NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU Historical Services Branch

Interview NGB-07

INTERVIEW OF

MAJ ERIC DURR Executive Officer 1st Battalion, 101st CAV

CONDUCTED BY

MAJ LES' MELNYK National Guard Bureau

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Containing corrections to transcript submitted by MAJ Durr, 24 January 2002. Editorial clarifications are included in brackets []

TAPE TRANSCRIPTION

PROCEEDINGS 1 2 MAJ MELNYK: This is MAJ Les A. Melnyk, Army National Guard Historian of the National Guard Bureau. 3 4 Today is the 19th of September 2001, and I am 5 interviewing MAJ Eric Durr. That is D-u-r-r. He is the Executive Officer in the 1st Squadron of the 101st б Cavalry, which is headquartered in Staten Island. 7 8 MAJ Durr, could you begin by briefly 9 describing where you live, what you do in your civilian occupation, brief details of your military career? 10 11 MAJ DURR: Okay. I live outside Albany, New 12 York, in a suburb called Wynantskill, W-y-n-a-n-t-s-k-13 i-1-1. 14 Currently, I am the Communications Director 15 for the Independent Power Producers of New York. It's 16 a trade association. 17 I have been in the Army for 21 years. Ι served four years on active duty. I was a tank platoon 18 leader with the 2nd Battalion, 64th Armor. 19 I was a 20 public affairs officer for the Schweinfurt military community while on active duty. 21

I went to -- I became a Department of Army civilian for a year and a half in Germany, after leaving active duty in 1984. During that period, I was enrolled in the 3747th USAR School for my advanced course.

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7 On return to the United States in 1996, I 8 joined the 479th Engineers, a Reserve unit, 9 headquartered in Watertown, New York, moving to the 10 Albany area in 1988. I joined the 1st Battalion, 210th 11 Armor. I commanded a tank company there, as well as 12 their headquarters company.

When that unit was disbanded, I joined the 42nd Infantry Division Headquarters as Public Affairs 0fficer for two years.

I then served as an Assistant G-3, as the TOC Operations Officer for about a year, and I spent three years as the Deputy G-3 Plans for the 42nd Infantry Division, going through division war fighter, corps war fighter, that kind of thing.

21 Since March of 2000, I have been the Executive

1 Officer of the 101 CAV.

2 MAJ MELNYK: But given that your location is 3 in Upstate New York, you've traditionally -- you are 4 separated from the --5 MAJ DURR: Right. 6 **MAJ MELNYK:** -- headquarters by us. 7 MAJ DURR: We have -- the 101 CAV was basically reorganized in 1993, as the National Guard 8 9 downsized. 10 The squadron -- the CAV, which had had a squadron in -- a squadron on Staten Island and an 11 12 aviation squadron in Rochester and some other upstate 13 units, was reorganized. 14 Line companies that had previously been part 15 of the 1st Battalion, 210 Armor were assigned to the 16 101 CAV. 17 Anyway, the battalion has three companies that go up the Hudson Valley. There is our Delta Company in 18 19 Newburg and our Bravo and Charlie Companies in Troy, New York, and Hoosick Falls, New York, a small town 20 near the Vermont border, respectively. 21

1 So we have this division, what we normally 2 sort of refer to as the downstate units and the upstate 3 units, with Delta Company sort of neutral ground, and 4 there have been, at times past, sort of culture clashes 5 between the two elements of the battalion.

6 The upstaters came from a different unit and I 7 think the sort of 210th versus 101 thing that was there 8 for a while has started to vanish as time has gone by.

9 But there's still a sort of a difference of 10 the way people think between people who live in the 11 Albany area and those from New York City.

12 MAJ MELNYK: If you would, take it now to the 13 events on the morning of September 11. How did you 14 find out about the attack and what were your first 15 thoughts and your first actions?

16 MAJ DURR: On the morning of September 11, I 17 came to work. It was just a little bit after 9:00 18 o'clock. I was getting in a little late. Normally, I 19 was in at 8:30.

20 I opened the door and the secretary at the 21 office was just hanging up the phone, saying that our

member company in the Brooklyn Navy Yard had called and
 that some airplane had hit the World Trade Center.

3 She turned on the television in the office and 4 we were all watching. My initial thought was that this 5 was a freak accident, like the B-25 that hit the Empire 6 State Building.

So my initial reaction was, okay, I'm going to
call the armory and let them know I'm here, because we
may be needed for something.

10 So I tried to get through to the armory and at 11 that time, it was -- the phone lines were very busy. 12 So I stopped trying to call.

I went back and watched the television. At that point, you know, shortly after 9:00 o'clock, those of us watching TV watched the second jet fly into the other tower. At that point, instantly, you know, it hit me. I knew this was not an accident. This was an attack. Somebody had done this deliberately.

I called the armory again, tried several different extensions. I got the -- eventually I got through to SSG Koch, the Headquarters Company Admin б

Sergeant. I informed him that I had seen what was on the TV. I assumed we might be mobilized. I gave him my office number again, told him to let CPT Willis, the full-time S-1, know that I was there, and I was standing by the phone.

And I hung up and he said, yeah, you know, he -- they had realized something was going on, as well. Later on, you know, watching the news, the situation progressed.

10 I tried calling the armory again to hear if we 11 had anymore word. I did not get through.

12 So I called the 42nd Infantry Division 13 Headquarters in Troy, where I had been stationed for 14 many years. I knew people there. I spoke to the 15 Operations Sergeant, said what are we hearing, what's 16 going on.

17 He said, you know, we know something has 18 happened. We have been told to be on standby, but 19 nothing yet.

20 So at that point, I called the armory. I got 21 through to CPT Willis and I relayed that information to

1 him, to pass on to the battalion commander, who I 2 understood was stuck in traffic trying to get into the 3 armory.

I told him, you know, this is what I have learned so far, we're in a standby mode and I will try to keep you informed.

7 As the events of the morning progressed, I became convinced that we were going to be called up, 8 just listening to the TV, and I drove over to -- I 9 10 drove over to my house and -- which is about five 11 minutes away from the armory in Troy. I packed a 12 duffel bag of uniforms and stuff, threw it in the car, 13 and I went to the armory in Troy, went into the 14 operations section and announced that I was here, that, 15 you know, I was available if they needed me, because I knew most of the division staff was at Leavenworth, 16 17 Kansas, at the war fighter seminar.

18 Normally, the 42nd stands up an EOC when 19 something like this happens and I knew they would be 20 needing officers. So I went in to volunteer my 21 services, saying, you know, because the last time there

had been a major National Guard event, the state had
 tasked to organize geographically.

Downstate units had fallen under the 53rd Troop Command, mid-state units had come under the 42nd, and I was thinking that they might not call up the upstate elements of the 101 CVA.

7 **MAJ MELNYK:** Right.

8 **MAJ DURR:** That they would just simply take 9 what was in Staten Island and maybe Newburg.

10 And at that time, I was still thinking it was 11 limited response. I mean, I called in after I saw the 12 building collapse, but I still wasn't sure of the 13 response.

14 So I went to the division headquarters, said, 15 you know, I know something is going on, I'm here, 16 again, left messages, went back to my office.

They called and said we're still on standby. We will need somebody to man the EOC tonight, are you available. I said yes, I was, I would be there.

