

911 MYSTERIES PART 1: DEMOLITIONS - NARRATOR'S SCRIPT

Brad:

"My name is Brad and I'm a conservative Republican. Last summer I happened to come across a video on the Internet about the World Trade Center demolition on September 11th. As a kind of "demolition hobbyist," I downloaded it and watched it. The title was "Painful Deceptions," by a guy called Eric Hufschmid. The video made me very angry. I was determined to prove the maker of the video wrong.

I purchased videos about 9/11 from CBS and PBS Nova, including one made by the Naudet brothers. These were considered the "official videos." After watching them carefully, and after researching thousands of websites and archives on the Internet -- literally not sleeping for an entire week -- I realized that official story, not Eric Hufschmid's "Painful Deceptions," was unprovable, unsubstantiated, absolutely wrong.

What you are about to see is information you should already know. Our news reporters, government and media should have made all this material available to every one of us. Ask yourself why you've never seen it."

THE MYTH

- 1:54 On September 11th, we learned that four passenger planes were hijacked and taken radically off course. Within an hour, two of the planes had flown into the enormous steel towers of the World Trade Center, creating fires and eventually toppling them.
- 2:20 Dazed by the news, the American public soon believed the fires in the towers had burned so hot they caused the steel frames of the buildings to give way.
- 2:38 A myth developed, fed by official sources through the media to a bewildered audience. Elements of the myth: the impact of the airplanes, gallons of burning jet fuel, steel melting, the buildings failing and suddenly imploding. In a mere 10 seconds, 110 stories hurtled earthward -- pulverizing into dust.
- 3:12 Eyewitnesses on street: "...we ran to the window..."
- 3:14 Right from the start, on the street itself, the official story was born:
- 3:19 Eyewitness on street: "...come out of nowhere and just reamed right into the side of the Twin Tower, exploding through the other side, and then I witnessed both towers collapse -- one first and then the second -- mostly due to structural failure because the fire was just too intense."
- 3:35 The myth bled into the FEMA report ... and was echoed by the experts.

Text: "While it was impossible for the fuel-rich, diffuse-flame fire to burn at a temperature high enough to melt the steel, its quick ignition and intense heat caused the steel to lose at least half its strength and to deform, causing buckling or crippling. This weakening and deformation caused a few floors to fall, while the weight of the stories

above them crushed the floors below, initiating a domino collapse.”

- 3:55 John Skilling and Les E. Robertson were the structural engineers who designed the streamlined steel frames of the Twin Towers in the 1960s. Because a wayward army bomber flew into the Empire State Building in 1945, the towers were built with skyscraper crashes in mind.
- 4:19 Les E. Robertson: “The airplane we were envisioning was the largest airplane of its time, flying slowly and low, lost in the fog. We designed the buildings to take the impact of the Boeing 707, hitting the building at any location.”
- 4:36 Official Story narrator: “But the aircraft that hit the towers was a Boeing 767, heavier than a 707, fueled for a transcontinental flight and traveling fast.”
- 4:48 707s and 767s are comparable. The maximum take-off weight of a fully loaded 707 is almost 334,000 pounds. As airplanes only carry the fuel load they need, the smaller-model 767s that struck the towers were not, in actuality, maximally fueled OR close to their maximum take-off weight.
- 5:13 As to the fires, listen to Chief Orio Palmer from his radio on the South Tower’s 78th floor:
- 5:20 Chief Orio Palmer: “Ladder One-Five, we’ve got two isolated pockets of fire. We should be able to knock it down with two lines. Radio that, 78th floor -- we’ve got two isolated pockets of fire...”
- Text: Ladder 15, we’ve got two isolated pockets of fire. We should be able to knock it down with two lines. Radio that, 78th floor... Two isolated pockets of fire.
- 5:32 Isolated pockets of fire. “Two water lines” to knock them down.
- 5:38 FEMA’s Executive Summary relays that much of the fuel in the planes (jet-grade kerosene) was consumed by the initial fireballs and the following few minutes of fire.
- 5:51 It then tells us that the burning jet fuel spread between floors and ignited the buildings’ contents, causing more fire and generating heat. This was somehow enough to bring down the towers’ 47-column steel core, 236 exterior columns and thousands of steel trusses all at the same time.
- 6:15 Watch the towers smoking in the aftermath of the plane strikes.
- 6:20 If you have ever tried to light a wood fire, you will know that smoking logs tell you the fire is NOT burning successfully. Smoke is the sign of an oxygen-starved fire. The Twin Towers stood for over an hour, smoldering but not flaming. During that time, thousands of people were evacuated by way of the stairwells.
- 6:43 Others, trapped by debris, stood in the smoke-filled windows and signaled for help.
- 6:51 In fact, the towers did what they were built to do.
- 6:55 Frank A. De Martini: “The building was designed to have a fully loaded 707 crash into it -- that was the largest plane at the time. I believe that the building probably could

sustain multiple impacts of jetliners because this structure is like the mosquito netting on your screen door -- this intense grid -- and the jet plane is just a pencil puncturing that screen netting -- it really does nothing to the screen netting."

- 7:33 The towers were built to withstand 140-mile-an-hour gusts produced by winter storms. Anyone in them on a windy day could feel them swaying. The single impact of a jetliner was no more of a blow than the continued battering of a hurricane.

Text: The building is a huge sail that must resist a 225 km/h (140 mph) hurricane ... steady wind loads 30 times the weight of the aircraft. – JOM, December 2001
Journal of the Minerals, Metals and Materials Society

- 7:58 Eyewitness: "I was just putting my stuff away and all of the sudden we heard a loud crash -- and the building started shaking, kind of moving like a wave..."

- 8:05 New Yorkers were stunned, one hour later, when the first tower fell.

- 8:13 Les E. Robertson: "To the best of my knowledge, the considerations of the fuel in the airplane -- in terms of an explosion or a great fire -- was not considered. Now ... we were not responsible for that aspect of the design..."

- 8:27 Imagine – building expressly for airplane impact, but never thinking of the fuel.

STEEL BUILDINGS

- 8:41 Never before in the history of the world has a steel building collapsed due to fire.

- 8:50 Jonathan R. Barnett, Ph.D.: "I have not seen until recently a protected steel structure that has collapsed in a fire."

- 8:54 True infernos have raged hot and long in steel-framed buildings, but not one of the buildings ever came down.

- 9:07 In 1975, the World Trade Center's North Tower suffered a nighttime fire that flamed for three hours, spreading vertically from floor to floor. It burned twice as long as the fires of 9/11, without even a hint of a building collapse.

- 9:20 In February 2005, the Windsor Tower in Madrid, a skyscraper undergoing reconstruction, sustained a 20-hour fire. This is what was left -- a standing building strong enough to support a crane.

- 9:40 Compare a 20-hour inferno to 90 minutes of smoke.

- 9:52 Why are buildings made of steel? Strong, light and flexible, steel frames offer many advantages over wood and concrete, especially where skyscrapers are concerned. Steel makes big buildings relatively light, with tremendous load-bearing capacity. The upper floors won't crush the floors beneath them, and steel holds up better to weather and fire.

WTC DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Paul Goldberger: "Most skyscrapers are built on steel or concrete frames, which is a grid of columns and beams that goes all the way through the building. The World Trade Center was different. It was what engineers call a "tube structure". It was a very very strong mesh of steel that surrounded the exterior."

