

Speaker 1 ([00:03](#)):

Poster number one, The title of this poster is September 11th, 2001. The day that changed the world. It shows a photo of the New York city skyline, looking across the river and the bridge and the twin towers. It describes it as lower Manhattan around 8:30 AM on September 11th, 2001 photograph by David Monderer. This poster exhibition was developed by the nine 11 Memorial and Museum and has been made possible in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, democracy demands wisdom. Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this exhibition do not necessarily represent those of the National Endowment for the Humanities. There are three logos at the bottom of the poster for the nine 11 Memorial Museum, the National Endowment for the Humanities and a QR code to learn more about the nine 11 attack ongoing repercussions and online digital resources.

Speaker 1 ([01:11](#)):

Poster number two is all text on a blue background. It says on September 11th, 2001 19 terrorists associated with Al-Qaeda, an Islamist extremist group hijacked four California-bound commercial airplanes in a coordinated attack that turned the planes into weapons. The terrorists intentionally flew two of the planes into the twin towers of the World Trade Center, a global business complex in New York City. They also flew a third plane into the Pentagon, the headquarters of the US Department of Defense in Arlington, Virginia. Passengers and crew members on the fourth plane launched a counter attack, forcing the hijacker pilot who was flying the plane towards Washington DC to crash the plane into a field in Somerset county, Pennsylvania near the town of Shanksville. The nine 11 attacks killed 2,977 people. This was the single largest loss of life resulting from a foreign attack on American soil. The attacks caused the deaths of 441 first responders.

Speaker 1 ([02:13](#)):

The greatest loss of emergency responders on a single day in American history. The events of September 11th, 2001, irrevocably changed the lives of victims, families and friends, survivors, first responders, rescue and recovery workers, volunteers, and millions of Americans and people around the world. 20 years later, the ongoing consequences of the attacks continue to affect policy debates, civic discourse, and countless individual lives. This exhibition shares some of those stories. Names in bold signify individuals killed as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001 and February 26th, 1993.

New Speaker ([02:59](#)):

Poster Number three is titled the attack on the twin towers. There is a photo at the top, showing the towers with smoke coming out. The caption reads hijacked flight 175 approaching the world trade center, photograph by Kelly Gunther. There's a photo on the left of people on the street watching it as it happened. Caption reads eye witnesses, photograph by Don Halsey. Courtesy of the library of Congress Below right, is a photo of a radio. The caption says two way radio used by Ada Dolch on nine 11, collection of the nine 11 Memorial Museum gift of Ada Dolch.

Speaker 1 ([03:47](#)):

The text on attack of the twin towers section reads at 8:46 AM five hijackers intentionally crashed American airlines flight 11 into the north tower of the world trade center. 76 passengers and 11 crew members on board were killed. Hundreds more died instantly inside the building. The crash cut off all three emergency stairwells and trapped hundreds of people above the 91st floor. At 9:03 AM a second plane crashed into the world trade center, five hijackers flew United airlines flight 175 into the south tower killing the 51 passengers and crew members onboard. An unknown number of people inside the

building were also killed. The impact made two of the buildings, three emergency stairwells impassable and elevator cables in the area. Many people were trapped above the impact zone and inside elevators.

New Speaker ([04:41](#)):

There's a personal story at the bottom about Ada Dolch. It reads principal Ada Dolch was at her school just south of the twin towers. When she heard an enormous boom, she used her radio to communicate with staff on the school's upper floors, where students could see flames coming out of the towers, knowing her sister, Wendy Alice Rosario Wakeford name in bold, worked in the north tower. Dolch prayed God, please take care of Wendy. I have to take care of the kids in my school. Dolch led the school's evacuation and guided more than 600 students and staff to safety. Her sister was killed in the attacks. Ada Dolch's school is noted as the high school for leadership and public service.

