

SNCC 50th Anniversary Conference
Shaw University, Raleigh NC, April 2010
Transcript Video Recording #8
(Raw, unedited, no annotation)

Speaker 1 (00:00:17):

Um,

Speaker 1 (00:00:21):

And, uh, you'll hear for the rest of us. So then we're gonna for discussion. So it's an honor to be here for this special gathering to convene this panel on friends of SNCC stick in the north. It was his great honor to be part of SNCC. One that I've grown to appreciate evermore deeply. As I look back upon it, I was a field secretary from 1962 until the end of 1966. When I left infamous PE lake Bates meeting for Kansas city, Missouri, to direct an organizing project for Solinsky in the summer in fall of 1963, I was in Mississippi. Otherwise I was a field secretary working in Northern California. The theme of the 1962 summer slate summer conference was the Negro in America. Our guest speaker was Chuck McDo who stayed at the house in Berkeley that I shared with herb mills slate was a political party that brought together liberal and radical students at the university of California.

Speaker 1 (00:01:31):

It was formed in 1957. I was one of its organizers and its first chairman. We contested political office and the student government and engaged in direct action to support the civil rights movement, farm labor organizing, and to oppose such things as apartheid in South Africa and nuclear bomb testing. At the end of his, visit it with us. Chuck asked me to become SCCs rep in the San Francisco area. He did not have to twist my arm. I tried doing it as a volunteer while working at a juvenile delinquency prevention street work agency, put my SCC work soon, absorb my paid job. And I left to go full time on the SNCC staff at the end of the year is one of the most memorable experiences of my life. I want to talk about three major parts of SNCC in Northern California. The support work for the movement in the south, the movement newspaper, and the organizing program we developed in California with support from the national organization.

Speaker 1 (00:02:41):

That organizing program included both farm labor organizing with CSAR Chaves and the farm workers, union and urban organizing in San Francisco. We did well on the fundraising political support education and the volunteer recruitment tasks that were assigned to us. We were one of SCCs principal fundraising offices, and we did it with both large and small contributions. At the peak of our work. There were roughly 20 friends of SNCC groups. They ranged from student groups at major universities like the university of California, Stanford, San Francisco state, and the university of San Francisco to groups at two year community colleges like Diablo valley and me, they ranged from distinctly grassroots community efforts like Santa Clara valley to San Francisco, friends of SNCC whose letterhead included the speaker or the state assembly and the state attorney general other important political figures, religious civic, and labor leaders and others who gave us legitimacy that reached deep into the area's political life.

Speaker 1 (00:03:53):

We had fancy cocktail parties and big events where you paid hardly a dime to come. We didn't, we raise money. We sent new and used cars south. We bought them with thousands of green stamps. I L w local six bought a band and we sent skilled building trades workers. We had a medical support committee in San Francisco that included school board member Zure Goby who did pro bono dental work for traveling field secretaries and was my dentist for all my life. And a group of doctors organized by Ray Weisberg, who even got us free services at Mount Zion hospital. We sent 40 lawyers to Mississippi to do support work for the parallel freedom election in, in which Aaron Henry and ed king ran for governor Lieutenant governor among the Moore

Willie Brown, who later became mayor of San Francisco and John Burton, who is now state chairman of the California democratic party.

Speaker 1 (00:04:56):

We were part of the support that Frank Smith had when he obtained the unanimous vote from the, the California democratic party convention for the 1964 MFP challenge. And we had strong congressional support for the challenge to the seating of the Mississippi delegation that followed the 1964 election. When SCCs staff and local leaders from the movement came to the bay area. They knew they were in for an exhausting time. We had events scattered over a hundred mile area and they ran from morning until night. The freedom singers, Chuck McDo, Bob Moses, Stokley Carmichael, Jim foreman, Charles Lalo, and Aaron Henry Fannie Lou Hamer, Ivan O Donaldson, Frank Smith, Sam block, Willie Pecon, Johnny May Walker, Lawrence Diat and others spoke to our groups leaving a deep impact in the bay area. We set up very large delegation of volunteers to Mississippi for the summer project, including Mario Savio, who later became leader of the free speech movement at Berkeley.

Speaker 1 (00:06:04):

And one of the most important things about our work was that it remained fairly strong all the way into the middle of 1966 only then did the problems that SNCC was facing nationally get translated into a major erosion of friends of SNCC support in the bay area. Our office published the movement, a monthly news magazine. That was an authoritative source of information on both SNCC and other movement activities around the country, including the peace movement far worker organizing the black Panthers and more the movement was sold in bundles of 25, 50 and a hundred to activist organizations of all kinds, including student groups, labor, union, locals, peace groups, black, urban organizing groups, and others. Clay Carson has published a complete collection of movement. And if you go to the lows county, civil rights interpretive center, you'll find an issue prominently displayed there probably during the later part of 1964 or perhaps in 1965 movement editor, Terry Cannon.

Speaker 1 (00:07:14):

And I met with Stokley Carmichael, Ivan, ho Donald said, and Bob Moses in Los Angeles to drive north via the then unknown farm community of Delano headquarters of the national farm workers association. We met there with the vice president dolo qui and organizer Gilbert pad from that meeting came a new relationship for SNCC, the California farm worker movement because of that meeting Marshall GS went to work for the farm workers union. Initially as a SNCC field secretary, he went on to become a major organizer and leader in the union because of that meeting. Terry Cannon became publicist of the farm worker pilgrimage from Delano to Sacramento, a 300 plus mile, March that with Terry's help put the farm workers on the political map of California because of that union. I became co-coordinator as a SNCC field secretary of the farm worker union's first national Boyt, the successful effort against she liquor with approval from cc's national office contingent on our continuing to do well on the support tasks that were our principal assignment.

