

SNCC 50th Anniversary Conference
Shaw University, Raleigh NC, April 2010
Transcript Video Recording #5
(Raw, unedited, no annotation)

Speaker 1 (00:00:17):

Good morning, everyone. Good morning, morning. Welcome to the Thomas Jay Lloyd chapel here in the campus of showing university and the, uh, SNCC 50th anniversary conference. Um, today, April 15th, 50 years ago is when over 200 students from across the south of the nation came here to show university and they began to discuss the formation of a youth movement. I want you students in particular to listen to this, you, we had our Dr. Kings, we had our NAACP, uh, we had so many folk out there and yet the young people came together as of this day, 50 years ago. Exactly. And decided that they would form their own independent cutting edge movement to get some tea, to whatever, even established by Dr. King and others. And that became known as a student non coordinator committee. So that's why we're having this tremendous conflict here. Um, on this slide campus show up being one of the finest of our historical, uh, African American institutions in the nation and not the world.

Speaker 1 (00:01:29):

And we have a lot of sessions going on today, but this one, because the conference has come home NICs, come back home. What was it about, about Raleigh? What was it about Shaw university that made this, the, the incubator made this to place for everything to happen? We're going to discuss that. And I hope that we had for some more panelists to join us, but if not, we certainly happily represented by, by two, five gentlemen here. Uh, the first being someone who, uh, was the former chairman of the board here at that show university, uh, a legend. We don't have to legends sitting, uh, these days plenty on campus now, but here, uh, when you say the name Dr. George Deb, you're talking about someone who has given so much to this community, uh, has given so much to, uh, uh, to this, uh, uh, to this city and to this state. And so to, uh, have him with us to, uh, share here today as someone who was here at the time and can tell his first hand what it was his life, uh, April of 1960 deep during the sixties during civil rights. Uh, so very important, Dr. George dev is not only a former chair of the, uh, uh, the board here, board of trustee Athaw university. He's also a retired, uh, position. Uh, he's an author and he's an all around, uh, grading with the Dr.

Speaker 1 (00:03:00):

And then we have with us, a gentleman who, um, I just met, uh, just a couple of weeks ago. He came and, and joined the, uh, local SNCC, uh, anniversary conference, uh, uh, host committee, uh, and lend us, um, a lot of his experience and insight, but also too shared the story with us as, uh, as a student here showing the residency, that's very making decision, right. But it was here. Right, right. Uh, how he was part of the city movement. He was part of that group of students that decided enough is enough. And, uh, how dare you tell me, I can't get a couple, how dare you telling me that, that I can't spend my money? Like everybody else? How dare you tell me that, uh, the pledge of alleg is the constitution is good for everyone else, but how dare you and Susan was, he was a kid 1920, right.

Speaker 1 (00:03:57):

He decided he was gonna put it all on the line so that you young people today can sit here and not worry about anybody telling you what you can't do. So we're very honored, uh, to have Dr. Lewis take his professor here at, uh, at Cho university. And he's going to share, uh, his firsthand experience, his insight and wisdom, and, and the beauty of having the, both Dr. Dev and Dr. Here is that they've lived the span of the last half century. So they've seen it all evolve. And I hope I'm pretty much certain that we'll hear from both of them, that the struggles, not over that as you sit here and as we speak, there are folks actively looking to turn and clock back. And so that

if this conference means anything, it's not only a celebration of what took place 50 years ago today, but it's also a har a warning that we need to still be active.

Speaker 1 (00:04:54):

And you students are being trained to be leaders. And that there's an expectation that the education you're getting today, you are going to use it now to stop the clock from, from being turned back before we go anywhere else. I was asked last minute to fill in for the Reverend Dr. David fors, who is the senior pastor of Christian faith about this church. He was the leader of the Raleigh city movement here at shop, uh, when they went to the FW woodwind store in Cameron village, and to integrate the lunch counter there, 12 days after the Greensboro city, he was the first one arrested after they asked for a cup of coffee. Uh, those of us who know Dr. For know, there's no final man. There's no final leader. He chairman all over school. So you may or may not know that on Sunday, his wife for 47 years passed away today at 12 noon. They will utilize her at first Baptist church. The, obviously he could not be here. So I I'm feeling important. It's a painful period. And yet he will be here tomorrow to share with us. I would like if we could just to take just a moment, respect for Dr. Fors and his wife, and just a moment of silence.

Speaker 1 (00:06:27):

Thank you. And Dr. For will be with us tomorrow, for sure. All right. Let's get started. Um,

Speaker 1 (00:06:35):

Know that, even though I was four years old at the time, I guess I'm in the boat with, with many of you here who, I don't know what the civil rights movement was like, but I was alive and enough to know who king and Malcolm to these folks were and through the sixties and what happened. So that, that part of me never leaves, but I'm pretty sure that we do young people in particular is hard to imagine what it's like to be walk out of your home, go downtown, go to the store and told you're not want here. I know that's impossible for you to believe. And yet that's exactly what happened here in North Carolina here in Raleigh and all across the south, during twenties, thirties, forties, fifties, and, and, and sixties until young people like Dr. Forbes, Dr. Clayton, Dr. Devin stood up and said, enough is enough. So gentlemen, it looks like it's just us. Yes, it's. It's just us. Um, Dr. Clayman let's let's, uh, let's get started with you, sir.

Speaker 2 (00:07:40):

Thank

Speaker 1 (00:07:41):

What, what was it like, you know, what, what, what was it like? Um, go ahead with an opening statement. You

Speaker 2 (00:07:46):

Have, I, why comments that I just see, I I'm up, penny, it showing univervers was a natural for this to take place. Sharpville the cutting edge for and education from very beginni. And of course, one of the things that we learned as students was what our charter said, and that is that we would not discriminate cause of any of those things that had took the rest of the country a hundred years to adopt and not discriminate because of race, previous condition of surgery to, or any of those things, uh, that, as I said, it took on, I mean, well, the schools and the, in the culture to adopt, uh, we were first in a lot of places. We, the first provide all established a professional medical school. Um, you the, at that time, duke and chapel hill and the other medical schools during the country had a program that, uh, did not require a bachelor's degree in order to get in.

Speaker 2 (00:08:56):

And you could finish from high school, through med school in five to seven years, we started a program here, not necessarily cause of something positive in faculty, something negative that was, was, was accepted. Cause the professors that were at all med school for the same professors

that were teaching at, uh, chapel hill or duke and what happened, they assumed that cause this, they thought this medical school would be predominantly black, that, uh, we would need more time to finish the medical program. So they required a bachelor's degree to be admitted in a four year program. But the, the interesting happened with that assumption, uh, later on, as doctors were taking their bullets, uh, we would have 100% passing may have had as many as 7% fairly. So, uh, the fact that we ended up at the first professional medical school was not some born out of people being positive.