New Speaker ([05:34](#)):

Poster number four is titled emergency response. There's a photo at the top of a number of first responders in black and yellow turnout gear. They're standing in front of a scene that shows buildings covered in smoke. The caption reads FDNY firefighters arrive at the twin towers, photograph by Bolivar Arellano, New York Post.

Speaker 1 ([06:01](#)):

There's another photo to the right of first responders, helping people around an ambulance. The doors are open at the back of the ambulance, it reads paramedics and emergency medical personnel technicians treat injured survivors photograph by Mariella Lombard. Underneath the ambulance photo is a photo of a chair with a canvas sling and it says portable evacuation chair used by John Abruzzo collection nine 11 Memorial museum anonymous gift object, photograph by Matt Flynn. The emergency response text reads - the attacks on the world trade center triggered the largest rescue operation in the history of New York City, approximately 2000 police officers and nearly 1000 firefighters responded to the attacks. More than 100 ambulances were sent to the site within the first hour. Responders from the New York city fire department (FDNY) the New York city police department (NYPD), the port authority police department (PAPD) and other state and federal agencies deploy to the world trade center. When the first responders entered the twin towers prepared to rescue trapped civilians, Others help survivors exit safely, guided the injured to medical assistance, and kept bystanders out of harm's way. Coworkers and strangers assisted one another during their evacuations offering comfort and support.

Speaker 1 ([07:38](#)):

At the bottom is a note on John Abruzzo's story. John Abruzzo was working on the 69th floor of the north tower when hijacked flight 11 hit the building. A Quadriplegic who relied on a wheelchair for mobility, Abruzzo couldn't descend the emergency stairwell to evacuate. Ten co-workers transferred Abruzzo to a portable evacuation chair and took turns carrying him down the stairs. Firefighters urged the group to leave Abruzzo with them. They chose to stay together. They proceeded to the lobby with Abruzzo and exited the tower through a broken window.

New Speaker ([08:16](#)):

Poster number five - at the top, it shows an aerial view of the Pentagon with smoke coming out of the center. The caption reads the Pentagon Arlington Virginia photo courtesy of the U S department of justice.

Speaker 1 ([08:38](#)):

The other photo is a patch bordered in gold with a German shepherd in the middle. It reads defense protective service police, canine explosive detection unit defense, protective service, and the caption says defense protective service police patch worn by Isaac Ho'opi'i courtesy of the Smithsonian's national museum of American history. The main text reads attack on the Pentagon at 9:37 AM. Five hijackers crashed American airlines flight 77 into the Western side of the Pentagon located in Arlington Virginia, outside the nation's capital of Washington DC. The Pentagon is the headquarters of us department of defense and a symbol of the country's military strength. The crash killed the plane's six crew members and 53 passengers, including five children and 125 people on the ground. Fire inside the building fed by jet fuel in the wings of the plane reached temperatures of up to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. Leading the firefighting efforts, the Arlington county fire department contained the flames in the first 12 hours, although it would take days to completely extinguish the fire.

Speaker 1 ([10:01](#)):

The sub story at the bottom is Isaac Ho'opi'i's story. He is a Pentagon police officer who was driving his canine partner Vito - an explosives detection dog - to the veterinarian when hijacked flight 77, struck the Pentagon. He immediately drove to the building, leaving Vito in the car and ran into the burning building. Wanting to let survivors out in the smoke filled corridor to know that help was nearby he called out. If you can hear me head towards my voice is credited with carrying at least eight people out of the Pentagon, as well as leading others, to safety with his voice.

New Speaker ([10:48](#)):

Poster six is titled aboard flight 93. At the top is a country scene of a farm. There's a white barn in the distance and there with a large cloud of smoke over it. In the foreground is a red barn, a smaller red barn next to it and to the right a white farm house and the caption reads Somerset county Pennsylvania moments after the crash of hijacked flight 93, photograph by Valencia McClatchy.