Speaker 1 (00:08:33):

I became involved in community organizing in San Francisco, SNCC, local, six of the international long short of the Houseman's union and the NAACP housing committee jointly opened freedom house in the Western addition to fine B urban renewal we lost, but with continuing support from stick, I became involved in the anti-urban renewal in a largely Latino mission district, unlike most black and Latino neighborhoods where urban renewal was black or brown removal in the mission district, we won. I later worked in the mission district as lead organizer for the mission. So mission organization, where I put together my SNCC and Lavinsky organizing experiences to build a powerful multi-issue community organization. That is the subject of my book, community organizers, tale, people, and power in San Francisco, SNCC support for these activities meant that its name and reputation were lent to farm labor and urban

organizing in California. And I bet not too many of you here at this gathering knew that SNCC support also meant that a staff received income from Atlanta. It wasn't much our take home pay was. And I think I remember the exact amount, \$42 and 89 cents a week. And we

Speaker 2 (00:10:02):

Had no

Speaker 1 (00:10:07):

That was

Speaker 2 (00:10:08):

Pay

Speaker 1 (00:10:11):

\$10 a week when I was in Mississippi Nine, something like, And we had a good staff. We had a good staff whose members included Ron and Mary Rich for Terry Cannon, Danny brown, unrelated to him, Gail brown, Danny Benson, Hardy fry, and myself. And I know I've forgotten somewhere. So if you're here, speak up. Thank you

Speaker 2 (00:10:42):

Now.

Speaker 1 (00:10:48):

Little strictly. I'm just, you wanna do ladies first? Okay, well let's do Patty rush. Oh my, we have so many polite people Teacher. Are you ready to

Speaker 2 (00:11:02):

Go? Almost. You just

Speaker 1 (00:11:20):

Be So, and I'm gonna give you a warning at about eight minutes and

Speaker 3 (00:11:28):

You can stop.

Speaker 2 (00:11:30):

Okay.

Speaker 3 (00:11:31):

Um, I'm Julie Prettyman. Um, I now go by Julia, which is my original, but anyone in movement at the time was knowing by premium. And I ran the New York office of SI, which was an extension. And I, I came to that. It's in 1963, we had, um, been working in bio rust dock, uh, Jim mans, um, um, bill Mahoney, uh, Chuck, Jim, all these people and others, I don't remember, or Noah were working, um, in the offices was about the size of two desks. And I came to get involved because Bob Moses and I were like family and our team. And, uh, and today's still, but he came in from Christmas for Christmas and he introduced me to my husband Al free. And, um, so he used to come to our house and he walked in in December 62. And of course we knew what he was doing and, uh, meetings and so on.

Speaker 3 (00:12:57):

And as he was leaving, he left this poster, which was a February 1st concert at Carnegie hall. And, um, I said, well, who's selling tickets. You know, how's it going? And Bob and his customer man said, well, even called, uh, his office downtown. And I did, and I ended up selling like 50 tickets and involved with Ms. Baker, who was also, I forgot to mention, um, working on March Washington also, of course. And, um, over the phone before we met, she said, have you

done this before? I said a little bit. And she said, you some help. So actually, um, I came in and I, a baby who was four months old and she convinced me to come in and volunteer a lot of the early's seat, sniff people remember me with this baby and the cradle sitting on my edge of the desk until, um, she introduced me to Jim foreman and to friends of sick, which Liz will probably talk about more settle.

Speaker 3 (00:14:20):

But Liz Sutherland, Bob Gotley Johan Duran, Victor, uh, Theo beque and several other people were forming the friends of snake. And Jim may, he said he wanted to work with them as UA of gymnast. So, uh, that was in, in March by July. I was persuaded that I really needed to work with SNIC, but I needed to, uh, find some way to do this with this four month old five month old child and an eight year old son. So I, I, uh, agreed that I would work and I was much rough with you. I got 45 hours, but my housekeeper to take care of my daughter when she was, uh, young was, uh, uh, also paid \$45. So I had two field secretary salaries. And you, you use it up in New York, just taking cabs and buses to her, every meetings are, but we ended up with, with an amazing, um, office with so many volunteers.

Speaker 3 (00:15:40):

It was an amazing time. I think probably the Obama campaign is the closest, uh, we could come to because you could just call old call a celebrity and they would help. Um, you look in the celebrity register call June holiday, you know, and she she'd take the call when she here was from sick. Um, we developed, we had a lot of support from Phil Bonde, especially. Um, and over the years we developed a, well, let me back up and say that Jim insisted that no political action was to take place in the New York area. We were there to provide support needed and money. And, uh, that's what we were restricted to. So there were some frustrating times when people wanted to go south and work in the field, including myself. Um, but, um, we pretty much sucked to the program, but we were, I, I tried to all of the things that we were involved in from getting cars to the various sites, people would call an example of how hectic it was is that in those days we had an 800 number that was a Watts line.

Speaker 3 (00:17:08):

It was called. And, uh, people, uh, were, would get on the Watts line and call New York. And I'm sure San Francisco and every place else with needs, but we had an R and R program and, um, field secretaries would come up and they would be able to go to doctors and get checkups and whatever, uh, was needed. We had had, um, people on long island who opened up their homes to any field workers. We had doctors who had, um, people in Manhattan also. So that was one, one part of, of the activity. And we had field secretaries coming up for speaking engagements. So many that we would have to call and see who, who could come up to New York for that period. Um, so that was constantly going on. And then we were, we getting calls when action was going on and would Mount calls to the FBI and John do and various people to, to have I send, uh, a presence. So we be on phone until two, three the morning calling, um, newspapers and radio stations, et cetera. Uh, that was part this generation. I see that a lot of people used new generation who have no idea what a machine is.

Speaker 2 (00:18:46):

That was a very, to Coate papers,

Speaker 3 (00:18:52):

Was a very needed skill. Uh, we did a lot of printing and a lot of, uh, writing for, uh, flyers that we would have sent down to the various, uh, sites stand and so on. And, um, it was, we had so much support. We had a fundraising group form of people who headed institutional fundraising, and that was an amazing revelation. We had been doing concerts and we west music fair and, and going to E hall and town hall and premiers with, with, uh, Sydney Corte zones of the fields. And some of you know, that one. Yeah. Um, and I mean, it, it just was amazing, but I started to

say about the Watts line, I had a private number listed number and in two and a half years, I had to change it five times. That's because the calls, I mean, it was just incredible.

