

Joseph Smith: It's May 4, 2018. We're in Morehead City. We're interviewing Dick Stone, who was at the Beaufort Lab, I think back in the '60s.

Richard Stone: '70's. I came in '72 to '76.

JS: Present also here is myself, Joe Smith. Don Hoss will begin the interviewing – Dr. Don Hoss, former lab director. Also, Dr. Bud Cross, former Beaufort Lab director, Doug Vaughan – Dr. Doug Vaughan, and Dr. Doug Wolfe. We'll begin, Don.

Don Hoss: Well, it's good to see you again, that's for sure.

RS: It's good to see you all, too. I wish I lived a little closer. It's a bit of a drive to get up here. This morning, it went very smooth. I left about seven because I wasn't sure about traffic or anything, but I got here at 9:30, so it was two and a half hours. Last time I came, it was more like three hours. That's why, not being sure, I left a little bit early. But good to be here and see you all.

DS: I would see you more often, except by the time I get to Southport, I've forgotten why I've gone down there. I know it's something. [laughter]

RS: Seriously, you ought to come down sometime. I'd love to see you all down in my neck of the woods sometime.

DS: Well, we usually start out these things with a question like the one I'm going to ask you, like some educational background, and then how did the program happen to move from Sandy Hook down. So, take it away.

RS: Well, my education – I got my bachelor's degree at Virginia Military Institute (VMI) in biology. It was sort of funny; I was sick during my junior year, so I decided to make a – I flunked organic, which, if you're going to be a doctor, that's death, but if you're going to be something else, that's okay, as long as you make it up. So, I went down to the University of Miami between my junior and senior year, and I took oceanography. I took speech and two semesters of economics, which wasn't necessarily something I wanted to take, but it fit into the schedule. Well, when I took the oceanography, I said – and I'm from Virginia Beach, Virginia, originally; it's where I was born and raised – “I think this is what I'd like to do.” So, I went back and, after I graduated from VMI, went to Virginia Institute of Marine Science, William and Mary, and got a master's degree at William and Mary's Virginia Institute of Marine Science. From there, I went up to the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory in Highlands, New Jersey, and spent eight and a half years there. Then, while I was up there, Jim Sykes came up for a visit. I think he was acting deputy or something; I forget exactly why he was up there, but he spent some time up there as an assignment. During that time, when I originally went up to the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory, I headed up what was called the Aerial Temperature Program, which is infrared gear. We measured sea surface temperatures, and we did, really, the whole east coast. We flew with the Coast Guard and did monthly maps showing the eddies in the Gulf Stream and inshore. We went out a hundred miles offshore and back, whatever. Now, of course, they have daily – you go on Google daily maps. But really, we started what ended up being that particular

exercise because it was taken over by the Coast Guard, and then private sectors came in and took it over. So, it expanded. While I was doing that, we had an opportunity to get involved in artificial reefs. Going back to Lady Bird Johnson's beautification program, she figured out a way to get some money. Because I'm sure the Beaufort lab, as well as our lab up in Sandy Hook, was always looking for a way to get grant money, some extra funding for the programs.

DS: Still is.

RS: Actually, we were able to get a pretty nice amount of funding for the artificial reef program. So, we started an artificial reef program, started it fairly small, working up in the New York area – Jersey, New York – worked with the state governments up there, put out some scrap materials offshore there, as well as already some ships and things that were around. The program got going, and then we started doing studies on different substrates and how good various substrates were for allowing the [inaudible] organisms. Then, we gradually expanded the program south in the sense that different states wanted us to work for them – with them is really what it amounted to. So we worked with Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. We worked with folks all up and down the coast. Well, It didn't take me long to figure out that in terms of studying, diving, and observing reefs, cold water is not the best environment. So I always [said], "It'd be nice ...". So that's why we work with the southern states, so we can put some reefs in and study them in warmer water. We had a crew that worked out of Sandy Hook, and we'd go down, make field trips up and down the coast. We had some really nice projects off of – the old Bears Bluff laboratory with Dr. [George Robert] Lunz there in South Carolina. We went down and worked out of Bears Bluff lab, and it was enjoyable working with state folks. So when Jim Sykes came up, we got to talking about it and came up with the idea of perhaps moving the program down to Beaufort. He thought that would be a good idea. I don't know all of what he went through to get it done, but it did get done; it happened. So they asked us to come down. Now, [Chester] Chet Buchanan came down with me on the program.