Speaker 1 ([11:23](#)):

The main story reads aboard flight 93, the four hijackers on board United airlines flight 93 attacked at 9:28 AM breaking into the cockpit. At least 10 passengers and two crew members made phone calls from flight 93, learning that the two hijacked aircraft had already struck the world trade center and providing information about the hijacking to loved ones and authorities on the ground. In a call connected to an Airfone supervisor, passenger, **Todd M. Beamer**, name in bold, explained that the plane was flying irradically and the passengers and crew were planning to launch a counter assault. The supervisor, Lisa Jefferson, recounted the last words she heard as Are you ready? Okay. Let's roll.

Speaker 1 ([12:12](#)):

Passengers and crew began a six minute assault on the cockpit shortly before 10:00 AM. Realizing they were seconds away from being overtaken the hijackers deliberately crashed the plane in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, approximately 20 minutes flying time from Washington DC. The seven crew members and 33 passengers on board all perished. Investigators concluded that the hijackers intended target may have been the U S Capitol building where Congress was in session. At the bottom of the poster is a picture of a gold watch. Its face is visible. The numbers and hands are legible. The band is broken but included with the watch and the caption reads watch belonging to Todd M. Beamer courtesy of the Beamer family. This wrist watch worn by flight 93 passenger Todd M. Beamer on September 11th, 2001 was recovered from the plane's crash site. The watch's date keeper still reads 11.

Speaker 1 ([13:22](#)):

Poster number seven. The main topic is collapses at the world trade center. At the top is a picture of Manhattan. You can see the tops of buildings, but it's mostly large clouds of smoke and shades of white and gray. The caption reads lower Manhattan after the collapse of the north tower. Used with permission of the city of New York and the New York city police department, courtesy of Greg Sememding. Collapses at the world trade center. At 9:59 AM after burning for 56 minutes, the south tower collapsed in 10 seconds. Clouds of smoke and debris rolled through the surrounding streets, sending thousands running for their lives. At 10:28 AM 102 minutes after the first plane crashed into the world trade center the north tower also collapsed. More than 2,400 civilians and first responders inside the buildings and in the surrounding area were killed. The victims included 441 first responders, 343 from the FDNY, 37 from the PAPD, 23 from the NYPD, and 38 from other agencies. At 5:20 PM, seven world trade center, a 47 story office building just north of the twin towers, collapsed after burning for hours.

New Speaker ([14:54](#)):

Subhead search and rescue.

New Speaker ([14:56](#)):

Search and rescue teams, along with volunteers, immediately converged on the world trade center site. The collapse of two, 110 story buildings created piles of rubble multiple stories high and extending seven stories below ground. Sharp burning hot steel wreckage, unstable surfaces and toxic dust posed dangers for all who had rushed there in hopes of rescuing survivors,. Only 18 people were found alive at the site. The last successful rescue occurred mid day on September 12th. The related sub story is a poster of a missing person. It's shown as a white piece of paper, with the word missing written by hand at the top. Underneath this, the name Tonyell McDay and there's a photo of a young black woman wearing a white shirt and a blue sweater.

Speaker 1 ([15:58](#)):

The description underneath her says Tonyell McDay was employed at marsh technologies in tower one. She's African-American 25 years old. She's approximately 5, 4 and 130 pounds with long brown hair, dark brown eyes wearing a ruby ring on her left hand and a college ring on her right ring finger from Jersey city state college. If you have any information, please call the McDay family. Thank you. Her missing poster is an example of other posters that people put up and it says by the afternoon of September 11th, 2001 and for days after, the faces and names of the missing began to appear on flyers created by relatives and friends, hoping their loved ones are still alive. The family of Tonyell McDay name in bold, a computer help desk technician at marsh and McLennan companies on the 97th floor of the north tower, traveled into Manhattan from New Jersey, wearing homemade missing person posters like this one taped to their clothing.

