Preliminary Transcript

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HEARING ON MISLEADING INFORMATION

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

Tuesday, April 24, 2007

House of Representatives,

Committee on Oversight and

Government Reform,

Washington, D.C.

"This is a preliminary transcript of a Committee Hearing. It has not yet been subject to a review process to ensure that the statements within are appropriately attributed to the witness or member of Congress who made them, to determine whether there are any inconsistencies between the statements within and what was actually said at the proceeding, or to make any other corrections to ensure the accuracy of the record."

Committee Hearings

of the

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



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The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:20 a.m., in Room 2157, Rayburn House Office Building, the Honorable Henry A. Waxman [chairman of the committee] presiding.

Present: Representatives Waxman, Maloney, Cummings, Kucinich, Davis of Illinois, Tierney, Clay, Watson, Lynch, Yarmuth, Braley, Norton, McCollum, Cooper, Hodes, Murphy, Sarbanes, Davis of Virginia, Burton, Shays, Mica, Platts, Duncan, Turner, Issa, Foxx and Sali

Also Present: Representatives Honda, Mitchell and Hayes.

Staff Present: Phil Schiliro, Chief of Staff; Phil

21 Barnett, Staff Director and Chief Counsel; Karen Lightfoot, 22 Communications Director and Senior Policy Advisor; David 23 Rapallo, Chief Investigative Counsel; John Williams, Deputy 24 Chief Investigative Counsel; David Leviss, Senior 25 Investigative Counsel; Suzanne Renaud, Counsel; Susanne 26 Sachsman, Counsel; Earley Green, Chief Clerk; Teresa Coufal, 27 Deputy Clerk; Caren Auchman, Press Assistant; Zhongrui J.R. 28 Deng, Chief Information Officer; Leneal Scott, Information 29 Systems Manager; Bonney Kapp, Fellow; Kerry Gutknecht, Staff 30 Assistant; Will Ragland, Staff Assistant; Bret Schothorst; 31 David Marin, Minority Staff Director; Larry Halloran, 32 Minority Deputy Staff Director; Jennifer Safavian, Minority Chief Counsel for Oversight and Investigations; Keith 33 34 Ausbrook, Minority General Counsel; Ellen Brown, Minority 35 Legislative Director and Senior Policy Counsel; A. Brooke Bennett, Minority Counsel; Charles Phillips, Minority 36 37 Counsel; John Callender, Minority Counsel; Christopher 38 Bright, Minority Professional Staff Member; Nick Palarino, 39 Minority Senior Investigator and Policy Advisor; John 40 Cuaderes, Minority Senior Investigator and Policy Advisor; Patrick Lyden, Minority Parliamentarian and Member Services 41 42 Coordinator; Benjamin Chance, Minority Clerk.

Chairman WAXMAN. The Committee will come to order.

I want to point out by a notice to all the members that the opening statements will be provided by unanimous consent by the Chairman and the Ranking Member, and then we will go right to our witnesses.

I also want to start off this hearing by saying something that I think is very clear and already obvious. My colleagues, whether they are Democrats or Republicans, support our troops. We are deeply grateful for their sacrifices. We know that so many men and women have voluntarily put their lives on the line to defend this Country and our freedom.

It is probably just is obvious that the actions of our Government are not meeting our aspirations. We saw that vividly and unforgettably when we had the hearing and we watched the disgraceful conditions at Walter Reed. We saw it again when our Government officials made an intolerable breach by making public the secret and classified CIA identity of Valerie Plame Wilson, and we are going to see it again this morning.

The bare minimum we owe our soldiers and their families is the truth. That didn't happen for two of the most famous soldiers in the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. For Jessica Lynch and Pat Tillman, the Government violated its basic responsibility.

Sensational details and stories were invented in both cases. Sometimes because of the fog of war, the first reports from the battlefield are inaccurate, but that doesn't seem to explain what happened here.

In Jessica Lynch's case, the first reports were right.

It was the follow-up stories published 10 days after her capture that discarded the facts and misled the Country.

The Washington Post published a front page story on April 2nd, 2003. It was written by Vernon Loeb and Dana Priest, and it got the story right. I want to read the lead paragraphs:

''Jessica Lynch, a 19 year old private first class missing since the ambush of an Army maintenance company 10 days ago in Southern Iraq, has been rescued by Special Operations forces, defense officials said yesterday.

''CIA operatives in Iraq located Lynch in a hospital near Nasiriyah where she was being held because of multiple wounds, officials said, and a helicopter-borne team of Navy SEALS and Army Rangers rescued her about midnight local time.''

That was an accurate statement, but the next day, April 3, the Washington Post ran another front page story. This one was written by Susan Schmidt and Vernon Loeb, and the contrast with the April 2 story is remarkable.

Here is what the Post reported:

''Pfc. Jessica Lynch, rescued Tuesday from an Iraqi hospital, fought fiercely and shot several enemy soldiers after Iraqi forces ambushed the Army's 507th Ordnance Maintenance Company, firing her weapon until she ran out of ammunition, U.S. officials said yesterday.

"Lynch, a 19 year old supply clerk, continued firing at the Iraqis even after she sustained multiple gunshot wounds and watched several other soldiers in her unit die around her in fighting March 23, one official said."

Where did this false information come from?

Jessica Lynch was captured on March 23. The Washington Post published a completely factual article on her rescue on April 2nd, but then they went on, 10 days after her capture, U.S. officials had become the source of a report that riveted the Nation but twisted the truth beyond recognition.

It is four years later and we still don't know who is responsible or why they did it. All we really know is that they did a great disservice to Jessica Lynch.

And so, I want to say to Private Lynch and her family who are here today, this Committee is going to do its best to find out the source of the fabrications that you had to endure. We want to know whether they were the result of incompetence or a deliberate strategy to spin a compelling story at a critical time, and we will do our best to find out who should be held accountable.

Everyone on this Committee is also familiar with Pat Tillman's case, and we all share our sympathies with his wife, Marie, his mother, Mary, his father, Patrick, his brother, Kevin and his entire family.

But his family wants more than our sympathies and apologies. They want answers, and they deserve them. Pat Tillman was killed by members of his own platoon on April 22, 2004, three years ago this past Sunday. But since then, the family has been unable to learn why the military told the world that Corporal Tillman had been killed by the enemy when, in fact, they knew he had died from friendly fire.

News of the fratricide flew up the chain of command within days, but the Tillman family was kept in the dark for more than a month. Many military officials sat in silence during a nationally televised memorial ceremony highlighting Pat Tillman's fight against the terrorists. Evidence was destroyed. Witness statements were doctored.

The Tillman family wants to know how all of this could have happened, and they want to know whether these actions were all just accidents or whether they were deliberate.

In working on this hearing, the Committee has learned of many other cases in which the military failed to tell the families the truth.

Sergeant Eddie Ryan was a victim of friendly fire during his second tour in Iraq. He sustained two gunshot wounds to

the head and, thankfully, is still alive, but he didn't find out the truth about his injuries until five months later even though his fellow Marines knew immediately that his injuries were due to friendly fire.

Other families, like those of First Lieutenant Sarah K. Small, Private First Class Levena Johnson and Lieutenant Ken Ballard, have been forced to file Freedom of Information Act requests in order to obtain information about the deaths of their loved ones. These families have asked the military repeatedly for basic information, but they have been ignored or dismissed with slow and incomplete answers. This is simply unacceptable.

One of the things that make the Afghanistan and Iraq wars so different from previous wars is the glaring disparity in sacrifice. For the overwhelming number of Americans, this war has brought no sacrifice and no inconvenience, but for a small number of Americans, the war has demanded incredible and constant sacrifice. Those soldiers and their families pay that price proudly and without complaint.

That is what Jessica Lynch and Pat Tillman did, and it is what their families have done, but our Government failed them. Our government hasn't done right by them.

I hope, in some small but important way, this hearing can begin to right those wrongs.

The least we owe to our courageous men and women who are

fighting for our freedom is the truth, and that is what we are going to insist on in this hearing and in our subsequent examination and investigation.

[Prepared statement of Chairman Waxman follows:]

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Chairman WAXMAN. I want to now recognize the Ranking Member of the Committee, Tom Davis.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If the first casualty of war is the truth, what happens when the wound is self-inflicted?

That is the question the Committee confronts today as we examine two very different cases in which accurate information from the battlefield was delayed, distorted or suppressed, not by any foe but by those on our side of the fight. Each case offers very different lessons on how or whether the truth survives in the wake of combat.

Chairman Waxman framed this hearing well by asking whether misstatements by military officials regarding the capture of Army Private Jessica Lynch and the death of Army Corporal Patrick Tillman were the result of innocent miscommunication, negligence or deliberate deception.

But it is not always easy to tell where inadvertencies end and lying begins. In the military, one innocent misstatement can quickly become the incontrovertible company line reflexively defended up and down the chain of command even after contradictory facts emerge.

One erroneous media report amplified by various audiences for their own reasons could overwhelm any effort to set the record straight. Especially in this modern war of ideas as well as arms, the insatiable appetite of the 24/7

global news cycle often outpaces official fact-finding, filling the vacuum with speculation, supposition and thinly sourced, premature conclusions.

That appears to be a large part of what happened in the case of Jessica Lynch. From the outset, Department of Defense officials took pains to provide accurate information about her wounds, but an anonymously sourced Washington Post story loudly heralded a description of her ordeal involving a solitary firefight with the enemy, bullet wounds and knife attacks. That tale, which proved inaccurate, seemed at odds with other emerging information about the circumstances of her capture and the nature of her injuries.

Still, without knowing the identity or motive of the Post's unnamed source, it is difficult to fault Pentagon officials who never fed or perpetuated the Hollywood version of events but stuck consistently with the facts at hand.

The fog of war can be dense, and Ms. Lynch's story offers only a cautionary tale about waiting for the smoke to clear before accepting early battle damage assessments as fact.

The case of Army Ranger Pat Tillman is far more troubling. Rules and procedures put in place precisely for the purpose of providing timely and accurate information about combat deaths were ignored. Physical evidence that could have yielded critical information was destroyed.

Plausible information and the likelihood this was a friendly fire incident was discounted, perhaps even suppressed, while statements supporting award of the Silver Star went forward, suggesting he died from enemy fire.

Those errors, omissions and delays understandably fueled suspicion that senior military officials knew the actual circumstances of Corporal Tillman's death but manipulated the information to avoid bad news. After several investigations, it now seems clear those officers could have and should have known friendly fire was suspected.

It was a disservice to the memory of Corporal Tillman, to his family, his unit and the Nation to let the happy myth outrun the unpleasant facts even for a day.

While we need to be sensitive to pending recommendations and ongoing investigations in this matter, we need to know why so many did not know the rules when friendly fire is a possibility, and we need to know what has been done to make sure those rules are being strengthened, conveyed and applied to prevent even an accidental recurrence of this type of tragedy.

War is about heroic efforts, and we all look for heroes. It is our great fortunate as a Nation to be blessed abundantly with genuine heroes who, in ways large and small, protect our liberties and serve the cause of human dignity every day.

248 The truth about Jessica Lynch and Patrick Tillman is heroic enough. There is no need to embellish or spin it. 249 250 I hope today's testimony will bring some closure to the 251 Tillman Family and bring some assurances to all service members and their families that truth will survive the battle 252 253 and accompany them safely home. 254 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. [Prepared statement of Mr. Davis of Virginia follows:] 255 256 ******* INSERT ******

257 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Davis.

I want to welcome our witnesses. The Tillman Family, Ms. Lynch, those with her, please come forward.

While they are doing that, several members who do not serve on our Committee are joining us for the hearing today, and I would like to ask unanimous consent that Representatives Hayes, Honda and Mitchell be allowed to participate in the hearing.

Without objection, that will be the order. They will be permitted to ask questions after all members of the Committee have completed their questioning.

I want to thank all of you for being here today, not just those who are going to present testimony to us but the other family members that are here as well. We know it is not easy to be here and to have to relive experiences that have been quite unpleasant, but I think it is important not just for you but for the American people and for all the other men and women that are fighting for freedom in Iraq and in Afghanistan.

It is the policy of this Committee that all witnesses are sworn in to take an oath, and I would like to ask each of you if you would to please stand and raise your right hand.

[Witnesses sworn.]

Chairman WAXMAN. The record will indicate that each of the witnesses answered in the affirmative.

Mary Tillman is the mother of Corporal Pat Tillman.

Mrs. Tillman has persistently pursued the many unanswered questions concerning the circumstances of her son's death and the shortcomings of the investigations that followed.

Kevin Tillman is the brother of Corporal Pat Tillman and former Army Ranger who served in the same platoon in Afghanistan as Corporal Tillman, and this is his first time testifying publicly about this matter.

Jessica Lynch is a former Private First Class, U.S.

Army. Ms. Lynch was captured by Iraqi soldiers on March 23,
2003, when her convoy was ambushed, and she was rescued by

American troops nine days later.

Dr. Gene Bolles is the former Chief of Neurosurgery,
Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, Germany. Dr. Bolles
treated Private Lynch's injuries in Germany after she was
rescued in Iraq.

We thank each of you for being here, and we are looking forward to hearing your testimony. I know there will be questions that members will want to ask.

Mr. Tillman, there is a button on the base of the mic to turn it on, and I would like to ask you to be sure to pull it close to you. You can pull it close to you rather than having to leave over to it.

Thank you very much. You are recognized.

306 STATEMENTS OF KEVIN TILLMAN; JESSICA LYNCH; DR. GENE BOLLES,
307 DENVER MEDICAL HEALTH CENTER
308 STATEMENT OF KEVIN TILLMAN

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. I want to thank Chairman Waxman for holding this hearing and members of the Committee for attending.

My name is Kevin Tillman.

Two days ago marked the third anniversary of the death of my older brother, Pat Tillman, in Sperah, Afghanistan. To our family and friends, it was a devastating loss. To the Nation, it was a moment of disorientation. To the military, it was a nightmare. But to others within the Government, it appears to have been an opportunity.

April of 2004 was turning into the deadliest month to date in the war in Iraq. The dual rebellions in Najaf and Fallujah handed the U.S. forces their first tactical defeat as American commanders essentially surrendered Fallujah to members of Iraq resistance, and the administration was forced to accede to Ayatollah Sistani's demand for January elections in exchange for assistance in extricating U.S. forces from its battle with the Mahdi Militia.

A call-up of 20,000 additional troops was ordered, and another 20,000 troops had their tours of duty extended.

In the midst of this, the White House learned that Christian Firente [phonetically], Seymour Hersh and other journalists were about to reveal a shocking scandal involving mass and systemic detainee abuse at the facility known as Abu Ghraib.

Then on April 22nd, 2004, my brother, Pat, was killed in a firefight in eastern Afghanistan. Immediately after Pat's death, our family was told that he was shot in the head by the enemy in a fierce firefight outside a narrow canyon.

In the days leading up to Pat's memorial service, media accounts based on information provided by the Army and the White House were wreathed in a patriotic glow and became more dramatic in tone. A terrible tragedy that might have further undermined support for the war in Iraq was transformed into an inspirational message that served instead to support the Nation's foreign policy wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

To further exploit Pat's death, he was awarded the Silver Star for Valor. The abridged version went like this:

Only after his team engaged this well armed enemy did it appear that the enemy's volume of fire into Corporal, into the kill zone diminished. Above the din of battle, Corporal Tillman was heard issuing fire commands to take the fight to an enemy on the dominating high ground.

Always leading from the front, Corporal Tillman aggressively maneuvered his team against the enemy position

on the steep slope. As a result of Corporal Tillman's effort and heroic action, the trail element of the platoon was able to maneuver through the ambush position of relative safety without suffering a single casualty.

The fight that ensued at Corporal Tillman's position increased in intensity. Corporal Tillman focused all his efforts on keeping the men of his team safe while continuing to press the attack himself without regard for his own personal safety. In the face of mortal danger, Corporal Tillman illustrated that he would not fail his comrades. His actions are in keeping with the highest standards of the United States Army.

This was a narrative that inspired countless Americans as intended.

There was one small problem with the narrative, however.

It was utter fiction. The content of the multiple
investigations revealed a series of contradictions that
strongly suggest deliberate and careful misrepresentations.

We appeal to this Committee because we believe this narrative was intended to deceive the family but more importantly to deceive the American public.

Pat's death was clearly the result of fratricide. It was due to a series of careless actions by several individuals in our platoon after a small harassing ambush.

During this uncontrolled shooting, the driver of the

vehicle himself recognized friendlies immediately but kept driving for approximately 400 meters while the soldiers in the back of his truck continued to shoot at the hillside where the U.S. soldiers were and civilians.

The vehicle saw arms and hands waving. Smoke was flying. Pin gun flares. An Afghan soldier was immediately recognized. They never felt threatened, and they still shot up the village unprovoked. The vehicle behind them clearly saw the U.S. soldiers on the hillside and were calling cease fire.

The end result were the death of Pat and the Afghan soldier as well as two more soldiers wounded in the village.

The signs were available, but the decision to shoot was made. This was not some fog of war. They simply lost control.

According to the sworn statements, statement on April 26th by the fellow soldier who was right next to Pat, literally right next to Pat:

''I remember watching the friendlies just shooting at us. A 50-cal rolled up into our sights and starting to unload on top of us. It would work in boosts. Fifty cal for 10 to 15 seconds, 240 Bravo, 10 to 15 seconds, back and forth.

Specialist Tillman and I were yelling: Cease. Stop. Stop. Friendlies. Friendlies. Cease fire.

''But they could not hear us.

''Tillman came up with the idea to let a smoke grenade go. They stopped. This stopped the friendly contact for a few moments, and that is when I realized the AMF soldier was dead.

''At this time, the GMV rolled into a better position to fire on us. We thought the battle was over, though, so we were relieved, getting up, stretching out and talking with one another when I heard some 5.56 rounds coming from the GMV.

''They started firing again. That is when I hit the deck.

''Specialist Tillman at this time was hit by small arms fire. I know this because FE-I know this because I could hear the pain in his voice as he called out: Cease fire. Friendlies. I am Pat, Fing, Tillman, damn it.

"He said this over and over again until he stopped."

The facts of this case clearly show Pat and the Afghan soldier were killed by fellow members of his platoon as well as the wounded soldiers on the hillside, and they knew this immediately.

Revealing that Pat's death was a fratricide would have been yet another political disaster during a month already swollen with political disasters and a brutal truth that the American public would undoubtedly find unacceptable. So the facts needed to be suppressed.

An alternative narrative had to be constructed. Crucial evidence was destroyed including Pat's uniform, equipment and notebook. The autopsy was not done according to regulation, and a field hospital report was falsified.

An initial investigation completed in 8 to 10 days before testimony could be changed or manipulated and which hit disturbingly close to the mark disappeared into thin air and was conveniently by another investigation with more palatable findings.

This freshly manufactured narrative was then distributed to the American public, and we believe the strategy had the intended effect. It shifted the focus from the grotesque torture at Abu Ghraib and a downward spiral of an illegal act of aggression to a great American who died a hero's death.

Over a month after Pat's death when it became clear that it would no longer be possible to pull off this deception, a few of the facts were parceled out to the public and to our family.

General Kensinger was ordered to tell the American public, May 29th, five weeks later, that Pat died of fratricide but with a calculated and nefarious twist. He stated: 'There was no one specific finding of fault' and that he 'probably died of fratricide.''

But there was specific fault, and there was nothing probable about the facts that led to Pat's death. The most

despicable part of what General Kensinger told the American public was when he said, ''The results of this investigation in no way diminish the bravery and sacrifice displayed by Corporal Tillman.''

This is an egregious attempt to manipulate the public into thinking anyone who would question this 180-degree flip in the narrative would be casting doubt on Pat's bravery and sacrifice. Such questioning says nothing about Pat's bravery and sacrifice anymore than the narrative for Jessica diminishes her bravery and sacrifice. It does, however, say a lot about the powers who perpetrated this.

After the truth of Pat's death was partially revealed,
Pat was no longer of use as a sales asset and became strictly
the Army's problem. They were now left with the tax of
briefing our family and answering our questions. With any
luck, our family would sink quietly into our grief, and the
whole unsavory episode would be swept under the rug.
However, they miscalculated our family's reaction.

Through the amazing strength and perseverence of my mother, the most amazing woman on Earth, our family has managed to have multiple investigations conducted. However, while each investigation gathered more information, the mountain of evidence was never used to arrive at an honest or even sensible conclusion.

The most recent investigation by the Department of

Defense Inspector General and the Criminal Investigative
Division of the Army concluded that the killing of Pat was
'an accident.''

The handling of the situation after the firefight was described as a compilation of ''missteps, inaccuracies and errors in judgment which created the perception of concealment.''

The soldier that shot Pat admitted in his sworn statement that just before he delivered the fatal burst from about 35 meters away, that he saw his target waving hands, but he decided to pull the trigger anyway. Such an act is not an accident. It is a clear violation of the rules of engagement.

Writing up a field hospital report stating that Pat 'transferred to intensive care unit for continued CPR'' after most of his head had been taken off by multiple 5.56 rounds is not misleading.

Stating that a giant rectangle bruise covering his chest that sits exactly where the armor plate that protects you from bullets as being ''consistent with paddle marks'' is not misleading. These are deliberate and calculated lies.

Writing a Silver Star award before a single eye witness account is taken is not a misstep. Falsifying soldier witness statements for a Silver Star is not a misstep. These are intentional falsehoods that meet the legal definition for

fraud.

Delivering false information at a nationally televised memorial service is not an error in judgment. Discarding an investigation that does not fit a preordained conclusion is not an error in judgment. These are deliberate acts of deceit.

This is not the perception of concealment. This is concealment.

Pat is, of course, not the only soldier where battlefield reality has reached the family and the public in the form of a false narrative.

First Lieutenant Ken Ballard died in Najaf, Iraq, just one day after Pat's fratricide went public. His mom, Karen Meredith, was told that Ken was killed by a sniper on a rooftop. Fifteen months later, she found out that he was killed by an unmanned gun from his own vehicle.

Private Jesse Buryj was killed May 5th, 2004, in Iraq. His family was told he was killed in a vehicle accident. A year later they received the autopsy report, and they found that he was shot in the back. The Army was forced to concede that he was accidentally shot by a Polish soldier. Just recently, out of nowhere, a lieutenant showed up at their family's house and told them that an officer in his own unit had shot him. They are still looking for answers.

Sergeant Patrick McCaffrey was killed June 22nd, 2004,

from what the family was told 'an ambush by insurgents.''
Two years later, they found out that those insurgents happen
to be the same Iraqi troops that he was training. Before his
death, he told his chain of command that these same troops
that he was training were trying to kill him and his team.
He was told to keep his mouth shut.

About a year ago, I received a phone call. I was at my mom's house, and it was an emergency breakthrough from the operator. It happened to be a woman named Dawn Hellermann from North Carolina, so it was 2:00 in the morning her time.

Her husband, Staff Sergeant Brian Hellermann was killed in Iraq. She was tired of receiving new official reasons why her husband had died. She was desperate for help, so she called us. The system had failed her.

Those soldiers deserve better, and their families deserve better.

Our family has relentlessly pursued the truth on this matter for three years. We have now concluded that our efforts are being actively thwarted by powers that are more important, excuse me, that are more interested in protecting a narrative than getting at the truth or seeing that justice is served.

