

Project Title: UMW Alumni Oral History Project  
Project Principal: Carolyn S. Parsons, Head of Special Collections & University Archives  
Interviewer: Marianne Brokaw (MB)  
Narrator: Thomas Aughterton (TA)  
April 17, 2019, Phone

TA: Sorry about that.

MB: No, that's okay. We're good now. Are you ready to get this interview started?

TA: Yes.

MB: Okay, well I have a couple of housekeeping things I need to do really quick—

TA: Okay.

MB: —so if you just bear with me, let me read a couple of things for you. And then we will get started, okay?

TA: All right, fine.

MB: Okay, first I have to do just a very basic couple of sentences, and then I need to read to you a couple of consent forms that I just need your verbal consent on, and then I will ask you a couple of questions, and we'll go from there.

TA: Alrighty.

MB: Okay. This is an oral history interview for the University of Mary Washington's Special Collections and University Archives. The interviewer is Marianne Brokaw, Class of 2019, and the narrator is Thomas Aughterton. We are at the Fredericksburg, Virginia campus Simpson Library, and Mr. Aughterton is at his home in Arizona. The date is April 17 of 2019. And then, Mr. Aughterton, I'm going to read you the consent form and afterwards if you would just say, "I agree"—

TA: All right

MB: —and then we'll mail you the actual hard copy. Okay?

TA: Okay.

MB: I, Mr. Thomas Aughterton, hereby give the Special Collections and University Archives department of the University of Mary Washington as a donation this interview recorded on 17 April 2019. With this gift, I hereby transfer to the Special Collections and University Archives of the University of Mary Washington legal title and all literary property rights to the interview and transcription, including copyright. I understand the interview may be made available for research and such public programing as Special Collections and University Archives may determine. I grant University of Mary Washington the nonexclusive right to reproduce, translate, and/or distribute content associated with this interview in print and electronic format and any medium including, but not limited to, an online digital archive and all forms of for profit and not for profit publishing. Do you agree to this consent?

TA: Yes.

MB: Okey dokey. Then the second one is for me. I, Marianne Brokaw, the interviewer, do hereby give to the Special Collections and the University Archives department of the University of Mary Washington as a donation this interview recorded on 17 April 2019. With this gift I hereby transfer to the Special Collections and University Archives of the University of Mary Washington legal title and all literary property rights to the interview and transcription, including copyright. I understand that the interview may be made available for research and such public programing as Special Collections and University Archives may determine. I grant University of Mary Washington the nonexclusive right to reproduce, translate, and/or distribute content associated with this interview in print and electronic format and in any medium including, but not limited to, an online digital archive and all forms of for profit and not for profit publishing.

And I do consent. And, Mr. Augherton, I will sign that and you will get a copy of my consent also, so you will have a copy of yours and mine.

And then, for the record, could you please state your full name, date, and place of birthplace?

TA: It's Thomas George Augherton. That's spelled A-u-g-h-e-r-t-o-n, and that's Senior, since there is another Thomas G. Augherton here in Arizona. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, and what else did you need?

MB: Your date of birth please.

TA: Oh, May 9, 1924.

MB: That's right, because you're getting ready to have your birthday.

TA: (laughs) Ninety-five next month.

MB: Ninety-five, excellent. Okay, and I'm just going to start with some questions and at any time, Mr. Augherton, if you are not comfortable with the question or you don't want to answer the question, you by all means can just say that you aren't comfortable, you don't want to answer that question, and we can move onto something else.

TA: All right.

MB: I will get started with a little bit of your background. You said you were born in Massachusetts. Can you tell me a little bit about your childhood, how long you lived there, and what your childhood was like?

TA: All right. My parents were living in the Philadelphia area and my mother went back to Boston to have, I think, all the children, but I know I was born in Boston and then returned to the suburbs in Philadelphia.

I guess my first education was in the suburbs of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. My father had taken a position there with the bank. He had been with the federal government as a bank examiner. We lived in Philadelphia and then Wilkes-Barre and we made our move to Washington, DC in 1932. My father was collected to be a bank examiner for the federal government and remained there until—through education. Then, after marriage, I moved to Pittsburgh for a couple of assignments and then back to Washington for, I guess, about forty-five years. My wife passed away in 2011 and then I relocated to Arizona, living near my son. And still do that after—completing eight years in the fall.