Doug Wolfe: Did Jim come there from Beaufort, or did he come there from somewhere else at the time?

RS: Well, it's a good question, Doug. I don't honestly remember. To me, Jim was always –

DH: He was at Beaufort at that time.

RS: What was that?

DH: He was at Beaufort at that time.

DW: In 1971?

DH: Sykes?

DW: Yup.

RS: Yes.

JS: He was division chief for the [inaudible] –

RS: Yes.

DW: [Joseph] Angelovic was moving around '70 or '71.

RS: Well, he might've come from somewhere else.

DH: Sykes was there when I got there.

DW: Yes, but Sykes left and went to Florida and was reassigned at the closing of the St. Petersburg Beach lab –

DH: That's true.

DW: back to Beaufort after Joe Angelovic left, and Jim came back to become a director of the Fisheries division.

DH: That's true.

DW: I'm trying to put a date on that. I'm a little hazy on that.

DH: I've got the book.

DW: It's in the timeframe of '70 to '72.

RS: Yes, but I don't remember. The answer is I don't remember where he was when he came, but obviously, he was – we were talking about the Beaufort lab.

Interviewer: He was at Sandy Hook.

RS: Yes.

DH: Who?

DW: Well, he visited Sandy Hook.

RS: He visited, but he was on, I think, some sort of a detail for a few months.

Interviewer: Yes, he was.

DW: Yes, I think so, too.

RS: He was because he was there for a while.

DW: Wouldn't surprise me if he was on a detail from –

Interviewer: He came from Beaufort from Sandy Hook

RS: Yes.

DW: – Florida in his interim status just before he got to Beaufort.

RS: Yes. Well, that I don't remember. But I know Beaufort was really –

DW: Because he was on his way to Beaufort, too.

RS: Yes. But Beaufort is what we were talking about when he was there. It was very attractive because, really, we were starting to work further South. We'd even set up a plan for an in-depth study of a small patch reef – artificial reef next to a natural patch reef in Biscayne National Monument, and that was where we were going to do a quantitative study because a lot of what we did was qualitative. We would look at and count and know what's there and could see things change over time. But what we really wanted to do was something more quantitative, and so we put in a little small tire patch reef next to a natural patch reef. We studied it for two and half years and were able to look at not only the succession of the organisms and species of fish on the artificial reef – but what was on the natural patch reef and how that went overtime. Anyhow, it really was very attractive for me to come down South – warmer water and certainly an environment where there was interest in the program. We brought some funds with us. I don't remember how much we would've brought with us, but there was some extra funding that came into Beaufort.

DH: Did anybody besides Chet come with you?

RS: No, because we picked up Pete here – Pete Parker. Pete Parker joined our crew here.

DW: Pete was already here when you came.

RS: He was here. Yes, he was here, but he fit in well because he was an ex-Navy diver.

Interviewer: He was in the menhaden tagging program.

RS: Yes, and he was – and really, a lot of what we did was –

Interviewer: Beginning in '67.

RS: – diving and observation of the reefs on the bottom. Pete worked in great. He worked in great on the program. Now, still had some of the folks up in – Frank Steimle had worked with me on the reef program up there, and he would still work with us occasionally and had other people up and down – Wes Pratt, who was up at Narragansett laboratory –

Interviewer: I knew Wes Pratt.

RS: Wes worked with us occasionally. When we went down to Florida, we had a habitat down there for a while, and Wes came, and Frank came down, and so we did use other people on the program from time to time. But that's really how I came down. So we came down in '72, I came down in '72. We moved into Joe Angelovic's house because he was moving out.

Interviewer: '72.

Interviewer: [inaudible]

RS: We bought his house and moved in, probably – I don't remember what the date was.

DW: Was it your impression that Joe was still here when you bought that house?

RS: No, I think he had –

DW: I think he had already gone.

