**Ok, today is January 9th, 2014. This is Patrick Callaghan with the Westchester Public Library in Westchester, Illinois. Also present is Ryan Flores, a reference librarian here at the library. Today, we will be speaking with Mr. Matteo Ribaudo. who served in the United States Army for how many years?**

Two active and one year reserve. I had to go to meetings and summer camps. Total of three-years.

**Total of three-years, ok. And this interview is being conducted for the Veterans History Project at the Library of Congress.**

**So, let’s get started, Matteo. Why don’t you tell when and where you were born and a little bit about your family when you were growing up?**

Sure, I was born in Sicily, on June 13th, 1942, and we tried, my father tried to come to the United States for so many years and nothing was really happening. The quota was always filled, until one day they change the law that if you had a sponsor and a job and a trade you were actually able to come to the United States actually within six-months or so. So, after about fifteen-years of being, waiting for this quota, my father finally found out about this new law, and he applied for it. We had my aunt here. She also came from Italy years and years ago, and she was our sponsor, and she found a job for my father. My father, by the way, I’ll tell you a little bit about my father a little later on, but she found a job, and naturally she was our sponsor. We had a place to stay. So, she proceeded making the papers for us to come over here. And, within six-months, we had our visas, and we were able to actually depart Sicily and come to the United States. In Italy, at this point, I’d like to tell you a little bit about my grandfather and my father. My father, on my fathers’ side, his father was in the First World War, and he served proudly, and, actually, I had a picture and I forgot to bring it in. But he served and ended up in a prison camp. He was caught prisoner, and he actually died in a prison camp. And they used to, they used to—

**Don’t worry about that. If you stumble over your words or anything, that’s fine.**

At the prison camp they used to censor all the letters, you know, my grandfather wanted my grandmother to know where he was prisoner at. And they used to just throw the letters away when they see the place where he was staying. One day, he used his head, and he put a saint from that town where he was in Austria, and he put it in the envelope, sent it to my grandmother, and that’s how she found out where he was, and actually, eventually, they starved him. He starved to death. He died of starvation. So, he died in a prison camp. And my father actually grew up without a father. He was only two-years old when his father died, so he never knew his father. But he turned out to be a real, real good person. I mean, he went to school, he went to tailor school also. He became a tailor, a very successful tailor. And with that, he trained a lot of other people to become tailors. He had a very successful business also, but there wasn’t too much cash floating around in them days. It was mostly bartering, you know, my father would make a suit, they would give us bread. As a matter of fact, we got our bicycle because my father made a suit for this gentleman who used to deliver little wine barrels with this bicycle. And they traded. He made him a suit, and the guy gave us a bicycle. So we were probably one of the few—me and my brother—were one of the fewest in town to have a bicycle. Not too many people had one. So, like I said, he trained a lot of people, and, then eventually, when this opportunity came, that was the only reason that really that he wanted to come here because there was four of us, plus my mother, and my dad. That’s six people. And you need a little cash here and there to survive.

**Sure.**

So, at that point, he said, “I have to look for a better place to go to make a little more profits than we’re making now.” So, at that time, six-months came by after my aunt made the papers and everything, and the time came to come over here. I was a teenager, and we left Palermo on a ship called La Vulcania was the name of the ship.