- 10:46 Inside, there was the core. A rectangle of 47 columns made of 4-inch-thick steel at the base, thinning with increasing height, the cores combined might with ingenuity – anchoring the towers and allowing them to flex. Look at the size of this steel.
- 11:12 Solid, pre-fabricated floor assemblies -- welded metal floor pans placed on top of trusses both welded AND bolted to the vertical frames.
- 11:28 The story we were told: This rock-like steel grid gave way because fire warped the trusses, causing the bolts to fail. As the trusses sagged and fell, the floors dropped with them.
- 11:42 In its 2002 documentary "Why the Towers Fell," PBS creates a video model.
- 11:54 PBS Narrator: "Once the trusses failed, the floors they were holding cascade down with a force too great to be withstood. The result is what's called a *progressive collapse*, as each floor pancakes down on the one below."
- 12:05 What remains standing? The tall, indestructible core. Why does PBS fail to explain the complete disappearance of the Twin Towers' cores?
- 12:20 Text: Where are the cores at Ground Zero?
- 12:20 The official story's central thesis is based on heat -- temperatures high enough to weaken steel. But people in the towers did not report such heat. Think about it -- neither steel, concrete, nor glass can burn. So what, in those buildings, could have burned to make such heat?
- 12:43 How do these firefighters describe the collapse of the North Tower?
- 12:52 Firefighter 1: "We started running... Floor by floor, it started popping out..."
- Firefighter 2: "It was as if they had detonators."
- Firefighter 1: "Yeah, detonators, yeah..."
- Firefighter 2: "As if they planned to take down a building. Boom, boom, boom, boom, boom!"
- Firefighter 1: "All the way down. I was watching it and running."
- 12:58 And others give similar descriptions:
- 13:06 News reporter: "At 10:30 I tried to leave the building, but as soon as I got outside I heard a second explosion and another rumble and more smoke and more dust -- and then a fire marshall came in and said we had to leave because if there was a third explosion, this building might not last."

- 13:23 Man in a hospital bed: "...like, it sounded like gunfire. You know -- bang, bang, bang, bang, bang! And then all of the sudden three big explosions..."
- 13:29 Man on street: "...started walking down the stairs to the 8th floor -- big explosion -- blew us back into the 8th floor..."
- 13:33 News reporter: "Do you know if it was an explosion or if it was a building collapse?"
- Police officer: "To me, it sounded like an explosion"
- News reporter: "...but it was a huge explosion..."
- 13:44 Pat Dawson, NBC News: "Chief Albert Turi told me that he was here after the events that took place this morning. He tried to get his men out as quickly as he could, but he said that there was another explosion which took place ... and then an hour after, there was another explosion in one of the towers here. So, according to his theory, he thinks there were actually devices that were planted in the building."
- 14:02 Reports of bombs in the buildings, explosions. A CBS reporter to Dan Rather:
- 14:16 Carol Marin, CBS News: "...but I was coming toward the World Trade Center looking for CBS crews, and asked a firefighter if he saw any. All of the sudden there was a roll, an explosion, and we could see coming at us a ball of flame stories high."
- 14:28 Listen to the sound of a large explosion right before the South Tower begins to fall.
- 14:46 Sound reaches us after what we see. If the "boom" we just heard was the sound of the building collapsing, it would FOLLOW the collapse. Instead, the "boom" is heard before.
- 15:04 [voice of Dylan Avery:] "Ho, whoa, whoa -- bring it back..."

FACTS ABOUT STEEL

- 15:15 Let's consider the characteristics of steel. Steel is an alloy of iron, containing added carbon for flexibility, workability and strength. In the days of old, blacksmiths heated iron till it was red and pounded it for hours to form it. Horseshoes, knife blades and plowshares were typical creations. Steel was introduced in the mid-1800s and, by the end of the century, with the advent of the blast furnace, found widespread commercial use. A blast furnace is known as a "controlled environment" – high temperatures are reached as oxygen is pumped into a closed space.
- 15:58 How and when does steel melt? Steel melts at temperatures of 2750 degrees Fahrenheit and above, attained ONLY in a blast furnace or when a powerful incendiary such as thermite is used. Steel, or any substance that is burned, will never become hotter than the temperature of the fire or heat applied to it.
- 16:24 An open-air hydrocarbon fire reaches a maximal temperature of some 1200 degrees Fahrenheit in a "dirty" or "uncontrolled" burn -- characterized by red-orange flames.
- 16:37 Red-orange flames are what we saw on September 11th. Even the fireball caused by

the plane strike was red-orange.

- 16:54 A “controlled burn” falls between a “dirty burn” (like a fireplace) and a “controlled environment” (the blast furnace). A “controlled burn” employs a regulated mix of air and fuel – an example being your gas stove or the engine in your car.
- 17:12 You can fire up your gas stove all day long -- making soup, roasting a duck or simmering a stew. Made of steel, your stove will not melt ... and nor will your pots and pans.
- 17:25 This is a kerosene heater, designed for use in any ordinary house. The heater runs on jet-grade kerosene, contained in this tank. Made of steel, the heater can operate all night and all day. The kerosene fumes ignite and burn inside it, never causing even the smallest part of this heater to weaken or melt.
- 17:49 Yet we were led to believe that these tremendous buildings, framed in steel and surfaced in aluminum, totally collapsed from small, scattered fires and 90 minutes of smoke.
- 18:12 MIT engineering professor Thomas Eagar’s 2001 paper is officially considered the academic standard for explaining the World Trade Center collapses. In it he tells us that steel loses half its strength at 650 degrees Celsius, and that the fires that day did not get much hotter than this. He stresses, however, that the fires did not burn evenly.
- 18:40 It was the uneven temperatures that caused the steel to deform and some of the floors to fail. These falling floors brought down the whole building.
- Text: “While it was impossible for the fuel-rich, diffuse-flame fire to burn at a temperature high enough to melt the steel, its quick ignition and intense heat caused the steel to lose at least half its strength and to deform, causing buckling or crippling. This weakening and deformation caused a few floors to fall, while the weight of the stories above them crushed the floors below, initiating a domino collapse.”
- 19:16 In plain language, straight from MIT:
(bulleted text) Fires not hot enough to melt steel
 Uneven fires deformed some of the steel
 Some floors fell – smashing the entire building
 Dr. Eagar ... what happened to the core?
- 19:41 What do falling buildings look like?
- 19:46 What do demolitions look like?
- 19:56 We are seeing typical implosions, characterized by gutting a building’s base and then pulling it into itself. Computer-controlled sequencing fires the explosives in a rapid wave. Notice the jets of shooting concrete, the flashes, the pops ... the caving of the buildings as they fall into their footprint ... the tremendous, billowing clouds of dust.
- 20:31 Now let’s look at the collapse of the Twin Towers:
- 20:44 We are seeing *explosions*, rather than implosions -- a first in demolition history. A sequenced rumble becomes a roar as debris is thrown outward:

- 20:59 The damage is not contained. Even the windows are blown from neighborhood buildings.
- 21:07 What kind of energy enabled this? Would fire hurl metal and concrete sideways into the air?
- 21:15 Here, a 600,000-pound chunk of steel (twice the weight of a Boeing airliner) was flung 400 feet, wedging itself deep into Three World Financial Center on Vesey Street.
- 21:31 A FEMA photographer taking pictures of Ground Zero wondered why so MANY steel beams were jutting from neighborhood buildings. What shot pieces of the towers all the way across the street?
- 21:51 In April 2006 New Yorkers were distressed to learn that bone fragments – human remains from 9/11 – had been found on the roof of the nearby Deutsche Bank building.
- 22:09 First New Yorker: “How in God’s name did those fragments get there?”
- 22:14 Second New Yorker: “It surprised me that there was still bone fragments -- or human remains -- that had not been discovered.”
- 22:17 Third New Yorker: “How is it possible that after five years they are finally looking on the rooftop of the Deutsche building? I mean, that’s crazy.”
- 22:22 And bone fragments less than a centimeter long. How could they be so SMALL?
- 22:30 So much to be explained. Why did the South Tower fall first, when it was the second tower to be hit?
- 22:40 Watch the top third of Tower 2 leaning outward, about to topple. Then -- suddenly -- it disintegrates in mid-air. What causes this giant slab of steel and concrete to turn into dust before our eyes?
- 23:07 Watch both buildings collapsing straight down – directly INTO the path of MOST RESISTANCE – which is all the floors and all the mass of the building itself.
- 23:25 The World Trade Center Towers came down in approximately 10 seconds. Seismic data from Columbia University puts the North Tower collapse at about 8 seconds and the South Tower at approximately 10. Lynn Simpson, a survivor from the 89th floor of the North Tower, describes the sight:
- 23:48 Lynn Simpson: “And I saw the Trade Center literally collapse in upon itself floor by floor by floor -- and it took seconds for it to happen. It was a massive building, and it just pancaked.”
- 24:00 10 seconds. These are 110-story buildings, coming to earth at free-fall speed – the rate at which an object drops through air. The lower floors would need to give way completely as the floors above them fell. Can a person walk through a closed door as quickly and smoothly as one that is open?
- 24:23 A 10-second collapse means the upper floors encountered no resistance from the

undamaged floors beneath them. Watch the demolition wave rushing straight down.