RS: I think he had already gone. Because it had been on the market, and so someone told us, said, "Hey." Maybe it was you. I don't know who told us, but somebody told us. We bought that house and moved in there. Then, the program went on. Well, when we finished that qualitative study down in Biscayne National Monument and were able to write a nice paper, it's funding started disappearing from the program, and so we really wrapped up the reef program in about '74, '75. I don't remember when it – now, we still did some things. For instance, one of the things that we had started working on was a national artificial reef plan, but I finished that up in DC, I'm pretty sure, so that was done in – I'm trying to think of when I finished that up, I got into dabbling in other things like coastal pelagic recreational fisheries, particularly. What happened was that because of some of the recreational fisheries work that we were doing in different places, they had brought people into the headquarters and had a recreational fisheries office that they started in headquarters. But they had trouble, I guess, filling slots up there, and so they asked me if I would come up and help in that recreational fisheries slot up there. So, I decided to do it.

DH: What happened to Chet? He went out West.

RS: Chet did. Chet went out with the Fish and Wildlife Service out in Reno – well, he's living in Reno now. I forget where his office was, but it was out West. I talk to him from time to time.

DH: His dad and my uncle were competing antique dealers around Mexico, Missouri.

RS: Is that right?

Interviewer: Is that right?

RS: I kept in touch – I still keep in touch with Chet from time to time.

DH: Say hi.

RS: I'll do that.

DW: Did he leave at the same time you left Beaufort?

RS: I don't remember, Doug. I don't remember that. CRS [can't remember stuff] I have trouble with.

DW: I'm with you. Right there.

RS: [laughter] But anyhow, it was really – I loved the Beaufort area, I really did. I loved the Beaufort lab, the people, everything about it. To me, it was a wonderful experience. I was sort of sad to have to leave, really, and I was hoping maybe to come back. But once you get up in that DC area, it's pretty damn difficult –

Interviewer: It sure is.

RS: – to get back, particularly when my wife didn't – the schools were good and everything, and it was good for [inaudible]. So, it didn't happen. Actually, I got into some real interesting stuff up there, too, particularly the highly migratory species stuff that I got into was interesting, very interesting. But this was one of my favorite spots. Good heavens, I loved it here. Is that enough on just background?

DH: Sure. You got other questions?

Interviewer: In terms of your work, particularly here, what was the most satisfying thing, activities you were involved in during your career that makes you feel – both here and in DC as you look back?

RS: Here, the artificial reef work was – we reached a high point with the study we out at Biscayne National Monument. That, to me – being able to quantify the fact that the reefs both function basically the same, whether it was artificial or natural. The species were similar and everything else. To me, that was the highpoint of my career, really. I love that. But the people here, good heavens, this is just a – people here couldn't be beat. It was just such a wonderful environment. Playing ping-pong on break and enjoying everything we did, the bridge sessions we'd have. It was just a wonderful environment here, the people. Plus, everybody was so talented. We had such talented people here at the lab. For a small lab, it was really, I thought, wonderful.

DH: Doug, you had –

DW: Do you happen to recall what month you bought the house or came to Beaufort?

RS: I don't, Doug. I know I was here four and a half years, so –

DW: I'm just curious. I'm trying to reconstruct that sequence.

RS: That I don't really know.

DH: Do you remember – I believe it was you that had a big brush bonfire and burned a bunch of poison ivy and came out of it in very bad shape?

RS: I don't remember that.

DH: You probably don't want to.

RS: Well, I don't remember that but I can tell you back when I was a kid, I had terrible allergies to poison ivy, so it's not something – it couldn't have happened.

DW: It would've been growing in your backyard at Angelovic's house.

RS: Yes, that could've happened. I'll tell you another thing I remember back here that was – Nick lived behind me, and we had a little gate there where we could go right back in our backyard over to Nick's place. Nick was great. Of course, he taught me a lot about collecting our own seafood. As a matter of fact, I bought – I went down and had a guy at Harkers Island build me a little shrimp trawl, which I towed – I had an eighteen-foot Starcraft, and I'd tow it behind that boat. I'd just let the wind push me and set the net out to the side, and then I would just cross the ropes, tie them onto the cleats, and I built myself a little sorting tray and light. I don't know. Some of you all might have gone out with me once or twice. It was fun. I did my own shrimping. But Nick taught me about flounder gigging, of course, and about clamming and scalloping. So, I did a lot of that. That's another thing I loved about this area is you can go out and catch fresh fish and get scallops – little bay scallops and clams – and teaching the kids how to do some of those things. It was a wonderful experience for them. But anyhow, getting back to Nick, the funniest thing that happened – June's parents came one time. Her dad liked to drink a beer or two. Nick, of course, made some pretty good beer. So, his parents had come for a visit, and Nick invited us for hors d'oeuvres and beer and whatever. He made the best – whatever he fixed up was really good – smoked fish or –

Interviewer: Ceviche.