That is why we ask Congress, as a sovereign representative of the whole people, to exercise its power to investigate the inconsistencies in Pat's death and the

aftermath and all the other soldiers that were betrayed this system.

The one bit of truth that did survive these manipulations is that Pat was and still is a great man. He is the most wonderful older brother to ever exist. Pat wanted to leave a positive legacy based on his actions, and he did that. But Pat's death at the hands of his comrades is a terrible tragedy.

But the fact that the Army and what appears to be others attempted to hijack his virtue and his legacy is simply horrific. The least this Country can do for him in return is to uncover who is responsible for his death, who lied and covered it up, and who instigated those lies and benefitted from them. Then ensure that justice is meted out to the culpable.

Pat and these other soldiers volunteered to put their lives on the line for this Country. Anything less than the truth is a betrayal of those values that all soldiers who have fought for this Nation have sought to uphold.

Thank you for your time.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Tillman follows:]

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576 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Tillman. Thank 577 you very much for your testimony. 578 Mrs. Tillman, I know he was speaking for both of you. 579 Is there anything you want to add briefly? 580 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. No. 581 Chairman WAXMAN. No, okay. 582 Ms. Lynch, we are pleased to have you here. Make sure the button is pushed on the base of the mic. 583 584 I am reluctant to tell you to pull it too close to you but see whatever is comfortable. 585

586 | STATEMENT OF JESSICA LYNCH

Ms. LYNCH. Chairman Waxman and distinguished members of the Committee, it is an honor to be with you here today, and I am grateful to have this opportunity.

I have been asked here today to address misinformation from the battlefield. Quite frankly, it is something that I have been doing since I returned home from Iraq. However, I want to note for the record that I am not politically motivated in my appearance here today.

I lived the war in Iraq, and today I still have family and friends fighting in Iraq. My support for our troops is unwaivering.

I believe this is not a time for fingerpointing. It is a time for truth, the whole truth, versus hype and misinformation. Because of the misinformation, people tried to discount the realities of my story, including me, as part of the hype. Nothing could be further from the truth.

My experiences have caused a personal struggle of all sorts for me. I was given opportunities not extended to my fellow soldiers, and I embraced those opportunities to set the record straight. It is something that I have been doing since 2003. It is something that I imagine I will have to do for the rest of my life.

I have answered criticisms for being told, being paid to tell my story. Quite frankly, the injuries I have will last a lifetime, and I have a story to tell, a story that needed to be told so people would know the truth.

I want to take a minute to remind the Committee of my true story. I was a soldier.

In July of 2001, I enlisted in the Army with my brother, Greg. We have different reasons of why to join, but we both knew that we wanted to serve our Country. I loved my time in the Army, and I am grateful for the opportunity to have served the Country in a time of crisis.

In 2003, I received word that I would be deployed. I was part of a 100 mile long convoy going to Baghdad. I drove a five ton water buffalo truck. Our unit had some of the heaviest vehicles, and the sand was so thick that our vehicles would just sink. It would take us hours to just travel the shortest distance.

We decided to divide our convoy up so the lighter vehicles could reach our destination, but first came the City of An Nasiryah and a day that I will never forget.

The truck I was driving broke down, and I was picked up by my roommate and best friend, Lori Piestewa, who was driving our First Sergeant Robert Dowdy. We also picked up two other soldiers from a different unit to get them out of harm's way.

As we drove through An Nasiryah, trying to get turned around to leave the city, the signs of hostility were increasing with people with weapons on rooftops and the street watching our entire move.

The vehicle I was riding in was hit by a rocket propelled grenade and slammed into the back of another truck in our unit. Three people in the vehicle were killed upon impact.

Lori and I were taken to a hospital where she later died and I was held for nine days. In all, 11 soldiers died that day, six from unit and two others. Six others from my unit were taken prisoner plus two others.

Following the ambush, my injuries were extensive. When I awoke in the Iraqi hospital, I was not able to move or feel anything below my waist. I suffered a six-inch gash in my head. My fourth and fifth lumbar were overlapping, causing pressure on my spine. My right humerus was broken. My right foot was crushed. My left femur was shattered.

The Iraqis in the hospital tried to help me by removing the bone and replacing it with a 1940s rod that was made for a man.

Following my rescue, the doctors at Landstuhl, Germany found in a physical exam that I had been sexually assaulted.

Today, I still continue to deal with bowel, bladder and kidney as a result from the injuries. My left leg still has

no feeling from the knee down, and I am required to wear a brace just to stand and walk.

When I awoke, I did not know where I was. I could not move. I could not call for help. I could not fight. The nurses at the hospital tried to soothe me, and they even tried unsuccessfully at one point to return me to Americans.

On April 1st, while various units created diversions around Nasiryah, a group came to the hospital to rescue me. I could hear them speaking in English, but I was still very afraid.

Then a soldier came into the room. He tore the American flag from his uniform, and he handed it to me in my hand, and he told me: We are American soldiers, and we are here to take you home.

I looked at him and I said, yes, I am an American soldier too.

When I remember those difficult days, I remember the fear. I remember the strength. I remember the hand of that fellow American soldier reassuring me that I was going to be okay.

At the same time, tales of great heroism were being told. At my parents' home in Wirt County, West Virginia, it was under siege by media, all repeating the story of the little girl Rambo from the hills of West Virginia who went down fighting. It was not true.

I have repeatedly said when asked that if the stories about me helped inspire our troops and rally our Nation, then perhaps there was some good.

However, I am still confused as to why they chose to lie and tried to make me a legend when the real heroics of my fellow soldiers that day were legendary. People like Lori Piestewa and First Sergeant Dowdy who picked up fellow soldiers in harm's way or people like Patrick Miller or Sergeant Donald Walters who actually did fight until the very end.

The bottom line is the American people are capable of determining their own ideals for heros. They don't need to be told elaborate lies.

My hero is my brother, Greg, who continues to serve his Country today. My hero is friend, Lori Piestewa, who died in Iraq but set an example for a generation of Hopi and Native American women and little girls everywhere about the contributions just one soldier can make. My hero is every American who says my Country needs me and answers that call to fight.

I had the good fortunate and opportunity to come home and to tell the truth. Many soldiers, like Pat Tillman, did not have that opportunity.

The truth of war is not always easy. The truth is always more heroic than the hype.

709	Thank you.
710	[Prepared statement of Ms. Lynch follows:]
711	******

712 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Ms. Lynch.

713 Dr. Bolles?

714 | STATEMENT OF GENE BOLLES

Dr. BOLLES. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, thank you for inviting me here today.

My name is Gene Bolles, and I am a neurosurgeon. Specifically, I specialize in neuro trauma, spine surgery and radial surgery.

I graduated from the University of Michigan's Medical School and did my subsequent training at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in Denver, Colorado. I have over 30 years of surgical experience.

I was drafted into the military out of my training in 1965 and served as a flight surgeon and subsequent vision surgeon of the 8th Infantry Division in Germany.

For the next several decades, I worked as practitioner of neurosurgery in the Boulder, Denver area where I performed hundreds of surgeries on victims of trauma.

In 2001 before the attacks of September 11th, I was asked to apply for the position of Chief of Neurosurgery at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Germany. Through a competitive process, I was selected for the position and

commenced my service in November, 2001.

I served as Chief of Neurosurgery as a Department of
Defense contractor for over two years, leaving in February,
2004. For the first year and a half, I was the only
neurosurgeon between Okinawa and the United States. After
the Iraqi War, Iraqi part of the war began, OIF, more
neurosurgeons were added to our staff to handle the increased
number of expected patients.

During my time as the Chief of Neurosurgery there, patients from Afghanistan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Iraq, amongst elsewhere, were flown in to Landstuhl Regional Medical Center throughout the day. I operated on and oversaw the treatment of many wounded U.S. combat forces.

I am here today to discuss my treatment of Private Jessica Lynch and the misfortune that surrounded her condition.

Fewer than two weeks after she was captured in Iraq, she arrived in Germany for medical treatment. She had severe injuries that required a number of surgeries. It is these injuries where truth has been coupled perhaps with fiction that I am here to discuss today.

Private Lynch was captured by the Iraqis on March 23rd.

U.S. forces rescued her from an Iraqi hospital on April 1st,

and she was therefore medically evacuated to Germany.

I examined Private Lynch and looked for evidence. I did

a complete exam on her and, specifically though, I was looking for evidence of gunshot wounds in addition to her other injuries as we were told that she had been shot. I saw no evidence of gunshot wounds.

I looked for metallic fragments on x-rays. I saw none.

I saw no injuries that looked like a gunshot wound to my eye.

I saw no entrance and exit wounds that appeared to be corroborative of that.

She did have some puncture wounds of her extremities, but they were not the kind that I had ever seen made by a bullet wound. They were consistent with the injuries that had been described, that she had undergone perhaps a motor vehicle type of accident.

At some point during our treatment of Private Lynch, one of the trauma surgeons that was involved in her care was evaluated, and there was perhaps a difference of opinion although I did not discuss that with him. He made the statement that he thought these puncture sites were gunshot wounds. I did not and do not agree with that assessment. I saw no clinical or physical evidence that that was the case.

I proceeded to operate on Private Lynch where we performed an operation for her lumbar spine and her fractures. For the time Private Lynch was in intensive care, I saw her on a daily basis. As with other patients, I checked in with her to monitor her status. I asked how she

784 | was feeling, et cetera.

And I also asked permission to contact her parents, and I called her parents after the surgery before they came to Germany. I recall being asked by, I believe, her father if she had been shot, and I said, no.

I never leaked any other information about my patient's condition to the press. Although several reporters have asked me from time to time, I have denied to discuss any details of her care other than the fact that I was involved in it.

I am happy to answer any questions that the Committee and Subcommittee may have about my time at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center.

Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Dr. Bolles follows:]

799 ******** INSERT *******

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Bolles.

We will now proceed to questions from the members of the Committee. Each side will initially control ten minutes by the Chair and by the Ranking Member, and then we will proceed to five minute rounds in order prescribed under the rules.

For the 10 minutes that we have on our side, I want to yield to the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Murphy.

Mr. MURPHY. Thank you very much, Mr. Murphy.

I think I can take the liberty of speaking for all the members of the Committee on both sides of the aisle to say to the Tillmans, to Ms. Lynch, we stand in awe of you this morning to present this testimony before this Committee.

The only appropriate place to start is where Mr. Waxman began his opening remarks, to express our immeasurable gratitude to the courage of the young Americans who have put themselves in harm's way on behalf of our Country in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Having just returned with four other members of this

Committee from the fronts in both Iraq and Afghanistan, I

know personally how much our soldiers are sacrificing. Quite

frankly, as one of the youngest members of this Congress, I

also know that my ability to serve here in an air-conditioned

hearing room such as this is only made possible by the

sacrifices and decisions to serve made by my contemporaries,

two of which are sitting before us today.

Let me just say this before I ask a few questions to the Tillmans and Ms. Lynch.

You have had amazing courage to come here and speak today, and I think it is important to say this. Courage and bravery don't just come in one form. The very fact that you, Ms. Lynch, and you, Mr. Tillman, and you brother volunteered to protect this Country at such gave risk to yourself, was and is an act of great courage and selflessness.

But if this Country continues to glorify the bravery of battlefield confrontations, it in some way diminishes the value of another increasingly lost American virtue, that is, telling the truth. It is too bad that this Government has made a seemingly simple act of telling the truth, an act of bravery, but it is, and there are no better examples than Jessica Lynch and the Tillman Family.

You could have kept silent and accepted the stories that were handed to you by your Government, but you displayed a courage not often seen in today's world. You chose truth over personal glorification. I think that speaks a lot.

I think I can speak for a lot of us up here when I say I wish there were more of you.

I especially want to express my condolences to the Tillman Family. This being the third anniversary of Corporal Tillman's death, I know it must be very hard for you to oome here today and especially for you, Mr. Tillman, to speak in

public for the first time.

The purpose of today's hearing, as Mr. Waxman said, is to examine how these stories, these false stories were invented, how they were spread and how they developed into two defining moments of the war.

The question we will try to answer today is simple:
Were these false stories the result of an unfortunate series
of miscommunications and inaccurate battlefield reports or
were they propaganda designed to influence public opinion by
misleading the Nation about what really happened?

Mr. Tillman, if I can start with your story, there was a lot of publicity about your brother leaving his career in his professional sports, about your decision to leave a probaseball contract. There was obviously an increased amount of publicity when things went horribly wrong.

But I want to get back to the beginning of this story.

I want to talk about why you and your brother decided to give up very lucrative careers back here in the United States and join the military. It had nothing to do with publicity, did it, Mr. Tillman?

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. No, Mr. Murphy, it didn't, but I am not at liberty and I am not comfortable with talking to you or anybody else why we decided to join. That is a personal thing, my apologies.

Mr. MURPHY. That is perfectly respectable. I think the

very fact this was a family that made multiple decisions to enter the military, as Ms. Lynch's family did, I think shows that this often is a sacrifice made not just by individuals but made by entire families.

This is a question for either Mr. Tillman or Mrs.

Tillman. You spoke about the consequences and the circumstances surrounding the incident you spoke about, the awarding of the Silver Star to your brother. After all this, you spoke that you learned that he was actually killed by his own platoon, and this was more than a month after his death.

I can certainly respect if this is not something you want to talk about, but I think it may be interesting for this Committee to learn a little bit more about how you found out that his death was a result of friendly fire and how your family received this news when you were finally told over a month after the initial incident, that what you believed was the case was not truly the case.

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. Yes, sir. When I went, when I came back from San Jose, California, the memorial service, I went back to work at Fort Lewis, Washington, and my platoon and company were still in Afghanistan, and I was there working for about two weeks.

When they got back, I helped pack up all their stuff, put it in the platoon AO, and everything was kind of no big deal. I did PT with everybody, the physical training. I

actually did physical training with two of the guys that were on the vehicle.

I know. I know everybody pretty well. But I did physical training with everybody.

And then, at around 10:00, I ended up speaking. I was pulled in by my chain of command, and they told me that Pat potentially died of fratricide, and it was very generic. They saw a .50 cal round in a rock, and they didn't explain it very well. So I didn't. I was upset, but it didn't make any sense based on what I knew of it, the story that I was told.

Eventually, the next day I spoke with Colonel Bailey. I think it was Lieutenant Colonel Bailey. At the time, he was our battalion commander, and he went over it in detail, and that is when. It was a Tuesday. It was a month and three days after the fact, I found out, and he went through the whole thing, and it was without a doubt. I mean they knew immediately that it was friendly fire.

So I told Marie, Pat's wife, that that evening when she got back from work. She had heard a lot of bad news over the phone, so I decided to wait until she got back. I ended up holding off.

I wanted to go on Friday to tell my parents because they also get too much bad news, and I ended up telling my mom, my dad and younger brother that he, in fact, died of fratricide.

So it was about five weeks. That is kind of the gist of the narrative there.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Tillman, we know now that in the days and weeks before that, there were a lot of people in the military that knew that your brother was killed by his own platoon, and they knew this very soon after his death.

I know on our second panel, we will hear from Specialist Bryan O'Neil who was with Corporal Tillman when he was shot, and he will testify that he knew right away that it was friendly fire and that he promptly reported this up the chain of command.

If you could talk about the days and weeks following the initial disclosure that this was an incident of friendly fire and how you came to understand that this wasn't known by the military a month after the initial story came out, that this was in fact known fairly immediately by the military through the chain of command that those on the ground knew that this was friendly fire.

If you could talk a little bit about how then your family's reaction came to the fact that military officials knew but didn't tell you that your brother had been killed by friendly fire early after the incident.

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. They gave us the report, and it was that we kind of have to dig through it. They didn't tell us that they knew. They played it off like it was potential.

It was possible, and you start reading the report.

And we got pretty good information from Lieutenant

Colonel Bailey actually did do what seems like a pretty

honorable job when he came to the house and he briefed us off

of the first investigating officer's report.

He actually used the first investigating officer's report which happened to get lost in the process. They don't know where it is anymore apparently, but they used his report. So there was a lot of accuracies.

When we went back to get the full briefing from the family, it was really watered down. I mean it was they started kind of pushing things around, and they made it really nebulous when people found out, and it was they didn't want to give us a half-baked. I think General McCrystal didn't want to give us a half-baked answer.

So it looked like FE-I don't know how to answer that question accurately. It was just all over the charts. You get a little nugget here, and then you get a bunch of well, we didn't know. I didn't know. This person didn't know.

But when you go through the documents, the chain of command, General Kensinger which is a three-star knew in two days.

Mr. MURPHY. Family discovered fairly quickly that you were going to have to press this, that your family was going to have to push the investigation to get to it.

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. It was a slow process because you don't expect it. You know. It is like I work. I mean I work with these guys. It was understandable. Okay, it was friendly fire. That stuff happens. We are very aware of friendly fires. We are not naive to the fact that that stuff happens.

The problem was based on the facts, it wasn't just a friendly fire. It was an engagement with that entire hillside was scared for their life.

This squad leader actually got on glass and was going to shoot at the vehicle, and this is a squad leader that didn't shoot a round the entire time and was just coordinating everything.

It was very, it was a scary situation, and they kind of kept that from everybody.

Mr. MURPHY. What has been your experience with your ability to get information from the military, whether that be access to people that were on the ground, reports filed afterwards?

What has been your experience with the willingness of the military to share with you and other families that kind information?

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. It has been slow, kind of a slog, but I would defer that question. My mom has been kind of hot on the trail for a long time. She has really been pressing

1000	hard. I would defer a lot of the type of information and the
1001	powering through it. I didn't get very far with my, on my
1002	end, my chain of command. They just kind of pushed me
1003	around.
1004	Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Murphy. Your time is
1005	expired.
1006	Mr. MURPHY. Thank you.
1007	[Prepared statement of Mr. Murphy follows:]
1008	****** INSERT ******

1009 Chairman WAXMAN. Did you want to comment on that, Mrs. 1010 Tillman? Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. All right. I will start out, I 1011 1012 suppose, and I want to make this very clear because I think 1013 it is very important. When Colonel Bailey came to our home, he was received 1014 1015 very well. We learned about the friendly fire. I actually got a 1016 1017 phone call from the Arizona Republic before Kevin had a 1018 chance to tell us that Pat was killed by fratricide. A 1019 reporter from the Arizona Republic called me on Friday, May 1020 28th, and asked me what I thought of the news the military 1021 had just released, and I didn't know what he was talking 1022 about. 1023 And he said, oh, well, you know. Excuse me, I am sorry. 1024 And I wouldn't let him off. I said, look, you called 1025 me. What are you talking about? 1026 And he said, well, the Army has just, come to the 1027 conclusion that Pat was, probably killed by friendly fire. 1028 I know friendly fire is a part of war. The whole family 1029 does. I used to live near Gettysburg. I am a history major. 1030 It is like, of course, it is a reality. It was tragic, and 1031 we were devastated. It happens, and we could accept that. 1032 He was still gone. 1033 Then Colonel Bailey comes to the house, and he is very

well received. I mean he is a very, okay.

He was very kind. He was very warm. He seemed to care a lot about Pat and Kevin. He was very concerned. So we really believed everything he told us.

And there were some things that I got pretty upset about, about the humvee seeming to have more significance than the mission, the fact that they split troops because I thought, Military 101, you don't split your troops. I heard a lot about how Robert E. Lee got away with it, but you just shouldn't do it, and I remember that from being a child. So I pressed him on certain things, but I really took him at his word.

And then, as Kevin said, about three weeks later, the family went to Fort Lewis, Washington to get an official briefing, and Colonel Bailey and Colonel Nixon briefed us with an entourage of various ranks of soldiers behind us.

And the story started changing because initially we were told that the Afghan was standing on a ridge, and he was shooting over their heads, in other words, to allow them to be escorted through the canyon. And that is how this particular sergeant in the vehicle mistook him for an enemy, and we were told he was 200 meters away at that time.

Well, then when we get up to Washington, all of a sudden this Afghan is no longer standing. We made a mistake. He was prone.

Now how do you? How can you be on a ridgeline in a prone position, shooting up here? I mean you would have to be a contortionist. And this Afghan soldier was shot eight times in the chest. So that really didn't add up to us.

Colonel Bailey also told us that it really was kind of dark because when he came to our house, it wasn't that dark.

All of a sudden, things started to change around.

He told us that the driver of the vehicle actually recognized the Afghan as AMF. He saw soldiers on the ridgeline and the vehicles down the road before the sergeant shot the Afghan. And our family was appalled. It was like, well, how does he allow the other soldiers in the vehicle to keep shooting on that ridgeline about 400 meters, and they couldn't answer that question.

Pat's father had asked ahead of time to get the official 15-6 report before we went to this meeting so we would be prepared for questions.

Chairman WAXMAN. The original which report?

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Well, the original, it is the report. They do an investigation, I guess, when there is a fratricide or anything suspicious, and they didn't have it ready for us. They basically handed it to us warm out the door.

Chairman WAXMAN. Mrs. Tillman?

1083 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. I am sorry.

Chairman WAXMAN. I want you to finish that sentence, but this is going to come out in the questions because a lot of members want to ask you questions.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Right, okay. All right.

Anyway, so we read this report on the airplane, and that is when we became absolutely appalled at what we were reading, and that is basically where the quest for the truth began.

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Thank you.

Let me just say to the Tillman Family, my deepest condolences as well. Pat Tillman embodied what is best about America, giving up a career to go help his Country. Then to be treated this way in terms of trying to get your answers out and not pulling them, I think is something this Committee wants to get to the bottom. All of us do.

I would start by asking what questions are still unanswered for you that this Committee could help you get?

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. See this binder? That is about how many questions we have. I mean there are a lot of questions. I mean I gave questions to certain members of the panel. I just assumed maybe if you ask us questions.

Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Our side didn't get any of those questions.

1109 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Okay, I apologize for that. 1110 Basically, if anyone asked us, we would give them guestions. 1111 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Well, let me ask you. I have got 1112 a couple of minutes. 1113 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Right. 1114 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Go through a couple of the 1115 largest inconsistencies you see and where we could get to. Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Well, I think that the Silver Star 1116 1117 has been focused on a great deal, and one reason that has 1118 been the case is because it leaves a paper trail. It is not 1119 the most outrageous lie or cover-up that is part of this 1120 story, but it does leave a paper trail. So we would like to 1121 know who actually decided to give Pat the Silver Star. 1122 I mean it is not ordinary that you will give a Silver 1123 Star to a soldier that is killed by friendly fire, and yet they knew immediately he was killed by friendly fire, and 1124 1125 this particular award was written up. 1126 And, in fact, you already know from the memo that 1127 General McCrystal sent to General Abizaid, General Brown and 1128 Kensinger, General Kensinger, that they were aware. And he 1129 admits in there, even though he was killed by friendly fire, we are going to write this award. Now I find that 1130 1131 particularly peculiar. 1132 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Do you have any questions about

the incident itself that are still unanswered?

