

**David H. Baim  
Veteran**

**Ken and June Hunter  
Interviewers  
New York State Military Museum**

**Interviewed on  
May 3, 2005  
Voorheesville, NY**

**Q:** This is David Baim, who served in the United States Army from 1961 to 1982. This interview is taking place in his home in New Salem, New York, on May 3, 2005, at ten thirty in the morning. This interview is being conducted by Kenneth and June Hunter.

What is your full name and when and where were you born?

**DB:** My name is David Baim. I was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1938.

**Q:** What did you do before you entered the Army?

**DB:** Well, basically, my high school days were at Milne School in Albany. Summers I spent time as a camp counselor for four years. After that, I went on to Pennsylvania Military College, which does not exist anymore, where I had...I'm hitting my mind here.

**Q:** ROTC?

**DB:** Yeah, ROTC. I took ROTC at Pennsylvania Military College and graduated as a distinguished military graduate.

**Q:** Where did you go after you left college?

**DB:** Immediately after college, I was directed to Fort Benning, Georgia, which was one week after graduating from college. Then I went to basic training at Fort Benning. This was infantry training. I also qualified as a parachute person. I took five jumps at Fort Benning.

**Q:** What was that first jump like?

**DB:** The NCO's...I guess everyone realized that they got you ready for jumping, and by the time that the airplane went up, they had you so wired that you'd probably leap off the Empire State Building if you had to, just to get away from

those guys. So it was no problem whatsoever. All five jumps were easy, and I didn't wind up in some field anywhere or a tree or anything. It was interesting. But those guys helped me really do that job or forget about my problems.

**Q:** And you didn't want to make a career of parachute jumping?

**DB:** I would have, I guess if I had been assigned to a unit that was airborne, but I never became assigned or never was assigned to an airborne division.

**Q:** When you entered the Army, were you commissioned immediately?

**DB:** Yes. I was commissioned a second lieutenant.

**Q:** What kind of training did you go through when you first came in?

**DB:** At Fort Benning?

**Q:** Yes.

**DB:** Well, of course, in ROTC, I went through all the training, which led up to becoming a second lieutenant. And basically the first assignment at Fort Benning was learning the basics of infantry training. How to move a squad, a platoon, whatever you were put in charge of. Of course, there was firing all types of weapons, which I had never done previously, other than a rifle. We fired mortars and everything else that the infantry were responsible for.

**Q:** Where did you go after that?

**DB:** After Fort Benning, I was signed to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, which is an Army training center. And initially I was an executive for one of the companies. Within two months, I became the company commander of a training company at that location. The company that I particularly was responsible for was all those people who were coming through the Army who had communications background. These individuals did everything from climbing telephone poles to repairing radios. These were the people that I was responsible for. Each class that came through was probably about two and a half months.

**Q:** How long were you at that duty assignment?

**DB:** I was there until the fall of 1963.

**Q:** Then where did you go?

**DB:** Then I went to Vietnam. Looking at my record here. [looks at his notes] Before I came out of Fort Jackson, I was an executive officer for the battalion for a short period of time there. And then I went on to Vietnam as an advisor when

there were only four-hundred to five-hundred people at that time in Vietnam. So we worked for the MAG.

**Q:** In Cholon?

**DB:** No, we didn't work in Cholon. Cholon was north of us. I worked out of the Delta area. Mekong was where our headquarters, our little element, was stationed out of. But of course, as an advisor, you very rarely got there. You were with the Vietnamese unit all the time you were advising. So that was about ten months with those people. In the last two months, they pulled me out of the field and kept me in the headquarters for two months. I guess they did that to everybody.

**Q:** Can you remember what it was like when you first arrived over there? Did you go individually or with a group?

**DB:** No, you went individually. The plane that I went on wasn't a commercial airline. It was a flight of all military people going to Vietnam. But as soon as you got there you went to different locations throughout the country. I still remember that long flight all the way to Vietnam. The number of stops we had to make. It was all a propeller plane. You could see the fire coming out of the motors or the sparks at night. Thank goodness they don't do that anymore. They fly jets.

**Q:** Did you arrive at Tan Son Nhat Airport outside of Saigon?

**DB:** I'm trying to think if that was even built at that time. I tend to think I landed at the airfield right in Saigon, the commercial airfield. And I think they were starting to build or they were thinking about building Tan Son Nhat. The second time I went to Vietnam, yes, I worked out at Tan Son Nhat.

