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SUMMARY KEYWORDS

mandela, called, anc, nelson mandela, south africa, oliver tambo, people, black, give, arrested, white, african, africans, government, south african, indians, day, law, campaign, work

SPEAKERS

Buddy Johnston



00:02

cemented the Dutch bowl or stranglehold on Africans. First it was a poll tax, then a hot tax, and even a dog tax, which forced Africans to work in the mines in order to pay. By 1910 36 laws had been passed to establish separation of the races and the limit African mobility and rights. The Native Land Act, for example, gave the 12% white minority access to 90% of the land



00:31

and cooking good old story. So before remaining 12 We were disputed of lend egg when people were when was taking kettles from the people. When you used to see we are going to look for a job. We come there, they strip you naked case, then they can give you a permit of seven days even to organ a payment. People went to jail for it. We used to walk in the street, not in the payment payment bus for the whites.



01:04

In January of 1912, a meeting of the South African native National Congress was convened, later called the African National Congress or ANC. The organization patterned itself after the British Parliament and US Congress. And upper house or house of chiefs was a mechanism designed to unify all the kings and chiefs of the various tribes in South Africa. The lower house was composed of educated Africans and intellectuals. The founding members were conservative, and some say elite ANC member Philip Matthews,



01:40

that time the organization, the old organization, the Congress was there, but he was led by old people, you know, old people who did not want to take each and everybody into the organization. Unless you are an intellectual, then they would have joined here



01:57

between 1912 and the mid 40s. The ANC pleaded its case to the Dutch power government through petitions and letters that went unanswered. In 1944. Mandela Sisulu, Oliver Tambo and others expressed concern about the ANC stagnancy and conservatism, led by the charismatic Anton Lim Bedi, they decided to form an organization within the ANC to try and give it new life. They called it the ANC Youth League. Phillip Matthews



02:28

was a youth leader to alter since he was born 1912 was born 1911 But he was still a youth Laker? Do we all do we know we're about 40s.



02:38

In 1948, the ultra conservative Afrikaner nationalist party came to power. The government was now in the hands of Nazi sympathizers who designed and established a comprehensive program of white domination called apartheid. Ruth mom party, Mandela's legal secretary says the African or use the law to escalate racist oppression. And it was



03:02

the time when the pass laws were intensified and extended to women. The Bantu education was introduced the sabotage act. You know, it was soon after the Nationalist government came into power. And every time a Parliament said there was a new law against the so called natives.



03:25

The year was 1949, and youth league members announced a plan they call the programme of action. It called for deliberate breaking of laws through nonviolent civil disobedience, action that would result in imprisonment. Martin Rama hottie Philip Matthews, and Godfrey pitchei. Remember how the program of action instituted a new strategy of mass mobilization and triggered a coup within the ANC?



03:51

This is the program that made the Dr. Kumar was the president resigned that program of action demand FISMA. And some of the old people could not stand that. But the youth pushed it and it was a



04:14

youth conference in Bloomfield in 1949. That was the program of action Congress. The very

conference instructed Mandela as a Youth Congress President to win talk to Dr. maraca to come he was in he was elected to UNICEF. Mandela was just instructed to when tell him that we have now appointed him. We want him to come and take over the leadership. That is he was not formed by us. But we kept the leadership of the ANC



04:43

and from the Nelson Mandela and some of the youth became members of the National Executive of the ANC.



04:57

The youth Leaguers Mandela included are key and observers of the Independence struggles sweeping the African continent. They call themselves pan Africanist. They were convinced that everyone in South Africa was exploiting blacks, even other non whites. Fatima, Amir.



05:14

Nelson himself was an Africanist, and he was a member of the Youth League, and the Youth League was very averse to working with non Africans. They was they were very strong in the feelings, that the whole resistance should be African centered African initiated



05:32

on May Day 1950. The first multiracial anti apartheid protest was planned. The Communist Party and the Indian Congress called for all workers to stay away from their jobs. I mean, could Shalya was a member of the South African Indian Congress, an organization that wanted to work with the ANC. He says Mandela and other fervent nationalists reacted angrily to the plans for a mayday boycott. They said it failed to acknowledge that blacks in South Africa suffer oppression because of their race and not their worker status. Because Charlie a describes Youth League verbal attacks on Indians. Go union



06:10

go back to India, your exploiters your dyspnea that very racialist?



