

Roger Wilson
Interviewee

Andrew Jansen, Emily Yacuzzo
High Point University
Interviewers

October 15, 2014

AJ: This is Andrew Jansen...

EY: And Emily Yacuzzo.

AJ: And we are interviewing Mr. Roger Wilson for the William Penn Project. He is of the 1967 class of William Penn High School.

RW: Yes

AJ: If you want to just start us off by saying what it was like in the Washington Street community?

RW: It was a pretty good little community. Growing up around that area, as kids, when we were little, we weren't allowed to go up on Washington Street. That was the grown-up area. You could go to Washington Street to go to church or boy scout meetings, stuff like that. But to hang out, if you weren't a teenager, you weren't supposed to be up in that area. It was nice growing up around there; we had everything we wanted right there. We could catch the bus or walk, which we did a lot. Once we got thirteen, fourteen, we started feeling our oats and we decided we could walk and go anywhere we wanted to go. We'd walk all the way up town, or walk across town, or whatever.

Growing up around here, it was pretty easy. We didn't have to worry about anything, we didn't worry about a whole lot of stuff. A lot of things, with the kids that's going on today, we didn't have that kind of a problem. It was more of a brotherly, and you know, we had our little spats and fights and things. But other than that, it was nothing serious. And everybody knew everybody. If they didn't know you, they knew somebody that did know you and knew your family. It was like, we had a lot of moms and pops out there, OK? Especially by all of us growing up around the area and all of us going to the same school, so the parents knew each other. They knew who you were because they would come to the school for whatever reason. And back then, when PTA was going on, a lot of times you didn't have a babysitter at home, at night. So hey, you got to take the kids with you. So they got to know who was who. And then when we had parents' night at the school, the parents would come in. So they knew who you were. So it was a pretty tight knit community back then.

AJ: And was William Penn an integral part of that community? The high school?

RW: Yeah, it was. A very integral part. See, what you have to understand is William Penn was the only black high school in the city limits. Okay? Matter of fact, it was the only black high school in this part of the county. We had students that came in from Florence and Jamestown. And they also were bused up from Trinity to go to William Penn. So it was a very integral part of the community. A lot of the teachers lived in the area. Their kids grew up around the area. Doctors that wives were teachers. All professions, whatever, but it was all centered, pretty much, around the two schools: William Penn and Griffin.

And as I was telling Andrew, earlier when we were talking, I am probably one of maybe fifty students that can say that we went from – well I take that back -- from the first grade to the ninth grade in the same school, OK? If you're at Penn Griffin, if you go down to Griffin. I don't know where the lunch room is now, but if you go around that corner, where that boiler room is, on the far side, that was my first grade classroom. And if you come back around this side, I can bring you all the way down the hall to my seventh grade classroom, or sixth grade class.

Because that building has had, as far as I know from the time I went to school there until the time I left here, it was three different additions. You probably can tell though where the older classrooms are, on this end here (*motions the far side with his hand*). Then there was a new set of classrooms that came off the edge and went to the side. And the third phase of that was where the gym and the shop is and the upstairs classrooms, all those were added on during the time I was at Griffin, OK, over a nine-year span.

Every time we thought we were going up the hill, we would be going “hey, it's time to go to Penn” because you know at one time, the seventh grade was at William Penn. It was seventh through twelfth at William Penn. And every time we thought we were going up the hill, they'd bring another class down the hill. “Well, we going to get up there,” and they'd bring another one down. It was kind of funny, the way it happened, but we finally made it to the top of that hill. We finally made it up there. It was fun, we had all kinds of good things to do in school. We had basketball, we had football, volleyball, they did some volleyball. When I got to Penn, I guess, it was like it was my second coming. It was all new, strange. It wasn't everything I thought it was going to be at first. It was like, these teachers up here don't play, they want you to learn something. The teachers at Griffin were like that, they were good teachers and they wanted you to learn something, but you had a little more leeway. You got closer to those teachers because you'd been around them for so long. Then you're going to a whole different set of teachers, that you've heard all kinds of things about. Nobody wanted to go to Miss Stewart, nobody wanted to be harassed by Mr. Morehead, he was the dean at school. It was like Mr. Morehead and you definitely didn't want to run into Mr. Burford. It got to be a lot easier once we got to know the people. It got to be a lot easier.