24:40 Here the South Tower is half its original height, but wreckage from the upper collapse has not yet fallen this far. We are watching a demolition moving faster than gravity itself ... a building bursting into powder from top to bottom.

25:03 Here, the core of the North Tower finally gives up. 700 remaining feet of giant steel columns, among the strongest ever erected. What force acts upon the core to make it all of a sudden disappear?

25:23 Professor David Ray Griffin is the author of "Debunking 9/11 Debunking." Prior to his extensive research on 9/11, he wrote books in many fields, including the philosophy of science.

David Ray Griffin: "For a believable theory about the Twin Towers, we must explain why these buildings, given the particular way they were constructed, came down as they did. Each building was supported by 287 steel columns. These columns ran from the basements through the roofs, and yet they ended up in a pile of rubble, with most of the steel in pieces 25 to 50 feet long. This could happen only if these columns were sliced by some very powerful kind of energy. The towers came straight down -- which could happen only if the columns at each level were sliced simultaneously. The buildings also came down at virtually free-fall speed, which means the upper floors encountered no resistance from the lower floors. This could happen only by very powerful explosives set to go off in a particular order. The fact that the steel was sliced, the concrete pulverized, and the buildings came down at nearly free-fall speed can be explained only in terms of forces much more powerful than the combination of fire and gravity."

26:28 This is a pancake collapse:

26:36 Why don't we see piles of floors at Ground Zero?

26:43 And paper blown everywhere. Wouldn't a pancake collapse have trapped the contents inside? What blew this paper all over New York?

26:54 If you were to drop a billiard ball from the top of the Twin Towers, it would hit the ground in just over 9 seconds, the average time it took for the towers to fall. Helped by gravity and falling through air, the ball will GAIN SPEED.

27:12 The calculation for a pancake collapse of 110 stories, with each floor pulverizing to get out of the way, is 96 seconds. In the real world, with the floors creating resistance, how would a pancake collapse occur in 9-plus seconds, as fast as a ball falls through air?

PRE-COLLAPSE SUB-BASEMENT EXPLOSIONS

27:42 The airplanes struck the towers high above the ground. But down in the lobby of the North Tower, marble facing flew off the walls -- the windows shattered, all the glass blown out.

28:04 Narrator: "Right away, a guy from the Port Authority told them the damage was somewhere above the 78th floor, but all you had to do was look around. It was obvious,

something had happen right there in the lobby.”

Firefighter 1: “And you just saw ... all the windows were blown out.”

Firefighter 2: “The lobby looked like the plane hit the lobby.”

28:28 “Like the plane hit the lobby.” What caused so much wreckage in the lobby?

28:26 William Rodriguez, a maintenance employee at the World Trade Center and the last human being to exit the towers alive, describes a giant blast below his building.

28:37 William Rodriguez: “...and all of the sudden we heard an explosion. It was a huge explosion that came from under my feet, meaning that it came from the sub-levels between B2 and B3, and there was a huge explosion at the top of the building.”

Voice of office worker at 1 Liberty Plaza: “What the heck was that?”

William Rodriguez: “You could hear the difference from the bottom and all the way through the top. The one from the top -- which was actually seconds after -- was heard very far away. The one at the basement was pretty loud, and you felt your actual feet moving with the floor. The tremor that is sent through the floors -- the walls cracked and the false ceiling totally collapsed, and that’s when a person name Felipe David came running into our office saying, ‘Explosion! Explosion! Explosion!’ And when I saw him, he has all his skin pulled from under his armpits and missing pieces on his face.”

29:33 An explosion deep down in the tower, BEFORE the plane crash 95 floors above.

29:40 Others lived to report enormous explosions below the towers. Construction worker Phillip Morelli was in North Tower Sub-basement 4 at the time of the first plane strike.

Phillip Morelli: “I go downstairs. The foreman tells me to go to remove the containers. As I’m walking by the main freight car of the building, in the corridor -- that’s, that’s when I got blown. I mean the impact of the explosion -- of whatever happened -- it threw me to the floor -- and that’s when everything starting happening...”

30:10 Blown to the floor. Let’s hear what happened next.

Phillip Morelli: “I was racing -- I was going towards the bathroom. All of the sudden I opened the door -- I didn’t know it was a bathroom -- and all of the sudden a big impact happened again, and all of the ceiling tile was falling down, the light fixtures were falling, swinging out of the ceiling ... and I come running out the door ... and everything -- the walls were down -- and now I start running towards the parking lots. ...There was a lot of smoke down there. There was a lot of people screaming. People came with us, running up the ramps...”

30:39 Philip then ran underground to the South Tower.

Phillip Morelli: “You know, you gotta go clear across the hole from One to Two World Trade Center, you know, I mean that’s the way you got to run ... And then all of a sudden it happened all over again. Something else hit us to the floor. Right in the basement you felt it. Wall were caving in, everything that was going on. I mean, I know people

that got killed in the basement, I know people that got broken legs in there, in the basement. People got reconstructive surgery because the walls hit them in the face..."

31:10 Engineer Mike Pecoraro, in the sixth sub-basement, found the parking garage and machine shop reduced to rubble.

PRE-COLLAPSE INTERIOR BLASTS

31:24 Rescue firemen and civilians spoke of hearing explosions throughout the towers. Firefighter Lou Cacchioli told People Magazine that as he and others evacuated workers, bombs were going off inside the building. Explosions stalled elevators and filled entire floors with smoke and debris.

[Text from Greg Szymanski article]

31:47 Radio firefighter 1: "I got an eyewitness that said there was explosion on floor Seven Eight, Seven Eight ..."

Radio firefighter 2: "...Warren Street, because of the secondary explosion. We've got numerous people covered with dust from the secondary explosion."

Radio firefighter 3: "...in the Tower...Ten Thirteen, Ten Thirteen..." (Code = Fire Marshall Needs Assistance, Urgent Assist by NYPD)

Firefighter 4 on radio: "We have a bigger explosion and what looks like a complete collapse -- surrounding the entire area."

Firefighter 5 on radio: "...involved in a secondary explosion..."

32:19 William Rodriguez, helping the firefighters, reports blasts within the North Tower well before it fell.

William Rodriguez: "As I went up, I remember listening to small explosions on the upper floors, and these small explosions were not coming from the area of the impact --it was coming from lower floors..."

32:38 And when the second plane hit the South Tower:

William Rodriguez: "We heard *"boom."* When we heard *"boom"* -- inside our building -- the North tower -- we heard *"pop-pop-pop-pop-pop-pop"* -- and on the security radio we heard, "We lost 65! We lost 65!" meaning the 65th floor collapsed ... and as we went down the stairwells you could hear the actual collapsing inside the building. You heard rumble. You heard the cracking of the walls. I mean pieces falling, right next to us, of the actual building..."

PRE-COLLAPSE GROUND-LEVEL EXPLOSIONS

33:25 What happened at the base of the towers just before they came down? ... Smoke appeared at street level.

33:36 This video was shot from New Jersey. An explosion is heard as white smoke rises at the base of the building.

Text: video filter applied

34:10 Watch the camera shake on its tripod as a large energy source rocks the ground. Nine seconds later, the North Tower falls.

Text: "I heard like an explosion and then a cracking type of noise, and then it sounded like a freight train, rumbling and picking up speed ... I looked up and I saw it coming down." -- Timothy Julian, Firefighter, Ladder 118

Text: "As I came out of the North Tower, everything started trembling under my feet like an earthquake. The only thing I saw was a firetruck. I ran towards the firetruck and slid right under, when the building started to collapse right under the firetruck." – William Rodriguez

PRE- AND MID-COLLAPSE EXPLOSIONS

34:56 Across the Hudson River, Richard Siegel was filming an astonishing day.

