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ACTIVITIES IN COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA***

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INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE JAMES G. BODIFORD

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CONDUCTED BY DAVID CLAY ANDERSON

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Kennesaw State University Oral History Project
Cobb NAACP/Civil Rights Series, No. 37
Interview with Judge James G. Bodiford
Conducted by David Clay Anderson
Tuesday, 3 November 2009
Location: Superior Court, Cobb County, Georgia

CA: I am in the north building in the Superior Court with Judge Bodiford and I'm going to discuss his ties to the courthouse, with the court and with the integration with Vicki Cuthbert being appointed. If you don't mind, when and where you grew up and a little bit about your family and the atmosphere of your home?

JB: I grew up right here in Cobb County since I was five years old. My dad [Robert G. Bodiford] was a Lockheed engineer. He was an aeronautical engineer, and the ties to the Georgia community came through his schooling. He got a master's degree in aeronautical engineering from Georgia Tech, and so my family returned to this area in 1954. My family is still in the same home that we moved into a year later. My dad is still living; he's eighty-eight, of course now retired, and I have a brother. I went to public school here in Cobb; I also went to a private high school my last two years and then was educated at Mercer University. I received a J.D. degree from John Marshall Law School. The same year that I received that, I passed the bar exam. I passed the bar exam really a few weeks before I got out of law school, and since that time, since the late 1970s I've either practiced law as a private practitioner in Cobb County or as a felony prosecutor for the Cobb County District Attorney's office or as a judge. From 1985 to 1994 I was Cobb's Chief Magistrate judge and in 1994 I was elected to the Superior Court. I'm finishing my fourth four-year term as a Superior Court judge.

CA: Where did you attend your public high school and private school?

JB: In the days that I went to school you didn't have middle school, so I attended Powder Springs Elementary, one through eight, walked to school, several blocks away, and then I attended McEachern High School for my freshman and sophomore year. I had such good conduct that my dad sent me to Gordon Military High School in Barnesville, Georgia, to be a good example for some of the other folks down there. I say that, David, and you're looking very serious, but that was a joke; my conduct was perhaps not the best in the world. Military high schools were in vogue then, and so I attended, and I lived there. Of course, I came home in the summers and whatever, but I lived there for my junior and senior year. I actually went to high school at Gordon Military High School. That was at that time a high school and junior college. Now, it is a state four years school. So it is just like you go to Kennesaw, and that's part of the university system; so is Gordon College. Once I graduated from there then with the exception of a stint in the United States Marine Corps, I attended schooling.

CA: What years were you in the Marine Corps?

JB: I was a United States Marine Corps reserve, so most of the year 1969 in the middle of college was spent on active duty, and then the remaining five years, a few months was on active reserve, which meant that I would go one weekend a month and two weeks a summer. That was back when you called us weekend warriors. It's much different from the reserves today. The reserves today are called upon to take a much more active role in our armed services, and those of us that were in the reserves then were really—of course, you could be called up for many reasons, but you were simply not called up unless you had some national emergency. Even though that was during the Vietnam era, my unit was not called up.

CA: Did you spend all of your time based in Georgia or did they have you based in some other places?

JB: No, when I was on active duty I went to Marine Corps boot camp, and then I spent a time in training after that in the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville and a Naval Air Station in Millington. They Navy and the Marines in my field trained together, and so these were sort of entry level schools. Millington, Tennessee, is right outside of Memphis. I had three duty bases, and then I returned at the end of that year to begin my active reserve at the Marine Corps base, the air base or Naval Air Station in Atlanta. Most people know that as Dobbins, but this was on the other side of Dobbins. I spent many a weekend there.

CA: Going back to McEachern and Gordon Military School, and just growing up, what was the atmosphere like? Did you run into many African-Americans? Were they around? Friends? What was the environment like?

JB: I lived in a very small town called Powder Springs, Georgia, of course, just a few miles from here. We lived on the Main Street. My dad was an engineer, which meant we were middle class. We lived in a big older home. Nothing too fancy about the home except most people today know that house just because parts of it have been there for well over a hundred years. In the small town of Powder Springs, which was probably 1,000 people, you had a line, and the line was basically, I'm going to call it Atlanta Street. You had the white portion of town such as Main Street where I lived, and then you had the portion of town where African Americans lived. That would have been, I'm going to call that south of Atlanta Street and really only a few blocks from me, but it was a very sharp division there in that growing up I didn't think of it as such but I don't remember any black individual living in Powder Springs, outside that one little area. One of my two most vivid memories is walking to elementary school, which would have been 1955 through 1963, and watching the young African American kids being bussed to Marietta. I'm not sure that I knew at that young age that they were being bussed all the way here to Marietta which is probably ten, eleven miles. But I do know this; I knew they were not going to my school.

