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Interview no. 1573

George Veytia

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO INSTITUTE OF ORAL HISTORY

Interviewee: George Veytia

Interviewer: Laureano Martinez

Project: Bracero Oral History Project

Location: El Paso, Texas

Date of Interview: April 1, 2003

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Transcript No.: 1573

Transcriber: Vanessa Macias

George H. Veytia was born in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, on October 1, 1931; he had two sisters and one brother; when he was only a month old, his family moved to El Paso, Texas, which is where he grew up; he graduated from Texas Western in 1954, and he served in the Army from 1954 to 1956; after being released from the Army, he began working as a claims adjuster for an insurance company that serviced a number of braceros. Mr. Veytia briefly recalls his family and childhood; he graduated from Texas Western in 1954, and shortly thereafter joined the Army, where he served until 1956; after being released from the Army, he came to work as a claims adjuster for an insurance company; his primary responsibility was to receive all the claims from the Bracero Program in Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas; he describes his position with the company, the various types of policies that were applicable in different situations, their coverage, the company's range of action, and the average number of insured braceros during a harvesting season; in addition, he details what his professional relationships with the Mexican authorities, farmers, doctors, and braceros were like; he explains what many of the common claims were and what the normal procedures were in the event of an illness.

Length of Interview 40 minutes

Length of Transcript 15 pages

Name of Interviewee: George Veytia
Date of Interview: April 1, 2003
Name of Interviewer: Loreno Martinez

This is an interview with Mr. George Veytia in the city of El Paso, Texas on April 1ST , 2003. Directed by Loreno Martinez from the Bracero Project of the Oral History Institute of the University of Texas at El Paso. Mr. Veytia, good afternoon.

GV: Good afternoon.

LM: How are you today?

GV: Okay.

LM: Good, good. Mr. Veytia, I would like to start this interview asking you when and where were you born?

GV: I was born in Juarez, Mexico, 1931.

LM: What date?

GV: October 1, 1931.

LM: Okay. What was the name of your father?

GV: Jose Thomas Veytia.

LM: And your mother?

GV: Carolina Veytia.

LM: Are you from a big family?

GV: Yes.

LM: How many brothers and siblings?

GV: Two sisters and one brother.

LM: Are you the oldest?

GV: No, I'm the third.

LM: The third. Okay. Very good. Um, Mr. Veytia, where did you grow up?

GV: Where?

LM: Did you grow up, yeah.

GV: Here in El Paso. Lived all my life here.

LM: When did you come first?

GV: A month old.

LM: Oh, okay, so, what did your father do for a living?

- GV: He worked for the, selling restaurant equipment supplies for all his life.
- LM: Okay, very good. Mr. Veytia, tell me about your childhood. How was your childhood?
- GV: I lived here in El Paso and I went to Valley School, El Paso High, and UTEP, or Texas Western College. I graduated from Texas Western in 1954, took ROTC, got a commission, went into the Army, and was in the Army '54, '55, '56.
- LM: Here in the United States?
- GV: In Germany.
- LM: How was your experience over there?
- GV: Beautiful. (Laughs)
- LM: What can you tell me?
- GV: Well, I was an officer in the Air Defense Battery in Dies Baten, Germany. It was a very joyful experience.
- LM: Oh, okay, Mr. Veytia, I would like to ask you, when did you get involved in the Bracero program?
- GV: Okay, after I got out of the Army, I got a job working for Employer's Group of Insurance Companies here in El Paso to be, to work with the (Unintelligible) Bracero program that the company, (Unintelligible), a general agency, and a man by the man of Ed Berkheart started. That insurance compromise that all the Braceros had to have five hundred dollar non-occupational insurance, five thousand dollar occupational insurance, and thirteen hundred dollars life insurance policy. And we insured many, many, many Braceros depending on the seasonal time, the seasons of the year and we insured Braceros from California all the way to Brownsville. Most of them were here in El Paso and Pecos area.
- LM: Do you remember the date when you started to work for this company?
- GV: 19, the later, the end of '56.
- LM: For that time, the Bracero program was already...
- GV: Was started.
- LM: Yes, how many people worked there with you?
- GV: We had three girls and another man that helped me with, that we worked together. His name was Jake Olson.

GV: Okay, what was your exactly position at the company?