MB: Got it. So, when you lived in DC—when we spoke on the phone earlier you spoke of working, actually, at the State Department when you were a teenager. Could you tell us a little bit about that time?

TA: It was the early part of World War II and I was in high school. My father had passed away in 1935, and my sister was a couple years older and working in the State Department. And to make a long story short, I was hired at the State Department as a high school lad, so I was permitted to leave school two hours early and I went down to the State Department and I worked as a night receptionist. Then, ultimately, I ended up in the code room still in high school, and I worked there until I was drafted. This was part-time because I had graduated from high school then I started college.

Let's see here, where do we go from here? (Laughs) I was drafted into the Army and then overseas in the Philippines and later into Japan.

MB: Got it. Now—

TA: So, my college—

MB: I'm sorry, go ahead.

TA: Go ahead.

MB: No, go ahead Mr. Augheron, this is all about you. Go ahead.

TA: Well, my college education resumed after World War II and of course I graduated from Mary Washington in 1950.

MB: Got it. I was going to ask where did you start your college education at before the war? Where were you?

TA: I was in Washington, DC, and after graduation from high school I was accepted at, well, it was called Wilson Teachers College.

MB: Okay.

TA: And it was funded by the DC government with the promise that you would teach for two years after graduation. Of course, that brief semester was interrupted by the draft. When I returned from the war I went to college in Washington, DC.

MB: Got it. So your—

TA: (inaudible)

MB: So your plan—

TA: (inaudible)

MB: I'm sorry, go ahead.

TA: Go ahead (laughs).

MB: I know it's hard with us being on the phone. So your plans, then, before you were drafted were to be a teacher.

TA: Well, that was an opportunity that (inaudible) did on a limited income and it sounded like a good deal to go. It was a centrally located school right in the heart of DC, and two years commitment was certainly not a difficult requirement to comply with. But then after I came back

from the war of course, I had the GI Bill, and I used that to further my education. I never went back to Wilson Teachers College.

MB: Did you go directly then to Mary Washington, or did you go somewhere else first?

TA: I went to another university in Washington for a year, and an appeal came in from Mary Washington—they were seeking veterans. I always thought that it was President Combs' son—he had been in the Navy in World War II—and I always thought (laughs) Dr. Combs probably wanted some company for his son. So the appeal was made at GW, George Washington [University], for—I think they said that they'd accept a hundred veterans, and I don't think we quite reached that number. But I learned of it at the Veterans' Club at George Washington University by a young man named Al Taylor. And Al was one of the students from GW that moved down to Mary Washington with me. We actually roomed across the campus there on College Avenue with Juney Morris. We had the second floor of a very nice home there. We stayed friends, and Al ultimately married my sister Charlotte when she got out of service. They had a lifetime of seven children.

MB: Wow.

TA: (laughs) They both passed away, I might add, last year.

MB: Oh wow. So your sister Charlotte was a veteran too?

TA: Yes, she was in the Army—we were both sergeants. She was in the old Army Air Corps.

MB: Now, was she a student at Mary Washington also?

TA: No, she was a student at—I don't remember the college, the high school was called Holy Cross—I think it was Dunbarton [College of the Holy Cross], which was on Connecticut Avenue in DC. And she went there after she returned from the military, and then Al—her husband-to-be—had two more years to complete, so Charlotte went to Paris and worked for the Army. They

were processing and returning the bodies of people who were US Army veterans that were killed in World War II. She worked in Paris for a year and then she went to Athens and worked for the State Department and then came back. I think she and Al were married five days after she returned.

MB: Wow. So when you were in—when we talked a little bit earlier, you had told me a little bit more about your service and I would really like to talk about that, and then we can get back to the Mary Washington times. So you've already established you were drafted into the Army, so can you tell us a little bit about your time in World War II, your time in service?

TA: I ended up in the infantry. My training was in Camp Landing, Florida. Following completion of the training, I was sent to the Philippines. I was assigned to General MacArthur's office, and I always thought since I had worked in the State Department and had a security clearance I ended up in the [ensign?] general's office doing some very similar work to what I did in the State Department. It included processing diplomatic pouches that the State Department couriers carried around the world. The same pouches that I processed when I was in high school were coming into MacArthur's headquarters.