RS: Ceviche. Particularly good ceviche. So we went over one afternoon, walked over there, and he and his wife (Frieda?) were going to take off, head out somewhere, wherever they were going next. Well, we got into eating and drinking, and we had to carry June's dad back to my place. They didn't get [inaudible] that night, and I know her mother was really mad at me because we [laughter] – but so many things about this area that were just delightful. Pete Parker taught me how to hunt marsh hens, of course, and I used to enjoy doing that. And fishing, just going out and fishing offshore and bringing fresh fish in and eating them. I loved that. I thought it was just absolutely the finest kind.

Interviewer: Dick, let me ask – go back to your work for a minute. Did you do any work on the 210 rock?

RS: On the what?

Interviewer: 210 rock.

RS: No, I don't remember doing any work on the 210 Rock.

Interviewer: Offshore here.

RS: No. Matter of fact, it's sort of funny, even though we were here, really most of our work was off of other – like South Carolina, Georgia, and we worked with their programs. Now, North Carolina – I worked with North Carolina later. After I left here, I worked with them. Even when I retired, I helped the Brunswick County sportfishing group, offshore group, get some grants for building reefs of that area.

Interviewer: Isn't that where 210 rock is, off of Wilmington?

Interviewer: I think –

Interviewer: It's right off here.

Interviewer: It's right out here?

Interviewer: Okay, sorry.

Interviewer: Right out here. Well, the reason I ask is that Pete did a very thorough census of the 210 rock back in the '70s.

RS: Yeah, I sort of remember.

Interviewer: Then he did it again in the late '90s, early 2000s, I think, and the species composition had changed tremendously because of probably warming temperatures. All the old fish were still there, the old species, but there were a lot of new ones up there; it was a lot more diverse. And there were fish [inaudible] common normally in Florida and Georgia that are up here now. I just wondered if you were part of that original [inaudible]

RS: No, I wasn't a part of that. I remember that Pete had done that. I remember hearing about it, but I wasn't part of that.

DH: Was Gray's Reef started yet in South Carolina? I think that might've been later.

RS: Yes.

DH: They named it after Dr. Gray.

RS: Yes. We did some diving down there, with the folks down there, went offshore, and dove some of those areas. I think –

Interviewer: Georgia.

DH: Georgia?

RS: Off of Georgia.

Interviewer: Skidaway.

RS: Yeah, Georgia. We dove out there in that area. I remember there was a natural area out there, too, that was sort of hard bottom. There was still some sand on it, but it was hard. There are soft corals that would peek up and things like that. I remember working – taking some of them. They used to go out with us, too. Some of those divers would go out with us in those areas.

DH: You got your list?

Interviewer: We breezed through that, I think.

DH: When you went to Silver Spring, what did you actually – did you take this program back?

RS: No, no. No, the program, really, we wrapped it up here. The only thing we took back was the national artificial reef. I worked with other countries in the states with people to set up – we did, I think, our first artificial reef conference, which was an international conference, was down at, I believe, Texas A&M. I believe we did the first conference at Texas A&M. It might've been '74. It might've been while I was still here that we did that. So I got involved with both national and international folks in exchanging information and putting together the National Artificial Reef plan and databases and things. I kept somewhat involved. Even when I went up to Washington, I did some of that, even though I was officially part of the fisheries management office up there. I was actually Acting Director of the Office of Marine Recreational Fisheries for a while because Bob Hutton had been the original guy that was put in that position. Actually, when I went up there, I went up there to work for Bob Hutton, to be his deputy. Well, then he went off on some assignment, and so I was the acting director there for a while, and I got involved with the statistics – early part of the statistics program, MRFSS [Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey]. Dave Duel was doing that. I helped Dave Duel out in terms of setting up the recreational fisheries information collecting mechanisms and working with people all around on that. So I spent some time doing that. Then I got involved in highly migratory species. Bluefin tuna was, of course, a big deal, and it was run out of the northeast regional office. It really needed more – it needed to be in a position where it could work with all the laboratories in the regions. So gradually, we moved the program from the regional office in Gloucester into DC. I actually helped set up the office – international fisheries office here. It was a division of a fishery management office, actually. That was, as I said, very exciting. When you talk about bluefin tuna, one fish could be worth ninety-thousand, and you want to put regulations on it. I had to do public hearings in the Northeast, and there would be three or four