Speaker 3 (00:20:02):

And, uh, we supported, of course, the MFD P and, and, uh, helped with funds to print and cetera. Um, I think I interviewed almost anybody from the Northeast who went to the Mississippi Southern project. He just wanted to be very careful about who went. And, um, one of the interesting things to me was we had an orientation meeting the parents, and, um, Jim was there and several other people, and we were, he was very Frank and honest about how they was not gonna be on protection. And quite a few parents got up and asked what, what happens. I mean, they get arrested or whatever. And, uh, we of course explained and one, couple of parents said they weren't gonna let their kids go, which is why, why we having a meeting. We wanted them very aware of what the danger was. And, um, Amazingly Carolyn Goodman, Andy Goodman's mother got up and she said, and if something should happen to Andy And I can't think of a, a better way of to leave this. And a month later, We were holding candy, like candlelight vigils and hoping for the best. Anyway, I just, uh, I found this, this is a 50 year, no

Speaker 2 (00:21:51):

York office. So mean

Speaker 3 (00:21:55):

Knew that I had everything in this book. And I was looking through it. I said, it's amazing. So many people Were able to make so many wonderful things happen and have so much courage. Actually. Uh, we staged a little demonstration at the world's fair in 1964 and got arrested, but it was all planned. I knew where we were going, what precinct and so on and who credit post bails, you know, there were people called from Mississippi wanted to go. We were all right Jail. But The reason I'm saying that is that the police took away everything that we had, and they copied

Speaker 2 (00:22:38):

It

Speaker 3 (00:22:40):

And probably gave it to the FBI and

Speaker 2 (00:22:43):

Information

Speaker 3 (00:22:44):

Act to see if they had it. But, uh, you know, it has Many stars, numbers, musicians, uh, field secretaries, everybody, uh, because that was the only way it met. Anyway, my time was up and there was really nothing, much said anecdotal stories to tell you. Uh, but the general idea was that we were the fundraising Bill Stricklin is not shy.

Speaker 1 (00:23:40):

My name's bill Strickland. I, uh, I teach politics in department of American studies at the university of Massa. I'm also the director of the, and several of my successful students do not have 18,000 degrees in sitting in the audience. Um, when the time limit, I two things asked, talk about how Smith influenced us. Um, and I wanna talk about what student movement was and, and then answer the question about how SCC my own personal involvement with SNI. So I'm gonna read very short mini piece that I wrote in Charlie's new book, which I certainly on the freedom, a wonderful book. Um, so I know student movement was fundamentally the organizational, the conceptual brainchild of Peter Countryman, young white undergraduate Yale from the 1961 inspired by the Southern city mobilized students to aid the Southern student movement in general and SCC in particular country's initial efforts involved collecting thousands of books to send the Southern black colleges and fundraising and to fundraise for SNCC.

Speaker 1 (00:24:54):

But he also recommended that a national committee be formed to coordinate civil rights activities on Northern campuses, combining protest against Northern discrimination with the central focus of tutoring and children in black communities. By the beginning of 1963, MSM had over 1200 members in the over 50 campus chapters and 5,000 people associated with its tutorial program. But the more thatm has tried to address the failures of the public school system, the more they began to feel that the system itself was dysfunctional and require basic change, taking the leaf in of SCC strategies of community, organizing the IMS, redirected their interview to organizing local people, to empower themselves. They worked on strikes and Harlem and school for New York and Boston collaborated with DMFT congressional challenge of white Mississippi. And I wanna say in regards to the challenge that there's a, a much overlooked hero, um, who was instrumental in helping us get the congressional those through the challenge, the Congressman New York, William fit Ryan. He was more, more help to us than our powers. Um, and so we need, somebody needs to, to get on bill Ryan's case and, and elevate him to the historical role that he, that he, that he played. So the, we enlisted Malcolm X support, which is another question I, I'll return to in regard to the challenge and arrange of meeting between Malcolm and student from Mississippi Malcolm. And I arranged a meeting with Malcolm and on December the 20th, 1964, to get the Malcolm, a picture of Mrs. Malcolm and next to auto.

Speaker 1 (00:26:50):

So that Harlem, in fact, finally, this lady, when the American racism have become too apparent to ignore any longer, it was innocent. Detroit chapter was organized one of the most significant white antiracist groups in the country, par people against racism and Frank Joyce, who is a par raise your hand, Frank, raise your hand,

Speaker 1 (00:27:29):

This local transformation mirror, the transformation of NM as a whole, in the sense that radicalized by its experience get like others call for a new time and a new America. Now, in terms of my own personal, the impact, I was, I was a young student at Harvard and the NM had a Washington chapter, the chapters in Hartford in, in Detroit, as I mentioned in Baltimore, in Washington, this Turkey worked for me. The, uh, and as I said, Peter had had established NM people decided to go back to school and they asked me to take over the new director. So I moved from Boston to New York and we had a transition meeting at RO hand, think you're wrong. Oh, goodness.

Speaker 1 (00:28:32):

And then I don't know, as Julia was talking, as I said, Peter, the model for NM, um, in Peter's mind, most of us indeed, one of the leader of our Philadelphia project, you know, Churchville in fact, worked, worked in Albany. If you bend to all, you know, that it's not pronounced all, it's pronounced all. So we, I don't remember whether it was Churchville whether it was whether it was whether it was the new group. Anyway, my Farwell organized a, a SCC conference in, at Howard, just in five preparation for October freedom book. And I went, I, I went that meeting. That's where I met and was terribly impressed. Only a few people who express was terribly impressed. Cause at that meeting, Reggie Robinson was like a wild person. And, and Jim from the podium in the most diplomatic way, I'd seen control, But Mrs. Haman was there as well. Um, and that's what, and she saying that, and then after the vote, we went to Mississippi at the busy be and passcodes Another, another, another gun. Uh,

Speaker 2 (00:30:12):

We

Speaker 1 (00:30:12):

Stopped, We stopped there And then we left for the state. I don't remember everybody who went of the, that, that was on that trip with me was Don Harris's brother-in-law Clark, Ken Clark's son.

So we got to the state, went back to the Coco office, Met, Uh, for the first time in a real Julia brother. And it was this wonderful. Then I know another guy, I, his name, he, he fell in love with you. And then we left Jackson to go up to miss TA at 6 26. And that I came back to, um, to help work on the challenge with the most challenging possibility Alliance, working with BeWell book, for those who know, will always be known as a significant challenge, but Was running Washington to Washington office for the, for the, for the challenge that we got. Some, I remember Congress makes it own rules. So they had the power when and came. They did ask that Mississippi to stand aside and then they, and we 40 all, all together. So it was a significant accomplishment in one way, but of course the power of, and such Johnson would not wouldn't wouldn't let Me the, um, I'm I'm from village from rock and the major influence, the major influence Malcolm and Snick simply reinforcement reinforce for me, Malcolm analysis of America

Speaker 1 (00:32:22):

Is Black power was both an affirmation and a conclusion. It was an affirmation, Jesse it's Jesse Jackson, as father saying that we are somebody, but the conclusion was the, the conclusion was in the quote that has been falsely attributed to Stokley, but was in fact uttered by worth on false based America. We have found,