LM: Claims adjuster in charge of handling all the claims for the Bracero program and also I handled all other kinds of claims, automobile, death, burglary, workman's comp, and everything, but being I was bilingual they let me take care of this particular program.

LM: Okay, it was a requirement of the company to be bilingual?

GV: No, I was the only one. (Laughs)

LM: (Laughs). Mr. Veytia, tell me about the training, did you receive any training for any, any training for this job?

GV: No, I got out of the Army and they put me to work.

LM: Do you remember how much you earned at that time?

GV: Three thousand, six hundred dollars a year and a car. Or three hundred dollars a month.

LM: Were you married at that time?

GV: No, I was single.

LM: So what do you think about the Bracero program at that time?

GV: At that time, we had a lot of people that were, employment was pretty good at that time, therefore it was very hard to find people in the United States to do the work in the agricultural work, the lowly jobs like the cotton picking, the harvesting, and the planning and all that. At that time, the cotton picking machines were not too popular, so they, the, most of the cotton was picked by hand. Later on when this Bracero program ended, then the cotton picking machine came in and just took over. I don't think you see to many cotton, hand cotton picking anymore.

LM: That's true. You already told me that you were insuring Braceros from Brownsville to California, but what was the range of action of the company? It was in the whole country or just for the southern?

GV: This insurance company?

LM: Yes.

GV: No, this insurance company, Employer's Group, is a very, very large company with home offices in England. They have general agencies all over the world and an American company, Employer's Group. But the, they had four companies, one

of them, the one that handled this was American Employer's Insurance Companies.

LM: did you have to travel to do your job?

GV: Yes, traveled up and down the border and as far up to Colorado, down the lower Rio Grande valley, Pecos, New Mexico, Arizona.

LM: Can you describe a normal day in your job at that time?

GV: Well, at that time, I was, I had, we had so many Braceros impacted in certain towns that the local doctor's and the local hospitals could not handle the (Unintelligible), so we started establishing our own clinics to be able to take care of the Braceros. The different areas, the first one we put up was in Fabens, Fabens, Texas, and the big one, the biggest one we had was down in Pecos, Texas.

LM: Okay, very well. What kind of different policies did the company have?

GV: The occupation and non occupational and the life insurance.

LM: On the average, how many Braceros were insured by the company?

GV: Well, seasonally, depending, in Pecos alone during the cotton season, we had fourteen thousand there. We had about twelve thousand in El Paso, at the El Paso Cotton Association. We had some in Artesia, we had some in Roswell, we had some in Arizona and a lot of them down in the lower Rio Grande Valley, too.

LM: Did you have to talk to them?

GV: Definitely.

LM: How was their behavior and their attitude for?

GV: It was, you would, you'd have to remember that you were leading, you were dealing with the low end, the poorest people in Mexico. The humble ones, the uneducated, and it was very sad sometimes. We had a lot of incidents which it was very sad that they, how they got hurt, how they got sick. I'll give you an example. The first thing a Bracero did, 99% of 'em, was when they come to the United States and got a job, the first thing they did was want to eat a lot, which is normal. They all loved American bread, so they all go to the store and buy a loaf of white bread and eat it all up in one sitting. So the next day, they were all constipated, so that was their first sickness they got. Constipation. Then, most of

them came from southern Mexico where they were not familiar with the cold weather and they got colds. A lot of them came up with sicknesses and diseases and, of course, they brought them here, we had to treat them. In places where we had a lot of Braceros, like in Pecos, during the cotton picking season, which is from September, October, into December, for most of the new year, we would have up to fourteen thousand Braceros there. And Pecos had the population of eight thousand, they had about six or seven Anglo doctors. And they had a little hospital in Pecos. And here comes fourteen thousand Braceros and they all start getting sick, and that hospital could not handle it. The doctor's could not handle it. So we set up a big clinic. We had a full time doctor, a full time nurse, we had aids, we had enough beds in there to keep maybe thirty, forty guys in the clinic. Then the real sick, the guys that really got sick, broke their legs or got hurt on the job or whatever, the serious ones we would put in the hospital in Pecos. And, I'm gonna tell you a real incident. This particular doctor that worked there in the clinic start giving us a hard time, he wanted more time, he wanted to do things his way. The association and the insurance company didn't agree with him. So, my boss told me to go down there and fire him. But he said, before you do that, go hire a, get a doctor. Don't leave the clinic without a doctor. So we went over to Thomason General Hospital and Dr. Joe Roman was terminating, finishing his internship, so we hired him and took him down to Pecos. I remember when we got there, Joe and I, I said, "Joe, wait for me here at the door of the clinic." And I went inside and fired the doctor. Then I came out and said, "Okay, Joe, come on in." And, uh, that's some of the experiences we had in this. Joe took over the clinic and he was there about three years and then he didn't like Pecos very much. Then we had to hire some other doctors and so one after Joe left. But we had a flu epidemic. We had maybe two or three hundred patients a day, coming in, in and out all day. We would line them up, the nurse would line them up, make 'em drop their pants, give 'em a shot, give 'em a bottle of aspirin, a bottle of cough syrup, and send them home. 'Cause it was only a clinic, we would only keep the sickest one. Then we would feed them there. But it was, very rough.

