place of Interview:

Navy Annex

Number of Cassettes:

One

Security Classification:

Unclassified

Name of Project: Pentagon Terrorist Attack Incident

Subject Terms/Key Words: Pentagon; Terrorist Attack; 11 September 2001; Defense Protective Service; FBI; carnage; Navy Command Center; Search and Recovery; Remains Recovery; Leadership

Abstract of Interview:

Interviewee Information: SGT Paull was born in [REDACTED], PA but was raised in the suburbs of Knoxville, TN. He graduated high school and joined the Marine Corps in October 1995 because he needed more direction and discipline in his life. He was given a guarantee to be in the audiovisual field and became a combat photographer. He is the first person in his family to be in active duty military. His grandfather, however, served in the National Guard during the Korean War. After completing boot camp and combat training he went to NAS Pensacola to the Defense Photography School. From there he spent 1 year in Okinawa, Japan with Third Marine Division Combat Camera. He then received orders to Yuma, AZ. While in Yuma he was able to fly with the different units training there, which bolstered his love for aviation. He received his Naval Aircrewman wings on the C-12 during this time. Part of his duties was to stand photo duty for aircraft mishaps. Anytime there was an aircraft mishap aboard the air station the duty photographer had to document what remained. While in Arizona he documented about 11 different aviation mishaps, four of which were fatalities. Every year before the annual air show in Yuma they would have a mass casualty drill to practice in case a plane had to ditch in the crowd. The drama students from the local high school would play hysterical, wounded individuals. He documented two out of the four mass casualty drills while there, allowing him to be exposed to seeing mass casualties in a chaotic environment. He submitted a portfolio to become the Commandant's Photographer and interviewed for the position. He received that assignment and arrived in Washington, D.C. in May 2001. He has enjoyed being on General Jones' staff meeting the important people and all the travel. It is stressful living someone else's life. His job is to follow the Commandant around to document the tour of the Commandant as well as take public relations photographs. He is also responsible for sending the photographs out to the people who have requested or been promised them. He plans on putting in an officer

package after he finishes his degree. He would like to try for either aviation or public affairs. He could also go to Syracuse University to the Advance Photojournalism course. Three months after General Jones retires he will be eligible to put in a Warrant Officer package. He has had incredible experiences since 11 Sep, touring Ground Zero, meeting Mayor Guiliani, meeting many people affected in New York City, and visiting Afghanistan and the marines at Camp Rhino over Christmas.

Topics Discussed:

On 11 Sep it was going to be an easy day, with only one event, General Jones having breakfast with former Secretary of the Navy James Webb. He went to that and then went to the office to prepare to shoot the meets and greets. He was looking at the television in General Jones' reception area. He saw smoke coming from the Trade Towers and told his Gunny that they were showing replays of the World Trade Center from 1993. He then realized it wasn't a replay and a plane had hit the building. Everyone started to watch the television. People were speculating that the pilot was off course. They then saw the second plane hit the building on live television. They alerted the Commandant. The Commandant watched the television for about five minutes. They were in space 4E714.

He walked back to where his office was in 4C672, which was 200 yards from where the last fire damage happened. President Bush was saying on the radio that two planes had hit the World Trade Center and this kind of attack on the country wouldn't stand. SGT Paull said, "At least it didn't hit the Pentagon", and two minutes later he felt the impact. It felt like someone pushed him sideways in his chair and the ceiling tiles rattled and some of the sheetrock had cracked. The alarms started going on and people in the hallway were yelling, "Oh my God, they've hit us." The Gunny told them they needed to evacuate so he grabbed his camera. They went down the stairs towards the Medal of Honor hallway and started to snap photos of people's expressions. He doesn't think a lot of people knew what had happened, they just thought it was drill. As they were walking through the NATO corridor he looked through the window into the courtyard and could see the black smoke. He knew it was aviation fuel burning. Very quickly he saw the some of the black smoke turn to gray when something else began to burn. There was a bottleneck in Corridor Two and people couldn't move. Some people were yelling, "At ease", and that calmed people down. They went out to South Parking and they could see the smoke was coming from the area near the helicopter pad. As they walked out the black smoke was all over their heads and an ever-present smell of jet fuel was in the air.

He ran to where he saw people setting up triage areas to try to help. There were some Navy doctors in khakis and Army medics who were helping with Arlington County to set up triage areas. He helped them unload equipment. This was about 10 or 15 minutes after the plane hit. They hadn't started to fight the fire because they needed AFFF to fight the aviation gas fire.

He started guiding people to the triage areas while he was taking photos. They pulled out about 5 more people who were pretty badly burned. The firemen came out of the doorway and said there were no more, everybody was dead. This was about 30 minutes after the impact.

An alarm was then sounded saying another plane was coming. The DPS guys were saying this as well as everyone else. They ran up to where 395 crosses in front of South Parking. Then the wedge of the Pentagon collapsed. It didn't make a sound, it just sifted down. This was about 1020. The only loud noise he remembers was the F-16's flying over breaking the sound barrier.

They continued to wait by the highway.

They kept going around looking to help. They then started to tape off the area and the firemen told them there was nobody else left inside, everyone was dead. The DPS and FBI were arriving on the scene. A FBI Special Agent asked him if he would go up in a National Guard helicopter with him to take some aerial photos. They did three passes around the Pentagon with him taking photos.

A DEA agent let him use his phone to call his wife and let her know he was okay.

It started getting dark and he was with some of the FBI agents he met. They passed around tybec suits, goggles and hard hats. He wanted to go inside the Pentagon. About 9 p.m. they suited up and were going to take pictures. They had already had some FBI agents go in and mark where bodies and remains were with cadaver dogs. They called them off and then put everyone on shifts. Team A would go in from 6 a.m. – 6 p.m. and Team B 6 p.m. - 6 a.m. He was put on a team and went home at midnight. He watched the coverage on television and this was the first time he heard the World Trade Center towers had collapsed.