As a young child I didn't think much about it. Probably, when I was a freshman or sophomore in high school, about either 1963 or 1964 or the first part of 1965, in that area, I remember that we had a very vocal teacher at McEachern. I'm not sure how vocal she

was, but I can remember that she said that it was just—these are my words—disgusting that you had a white only fountain at Lane’s Drug Store. Now Lane’s Drug Store was just a few houses down from where I lived because I lived from the main part of town, I’d say four or five houses. Lane’s Drug Store is where we traded. I guess the white only fountain had always been there, but I can really remember that being brought to my attention at that point. I was much more interested in getting comics. They had a fountain there, and, of course, by this time, freshman or sophomore in high school, I was becoming a little bit more aware. But I can remember the white only fountain, even at that, let’s call it the date of 1963.

CA: How about the Gordon Military Academy?

JB: I can’t remember any black students, but I think probably, like most, you did have military people there, people that had either served or perhaps on active duty handling the ROTC at the junior college and perhaps even at the high school. I think that was probably my impression that there is less prejudice in the military than there was in society, or at least certain parts of society. But that was just not a factor, something that I never thought about then. I know shortly after I left McEachern there were probably one or two black students that were enrolled [starting in September 1965]. Of course, there would be hundreds of students, perhaps thousands, I don’t know, because McEachern had one through twelve, and I would only be aware of the high school, nine through twelve, but I do know that one or two enrolled.

CA: What made you decide Mercer and then to get into law?

JB: I had always been interested in law. When I graduated from Mercer I actually owned a business here. Although it was paying the bills and I bought a home in East Cobb at a pretty young age of twenty-four, I didn’t see myself as doing that the rest of my life. I’d been interested in law, so it was two years after I graduated that I got an opportunity to go to what most people would consider at that point a night law school. I actually went during the day and was able to maintain my business because my business would allow me to work at night. It wasn’t like a retail store, so I was able to work through those hours. I worked full time, and I went to law school full time during the day. It turned out it was a good choice for me. About the time that I graduated from law school three years later, I know I told you that I had already taken the bar. The state officials allowed that at that time. They do not anymore. You have to be finished with law school before you can take the bar.

By about that time my business had dwindled. Although it was still helping me provide support, it was not nearly as [profitable] because I couldn’t possibly spend the time in there in the business. I wanted to say productive, but that was not quite what I was looking for. Not that we were ever big, but it was probably only half the business maybe. My focus was when I graduated from law school, I wanted to practice law. I wanted to practice law, and I did. I began practicing here in Marietta. For several years I made less than I had made before, certainly in the good years of my business. In fact, I know some people question why I would want to do that, why are you leaving your business? But

[the law] was always interesting, and I helped some people. I learned a lot, and it gave me the opportunity at that time to meet some people who knew my work. The District Attorney at that time asked me to come and be a trial lawyer for him, which is by that time four years into my private practice. That's all I wanted to be. I didn't want to do real estate. I didn't want to do contracts. All of that is important work, but I wanted to be in front of the jury. I quickly got my wish because when you're in the D.A.'s office that's exactly what you're doing. It turned out that that was where I was supposed to be. Then I got an opportunity just two and a half years after that to be appointed to be the Chief Magistrate judge of Cobb. I took office there when I was thirty-five in July of 1985.

CA: Going back a little bit, family, when did you get married? And I notice a picture of a young man. I'm guessing that's your son?

JB: Yes. I was married, and my wife and I had a child. We had the child in law school. She was a teacher at that time, so during the last two years of law school I was the sole breadwinner and also going to law school. Ryan is my son who currently has a fellowship at the University of Michigan for the Ph.D. program. That means they are paying him, which is something that never happened for me, and giving him free tuition. Now, his mother and I divorced. She's a very fine lady, but we divorced. Since that time I have remarried, and I have been married now for twenty years and married to a wonderful lady. Her name is Nancy. She is the public information officer for Sheriff Neil Warren right here in Cobb. Coincidentally, we work just one building apart from each other.

