

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

YSU NILES PROJECT

Personal Experience

O. H. 1604

LAWRENCE PALLANTE

Interviewed

by

Jim Allgren

on

October 22, 1993

LAWRENCE PALLANTE

Lawrence Pallante was born on August 11, 1910, the son of Joseph and Lucia Pallante. His grandparents emigrated from the United States just before the turn of the century from Bagnoli-Irpino, Italy and settled in Niles, where his grandfather found employment at the Niles Fire Brick Company, manufacturers of refractory brick linings for heavy industrial plants. A 1928 graduate of Niles McKinley High School, Mr. Pallante attended Ohio University and Newberry (S.C.) College, receiving his degree in education from the latter in 1933. Before the Second World War he was employed as a laborer at the Niles Steel Car Company. During the war he served as an Army Quartermaster attached to the Air Corps, and saw service in the Italian Campaign between 1944 and 1945. After his return from active service he was hired as a teacher and assistant football coach of the Niles City Schools, and was appointed Athletic Director for the entire system in 1959. He retired from teaching in 1975. He and his wife Eileen are the parents of two children, Lisa and Lawrence. He is an active member of both the American Legion and St. Joseph Catholic Church in Zephyr Hills, Florida, where he currently resides.

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INTERVIEWEE: LAWRENCE PALLANTE

INTERVIEWER: James Allgren

SUBJECT: Niles Fire Brick Company

DATE: October 22, 1993

A: This is an interview with Lawrence Pallante for the Youngstown State University Oral History Program, on Niles Fire Brick Company, by James Allgren, on 10/22/93.

Are you originally from Niles?

P: Yes.

A: How did your family come to be in Niles?

P: They came over from Italy, to Brazil, and then Niles. My father worked at the Niles Fire Brick Company.

A: What are your earliest memories of the brick yard? Do you have anything in particular that stands out?

P: Yes, I worked there for a while. I worked there in the summer of 1927, between my junior and senior years in high school.

A: Was your father originally employed there?

P: Yes.

A: Did he get you the job there?

P: Yes.

A: What was the job like?

P: I was carrying molds. I was putting clay in the form of brick.

A: These were the brick molds?

P: Yes.

A: What was the brick making process like? Do you know the steps?

P: Well, first we made the clay. Then we took the clay and put it into a frame, which was like a mold. Then we carried it from there a distance to a hot floor, and we dumped it out on the floor. That is what cured the brick and made it hard.

A: There were two plants?

P: There was the old and the new plant.

A: Was this where they made clay brick and silica brick? Was there a difference in the process in making the brick?

P: I don't know. I really wasn't at the new one. I was at the old one. At the new one they probably used more machinery than we did at the old one.

A: So, there was machinery that they used at the new plant?

P: I imagine so.

A: When you got there and first started your employment there, how were you taught your job? Did you have a foreman showing you what to do?

P: Yes. Well, the man that made the brick (trained me). All it [entailed] was putting the mold

and frame down, filling it with the clay shape, and letting it harden. [Then you] took a walk to a place on the floor and dumped it out. Then [you would] go back to get some more.

A: How many bricks did they expect you to make in a day?

P: Oh, I forget.

A: Was it a lot?

P: Oh, yes. Quite a few. It wouldn't take you long to fill it up, take it down, dump it, and bring it back.

A: Did you only have to leave it on the floor for a couple of minutes, though?

P: No, we probably left it there overnight. It was kind of hot. It was hot walking on the floor.

A: What do you remember about the people you were working with? What were they like?

P: Oh, nice people. We only had about five men in my crew.

A: There was more than one crew, though?

P: Yes. [There were crews] in different parts of the building.

A: Was everybody at the plant pretty much doing the same kind of work?

P: Yes. Most of them [were doing the same work.]

A: What of other jobs were there besides the brick molding? Do you remember what any of those might have been?

P: Well, maintenance, I imagine. There was a big machine where the man mixed the materials. He put it into the machine that made it. Then he would take it out and put it on the table for a man to put it in the mold to shape the brick.

A: What were the relations like between the labor and the management? Was it always a good working relationship?

P: Yes.

A: Was there ever any kind of trouble with labor or anything?

P: No. Not then. We were glad to get the job.

A: Was it usually full employment then?

P: Yes, of course. I was a young boy at the time.