hundred angry fishermen. I even had – I had received a letter, I guess it was, back in those days, threatening to shoot me if I came up there. After that, they sent some patrols, some fisheries officers out there with me one time. One time, they rushed me off the stage when some guys was [inaudible] came after me. Well, I don't know if he was coming after me or not, but he approached the stage. That was a really nice experience in the sense that we got to work with a lot of different countries. When we went over to the – and I was an advisor to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. I got to work with both the scientists and the managers, which was sort of a nice thing. I worked very closely with the guys down at the Miami lab. I have to tell you this funny little story. I'm going to digress for a minute here and go back to the recreational fisheries. Data collection, where we first started to gather recreational fisheries data and then set up new systems – I got an assignment, and I was up with Hutton at that time. So Bob (Schoene?), who was the director there at that time, came to me and said, "Dick, listen, I'm going to send you and Dave up to Woods Hole, and you're going to incorporate the recreational fisheries data that we had with the commercial fisheries data. We need to have some estimates of what's happening." [laughter] So I went up to Woods Hole, and Bob Edwards comes in to me, says, "Dick, what are you trying to do? What in the world is going on here?" I said, "Listen, we're just trying to bring all the fisheries data we have together and have a picture of what's going on overall." His people were great. All the people I worked with up there, the scientists, the guys that were doing data collection and doing the assessments, were great because they knew the more data you had, at least hopefully it would provide a better product. But Edwards wasn't too happy with it, but we got along. We got along all right. So we went up, and they did another assessment, cranking in all this data. Well, when they looked at it, it turns out that the Russians who had been fishing in our zone because we had a surplus of a particular species or several species, the surplus went away. Oh, my God. So I got back – I got back to DC, I walk in, and (Schoene?) [says], "Stone, what the hell did you do?" I said, "What?" And he slammed his door. So I go in, I sit down at my desk, and the phone rings. I pick it up – same thing. It was Carmen [inaudible] this time. I said, "Wait a minute. Wait just a minute. What are you talking about now?" So I said to Carmen – I said, "Carmen, listen, I had an assignment to go up and work with Woods Hold assessment people to crank in additional data, and hopefully it'll make these assessments a little bit. And the answer is what it is. It's nothing I did. It's what we all did to bring this product together. He said, "Oh." Because the Russians had called – oh, man. It hit the fan when Russians found out they couldn't fish in our zone anymore. So I went right in and knocked on (Schoene's?) door, walked in, and said, "Listen, here's what happened." He looked at me and said, "Oh, okay, you better write a memo to the record." That was it. [laughter]

DH: And that was it.

RS: But I really have enjoyed the things that I've done at Sandy Hook laboratory here and at DC. I enjoyed it all. My philosophy has always been, to tell the truth. If this is what data says, okay, this is what it says. We can look at how it's obtained and whatever. We can see what we can do to improve it. But people sometimes didn't like the fact that I would be fairly blunt about it.

DW: Let me ask you to go back to your sea surface temperature days. Were you involved with that program in 1964?

RS: Yes.

DW: In New Jersey?

RS: Yes.

DW: I got my master's in '64, and I applied for work around the country. I thought I was going to go out and work a while. I got offered to work with Bill Gordon on exploratory fisheries in the Great Lakes, which was a joke. Then, one of the other ones to be hired – I got offered a job at Sandy Hook to work on our sea surface temperature project, which would have been your project at the time.

RS: Yes, exactly. [Recording paused.] I was at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. After I got my master's degree, I stayed there for a little while. I went over to the Indian Ocean expedition and did a month or two over in the Indian Ocean, and that was sort of neat, too. Both going and coming was neat. When you spend a nice night in Beirut, Lebanon, you can walk around, and you see the snow-capped mountains and Mediterranean there, with the fishing boats down there. Anyhow, that's digressing a little too much. Going back to that job, while I was at Virginia Institute of Marine Science working after I finished my master's, I did a flight with infrared. One of the guys was doing – in a small plane, he was doing the Chesapeake Bay. So I went up with him and worked with him and did a little bit of aerial temperature work using infrared gear there. Well, John Clark was doing the hiring. I applied for a job at different places, Sandy Hook being one of them. Now, I didn't apply for any particular job; I just was looking for a job. John Clark came down and interviewed me, and he found out that I had done this, or at least knew what it was – I knew a little something about it, not much, but I knew a little something about it – and hired me on the spot to go back up and run that program up in –

DH: Is that right?