Speaker 4 (00:33:11):

Well, I have hold O fake things In the stick years I York and the New York, I was invisible. I would heard that name well,

Speaker 2 (00:33:29):

Anyway,

Speaker 4 (00:33:29):

That's what I was then. And then of course, things changed and I went to New Mexico and suddenly I went to Martinez. The got that. I almost, didn't Sort of part of being two people at once, which I think some of the folks here know about too. Yeah. Anyway, so I'm putting on my two hats here, but I'll take 'em off one at a time. So I won't confuse too much more than myself. It was, um, a wonderful, wonderful thing living in New York city, as I was the time I was an editor at Simon and Chester, the publishing house and all stuff. And at the time was so impressed with what was going on on the south that I went to the editors, as I said, we should do a book, a book of photographs. Let's circle on the sound from 19 60, 61. And out that book came a book called the mood one. And I don't know if there's copy here,

Speaker 2 (00:34:42):

You talk. And I'll look, he's a great guy. He's my

Speaker 4 (00:34:47):

Neighbor. I don't anyway, the movement contain photographs, but almost all the photographers, black and white who were taking pictures of, of the Southern struggle, the Southern freedom struggle. I got them to bring me their photos and they put them together

Speaker 2 (00:35:05):

And

Speaker 4 (00:35:06):

Got 700 photos of the movement in the south taken by different photographers. And they came out of this book called movement, which I'm sorry, I don't have the copy here to show to you. I thought I did, but in any way, in any case, I hope you can see it someday. Cuz I think it's pretty terrific. That was one thing I,

Speaker 2 (00:35:28):

Since

Speaker 4 (00:35:28):

I was New York and

Speaker 2 (00:35:29):

A little bit of New York sense of snake I to get done.

Speaker 4 (00:35:35):

Okay. The biggest supporter we had there was Harry Bella latte. He done the other workshop

Speaker 2 (00:35:53):

More than a hamburger Harry.

Speaker 4 (00:35:56):

Anyway, the New York CC office had many meetings at Harry Bevan's house and his sister Shirley worked in his office with me. So we were really very tight and it was a wonderful thing. And he gave everything he had, including his friendship with Sydney, who did things with us. Also, we had an annual dinner, uh, with Marlon Brando, Harry Sydney, you know, all these, these stars and we raised a hell of a lot of money, but it's a wonderful experience and getting to know them. I have to tell you, those guys did not have monster egos. They didn't have monster egos or maybe they were hiding them. I don't know. They were wonderful people and they, I know known and I'm sorry, Harry is in the room right now, but he's another a workshop. So I hope you can hear from him a little later, he's still active and still doing all kinds of good things in New York city where he still live.

Speaker 4 (00:36:51):

So there we were with our little New York friends of SNI group. And uh, the one thing I mentioned that I was able to do that was to put out this book called the movement, which is a book of hundreds of photographs, of a struggle in south against racism that were taken by about 17 photographers and they were all over. And that book was a, a gift, I think a and lore Hansbury the black clay Wright did the text from that book. So we were trying to do things like that. Educational materials, you know, wake up materials. And some of them really worked. I think a lot of people just, and there was a high school friends of snake also in New York city, one of whom went on to become a, a pretty famous writer. Mike Davis, who now lives his San Diego. He escaped, but that's okay. And it was a, it was a very powerful job for me. I was extremely happy about my father had come from Mexico in 1917 and towards the end of Mexican revolution, he came in and my father was from Southern Mexico about, he was very dark. He could pass for black and that's what happened.

Speaker 2 (00:38:11):

It wasn't such big thing. Now

Speaker 4 (00:38:14):

I in Washington, DC, uh, anyway, but, uh, it gave me a whole consciousness that I wouldn't, I might not have had otherwise, but what it was like, you know, to be black in a country, it was so little with racism. I don't need to tell you off.

Speaker 4 (00:38:32):

So we did go to work and we tried with the friends of stick down to beat down those walls of racism as much as we could. And we did many things. I mentioned this one educational effort of the book called the, the movement and other things that we did there. And I think, I think it was somewhat successful and I think people still remembered. I hope so. We have to go back to DC and check that out. So I wanted to say, I guess a couple more things fine. Uh, not too much, but

um, the photographers who work on this book, the book by the way, was called documentary of struggle for ecology. That, thank you. I need this before. I haven't heard you. Can

Speaker 2 (00:39:34):

We hear,

Speaker 4 (00:39:36):

Oh, that's we won't get into the symbol of

Speaker 2 (00:39:39):

That's

Speaker 4 (00:39:41):

Into that. Yeah, I think, uh, I wanted to say that, um, this, this, this new gonna say, which was like office was responsible primarily to the executive secretary of SNIC at that time, James Foreman, Jim foreman. And I, I worked very closely with him. That was a person we reported to. I even went with him and his wife to an island in the Caribbean, Puerto. So he could write his book, which became the making of black revolutionaries. And you should look for that book into your library. There's a fantastic book, I think. And I had a honor and pleasure of helping him to get that book written. I can't say enough good things about Jim foreman. I love so I, I just love, everyone's a love who Jim foreman, I'm one of a one leader help and decision maker and uh, just a divers human being. And I just,

Speaker 4 (00:40:46):

Jim foreman, James Foreman, ES escort or something move from Alabama, I believe, or Georgia to Chicago and, and did work there also. So Jim informant must be remembered. He died too young, I think. And of course others did too, but Jim was a especially strong executive secretary. What a horrible sound title. Huh. But he was so good. So good. And so honest. And so encouraging of other people, especially, uh, to come to do the thing that they could do best and develop leadership development, a super still of his. So I want, I always have to say that about Jim, because I think not enough people know that name and he, you should change for him. Okay. Don't forget. And I suppose I think one other thing I wanted to mention was that, um, okay, Don't give up, I'm getting,

Speaker 4 (00:41:59):

We re I mentioned already a couple of the artists and celebrities that supported us, but I can't emphasize that too much. They were just there all the time. Uh, I mentioned in particularly Harry, Harry Beon, but there were other, also all helped us out in way their egos around except when we asked them to, which is sometimes, and they made us, they made a lot of not only money raising money for us, the small thing New York was made fundraising the student, but also just introduce, and I can't, I was just terrific. So yeah. Well that's about it. Okay. And

Speaker 1 (00:42:58):

I, I know it's in her notes and she must have missed the page. So I do wanna mention another book letters from Mississippi. Yeah. Ah, letters from Mississippi was a collection that was lovingly edited and put together. Uh Beita and it's, uh, recently been reissued. Uh, and it's an extraordinary, uh, collection of letters for the most part, I believe from volunteers, uh, who are in Mississippi and, and something that young people today, I think, uh, who have C city about the movement, uh, might be, uh, begin with because it was people like them who were writing, uh, and they could move from that to black power, the making of black, of, uh, of black revolutionaries and, uh, Wesley Hogan book, which I think is a wonderful book as well. Um, and others, clay Carsons. So on. So Fannie Russians, why don't you ready?