EY: What would you say the school itself and the people in it were like, just to go there? I know you said there were sports, but I'm curious to see how the atmosphere of the school has changed as opposed to how it is now. Because I know now, it's very arts and academic focused, but I'm sure it was very different back then.

RW: Then, back then it was, as far as Griffin was concerned, was pretty much academic. Sports, was just something there, okay? For us at Griffin, I think it was not until my last year at Griffin that they had a football team or a basketball team. But it was a good atmosphere, it was a happy-go-lucky school. Like I said, you had your little skirmishes here and there, between this student and that student, or whatever. But on the whole, everybody was pretty mellowed out. Smart. I'm not saying we were all geniuses, but academically, we were pretty good up there. Pretty close to the top of where things should have been. Everybody was on top of things.

Matter of fact, I know a lot of the stuff that I learned at Griffin and Penn helped me when I went to the military. Especially when I was taking my tests and stuff. They're asking me stuff, this guy's looking at me, and I'm sitting thinking, "I can answer these questions here." They made you think, that's what they did at Griffin, that's what they did at Penn. They made you think. The teachers there, they knew what they were doing and they wanted you to know what you were doing. So, it was very academic. And it wasn't all sports. The football team, we had the pick of the litter, should I say, because we had all the people coming from Trinity, and the people coming from Florence, Guilford, and Jamestown. So, that's some big country boys. They come in and they put together a pretty solid football team which was 4A championships for a couple of times.

But academics was the top. Academics and even at the time, you could even add trade because there are quite a few guys here that have been successful in business because of the bricklaying class. There used to be a brick-laying class at Penn, and you'd go out and they'd teach you how to lay brick, and these guys, there were quite a few of them that went out and started their own business and became very successful at it. Never went to college, just straight out of high school they went to work with somebody laying brick and just took it from there. But it all started right there at Penn. Woodworking, we did a lot of that at Griffin, they had a shop where we learned how to make lamps or build little tables, all kinds of things. We had a well-rounded education, okay? It was not geared all just to one thing. We had our music people that played in the band. I was in the choir. That was not a primary focus. Primary focus was in here (*points towards his head*). Get this straight so we could go out into the world and do things. And I think they were pretty good at it. There are some successful people that came out of the class of '67.

AJ: So what do you think was...where did you fit in at William Penn?

RW: Where did I fit in?

AJ: Mmmhmm.

RW: I was just, I don't know. I was eh, kind of in the middle with the guys. I was middle of the road. I wasn't into sports, making the team. I played sports, I didn't play in the high school sports, but in the city leagues, baseball and stuff like that. But as for school, I was probably middle of the road. Class-wise, academically, I held my own. There were times that I struggled with some things, but with the right teacher, the right person helping me, you could make it. That's the one thing that I thought really was one of the better things, I

thought we had. Whereas, you could go to a teacher's house and sit down, especially if she had kids. And they would help you understand what was there. And there were times that our teachers would have to go places, and I can especially remember in this one particular class. If she had to go to a doctor's appointment or something, usually you just have to hire somebody to come in, but she had children of her own at William Penn and she would go get them to come down to the class. And everybody at first thought it was going to be "oh, she's gone" but it was no no no no. And we were like third or fourth grade, so she come into the classroom and she could do pretty much what her momma did. She made sure that we all sat around and got our work down, that we weren't sitting there yapping back and forth. And if you were sitting there yapping back and forth, she wrote your name down on the paper and if your name was on that paper when momma come back, it was like "oh boy..." It was good growing up there. I wouldn't trade it for nothing in the world. I've heard guys talk about the way things were in their schools and how there was always turmoil. We didn't have that problem, we didn't have that problem at all. Everything that started, it kind of went to the wayside when William Penn, I wouldn't say when William Penn went down, but when the system itself changed over.

Because this district, what is this district now, used to be its own entity: High Point City Schools. You had William Penn, and you had Ferndale, Central, Griffin, Fairview, Leonard Street, and then you had Johnson Street. You had the black schools and white schools. Everything was still segregated and that was the whole thing. Well, I guess, with the Civil Rights Movement in '65, all that changed a whole lot of stuff. And they decided they were going to build a new school. I guess that's when they built Andrews, and they built – what is it now? It was Northeast Junior High - Welburn. What is Welburn now was built as Northeast Junior High. And so they closed William Penn with the class of 1968. And I had just gotten back, so I didn't make it to that last graduation because I had just gotten back from overseas and I was unfortunately in the hospital.