**La Vulcania?**

Vulcania was the name of the ship, yeah. We left Palermo. It was a rainy evening. The weather was great, I mean, I believe we left in the middle of November, and the weather had to be in the sixties, mid-sixties. But it was raining that night. It was kind of misty, and we drove to Palermo. My brother-in-law, which had a truck, put all the luggage in his truck, and we drove to Palermo along the shoreline. And, at that time, I was really crying. You know, I didn’t really want to leave. I didn’t want to leave my mother and my sisters, you know. But, anyway, we got to Palermo, and we all got on the ship, and there was other people, friends, that came along to see us, you know, to see us leave. So, we got on the ship, and my mother and sister stayed behind because my sisters were engaged at the time, so they stayed behind. And, we got up there, we’re crying, naturally. You know, you’re leaving your land and your mother and everything, you know. And we eventually, slowly the ship started moving away, and one of our friends mad a fire. He says, “look at the fire,” you know, “it’s us,” you know. So we just drifted away, little by little, slowly. It’s a very, very tragic way to leave, you know, because you’re moving so slowly, you know. So, eventually, we got on our way, and our first night was really brutal. I was throwing up, you know. Crying, this and that, but, eventually, when we got to Naples, by that time, I was getting ok. I wasn’t throwing up anymore, and, thank god, I had the fifth bunk upstairs because everybody was throwing up, so I was the youngest guy and I was able to climb all the way on top. We got off at Naples, and we stayed about four-hours, and we got back on the ship, and it took us a total of thirteen-days because we stopped in, our first stop was from Palermo to Naples, Naples to Barcelona, Lisbon, Halifax, and then New York Harbor, eventually. And it was, by that time, it was almost December because we docked in New York on December second. December second, I’ll never forget it, we got off the boat, and we couldn’t speak any English. Not a single word, and the person that was supposed to meet us wasn’t there. We couldn’t find him. He was actually there, but we just couldn’t find him. And the ship is so big, you know? So, my father is looking this way, I’m looking the other way. He finally found the gentleman. He came over. Oh god, thank god, but, meanwhile, we’re asking, “eh,” you know, “parlo Italiano? You speak Italiano?” Nobody had time to talk to us, you know, they just kept moving. Below zero. Freezing rain that was coming. It was really a miserable night. A miserable—and I said to my father, you know, and this is an honest truth, I said, “Dad,” I says, “What are we doing here? Let’s get back on the ship. Let’s go back to Sicily.”He says, “we have to stay. We gotta pay our bills,” you know. My father borrowed money to come here. So we—he says, “no, we’re staying. Don’t worry about it.” So, anyway, we went with this gentleman, a friend of ours, and we stayed at his house the first night, and then after that, the following day, we flew to Chicago.

**Ok, so you came here?**

So we came here to see our aunt, you know, my aunt.

**Ok, and how old were you at the time? You said you were a teenager.**

At the time, I was almost sixteen.

**Oh, ok.**

I was fifteen and a half. And, as a teenager, after a couple months or so, three or four months, I began to love it here, you know. At first it was really, really rough, you know, going to school and kids making fun of you and not speaking any English, you know. But little by little I started learning, and eventually I picked up the language pretty quickly. Very quickly, and I said to myself, I have to learn the language. I mean, I don’t like to be handicapped, ever. So, I learned the language very, very quickly, and then eventually I got a job later on, and I got involved in printing, in the printing industry. Printing industry was great. Again, I loved it. By that time I was able to speak English pretty decent, and I was in the printing industry between eighteen and twenty-two. And then, by that time, the war was breaking out.

**Oh, ok.**

Vietnam was breaking out, and I decided to, at that point I decided to volunteer for the draft. So I went to the draft board, and I told them, you know, I’d like to volunteer for the draft. “Oh,” he says, “no problem,” you know, thinking I was going to go to Vietnam, you know, because the war was already escalating. This was 1964.

**Ok, so, this is in 1964.**

Exactly.

**Let me just stop you. Before you go on, so, you have a history of service in your family with your grandfather—**

Yes, and my father.

**And your dad served, too.**

Yes, that’s right. I forget to mention that. Yes. My dad also served for, probably, three-years in the Italian Army—