I went out of the office momentarily to run a quick errand. When I got back, I was informed somebody

had called for MAJ Durr. Tried to call back again. It turned out to have been the master sergeant at the Troy Armory, who was telling me that there was no need for me to volunteer to come in on standby because the entire Guard was being mobilized and undoubtedly I was going to be going down to Staten Island.

Also, during one of my visits to the armory, I touched base with our B Company there, which is located there, and talked to 1ST Willsey (phonetic,) a fulltime employee, and told him I might need to go down to the armory, I would need a vehicle, asked if he -- the guys had been calling in. He informed me that people had been checking in.

At this time, it was probably about 1:00 o'clock in the afternoon and I -- or 1:30. I left my business. I went to my house. I told my wife we had been mobilized. My wife is a member of the Army Reserve, so she understood.

19 I went to the armory and I got there probably 20 about 2:45 and sort of established a 101 Battalion 21 North. We had very spotty communication with the

1 colonel in Staten Island.

3	Phones were down. You know, I was trying to
4	call him to get some direction, what do you want me to
5	do. So my initial reaction was to get telephonic
б	communication with the units in Hoosick Falls and
7	Newburg, figuring the lines were down into New York
8	City and we could at least talk among the three of us
9	and coordinate a response.
10	I spoke to the C Company commander. I spoke
11	to the lieutenant of C Company, the Bravo Company first
12	sergeant was in.
13	The soldiers were they had put out the
14	alert calls. The soldiers were coming in. We talked -
15	_
16	MAJ MELNYK: How did you find out about the
17	alert calls?
18	MAJ DURR: My alert call basically came when
19	the EOC operations sergeant called me and told me they
20	weren't going to need me to be in the EOC because we
21	had all been mobilized. So I just headed into the

1 armory.

2	MAJ MELNYK: Who was doing the alerting then?
3	Were the operations sergeants?
4	MAJ DURR: For the line companies?
5	MAJ MELNYK: Yeah.
б	MAJ DURR: The full-time NCOs had started the
7	alert chain, calling the company commander.
8	MAJ MELNYK: Okay.
9	MAJ DURR: Calling, you know, and working
10	down. Plus, of course, I think everybody had there
11	was you know, everybody had seen what was the radio,
12	TV, people had been calling into the armory. People
13	were just coming in on their own, as well.
14	MAJ MELNYK: Right.
15	MAJ DURR: So we you know, I was in Bravo
16	Company. The command sergeant major came to the Bravo
17	Company location, Command SGM Gilmore. He lives in the
18	area, as well.
19	And so we started trying to coordinate by
20	phone what we were going to do. I made the decision
21	that we would bring Charlie Company down to Troy and

1 consolidate the two companies, to make for a better 2 motor march.

3 So they were getting ready. I was basically 4 trying very hard to get in touch with colonel [LTC 5 Mario] Costagliola to find out what guidance he had, 6 what he wanted us to do.

7 I did talk to Delta Company, SFC Wade, the 8 master gunner and full-timer there, who told me he had 9 had indirect guidance from the colonel that if he did 10 not hear from him by 10:00 o'clock, 2200 hours, they 11 were to bring Delta Company to Staten Island.

12 And I said okay, you know, unless you hear 13 from me countermanding that because I've talked to the 14 colonel, execute that order.

At some point, I think it must have been around 5:00 o'clock, I did talk to the colonel and he said, yes, he wanted Delta Company to come south, unless he heard something else. He told -- he directed me to muster the two companies at Troy and to get them south, as well.

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I then began -- I then approached the division

and asked for bus transportation, since we didn't have enough vehicles to move all the soldiers, and I didn't want to throw the guys in the back of a troop truck for a four hour drive.

5 Went to the division EOC, talked to the G-4, 6 said, look, my commander wants a bus; I mean, we want 7 to go south, I need a bus.

8 And then we got into this frustrating thing 9 where we were communicating with colonel Costagliola 10 via phone occasionally and we used the AOL e-mail. You 11 know, we realized we could get through on AOL.

12 So he was sending us e-mail reports that I was 13 taking and relaying to the EOC of the situation that 14 was happening with the battalion coming across from 15 Staten Island.

He was telling us what was going on in Manhattan, the fact that so many of the firemen and police officials had been killed. I don't --

19 MAJ MELNYK: The EOC wasn't getting this by 20 TV?

21 **MAJ DURR:** I don't think the state

headquarters in Latham was actually understanding what was going on, because they didn't have much information. I called and spoke to a sergeant there who, you know, I reported to him what I had heard from our colonel, and it was like this is great, we haven't heard anything.

7 MAJ MELNYK: But they didn't even know about
8 the deaths at the World Trade Center.

9 MAJ DURR: I think -- I think they -- they 10 knew about the deaths at the World Trade Center, but I 11 think that the fact that the fire and police 12 departments had been -- basically had their heads cut 13 off, I don't think that was general knowledge at that 14 point.

I think the thing is that the colonel was talking to local officials down here and there are so many firemen in the unit that they knew when the Trade Center went down who was likely to be there, and they were telling, you know, "Sir, these people, there's no more leadership there."

21 So what the colonel was perceiving, what he

relayed to me was that there was nobody talking to the
 State of New York to tell them what they needed.

3 The way that the response is supposed to go, 4 of course, is that the civil officials determine that 5 they cannot handle an event and then request military 6 assistance from the National Guard.

7 And I think what was happening, the sense I 8 got from talking to the colonel was that there was 9 nobody alive to do this, because what had happened was 10 my colonel -- the colonel was telling us he needed 11 these two companies down in Staten Island, because this 12 was a major disaster and he wanted everybody on the 13 ground.

But I was going to the division EOC and saying, "Look, colonel C says he needs us, get me a bus." And the division EOC G-4 worked the issue and then he came back to me and said "State headquarters says you don't have a mission."

I said, "What do you mean?" He said,
"Headquarters says they have no request. You know, you
don't have a mission. There's no request for you."

MAJ MELNYK: The state is awaiting a request
 from the city and it's not coming.

3 MAJ DURR: That was my sense of what was going 4 on. The state -- before the state was going to 5 dispatch upstate Guardsmen south, they were waiting for 6 the City of New York to say we need help.

7 But my sense was that the City of New York 8 wasn't saying help, asking for help, based on what the 9 colonel was saying, because they didn't have anybody 10 who could appreciate the magnitude of the disaster.

I mean, I believe the EOC for the city was in the World Trade Center. So the City of New York disaster experts were dead.

14 The National Guard officer in the city, in 15 this case, colonel Costagliola, was making an 16 evaluation that he needed more resources and state 17 headquarters was waiting for the system to work.

18 MAJ MELNYK: Right.

19 **MAJ DURR:** That is the sense I got. So at 20 that point, what happened then was the division staff 21 made clear to me, they explained to me, look, we --

right now, you come under the 42nd Division. The 53rd
 Troop commander is responsible for what is going on in
 Manhattan.

We are not going to release you until we are told by state we can. It was frustrating and so I -we got the phone number for the 53rd Troop Command from somebody, I'm not sure who, and I wound up talking to BG Klein directly on his cell phone, and he did not realize this was going on. He obviously was still trying to get information.