They moved everybody to, and when they did that the school systems started to divide everybody up and I think that's where the school system started to move in a different direction. William Penn was closed for a long time before they decided to put the two schools together and make it the way it is now. I'm not sure how long it was closed, I know it was closed in 1968. I don't know what they used it for, I think it was more or less like an alternate school at one time. They used the gym I think for something up there, for something.

By me leaving here at the time I did the last time, I lost a lot of history, I can only tell you things that happened up 'til, let me see I left the last time in 1972, I went back on active duty. At the time, Washington Street corner was still booming, everything was still going: drug store, library, clothing stores, places that you'd go eat, barber shops, a lot of them, three or four barber shops there, doctor's office, shoe shop, pool hall, taxi stand. I left here in 1972, everything was still kind of booming. I was kind of disappointed when I came back in 1984. I came back here for a year and I went over to the old neighborhood and I was like "man they have done a whole lot of work over here. It doesn't even look

like the old neighborhood”. My house is still standing, where I grew up is still standing, nobody lives in it, but it’s still there. It takes you back, to go back and look at that neighborhood now. As to what it was then, if you want to see some pictures, there’s a place you can go is with some guys on Facebook. It’s called Remember When in High Point.

AJ: OK. I’ll write that down.

RW: Remember When High Point. They’d be talking about all kinds of different things: remember when this or remember when that. It shows you pictures, you can see pictures of what High Point looked like back to almost whenever High Point was started, pretty much. Some of the pictures will show we used to have street cars here.

I was not born here, I moved here when I was like six. I think I had been in the first grade maybe three weeks because I moved here from Mooresville right after my grandfather died. So I never saw all of this, but I can remember some of the places that used to, where the old tracks used to be in the street. And Main Street, I think all of that used to be nice shops: Belks, Tobiya’s (?), Rose’s (?), Woolworth’s, Cress’s, The Learner Shop, all kinds of stuff there, shoe shops. I mean the clothing stores, that was downtown High Point, but it was booming. Then the furniture market came.

EY: You remember when that happened?

RW: What?

EY: When the furniture market started to be as big as is now?

FW: Oh, it was nowhere near as it is big now. The furniture market used to be in a building, with little showrooms around at the different furniture factories or whatever. Right there on the corner of Main and Commerce and Commerce and Grand, that furniture building that is on those corners, it used to be, they torn down the old Paramount Theater which was on Grand Street. They tore that down; they tore down an old fire station that was there and they built two buildings there on Grand Street and at the top of one of the buildings, was called the Top of the Mark Restaurant. I think you’re looking at maybe 1960-61 maybe when they first started all that. But, it didn’t get as large as it is now. I was not around here when it got this big because when I came back, I was like “whoa!”. I’ve only been back in the area, permanently now, for about eleven years. So everything that’s here now was here when I came back.

AJ: Okay.

RW: What surprised me a lot was you guys over at the university. I remember when that was just maybe four or five buildings. My uncle used to work there and so did I.

AJ: Really?

RW: I think was sixteen when I went to work over there in the kitchen washing pots.

AJ: There you go. That’s always a good sixteen-year-old job.

RW: Washing pots, yeah. And where your baseball field is, not where the baseball field, where the track is, that used to be the football stadium. That's where William Penn played football.

AJ: Really?

RW: Yeah, that's how we got to the stadium. We'd walk over there. College Drive?

AJ: Mmmhmm, College Drive.

RW: What is College Drive used to be just a two-lane road going through there and it started at Montlieu. And on that, matter of fact, there used to be a two-lane road that stopped at Washington Street on one end it stopped at Washington Street because you had to go up and go across the bridge to come down Kivett Drive. If you know where the old Kivett Drive bridge is, that's still standing, well that's where they had to go or either go down to **Hoskins(?)** and cross over. See, that used to be Harrison Street. It was a wide street, but there were houses on both sides of that street, all the way down. And you know, there were stores and whatever. And then where you come up Montlieu, where they just shut off.

AJ: Exactly.

RW: Well, that is where College [Street] started, because it came up, where that parking lot is right down there on the left, that's where the health department used to sit, right there. It was on the corner of College and Montlieu, so College was just a little short street there on that end, it came up and dead-end at Lexington Avenue. That's where the dead end was.

AJ: It was a tiny little street then.