**Q:** How did you feel when you were being sent over there from here? Were you excited to go?

**DB:** Yes, I was excited. I was young at that time. I was not scared of anything. It didn't bother me at all living in those grass shacks every night and eating Vietnamese food. Well, maybe it did. Some of the food was not the best in the world, but, hey, I got used to it. And we became friends with the Vietnamese. And I can't say they were the best fighters in the world. They were kind of scared. They wouldn't do it. They wouldn't work at night. They hunkered up and wouldn't move. So that really helped their downfall, I think, in Vietnam, anyway.

**Q:** So you didn't eat the food provided by the Army?

**DB:** No. When I went back to Mỹ Tho, to our headquarters area, the Vietnamese had a chef and a kitchen to cook food for you there. That was good food.

**Q:** Were there any dishes you remember you particularly enjoyed?

**DB:** The variance was not that great? Rice and some kind of a chicken or part of a chicken. You never knew what you're going to wind up with, including the head.  
[laughs]

**Q:** Did you ever taste any of that famous Nuoc Cham sauce?

**DB:** Oh, yes.

**Q:** Can you describe what that was like?

**DB:** That's the only spice you really had on the rice. We ate a lot of natural fruit from the area. Pineapple was everywhere, and sugar cane was everywhere.

**Q:** What was the daily routine like assigned to the military assistance advisory group? **DB:** The headquarters people, I really can't say what they did. As I say, I was part of a team, an advisory team, which included a senior officer, who was a captain. His assistant was a first lieutenant, which was myself. And then we had a master sergeant or a sergeant first class as the third member of the team. With that team, we had a person who spoke both English and Vietnamese to help us communicate. That person was assigned by some school in Saigon. They were well trained linguists.

**Q:** Did you receive any kind of advice on places to stay out of or to watch yourself where there was some kind of action that would be anticipated?

**DB:** No, we went wherever we were assigned to go, no matter what it was.

**Q:** When your tour of duty for that was over, then where did you go?

**DB:** Well, to get back to Vietnam. I don't know whether I should be talking about the battles which are further down.

**Q:** That's on your second tour?

**DB:** First tour.

**Q:** Go ahead.

**Q:** Oh, first tour. Go right ahead.

**DB:** First tour. We were in several skirmishes in my nine months there. But the one of great interest to me occurred the evening of February 3 through February 4 of 1963, when the Viet Cong overran our position. It was very interesting in that I was part of a regular team, the three that I mentioned. But there were several

other teams that worked out of Mỹ Tho. The captain of one of these other teams wanted to go on vacation, so they assigned me to go to this unit. And it just so happened they flew me in by helicopter at one o'clock on January 3, which was the same evening that they attacked. I didn't know anybody other than the enlisted man that was with me, Sergeant Anderson. Never forget it. That was almost the end of this kid's life. We got overrun completely, and then luckily we were able to...they were trying to get the people to retaliate, and Sergeant Anderson and I did that. We were given a Bronze Star for valor for getting through that night.

**Q:** Did you take prisoners? Were you associated with any?

**DB:** Both of us shot some people, some Vietnamese.

**Q:** What kind of medical assistance was with you? Did you have a corpsman?

**DB:** No, there was no...again, we were working with a team. There were usually three. There were only two that night because the captain had left and he didn't have an assistant other than a sergeant. So really there were only two of us, and we were brand new to this. We just happened to walk in the same day that the Viet Cong decided to attack that night. It was terrible. [nervous laugh]

**Q:** I can imagine.

**DB:** There were no medical facilities. And to answer your question, I guess we had, the only medical facility was in Saigon, and if you got injured, they flew you there to a medical facility. While there, twice I went to the hospital, once with dysentery and the other time with malaria, to the hospital in Saigon.

**Q:** When did you first find the buildup in there? More troops came in, and the units started getting larger?

**DB:** When I left in 1964, they were talking about it. And really, I guess it was the latter part of 1964 and 1965 when I was out of there. When I was back in the States, the buildup began.