Speaker 2 (00:10:06):

It was after people being negative and we dealt with it a different way. So after the professors would come out and they to have their way, they would be followed because well, our student are doing so much better than duke students or students. So they looked at it and they couldn't possibly dream of the possibility that, um, blacks could learn faster than white or, or were more intelligent. So they kept looking at, they found, decided natives that lived the time that they, in the fact they're requiring a bachelor's degree to get in. So that's where the model came from. That's the same model that exists today, but that model started Athaw. So in the early, during the 18 hundreds, she university at medical school, it was, was a comprehensive the university at a school of pharmacy arts and sciences, religion. And I mean arts and sciences school, I don't think I left anything out, but anyway, we were, we were first comprehensive law in law school.

Speaker 2 (00:11:08):

I, a law school that was, we were the first comprehensive black university. I hate to say black university, but it was a historically black university in the country. And of course, uh, we had a lot of firsts to take place here. All of the state, uh, uh, historical black schools was started by show graduates. Uh, and in addition to that, Lipson college was also started by show graduates. And when the country decided of when the state decided they wanted an agriculture and technical school developed for, for blacks, they came to sharp and at sharp, they would start AMT state university, what called AMT at the time we, but anyway, we started the school operated a couple years and then of course turned over to the state. So those are my generation. We see a and T is no, our, our, our Davis, if you will, I was spent off school, but then getting, so it was sort of natural that when these civil rights thing, uh, started, and we finally got fed up as sheriff about, uh, being denied access, uh, and, and seeing the commute, I grew up in RBO, which is 55 miles an north of here.

Speaker 2 (00:12:25):

Uh, you, if you walk in the street and you met white people, you step off you, you knew to step off the street to let them pass. Uh, they had water found things down in the bottom of the, of the, uh, courthouse, one mark color, one Mark White, and you, of course, you dare not to drinking that white water. They thought it would make us turn us white.

Speaker 1 (00:12:51):

Did you say white water

Speaker 2 (00:12:57):

Had white on the label of the,

Speaker 2 (00:13:01):

But anyway, so, uh, that was things we had, what, what proceed to be our place. And you understood that well, because one of the things your parents taught you, they, they taught you not to get strung up that you understand what I mean by strung up. Yes. Right? So you, you did those things, whatever required in order to survive. And of course you've disciplined, underhanded things. You've fought a little bit here and there. In fact, I can recall persons come to my house. They look for my father, my father was named James and they'd walk up and say, uncle James here. And we would sometimes if we knew my dad couldn't hear us say, is he your mama's

moms brother? Or is he your daddy's brother? And my dad had a fifth feet. No, we had said that, but, but we did it. Uh, and of course we got away with, and we didn't get strung up.

Speaker 2 (00:13:57):

But then again, uh, but those were some of the kinds of things. All the schools were segregated, the textbooks and other things that we received for the school for the school system, uh, were hand downs. And they may have four or five different names of students who had the book before it got to our school. And this is a fact. And, but you took, we took those books. And with, with those books, we still became as well, educated as other folk in, in, in, in, in the community. Right? So we did what we had to do, but it didn't stop us from trying to get the best education that we, that we could manage. And if we had had the kinds of facilits things that, that young folk have today, imagine what we could have done. We all could have become presidents of the United States.

Speaker 2 (00:14:44):

Uh, but now it's, and that means that's still something to be done, even as relate to that, but now moving them to haw. But one other thing I have to mention before I come to Shaw, and then I go back to person county once more. But in the community that I live, my folk, there were a lot of cleans around the, my grandmothers, right across the way, several aunt across the way. So we could walk to the house. We could yell across the way to that place. But one thing that you did never want to come to, to your parents or to your family, that you'd been locked up. And that was just the worst thing that could happen to you. As far as I felt concerned, you don't get locked up. What my dad thought he could forgive for everything except behavior. One of his favorite phrases was, and yeah, fourth grade is he may not be able to do the best work in your textbooks or with the schoolwork.

Speaker 2 (00:15:37):

He said, you know how to act? Cause I taught you. And therefore, if you messing up it's it's, it is an indictment of him. And we, we bought into that and you better not get locked up. So, so come to shore and being here during the sixties and being taught the kind of things we were taught here at that time by our professors, we were taught the challenge to ask questions. And of course, when I say challenge, they, they, they based minute from an intellectual standpoint, they are, at least that's what we thought they may, but students have a tendency to extrapolate whatever ideas that they're taught. So we move that to mean, you challenge things that you, that you take along. And I recall very vividly when Dr. Uh, Forbes asked me, if you say, you wanna get a locked up. I said, what do you want me to get locked up?

Speaker 2 (00:16:37):

He said, you want to go on the picket line and get locked up? I said, tell, well, let me let, lemme check what I I'll get back with you next week. That was my first response. It was almost almost automatic. I knew my dad I'd hear my dad came out, you locked up. So I went home and I talked to my father and I said, um, I said, suppose I get locked up. He said, locked up for what I said, we are doing some protesting now in Raleigh. And that time, uh, the news, when is, is as VA residence today, he said, what you pro what y'all protesting about. I explained to him what we were protesting about, and then his response was, and I'll never forget it. He said, if you get locked up, I'll get you out. And I believe that. But the point is that gave me the freedom to get locked up.

Speaker 2 (00:17:31):

So I came back and I date assaulted him back in the doctor falls. And I, I may step him and call him David. That's what, I'm a accustomed to call it in. And I thought we were schoolmates. But anyway, I told him, I said, yes, I'm prepared to get locked up. I had finished my student teaching. So I was just hanging around the campus, waiting, waiting to graduate at the time. So we took off down to Woolworth. I think it was Woolworth on fifth street, which near the book was Glen,

the, um, uh, the hotel, the show Walter hotel. And, uh, we went there. We took, we sat MCON at the con after they had trained us and then interviewed us to make sure that we believe in nonviolence, that would not do anything crazy to put the movement in jeopardy or to put ourselves in jeopardy. They taught us how to defend yourself or to protect, try to protect, protect yourself if the policemen decide to, to use the Baton on it. So after haven't done all that, we went down to, uh, um, Woolworth and we were told to make sure you have some money. If you don't have any money, we'll give you some money because you wanna order something. We suggest you order a cup of coffee. We wanna make sure in the event that somebody decide to serve you, that you have enough money to pay for.