New Speaker ([17:11](#)):

Poster number eight - The towers as targets. At the left is a picture of us worships at sea. You can see a flag on the second ship for the United States. Underneath it there is a picture of a soldier standing next to a Stonewall holding an American flag. It says sites of Al-Qaeda attacks before nine 11, USS Cole photographed by Sergeant Don Maes U S Marine Corps. The photo of the soldier by the brick wall is Nairobi Kenya photographed by Dave Caulkin AP photo and the background to those reads on August 7th, 1998, al-Qaeda launched a suicide attack that detonated truck bombs outside us embassies in

Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The attacks killed 213 people in Kenya and 11 in Tanzania and injured more than 4,500 on October 12th, 2000 al-Qaeda suicide bombers filled a fishing boat with explosives and detonated it next to the American Naval destroyer USS Cole as the ship refueled in Aden Yemen. 17 American sailors were killed and more than 40 were injured.

Speaker 1 ([19:08](#)):

The main text portion of this poster describes the towers as targets and above right, is a woman being helped from the scene by two police officers. The officer on the left is a woman. The officer on the right is a male. They all looked concerned and the woman in the center looks very weak. The caption reads NYPD officers assist an evacuee on February 26th, 1993, photograph by Joe Tabacca. Before their destruction in 2001, the twin towers dominated the Manhattan skyline for three decades. They took on iconic status in the public imagination becoming symbolic of New York city and the United States as a whole. Their fame and symbolism, however, also made them targets of two attacks. On February 26th, 1993 terrorists blew up a van loaded with explosives in the parking deck beneath the world trade center, killing six people.

Speaker 1 ([20:20](#)):

Although this attack was carried out by a different group of extremists than the nine 11 attacks, the 1993 bombing took place within the broader context of an emerging radical Islamist ideology and foreshadowed the the 2001 attacks. The terrorist organization Al-Qaeda was responsible for the nine 11 attacks. The group is an extreme outgrowth of a political movement, known as Islamism. Islamists seek control of Muslim majority countries that they believe are not governing according to their strict interpretation of Islamic law. Founded by Osama bin Laden, Al-Qaeda hoped to launch a global violent struggle to break the influence of the west, especially the United States, in Muslim majority countries. Al-Qaeda represents only a tiny fraction of the world's Muslim community.

Speaker 1 ([21:17](#)):

Poster number nine - recovery efforts. At the top of the poster there's a picture of ground zero with just piles of rubble. You can see some girders, there's remnants of walls, and there's a night sky behind it with clouds of smoke and to the right, you can see one building still standing with the lights on. The caption reads ground zero on September 25th, 2001 photograph by Joel Meyerowitz, courtesy Howard Greenberg gallery. The main text of the page is recovery efforts and it reads: within hours of the nine 11 attacks journalists began referring to the scene of destruction at the world trade center site as ground zero, the term for the epicenter of an explosion. Within days, thousands of rescue personnel, investigators, engineers, laborers, and volunteers had arrived to join the rescue and recovery efforts. Recovery workers cleared out between one and 2 million tons of debris over the course of nine months.

Speaker 1 ([22:29](#)):

Most of the world trade center wreckage was transported to the fresh kills landfill, meaning freshwater in Dutch, on Staten island. Two dozen federal state and city agencies participated in the recovery of human remains and evidence. 20 years later, the families of around 40% of nine 11 victims from the world trade center have never received identifiable remains of their loved ones. To the right of the main text is a picture of a woman with her foot on a stone. She's wearing a hardhat, jeans and a work jacket. Behind her is a large backhoe with a scoop and treads. The caption reads Pia Hoffman at ground zero, photograph by Michael Goodman. Pia Hoffman, a member of local 14 of the international union of operating engineers began working at ground zero the week after nine 11, when Hoffmann first

recovered the remains of civilians, she insisted they received the same honors as uniformed responders, such as firefighters or police officers. From that day on when civilian remains were found, a member of the clergy was summoned, an honor guard was formed and the remains were draped with an American flag as they were carried off the site.