**Q:** Where did you go from there after that?

**DB:** From that point, let's see. [looks at his notes] From that point, I went to Fort Myer, Virginia, 1st Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, which was a ceremonial unit for the city of Washington. And I was a deputy commander there. I remained a deputy because they had some people who had not been company commanders, and they knew that I had served as a company commander already for a year and a half or almost two years at Fort Jackson. They gave other people a chance, and

as a result of that, they assigned me as the intelligence person for a short period of time within that unit. Then they assigned me to the Ceremonial and Special Events Element at the Military District of Washington, where I worked directly for General [Curtis J.] Herrick. It was in that position that I became acquainted with the White House and the goings on with President Johnson. And I was responsible for all of the ceremony events. There were two of us. Ceremony events in Washington, DC, to include funerals. I was there when President Hoover died. Let's see.

Let's see. Yes, that's the only one. The only funeral I did. Actually, I was responsible for writing the manual that was used for funerals for future presidents of the United States.

**Q:** What was the day like for the funeral? What did you have to do? Some of the behind scenes that maybe the rest of us wouldn't know about?

**DB:** Basically, in that position, I had to coordinate with all the joint services, the Marines, Air force, Coast Guard, Navy. I don't think Merchant Marines were involved in Washington. I had to coordinate with each one of their contact people. That was for every ceremony. Which of those elements would do what, where and at what time. I had that responsibility because the Army is the senior service. Because of that responsibility, that's why the Army was given the lead position of all those other services.

**Q:** Did you have to have a parade or anything of this nature?

**DB:** We had ceremonies all the time. Every time the President wanted to go somewhere. There were people coming and going to the Capitol. All the ceremonies at the Capitol. Even the President's wife, when she had to make a little speech or something in the area of the Military District of Washington, they had me coordinate certain things for transportation or whatever, for those types of deals.

**Q:** Did you normally have quite a bit of notice for these events or not?

**DB:** Yes.

**Q:** You did.

**DB:** Yes. The only thing you wouldn't have a notice on was funerals. Everything else was pretty well planned for what Johnson was going to do. We knew well ahead of time what people were coming from what countries to meet him at the White House and what our responsibility was.

**Q:** Did you have a lot of meetings with staff at the White House when these events came on?

**DB:** We had regular people that we dealt with, yes. One at the State Department and one at the White House. Those were our two main contacts.

**Q:** Do you have any unusual memories of anything that went on in meetings with the President or the staff?

**Q:** Or funny events?

**DB:** Things were not funny. There were one or two times when we coordinated some service to show up, and they didn't show up. And that created a little consternation, believe it or not. There was smoke rising when things like that happened. Funny things.

No. I guess I was...before I got married, I was going to be one of the aides to the President as a side duty. I began training as to what utensils you use, when, where, and what things you say. And I never forgot. I've always said at the end of it, if you ever say, I'm full or anything like that, I was directed to always say, you never say that. You always say, I've had plenty. I never forgot that. [laughs]

**Q:** It sounds like there could have been a lot of stress in that job at times.

**DB:** Well, I knew Chuck [Charles S.] Robb. I worked with Chuck Robb. And I don't know whether you know who Chuck Robb is. He married\_\_\_\_\_

**Q:** He was the son-in-law of President Johnson.

**DB:** That's right. Well, that was before he got married. He was one of the people at the White House that directed people around, which I was getting into when I got married. And once you're married, you're out. You have to be single in that position.

**Q:** Did you ever go on a Presidential trip while assigned to the protocol?

**DB:** No, I always stayed in Washington. If he left, he had his own contingent. Wherever he went, there was a military element that met him at that location.

**Q:** Did you have to coordinate anything for special ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and call on the unit that was assigned to that duty?

**DB:** Yes. In fact, I can revert back to when I worked with the 1st Battalion, 3rd Infantry. One of my assignments was working with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier people.

And at that point, the President...remember, the President had died [ponders] just before I left Vietnam. We were talking about President\_\_\_\_\_

**Q:** Kennedy.

**DB:** Kennedy. He's buried at the\_\_\_\_\_

**Q:** Arlington.

**DB:** Arlington. I had the responsibility for that gravesite. So any time someone of note would come to the gravesite, I was called to escort them from the gate to the gravesite. Quite a few dignitaries came through that area. One in particular, I remember, was Jack Benny. I don't know if it should be on this. But he really didn't look like Jack Benny when he walked in. That's all I can say. He was pretty disheveled. [laughs]

**Q:** You mentioned\_\_\_\_\_

**Q:** So you met a lot of well-known people then.

**DB:** I did mention that I met quite a few. People that came to the gravesite. That's when the gravesite had a picket fence around it.