35:03 The sound meter of Richard's camera caught something very significant. Adjusted for the distance involved (as sound travels more slowly than what we see), the camera registered multiple explosions in the towers. Here is each tower's record:

SQUIBS: VISIBLE EXPLOSIONS

35:35 Let's look carefully at the collapse itself. Notice the puffs of concrete issuing from the sides of the building well ahead of the collapse wave. Called "squibs" in demolition language, these are actual explosives – charges firing visibly through the exterior as gravity pulls the building down.

36:05 Well ahead of the collapse wave:

36:28 Row after row of explosions:

36:50 Shattering from the top, engulfed by banana-peel plumes, these were no ordinary implosions.

37:00 The Twin Towers each consisted of three multi-story buildings set on top of one another. To sustain the weight of so many floors, the "sky lobbies" had to be extra-heavily reinforced.

37:14 Watch a big squib coming from the sky-lobby band.

SHOCKWAVE

37:36 A powerful blast produces what is called a "shockwave." Explosions generate extremely high compressional waves that exceed the limits of surrounding air and space, creating

a violent force.

37:49 Eyewitness: "When the debris starting coming down I was right in the shadow of the South tower. I was less than a hundred yards away. Everybody saw the video, over and over again, of that cloud chasing people down the street. It was like a tornado. It was like being hit by a wave at the beach -- but the wave was intense -- it was hot -- it was noisy. It was like getting hit in the back by gravel -- rocks -- like somebody had picked up handfuls of rocks -- and was just throwing them at you. And the noise just kept coming and coming, and one second I was running, and the next second I was flying. I was just -- I had no control over my feet, no choice as to what direction I was going. I was in the air, and it seemed like I was being followed this -- this tornado ... this tornado of darkness."

38:42 The South Tower fell first. This is the shockwave blast as it rocks the tower next door:

PYROCLASTIC SURGE AND PULVERIZATION

38:59 As the buildings fell, they darkened Manhattan, filling the air with billowing clouds of dust and ash.

39:10 What produces these huge, scudding cauliflower-like masses of slowly moving dust?

39:21 A volcano.

39:32 "Pyroclastic surge" is the term for low-density debris clouds that sweep across land and even water in the wake of a volcanic eruption."

Text: PYROCLASTIC SURGE A turbulent low-density cloud of hot rock debris and gases that moves at extremely high speeds. – US Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

39:43 Note the dust clouds pushing between the buildings and over the Hudson River, typical of pyroclastic surge.

39:51 Volcanoes produce the same kind of thick, scudding ash and debris, following a massive release of energy -- a huge internal explosion.

40:03 The surge left a blanket of dust on the streets of Manhattan, like a winter blizzard. Fine dust particles hung gray in the air.

40:13 The towers were literally pulverized, rendered into ash. What kind of energy could transform a building from steel girders and concrete into millions of handfuls of superfine ash?

40:30 Did the towers fall, or did they drift to the ground in clouds of powder created in mid-air? Would jet fuel fires and collapsing floors result in this other-worldly scene?

40:47 Filmed from space, a white-blue spire rises upward from Ground Zero, a military term for an atomic blast or nuclear detonation.

THE SLURRY WALLS

- 41:12 On the southern tip of Manhattan, surrounded by water, huge retaining walls were built below the World Trade Center to hold back the ocean and Hudson River. The “bathtub,” as it was called, held 7 levels of parking garages, maintenance rooms and the New Jersey PATH train station.
- 41:33 After September 11th, the 3-foot-thick slurry walls were found to have shifted up to 18 inches inward.
- 41:40 Construction worker: “These walls are coming in. These wall hold back the river, so if these wall cave in, this place is going to get flooded out be the river.”
- 41:50 Let’s think about this. A pancake collapse should have left the foundations in place. They had always borne the weight of 110 floors. But something happened in the sub-basements to disrupt them.
- 42:00 George J. Tamaro: “All the collapse had gone down to track level, so we had 60, 70 feet of wall totally unsupported.”
- 42:10 What kind of force could have dislodged so many stories deep underground?

MOLTEN METAL

- 42:21 The ground continued to burn.
- Firefighter 1: “You’d get down below and you’d see molten steel – molten steel – running down the channel rails. Like you were in foundry, like lava ...”
- Firefighter 2: “Like a volcano.”
- 42:38 The crews kept spraying, but still -- underground -- molten metal flowed and the fires burned on.
- 42:53 Ground Zero Crew Member: “...you see how this debris is still smoking? That’s from the fire still burning. Eight weeks later we still got fires burning.”
- 42:54 Female Ground Zero Crew Member: “Steel-toed boots is one of the biggest things. Out still on the rubble it’s still -- I believe -- 1100 degrees. The guys’ boots just melt within a few hours.”
- 43:08 In November 2005, physics Professor Steven Jones of Brigham Young University published a 25-page treatise on the collapse of the Twin Towers and Building 7, applying the laws of physics to the official story. From an interview on MSNBC:
- Jones: “As we read in the FEMA report, it says here -- and I put this in my paper, of course -- ‘The best hypothesis’ -- which is the only one they looked at -- fire -- ‘has only a low probability of occurrence. Further investigation and analysis are needed to resolve this issue’ ... and I agree with that.”

Tucker Carlson: "I'm sorry that we are out of time, and I'm not sure that you have fully..."

Jones: "Whoa! One other thing I want to mention --"

Carlson: "Okay, if you could hit it, just really quickly --"

Jones: "Okay, here we go. Molten metal in the basements of all three buildings --"

Carlson: "Right."

Jones: "And yet all scientists now reasonably agree that the fires were not sufficiently hot to melt the steel. So what is this molten metal? It's direct evidence for the use of high temperature explosives, such as thermite. Thermite produces molten iron as an end product."

Carlson: "Okay, we appreciate your coming on, even if I don't understand your theories. We appreciate your trying to explain it. Thanks."

44:27 Professor Jones barely got in his mention of "thermite." An incendiary used by the military, thermite is a compound of iron oxide and aluminum which, when ignited, sustains an extreme heat reaction, creating molten iron. In just 2 seconds, thermite can reach temperatures over 4500 degrees Fahrenheit – quite enough to liquefy steel.

Text: A very effective agent of violence ... more effective than explosives.
– Destruction by Demolition, Incendiaries and Sabotage, USMC Field Training Manual

44:52 This is thermite melting the engine of a car.

45:00 We know that open-air fires cannot burn hot enough to melt steel. But metal had melted at the base of the towers. The second product of a thermite reaction is aluminum oxide -- visible as white smoke.

45:18 Did thermite arson occur on September 11th? Watch this very bright substance pouring from the 81st floor of the South Tower:

45:33 And white smoke appeared at the base of the building ... would this be aluminum oxide, the byproduct of a thermite reaction?

45:44 Appendix C of the FEMA Report describes sulfur residues on the World Trade Center steel. The New York Times called this the "deepest mystery" of all. Sulfur slightly lowers the melting point of iron, and iron oxide and iron sulfide had formed on the surface of the structural steel. Sulfur used with thermite is called "thermate" -- producing even faster results.

THE DEMOLITION INDUSTRY

46:28 Let's look at what happens in the demolition industry. Taking down large structures requires preparation. Powerful explosives and heavy equipment are used in advance to weaken the foundation and bottom sections of a building before additional explosives

and gravity bring the rest of it down.

46:50 The words of a senior blaster:

Text: "We blow the basement -- all the columns in the basement. Then we crack it up at the top to get it started. We go every other floor all the way down. Every explosive has a timer on it -- that's why it's "controlled." When the columns go, each floor goes down and impacts the one below and keeps going."

47:11 Here's what demolition experts use in steel-framed buildings. (pause) The linear shaped charge:

Mark Loizeaux: "It's a chevron-shaped or v-shaped charge that you can focus at a specific target, and it's lethal. It generates around 3 million pounds per square inch pressure at a speed -- depending on the explosive inside the shaped charge -- in excess of 27,000 feet per second."

