

Ntheri Magoai**LRC Oral History Project****8th August 2008**

Int This is an interview with Ntheri Magoai...

NM Magoai.

Int Magoai, thank you. Ntheri, on behalf of SALS Foundation in the United States, we really want to thank you for agreeing to participate in the LRC Oral History Project and we appreciate it.

NM You're welcome.

Int I wondered whether we could start the interview if you could talk about your early childhood memories, growing up in South Africa under apartheid and where you think your sense of social justice and injustice developed?

NM Ja. I grew up in Limpopo, at that stage it was still a Lebowa Bantustan, in the '70s and '80s, as a young boy, and apartheid certainly was one of the, you know the scourges in those areas and we, now and again, used to see police harassing those who were seen to be disagreeing with the government of the day. And it was a lamentable experience of some sort, to be a young boy and having been taught to respect your elders but you see the elders being harassed and subjected to some treatment, which was inhumane, by the Security Forces in particular. It is a very painful thing to experience as a young child, and it left some indelible mark in my mind, that indeed there are some serious injustices that are going on here. But, because I was in the countryside and there wasn't much one could do, and when you learn from your elders, you are always taught to respect the white person and when he comes you should demonstrate that kind of respect. But yet when those white men come into our own villages, they demonstrated the worst kind of disrespect. It did create some sense of confusion for you as a child, saying, do we have different standards of respect and all that? And indeed that had some serious impact on me as a child.

Int I'm also wondering, in terms of the Pass Laws, etc, were you aware of that?

NM In fact, you know, I didn't become aware as a young child, until I was, I think, in grade 11. which is form four, in terms of the old educational language. I only became aware that, in fact, there are some serious discriminatory practices that you couldn't live in the urban areas. If you wanted to stay in there, you had to possess what they used to call Section 10, and there were those discriminatory laws, where people had to be segregated based on their colours and ethnic origin etc.

Int Were you aware of this...did you become aware in grade 11, on the basis of observation or did someone tell you in your family?

NM In fact, I observed that. I was in Limpopo and during the winter of 1983, I think, was... '83/'84, I think it should be '84, I was in grade 11. I happened to visit my mother who was a domestic worker in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg. I had to go to her, not knowing Johannesburg that much, I had a cousin of mine who had to collect me from the Johannesburg city centre. And while I was waiting for him, I observed a lot of police arresting some people. I didn't understand then what the reason was until my cousin came, and he said to me: the reason why they are arresting them is because they don't have the Dompas, as they called it then. It was supposed to be stamped by the local authorities in their...respective Bantustans, for them to be authorised to be in the city centre. And he said to me: we need to hurry up because they might also arrest me. We then went to my mother's place of work. I remember it was in the first week, two or three days after I've arrived, that the police came knocking on the door and they asked my mom whether or not she has got the necessary particulars. I had my younger sister, who was about four years old then, and they took her to task, on the basis that, my younger sister was not supposed to be there, and it was a very poignant experience to have at that age, and those are some of the experiences one could remember. I then realised that there was something seriously wrong with our country.

Int Sure. I was also wondering what were some of the formative influences that may have led you into the legal profession?

NM I remember a brother of mine, he's another cousin, but we call them brothers, my mother's sister's son is my brother, but he's a cousin effectively, in terms of, you know, the way the Europeans look at it. He was accused of having bombed some houses at home. People were accused of practising witchcraft and he allegedly participated in that, and he was not part of that, according to him; he was just dragged in and they were arrested. They went through a very laborious legal wrangle with the authorities then. And he was sentenced to eight years and he was innocent. But because he couldn't afford legal services, he was incarcerated and eventually sentenced. Those are some of the early events that influenced me to eventually consider taking law as a profession.

Int Did you think that law could be used as an instrument of social change?

NM In fact I believed that indeed it could be used to influence, you know, the way we interact with one another and certainly it could be a very strong instrument in making the necessary positive changes within any society.

Int So, you finished high school, and what happened then?

NM In fact when I was in Matric, which was standard ten, then, I applied to the University of the North as it was known then...

Int That's Turfloop?