LM: Yes, I'm sure.

GV: Okay, you want (Unintelligible) the flu epidemic?

LM: And the, yes, please.

GV: You wanna hear how these guys got hurt?

LM: Yes.

GV: Okay, one particular, I remember several incidents, but one of them that sticks in my mind was, this guy came in, he was all burnt up. They asked him, "How did you get burned?" "Well," he says, "I, uh..." they lived in these little housing in these different farms and they had a sick and the sick stopped up. So, he figured the best way to clean out that plugged up water line, he went and got a tank of butane gas. Stuck it in the drain of the sick and turned it on. And the stove was right next to the sink. Blew up the house. Burned himself up. And we had another guy, I mean they, you have to remember that these people were not very well educated. Another guy was going to, they brought them into town on Saturdays, and they all go running around town and buy things. Well this guy bought himself a cowboy hat, I mean, a big beautiful cowboy hat. They brought them in this big tractor trailers, open trailers. So, when they ready to go home, he had his hat on, sitting the back of the trailer, the truck trailer going maybe fifty, sixty miles down the highway, his hat blew off. What did he do? He walked right off the trailer to get his hat. Got killed. Went to get his hat, which was quite sad. Another guy, they told him they gonna teach how to drive a tractor. Well, by the time they got him off the trailer, he had run over three guys. (Laughs) (Unintelligible) he learned how to drive. The worst, the worst thing that ever happened was in, right outside of Pecos, there was this big farm, very large farm and right next to this farm there was some oil wells and gas wells. Well, sure enough, one of these gas wells starting shooting gas, hadn't caught on fire yet. But it was just shooting gas up in the air and the way they plug up these, they have these bags of what they call a mud, special mud. It's a powder, they mix it with water, and they shoot it down into the well to plug it up. Well, they needed a lot of labor. So here comes our glorious sheriff, the county sheriff. And he looks around and he's looking for labor, people to help him plug up this well. And there's about fifty or sixty Braceros working in this cotton field about a mile away. He went and deputized

them all. Marched them over to the oil well and put them to work carrying the bags and mixing the stuff into the oil well. Damn thing blew up. I mean a big ol' blew up, and fire, and luckily none of the Braceros got killed, but about four or five oil workers got killed. It was a big fire and out of the seventy-five Braceros, about fifty of them got burned and injured. So, here comes the ambulances from all over, within a hundred miles of this oil well and took all the injured and took them away to different hospitals. They notified us about it. I ran down there from El Paso and all of us knew to look for these Braceros. We didn't know how many had been killed or where they were. There were fifty of them, forty of them were missing. So, we start asking around. Sure, enough, about three or four days later, here's coming sheriff's and police and everything from other places and the hospitals. We're calling Pecos to tell them, "Hey, I've got two Braceros here." "I've got four Braceros over here." "I've got six over here." So we start bringing them in. And luckily, none of them got killed, but we had about fifty or sixty burned and injured. Well, the Mexican counsel and the government of Mexico and their lawyers came down starting raising hell. "Whose the (unintelligible) did this?" (Unintelligible) we were the insurance company, we didn't have anything to do with getting these guys to work (unintelligible). We told them, look, first of all, we are not responsible because the sheriff deputized them. If you want to see anybody, go see the sheriff. They raised hell. But luckily, none of them were killed. They were burnt and everything, but that was the worst incident. In fact, I thought the Bracero program was gonna end right there and then. But it was one of the worst thing of all.

LM: What was the relationship between the Mexican consul and the people from the company you (Unintelligible)?