47:36 Besides the unfathomably powerful shaped charge, blasters have a lot of tricks:

[Comments from blasting videos:]

47:44 Narrator: "There are over a thousand different types of explosives, different because they detonate at varying speeds..."

47:51 Blaster 1: "This is detonating cord, and this burns at about 21,000 feet per second. Comes in all colors, pastels too..."

47:59 Blaster 2: "With the use of delays, we can control pretty much where the debris lands; we can control vibration; we can control noise levels. Timing a delays are the keys to just about everything in our business."

48:18 And what is the result?

Jack Loizeaux: "The thing that pleases me is the fragmentation and the control. When you take a building, break it up into millions of pieces and put it into its basement, as artfully as we do -- it works just like clockwork. So we've got it all down to a science. It just -- it gives me goose bumps to talk about it."

9/11 WTC DEMOLITIONS

48:48 Were the underground explosions intended to blow out the Twin Towers' basements ... followed by blasts heard inside the buildings of shaped charges slicing the core?

49:02 Demolition "pre-weakening" usually takes place well in advance of the final blast, but at the World Trade Center critical prep work might have had to occur in a very compressed time frame -- in the panicked aftermath of the plane strikes.

49:28 These core columns were discovered after the collapse. The angled cut occurs exactly in the manner that shaped charges slice through steel beams to control the way they fall.

49:42 Notice the hardened once-liquid metal. Was thermite used with the shaped charge?

Narrator: "The job of the shaped charge is to cut steel H-beams."

49:54 Blaster: "The way we do this is by cutting the beam at an angle which -- through a series of beams cut at the same angle -- will tend to make the building shift over and walk."

50:07 Let's look at the rubble of two 110-story buildings brought to the ground.

50:17 In a 7-story crater, lie over a million tons of debris. Had the basements not been blown out, where would the rubble have gone? Heaped on the ground, ready to slide and spill?

50:32 The art of controlled demolition ...

Text: ...to take a building, break it up into millions of pieces and put it into its basement. Jack Loizeaux, Controlled Demolition Inc.

50:49 Remember the pre-collapse and mid-collapse explosions caught by Richard Siegel's camera on the Jersey shore:

50:55 Were these the blasts that took the out core and upper basements ... just before the final crumble ... a mind-boggling sequence of computer-controlled delays that blew the exo-skeleton ... pulverized the concrete ... to bring the whole structure rolling to the ground?

51:18 Was this the story of that day?

[6-stage demolition wrap-up:]

Text: 1 Pre-collapse sub-basement explosions (lower basements and substructure)

Text: 2 Pre-collapse interior blasts (endo-skeleton, cutting core columns)

51:29 William Rodriguez: "Inside our building, the North tower, we heard *"pop-pop-pop-pop-pop,"* and on the ..."

Text: 3 Pre-collapse ground-level explosions (upper basements and lower supports)

Text: 4 Top-level collapse initiation ("cracking the top")

Text: 5 Mid-collapse squibs (shooting sections ahead of collapse)

Text: 6 Final time-delayed roll (exo-skeleton and pulverization)

WHO KNEW?

52:57 Some people appear to have known the imminent future on that fateful day. FEMA had

arrived in New York on Monday night, ready for a bio-terror drill. Spokesman Tom Kenney to Dan Rather:

52:16 Tom Kenney: "To be honest with you, we arrived on late Monday night and went into action on Tuesday morning, and not until today did we get a full opportunity to work the entire site -- other than this part of Church and Day to which we were deployed."

52:32 And Rudy Giuliani, Mayor of New York, tells ABC's Peter Jennings that he was aware the towers would be coming down:

52:38 Rudy Giuliani: "What's going on now is a massive rescue effort."

Peter Jennings: "...and do you believe it is hundreds or thousands?."

Rudy Giuliani: "I really don't want to say right now, Peter. I think it's going to be a horrible number. I saw people jumping out of the World Trade Center. I saw some of the firefighters who I know going into the building, so... And we were in a building in which we were trapped for 10, 15 minutes -- and we set up headquarters at 75 Barclay Street which was right there with the Police Commissioner, the Fire Commissioner, the head of Emergency Management -- and we were operating out of there when we were told the World Trade Center was going to collapse."

53:17 Similarly, Larry Silverstein, new leaseholder of the World Trade Center, regretfully declared that a decision was made to "pull" Building 7 by the end of the day -- the last structure added to the World Trade Center complex.

53:33 Let's hear Mr. Silverstein's actual words, delivered for our benefit in the 2002 PBS documentary "America Rebuilds":

53:42 Silverstein: "I remember getting a call from the fire department commander, telling me they were not sure they were going to be able to contain the fire, and I said, 'You know, we've had such a terrible loss of life, maybe the smartest thing to do is pull it,' and they made that decision to pull, and then we watched the building collapse."

54:09 "Blast," "shoot," "blow" and "pull" are terms used in the demolition industry to refer to bringing down buildings, bridges and other structures.

Blaster 1: "Because I actually blew the hospital down that I was born in --"

Blaster 2: "Originally we had figured to shoot it -- let it drop straight down."

Narrator: "Then, watch Demolition Dynamics attempt a big blast."

54:31 And from Ground Zero's own post-disaster wrecking crew:

Kevin Spacey narrating: "By mid-December the Department of Design and Construction had leveled World Trade Center buildings 4 and 5."

Crew: "Hello? Oh, were getting ready to pull Building 6."

54:55 Silverstein, a commercial real-estate tycoon with international political connections,

acquired a 99-year lease on the World Trade Center complex in the spring of 2001. Throughout the summer, he reworked the insurance policies on his new property, making sure that it was covered for “acts of terrorism.” Explicit in the lease agreement was Silverstein’s right to rebuild the complex if it were destroyed.

Text: Spring 2001 - WTC passes from public (Port Authority) to private control

Text: WTC to Silverstein - New York’s largest real-estate transaction

55:24 After 9/11, Mr. Silverstein fought in his insurers court to obtain double his policy limits for the destruction of his property, maintaining that the double hijacking constituted two disasters caused by terrorists, not just one. In all he collected over \$8 billion [dollars] – a magnificent return on his original \$14 million [dollar] investment.

55:49 Silverstein: “My first reaction is to think about the families ...of those people -- the tragedy -- the magnitude of it. However, I firmly believe that we should rebuild.”

WTC BUILDING 7

56:13 Aaron Brown, CNN: “Just in the last few seconds another building, Building number 7, one of the buildings in support of the World Trade Center towers, has collapsed...”

56:20 World Trade 7, functioning as the “command center” for the complex, housed giant diesel backup and oxygen systems, the Mayor’s protected emergency bunker, and offices for the CIA, Secret Service, Department of Defense and Securities and Exchange Commission. Its other tenants were insurance companies, brokerages and banks.

56:42 No plane hit Building 7. But at 5:20 p.m. on September 11th, it collapsed in a heap on the ground. Some damage to Building 7 is said to have been caused by debris from Tower 1. Though this New York Times article tells us Building 7 “burned like a giant torch,” the only visuals that exist are of unidentified smoke and a few small fires. Compare this to the wallops sustained by WTC 3 ... 4 ... 5 ... and 6:

57:20 Positioned right below the towers, damage to the surrounding World Trade Center buildings was infinitely worse. Still, the structures held up. But somehow rescue workers knew that Building 7 would fall.

57:36 Firefighter 1: “Did you hear that?”

Firefighter 2: “Keep your eye on that building. It’ll be coming down soon.”

Kevin McPadden [Former USAF Special Operations, Search and Rescue]: “They said, hey, you know, like you’ve got to stay behind this line because they’re thinking about taking this building down. They’re not sure if it’s stable or not. So they were holding our line off because they had knowledge that something was going to happen.

Policeman: “Hey, get out of here, all right? Go.”

57:57 In this live BBC footage from September 11th, reporter Jane Standley announces the collapse of Building 7 while it is still intact in the window behind her. How did BBC know

this in advance of the event?