1134 I know the story has changed several times. You indicated earlier as the story changed, it raised more 1135 questions. Are there still unanswered questions about that 1136 1137 we can help with? 1138 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Oh, yes, there is a lot of questions 1139 about the circumstances. Yes. We are very perplexed. of all, why were the troops split in the first place when it 1140 1141 was not necessary? 1142 Why wasn't an option given to Lieutenant Uthlaut to destroy the vehicle rather than hold these soldiers up in the 1143 1144 village and frustrate this platoon leader? That also goes down to why is it that there is evidence 1145 of broken rules of engagement throughout all of the 1146 1147 investigations and yet the CID, the criminal investigators, come to the conclusion that now ROE violations were broken? 1148 1149 I mean the evidence is there. Anyone who has looked at these documents, and members of this panel have seen these 1150 1151 documents, and they have broken ROE violations all over the place. Yet, the criminal investigators said, well, no, there 1152 1153 was no ROE broken. So we find that to be horrific. 1154 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Well, we will continue to look at this and write a report to gather both sides on this. I 1155 1156 appreciate that. 1157 Dr. Bolles, in April of 2003.

Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Davis, will you yield to me for

1159 just a second? We will give you additional time. 1160 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Sure. 1161 Chairman WAXMAN. One of the things that we want to do is 1162 to leave the record open for you to give us additional 1163 questions that you want us to get the answers to. That is an 1164 important part of what our job must be. 1165 Thank you, Mr. Davis. 1166 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Thank you. 1167 This is not a partisan exercise. Mr. Waxman and I have 1168| worked on a lot of these things together. 1169 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Yes, I know. 1170 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. We want to get to the bottom of it and help you get through that. 1171 1172 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. That is fine. I don't look at it as 1173 partisan. 1174 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. In fact, not just you want 1175 closure. I think the public wants closure too because of the 1176 contradictions that have come through during this time. 1177 Dr. Bolles, in April of 2003 when Pfc. Lynch was in your 1178 care, did you speak with any reporters about her case either 1179 on or off the record that you can remember? 1180 Dr. BOLLES. The only reporter that I spoke to was

answering the question of did I know or had I operated on or

dealt with Private Lynch, and that was shortly thereafter

from a reporter from Boulder, Colorado.

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1184 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Did any reporters ask you to 1185 confirm that Private Lynch might have been shot? 1186 Dr. BOLLES. No. I received a number of requests, initially turned all of those over to the public information 1187 1188 officer at Landstuhl at the time. 1189 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Were you Private Lynch's primary 1190 physician? Dr. BOLLES. Well, I would say there was a team of 1191 1192 physicians. I was her neurosurgeon. There was a trauma 1193 surgeon. There were orthopedic surgeons, and we were all 1194 involved as a team. Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Was there any disagreement among 1195 1196 the team about what could have caused her injuries? 1197 Dr. BOLLES. Not at that time to my knowledge, no. 1198 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Because press reports at that 1199 time quoted anonymous medical staff or officials saying that 1200 some of her wounds may have been caused by gunfire. Any idea 1201 where that might have come from? 1202 Dr. BOLLES. Only on what I mentioned in my statement, 1203 that there was the trauma surgeon was questioning the puncture sites while were in the operating room. I didn't 1204 1205 debate it with him or even I don't know what happened to that 1206 afterwards. 1207 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Were you or are you aware of 1208 anyone who might have been directed by any officials to

1209 diagnose her wounds as having been caused by gunfire? 1210 Dr. BOLLES. No, sir. Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Do you believe others on her 1211 treatment team were directed? 1212 Dr. BOLLES. I am sorry, sir? 1213 1214 Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Do you have any indication that 1215 anybody else on the team might have been directed to find 1216 that? 1217 Dr. BOLLES. I do not. Mr. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA. Okay, thank you. 1218 1219 Mr. Burton? Mr. BURTON. Thank you, Mr. Davis. 1220 Let me just say, first of all, that everybody on this 1221 panel, I am confident, shares your grief. It must be a 1222 horrible thing to find out that you have lost a loved one and 1223 1224 you haven't gotten the truth. So we are very sympathetic to 1225 what you have said today. It is unfortunate, I think, in combat that sometimes 1226 1227 military personnel, the higher-ups, want to create heroes and create stories that probably helps their cause, and that 1228 1229 should not happen. It should not happen especially at the expense of people like Mr. Tillman and Ms. Lynch. 1230 I think everybody in combat over there, those who have 1231 died and those who have been wounded and those who are still 1232

in combat, are heroes, and this Nation should revere every

1234 one of them and what they have done.

So if you have been misled and it has hurt your families, I personally want to apologize to you. I hope that you will give us all the questions that you have. I know on our side and I am sure the other side wants to get to the bottom of it as quickly as possible so that you can be assured that you have all of the facts.

Hopefully, your testimony today will lead to these things not happening again in the future and maybe some other brothers or parents or families won't have to suffer because they got misinformation.

I think your brother and you leaving very professional careers to go into the service of your Country should be congratulated, and I think you are both heroes. I am very sorry that your brother was lost.

Ms. Lynch, I am sorry you had to go through all the things that you went through, and we appreciate your story here today.

With that, I yield back to Mr. Davis.

1253 [Prepared statement of Mr. Burton follows:]

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Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much. The gentleman yields back his time.

Let me just point out to you that this whole investigation was something that Tom Davis, when he as Chairman of the Committee, suggested we do and we are working together on this. This is not a partisan issue in any way, shape or form.

You want our sympathies, you want our apologies, but you also want the truth, and that is what we are going to try to get for you.

Mr. Cummings?

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Mr. CUMMINGS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I, too, express my sympathy. I thank you to the Tillman Family for your sacrifice and to Ms. Lynch, I thank you for your service and to you, Dr. Bolles, I thank you.

To the Tillman Family, mr. Tillman, you said that you believe that the military was hoping that your family would sink quietly in your grief. I want to thank you for not sinking quietly in your grief.

We have an e-mail that was written on April 28th, 2004, six days after Pat Tillman's death. I don't know if you have seen this. It is up there on the screen. It describes how the White House was asking for information about Corporal Tillman for the President to use in a speech at the White House Correspondents Dinner.

1286 Mr. CUMMINGS. Let me read you what the e-mail said in part: ''Just received a call from Mr. Currin, White House 1287 1288 speechwriter. Mr. Currin said that information is for the 1289 President's speech at the Correspondents Dinner this coming 1290 Saturday. It will probably be telvised by C-SPAN.'' 1291 The next day, April 29th, 2004, an urgent communication was sent to the highest levels of the Army command structure 1292 alerting them that friendly fire was the suspected cause of 1293 death. This communication is called a Personal 4, that is, a 1294 1295 P4 memo. As I understand it, P4 memos are military 1296 communications that require special handling. 1297 Mr. Tillman, you probably know more about this than I do, but from what I have been told about P4 memos, they are 1298 1299 for eyes only communications, meaning that the addressee must open it personally and read it immediately. Are you familiar 1300 1301 with that? 1302 Are you aware of that type of memo? Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. I am not, sir. I mean I understand 1303 1304 it. I don't know any more than you do. I was an enlisted 1305 guy, E4. 1306 Mr. CUMMINGS. I understand. Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. I didn't get up that high. 1307 Mr. CUMMINGS. I understand. 1308

This P4 memo was sent by General McCrystal who was your

brother's regiment commander in Afghanistan to three high

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1311 ranking generals including General Kensinger, the head of Special Operations and General Abizaid, the head of Central 1312 1313 Command. 1314 The P4 warns: '' It is highly possible that Corporal 1315 Tillman was killed by friendly fire.''' 1316 It seems to be responding to inquiries from the White 1317 House, and here is what it says: ''POTUS''--meaning 1318 President of the United States -- ' and the Secretary of the 1319 Army might include comments about Corporal Tillman's heroism 1320 and his approved Silver Star medal in speeches currently 1321 being prepared, not knowing the specifics surrounding his 1322 death.'' 1323 It goes on to express concern that the President or Defense Secretary might suffer ''public embarrassment if the 1324 1325 circumstances of Corporal Tillman's death become public.'' 1326 I would also like to make this P4 memo, part of the 1327 hearing record. 1328 Chairman WAXMAN. Without objection. [The referenced information follows:] 1329

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Mr. CUMMINGS. One question we have is whether this P4 memo made it to the White House, and here is what we do know. On April 28th, the White House asked for information about Pat Tillman for a speech the President was giving. The next day, the P4 memo was sent, stating that Pat Tillman was killed by friendly fire and warning the President against mentioning it.

When the President spoke at the Correspondents Dinner, he was careful in his wording. He praised Pat Tillman's courage but carefully avoided described how he was killed.

It seems possible that the P4 memo was a direct response to the White House's inquiry. If that is true, it means that the White House knew the true facts about Corporal Tillman's death before the memorial service and weeks before the Tillman Family was told.

Mr. Tillman, do you know whether the Army ever investigated how high up the chain of command this information went and, second, do you think this ought to be investigated now? You or Mrs. Tillman.

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. I don't know how far they went up. It looks like they stopped, the Department of Defense. Looks like they stopped at about General Kensinger. But it seems pretty disingenuous.

I don't have the answers because these things get piece-mealed to us whether they are leaked to the press or

whatever. That is kind of why we were hoping we could get to you guys because you have that access.

My mom specifically, among a lot of other people, have really worked hard to gather information and try and figure out through all these redactions, to figure out who is who, and we are just figuring out. It took us like nine months to figure out who actually did the investigation, the second one, well, the first one, the first official one. So it is tough to get information, and that is why.

It is a bit disingenuous to think that the Administration did not know about what was going on, something so politically sensitive. So that is kind of what we were hoping you guys could get involved with and take a look. I mean we only can go so far. We don't have access to these people. We don't have access to the unredacted information. We are kind of landlocked.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I see my time is up, but we will do the best we can.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Cummings follows:]

1375 ******* TNSERT ******

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Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. Thank you, sir.

1377 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Cummings.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Can I say something to that, please?

1379 Chairman WAXMAN. Yes.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Can I say something to that?

I will tell you what we do know. Is my mic on?

1382 Okay, I have been doing a lot of reading about

Rumsfield, former Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, and I 1384

believe just from what I have learned about him as a person

and his expectations for his staff, that he would have had 1385

this information. He wasn't an individual who appreciated 1386

1387 other people contacting the White House without it going to

1388 him first.

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I can't imagine that this memo could have been sent to General Abizaid and General Kensinger and General Brown with the expectation they would tell the President because Rumsfeld wouldn't want there to be any direct line because he liked to be the guy to go to the White House. So I believe that he would have intercepted this memo, first of all.

The other thing is that he was, he had written Pat a letter, which I don't think he makes a practice of doing that, and it wasn't an extravagant letter by any stretch. Ιt was about a two sentence letter, but the fact that he sent Pat the letter and Pat was a very high profile individual. He was probably the most high profile individual in the

1401 | military at the time.

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The fact that he would be killed by friendly fire and no one would tell Rumsfeld is ludicrous because he would have had a fit. I mean to have it come, be known to him after the fact would be extremely upsetting to him.

I have read a particular book on him, but there is a lot of research I have done on the internet. This is my conclusion. I have nothing to back it up. I admit that. I have no paper trail, no facts. But just knowing the type of individual and the way he operated, I believe these generals would be absolutely foolish to not tell him.

Chairman WAXMAN. Mrs. Tillman, you don't know whether it was investigated all the way up the chain of command.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. No, I don't know how far they pursued it.

Chairman WAXMAN. But you think that it should be.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Yes, of course.

1418 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much.

1419 The next in line is Mr. Duncan.

1420 Mr. DUNCAN. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

1421 I don't have any questions, but I do want to say this.

1422 We all respect and admire and appreciate the military. I

1423 believe almost all of us do. Yet, we shouldn't worship the

1424 military.

1425 We need to recognize that our armed forces have become

the most gigantic bureaucracy in the history of the world. Like any giant bureaucracy, they do many good things. Of course, any bureaucracy does it at great expense, but also any huge bureaucracy is often times wasteful and inefficient and almost every huge bureaucracy usually tries to cover up or gloss over its mistakes.

I had a longtime friend of mine, another Republican member of Congress from the West who told me a few weeks ago, and he has supported the war right from the beginning and still does, that on our side we make the mistake of never questioning anybody who wears a badge or a uniform. The other side does that often times with labor and environmental groups even when they go to extremes.

So both sides are guilty of this, but it is our duty when we see a major mistake.

We need to support the military when they deserve to be supported, and I think we do that. On the other hand, we shouldn't let a patriotic fervor aroused during a time of war to lead us never to question any request the military makes, any expense they wish to incur and never to say anything about any mistake because it is our duty. We don't support the troops if we let our armed forces cover up or gloss over major mistakes.

And so, I appreciate the fact, Mr. Chairman, that you are holding this hearing. I appreciate the fact that on our

side former Chairman Davis has supported this. I think that 1451 simply holding this hearing will cause things like this not 1452 1453 to happen in the future. Like everyone else, I wish to express my condolences to 1454 the Tillman Family and also my appreciation to Ms. Lynch and 1455 1456 Dr. Bolles for their service. 1457 Thank you very much. 1458 [Prepared statement of Mr. Duncan follows:] 1459 ****** INSERT ******

1460 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Kucinich?

Mr. KUCINICH. Thank you, Mr. Waxman, for holding this hearing.

I want to thank both the Lynch Family and the Tillman Family for the service which you have given to this Country and continue to give to this Country by standing here for the truth. It is our obligation to facilitate the production of the information that helps to underscore the importance of the truth.

In connection with that, I would like to explore some questions relating to the destruction of physical evidence.

If any of these questions become too sensitive, let me know.

We have been told and according to documents that orders were given to destroy Corporal Tillman's clothes after the incident and to burn what was in the bag for security purposes and that a soldier testified they burned Corporal Tillman's uniform, socks and gloves and one armor plate on which it appeared there was an indentation in the top right corner and also burned a small notebook of Corporal Tillman.

Now I know that, Mr. Tillman, your family has gathered a lot of evidence about the contradictions. When you looked at this matter relating to the destruction of evidence, do you have any comment as to why a medical doctor did not sign off on the destruction of the uniform?

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. No, sir. I don't know he would. I don't know why that would be. I don't know why any of his uniform would be cut off because they refer to it as a biohazard. Well, Pat was a biohazard.

And they avoid mentioning who cut the uniform off him, who made that decision to cut the uniform off because a lot of this narrative talking about how they gave him paddle marks.

He had paddle marks on his chest. We had Dr. Buchs [phonetically], a respected guy, take a look at that stuff, and it was clearly bruises on his chest.

And you have got these inconsistencies. Why would they want to cut his clothes off? What possible reason would you cut his clothes off when he simply, he did not have essentially from here back? He had a facial structure and that was it. He got there in 90 minutes after the firefight, and he was, Pat was gone.

And they tampered with his body. They cut his clothes off. They said that they tried to save him, transferred to ICU. I mean you can't. One, you can't leave paddle marks. It is a physical impossibility to leave paddle marks on somebody 90 minutes after that fact.

And that is excluding the other statement saying they came in there and Pat was on a table, and he was there with all his clothes on 30 minutes after the fact. So it is

1510 closer, looking like 120 minutes where his body really wasn't 1511 touched. 1512 And you have got all this stuff that it just doesn't 1513 make any sense. Why would they cut it off? Why would they 1514 burn it? How a medical doctor would allow a bunch of 1515 sergeants to roll into his domain and have people taking his 1516 l stuff off and burning it. 1517 And some of the e-mails are really strange, like quietly 1518 burning it. No one is watching. People looking behind their 1519 back. It is real weird. 1520 You have got the same stuff we have. 1521 Mr. KUCINICH. You talked about the extent of your brother's injuries. When you were told that CPR was 1522 1523 attempted, understanding the extent of your brother's 1524 injuries, what did you think about that? 1525 Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. We didn't get the 1526 Mr. KUCINICH. After the fact, we all received 1527 information. 1528 Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. We didn't know it was CPR. We didn't 1529 know they tried to perform CPR. 1530 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Well, okay, let me explain. 1531 the autopsy. It is on. Chairman WAXMAN. Mrs. Tillman, could you speak close to 1532 1533 the mic, please?

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. We received the autopsy about five

months after Pat was killed, and on the autopsy it said that there were these three and a half by three-fourths inch marks on his chest that were consistent with an attempt at defibrillation. And I though that was bizarre because the autopsy also said that Pat had no brain due to trauma. So it perplexed us that they would try to resuscitate a man who had no brain.

And I was under the impression that he had died, and they deemed him dead immediately. So how could he even have paddle marks if he received so late?

So I had my daughter-in-law, Pat's wife, get the field hospital report or FOA, the field hospital report, and we finally got it almost nine months later, I guess.

And I was absolutely shocked because the field hospital report doesn't say anything about difibrillation. It says CPR performed, transferred to ICU for continued CPR. And that was extremely strange because Pat was dead for 90 minutes before he got to the field hospital and he essentially had no head.

Mr. KUCINICH. Thank you, Mrs. Tillman.

Mr. Chairman, I know my time for questions has expired. I just want to say to the Chair that it appears that there was an elaborate effort here to conceal the circumstances of Corporal Tillman's death, and the evidence that is being presented here seems to confirm that.

1560	Of course, the destruction of his notebook is something
1561	that I think this Committee ought to be spending a little bit
1562	more time on as well.
1563	I thank you, Mr. Chairman.
1564	[Prepared statement of Mr. Kucinich follows:]
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1566 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Kucinich.

1567 Mr. Issa?

1568 Mr. ISSA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank all of you for being here, Mr. Tillman,

Mrs. Tillman, Ms. Lynch, Doctor.

My questions are, by definition, probably the result of a whole series of questions you have already heard. I am going to try and summarize. I appreciate that it is never pleasant to go through one of these, particularly reliving traumatic experiences, one, on the battlefield and, two, because of the battlefield.

But I am trying to understand something related to our hearing, our deliberation, what we are doing, and let me characterize it very briefly.

My youth was spent during the Vietnam War. I was a soldier in 1970, but I was an ROTC cadet on the Kent State campus in the early seventies, and that was a time in which they were spitting on military uniforms. It didn't matter if you were a private, a corporal, a sergeant or an officer, you were somebody that people could treat badly simply because you served in uniform.

Apparently, they were mostly treating members of Congress pretty well.

Now we are dealing in kind of a new era in which we seem to want to say the soldiers is good, but they are bad.

So I want to follow up with just a couple of questions to try to make the record clear or have you make the record clear. It is two different situations, but if we can go back and forth, I think there is some similarity.

Mr. Tillman, who are they in this case? Are they the soldiers who were part of the fratricide?

Did they do something willfully wrong or did they do something that you want us to understand was just wrong today other than screw up and kill one of their colleagues?

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. Yes, sir. The firefight itself was due to, based on the evidence, it looks like it is gross negligence, but it looks like criminal intent too, criminal negligence which is what the first officer concluded, possibly criminal intent which he tried to push off to CID and somehow it never got to them.

Mr. ISSA. What you are saying is they fragged your brother deliberately?

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. No. There is a difference between homicide and criminal negligence. It is like if a kid is in the street and you are driving and you run into him. You just didn't see him, but yet you ran into him anyway. That is unfortunate, but you are going to be held accountable for driving into a kid standing in the street.

Mr. ISSA. Sure. My other committee I keep slipping to is Judiciary, so I have the good fortune of going back and

forth between these two. 1616 You are saying they were improperly trained leading to 1617 mistakes made on the battlefield. 1618 Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. I didn't say improperly trained, sir. 1619 1620 Mr. ISSA. Okay, they were properly trained, but they 1621 made mistakes. Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. I said they were out of control, sir. 1622 You are referring to there is the American soldiers that 1623 did this, sir. The they would be the American soldiers on 1624 that aspect. But if you are referring to the instance, yes, 1625 but outside of that, there are different layers. 1626 1627 Mr. ISSA. We have to establish the theys here. One they are Els, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, up to a lieutenant. That is one 1628 1629 they. In the aftermath, you are saying that they include a 1630 1631 three-star general. 1632 Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. Yes, sir. Mr. ISSA. And the entire chain of command. 1633 1634 Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. Yes, sir. 1635 Mr. ISSA. Okay. Ms. Lynch, in your case, who are the theys that you 1636 think made your story which was originally true and simple 1637 into something that was untrue but more glorious? 1638 1639 Ms. LYNCH. I don't know exactly where it started out, but I know that they would be considered as part of the media 1640

for letting the story to keep going in such a way that they 1641 should have found out the facts before they spread the word 1642 like wildfire. I mean they should have took accountability 1643 1644 and made sure the stories were accurate before they ran with 1645 it. Mr. ISSA. Do you think there was a conspiracy to create 1646 this for some reason at a level above the military and the 1647 1648 media? 1649 Ms. LYNCH. No. 1650 Mr. ISSA. Do you have any evidence? 1651 Ms. LYNCH. No, I don't. 1652 Mr. ISSA. Okay. 1653 Ms. LYNCH. I don't. 1654 Mr. ISSA. Mr. Tillman or Mrs. Tillman, do you think that 1655 there was a conspiracy? I heard some of the e-mails that were sort of the 1656 1657 opposite. For that reason, I am asking. Do you think that there was a conspiracy or involvement by people politically 1658 1659 connected, in other words, elected or appointed in political roles, that fostered the untrue statements about your brother 1660 1661 or your son? 1662 Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. Yes, sir. Mr. ISSA. Who are they and what is your evidence? 1663

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. I don't know, sir, who they are.

just know the evidence is leading to a point which is why we

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came to your Committee, sir.

Mr. ISSA. What evidence is leading to that point?

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. Part of the evidence is the P4

message sent by the head spoke of all the Special Forces. It

is not a sit rep. It is a warning to these people. This

information, this is something that is very critically

sensitive, and it is, in my opinion, very disingenuous to

think that they did not know especially based on what was

going on at that time.

It is a bit speculative right now, and that is why we are here. But the whole thing, as a whole if you look at its parts and put it together, it is absolutely absurd. This whole thing is unbelievable from this manufactured story to what really happened. There is just a disconnect.

And to think that the generals would sua sponte this on their own, I don't think that is a very reasonable answer.

And based off of the e-mail traffic, based on how these, a lot of these wars are perception-based. There is a lot of information. There is a lot of stuff that is controlled. I think it is imperative that the Committee take a look and see if that is the case.

I, personally, am pretty confident that they did have something to do with this because they are the ones that ultimately benefitted from that story.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Issa follows:]

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Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Issa.

Mr. Clay?

Mr. CLAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank Ranking Member Davis, both of you all, for calling this hearing.

I want to thank Private Lynch for being here today. Your courage and dedication to duty both while under enemy fire and then as a wounded POW are heroic, and your commitment to making certain that the truth about what happened to you and your unit finally emerged is equally heroic.

Mr. and Mrs. Tillman, first as a father, I want to express my sincere condolences to you on the loss of your brave son, Patrick. I want to commend you for having the courage to pursue the truth about your son's death while bearing the terrible burden of losing a child.

We know now that your painful loss was compounded by having had to confront a pattern of deception, misleading information and, in some instances, deliberate misinformation. Unfortunately, that pattern of misinformation and deception is not limited to just your son's case.

So, yes, Mr. Tillman, there is a pattern of deception and misinformation that emanates from the top, from the White House on down and through the departments responsible for this war. So you are not too far from the truth, sir.