NM Ja, now they call it University of Limpopo, Turfloop, ja. And I knew that I didn't stand a better chance of being admitted, purely based on financial inadequacy. My mother being a domestic worker and my brother is three years older than me, he also didn't have enough funds to continue studies. I applied to the University of the North, they accepted me subject to me confirming that I will have the necessary financial resources to pay. But, my mother said to me: you cannot go to the University of the North, with all those strikes that are ongoing. She saved a small amount of money, she said to me: you have to come to Johannesburg, I'll see what to do, but you can't go to the University of the North. Because they used to embark on strikes now and again, boycotting classes, and my mother said: I'll be throwing my last penny, you know, down the drain if I were to allow you to go there.

Int Wise woman. (*Laughter*)?

NM You know, I'm indebted to that woman, quite frankly. And then at the beginning of 1987, she came to Johannesburg with me, and I had the impression that I was going to look for a job, but she had other thoughts. She apparently had spoken to her employer that they will take me to Wits University and the employer just dropped me at the gate of Wits University with my results and said to me: go in there, in the admissions office and tell them you're looking for a job, with your results. Fortunately I did well during my Matric. And they then said to me: you are still a young boy, you have to register with your results, you have to apply, but you have to pay late application fees; I remember at that stage it was around sixty-five rand. I went back to my mother and said: you know, they said they could offer me a space for studies if I can pay sixty-five rand. And she gave that to me, and I then had to apply for a Wits Council Bursary. I was late, but, I think they were left with around two or three days to close for the late applications. I was very fortunate and I then submitted the application for admission and also for the bursary. I was admitted but I didn't have the bursary for about four or five months. My mother had saved enough for me to carry along while I was struggling to get some bursary. I think I got it around May/June, that year.

Int Right, I'm wondering, at that point, was it required that you get a permit, residence permit to go to university?

NM At that stage, I think the permit system was abolished, because I remember in 1985, '86, after the Tricameral arrangement, there were some alterations, students were not required to have those permits; I didn't have it myself, fortunately. But I don't know the exact period when it was abandoned.

Int I suspect it's linked directly to the LRC's legal victories, which was the Rikhotso (Rikhoto) case and the Komani cases...?

NM Probably.

Int ...because they undid Influx Control...

- NM Ja, probably that could have been as a result...
- Int ...So that was...must have been early 80s, around '83?
- NM Ja, it was an important milestone for us, and we're indebted to LRC, quite frankly, ja.
- Int Ja, and then...did you do Practical Legal Studies at university?
- NM Ja, at Wits University I remember we were the first batch of students to do Practical Legal Training course, you know, we used to call it PLT, in our final year. And during that year, I remember there was an advert from the Legal Resources Centre for the best black law student, for the Morris Zimmerman Scholarship. And I applied and I happened to be the fortunate...candidate.
- Int Yes, I heard about this, congratulations. (*Laughs*).
- NM Thank you. (*Laughs*).
- Int ...I was wondering, you came here during which period?
- NM Um...
- Int 1993?
- NM It was during the course of 1991...
- Int ...'91, ok.
- NM ...when I was in my penultimate year for my LLB, and at the end of that year I was told that, you know, I have won that scholarship and that it would be offered to me from 2000...I think in 1992, ja.
- Int Ok. So, Mr Zimmerman...did you ever get to meet him?
- NM I haven't met him, in fact, when I joined the LRC, then, he was late.
- Int Oh, I see...
- NM He was late.

- Int He was apparently a remarkable man...
- NM Certainly, ja, I am told that he was one of those people who contributed immensely towards the development of our legal system and helping the downtrodden and under-privileged in a profound way.
- Int I'm wondering, who did you work with...I'm sure Pinky Madlala was still here?
- NM Pinky, is it Madlala?
- Int Madlala, yes.
- NM I may forget some of these names.
- Int Sure, that's quite alright.
- NM Ja, she was...she was here, we were hand-held by those, ...some of us who were still fresh and new from university, and being a country boy, I still had those rural idiosyncratic beliefs and practices as well, ja. Pinky Madlala was here and George Bizos was an in-house counsel and ...
- Int Mahomed Navsa.
- NM Mahomed Navsa, oh, I liked that man, he made a huge impact on me, quite frankly.
- Int In what way?
- NM He is one of those few passionate and enthusiastic legal intellectuals you could rely on, and for some reason I tend to have a good relationship with him. He's one person who was passionate, a very brilliant, you know, legal practitioner. Because I used to say to myself: Mahomed Navsa could have made it in private practice on his own, but the fact that he came in here is an asset for LRC. And I remember when he went to the Bar, and then joined the Bench, here in Johannesburg, I said: this is a huge loss to the LRC. I also worked with him in the Goniwe Inquest, and I think it was Nicolette Moodie and myself who were candidate attorneys. Nicolette Moodie was senior to me, because it was in my first two months after joining LRC that I was taken to PE with George Bizos, Mahomed Navsa, myself and Nicolette Moodie. Arthur Chaskalson also used to be part of that team when we were dealing with the Goniwe Inquest.
- Int I'm going to ask you more about that but I want you to go on about Mahomed... I'd like to ask you about this later but I'm just wondering, in terms of Mahomed, people