RW: Yeah, it wasn't really that long. West College over there, well that's the side that comes out on this side, and that was the short street. And they were both short streets through there. But, the football field was sitting right in the middle and we used to walk from my house, okay, to the football games.

AJ: To the football field? Wow.

RW: There's a lot of area around that house, around there, a lot of area. A lot of things have changed. The shopping center, oh there's things we used to do when we were out of school. For gym, it was an hour or two and they would load up in cars and go to the bowling alley. And that was, you know, we learned how to bowl, stuff like that. And so, we did good things, they took care of us out there.

AJ: The high school?

RW: Yeah, they took care of us at the high school and elementary school, all the way up through. They took care of us, the teachers – we didn't have the kind of problems. You know, now people talk about coming in and shooting up the schools, stuff like that, and we didn't have those kinds of problems.

AJ: Now, do you think that's because you were in an all-black school, or...?

RW: No. No, no, no.

AJ: Okay.

RW: No, I don't think that has anything to do with it at all. I think what is, is the fact that we had a faculty that cared about us, you know. And I don't think that being black, white, whatever, had anything to do with it. I think it's that our teachers at that time, our administrators at that time cared enough about us and about our futures that they gave us the best they had to give us. That's the way I feel about it. No ands, no ifs and buts. You know, we had a couple of them that we thought were kind of a little bit crazy, but they were a good kind of crazy!

And you know, we didn't care what this guy did over here, he was still the teacher. You know, he'd drink whatever he wanted to drink! We had a couple teachers, every now and then we might see them out in the neighborhood, and they might be a little bit plastered. And we, we'd pick on them about it, we'd pick on them right there at the time like "hey man, you had one too many, huh?" and they'd go "aww, don't worry about it. Shhh, don't tell nobody". Something like that, you know, and that's all that was said. And everybody knew. There's a whole neighborhood that knows, okay? But, they were not a threat. They were doing what people do. And after, when they came to the classroom, better have your head on straight because they knew what they were doing. And we just had that kind of atmosphere. They loved us, and we loved them. Every now and then I'll run into one or two of them, we'll see them here or there. I was at, when I first came back here, I ran the Dollar General over there at College Village, okay, the one in the shopping center there. And I was there for about six years. And every so often, one or two of them would come in. That's kind of how I got reconnected with a lot of my classmates, because we were scattered from here to hell and back, didn't know where they were at, you know? By me working for that particular company, in that particular store, it gave me an opportunity to reconnect with a lot of people that I hadn't seen in, what, probably thirty-five, forty years? So, that was a godsend in itself.

Anything else we got going? Just whatever you guys want to know.

AJ: So, do you really, as I mean you were saying it was such a tight-knit community and everything. Did you feel the pressure of what was going on, nationally, at the time?

RW: No.

AJ: With the whole Civil Rights Movement and everything?

RW: Oh, well, yeah. We got a little pressured on that because we actually participated.

AJ: Really?

RW: Oh yeah. We actually participated. Matter of fact, I think I went to jail the day I was thirteen.

AJ and EY: Wow!

RW: Sitting in there in Woolworth's, I think I was part of that February 11th movement.

AJ: February 11th, what year?

RW: Um, I'm trying – I've got to go back and pull that one up myself because it was either '60-'61, or it was, it was after the one, it was after the A&T movement.

AJ: Greensboro?

RW: The Greensboro movement, this was after then.

EY: It was the February 11th one that we learned about in school. They still talk about it at our school, because our school was known for it.

RW: Yeah, we went there. We decided that we were not going to put up with it. They were saying "now y'all can't do this, y'all can't do this" but we did it. We had a gentleman here by the name of Reverend Cox, and he was very strong on that movement and we decided "you know what. We're going too." So a bunch of people just walked out and went. Next thing you know, we ended up in jail. Didn't care, didn't care. Went back to the Paramount theater, and did that, as a matter of fact, we did quite a few marches through downtown as an organized group. Not from the school necessarily, but from the churches around that area. We'd walk through, we had, I guess it kinda made a difference. It made a difference. We started seeing a little, things changing here and there.