Speaker 4 (00:44:03):

Hi. All right.

Speaker 5 (00:44:07):

And, uh,

Speaker 4 (00:44:09):

I, I have to stand up because, uh, no, I'm not gonna dance. It's just that I, I I'm accustomed to teaching and I don't want them to see me struggling to get out of the chair. So stand up. Good. And I know this is a tough audience cuz we have all these young people in here. Uh, I wanna talk, alright. I wanna talk for just a minute about one of the great disabilities in us society and perhaps the greatest disability, perhaps the greatest disability is the way in which us society teaches us to be disconnected from one another. And that perhaps when we start to talk about what is the legacy of SCC, the legacy of SCC has to be that it taught people to come together, that it taught people how to connect the local to the national and ultimately the national to the global. That's one of the great legacies of SNCC, uh, to help you people to understand that it's not a matter of what's happening, uh, in your house or on your block, unless you understand how it's connected to everyone else's house and everyone else's blonde. The Chicago area of friends of snit, uh, was actually founded by James Foreman. Uh, and whenever we say by James Foreman, we always have to say, and his wife, mild foreman has no man ever forms anything alone.

Speaker 4 (00:45:44):

When Jim foreman, uh, when Jim foreman was, uh, trying to support work for, uh, people who had been thrown off the plantation in Fayetteville, uh, he appealed to, uh, his former colleague and friend, uh, Sylvia and Charlie Fisher, if they would form a support group, uh, for, uh, for that. And then ultimately, uh, it led to forming a support group, uh, for people who were to support the Southern movement. And the reason why Chicagoland area of friends of sin as we were frequently told was very different from the New York office that raised all that money. And certainly that was our primary church is well to both raise money and to be a support group for the south. And in Chicago, we had an organic, a black community people who were part of the great migration who had come from the south and had settled in Chicago.

Speaker 4 (00:46:48):

So in that form, it was easy to get people to support the Southern move. The problem was that in Chicago, the nature of racism, discrimination were so severe that it was not possible to be relevant. If all we were going to do was to raise money for the south, we absolutely had to become involved in issue issue in Chicago. And of course, perhaps the worst issue was the nature of segregation in the schools. Now, when we did that, uh, certainly the people that we were supposed to be raising money for in the south, uh, at times we're very unhappy about the fact that instead of raising money for the south, we were raising too much hell in the north. And in that regard, Jim was very, very helpful because he was able to explain as someone coming from Chicago, that if we were going to be able to do, uh, support worker, anything else, we also had to be a relevant organization within Chicago.

Speaker 4 (00:47:54):

And so that certainly for me as a young person, very much started me to thinking about the relationship of segregation, racism, discrimination in the north and in the south started to help me to connect the dots about the nature of, uh, racial and economic exploitation. And I think that's the great legacy that all of us in working for. Smid one of the things that we had to do was to start to connect the dots and to deepen our understanding of the nature of racism and other struggles. It's interesting when we're here today and you're listening to people talk about where they went after they left sick and almost to the person, it is not a matter of staying involved in one issue. It's very like a matter of coming to understand the importance of farm worker struggles, the importance of issues, the importance of women's issues and starting to connect all of those.

Speaker 4 (00:48:56):

So in Chicago, we raised money for the south. We raised hell in the north. We also were a support. Uh, there are people here today that are part of the medical committee or were part of the medical committee for human rights. People when, uh, someone like Jimmy, Travis, who was injured in the south, it was possible for him to come to Chicago and heal because we had doctors set up who were prepared to receive them. We had homes that were set up where people could, uh, indeed spend some time, some rested from the south. So no souls were saved that,

Speaker 1 (00:49:40):

Uh, I'm uh, this works here. Okay. Uh, I kind of got started. I, I, I finished high school in Memphis and went to Memphis to, um, uh, Baton Rouge, Louisiana Southern university, Baton Rouge, which was a all black university in the country. And, um, it was in 1960 that the kits, uh, set in at the, the Woolworths in Greenboro and, um, aunt brown who, uh, spoke earlier at the, uh, one of the workshops, uh, was a student at Southern at the time. And he, and some of the other students at Southern went and got arrested for protesting. And that came a month after the, uh, Greensboro city. And, and that protest spread not only on our campus in Baton Rouge, but across, uh, the south. And, uh, uh, in fact, their arrest, they arrested in and those students of Southern, uh, went all the way to the United States Supreme court.

Speaker 1 (00:50:51):

And, uh, their convictions were reversed by the Supreme court in a case Ghana versus Louisiana, which was the first case of the Supreme court in decision of 1961 that, uh, set forth the rights of protestors to go and sit in and not be a convicted a Supreme court, a rule that you cannot be convicted of breach of the peace, uh, cause your peaceful protest is going to cause the white people who are around you to beat you up. So basically that their convictions were heard, things quieted down. One of the things, uh, that, that I learned as a young person, and I'm sure you, young people are gonna learn also is, uh, the protest for racial justice is one that doesn't just involve, uh, fighting against whites, but it also involves having to fight within our communities. And so as students at the university, we found that the president of the, of the university of Southern, uh, bow into the pressure from the, from the legislature, the, in Louisiana expelled, the students who've been involved in that protest demonstration.

Speaker 1 (00:51:53):

So we ended up having to fight against the administration at Southern those students didn't get back in and things quieted down. Now my first experience from that, um, and from that protest in 1960 was I went to the meeting of the national students association at the university of Minnesota, uh, in the summer of 1960. And there, there was a great debate going on on the campus of the university of Minnesota about, uh, the fact that the Northern national students association had endorsed the city UR cans who was national and the Southern student, Southern schools, some of them wanted to succeed get out of Thea. And so there was a big battle that summer, uh, and, and in my book, by the way, the education of black radical that was just released by LSU press. I talk about what happened that, that summer, uh, at the university of Minnesota, lo Frank who's now the Congressman from Massachusetts was one of the outspoken, uh, supporters of the city movement at, uh, at that debate my junior year at Southern fast forward kind of ke by the way, who's around here.