New Speaker ([23:54](#)):

Poster, number 10, warning and solidarity. At the top of the poster is an area of union square park. There's many, many candles. You can see the flames flickering. There's American flags in the center and street lights behind. It's a nighttime photo. So the edges are dark. The caption reads vigil in union square park, New York city photograph by Brandon Remier. Along the side, the first photo is a group of people in native dress, mostly reds. There's a hill behind them with blue sky and there's many American flags visible and they're holding homemade signs in support and it reads Nairobi Kenya. Collection, nine 11 Memorial museum gift of Wilson Kameli Naiyomah and Josh Haner, photograph by Josh Haner. In the middle photograph are four women, shrouded and three white and one tan hijab. Most of them have just their eyes visible. They're signing a remembrance book with an American flag and the caption reads us embassy in Amman, Jordan photograph by Allie Jarekji.

Speaker 1 ([25:38](#)):

Then the bottom photo is a group of people all facing the camera. It's a candid photo and in the foreground is a man with dark hair and a mustache holding two photos of the twin towers and the caption reads Panama city Panama photograph by Albert Lowe Reuters. The main text on this poster is mourning and solidarity. The urge to mourn alongside others, brought people together throughout New York city, across the country and around the world. People gathered on college campuses and parks and town halls. And in places of worship, spontaneous memorials appeared in town squares on roadside billboards and outside firehouses and police stations. Flags were flown at half staff in recognition of the country's loss and candlelight vigils were held in remembrance of the victims and solidary solidarity against terrorism. The death toll on nine 11 included individuals from more than 90 nations and stirred sympathy around the globe.

Speaker 1 ([26:43](#)):

People of different ages, backgrounds, and abilities found meaning in public service. After the nine 11 attacks on volunteers flocked to lower Manhattan from around the country to provide assistance. Some signed on with organizations, such as the American red cross and the salvation army. All others volunteered independently across the country. Many people channeled their emotions by enlisting in the military, finding charities, contributing to philanthropic causes, or helping people in need in other ways.

New Speaker ([27:19](#)):

Poster 11 is 20 years later At the top is a picture in the middle east of a soldier standing on top of a Humvee. Everything is olive drab. He has a vest on and a hat and in front of the Humvee is another soldier with a vest and hat on as well. And to the left of the Humvee, as a stack of sandbags, holding up a sign that says welcome to camp 93, let's roll Seebees, and it has a us flag on it.

Speaker 1 ([28:02](#)):

The caption reads U S Navy camp set up for operation Iraqi freedom named in tribute to flight 93, April 11th, 2003, photograph by Stan Travioli. At the bottom is a picture of a concrete wall with five people,

six people walking in front of it. There's a man in front followed by four women and a child. And behind it, you can see the top of a concrete block structure and a very flat roof. And then to its left, some trees and in the distance are some mountains. It says Osama bin Laden's compound in Abbottabad Pakistan on May 3rd, 2011 collection nine 11 Memorial museum gift of warrick page for the New York times.

Speaker 1 ([29:09](#)):

The main text of the poster reads 20 years later, global war on terror.

New Speaker ([29:14](#)):

On September 20th, 2001, us president George W. Bush announced that the United States had declared war on a radical network of terrorists and every government that supports them. The U S government initiated a global war on terror, sending troops to Afghanistan in October, 2001, and later to Iraq. The nine 11 attacks prompted calls for new strategies to keep the nation safe. The USA Patriot act, passed in October, 2001 expanded the government's intelligence, intelligence gathering tools and its ability to detain deport individuals suspected of terrorism. Many people continue to debate whether the methods used after nine 11 effectively protect national security without compromising civil liberties. Nearly 10 years after nine 11, us president Barack Obama authorized a special operations raid in Abbottabad Pakistan, where Osama bin Laden was believed to be hiding. On May 1st, 2011, us Navy seals and army aviators carried out the operation and killed bin Laden, Al-Qaeda and related groups remain a threat today. On October 14th, 2021, us president Joseph Biden announced that he would withdraw all us troops from Afghanistan by September 11th, 2021, ending America's longest war.