Text: Recovered from BBC archives February 2007

58:13 BBC News anchor: "Jane, what more can you tell us about the Salomon Brothers Building and its collapse?"

Text: WTC 7 also known as Salomon Bros. Building

58:18 Jane Standley: "Well, only really what you already know – details are very, very sketchy. There's almost a sense downtown in New York behind me, down by the World Trade Centers, of just an area completely closed off as the rescue workers try to do their job. But this isn't the first building that has suffered as a result ... we know that part of the Marriott Hotel next to the World Trade Center also collapsed as a result of this huge amount of falling debris from 110 floors of the two Twin Towers of the World Trade Center. As you can see behind me, the Trade Center appears to be still burning ... we see these huge clouds of smoke and ash... We know that behind that there's an empty piece of what was a very familiar New York skyline, a symbol of the financial prosperity of this city, but completely disappeared now and New Yorkers still unable to take on board what has happened to them today.

59:19 BBC News anchor: Presumably there were very few people in the Salomon Building when it collapsed? I mean, there were, I suppose, fears ...

[58:16] Text: BBC World reporting live - 10 p.m. UK time / 5 p.m. NY time

[58:23] Text: WTC 7 collapsed at 5:20 p.m.

[58:59] Text: WTC 7 still standing - we were just told this building collapsed

[59:13] Text: It will not collapse for approximately 20 minutes

59:26 A 47-story skyscraper, Building 7 folded neatly, in 6-and-a-half seconds. A textbook descent right into its footprint. Silverstein Properties now tells us that its owner was referring to the team of firefighters inside the building when he spoke of the decision to "pull." Pulling the firemen out of harm's way.

59:51 However, there WERE no firefighters in Building 7, according to FEMA, N.I.S.T. and fire chief Frank Fellini. They were ordered out at 11:30 that morning. Six hours later, the building came down.

1:00:05 Eyewitness: "You know, we heard this -- this sound -- it sounded like a clap of thunder. Turned around, and it looked like there was a shockwave ripping through the building --and the windows all busted out. It was horrifying. About a second later, the bottom floor caved out -- and the building followed after that.

1:00:23 Radio host Alex Jones notes the mark of a classic implosion:

9/11 Martial Law - Alex Jones: "This is a photo taken one second into Building 7's collapse. Notice the crimp. If we look at other controlled demolitions, we see that they first blow one of the central columns, so the building falls in on itself. If

you don't do this, the building falls outward, and can damage surrounding structures. Building 7 had a classic crimp, or wedge. Its central column was blown out first, so it didn't structurally damage buildings just a few feet away from it."

1:00:56 Remember the Mayor's emergency bunker? Ensconced on the 23rd floor of Building 7, it was retrofitted with super-glass, water, oxygen and its own generator. But Mayor Guiliani chose to find emergency shelter elsewhere on September 11th.

1:01:18 Why Building 7? Its structure was heavily reinforced.

Text: Enough redundancy to allow entire portions of floors to be removed without affecting the building's structural integrity. – The New York Times, 1989

1:01:28 As the WTC command center, was it the hub for the 9/11 plan? ... Also, In 6-and-a-half seconds, lost forever were thousands of SEC case files on corporate fraud, including those relating to the notorious activities of giants Worldcom and Enron. A few indictments for stock fraud, but what of the \$70-billion-dollar California electricity swindle? It disappeared.

TOWER SECURITY AND EVACUATIONS

1:02:07 No one died in the collapse of Building 7. It was vacated well in advance of its implosion. But not the Twin Towers. Why weren't police, firemen and civilians in these buildings told what to expect? Tragically, employees in the towers were advised to return to their offices.

1:02:27 Female office worker: "The announcement came on that everything was fine. Tower 1 they were evacuating, but Tower 2 was fine, and we could go back to our offices."

1:02:37 Stanley Praitnath: "We were about to go through the turnstile, the security guard says, 'Where you guys are going?' I said, 'Well, I'm going home because I saw fireballs coming down.' He said, 'No, your building is safe, it's secured. It is safer to stay in your building. Go back to your office.'"

1:02:52 Stanley Praitnath returned to the 81st floor. Then:

Stanley Praitnath: "I just happened to raise my head, looking straight towards the Statue of Liberty, and what I saw was a giant airplane coming straight towards me."

1:03:09 The South Tower was hit between the 78th and 84th floors. Trapped on the 81st floor by crushing debris, Stanley was rescued by Brian Clark. Slowly and painfully, they made their way down a stairwell to freedom. Outside, Stanley had a feeling of uncanny prescience for what was to come:

1:03:35 Brian Clark: "And we peered through railing up through the trees at the tower,

and Stanley said, 'You know, I think that tower could come down.'"

1:03:41 Stanley Praitnath: "I don't know why I am telling this man, 'This building is going', but I knew it was not over."

1:03:48 Brian Clark: "And I said, 'There's no way. That's a steel structure. That's just draperies and carpets and furniture burning. You know -- there's no way ...,' and I didn't finish my sentence when the tower started to slide. And I can still remember hearing -- first of all, this *boom, boom, boom* -- explosions..."

1:04:13 Not all were blessed with intuition or foresight. Joseph Milanowycz reached his son Greg by cell phone:

1:04:21 Joseph Milanowycz: "Greg at that time, I could tell by his voice, was scared. He said to me, 'Dad, could you get in touch with someone and tell them that there's about 20 of us on the northeast corner of the 93rd floor.'"

Narrator: "Greg had been about to leave the South tower after the North Tower was attacked, but was told it was safer to return to his desk."

Joseph Milanowycz: "A couple of times he said, 'Why did I listen? Why did I listen?'"

1:04:55 Who was a director in the company that provided electronic security for the World Trade Center and Washington's Dulles Airport – both involved in September 11th? None other than the president's younger brother.

Text: Marvin P. Bush, Principal, Securacom/Stratesec 1993-2000

1:05:11 From 1996 to 2000, Securacom installed what was referred to as "a new security system" at the World Trade Center.

Text: Securacom \$8.3 million contract, 1996-2000, new WTC "security system"

1:05:22 Wirt D. Walker III, a cousin of the Bush brothers, was CEO of Securacom from 1999 until 2002. Interestingly, these facts have not been made public. Was it only a security system that was added during those years ... or was it also the wiring for a long-awaited plan?

Text: Wirt D. Walker III, CEO, Securacom/Stratesec 1999-2002

1:05:44 Scott Forbes, an IT specialist in a firm that had leased space in the South Tower since its erection, reported an unprecedented "power down" in his building for almost the whole weekend prior to 9/11.

Scott Forbes: "We were notified three weeks in advance of the power down by the Port Authority. That was relatively short notice to plan to shut down all of our banking systems. It was a big deal. It was unprecedented. We had a data center on the 97th floor, so our originating servers were all there. During that weekend, the power down meant there was no security. The doors were all open, basically. And also, the security video cameras were all off. But, there

were guys in overalls carrying huge toolboxes and reels of cable ... walking around the building on that weekend.”

- 1:06:35 Employees were notified that Internet cables were being upgraded. But who were the strange workmen and what were they really doing?
- 1:06:49 William Rodriguez: “All the power was shut down. If there was a power down, that meant that everything was gone in terms of security -- in terms of access to the building -- so anybody could have come there and done any kind of set-up.”
- 1:07:07 Having worked overtime to get his company’s servers back up, Scott took the day off on September 11th. As he watched the towers collapse from New Jersey that morning, he was sure this had been the purpose of the mysterious weekend work. Scott notified many authorities, including the 9/11 Commission, about the unusual and lengthy power outage, but was ignored.
- 1:07:34 Ben Fountain of Fireman’s Fund spoke of unusual evacuations ordered at the Twin Towers during the weeks before September 11th. Others reported that the security alert was inexplicably lifted five days prior, and bomb-sniffing dogs were removed. What would the dogs have discovered had they remained on duty?