The next morning he left his house around 0515 and made it through about four security checkpoints on Columbia Pike, through some barriers and was dropped off. He rendezvoused with the FBI people he had met before. They were divided into teams of four, two body bearers, a scribe and a photographer. They spent most of the morning on 12 Sep looking for serialized aircraft parts and doing relationship shots with the crater. About 1130 they actually suited up and went into the building. They entered from South Parking and the Army Old Guard was waiting outside to load the bodies on trucks. There was water inside the building about mid-calf high. The water was black and thick with pieces of sheetrock and ceiling tile floating on top of the water. They had tybec suits, gloves, goggles and respirators on. They had entered from the South Parking area through a door on the E ring and walked down the hallway toward the impact area. They went towards the Navy Command Center. It was like night and day; as soon as you crossed the threshold of a door it was like a black pit. They had to navigate a three dimensional maze of charred office furniture, sheetrock walls and other things. The modular furniture was all crumpled and the ceiling tiles and vents had come down. There were still big manuals that were like burning embers. If they took their masks off they couldn't breathe from more than a second from the noxious fumes.

They moved very slowly and methodically. They went over to the corner of the Navy Command Center and there was the back half of a cubicle standing with the other half blown over. There were two petty officers in whites that looked like they had either crawled under the desk to seek shelter or had been blown under the desk. They weren't too badly disfigured and looked like they died of suffocation or concussion. He documented them and they were body bagged and carried out. Anytime he sees their names in a roster it really upset him. A lot of the people they found they could tell what they were doing when the plane hit. One person who was in the same area as the Navy Command Center was found intact except for his head. As they got closer to the center of the crater the remains were more charred and unrecognizable. They could see where the ceiling was slanting down on them. They were looking at the ground for the bright orange paint the Urban SAR had marked for remains but thinking about the ceiling that might fall on them. They were inside about 1-½ hours and he had had enough. They recovered 6 bodies that one time. They made their way back out to the decontamination station.

On Thursday, 13 Sep they changed the security and there was fence up and badges were required to go in. He just sat around with the FBI people on this day waiting for his number to be called, but it was not. On Friday, 14 Sep they asked him to go inside again. They went in at the left of the impact center. They documented two bodies under office furniture. Anytime they saw a bottom of a chair they found a body nearby because so many people were sitting in their chairs when it hit. Some of the remains they found were just rib bones with ashes around it like it had been in a incinerator. They went further into the Navy Command Center and found a lot of bodies. There were a lot of female bodies and that unnerved him. The top half of many of the remains were charred, but the bottom half that had been guarded by debris or the water was still recognizable. They found about six more bodies that day.

Friday, 14 Sep was the last day he went in to the Pentagon. On Saturday they had already found 113 people. They didn't want as many people going in and started more safety measures.

They had been picking up bits and pieces of remains prior to midday 12 Sep. But he was in one of the first teams that went in to do body recovery, and this was around midday Wednesday, 12 Sep.

To get through this experience one thing he did was focus on the technicalities of picture taking. He thinks about what happened less and less now. Every 11th of the month he finds himself remembering. He doesn't dream about the experience, but he has daydreams. He finds things he sees reminding him of that day.

He doesn't remember finding many airplane parts inside the crater. Most of the plane parts they found were outside the building. He doesn't remember recovering anyone from the airplane.

He thinks the amazing progress they are making on rebuilding the Pentagon is a sign.

He talked to the Psychological Debrief Team. Ever since this happened he can't remember anything. A lot of things he thought were important before don't stress him as much.

He thinks there are people who have captured this opportunity to make themselves look like something they are not. He wanted to help people get away from the danger and document it for historical purposes.

There is rumored to be a film from the NEX gas station that shows the plane hitting the Pentagon. He has also heard that the VDOT camera on Route 27 should have captured that on film. There are DPS cameras on each side of the Pentagon; he thinks they would also have it on film.

When everyone was being evacuated he saw a lot of Marine Corps officers charging ahead and came out as true leaders. He saw the Marines taking charge of the situation. Col George Flynn, the Military Secretary for the Commandant of the Marine Corps stands out in his mind. He had a bullhorn and was leading the body bearers around. There were a lot of marines helping to reassure people. He noticed the Marine Corps was more calm and reassuring under pressure than the other services. The medical people did what they had to do, but the Marine Corps were acting more professionally and in an aggressive manner. There were a lot of Marine Officer, LTCOL's and Colonels who took charge of the situation and did what he expected a Marine officer to do.

The civilian secretaries were getting upset, but other than that he didn't see anything remarkably different between the genders in terms of their response to the situation.

Abstracted by:
CDR Carol O'Hagan
28 Feb 02

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Jones' staff meeting the important people and all the travel. It is stressful living someone else's life. His job is to follow the Commandant around to document the tour of the Commandant as well as take public relations photographs. He is also responsible for sending the photographs out to the people who have requested or been promised them. He plans on putting in an officer package after he finishes his degree. He would like to try for either aviation or public affairs. He could also go to Syracuse University to the Advance Photojournalism course. Three months after General Jones retires he will be eligible to put in a Warrant Officer package. He has had incredible experiences since 11 Sep, touring Ground Zero, meeting Mayor Guiliani, meeting many people affected in New York City, and visiting Afghanistan and the marines at Camp Rhino over Christmas.

Topics Discussed:

Q. (10:24) Let's go ahead and move to September 11th, if you would. Try to remember to the best of your ability what started the beginning of the day, just your coming in in the morning and let's work through the day from there.

A. Pull out my little photo album here. Have a kind of a memento thing I kept. This is one of the rolls of film I had in my camera. Can they hear me leaning over like this? (from this point on the interviewee is showing and explaining the photos he took of 9-11 as he talks)

Q. Yes.

A. Ok, all right. September 11th. Wow, I was really happy. I remember that morning. It was a beautiful morning. I woke up. I was stoked because football season had just begun.

(Chuckles)

Really happy, you know, it was an easy morning. It was going to be an easy day. There was only like one event. GENERAL JONES was going to have breakfast with former Secretary of Navy JAMES H. WEBB, and showed up for that. I went to the office to prepare to shoot you know, the meets and greets and the handshake shots. I'm standing there looking at the TV. There's a TV in GENERAL JONES' reception area. I looked and I see smoke coming from the Trade Towers.

I'm like, I talked to my boss, GUNNY NESSON (phonetic), and I'm like, "Gunny, look. They're showing replays of the World Trade center," you know from '93. I kind of did a double take and looked at it again and said, "That's not a replay, that a, a plane's hit that building."

As soon as I said that everybody started drawing their interest toward the TV, and we looked at it. You know, we're all looking at it, and everybody was speculating. A lot of the Majors in my office were like, "Well, you know the pilot was just off course," you know. They flew close to those buildings sometimes.