Speaker 2 (00:18:50):

Okay, let's the two. And so we sat there and the folk would gather behind you, you had the lunch counter, the lunch counter, you know, use your close to a wall and there's walking space behind you. So the crowd and you, you said you got some book in front of you, and we're all dressed up our desk clothes. And we have, and, uh, these folk come papers like this, uh, says sure, dark loud in you. And that was, that was the most polite thing. Then they would, you could hear people spitting. And, but you didn't, you didn't look around, you sat there. You thought they were spitting on unit by world. But the point is we, we took it, it, we did what we had to do. And of course, then there was another person, uh, Samson who was supposed to be on this panel.

Speaker 2 (00:19:40):

He'd be standing outside trying to keep people from coming in. The store said, you can't be going, going. Police said, well, you can't get calling inside. He said, wait, you keep me from letting my, you let my pee. And he was, and that they, before they arrested him as well. But anyway, so I went, so the next, the next, so we would, we would rotate, he'd go in, he send for maybe two hours and somebody would come to relieve you. And it was all, it was all organized and straight by by the, uh, steering group. And it worked out very, very well. The thing that was interesting, I was the trip out to picket, uh, at Cameron village seas book was located out there at the time, and we was picket in seas road up and there was about 20, 25 people out there. And we had picket signs and stuff walking around picketing. And I was sure that sure, we get arrested that day when I saw this pull up. And when the bus pulled up, they, they, they loaded up everybody in the bus except me and another fellow named Stinson. Uh, and so I still didn't get locked up. So I'm still angry about the fact that I never got locked

Speaker 1 (00:20:48):

Up, right. Let's give, uh, Dr. Uh,

Speaker 1 (00:20:59):

Before go, 30 seconds of finishes his presentation. Some of the things, uh, in, I interviewed, uh, Dr. Forbes for, uh, a film that I produced called Obama for North Carolina, the path history. And, uh, so the story of Nick is in that film. And one of the things that Dr. Forbes told me that, um, Dr. The teachers, the professors here at Athaw university and how they imbued their students with a pride and a dignity where they made sure that they knew about not just Raleigh and not just North Carolina, but they knew about the, that they knew that there was a place beyond North Carolina, that they were deserving to, to seek and, and explore that education was dictate. Dr. Forbes, uh, told me how, um, each student was, uh, required to learn the preamble to the constitution. Uh, he can recite it down pretty, you don't, um, how they have figures pictures of, of famous African Americans, they Negro, but people who had accomplished others in the classrooms and around the school.

Speaker 1 (00:22:31):

So this way, then time, the students came to class here at Shaw. They were always challenged to aspire to, to, to be greater, uh, that, that, you know, one day things would change, but in order for them to change for them and for their community, they had to be educated, had to be equipped,

but they, they also gave these young people a sense of, of pride, which I'm sure Dr. Devis gonna share with us in a few minutes where they just had this McCann courage that whatever happens, happens, but we're gonna take a stand. And unlike their parents and, and others of older generations, they had no connection. And when I use this term, I don't say this to offend anybody, but, but remember, we're talking 15 years ago in 1960. So I'm gonna use this term, cause this is the way it was. So I don't wanna offend anybody, but the students, unlike their parents and unlike many in, in the older civil rights movement did not have a connection to the white power, which was brutally dictating everything.

Speaker 1 (00:23:35):

So these students didn't kill me. Can't fire me. I'm a D you can't really do much to me, but arrest me and maybe kill me. And as far as I'm concerned, that's simply just not enough for, and that's the kind of, of courage that the four students at a and T that the students at Bennett college and is not told that that is actually, um, students at Bennett college for women. The sisters actually were planning to, uh, go to that. Walbrook in Greensboro, uh, in 1959. And the only reason why they did not do it before the brothers from a and T is because the, uh, the president of school, the time give their name said, look, you know, the Christmas holidays are coming up and you don't want to start something and then stop it. You know, how y'all students are about the holidays.

Speaker 1 (00:24:26):

You may want your civil rights, but when Christmas comes you going home. And so she told them, don't start something that you're gonna have to stop just to go away and go home, wait until after this. Well, when they came back, for whatever reason, it ended up that the four students from Northtown a and T were the ones on February 1st, 1960, to integrate that lunch counter in Greensboro. And that even though we had had sit-ins long before 1960, wanna make that very clear. They weren't the first city, they were not the first in Durham, North Carolina, June 23rd, 1957, Royal ice cream was pretty much the first sit-in and the very first one that, that, that, that actually legally challenged Jim Crow. But the city in Greensboro is the one that sparked the fuse that lit the fuse that ignited across the south. And the next thing, you know, you have courageous African American students, uh, and disturbing by colleges all across the south who were doing the same thing and are not mistaken of, of vision Forbes yourself and others.

Speaker 1 (00:25:26):

I think it was 12 days or so two weeks. I'm sure. After the February 1st walked into the FW world war store in county village, David Forbes being the first one being arrested, just for asking for a cup of coffee, Dr. Deb, you have been a, um, um, a citizen, a physician in, in extraordinary standing here in Raleigh community and in North Carolina. So you, you saw all this play for team. Tell us, sir, about, um, what you saw, what it was like. Um, give us some sense of the kind of, of, of, of, of students we had here. Athaw and also St. Augustin's college to right. I, I do not Augustin's college. That's what I said. Yeah. Yes. Okay. I'm being correct. Yes. And St. Dustin's college too, char and St. Dustin's college students took to the streets matter fact, bring you're not gonna be able to see them.

Speaker 1 (00:26:28):

This is a replica of a flyer from 50 years ago. And let me read you to you. Don't buy at these stores, woos Walgreen efforts, CRE Hudson be why Negros. Can't sit down to eat at lunch counters here, but they, but they may spend their money at all. Other counters, students are met violence and embarrassment. When they peacefully request service, 45 innocent students have been jailed and convicted. Students are picket into end segregation in democratic America. Why can you do refuse to buy in the above stores, walk a little farther for service. We will walk a lot farther for you. Sign petitions, requesting an and discrimination, support, protesting students in whatever way you can join the student picket lines, your support will win to fight. And then it says at the very bottom of this, the picket lines are meant by students, uh, St. Augustin's college haw university, the Raleigh citizens association, haw and St. Augustin's student movement. So St

a was out there too. We would be Remis if we did not make it very clear that this was a shared responsibility with both schools as relates to getting out in those streets and the city movement. So Dr. Duck, what, what did you, and what did you experience? What were your concerns and tell us about the caliber of student. We had attending both Shaw and, and St at the time, and why would they risk their lives and their future to get out here in the streets and justice, freedom, justice

Speaker 3 (00:28:02):

Cash would be glad to do that, but let me, let's go back just a little bit further here. My, my class at Shaw was 1947. That would be 13 years prior to SCC.