CA: Commuting to work together—that's what my parents do. They both go to Atlanta to work, so they commute together. That works with the gas prices. Going back to when you were working with the D.A.'s office, were there any cases that you really struggled with or were there certain cases that you liked to take the most?

JB: I liked the hard cases. I can remember one that I was particularly interested in. Unfortunately, these two men became involved with one lady. They were all young people, and they both liked this girl, and this girl, I think it could be argued, was leading both of them on. The one fellow that was winning her affection was getting tired of the other fellow, so he had a plan. The fellow who wasn't in the lead for her love or romance came over to their house, and he thought if he basically could get the victim to just step one foot in his house, he thought he could blow him away. He thought, well, that's defense of home. This is about twenty-five years ago, and I took that case on. My victim was shot. Thankfully he was only shot once, but he was shot very badly, so even twenty-five years ago his hospital bills were well over \$100,000. It changed the victim's life forever. I believe that he is still changed today. I don't think he ever really recovered from that. He might have recovered physically on the outside, but I don't think he did mentally or emotionally. I knew that case was going to be a hard case simply because the defendant was going to say I was protecting my home, and my victim had physically hit the defendant just shortly before, say a week or two before. I don't recall all the facts in

exact detail, but there had been an altercation where my victim was to blame. I tried that case. I felt very strongly about it, and he was convicted.

Now there are other murder cases that I tried and vehicular homicides, but I can remember that case even though it didn't involve a death. Thankfully it didn't involve a death. I thought it was important that although all of us have an absolute right to protect our property and certainly to protect ourselves—and that's what he said he was doing, protecting himself—you can't sit there and wait and just blow somebody away, which is what I thought he was doing. I believe the jury thought that was what he was doing also. This was going to be a way to eliminate the other suitor, to eliminate the chaos in the three people's lives. As I said, unfortunately for this particular victim, I don't think there was a particular closure in that. I'm not sure that his life ever really got back on track. In fact at one time this victim was actually charged with murder himself. I did not have anything to do with the case. The case was dismissed, but I think he had his own problems, and that's sad.

CA: Very. Were there any racial cases that you had to deal with that you remember vividly? Anything where race played a big issue while you were working for the D.A.'s office?

JB: No, not that I tried. There might have been ten lawyers in our office then, probably one-third or one-fourth what they have today. But I don't ever remember a big race case. We have ten Superior Court judges today, and we had six then. I was handling one-sixth of the cases because I had a particular judge that I was assigned to. You had six judges and then six trial assistants, and then you had several others. Now that doesn't mean if there was a big death penalty case in my courtroom then, the D.A. himself wouldn't have come in and handled that. But I do not remember thankfully a case where race was [the cause], where somebody had shot somebody or really accosted somebody. I'm sure race had something to do with some of the cases. The one that I was telling you about where you had the three people, they all happened to be African American; but I had many, many cases where all of them were Caucasian. Right before I left the D.A.'s office, I was there for the [first] six months in 1985, and I tried five jury trials during that time. That's probably pretty typical. You're resolving a lot of other cases, and then you're taking perhaps your most important ones to trial. I tried two murders in 1985. One happened to be an African American defendant, one a Caucasian. I tried two vehicle homicides where somebody was killed, and both of those were white defendants. But really you have to sit there and think about it of who was what. I don't remember race being a big factor in any of my cases. I remember stupidity being a big thing. Whether it be black, white, or pink, stupidity was huge and it still is. It's survived.

CA: That will always be there. You were Chief Magistrate and then you were elected to the Superior Court?

JB: That's right.

CA: What was that process like?

JB: Okay, to become Chief Magistrate I was appointed by the judges. One of the Superior Court judges appointed me because our former Chief Magistrate left to become Juvenile Court judge. He thought that was a good move for him, and he went to Juvenile Court, which gave an opening. I was lucky enough to be appointed. I think some of my colleagues had always thought they would be a judge or wanted to be a judge. I had never really given it much of a thought. But an opportunity opened up for me, and, thankfully, particularly because of my work in the D.A.'s office, the judges up here in Superior Court saw my work, and at least one of the six judges suggested that I would be a good candidate and suggested for me to put my name in. I talked to my boss at that time, and he was fully supportive of it, so I put my name in. There were probably twenty-five fine candidates, and I surprisingly was selected.

