

Vietnam Archive
Oral History Project
Interview with Leo Andrade
Conducted by Ron Frankum

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Transcribed by Tammi Mikel Lyon

Ron Frankum: This is Ron Frankum of the Vietnam Archive speaking with Leo Andrade, A-N-D-R-A-D-E, who served as a lieutenant J.G. on the USS Menard. It is March 9th, 2001. I am speaking over the phone with him. I am conducting this oral history over the phone with him in his home in Novato, California, N-O-V-A-T-O. Great, well the first question I have is in regards to your service in the United States Navy and I'm really interested in how you got into the Navy and how you ended up on service on the USS Menard.

LA: I went to the University of Southern California on an NROTC scholarship, and I think they still have that program, and when I graduated I was assigned to the Menard I think. I was assigned to the amphibious Navy part of the deal, and went for training at Coronado.

RF: Okay, in San Diego?

LA: Yes. They had the...they still have that facility there. Let's see, I don't know how long I was there, but then I joined the Menard. I picked up the Menard in Japan and stayed on there for three years. That was the tour of my duty, and I got off when the ship was in Seattle I think for decommissioning. I think that's what it was there for.

RF: So you went aboard...is that 1951, then?

LA: No, it was '52 through '55.

RF: What...actually, I think I already know this answer from the documents that I have, but the rank that you held during the operation was lieutenant J.G.?

LA: Right.

RF: What were your primary duties of responsibility?

LA: You know, I was afraid you'd ask that. I don't really remember. I was I think a boat officer and a deck officer. I didn't have any duties in the engineering

department. As you probably know, the Menard was an attack troop transport and one of my responsibilities was one of the boat groups I think and I might have had a deck division. I'm not really sure, but my memory is pretty weak on that score. Basically, that's where I was. That's where I focused...

RF: Do you recall where the ship was deployed when you personally first heard about the operation and the Menard's future participation in that operation?

LA: Yeah, I think I mentioned it in my email to you. We were scheduled to go to Hong Kong for a week or so of rest and recreation and just before we were scheduled to enter the harbor we received orders directing us south to the South China Sea somewhere and that was the first. My understanding was that we were the first ones to get involved in that, that is the first ones to transport directly to there.

RF: Yeah, I believe that is correct. The Menard was there with the Estes and the Montrose?

LA: Those were in our...yeah, they were in our division.

RF: In your division? That's good. How aware were you of the situation in Indochina when you heard that you were going to be involved in this - I guess at that time it wasn't named Operation Passage to Freedom - but involved in this operation of refugee evacuation?

LA: Yeah, really I have no recollection of any prior awareness, other than the awareness that the French were fighting the communists, and I'm not sure whether the fall of Dien Bien Phu was before or after that.

RF: It was before. It was in May of 1954.

LA: Yeah, and we were down there...what, in August?

RF: In August.

LA: Yeah, well there was some speculation that maybe the United States would get involved to help the French, but when I say that all I can remember is that this was just discussions in the wardroom but I'm trying to think that there was nothing other than speculation at that time. So, I think there was really not very much awareness; at least I wasn't that much aware.

RF: Yeah, I mean, that seems to be the general consensus from everyone I've talked with. How old were you at that time, just out of curiosity, in '54? You were a pretty young man?

LA: 24.

RF: 24? Okay. As you shipped out from Japan towards French Indochina, were there any special types of preparations that you recall that were made on the Menard or any type of improvisations in terms of equipment being used and anticipating the refugee population?

LA: I have no recollection of that. There may have been, but I sure don't remember. We actually, when we got down there, it was typical in the service they always say, "Hurry up and wait," and when we got down to where we were supposed to be, we steamed in a square for...I thought it was a mile square, but it clearly was a 10 mile square according to what I got from the Rutherfords, but we did that, oh gosh, it was days we did that. That was so agonizing because it's hotter than hell down there in August – anytime, but in August particular – and there was just nothing to do. We just steamed for days waiting for someone to tell us what to do.

RF: It wasn't until I guess the 16th of August that the first group of evacuees were loaded aboard, and you were in fact...that's one of the notes with your signature, so I guess you were the deck officer at the time.

LA: Yeah, I'm sure. There were only three or four of us that were standing deck watches.

RF: C.J. Benning?

LA: Huh?

RF: C.J. Benning? That name...