Speaker 3 (00:28:14):

I came from a full teacher, high school, 25 miles from rock. The teacher drew a micro go on the Blackboard, and then she drew a line and said, student don't erase this microscope. It's the only one in the school. I stayed there four years. And when I left, that was still the only microscope in that school. I mean, these were the educated, the folk people now talking about, uh, no diversity all that time, but this is the type of situation that we came to. When I got to show university, we had one at four. I had a five students for every microscope, but when I got to my hiring medical college, every person had to have, he want to be a doctor. Every person had to have his own microscope. This is one of the things I'm putting this in perspective here to show you what the student who came here from cheek pen chopped went including meat.

Speaker 3 (00:29:29):

I'm telling you what heck what he was up against. Uh, he was already in a very desperate situation. The year that I graduated 1947, we had 126 graduates to show university 52 of those. We had 11 four year black colleges in North Carolina could not teach it. You were just by only, only thing you could do was preach a teach. And so half 52 out of that, 126, it to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi to teach and were not able to get jobs or anything here. So we didn't have a whole lot to lose. If you went to a third floor room here and looked around, you could see folk picking cotton all the way around Y and that kinda thing. So you had to understand the, what the, the, the environment, what the situation was at that particular time. Then we, I, when I came to show, uh, cash, we worked S and Debbie was a sixth under the hip biggest employer in Raleigh.

Speaker 3 (00:30:37):

And that is, we were doing the war. And every, every, uh, uh, soldiers, white soldier that came through rock was fair in incident. And we said, but the black soldiers go get to the degrees food to the B, B cafe or whatever you could go to. And that kind of thing. But what was so different about it was this was that the workers, they had about a hundred white workers in and 500 black workers, the 500 black workers who were really doing all the work hundred people were cook. They ate fried chicken and all the stuff on their vines that the other folks ate, that kind of thing. But for us who were really doing the work, they take the chicken back and the chicken neck and, and cheeky feeding, and Chi min and make pastry. And that's what they show us down. In fact, I don't eat meat, those names cause they were nasty.

Speaker 3 (00:31:33):

We don't eat feed those now cause they would take all of whatever was left or the whole week over and grind it up and then put peppers and sauce and stuff on it and serve the section. And third times through the that's what they gave us. I merely just saying to you what the status of it, the status of the situation was Shaw university was perhaps a wonderful place for snake to star because that was with the old medical school and the, the white teachers and the white president Athaw and the Saint Augustine college. Uh, there was always an element of, uh, corporation that was a new class. Even in the whites here, we have 1848 black church here. That's 17 years before this room. Then we church we going to here today was 1859 church. That again was six to seven

years before. So there was always some of the white people who wanted to give us what was handed as well.

Speaker 3 (00:32:36):

They needed to cause some of us for their children and their grandchildren. So they were, they were looking out for, they were for phones, you know, in defining out. So then this was a situation, the presence of two outstanding black colleges in Raleigh long record of some degree of cooperation between white and black slavery was not as intense in lake county, as it was in some of the other counties in North Carolina, then we had great black leaders here, like chaches pastors name for him. Uh, the, uh, uh, Dr. Finn later, the pastor at could Memorial Baptist church. That was right church. We had four people to help all the time. That was constantly wording and where and wording the white, the high structure to, uh, look let's. You need to do something about these people. Finding the news error paper itself, Joe Caesar Daniels came around to the fact, all this was built up toward 1960 that you needed to do what is right about the, these people.

Speaker 3 (00:33:39):

They have been loyal. You, you were able to leave your children there with, with the wife and children, they, with them, while you went to a Madison, went to, uh, and them and where you went to bury fight, lady them, you left from there and they didn't touch him, or they didn't let anybody touch him. So there was, there was some underground feelings in there that these people need some type of help. Uh, the mental medical school, they, they, uh, uh, spoke about there, uh, graduated this first class in 1886 and between 1886 and eight and 1918, it graduated 432 black doctors in 100 dentists or two here. There was a black doctor, every little town out here went there, uh, Livingston, Louisburg Henderson, Oxford back. So there were a lot of factors. This was, and there was a good size middle class. We said here, uh, back in white, uh, here in rock, it was also very made it very, very helpful.

Speaker 3 (00:34:45):

But as he said, uh, there was the black water and the white water. They didn't let you travel clothes in the stove. Look, I mean, if you, you, you bought something in there, you better get it, look at it and get it right. Because if you got it out, you didn't carry it back. They carried back. They would not accept it. And so, uh, did, so the SSD were in the situations. And then, then every day, one of the things that really took my mind of 19 years old, I left Raleigh going to Mahad medical college to, to, uh, uh, go college, uh, to go to medical school. Well, at that time to go, you couldn't go straight across, out of North Carolina, into Tennessee, basically. Uh, you had to go to Atlanta, change your train station there and go well here in Mar the black cab drivers could care who they want to.

Speaker 3 (00:35:35):

Boom, boom, boom, boom, boom. When I got to Atlanta, Georgia, I saw something I'd never seen before, quite on written on the cab colored on it, written on the Cal and that kind of thing. Folks could go to Atlanta and stay down that line. I got a daughter professor college down there, but I ain't had no Atlanta tell what, what you going ride and who, because of the person, what kind of car you going ride in before and that type of thing. So we've had those types of things. All of those things terminated and pushed forward in what he said with Dr. Cober Jones. And we had, uh, some tremendous professors and all here who, uh, PE came, yes, you here now, but things are going to get better. And coach, you know, we had always had our black spiritual on that was a bad day of coming hallelujah of coming hallelujah. Or we want shout and glory. We won't do some shout down here when the world is on fire. So this CA cash was what we were up against, uh, on most that kind thing, knowing that we gotta move from here, we can stayed here. We just didn't know when we gonna move.

Speaker 1 (00:36:43):

Let's give applause. We had a town hall meeting at St. Augustin's college, last Thursday preparation in honor, of, and we employed, um, young people there. Uh, we had young people representing all the campuses that when you have crazy folks, some of who are demonstrating today,

Speaker 3 (00:37:13):

Amen,

Speaker 1 (00:37:16):

What do they call Koolaid drink? Oh, tea party. When, when you have folks who are saying, just because we have an African American, the, I will do whatever it takes to quote, tape my country fact, when you have militia groups, when you have elected officials who are sending around emails with racist portrayals of the first family and the, and then when they're caught at it, they're like, oh, it's just a joke. When you have this disregard and disrespect and young people, you can't wait. You can't wait until you graduate and you're accomplished. And then you have children and come to find out that you, your children have less freedom than you have now. That's right, because you're working to take it back. Federal lawsuit filed, uh, just last week in Kingston, North Carolina town on 23063% of the population is black.