06:16

South African police attacked Mayday gatherings, killing 18 and injuring more than 30 including three children. But overall, the 1950 made a protest was considered a success and the turning point and multiracial relations



06:22



06:52

may they may they can. Especially in Johannesburg, 100% successful. That was the first of me it was very brutally cold. Also, on the second of May they came Mandela and Walter. They came to the Indian office and that's what we take our heads off to you and do the work with you.



06:53

In South Africa, the ruling white minority extends privileged status to colors or persons of mixed race. Indians occupy the next place and Africana racial stratification and blacks are last colored or the designated management class Indians, the merchants or store owners, blacks, the manual laborers, Mandela biographer and sociologist, Fatima Meir,



07:17

college Indians, African who maybe are disenfranchised. But you are you are experiencing racism in different ways, primarily because the dominator treats you differently and that tells on the disenfranchised as well, keeping them somewhat apart,



07:39

make us free from exploitation and strife. Nothing is more precious.



08:06

According to mere unity was difficult at first, but it was Walter Sisulu, officially classified as colored, who played a critical role in mediating racial tensions among South Africa's non whites.



08:18

Walter was really paving the way he was more tolerant of other race groups. So they had these meetings, very intense meetings that used to go on for long evenings, on many evenings. And then eventually, they learned through this talking to trust each other



08:39

since May Day 1950. Nelson Mandela and the ANC has been staunchly committed to racial cooperation and establishment of a non racialist government in South Africa.



08:50

We have made it very clear in our policy. So far, Africa is the country of a country of many races. That is room for all the various races in this country.



09:02

Nelson Mandela, and the only known recorded interview conducted underground by the BBC in 1962. With a new action plan and multiracial support, the ANC was invigorated and energized. It said about planning for a national campaign of defiance against unjust laws. The idea was to mobilize the entire country to defy and challenge apartheid laws, especially passbooks and curfews. I mean could Shalyah



09:33

curfew at night, no African was allowed into the town after nine o'clock. And if they had to go somewhere you had to write at a little a police pass native, so to learn from and research in such a tight hip row battles at night.



09:54

The campaign was to begin June 26 1952 300 years after The borders landed in the country. Phillip Matthew says the ANC decided to take its time organizing. Now when



10:07

after taking this program of action, we started to organize the rank and file masses into the movement. Because we felt that there's nothing we can do without every many people in the movement that they must go and define. That's why we organize from 1950 51, up to first to June the 26th. We started now to defy the Defiance campaign,



10:37

Nelson Mandela was volunteer and chief of the Defiance campaign responsible for recruitment and training of volunteers. As volunteer in chief, he traveled the whole country meeting and speaking with large and small groups from all tribes and sectors of society. Philip Matthews, and Reggie then they are, say one of Mandela's greatest organizing tools was his voice. Nelson Mandela



11:00

was a powerful speaker, he could address people without microphone people could listen, hey, exactly what Nelson says. And he will take his time but make it his point. You won't even go in ask him. What did you mean by saying that,



11:15

you know, he was that type of auditor and speak of that he could immediately sort of grasp

onto things and make use of it. I'll give you an instance. It was during the late 50s. There was a mass meeting in Python. It was just about to rain when Nelson got onto the platform, after very many speakers. And just as Nelson got onto the platform, it was thunder and lightning. So immediately lesson, Nelson looked up to the skies and said, Do you see that even the gods are angry