LA: Benning? Yeah. Have you talked to Duck?

RF: No, actually I haven't. All I have is their initials and last names here. He would be a nice person to talk to as well, I think.

LA: He'd be great, yeah.

RF: Is it D.J. Kratz?

LA: Kratz is dead.

RF: And then J.D. Majesky?

LA: Yeah, Jack would be a good man.

RF: Okay, I hope they'll be at the reunion as well.

LA: Well, I'll tell you what, that association really came out of the blue as far as I'm concerned. I only heard about it three or four years ago, and for some reason the names of the officers were not available to them originally so that's basically an association that was created by crew members, enlisted crew members, from World War II and from Korea, and the officers just sort of got in the loop relatively recently and I'm not aware that...I've been in contact with some of the officers. We've stayed in contact over the years, but I don't know that they've been participating because I get the list of people that showed up at the reunions. Now they may go to Branson because Branson sounds like sort of a fun place.

RF: I'm hoping to be able to also go and meet all of you in person, finally, and talk to some of those that I haven't gotten to talk to.

LA: Do you have the email addresses for those guys?

RF: No, I don't.

LA: Well, I can give those to you before we break out here.

RF: Yeah, or even email them to me.

LA: Yeah, that would be easier. Then you don't have to write them down.

RF: And if they're interested in talking to me, that would be great.

LA: Sure, I'm sure they would be.

RF: Actually, going back here to the operation, when you finally did get the clearance to go into Haiphong and as you were loading up, I guess the loading up of that first group of refugees was rather late in the day. Did you personally have a chance to go aboard...or excuse me, go ashore in Haiphong?

LA: You know, I don't recall. I really don't recall.

RF: I'm wondering as well as just thinking back on that time if you remember sort of the conditions of the area?

LA: I have no recollection of any wartime conditions. It didn't appear that there was anything. There certainly wasn't any fighting going on.

RF: Haiphong was fairly removed from the Viet Minh incursions at the time.

LA: Yeah.

RF: Did you ever meet any of the French officials or the Vietnamese officials?

LA: Yeah, but I don't recall what transpired. These refugees, at least the initial ones, were all from the hinterland. They all came from back in the hills, and they were led by their priests. Vietnam or Indochina was one of the few places in Asia where Catholicism really took hold, other than the Philippines. So, the leaders of this group were priests. I'm sure there were some officials of the Indochinese. I don't remember any Frenchmen there, although that was the language that you had to speak in.

RF: Did you speak French?

LA: Well, the captain as I recall this, he asked for volunteers to act as interpreters and I had had some French in high school and college so I raised my hand, but it was soon obvious that that wasn't going to work.

RF: Maybe something you regretted?

LA: Well, I didn't regret it, I just wished that I was more skillful at it. But we found a guy on board the ship who's named appropriately Frenchy, and he was a French Canadian, so he spoke I guess French with a Canadian accent to the Vietnamese who spoke French with a Vietnamese accent. But, they managed to communicate I guess.

RF: Did the Menard have a chaplain aboard?

LA: You know, we didn't. We did not have a chaplain full time. I don't remember. I do remember when we had Marines on board, which was our basic job, they usually had a chaplain.

RF: The reason why I ask is that some of the other ships, the language of communication turned out to be Latin.

LA: Oh really?

RF: Because the chaplains, not knowing French, they knew Latin, and the Vietnamese Catholics knew Latin and I thought that was sort of an interesting way of communicating.

LA: Is that right? Absolutely.

RF: That's our dead language of today.

LA: That's fascinating. Well, I have Latin, but my proficiency in Latin was about the same as my proficiency in French; wouldn't have helped any.

RF: In that first group of refugees, do you recall the general conditions of those who came aboard in terms of their appearance and their health and wealth and emotions?

LA: Well, a little bit. They were all sizes and shapes and ages, and I don't know that they appeared to us any different than what we had experienced elsewhere. The average Asian in Hong Kong or Korea ... in Japan, they looked pretty basic like in their appearance. They weren't dressed in western dress for the most part, so it was pretty...they didn't appear to be impoverished or starving or anything like that. Now, I don't know how long that trip was but it was a few days from the north to south and the weather was awful, and of course the Menard, being a troop transport, we had these big holes where the troops were and the bunks were stacked five or six high, and that's where we put everybody for the most part. But we carried a lot more than I think we would normally carry, and they had a hard time with that. They wound up on the decks, in topside most of the time.