URBAN RENEWAL

- 1:08:03 Not long after the disaster, Lower Manhattan saw banners like this one:
- 1:08:11 Although they were idolized as cathedral-like symbols of power and triumph that pierced the New York skyline, the Twin Towers were big money-losers for the Port Authority of New York. They cost millions a year to equip with the basics – electricity, water, heat, air-conditioning, sewage and even oxygen -- being airtight. As modern communications connected traders from all corners of the globe, tenancy in the Twin Towers continued to drop.
- Text: ... a financial misfit, unsuited to fiber-optic and Internet technologies ... an albatross – John Perkins, Author, Confessions of an Economic Hit Man
- 1:08:44 The towers presented another problem. Decades ago, their steel beams had been sprayed with fireproof asbestos -- a cancer-causing material banned from use in building in the mid-1980s. Although the World Trade Center complex was given several waivers, it was expected to “clean up its act.”
- 1:09:05 But to remove the asbestos from every supporting beam in the Twin Towers would have been almost undoable. Quotes for this clean-up ran over a billion, and no insurance company was willing to bear the cost. An urban renewal project of unfathomable proportions.
- 1:09:24 Given the towers’ issues and problems, September 11th proved an unexpected bonanza. The Trade Center was built in the 1960s to revive a rundown area of New York, and 40 years later urban renewal could again take place.
- 1:09:43 Two white elephants were removed, and a brand-new complex is in the works.

The full height of the new “Freedom Tower” will soar to 1776 feet.

Text: It is going to be a symbol of our freedom and independence – New York Governor George Pataki

- 1:10:01 The suffocating dust that engulfed Manhattan was much more than dust. It was pulverized concrete, glass, metals, containing lead, mercury, dioxins, benzene – and, of course, asbestos. None of that was healthy for any living thing.
- 1:10:17 Today, thousands of rescue workers have developed lung cancer and serious, permanent health conditions. And the rescue dogs continue to die.
- 1:10:33 Text: “What you had was a ground-level municipal incinerator that smoldered for months ... burning up the most heavily computerized building in the world.”
-- Thomas Cahill, Ph.D., Professor of Physics and Atmospheric Sciences, University of California at Davis
- 1:10:46 “Patients have had black paste coming out of their pores ... They have reported bowel movements that are blue or green, and have smelled like smoke – despite the fact that they have not been at a fire scene for months.”
– Jim Woodworth, President, New York Rescue Workers Detoxification Project
- 1:10:59 Only three days after September 11th, Washington instructed the EPA to declare Manhattan safe and re-open Wall Street, though the air remained toxic.
- 1:11:10 News anchor: “A federal judge is blasting former head of the Environmental Protection Agency for telling New Yorkers it was safe to return to their homes and offices near Ground Zero soon after the 9/11 attacks. The judge called Christine Todd Whitman’s actions quote, ‘conscience shocking’ and refused to grant her immunity...”
- 1:11:27 “It was documented that the White House ordered EPA to tell these lies, to downplay the seriousness of the environmental hazards.” – Hugh Kaufman, EPA Senior Policy Analyst
- 1:11:40 In addition, 911 first responders who have fallen ill and applied for aid, have been denied.

“LICORICE” STEEL

- 1:11:53 Asbestos plays a part in the myth of why the Twin Towers fell on September 11th.

Official Story narrator: “The steel had been sprayed with lightweight fireproof foam which, while cheaper, was much less adhesive. The New York Times has reported that the foam fell off easily, and the Port Authority had been fixing and replacing missing sections in the months before September 11th. But even if the fireproofing had been perfectly applied, the impact of the plane crashing into the North Tower was so powerful, it simply blew most of it off -- allowing the fire to attack the steel beneath.”

James Glanz: "Once the planes hit, whatever condition it was in before the fact made no difference because an impact would knock it off, and the fire would have devastating effects on the steel."

1:12:44 One good smack from a jet plane and the puffs of asbestos are all blown off the steel. Would a few hundred doors slamming do the same thing?

1:12:53 Here, the History Channel tells us how, due to poor fireproofing, flames swept through the pockets between floors.

Official story narrator: "As much of the fireproofing had been dislodged on impact, the flames were attacking unprotected steel."

W. Gene Corley: "When steel is not protected the strength reduces very fast. When you get to about 1100 degrees Fahrenheit, you lose about half the strength of the steel."

1:13:25 Official story narrator: "The fire inside the towers may have reached temperatures of 2500 degrees Fahrenheit. The New York Times has reported what happened to those steel floor trusses then.

Text: Fact: An uncontrolled burn maxes at 1200° F

1:13:47 James Glanz: "The steel did heat up and it became softer and softer, almost like licorice and eventually all the steel had been weakened and [indistinguishable]."

1:13:49 Forty years ago, the steel used to build the World Trade Center was certified by Underwriters Laboratories, a global product-compliance and public-safety guardian. Let's hear a lone voice that spoke out from this enormous company.

1:14:06 Kevin Ryan: "My name is Kevin Ryan and I was formerly a manager at Underwriters Laboratories. I was fired from my job five days after sending a letter to a government scientist at the NIST, questioning the report that the NIST had recently released in October of 2004. I wrote this letter because I had serious questions about what I saw in the report. Those questions went back to September of 2001 when U.L.'s CEO came to our location in South Bend. He told our entire staff the World Trade Center steel had been certified by U.L., and he said that we should be proud of how long the buildings had stood.

1:14:46 Over the next two years, I did some research and found some very disturbing facts, including that the steel had been disposed of in an unprecedented manner. Once I discovered those facts, I sent a written question the U.L.'s CEO asking him about these things and what he was doing to protect our reputation as a company. He replied in writing to me that U.L. did, in fact, test the steel. He talked about the quality of the sample and how well it had performed in the tests, and he said that our company had tested the steel, and it had done beautifully.

Text: Test models did not fail

1:15:21 After that, he asked me to be patient and wait for the NIST report because U.L. was working closely with them.

Text: NIST FINAL REPORT ON WTC COLLAPSES, OCTOBER 2004
10,000 pages, \$16 million, 3-year study

1:15:28 I saw this report in October of 2004, and in November I sent my letter to NIST asking for clarification. I felt it was an obligation on my part to ask the questions since no one else seemed to care to. After the 1993 bombing, the fireproofing in both buildings was updated considerably. But when you look at the NIST report, you don't see any testing that showed that a 767 would widely dislodge the fireproofing under any impact, let alone so far from the point of impact.

So now we've been left with a new theory, which is not really a theory at all, but only a collection of vague statements.

Text: Dr. Frank W. Gayle of NIST with WTC steel specimen

1:16:06 The NIST report represents what can really only be called anti-science. They started with their conclusions, and worked their way back to some leading hypothesis.

Text: Temperatures too LOW for structural steel failure

1:16:15 When the results of the physical tests showed the temperatures were far too low to soften steel, and that the floors could not have collapsed, and that the fireproofing could not have been widely dislodged, the NIST ignored these results and built a black-box computer model that no one could argue with and that they know would spit out the right answers.

Today anyone who's conscious enough to know what is happening in the world knows that most government policy is being driven by this false story."

1:16:44 News reporter: "... track down and punish the perpetrators of this attack. This is being seen on Capital Hill as another Pearl Harbor..."

1:16:56 The steel, in dragon-like lengths and contortions, spoke for itself.

1:17:01 Bent, deformed, without cracks ...

Construction worker: "I found it hard to believe that it actually bent because of the size of it and how there's no cracks in the iron. It bent without almost a single crack in it. It takes thousands of degrees to bend steel like this."

Architect Mark Wagner: "Typically you'd have buckling and tearing on the tension side -- but there's no buckling at all."

1:17:28 Here is "the meteorite" -- molten iron fused with concrete

Architect Bart Voorsanger: "And architects, engineers, people who work with steel, welders, have just have never seen the level of destruction and the level of deformation of this material in our lives"

1:17:48 It is true that heat expands steel. In a fire, steel members may swell and bend

slightly.