11 I explained to him that I had been in 12 communication with colonel Costagliola, that the colonel had sent our medical platoon and some other 13 14 soldiers across the Staten Island Ferry to render 15 assistance, and that he was directing me to bring the two upstate companies south as rapidly as possible, but 16 17 that until -- until the -- the 42nd Infantry Division 18 was not going to release me to move south and give me a 19 highway clearance number until state headquarters said 20 do it.

21

So BG Klein said, "Yes, I understand," he

1 would take care of it. I basically told him, "Sir, you
2 need to tell them to let us go."

3 MAJ MELNYK: Yeah.

4 MAJ DURR: So I believe he did that. I was 5 waiting for the -- he said he would take care of it. I 6 think I waited another 45 minutes. I went back, where 7 is the bus. You know, I've got guys coming in.

8 I was bringing the -- C Company was coming in 9 at 2100. They were to be at the armory in Troy, it's 10 about a 45 minute drive, at 21000.

We went back again, where is the bus; well, it hasn't happened yet. So I called the 53rd Troop Command and got BG Klein directly, this was obviously his cell phone number, explained the situation again. He said, "You know, this is unacceptable. I'm going to take care of it." He made more phone calls, and about 9:00 o'clock I got a call.

18 I went to see the division -- the secretary of 19 the general staff, who was the ranking officer.

20 MAJ MELNYK: You physically went to the EOC.
21 MAJ DURR: Well, I was in division

headquarters. The two units, where our B Company and
 the division headquarters are located, share the same
 armory.

MAJ MELNYK: Okay.

4

5 MAJ DURR: I'm sorry. Yes. The division --6 in the Glenmore Road Armory in Troy, there is the 42nd 7 Infantry Division Headquarters, B Company 101 CAV, and 8 642 MI Battalion. These units share the armory.

9 So it was basically a matter of me walking 10 down to the basement to talk to the division EOC guys, 11 walking down the hall to the SGS office. And, again, I 12 had a relationship with most of these soldiers, because 13 I had been on the division staff for five years.

So they knew me. You know, I wasn't someyahoo. They would listen to me.

Because COL Atwood, the SGS, had made it clear, in a conversation with myself and the sergeant major, that he understood what we were trying to do, but until he had a clear directive, he could not release us, because we were part of the -geographically, part of the 42nd Infantry Division's 1 task force, as these things were normally broken down.
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At some point, though, the dam broke. I wound up on the phone with general Taluto, BG Taluto, the ADC-M with the 42nd Division, who was driving back from Leavenworth.

7 **MAJ MELNYK**: Right.

8 **MAJ DURR:** And he said, "Okay, Eric, I'm going 9 to let you go." At this time, I think it was almost 10 10:00 o'clock.

11 He said, "It's late now. I" -- because we had 12 been thinking, you know, we could go at nine, when the 13 other -- we were sort of anticipating the other unit 14 would roll out, there would be a 15 minute break, we 15 would get organized and we'd go south, and we would be 16 in Staten Island maybe 1:00 o'clock in the morning. 17 The advantage, we figured, was obviously the roads were going to be jammed, but at 12:00, as we 18 19 started getting into the New York City area, traffic 20 should be very minimal and we should be able to make it

21 in.

As we got on towards 10:00 o'clock, though, it became obvious that if we tried to move, our soldiers were already tired, people had been up early for work. The general said, "Okay, you can go, but I want you to go in the morning."

6 So we put the soldiers to bed at about 11:00 7 o'clock, sleeping in the armory. Nobody was released 8 to go home. And then we woke them up at 4:00 o'clock, 9 formed up the convoy of about 16 military vehicles, 10 four POVs [Privately-owned Vehicles].

We still had not gotten a clearance on the bus. We got a road clearance for the New York City Thruway. We were waiting for the bus.

We had 40 individuals in the two companies who were not -- could not fit in the military vehicles, and, under the charge of 2LT Walsh from B Company, they were -- we were told a bus would be arranged. He was to coordinate for the bus, put the soldiers on the bus, bring them down to Staten Island.

20 We kicked off the convoy and at that point, at 21 5:00 o'clock in the morning, I talked to the colonel on

1 the cell phone and he redirected us to South and Pike 2 in Manhattan, where the police had established a 3 headquarters.

And I was hesitant about bringing the convoy into Manhattan. I figured, you know, it might be tough to get all this stuff in there. He said, "No, no. You do it. You can do it. Don't worry."

8 So we set off, had about a four hour motor 9 march, refueled, because we weren't sure where we could 10 get fuel, refueled commercially, reorganized at the end 11 of the south end of the Thruway, and then we went down 12 Route 17 New Jersey, Route 80.

The New Jersey State Police had set aside a special lane for emergency vehicles. We were able to get through easily. And we were down at South and Pike about, I guess, 11:30, 11:00 or 11:30 we were at South and Pike, with our convoy.

We came through the Holland Tunnel. It was closed to everything but emergency vehicles, and it was kind of eerie, because as we drove in on the

21 expressway, leaving the Holland Tunnel, there was just

this giant mushroom like cloud of smoke hanging over
 the city.

3 It was just our vehicles, a few other
4 emergency vehicles, the road all to ourselves. So we 5 -

6 **MAJ MELNYK:** Describe the scene when you come 7 out of the Holland Tunnel.

8 **MAJ DURR:** When we came out of the tunnel, it 9 was -- you know, there wasn't a lot of destruction, 10 but it was just quiet. I mean, obviously, everything 11 had been abandoned.

12 I was kind of expecting to see some --13 something. And it was just the roads were -- there 14 were vehicles abandoned and everything was shut down. 15 We came down Canal Street, which, it turns 16 out, runs through Chinatown. I had never been there 17 before. And it was like everybody was out watching us. 18 There were police roadblocks up along the 19 intersections to keep people from going south, but the 20 whole community had turned out and there was no traffic on the road and they just watched us as we rolled 21

1 through Manhattan.

2 Part of the -- I was following the convoy. Ι was in a government sedan and I was trailing the 3 4 convoy, to try to round up stragglers. What we had done is the outgoing commander of 5 our Charlie Company, CPT Art Govin (phonetic,) is a б 7 state trooper and, in fact, he is a state trooper on the Governor's security detail, and CPT Govin had 8 basically commandeered an unmarked troop car. 9 10 And what I did is, we made the decision, as we 11 were getting off the Thruway, that we might start to 12 hit some traffic, and I told him, "Okay, Art, you go in 13 front and if we hit some traffic, do the lights, do the 14 siren. You're not legit in New Jersey, but you know 15 what? It will get us through." 16 So that's essentially what he was doing. He 17 was using his lights and siren to get traffic out of the way and expedite our movement, until we were picked 18 up by the New Jersey State Police. 19

20 And so anyhow, we came in. A couple of the 21 vehicles at he rear got lost. We were rerouted by a

1 New York City Police Officer, but we wound up at South 2 and Pike, which is just under the Manhattan Bridge --3 MAJ MELNYK: Brooklyn Bridge. 4 MAJ DURR: Brooklyn Bridge. No, actually, 5 it's the Manhattan Bridge, because Brooklyn Bridge is б farther south. 7 MAJ MELNYK: Right. MAJ DURR: And we linked up with the colonel 8 9 there. He then directed us to Battery Park, brought us into Battery Park, and that's when we started to --10 11 that's when we started to see stuff happening when we came down towards --12 13 We came down South Street with the convoy and 14 came up around the ferry terminal and pulled into 15 Battery Park, and that's when we started to see that --

16 we saw something had happened.