And we all, you know were deducing it down to an accident. Then the second plane right in front of our eyes on live television, BAM, hit the building. Then everybody was just saying, "Oh, my God another hit the plane, another hit the building." Then they alerted the Commandant. They were like "Sir, you know there's been two planes that hit the building," and whatever was said. I can't recall what all, what all was said to him. But he stood there in his foyer watching the TV for about a good five minutes and that's when I took this picture of him and –

Q. (12:28) What room, what space is this?

A. This is 4E714. It's right next to the SECNAV's office. I took this picture of him looking at the Trade Towers on fire there, and I'm not sure what he was feeling. I can't really read his emotions that well. I mean, I can tell when he's happy, but a lot, you know, I didn't ask him. I don't really talk to him like on a personal level. I you know just keep it, keep it real basic with work.

After that, after the second one hit, I sat there just watching it and it's like, you know, this is terrorist attacks, and it's such an asymmetrical attack, you know. You couldn't defend against that. I just talked to a couple of my co-workers, about "wow," you know. Couldn't believe what happened. I was just, I was dumbfounded. I walked from that office back to our office.

Our office was in 4C672, which is actually I'd say about two hundred yards from where the last fire damage was. I walked back there and I just sat back down at my desk and I was going to do something to take my mind off of it, and they were playing, President Bush was, you know, addressing on the radio, "Two planes have hit the World Trade Center. This kind of attack on our country will not stand."

In our office, we like to call ourselves the backbone of the operation, Team 32 and the Commandant. We have, we have to keep a sense of humor about what we do or else we'll just all go insane, because it's a very, it's a very stressful what we do, because we're like all-purpose utility people. Like we mail out all the invitations. We record all the guests who are coming. RSVPs. Everything, you know. People call in and ask us questions about uniforms. It's very labor intensive job at the office where I work. We were just joking around, and I said something, you know, to the effect of "at least it didn't hit the Pentagon," like that. About, as soon as I said that, about two minutes later, WHAM! I mean it was like, when it hit it felt—I was in a chair and it felt like somebody pushed me sideways in my chair like that. The ceiling tiles, they, we had pretty much the same ceiling tiles in that office. They rattled, like pressure change in the room is the best way I could describe it. They just, they just rattled like that and you could tell some of the sheet rock like cracked, and there was dust coming down. Then the alarm started going on and people in the hallway were yelling, "Oh my God, they've hit us!" I was wearing, I wasn't wearing a suit that day. I was wearing the Charlie uniform, the green trousers with the khaki short-sleeve shirt. I had my camera sitting pretty much like this, and I had my wallet and my cover and everything was all out on my desk. As soon as they, as soon as GUNNY and them were like, "Hey! We got to get out of here!" I grabbed my camera, and we started evacuating down. We went down, there's a flight of stairs that goes down to the MacArthur hallway. We

went down toward the Medal of Honor hallway, and I saw, just the looks on the people's faces and I tried to snap some photos of just the expressions and stuff. I don't think a lot of people knew exactly what had happened. I think they just thought it was a drill. But as we were walking through, we walked from there. We turned. I guess you turn left? Or, yes left, and you go into the NATO corridor. NATO corridor is on the A ring on the second floor. I looked through the window and you could see the black smoke from the jet fuel. I mean it's just obv- it's aviation smoke, because what this reminds me of is when I was in Yuma, the crash fire rescue guys, the airfield rescue would burn jet fuel in a pit and they would fight fire with it and that's exactly what that reminded me of. And I was like, "Man, that's an airplane."

Q. (17:01) So this photograph that we are looking at is from the window –

A. Into the courtyard,

Q. The center courtyard, and then across to the –

A. Across to the other side. So we're in the 7th corridor in this photo right here. I walked by a couple of windows down and took another photo. You could see where it started turning gray smoke. Where it was starting to burn something else besides jet fuel. I mean jet fuel was still burning, and as you got closer you could smell the JP8, or JP4 whatever they use. Being around aviation that long you know that smell. I mean, it's almost like when you smell coffee brewing, you know what it smells like.

This is, there was a bottleneck going into corridor 2 in the South Parking. Everybody was standing in there and just like you couldn't move, you couldn't go forward. People were trying to get out. And you couldn't go back, and people were just, there was some like, you know, kind of

low rumbling, “Oh, my God,” you know,”What’s going on?” And the only thing that kept going through my mind was God, please don’t let a second airplane hit us right now where this entrance is. Because I mean, I just kept on thinking ambush, because if the second airplane would have hit here, there would have been a lot of carnage, because everything was being bottlenecked to going out of South Parking entrance, right there.

I raised my camera up over my head and took a photo of some of the expressions and you can see, you know, some people are trying – there was a public address system, which sounds like a McDonald’s drive-through, if you ask me in the Pentagon. You could see some of them trying to listen and there was other people you know, telling them to “At ease,” you know. It was very calm for what I remember, because it was just like, people would be like, “At east!” Silence over the whole crowd.

I was like “Thank God, we’re working with all the, mostly all military here,” because you know if it was just civilians, people would be going ape crap right now, so.

Q. (18:56) Were the civilians listening to those commands, though too?

A. Yes, they were. They were, kept pretty calm and we slowly filed out of South Parking and as we got out on – this is the road that runs over South Parking, and next to where the shuttle buses drop off. You could see where it hit. And I was thinking, you know, I was like, “Man, he ran a jet into where the helicopter pad was.” Or I was thinking – there was a couple of things going through my mind. I was thinking you know, they ran the jet there or a helicopter had bombs on it or something. I don’t know, I was just, a lot was going through my head then.

But as we walked out it was almost like morning time, because there was so much smoke coming over our head. Just black smoke and it was, you can see how thick it was and how it’s cast a

shadow on where—everybody here. There was the ever-present smell of jet fuel in the area. It was pretty wild.

I walked out with my co-worker. That's actually my boss right there, Mr. MARK TULLES, he's a GS12. He's a protocol officer. That was his first day on the job. He reported in September 11, and I'm like "Sir, you all right? I'm going to go help people."

And so from there I ran down as fast as I could down to where I saw them setting up triage areas and I was taking some pictures of those running through the parking lot. You can see, as I get closer to the edge of the building where the black, thick black smoke from the jet fuel is coming up around where the helo pad is.

It starts, you know you start to get pretty much into daylight. You don't have the smoke cloud cover anymore. I ran up and there was some, I guess, Navy doctor types there. They were in khakis and some Army medics that were there and they were helping with the Arlington County. I think Arlington County was one of their first responders on deck there.