Speaker 1 (00:38:39):

And they had a referendum vote in 2009 saying that they wanted to, uh, move from partisan elections to nonpartisan elections. So in other words, they wanted to move from Republican Democrat to just high voting, 63%, I'm sorry, 68% of the voters ratified that referendum. And yet the lawsuit that was filed last week in us district report on behalf of five citizens in Kingston, North Carolina, seeking to repeal section five of the 1965 rights act, qualifi white. So I, I called the center for individual rights, which is a conservative law firm. That's representing, uh, these five claims. And I said, and I spoke to the general counsel and I said, now, can you do the math for me please? Population 63% black, 68% of the folks voted for nonpartisan referendum. And the justice department told them, no, you can't have it because it'll deny African Americans the right to vote there.

Speaker 1 (00:39:45):

The majority of population, but yet the five plaintiffs are all white, nobody black, this part of this lawsuit, how is that possible? And the general counsel's answer was, I don't know the reason why he doesn't is, cause he can't say that the reason why the conservatives want to challenge the 65, uh, voting rights have section five of it. For those who don't know, section five requires, uh, I was thinking for 13 states that are, that are covered by, um, uh, the voting rights act to pre-clear any changes that they make to their voting process. So because these folks voted that we would've change for partisan and nonpartisan cause they're in one of 40 counties here in North Carolina that requires them to pre-clear with the us justice department. They couldn't just go ahead and do that. They have to get permission from the department of justice first.

Speaker 1 (00:40:40):

And so when they did it, do DOJ said, no, you can't do that without checking with us. And so as far as we're concerned, you can't do it. Cause we try to money the waters and say, okay, you got conservatives who are running around saying things just to get an office. Um, and they may be operating against the best interest of the black population as, and maturity there. The black folks aren't gonna know and keep in mind, anyone who knows North Carolina knows generally speaking, conservatives are against nonpartisan elections. You run into any of these tea party folk on the street right now and ask them, uh, when a judge runs for office, do you want him to run nonpartisan? Or do you want him to say where these democratic, every last one of them will tell you. I want them to tell folks they were conservative and are proud Republicans.

Speaker 1 (00:41:23):

They know who they're voting for. Why don't they want people to know this in kids to North Carolina. So young people, if you need to pay attention to games are being played. This is one of them. If they're successful in federal court, down the road, uh, with declaring section five of the voting rights rep at unconstitutional, it's a whole new moral game. As far as protecting the rights of you and your children, you go to vote. So you do pay attention now as to what's going on last week during, in town hall of Dr. Clayton, young people said, one of the reasons why we're not accurate right now is cause no one has taken anything from us. You have to wait for that.

Speaker 1 (00:42:06):

Do you honestly have to wait for someone to take something from you before you realize what time it is? Does someone have to break into your house before you realize I shoulda had an alarm system the whole time? Uh, now I'm here to tell you good news. We're in a church. I can give you the good news, those of us and those older than I, you know how to keep this stuff out. We getting help here to advise that's what happened 50 years ago today, Dr. Martin Luther king king said, you all start your own movement. SNI. I'm just here to advise you, tell me what you need to know. I'm helping you, but it's your movement. You do what you feel is best. I'm not leaving you. You're leaving yourself, but I'm here to help. And I guarantee you every last person here over 50, over 40, certainly over would agree with me that if you were to connect with any of us and says, teach me, tell me, help me, show me what the games are and what I need to do as a young leader today. Go do I don't think there's one in here and we're do it. One more thing. Go back to Robert.

Speaker 1 (00:43:23):

Lieutenant Colonel retired force, Joseph Polk Jr. You,

Speaker 1 (00:43:38):

You so deserving to be up here far as I observ. You wanna come and take a seat. You are absolutely welcome. Okay. I'd just like to add something to your communist. Well, you go right for me, this gentleman back in the 1950s and his courageous family, Joseph Sr and yes, your mother, they challenged haw was, oh, I didn't know that they challenged the segregation school segregation laws here in North Carolina. And they fought of the, so that this young man could be the first that he wasn't. But so he could be the first to integrate the Raleigh public school system that 1950s.

Speaker 1 (00:44:33):

So, so this is a man of history who has since gone on to service country, honorably and has with us today. So when you talk about experiencing the civil rights women, first hand, he was at the center of the battle, thanks to the create, the courageous battle of, of, uh, of, of Mr. Ho, his family. He was not allowed to be the first degree school system here, but a young man named William county who was escorted into a Raleigh public school system that had previously had no black students whatsoever. As far as the white school school, sir was able to be the first in June of 19 64, 60

Speaker 4 (00:45:16):

Months, September 6th.

Speaker 1 (00:45:17):

Okay. He grew up to become the mayor of Atlanta. And so you may or may not know. So, um, if you just wanna take a few words just to say, what's on your mind. As, as we come together on this campus to, to, uh, commemorate, uh, SNCC and what it was like at that time, you hadn't experienced it, uh, firsthand, uh, you know, it was like here, your family was in the news. You buried the brunt of what was going on. Even black people

Speaker 5 (00:45:46):

Jealous

Speaker 1 (00:45:47):

Were afraid to back their efforts. They were isolated. Not only were they targeted by racist, but they were isolated by their own community.

Speaker 5 (00:46:00):

Yes.

Speaker 1 (00:46:00):

We don't want to be involved. We wanna lose our job. We don't know them. We never heard of them. Don't talk to me about

Speaker 4 (00:46:05):

That.

Speaker 1 (00:46:08):

This is a man of courage, sir.

Speaker 4 (00:46:12):

I want thank you for, for clarifying to those who are here, leadership of the whole family, and to integrate the schools here, our family did in alpha to integrate the public school. This is about I just so young people of you, you do not have the luxury, um, to be complacent. This is what Mr. Michaels was trying to say to you. You just don't have that luxury as a black, you can't away tell the is, is being taken away. Constantly of people

Speaker 1 (00:46:57):

Constantly

Speaker 4 (00:47:03):

Has been that way. So you don't have the luxury of being complacent. You have to always have the antenna and understand what's going on. You are going to have to, you can't be about like your typical white kid and Jesse life is gonna be a liar. The system's gonna work for him or her who's gonna work for him or her simply cause they were white. It's gonna work against you unless you come on.