The streets were deserted. There was dust
everywhere, papers everywhere, cars crushed with rocks.
The place was abandoned. It looked like a war zone at
that point.

21 And we pulled into Battery Park, where the --

where Alpha and Delta and Headquarters Company were assembling, and pulled up and the commander put me to work to go up and he wanted me to go and talk to the EOC at Park Avenue and bring up some figures on what we had.

6 **MAJ MELNYK:** So the EOC this time was the 7 military.

8 MAJ DURR: We had now -- yeah. We had now 9 come under the control of the 107th Support Group of 10 the 53rd Troop Command. They had established an EOC at 11 the Park Avenue Armory.

12 The commander asked me to go up there to make 13 a face-to-face with them, get some phone numbers. I 14 brought information, our strength, equipment.

15 MAJ MELNYK: Where did you hook up with your16 battalion commander?

17 MAJ DURR: The commander, at South and Pike. 18 He was waiting for us there with a Humvee, when the 19 convoy from the north arrived, because I had been 20 calling him on the phone, you know, we're coming in, 21 we're getting close, that kind of thing.

1 One of the lessons learned here was the first 2 couple days, we were all living on our personal cell 3 phones.

MAJ MELNYK: Right.

4

5 MAJ DURR: The regular land lines were down. 6 We were operating without -- FM communication was 7 spotty. So we were using cell phones to talk to each 8 other, and that was spotty, because, especially when 9 the tower came down, because the antennas had been on 10 top of the Twin Towers.

11 So I hooked up with him at South and Pike and 12 he directed me to go up to the EOC and make a face-to-13 face. I brought information, you know, here is where 14 we are, here is how many soldiers we have, here is our 15 equipment we have, you know, do you have any 16 instructions.

MAJ MELNYK: What was the EOCs response? How
did you find the 107 Support Group's response?

MAJ DURR: I thought the 107th had a pretty
shitty hand on it. I had been involved in EOCs and the
42nd Division staff and I had a good sense of how an

1 EOC is supposed to work.

2	And I found it was I was just shocked. I
3	walk in there. I'm right from one of the line
4	battalions. I've got information and the lieutenant
5	colonel in charge of the thing ignored me. "Sir," you
6	know, I go up, and he's too busy trying to figure out
7	how his briefing slide is going to look.
8	I couldn't believe it. I was appalled. I'm
9	like, "You know, I have information here. I'm here to
10	tell you what our capabilities are and what do you want
11	to know? I'll go see the G-4."
12	I was so pissed. I couldn't believe it. I
13	thought this is just this guy is an idiot. This is
14	absolutely unprofessional. So I gave the and when I
15	went to see the G-4, they pawned me off on some, you
16	know, E-5.
17	I mean, you know, I just couldn't you know,
18	this is information information flow is what an
19	emergency operations center is all about.
20	You have to know what's there, what are they
21	doing, what are their capabilities, so you have a sense

1 of what you can task them for.

2	And quite frankly, I don't think the 107th
3	they weren't interested at the time. I was appalled,
4	and I think part of it was, you know, they were setting
5	up here and the interesting thing about this
6	circumstance is when you went north of Canal Street, it
7	was life as usual in Manhattan.
8	I mean, not totally that day, because we went
9	up on the FDR and it was blocked off and we got up and
10	back very quickly, it was for emergency vehicles only.
11	But these guys were sitting in this plush 7th
12	Regiment Armory and I don't think they had any handle
13	on it. They didn't know what was going on three miles
14	south of them and they didn't seem to be interested.
15	That was a real falling down on the part of
16	this unit and I'm not sure if it's because they're not
17	a combat arms unit, I'm not sure if it's because this
18	is something they've never been called on to do.
19	I mean, the 42nd Infantry Division
20	Headquarters had been well practiced in EOCs. When New
21	York State was struck by an ice storm in 1999, the 42nd

EOC was up and running and ran a large chunk of the
 state.

The EOC had been exercised in a hurricane, in the blow-down in the Adirondacks. So there was a lot of experience there on, you know, what had to happen, and maybe the 107th didn't have that experience.

7 MAJ MELNYK: So you left the 107th.
8 MAJ DURR: Yeah. I left the 107th.

9 MAJ MELNYK: With a --

MAJ DURR: With a bad taste in my mouth, came back south, and, at that point, I just -- I needed to see personally what was going on and I -- so I -- the S-1, CPT Dave Willis, took me, you know, showed me where our soldiers were posted on the security details.

We walked up along the line, saw what the soldiers were doing. At that time, we had, you know, a few cops, a few soldiers in intersections trying to keep people away, and we went to the site of the World Trade Center, where soldiers from the Support Platoon were guarding the morgue and helping to carry out bodies in some cases, along with our Medical Platoon. 1 **MAJ MELNYK:** Had the 107th given you any

2 guidance or instructions when you were up there?

3 **MAJ DURR:** The basic guidance had been, you 4 know, just do what you think you have to do, and that 5 seemed to be sort of the scheme from them, you know, do 6 what you think you need to do.

7 Obviously, the commander on the ground knows 8 best, but there was some frustration, I think, that we 9 didn't have any sort of guidance as to what exactly the 10 mission was.

I know the colonel probably told you how the soldiers at Staten Island had collected digging equipment, emergency supplies, and we thought we would be put to work doing that. But that wasn't happening and there was some frustration.

16 The other thing I think was that just 17 confusion over should we be armed, should we not be 18 armed.

MAJ MELNYK: And how had you made thatdecision with the upstate company?

21 **MAJ DURR:** What we had done is we had brought

1 our weapons with us. I told -- I talked to the 2 colonel, I said "Look, you know, we're going to bring 3 weapons. Obviously, crowd control stuff. What else?" 4 He said bring your MOPP suits, bring what you need to 5 live on.

6 So we brought weapons, riot control gear, 7 protective vests, face shields, and I thought even if 8 we didn't have a crowd control situation, the face 9 shields would be useful in a recovery situation as 10 protection.

11 MAJ MELNYK: Did the soldiers deploy with the 12 face shields?

MAJ DURR: No. The soldiers deployed
basically wearing protective vests, LBE, helmets.

We did not arm the soldiers at that point. We kept the weapons handy, though. We did not know what the situation was.

18 There were some times during the course of 19 those days when we were told that there was a terrorist 20 -- you know, there was a threat of some other attack. 21 And at that point, the colonel armed some select -- you 1 know, told some selected personnel to carry weapons,
2 and we did have some ammunition that we acquired. It
3 wasn't issued, but there was some there.

There was also ammunition present for our machine guns, which we had initially mounted on top of the scout Humvees. But we were told to take them off because the civil officials didn't want to, you know, portray that image.

9 MAJ MELNYK: So those instructions came from
 10 the civilian authorities.

11 MAJ DURR: At some point, there was somebody 12 from the Governor's office was telling the -- as I 13 understand it, was telling BG Klein to tell the colonel 14 to get those weapons off.

What had happened was, of course, a Humvee with a .50 on top is very photogenic. And so those were the images that were going out to the world of soldiers with .50 caliber machine guns mounted on Humvees. In fact, we also -- the first day, we also had an M-113 here, as well.