**Q:** Now, you mentioned that that duty ended when you got married, that you were transferred elsewhere. So you got married and didn't get to work\_\_\_\_\_

**DB:** No, I was still a ceremonial officer. I was still a ceremonial officer in Washington. But, I couldn't be one of the people at the exact White House taking guests to dinner. Really, their job was to mingle and they would put you within the dining room and they placed you next to some person who doesn't know anybody there. And your responsibility was to talk to them and try to get them into conversation.

**Q:** Did that kind of duty help you in your life, outside your personal life, to know how to be a good host?

**DB:** I do know what I'm supposed to do. I never forgot that. [laughs] I thought it was pretty funny at the time, but they were pretty serious about that training, I'll tell you that.

**Q:** I suppose all the presidents and their families have to learn some of these things as well. And people like yourself have to help them.

**DB:** No question.

**Q:** From that duty, what happened from that interval, from the duty at Washington, DC at Fort Myers and then your second tour to Vietnam?

**DB:** I didn't go right away to Vietnam. At that point I decided that...they were talking about me going back to Vietnam. And I said I was still a little bit shaken from Vietnam.

I decided it was a good decision, and probably looking back, it might have been a bad decision, although I'm still living today because of it. I transferred from the infantry to quartermaster corps. I made a branch transfer. As a result of that, I was sent to Fort Lee, Virginia, which is the quartermaster school or the logistics or supply school of the Army. There I went through training as a logistician, the same thing as I did as an infantry person back at Fort Benning. Then I became an instructor at the school for all of the classes of young lieutenants coming into the supply area. I was there for three years, I think. After that, I went to Vietnam.

**Q:** When you left the States to go to Vietnam, how was the transportation? Was it more modern aircraft or was it still a propeller?

**DB:** It was a modern aircraft, much modern. The aircraft could, because of the fuel I guess, there were only two stops, Hawaii and the Philippines. Prior, the first time, we went to Wake Island and I don't know how many other islands. We hopped all across the whole Pacific island by island to get there the first time. So it was a two stopper.

**Q:** Were you more nervous about going there the next time?

**DB:** Very much so. That incident on December 4, 1963 changed my life dramatically. Yes, it did.

**Q:** In what way? Would you like to tell?

**DB:** No, it just...I just saw my life ending. I don't know why it didn't end that night. Probably should have. It was one scary thing.

**Q:** So then on your next tour, then \_\_\_\_\_

**DB:** Next tour, I was in logistics. I wasn't. I was \_\_\_\_\_

**Q:** You would hope you'd be more protected?

**DB:** No, the first time there were five-hundred people. The second time, I don't know how many thousands were in Vietnam in 1968 and 1969. I mean, at that point, there were all regular units. The Army, the Marines. Everyone had their regular units in there, whereas the first time, basically, there were no units whatsoever. There were just little old advisors walking around the rice paddies or the mountains.

**Q:** Did you find, when you landed, was it extremely hot compared with where you'd been here or not?

**DB:** Vietnam is a warm country. I've actually been hotter at night at Fort Bragg and in Fort Lee, Virginia, than I had been in Vietnam, the honest truth.

**Q:** Because I've heard sometimes it would be so hot landing at the airport runways in Vietnam when men weren't used to it.

**DB:** No, I wouldn't.

**Q:** You were fortunate on that then.

**DB:** Some of the worst nights I ever lived through was at Fort Lee. And, of course, we didn't have air conditioning. We just had fans. You just laid in bed and sweat. The humidity was terrible in Virginia. Absolutely terrible.

**Q:** So now we're back in Vietnam again.

**DB:** Back in Vietnam. My position was in the actual headquarters for all of Vietnam. I was responsible for the automated supply system which was going into Vietnam. These were trailers which were part of the initial automation for actual movement and gathering of supplies. So it was a lot easier the second time in Vietnam.

**Q:** Near what town was this headquarters?

**DB:** The headquarters was right at Tan Son Nhut Air Force Base, where the big headquarters was. Right.

**Q:** Did you travel back and forth to other locations from there?

**DB:** A little bit, yes, we did. But, I mean, Tan Son Nhut was not a...you got mortars in there. I wouldn't say nightly, but maybe once every three or four weeks, mortars came pretty close to where you were living at Tan Son Nhut. But that was nothing like the first time.