He was extreme there, so I volunteered to work at night. I went to work at midnight, and I got off at eight, and then I used the day to sleep. Then I went and signed up for college classes so I could start, and that took up the early evening and I was able to—I guess about a semester because I did the same thing after the war ended in Japan—I was able to take classes in public speaking and music appreciation, other things like that that were pretty much required before you could get a degree.

MB: Sure.

TA: Oh, English literature, too, was another one. I was in the Philippines until—well the peace treaty was signed in September, and in January they had taken over certain buildings in Japan—Tokyo—and our unit was moved to Japan at that time. I was in MacArthur's headquarters; I saw him every day. He went home for lunch, and it was interesting: the Japanese lined the sidewalk, half the people on the sidewalk would salute and the other half would bow. So, I saw that ritual every day.

Then later they opened an office down near the railroad station, not really very far from his headquarters, but I was assigned to be in charge of that office. We had a small staff because there were major buildings right next door. Apparently, the master plan was not to bomb certain buildings, so the building that I originally was in was built about 1939, and then the other buildings on that same street going down toward the railroad station were spared also. When the surrender took place, we were able to actually move into some existing buildings. Outside of that, I would say 80 percent of the city was destroyed.

MB: Wow.

TA: Same is true of Manila [Philippines]. Manila was about 80 percent destroyed too.

MB: Got it. So I'm going to ask a question that obviously a lot of people are going to want to know. So you saw MacArthur on a daily basis—what was he like?

TA: Very military. I wasn't working *with* him, so my observation was just that he portrayed a very military image, but yet he had the respect of the population there. Of course, I was there and I took classes at night—I can honestly say that my observations were that psychologically, they were beaten, and he portrayed an image almost like the Emperor. I think that's what made the occupation so successful.



MB: Wow. And the other question I'm going to ask you—and I asked Mr. Morris the same question and please, if you don't feel comfortable answering this question, by all means don't.

But I asked Mr. Morris how he felt about the dropping of the atomic bomb, and he answered, and he had mixed feelings. How did you feel about the bombing of Hiroshima?

TA: I thought it was essential. We anticipated a million casualties if we were to attempt to invade Japan, and the invasion would have included not only Honshu [island of Japan], but all the way up north. It would have been an extensive operation and the estimates were that we would lose initially a million casualties. Not forgetting the attack on Pearl Harbor, I think President Truman's decision was correct.

MB: Got it. I'm assuming then you were—were you in the Philippines or were you already in Tokyo when the bomb went off?

TA: No, I was in the Philippines. The peace treaty was taken on the carrier in Japan in September, but really there was not enough facilities to move an occupation force in until about January of '45.

MB: Got it, okay. So then after—how long did you stay, then, in Tokyo with MacArthur until you returned to the States?

TA: About six months.

MB: Six months?

TA: Yes.

MB: Okay, so we've got you back to the States, you're going back to school, you find out about this great opportunity at Mary Washington College, so you come here. So now tell me what happens when you get to Mary Washington College.

TA: Well, we had a hundred vets there—well, that was the number we anticipated but I think it was a little less. I lived across the street on College Avenue, as I've said, with Juney Morris and Al Taylor.

I really didn't know anybody, but they elected me president of the Veterans' Club. One of the things I was asked to do at that time was design a ring for the veterans, and that was done in about fifteen minutes because the ring representative was there and we didn't take much away from what the gals were using as a ring. The design had Mary Washington and the year of graduation on one side, and of course there was different selections of stones for the center. I don't know whether the ring is still preserved as an item. It must be—it's probably vastly changed, too, from what we had.

MB: Yeah, they still do a ring, Mr. Augherton, but it's not quite as ceremonious as it used to be, from what I understand.

TA: Oh, really?

MB: Yeah.

TA: The other thing that I was active in—well, a couple of things. I was president in the Veteran's Club, but I was also nominated and accepted for the Who's Who in American Students in Colleges and Universities, and I think I was probably number one on that.

Let's see, what else? We didn't have a place to do any kind of football or anything, so I got permission to have a fundraiser and we raised money—I forget exactly where it was, but there was a large field and we paid to have that grass cut down, and weeds (laughs). Then later the school, I guess, felt that they really didn't want us to pay for the mowing, so they refunded the money. Mrs. Bushnell permitted those that were invited to go downtown on Saturday for some movie that was selected, (laughs) and that was kind of giving us back the money they had

taken from us—or accepted, really—for the grooming of the lawn there. Probably covered with buildings now.