Speaker 1 (00:53:03):

Uh, I went to a seminar, uh, that she and will Campbell conducted on the camps, the university of Wisconsin between, uh, sophomore and junior year, which would've been the summer of 1961, uh, put on by the national student association studying race relations. And then I went back to Southern for my junior year and protest started out again, and I got expelled along with some other students. Again, finding that, even though we would start our protest against the, uh, the whites that were in open authority that, uh, invariably we'd find ourselves also fighting against,

uh, people at our own community. Um, so when I was expelled from Southern, I got a scholarship to go to school in Massachusetts at Clark university Wooster. And so when I went up to Massachusetts to finish my education was when I met bill Strickland and some of these, uh, Northern guys because, uh, Peter Countryman, as, as bill mentioned, was over at, uh, Yale university and he and his wife Joan, uh, had, had started and were running the Northern student movement.

Speaker 1 (00:54:06):

And so I would go from, uh, my campus in Wooster, Massachusetts over to the Yale campus where we have meetings. And sometimes some of the SCC people would come up, uh, for some of the meetings that we had there for the Northern student movement. But the, uh, was a very, very strong organization in the Northeast. That was an outgrow of the work of S snake and the sound as indeed. Uh, the students with democratic society also came out of the energy and activism going back, even to that 1960 conference at the university of Minnesota. Uh, I started with some other students on the clock university campus, the Wooster student movement, uh, using the Northern student is, uh, uh, base. And we did some protesting against job discrimination cause the problems of race are problems that go across these regional borders. And so we demonstrated for job fairness.

Speaker 1 (00:54:58):

Uh, we brought Malcolm X, uh, to speak. I have a wonderful section in the book about the visit that he made to our campus, um, and wish you, uh, to talk. And in the summer, one of my most excited experiences working, uh, with the Northern student group, uh, which was financed by foundations, uh, primarily, uh, but we were doing tutorial programs. We were tutoring kids from the inner city. And so I was had for the summer of 63 and San same summer of the mantra in Washington, uh, to run the project in Washington, DC. And we had about, uh, eight, 10 students, uh, who we all had a house that we lived in a three store house there. And, uh, we organized in Washington to two, the kids over at, uh, one of the, uh, schools I think could, may have been Connie, uh, junior high, but any many two that summer, but we also formed another group.

Speaker 1 (00:55:55):

Cause the Northern student movement was nonprofit. We formed a group called dare district action for racial equality. And that group was, uh, uh, secret arms, so to speak that we used to organize demonstrations. And so we picketed it for example, American security and trust bank. In fact, the Kennedy administration has given us deaths to man our office for the tutorial project and on these same desks, that project where made picket sound that summer picket in Robert Kennedy. Oh amen. Kennedy administration had indicted some of the civil rights protestors down in Albany, new Georgia. Right. And, uh, in fact, I, I just understand that I talked about John do who made a statement at the time that he would, they would prosecute and arrest anybody who broke the law, irrespective of who they were. So John do was not always consistent in terms of where he would come from in some of these things.

Speaker 1 (00:56:53):

Let me just read for you for you just for, to add a little aspect to this, uh, presentation about the Northern, to the move bit. Um, a little section of the book talking about Peter conman. And, uh, this was the beginning, as I said in the summer of 1963, at the end of the month, Peter conman and his wife, Joan came down from new Haven to check on our progress. One night we were all in the dining room having a big meal, joking and telling stories. Joe was sitting out on the front St. The talk turned to dare and other protest activities. And Peter and Joe knew were going on throughout the Northeast. Oh, I almost forgot. I've got to tell you this, dear. I mean, you love Peter said we made through several problems of land by the time. And we're talking in LA together rather loudly.

Speaker 1 (00:57:45):

He tapped his qu against the side of his glass. Listen up, listen up. We gradually stopped talking and turned toward him a couple of weeks ago. I was in New York meeting with the tutoring project people up there. Anyway, I was on the subway talking with one of the staffers, a white guy. I noticed this little age, white man standing next to us. He keeps turning his head. Finally, he can't stand it anymore. He turns completely around and pokes me on the arm and says in this real confidential kind of way, why don't you kids leave that nigger organized and stuff to the niggers in the south. You and me both know we ain't got any problems of you. So I say, oh, really?

Speaker 4 (00:58:24):

Like

Speaker 1 (00:58:24):

That's a big revel. And he says, sure. So then I said, well, sir, my name's Peter and hold out my hand and this is Brian and, and O I'd just love for you to meet my wife. Joan, Joan was white. I mean, black, black, and, and, uh, Joan turns around and holds out her hand. And that guy almost swallows his up weight. We all cracked up toast to Sam Burman's dentures. Uh, what we didn't know was that while all this murder making was going on, Joe would listen. Joe was a black guy that we sort picked up off the street, taken into our house, where we were staying, who would listen to Peter's story and heard only the word nigger and Peter's parent a agreement with it had becoming enraged. He left the front stoop and walked around to the back of the house and into the kitchen where he began to call for Peter.

Speaker 1 (00:59:12):

Peter, I want to talk to you in a strange Quine voice. I'm gonna sit with you, come on, back into this kitchen, Peter, so I can sit it with you. Now we immediately quieted and looked at each other. Peter shook his head and shrug. I motioned him back to his seat. None of us knew what was going on. We've never heard Joe sound so strange. I walked into the kitchen and he was standing there against the sink, shivering uncontrollably, holding to butcher on oh wow. When he saw me, he screamed. Get that sum of bitch. He in here, I'm gonna kill him. Man was the matter as trying to sound confident. I stood against the kitchen door. You heard the way he talks. I'm sick of it. He's cleaning, waving a knife. Joke, Joe, I'm sick of it. You hear Joe, man, listen, if you don't get him back here, I'm gonna throw it man.