I went to a pretty small operation at that time compared to what we have now. We made the Magistrate Court into a twenty-four hour a day court. Almost every criminal process that's not a ticket starts in the Magistrate Court, so if somebody wants somebody arrested, they have to go to the Magistrate Court. It was an improvement over what used to be called the Justice of the Peace system. It was only a little bit more than two years old statewide when I took over Cobb's. As a full-time judge, we probably had maybe several full-time employees then. We had quite a few part-time employees including Magistrate judges. One of the things that I did during my nine years was we pretty quickly made it a twenty-four court because Cobb County, you can imagine, even in 1985 was busy. Crime was happening twenty-four hours a day, and police had to wait until seven o'clock in the morning to ask for a warrant. So with the help of the Cobb County Commissioners and the budget we were able to basically have a qualified Magistrate judge there. Today it's grown, and I'm certainly not an expert on it, but up until recently they had three full-time Magistrate judges and many, many part-time judges. Of course, they handle a lot of functions. So I did that for nine years.

What I found myself doing was I was spending a good amount of my time not only as being the boss there in the Magistrate Court, but I received what I call "war time" rank [as an assisting Superior Court judge]. The Superior Court was so busy that I was being used more and more in Superior Court. Although my title was Chief Magistrate, under the law in Georgia I could be appointed an assisting Superior Court judge. More and more of my time was being spent handling Superior Court. In 1994, nine years after I became Chief Magistrate, I had an opportunity to run for an open seat, which means that the judge was retiring and there was not going to be an incumbent. I ran for office because I was ready to move up. I also realized that if the voters didn't agree with me that I'd be out in private practice. But I thought that was a good time. I was forty-five years old and ready to go back out in private practice. I was not scared of that at all. I wanted to be in Superior Court, but it would have certainly been intriguing to go back out into private practice, particularly with the experience I had then. But it obviously would take a while to build up your private practice, and I didn't want to wait much later than age forty-five. So if you figure you're going to practice for twenty years, then you didn't wait until you were fifty-five years old to do that. I won. I had a very good excellent opponent, but I happened to win on that particular day. So I've been here since January 1, 1995. Actually they hired me to come on a few months early and I did some

emergency work and whatever, but I'm going to call it my full seat, my place at the table on January 1, 1995.

CA: Do you remember the numbers, how much you won by?

JB: Yes, I won by 69 percent, so that was a good day for me. One of the things that I'll never forget, my wife and I had been married then probably five years when I ran for Superior Court, but she was fully supportive. She absolutely knew I was going to win, but I kept telling her if I don't win, I'm going to go out in private practice, and she thought that was good also. I did enjoy my job as Chief Magistrate, but I just thought it was a good time and that was a good opportunity for me to move up or move out.

CA: Before you got elected for Superior Court judge, how was that broken up? Are you elected from a certain district?

JB: Well, I'm elected from what we call a circuit. I think there we have forty-nine circuits in Georgia; that's a pretty good guess. In Cobb we are lucky because Cobb County is all one circuit. So basically you would say I ran countywide. I know there's at least one circuit in Georgia that has eight counties, so those judges are truly what you might call circuit riders. They have to run in all eight counties. Our judges here just run in one county, so it's a big area to run in. That was my first contested race even though I had had other races as Chief Magistrate. Once I was appointed I then became elected, and I went through two cycles when I was the Chief Magistrate and did not have any opposition. Until three years ago I had never had any opposition while I was an incumbent. I had a young lady that decided—and she had every right to do so—to run against me. I'm proud to say in November of 2006 I received 83 percent of the vote. I had strong support. I don't know whether this means anything or not, but my opponent was African American. One of the things that I was proudest of is I received very, very strong support from the black community, which made me feel good. I felt extremely comfortable with that in that I don't believe race played a factor at all in voting for me.

CA: Do judges run by parties?

JB: No, we're called non-partisan. Although there's been a recent change, if you voted either in the Democrat or Republican primary, at the end of your ballot, they had what they called the non-partisan [races]. But there's been a recent change. So in 2006, my last election, my opponent and I were at the end of your General Election ballot. So you could have voted for a handful of Democrats, a handful of Republicans, whatever, but you'd go to the end of your ballot and we would be non-partisan.

CA: In 1987 you appointed Vicki Trammell Cuthbert as a judge in the Magistrate Court. She was the first African American judge in Cobb County. Did you receive any backlash from that?