MB: It probably is covered with buildings now. So you spoke about the rings—so I have a question about the female veterans, because when we first started this project—until we started pulling up pictures, Mrs. Parsons and I—we did not realize that there were actually female veterans that were attending Mary Washington College along with you and the other male veterans. So you talk about the rings, so I'm curious: did the female students select the rings that the other—the female veteran students, did they select the rings that the other female students selected, or did they—?

TA: You know, I don't know. I only knew one female. I think she was Coast Guard, and my wife was Coast Guard, and she knew her. Small world. She was from Staten Island, New York. She married a Marine Corps veteran, Don Little, and she must have had enough credits because in those times she was—I think she had a part time position in the college shop where kids would go to for sandwiches and things like that. But she was stationed in New York where my wife was, and my wife actually had met her! (Laughs) Small world.

MB: That is, wow!

TA: Yeah, and Don Little, I think he was three years overseas—maybe six years total. He ultimately graduated from Mary Washington. I think he went to pre-med or something down in Richmond, I kind of lost track of him at that time. But his wife died I guess about—it's hard to say—maybe four or five years ago. I did have the opportunity to talk to him once. She was the only female veteran that was in our group.

MB: Got it. I'll probably be able to find her in one of the pictures, then, that we have. I'll have to look through the pictures and see if I can find her. But you said your wife was Coast Guard, is that what you just said?

TA: Yes, she was stationed in New York City at Port Security; she was there. They sent her to school in Norman, Oklahoma—I think it was Oklahoma A&M [Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College]—and then back to New York. She was there for close to three years.

MB: Do you remember what years your wife was in New York City?

TA: That would have been probably '43 to '45, then they transferred her to Washington DC, but that was short lived—I don't recall how long, but I know her total service was six years, with most of it in New York City. They sent her to Hunter College for a while and then they sent her to Oklahoma A&M. I met her the first day I went to work (laughs). Small world. We were married for—we got married in '52 and she passed away in 2011.

MB: Wow. Well, god bless you for that.

So you brought up Mrs. Bushnell and I was told to ask you specifically about Mrs. Bushnell because my understanding is that she took very good care of you veterans, is that true?

TA: Oh yes. And we took care of her. On her birthday—I have a note I'm going to turn over to your museum because—it's a thank you to the veterans for, I guess we sent her a bunch of roses or something, and it was a cute little note thanking us in only the way that she could express herself (laughs). She was very proud of the veterans.

MB: I've heard that. I've seen pictures of Mrs. Bushnell and I think she was probably a force to be reckoned with.

TA: (Laughs) Well, if you were a student, yes. If you were a veteran—everybody loved her, but if you were a student you would toe the line, I guess.

MB: I've heard that. Although I would say, in her defense, having to deal with a bunch of young adult women all the time, I'm sure that you young men were probably a breath of fresh air (Augherton laughs)—especially having been in the military with some discipline—probably was a relief to her after all of the young girls. I've heard good things about Mrs. Bushnell from Mr. Morris and other people.

When you were here at the college then, what did you study?

TA: Economics and Business Administration. Ironically, I went to work for the steel industry and my assignment was to cover procurement—and there was some inquiry about whether we were getting a free ride in the steel industry—and a lot of the documentation that I was assigned, I spent three days a week every other week in Philadelphia where all the steel was purchased. Later, all the documentation we had developed was summoned by the government and it proved it was all very legitimate, bid type of procurement that we participated in. My economics and business administration really stood by me through my working career.

MB: Did you work for the government after you graduated from Mary Washington College?

TA: No, I worked for the steel industry.

MB: Did you tell me when we talked last time, was it Republic Steel? Is that—?

TA: I worked for US Steel for about sixteen, seventeen years. The other thirteen was with Republic Steel which—US Steel was number one and Republic was number two.

MB: I remember you telling me Republic Steel but I didn't remember US Steel. Okay, got it.

TA: They really were responsible for sending me to an educational program—they called it a graduate course—and that lasted a year. We had class for maybe three or four months, and then we actually spent time in every plant and every product section. It was a very extensive program.

It lasted about a year. They interviewed three hundred and they picked four and I was one of the four. It really was a wonderful education.