GV: There was an old man, very nice gentlemen, his name was Enrique Vallesteros. He was a Mexican general counsel here in El Paso. He was very good, very understanding, very easy to get along with. When there was any liability claims or people injured or anything, we would have to compensate them, you know, and give them their live insurance. So, we would, he would call me and say, "Jorge, ponte tus boxing gloves y vente, vamos hablar." I would get out my files, all the

ones we wanted settle and (unintelligible) and we get over there, sit very pleasantly and we would settle them up very to everybody's satisfaction. He was a gentlemen the whole time. They had some lawyers that were not as easy to get along with, but we didn't along with lawyers anyway, but that's beside the point. Anyway, Enrique Vallesteros, he was general counsel here, Mexican counsel for man years. I dealt with him until he left or he passed away and then another guy I think his name was Urrea, the next counsel. He was, I'm able to get along with him, he was there when the program ended in '64. Then we got out of that. But, uh, normally, we get along very well.

GV: How often did you meet with them?

LM: Whenever he called or whenever we had some claims that had to be settled up.

GV: Did you have....

LM: (unintelligible)

GV: Yes, yes, go ahead.

LM: A lot of the doctors in El Paso and in Pecos were very helpful. When these guys would get hurt off the job, the insurance is only five hundred dollars. Even in those days, five hundred dollars didn't go very far. Five hundred dollars nowadays wouldn't take care of the guys the first day. But these doctors would take it upon themselves to insure these guys all the way. One guy messed up his hand. He cut it right in the back, here, and I don't know if you ever heard of Dr. Mario Palofox?

GV: No, sir.

LM: He was an orthopedic surgeon. This guy, this Bracero lost the use of all his fingers because he had cut himself right here. And it was off the job, so five hundred dollars didn't go very far. So, Palofox took it upon himself and fixed all the ligaments of this guy's hand until he was able to use his hand again. And didn't charge for the other (unintelligible). The most unusual was this Bracero was out in the farm irrigating. There was these huge motors with a big pipe and you attach a belt or a ring or whatever and they turn. But it's a slow moving machine, but very powerful. They had a screw sticking out. This guy, this Bracero, bent over this pipe to grab a wrench. And that screw on the rotating rod

caught his pants. And yanked his pants off, yanked his scrotum off and damaged his penis, took off all his hair all the way and he was able to finally got off. When they were driving him to the hospital, his testicles were hanging loose, no scrotum, no hair, nothing. The guy was, you know. Doctor, a plastic surgeon here in El Paso, if I recall, it was Dr. Jordan, he took that man and he put the (unintelligible) to open his legs and inserted the testicles into his leg. Then he started taking skin from other parts of the body and build a scrotum for him. The scrotum, all his foreskin was gone on his penis. So, his foreskin, he built a scrotum for him. And he took the two testicles out of his leg, put 'em in the scrotum, passed him up and told him to go home and come back in two weeks, no, a month. When he came back, he says, "Okay, how your're doing?" "Well doctor, I come too fast." (Laughs) To him, that was his complaint. He didn't have foreskin (unintelligible). That the thing that doctors would do to help them out.

LM: They did amazing things.

GV: Yeah, I mean we had over at the clinic in Pecos an average of, I would say, appendectomies a month. We had broken legs, we had...

LM: What were the regular complaints? From the Braceros?

GV: From the Braceros? Well, they didn't like the food. You tried to give them American food and they didn't like it. They wouldn't (unintelligible) Mexican food. They would get sick with American food and stuff like that. They didn't like the cold weather. We even got some Braceros that couldn't even speak Spanish. They were Indians from the mountain. They couldn't communicate.

LM: How did you deal with them?

GV: We got them and sent them back right away because nobody could talk to them. Indians, you know, they didn't have anything. Most of them came in with huaraches, they didn't have shoes. They didn't have warm jackets, they didn't have anything like that. They just came with the bare minimum.

LM: Was it easy to deal with them, to talk to them?

GV: Oh, yeah. If you spoke Spanish, you got along with them. And they were very friendly.

LM: Mr. Veytia, did you remember to visit the reception center in Rio Vista maybe, or somewhere else?

GV: Not, that was not my dealings. I dealt a lot with the guys from the Department of Labor, they were all friends of ours. I forgot their names already, but they were in Pecos, they were here, they were in Rio Vista, and they would call us if there were any problems. And they would, you know, get involved with the claims and stuff like that.