11:51

that the fires as they were called, were disciplined and well trained. They went in white only entrances, stayed out past curfew, and went to neighborhoods where blacks were not allowed. The campaign was sustained for over six months and resulted in 8000 arrests. The government responded with stiff jail sentences and lashings for those who broke the law as a form of protest. Nelson Mandela and over 50 Other defiance campaign leaders were banned. But the campaign established the ANC as the strongest and most popular black political organization in South Africa. While the Defiance campaign came to a halt, other campaigns were initiated. The potato boycott began when it was discovered that pastbook offenders were being sold by the government to farmers for short term migrant labor. Africans would work long hours digging potatoes by hand and were killed on the spot for working too slowly or for any infraction. In Jami thin Johnny,



12:55

do you know when we arrested, you get to jail they send you to this farmers if you mess up there. That's interfere is what caused the potato by the way, took the decision that we must need potatoes because we're eating our brothers. They make money always our brothers.



13:16

After the Defiance campaign, Mandela could no longer speak publicly or engage in open political activity. He turned his attention to his family and to law. But the African government and its conservative citizens would not leave him alone. police harassment was constant. Mandela could go nowhere without a white South African wanting to beat him up. Neighbor Phillip Matthew says Mandela was forced to train as a boxer he was so



13:45

worried by Dutch fellows every time easy meet him no they want to fight him you know, he was tall and hefty. Now the Dutch fellows when you're tall and hefty this is all you think that restaurant you didn't just tell them they eat you. But Allah was forced to take boxing because of the to eat bed because first he could need bed. But because of them, they have made him to join boxing and he could eat them there. You could defeat them even if they are for they will never stand in front of Mandela is overrunning them. Yeah,



14:18

Mandela passed the bar and got an law office with Oliver Tambo. In 1952, Mandela began an

Mandela passed the bar and set up a law office with Oliver Tambo. In 1953, Mandela began an illustrious law practice and his brushes with the law intensified.



15:05

Zulu Steven eco golem rossoblu Queer Baba



15:20

the song that you sing about the great reason for salsa



15:34

glorious glorious in the sense that the struggle has produced some wonderful and women I have in mind to blood Helen Joseph. Use of Dr. Mountain like Moses, three b max Mendelssohn London



16:01

needs a great interviewer, extremely intelligent, very, very clever.



16:07

So more resented this, and he is not a violent man,



16:11

we could never make him angry. He wants to understand another man's view.



16:16

They only tend to when controversies were when



16:19

the government would not listen,



16:21

that's really what's at the back of his mind. But let's do something that will eventually force them to talk down to education, or group areas act on this law or on that law up



16:33

to now, the US too many things that Mandela has said that haven't been applied



16:39

practically. And they never taught. Instead, they became more and more repressive.



16:44

Had these things been applied practically many things will be near



16:52

require one franchise on the basis of one man, one vote, one political political



17:04

Nelson Mandela, that Goodman is one of the noblest fans of Affleck.



17:11

You know, he was a small tree room tops every morning, school children before they go to school, they will line up just eat from that corner up to Mandela's house. If Mandela gets out of his car, they will all claim on the car I say Africa my boo Yeah, Africa, until Ritchie that corner the main room, then the car will stop they'll get off in the evening. Same way to if he comes from work, you will always meet a group of youngsters on the car, the car must go slow until you reach Mandela south.



18:22

Nelson Mandela, one of Africa's noblest Sons has inspired both young and old in South Africa and around the world. His greatness has been attributed to his commitment, his intelligence, his generosity and sacrifice. He has held in such high esteem because of these qualities, and his neck for having his finger on the pulse of the true feelings and aspirations of the majority black population of South Africa would follow our oral histories, venerated legends, and cherished indelible memories of Nelson Mandela the man because there is a state of emergency in South Africa. And many of the people you were about to hear are banned or restricted. Their names are being withheld for their protection. Their reminiscences about Nelson Mandela, before his detention for life in 1962, or many, each story revealing a different facet of the man as a political organizer and public speaker, the passionate and articulate Mandela inspired and informed as a lawyer. He was the people's champion. And he was our

lawyer. He was the People's Lawyer. We even had a song during the time of the protest against the passes. That was a popular song. We used to say, Mandela, no way and Tambo they are going to release us. The government cannot do anything. We are protected because we have pimples in