21 The colonel had basically come with

1 everything. We had --

2 MAJ MELNYK: He didn't come with his tanks. 3 MAJ DURR: Well, we only have one tank in 4 Staten Island and, very frankly, that one couldn't get 5 off the island if it tried. It's pretty -- it was out 6 of commission.

7 **MAJ MELNYK:** Okay.

8 MAJ DURR: But we brought the -113, wreckers, 9 HEMMTS, fuellers, anything we thought we might need and 10 brought over. And the upstate units had brought their 11 fuellers, their wreckers, all their -- all the vehicles 12 they had.

We have a support slice with each of theremote companies. So all that came.

15 MAJ MELNYK: In general, could you describe 16 what liaison with the civilian authorities was like? 17 Who took charge? How was the cooperation or lack of 18 cooperation? Where did you generally get your

19 instructions from?

20 **MAJ DURR:** You know, I mostly just turned to 21 the colonel, since he was talking to people. But our

basic -- our basic point of contact was MAJ Bob
 Magnanini, who is on the G-2 staff of the 42nd
 Division.

He lives in New Jersey. He had responded on
Tuesday and was pressed into service as a police
liaison by the 107th. So MAJ Magnanini was going up to
One Police Plaza and other police headquarters to find
out what they wanted us to do, and that information was
very spotty.

10 When I arrived, the mission was set up the 11 security cordon to keep people out of the area. We 12 split that with the 69th Infantry, basically along 13 Broadway. The 69th, with greater manpower, held a line 14 on the west side of Broadway, a long array of 15 intersections, while the 101 held a line along the east 16 side of Broadway at various intersections.

And at night, we were spelled off by 258 Field Artillery, which was beefed up with the 642nd Aviation. They're an aviation support battalion. I'm not sure -20 -

21 MAJ MELNYK: Division Aviation Support.

1 **MAJ DURR:** Right.

2 MAJ MELNYK: Okay. What did you see of the 3 soldiers? How -- what was their initial reaction? 4 What was their behavior like on the ground? How did 5 you assess their morale?

6 MAJ DURR: Well, I think everybody knew that 7 we had been whacked. The United States had been 8 attacked. And we had guys showing up at the armories 9 we hadn't seen, guys who were going to AWOL out, they 10 hadn't come to drill. They were there. Guys were 11 there.

People responded. People came in. I didn't hear any bitching, you know, nobody complained we got to sleep on the armory floor. Nobody complained it's early.

I mean, I think guys realized, okay, this is what we're here for. This is it. This isn't AT, this isn't a drill, this isn't -- you know, this isn't playing. We are really committed, and there could be people down there with guns and we may need to get these guns we've got in the truck out, and I think the

1 soldiers realized that.

2	Everybody was really businesslike and
3	purposeful. There was, you know you know, you
4	usually have some guys bitching, but nobody was
5	nobody was complaining. Everybody was there, and I
6	thought that was I thought the response was great.
7	MAJ MELNYK: What happened? Did that change
8	at all when they showed up on-site?
9	MAJ DURR: No. I think it I think it was
10	just everybody was I think they were just awestruck.
11	You know, as we came in, at first, it was when we
12	came in Canal Street, it's like look at this, the
13	streets are empty, isn't that crazy. It's New York
14	City.
15	And then we came down here to Battery Park and
16	as you moved uptown and you saw these cars crushed with
17	blocks of concrete and everything was covered with a
18	layer of dust, I mean it must have been an inch thick,
19	and it looked like there had been a volcano erupted,
20	like a pyroclastic flow had just spewn away from this
21	point.

And there were scraps of paper everywhere,
 paper from the towers everywhere.

And I think that hit people. This is a war zone, you know, and even though we didn't have weapons in our troops, I think the guys realized that, you know, okay, you're a soldier.

7 And the thing that I found is at AT, we always 8 have a problem keeping people in uniform. People want 9 to take off their helmet and they don't want to wear 10 their web gear because it's a pain getting up and down 11 off the tank.

But I think everybody was -- kept their uniform on and I think they realized that it's part of the psychology is that you may be Joe Schmo, but when you're standing there with a flak vest on and your Kevlar and your LBE, you look pretty damn intimidating, and they realized this is part of the thing, to just look like we mean business.

MAJ MELNYK: Even if you're not carryingweapons.

21 MAJ DURR: Even if we're not carrying weapons,

1 although I think -- you know, my feeling was, once -2 especially once we started to get this, you know,
3 there's a terrorist in the vicinity shit, it was like
4 why won't they let us carry weapons.

5 The cops have weapons. We're being asked to 6 do the same thing the cops are. Now, obviously, I 7 realize that part of it is that, you know, a private is 8 trained what? Halt, halt, halt, shoot. And in an 9 urban environment like this, in New York City, that's 10 not going to make it.

But I felt we should have been able to arm, and we did arm some key people. I mean, some key people carried weapons.

14 MAJ MELNYK: But you did that without15 instructions from higher.

MAJ DURR: We did that without -- there was no real guidance. The thing was that there was -- the THREATCON was D, on the order that the colonel received, which means you go in armed. So that's what he took it to mean.

21 The colonel was basically ready for anything.

He said "I want everything, bring everything. I don't know what's going to happen here. We're going to bring weapons. We're going to bring everything we can think of." And we did that.

5 He told us bring our tanker bars, because we6 might have to pry something off.

7 I think the biggest frustration for me as a 8 soldier was that they were not allowed to go up to the site of the World Trade Center and dig. You know, they 9 10 -- they would see the papers and see in the news, you 11 know, the story about Joe Schmo from East Succotash, 12 Illinois, who was up there digging out people because 13 it was the right thing to do, and it was like, you 14 know, well, we're an organized unit, you know, we will 15 not be just freelancers, why aren't we up there.

16 And the only answer we had was the fire 17 department doesn't want us there.

18 MAJ MELNYK: Right.

19 **MAJ DURR:** And it really just pissed people 20 off. I mean, it was the sense of let's just go. The 21 hell with them, let's just go. But, again, being in 1 the military is taking orders and we were -- you know, 2 our instructions were we were assisting the civil 3 authorities and we did what they wanted us to do, and 4 they did not want us on that pile.

5 At least they did not want the 101 CAV on the 6 pile, and it really frustrated a lot of guys.

7 **MAJ MELNYK:** As the executive officer, one of 8 your primary concerns is logistics.

9 Could you address what kind of logistical 10 difficulties you faced here or lack of difficulties? 11 How much of a problem was it for you to feed your men, 12 care for your men?

13

MAJ DURR: Actually, it wasn't a big problem. We have a couple things. Because we had the Staten Island Armory as a home base, it was cramped, but it gave us a place where the soldier could be dry. There are showers. There are toilets.

19 So we had a home base. There was room -- you 20 know, the two upstate companies were sleeping in the 21 mess hall. So they were crammed in there. But we basically used the armory as our life support center. We had maintenance assets there, we had water.

4 I also am blessed with a really good S-4, CPT Richard Abbott, and a really good S-4 NCO, our full-5 6 timer, SFC Mike Tenneriello and they can be really frustrating individuals at times, because they don't 7 8 want to play Army. They're like "Screw this military shit. I don't need to be in the field. My job is the 9 10 real world. I got to get you food and fuel and all 11 this," which they do very well.