A: Did they hire a lot of younger people?

P: Not necessarily.

A: Would they just get them for summer work?

P: Summer work was best.

A: How long did the typical day last? What was the typical day like?

P: I imagine it was eight hours or so.

A: What time would you usually start the day?

P: I think around seven.

A: Seven in the morning? Would you be off by the afternoon?

P: Yes, after we finished our order.

A: What were the wages like?

P: That I can't tell you, I do not remember. It wasn't very much, but at that time it was a very good wage for a boy.

A: I saw a payroll ledger, and you were making around thirty or forty dollars in there. Was it along those lines?

P: I don't remember.

A: Now was there a Mr. Sheehan who was foreman?

P: He was maybe what you'd call the superintendent. My father was the foreman.

A: Your father was the foreman?

P: Yes, in that particular plant.

A: What did his job as the foreman entail?

P: He had to see if everything was going all right, and that all persons were working, and doing their work. He had to see that each job was started and completed, and ready for shipment.

A: Mr. Sheehan was the superintendent.

P: Yes. Everybody knew him.

A: What kind of person was Mr. Sheehan? What do remember about him?

P: I remember he was kind of big, and nice to get along with.

A: Was he good to work for?

P: Oh, yes.

A: Do you remember some other people you worked for?

P: The only one I remember was Lawrence Tillio, my cousin. There were more, but I forget their names.

A: You say at the time there was no trouble with labor or the unions, or any thing like that. Why do you think that was?

A: Well, I imagine that everyone was very glad to get a job. They were happy with the wages.

P: At the time that you worked there, were you living at home?

P: Yes, on 710 Warren Avenue in Niles.

A: What was the neighborhood like?

P: It was an ordinary neighborhood, and modern, on the west side of Niles. It seems like any other neighborhood--remember we had neighborhoods, the west side, the south side, the north side, and the east side. We used to play games. We would have pickup football games between the west end and the Southside. We used to call our neighborhood Roundstown, because some of the people that lived there were named Rounds. We used to call the south side Goat Hill because the Welsh people lived there. There were Hungarians also.

A: You said this was a good place to grow up. Do you have a lot of fond memories?

P: Oh, yes. We had our games though they weren't like these games. We would just get

together and shoot the breeze. There was never any trouble.

A: What was school like for you?

P: I liked school. There was grade school, and then high school.

A: You were encouraged by your father to pursue your education?

P: Yes, I had to continue, along with my older brothers and sisters.

A: So, did it ever occur to you, instead of pursuing your education, to continue working at the brick yard?

P: No. I just worked at the brick yard to try to make some money to go away to college.

A: When did you go to college?

P: After I finished high school, I laid out a year. Between high school and college, I worked to make a little money.

A: When did you first go to college then?

P: 1929.

A: You went to Ohio University?

P: Yes.

A: Did the distance from Niles to Athens, at that time, seem a lot more than it was.

P: Yes, because we used to hitch hike most of the time.

A: What was it like for you, especially at that time, to be making the big jump and going away to college? What do you remember about leaving for Ohio University?

P: I wanted to get there all right, to play football. When I got there I was homesick. In fact, if I had a ride home, I think I'd have come home. (LAUGHTER) But I didn't have a ride home, so I stayed there. I eventually played football with the freshman team, but in spring practice I dislocated my elbow. That was the end of football at Ohio University. The next year I went to Newberry College on a football scholarship.

A: Where was Newberry.

P: Newberry was in South Carolina.

A: That's an even bigger jump. Now when you went to South Carolina, especially at the times, there was still a lot of discrimination against Italians. Did you run into any of that outside of Niles?

P: Not too much. It was more the Northerners and the Southerners down there, the North and South.

A: They didn't like you because you were a Yankee.

P: All in one word, "Damnyankee". But they treated us alright. We had a lot of Northern boys down there from Youngstown. I think we had a man from Youngstown that went to Youngstown South who coached us down there.

A: Was this down at Newberry?

P: Yes. That was one reason for a lot of northern boys going down there.

A: Do you remember his name?

P: His name was Fred McClain. He attended Newberry. He left there in World War I and came back there and finished school and coached. He had an assistant by the name of Rook, who was also from Youngstown.

A: I want to turn back a little bit. You graduated from high school in what year?

P: I graduated in 1928.