20:13

1952 Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo and Duma no Quay set up a law practice. Mandela and his partners were in great demand. Their office on the second floor of Chancellor house near the courts was always packed to capacity with the overflow streaming out onto the street



20:31

as his luck. That's kept busy because he was probably the most popular lawyer in Johannesburg and throughout the country. I'm not talking not of black lawyers. I'm talking of lawyers in general, you have seen a couple of clients in my office. It's nothing compared with what a client's clients from all levels of society. Many lawyers offices closed on Saturdays. They just could not because this is the day when rural clients came to see them. And on a day like that, dental offices backed to overflowing and 75% of them all want to see



21:20

their practice was unconventional and not for profit advocacy, providing defense for the victims of apartheid, amending laws and law practice along the way. Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela got used to rendering free legal advice. I remember Oliver Tambo narrating a story of how he was always pumping out money, you know, to give to his clients, because after consulting MB didn't even have money to catch buses and go back home. What they written was an unconventional practice. It was so unconventional that when one of their article flux qualifies, you know, they had offered him a post as a partner, but he would not work with them because they were not in the money making Mandela by then a bad person could not engage in any open political activity. Because it was increasingly difficult to hold public meetings. Mandela devised a new organizing strategy called the AMA clan. It calls for grassroots door to door recruiting. So people could still become members of the African National Congress. But often it was Mandela's legal work that inspired people to join the ANC. Why not what



22:37

arrested legend 50 A. Now I was locked up with three shifts the then Mandela amongst this police came here and open. And Mandela said, I'm coming back. I'm still rushing home. They came in to the police station. This group of police opened again last Monday. Early in the morning, Mandela brought me tea. This young chaps asked me, Daddy, why are you arrested? Since you are yet in the cell with us? This cell gets open only if Mandela comes Madonna doesn't come along. You come to the station commander. And the chair sizing and what what was done, I said no, was arrested for African National Congress activities. You know, the old jail, said to me, when we got out from this jail, all of us are going to join the African National Congress. And they did so



23:30

the African government was becoming more aggressive in its arrest of activists, for example, 20,000 women protesting passbooks were arrested in 1956. And Mandela took on the job of bailing them all out.



23:45

They tried to give every necessary arrest. If we're under some time, where they didn't call the phone comes in Krugersdorp so many arrested you would attend them and arrange the bail day while he's in court with his own monies.



24:00

People were coming into the house. He was being called Ethernet. Maybe of the night, he would go out. He never had his own



24:09

time for his own house.



24:11

So much so that he and his wife Everlane separated in 1955. She took their children two boys and a girl first to her brother's house and then home to the trans sky. Mandela and Oliver Tambo are from the trans sky as his Tombos wife, then girlfriend Adelaide. Adelaide was big sister to a beautiful social work student and friend, also from the trans guy.



24:35

One day when we were driving home, this tall, towering imposing men came to speak to Mr. Tam, just at the driver's window. And that is how I met Mr. Mandela.



24:51

Nelson Mandela. Married Nan Zama Winnie Maddy gazella in 1958. There hadn't been much time for courtship man Mandela was on trial for treason with 155 Other prominent South Africans and was busy working on their defense



25:07

In South Africa today, white, black, Indians and colored Afrikaner blood were accepted as the same

in South Africa today, while negroes Indians and some of mixed blood were arrested on charges ranging up to high treason. Among them were a member of parliament, a Methodist minister, a university professor, a lawyer to trade union officials, and African Indian and youth leaders. charges include treason, sedition, riotous assembly, and communism.



25:27

There was a defense team and constant consultation between the defendants, but



25:32

it used to know them very much as the leader



25:36

Mandela cut a striking figure in court.



25:40

I think he's These are three very, very handsome and magnificently bent, very athletic,



25:45

attentive, when it comes to transit. He was very particular about the way he appeared, even in those days when most black spot ready mate suits. But he was in



26:00

and he had to think the antigen theory you felt you even knew when you when you met him,



26:06

and his gestures were very impressive. Knock on the table or under, under undulations of his voice really captured his



26:16

audience. His defense arguments were so powerful and relevance and timeless emotional impact. South Africans have compared them to historic oratory, like Martin Luther King Junior's I Have a Dream speech, or John F. Kennedy's inaugural address, who spoke



26:32

very authoritative. He is a very magnetic way of coming across to his audience.