say that, especially the Fellows I've interviewed, say that he was extremely hard on them...?

NM Ja, I can say so...but for some reason he was very gentle and polite with me, and I don't know why-he groomed me in a different way. When he was doing the drafting he was impeccable. I consider myself an expert really when it comes to drafting now, and I think I'm largely owing that to him. I remember there was a stage when he had some altercation with Ellem Francis. Ellem Francis used to be my principal, in fact, he was my first principal, and they used to have differences of opinion, and people tend to think that Mahomed (Navsa) was over-reacting, heavy-handed and harsh to them, as you say, but I think he's one person who was results-driven and, sometimes when somebody's having that passion, you just have to know how best to harness that, to your benefit. And they may be right, as most people tend to think Mahomed was short-fused but I liked his legal prowess. He is an astute legal practitioner and he made a huge impression on me. And George Bizos as well.

Int In what way did George Bizos make an impact on you?

NM You know... George's approach to law as well... he's somebody who could think out of the box, when he's working on a matter, and, even the wealth of experience he was possessing made him a vital cog in the LRC's legal Machinery. I remember people tend to think that George...was lazy and all that, he'll let you do all the ground work and he's this flamboyant legal practitioner who excels in Court. But, to a very great extent, he was good with cross examination. I remember he was cross-examining the Generals, in Afrikaans, General Van Rensburg, I could remember some of those names. Being a Greek himself, he'd say: 'Generaal, jy moet nou mooi luister'. The way he was pronouncing those Afrikaans words and names was amusing. He was helped more by Mahomed, because Mahomed Navsa's Afrikaans was superb...ja. Mahomed was...is good in languages, that's my observation as well, very eloquent and a shrewd legal practitioner.

Int Ja. You were...

NM Ja...

Int (*Laughs*). You were extremely fortunate that quite soon after starting you got involved in the Goniwe Inquest, I wondered whether you could talk about that?

NM Ja, but I was still wet behind my ears then. But it was then that I realised the kind of damage apartheid has done. All those experiences you talk of, the Pebco Three, and Goniwe, all those guys, the way they...apartheid regime was operating and using the word 'eliminate'. Now this makes you worried, just digressing a bit, thinking of Malema saying one should be permanently removed... eliminated. The Security Branches were using the same language. I remember that phrase in Afrikaans, although my Afrikaans is not that good, but that phrase remained in my mind, for

quite some time. It says: “hulle moet uit die gemeenskap verwyder word, permanent verwyder word”. Something along those lines.

Int So they must be banished?

NM They must be...ja...they must be eliminated from the eyes of society for good. Basically that was the literal interpretation of it. Now when you hear the ANC Youth League President, (Julius) Malema, saying the same things and (Zwelinzima) Vavi as well, the Secretary General of the...of COSATU saying... expressing the same sentiments, it makes you really worry, because it sends shivers down your spine. We don't want to go that route again.

Int Right. I want to come to that later. You had Ellem Francis, as your Principal initially...?

NM Ja, it was Ellem and...there was Trevor Bailey...ja.

Int He did Land work predominantly, Land and Housing?

NM Ja, Land and Housing issues as well.

Int Did you work with Moray Hathorn?

NM And with Mahendra...

Int Chetty?

NM Mahendra Chetty and Lavery Modise.

Int Right.

NM And Moray was Moray Bray, is it?

Int Moray Hathorn...

NM Hathorn, Moray Hathorn. I didn't work with...

Int He might not have been here at that time.

NM He was there...

Int Oh, he was?