Q. (20:59) So they were already, Arlington County was already there by the time you got outside?

A. Yes. Well they weren't fighting the fire yet. They were setting up triage areas. They put down like mass casualty mats for fluids and stuff like that, and you know, I was helping them unload stuff and I got into the mindset to you know, to help and then I'm like, "OK, this is history. I've got to document it," because that's what combat photographers are trained to do. That's what I preach to my Marines when I've been in charge of them. Here I don't have any subordinates, but that's what I preach to them and as you can see, you can see the emergency vehicles in the foreground and the white of the vehicles contrasting with the black smoke.

Q. (21:40) How long after the plane hit would you say it was before you got outside?

A. Ten, fifteen minutes. Yes, this is ten, fifteen minutes afterwards, because we were, we were bottlenecked up in the South Parking entrance for a little while. And I, I was worried. I was like, "Man, if another plane hits, we are in trouble." And here you can see that they haven't even started to fight the fire yet. There's fire trucks. They've shown up, but I don't believe that they were going to try to fight it with regular – they needed the fire, the aerial fire fighting fluid and you see people standing around in disbelief. And in this shot, I tried to include the telephone pole that the plane knocked down on its approach to show how low it was to the ground and you can see that the fifth floor, upper floors hadn't collapsed yet. But it actually collapsed after the fire raged on for a little while.

At this point you know, we grabbed—after I took a couple of pictures, went in. More people started showing up and it's – I don't know who that guy is. I never got his name. This is people unloading backboards and stretchers and stuff. More pictures of the telephone pole.

This is where they're actually fighting the fire with AFFF (Aqueous Film Forming Foam). I started helping people carry people out, and guiding them which way the triage area was while I was taking photos. You can see the Army medics. This guy had a pretty bad head wound there. You had just, these were like walking wounded right here. (he's pointing something out on a picture) You get into some pretty bad photos.

Then we got up closer where they point out some of the more charred and unrecognizable things. But got up here and after about, after they pulled out about five more bodies, like this guy right here, he was, you can see him laying face first. He's pretty bloated and burned up and stuff like that.

I think, I want to say this guy lived, because I thought I saw him on the “News and Review” a while ago, but after we helped pull out some people and stretchers, the firemen came out of the doorway right here. He goes, “There’s no more. They’re all dead.” Like that and just like, that was, that was rough. They did what they could, and there was a lot of people that was ready to help. I mean everybody banded together and worked really well.

Q. (24:19) How long do you think it was before you heard the fireman say that?

A. About thirty minutes after the whole thing happened.

Q. (24:35) OK.

A. You know that’s a close up shot. You can see a lot of this in the foreground. There’s a lot of plane parts and the windows are busted out, and all kinds of miscellaneous burnt stuff. That’s- I’ll take a break from the photos here for a second. .

After we did that, and soon after they said they’re all dead, there’s no more you know, go away we don’t need your help anymore, they sounded the alarm that the next plane was coming to hit us. I was like, “Oh, I’m not – “

Q. (25:10) How did they sound the alarm?

A. They’re like “Get back! Get back!” People were beeping their horns and –

Q. (25:16) Do you remember too, who that seemed to be coming from, or was it just from everybody?

A. From everybody. It was – the DPS guys were the ones that were doing it, from what I recall. We ran back up onto where 395 -? Yes, it's where 395 crossed in front of South Parking right there. That's where I took this photo of, this is right after it collapsed. The thing kind of, it didn't, when it collapsed it didn't make a boom or anything. It just kind of sifted down. It was like sand sifting to the bottom.

Q. (25:51) Did you watch it collapse? Could you, I mean could you see?

A. It was –

Q. (25:58) Behind the smoke or -?

A. It was, it was smoky, but I remember, I was looking around for an airplane coming in and SGT LILLIE, my buddy's like, "Hey, look at that. It collapsed."

And I turned by head and you could see the smoke and debris after it collapsed. So I don't, I didn't actually see it come down on itself, but it was just like –

Q. (26:25) Do you remember about what time that was?

A. Want to say about 10:20. In that area.

Q. (26:37) So you don't remember a real loud noise of it coming down?

A. No. No, the only loud noise that I remember after that is the F-16s flying over, breaking the sound barrier. My wife even heard that three miles away at our apartment, off of George Mason. Then from there we kind of wavered on the highway, you know, waiting for them to sound the alarm, and I wanted to help you know, the best way I could and we kept on going around looking

for people to help. You know, pull out bodies or whatever, and by the time we got back around they were starting to tape it off and they said you know, there's nobody in there. Everybody's dead. There's nobody else to help left out, or sorry, left to help out you know.

Q. (27:35) This was the firemen that were saying this?

A. Yes, there was, and the DPS were showing up and the FBI were showing up on the scene and that's when I saw PETTY OFFICER RIMRODT and CORPORAL INGERSALL had showed up and they brought down all the photography gear and stuff like that.

After that, I sat around you know just taking miscellaneous shots of them putting out the fire, fighting the fire and there was a – what was the guy's name – WADE AMMERMAN. Think he was a special agent if I recall. I can't remember his name. He asked – we sat around talking. I told the guy you know, introduce myself. Told him who I was and told him I had some background in these kind of mishaps you know, plane crashes and I'd be willing to help in whatever way I could.

Q. (28:34) He was from the FBI?

A. Yes.

Q. (28:35) Did he have, somehow you knew he was with the FBI?

A. He showed me his credentials and, or I think he gave me a business card or something. Can't remember. But from there I stood around for about ten, fifteen minutes and he goes, "You afraid to fly?"

Like, "No."

And so they went over and talked to an Army Guard, National Guard helicopter that had just landed and then he goes, “Hey, can we take this up and take some aerial photos?”

From there we flew around the Pentagon. I think we did three passes and I just took various photos of the smoke and the debris and everything. You couldn’t really make out the detail that some of the later photos had, because it was still on fire. I don’t think I’ve actually ever seen a print of anything I took, but – from that, because every time I’ve tried to call the FBI, they’re always too busy or whatever.

Q. (29:44) So they took your, your film?

A. Yes, they confiscated it. This is the only thing they don’t have right here and I talked to them and they said it’s not a big deal because they don’t need this because it’s not an investigation. They know what happened. All they need is the documentation of all the stuff like body parts and aircraft parts. They’ve got all that.