26:40

When he gave it evident in the box. He was wonderful. He had her cord in his hand,



26:47

the visitors gallery was standing room only,



26:50

you would watch him walk into court and get a Magister to sit up because somebody has come into his car. The prosecutor says the whole public gallery, sitting in expectation, and trying to catch every word, when to see a black man for a change, a white man and it enlightened and cross examine them at length. And this made him even more popular with blacks



27:21

and the entire neighborhood lives an angry with one through the judge just referred to him about universal franchise. It isn't giving the vote to everybody like him individual children who can't read. And it was you're angry. He said,



27:35

the passion of Education has nothing to do with the passion of the vote. On numerous occasions, it has been proved in history that people can enjoy the vote, even if they have no education. Of course, we desire education. And we think it's a good thing. But you don't have to have education in order to know that you want certain fundamental right so you have got aspirations, you've got claims. It has nothing to do with education whatsoever. The trial,



28:06

the longest and most expensive in South African history lasted four and a half years. All 156 defendants were acquitted. While Nelson Mandela was preoccupied with a treason trial. Trouble was brewing within the ANC. In 1955, the ANC organized what was called the Congress Alliance, a multiracial coalition of Indian white colored and trade union organizations, a congress of the people was convened, and for the first time, all races in South Africa came together to draw up a blueprint for a democratic nation called the Freedom Charter, a kind of people's Bill of Rights which Mandela helped to write. Shortly after the Congress of the people. Some of the old ANC Youth Leaguers began reviving complaints about doing political work with white South Africans and Indians.



29:00

But on 1957, they started to have now complained about you know, seeing miscarry, of black and white colored Indians. That's where we said no gentleman, we disagree with you. Your policy is no different from you and a nationalist government. Because the Nationalist government say pure Afrikaners uses pure black, we are the same. We want to be quite different from what he says everyone who wants to stay here in the country is welcome. As long he he will work hand in hand with blacks,



29:44

who pan Africanist broke away from the ANC and started a new organization called the Pan African Congress, or PAC. The year 1960 was proclaimed Africa year by the United Nations. Alexander



29:59

you The Gulf the ASC in Alexandria the branch took a decision on the fourth of January 1960. To do away with the passes,



30:11

ANC members approached the PAC to work together on a country wide demonstration to bring an end to the use of past books



30:19

to D dimension to us to destroy the passions on the 21st of March we gave ourselves three months you know, to organize on may attend and PAC three, but unfortunately the digital on the 21st of March



30:33

10 days earlier than agreed. The Pac launched its first and only protest in Charlottesville, a township south of Johannesburg. 10,000 protesters gathered at a police station without their past books and waited to be arrested. A police lieutenant said there wasn't enough jail space. Hours passed and the crowd didn't disperse. Suddenly, without warning. Police pan the crowd with automatic weapons firing hundreds of rounds of ammunition.



31:19

69 were killed and over 200 wounded, mostly women and children shot in the back.



31:25

Latest reports from South Africa indicate that at least 62 negros died and yesterday's anti segregation demonstrations. More than 200 others were injured. The trouble began on the first day of the campaign against the compulsory carrying of identity papers by negros. The two major clashes appear to have occurred at Sharpsville near Johannesburg and at Langa near Cape Town. The government called in armored cars and jet planes and efforts to disperse the crowds. It says it has the situation under control. The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg says that police fired without warning on negros at Sharpsville. On Monday, about 80 men, women and children were killed. The Reverend Ambrose Reese told newsman that the anti segregation committee of which is a chairman of sworn affidavits taken from hospitalized Africans to show that the white policeman made no attempt to warn the Africans who were marching on the police station to hand in their identity box. An overwhelming proportion of the wounded he said had been shot in the back at the United Nations Security Council debates. The problem and for the story here is Stanley Burke. The South African Minister Bernardus Gare Hardest Furie said that people outside South Africa don't understand the situation lying behind the Sharpeville incident.