**Q:** I assume there was an awful lot of traffic coming in, both aircraft and supplies coming by way of the sea.

**DB:** No question about it. That's right. It was a huge operation.

**Q:** And did you have contact that acquainted incoming personnel with what to expect? **DB:** Not really. No. No. This time I was in a headquarters element, and I was far from

the actual people that were doing, you know, the grunts that were moving the materials. All I knew was where the automation elements were, whether they were working and if they needed to be repaired. And I would coordinate to have these civilian people come in and fix the automated systems.

**Q:** The second tour of duty, was that just a selection? It wasn't a voluntary thing on your part for a second tour?

**DB:** No. Just go to Vietnam? Yeah, it was my time to go again.

**Q:** At that time, was there a maximum number of tours that you were expected to perform in Vietnam?

**DB:** No. I know some people that went three times, but I think the majority of the people only went once, the honest truth. The reason I went twice is because I went before they even geared up on Vietnam. I was there right off the bat. One of the first to go in there. So, that's why they grabbed me the second time.

**Q:** How long were you there on this next tour?

**DB:** A year.

**Q:** A year again. Did you see much change or were you too isolated?

**DB:** No, it was like apples and oranges, as I said. I was sitting in an air conditioned, beautiful, big headquarters that was well guarded by military police. It was like night and day, totally night and day.

**Q:** By chance, did you get to meet the commander? Was it General Westmoreland over there?

**DB:** No.

**Q:** Were there many vip's that came through to see what was going on?

**DB:** If they did, I didn't see it. They probably had an echelon that monitored. I'm sure there were. These congressmen always did things like that. They're doing it in Iraq right now.

**Q:** I suppose that they come there quite well protected?

**DB:** Very well, I would think. I really didn't see. I'm just surmising.

**Q:** I take it this time you had food that was more palatable?

**DB:** This was wonderful food.

**Q:** American food?

**DB:** American food. That's right. [laughs]

**Q:** Did they have entertainment provided, like USO shows? We heard a lot \_\_\_\_

**DB:** Yes, they did. And I saw Bob Hope. [laughs]

**Q:** What was it like? Did you enjoy it?

**DB:** Oh, of course. There was such a number of people, and they brought the regular units in, so us people from the palace, we were kind of asked to get into the background. And it was right. The people that were being fired at every day, they were right up at the front.

**Q:** Well, they needed that break.

**DB:** That's right. Certainly did. Where I saw Bob Hope was. I hate to even think how far it was. At least one-hundred yards, I guess.

**Q:** You needed strong binoculars. [laughs] And they brought all the beautiful women. **DB:** Yes, yes, they were all there. That's right. He put on a great show. He did. What a wonderful person Bob Hope was.

**Q:** You had mentioned that one of your duties was as a protocol officer for the United Nations. Could you describe what that involved?

**DB:** Okay, that was my. When I, no, wait a minute. Let's see. Where was I? When I came back from Vietnam, I went to...let's see how that was. [ponders] Let me tell you about my listing here, actually. I really have not monitored my service over the years.

**Q:** You had a longer career.

**Q:** Can you recall what your rank was at the second tour?

**DB:** I was a captain. No, I'm sorry. I was a major. I was a major. [looks at his notes] Okay, from there, I went to Philadelphia, and I was the deputy commander of the US Army Support Center in Philadelphia. The support center there had overall responsibility for soup to nuts, for the Army, from food to clothing to medals to anything, any type that would involve things for the personnel, boots, shoes. Soup the nuts, as far as providing whatever the individual soldier needed. That's what we did in Philadelphia. There were just two of us there, a lieutenant colonel and myself.

**Q:** When you finished your work there, where did you go?

**DB:** From there, then I went on to Fort Hamilton. And at that point, I detected, I made that decision about going into logistics, that maybe that wasn't the best assignment to do. But it kept me alive. But when I got my next assignment at Fort Hamilton, I knew at that point that I was not heading on the line up the road to commanding General Staff College. My assignment at Fort Hamilton, as I related to you, I was responsible for the ceremonies at Washington, DC. Well, then they put me responsible for the foreign military people who came and went to the United Nations. I had about ten people, eight to ten people, mainly who were drivers. I coordinated with people at Washington in the State Department [about] which foreign dignitaries were coming into the United Nations, who were going to be going on to Washington, DC. Normally they brought people into New York to wine and dine them before sending those people onto the State Department and the Capitol in Washington. So that was my responsibility. Getting them in here, getting them over to the United Nations. Which was a real Benny going to some very exclusive restaurants to wine and dine all these foreign generals from you name the country they came through.