RF: The deck logs say that there were 2,258 loaded with cargo and baggage.

LA: That's a lot.

RF: That's more than the normal hold for the ...

LA: Yeah, I think so. I don't think we carried much more than 1500 normally. I'm not even sure of that.

RF: Going back to the conditions, though, did you get a sense of the emotional makeup of the refugees? I mean, I imagine this was a rather unique experience for them in that they probably have never seen a ship like the Menard before.

LA: Well I don't even think they'd seen the ocean before. I mean, most of them...I recall one incident that was sort of telling in the sense that I think everybody really wanted to be helpful. There was a general sense that this was a humanitarian thing and we wanted to do what we could for the refugees. We had a lot of fish we were going to feed them because we thought everybody in Asia ate fish. They hated the fish, they wouldn't eat the fish, and we had these huge vats and we cooked up this rice for the refugees, and they wouldn't eat the rice. We finally learned that it was sort of like a rebellion, they just wouldn't eat it. They didn't like the way we cooked it, and so we had to get some Vietnamese down there to help the cooks. They like their rice more steamed and normally we cooked rice loose.

RF: Ours is a little more soggy.

LA: They weren't starving because they refused to eat what they weren't used to, you know? I thought that was sort of revealing. We learned that lesson early on in the game. They were not used to eating fish. That wasn't part of their regular diet. They had a couple of quirks like that that was sort of revealing. One thing was clear; they weren't so hungry that they would eat something that they weren't used to.

RF: Which is actually pretty telling, I suppose. After that first meal, I imagine the second meal you said you had some help from the Vietnamese in terms of preparing the food right?

LA: Yeah.

RF: So there were changes in that sense?

LA: Absolutely.

RF: How about the sanitary conditions? I've talked to a couple of people on the Montrose and the Montague, and they talked about the different ways that they handle the toilet facilities and bathing facilities, that nature. Did the Menard do anything special with that?

LA: I don't recall. I have no recollection. It seemed to me that that was the case. We've moved a couple of times since we've left the Menard and I couldn't find anything in any of the old boxes that we had from that period of time and I told my wife, "It doesn't make a lot of sense." I should have done something to document all that and she says she remembers something, but we couldn't find it. Maybe it's somewhere around. But, I really have very limited recollections of what transpired there. I remember some things, but in general I had no recollection if there was any special treatment or problem with the sanitation. I'm sure that some of the other people that dealt with it as it came up.

RF: Yeah, I mean everyone had different responsibilities and different things that stick out in their minds, which is sort of the neat advantage. I have been able to talk to a wide variety of participants because everyone has their own unique perspective.

LA: I'm sure.

RF: Do you remember ever interacting with any of those aboard, any of those Vietnamese aboard the Menard?

LA: I remember trying to converse with the priests and that was interesting. They were very intelligent guys and they were very devoted, and as I say, that was really the contact that we had for the most part was...that I recall, was with the young priests that came out of the hills with their flocks, so to speak. I remember a couple of things that we observed, but I remember one...I guess the first early morning watch that I had after we picked up the refugees and were taking them south. I observed some Vietnamese women nursing kids as old as 10 and 12, which was sort of interesting. That was a culture shock to begin with. We had one baby born on the ship I recall, and that was interesting to me because of course it was a unique experience for us. We had a pretty good-sized medical facility. As soon as that baby was born and people turned their back, this gal got up and left and she essentially abandoned the kid, and that mess...we had a hard time running her down to the ground and give her back her baby, but she didn't want that kid, or maybe felt that the kid would have a better life if it stayed with us

RF: That might be the case, because you're going to the unknown, and you don't...

LA: I'm sure they were all very confused and frightened.

RF: How about deaths on board? I found one instance on the 17th where a four-month year old child did die. Do you remember that at all?

LA: I do not.

RF: Actually that was the watch after yours that that happened. Were there any other births that you remember during the trips?

LA: No, that's the only one... there might have been more...but that one was significant because of the abandonment by the mother. We had a doctor on board I think. I'm trying to think of what his name was.

RF: He's not listed in what I've been able to find so far.

LA: Maybe he wasn't there at the time. I know when I first came on board he was.

RF: Did you find that other than the first situation with the food, that the preparations on the Menard were really adequate for the needs of the refugees?