But after we flew in the helicopter, we landed.

Q. (30:13) How long do you think you were up in the helicopter for?

A. About fifteen, twenty minutes.

Q. (30:15) OK.

A. We did about three -

Q. (30:18) Go ahead.

A. We did about three passes around and I was just trying, I mean I've always wanted to go up in helicopter and take pictures of the Pentagon, but you know, the chance I got wasn't what I wanted. I was just in shock. I was like you know running a Huey in the worse situation. It just, my mind was just like "Wow!" And I was trying to concentrate on you know, having good composure and shutter speed and aperture and all this stuff. Took the photos. Like I said I've never seen how they turned out.

Q. (30:53) From your visual viewpoint, could you see even the path of the plane? Any of the debris between the rings of where the plane went through?

A. No, you really couldn't.

Q. (31:04) There was just too much smoke.

A. Yeah, too much, there was a lot of smoke. The only visual cue from where the plane had went was this telephone stub. Telephone poles that it knocked down. I actually had the guy hover and I took a picture of the flight path where it came in, because that was one of the aircraft mishap shots that we always tried to get, was the heading that they came in at.

Did that and then there was a lot of a, a lot of waiting from that point and that was the worst part. Sitting there staring at that building waiting for what was going to happen next, because I had volunteered my services and I'd introduced myself to everybody new that I met you know, and told them what I was doing and how I wanted to help.

Up until this point I hadn't got a hold of my wife at all. So, I had my wife and my three month old daughter sitting at home just static, you know crying, watching the news. Everybody's calling in. I didn't have my cell phone on me and my wallet was in my, in my office. I had

nothing on me. I didn't even have my cover on. I was going around, of course, everybody was uncovered out there so it didn't really matter. All I had was my Macon 35 MM F5 camera.

I finally—DEA agent that was hanging around the little group there said, “Hey, here use this phone. We can get through anywhere.”

Sure enough I called her and she was in shambles. She was crying.

“I thought you were dead!” Blah, blah, blah you know.

My wife, my wife's been pretty strong about it, but that day she took it pretty hard.

Q. (32:44) About what time did you finally get hold of her.

A. About one in the afternoon. You know I told her, “Hey, everything's going to be all right. I'm going to be here for a little while. I'll call you when I want you to come pick me up.” Because she drops me off at work everyday, because I'm not senior enough to get a parking space in the Pentagon.

So, anyway, from there we – it started getting dark and I sat around with some of the FBI agents that I met, and they passed out like tieback suits and gloves, and goggles and helmets and hardhats and whatnot. I was you know, I was rearing to go. I wanted to go in there to just you know, if you do this stuff after a while, you kind of get a curiosity about it. Like you want to know the inside scoop on, or make your own opinions about it. I guess that's what it was you know. It's just a kind of say morbid curiosity after doing this stuff for a while, because I mean I saw my first dead body when I was seventeen years old in the Marine Corps. And I was like you know ever since then it's been like “Wow!” And that's one duty that combat photographers have in the Marine Corp. If you're stationed on a base you know you get called up and got to go out

and document all the mishaps, drunken driving, suicides, whatever. It's—I've seen the worse that any base has to offer, so.

In about, I want to say it was probably about nine o'clock at night, we suited up and we were going to go in and take pictures because they had some FBI agents and Urban Search and Rescue guys that are already been in. You know were marking where bodies were, the cadaver dogs. We were going to go in and we waited around. Sitting around in tieback suits and it was pretty hot that day from what I remember, in the 80s. Just sweating my butt off, just waiting to go in and they called us off and then they got the organization of shifts, you know. Team A would come in from six to six at night and then, you know, Team B would be at six in the evening until six in the morning. And so I got put on a team and I went home at midnight that night.

Q. (35:18) Did your wife pick you up, or did somebody –

A. Yes, my wife picked me up. I walked from the Pentagon all the way up to Henderson Hall, and Henderson Hall was like a fort. They locked that place down. Guys with guns up there you know, ready to go. It was surreal, like “Wow!” you know. A lot's changed since I went to work this morning.

My wife came and picked me up and I just felt numb. I was always looking over my shoulder you know, because I live off George Mason and the Four-Mile Run in Arlington and it's a very culturally diverse area where I live. You've got some Bolivians you know. Some Colombians, some whatever they are you know. It's just a very mixing pot of different cultures living there and you know you look at somebody with just a different view then you did before. That's something that I'm getting over easier now, but just going home you know, looking around and what everything was. I got home and just you know turned on the news and it was just horrible

just watching the stuff on the news and when they dramatize it like they do on some of the news shows it just, it hit me and I just started crying like a little girl. It was just like, I hadn't cried like that since I was thirteen you know. I can't even remember what I cried about then, but it was rough.

Q. (37:01) And that was the first you had seen of the Towers collapsing and like New York City.

A. Yeah, oh yeah.

Q. Had you heard about that from people?

A. Yeah, there was a lot of rumors going around like while we were out there during the day. There was a lot of rumors going around like there was a bomb at the Treasury Building you know. People thought that the F-16s were another bomb going off. You know we had heard about the plane going down in Pennsylvania, but somebody said it was going to hit Philadelphia. Take out the Liberty Bell. Just all kinds of misinformation and rumors were going out. They said that, originally they said that four planes had hit the World Trade Center, but it was two and then they collapsed.

Yeah, that was the first I'd seen of TV on the collapse of the World Trade Center. There was just – it was overwhelming. That whole day it was just – my body couldn't process it all. I woke up the next morning surprisingly rested and I left my house. Still dark, about 5:15 and made it through about four security check points on Colombia Pike and weaved my way through the barriers and everything they had set up. Got dropped out there where they now have the construction entrance set up. I walked in and you know rendezvoused with the FBI guys that I had met the day before. We had all our gear and stuff and they divided us up into like teams of

four, and there was like two, two body bearers, one scribe and then the photographer to go down. Because you have the sheets that every frame you've got to write a description of it when you do investigation photography. You slate everything so you know exactly what role it is and whatnot. As the day progressed on it got daylight. God bless the Salvation Army because they fed us four meals a day, whatever we wanted to eat you know. I owe them a lot of money.

I remember there was a lot of down time because you know there was nothing, nothing urgent to do there. It was aggravating, because I wanted to get in there and you know document these people and I guess give them their rightful burial. You know get them out of that, that place. I think everybody was a little anxious the first day after, because your adrenaline's still running from that, because you don't know if something else is going to happen, whatnot.