**Q:** Did you have an interpreter with you?

**DB:** Yes. Although a lot of the dignitaries...when you got to be general in those countries, they knew quite a few languages, and a lot of them could converse in English. Very few could not converse in English.

**Q:** Going back, so as not to leave it undone, can you describe what the feeling was like when your second tour ended in Vietnam and you came back to the States? What was the mood of the country like? What was it like over there when you left?

**DB:** Well, at that point, we had seen what was going on with all of the people who were against the war, and it was in the newspapers. It was quite prominent. And really it made you feel bad for trying to support your nation, support your government, and to see the people who were dodging the system and also who were really creating disloyalty, burning flags. That was, I guess, the start of where flag burning began, and they still do it today, and they get away with it. It is very discouraging to me.

**Q:** When you left Vietnam, were you relieved, happy, joyful?

**DB:** Anytime you leave Vietnam, you're joyful. The first time I could have walked on water, I think, to get out of there. The second time it was good, but not as wonderful as the first time. Yeah.

**Q:** In reviewing some of the information that you supplied us, I see that you earned a Legion of Merit, a Bronze Star with two oak leaves, Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaves, Army Commendation, one oak leaf.

**DB:** Yes.

**Q:** Were there special ceremonies when you received these awards?

**DB:** Yes. Had a ceremony at each one of those. Mainly, I had a ceremony at each one of the Bronze Stars and the Legion of Merit. The Legion of Merit was for my retirement from the Army. I received that for my service for twenty years in the Army.

**Q:** The next tour of duty, did you leave from Fort Hamilton? Was that the last assignment, or did you have some after that?

**DB:** No, I had other assignments. [looks at his notes] From Fort Hamilton, I went on to Fort Devens, and I was the director of logistics at Fort Devens, which is in Massachusetts. The big thing at Fort Devens was the security school. They were the spies, or, I guess, the people. These are the ones who worked with codes, things of that nature, the secretive part of communications throughout the Army. All I was doing at that point was providing support. Again, this was a training activity with classes of people coming through. These people, of course, were very intelligent, the pick of the crop, intellectuals, as far as their responsibilities, what they were going to be doing in the future.

**Q:** And then after Fort Devens?

**DB:** Well, at Fort Devens, my life changed drastically. I was caught in a reduction of force at Fort Devens, and I was reduced to a chief warrant officer. I spent my last two assignments as a chief warrant officer, both at a combat battalion at Fort Knox and also at Schofield Barracks in Hawaii. So I was a property book officer. I was responsible in Hawaii for all the aircraft that were on my property book for the Pacific. In the engineer battalion, I had all of the equipment within an engineer battalion, which is numerous bulldozers, anything involving engineering type of equipment. So I retired as a chief warrant officer from the service. But after ten years out of the service, you're re-promoted to a major. And that's my rank today.

**Q:** How did the military affect your life once you were out of the military? Did you join any of these organizations?

**DB:** I haven't. I really, I really haven't. I was a little disgruntled about the end of my two careers in the service because I felt that I had served well. But when you

have a major reduction, when we had the great buildup in Vietnam, some people got to [had to be let] go. I said when I got that assignment at Fort Hamilton, that I wasn't going on. I was not heading up the route that I should be going. And boy, that's what happened. Luckily, a lot of the people who were lost in reduction in force, they could never get back into service. Luckily, they saved me to be a warrant officer for three years, four years. That let me retire.

**Q:** Well, I see you didn't really retire because you went to work at the Watervliet Arsenal that makes the armaments for the services.

**DB:** That's exactly right.

**Q:** What kind of work?

**DB:** Supply again, logistics. [laughs] Walked into that. Then I worked in the supply division for eight years. Then again, twelve years I was in the management division at the arsenal.

**Q:** Then you retired completely from the arsenal?

**DB:** Last September.

**Q:** Well, we thank you very much for sharing your story with us.

**DB:** While I was at the arsenal, I knew several of the people that are at the museum in Saratoga. So, "hi" to you people. [laughs]