**In the Italian Army.**

—during the war, you know, they were fighting a war at that time. And, as a matter of fact, the reason he came home on leave to see me when I was born in 1942, and he was ready to go back after a few days, was going to report back to the service. And the mailman came over and says, “hey, Leonardo. You’re not going back.” He says, “What do you mean? I’m scheduled to report tomorrow.” “No,” he says, “you have four kids now. You don’t have to go back.” There was a new law that just came out, and I was the fourth one, so my father actually was real happy. And I’m glad you mentioned that because I was going to say something about my father—a lesson that I really learned from my father that will stay with me for the rest of my life. My father, as I said, he was a tailor, and at one point, he made suits for a gentleman that was getting married. And the style there was, the custom was that the parents would give him a little dowry, you know, to the groom, also. So they made four suits for the groom. My father made four suits, and these people were very wealthy, you know. Very wealthy people. So, when it came to delivering the suits, I was a delivery boy at the time, you know, my father says, “ok, we have the suits. We’ll deliver suits,” and he tried the suits as a final try-out, and everything was perfect, and they were real happy. And his mother counted—and also the neighbor was present, you know, of these people—and his mother counted forty-thousand lira cash to my father. Now, forty-thousand was a lot of money back then, you know. So she says, “here’s ten, twenty, thirty, forty thousand lira.” My father was in heaven. They shook hands, you know, they gave me a little tip, and we went back home. So, when we got home, the first thing my father did, he called the whole family together, we went upstairs in the bedroom, and he laid all that money in the bedroom. He says, “look at this.” And then, he count the money, and he found out it was fifty-thousand not forty-thousand. Two of them were stuck together. So he says, “oh my god. Look at this, fifty-thousand,” he says, “let’s go back right now.” He told me, he says, “let’s go walk over there.” It’s only about two blocks away. We went back over there, and he says—and her name was Za Ciaccia—he said, “Za Ciaccia,” he says, “you gave me too much,” you know. She goes, “no, we counted it. The neighbors were all here.” “No,” he says, “you gave me too much. Here, you gave me fifty-thousand not forty-thousand.” And, my gosh, she hugged my dad, she hugged me, you know. And then she just kept giving us fruits and vegetables because they were landowners. They had all kinds—and very wealthy people, you know. So that’s a lesson that I took with me it’s lasted me a lifetime. You know, always—

**Honesty?**

Be honest, you know. So, anyway, back to the printing shop, I was in printing here when I began my working career, and, like I said before, the war was breaking out

**Sixty-four?**

Sixty-four, September of sixty-four is when I went in. I decided to volunteer for the draft. At that time, you would go in there, say, “I want to go in,” and I did. And then within a couple weeks, they called me, and I went in. And from that point on, I always knew that you had to be—you should never forget where you came from. You should never forget where you were born. And, you know, the years I spent in Sicily as a kid, as a teenager, but, now that I was here in this country, I always believed that you have to—not only not forget where you came from—but you need to be a true American, and really love this country as your own country because this is where you’re going to develop a future, and the country that’s giving you opportunities. So the minute that I reported to the draft board when I was actually sworn in, and you raise your hand—like Jerry knows that as well as I do—you raise your hand to defend your country against domestic and foreign enemies, I mean, you get a feeling in your heart that you’re really doing something, you know, for your country. I was very, very proud to do that. And from that point, they took us to Fort Knox, Kentucky is where I where I served my basic training.

**Ok.**

Basic training is a great thing, you know. It’s tough. I mean, they push you to the limits, but what they’re trying to do is prepare you because—especially during any time, I would think, but especially that time—they are preparing you because, chances are, you could go straight to Vietnam. And, basically, we were pretty much ready after three-months of basic training. And we learned a lot. We learned how to survive in tough situations. Learned how to fight. Learned how to use your weapons. And these sergeants had no mercy. They really pushed us to the limits. And, at that point, after basic training, they gave us a two-week—I believe one week or two week—one week, I believe, leave, and we got to go home and see the family a little bit, and then reported back. And, at that point, there was—to report to Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The put me directly in a printing shop, know that I was in printing as civilian.

**Ok.**

So, they put me directly in a printing shop, which was very interesting. I was expecting to be shipped directly to Vietnam. That’s what I had in mind when I went in, you know, because I figured, well, this is the time. That’s where I’m gonna go. But, instead, they put me in the printing shop in Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Which was very interesting. I gained experience in different types of printing that I was involved in in civilian life. I also gained experience in the bindery department—

**Ok.**

Which was very beneficial for me in future, in the future of my life. And after three-months, I got my orders to go to Germany. Well, I was pretty happy, really, to go to Germany because I was expecting, really, to go directly to Vietnam, and I was prepared for that. but, instead, they sent me to Germany. In Germany, I ended up with a very, very challenging and interesting MOS. My job was, I was actually part of a company that was 524 topographic company. Our job was to print maps anywhere in the jungle or anywhere in the city or anywhere. We had mobile—we had a mobile printing shop. All of our equipment was inside vans.