- 1:17:59 But this? How could these huge tangles have been created? The steel below the towers had melted, at many thousands of degrees. Since metal conducts heat, were these twisted remains formed by high temperatures wicking their way through a gridwork of steel?
- 1:18:22 Explosives also deform steel. As they fire, gas pushes outward. The force of the gas can easily bend a large steel column.
- 1:18:37 Two kinds of debris. Huge shattered beams that could break a truck, combined with matter that was near pulverized.
- 1:18:47 Ground Zero crew member: "I haven't seen a door, I haven't seen a phone, I haven't seen a computer ... I haven't seen a doorknob."
- 1:18:51 Firefighter Joe Casaliggi: "You don't find a desk, you don't find a chair, you don't find a telephone, a computer. The biggest piece of a telephone I found was half of the keypad, and it was about this big."
- 1:19:07 In 1886, four gold miners lost their lives in an underground explosion. The bodies of these four men were brought to the surface in one barrel. The biggest piece recovered was part of a foot.
- 1:19:25 September 11th left over 1100 bodies unaccounted for.
- 1:19:33 At Ground Zero, this was found inside a length of steel:
- 1:19:37 Architect Mark Wagner: "And before they sealed this up with the sheetrock and all the building materials on the interior space, the workers would sometimes put beer cans and the newspaper that we found – the New York Times paper we found in a similar spot to this."

Text: The New York Times, Monday, June 23, 1969

LINGERING QUESTIONS

- 1:20:02 Secrets cannot be kept forever. Just as that newspaper from 1969 revealed itself to us decades later, we will someday know the inside of September 11th. The reasons for the staging of such a production go far back into time.
- 1:20:21 Insurance policies covered nearly everything in the World Trade Center that was destroyed. But what if certain commodities could be removed in the nick of time? Gold and silver held by commercial banks and the Comex exchange is said to have been stored beneath Ground Zero. This single cache, belonging to the Bank of Nova Scotia, was unearthed and made public. Was there more -- and was it removed -- remains a question.
- 1:20:55 As Last Survivor William Rodriguez climbed the stairwell to rescue people, he remembers a very strange thing:

- 1:21:03 William Rodriguez: "As I stood there on the 33rd floor, I heard very strange noises on the 34th floor. Now the 34th floor was an empty floor. A floor that did not have any kind of walls or... It was a construction floor -- it was totally hollowed out. There was nothing there ... and I heard very heavy equipment being moved around, and it sounded like dumpsters with metal wheels being moved around ... and I got scared because I knew it was an empty floor -- nobody was supposed to be there. As a matter of fact, not even the elevator stopped there. You have to have a special access key to open the door on the 34th floor, so to find that there was strange noises there... And I continued actually bypassing that floor because I didn't dare to open the door on the 34th floor."
- 1:21:57 Something told William Rodriguez not to mess with the 34th floor. "I got scared." Yet William Rodriguez was not a man who was scared that day. He remained in a burning building against firemen's orders, endangering his own life as he saved the lives of others. What could have been happening on the 34th floor?
- 1:22:19 For weeks, Scott Forbes had heard similar noises on the 98th floor above him.
- 1:22:25 Scott Forbes: "It must have been at least four to six weeks before 9/11. It was like rebuilding work going on upstairs. The tenants, the people from Aon who had been there, were moved somewhere else. The offices were just vacant, and there was a lot of heavy machinery building work going on. It was almost like pneumatic drills and lots of hammering. So much so that the floors were shaking, that's how noticeable it was. It was almost as if something heavy was being moved, and then it was being taken off wheels, and it was like, BOOM!
- Our floor underneath literally shook. You could feel the weight above you. That was how large it was.
- On one occasion I opened a door to see what was going on, being nosy. When I opened the door the whole office space was empty. There was nothing there at all. It was quite bizarre because it was just empty, completely empty, barren, nothing, zero -- not even cables hanging from the ceiling. But there'd been these heavy noises and vibrations up above. It was really strange.
- 1:23:30 And the noticeable dust in the building the week before:
- Scott Forbes: "It was probably the week leading up to 9/11. Every morning I'd come in around 7 a.m., and the dust was incredible! It was filthy. I was like the cleaners weren't cleaning. Right where the windows were, there was a sill which enclosed radiators. I was sick to death of the dust which was appearing on the window sills. It was dirty gray and very, very noticeable in that week leading up to 9/11. Where was that dust coming from?"
- 1:24:04 Gray dust Scott himself had to clean. Was it powdered cement?
- 1:24:11 The steel columns of the Twin Towers formed an endo- and exo-skeleton. Had something been placed around the edge of the building -- holes been drilled to contain it? Was the dust in those final days a telltale sign?

- 1:24:28 As white elephants, the buildings were full of vacant offices. Tenants could be temporarily moved around for “upgrades” as Aon was, and a plan arranged to perfection. Was the strange “construction” that could be heard but not seen going on all over the towers? Larry Silverstein took possession 6 weeks before September 11th, when the strange “construction” began. Were the sounds that scared William Rodriguez the last of the rats as they left a sinking ship?
- 1:25:07 By taking a day off, Scott Forbes saved his life. This woman was not so fortunate. She is 9/11's Iphigenia, calling soundlessly to people who could not help her.
- Text: Iphigenia -- sacrificed by her father Agamemnon for the purpose of war (Greek mythology)
- 1:25:24 Christopher Hanley, trapped with 100 people on the 106th floor of Tower 1:
- Emergency dispatch: “Fire Department 408. Where’s the fire?”
- Christopher Hanley: “Yeah hi, I’m on the 106th floor of the World Trade Center. We just had an explosion up here.”
- Emergency dispatch: “What building are you in sir, One or Two?”
- Christopher Hanley: “One World Trade.”
- Emergency dispatch: “All right.”
- Christopher Hanley: “Yeah, there’s smoke and we have about a hundred people up here.”
- Emergency dispatch: “Sit tight. Do not leave, okay? There’s a fire or an explosion or something in the building. All right, I want you to stay where you are.
- Christopher Hanley: “Yes.”
- 1:25:51 Kevin Cosgrove, trapped on the 105th floor of the South Tower:
- Kevin Cosgrove: “Smoke – real bad – 105, Two Tower. It’s really bad, it’s black, it’s arid. My wife thinks I’m all right. I called and said I was leaving the building, I was fine, and then – *bang!* Three of us – two broken windows. Oh, God!”
- 1:26:27 Let’s not forget these people, whose fate on this day was decided for them.
- 1:26:34 As we know, secrets cannot be kept forever.

POSTSCRIPT

There are perhaps a dozen blasting companies that handle the world's major demolitions. Family-owned and widely respected, their knowledge is derived from

experience and the materials they use are conventional.

The World Trade Center demolitions were highly advanced and unconventional. Explosives have always been the domain of the military, and what took place at Ground Zero is not even fully understood by civilian blasters.

The destruction of the Twin Towers and Building 7 was conducted in broad daylight, in full view of news cameras and reporters, thousands of New Yorkers, and millions who watched on live TV.

Shock and awe.

Fearing worse and ignorant of scientific principles, the public mind was readily manipulated.

This film was made to present possibilities and raise questions. We do not control our airwaves. We have consigned them to large corporations who create scripted sound bites serving as "news."

"911 Mysteries" gives you what the airwaves have failed to. The footage used is in some cases authorized, in other cases not, borrowed within the realm of the Fair Use Doctrine and U.S. Copyright Code section 107.

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"911 Mysteries" is offered in the spirit of the American Constitution as an alternative analysis, an invitation for dialogue, a tool for awareness in the interest of the public good.

Ask questions. Think for yourself. Wake up, and you will make the difference.

MESSAGES

911 is a Keyhole into consciousness. If you can get through it to the other side, everything looks different. Do not be afraid. This is the First Awakening. Follow your curiosity, like Alice in the rabbit hole. You are becoming free.

Keep stepping forward. Share your discoveries. You will make new friends. You are not a conspiracy theorist, but part of a whole. We are all in this together. Know it, feel it, use it. This is the Second Awakening.

Thank you for thinking. Get out there and make more consciousness. Something will happen when enough of us know.

Visit 911Mysteries.com

Contribute to the creation of Part 2: Hijackers & Planes

1:30:40 So, are you tired of editing?

1:30:42 Me?

1:30:43 Yes.

1:30:44 No. Are you filming me? You are, huh?