32:40

While it is easy when 10,000 Miles removed to criticize the authorities for having used firearms on this occasion. It is indeed asking too much of a small group of policemen to commit suicide to stand by idly awaiting their turn to be stoned to death.



33:01

As the news flashed around the world. The international community reacted with shock and protest. Blacks walked off their jobs and demonstrations erupted everywhere.



33:12

Charlottesville shocked our people into greater determination to fight



33:18

for us the people of South Africa. Our cause of action is very clear. The path of surrender and subservience is not open to us. There is only one path and one path only. It is the path of relentless struggle. It is the path of sacrifice. What is today happening in South Africa has been happening throughout the years. We have been murdered in cold blood by Pretoria's police dogs. Our children have died of malnutrition in the Bantu stands. While food was being destroyed to maintain high prices. The wealth of our country has gone to make a minority white population as well as foreigners to regard our country as one of milk and honey. While we starved and died.



34:08

The white minority government's response was more brutality, declaring a state of emergency and arresting 20,000 without charge in house to house arrest. The ANC and PAC were banned. Nelson Mandela went underground to organize a three day strike to try to shut the country down. The day before the stay away. That South African army with support and training from US Marines invaded the black townships with machine guns and flame throwers.



34:37

The South African regime brought out the army to stamp out this stay at home and they're going from house to house driving the people out to go to work at townships are filled with tanks throughout the country. The army was mobilized and the reports at the time said that the last time the South African defense And suppose they've been mobilized on that scale was during the Second World



35:04

War, white citizens were ordered to arm themselves.



35:08

There are many people who feel that had reaction of the government to our stay at home. Or during a general mobilization, I'm in the white community are arresting 10 1000s of African, the show of force throughout the country. Notwithstanding our clear declaration that this campaign has been run on peaceful and nonviolent lines, close the chapter as far as our method of political struggle is concerned. There are many people who feel that it is useless and fulfilled. For us to continue talking peace and non violence against the government was reply is only savage attacks on an unarmed and defenseless people. And I think the time has come for us to consider in the light of our experiences in the stay at home, whether the methods which we have applied so far are adequate.



36:06

non violence has been a staple of the anti apartheid pro democracy movement in South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of passive resistance had in fact develop that strategy in South Africa.



36:19

Gandhi and the Indians actually initiated the very first militant resistance against racism in this country. It was in South Africa that he developed this idea of passive resistance satyagraha as he called it. Our sort of formal resistance has always taken the form of passive resistance or breaking laws deliberately, and then deliberately inviting a race.