New Speaker ([30:42](#)):

Poster. Number 12, 20 years later, health effects. There is a large quote at the top that says, so you need to understand nine 11 didn't end at midnight or a year later, nine 11 still goes on. It's attributed to Sonya Agron American red cross volunteer who worked near ground zero after nine 11.

Speaker 1 ([31:06](#)):

The main text reads 20 years later, health affects.

New Speaker ([31:09](#)):

More than 400,000 survivors, First responders rescue and recovery workers, cleaning crews, lower Manhattan residents and others are estimated to have been exposed to toxic dust in New York city on nine 11 or during recovery operations. Tens of thousands nationwide are now suffering from chronic illnesses, including respiratory diseases, mental health issues, and more than a hundred types of cancer. Thousands of those exposed have died. People with nine 11 related illnesses are particularly susceptible to COVID-19. In 2011, president Obama signed the James Zadroga nine 11 health and compensation act into law, providing financial compensation to individuals who suffered physical injury or death as a result of the nine 11 attacks. The bill also established a health program to monitor and treat those with nine 11 related illnesses. Congress reauthorized the Zadroga act in 2015, extending the compensation fund for five additional years and the health program through 2090 in 2019, and never forget the heroes act extended the compensation fund through 2092. More than a hundred thousand people living in all 50 states have enrolled in the world trade center health program.

New Speaker ([32:28](#)):

At the right is a photo of a courtroom, and there's a man standing to the left and clapping his hands, he's dressed in a double breasted blue blazer with a shirt and tie. Behind him is a man in a denim shirt, also standing and clapping and a man next to him in a blue collared shirt and a blue cap standing and clapping. Behind them, there's people in the crowd. And then in the foreground there's a very gaunt older looking man with a blue shirt on and the name tag, Mr. Louis Alvarez in front of him. The caption reads former NYPD detective Louis Alvarez testifies before Congress in support of the never forget the heroes act June 11th, 2019, photograph by Zack Gibson, Getty images. NYPD detective Louis Alvarez spent three months at ground zero aiding in the rescue and recovery efforts. After nine 11 in 2001, he was diagnosed with cancer related to his exposure to toxins at the world trade center site. In June, 2019, Alvarez appeared before Congress to urge lawmakers to pass the never forget the heroes act. He had already undergone 68 rounds of chemotherapy and was scheduled to have another the next day. He died on June 29th, 2018, and never forget the heroes act was signed into law on month later.

Speaker 1 ([34:09](#)):

Poster number 13 says 20 years later, service and selflessness at the top. There's a long line of people in t-shirts and shorts pushing up a wall. And to the right of them are some young women looking at a magazine together with, in a large room behind them. There's other people at other tables, but in the foreground, there's just two of them looking at a magazine. The photo caption for the row of people putting up the wall reads volunteers rebuild a church after a tornado, September 8th, 2006, photograph courtesy of Sandra Houser. New York says thank you, foundation.

Speaker 1 ([35:04](#)):

The photograph of the young women, looking at the magazine caption reads mentoring in the memory of nine 11, New York city, September 11th, 2009, photograph courtesy of the corporation for national and community service. And then there's a photo below it, showing ground zero restored with the gardens and the Memorial and the caption reads national September 11th, Memorial museum, New York city photograph by Jin S Lee.

New Speaker ([35:35](#)):

20 years later, service and selflessness.

New Speaker ([35:40](#)):

Like the medical professionals and others who responded to the COVID-19 pandemic, first responders, recovery workers, and volunteers demonstrated selflessness and compassion both on and after September 11th, 2001, their actions created a connection between public service and nine 11 remembrance that endures today. For many, nine 11 served as a call to change the world for the better, an idea formalized in 2009 as the U S Congress made September 11th an annual national day of service and remembrance.

Speaker 1 ([36:16](#)):

Subhead remembrance in rebuilding.