We spent most of the morning on September 12th just going around. The team – they had a bunch of people from different agencies looking for serialized aircraft parts. When they'd find one, they'd document it in place, and do a relationship shot from the crater, and that's what I spent most of the morning doing. Oh, I'd say, it was probably about 11:30 we suited up and we actually went in the building, and yeah, you got the first floor.

(he's using the model)

OK, we went in, OK this is South Parking here, right?

Q. (40:42) Yes.

A. We went in. Went in here, and they had the guys from the Old Guard, the Army that were going to do the, they were waiting outside to load the body trucks up. We walked in here and there was water, probably about mid-calf high. We had galosh boots on and stuff like that and

the whole time we were walking through I was just like thinking to myself, you know, “Man, this was just newly renovated.”

And you could see like the floor under, underneath, it was like really black, thick water, and there was like pieces of sheet rock and ceiling tile like floating on top.

Q. (41:28) Of the water?

A. Of the water and it was up around –

Q. (41:33) And the water was how deep did you say?

A. It was about mid-calf deep from where we walked in.

Q. (41:38) OK.

A. It kind of splashed on up you – I had, we had tieback suits on and gloves and we had respirators when we went in, and we had goggles.

Q. (41:55) So for a historian listening to this, you enter on the side of the Pentagon through a door into the E ring?

A. Into the E ring, yeah.

Q. (42:04) Yeah, that would be the E ring.

A. Yeah, that’s OK, yeah, right there, and this is where it hit, yeah, right here. We walked down this hallway right here.

Q. (42:14) Towards the impact area?

A. Yeah towards the impact area, and we walked, OK, we got to this point right here, and we somehow cut across here. There's another hallway or a building space, because we didn't go, we didn't go this way. We went, went in and kind of around.

Q. (42:44) Towards, towards the Command Center?

A. Yeah towards the Command Center, and –

Q. (42:47) So would this be corridor 4?

A. Yeah, I'm not sure, but we walked in. We hung a left and then we went and it was almost like night and day. Like you could see where a structure was and then as soon as you cross through like the threshold of the door, it was like just a black pit.

Q. (43:11) We're the doors open there or were they knocked out or blown out?

A. I can't remember, I'm sure a doorway.

Q. OK.

A. And is that an elevator right there? I don't know if you can tell or not.

Q. (43:24) I don't, I'm not sure.

A. 'Cause I remember an elevator shaft right here where we found some people.

Q. (43:29) Those might be elevators.

A. I'm not sure. If that's where the elevator is, that's, this is where. When we went in – yeah I think we came in here, and we actually came in like right in through here somewhere, because we had to go down this hallway. And we went in and we had to like navigate like a three-dimensional maze of just like charred office furniture and sheet rock walls and burned up just everything. It was just like, they had I guess, some of these newer offices had the modular furniture in it, and it was just all crumpled over and you could see where the cross members of the ceiling tile came down and you know vents and stuff and we had to really watch what was, what you were touching and going on and I was trying to keep my camera out of the water the whole time. We're just you kind of stepping over and stepping up and moving around and still, you know, big manuals like that that were still like burning embers. Like logs in the fire after a while. We had to watch to not stand on those too long, or else it would melt your boot. And actually we turned over a, like a doorframe or something, or a piece of sheet rock. Not sure what, can't remember what it was, but and it kind of re-ignited a little fire and we had to stomp it out. But it was still burning in there and it was a, if you took your mask off you couldn't breath for more then like a second or two, because it was just so – noxious fumes in there. We weaved our way around in there and moved very, very slow, very methodical you know. I was with the FBI guys and decided where we were going to go get the first remains and we went somewhere. I want to say it was right here probably in this corner of the Navy, Navy Command Center. We came up on it and there was, yeah it's got to be right through here. Right in that area.

And we came up around and there was like still the back half of like a cubicle standing with the other half of it, just you know been blown over into it. You could see where there was two Petty Off-, two petty officers that were, they were in their whites and they were just – they looked like they either crawled under the desk to seek shelter, or they were blown up and just like slammed

into the lower corner of the desk. And they weren't too badly disfigured. I mean you could tell exactly what they looked like. They looked like they died of suffocation or concussion or whatever.

That was the first two people we saw and you know documented in place and took the face shot and then we body bagged them and then they carried them out.

(big sigh)

That's been rough for me because anytime I've seen their name in the roster or something it really upsets me. And, you know, well, but, a lot of these people that we found, you could tell what they were doing when it happened. Like this one guy that was like couple - I don't know what office he would have been in. He was in the same area as the Naval Operations center. This corner right here. We found his body. His hands were like this, like he's trying to block against something, but he's missing his head. We searched around, probably about a five-foot radius. Well found his head. It had been smashed up against like a little rolling two-drawer cabinet. I guess it took airborne and took his head clean off. It was just smashed up against the corner of it. I guess that's why he had his hands up.

Found his remains and as you got in closer toward the center of the crater the remains got more charred and unrecognizable. Like we found, like, this is still the first visit in and we started to walk in toward more of the center of the crater. You look up and you can see where the ceiling had slammed down. And I'm sitting there walking you know, kind of easing my way through looking for neon orange paint mark, because that's what the Urban SAR had marked for remains. They had marked with a bright orange paint, so we could identify it. And you know trying to make sure I'm not stepping on anything I'm not supposed to. And you look up and you can see

the ceiling is you know slanted down. And your like, you know, “I could die any second if that thing fell.” That’s the thoughts that were going through my head. It was a courageous situation. But we were in there for probably about an hour and a half and I had had enough right then, and some of the other guys had. We were recovered like six bodies that one time. Finally the guy that was with me, we made our way back out. Out here and there’s a decontamination station right here. We went to a DCON station and just hung out at the little FBI headquarters tent that they had set up there. I didn’t go in again on Monday, and –

Q. (49:43) You mean Wednesday?

A. Yeah, Wednesday, Wednesday. Sorry.

Q. (49:49) Yeah, Wednesday, Thursday. Yeah, I think that was the day. I didn’t go again on Wednesday. Just that one time, and on Thursday they had a big change in the way they did things around the little encampment there. They had like a drill where they had everybody go out and then they had the fence up and you had to go through and get an ID badge made and whatnot. So since I had already went in on Wednesday, there were so many teams that were waiting to go in, that they were trying to rotate through, that I, my number just wasn’t called. So I sat around all day and just you know talking to the FBI guys. Made a lot of good contacts and whatnot. So I didn’t go in on Thursday, but on Friday they had some people that were investigating other things by that time, and photographers did show up. So they had us, they had asked me to go in with them to take some photos for a team that was missing a photographer. So we came in this time at this entrance right here.