Speaker 1 (00:59:55):

And get him myself. I'm gonna kill him. I'm gonna cut that right. BA stroke. He started even more. And I knew he was serious. My mind real. What have we got ourselves into Betsy? This was Betsy, right? One of our volunteers started hollering from the other room. What's going on? What's happening? Let us in. No, wait a minute. I yelled back then I tried to soften my voice, Joe, you can't hold Peter responsible. I promise he didn't mean it the way you thought. Yes he did. He's no good, man. I know it. He's against this man. He's against all of us and I'm going to get him. He began walking awkwardly across the big kitchen, his eyes, large and glassy. I moved in front of him. Joey, I can't let you do it. I'm your friend, man. But you'll have to come through me first. We stood there just a few, a few feet staring at each other. Then Joe started crying and dropped the knife. That's it? Joe Simpson rush dead. And we sat on the floor with Joe and did our best to calm him down from Joe's broken speech. We gathered that he was on the verge of a complete breakdown. He was confused, angry, helpless, because Peter was a stranger. He was an easy target. Now you had to buy the book to hear the

Speaker 1 (01:01:09):

I'm gonna have to remember that promotional all you book offers. Remember, remember that? It's a good one. What is your title again? I, what publisher now? Uh, now what I'd like to do by the way, te do you have the movement that the book, the movement with you? All right. Um, what I'd like, I know I'm Jim lost a little while ago. Think about racism. Racism manifests itself

on every level in the society, whether it's in the military, whether it's regarding housing or regarding welfare, whether it's regarding police or whatever, you have zillion issues that manifest themselves in a zillion different ways. And you have organs of that are created to respond to those issues. The problem is we need to think about one of the things that the movement led us to understand. We are fighting a system. We are fighting a system and that system has lost and indicated really brings at this particular moment in history. It is very, not easy, but it's logical to have a movement against slavery. So you have a movement against segregation, have a movement for the right to vote, but then how do you fight against wall street? How do you fight against global capital?

Speaker 1 (01:02:46):

The problem is every decision that they make is geared to advance their own interest two there and their and advances of, and the fundamental question that we have to face politically are two things that Jim said, the problem is now not national, but global. We must learn to speak Spanish and we must learn to try to make connections with people around the world, but America has a problem we cannot solve. I don't care what Obama is. Jesus Christ. The question now is the nation is for the empire that can't have both right. And they're committed now to the empire. And if we don't, if we don't build a movement that UN that undo those priorities, then as someone had mentioned, Martin's last speech, America is going to help and we are all on the same ship. It doesn't matter whether Obama is a captain or we are on the cruise. We are in steward. If the ship goes down, we are all going down with it. Therefore our task is to change the direction of this ship.

Speaker 1 (01:04:16):

I'm very concerned about, uh, the absence of youth involvement and movements with social change on a community level. I know in my own city of members, uh, we don't see our young people involved. Uh, I was, uh, with ed brown this morning as, uh, we arrived on the campus here and, uh, I passed a couple, very nice students to come over. And I said, uh, I mean to help us, uh, with the ed wheelchair. And they were very nice. And I said, um, I was gonna introduce to young men to, to ed. And I said, well, do you know, uh, at H rap brown and the kid looked at me with a stair, this is a sophomore here on this campus. And, uh, so I told him a little bit about him and then I introduced him to ed brown. So there's a disconnect from the youth of today from that of the past.

Speaker 1 (01:05:04):

And, and somehow in terms of what we're doing here at this conference and what we do further, as we look back and look today, we've got to somehow challenge these kids who sitting here and listening and taking notes on how they can become involved actively and aggressively to take on power. That's why I try to signal in my comments that the struggle don't be disappointed that you find yourselves having to fight right, where you are in your own community. Sometimes you have to fight to liberate yourself in your community before you can fight to Liberty, rate yourself outside your community. And so, but you have to be involved at going to the council meetings to commission meetings, to the legislative meetings and the election campaign start in the street, start where you are and be prepared to revoke against the system.

Speaker 6 (01:05:54):

Yes, this young lady here and then

Speaker 2 (01:05:56):

Next,

Speaker 7 (01:05:58):

Um, I know you and verbally you, that you like not

Speaker 2 (01:06:12):

Someone repeat the question, please.

Speaker 6 (01:06:15):

You

Speaker 1 (01:06:17):

Question was it was Avi organization there an occasion not to respond to avocation, non I,

Speaker 6 (01:06:41):

Well, the I'm with Carmen gathering

Speaker 6 (01:07:04):

I'm with Carmen Presley gathering social justice. And there are young people who are doing organizing in the streets. But to the question of, yeah, there were a lot of times when you wanted to strike out, strike back, you were mad. Um, you know, it, it happens, but the discipline, you have to rededicate yourself. I mean, commit violence. And the social justice is a constant reminding of yourself to learn and discipline and struggle. No one likes to be beat up. It's not natural up. And, um, there are people in who were classical capitalists. You know, there were people in SNCC who were committed to the philosophy of nonviolence as a way of life. You know, uh, John Lewis can talk about that. Say tomorrow, Charles, you know, and there were people in SNCC who saw Catholic, you know, um, and there were people in SNCC who had sadly at night cause the local people in the community, out on porch with

Speaker 2 (01:08:02):

Their guns.

Speaker 6 (01:08:05):

So there will always be, but you have to grow and manage. But I think the heart of, of, of revel Lawson's mission is that we have to get beyond that. We have to be committed totally to the violence and what it's about. And it's not gonna be easy.

Speaker 1 (01:08:21):

Okay. Question.

Speaker 3 (01:08:23):

Uh, there was

Speaker 2 (01:08:23):

A short comment that I,

Speaker 1 (01:08:26):

Okay. You're on young man,

Speaker 3 (01:08:40):

Uh, throughout the years, I know that snake has, uh, accomplished multiple things. And, um, they've been faced with y'all you all been faced with problems that y'all have to overcome, but throughout all that, between stuff that come and John Lewis, who y'all feel with the better leak,

Speaker 2 (01:09:03):

I just like that question

Speaker 3 (01:09:09):

In relation to her, her, her question about organizing. I think that was what, one of the wonderful things about snake is that we, we don't categorize people and everyone participates whether you're the leader. You know, I cannot tell you how many times I saw to inform sleeping floor,

glad to office and, uh, uh, John sleeping on my couch, various people. I mean, that's what a friend of mine asked me yesterday. Uh, do you have a membership in SNCC? And uh, I said, no, it's interesting. We are a family. And I think that you, once you were involved this family, you still feel it and you still involved. And I think in terms of community organizing, you've just got to keep trying to find people who are like mind and get them committed at whatever level you can.