RS: So life is funny, and sometimes you really just – things just happen, and they work out very well.

DW: What year was that, that you went to Sandy Hook the first time?

RS: '64. Let's see. It was January. I think I went there in January. I knew it was cold. Right at the start of '64. Right at the start.

DW: Because my offer came in the summertime. You were already there six months or so.

RS: Yes. So, we hired –

DW: Just building the program.

RS: We did hire a few people. As a matter of fact, I had Tom Azarovitz, who went on to go up to Woods Hole, and a fellow named Joe Deaver – the three of us ran an aerial temperature

program for quite a while. Joe, when he left us, left National Marine Fisheries Service, went with the Coast Guard, and took that program there. That's why I say it started a small little program, and it expanded. Yes, so I was running it in '64.

DH: I guess you better let him set the –

DW: That's interesting.

Interviewer: [inaudible] small world.

DH: – set the table up.

Interviewer: We have a couple of common threads, Dick. I went to VIMS; I got out of there in '79, but I probably knew a bunch of people that were there, like Clarence Richards. Was he there when you were there?

RS: Yes, yes.

Interviewer: C.E. Richards.

RS: Yes, yes.

Interviewer: The other thread – I think you mentioned Starcraft, that boat. Did you sell that to (John DeVon?)?

RS: I did. I did.

Interviewer: Because I came that close to buying that boat.

Interviewer: [inaudible]

Interviewer: I left VIMS.

RS: I did.

Interviewer: My first job was in Charleston with the state, and (John?) was going to sell that boat, and I came real close – but I remember him saying it was somebody in Beaufort's, and I thought he said Dick Stone.

RS: Yes, he's right. (John?) and I used to fish together.

Interviewer: He called it the *Enterprise*, I think he called it.

RS: Exactly.

Douglas Vaughan: I was going to ask you a question connected to VIMS since I was just on a cruise of the Chesapeake Bay, and our naturalist was a guy named Harold Cones.

RS: Yes.

DV: He's retired now. He teaches in a small college there in the area, but he did his degree at VIMS. So it must have been thirty-plus years ago.

RS: Well, when I started at VIMS, it wasn't VIMS at that time; it was Virginia Fisheries –

Interviewer: Lab.

RS: – Lab, or Institute or something. It was not Virginia Institute of Marine Science; it was the fisheries lab. So when I started there, that's what it was. Of course, the degree was through William and Mary. I remember I was – I don't think I took any courses over at the campus, so we always took all the courses right where we were there. That was sort of a nice environment, too. When I was there, we had these little cabins. We rented places out in the woods in Bena or someplace that was off the beaten path because they were inexpensive, and three or four of us would live at a place. One of them, I remember we had a cornfield on one side, and we had a dock, and so we would put crab traps out, and we'd collect a little corn and crab. We would have neat –

DW: A little bit of firewood, and a little bit –

RS: [laughter] We had very nice feasts with a minimum cost. Right, exactly.

DW: Well, I want to thank you for all the work you did four years ago when they were trying to close the lab and the support. You contacted folks for us and helped us a lot.

RS: I was happy to do that and anything that I could do.

DW: Yes, that was really helpful.

RS: I just couldn't believe they wanted to close the lab down.

DW: It was people that had never been here. It was people obsessed with closing a lab just to close the lab. It didn't matter where it was. They made a mistake trying to take this one out.

RS: Right. [laughter] I know because I called a number – everybody I called was certainly happy to help out. Absolutely, yeah.

DW: University people jumped right in here. “Oh, yeah, get it out of here. That's competition.” We're all working pretty well together, and they [inaudible].

DV: Menhaden people were real upset about that.

DW: The lobbyist –

DV: They helped out a lot.

DW: Yes, the lobbyists of the UNC [University of North Carolina] system went to work for us on the Hill, too, at that level.

RS: As I said, it was such a wonderful experience here, and the people were great. Anything else?

DH: Thanks a lot for making the trip up here.

-----END OF INTERVIEW-----
Reviewed by Molly Graham 2/23/2022