12 It's just it's always a stressor to try to get 13 them to play the game.

But in this instance, they had -- everything was taken care of. SGT Tenneriello instantly established catering contracts, so our soldiers were being fed. He went -- the local dry cleaner said I'll clean your clothes. He said, "No. We're going to pay you, because the state will do that. If you don't want the money, give it to a charity."

21 He -- you know, they immediately -- you know,

1 we had fuel on the site.

2	He went Home Depot, they contacted Home
3	Depot. Home Depot had said come on down, take what you
4	want. They took a HEMMT down there. They loaded on
5	generators, picks, shovels, gloves, dust masks,
б	anything we could think of, from that situation.
7	So the immediate needs of the battalion were
8	well in hand. I mean, I didn't have to worry about
9	that because I knew these guys I knew these two guys
10	were going to feed these soldiers and I knew the
11	soldiers were going to they were going to be taken
12	care of and they were going to get fed, and our mess
13	section did a you know, our mess section worked
14	almost round the clock making sure the soldiers were
15	fed.
16	Not to mention the fact that local merchants
17	just came to the armory and just dropped stuff off. I
18	mean, we had a contract caterer and the guy you
19	know, they were coming down and dropping off cakes and

20 bread and just anything.

21 **MAJ MELNYK:** I would like for you to go

chronologically now from your arrival on the first day.
 How did the battalion's missions change? What was you
 daily schedule like?

You mentioned using the armory as a home base.
What was it like getting there and back? How are
things now eight, nine days later?

7 MAJ DURR: Initially, it was 12 on, 12 off.
8 We were supposed to shift off with the 258th Engineers
9 -- I mean, 258th Artillery.

And so at the end of the day, about 2000, we were going 0800 to 2000, the 258th would come in and cocupy the line and we would try to do some

13 coordination with them.

14 That didn't always work. There were times 15 when we missed each other. So that first day was just 16 on these line and we handed it over to the 258th, which 17 was late.

18 Then we took all these trucks we had brought 19 from the Albany area, along with the vehicles that had 20 come across from Staten Island. We went the Battery 21 Tunnel, Expressway bears on a bridge back to the

armory, occupied the armory. There was chow there,
 bedded down the soldiers from B and C Company in the
 mess hall upstairs.

4 Very late nights. We were getting maybe four 5 hours of sleep, because by the time everything was done, it was midnight, and because the mission was б 7 uncertain. We were having these meetings at night. Initially, the guidance was just the 8 perimeter. The commander -- the commander's concern 9 10 was that the fire department was getting overwhelmed. 11 The fired department was tired. There were their guys 12 down there that wanted to do something, but he was, 13 okay, we're going to go dig because we got to take over 14 for these guys.

15 So he sent CPT Kevin Riley up to do like a 16 recon and Riley came back and said they don't want us, 17 and so he said okay.

18 So that was the first day.

And the second day, the colonel said, "Okay, we're going to go dig. Get everything together." Again, they didn't need us.

Again, it was just a security detail. We were doing other missions, though. There was a mission on Wednesday to -- they brought equipment across the Hudson River to a ferry docking port, jackhammers, and those were loaded on our trucks and taken up to the site.

7 Again, our soldiers, on Tuesday night, our
8 medical platoon was working in the morgue.

9 On Wednesday, our support platoon was guarding 10 the morgue. We got rid of that mission, though, when 11 everybody was afraid that the building, One Liberty 12 Plaza, would collapse.

13 MAJ MELNYK: And that's where the morgue was14 initially, right there.

MAJ DURR: That was where the morgue was initially. And I remember being up there that Wednesday to check on the soldiers and find out what was going on and heading back, when, you know, suddenly the call went out that the building was coming down and to run like hell.

21 So I think I ran a block and then ducked

behind another building, and we started making our way
 back.

That was one thing we learned very rapidly on. This happened on Wednesday, Thursday, these concerns about a building, and the soldiers there on the site would just, you know, run like hell.

7 And we realized early on we had to set rally 8 points, places where people would go. You know, you 9 come to this corner. So that was a lesson learned 10 after the --

11 (Tape change.)

MAJ MELNYK: So continuing on, you learned right way that rally points were --

MAJ DURR: We needed rally points, because what had happened was this first time that there was the run like hell, there's a building coming down, we lost track of where people were.

So we established -- we started to require the companies to establish rally points, let the battalion know where they were, you know, where is everybody.

21 I remember that first night, we were still

where is such and such, where is this guy, trying to
 get accountability of everybody.

3 The next days it got better because we kept4 control of that better, I think.

5 But the first day, the mission was -- well, 6 Tuesday, the mission for the battalion, I wasn't here, 7 was, you know, go to try to recover. They were 8 prepared for casualties, and they never came. 9 MAJ MELNYK: Actually, your medics and 10 generator crew got in on Tuesday and --11 MAJ DURR: Yes, they did. 12 MAJ MELNYK: -- your first day was Wednesday. 13 MAJ DURR: Our first full day, yeah, with 14 everybody, my first day was Wednesday. 15 MAJ MELNYK: Right. 16 MAJ DURR: That was the security mission and

17 manning the morgue.

18 On Thursday, we still had the security mission19 and then the mission changed Thursday evening.

20 We also moved our expandable van up South and 21 Pike. We had been down in Battery Park.

And the battalion, through innovative NCOs, 1 2 has acquired a divisional command post expandovan, which was a headquarters. 3 4 We were asked by the 107th to relocate that to 5 South and Pike at a Pathmark Supermarket, where the 6 107th was going to run a liaison with the police 7 emergency operations center. We did that. 8 9 MAJ MELNYK: So you became the -- your 10 battalion had to provide that. 11 **MAJ DURR:** We provided that facility. 12 MAJ MELNYK: Right. 13 MAJ DURR: And that facility, we put a staff 14 in there during our day shift and the 258th used that 15 during their night shift. So it became like a focal 16 point. 17 MAJ MELNYK: And there were people from the 107th there, as well. 18 19 MAJ DURR: Well, again, the 107th really dropped the ball. They wound up with, like, I was told 20 the first day there was going to be a colonel -- a MAJ 21

1 Gimm (phonetic) and a colonel whose name I -- it starts 2 with a P, I can't remember his name [COL Pete 3 Pietrowski].

And I remember getting the cell phone numbers and calling this colonel and he said -- I said, "Sir, I understand you're going to be the liaison with the police. We've got our TOC set up. We're ready for you." He said, "I'm not going there. I've been up for 36 hours. BG Klein told me to go to bed. I'll be there in the morning."

11 So it was like, you know, why are we doing 12 this. We got it there. Instead, there was a CPT 13 Lynch, who was working hard to talk to the police, and 14 the interface just was awful.

15 The 107th was set up on Park Avenue, 16 insulated, I think, from everything, you know, nice 17 conference rooms.

We were down at Battery Park, which looked
like a combat zone. The 258th was living up in Harlem.
The 69th was operating with us out of Battery Park.
And we had this TOC over at the Pathmark

Supermarket, next to the police EOC and the police
 logistical center.

3 So what kind of evolved from Wednesday, when 4 we put this TOC there, to Saturday, when we pulled it 5 out, was that our TOC was sort of taking -- it became 6 like a logistics coordination center.

7 The cops would come and say can you do X and Y8 and move something, and we'd do it for them.

9 And one of our -- the soldiers that had

10 volunteered with the battalion, LT O'Buckley

11 (phonetic), who is part of the 1st Battalion, 127th

12 Armor, formerly a 101 CAV guy, he wound up sort of 13 shotgunning the organizing of all these donated goods 14 that were being dumped there by companies.