Back in my district in St. Louis, I had a brave young constituent by the name of Private Levena Johnson and sadly in July of 2005, at the age of 19, she became the first female soldier from Missouri to be killed in Iraq.

Just like Corporate Tillman, Private Johnson was an exceptional young American. She was an honors student, a gifted musician and very active in her church and community. Just like Corporate Tillman, after 9/11, she was inspired to join the Army to help protect her Country.

Private Johnson came from a proud military tradition.

Her father, Dr. Johnson, is an Army veteran and worked for the Department of Defense for 25 years. Her uncle served in Korea. Her grandfather served in World War II for almost two years.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnson have been trying to get to the truth about what happened to their daughter, and my office has tried to assist them in that effort. Unfortunately, they have been met by a wall of disrespect, evasion and failure and a failure to provide them with the answers that the parents of any fallen soldier deserve.

I am thankful that this Committee is taking to get them the information they have questioned.

Private Levena Johnson gave her life for her Country, and her Country has a responsibility to tell her family the whole truth about how she died.

Now, Mrs. Tillman, I want to turn now to Pat's Silver 1742 Star award. The Committee has a copy of the original 1743 citation that supported the Silver Star award. 1744 certificate says that Pat Tillman put himself in the line of 1745 1746 devastating enemy fire. It also says that Corporate Tillman was mortally wounded while under fire that resulted in the 1747 1748 platoon's safe passage. 1749 Mrs. Tillman, there is nothing in here at all about 1750 friendly fire, is there? 1751 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. No. No, there is not, sir. 1752 very careful to stay away from that. 1753 Mr. CLAY. So anyone who reads this, including you, would believe Pat was killed in a firefight with enemy forces, 1754 1755 isn't that right? 1756 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Yes, sir. Mr. CLAY. Lieutenant Colonel Bailey has stated he was 1757 the one who recommended posthumously awarding a Silver Star 1758 1759 to Pat Tillman, claiming that his actions prior to his death by friendly fire merited the award, but the final version of 1760 1761 this award focused on the supposed battle with enemy 1762 firefighters at the time of death. Do you have any idea why Colonel Bailey or the other drafters of the award failed to 1763 1764 correct this key fact? 1765 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. I can speculate, and I do. But I think because the situation out there was so horrific, and I 1766

1767 want to say that, Kevin indicates that he believes that the 1768 Rangers are trained, for the most part, quite well. And so, 1769 we are not attacking the training, and these soldiers 1770 themselves, in a different situation, may have performed 1771 quite well. But at this particular moment, they got excited, and 1772 1773 they were not afraid. When they were asked about this 1774 particular engagement, not once did they say they were afraid. Not once did they say they were being fired upon. 1775 1776 They said they were excited or one said I wanted to be in a 1777 firefight. 1778 General Jones asked, did you PID your target? 1779 I wanted to be in a firefight. When they asked, did you see waving hands? 1780 1781 Yes, we saw waving hands. 1782 What did it look like, General Jones asked. It looked like they were trying to say, hey, it is us. 1783 1784 And yet, they fired at them. 1785 [Prepared statement of Mr. Clay follows:]

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1787 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Clay.

1788 Mr. CLAY. Thank you.

1789 Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Mica?

Mr. MICA. Well, thank you.

Again, I want to join my colleagues in extending my deepest sympathy to the Tillman Family on your loss.

I didn't get here for your opening comments, but I have read your testimony. It does sound like you present some facts that need further review relating to the questions about the mission that we should help resolve, and that is our responsibility. Then I think there are questions too that have been raised about how this story was handled.

But with your son and your brother, you have an American hero. He was a hero before he joined the military and always will be, whether he died by friendly fire or by hostile action.

I don't know if I could ever be satisfied if it was my son. I think we have a responsibility to pursue what you have been told.

I must tell you as a member of Congress, sometimes this is part of the process we go through too. I learned. I have had about 19 that I have lost, since I have been in Congress, in Afghanistan, in Iraq, in Europe, in different things. It is the hardest thing I have to go through personally.

Sometimes I am very irritated. I read about it first in

the press. The military doesn't have a good system of notifying us. They notify sometimes the next of kin first, and sometimes that doesn't work out well because of the circumstance. Unfortunately, we have gone through that over 2,700 times with death, combat casualties. What is it, 600 now, with accidents with the military. So you must know that about the process.

I have got a kid that his name is Vacarro, and I was told he died trying to save. He was a medic, trying to save others. When I heard that, I said, oh, my God, he should be awarded a Silver Star. But the funeral has been a couple months ago, and it has taken until just recently to see that he would get that because of the investigation.

Of course, you have high profile, Ms. Lynch. You are very high profile, like it or not. You were unique among the captives and represent a very unique situation.

Maybe the military did try to make more out of the heroes that they believe were heroes.

Some of the information I have on Ms Lynch, the story that she was fighting to her death. This was April 3rd. I know you weren't interviewed for that, were you?

Ms. LYNCH. No.

Mr. MICA. One of the authors, Loeb, says the Post based on this story on battlefield intelligence reports that Loeb says are always wrong in some respect. Loeb dismissed

accusations that the military used his paper as an organ for propaganda. I don't think we were spun at all, he says. I don't think the Pentagon ever set to make Jessica Lynch a poster child for battle heroism.

So it does happen. I just look at the things that have happened in the last week. Governor Corsine, I read in the media. I thought some kid cut him off on the turnpike, and he ended up in critical condition, almost dying. It turns out he was going 91 miles an hour on the turnpike, further revealed. Let alone explaining something that occurred halfway around the world is very difficult under war circumstances.

Last week, with the unfortunate Virginia Tech incident, again, the way the media handled it, I thought there were two shooters for a long time, and then we were led to believe that it was the mistakes of the administration and others.

Then we saw the video tape of a mentally deranged individual and saw the motivation. So it is very difficult.

What I don't want you two to become the poster children for those who don't think our military does a good job. They make mistakes, and they have made mistakes probably in your instances, but there are hundreds of thousands of heroes. A lot of them aren't with us.

Thank you, Jessica Lynch, for recognizing the others and being honest. You were honest, and you represent the best of

1862	the best. We thank you.
1863	I yield back.
1864	[Prepared statement of Mr. Mica follows:]
1865	****** INSERT ******

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Mica.

Ms. Watson?

Ms. WATSON. I want to thank the Chair for holding this hearing. I always see this Committee as the seekers of truth, so thank you for giving us the opportunity to hear from those who are actually involved.

I want to thank the Tillman Family for their tenacity and not stopping until you get the actual truth so the story will be complete and you will have some closure. We see your son and your brother and your husband and your loved one as a real hero because he went to fight for his Country, and he died in that fight. The piece of mind comes when you know all the circumstances, not a story that has been put together for political purposes.

So thank you for your presence here. Thank you for your courage and your tenacity. We need more Americans like you.

And, Jessica Lynch, you indeed are our hero. The fantasy surrounding your injuries and your hospitalization was reported to the American people and the world, making you a Rambo-like hero. You know the truth regardless of the condition you were in.

I was told the truth by Shoshanna Johnson who was the first woman who happened to be an African American soldier who was imprisoned. We brought her to Los Angeles because she had relatives there, and she told her story. She told us

1891 how she was caring for you when you had trouble with the 1892 water and the food. She told us how your weight went down, and she told us about your energy level that would not allow 1893 1894 you to go out and shoot until the last bullet. We knew that story, but what I heard through the press 1895 1896 was something completely different. 1897 And so, we see you too as a fighter for right, a fighter 1898 for the Country. It is the circumstances that we think were 1899 politicized, and this war being politicized is unacceptable 1900 to so many of us. 1901 So I want to thank you for your courage to come, your 1902 honesty, your sincerity, and I want to thank you for what you did for your Country. 1903 Let me ask you this question. Did you come here for 1904 1905 political reasons? 1906 Ms. LYNCH. No, I did not. 1907 Ms. WATSON. Did you join the service for political 1908 reasons? 1909 Ms. LYNCH. No, I did not. 1910 Ms. WATSON. All right, that is from you to the world. 1911 Now did you get out of the vehicle during the time that 1912 it was the ambush and several of your colleagues were killed? 1913 Ms. LYNCH. No. We were traveling at the time, and then 1914 we were hit by an RPG, and sometime between that point, I was

unconscious and then taken to the hospital.

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1916 Ms. WATSON. But you were in the vehicle.

- Ms. LYNCH. Yes, inside the vehicle.
- 1918 Ms. WATSON. You never got a chance to fire off?
- 1919 Ms. LYNCH. No, I did not.
- 1920 Ms. WATSON. All right. Now that is the story that
- 1921 Shoshanna Johnson told us in front of the press.
- 1922 Ms. LYNCH. Yes.
- Ms. WATSON. That is not the story we heard through the
- 1924 press afterwards.
- 1925 Dr. Bolles, you have said there were prick marks, but
- 1926 you diagnosed to say they were not bullet wounds, is that
- 1927 correct?

1917

- 1928 Dr. BOLLES. That is correct.
- 1929 Ms. WATSON. All right. I just want to establish that
- 1930 because the story went out. Someone had to become the
- 1931 heroine or the hero of this war, and you happened, Jessica,
- 1932 to be that story.
- I am so pleased and proud that all of you are here to
- 1934 tell the truth to the world.
- 1935 What we want to say here is that we wish you no harm.
- 1936 We want to express our sincere gratitude to all of you and to
- 1937 your relatives that would go out in defense of this Country.
- 1938 But when stories are fabricated, that does a disservice to
- 1939 you. It does a disservice to our fighting force.
- 1940 I want to say to all of you, thank you for the courage

because there is going to be counterattack--I am just as sure
as I am sitting here--to disprove what you are saying, but we
heard you. You are the ones that went through it, and we
will document that.

So thank you so much for coming.
Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Ms. Watson follows:]

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Ms. Watson.

Mr. Shays is next, but he wants to hold back on his comments, so I am going to recognize Mr. Hayes.

Mr. HAYES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for letting me come.

The witnesses may or may not know, I am not a member of the Committee, but I represent Fort Bragg in my district and for years have known and grown up with a number of the people that are involved.

First, again, let me, as others have, extend my most sincere condolences to the Tillman Family. Words can't express our sympathy for you and what has happened.

I appreciate your service, Kevin, in the military, and Jessica, thank you very much for that.

I simply want to say, Mr. Chairman, that in all this, the men at Fort Bragg, some of whom are serving elsewhere right now, are not perfect. But, by the same token, I have known them for over nine years now to be men of honesty, integrity, intelligence and commitment to the Country.

As we move forward, anything that we can do to help you, the families, bring appropriate, proper closure which we all recognize is not possible, we certainly want to be a part of that. By the same token, we want to be completely open and above board, forthcoming and straightforward about other people are directly and indirectly involved and make sure

that we do what is right for everyone concerned.

My neighbor down the hall, Ms. Watson, talked about this being political. Well, Washington is political. It doesn't matter what the year or whom the party in the majority is, there is a certain amount of politics, and it is up to us.

Mr. Chairman, what I think and hope you and Mr. Davis are doing--Mr. Tom Davis and Danny Davis as well FE-is to make sure that whatever political implications go with any incident, the outcome is such that in the future, mistakes are avoided, families are protected and we come away doing the right thing regardless of what party that we are in.

Unfortunately, I have extensively read the many reports, not the least of which is the 84-page one. As you look at this, we don't have the luxury of a safe crime scene where we can go back and carefully evaluate, and that has to be a part of the overall picture that we are looking at here.

By the same token, I was at Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station on Saturday when the tragic, tragic loss of a Blue Angel occurred. Our hearts and prayers go out to that family as well. But it struck me as we were there on the air station, an eyewitness so to speak, listening to the news reports of the ''eyewitnesses'' in the excitement and the fear and also the confusion that resulted, there was some lacking of accuracy. I think, again, that needs to be a part of this.

Mike Honda, you and I have talked about this. Thank you for stepping up and representing this family so well, and it is very appropriate.

Mr. Chairman, again, thank you for letting me speak and again to the Tillmans and Ms. Lynch, thank you very much for your service. Anything we can do for you, I can assure across any political border, we are anxious to do that.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Hayes follows:]

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2008 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hayes. 2009 Mr. Yarmuth. Mr. YARMUTH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2010 2011 I want to thank the members of the panel for their testimony. To the Tillmans and Ms. Lynch, on behalf of the 2012 2013 people of Louisville, Kentucky, whom I represent, I want to 2014 thank you for your service and your courage and your 2015 sacrifice. 2016 Dr. Bolles, I would like to turn to you for a minute. 2017 You were Jessica Lynch's surgeon in Germany as we heard earlier. You were a private contractor there, is that 2018 2019 correct? You weren't a member of the military. 2020 Dr. BOLLES. That is correct. 2021 Mr. YARMUTH. After the stories came out Ms. Lynch that 2022 said that she had been shot, you remained silent. You played 2023 a critical role in this entire episode, and yet the American 2024 people never heard from you. Why did you not speak up at the 2025 time that this all occurred? 2026 Dr. BOLLES. Well, I think every physician has an ethical 2027 responsibility not to talk about their patients publicly or 2028 even privately for the most part. That goes without saying. Mr. YARMUTH. Were you under any constraints, legal or 2029 2030 otherwise, by virtue of your position as a private contractor

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in discussing these incidents?

Dr. BOLLES. No.

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2033 Mr. YARMUTH. No, not at all. 2034 Ms. Lynch, were you coached by anybody at any time as to 2035 what you might or should say concerning your situation, your 2036 story? 2037 Ms. LYNCH. Well, when all the stories were being 2038 created, I was kind of kept away from watching the news and 2039 stuff and hearing all the reports. So I really didn't even know what was going on until a while later. But because I 2040 2041 was still in the Army, I wasn't allowed to talk about what 2042 happened. 2043 Mr. YARMUTH. That is a standard rule, that you aren't allowed to talk about it, but you did ultimately talk to 2044 2045 network television. That was after. 2046 Ms. LYNCH. Once I was out of the military, I was allowed 2047 to speak about what happened. 2048 Mr. YARMUTH. When you entered the military, let me put 2049 it another way. Has this entire incident made you question 2050 the handling of public information by the military? 2051 Do you think that the Country was well served throughout 2052 this entire episode? 2053 Ms. LYNCH. I do, but I think they could have handled 2054 situations a lot better and made sure that the truth was more 2055 accurate. 2056

Mr. YARMUTH. Going back to you, Dr. Bolles. You said

you were under no constraints. Did you have to sign any kind

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of non-disclosure agreement? 2059 Dr. BOLLES. Yes, I did. 2060 Mr. YARMUTH. Was that something you signed, a blanket 2061 non-disclosure agreement regarding all patients or were you 2062 asked to sign this specifically for the Lynch case? 2063 Dr. BOLLES. When you asked me the question before, my 2064 mind was thinking about right afterwards when the press did 2065 contact me. Before she left, the day before or the day of, I 2066 was asked to sign something to say that this would not be 2067 discussed also. Mr. YARMUTH. You had never been asked to sign anything 2068 2069 like that involving any other patient of yours? 2070 Dr. BOLLES. No, sir. 2071 Mr. YARMUTH. You said that there was another doctor 2072 there who came to a different conclusion as to whether Ms. Lynch had been shot. Do you know if he was asked to sign a 2073 2074 non-disclosure agreement? 2075 Was he a member of the military? 2076 Dr. BOLLES. He was a member of the military. 2077 Mr. YARMUTH. So he was bound by the same constraints 2078 that Ms. Lynch was. 2079 Dr. BOLLES. I would assume so. Mr. YARMUTH. Did you think it was peculiar that you were 2080 asked to sign a non-disclosure agreement for one patient? 2081 Dr. BOLLES. At the time, no. I am not sure I do now. I 2082

kind of assumed they were asking people other than myself and 2083 that it was a standard procedure. 2084 Mr. YARMUTH. Looking back at it now, are you suspicious 2085 2086 of the fact that they did that? What do you think was behind their action there? 2087 Dr. BOLLES. I really don't think I have an opinion on 2088 2089 that, sir. It may have been standard procedure for a highly 2090 visible situation such as Private Lynch was. I don't know. 2091 Mr. YARMUTH. Okay. 2092 Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I yield back. 2093 [Prepared statement of Mr. Yarmuth follows:] 2094 ******* INSERT ******

2095 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you.

2096 Mr. Shays?

2097 Mr. SHAYS. Thank you. Thank you for having this 2098 hearing, Mr. Chairman. I thank our witnesses for being here.

In a hearing like this, you don't even know where to begin, particularly in five minutes.

Ms. Lynch, your statement says it all. You are on record. You have come before Congress. It was done in a very appropriate way, concise, to the point. Thank you for your service.

I wrestle with this issue. I wrestle with the fact that there were anonymous sources saying you did things you didn't do. There was huge attention on you.

I wonder what I would do if I was the Government, saying, you know what, she really didn't do this. She didn't really do that and not wanting to show any disrespect to you. So, in some ways, I feel like you are the one who needed to set it straight.

I think some people just wanted to show respect to you and didn't want to cause you any more agony than you went through, but obviously you have gone through so much. But, in the end, the record needs to be set straight, and no one should knowingly distort the record.

I believe the parents, the spouses, the next of kin, that a spouse has an absolute right to know the truth,

absolute right. Children have an absolute right to know what happened to their dad. Anyone who gives out false information should lose their job at the least and something worse if they really were part of a huge conspiracy.

So thank you, Ms. Lynch, for being here and your testimony.

Mrs. Tillman, you and your husband are remarkable parents. You have three sons, two sons who have given up a lot materially to serve and risk their lives for their Country. I mean they did this because of the way you raised them. You are, I think, being very consistent with the way you raised them. You want the truth.

I don't know. I am going to call you Kevin just because there are so many Tillmans here but, Kevin, to have served in the same unit with your brother and to have been made aware of what happened so quickly, this has to be devastating.

I have three older brothers, no sisters. I can't imagine losing a brother.

To have served with your brother and to know that he lost his life and then to know there was a real screw-up. What is hard for me to imagine is how anyone, knowing you were there, thought they could distort the truth. I mean for the life of me, I don't know that. I can't even begin to think how they thought they could get away with it.

I see your circumstance with Pat different than Ms.

Lynch because here it does seem to be information directly given out, publicly given out, totally false.

Mr. Kucinich and others--I chaired the National Security Subcommittee and now I am its Ranking Member--we asked that this investigation happened, but you are not happy with the investigation done by the Inspector General.

I went out for a little bit. I would like one or the other or both of you to just tell me again why you are not happy or take issue with this investigation.

2154 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. The Inspector Generals' investigation 2155 indicates that.

Mr. SHAYS. If I could ask, I have trouble hearing you, if you can move the mic up. You are not as loud as you think you are up here.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Yes, I am, but I am being very careful.

Mr. SHAYS. Yes, thank you.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Well, first of all, I just want to clear something up. This family has great respect for the military. My dad served. My uncle served. I just want to make that clear.

The most comforting sight right after Pat died was the sight of General Kensinger which is very sad to me because I don't know what his role is in the cover-up. He was very kind. He was very impressive in his uniform, and I felt very

2170 proud that he was there.

In other words, we were made to feel rather foolish, I think. I mean there is an element of the betrayal. You feel rather foolish. Well, how did I not pick up on this?

And all of the officers we were in touch prior to uncovering, sort of this deceit, we had respect for. I mean, I thought General Jones was a very gracious man, and I even gave him a picture of Pat, because he knew Pat, and then I felt like he was betraying us in the end although he did do us a great service because he gave us a lot of information. But his conclusions were not valid. I mean based on the evidence, how could he say there was nothing wrong, that nothing nefarious had happened?

So I just want to make it very clear that this family does have respect for the military. We had great trust in the officers that came to us, and I know there are marvelous people in the military to this day.

But I work for an organization too. I know there are good and bad people, and it is the people that are doing the wrong that need to be uncovered.

Mr. SHAYS. I know my light went on, but I would just love to have you highlight maybe one or two biggest flaws with this report.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Okay, I understand.

2194 Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. I will highlight one for you, sir. If

you could turn to page 53, it talks about, and this is redacted so you have got to bear with me. It talks about the narrative, the witness statements for the Silver Star, and the two Silver Star witnesses.

One is here, which you guys had to fight to get. That is Bryan O'Neil, that the military fought tooth and nail, as you know, to keep him from testifying.

But the narrative on that top right-hand side, read it. They are flat out saying I didn't write this. I didn't write this. Who wrote this thing? It wasn't me. I didn't say this.

Is that addressed in the conclusion? No.

I mean that is fraud, correct? To falsify a witness statement in a Silver Star award, fabricating it with these kids names on it, that is an example of something that it is sitting right here.

Why isn't it addressed in the conclusion? How come no one is held accountable for this?

The whole thing is riddled with nonsense, sir.

Mr. SHAYS. If I could summarize, there are indications here that the Inspector General was not as diligent, did not pursue obvious questions, and so you have a lot of unanswered issues here because of this report.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Well, they accepted the CID investigation. I mean the IG, they came to conclusions about

2220 certain generals that did some things they shouldn't have done. I believe these generals were not. I think these 2221 2222 generals were under orders, personally, by someone higher. 2223 don't think that these generals acted on their own. But I mean, yes, the IG did say that there were four 2224 generals that are culpable and there are five other officers 2225 2226 that are culpable. I understand that. 2227 However, they also said that the CID investigation was 2228 valid. They gave it. They deemed it okay, and the CID 2229 investigation was a travesty in my eyes. I think it was 2230 ridiculous. There were absolute indications of ROE 2231 violations riddled throughout every single report that was 2232 done. They didn't. They didn't try to find out really who the 2233 2234 name of this Afghan militia soldier was. For three years, no on has known his name, and then we are told his name is 2235 2236 Tonny, which I think is kind of ridiculous being it is a 2237 tribal country. They usually have more than one name, and I 2238 don't think that is his real name. 2239 I wanted to know who actually commanded the AMF 2240 soldiers. I asked the IG agent specifically to find that out. 2241 He was communicating with CID. He said he would make sure they were aware of that. 2242 2243 When I asked the investigator, who commanded the AMF soldiers. Oh, we didn't look into that. 2244

2245 When I asked them, what was the conclusion with the ballistics testing, with the bullets that were taken from 2246 2247 Pat's head? Oh, I didn't look into that. We never got any 2248 report. 2249 I mean, in every way, they dodged. They are dodging us, 2250 and the IG condoned that even though they make the public 2251 believe they did such a grand job because they pointed the 2252 finger at four generals and five other officers. That is a smokescreen. These officers are scapegoats. 2253 2254 Mr. SHAYS. Thank you. 2255 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. And McCrystal's memo coming out the 2256 way it did is a pure indication that they are feeling like 2257 scapegoats. 2258 Mr. SHAYS. Thank you. 2259

[Prepared statement of Mr. Shays follows:]

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2261 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Shays. 2262 Mr. Braley. 2263 Mr. BRALEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2264 Ms. Lynch, Mr. Tillman, I want to thank you for your 2265 eloquent and compelling testimony. 2266 Mr. Tillman, I want to thank you for using the word, 2267 fratricide, because for any family that has gone through what 2268 your family has, there is nothing friendly about friendly fire. With your permission, I would like to address my 2269 2270 initial remarks to your parents. 2271 When I heard about your son's death, the real causes for 2272 his death, it took me back to when I was a 13-year-old 2273 growing up in Iowa. I had a cousin who was serving in a 2274 Marine artillery fire base in Vietnam, and a story hit the 2275 Des Moines Register that captured the attention of everyone 2276 in my State. 2277 It was about a young man named Michael Mullen from La 2278 Porte City, Iowa, who had gone to high school at Don Boscoe, gone off and gotten his college degree and was a graduate 2279 2280 student when he was drafted into the Army and went and served 2281 his Country honorably. 2282 I want to ask you if this story sounds familiar. During the predawn hours of February 18th, 1970, on a jungle hilltop 2283 2284 near the village of Chu Lai, South Vietnam, an outgoing shell

from a U.S. Army howitzer accidentally struck a treetop and

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exploded above the men of Charlie Company First Battalion,
Americal Division. Six were injured, two were killed. One
of them was Michael Mullen, 25, the fifth generation of his
family to farm the same fertile Iowa acreage.