B

Buddy Johnston 37:25

programs called Nelson Mandela, the noblest son of Africa. Part two will be heard next week at three o'clock right here on after hours. Mandela should be free in about four hours and 15 minutes if the South African government keeps his word CNN reporting he should be freed at 8am. Eastern Standard Time. 10 minutes before for and you're listening to KPFT in Houston. After hours were ready to go home. See nobody that's where Jimmy chimes in but he's still out in the lobby. So I guess after you just go five to six 4005 to six KPFT that's the number to call Mojo and manage blues coming up for next week, hopefully the end of Nelson Mandela, the noblest son of African Did you like that baby? Did you hear any of it at all? All right, that was good. I went upstairs while that was on check CNN and they're saying eight o'clock. So that means flew for hours and nine minutes. You think they'll do it? I'm staying up to find out. Yeah, then you tape it because I'm tired. I'm tired of this crap. Shoot. I don't have to get up till noon. I don't have to get up and go to work. We're freeing called from HPD earlier. Yeah. And man I'm sorry. We didn't get to play emotional roller coaster for Shawn. Is that right Shawn? will play play it next week. We're on an emotional roller coaster every day of our lives. So what else do we do child go home? Let's go home. That song they use on that documentary is the title song that I bought on this CD today Cry Freedom letter. And realize that I didn't either. Another one bites the dust. Now that's good though. It's good. Or Miss Kane, do you know what? I don't know what we're gonna do without her. Cuz she sure was the tang of the South, that's for sure. Yeah. Anyway, we're here waiting on Mojo man. And I got I got a letter this past week to from a from a young man that listens to us. And when I open it up half dollar \$1 fell out. Really? Yeah. What is it silver dollar? Well, I don't think they were so far in 72. But it was really special because number one, it was nice getting something like that from someone that listens to this show. I really appreciated that. Unfortunately, I left the letter at home with the dollar and I didn't get to read it. But you did call and now you're listening. And now I just want to thank you for that. That dollar by the way has the year I graduated high school on it 1972. So it means a lot and it's been going to and from HPD with me every day when I start feeling blue, I pull it out and look at it. And I know at least I got \$1 in my pocket. What's a nice feeling it is and that was sweet that he took the time to do that. Usually somebody that's 16 or 17 or 18 when they get dollars like that that's from grandparents or first days or something special. I mean the last 50 cent piece I had my grandfather gave me when he was in the hospital and I spent it for something when times are bad I can't remember what bread or something but I really you know you don't want to give away those things. But you do sometimes you have to so bit the desk but I'm gonna hang on to this dollar. Good. What do you got Jack? Mojo. I mean the Mojo man get big with the body shop. I'm gonna join the gym Monday another one resident and fat lady out in West you. Oh, Joe man, that hair burners that you could use? Which side do we play Mojo side being it's queued ready to go. And ready to go? We'll put that in here in just a minute. Okay, I certainly will. Mojo is giving us directions and encouragement and it's it's kind of like the old days of KPFT you may not know this, but they didn't they didn't used to have this nice a telephone system. So whoever was on the air answered the phone. This is the truth. That's where and everybody else in the building was listening. For the general manager back when Ray was the managing go Ray, you have a telephone call on line one. With a now KPFT Hang on. You want to program guy? That's where they announced everything over the air. Oh, that's very laid back.



43:16

Well. you tell the people that are waiting for the 4am Bucha



43:19

Yeah. Ooh, nasty harmonica stuff coming up. Sounds good to me.



43:26

We're like drifting back



Buddy Johnston 43:26

the old days. I know them boys up in Huntsville is gonna be happy. He's asking if I did something technical I did he get your pen out, write us a letter. Or send us a card? Or some cash. No, I'm kidding. No, no, no, we just want your cards and letters. That's a little bit of support that gets us through the day. It's after hours and care of KPFT Houston. It's 419 Lovett Boulevard. 77006 Or you can call us at the after hours Hotline at 5294636. And if you need information about what's going on in the community, you can call the switchboard at 5293211 and they'll be there for two Midnight's seven days a week. So we're gonna pull up our socks and go to the house for another week. It's really wild because we have all these records and things in a milk crate that we carry out every weekend. Well, a couple milk crates, just a ritual that never ends. Good thing By now and it seems our hobbies these days are going out and finding new music or waiting on the blues. Nobody knows the troubles I've seen. We're gonna continue our salute to Black History Month next week, so stay with us. And stay tuned for part two of this special on Nelson Mandela next we can be a free man. So hopefully we'll have a lot to tell you. Don't forget to write us after hours KPFT 419 Lovett Boulevard Houston, Texas 77006 And we'll see you next week. Okay, bye babies I love you.



46:44

Find students all over the world today are standing up for their rights and fighting for their rights here in America 31st calls to allow them so I came to the Lena with the idea of organizing farmworkers.



47:01

As Pacifica celebrates its 40th anniversary, we recognize the women's community



47:07

since 1971 Pacifica has won eight national awards for its coverage of women's issues from coverage of pornography to the exploring of women's music, authors and artists.



47:18

Pacifica celebrates its 40th year of reporting and supporting human rights



47:28

if a person loses hope, he dies psychologically and spiritually. We



47:34

must never underestimate the contributions of women like Fannie Lou Hamer and Johnny tuna