JB: Vicki was with me quite a few of my nine years [1987-92]. No, I don't think there was really; I don't really remember any publicity. Knowing that you were going to come in

and interview me I tried to go back just in my mind. It was not huge to me. I don't think it was particularly huge to Vicki. Now she may have a different [opinion.] She was a well-qualified lawyer with a degree from the University of Georgia, and she was willing to work long and hard. It's a pretty tough job particularly with some of the hours. It's like nurses and doctors that are sometimes working in the middle of the night. I don't remember the shifts Vicki had, but she was just like everybody else. She would have to do midnight shifts. It was sort of a non-event of Vicki being hired, like it wasn't any more important or less important than anybody else. Again, some other folks might have thought so, but I was looking for qualified people, and I saw Vicki as being one of them, and I feel that is true today. It was a good hire.

But I remember at a social event there was one snide remark from a lawyer that just sort of took me off guard about hiring her. I later found out that this particular lawyer was prejudiced because of race. I didn't know that before that time, and it just hit me, came out of left field. I just remember not saying much. He just wanted to let me know that he didn't think that was the smartest thing that I could do. He didn't threaten me in anyway. I think we probably were just pretty uncomfortable and moved to a different subject. That's the only thing I ever heard.

Now, I think perhaps some police officers would question every one of my Magistrates if they got a decision they didn't like. In the later years of my Chief Magistrate tenure I had a full-time Magistrate helping me, and so we would hear if anybody complained, particularly in the middle of the night, "Oh, I didn't get a warrant." Or, "They set the bond too low." Or, "They required more work." It seemed like Vicki certainly had her share of complaints, but I'm not sure whether that was just because they didn't know Vicki or because of her race or probably maybe more importantly because of her gender. That was not just at that time. You had many fine police officers, but most of them were male. They had to go basically to get permission after they'd been out on the street—get permission to lock somebody up or keep them locked up. So I think we had a little push back, and I think it was more because of gender than it was race. But certainly Vicki had people that would come and disagree. This is not a lot, but it was as much or more than other folks.

If somebody wanted to spend the time with me or my full-time associate Magistrate, they could come in and make their complaint. They could say, "Well, this is what I have." We would look at what we call in law *de novo*. We would look at it anew. After all, I was the boss. Although I had a lot of trust in the people that I appointed, I would look at it anew. I don't ever remember reversing her decision. Frankly, I don't remember reversing too many decisions, plain and simple. People had objections, but maybe they were based on emotions or whatever. You can understand this. If a police officer just spent five minutes fighting with somebody, and the judge gave him a \$10,000 bond, and the officer thought they ought to get a \$50,000 bond, well, you can understand that. But we're detached from that, although that would be one of the things that we take into consideration. So I don't know that Vicki had a different mindset than most of our other Magistrates. We had I think when I left thirteen part-timers. Although certainly every

one of the Magistrates had certain things they felt strongly about and everybody was different, I think that helps make it work.

CA: It's interesting that you brought up the police officers and the gender. That's exactly what [Ms. Cuthbert] said. She said she had never had any problems about the race or gender within the judgeships, but she said she had a bigger problem with gender than anything else with some of the police officers.

JB: Well, then I assessed it right, and maybe Vicki and I had talked about it. I know this, Vicki would not have any problem in calling me at three a.m. in the morning if there was a hard decision. I would say to Vicki, "Vicki, I love you; I appointed you judge; make those decisions." In other words, I wouldn't say, "Vicki, don't call me unless it's major—unless it's a murder or unless somebody is screaming in your face." In other words, make those decisions. But she would call as much or more than a lot of the others. I told them, "I'm here for you, and I'm the boss. If you need me . . . but I hire you to make the decisions." Typically she would give me the scenario, and almost always I would say, "Yes, you're right." I always told my judges when I appointed them, "I'm not going to be your yes man. If I think you're wrong, I'm the boss, and I'm elected, and I'm going to tell you, and I'm going to overrule you, and don't get all upset about it because sometimes we have different interpretations." By that time too I had a lot of experience, particularly in the criminal law, and felt like I knew not only what the law said, but also how juries react and how things happen. But she was good in every way, and she could work there as long as I was there because I was very happy with her.

CA: Since you've gotten to the Superior Court, how do you see Cobb County has changed, not just court-wise, criminal-wise? How do you see Cobb County? Are we going in the right direction? Are we going in the wrong direction? I'm a Cobb County native; I grew up in east Cobb; I went to Wheeler High school.