**Wow.**

And every van had its own individual generator hooked up to the back. We had our surveyor department. We had our headquarters department, surveyors department. They would go out and survey land, bridges, whatever changes in the topographic geography, you know. Then they would give these results to the craftsmen. They would draw and make corrections, then these corrections would be going to the camera department. The camera department would develop the film, would take these drawings, make a film out of it, and the film would go to the stripper department. The stripper department would lay this film out, and prepare it to be burning printing plates on this film. So, when the printing plates were burned, after it was stripped, the plates were made—and each van had its own department, you know, doing this particular work. After the plates were made the plates would come to my department, which was a printing press van, and we would be printing, printing maps for the seventh army in Germany. And it was a regular operation. At times we had to work twelve-hour shifts, twenty-four hours a day. Depends on the orders that we had, how many maps we were gonna print. And my particular press was a Chief 29 sheet-fed press, and we were printing five, six, seven-color maps on a single-color press, which became one of the most challenging things to do. We had no air conditioning in the van, so the paper—depends on the humidity and the heat—we had to make several adjustments that took, really, some craftsmanship to print six or seven-color maps because the paper would expand or would shrink. Depends if you had a lot of humidity or you had a lot of dry weather the following day. So in order to register, register has to be a perfect thing, you know, when you register one color on top of the other it has to register pretty much perfect, you know, then a half a row of dots. So, it was very, very challenging but obtainable with a lot of craftsmanship and hard work and adjustments and bustling this and that, we are able, capable of producing a good color map for the seventh army so they could actually, you know, use it for going places and seeing the changes or whatever. Also, being in the service, a lot of good things happened to me also. I happened to do some travelling all over Germany. Very interesting, you know. You know, travelling around the world, it’s almost like getting a college education.

**You learned the language, didn’t you?**

I learned, yes, that’s one of the things that—before I came out of Germany I learned the language very, very well. I was able to stay in conversation because I made a lot of German friends, you know. People that we used to hang around together we had a lot of respect for each other, and based on my knowledge of the language, it was much easier to get along, you know, with my friends and in general, you know. When people know that you’re making an effort to learn their language, which—you almost have an instant bond, you know, that you get with these German people. So that was really a big plus for me. I really enjoyed that. And, as I was in Germany, I had a chance to go to Italy, definitely, you know, naturally, I went to Italy, and also I travelled to different countries. I went to Italy twice. I went to Paris, Luxemburg, Spain, you know, I gained a lot of experience because they do give you a month leave, you know. Every year you get a month off. So that was really, really beneficial. And, actually, one great thing happened to me that—when I went to Italy the second time, I got engaged with the woman that I married, and that was great.

**Really?**

Yes, that was great. That was really a hell of a nice love story. I went the first time, and the first time I didn’t really declare myself, you know. But, the second time I said, “well, I gotta, you know, really do something, or,” in other words, you know, I’ll say it this way, “either *beep-beep* or get off the pot,” you know what I mean? So I kind of *beep-beep*, and I went back, you know, and we got engaged, and I came back to Germany. And I was being, shortly after that, I was going to be discharged. However, one thing I gotta say is, when I came back from Germany, I mean from Italy, I came back to Germany probably at two in the morning. And I was a specialist four, at the time, and when I came back the orderly person came up to me and says, “Eh, Matteo,” he says, “you’re scheduled to go to Heidelberg tomorrow for e-five stripe,” not Heidelberg—at the time I was I was in Germany. I forgot where exactly the location where I had to go, you know. He says, “you have to go for an e-five stripe tomorrow. You’re being promoted.” I said, “oh my god, e-five, it’s two in the morning.” He says, “we gotta two-hour travel,” you know. I go, you know, “it’s Heidelberg,” yeah, we had to travel a couple hours. He says, “yeah, you gotta be there by six in the morning.” Oh my god. So, I had stayed up all night, you know. I had brushed up on my material a little bit. I shined my boots, you know, and, naturally, you gotta look sharp, you gotta look alert, you know. No sleep, well, I’ll do the best I can, you know. So we drove a couple hours. We went to, I believe it was Heidelberg, that we had to go to in front of the board. And we went in front of the board, and you have, naturally, six or seven between the enlisted men and officers, they’re above you. You’re down here, and they’re all looking down at you, you know. And they go through a various amount of questions. And, luckily enough, I was able to answer all the questions, and everything went fine, and a, week later or two weeks later, or so, I got my e-five, specialist five stripe.