Q. (50:56) Which would be on the far left side of the impact center?

A. Far left side of the impact center. And we came in and we documented two bodies that were like under office furniture. One thing that I recall, anytime you see, like bottom of a chair like this, you were going to find a body near it, because there's so many people that were sitting in the chairs when it hit. And it was a telltale sign that there was going to be remains. I remember seeing a piece of metal that looked like the bottom of an office chair. Then you'd see some of the remains, and some of the remains we found were just like rib bones, with ashes around it. I mean it looked like an incinerator. Especially this area right here, this center, and these are all in this area right here out in the E ring.

And we progressed farther back in this way.

Q. (51:59) Still on to the Navy Command Center?

A. Yeah, then the Navy – I guess this is all the Navy Command Center here.

Q. (52:03) Yes, this is the Navy.

A. We found, yeah we just found all kinds of bodies. There was a lot of, a lot of female bodies and that kind of unnerved me. Like, you—one thing that I noticed about a lot of the remains was the top half would be charred, but the bottom half that had been like guarded by a piece of debris, or whatever, had been down in the water was still recognizable. So.

Found a piece of dress and stuff like that and that day that we went in we found probably about six more bodies, so I probably saw probably about twelve bodies being recovered. The time I was in there, that was more than enough time to see what I, see what I, ease my curiosity so to speak. You know, I –

Q. (53:14) Had they had teams going in at that time shoring up some of the –?

A. Yes, They had already had that.

Q. (53:18) The pillars and the ceilings?

A. Yeah, that's another, on that Thursday we were in there, they were actually in there shoring up stuff, and as they were hammering, you could see the ceiling cracking, and that was another thought that was going through my mind concerning my safety. So, but nobody got hurt thank God. So.

Q. (53:38) So how long were you in there the second time would you say?

A. Probably about another hour. Like I said, every time we went in there it was a very slow methodical move. Quick movements. There was no rush of anything. I mean, not to be smart assed, but these people were going anywhere you know. It was just a –

Then Thursday they lowered the flag. Was it Thursday, or was it Wednesday. I can't remember what day it was, but I remember one afternoon when they lowered the flag on the side of the building. That was –

Q. (54:13) That's when President Bush visited.

A. I think that was –

Q. (54:16) That's Thursday.

A. Yeah, it had been Thursday.

Q. (54:18) I think so.

A. Yeah, I think it was the day after, one of the last days I went in there, but I remember standing out there and taking pictures and the FBI has all those shots, because it was on the same roll of film as bodies. So.

I was out there taking pictures of that and that was a very, very proud moment.

Q. (54:42) How about the Marine that recovered the Marine Corp flag? Did you get to see that?

A. No, I was actually inside the building when that happened. No, but he contacted me looking for pictures. I think PH1 RIMRODT shot pictures of that. I'm not sure. Yeah, he contacted me for pictures. I said, "I don't have any pictures of you doing that. I was somewhere else when that happened."

I helped them out again on Friday. Yeah, Friday was the last day that I went in there, and then I came in on Saturday, but by Saturday they had already started to find most of—the body count was up to like 113 people, whatever they found out of 189, and they were cutting back teams. They didn't want as many people going in. They finally started, you know, doing the big time safety thing, because they finally figured out, you know, we've got a lot of people going in here that didn't have the proper safety measures. We don't want to get sued or have some come back on us.

So they were like, "Hey, thanks for your services. We'll contact you if we need you." And after Saturday, hanging out there all day and not going in any more and just starrng at that big gaping hole, you know there's nothing that you can do.

I just told them, “Hey, give me a call if you need me.” Sunday I spent the day with my – actually Sunday I went took my college exam in the math class I was taking. My final, because I was supposed to take it on September 11th, the night of the September 11th so I forgot about that.

Q. (56:22) How did you do on your exam after the experience that you’d had?

(Everyone laughs)

A. I made an A.

Q. (56:29) Good for you.

A. It was an open-book test.

Q. (56:30) Good for you.

A. If it wouldn’t have been an open-book test I would have been screwed. But –

Q. (56:33) On Friday did you also still go into the Navy Command Center?

A. That Friday, yes, Friday.

Q. (56:36) That area. OK.

A. I went in Wednesday and Friday. Thursday I didn’t get to go in, and then Saturday I didn’t go in, but –

Q. (56:47) Did any of the photographers you know, the Marine Corps Navy do any of the other sections like where the Army individuals were found?

A. I think right through here there was Army. I guess A2 means Army office. These would have been Army right here. I don't know, they were like I said, these people right through here were just little piles of ashes and bones and stuff.

Q. (57:14) You said you – is it right then that you went into the Command Center the first time about midday on Wednesday? Is that -?

A. Yes.

Q. (57:19) OK. Do you know if you were the first team to go in there for body recovery or if there was one before you?

A. We were one of the first. It was myself, PETTY OFFICER RIMRODT, and CORPORAL INGERSALL. We all, search teams –

Q. (57:30) So about 11:30 midday Wednesday was when they really started the body recovery operation?

A. Yes. Well, they had been, they had been picking up bits and pieces. Like I had walked down to the morgue to see what was going on, but all they had was like little chunks of like an ear or a fingernail or something.

Q. (57:48) Right.

A. But yeah, midday Wednesday is when they started the body recovery.

Q. OK.

Q. (another) At that time when you first went to the morgue, where was it located, the temporary morgue?

A. Yes, the temporary morgue was in the refrigeration trucks down there on North, or sorry Mall Parking, you know. Like if you were going to go to the Mall, you go straight down and there's all these loading docks?

Q. (58:09) Uh huh. So they –

A. It's new facility they just built.

Q. (58:11) They had just set that up then?

A. Yeah.

Q. (58:13) OK. Did you do any photography at the morgue at all?

A. No, I, I don't like doing morgue photographer, you know, a real sterile environment. It freaks me out. Just one of my pet peeves. I had to do some autopsies before and it's not my favorite thing to do. So.