I wanted to say something about the faculty. The faculty were so glad to see veterans that we became really close. Particularly—the Spanish professor was Dr. Cabrera, and the veterans would always include him. We had a—after a dance with the students, which ended about eleven, we were invited to his home and he would fix up some kind of refreshments, and sometimes we would go to one of the veteran's homes. But he was always a great supporter of the veterans. Another one was Dr. Schnellock—he was an art professor. He was, I think, another one—very glad to see the vets on the campus. Dr. [Mormile?] was another one that taught Spanish, and I think he left the college and I'm not sure—I always thought he went overseas—and he talked me into applying for a job at the CIA.

I went for an interview and they said, “Where are you working now?” And I had been there for a couple of months and I said, “I’m working at US Steel.” It was an older interviewee—he said, “I think you have more opportunity in the steel industry than you would here.” (Laughs) So I stayed with US Steel.

MB: Well, when we spoke before you also spoke of a professor, and I don’t remember the name—I believe you said he was an immigrant from Europe and he was a geneticist. Who was that professor?

TA: Oh, yes. That was Dr. Iltis. When I first arrived there, I rented a room from him, and so did Al Taylor. And then we decided we wanted to get closer to the campus, so I think the number right opposite of the gate on College Avenue was 1214. The family was the Dodd family. When they built it—they had a beautiful home—but the second floor was devoted to veterans' rentals. Juney Morris had one bedroom and Al Taylor had the other across the hall, and then I had a

smaller room that I had to walk through Al Taylor's to get to. The three of us all lived in 1214 College Avenue with the Dodd family.

MB: I remember you telling me that, but because it wasn't an official interview I had to ask you again because I wanted to make sure that we included that. Thank you for sharing that with me again.

You worked, then, with the steel industry you said for forty-five years?

TA: No, sixteen with US [Steel] and about thirteen with Republic. And then as many of the companies had cut back, at age sixty I applied for a job with a British firm, and we did quality and certification of products for—it was really like a spinoff of the National Safety Council. They did particularly equipment for the fire departments: the helmets, footwear, and things like that. I was there about another thirteen years. I think I finally stopped working in '77.

MB: Oh wow. Wow. But you still do a lot of work out in Arizona based on our last conversation. Can you tell us a little bit about what you do in Arizona?

TA: Well, Betty died in 2011 and that was a shock, as bereavement is for anybody who's widowed after a long marriage. So, I took a course—somebody came from California to our church and kind of educated us on the basics of bereavement and I took that course—it might have been sixteen weeks, it was only one day a week. Then the church asked me to stay on as a counselor and I've been doing that for, it'll be eight years in the fall.

In addition to that—I do that a couple times a month—we have a wonderful new library in our community, and they had a lady come in from hospice giving the same kind of bereavement counseling. I started that about seven years ago—still do that twice a month. People say, "Well, why do you do that after all these years?" I guess I'm still seeking solutions. Once you lose your mate, particularly after so many years, it doesn't end. It's hard to say—you need

reinforcement, and that's why I stay with it. Of course, if you're expected to help other people, the more you know—although we're taught not to do much talking—but the more you can help somebody, because absolutely, the first year, people don't realize what they're in for. That made it kind of a career. I try to read a lot of books on the subject and talk to others as well as myself.

MB: Good. You are involved with veterans, correct?

TA: Yeah, we have ninety-five veterans from World War II living in our little town and the next little town over. We meet monthly, the first Tuesday. And my son's been very helpful—he's not a veteran—in getting speakers. We have really outstanding speakers that talk about aspects of World War II, or all other aspects of veterans' health now. There are a number of programs here that help veterans. A lot of people don't realize that the VA [Veterans Affairs] has really extended their authority for benefits over Medicare. It's an interesting change that took years to get really good coverage for veterans and that's only come about in the last five years. And they're not losing anything that they have in the way of benefits, as opposed to years ago when the VA would be the only source you could go to.

MB: Sure, and that's good to hear. People want to hear that, they really do.

Now I'm going to put you on the spot about one more thing really quick. When we spoke last time you piqued my interest because I'm a history major, so of course anything about history always gets my curiosity going. When we spoke last time, Mr. Augherton, you mentioned a little bit about your family history, and so, if you don't mind sharing, you spoke about—you have some family history when it comes to the American Civil War, and then you have some family history when it comes to the Quaker Oatmeal man (Augherton laughs). I'm telling you, I was just so excited about that, so can you share with everybody your Civil War history and your Quaker Oatmeal history?