**Oh, ok.**

So that was very, very important to me because I still, I believe, I think had a couple months to go. I got the stripe within eighteen months. And that was beneficial because I didn’t have to do KP anymore—because we had KP in Germany, at least once a week—pots and pans, DRO, trays, whatever the case could’ve been. So, the KP was eliminated. I didn’t have to make bed check anymore—that was another big thing. And I got a raise, you know, so. And the cost of living in Germany was very reasonable. I mean, our dollar was very strong. Our dollar, I believe, at the time was four-marks, which was very, very, our dollar was extremely strong, you know. So that was a lot of benefits. So hard work, I say, pays off, you know. In anything you do, when you work hard, and you show your interest is strong, and you play a fair game in your job, it pays off, you know. People notice, and I got my stripe, you know. I didn’t come easy. It came, basically, with hard work and performance. And I was very, very proud of that stripe, and that was a thing that I was really, really proud of.

**So, when you get a stripe or something like that, is there some kind of presentation or ceremony when you get it at all, or is it done unceremoniously?**

No, basically, the big thing is going in front of the board. You go in front of the board. They ask all these questions and everything, and, if you pass, and they feel you’re capable and deserving of that stripe, they give it to you because, with the stripe, with the benefits also comes higher responsibility, higher accountability. And, so, they need to know whether you’re actually ready to really receive the stripe. And if they feel that you are, you get the stripe, and, like I say, it comes with responsibility. Then you have a little more responsibility of the press operation. Naturally, we had a sergeant above us—e-six or e-seven, whatever, I forgot it exactly—but he was really in charge of our company, and then we had a warrant officer who was also part of our company, but with an e-five stripe, you had more responsibility with the troops, when you were on alerts, or whatever. Some of it’s kind of nice. It’s a challenge. I accepted the challenged with pleasure because I’m that type of a guy that I really enjoy having that responsibility and doing the performance.

**Ok.**

And another thing I want to say that was very challenging and fun, once a year we had what they call top-essential. We used to go in the middle of the woods with the convoy, you know. We hooked up our generators. We would go somewhere in the middle of the jungle, in the middle of the woods, and we would balance our vans, we would jack-up our vans, balance them out, and we had competitions in printing with the Germans and the French. So, that was kind of fun, and it was set-up on a twelve-hour shift operation. You work around the clock: twelve hours days, twelve hours nights. Typical printing operation, you know. I mean, there’s no messing around. You gotta—we had a deadline on when the maps were supposed to be delivered. So, you gotta really hustle, and you gotta work, and you gotta figure the best way to beat the competition. Now, we beat the French, but, it’s sad to say that we couldn’t beat the Germans. But it wasn’t because of our performance, but it was because they had much, much better printing presses than we had.

**Better equipment?**

Yeah, better equipment, better printing presses. Because we had an impressive crew. I mean, we had, really—our performance was really excellent, you know. Our crews were impressive in all areas, but our printing press—and camera and all of our equipment—was really kind of old, you know. I think that printing press was, I don’t know how many years old, but sometimes we ended up using rubber bands, that thing, to make it run, you know. But we turned out ok. We performed very well.

Was there camaraderie between you and the French and the German? Did you get along? Was there camaraderie between the different—?

No, I think we got along just fine. You know, they had different areas, but, at the end, you know, we all really—it was a fun thing to do, you know.

**Ok.**

I mean, the performance itself was very serious. We had to do—we had this objective to achieve, and that was very, very serious. There was no goofing around, you know. We just did it. Boom, boom, boom. But then, towards the end or when we had a day off or whatever it was, we all were together. We all had a lot of fun, and a lot of good times, too, you know. No, there was no conflicts in between any of us. It was just a good thing that I think everybody was really proud to do because, when people are put under the gun to achieve, you’d be shocked what people can achieve. You know, especially, in an age when your ego is probably as high as the Sears Tower, you know, and you want to really achieve the most performance. And, in my opinion, you know, I, if I had anything to say to the American people, I would say that everyone should actually—men and women—I believe they should all, all of us, should serve for our country because, you know, when you serve for your country—for our country—that we’re here, to me, I feel it was something special because I came from a different country. But, being here, I felt that it was my duty to actually do this. Because I ended up, you know, I figured I’m going to end up living in this country for the rest of my life. So it is my duty to put my—whatever time and serve. And I believe that serving for our country, without a doubt in my mind, you would have a better educated society. You’d have a society that would be able to get along with, would be able to get along with all different types of people from different walks of life, different religions, different colors, you know, different societies. That’s one thing we learned in the army, that—in the service, I should say, because all branches of the service learn the same thing—you learn to live in an integrated type of atmosphere where respect has to be earned.