Speaker 1 (01:10:13):

I want to try a slightly different take on that as well. And encourage you to read Charles Payne's group, uh, book. I've got the light of freedom. And as long as SN was rooted in local people and local communities, we get there could be raging arguments within the organization, but that rootedness in local people will get the organization together. Uh, despite those arguments

Speaker 3 (01:10:46):

Make sense,

Speaker 2 (01:10:47):

Follow what you just said. I wanted to

Speaker 3 (01:10:56):

Bill strick when he concluded was speaking about, uh, the limits of empire, as well as the power of empire. He liken, uh, America to a big boat. And I would just like to remind everyone of one of Nic's, um, constant authorities, which we made up, right? Because we're always our own authority, Juba, J Jones, Who said it's not the size of the ship. That makes the way it's the motion. And at the ocean, we are that ocean let's remember it.

Speaker 2 (01:11:38):

All right,

Speaker 3 (01:11:51):

Wait, my name is Justin. Uh, my name just Turner and my question is, was snake a black, um, movement. And can we call it a, um, black movement if the organization, organization was being taken over by whites and kids?

Speaker 2 (01:12:29):

Yeah. Yeah.

Speaker 3 (01:12:40):

Well, I just wanna say, I just wanna say this and before we, we kind, um, respond to young man, uh, I think it's really important and I get very frustrated too, when people Don know who Luther king is now or anyone else, but, uh, I'm also really, really pleased to see the number of young people, uh, that are in this.

Speaker 3 (01:13:10):

Every one of them who doesn't help, you know, there are young people like this, this look at this, this is really extraordinary to see these young people who have come and are asking these questions. I don't think we should tell them anything. I think what we have do is to, we can tell our stories, but it's your world. And you've got to decide what kind of path your, and the other thing is, um, this young man that you asked the question, uh, about, was it even more, the power of snake was its diversity. The fact that you could have vote and that you could argue long into the night about which was which, and that's what sharpens, that's what sharpens the waying thing. So you don't always have to agree. Sometimes there it's much more productive to disagree because a lot of it comes out that so I'm not so much responding. I, I just want to congratulate you all

Speaker 2 (01:14:11):

You,

Speaker 3 (01:14:28):

Um, hi, everyone uh, and hi, uh, my name is, uh, Hena and I live in dochester Massachusetts and I came here for this big conference. Um, uh, the reason I came was cause, uh, the civil rights movement really inspires me. Um, I'm an undocumented student. Uh, I came here to the United States when I was six years old and I've been undocumented for, of seniors. And a few years ago, uh, my family was detained and deported back to Brazil and I, uh, decided to stay in fight. Um, and we were here strategizing what we're gonna do in our movement, uh, last weekend. Um, and I feel like things are heating up and what's very important in our movement is nonviolent. And I just wanted to know, when is the next available training on nonviolence for us?

Speaker 2 (01:15:21):

I'll give you a card we have on chance. Anybody

Speaker 1 (01:15:25):

Else who specifically has nonviolent training available? There

Speaker 2 (01:15:29):

Was

Speaker 1 (01:15:32):

Okay. Let's see here. And then Eric. Okay. My name is Hank Thomas bank was a student at Howard in the part of you

Speaker 2 (01:15:41):

C

Speaker 1 (01:15:42):

U part of the Howard group was called nag and was part of the nonviolent action group. I wanna respond to the question of whether or not was a black movement and perhaps respond to

Speaker 1 (01:15:58):

Some of the misunderstanding about whether or not it was taken over when you are a minority in any country. As we were Nuer minority, you need allies. What we did, terms of civil rights, would've been much more difficult and taken a much longer time. If we did not have whites of Goodwill who stood with us. And in particular, I always like to point out the young people that the white groups that were perhaps more oil to us were Jews. The first picket line I ever walked on in 1960 was outside of Washington DC. And in that picket line, we were protesting the discriminatory policies of a, an amusement park. And in that picket line, walking that picket line were two of OSFI. At that time. I didn't know much about the Holocaust, but I had a chance to talk with these individuals. And I want you to understand here, they are just a few years out of OSFI when they could have just melted into the fabric and become anonymous and just be thankful that they survived the, the concentration camp, but they saw the injustice and they became involved.

Speaker 1 (01:17:22):

So I want you to understand that the student movement and the civil rights movement has always been an integrated movement. And without those allies, that struggle, would've been much more difficult. I always end whatever I'm saying in these, and also begin it with less. I forget the old Jerusalem, we all a great deal of gratitude to our comrades in that struggle. So I want you to always remember this as young people that, uh, we had allies who fought with us, and in many instances, they suffered the same faith that we suffered, the three civil rights workers who were

killed in Mississippi in 19 64, 2 of them were due. Okay. I think I'm told that we need to, Okay. So I'm gonna ask if, if Eric please be short, uh, and there'll be a couple more, and then we're gonna have to close

Speaker 1 (01:18:30):

Eric with the center. New north 19 64, 65 for us at core CC was on sister organization. But in some way, um, I would say in core, whether it's paternal or sister organization, we looked up the stick. We looked the stick for a lot of leadership over the south and the north and tremendous work we did. And the thing that I was struck by the two workshops I've gone to today, one was the building of the organization. And the second one is the up north of south is the number of people who are committed to the actual administration of running an organization is in that NICs, just a bunch of mils and people are ran over the place. The level of discipline, the level of organization I've been educated to today is very tremendous. And finally, the number of people who've been touched by Jim foreman is unbelievable. Every single person who spoke and the last they said, Jim came up to me and he is always before apparently And said, would you please come to Atlanta? Would you please come to Adam, Alabama? His, uh, his role as a recruiter, as a one to one recruiter, making connections with people as a, for all of us. Thanks. Great. You're all doing

Speaker 1 (01:19:53):

Okay. Yeah.

Speaker 1 (01:19:58):

My name is, I was in the Mississippi freedom labor movement having left, uh, uh, Caesar job to go down there. But my point is that I've been in a lot of events since then. A lot of places work with a lot of progressive organizations and there is a lack of young people and I'm, I'm just really thrilled to see these young people. I'm seeing more and more, but I will say that I blame us for not teaching our children to follow in our footsteps because there's some generations missing and where the, the problem doing that. But what I've learned from Palestinians, who I work with a lot is they teach their children to teach their children's children's children to keep on the struggle. Cause it's gonna be a long time. This boat's gonna be in the ocean and we're long time turning, but we have to teach our children's children's children. Okay. We're gonna have to wrap up people waiting outside. Thank you.