NM But I didn't work with him, although we were rotating. The unfortunate part is I spent only one year with the Legal Resources Centre, because of the strings attached to the scholarship. I already had some offers from other reputable law firms within Gauteng, because my final results for LLB were good. Being somebody who struggled at a young age, I had to fend for my mom, my younger sister and my brother. I grew up with my uncle. We didn't have a house of our own, my mother was staying with our uncle, and it was very difficult. I had to go and look for greener pastures at a commercial law firm, as the training I had was grounded generally in Housing, Consumer Protection and there were security related issues...

Int At the LRC?

NM At the LRC, that's why I had to go and complete my Articles elsewhere...

Int Sure, fair enough.

NM ...which was with Frank-Tanner, Jacobs & Mendelow, as it was known then.

Int Right. And how was that experience?

NM I think it was invaluable for me, quite frankly, because when I was at LRC I didn't have any exposure to Commercial and Corporate Law. Soon after completing my Articles with them, I realised that I've got this knowledge, which I didn't have before, and it enabled me to open some legal doors, going forward.

Int So, after your Articles, what did you do then?

NM In fact, within the legal fraternity I travelled quite a lot. I discovered that where I completed my Articles at Frank-Tanner, Jacobs & Mendelow, they were not practising MVA, Motor Vehicles Accident Claims, and I wanted to hone my skills in that area. I then applied to the old MMF, they call it RAF now. I don't know if you're familiar with the South African arrangement?

Int No...

NM They used to call it the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accident Fund, now they call it Road Accident Fund, RAF, where I spent 10 months with them, honing my skills in motor vehicle accident claims. I was a Claims Handler, and within three months I was promoted to Inspector. But after a year, I discovered that I was enough, I didn't need any more exposure to motor vehicle accident issues. Then I joined the Department of Agriculture, primarily to enable me to gain some exposure in legislative drafting, and I did some drafting in legislation, regulations and international agreements. While I

was there, I discovered that I'm missing practice. Then I went to the State Attorney's office.

Int In Pretoria?

NM In...no, in Johannesburg, where I spent two years with Webster Sekwati and Wendy Roskin. Those were the Candidate Attorneys who were with me at the LRC...

Int Wendy was here at the LRC.

NM Ja, Wendy was here. In fact, Wendy, Webster Sekwati, Imraan Haffejee, they were...and Moshoeshoere...where's Moshoeshoere Thulare?

Int Shadrack?

NM Moshoeshoere Thulare? Have you spoken to Mosh Thulare?

Int No, Webster's (Sekwati) mentioned him to us. No I haven't interviewed him, as yet.

NM Ay, you should speak to the man; he also made an impact on me as a Candidate Attorney. Of all those...candidate attorneys, I think he's the one who was just, you know, exemplary with his professionalism, his conduct and his determination, He used to apply himself to his work so diligently. He left LRC to join one of the reputable law firms in Johannesburg and he was made, I think, a partner, but I don't know where he is now. That's Mosh Thulare. Ja, it was during those years that I discovered that the legal practice on its own was just interesting.

Int So, then after the State Attorneys where did you go?

NM While at the State Attorneys I was approached by Lavery Modise, who is with Routledge Modise Attorneys. His intention was to transform Routledge Modise Attorneys, and for about three or four months I was reluctant to join him, but eventually he managed to convince me, using his persuasive skills. I spent, I think, a year and some few months with him. Eskom then approached me to join their legal department, which I did in the middle of 2001 until May 2005, when I was approached by my current employer to head their legal department.

Int Which is?

NM South African Civil Aviation Authority.

Int Ok, great. So you've had a range of legal expertise?

NM I've travelled extensively within the legal fraternity and it has enabled me to gain a general grounding in various aspects of law.

Int That's impressive.

NM It has been interesting but, you know, I said to myself, if I could gain this knowledge, probably it will help me to earn a better salary and assist even my siblings, because it has been a serious struggle.

Int Sure, I can imagine. Before the interview started, you said that the LRC....it was one year, but it seemed to have made an impact on you?

NM Correct.

Int And I wondered whether you could talk about what that particular impact was?