LA: Well I guess you'd have to ask the refugees that. We had no problem that I recall. There wasn't any dissatisfaction expressed. I think it went fairly smoothly once

we understood what their needs were; I think we pretty much accommodated them. We were sort of unique in the sense that transporting people was our job, so we had a lot of capacity to prepare food and a lot of places for people to lay down and sleep. It wasn't very private, but it was there. I think some of the other ships that were involved might not have been like that.

RF: The ship had the capacity to take care of them?

LA: Yeah, that was our job. Our job was to transport the Marine battalion into combat.

RF: It looks like the Menard...I just had it here in my notes...oh, on the 19th of August was when the unloading occurred in Saigon.

LA: Oh, yes.

RF: Did you have a chance to have any shore liberty in Saigon?

LA: Yeah, we did.

RF: What was Saigon like at that time? I mean, I've seen Saigon in 1999 but I'm curious as to what it was like in 1954.

LA: Well we had sort of limited opportunity. We were told that it was a relatively dangerous place and I don't think we had general liberty; I could be wrong about that. Saigon at one time was known as the Paris of the East. It was really a pretty spot, at least the places that we went to. There were a lot of French military and a lot of French Foreign Legionnaires, a pretty intimidating group of people if I ever saw one.

RF: I've heard that before.

LA: Oh yeah, gee, they had a bunch of Senegalese and they were the biggest and most ferocious looking people I've ever seen. They were really something else. They had a lot of outdoor cafes, typical of what you might see in Paris. We were forewarned that we should be very cautious because there were bombs being thrown occasionally and those outdoor cafes were a good target for that.

RF: Did you ever experience any sort of violence at all?

LA: No, we didn't. Really our time ashore was pretty limited because we just offloaded, turned around, and took off again, so there wasn't an awful lot of time for liberty.

RF: Right, sight seeing and whatnot?

LA: Yeah.

RF: Now let's see, as we're talking I'm also going through these deck logs to see if I can find other things to note. Did you, on the way back up, did you stop in Tourane?

LA: Where?

RF: Well they call it Da Nang today but the French term was Tourane?

LA: I don't recall that. I don't think so.

RF: You said that quick turn around time, you then went right back up to Haiphong?

LA: That's my recollection.

RF: It seems to be...I'm just reading through this pretty quick so I didn't see any indication that you stopped there. Do you recall how many trips overall you made?

LA: Well I don't but according to the information I got from Rutherford, it was three.

RF: I ask only because it leads sort of the next logical question of the differences between the second and third trip versus the first one, where the unknown is now known as to what to expect.

LA: I don't have any recollection.

RF: How about with your fellow shipmates, what would you characterize as the general attitude towards the operation itself in terms of whether or not it was a success or a failure or you were doing the right thing? Perhaps you shouldn't have been there in the first place?

LA: I don't recall that there was any of the latter. I think you would have to say most military undertakings prior to Vietnam, everyone pretty much accepted that as part of their duty. Pretty much the policy behind what we were doing was not an issue, just not something you talk about.

RF: It was never a question?

LA: No, never a question.

RF: Well that's actually one thing that people characterized it as you were doing your job.

LA: Yeah.

RF: Your job was to move refugees, and you did your job.

LA: There was never any debate at all whether that was the right or wrong thing to do. I do know this, though, that there was a lot of compassion for the refugees. There was none of this business of, ah there just gooks, you know, none of that; at least nothing in the wardroom. I don't know how the crew felt about it but I think for the most part that was a shared sentiment. I never heard anybody complaining about it or expressing any criticism or distaste with the plight of the refugees. Their ideas of sanitation I guess and other things probably were a problem to some of the guys, but they understood.

RF: Were there any individuals who stood out in your mind during the operation, anyone who comes to mind that really you think back and they just...they're the first person to step out?

LA: None.

RF: How about did you ever meet Dr. Thomas Dooley? Does that name sound familiar?

LA: I know who he is, I just don't ever recall...was he involved in that?

RF: He was. He was actually on the Montague and then set up some of the basic sanitary conditions, or tried to improve I should say the sanitary conditions in Haiphong at the time. He was one of the few guys on shore, and then wrote the book, Deliver Us From Evil, which described the operation.

LA: Oh it did?

RF: Yes.

LA: I'll have to get that.

RF: It's probably best found at a used bookstore. It's hard to come by these days.