A: What do you remember about 1924 or 1925, and the problems with the Klan up here? Do you remember anything about that?

P: [I remember] a little bit. I know our parents wanted to keep us off of the streets and if there was any trouble we were in the house, and there was trouble between the groups. I don't remember too much of it because I was very young.

A: I know that there were a lot of people from the brick yard, from what I understand, that were involved in that. Do you know anything about that?

P: No. I wasn't too old at the time.

A: As far as the brickyard is concerned, it was obviously a very important part of what was going on at the time. Was it an important part of your life?

P: It was an important part of my life and my family's life because I only spent a couple of months there.

A: Can you describe--because your father had worked there and his father had worked there as well--this legacy that this was almost the thing that brought the family here. Do you remember anything about your father or your grandfather going to Italy to bring more people back with them?

P: No, I don't. Of course, where I came from, my father was kind of in a tough way because your father would bear down on you and your brothers more than he would on anyone else.

A: During the summer you were working there did you feel that you were getting any favoritism?

P: No.

A: How did the other people in the brickyard react to the fact that you were working there?

P: There was no trouble at all.

A: They didn't think you were getting any favoritism?

P: No, because they all respected my father.

A: Do you remember when he had worked there?

P: He worked there when he was a young boy, I think. He worked there since he was twelve years old.

A: It was a very prosperous time in the twenties. I understand that you were going to college in the early part of the thirties. Did you come back to Niles when you got back from college?

P: Yes.

A: Was the depression going on pretty hard?

P: Yes.

A: What kind of memories do you have about the Depression when all of that was going on?

P: When I come back from college in 1933, it was kind of rough getting a job. Of course, I had to fight for a teaching job in Niles and didn't get one until 1936. It took me three years. My

first contract for teaching was for \$1160 a year. That was including coaching.

A: You were coaching football as well?

P: I was Assistant Coach of junior high, so it was kind of rough.

A: During that three year interim period, did you have any problems finding a job at all then?

P: Yes, I worked for a brother of mine at a place called Youngstown Steel Car Company, off and on between 1933 and 1936.

A: Was there any reason that you didn't go back to the brickyard in that period?

P: No, I never thought of going back there.

A: What I also want to talk to you about is the Bagnoli Club.

P: I don't know too much about that.

A: Were you a member?

P: No.

A: There was a pretty solid ethnic community in Niles, more so than in other areas, especially. Was it a very positive environment?

P: We were from the west end. In different parts of town we had different gangs. We never had any trouble with other parts of town.

A: There was no real animosity?

P: No, we played games all in fun.

A: Now did some of these people from other parts of town also worked at the brickyard?

P: Most of them worked from the east end where the brickyard was located.

A: Were those people that lived up on Pratt Street?

P: Right.

A: Was that company housing up there?

P: Yes, they had a lot of company housing.

A: That was not actually typical. Were there other things that the Thomas' and those that operated the brickyard did for their employees and for the people that worked there?

P: I think they made it easy for the people who worked there. Those houses were right by the plant, and they tried to help the people out by probably giving them low rent and things like that.

A: So they helped to keep the houses up for them. Were their rents pretty reasonable?

P: Yes, I would say so. Of course, we lived on the other side of town.

A: Did your family own some property?

P: Yes.

A: Where was that at?

P: It was on the west end of town. We also owned a building in Downtown Niles.

A: Were there family business ventures as well?

P: Yes, my father had a shoe store first, and one of my brothers ran it for him. Later on he turned it into a restaurant.

A: Do you recall offhand the name of the restaurant?

P: It was called the Parkway Restaurant.

A: Is it still in operation?

P: No, it isn't now. The building was torn down when they had that Urban Renewal.

A: And you recall when that was?

P: 1968.

A: Did your brother run the shoe store?

P: Yes.

A: Which brother [ran the shoe store?]

P: Brother Joe.

A: Joe ran the shoe store.

P: Yes, the oldest brother.

A: He worked at the brickyard for a while himself. Is that correct?

P: Yes. Next was the shoe store and then he went into the Youngstown Steel Car Company.

A: He became one of the foremen at the Youngstown Steel Company?

P: Yes.

A: Did the steel company employ any other family members down there, or just you?

P: My brother Bob worked there for a while.

A: As far as the brick yard was concerned, did you consider that a permanent option for life?