Michael was pierced by a small crescent of steel that tore a hole in his heart. He was sleeping and died instantly. The Army listed their son as a non-battle casualty, a category that they were to learn was used rather loosely to keep down the weekly figure of war dead.

An anguished war protest letter from Peg Mullen,
Michael's mother, to President Nixon brought back a note from
a White House clerk, assuring that the President was truly
sorry that her son had died and attached to the note were
copies of President Nixon's Vietnamization speeches. Another
letter from the Adjutant General's Office informed the
Mullens that the non-battle casualty had been posthumously
awarded the Bronze Star and the Good Conduct Medal.

However, they also received a voucher they were asked to sign to receive the pay due their son, Michael, at the time of his death, and they refused to sign, demanding a full accounting from the Government of the circumstances of how he died. When they finally got that full accounting, it came with a deduction for advanced leave time that their son no longer had a position to make up.

Peg Mullen turned this into a personal crusade, taking

the money that they received from their son's death benefit to take out full page ads in the Des Moines Register, consisting of 714 crosses representing Iowa's Vietnam War dead. One of the results from that action was that they had their family phone tapped.

As I heard the story of what your family has gone through in order to get a full accounting from the Government that your son served with honor, I was reminded of how we tell ourselves over and over again, and yet we seem to go through this every time we are faced with a crisis like we face right now.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. I would like to say I think it is really important because before someone says anything to us, I want to say it first because we have been asked over and over again, well, what can we do for your family? How can we appease you?

And it makes me sick. It is not about our family. Our family will never be satisfied. We will never have Pat back.

But what is so outrageous is this isn't about Pat. This is about what they did to Pat and what they did to the Nation. There is evidence, an accumulation of what is about 12 binders on Pat's death. I condensed it to one or two. This is evidence that something really awful happened. It is your job to find out what happened to him. We have an institution in place to find out what happened to him, and

that is really important, and we are coming to you. Pat died for this Country, and he believed it was a great country that had a system that worked. It is not perfect. No one has ever said that. But there is a system in place to allow for it to work, and your job is to find out what happened to Pat. It is to find out what happened to Patrick McCaffrey, to what happened to Kenneth Ballard, to all the other soldiers.

By making up these false stories is exactly what Jessica said. You are diminishing their true heroism. It may be pretty. It may not be like out of a John Wayne movie, but that is not what war is all about. It is ugly. It is bloody. It is painful. And to write these glorious tales is really a disservice to the Nation, and the Nation needs to realize this is an ugly war. Everyone should be part of it. Everyone should understand what is going on. And we shouldn't be allowed to have smokescreens thrown in our face.

Mr. BRALEY. Thank you.

One of the articles that I have read after the Pentagon report was released noted that the report did not attempt to explain why the military command stuck to its feel good story of combat heroism at the time of the Abu Ghraib scandal, which you referenced in your testimony, Mr. Tillman.

Can you, either one of you, talk about why or what explanations you have received as to why that explanation has never been provided?

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. I haven't received an explanation. I don't know if they have a good explanation. I think they are just, whatever reason. I don't know. Hopefully, you guys can find that out. I don't know why they stick to the same story, but they are still sticking it.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. General Jones, when he interviewed General McCrystal for his investigation, he asked, and this is the document that General Jones provided us. He said, once you became aware that this was possible fratricide, was there a conscious decision made not to tell the family of the possibility? If so, why?

General McCrystal answers, there was a conscious decision on who we told about the potential because we did not know all the facts. I did tell the senior leadership--and there is a redaction, we all know now who he is talking about FE about the possibility prior to the memorial ceremony because I felt they needed to know that before the ceremony. I believe that we did not tell the family of the possibility because we did not want to give them some half-baked finding.

But the irony is that is exactly what they did. They made up a story. They presented it to an honorable military individual who thought he was giving, that had given the true facts, and he was mortified that he wasn't. The Army didn't even present it themselves to be held accountable for the

lie. They handed it over to someone else. 2386 2387 I mean there is no explanation. 2388 And this notion that we wanted to investigate beforehand 2389 is absurd because General Jones also provided documentation 2390 that even before this incident happened, you are supposed to 2391 tell the family right away if you suspect fratricide, period. 2392 It is not nebulous as Colonel Nixon said. It is not 2393 nebulous at all. You simply tell the family you suspect it. 2394 Then you can investigate. Then you can give the family your 2395 conclusions. 2396 So the idea that they were trying to protect us by not 2397 telling us until the investigation took place is ridiculous. 2398 Mr. BRALEY. Thank you. 2399 [Prepared statement of Mr. Braley follows:]

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2401 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much. 2402 Ms. McCollum? 2403 Ms. MCCOLLUM. Thank you, Mr. Chair. 2404 As so many of us have stated, today's hearing is to 2405 honor the special men and women of our armed services by 2406 coming to the truth, and I thank the families for being here 2407 today. I thank you, Ms. Lynch, for being here today. 2408 There are press reports galore, stacks of them. People were looking for a hero. When you are in boot camp and 2409 2410 before you get to boot camp, you raise up your hand if you 2411 are going to be in the military and you take an oath, and you 2412 are a hero at that moment. 2413 I remember well the situation in Iowa, being from the neighboring State of Minnesota, and the courage and the 2414 2415 determination of that family. As Congressman Braley pointed 2416 out again, here we are doing it again today. 2417 I am going to refer to the Inspector General's report, 2418 and I can see why you are less than satisfied with it. 2419 Page two, the Inspector General says: We conclude that, despite shortcomings, the investigation is established on 2420 2421 basic facts--despite shortcomings.

On page three: We determined both investigators were

deficient, both investigations, the early investigations were

deficient primarily because the investigating officer failed

to visit the scene to gather the evidence, failed to review

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2426 the witnesses.

But, yet, I don't see where there was any action taken. Maybe there is another report beyond this that can be supplied to me.

On page four, the Inspector General says: We determined that the third investigation was also deficient primarily because the investigating officers failed to interview all the relevant witnesses and did not access accountability for the chain of command's failure with requirements including failure to report and investigate friendly fire.

On page five, the Inspector General goes on to say: We found no reasonable explanation for this failure to comply with regulations.

It goes on and on and on, and yet I don't feel that I, as a member of Congress, have enough information to find out how far up the chain of command this went and how people have been held accountable.

Someone said today, you are here to set the story straight. I don't believe you should be here to set the story straight.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Thank you. I agree with you.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. I believe our military should have set the story straight for the Tillman Family, for the Lynch Family and for all the families I am currently working with on casework to make sure that everything is reported right.

This affects every single family that is serving in our Country today, and it will affect families servicing tomorrow if we don't get to the truth.

In this Country, our constitution is based on the fact that people should have an open government and that all people are entitled to the pursuit of happiness.

Now this outcome will not make your family happy and,
Ms. Lynch, this outcome will not heal your body whole again
to where it was prior to the injury. But can you tell me in
your words how not being told the truth and having to be here
again, asking for the truth to be fully revealed and everyone
to be held accountable, how that makes you feel betrayed?

You used the word, and I think it is very powerful, Mrs. Tillman. You had been betrayed.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Well, yes. I mean we have all been betrayed. It isn't just our family. Every time they betray a soldier, they betray all of us.

Pat had high ideals for the Country. He did, and he thought it was imperfect. He certainly didn't join for political reasons. He thought the country was in need. It didn't matter who was in office. It didn't matter which party he voted for. That is beside the point. The Country was in need.

We had officers that we trusted. We had high regard for them. My ex-husband, Pat's dad and Kevin and Richard's dad,

we both kind of turned them over although they were grown men and perfectly capable of that. But in your heart, they are your kids and you turn them over, and we trusted.

We knew they could die. Certainly, we knew they could die or they could come back wounded or they could be harmed to the extent that Jessica was harmed. But we never thought that they would use him the way they did.

And I say they. I don't know who they is. So please forgive me if I am trying to put everybody in the same category. But they definitely used him.

And what is so weird is I remember. We all remember Jessica's story, and when the truth came out, I am thinking in my head, well, they learned their lesson this time. This girl, she really showed courage, and she told the truth, and they will be smarter next time.

Well, a year later, they weren't smarter.

And so, it is a betrayal, but it is not just a betrayal to us, and that is why we are here. If it was only a betrayal to us, we would sue or something. This is a very big issue, and that is why we are in front of Congress because Congress is supposed to take care of their citizens.

[Prepared statement of Ms. McCollum follows:]

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2499 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much. That is why we 2500 are holding this hearing. 2501 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Yes. 2502 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you. 2503 Mr. Davis? 2504 Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. Thank you very much, Mr. 2505 Chairman. I want to thank you for holding this hearing. 2506 To the Tillmans, I want to add my thanks to you for your 2507 fortitude, courage and great personal sacrifices that you 2508 have made not only on behalf of your family but on behalf of 2509 all of us who believe in truth, all of us who seek justice 2510 and all of us who believe in valor. And so, we all 2511 appreciate you and what you have been doing. 2512 Private Lynch, let me add thanks to you for your bravery 2513 in battle but just as much for your courage to come forth to share with the American people, something that perhaps you 2514 wouldn't have had to do unless there was something burning 2515 inside of you, saying that truth is so important that the 2516 2517 people must know and that the people must understand. 2518 thank you so very much. 2519 Let me ask the Tillmans. On May 3rd, 2004, a large 2520 memorial service was held for Corporal Tillman in San Jose, California, which was carried on national television. I 2521 would like to ask both of you about that memorial service. 2522

I am sure that Corporal Tillman's death was a severe

blow to your entire family. This memorial was an opportunity to honor his service, to honor the fact that he gave his life 2525 for his Country. I imagine that you both were dealing with 2526 very difficult feelings and that you were trying to get some 2527 2528 sense of closures. 2529 At the time of the service, you still thought that Pat 2530 Tillman had been killed in a firefight with the enemy. 2531 that correct? 2532 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Yes, sir. 2533 Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. So you had begun to come to terms 2534 with that at the memorial. 2535 There were various Defense Department officials present, and they spoke about Corporal Tillman's bravery and his 2536 actions in fighting the enemy. Is that also correct? 2537 2538 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Yes, sir. 2539 Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. Now I understand that General 2540 Kensinger was the highest ranking military officer who attended the service. Did you see General Kensinger at the 2541 2542 memorial service? 2543 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Yes, I did. Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. Did you speak with him and, if 2544 2545 so, what did he say? 2546 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. I did speak with him. I don't remember what I said to him. I just remember feeling very 2547

comforted that he was there, and he was very kind and warm.

I just felt a very close affiliation with the military 2550 somehow because I felt like, well, they understand what we are going through and they are here to, you know. 2551 2552 I was glad to see him, and I don't remember what he 2553 said. I don't remember what Colonel Chin said. 2554 Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. But at this point, General 2555 Kensinger already knew that Pat's death was a friendly fire 2556 incident. 2557 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Yes. 2558 Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. The memorial service was on May 2559 3rd, and General Kensinger had received the P4 memo on April 2560 29th, four days earlier, warning that this was a friendly fire incident. But he didn't tell you anything about this. 2561 2562 He didn't correct what was said at the ceremony. 2563 We had wanted to ask the general about his actions at 2564 our hearing today, but he has refused to testify. Last week, 2565 his attorney sent a letter to the Committee invoking his 2566 Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. 2567 Mr. Chairman, I ask that this letter be made a part of 2568 the record. 2569 Chairman WAXMAN. Without objection, that will be the 2570 order. [The referenced information follows:] 2571

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2573 Mr. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS. I will close by observing it appears that you were put through the wringer twice. First, 2574 you were hit with Pat's death which was devastating, and then 2575 as you were slowly coming to terms with that, you were hit 2576 2577 again, this time with the revelation that military officials sitting next to you at Pat's memorial service knew that he 2578 2579 was killed by his own platoon but kept you in the dark. 2580 It is hard to imagine our military and our Government 2581 doing that to its citizens especially when they are mourning 2582 the life of their loved ones who have given to this Country 2583 the most that one can give. Again, I thank you for your testimony, for your courage 2585 and for being here today. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time. [Prepared statement of Mr. Davis of Illinois follows:]

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2589 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Davis. 2590 I am going to recognize myself before we call on those 2591 who have joined us, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Honda. 2592 I can certainly see why you are outraged. You were told 2593 misinformation. The Country was told misinformation. 2594 There have been five investigations, and there are still 2595 unanswered questions. There were three internal investigations by the military, then the Office of Inspector 2596 2597 General and the CID split it up and did two investigations 2598 themselves, and there are questions that we still haven't 2599 answered. 2600 How high up did this go? 2601 People knew early on that the story that was being sent 2602 around the world was just not true. They didn't let you know 2603 for four or five weeks, but other people knew. 2604 Then the statements on the Silver Star award, the 2605 Inspector General said those statements were fabricated, and 2606 yet he didn't tell us who fabricated them. 2607 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Right. Chairman WAXMAN. We are going to ask him about that in a 2608 2609 minute. 2610 Then I have read, and no one has mentioned this, statements from people in the military who are so 2611 2612 condescending to you to say: You are lost in your grief. 2613 You can't deal with this whole thing. You cannot accept what

2614	happened.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Basically, I would like to address that because lieutenant, I believe he is a lieutenant general. I lose track. No, I am sorry. He is a colonel. He is still a colonel.

Colonel Kauzlarich said, and I am appalled that he would make these comments. He is entitled to his opinion, of course, but he said that we were, we would never be satisfied because we are not Christians. Spirituality doesn't enter into this, I guess, in his mind. We are not Christians. So we can't put him to rest, and that is why we will never be satisfied, and we are just a pain in the ass, basically.

Then he did an interview on ESPN where he basically reiterated this. I mean to a reporter who then put it on a web site and in an actual. He also said that it must make us feel terrible that Pat is worm dirt.

Chairman WAXMAN. Well, that is really horrible.

I think nobody has studied this more than you. Nobody knows more about this than you. So we need to get the further questions that you feel have to be answered, and we have got to insist that they be answered.

Five investigations evidently isn't enough. They haven't gotten the answers that you need.

Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Well, I would like to address also General Abizaid because General Abizaid was sent the memo,

the P4, that almost everyone says is a very crucial memo. That it is supposed to be read right away.

And he claims he didn't receive it. He said he was in Iraq. Well, on the Pentagon web site, there is an interview. He did a press conference on April 30th, and he was in Qatar. And in that press conference, he makes reference to the fact that he was in Afghanistan the day before, talking to Pat's platoon leader who was wounded in the same exchange that Pat was wounded in.

Chairman WAXMAN. Let me interrupt you because I want to get to Ms. Lynch, and I only have a couple of minutes left
Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Right.

Chairman WAXMAN. But let me just say Shakespeare put it correctly when he said, oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive.

Evidently, people were out there trying to deceive not just you but the American people.

Ms. Lynch, your injuries, the result of your injuries, we were told in the Washington Post and other places were because you were a girl Rambo, and that just turned out to be not true. Yet, the statements were made by people in the military to the press. So they were trying to get a story out, and of course both stories are very self-serving when you think of those who are trying to support the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Then the military had an opportunity to rescue you, and you were held captive for 10 days. But there was a whole day before they rescued you when they were preparing not just to rescue you but to videotape the rescue. Were you aware of that or aware of it now?

Ms. LYNCH. Yes, I was aware. Well, not at the time, I wasn't aware that they were videotaping me, no.

Chairman WAXMAN. No, certainly not then.

Ms. LYNCH. But after the fact, yes, I knew about it, and now, I kind of understand why they did it.

Chairman WAXMAN. Well, maybe you understand it, but it just seems to me. I come from Hollywood. I expect show business in Hollywood, not from the military and not to support a story that was a fabrication.

Our staff interviewed Jim Wilkinson, the Director of Strategic Communications at CENTCOM. He informed us of the plans of your rescue operation. He informed the press operation a full day before it happened.

Then there is a Lieutenant Colonel John Robinson. He is someone who worked for Mr. Wilkinson. He explained to the Washington Post why the press office was so interested in getting video of your rescue, that they postponed your rescue to do this. He said: We knew it would be the hottest thing of the day. There was not an intent to talk it down or embellish it because we didn't need to. It was an awesome

story FE-the awesome story of your rescue.

Well, this might have been an awesome story, but this was your life and you were the one feeling the pain. They were trying to stage a rescue to sustain their heroic story that they made up, and your story was heroic enough without that fabrication.

I want to recognize Mr. Honda. He is a representative of the Tillman Family, and he asked me to hold this hearing. I know he has talked to you, Mrs. Tillman and Mr. Tillman, but I recognize him to pursue any questions he wants to.

Mr. HONDA. Thank you, Mr. Honda. I want to thank you as the Chair and Ranking Member Davis and the members of this Committee for holding this hearing. It is a hearing that has been long awaited, but it was a hearing that was set aside until such time that all administrative procedures could be exhausted.

I think the Tillmans have exercised a tremendous amount of restraint and patience. To the family, I want to thank you for that, and I also thank you for not giving up.

I guess there is a phrase that says you bring truth to power. I think now you will give power to truth, and this is the pursuit that we are going after.

To Ms. Lynch and to Dr. Bolles, thank you for being here also.

There was an initial comment about you, Kevin about

being there. The situation was, as I understand it, that the 2714 platoon was set up in two serials. Serial one where your 2715 2716 brother was in, and Serial 2 was where you were assigned. The firing took place, of which you probably heard but did 2717 2718 not take part in. Could you share with us that which happened, step by 2719 step, through that day and then subsequent days until such 2720 2721 time that you had become aware that your brother was killed 2722 by friendly fire? Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. Yes, sir. That is a long narrative, 2723 2724 but I will speed it up. 2725 Mr. HONDA. It may be long, but I think it will be 2726 helpful. 2727 Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. We had a broken down GMV, and we were 2728 stuck. We were stuck in Magara for about six hours, and I am not privy to any of the conversations with the PL or any of 2729 that stuff because I was on a turret gun. I was a Mark 19. 2730 2731 The long and short of it, they told the PL the decision was made to split the platoon up. One go to Manah and the 2732 other take the broken down GMV up to the hardball road. So 2733 they took off. The first serial that Pat was in left about 2734 10 minutes before we did, and then we followed suit. 2735 2736 Well, someone made the decision not to go up that road

because it was too difficult. Well, they traveled into.

Serial 1 traveled into a canyon. Serial 2 decided to follow

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right behind Serial 1 into that canyon, and I actually was the last vehicle enter into the canyon. I mean I didn't know what the plan was specifically, but you get a general feel.

And the long and short of it, we ended up following I don't know how close, but I knew we were there. I was in the vehicle with the platoon sergeant in the rear of the element. So they went through. Pat's group went through and had no issues.

We went through, and we, at some point inside the canyon, got hit. Well, as the serial exited the canyon, the first vehicle ended up engaging Pat, the AMF soldier, O'Neil and the whole, that whole serial on the top right side which was an entire squad in a village.

By the time we pulled up, it was all said and done. So we pulled up, and I am just sitting down at the bottom. So after all that stuff happens, we ended up slowly working our way through.

And I found out about 45 minutes later that Pat had died, and they didn't tell me how. They just told me, you know. I asked them where is Pat because I just didn't know where he was, and I didn't think about it at all. And then I just didn't hear him, and Pat is a very, you know. You always know where Till is, you know.

And so, I asked one of my NCOs. I said, where is Pat, and he wouldn't answer. I asked him again, and he told me.

And about five minutes after that, they picked Pat up in a helicopter and took him away. Then they picked me up about an hour and a half later and took me away. And from that point, I was with, well, I wasn't with Pat's body, but I was in Salerno, then Bagram and eventually I went back with Pat's body--well, I assume it was Pat's body--to Germany, then to Dover and then back to San Jose, California.

Then I found out about a month and two days later that it was, in fact, fratricide that got him and it wasn't the enemy.

Mr. HONDA. At the time of the shooting when you asked what had happened, do you recall what the exact wording was that they shared with you? Do you remember?

Mr. KEVIN TILLMAN. It was very nebulous. Pat was running. He was outside by a village. He was running up a hill, and he got, essentially got shot dead-on. And it made sense in my head because to the right, I mean we were surrounded by hills.

So it was real. There wasn't a lot of specifics to it, but I didn't. Just when that stuff happens, it is tough to process a lot of that stuff anyway. So it was like okay, and your focus is the fact that they are gone, and that is your focus.

It was still very general. He was with O'Neil. O'Neil told me they were running up the hill, and they got shot.

O'Neil was told not to tell me, and so I got a general.

Private O'Neil was the one with Pat. He was told not to say anything because I called him, like who was with Pat. I wanted to at least find out who was with him.

I spoke with O'Neil. He told me generally what happened, but he eliminated pretty much everything. He just gave me a brief little synopsis, and that was that. I didn't press him very hard for whatever reason, and then I found out about a month and two days later.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Honda follows:]

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2800 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Honda.

Mr. Mitchell, we are pleased to have you with us, and I recognize you.

Mr. MITCHELL. Thank you very much.

I am not a member of this Committee, and I want to thank the Chair for allowing me the opportunity to sit with this distinguished Committee. I appreciate the Committee taking up this important matter.

Ms. Lynch, thank you for being here.

Mrs. Tillman and Mr. Tillman, thank you for being here.

I wanted to be at this hearing because this is a case that is important to so many Americans and especially to my district which includes Tempe and Arizona State University. It is important to my district because everyone there felt like they knew Pat Tillman even though they had never met him.

He was one of the most popular Sun Devil football players. We appreciated his toughness on the field, and we were happy he stayed in Arizona to play in the NFL. We were especially proud when he and Kevin joined the Army. So it strikes a chord at home to think that the Army could have treated his memory and his family in the way that they did.