LA: Deliver Us From Evil, huh?

RF: That's right, yes, and it's his account of the events, his own personal account; sort of an interesting look at it. Thinking back after you received word of what I was doing, what kind of thoughts or emotions do you remember taking away from your participation in the operation, or were there anything sort of special or out of the ordinary?

LA: To be honest with you, it was really...I just looked at it as just another job, and as I think about that, I'm a little embarrassed and somewhat ashamed about it because it was obviously an important part of history. But, you know, a 24-year-old kid's

mind...I didn't really think beyond the day. There might have been others more mature, and I'm sure there were, that appreciated the significance and recorded events and so forth, but I had...I was very much in love with a young girl that I'd met and we'd planned to get married as soon as we got back to the States, which we did, and are still married. I think my preoccupation pretty much was with myself and my own future and I really didn't...

RF: So in other words, you were a normal person? [laughs]

LA: I'm afraid that's true.

RF: There's nothing to be ashamed about that at all, and the fact that it's 47 years later and no one's ever done a study of this certainly doesn't make you unusual at all I would say.

LA: Well I'm glad that something is being done to record that period of time and I'd be very curious to see the end product.

RF: Well I will make sure that the word is spread when the book comes out. Now let me ask you, another way to phrase the question, if you could turn back the clock and were given the chance to do it all over again, would you do it again?

LA: Oh, sure.

RF: I think in some ways that really does show a certain amount of success in the operation.

LA: I think we all felt pretty good about it.

RF: Well you sort of anticipated one of my next questions, but I will ask it anyway, and that was after you finished participation, and into the mid and late 1950s, did your role or your experience in French Indochina heighten your awareness of what was going on in Vietnam at all? Did you pay any more attention to the events as they were unfolding in the '50s and early '60s?

LA: No.

RF: How about after the American involvement, after we really became involved in '65?

LA: You know, it didn't. I don't attach any specific significance to my limited involvement in that to what happened subsequently. It didn't make me more or less aware. Those were very busy times for me. We had a young family, and we were just

working hard to stay alive and I know a lot more now about Vietnam than I did at the time, but I was not a protestor and I was not really overly concerned about what was going on. It was part of a silent majority I guess.

RF: Protestor or proponent.

LA: That's right, I wasn't either. It wasn't high on my radar screen.

RF: Well that's actually, again, pretty normal. Let me ask you, as we're sort of gearing towards the end of the questions I have, are there any additional memories or stories or histories that you think should be included in relation to you or the Menard?

LA: No, I don't, and if I had anything that I recorded it probably would have prompted my memory. There really isn't anything. You may get a lot better success with a guy like Majesky. Majesky was a pretty put together fellow. He may have recorded some events. Benning? Majesky and I were classmates; that is, we came on board at the same time. Benning came on a year later. As I say, Kratz is dead. I don't know who else you...I'll send you the list and the addresses, if I have them, of the rest of the people who were in the wardroom during that period of time.

RF: I guess there was a J.J. Bolen?

LA: Yeah, Jack Bolen; have you talked to Jack?

RF: I don't think I have, but boy, that name sounds familiar. I have a list of people that I keep corresponding with and it keeps growing and it's grown to the point that I can't memorize all the names anymore, which is really kind of nice.

LA: Jack Bolen was a contemporary of Benning's a year behind. He and his wife and my wife, we stayed in pretty close contact over the years although we're a continent apart, and Jack stayed in the Naval Reserve and retired as a captain, and he might very well have maintained some diary or something like that.

RF: I don't have him on my list of people I've talked to. I've been in contact with Barry King.

LA: Oh yeah, I remember King.

RF: Carl Benning, I haven't...actually, I've got Carl Benning on my list here. We haven't spoken yet. Dean Hewitt, and then there's Don Bright, Douglas Frazier, and actually, you know what? I've got Jack Majesky on my list here, but we haven't spoken. James O'Neil...I'm sorry, James Richardson.

LA: He was an officer on board?

RF: I don't know that he was an officer. I spoke just yesterday with Oliver Cobb.

LA: Who?

RF: Oliver Cobb, but I don't believe he was an officer.

LA: No, huh-uh. If I find...I will email you the names that I have, and if I find anything further...I just cant believe that I don't have any photographs. I'm sure that they're somewhere and if I find them I'll email them to you as well.