NM Ja, fortunately being new within legal practice and not having worked anywhere else, the calibre of legal practitioners they had enabled me to shape my legal acumen. I think even now when you look at them, they are occupying high positions within the legal fraternity. You know, they were knowledgeable people who were assertive and they were enthusiastic about what they were doing, Normally when people are working for a non-governmental organisation, which is non-profit making, you don't expect the cream of the crop to join them. But I think LRC was very fortunate to have all those legal practitioners coming and joining them, and those of us, who were new and young, learnt a lot from them. And they instilled that element of confidence that, in fact, if you applied the law fervently or enthusiastically without any fear or favour, you can achieve whatever goals you need and there will be justice and fairness and it bolsters your moral foundation as well. Some of us growing up in Limpopo, apartheid probably eroded those values and morals, in a way, and once you came in you realised that there is a better way of interacting with whites. For instance, when you speak of Trevor Bailey, you speak of Arthur Chaskalson, you speak of George Bizos, those were whites, but when I grew up in Limpopo I was taught that when I see them I'm supposed to hide, kneel down, I don't have to sit on the same table with them and exchange thoughts, or even eat with them. You're supposed to wait for them to eat, and whatever leftovers are there, they'll give them to you. I learned that not all whites are as bad as we have been made to believe. Our parents were amazed, when you say to them you sit with whites at the same table; they used to say: no, that's taboo. According to them, you couldn't have people interacting at that level and forgetting all about colour or creed, and all those...ja.

Int It's interesting you say that because in certain quarters the LRC has this reputation, even now, of being a predominantly liberal white organisation, but clearly that wasn't your experience?

- NM No, that wasn't my experience, no, it wasn't my experience. Because, in fact, if you had to look at it objectively, I think, some of those whites were more committed than blacks in terms of advocating, you know, the cause of justice and looking after the down-trodden and sacrificing a lot. Those whites certainly could have made it anywhere else, particularly at that stage, because prospects were rosy for them in private practice, but yet they were part of LRC and willing to share whatever experiences they have had. It may be that, because I was with the LRC for only a year, but, quite frankly, I enjoyed, being part of it, and I didn't experience any...domination by white liberals and whatever, I didn't experience that at all.
- Int Right. I'm also wondering, Ntheri, in the current context there have been these attacks, which you've alluded to earlier in the interview, on Constitution, on Constitutional Court Judges....the judiciary appears to be in somewhat of a crisis. In terms of Public Interest Law organisations like the LRC and Human Rights organisations, what do you think is the space in the future...in South Africa for these organisations to function effectively?
- NM Ja. In fact at some stage when the new dispensation was ushered in after the '94 elections, I thought, the LRC wouldn't have any meaningful role to play, but now I think they certainly will play an increasingly central role, in ensuring that the...there is respect for the law, and that the integrity of the judicial system is not eroded, you know? With the developments we're experiencing currently in the country, it is really very worrying and it is institutions like the LRC that could help in ensuring that the public continue to have some confidence in the judicial system of the country. With the judges going against each other publicly and at loggerheads with their counterparts, you know, this is a worrying phenomenon, and we certainly should guard against not allowing institutions like the LRC to play their role as they can shape up the law. Once people lose confidence in judges, Institutions like LRC are the ones who would ensure that continuously, they apply the law without any fear and favour because right now, whatever outcome we're going to have from the Jacob Zuma saga, and the Judge President of the..
- Int Cape Town?
- NM Cape High Court... (John) Hlophe...it's going to be a worrying thing. Whatever judgment you get, it's going to be questionable, and I therefore believe that, those institutions like LRC can play, you know, a meaningful role in instilling that confidence and ensuring that we don't erode the integrity of our legal system.
- Int The other question I have, is that the LRC to its credit, in post '94, took on key cases against government, so the TAC Case, Grootboom, it's also taken...continued to take on Housing and Land issues, but, from what I can understand, the...government doesn't often comply with judgments, so there's a list of contempt orders, which then are even ignored, so in terms of the respect for the rule of law, what's your sense of that?