P: No, I was just a young boy then.

A: So, did you pretty much know that you were going to continue your education?

P: Yes, I wanted to very badly. I was interested in playing football.

A: Did you ever, at the time, consider playing professionally?

P: Well, of course I did back in those days. I finished college at Newberry and came back home and coached the Young Niles Midgets for a while. I received a letter from another former Newberry College football player that was in Dallas, Texas. He was playing for a group that was called Dixie University. He asked my former roommate, from Hubbard, and I to come to Dallas and join him. We lived in a old YMCA building on Commerce Street. We went to law school classes to study law. They said if we finished and passed a test, we would get a degree. This group consisted of former college graduates and dropouts. It was called the Outlaw Group. They promised us money and gave us tickets to sell. We played a few games, but the money never came in. We then left and came back home.

A: Was that in the early part of the 1930's ?

P: That was in 1934. It was semi-pro ball players.

A: Did they basically hire you to play football?

P: Yes, you can call it that. The one fellow that brought us down stayed. They gave him a law degree and he worked for the city of Dallas.

A: Now you returned from there and came back to Niles?

P: That's when I started working at the Youngstown Steel Car Company.

A: What kind of job did you have down there?

P: I had a job making brick testers, a machine where they grew bubbles on and tested their bricks back then.

A: How long did you hold that job for?

P: I held it for a couple of years.

A: Then, in 1936, you got your first teaching job.

P: Yes.

A: Where was this at?

P: This was at Washington Junior High School in Niles.

A: What subjects were you teaching?

P: I was teaching junior high math.

A: How long did you stay there?

P: I stayed there until 1959, becoming the Athletic Director at the high school.

A: Now, not long after you got the job at Washington Junior High School, did war break out?

P: Yes.

A: What was all that like for you? What do you remember about that?

P: Well, I was still teaching in March of 1941 when I got drafted. I went into the Army and in September of 1941, an order came out to discharge older men. Of course, I was thirty one years old, so I got out of the Army.

A: They discharged you early?

P: They discharged me early, but when war was declared in December of 1941, they brought me back in. So I was back in January of 1942, and didn't get out until the war was over in 1945.

A: So, you were in the Army?

P: I was in the army all that time.

A: What were your feelings at the time when you got called back?

P: Well, at that time I was glad to go when war was declared.

A: Everybody was pretty much behind the whole war effort. What unit did you serve in when you were in the Army?

P: I was in the Quartermaster attached to the Air Corp.

A: Were you responsible for supplies and things like that?

P: I was responsible for food and supplies and social services.

A: You did go over seas then?

P: Yes, I was over in Italy for the last part of the war.

A: Was this around 1944.

P: This was around 1944, 1945.

A: Well, Italy was one of the access powers. Did that cause any problems?

P: No, I don't think so. By the time I got over there, Italy was out of the war.

A: I know that there were problems with German-Americans and especially the Japanese-Americans. They had a lot of problems. Did you?

P: Not at our particular place. We didn't have any troubles.

A: What do you remember about going over there? What are some of the things that come to mind?

P: The trip over was a little bit scary, but it was a nice trip. We landed in Naples, and we set camp not too far out of the city. In fact, one weekend I went up to visit my parent's place where they had lived in Bagnolia. You have probably heard of Bagnolia.

A: Yes, I have. So, you got to see it?

P: I met some of my father's old friends over there, not too far from Naples.

A: Since these were your father's friends, did they know all about Naples?

P: Yes, because a couple of them had been here, left, and went back there.

A: So they had come here a while?

P: They worked at the brickyard, and returned to what they called home, Italy.

A: Was that a common experience? Did a lot of people do that?

P: Not that I know of.

A: So, a lot of people came and stayed. What about the family in Brazil? Do you know anything about them?

P: I don't know too much about them. I think the father left Italy, went to Brazil, and got married there.

A: Do you have any other memories about what it was like during the war when you were over in Italy? Does anything stand out?

P: Nothing in particular stands out.

A: What about the food?

P: It was just like anyone else who was overseas. We ate a lot of our food out of our helmets. We even took showers out of our helmets.

A: I would like to get back to the brickyard a little bit if that is okay?

P: I don't know too much about it. I just worked there a couple of months.

A: You spent the summer there. Was it particularly hard work?

P: Sometimes the molds got pretty heavy according to what type you were making. For being

a young boy, it was all right.