Speaker 1 (00:47:30):

So

Speaker 4 (00:47:31):

You can't be a place

Speaker 1 (00:47:34):

Comfortable

Speaker 4 (00:47:34):

For, I also very happy to just be up the presence of Dr. Kevin, you know, listen, I'm gonna put it. Like my dad would not. As long as he, he did years old, we not to this journey,

Speaker 1 (00:47:50):

Old

Speaker 4 (00:47:51):

Country doctor, he came out to the house, No, he came out to the house on a regular. We didn't call it. He came out there to check on his patient. And, and so my dad built the life that he did as

long as he did cause of Dr. My dad said that very, um, cause uh, you're looking at a gentleman again, Dr. Dev described the times, but this man has in mathematics. As I understand,

Speaker 1 (00:48:30):

Please,

Speaker 4 (00:48:31):

Um, lemme make it clear. There's no in between between Shaw and St all, you know, we, Jesse have a good nature friendly route. My mom graduated from this institution in 1932 with my dad there a St hall. So there's no way in the world. I, And that's not that typical. You, my family in Raleigh are kinda like the one that I came out of their marriages, uh, haw and St. All people, uh, but talking about Dr. David fors, and again, IM so much sympathy for, I'm so sad by that. But, uh, a young lady is here today, who is, will fors named Cameron village by Ms. Barbara Woodhouse. She was one of those first 13 arrested Ms. Barbara Woodhouse

Speaker 1 (00:49:20):

Is

Speaker 4 (00:49:20):

Of,

Speaker 1 (00:49:32):

Okay. Uh, let's see, what time is it? 1130. Okay, good. Um, Dr. Clayton, um, what you've heard thus far, uh, any thoughts Dr. D I come to you and then after they finish, then we'll, uh, run out there and do, uh, do a, or do you, and with microphone and get you ask a question or say something, or maybe say freedom song. Let's see.

Speaker 2 (00:49:56):

There's one piece I'd like to, um, put some put in play. That is the role that was played by faculty and staff and a number of other adults in the community as related to the effort on the students. Of course, the students were there as, uh, thinking as indicated. Cause first of all, we didn't have jobs that was, uh, they fire adults. So they were part of the civil rights movement. In fact, they were person that lost their jobs cause they registered to vote during, during, during that period. So, uh, the faculty and staff, they, they raised money that some of them were advising us. In fact, Dr. John FLS, uh, almost made a career out of advising students during that time on civil rights tactics, the whole idea of nonviolence, the resistance, um, um, it was so they played a very significant role. In fact, uh, there was a professor on campus at the time named Elizabeth Cofield.

Speaker 2 (00:50:57):

She was passed a few, few months back. Um, uh, she was like, I took two classes with her. She made all one thing. She made all profess students believe that they were special. She get touched. She had 25 students in the classroom. We all thought we were a special pick. I even thought that all the way up until she passed. And I was, I was a special student, but, uh, cause she also also worked there. She came back here. But the main thing I wanted to say is this, her husband was, I was a, a bondsman. So it was almost lack of revolving doors when they locked us out. Cause he'd come down to Bon his arm. And so he get students out and someone get arrested two, three times the same week or two, no big deal. Cause the, the adults were raising money, making sure we had food and whatever, whatever we needed to make this happen.

Speaker 2 (00:51:46):

So it was a cooperative effort. It, and that's consistent with the other statement that cash made about students that needs, need, want to be advised as to how they can make something happen. Um, we all that's, this is an environment where that's what we do as professors. We like to think that we do more than just teach the subject matter that we have to be are responsible for. Uh,

again, another thing that we learn as students here becoming teachers, we always told you teach the whole child. So, uh, some of the things that our students think are, uh, sort of asinine that we ask them to do in terms of dress or what have you there's this, this is not something arbitrary is something we do because in their best interest and that's not always way get students to understand, but for young folk, every, every movement start with an idea that a single individual had.

Speaker 2 (00:52:42):

They go to somebody else and they parlay that idea into possible movement. One of the things we have to watch in particular right here in Wade county, since I'm in a number of personal here from Wade county, and of course all the students will hopefully will be here at least a total of four years in Wade county. Hope you'll be voting and doing all those other kinds of things, but hopefully you'll also get a feel for the community right now. The, the school board in, uh, wake county is sure participating, trying to roll back the club. They're trying to get rid of the diversity. In fact, they've already voted to Dismantle the diversity policy. That was a part of the school system. And the thing that made the school system, uh, shine throughout the country. In fact, uh, there's a school. In fact, this happened be in my neighborhood in nor high school. That list a few years ago is the number one high school in the country. I'll almost guarantee you that won't happen again anytime soon because of the, what we've done is related to diversity policy, but there there's something else about that that's that I think is important for us, for us to understand, um, the, in this country, we all gonna either swim together or we all gonna sink together. We cannot,

Speaker 1 (00:54:03):

Uh,

Speaker 2 (00:54:04):

Forward to have black persons with abilities, not having the opportunities to develop to the fullest, given these changing demographics. It's, it's insane for us not to make sure that we do the kinds of things where we hopefully can keep blacks out of jail and keep them in colleges and universe. And, and because eventually some of you are gonna get old. Like I like I am, and you're gonna want social security of those other music, which you're gonna want some, some hospitals and what have to take care of you. And we haven't trained the next generation because we cause of racism or what have you, who's gonna continue to, to pay you your social security. See, in my, my generation, I'm already doing the social security piece.

Speaker 2 (00:54:56):

And so the money's not gonna run out during my lifetime, but if we don't have enough workers coming, doing the work to make sure this happened and that we are using too much of that money to compensate for things that we did not achieve as a consequence of education, like prisons and, uh, illnesses, and what have you, that would be a tragedy for the country. So it's good for the country that we, that we train and educate the entire population, no matter what they're in the group. And that is something we all should be concerned about. Young folk, old folk, and to make sure it happens.

Speaker 1 (00:55:34):

Thank you. Um, I'm trying to think of what it would take. And, and when I say these words, I'm not putting anybody down. I'm not coming from that route. I'm not criticizing, but it scares me to see movement happening outside the community and no movement inside the, when people push want of you have the ability to push back. And when I don't see that happening or see anyone in the position to do that, that, that concerns me because, and that tells me then that, that someone has to die. Blood has to be, we have to go that far before people realize, and usually I'm not mistaken for history. It takes usually something like that. The name Emmett till will live forever in our history, young man who said the wrong thing, uh, in the deep south and when he was beat

to death or whatever they did, they couldn't get other what they did, but they definitely killed the dumped in the river and his mother when they had the, the funeral demanded at that casket, the open so that the see what they did to his son, that was a defining moment. That was a defining moment, simple situation, and was Mississippi mistaken, Mississippi, Mississippi. And, and that mother said, leave that casket open. I want them to see what they did to my son. Should it take that today?