My mother didn't like it because I got involved, but she'd thank me for it later. And this was going on, we were still, when I came back from Vietnam and there were still a lot of protests going on especially when Dr. King got killed. Because I came back, I came back in the country about the same time that he got killed. I got medivacked out from Vietnam and I can remember going to Walter Reed, but landing at Andrew's Air Force base in Maryland and they convoyed us in an armed convoy, us from Andrews to Walter Reed because things were so bad in DC at the time. So we had to stay at Andrews, and we stayed at Andrews for, I think, three nights. And then they moved us to Walter Reed, but they had an armed convoy because things were beginning to settle down a little bit. But yeah, that was in April 1968. I came back into the country. And so things were still kind of hot around this area too at the time.

I can remember a couple of friends of mine that had been involved with the movement, the Civil Rights Movement, that were here working with Reverend Cox. They were, one guy was from, I think he was from Minnesota, yeah. And one guy, the girl that was with him, it was three of them – name Karen? I can't remember what the guy's name was, but there were three of them. We all became friends because I ended up getting medically discharged, well on a temporary basis, from the military. And I went to work for another program that was set up by OEO – the Office of Equal Opportunity – at the time, which was a program that would come in and they would try to do this, this thing they had. Made this major break that they wanted to put us all together, you know they wanted to

put things in the community, it was like an outreach program that was run, you know, federally funded. And we were, we had to go out into the neighborhood and work with these different people in order to try and bring things together. So that was geared towards a lot of well, Griffin was involved in that of course because Penn was closed, but Griffin was involved with that. We had, we'd set up flag football teams with Griffin or with Leonard Street and Parkview, you know, with elementary schools most of the time, we'd set up with them. We'd have our days where, okay, we'd set up a schedule, and okay this school is going this school today, whatever. You know, something to get everybody involved, and that went over pretty good. We did that for about a year.

And then of course funding for the program ran out, so we all lost our jobs and I had to go elsewhere. We had one gentleman that, even though the funding and all that had gone out, he continued to work with the kids. And you've probably heard of him – Thurman Marley (?) – and anybody from William Penn could tell you about Thurman Marley. You know, he was an older guy and people used to think he was kind of creepy, but he just loved kids and he just made sure that he was involved with some kind of sports activity for these kids. He was involved with keeping them off the streets, okay, and that's something he was recognized for. My mom used to think he was the nicest man in the world and she thought he was one of those kinds of people who are just little strange, but he was the nicest man in the world. Yeah, he was a little strange, but he was a very nice man. That's something that we knew.

Like I said, I think the people, the teachers, thought enough about us to keep us motivated. I think that was the main thing, that was the motivation factor. They stayed behind us, "I know you can do this. I know you can handle this. You know what you're doing, just take your time. Think, think." My fourth grade teacher, "Roger, use your brain! Use your brain! You got one up there, she says I don't hear nothing rattling. You've got a good brain – use it!" Kind of annoyed me sometimes, but I thanked her for it. She got me through things.

AJ: She really pushed you.

RW: Yeah, and that was the one thing too. You could always go back to your teacher from the year before and sit down and talk. It wasn't once you left their class, they were just done with you. No, no, it wasn't like that. You could always go back and talk to that teacher, about anything, anytime. Like I said, you could go to their house, knock on the door. A lot of times they would tell you they needed things done around the house. They had no one else to go to but the people within their resources, us. There was quite a few of them that didn't have children, you know, they were the younger teachers coming in that didn't have children that needed things done, they'd get able-bodied students and say "hey look, give you a couple dollars to come over and do this, blah blah blah...". And, hey, we didn't mind it because we could use the money!

AJ: Exactly.

RW: And our parents didn't mind it because they knew we were in good hands. They didn't worry about what was going to happen to us out there, because they knew that somebody was looking out for us all the time. They looked out for us.

AJ: So, you felt like that community was just so strong. Did you ever feel, or, I guess what I'm trying to say is – as it sounds like, you're part of a predominantly black community –

RW: It was

AJ: Did you ever feel backlash from the white community in High Point or anything> Especially with movements like you were at Woolworth's and everything like that.

RW: No, we didn't have any backlash. We thought, at one time, that somebody, they were talking about "oh well the Ku Klux Klan is gonna come in and do this and do that and all". Well, and we were young, dumb, and stupid! We were like, "bring 'em on!" We used to do some crazy stuff, man. Those bushes at William Penn, there were some hedge bushes set about this tall, and you know Washington Street was a major thoroughfare through there, right? And we'd have a lookout up the street. This was during the movement thing. Now, we wasn't trying to hurt nobody, but we'd have people lookout at the street, and if a car came down through there, and there was white folks in that car, they got egged. Like I said, we weren't trying to hurt nobody! They got egged! We harassed, we didn't hurt. You know, you're gonna threaten us with the Ku Klux Klan, we're gonna show you what we're gonna do to you! Come on, we're not scared, bring it on! But you know, that went by, that passed after a while, everybody's like "aw man, they're not, nobody gonna do nothing. Back out on the street".