Most of the questions that I have had have been answered or asked during this hearing. I think what is really important is that as we read and listen to this, we

2825 understand that there are regulations that were not followed. 2826 There were mistakes that were made. But to have a complete investigation, I think what is really important and what we 2827 2828 are all after is why did it happen. Why were the regulations 2829 not followed? Why were the mistakes made? 2830 It seems as a result of that, that there happens to be a 2831 lot of questions that you have said that need to be answered. 2832 I appreciate so much your being here and my condolences 2833 and my sympathy and my apologies. 2834 Thank you. 2835 [Prepared statement of Mr. Mitchell follows:] ******* INSERT ****** 2836

2837 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Mitchell. 2838 Let me thank you all very much for being here. 2839 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. Can I finish my Abizaid story, please? It is very important to me. 2840 2841 Chairman WAXMAN. Yes, please. 2842 Mrs. MARY TILLMAN. General Abizaid said, if I may go 2843 back, that he was in Iraq at the time that the P4 message was 2844 sent. 2845 And on the Pentagon web site there is an article and 2846 there is a press release where, Abizaid was actually in Oatar 2847 on April 30th, and in that piece he makes mention of the fact 2848 that the day before, April 29th, that he was in Afghanistan, 2849 visiting Pat's platoon leader. Pat's platoon leader was shot 2850 in the face in the same exchange of fire. 2851 And at that time, the platoon leader really didn't know 2852 that he was killed by or wounded by friendly fire or 2853 fratricide. And so, that is kind of the excuse, I guess, 2854 Abizaid has given or other people have given to indicate, oh, 2855 well, even though he was in Afghanistan. Lieutenant Uthlaut didn't know he was wounded by friendly fire. Therefore, he 2856 2857 couldn't have told Abizaid. Well, I contend that almost every soldier in Afghanistan 2858 2859 at that point knew Pat had been killed by fratricide. So the 2860 idea that they wouldn't tell Abizaid what was going on if he didn't already know is ridiculous. 2861

And Abizaid, at the time, was dealing with Iraq that was an absolute nightmare. The fact that he would go to Afghanistan to visit a lieutenant that is wounded is kind of suspicious. I mean why would he do that?

I am sure Abizaid was not that concerned about Pat. I mean he has got other things to worry about. But he would be concerned about Pat, knowing he as killed by friendly fire or fratricide. I mean that would make a huge difference and that could explain why he was there.

I don't know if he talked to Uthlaut on the phone or if he talked to him in person, but it doesn't really matter.

The fact that Abizaid was in Afghanistan on that day indicates to me that he probably knew that Pat was killed by friendly fire. I just wanted to make that very clear.

Chairman WAXMAN. Well, what you are saying underscores the reason that you are all before us in this panel because your cases illustrate the fact that stories were put out that were not true, that they were put out deliberately, and that we still don't know how far up this went. We don't know what the Secretary of Defense knew. We don't know what the white House knew. These are questions the Committee seeks answers to.

What we do know is that this was not a series of accidents, these stories. They were calculatingly put out for a public relations purpose, and they lingered out there

for a very long time. Even now, there seems to be, as they say, a cover-up to try to prevent us from knowing what actually happened in all of the circumstances.

I think this testimony is not just important to you, but it is important to all of us. I thank you very much for being here. I appreciate it.

We have a second panel that we want to hear from, but I am going to call a recess for 10 minutes, and then we will reconvene the hearing.

[Recess.]

Chairman WAXMAN. I ask people to take their seats and ask the witnesses to come forward.

For our second panel today, we have Thomas F. Gimble, the Acting Inspector General, Department of Defense.

Inspector General Gimble will discuss the IG's recent report on Corporal Tillman's death and address some of the continuing questions concerning the military's handling of Jessica Lynch's story.

Brigadier General Rodney Johnson is the Commanding
General of the United States Army Criminal Investigations
Command, CID. He will discuss Army CID's report, addressing
the circumstances surrounding Corporal Tillman's death.

Army Specialist Bryan O'Neil was an eyewitness to Corporal Tillman's death and has personal knowledge of many of the issues that the DoD IG investigated.

Senor Chief Petty Officer Stephen White is a Navy SEAL 2912 2913 who became friends with Corporal Tillman when the two fought alongside each other in Iraq. Senior Chief White spoke at 2914 2915 Corporal Tillman's memorial service on May 3, 2004. 2916 Lieutenant Colonel John Robinson served as spokesperson 2917 for the U.S. Army Central Command, CENTCOM, when the stir of 2918 Ms. Lynch's kidnaping and rescue unfolded in March and April 2919 of 2003. 2920 I want to welcome all of you to our hearing today. 2921 It is the practice of this Committee that all witnesses are put under oath. So I would like to ask, if you would, to 2922 2923 stand and raise your right hand. 2924 [Witnesses sworn.] 2925 Chairman WAXMAN. The record will reflect that each of 2926 the witnesses answered in the affirmative.

Let us start with Mr. Gimble.

2928 STATEMENTS OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS F. GIMBLE, ACTING
2929 INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE; BRIGADIER GENERAL
2930 RODNEY JOHNSON, ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE COMMAND;
2931 SPECIALIST BRYAN O'NEIL, U.S. ARMY; SENIOR CHIEF STEPHEN
2932 WHITE, NAVY SEAL, U.S. NAVY; LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN
2933 ROBINSON, DIRECTOR OF MEDIA SERVICES DIVISION, SOLDIERS MEDIA
2934 CENTER

STATEMENT OF THOMAS F. GIMBLE

Mr. GIMBLE. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear to discuss our review of the issues concerning the death of Corporal Patrick

Tillman and the rescue of Private First Class Jessica Lynch.

The Army Inspector General as well as members of Congress asked my office to review the circumstances of Corporal Tillman's death, and we separated that review into two parts. One was CID reviewed the facts up to and through the incident itself while we reviewed the events after the incident.

Our review focused on three areas: the adequacy of the investigations, notification of next of kin and the accuracy of the documentation to support the award of the Silver Star.

There were three sequential Army Regulation 15-6

investigations into the death of Corporal Tillman occurring at battalion, regimental and command levels. Each investigation established the basic facts of Corporal Tillman's death, that it was caused by friendly fire, that the occupants of one vehicle in Corporal Tillman's platoon was responsible and that those occupants misidentified friendly forces as hostile.

Each of the three investigations of Corporal Tillman's death, however, were deficient and thereby contributed to the inaccuracies, the misunderstandings and the perceptions of concealment. Those deficiencies are detailed in my written statement that include the failure to interview all relevant witnesses, failure to address factual inconsistencies in witness testimony and drawing conclusions not supported by evidence and failure to pursue inaccuracies related to the Silver Star.

The third investigating officer exacerbated the situation by sharing findings that were not supported by testimony with family members, senior Army officials and members of Congress.

Additionally, we determined that the Commander of the Army Special Operations Command misled the third investigating officer in my office when he denied that he knew friendly fire was suspected before the memorial service for Corporal Tillman. The third investigating officer failed

to pursue those misrepresentations.

With regard to our second area of focus, notification of next of kin, we concluded that responsible Army officials failed to notify the primary next of kin as soon as they originally suspected friendly fire.

We determined that the Regimental Commander was accountable for his decision to delay the notification of the primary next of kin and that the Commander of the Army Special Operations Command was also accountable because he was in a position to ensure the primary next of kin was notified prior to or immediately after Corporal Tillman's memorial service but decided not to do so.

In our final area of focus, the Silver Star, we concluded that responsible officials failed to comply with the Army Military Award Regulation when they submitted a Silver Star recommendation that included inaccurate information and a misleading citation that implied Corporal Tillman died by enemy fire.

We determined that the Battalion, Regimental and Joint Task Force Commanders were accountable for the inaccurate recommendation and that the Commanders of the Joint Task Force and the Army Special Operations Command were accountable for the failure to inform the Army Silver Star Approval Authority that some of the circumstances in the recommendation package were under investigation.

My office also reviewed the allegations concerning the rescue of Private First Class Jessica Lynch. Representatives Rahm Emmanuel and Louise Slaughter requested an investigation following the allegations that were reported by the British Broadcasting Corporation that the rescue of Pfc. Lynch was a premeditated fabrication.

In coordination with the Inspector General of the Joint Staff, we tasked the Inspector General of Central Command to conduct an inquiry.

The Inspector General of the Central Command determined and we concur that the allegations were not substantiated.

No evidence was found that the rescue was a staged media event.

The operation constituted a valid mission to recover a U.S. POW under combat conditions. The rescue as filmed by a combat cameraman and a member of U.S. Special Operations Forces in accordance with standard procedures. The U.S. Special Operations Forces routinely film high priority missions. There were no public affairs personnel involved in the planning or the filming of the operation.

The Central Command Inspector General also found no evidence of any U.S. military member exhibited inappropriate or dishonorable behavior in connection with the Pfc. Lynch rescue mission.

During the mission, U.S. Special Operations Forces

received enemy fire from the hospital building, surrounding complex and nearby areas. They followed the tactics, technics and procedures and rules of engagement relevant into the mission. The Central Command IG further found no indication that any service member was acting for the camera during the rescue mission.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Committee today to address our investigations concerning the death of Corporal Tillman and the rescue of Private Lynch.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Gimble follows:]

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3036 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Gimble. Brigadier General Johnson? 3037 3038 STATEMENT OF RODNEY JOHNSON 3039 Mr. JOHNSON. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and 3040 distinguished members. 3041 I am Brigadier General Rod Johnson, Provost Marshall 3042 General and Commanding General of Criminal Investigations 3043 Division. 3044 Before I read my prepared statement, I would like to 3045 offer my sincere and deepest sympathies to the entire Tillman 3046 family. As a father with two kids currently in the military, 3047 a son that is currently deployed to Baghdad and a daughter who is getting ready to deploy for her second time to 3048 3049 Baghdad, I cannot begin to imagine the pain and grief they 3050 have felt over the last three years. I simply offer my 3051 personal condolences for their loss. 3052 To Ms. Lynch, I don't know if she is still in here or 3053 not, but I just want to thank her for her courage and her 3054 continued service. 3055 The U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Command opened a

criminal investigation on March 6th, 2006, at the request of

the Department of Defense Office of Inspector General, to

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determine if there was any criminality involved in the April 22nd, 2004 death of Corporal Patrick Tillman, A Company, 2nd Battalion, 75th Regiment and an Afghanistan Military Forces soldier and in the wounding of two other U.S. soldiers. On 19 March, 2007, we completed our investigation and forward the results to the DoD IG.

During the course of our very extensive and detailed investigation, we found that deaths were caused by members of the Ranger unit. The investigation determined that members of the unit in question split into two sections referred to as Serial 1 and Serial 2. The killed and wounded soldiers belonged to Serial 1.

The investigation found that members of Serial 2 did not commit the offenses of negligent homicide or aggravated assault. It was determined that Corporal Tillman and the AMF soldier were killed when members of Serial 2, believing they were under enemy fire, returned fire at what they thought were enemy combatants.

Under extreme circumstances and in a very compressed timeframe, we believe that members of Serial 2 had a reasonable belief that death or harm was about to be inflicted on them and they believed it was necessary to defend themselves.

The investigation also found and documented additional contributors to the incident to include poor visibility, a

lack of communications between the two serials, unexpected presence of the AMF soldier and the residual effects of the weapons fire from the start of the ambush. Prior to this incident, AMF soldiers were not integrated or trained as fire team members in this Ranger units operations.

The investigation provided substantial evidence to substantiate the incident surrounding Corporal Tillman's and the AMF soldier's deaths as well as injuries sustained by the other two U.S. soldiers and that they were caused by members of their own unit.

I can assure that my command investigated this incident with a tremendous degree of specificity and left no lead unturned. Seven CID special agents and two crime lab examiners from the U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Lab deployed to Afghanistan 17 to 29 April to conduct an extensive death scene examination. Accompanying the agents into Afghanistan were two of the soldiers who were eyewitnesses to the events on 22 April, 2004, when Corporal Tillman was killed.

While in Afghanistan, more than 80 interviews were conducted to include identifying and interviewing an Afghan doctor who allegedly passed information to the Rangers prior to the incident, identifying and interviewing the local truck driver who accompanied the Rangers and determining the identity of the Afghan soldier who was also killed in the

3108 incident.

In addition to the interviews, forensic processing of the death scene included video reenactments, rock and soil samples from Corporal Tillman's position and trajectory analysis. In total, CID conducted more than 200 interviews worldwide and processed numerous pieces of evidence to the crime lab for analysis.

Our final report is thorough. It is detailed at over 1,100 pages in length.

That concludes my statement, and I will be prepared to take questions, Mr. Chairman.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Johnson follows:]

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3121 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much. 3122 Before we hear from Specialist O'Neil, let me ask the 3123 audience to recognize that you are an audience, not a 3124 participant in this hearing. So we would like to ask you to refrain from any kind of demonstrations. 3125 3126 Mr. O'Neil? 3127 STATEMENT OF BRYAN O'NEIL 3128 Mr. O'NEIL. Thank you, Chairman and members of the 3129 Committee. I would like to thank you for allowing me to come here today and speak on behalf of Corporal Pat Tillman. 3130 3131 I would like to say that I joined the Army in June of 3132 2003, and by December of 2003, I was assigned to 2nd 3133 Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment. I found myself under 3134 direction of Corporal Pat Tillman. He was my team leader up 3135 until the point when he was killed. 3136 After that, I stayed with 275 until December of this 3137 past year, and now I am currently assigned to 4th Battalion 3138 Ranger Training Brigade. 3139 I would thank you for allowing myself to be here. 3140 Chairman WAXMAN. You are here to answer questions

primarily, sir. 3142 Mr. O'NEIL. Yes.

3143 [Prepared statement of Mr. O'Neil follows:]

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3145 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much. 3146 I would like to call on Senior Chief Petty Officer 3147 Stephen White. 3148 STATEMENT OF STEPHEN WHITE 3149 Mr. WHITE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the 3150 Committee. I appreciate the opportunity to be here. 3151 I will be hopefully clarifying, through questions, my 3152 information I was given the morning of the memorial for the original write-up of my friend Pat Tillman's Silver Star. 3153 3154 [Prepared statement of Mr. White follows:] 3155 ******* INSERT ******

3156 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much. 3157 Lieutenant Colonel Robinson? 3158 STATEMENT OF JOHN ROBINSON Mr. ROBINSON. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. 3159 I am Lieutenant Colonel John Robinson, Chief of the 3160 Media Services Division in the Soldiers Media Center as part 3161 3162 of Army Public Affairs here in Washington. I was assigned to Central Command Public Affairs from June, 2002, until July, 3163 3164 2005. Thank you and I look forward to answering your 3165 3166 questions. 3167 [Prepared statement of Mr. Robinson follows:] 3168 ******* INSERT ******

3169 Chairman WAXMAN. I want to start with you, Specialist 3170 O'Neil, and I want to thank you for being here to testify about these events. I know it must be difficult for you to 3171 3172 revisit. But we have asked you here for a number of reasons, one 3173 3174 of which is to find out exactly what happened to Pat Tillman 3175 on April 22nd, 2004, three years ago this week. You were there. You were a firsthand witness. In fact, you were the 3176 3177 last person to see Pat Tillman alive. 3178 Let me begin by asking you about the events leading up 3179 to the shooting. When the platoon split up, you were part of 3180 the front group referred to as Serial 1 which is the same 3181 group Corporal Tillman was with, is that right? 3182 Mr. O'NEIL. Yes, sir. 3183 Chairman WAXMAN. You had a Afghan soldier with you as well, is that right? 3184 3185 Mr. O'NEIL. The Afghan soldier, after the ambush and 3186 Corporal Tillman and I dismounted our GMVs and started to 3187 assault the position, the enemy position, that is when I 3188 discovered the Afghan Militiaman had dismounted with us, but 3189 he was not in our GMV that we were riding in, sir. 3190 Chairman WAXMAN. You were positioned on a ridge 3191 overlooking the road on which the other half of the platoon, 3192 Serial 2, was traveling, is that correct? 3193 Mr. O'NEIL. Yes, sir.

3194 Chairman WAXMAN. Can you describe why your team was 3195 positioned on that particular ridge? 3196 Mr. O'NEIL. Well, Pat and myself and the AMF soldier, when we dismounted and started moving towards a position 3197 where we finally ended up being in, had direction, I believe, 3198 3199 from the squad leader that was from a different squad who was 3200 also in the GMV I was riding in. He had basically directed 3201 us to go along that side of the ridge, and they were covering 3202 the other side, and that is, to my knowledge, why we were in 3203 that position. 3204 Myself, being a private at the time, I was just 3205 following my team leader and where he went, I went there and 3206 tried to go there faster, sir. Chairman WAXMAN. I am sorry to have to ask you this, but 3207 3208 I would like you to tell us in your own words what happened 3209 right before and after Corporal Tillman was killed. Walk us 3210 through in as much detail as you can recall. What was 3211 Corporal Tillman doing at the time? 3212 Was he trying to signal that this might be friendly 3213 fire? 3214 Was he signaling with his arms? Was he yelling? What was he saying? 3215 3216 Could you just tell us about it? 3217 Mr. O'NEIL. Yes, sir. When we moved into our final 3218 position, Pat and I and the Afghan Militiaman had decided or

Pat decided we were going to continue to assault, and he wanted further guidance from the squad leader that was controlling our element. So he left myself and the AMF soldier, and when he returned, he basically let me know that we were going to continue moving in the route that we were.

And before he was able to finish telling me what our plan was, we had started to receive fire from a GMV. At first, it was short, sporadic. We didn't really, I didn't really understand what was happening. I looked and saw that it was friendly fire coming towards us.

Pat asked me basically what was going on, and I let him know, and it didn't take long before those in the GMV who were stopped at the time to dismount and open up on us with the .50 caliber machine gun and the 240 Bravo machine gun and basically shot at us, at us, in waves or bursts of rounds.

At that time, I felt myself become limp and I got down.

I had no cover, and there was nothing blocking my sight,

watching the people at the humvee shooting at us. I know Pat

basically was able to get himself behind some cover, but it

was not much.

I basically was yelling, waving from on the ground as much as I could, and I believe Pat was too at the time because he was behind me and talking to him, yelling, screaming, trying to figure out what was going on when he told me he had a plan. And he, at the time, I thought popped

a pin gun flare, to signal the troops down in the GMV that we were friendlies. But I later discovered he had popped a smoke grenade.

After he had done that, the firing ceased in the truck. So we had both believed at that time, that the shooting was over and that they had recognized us as friendlies. And we both stood up, faced each other, was kind of wondering, hey, what just happened there? Wow, it was an accident. Luckily, we are both still alive.

It didn't take long after that, sir, before they moved into a better position, as I said, in the GMV and started shooting at us again. And at that time, both of us had gotten down. I was watching them do that, and I can hear Pat calling: Stop shooting. I am Pat Fing Tillman. Stop shooting, you know, over and over again.

And I could hear the pain that he had in his voice. So I had know that he was hurt at that time. And it abruptly stopped with him calling for help, and it wasn't too long after that before the truck had moved out.

So I laid on my side for a while, wondering what had just happened because I was young and I didn't really understand when I discovered there was a large pool of blood forming up around me.

Chairman WAXMAN. Did you have any doubt at that time that it was friendly fire that killed Pat Tillman?

3269 Mr. O'NEIL. No, sir. I am 100 percent positive that was 3270 friendly fire. 3271 Chairman WAXMAN. Who was the first person you informed that the attack may have been a friendly fire shooting? 3272 3273 Mr. O'NEIL. The very first person I informed was right after I got up and checked on Pat and discovered he was dead. 3274 3275 The guy, the squad leader I called for, came to my position, 3276 and I believe he knew. But when our medic came up to come assist us, he asked what happened, and I tried to let him 3277 3278 know. 3279 Chairman WAXMAN. Who is he? Can you identify the name? 3280 Mr. O'NEIL. That would be Sergeant Anderson. Chairman WAXMAN. Sergeant Anderson. 3281 3282 Mr. O'NEIL. And he basically asked me what happened. tried to let him know, but our squad leader told me basically 3283 just don't say anything at that time. 3284 3285 And later on that night, the first person I definitely 3286 told would be Specialist Pedro Ariolla [phonetically]. We 3287 were inside the little village where we were being or where 3288 we had set up position in and pulling security on the 3289 personnel that lived in that village. And he asked me point 3290 blank, do you know what happened, and I informed him, yes, 3291 this was friendly fire, sir. 3292 Chairman WAXMAN. Did you inform First Sergeant Thomas 3293 Fuller?

3294 Mr. O'NEIL. Yes, I did, sir. I informed him later that 3295 night that it was friendly fire. 3296 Chairman WAXMAN. How about Command Sergeant Alfred 3297 Birch? Mr. O'NEIL. Yes, sir. He knew at that time, sir. 3298 3299 Chairman WAXMAN. You said Sergeant Ward, you did inform? 3300 Mr. O'NEIL. I wasn't. I do not believe I told Sergeant Ward. I was pretty incoherent at that time. I was going 3301 3302 into shock, I believe. 3303 Chairman WAXMAN. How about Sergeant Jackson? Mr. O'NEIL. Sergeant Jackson, I definitely told that it 3304 3305 was friendly fire, sir. Chairman WAXMAN. Now let me turn to the Inspector 3306 General. Mr. Gimble, according to your report, on April 23, 3307 3308 Sergeant Fuller and Sergeant Birch told Captain William 3309 Saunders and Lieutenant Colonel Jeffrey Bailey that they 3310 suspected fratricide, is that correct? 3311 Mr. GIMBLE. That is correct. 3312 Chairman WAXMAN. You also found that Colonel Bailey then 3313 told Colonel James Nixon who in turn told Major General 3314 Stanley McCrystal, Commander of the Joint Task Force, is that 3315 right? 3316 Mr. GIMBLE. Right. 3317 Chairman WAXMAN. You found that General McCrystal informed Brigadier General Howard Yellen, the Deputy 3318

Commander of the Army Special Operations Command, and all of these communications happened no later than April 25th, is that right?

Mr. GIMBLE. I believe that is correct.

Chairman WAXMAN. Your report states that General Yellen then contacted Philip Kensinger, a Lieutenant General and the Commander of the Army Special Operations Command and told him of the potential fratricide, is that correct?

Mr. GIMBLE. Yes, sir, right.

Chairman WAXMAN. Specialist O'Neil, let me return to you. As we indicated here, you reported this incident as you should have. Then it went up the chain of command, and within 72 hours, at least nine military officials knew or were informed that Pat Tillman's death was of fratricide including at least three generals.

Given that so many people in the military were informed so quickly that this was fratricide, does it trouble you that the Tillman Family was kept in the dark about this for another month?

Mr. O'NEIL. Yes, sir, it does. I wanted right off the bat to let the family know what had happened, especially Kevin because I worked with him in the platoon, and I knew that him and the family, both needed or all needed to know what had happened. And I was quite appalled that when I was able, actually able to speak with Kevin, I was ordered not to

3344 tell him what happened, sir. Chairman WAXMAN. You were ordered not to tell him? 3345 3346 Mr. O'NEIL. Roger that, sir. 3347 Chairman WAXMAN. By whom? 3348 Mr. O'NEIL. At that time, it was by our battalion 3349 commander, Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, sir. 3350 Chairman WAXMAN. Did he give you a reason or just an 3351 order? 3352 Mr. O'NEIL. He basically just said, sir, that do not let 3353 Kevin know. He is probably in a bad place knowing his 3354 brother is dead, and he made it known that I would get in 3355 trouble, sir, if I spoke with Kevin on it being fratricide, 3356 sir. 3357 Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. O'Neil, you were not just an 3358 eyewitness, but you were also involved in writing the 3359 statement that was used to award Corporal Tillman the Silver 3360 Star, but serious questions have now been raised about 3361 whether someone tampered with your statement. 3362 Let me start by asking you whether you remember the 3363 point in time when you were asked to write down your 3364 recollections of that day. Mr. O'NEIL. I couldn't tell you an exact date, sir, of 3365 when I was actually told to sit down behind a computer and 3366 3367 type up what I can remember, but I do remember actually doing 3368 it, sir.