**Doesn’t matter where you come from.**

It doesn’t matter where you come from, what color you are, what religion you are, if you earned—respect is one thing you have to learn. And it is given to you, generally to anybody that earns it. No matter who you are. So I would highly advise everyone to really serve for the country. And there are so many benefits, you know, because, actually, I wrote an essay, you know, stating certain things that I’m saying now—that I believe that, probably post-high school—people should get drafted and serve a couple years, men and women both. And guess what? If you do, you have some pride that will last you a lifetime.

**Right, that’s what I was going to ask you, is that your experience really, it seems like, you took away some things that have really stayed with your entire life outside of the military.**

Absolutely, absolutely. You can never forget where you come from, never forget the experience you had—at your previous country, you know, wherever you came from—but once you’re in this country, my advice would be to be a great American but don’t forget where you came from. Where you came from are your roots. You cannot deny it. You need to be proud of these roots because, basically, we don’t have a choice where we’re born. It’s something that it’s there. You are where you are. You have certain beautiful memories, and you should retain these, and you should pass it on to your children, the things that you learn in your previous country where you were partially raised. But being in this country, I truly believe that you need to be a great, patriotic person, but don’t forget where you came from.

**Ok. The one thing I want to ask you that I’m just curious about is, so, your grandfather and father were veterans of the Italian army.**

Yes.

**Well, I’m just curious, what was your father’s attitude towards your service here, having been a veteran himself? Was he proud of you?**

He was, he was very proud of me, yes. And my father was very proud of the service that he did in Italy. As far as my grandfather, I’m sure he was proud, but we never knew him. You know, he didn’t know him. I didn’t know him, but yes, he was definitely a proud man, and I could—as a matter of fact, he was working downtown, at the time, at the House of Duro, which was a high class tailor shop there. They used to make suits by hands—by hand—and I remember he came to see me at the draft board, and he hugged me, and I remember the look on his face when I got off the train and came back, you know.

**Aww.**

So it was really, really a well-worth thing that I did, and I’m so proud of it. And, all in all, I believe that these were probably two of the best years of my life. Things that I learned in the service I could’ve never learned anywhere else. You know, responsibility, leadership qualities, treating people with respect no matter who they were. You know, because people that were in Vietnam would know better than I do— because I never really served in Vietnam. I served during the Vietnam War, like I said, thinking I was going to Vietnam—but I’m sure that if a marine is in a foxhole, and he’s in there with a Chinese born in the United States or a black person or a Latino, and vice versa, they’re not going to say, “well, you can’t save my life because you’re white or because you’re black or because you’re Latino.” You become like brothers in the service. You learn how to live and respect each other like, you know, he’s part of your life. That’s what serving means, and that’s what you learn in there. That you become extremely affectionate with the people that you’re with and you’re willing to give your life for your buddies in case you were in, part of the, in the action, in the middle of action, you know. So that is what’s important to me. That is why I think everyone should really serve their country, you know. And not only that, but when you come out, if your education gets interrupted after high school, you come out of the service, you get all kinds of benefits, you know, that—you could go to school for nothing. The government will help you out to achieve whatever your goals might be. If you want to go to school, you do. If you don’t, you want to start a career or whatever, there is help. You know, so, really, it’s not a loss. To me, it’s a major gain. You come out a better man than you went in. And what more can you ask for?

**Yeah, it certainly sounds like you got a lot out of it. Did you have any other final thoughts, anything else you wanted to share with us about your service?**

These are days that are with you all the time, and the pride will stay with you until the day you die. And I can’t say anything better than that because it’s something that you take with you for the rest of your life. Very proud that I did it, and whether it could have been in a combat zone or non-combat zone would’ve been just as good, you know, because I was prepared, and they do prepare you to go in combat, so…

**Yeah, it sounds like it. Anything else?**

No, basically, I think, yeah, I think I covered pretty much—I mean, I’m sure there’s other things, but I believe I’ve covered enough, you know.

**Ok.**

I want to thank you, Patrick and Ryan, for taking your time to interview me, and I think this is a very honorable thing to do. And I was very proud to do it.

**Well, thank you.**

Thank you again.

**Yeah. Thank you for sharing your memories with us today. It was good talking to you.**

Pleasure.