Speaker 1 (00:57:21):

Should it take that today? I hold hope and pray that whatever is said, Dr. Gonna be your turn. I hope and pray that whatever is said here, that at the very least something seeps and sun are young leaders of today to realize that, you know, have as much fun as you want. You're young, you're supposed to have fun. It's gotta be that serious time too. It's gotta be that spiritual side. You gotta take a look at who you are and ask yourself the question, what is my role? What am I capable of doing? I may not be able to lead something, but if somebody is doing the lead, would I be a good follow to help them do the job that needs to be done for our community? And it, it, it's so important. And one of the reasons why we're up here and just talk and talk and talking, cause you're exactly right.

Speaker 1 (00:58:06):

It takes one, one charismatic person, maybe not even charismatic. It was elevator char, who was the executive director of, of the Southern Christian leadership who decided that, you know, the civil rights movement is fine. And I worked with Dr. King and all this other stuff in so forth, but we're not engaging our young people and our young people need to be engaged. And so Dr. King, let me get \$800 and let me set up the situation at that. My school, Sean, when I was attending there, I gave a folks so much trouble. She sure did. And, and let me reach out to some of these young people across the country of the city movement thing is really, uh, fired up and let's get them here to Raleigh. And let's talk about creating a youth movement to register black people, to vote, to, to, to confront racial segregation, to really put some teeth into what we're doing.

Speaker 1 (00:59:01):

You know, Rosa parks did her job, but now we need a new market. And that's what elevate here university did. And that's how SNCC was born 50 years ago today. So that's why anytime someone says anything about SN that ain elevate baker better follow the NEX and then ele baker had better following NEX. Cause that was a bold leader. She wasn't a great speaker like Dr. King, the woman had steel in her spirit about freedom, justice and equality. And, and look what she did. Look what we are doing 50 years later cause of elevator don't tell me one person can't, can't get this thing started. Don't tell me that, that the fire, that we feel, the concern that we feel, not just for our young people today, but for their children. Isn't uh, uh, uh, you're a doctor contagious,

Speaker 3 (00:59:55):

Contagious,

Speaker 1 (00:59:56):

Contagious. Don't tell me, don't tell me that's that's. If nothing else comes out of this conference, it should be a cause to arms, to re embrace the spirit and to move forward, to make some things happen. Just because of a black president in the white house doesn't mean that our troubles are over. If many respects, we got some troubles, just start a lot of folks who don't like mind you folks around the world, love folks here have a problem with them. All right. And, and, and we gotta deal with that. He can't do his job, do our job. He can't save us. We gotta save ourselves. All he can do is simply grease the skids policywise. So this way, the things that we need to have happen happen, not the,

Speaker 3 (01:00:42):

Uh, uh, I just wanted to say particularly to our students here, uh, that one microscope drum on the Blackboard, uh, in helped me to be the doctor hit Shaw 41 years. And I have two daughters who finished hall, who, uh, uh, now been the doctors for 10 years. The new law just passed on, put on healthcare, but we don't have half enough primary doctors in order to do that. And a big part of that has to do with our students. This is a stick issue too, not taking by our mathematics, two physics and qualifying for that. So one of the things that you want to do is to be able to help somebody take care of the cancer, take care of it. Uh, sickle cell EMIA. That's that, that, that that's that's our frontier now. Yeah. But frontier devote the back that bit at that time, frontier now is to help somebody try to survive. So I just really wanna bring that father, cause everybody now wants to be a, a, a dramatist or somebody wants to be a basketball player. Okay. Go think, but look, let's we, the doctors right now when I'm sick, I want my doctor. And if I go to court, I want my lawyer. Okay.

Speaker 1 (01:02:06):

All right. Who has a question? You would've to be over there?

Speaker 6 (01:02:13):

I

Speaker 3 (01:02:16):

Good

Speaker 7 (01:02:17):

Morning. Thank you. My name

Speaker 8 (01:02:19):

Barb Holland from Los Angeles and I have two questions. One is just a clarification for myself and for me, cause I can hear it, Mike. And, and then a question. Uh I'm and you, if you could just go back again and repeat what you were saying about in the beginning, that four year process. I, I didn't get it by then. Okay. I wanna repeat it when I get back to LA. So if you could just, uh, clarify that for me, what you were saying about the, uh, four year bachelor thing here at the beginning.

Speaker 2 (01:02:56):

Okay. Want respond to that for immediate? We another question.

Speaker 8 (01:03:00):

Oh yeah. I did have another

Speaker 2 (01:03:01):

Question let me respond to that. Uh, or I repeat it. What I was saying is this, uh, when they established the med school, Athaw the, the norm at the time was from once you finish high school from five to seven years, you could, could have finished med school, or at least you could practice medicine. We started a program. We gonna say, haw saw, started a program with you required to have a bachelor degree in the sciences, biology, chemistry, most likely or pre-med before you were admitted to med school, then you have to spend four years in med school. The same model that's being used today was a model that started here. Athaw the perception that black folk would need more time to become doctors than white folk. And so we started that's that's what really brought. And of course the, eventually it was obvious to everybody that our doctors were doing better on the, on the state boards, medical boards than whites, and they assumed, or they concluded except cause we were better prepared when we started med school. And therefore we were better prepared when we were finished, which, which is so long.

Speaker 8 (01:04:24):

Second question. The second question is I'm with a, uh, civil rights organization in Los Angeles, uh, the late community strategy center, and one of its projects is the bus riders union, which has been around for 15 years. And we started and we sued the, uh, transportation authorities at that time on the, uh, title 10 of the civil rights act, which now cause of courts and the Scalia and the, uh, uh, they turned back the clock or they, we, when we're, when you mentioned, and I needed to get your name that about young people saying, waiting for something to happen or waiting for them to take away something, our rights are already being taken away. They're already being kicked away at. And now the Supreme court has said that individual, you as an individual no longer can have the right unwritten avenue. The beginning to Sue that basically what it is now is that the attorney general is the one that brings about the, uh, that can file or declare something on title six of your civil rights that, uh, disparity, you cannot Sue on that as an individual.

Speaker 8 (01:05:49):

And so we are, they already been taken away at, and my question, it being, uh, with the bus rider union, we were able to win back over 2.5 million in services in the bus system based on the civil rights. But our issue right now is as always people need instant education. Now that the buses are better, we have more hours. It's declined in the movement of people just fighting for us to even maintain the games that we've won over the past 50 years, I was just asked, wanted to know, I need more, uh, resilience, more, uh I'm here, what happened? And just, what can we do to, um, bring back the resilience of people to bring back people fighting in the movement who help to bring back into sustain movement, any, any lessons of, of wisdom or encouragement for me as a, as a civil rights organizer to, to keep to pushing on I don't plan to give up, but I am here for resilience for encouragement. Do you have any further

Speaker 2 (01:07:12):

Mike? You want, you want no. Okay. Uh, I, I, I believe that, um, we have to start very early if going to, and of course, that's gonna start meeting with what, what you have, you already, you already out there doing, trying to make things happen as a matter of how well you can organize and get other folk to, to support what doing. And sometimes that's the real struggle in particular, given the attitude that we seem to have now. And that is that most young folk think they haven't made. And so a lot of it has to do with educating that next generation. And in some cases, educating middle class, black folk, yeah. Who also believe they have it made and there is nothing for them to do when in fact, uh, that's being, my estimation is being quite shortsighted there. Uh, a lot of ideas still percolating out there.