3369 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you.

I am going to recognize my colleagues. I do want to pursue that. Perhaps they might in their questions as well.

Mr. Clay, I think you are next.

Mr. CLAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me go to Inspector General Gimble. Since March of 2003, there have been 70 female soldiers killed in action in Iraq. Twenty-two of them have been listed as non-combat related deaths. Four of those casualties were from Missouri. One of them, Private Levena Johnson, was my constituent. Her parents have been requesting additional information regarding the circumstances of her death for almost two years.

This week at my request on behalf of the Johnson Family, this Committee has issued a letter to the Department of Defense, seeking key information that is yet to be provided. That request includes a CD containing the original photos from the criminal investigation into Private Johnson's death and the original autopsy photos, missing medical records from Private Johnson's file, all psychological evaluations that may have been made of Private Johnson and the identity of the lead investigator into her death.

Inspector General, can you assure this Committee that our request will be acted on with all deliberate speed and that the Army will make a maximum effort to provide us with full disclosure of this information?

3394 Mr. GIMBLE. Mr. Congressman, I haven't seen the request. Typically, if it goes through Army channels, we don't. 3395 3396 are not involved in it. If it comes through the DoD IG 3397 channels, then we will do the things necessary to try to 3398 expedite that release of information as appropriate. 3399 Mr. CLAY. This is to the Acting Secretary of the Army. 3400 Will you have any involvement with that request? Mr. GIMBLE. Actually, then the Army will take care of 3401 3402 that unless there is some other reason. It just goes through 3403 Army channels rather than DoD IG channels. 3404 Mr. CLAY. Well, thank you for that response. 3405 Let me go to Senior Chief White. Thank you for being 3406 here today. You were the only active member of the armed forces who 3407 3408 spoke at Corporal Pat Tillman's May 3rd memorial service. How did you know Pat Tillman? 3409 3410 Mr. WHITE. I had worked with him at the beginning of the 3411 Iraq War. 3412 Mr. CLAY. How was it that you were asked to participate 3413 in the memorial service? 3414 Mr. WHITE. When I heard about Pat's death, I called the family. Kevin had called me back, and I told him that I was 3415 going to try to make it out for the memorial. Two days 3416 3417 later, I got a call from the organizers of the memorial, 3418 asking me if I would do a speech, if I would be a speaker,

3419 and that request came from Kevin and Marie. 3420 Mr. CLAY. From the family? 3421 Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir. 3422 Mr. CLAY. Thank you. 3423 I would like to play a video clip from the remarks you made at Corporal Tillman's memorial. 3424 3425 [Video.] 3426 Mr. CLAY. Thank you so much. 3427 You were not with Corporal Tillman in Afghanistan when 3428 he was killed, is that correct? 3429 Mr. WHITE. That is correct, sir. 3430 Mr. CLAY. How did you become aware of the details 3431 surrounding his death? Mr. WHITE. The initial sporadic stuff that I got was 3432 3433 from Kevin himself. The morning of the memorial, I don't 3434 recall exactly how I got word, but I knew that they wanted me to present or let the family know that he was going to be 3435 presented with the Silver Star. 3436 3437 In order to do that in the presentation, I wanted to 3438 basically surmise what had happened on the target site. I called an enlisted person, whose name I cannot recall. 3439 3440 believe he was with the 75th Ranger Battalion. That morning, 3441 he read the citation to me over the phone. I summarized in 3442 my own words, asked him if that was an accurate

summarization, and he said it was, and that is what I went

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3444 with in my speech.

Mr. CLAY. Thank you very much for that.

For my last question, Mr. Chairman, Brigadier General
Johnson, you heard the question that I asked the Inspector
General. I believe that this issue comes before you about
Private First Class Levena Johnson. Are you familiar with
the Freedom of Information request that I have sent forward?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, I am not. I have not seen that request

yet.

Mr. CLAY. Can we count on the Army to deal with this

Mr. JOHNSON. As soon as we get that request, we will process it.

Mr. CLAY. You will process it. Thank you so much.

3458 Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Clay.

3460 Mr. Braley?

issue?

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3461 Mr. BRALEY. Thank you.

Specialist O'Neil, thank you for appearing today.

In addition to being an eyewitness to Corporal Tillman's death and reporting this incident up the chain of command, you were also involved in writing a statement that was used to award Corporal Tillman the Silver Star. Do you remember that?

3468 Mr. O'NEIL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRALEY. Now we are aware of serious questions that have been raised as to whether someone tampered with your statement. Let me start by asking you whether you remember the point in time when you were asked to write down your recollections of that day.

Mr. O'NEIL. I can't say I remember the exact point in time where I was informed that I would be writing up a witness statement towards what happened. I just remember having my platoon sergeant at the time tell me that I was going to be writing up a statement on what happened for an award for Pat, sir.

Mr. BRALEY. But can you give us some general timeframe in the sequence of events that you have been discussing here today to give us some context into when that request was made by your platoon sergeant?

Mr. O'NEIL. I would say a general timeframe, probably the 26th or 27th of April. We didn't get back to Salerno for a few days after Pat was killed. So as soon as we got back to Salerno, that is when I was advised or asked to write the statement, sir.

Mr. BRALEY. I have been involved in 23 years of being an attorney and having witnesses prepare statements. Was this a situation where they gave you a sheet of paper and told you to write down in your own words your best recollection of the events that had happened or did someone prepare a statement

3494 | for you to review and sign?

Mr. O'NEIL. What happened, sir, was I got sat behind a computer, and I was told to type up my recollection of what happened, and as soon as I was done typing, I was relieved to go back to my platoon, sir, and that was the last I heard of it.

Mr. BRALEY. So when you finished typing your statement, it was in a digital format that had not been printed out, is that correct?

Mr. O'NEIL. Roger that, sir.

Mr. BRALEY. No one printed it out and asked you to review it and verify it and sign it at the time it was originally drafted by you?

Mr. O'NEIL. No, sir.

Mr. BRALEY. At any time, did you ever sign in your handwriting a statement that you had reviewed and verified the authenticity of?

Mr. O'NEIL. Negative, sir.

Mr. BRALEY. Now I want to ask you about the statement that was ultimately used in the Silver Star commendation.

This version of the statement says the following: ''Corporal Tillman moved us into a position where we would be safe from enemy rounds.''

To the best of your recollection, did you write this sentence?

3519 Mr. O'NEIL. That sentence sounds like something I would 3520 have wrote, sir. 3521 Mr. BRALEY. Where were the enemy rounds? 3522 Mr. O'NEIL. We weren't taking direct enemy rounds, sir, at that time, but we moved into a position where if we would 3523 3524 have been, we would have been safe, sir. 3525 Mr. BRALEY. Did Corporal Tillman shield you from enemy 3526 rounds at any time? 3527 Mr. O'NEIL. Negative, sir. 3528 Mr. BRALEY. This version of the statement also says you 3529 ''engaged the enemy very successfully,'' that the enemy moved 3530 most of their attention to your position which ''drew a lot 3531 of fire from them.'' 3532 Did you write these sentences, claiming that you were 3533 engaged with the enemy? Mr. O'NEIL. No, sir. 3534 3535 Mr. BRALEY. Do you know who made the changes to your 3536 statement to make it appear as if you were receiving fire 3537 from the enemy rather than from your own platoon? Mr. O'NEIL. No, sir. 3538 Mr. BRALEY. Mr. Gimble, the Inspector General's Office 3539 3540 investigated these alterations to the witnesses' statements and flagged these differences as well. But in the course of 3541 3542 your investigation, did you ever discover who specifically 3543 changed this language and why that language was changed?

Mr. GIMBLE. Let me just say this. The citations that we got were part of the package that we got out of the General Jones investigation, and they were not signed. It just had stamped as original signed.

And our investigators went back to Specialist O'Neil and the Sergeant and said, did you write these, and they said, no, that they did not, okay, that there was parts of that was accurate, parts of it were inaccurate.

We were unable to determine who in the chain of command actually did the alterations of it. So we concluded that when people approved those statements or those citations based on those statements, being the Battalion, Regimental and Joint Task Force Commanders, that they were accountable for the misstatements and inaccuracies.

Mr. BRALEY. Well, I have been through my father's service records from when he served on Iwo Jima, and there are signatures on almost every documentation of anything he did during the entire time he was enlisted.

Is it your understanding that this practice of taking unsigned statements in support of a commendation recommendation is standard operating procedure within the Army?

Mr. GIMBLE. I would not believe it is, but I would only point out that on the Silver Star, there actually does not have to be a valorous witness statement at the time this

occurred. It can just be a citation.

Mr. BRALEY. Did you ever determine in the course of your investigation who, out of all the possible people who had contact with that statement, would have been the most likely person to have made alterations to the statement originally prepared by Specialist O'Neil?

Mr. GIMBLE. Actually, no, we could not determine that. I could speculate, but I just prefer not to. It is somewhere in the approval chain that it got edited. So we really can't pin a face to the actual, who did the keyboard changes on it.

So that left us the only action we had after that is when you sign up on something. Like when I sign something in my office, I am assuming the responsibility for it and the accuracy, and I hold myself accountable.

So when you have the signatures on those citations and recommendations, they become accountable for it.

Mr. BRALEY. As part of your investigation, did you ever bring in an IT specialist to look at the hard drive on that computer or any other computer that that document had been placed upon to determine who had access to the computer and was responsible for the alteration?

Mr. GIMBLE. We got this as a hard copy printout in the part of the investigative package from the General Jones investigation.

Mr. BRALEY. So did you ever determine the computers that

3594 it had been on and who had access? Mr. GIMBLE. No, we did not. 3595 3596 Mr. BRALEY. Do you think that would be a sensible 3597 follow-up part of an investigation looking into who might 3598 have been responsible for altering a document of this 3599 magnitude? 3600 Mr. GIMBLE. It would be a good thing, but the issue 3601 would be that it was two years before in theater and we were, 3602 I am not sure we could ever track the computer down. Mr. BRALEY. Well, we wouldn't know that unless we 3603 3604 actually tried to track it down, would we? 3605 Mr. GIMBLE. Correct. We wouldn't. 3606 Mr. BRALEY. Specialist O'Neil, I want to give you the 3607 opportunity to follow up on a response you were making in 3608 response to Waxman, and he had to cut you off to keep the 3609 hearing moving. 3610 You were talking about after the shooting, whether or 3611 not Corporal Tillman was dead immediately, and then you had 3612 to stop your narrative of that. Would you continue with your 3613 narrative of what you were saying at the time? 3614 Mr. O'NEIL. Not a problem, sir. 3615 I started off. At that time I was on the ground, and I 3616 noticed blood pooling up around me, and at that time I had 3617 thought that I was shot.

So I started communicating with Pat not realizing he had

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passed away, asking him if he had been okay, and I had no response. And the blood was, there was a lot of blood everywhere, and I was starting to get really worried.

So when I could finally get my body to move, I stood up and turned around and looked at Pat, and he was slumped back on the ground, covered in blood. And I went up to his position. I grabbed him and realized at that time that he had been shot in the head, and there wasn't much left of him.

After that, I kind of blanked out, I really. The next thing I remember was Sergeant Ward who was part of Third Squad, telling me to pick up my helmet, and I didn't even remember taking it off. Putting me on security. Getting me to move out of the ridgeline that we were in.

And I just have little chunks of my memory will come back and then will go away. Basically, that is the end of the night when I am standing on the side of the building, pulling security, and the Regimental Sergeant Major, Sergeant Major Birch comes up to me and asks me if I am all right.

And after that, the next thing I remember, being inside a room, pulling security on the local personnel and telling Specialist Ariolla that Pat had been killed by friendly fire, sir.

Mr. BRALEY. Thank you.

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Braley.

3643 Ms. McCollum?

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Thank you, Specialist O'Neil for being here today and for, I am sure, really very painful memories as well as painful testimony, the circumstances you find yourself here, as Mr. Braley pointed out, having your name attached to the document that you did not write.

I would like to ask this of Mr. Gimble and Lieutenant Colonel Robinson. Can either of you tell me how many videos have been taken of missions such as Jessica Lynch's? How many videos have been taken?

Mr. ROBINSON. I am sorry. I don't understand the question.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. How many video teams in either the Iraqi theater or the Afghani theater, how many videos have been taken of this type of mission?

The Inspector General says this is rather routine. So I am sure you can tell me how many videos have been taken.

Mr. ROBINSON. There was innumerable. During the briefing that was provided from Qatar in the initial days of Operation Iraqi Freedom, there were visuals of various different types coming in from many different directions and sources and platforms to include weapons video, public affairs people, combat journalists, et cetera.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. So this wasn't classified then if it was given to the news media?

3669 Mr. ROBINSON. The video itself? 3670 Ms. MCCOLLUM. Yes. 3671 Mr. ROBINSON. The video for Jessica Lynch was provided 3672 to us from a Special Operations unit, and when we received it at the Press Briefing Center, it had already been edited to a 3673 large degree. My belief was that they had already cleaned it 3674 of anything that was in the video that was classified. 3675 3676 Ms. MCCOLLUM. To the Inspector General, can you tell me if you know, for Special Forces, how routine this is and how 3677 3678 often they are cleaned up and given to the media? 3679 Mr. GIMBLE. I don't have a count on that because I am 3680 told that it is a routine procedure, but I don't really have 3681 a count and haven't looked at how many times it occurs. 3682 Ms. MCCOLLUM. You are doing an investigation. 3683 somebody tells you it is routine, you don't go any further. Mr. GIMBLE. We didn't do the investigation. The Central 3684 3685 Command IG did the investigation. 3686 Ms. MCCOLLUM. Okay, well, I have something that is on here, and I will check later on, but it says the statement of 3687 3688 Mr. Thomas Gimble, Acting Inspector General. So I will 3689 figure out where page 10 came from later. 3690 Can you tell me how high up this investigation? 3691 I can't find in this report every single person that you spoke with. I mean anybody in the Pentagon. Mr. Rumsfeld 3692 obviously referred to the Tillman case. How high up the

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chain of command did you go or should I ask how high up the chain of command were you allowed to go?

Mr. GIMBLE. We actually had a letter. We didn't interview the Secretary, but we had a letter requesting information which he provided on about the day he left the Department, and it dealt specifically with the P4 issue.

We interviewed General Abizaid, General Brown and other generals that we identified in the report as being accountable, and we interviewed over 100 people.

So the P4 message, if that was the question as to how high that went, according to what we have is that it went to General Brown. He looked at it, and he is the Commander of Special Operations Command, but he was not in the chain of command. So he acknowledged that he received it but did nothing with it.

General Kensinger was the Commander of the U.S. Army Special Operations Command, and he received it and was the senior representative at the memorial service. And that is why we held him accountable in our report saying you should have informed the family because you reasonably suspected friendly fire.

We interviewed General Abizaid, and this is detailed in the report. But he had a P4 message, but he was in theater and it didn't catch up to him until after the memorial service.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Is everybody you speak to under oath? Mr. GIMBLE. All the ones that we speak to and interview are under oath, yes, ma'am. Ms. MCCOLLUM. General Abizaid was under oath? Mr. GIMBLE. He was under oath. Ms. MCCOLLUM. Did you talk to anybody in communications in the Pentagon to find out how high up people knew about this and knew about when it went from friendly fire and when they found out?

I am assuming that there were an awful lot of people involved in putting together this memorial service because they knew of the high attention it was going to get. So I am wondering if you talked to everybody involved in the memorial service and how high up it went as far as people knowing about the friendly fire and the Silver Star.

Mr. GIMBLE. Let me clarify one at a time. Let me clarify the notification. What happened is when the event occurred on April 22nd, the notification of next of kin went out as hostile fire, and I think that is on the record.

What occurred shortly thereafter within the next day or so when they determined that fratricide was suspected, the proper way to have handled that was to put a supplementary notification report in which would have changed the notification from hostile fire to unknown, pending outcome of the investigation. That simply was not done.

3744 Now there was a very close hold group as best we can 3745 tell that really knew that friendly fire was suspected when I am talking in terms of the chain of command. 3746 3747 Ms. MCCOLLUM. At the memorial service, you stated that 3748 the senior officer that spoke had every indication that that 3749 was not correct. 3750 Mr. GIMBLE. Absolutely. 3751 Ms. MCCOLLUM. There was no one, no senior DoD, Department of Defense person representing the Secretary's 3752 3753 office. There was nobody higher up there that knew what was 3754 going on. Did you investigate to find out if they knew? 3755 Mr. GIMBLE. We asked. We went to the Secretary of Defense in writing and asked what he knew and when he knew, 3756 and we got a letter back from him dated December 15, 2006. 3757 3758 And he basically said that he was unaware until sometime in the May 20th timeframe, and that basically kind of ties in 3759 3760 with when the 15-6. 3761 Ms. MCCOLLUM. When I asked you if everybody was under 3762 oath, you didn't speak directly. 3763 Mr. GIMBLE. We did that in a letter. He was not under 3764 oath. That part was in a letter. 3765 Ms. MCCOLLUM. How long did it take him to respond back to your letter because it usually takes me six to nine months 3766 3767 to get an answer back? Mr. GIMBLE. Well, he responded on about the day he left. 3768

So I think we had actually put it over there about two weeks. I need to get back to you on the specific time when we went over and asked, but it was not six months.

When we do the investigation, we come from the bottom on it. As we interviewed, we started with the more junior people and we interviewed up until we got to the senior levels, and he was kind of the last person that filled in that gap for us.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Who has been held accountable for all these bad reports that you state here?

Mr. GIMBLE. We referred those back to the United States
Army. We identified the nine people in the report. Provided
those back. They have that down under, I guess the right
term is inquiry.

The Commanding General of the Training Indoctrination

Command, General Wallace, has been tasked by the Acting

Secretary of the Army to assess all the facts based on the

data that both we gathered and also what Johnson's review

gathered, and they are determining. We determined

accountability. They are going to determine culpability if

there is.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. You determined accountability.

Mr. GIMBLE. Right. On page 59 of the report in our conclusions, we lay those out.

3793 Ms. MCCOLLUM. It sounds to me from just gleaning through

this report and all, that it was pretty obvious that these reports weren't done right. Witnesses weren't spoken to, whatever.

I would like, in final, to ask you about a news article, CBS Washington News. It appeared on April 20th, 2007. It talks about Specialist Jay Lane.

He laid in a hospital bed in Afghanistan, recovering from gunshot wounds inflicted by the same fellow Ranger who shot at Tillman. Amid his shock and grief, Lane said he noticed guards were posted on him. ''I thought it was strange,'' Lane recalled.

Later he said he learned that the reasons for their persistence. The news media were sniffing around, and Lane's superiors, and these are Lane's own words, ''did not anyone talking to us.''

Did you talk to anybody about the security that was placed on people who were part of the unit that was fired on?

Mr. GIMBLE. Did not.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. You didn't?

3813 Mr. GIMBLE. No.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Well, sir, in my opinion, and I will take the time to read this from cover to cover, I have to say I wasn't impressed with the investigations that you reviewed. You weren't impressed with them, and I am not impressed with yours.

3819 Thank you, Mr. Chair.

3820 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Ms. McCollum.

Just before I recognize Mr. Sarbanes, I want to ask you this question. We started off our hearing about an e-mail from the White House, asking for information for the President to use at the White House Correspondents Dinner, and there is a P4 memo that you are familiar with. Do you know whether that memo ever went to the White House?

Mr. GIMBLE. We think the P4 memo stopped with the three generals that were on it. It didn't go any further. We went and asked the Secretary of Defense through the letter if he was aware of that information, and we got a negative response back.

So it is my belief that or based on what we determined through sworn testimony is that General Brown saw it before the memorial service, was aware of it and did nothing with it. He wasn't in the chain of command.

Lieutenant General Kensinger was aware of it and he was represented as the senior DoD official at the memorial service and chose not to share that information with the family. We held him accountable for that, and that is part of the referral.

Chairman WAXMAN. Do you know if there was a response to the e-mail sent from the White House?

Mr. GIMBLE. I am not aware of. That is kind of the

3844 Public Affairs chain of command, and this didn't. 3845 message I see here was the question that do you have 3846 background on why Corporal Tillman joined the Army, and that 3847 wasn't really a part of what we were looking at. 3848 Chairman WAXMAN. So you didn't review the Public Affairs 3849 documents? 3850 Mr. GIMBLE. This one. 3851 Chairman WAXMAN. Which would have shown if there was an 3852 answer to the White House e-mail. 3853 Mr. GIMBLE. I don't know that there was an answer to 3854 this specific thing. We were asking if the P4 message, and 3855 we know that from what we can tell about it. 3856 Chairman WAXMAN. Right. I understand what you said, but 3857 what I have asked you is the White House sent an e-mail 3858 asking for information for the President to use in his speech, and I asked whether you knew whether there was a 3859 3860 response to that e-mail. 3861 Mr. GIMBLE. We didn't look at that. It was in the Jones 3862 investigation, and we didn't see it as an open issue. 3863 Chairman WAXMAN. It is still an open issue? 3864 Mr. GIMBLE. No. We said we did not see it as an open 3865 issue. Chairman WAXMAN. Well, the reason I ask, of course, is 3866 that two days later after the e-mail was sent, the President 3867 3868 spoke of Pat Tillman at the Correspondents Dinner, and he was

very careful not to mention how he was killed. Of course, the P4 memo said exactly that. Be careful to not talk about how Pat Tillman was killed.

Mr. Sarbanes?

Mr. SARBANES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Gimble, I am trying, as Representative McCollum was a moment ago, to get my head around the investigations that occurred right after the incident and then from that point forward. Obviously, the death of this brave soldier was a tragedy, but the travesty is then what followed very quickly which can only be viewed as a kind of impulse to cover up basically what had happened.

I was looking through your prepared testimony again, and you say that the errors in reporting within the chain of command bear ultimate responsibility or that the chain of command bears ultimate responsibility for the inaccuracies, misunderstandings and perceptions of concealment that led to our review.

After your review, do you think is a situation where we are dealing with a perception of concealment or actual concealment?

Mr. GIMBLE. Of course, if you are asking my opinion, I think it was not a well handled after the fact. The Army did not handle this very well. I think they recognize that.

I don't see that it was a cover-up because the

investigations, the failure was to share with the family. The investigations pretty much right off the start all concluded the same thing, that it was a friendly fire incident.

Okay, there was some mistakes made on how they appointed the investigating officers. There was some less than a lot of the people that should have been interviewed were not interviewed. It just, you know. The rules and regulations for the protection of evidence were not followed.

We point out all of those issues, all those deficiencies in those investigations and we have referred that back to the Army to see if there are things that they think. We are saying they are accountable. There were mistakes made.

Now they will make the determination if there is any additional administration or criminal punishments necessary.