Q. (58:36) What do you think got you through this experience aside from all the background you've had in –

A. Well, one thing (sigh) one thing I try to do when I'm confronted with these situations with a lot of carnage and stuff is just focus on the technical aspect of my job. Just ignore, you know I'm taking another picture of a subject. Doesn't matter what it is. Just make sure it's a good picture. That's what I did. You know, make sure my flash is working. Make sure I have the right shutter

speed, and composition and all that stuff. And as long as you're busy, as long as I'm busy doing something, or you know have my mind occupied, I don't think about this kind of stuff. Lately I haven't thought about it as much. I mean, you know, everyday, every month, or everyday of the month it's 11th, I kind of think about it. And –

Q. (59:35) Did you have dreams about it?

A. Not dreams per se as like being in the Pentagon when it hit or anything like that. I sometimes have daydreams. Like yesterday I was walking through the inner courtyard there, just getting a breathe of fresh air and I was thinking, and you know you've got the cranes along there where it hit now. I'm thinking, "Man, you know anybody that was out here for a smoke break, that had to have been loud."

That's just the kind of things that I think about you know, because it would have echoed off all the walls and stuff. I mean there was a lot of thoughts that I've had. I mean I wish I could have done this interview with you guys like a month afterwards when I did all the newspapers reviews, because the media played this up to be, you know, made me like I was a hero or something. I was just doing my job, but you know, they made it a lot more then it was.

But you know, I thought about what it would be like to be one of those people in there when that plane hit, you know. I mean it just had to have been like – probably the concussion along would have killed you, but a lot of thoughts I had like that.

Surprisingly enough though, they didn't have a – they didn't find a whole lot of airplane parts inside the crater that I remember. I was expecting to find more aircraft debris inside of here.

Most of the aircraft parts we found were actually outside of the crater in between the tower and the building.

Q. (01:01:07) Were most of the people that you recovered people from the Pentagon, or -?

A. People from the Pentagon. I don't ever recall them saying this guy was in the aircraft, because when you're in an airplane hitting a building at four hundred miles an hour, you know. I would say most of their remains were projected against the back wall or whatever. I'm not sure. I didn't get all the ins and outs of the – of where they ended up.

It is amazing to see the progress they're making on rebuilding the building and I think that's a sign.

Q. (01:02:00) Uh huh, Senior Chief do you have anything to ask?

Q. (Senior Chief) Earlier you had mentioned about, probably before we got the tape started about being angry, and –

A. Yeah, I mean –

Q. (01:02:10) Did you talk to any of the Navy people, the SPRINT Teams?

A. Yes. Yeah, I have talked to the psychological debrief teams or whatever. There was an Air Force Captain I talked to for a couple of hours one day, because there was – it has, ever since this happened it has effected by work life, so to speak. I can't remember anything now. I mean, I have to write everything down or I just forget it.

The one thing it has done though, is a lot of things I thought were really important before, you know, I use to stress out. Now it's just like I don't stress out over them very as much before I, you know, as long as I'm still alive and breathing, I don't get all worked up like I use to.

Q. (01:02:59) You reprioritized your life?

A. Yes, you could say I reprioritized my life. But, -

Q. (01:03:11) Is there anybody else you would recommend that we speak with. We are going to speak with CORPORAL INGERSALL.

A. Yeah, he'd be a good one. You done a CORPORAL GAROFOLO (phonetic) yet? He works in Counsel. He actually, his office, you get the fourth deck. He was in 4, him and, yeah here we go (looking at model or map) him and MR. MURPHY, their offices were right here.

Q. (01:03:47) And can you spell his name? G-A-R- ?

A. Yeah, they're Counsel for the Commandant. They're the only Marines that are near the – and CORPORAL GAROFOLO, and MR. that's Robert (he's writing these down).

Q. (01:04:19) So G-A-R-O-F-O-L-O-?

A. Yeah.

Q. (01:04:22) CORPORAL GAROFOLO.

A. Yeah, he was actually a – and Mr. ROBERT HAUG (phonetic). These guys are SES 1 and Mr. MURPHY's like an SES 9. He's been here a while. But his office, that's actually his Marine Corps flag you see and he was blown over his desk, against the back wall when the plane hit. And CORPORAL GAROFOLO was in one of these office spaces right here, and I don't know the ins and outs. There was a news story done on it, but he ended up like tearing off the hinge of a door or something like that to get them out of there. Or else they would have been in there

when the building collapsed. But he was recognized by the Marine Corps with the Navy Commendation Medal for that. And Mr. MURPHY and Mr. HAUG whose offices are right in this area right here, so the plane actually flew under them when it hit.

Q. (01:05:22) One or two floors below them.

A. Yeah, that's the only ones I know of that I know first hand. I mean I've heard all kinds of, kinds of stories like people were talking about, "Oh, I ran down from the Navy Annex and saw what had happened. Ran back up to my barracks room, changed into my utilities and came --" You know, I, I don't want to say I don't believe them, but I know who I saw out there when it was all going on. I don't know, there's—I've had a lot of hard feelings about this thing, but that's not – just people, people capturing an opportunity to make themselves look like something they're not or something. That's upset me. I mean I'll tell you I came out there the sole purpose to help people get away from the danger and my secondary purpose was to document it for historical purposes. And, you know, all this newspaper articles and stuff, that's just gratuitous if you ask me.

Q. (01:06:34) Do you have any last comments or anything you want to possibly say for the

historical records that will go in the Navy archives forever or that your grandchildren can –

A. No, I just hope that we've learned our lesson from this and we can defend against another type of asymmetrical attack. I think we have because we've diverted a few of them since then. You know with the (in audible) (01:06:57) shoe bombing thing and some other stuff. It's definitely made America wake up and see the big picture.

Q. (01:07:07) I have just one more question. We've heard rumors or whatever, have you heard anything about the FBI or cameras or actually film of the plane hitting the Pentagon?

A. There is rumored to be a film from the NEX gas station up there. That's what I've heard. Now I've also heard that the VDOT camera that's on 27, right there, should be able to get it. That's a question you're going to have to ask the FBI, because like you've heard I've heard rumors about it too. And you know there's DPS, there's cameras on each side of the building. You'd think they would have, especially on that air film, there would, they would have a camera, but what people want to share it their business.

Q. (01:08:10) All right. Anything else?

A. No, Thank you, Ma'am. No that's all.

Q. (01:08:13) Thanks very much for your time.

A. That's all I have. I hope it helps.

Q. Yes.

Transcribed by:
Ethel Geary
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