Speaker 2 (01:08:17):

We just have to get the right people into the room or make, make sure we create the discussion and keep that discussion going and, and maybe a long haul. But, and we have to, I think we have to always be vigilant as long as we live in a diverse society. It's we must be vigilant because there's that tendency of a, I think for animals, if you will. And I'm talking about all of us, when I say animals, there's a tendency of a people that like, people like them. And, and sometimes I can go get to the extreme in order for people to like people like them. It started hating people that are not. So there's always gonna be some work to be done in order for us to make this Societal work or

Speaker 1 (01:09:04):

Continue to

Speaker 2 (01:09:04):

Work in my information.

Speaker 1 (01:09:06):

I strong particularly young people here. I strongly advise you to corral anybody here that looks like driven, get a name and email that else and, and link up and communicate. We did this at our

town hall last Thursday. And there's no reason why we should arrive as strangers and leave the same way. I mean, apparently everybody here cares about the same issue. So why would you come to strangers and leave the same way? Doesn't make sense to me makes no sense to me whatsoever. We should, we probably have to do this again together. Doesn't mean we can't be in communication with each other about the issues and what's going on in our community. Am I right or wrong? Right. So, you know, anybody and everybody, not just young people, but anybody and everybody, I'm gonna cut this early in about five minutes. So we can take that time to connect before you go over to, to eat together, to break bread together. Our, you know, everyone is on this campus about movement and about change, not just about history, but about future. So let's take the opportunity to connect and to commit and, and start something, start something. Okay.

Speaker 1 (01:10:14):

Do thank you. I'm a Perry, Cru junior. I'm a haw university, 19 two graduate of north university law school. And to John, there's an in the law that says that you take your client for your, and then you bring the law rise is that we fail to meet them. In addition to that, they fail to meet us where we students have a wonderful passion, do lot to learn. And we ourselves, by saying that we have too to, or that something affect. I challenge my fellow students here at show to the nature when I Lynch so that we took from better invest. I challenged my fellow students here to active competitive as well as, and social excellence opportunity for extra credit. And I've discovered that when I do things that I really don't wanna do things, I find those things that I've been missing. So let the extra credit that you find today, be one of a different change conversation about where you are, where you to be and who you are. And I also challenge us those that are representatives of the media, those that are representatives of the school system, those that are older to change the nature about conversations also because it is in that change conversation that we find progress. It is in conversation that we find excellence and is in a change conversation that we find you. Thanks your hand me over there to you. Oh, you come to me. I love you.

Speaker 9 (01:12:51):

Hi you. Um, well she asked about how to relate and get Reed. So how do you relate to the people that you all the veterans got teach us? Cause we don't know if y'all teach us, how can the fight to keep going? I I'm sorry. I got a little boy. And back then black men were black women being speechy. And right now to this day, they still are, but we don't know no better. As young kids, we thinking that what's going on is normal and we have to accept it, but y'all have to come and teach us that we don't have to accept this. We can be strong and come together, but we have to meet y'all too, but y'all gotta meet us first. Y'all know how to do it. Y'all y'all fought the struggle. So y'all and y'all are y'all oh, y'all All They try to do it now. So they trying to do it in ways we can't understand what's going on, need people like y'all that understand it to come back and teach us to show us how what's going on. We don't know what's going, we can't change it. And if we think that it's normal, it's okay, we're gonna accept it. And things that are wrong become accepted is normal, right? That's not what

Speaker 9 (01:14:28):

So we can change it and keep the fight going, Sir. And that's all I gotta say. I'm sorry. I'm very, very grateful to be here because y'all organizing stuff. A lot of us are don't understand that we take advantage of how y'all fight y'all to jail. Y'all got spit on sudden these folks spit on beat you up,

Speaker 1 (01:14:52):

But yeah,

Speaker 9 (01:14:53):

You can't do that

Speaker 1 (01:14:55):

Change,

Speaker 9 (01:14:55):

Right? You gotta, you gotta use your head. You can't use your brain. You can't use your hand. You gotta use your head. But if y'all not teaching us how to use

Speaker 2 (01:15:11):

To me, but I want make one comment. Uh, because I also know we already passed the time that Mr. Michael has mentioned, but one of the first things we want to do for, and I say this to all students all the time is read. I had this professor, Dr. Robson used to say, read, read, read, and I'm gonna be more precise. Learn to read and learn to enjoy reading a daily newspaper and a weekly magazine. And I say, weekly, it can be the, uh, us or, uh, Newsweek time, at least one of those. And we on a regular basis, read it until you get to the point that you don't are comfortable. If you missed the, if you missed the week reading it. And that's something that we all, as students, we all can do. We all, as human beings, the matter of fact, we know how to read, because even if you get the best education as relate to textbooks and courses, there's still a whole host of other of things out there that you'll be expected to know and be able to participate in because that's how you find out what's going on in the world is to keep up with the reading.

Speaker 2 (01:16:23):

And I, and I'm, and I, I really believe that's is easy to start that in the meantime, um, there are any, most, most of our communities, there are groups that are doing things for mentoring students, especially male black males. Uh, the, I know the omega sci fraternity or example has the omega champs group and its own St. Augustin's college campus. Um, there are other groups doing similar kinds of things that there at least three, four different groups that I've heard of doing that. And you may be interested in, in, in making contact with some of those groups. And I can give you information, uh, as relate to, uh, you know, make a chance,

Speaker 1 (01:17:04):

Okay, it's 12. You, I thank you. But at the same token, as you walk out, do what Ja Fisher said, link up now. She was serious. All right. So just because the young folk don't come to you doesn't mean you can't go to, them's gonna bite you, but lets let's be family about this. Like I said, it's going take one or two, but you, you young people are the leaders today and we need to link up. Let me just say this one other quick thing, this business about thinking and I'm not referring to what she was saying. I know she meant it in good heart. So I'm not referring to her, but this business of thinking that just because somebody is old, they have nothing else to offer. It is not true. You all have the great library here. We have the greatest libraries in the world. They all have two things, information and history, but there's one thing that no library on the face of the planet has no library has experience these folks do every last one of these old heads have experience, link up with them and get that history information and experience and you can't go wrong. God bless.