We just hung on our own corner, you know? We'd hang out there, like young guys hung out with the lot of us when we'd have out cigars out there, and we'd do-wop on the corner. We'd be out there doing do-wop sometimes around 9:30 or 10:00 at night and Officer Goldsboro and Officer Graves would ride up and say "alright fellas, don't you think it's about time you all go back to the house?" And everybody would just turn around and walk on back to their house. Now if it was, especially on a school night, but on the weekend, they might let us stay out there till about 11:00. But they'd know we weren't doing anything, and we weren't. They'd come by there a couple times, they'd slow down, they'd sit there, you know, and listen to a couple of songs that we would do and then say "alright fellas, that was pretty good, but y'all might need to be going on in right about now." And everybody just went off to their house, no problem.

If we weren't out there, we'd have to leave the park sometimes, and we might have a big old fight coming out the park, but it might last three minutes, fight's over, everybody break off, this one going that way. And this was no gang fight, it was just two individuals fighting. Now, everybody wants to get involved, everybody wants to fight and throw a punch. Can't live with it, can't live with it. I like the way things are happening, you know, they're trying to bring things together. Now this right here, what you're talking about, Penn and how things were then and now, I think maybe if a lot of them, if a lot of

people understood what their roots are – how they got to where they are and how their parents got to where they are, it might change the way they think a little bit.

AJ: So, what do you think was really – like if you could talk to a group of students from Penn-Griffin high school now –

EY: Yeah, if you could talk to us, what would you have to say?

AJ: What would you want to tell people that the lasting impact of William Penn is?

RW: What is the lasting impact? What it was on me?

AJ: Or even on the community, just whatever you think it is.

RW: I think, like I said there are lot of prominent people in the community today that come out of William Penn, one way or the other. Or they had a lot of siblings that came out of William Penn. I think what the lasting impact of William Penn...it was an educational, a monumental education. It was an honor to go to a school where I felt that the teachers and students and community all tried to strive for the same goal, to better itself. And I think that somewhere along the line, that's where, as far as the area itself, somebody dropped the ball. And it needs to be picked up again. And I think William Penn is the place to start to pick it up again. Penn-Griffin is the place to start because there's so many snapshots in our heads of the people from that era. I talk to so many people today, in today's time, and they'll say, "Oh yeah, I know this and I know that, but, no I didn't go to school, I don't know nothing about that." Oh, well wait a minute. But there's so many of us that are still here that still have that snapshot in our head that can paint that picture. And like you said, we can put that picture back together. So, I feel that we, as a group, can do that. I think the willingness to succeed – that's the impact that was put at William Penn – was the willingness to succeed. Okay, and never give up. Just keep on pushing, never give up. You might not get to where you want to be, but you have to set that goal up here. And eventually, it's not going to come down to you, you've got to work up to it. And I think that's what William Penn, the impact because if you think about it, I've been talking about trying to get from the school down the hill to the school up at the top of the hill. And every time you'd try to get up there, they'd bring something down to keep you from getting there. But if you keep on pushing, you're going to make it to the top. I think that's the impression that William Penn leaves. Just keep on pushing, you'll make it to the top. Never give up.

AJ: I mean that's, that's really something that I think everyone doesn't know. That's incredible. Well, is there anything else you'd like to say? Because that's a hell of a way to end it.

RW: And that's, hey, I'm good with it. The only thing else I can say is, don't let what you see out there now deter you from achieving your goal, okay? Just put your hands, your faith in the right person, in the right place, put it in His hands, and you'll make it, you'll get there. I think...some of us try to do things a different way, but you can't do it that way.

AJ: Yeah, I mean, it's up to every individual.

RW: You can make it if you try.

AJ: Yes, sir.

EY: I can't think of anything to add...

AJ: Okay, so again this was Andrew Jansen and

EY: Emily Yacuzzo

AJ: And Mr. Roger Wilson, and we very much appreciate his time.

EY: It was incredible.

AJ: Thank you.

RW: Thank you guys.