Mr. SARBANES. At the ground level, you talk about how the first investigation was deficient. The second investigation was deficient. Then there was a third investigation that was deficient. There was a failure to abide by the protocols that would normally be triggered right away in terms of having a legal investigation into friendly fire death be conducted by the Combatant Commander, that the Regimental Commander failed to notify the Army Safety Center of a suspected friendly fire death as required by Army regulation.

We take a lot of confident or we want to take a lot of confidence that the Army will act in accordance with the procedures and protocols that govern whatever the circumstance is. It is just a kind of strange credulity here that there were two and three instances of not following the procedures which makes it hard believe that after a certain point in time, this was accidental, that there wasn't some kind of pressure, not maybe direct but atmosphere of indirect pressure being brought to bear.

The most interesting thing to me is we have already heard testimony that very quickly the word of this being a friendly fire incident started going up the chain. Is that correct?

Mr. GIMBLE. That is correct.

Mr. SARBANES. I mean within days.

Mr. GIMBLE. Within the next day.

Mr. SARBANES. So you have people at the highest levels who now knew that this was a highly likely friendly fire incident. Nevertheless, they did not intervene to fix the procedure that was totally out of whack.

You had this kind of informal sense of what happened.

Then you have people going through the process but not going through the process correctly, and there is no attempt by the folks at the higher level to intervene or interrupt this faulty process over here and try to fix it. Is that correct,

at least a description of what was going on?

Mr. GIMBLE. That is pretty correct. There was knowledge that there was suspected friendly fire. Now the question becomes it should have been designated as unknown until the investigation was completed and that, they failed to do. I mean there is no question. They failed.

Mr. SARBANES. I guess I want to point to three breakdowns: A breakdown in the procedure that should have been implemented right from the start.

Mr. GIMBLE. Right.

Mr. SARBANES. A breakdown in terms of conveying, which correct procedure would have done, conveying it to the family would have happened.

But thirdly and as troubling, if not more troubling, a breakdown in the sense that people at the highest levels, or much higher levels in any event, knew that the story was different and didn't somehow intervene to try to get this thing back on track both for the benefit of the Army acting in accordance with its protocols and for the benefit of the family understanding what had really happened.

Mr. GIMBLE. I think you would find our summary in the report, that they have the statement that says we find no reasonable explanation for this failure to follow the regulations.

Mr. SARBANES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman WAXMAN. Would you yield to me, Mr. Sarbanes?
Mr. SARBANES. Yes, absolutely.

Chairman WAXMAN. I still want to pursue this question about this P4 memo. The P4 memo was sent to three generals, to Kensinger, Abizaid and Brown. Abizaid said he didn't get it until later. Kensinger got it before the memorial service.

The memo is advising these generals to let Secretary of Defense and others know that there may be a problem if they refer to how Pat Tillman was killed.

You asked the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Rumsfeld, whether he ever received that P4 memo. You never asked him personally, but you asked him in writing, and he came back and said, no. How is that believable that three generals wouldn't send up the chain of command a memo like this?

Mr. GIMBLE. The addresses on the P4 were the three generals. I can't explain why they chose not to move that up other than General Kensinger, as I understand it, wanted to not move forward with the notification until he had all the facts laid out as to whether it was friendly fire or not. There was still that investigation. Those investigations were going on.

Chairman WAXMAN. You didn't pursue this further?

Mr. GIMBLE. Well, what we did is we thought. He
actually told us that he didn't know about it until after the

3996	ceremony himself, and that is one of the ones that we
3997	referred to the Army to look at.
3998	Chairman WAXMAN. Did you request any documents from
3999	Secretary Rumsfeld to verify this?
4000	Mr. GIMBLE. We have a letter back from him.
4001	Chairman WAXMAN. Just a letter?
4002	Mr. GIMBLE. A letter, correct.
4003	Chairman WAXMAN. Mr. Honda?
4004	Mr. HONDA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
4005	Following up on that, Mr. Gimble, would you submit that
4006	letter as a matter of record, please?
4007	Mr. GIMBLE. We sure will.
4008	Mr. HONDA. The letter from Mr. Rumsfeld.
4009	To Mr. Johnson, thank you for saying that you would help
4010	Mr. Clay with the FOI for one of his constituents.
4011	We have a parent here from North Dakota that has the
4012	same request. Would you accommodate her also?
4013	Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.
4014	Mr. HONDA. Thank you.
4015	Mr. JOHNSON. I mean we process them as fast as we can.
4016	Mr. HONDA. Thank you.
4017	Mr. JOHNSON. I just haven't seen those.
4018	Mr. HONDA. Mr. Gimble, as you know, the Tillman Family
4019	was not informed of the actual cause of Corporal Tillman's
4020	death until five weeks after the incident. One critical

question here is when Central Command, Commander General Abizaid learned that Corporal Tillman had died by friendly fire.

On page 24 of your March 26, 2007 review, reveal matters related to Corporal Tillman's death, you report that General Abizaid told us that there was a delay of 10 to 20 days in his receipt of the message from General McCrystal informing of Corporal Tillman';s fratricide because General Abizaid was in Iraq. Is that correct?

Mr. GIMBLE. That is correct.

Mr. HONDA. According to recent Associated Press news reports, however, General Abizaid visited Afghanistan within a week of the incident in question and may even have spoken to Corporal Tillman's platoon commander. If this is accurate, then I would find it highly unlikely that General Abizaid could have remained unaware of the cause of Corporal Tillman's death.

According to the same AP report, however, your spokesman said that investigators did not look into General Abizaid's visit to Afghanistan. Mr. Gimble, were you and/or your investigators aware of General Abizaid's Afghanistan trip?

If so, I am extremely perplexed why you not have looked into this?

Mr. GIMBLE. We were not aware of the Afghanistan trip on April 29th. I would only submit this, though, if he talked

4046 to the lieutenant, the lieutenant, according to what we have in sworn testimony, was unaware that he was a victim of 4047 friendly fire for about 10 days after the incident which 4048 4049 would put it at the end of May. 4050 So I will have to get back to you on the Abizaid trip. 4051 Mr. HONDA. This is a platoon commander that was unaware. Mr. GIMBLE. Well, he was injured. He was shot, shot up 4052 4053 pretty badly. 4054 Mr. HONDA. But the platoon commander was aware of it. 4055 Mr. GIMBLE. According to the documentation we have, he was not aware for 10 days that he was a recipient of friendly 4056 4057 fire. 4058 Mr. HONDA. The platoon commander? 4059 Mr. GIMBLE. The platoon commander. 4060 Mr. HONDA. That means he is the commander of the platoon 4061 within which the event occurred. 4062 Mr. GIMBLE. Right. He got shot, pretty seriously shot 4063 too. 4064 Mr. HONDA. Every one of those soldiers who were involved 4065 knew. 4066 Mr. GIMBLE. According to the sworn testimony we have, the lieutenant didn't know for 10 days. He was under the 4067 impression that it was a result of hostile fire. 4068 4069 Mr. HONDA. So there was active insulation of information

from the platoon commander. Is that what you are telling me?

4070

4071 Mr. GIMBLE. I am telling you he was in the hospital is my understanding and was very seriously injured. 4072 4073 Mr. HONDA. The platoon commander? 4074 Mr. GIMBLE. Right. 4075 Mr. HONDA. Yet, by April 29th, he was able to be visited 4076 by the general? 4077 Mr. GIMBLE. I am not aware of that visit, but I don't 4078 dispute it. 4079 Mr. HONDA. The issue about Captain Richard Scott, the 4080 former Commander of Headquarters Company, 2nd Ranger 4081 Battalion, conducted an initial inquiry into the events in 4082 question, a report that you had discounted. Is that correct? 4083 Mr. GIMBLE. What the initial investigation, the 4084 battalion commander or the regimental commander, I am sorry, 4085 determined that it was not sufficient, so they never issued a 4086 final report on it. They took the draft work in that. 4087 Mr. HONDA. Did you know the contents and the conclusions of that draft report? 4088 4089 Mr. GIMBLE. They reconstructed it. They didn't get a 4090 copy of the report because I guess it was destroyed, but they 4091 reconstructed the findings. 4092 Mr. HONDA. Did you know the conclusion of that draft 4093 report? 4094 Mr. GIMBLE. Yes, it was friendly fire.

Mr. HONDA. Captain Scott's investigation included taking

4095

sworn statements from witnesses nearly immediately after Corporal Tillman's death, in other words, when eyewitnesses' memories were the freshest. Regardless of any potential lackings, clearly, Captain Scott's report was invaluable.

On page 17 of your March 26th review of matters related to Corporal Tillman's death, you note that Captain Scott said that his investigation concluded that there was gross negligence and that he recommended that headquarters further investigate to determine whether there was criminal intent.

However, on the same page of your report, you determine that Captain Scott's findings disclosed no mention of gross negligence and no recommendation for further investigation to determine criminal intent.

How, Mr. Inspector General, were you able to conclude this since according to page 14 of your March 26th review, you note that: ''After a wide-ranging effort to include data calls, computer searches and witness interviews, we were unable to locate an intact copy of Cpt.''--name redacted--''draft report.''

How were you able to conclude that?

Mr. GIMBLE. I think if you go ahead and read on, it will conclude that we were able to gather the data and the conclusions pretty much. So we didn't have the exact report, but we had based on some documentation that we gathered, and we can obviously provide that.

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Honda. 4121 4122 Mr. Shays? 4123 Mr. HONDA. Just one more quick one? 4124 Chairman WAXMAN. We are not going to be able to get 4125 everybody in before the votes. Mr. HONDA. Okay, I will get back. 4126 4127 Mr. SHAYS. I thank the Chairman. First, I want to thank all of you for being here. I was 4128 4129 here for the testimony of the first panel, and I had two 4130 other places I had to be including the Committee hearing. 4131 I want to particularly apologize to you, Specialist 4132 O'Neil, for not hearing your story. Thank you for your 4133 service. Thank you for your bravery. 4134 Senior Chief White, you loved this man, and this 4135 probably is very painful for you as well. 4136 It is painful for all of you because you are proud of the service and you don't like to screw up. 4137 4138 But, having said that, what I need to know from a Congressional side is it strikes me there are two motivations 4139 4140 here. One motivation is the worst thing you could probably 4141 do, I could imagine, is to kill one of your own and to be involved in a battle where you are fighting your own side. 4142 4143 That would be the hardest thing, I think, to deal with. that a fair statement? 4144 4145 Mr. O'NEIL. Yes, sir.

4146 Mr. SHAYS. Thank you. I would think then the second issue that arises is that 4147 Mr. Tillman was such a high profile individual. I mean to be 4148 4149 so well known, to give up wealth and fame to serve your 4150 Country and then to have this happen would be another factor. 4151 Would that be accurate? 4152 Maybe, General, you could respond. 4153 Mr. JOHNSON. I think that would be. That would cause 4154 some concern just because of the notoriety of the individual. 4155 But any friendly fire incident, we should treat the same. 4156 Mr. SHAYS. I was a Peace Corps volunteer when my 4157 colleagues were in Vietnam, so I know nothing about war. But 4158 it strikes me that so-called friendly fire, which is killing 4159 your own or attacking your own, happens in any war. It has 4160 happened in the past. It will happen in the future. General, is that a fair comment? 4161 4162 Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir, that is correct. 4163 documented in every war. 4164 Mr. SHAYS. Now my question, what is the proper 4165 punishment for someone who knowingly tries to cover up the 4166 fact that a death occurred because of fratricide? What is 4167 it? 4168 Is it that they should be fired? Is it they should be demoted and fired? What is the practice? 4169

4170

Who can answer that?

Mr. JOHNSON. Sir, I don't believe I can go there. 4171 4172 think that is out of my lane. I know the four star TRADOC CG 4173 is apparently doing that investigation to determine what 4174 should be done. 4175 Mr. SHAYS. No. I am not asking who did what. I am just asking, in the end, what discourages individuals from 4176 4177 covering up, distorting information? 4178 What does it take? 4179 Maybe, Mr. Gimble, you can tell me what you know to be 4180 the penalty. 4181 Mr. GIMBLE. I am not sure there is a set penalty because 4182 you have to determine what the circumstances in a case by 4183 case situation are. That is exactly as General Johnson just 4184 said. 4185 We referred it. We took all the data that we got and 4186 referred that down to the Commanding General of TRADOC who 4187 was appointed by the Acting Secretary of the Army to do this 4188 special inquiry. 4189 Mr. SHAYS. My time is running out here. 4190 Senior Chief White, do you have an opinion about what 4191 the penalty should be if someone knowingly in the military 4192 tries to hide the fact that there was a death that occurred 4193 or even if there wasn't a death? 4194 I mean if a pilot goes down the wrong runway and nobody is killed by it, they are going to lose their job plus. 4195

4196 someone tries to cover up that a pilot did that, they are 4197 going to lose their job. 4198 It is instructive to me that no one seems to know that. I would think there would be a standard penalty. Do you have 4199 4200 an opinion? 4201 Mr. WHITE. With my experience with that, sir, it is usually a case by case basis. There is no standard, across 4202 4203 the board standard. 4204 Mr. SHAYS. Let me ask your opinion. Do you think it is a serious offense to cover up or provide false information? 4205 4206 Mr. WHITE. Absolutely. Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Shays. 4207 4208 Mr. Cummings? 4209 Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. I will 4210 be very brief. 4211 Brigadier General Johnson, is there an offense in the 4212 military equivalent to obstruction of justice? I am just 4213 following up on Mr. Shays. 4214 Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, there is. 4215 Mr. CUMMINGS. There is. 4216 Are there facts here from what you have seen that would 4217 at least cause one in a position, the equivalent of a State's 4218 attorney or a U.S. attorney, to look at it to see if there 4219 was something equivalent? 4220 Is it called obstruction of justice?

- 4221 Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir, it is.
- Mr. CUMMINGS. Do you think there are enough facts here
- 4223 to look into that?
- Mr. JOHNSON. I think that is, no doubt, one of the
- 4225 aspects they are looking at, sir.
- 4226 Mr. CUMMINGS. Very well.
- I want to go to Senior Chief White. Senior Chief White,
- 4228 when did you learn of how Corporal Tillman was actually
- 4229 killed.
- 4230 Mr. WHITE. The Friday night that Kevin Tillman found
- 4231 out. He called me that evening.
- Mr. CUMMINGS. How did you feel when you heard that?
- You had already spoken at the funeral, is that right?
- 4234 Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.
- 4235 Mr. CUMMINGS. I am sorry.
- 4236 Mr. WHITE. I was shocked, to say the least.
- Mr. CUMMINGS. Were you let down? Did you feel let down?
- 4238 Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.
- 4239 Mr. CUMMINGS. Who did you feel had let you down?
- 4240 Mr. WHITE. My military.
- 4241 Mr. CUMMINGS. So that was disappointing to you, is that
- 4242 | right?
- 4243 Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.
- Mr. CUMMINGS. Did it affect your trust in any way with
- 4245 regard to the military?

4246 There are two parts of trust. There is the integrity, 4247 and there is competence. I am just wondering were you 4248 affected in any way with regard to your trust in the 4249 military? 4250 Mr. WHITE. Prior to that, there was no way I would ever 4251 believe that that would have happened. 4252 Mr. CUMMINGS. No way? Mr. WHITE. No, sir. That shook me up a little bit. I 4253 4254 have got two boys and a wife. If anything happens to me, I 4255 want to make sure they know exactly what happened. 4256 Mr. CUMMINGS. I am sorry. Were you finished? 4257 Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir. 4258 Mr. CUMMINGS. Finally, how do you feel today about your 4259 role in all of this? 4260 First of all, we want to thank you for your service and 4261 you too, all of you and Specialist O'Neil. We want young people like you. I sit on the Board of 4262 4263 the Naval Academy, and we have wonderful, wonderful young 4264 people you who want to be a part of the military. I am just 4265 wondering. One of the things we are trying to do and 4266 Chairman Waxman, I am sure is trying to figure out how do we 4267 figure out how that trust was lost so that we can restore it 4268 so that young people can feel that sense of its okayness. 4269 I am just wondering. How do you feel about your role in 4270 all of this and how do you think we can help restore that

4271 trust?

Mr. WHITE. My role as far as at the memorial, that was a horrible thing that happened with Pat. I am the guy that told America how he died basically at that memorial, and it was incorrect. That does not sit well with me.

As far as future happenings, it is going to be leadership by example from here on out for, I am sure, everyone. That is the only way we can make this thing.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Well, let me say this to you, that being here today, you and Specialist O'Neil, you are a shining example of what leadership ought to be about, and I thank God for you, and I wish you Godspeed.

Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Honda?

Mr. HONDA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Gimble, we were talking about the missing documents from Captain Scott and your conclusions. Let me ask you. If you had not had access to Captain Scott's report in its entirety and even if you were able to piece together portions of it, how were you able to determine that he did not conclude that there was gross negligence and recommend that HQ further investigate potential criminal intent?

Mr. GIMBLE. In his findings and recommendations, we didn't see where he concluded. He didn't comment on that in those. And so, that was the point.

We have his findings and conclusions, and we didn't see where he used those words of gross negligence. That is how we concluded. That is how we concluded.

Mr. HONDA. To Mr. Johnson, General Johnson, at least seven times the Army Criminal Investigations Command report addresses the possibility of a Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicle or UAV having overflown the battlefield.

In one of these instances on page 571, your report notices that General Boykin made a formal request for any Predator footage and that he, General Boykin, would follow up with CIA to ensure that a review for the requested imagery be conducted. There is no further mention made in the CID report as to whether there was, in fact, follow-up with the CIA.

General, did you look into whether this occurred? If so, what were the results of your inquiry and why were they not included in the CID report?

If you did not look into this, why not?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir, we did look into that. We had one soldier in the trail vehicle who was the Close Air Support Coordinator, and he is the one who mentioned that he believed there was a Predator in the air during the incident because he recognized the sound of a Predator.

Based on that, we followed up on that. Tried to go through our local channels. Did not come up with any. Then

4321 submitted that actual request to the Deputy Undersecretary of Intel, General Boykin, in September. Got back from him that 4322 4323 he had went through the Special Ops channels and had went 4324 through the CIA channels, and there was no Predator records 4325 of that particular point on the battlefield. 4326 So at this place in time, we do not believe there are 4327 any. Mr. HONDA. Would there be records that would validate 4328 4329 that conclusion? 4330 Mr. JOHNSON. We have our reply back from General Boykin, 4331 yes, sir. 4332 Mr. HONDA. Can you submit that as a matter of record? 4333 Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir, we can. 4334 Mr. HONDA. In your opinion, would there be other ways of 4335 verifying that conclusion that there were not any Predators 4336 in that area? 4337 Mr. JOHNSON. Sir, I don't know what other channels we 4338 would go through. He would have access, and he went to the 4339 CIA and the Special Ops who control the Predators. Mr. HONDA. Would they not share their information? Would 4340 4341 there be a reason why they would not share their information? 4342 Mr. JOHNSON. Sir, the answer we got back was there was 4343 no Predator reports. 4344 Mr. HONDA. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 4345 Chairman WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Honda.

Chairman WAXMAN. I just want to ask a few wrap-up questions if I might.

Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, you were interviewed about this videotape by the Washington Post of Jessica Lynch, and your statement according to the Post was: ''We let them know if possible we wanted to get it. We would like to have the video. We were hoping we would have good visuals. We knew it would be the hottest thing of the day. There was not an intent to talk it down or embellish it because we didn't need to. It was an awesome story.''

You say you let them know that you wanted to tape the rescue. Who is the them you were referring to? The rescue team? The operations folks? Who was it?

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I don't remember ever speaking to Dana Priest, although I don't necessarily disagree with the content of the article.

Chairman WAXMAN. It might have been Susan Schmidt. I am not sure which.

Mr. ROBINSON. I am sorry?

Chairman WAXMAN. It might been Susan Schmidt from the Wshington Post.

Mr. ROBINSON. I can remember talking to Bradley Graham from the Washington Post about a variety of issues, and Tom Ricks.

Chairman WAXMAN. But in this quote, they say that you

4371 said them. Do you recall the quote?

Mr. ROBINSON. No, sir. I don't remember speaking about
Jessica Lynch, but I can tell you where the visuals would
have come from.

Chairman WAXMAN. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON. The visuals would have come from an officer who was assigned to the SOF unit who had an additional duty of providing visuals back to the press center. These were not the only visuals that we received from this unit, and we got visuals all day, every day throughout that particular operation. And so, these visuals that we received would have been visuals that we would have requested as soon as we found out that there was a potential rescue.

Chairman WAXMAN. Okay.

Mr. Gimble, I was shocked to hear press reports that Lieutenant Colonel Kauzlarich made comments to the media, saying the Tillmans cannot come to terms with their loss because they are not Christians. Did you examine these comments as part of your investigation and are there any military rules or procedures that address Army officers who make denigrating comments about deceased servicemen and women and their families?

Mr. GIMBLE. We did not investigate those. I saw the comments in the paper, and frankly I was shocked by them too,

but we didn't investigate. I would defer to my military brothers as to if there are procedures or things that you can and can't do in that regard.

Chairman WAXMAN. Does anybody here know whether there was a violation of any military regulation for a general to make these disparaging comments about service people, deceased service people or their family?

Mr. JOHNSON. Sir, I don't know of any regulation prohibiting that, but I find it totally unacceptable.

Chairman WAXMAN. Is there anything such as a conduct unbecoming a member of the United States Armed Services?

Mr. JOHNSON. There is such a charge as conduct unbecoming an officer, yes, sir.

Chairman WAXMAN. That sounds like it is a pretty unbecoming statement for an officer to have made.

Our hearing today has been about two cases, the Tillman case and the Lynch case, and in both cases it seems like we say deceptive, misleading information. It wasn't misleading information. We have false information that was put out to the American people, stories that were fabricated and made up.

In the case of Specialist O'Neil, his statement was doctored. It was actually rewritten by somebody. These aren't things that are done by mistake. There had to be a conscious intent to put a story out and keep with that story

and eliminate evidence to the contrary and distort the record.

In the case of Jessica Lynch, we have the Washington Post story saying that they were told by Government officials. So it was attributed in the Post to Government officials.

What we have is a very clear, deliberate abuse intentionally done. Why is it so hard to find out who did it?

Why is it so hard to find out who is responsible and to hold them accountable?

Mr. Gimble?

Mr. GIMBLE. We believe that we did find out who is accountable. It is going to be up to the Army to determine what to do with it, and we have referred that, and I think General Wallace will be finishing his initiative here in the near term, and I think there will be a lot of final answers to some of these questions.

Chairman WAXMAN. Brigadier General Johnson, do you have any comment on that?

Mr. JOHNSON. Sir, I think it is essential that we do determine the truth and who is responsible. And, as Mr. Gimble said, that is exactly what General Wallace has been tasked to do and make recommendations to the Sec Army.

Chairman WAXMAN. Do you know whether he is going to go

all the way up the chain of command and find out how far this 4446 4447 goes? 4448 Mr. JOHNSON. Sir, that is his investigation. Chairman WAXMAN. Well, we will look forward to his 4449 4450 report that he will be producing as a result of his 4451 investigation. 4452 I thank all of you for your presence here today. been very helpful to us to understand the situation better. 4453 4454 Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, sir. 4455 Chairman WAXMAN. That concludes our business, and the 4456 Committee hearing is adjourned. 4457 [Whereupon, at 2:45 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

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