LM: What was the cost of the policy for the ranchers? Do you know?

GV: Minimum. Maybe two or three dollars a months.

LM: Per Bracero? Okay.

GV: But there was such a big volume, I guess the insurance company thought it was worthwhile. (Laughs)

LM: Can you describe a typical workday?

GV: Of the Braceros?

LM: No, of your job.

GV: Well, usually, if there was claims, I'd go to the farms, accidents, and stuff like that. One particular day, they call me and said a Bracero there in Fabens had asphyxiated because they would lock themselves up in these houses where they lived in and they had a gas stove or a gas burner for heater and didn't have proper ventilation. They told me that one guy had asphyxiated and I went over there and I walked, I go to the barrack and nobody's around. There was one guy that was asleep and I didn't want to wake him up and I was waiting for the Department of Labor and the guy from the Mexican government to come in so we could investigate. And sure enough, here comes the funeral home guy and he said, he came in and they said, "Hey, where's the body? We're coming to pick up the body?" And I said, "Oh, no, there's no body here, but there's that guy asleep." "Oh, no, that's the body." (Laughs) I had been sitting right next to him. And then the guy had been dead for about twelve hours, so he was sleeping like this and his arms were out, he was dead like this with his arms extended out, so they put him on the deal to get him out, the bed, the stretcher, they couldn't get him out of the door. So they made me hold his arms in so they could get him through the door. I

didn't like that. (Laughs) One bad thing was when they went back to Mexico, when they get over there on the bridge, these money changers would tell the Braceros they couldn't talk dollars home. So maybe the guys had fifty bucks and they changed the dollars for him and they would always cheat 'em. Always shortchanged them. The Mexican government, the Mexican had to sit there and the American would sit there because they would always cheat them out. After all they come over here and go back and then they would cheat them on the way back. There were seasonal workers and then the year round workers. The year round workers were the better ones, you know, they were the ones that eventually got passports and became, were able to stay here. But the season, they were the ones that worked year round with the plow, they're the ones that learned to use the tractors and all the machinery and everything. The seasonal were just the cotton pickers or the ones that came and picked the fruit or whatever it was.

LM: Do you know how many insurance companies worked the same?

GV: I don't remember any of them.

END OF SIDE A, TAPE ONE

LM: Just that?

GV: I don't remember of anybody competing with us.

LM: (Unintelligible) Okay. Can you make an estimation of how many Braceros insured the company?

GV: At one time?

LM: Yes.

GV: Probably, at the peak of the cotton picking season, we probably had forty thousand, forty-five thousand.

LM: Forty thousand per season.

GV: During the peak of the cotton picking season.

LM: Okay.

GV: We even insured some in Michigan. They went up to pick pickles up there, I remember.

LM: Do you remember what was the situation of the country at that time?

GV: Of the what?

LM: Of the time, the situation, the economic situation of the country. Why it was the United States need the Braceros to come to work here in the United States?

GV: It must have been that the economy was pretty good and there was pretty good employment because nobody wanted to work with, they still don't, nobody wanted to do that menial labor.

LM: Oh, okay. How about World War II?

GV: No, no this is way after. I don't remember that in '42, I didn't even know that in 1942 they had them here. I thought it started about '54, '55.

LM: Did you make any friends with some of the Braceros or maybe the farmers?

GV: The farmers, the different agents up and down the valley, the (unintelligible) Department of Labor.

LM: The consuls you said. It was a good business for the company?

GV: It was because, but we had to keep on top of the doctors that they don't charge too much and watch out that these guys were cheating us, you know. I would go visit the doctors every week and pick up their bills. If they charged too much, I would get on their...

LM: (Laughs) Okay...

GV: But, it was pretty good.

LM: What were the requirements to hire a doctor?

GV: No, no, they worked out of their own office. The Braceros would go to their offices and all along the border, the only ones that were, what, the local medical couldn't handle it, then that's when we put in clinics. We put one in, like I said, in Fabens and one in Pecos.

LM: What was the process, what to do when somebody die?

GV: We would first of all, get him and send him to the funeral home and then the funeral home would make arrangements to take the body home and we would pay for the, uh, I think at that time it was something like three or four hundred dollar death benefit to pay for the death, for the expenses, which was not much. Then there was a thirteen hundred dollar life insurance policy that the family would get.