A: So you felt you were treated fairly while you worked there?

P: Yes.

A: You say that the relationship between management and the workers was pretty good?

P: Real good.

A: I've seen pictures of the molds themselves.

P: They weren't bad. They were just things you'd carry along. You would put them down to the floor and turn it over and dump it out to empty the bricks. Then you would go back and get it filled up again.

A: After they were filled up did you take them to the kilns?

P: When they were done, yes. Then they shipped them out to different places.

A: So was the process to let them dry and then harden?

P: Yes.

A: Was there a separate work crew that would do something like that?

P: Yes.

A: So they had different crews?

P: Different crews for different jobs.

A: Do you remember what some of the jobs were?

P: A man would run a machine called the mixer which made the sand into clay materials. The man that made the brick put the clay materials in the molds to make them.

A: Was the rest of the crew involved in what you were [doing]?

P: Yes, but they had different jobs.

A: Were there people that were actually involved in the making of the cement and the filling of the molds? Did that seem like a pretty skilled job at the time?

P: Yes, you had to know the right mixture to make the product. The man who made the molds had to make sure it was shaped right and had no cracks.

A: Did they made different kinds of molds?

P: Yes, according to what order they had to send out.

A: Did you work with any of the other molds or just the number one?

P: There were different size bricks. Some days they were light, and some days they were heavy.

A: Did it depend on the orders?

P: Yes.

A: There is something else I wanted to ask you about, even though you were only there a couple of months. Did you work on the weekends?

P: No, I never worked overtime or anything like that.

A: We talked about when you went to college and then to the war. What happened after the war was over?

P: I went back to teaching. In fact, when I came back from Italy, they were going to get us ready to ship us to the Pacific. We finally ended up in Orlando, Florida. When the war was over, we got word at our camp to see how fast they would discharge some men. If you were discharged at a certain time, they would make that a discharge base, which they did. They kept us going and got us out of there.

A: So, you were out quickly?

P: I was out in September, not long after the war.

A: That was not even a month.

P: I came back to teaching. When I left teaching, they promised us our jobs back. This was true. We came right back with no trouble at all.

A: Once the war was over, you returned and went back to your teaching job. Did you teach until 1959?

P: I was still teaching when I was appointed as the Athletic Director at the school. I stayed there until 1975 when I retired.

A: What kind of advances do you think took place, especially in your profession, with coaching and things?

P: There were quite a bit.

A: Does anything stand out?

P: Here in Niles we had a good football team. In fact, in 1961 and 1963 they were state champs. We had a streak of forty-seven undefeated games. We had a couple of ties, but we were undefeated for forty-seven straight games.

A: Which schools did you usually play?

P: At times we played the best. We played Massilon, Canton McKinley, Warren Harding and Cincinnati schools. Of course, to stay champs, we had to beat them all, which we did.

A: Who was the toughest?

P: [The toughest teams] were Massilon, Canton and Warren Harding.

A: They are still power houses, too. Did you play the local schools from the Mahoning Valley?

P: We played Youngstown schools, Struthers, Campbell, Girard, Warren Harding and Warren Reserve.

A: Was the rivalry with Warren particularly intense?

P: Warren Harding and Niles were rivals for a long time. In fact, we used to play Warren Harding every Thanksgiving for a long time. We played Girard on Armistice Day.

A: This was a tradition?

P: Yes.

A: While you were Athletic Director at the high school, were there any accomplishments that you felt personally proud of outside of the state championships?

P: There were none in particular. We had some good coaches in Niles at the time.

A: Which ones do you remember?