RF: That'll be great. Another thing maybe I'll be able to do in Branson if I'm able to get there is I'll put a lot of the information I have onto a CD and I think maybe by showing some of those images, images usually are a good trigger for memory.

LA: Oh absolutely!

RF: That actually leads into what I've told everyone, if you remember something after talking about it with me for a little while, you remember something you forgot to tell me, please let me know and we can set up another time where I can give you a call and we can record something or send it via email.

LA: Yeah, I'd be delighted to do that. This has rekindled my interest in that period of time.

RF: Right now with just the tremendous response that I've received from your shipmates on the Menard, I'm trying to formulate I think really a whole chapter just on the ship itself and the missions it had, the trips it had up and down. I think that's actually a pretty good possibility.

LA: You probably get as much if not more out of the crew members because they probably had more direct contact than the officers.

RF: Well yeah, actually I'd like to get a good mix. My goal is you say that you don't have much to contribute, but actually you have contributed quite a bit already, and each of those little pieces really do make up a whole story. I'll talk to anyone who served on the trip.

LA: Did they send you down their...did the association send you their membership list, because they maintained it extensively.

RF: I don't believe I have the association...I know that the Rutherford's are contacting some people to make sure they want to be contacted first, and that's fine with

me. This isn't a fairly...usually we do it...I run the Vietnam Archive here and we come across a lot of Vietnam veterans who really don't want to talk about their experiences.

LA: Oh really? I could understand that.

RF: Yeah, I'm thinking in a situation like this I really wouldn't see any great opposition to talking about it.

LA: Nobody was going to have a bad dream...

RF: It's a very positive event and as I write about it I'm going to portray it as the positive event that it was. I doubt if anyone will be averse to reading about it.

LA: Who was the captain at the time, do you recall?

RF: Captain Ruff maybe, R-U-F-F?

LA: Ruff?

RF: Yes.

LA: Oh, yeah.

RF: Then it was an L.E. Carpenter? He'd have been...all I've got is LCDR, is that...

LA: Lieutenant Commander.

RF: Lieutenant Commander Carpenter, L.E. Carpenter.

LA: He probably would have been the executive officer or maybe...

RF: Yeah, he might have been the XO. I really don't know. I haven't had any contact with either one of them yet.

LA: We had a collection of captains that were sort of a mixed bag I would say. The Menard, the Menard was a...the amphibious Navy was looked upon by at least the Naval Academy people, as the lowest form of duty you could get other than mine sweepers. What they used to do was sent out captains...I think in the three years I was on the ship we had at least four, maybe five captains, and they would be sent out from Washington where they'd been sitting on their can for a while just to get enough sea duty so they could retire at a higher rank or something like that.

RF: Right, so you had a lot of rotating commands?

LA: Yeah, and so we had sort of a mixed bag of guys. They were probably all pretty good men at one time but they hadn't been to sea for a long time.

RF: I imagine it takes a little bit of time to gel with the crew, too. You can't just throw someone in...

LA: And they didn't really have an awful lot of interest in doing that, I don't think. But, Ruff was...he lived up to his name. But, we didn't have a lot of contact with him. Other than that, it was a great ship. We had a lot of Esprit D'Corps. The ship was a pretty darned efficient ship, especially when I first came on board because we had a lot of guys left over from World War II that had been called back for Korea, but I don't think any of them were around in '54.

RF: Well there's a few I guess, but not too many. You're right, just a few of the crew, maybe. Well I certainly appreciate you taking the time to talk to me and then changing the schedule a couple of times to accommodate. It was sort of an unexpected event of having the car die.

LA: Well I don't plan to be back in Branson, but you never know. Do stay in contact if you need anything more. I will get you what I've got in running through the stuff that I have. I had a picture of Majesky and Kratz and myself and one other guy that was taken...it wasn't at that time, but I'll send that down to you as well.

RF: Okay, yeah I can make copies of anything and send them back.

LA: No, I'll just scan them.

RF: Oh, okay, that would be great.

LA: And I'll email it to you.

RF: Okay, that would be great.

LA: Okay.

RF: Okay, well thank you so much.

LA: Well good luck. I really am delighted to see somebody do this. Now tell me a little bit about your Vietnam Archives there. Is that...

RF: That concludes the interview with Leo Andrade. It is March the 9th, 2001, about 1:20.