TA: My grandfather was in the Civil War—my great-grandfather, I'm sorry—was in the Civil War and is buried in Arlington Cemetery. He was on the side of the Union, but I hope you won't tell anybody in Fredericksburg that (laughs).

Anyway, let's see, what was the other—? Oh, the Quaker Oats. My grandfather on my mother's side was a printer from Lees, England—Irish—and he came into Boston, and this would have been in between 1850 and maybe 1890, somewhere in that. Quaker Oats was starting and they had a contest for a logo, and my grandfather entered it and submitted the Quaker. They accepted it and he won the contest. I never heard whether he even got a box of cereal.

That artwork was changed just about two years ago. There was an illustration in the *Wall Street Journal* that they had reduced the length of the neck to make the Quaker more modern looking.

MB: Oh, really? You didn't tell me that last time. I'm going to have to look up the *Wall Street Journal* article now, because now I'm curious.

TA: I may have it. I probably do. It was in fairly recent years because it was in color as I recall. That was our claim to fame with the Daugherties. The Aughterton's were from Northern Ireland—the name is a town in Northern Ireland, A-u-g-h-e-r, and I'm told t-o-n is Gaelic for old town. I don't know whether it's true or not. So we were Irish on both sides.

You asked about the history—my dad was denied high school, daytime. His father didn't believe that he needed that, so he went at night. Then he stayed in Boston and he went to Boston College at night. His first job was—well, even when he was in college, he was a custodian of money for people who donated to purchase war bonds. This was World War I. He got his degree in banking and he went to work, I think, for the Federal Reserve System. I was told there were

two supervisors, each had charge of eighteen bankers, so he was one of the supervisors appointed.

At one point in time he was in DC because he witnessed a shooting. This was early in the 1900s, and it was the bank on the corner of New York Avenue and Fifteenth Street. To this day the bank is still there, the clock is still there, and there's a bullet hole—at night you can see it—but he witnessed that shooting.

He did spend years in Philadelphia and then he came back to Washington during the Depression. In 1935, they appointed sixty-four bank examiners. Sixty-two were Democrat and two were Republicans, and my dad was one of the two Republicans who was appointed as a bank examiner during the Depression to help the banks get back on their feet.

MB: Sure, yeah, wow. Well, Mr. Augherton you have so much great (Augherton laughs) personal and family history. I'm just telling you, this is just awesome. Do you have anything else you want to tell us about Mary Washington College, your time in World War II, anything about growing up in our great country in the thirties—anything you want to add?

TA: My really wonderful years were at the college. I loved it. I hadn't anticipated being active in the Veterans Club, or Who's Who in American Students, and so forth. It was a wonderful experience and I think the thing I really wanted to do after the first year of college was to get into the college environment rather than living at home—away from that type of environment. So I'll be eternally thankful to Mary Washington, Dr. Combs for inviting all the veterans there—they all had a story to tell and normally didn't run around telling it. The faculty—the professors there would say, "Get a date and let's go for a ride this afternoon." I don't think that would happen in another school back in DC when you had two hundred and twenty-five in your class. It was a wonderful experience and I will be eternally thankful.

MB: Well, Mr. Augherton, I have to say this has been a wonderful experience for me, and I am so thankful to have had the privilege and opportunity to interview you. I really look forward to being able to transcribe this and to send you a written copy of this interview and to post the audio and the written copy to the Mary Washington university website. I hope to really be able to talk to you again in the future, I really do—and I hate to say this, but I really (laughs) might just show up to your doorstep someday in the near future to visit you because you have such great stories. Your generation—

TA: Well, and they're all true (laughs).

MB: And I believe you. I have to say you are part of the greatest generation. I just think that was the most perfect description of what you men *and women* did for our country. I would just like to say thank you not only for this interview, but for what you brave men and women did for, not just our country, but for the world.

TA: Thank you for the opportunity to be interviewed.

MB: No problem. Thank you, and I will get this taken care of, and I will get those copies of those forms mailed off to you, and as soon as we get it transcribed and everything up on board, we will let you know.

TA: Thank you very much, and thanks again for the opportunity to share my background.

MB: No—thank you. All right have a good day.

TA: Thank you.

MB: Bye bye.

TA: Bye.

[end of interview]