MAJ MELNYK: So he became the depot officer.
 MAJ DURR: Yeah. He sort of was the czar of
 the depot, yeah. And we provided some forklift
 operators to move stuff around.

19And at one time, they asked for a food service20expert. So one of our cooks came over to do that.

21 But the 107th didn't really -- they put in a

high frequency antenna so they could talk from there to
 Park Avenue and they just didn't seem to operate out of
 there too much when I was there.

4 **MAJ MELNYK:** And did things finally enter into 5 a routine?

6 **MAJ DURR:** Yeah.

7 **MAJ MELNYK:** When did that happen?

8 MAJ DURR: I think things entered into a 9 routine probably on Saturday, because we had -- the 10 42nd Aviation Brigade assumed the mission of command 11 and control down here.

12 MAJ MELNYK: On Saturday.

MAJ DURR: Yes. And I think we started getting in a routine, because I'm not sure how -- two battalions during the day, one battalion during the night, obviously, more people during the day, but the 12 on-12 off battalion shifting thing was not working real well.

We were coordinating with the 1st and 69th, but when we handed it over to 258, they would miss us, we would miss them, you know, and there was a little 1 bit of, you know, it's 8:00 o'clock, we're getting our 2 guys on the bus, because otherwise they'll never get 3 some sleep.

And I think the 42nd Division Aviation
Brigade's commander, COL Meskill, he and his staff had,
I think, the best idea, which is what we should have
done.

8 They realized that we were disjointed, because 9 we were three battalions, and it was kind of working.

10 And I remember we had this meeting with them 11 and in many ways, the sense was that they were Christ 12 come to cleanse the temple here.

You know, you guys have obviously not got this thing organized and, by God, we're going to get it organized.

So I remember this meeting with myself, I then representing the colonel, colonel [LTC Geoffrey] Slack of the 1st of the 69th, and colonel [LTC Frank] Candiano from the 258th, and colonel Costagliola came after it started.

21 And these guys are telling us, well, here is

1 what we think we ought to do, and we're telling them 2 all this stuff like, well, here is what's going on, and 3 you know the buildings are falling down and if you hear 4 three horns of the siren, run like hell.

5 And I remember the colonel was like kind of 6 laughing, you know, these guys had this planned, and 7 we're like telling them, well, this and this and this, 8 and we're bombarding them with sort of ground truth.

9 Here is why this is and why we're doing this. 10 But they had a good plan, which was -- I think part of 11 it was the police department was finally getting 12 organized. The police department had originally been 13 all of Manhattan south and that was a little disjointed 14 in this kind of situation.

15 So they reorganized into five zones in 16 Manhattan and their plan -- the 42nd Aviation Brigade's 17 plan was to give each battalion responsibility for his 18 own, which -- and that battalion would run at 24 hours 19 a day, which meant we would no longer have the 20 difficulty of essentially doing an exchange of 21 positions with another battalion.

We controlled it internally, and I think that -- the only thing we were worried about was, you know, well, you know, that's great and we like the idea, but, you know, we're all beat and if somebody's got to go 24 hours around the clock, we're going to die.

6 So what did happen was, though, that --7 obviously, the activity at the site had changed from 8 rescue and frantic and uncertain to more of a recovery, 9 and so we realized we could start sending people to 10 sleep so we could transition into the 24 hour 11 operation, and we did that on Saturday.

12And that really has worked better. I mean,13it's just, you know, we now are responsible for a zone.14MAJ MELNYK: What is your zone?15MAJ DURR: Zone 2, which runs from Battery16Park up to Rector Street.17And this is good, because, you know, we're18handling the changeover internally. We've got positive

19 control. We're not looking -- I mean, it worked a 20 little bit when I would go up to -- we would go up to 21 the Pathmark to link up with the 258th, but it's better

because the guys in the unit know each other by sight and you basically went up and did the shoulder tap, you're relieved, and we filled it in.

Essentially, what we've come to at this point is the line companies operating during the day and headquarters company operating with a reduced presence at night when there are fewer people.

8 The other significant mission we took on was 9 the -- for a few days, the battalion was responsible 10 for security of the pit.

11 MAJ MELNYK: Right.

12 MAJ DURR: The World Trade Center. I was not 13 there at the time, but I understand from the colonel 14 who was on the scene that they were erecting a crane 15 and the fire department and the firemen and the 16 policemen, there were just too many of them.

They were well meaning, and not to mention lots of people wanting to volunteer, but it had become the place to be. Everybody wanted to be there either because there was a buddy under the pile or because it was just the place to be. 1 So the fire chief requested the National Guard 2 to come in and kind of restore order, sort it out. So 3 we sent our -- and I don't know how we got notified. I 4 mean, the colonel briefed me later.

5 I know I was doing another mission. I think I 6 was up at the Pathmark coordinating with the 258th at 7 the time.

8 But essentially I gather we sent our scout 9 platoon in there, scouts (inaudible) 26 strong, what 10 we're calling our Sabre Element, and these guys 11 basically just sort of, you know, linked arms and 12 shoulder to shoulder, kind of walked through the crowd, 13 okay, guys, you got to get back.

And they set up a security perimeter, and I think the issue was that there's a rivalry between the New York City Fire Department and Police Department, and the National Guard is a neutral party.

18 If a policeman tells a fireman to get out of 19 there, the fireman will be pissed. If the fireman 20 tells the policeman to get out of there, the policeman 21 will be pissed.

But we were a third force. And, in fact, one of the -- we now have some New York Times reporters who are covering us and they're living with our unit at this time, and one of the reporters told me, "Well, you know, I could pretty much get in and out and I was living on the site, but once you guys came in, everything locked down."

8 I mean, I think the National Guard, we wound 9 up handling that Thursday night. We turned that over 10 to the 258th. I believe Bravo and Charlie Companies of 11 the 105th Infantry were also up there.

12 MAJ MELNYK: Right. Yeah.

13 **MAJ DURR:** Manning part of that.

14 MAJ MELNYK: Yeah.

MAJ DURR: But we -- you know, I guess it's a testament that we did good that this reporter and other people said we couldn't get in anymore. You know, the site had been locked down, which is what they wanted. They wanted to get the people that didn't need to be there out of the way.

21 And so we handled that mission til Saturday.

MAJ MELNYK: What was your -- could you
 describe interactions with the civilian population in
 New York in general?

4 Did you have, for instance, the escort 5 mission? What other missions?

6 **MAJ DURR:** We had the mission of escorting 7 people to their apartments, to their businesses.

8 MAJ MELNYK: In your zone?

9 **MAJ DURR:** In our zone, and, before that, 10 outside, we had an escort mission to run people to 11 Battery Park City, where they had been told to leave.

12 And I know, talking to some of the soldiers, 13 some of these soldiers, it was rough. You know, people 14 would cry, people were very emotional, and that 15 affected the soldiers.

I remember one kid talking about, you know, how this lady wanted to get her cat or another kid talking about all these strollers outside covered with dust, and, you know, we didn't -- these guys weren't seeing dead bodies, but they saw people's lives on hold.