LM: Okay, and the company pay all the expenses?

GV: Yeah, well, we would pay, we would make the check payable to the person in the Mexican government. The government would, the Mexican government, would take care of getting the money to the widows. We weren't involved in that.

LM: So, actually you didn't know if they pay it or not.

GV: I'm sure they did.

LM: Okay.

GV: I had problems over here with the workman's comp. Whenever a guy got killed on the job, we had to go investigate because, hell, half of them had two or three wives.

LM: (Laughs) What to do in that case?

GV: You had to split it all up. There were the death benefits and the workman's comp, split it up between two or three women and it was a mess. Heck, the others didn't show up, the (unintelligible) died, it was a bit of a quite a something. But we never ran into that with the Braceros 'cause we didn't have anything to do with that. We just gave the Mexican government, the Mexican consulate the money and they would take care of it.

LM: Okay. When did you stop working with the company?

GV: In 1977. I worked after the Bracero program ended, I continued working in claims, I did all kinds of workman's comp, burglaries, I did bond coverages, everything. And then in 1977, I had quit and put up a business with my brother and my father, it's a restaurant supply business. And that was in '77 and I closed up last year and retired. Getting too old.

LM: Mr. Veytia, what does, I was, this is final reflections for the interview. What does the Bracero concept means to you?

GV: Pardon?

LM: What does the Bracero concept...

GV: The idea of the Bracero program?

LM: Yeah.

GV: I think it was very good at that time. The farmers had, most of the work was done manually and it was very difficult for the farmers to get labor over here to do that kind of work until the cotton picker came in, the machines, the more advanced

- your equipment, which has replaced all that menial labor. But still, there's a lot of hand labor to be done in the farming business. I'm not into, don't know too much about it.
- LM: Okay, yes. According to you, what were the effects of the Bracero program on the US economy?
- GV: It helped because nobody else would have done that work. And also it helped the people in the United States and it helped the Mexican people. And Mexico.
- LM: What were the feeling of the American citizens receiving Mexican nationals to come and work in the United States?
- GV: Oh, the farmers loved it. A lot of the farmers loved it because they were getting more, very conscientious workers, poor, humble worker at a very low paying salary. I don't recall what the wages were, but they couldn't have been much.
- LM: What do you think, well, what were the advantages and disadvantages of that program?
- GV: Well the advantages, it got the work done and the farmer's were able to get their crops and also the advantage was that a lot of money went into Mexico. And a lot of these people, and also a lot of those guys that came over as Braceros, they came in and learned a lot of things and went back and practiced them on their own farms or wherever they lived. They didn't know anything about chemicals and fertilizers and machinery and this and that. They went back and practiced it.
- LM: Do you know that the Bracero program also helped some of them immigrate legally to the United States?
- GV: Oh, yeah. A lot of them came, like I said, the outstanding workers, these guys that were the outstanding workers, the one that were hired full time eventually they got permits to become residents and then eventually citizens.
- LM: What to do in that case, I mean the company, it changed the policy?
- GV: Oh, yeah, yeah. They got off the, once they were not on the Bracero program, then the farmer had to do whatever he needed (unintelligible) at that time, farmers were not required to have workman's comp. So the Bracero had better coverage than the other farmers. (Laughs) Yeah, 'cause farm labor was exempt from workman's compensation.

LM: Did you enjoy your job?

GV: Oh, yeah. I did that from 1956 to '64 and then continued with the company for another thirteen years doing other things. That's where I got, I hired my wife and she worked with me and we got married. (Laughs)

LM: That's good. Do you think the Bracero program should be revived?

GV: I don't know. Do we need it? (Laughs) We got too much unemployment, I don't think we need it now.

LM: Maybe not.

GV: Too much unemployment.

LM: Well, Mr. Veytia, I want to thank you for your time, for sharing with us your memories.

GV: Brought back a lot of memories. (Laughs)

LM: Yes. There's anything you want to say to finish this interview?

GV: No, that's about it. I talked to much already. (Laughs).

LM: (Laughs) Thank you very much and we appreciate your information and your time.

GV: I hope you can use it.

LM: We will conclude the interview with this.

GV: Thank you, sir.

LM: Thank you.

END OF SIDE B, TAPE ONE

END OF INTERVIEW