New Speaker ([36:19](#)):

The us department of defense opened the national nine 11 Pentagon Memorial on September 11th, 2008, seven years after the attacks. The flight 93 national Memorial authorized by the us Congress in



September of 2002 opened for the 10th anniversary of the nine 11 attacks in New York city. The national September 11th Memorial museum opened in phases. The nine 11 Memorial was dedicated on the 10th anniversary and nine 11 Memorial museum opened in 2014, in 2019. And area of the Memorial was to redesigned to honor rescue and recovery workers and the victims of nine 11 related illnesses.

Speaker 1 ([37:00](#)):

Poster number 14 is just text on a blue background.

New Speaker ([37:05](#)):

It reads, how will you remember 9 11?

New Speaker ([37:11](#)):

Two decades have passed since the nine 11 attacks and terrorism remains a global threat. We may never be able to prevent all of the actions of people intent on harming others, but we do have control over how we respond to such events, whether by volunteering in our local communities, serving your nation in the military, caring for the sick and injured or through other efforts. All of us can help build the world in which we want to live. As we witnessed history unfolding in our own time, the ways we choose to respond both large and small can demonstrate the best of human nature, even after the worst of them.

Speaker 2 ([37:11](#)):

Speaker 1 ([37:48](#)):

There's a caption at the bottom for the blue sky remembrance wall. And it reads this year on September 11th, visit the blue sky remembrance while at [neverforget.org/remember](http://neverforget.org/remember) to join others from across the country and around the world and remembering those killed as a result of the attacks and September 11th, 20 2001, there's also a QR code for digital resources. Learn more about the nine 11 attacks and their ongoing repercussions through video interviews, additional stories and lesson plans as well as other resources.

New Speaker ([38:33](#)):

We have added a poster with other resources in our collection. There are audio books and regular books and movies in our collection. So these are just some examples. There is a book titled September 11th, the nine 11 story aftermath and legacy call number nine seven three dash 9 3 1 September fallen rise.

New Speaker ([39:03](#)):

The story of nine 11, call number nine seven three dot nine Z U C K O F F.

Speaker 1 ([39:14](#)):

Next book find the helpers, what nine 11 and Parkland taught me about recovery purpose and hope nine to one G U T T E N B E R G. Next book. The stories they tell artifacts from the national September 11th Memorial museum. This book is on our oversize shelf. Call number nine seven three, that 9 3 1 stories next books and kids left behind a survivors fight for healthcare in the wake of nine 11. Call number nine seven three dash 9 3 1 and O R D S T R O M. We have a DVD out of the clear blue sky call

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number DVD, VOC, or UT next book, a flight 93, the story, the aftermath and the legacy of American courage on nine 11. Call number nine seven three M C M I L L a N. Next book on that day, the definitive timeline of nine 11. Call number nine seven three dash 9 3 1 a R K I N. Next book, the only plane left in the sky and oral history of nine 11. Call number nine seven three dash 9 3 1 G R a F F.

Speaker 1 ([40:45](#)):

Next book, ordinary heroes. A memoir of nine 11. Call number nine, two one P F E I F E R. Next book, Atlas of the middle east. Call number nine one two five, six and 80. Next book. The Muslim problem. Why we're wrong about Islam and why it matters. Call number two nine seven K H a next book, a history of Islam in 21 women call number two nine seven, that 0 8 2 K a M. Next book, Islamic empires. The cities that shaped civilization from Mecca to Dubai. Call number nine oh nine M a our next book, the Islam book, call number two nine seven I S L.

Speaker 1 ([41:47](#)):

Next book, reopening Muslim minds. Call number two nine, seven oh nine eight K Y. Next book, Islam in history, ideas, people and events in the middle east. Call number nine oh nine L E w. We've included a couple of books on trauma and healing. If that's what you feel you need right now, one book is noted. The first book is the body keeps the score brain, mind, and body, and the healing of trauma. Call number six one six V a N. The next book is an audio book. Feel better, fast, and make it last. Unlock your brain's healing potential to overcome negativity, anxiety, anger, stress and the call number is CD six one two A M E.