JB: I wanted to tell you one thing, not really to answer your question, but, typically, if I am in court, my race happens to be the majority. When you look around most of the faces are white. But I had a situation last year where I was really in the minority, although I was in charge, or at least I'd like to think I was. I was appointed to take over the case of *State of Georgia vs. Brian Nichols*. I was appointed in February of '08 after another judge had had the case for three years. There was a lot of frustration with the case, whether it was right or wrong, and I was recruited, and I accepted that case. As you look back about it, many of the lawyers were African American, black—certainly, the lead lawyers for both the State of Georgia on behalf of Fulton County and the defense. I worked with almost all of the staff down there, and they were black. What's interesting, there's not a whit of difference between all the white people I've worked with and the black folks. Most of those folks were excellent. I would have them with me anywhere in the world. Most of the folks I work with out here are excellent. There are a few people, black or white, you would say, well, if I'm going to form a platoon, I'll just leave them behind or I'll leave them for someone else. I think that was maybe my first experience, although I'm now sixty years old, where I was in the minority. That was an interesting experience for me. I really didn't think about it too much at the time. I said when I went down there that the

case needed to be tried. That's what I told the lawyers, sometimes much to their chagrin. We tried it, and it took a long while, but it didn't take as long as they thought it was going to take. Now just looking back and having some perspective, I'm glad I had the opportunity. I know that wasn't the answer to your question at all. As far as Cobb, how has it changed in Cobb? Well, I don't want to give you a dire assessment, but certainly it's much more dangerous now or could be much more dangerous in Cobb than it once was. Part of it is because of drugs; part of it is because you have some people that I think probably don't see much hope. Some folks are just flat out evil, which I don't think that's ever changed since the . . .

END OF TAPE 1, SIDE A

START OF TAPE 1, SIDE B

JB: In Cobb certainly in the little community that I grew up in [Powder Springs], you knew who everybody was, and so did the police. They knew that I was called Jimmy then instead of Jim. They knew that Jim Bodiford was the oldest child of Bob and Delane Bodiford. They knew exactly where we lived. I might have mentioned my dad was a councilman a couple of different times; he made one dollar a month. He still thinks that's what the councilman ought to make much to the chagrin of the current councilmen. But when the police saw you doing something wrong, they would either alert your father and mom or they would bring you home, and there was no real challenge. If somebody in authority such as a police officer or maybe a teacher said you did something wrong, then you did something wrong and there was not a challenge. Whereas today I see some of our young people coming into court—and we deal with people that are seventeen years of age and over, or if you're accused of one of the seven deadly sins like murder, we'll see you at age thirteen—but we have some parents, both white and black, instead of stepping up, it's the entire system's fault if little Jimmy has been charged with a drug offense or been charge with burglary or whatever. It's got to be the system's fault, and everybody else is to blame for it. Obviously, you have a young person that's listening to their parents doing that, and they're probably going to grow up to spend most of their life in prison. They'll do life on the installment basis just because they've got this victim attitude, and they're not going to take any responsibility, and their parents are not going to allow them to take any responsibility. We see that again in all races, and that is so very harmful not only for those families, but it's harmful for society. Certainly, I'm not saying that every time a policeman is correct or a teacher is correct or somebody in authority is correct, but our system is built on respect for authority. Then, of course, if we find somebody abusing it, they're punished pretty swiftly. You see the police officer several years ago that lied in Atlanta about the drug raid or whatever, and, of course, a lady was killed. They're all properly in prison, and we hope that that's where they stay. So, I see there's certainly a breakdown with the family somewhat and then the rampant drug use. Other than that I don't fear going out in Cobb County. I suspect I know some areas that I wouldn't go at midnight, but frankly I'm going to be sound asleep at midnight. I'm not going to be anywhere, so I think we're in pretty good shape in Cobb, and I feel pretty good about it. I don't think anything is out of control at all.

CA: That's excellent. It seems we've just about covered everything that I was going to ask, and I would just like to say on my behalf and on Dr. Scott's behalf, do you have anything else you would like to add for the interview?

JB: I think I've just about talked you out. Your ears are probably hurting.

CA: No, this has been very interesting. I really appreciate it. So this will conclude the interview with Judge Bodiford. Thank you.

JB: Well, all right, good, I hope you get an A on the project.

CA: Me too!

END OF INTERVIEW

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