- P: Tony Mason was coach here for a while. Of course, when he left and went to college, he had been the assistant. Finally, he ended up in Arizona as the head coach. Bob Shaw and Glen-
Stenet were real good coaches. We had a lot of good coaches [at Niles]. That is why we had
good teams. Of course, we had a real good principal, too. Bob Sharp and my brother were
principals.
- A: It is as if the focus of the family shifted from the brickyard to the school system?
- P: Yes, you could say that.
- A: Are there other brothers and sisters?
- P: Yes. My other brother was in teaching too. He used to be out at Austintown Fitch playing
ball. He used to teach chemistry until he retired.
- A: We have talked about the brickyard, the war and your career as a teacher. While you were
teaching and as the Athletic Director, what did you get the most satisfaction out of?
- P: Out of teaching or coaching?
- A: Either or both.
- P: I enjoyed teaching. Of course, we always had help, but they were good students. I enjoyed
[teaching]. I could hardly wait until I got to school in the mornings so that I could teach.
- A: There are a lot of differences between then and now.
- P: Yes.
- A: What are some of the problems you see that have come about since you were teaching and
the way things are now?
- P: Television. I think television has done a lot to spoil some kids. Also, having both parents
working is a problem. The home life is not too good for some children that have working
parents.
- A: Do you think things are a lot different now?
- P: Yes, I would say so. The Athletic Director would say we were undefeated all those games,
state champs for a couple of years, and that they beat all of those good teams. We had good
coaching.
- A: That was quite an accomplishment for a smaller school system.

- P: Yes. We had a lot of boys who played on those teams that went to college and got a good education from athletics.
- A: Did you turn out any pro-ball players?
- P: Yes. We had one boy who played professional ball, Carl Singer. A lot of good boys went into coaching. In fact, our stadium is named after one of them, Paul Rien. He played for Ohio State. He made a name for himself down there. He coached college ball. He was the assistant to Lou Holdts at North Carolina State for a while. Then when Lou Holdts went to Arkansas, Paul Rien was appointed the head coach at Louisiana State University. Unfortunately, he didn't get to do it because he got on an airplane for recruiting and the airplane disappeared. It was a tough break for his family.
- A: Do you think that it is important for schools to have athletic programs? I know there is a lot of controversy these days about how athletics is taking over the schools and that education has become less important. How do you feel about that?
- P: I don't think so. Maybe at one or two schools, but there are a lot that aren't that way. I think half of them are controlled pretty well. There are different conferences, and the men ahead of them do a pretty good job, at least I think they do.
- A: There are a lot of unique qualities Niles has as a town especially since it is between Warren and Youngstown. A lot of the time there still seems to be a unique quality in Niles. It seems to keep its small town charm in the face of the big city problems, like the ones they are having in Warren and Youngstown. They are having a lot of problems with urban decay, but that seems to have past Niles by. Why do you think that is?
- P: I think one reason is because we are smaller. We also have a lot of good people in Niles. I think at the time back when I was teaching athletics helped out a lot. Being state champs, people really stuck together. At our school we have that big stadium. At one Niles game we had over 16,000 people there. We were playing the Massillon team and were victorious.
- A: That is more than they get at some Youngstown State games.
- P: Yes. A lot of colleges don't have a stadium like the one we have. The people of Niles built that and are proud of it.
- A: Mount Carmel was built as well.
- P: Mount Carmel is a Catholic school and pre-school.
- A: The church and school were built out of the fire bricks.

P: My father had a lot to do with that.

A: What do you remember about that?

P: Not too much, except him going to meetings to try to raise money to build a church.

A: They finally got it done.

P: Yes.

A: Was that primarily an Italian parish?

P: Yes. Although in later years it took in the Irish and everyone else. In fact, now I think a lot of Irish go to Mount Carmel.

A: Saint Stephens is the other Catholic church. That used to be considered the Irish Catholic Church, right?

P: Yes.

A: Was there ever any kind of rivalry? Did the sense of community still hold through?

P: I don't think so. Of course, in athletics there was. St. Stephens and Mount Carmel both had big rivalry teams.

A: They were playing football?

P: Yes.

A: In Niles, there seems to be a particular pride in the area.

P: We have a lot of pride in Niles.

A: There is a great sense of community here.

P: Yes. You can tell by the way we built that stadium. It took a lot of money. People put a lot of money into building it. I remember when we used to sell three year season football tickets. People bought season tickets for three years, meaning they spent a lot of money to build that stadium.

A: That is very unusual. If you could say anything about Niles as a whole, that you think makes it a unique place, what would you say?

P: There is a nice group of people in Niles, back then and now. As I said,, athletics did a lot. It brought a lot of people in Niles together.

A: Has it always been that way?

P: I would say so.

A: What else could we talk about? Did we cover all of the bases?

P: I think so.

A: We covered a lot of bases, that 's for sure. (LAUGHTER) Maybe we got all that we needed. Thank you for having this interview with me. I really appreciate it.

P: Your welcome.

END OF INTERVIEW