- NM Ja, it's unfortunate, The politicians currently in the country believe that they can do things with impunity, and we do have some statutes on our books, which are protective of government. For instance you cannot attach and execute any property belonging to government...
- Int That's changed, in the past month. (*Laughs*).
- NM Oh, has that been altered?
- Int With the Constitutional Court..
- NM Oh, I remember there was this 1958 Act...
- Int You're right...
- NM ...this 1958 Act, the State Liability Act, that used to create some serious problems for legal practitioners, in the sense that you could do your damndest, they wouldn't comply...
- Int ...that was an apartheid legislation...
- NM ...correct, it was an apartheid legislation, but it did continue after 1994. It is worrying that disrespect for the law is still in there, and I don't know if we require a paradigm shift from the politicians and the government of the day, that although the ruling party, through its president, could appoint these judges, they still should respect judgments. The President might be responsible for appointing the judges but there should always be respect by everyone for the law and the judgements that are passed by judges. We wouldn't want to eventually become a banana republic, where whatever judgments you may have, they are only valuable on paper but nobody respects them. Because then there will be some serious moral decay as well.
- Int Right. I've asked you a range of questions and I'm wondering whether there's something I've neglected to ask you which you think ought to be included as part of your LRC Oral History interview?
- NM In fact, you...obviously I'm trying to restrict myself, I don't, you know...
- Int (*Laughs*). You're very focused, actually.
- NM Ja. I've observed that LRC is scaling down in terms of its operations, I'm told that it is not handling any Labour related issues.
- Int Yes

- NM And over and above that, I've been told that the Pretoria LRC office has closed down.
- Int Closed, yes.
- NM And that's a worrying fact, because it tells you that we don't seem to be supporting the LRC as much as we should be. But even those of us who have come through the ranks and have been groomed properly, I suppose there is something we could do. Even amongst some of us who are occupying these high positions, wherever we are, we can help, one way or the other, to generate whatever revenue there may be and assist in whatever capacity.
- Int Right.
- NM That's my greatest worry, you know? With the legacy LRC has, we shouldn't allow it to continue to scale down because eventually it might die a terrible death, you know, and we don't want to see its demise, quite frankly.
- Int I'm...
- NM But that's my concern...
- Int Absolutely.
- NM ...from a distance without knowing or understanding the reasons or rationale behind the scaling down and the closing of some offices...
- Int ...I think funding is a huge...
- NM ...and somebody was telling me about the retrenchments that have happened at some stage, and that's a huge concern to me.
- Int Funding is a huge issue, as you can imagine, for Public Interest Law organisations...
- NM Ya.
- Int I'm wondering, to end the interview, I was wondering whether you would be able to share a memory, whether it's working on the Goniwe Inquest or whether it's working with George Bizos, or Arthur Chaskalson, or Mahomed Navsa, or even a particular client that may have... a memory that you treasure as part of your experience as a Morris Zimmerman scholar, and candidate attorney here?

NM You know there was a case I was working on with a...I think it was with Trevor Bailey, or Lavery Modise or even Ellem Francis, I don't remember who that attorney was, but the advocate was Victor, she was an Advocate at the High Court. It involved the South African Police, as we used to call them then, SAP, now they're SAPS. I remember they had a case involving one of the ANC cadres, and he was accused of having done certain things, and at that stage I remember, we were struggling to even get some witnesses to get this guy out. He apparently was framed and somebody said his cousin or so was in Lusaka and they used to intercept, you know, certain communications which were directed to him and there were allegation that he was about to skip the country, and all that. He was subjected to some serious harassment by the police, and they battered him, with his girlfriend at some stage, and they choked him with electric equipments, in his genitals and all that. I remember Victor acted for us when we sued the police, you know, for that case, and we eventually won it. And...that's one of the cases I could remember. The Goniwe one, I didn't continue with it until the end. I left LRC while it was ongoing, I wouldn't share much about that, you know? But I remember reading the newspapers that we failed to get a positive judgment from the Courts at that stage. It was very difficult to obtain some evidence and I had a feeling that some of the judges were sympathetic to the Security Police; that was my observation. But some of the senior guys were saying: no, these judges are operating under very difficult circumstances, they are trying their best. But I had a different view...You know, my observation in court, the interruptions even from the Bench, you know, when George Bizos was cross-examining you could see that, to a very great extent, they seemed to be more inclined to side with the police and the Security Forces then-those were my impressions.

Int Right. Thank you for that. And in terms of working...you mentioned Mahomed Navsa and George Bizos...?

NM ...and also Ellem Francis, he made a huge impact on me as well. He was my first principal. He was a workaholic, somebody who doesn't talk much and who is focused, diligent, and I learned a lot from him. A man of very few words, but he's a workaholic.

Int Ntheri, I want to actually thank you, it was a pleasure to meet you...

NM Ok. Thanks for the opportunity.

Int ...and I actually very much enjoyed a very focused interview. (*Laughter*). Thank you.

NM Thank you, sometimes we jump around because our memories fail us...

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