1 People had been there and they'd just, you 2 know, get the hell out, your life is just uprooted. 3 And it was a lot of walking. It was 4 physically tiring. People got blisters on blisters. Ι got blisters. You know, we don't usually walk this 5 б much. We're tankers and that shit was hard to walk in, 7 but everybody was complaining about "my feet hurt." 8 So that was one thing. It was long, tiring 9 days. 10 The people, for the most part, have been 11 great. You know, people come up to you and say "thank 12 you for being here." It's nice, because, look, you 13 know, you take your trucks out on the road and most of 14 the time it's "get the hell out of my way with all

15 those military vehicles." You're going 45 miles an 16 hour, go away.

And we drive up and we came in on the highway, you know, truckers would honk their horns and people would wave. We also used the ferry quite frequently as a way to get back and forth.

21 The first week, the Staten Island Ferry was

closed to all but emergency traffic. So we could drive
 our vehicles down to the ferry, put them on the ferry.
 The commander was joking, we were -- alluding
 to the battle of Stalingrad, we went across the Volga,
 you know. Stalingrad was one side of the Volga where
 the fight was, you went across the Volga to rest and
 recuperate.

8 MAJ MELNYK: And the Stukas were dive-bombing
9 you as you crossed New York Harbor.

10 MAJ DURR: That was the only thing. We didn't 11 have the Stukas. But he would joke about that. It's 12 time to go back across the Volga, you know, which 13 relieves the tension a little bit.

But in a way, the ride was nice on the ferry, because the guys would come out and you'd look at the Statue of Liberty and, you know, it felt fairly good.

But you looked back and you saw this glow where the World Trade Center had been and you saw the smoke and, you know, and out in the harbor, there's Coast Guard vessels, like the one that's going by us while we speak.

You know, they brought in all these small boat
 guys to pull harbor security.

3 **MAJ MELNYK:** You want to take a moment to 4 describe your reaction and your soldiers' reactions to 5 what they saw in the pit?

MAJ DURR: You know, it's just when I first б 7 saw it, it was Wednesday and it was about 24 hours later, and it was -- you know, it was just this 8 skeletal piece of a side of a building sticking up 9 10 there and there were people up there digging and there was equipment moving around, and burned out buildings 11 12 and, you know, I didn't want to get in the way, but I 13 wanted to see it, and I just -- it was like I was drawn 14 to it.

I wanted to know what it was. I knew the building was down. I don't think that got to me as much as just watching on the streets, the crushed cars and the dust, but just -- just this -- you know, this whole building just fallen in, like it had been collapsed like a toy, like it had been pushed down, and this pile of rubble and, you know, and you just knew

1 there were people dead in there.

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down with my family and we make a weekend of it, New
 York City, it's fun for the kids.

And this past Memorial Day, we had taken the ferry over from Staten Island and we had come to Battery Park here. We walked around, look at the street performers, gone to South Street Seaport, and here I was setting up my goddamned assembly area in Battery Park.

9 It looked like a war zone.

10 MAJ MELNYK: Someplace you never expected to11 conduct a military operation.

12 **MAJ DURR:** Never expected to set up an 13 assembly area, you're absolutely right. And that was 14 kind of freaky. And, again, just a pile and 15 everything.

16 MAJ MELNYK: A lot of people have talked about 17 the stress, not just of conducting operations and 18 people getting tired, but of dealing with the fact that 19 there are 5,500 dead people there.

20 MAJ DURR: People dead.

21 MAJ MELNYK: What do you -- how is the morale

1 holding up in your battalion now over a week that 2 you've been here?

3 **MAJ DURR:** I think it's pretty good. We've 4 had two AWOLs at this point. Guys have just said to 5 hell with it, I'm out of here.

6 We've had a couple people -- we've had people 7 shown signs of psychic stress and I just think the Army 8 has done a great thing by sending these case workers 9 down here.

10 They sent us a team of social workers, 11 psychiatrists, counselor, because we have been using 12 them, you know.

Part of it is -- like I know we have one soldier who is down here from the Albany area whose wife has cancer. So he's dealing with that, and he's dealing with this, and he's a good man and I hope he makes it.

18 We've got another soldier that we kind of 19 thought was on edge before AT and he definitely cracked 20 down here this time.

21 We've got the soldiers in the unit who we got

-- our first sergeant, 1SG Raunauro, headquarters
 company, as a court officer, security officer. He was
 nearby when this happened and got covered with rubble
 and his partner was in the building and got killed.
 We've got firemen in this unit. A lot of

6 these guys, they didn't come in -- they didn't respond 7 to the mobilization call because they were already 8 working as firemen and police officers. But they know 9 these people.

10 So for me, it's kind of abstract, since I 11 don't know people, but I have talked to people who have 12 offices in there on the phone.

I remember sitting with colonel Bosco (phonetic) from the 642 one night, when we went up to the pit to talk about coordinating him taking over our security mission.

He was saying, you know, "I used to sit" -- we were sitting on Liberty Plaza. I sat here for lunch. I worked on the 65th floor until a few months ago.

20 And every now and then, it would just sink 21 into that you we're really -- we're at war and that is

what's going on. This is a war and we're part of this war, and this is may be a state of active duty, but it's a military operation and this country is at war and, goddamn it, we're part of it and that's why we're here and it isn't fooling around.

б At this point in time, we're kind of relaxed. 7 Last week, when everything was still covered in dust 8 and Manhattan was empty, it was pretty tense, just because it was covered in dust and Manhattan was empty. 9 10 MAJ MELNYK: Anything you want to add? 11 MAJ DURR: Just that I think the soldiers have 12 done a really wonderful job. They have performed in an 13 outstanding manner.

14 No bitching, no moaning. You know, a little
15 bitching and moaning, but nothing beyond what you
16 normally get.

I think they're tired. I think we probably have to have a better system for rotating units in and out.

I think, you know, when the decision was made to take the 69th out and not the 258th and 101, that

1 ticked a lot of people off. It's like, well, we have
2 been here just as long as they have, why are they going
3 home.

So that -- these are operational issues that obviously have to be addressed. I think what this shows is we need to have -- we probably need to have like disaster COMEX [Communications Exercise] at every armory, locked and cocked, full of stuff that you would need for this kind of situation.

10 I think it shows that we probably need more 11 full-time manning. We need dollars for full-time 12 manning, especially if people are going to use the 13 National Guard.

You know, there's rumors that we'll be called up to do security missions while this whatever it is goes on. You know, Guard guys at airports. I don't know.

But obviously these kind of operational considerations have to happen. Now, we're not federalized right now, but we need to have some delineation. When are we armed, when are not armed, 1 what is our authority?

2	I think the biggest thing was the biggest
3	thing I found out was the cops didn't know knew less
4	than we did. Our guys were on street corners and
5	they'd have a question and say, well, what do we do
6	about this, and the cops there were like "I thought you
7	guys knew."
8	So we need to have definite rules of
9	engagement from the civil authorities. We finally got
10	those about on Saturday. They gave us sheets, here is
11	who goes where.
12	Obviously, part of this was them getting their
13	act together. They weren't sure how to organize it.
14	But we obviously have to have we need
15	direction. We need rules of engagement and we need to
16	know are we armed, are we not armed, what is our
17	authority, that kind of thing.
18	MAJ MELNYK: Thank you very much, sir.
19	MAJ DURR: Thanks.
20	(The interview was concluded.)
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