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4	GULLAH/GEECHEE
5	CULTURAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR
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7	PUBLIC INPUT MEETING
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9	JUNE 26, 2009, 6:30 P.M.
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16	THE SAMS MEMORIAL CHURCH OF GOD
17	DARIEN, GEORGIA
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MS. CYRIAQUE: Good evening. THE AUDIENCE: Good evening.

MS. CYRIAQUE: Thanks for coming out on this hot night in Darien. I'm Jeanne Cyriaque, and I'm secretary of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission, and I'm also a commissioner from Georgia.

I'd like to introduce you to my other two commissioners; Althea Sumpter and Jamal Toure. And we'd like to welcome you to this public meeting.

For the past month, we've been having small public gatherings like this around the corridor, and we'd like to use these meetings as an opportunity to meet people from the various cities and towns in our area of the corridor.

The purpose of the meeting is because we are now doing a management plan for this national heritage area. So let me kind of bring you up-to-date on what has happened since 2006.

In '06, we received a designation from Congress that designated Wilmington, North

Carolina all the way down to Jacksonville, Florida, all the barrier islands, and 30 miles inland as the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor.

And since '06, the first thing that had to happen with the new national heritage area is to have some type of body to oversee what is going to happen in it.

And so the act specified that we create a commission for this heritage corridor that was comprised of people from the four states. So all four states; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, we went through a process of about six months of seeking people to apply to be members of this commission.

This happened throughout all the corridor and 24 people were originally named to the commission of which the three of us are part of that. Once the commission was formed, which was in -- right after October '07, it took about a year for all of that happen.

Then we had to get right down to the business of what our purpose was. And when you are building a national heritage area, almost

as soon as you get designated, you have to begin a planning process whereby you say what the blueprint is, what our heritage area is supposed to look like.

So unfortunately with our corridor, about as soon as we got designated, all of the press all up and along the corridor said that we got a \$1,000,000 from Congress.

Well, I'm here to tell you that's not how it worked. There's no national heritage area -- there are over 40 now -- that has received \$1,000,000 a year from Congress. That's the ideal.

Some of more experienced heritage areas have received up to \$700,000 or thereabouts, but they have been in business a while. We're a new commission and we're just getting started.

So our first and second year, we have received from Congress \$147,000. Now, we're hopeful that there will come a time in the life of this heritage area, which is generally 10 to 15 years, that we will receive more money from Congress, and we will be in a position to

offset and create grant programs to organizations, and hopefully give that back to the organizations that do the work in the heritage area.

But we're not there yet. So the purpose of these meetings is for us to now hear from the people that live in the corridor. What is it that's important to you to preserve?

What sites are important? What cultural resources are important to the corridor. So that's what we're going to do tonight. You're not going hear me up here talking a long time, because we want you to come to the mic and say what you're doing.

So that's what we want to hear tonight and I'd like Reverend Lotson to come and give us a prayer before we get started, and then we'd just like people to come to the mic and say what your vision is of this corridor and what it is you would like to do.

(Prayer)

REVEREND LOTSON: Just briefly, the Chairman of the County Commission, Boyd Gualt was going to be here, and his wife reminded him

that he had a grandchild graduating. So he did send a letter for the secretary -- you can possibly read that because he really, up until today, he was going to be here.

He just apologized and apologized. Eunice Moore of City Council, which is a direct descendant from the Bin Yah through her family, and she also called. And there was a wake this afternoon. One of the fathers of this community had passed. And of course, I decided to be here and go to the funeral tomorrow.

So Eunice Moore wanted to offer that too, city councilwoman, she served as a delegate for the City Council of Darien. So thank you.

MS. CYRIAQUE: So we have a court reporter here and a videographer. So when you come to the mic, if you could just state your name. They will capture all the information and what you have to say, because we have to turn in this data to our consultants who are doing the management plan. So who is going to go first?

MR. BACOTE: I want to say something first.

MS. CYRIAQUE: Okay. Can you go back --

MR. BACOTE: Yes, I can.

MS. CYRIAQUE: Or you can use this -- would you rather us bring mics to you?

MS. SUMPTER: One thing we would like for you to do is we can carry this around to anybody who wants to speak and raise your hand, but we ask that you give your name before you start to speak, so that we know exactly how to record your interest, your concern.

MR. BACOTE: Good evening. My name is Jim Bacote and -- good evening. My name is Jim Bacote, and for the record I would like to first state that no sour grapes.

I think we might be just getting a little ahead of ourselves, because we're proceeding with a management plan when we don't have a full allotment of commissioners for the State of Georgia.

And as a citizen of Liberty County with connections in all six of the coastal Geechee Counties in Georgia, we feel grossly underrepresented. And I think we might -- this commission might be proceeding a little too fast with a management plan, when we're not

even fully staffed for all the heads that will be collaborating within the commission as a whole to make decisions on this management plan.

And I think that at one point the Honorable Mr. Clyburn said sour grapes about who is not on the commission. I'd like to state for the record that there are no sour grapes. I am for working with Jeanne, Jamal for the success of this commission, but my problem is not at all who is not on the commission, but it is who is on the commission, and who is on the commission should be individuals who are involved and are representative of the Geechee community and our interests.

So I'm just thinking that maybe we need to address that, at least proceed with a full deck, if Georgia is going to be a like adequate part of it, you know, when even some of the selected commissioners don't have time to even be here to see what's happening.

I think that maybe that needs to be addressed. If I'm out of order, I certainly

apologize, but I did want to put that in for the record that I think, you know, that's a little shaky. Thank y'all and I'll say some other stuff later after we get this issue straight. Thank y'all.

MS. CYRIAQUE: We usually don't respond to what people bring up at the meetings. It is your time to talk, but the structure of the commission is such that 15 commissioners were appointed and nine alternates.

Since we got started, which has been now a year, there have been some people who have left the commission. And currently we have -- we do have an alternate vacancy in Georgia.

In Florida, we have a commissioner vacancy, and in North Carolina we have alternate vacancy. Currently, we are not able to fill these because there has been a change in the federal government, and the Obama Administration is reviewing not only our commission, but all federal commissions. As soon as we have the go ahead, each state will move forward to fill those positions.

MS. BROWN: My name is Elaine Brown, and

I'm living in Savannah, and I want to follow up on what Jim Bacote just said because I'm not -- I don't think we have to make any apology about questioning the structure, because none of us knew how the vote went down.

We don't know to this minute how anybody got elected. But I certainly advocated for, and Jim doesn't want me to say his name, but I'm prepared to say I advocated for Jim Bacote because I'm a member of the Geechee Council of which he is the co-director, as well as the Executive Director of Geechee Kunda, but the kind of work that this man has done, and the international relations that he has built up on the continent, and the kinds of relations he has within the State of Georgia can't be set aside, whatever the Obama -- I don't see any record anywhere that the Obama Administration had said we can't forward with voting on the commission.

So I'd have to see some documentation to support that. The same concept, when there was an election, it went on in Atlanta. Nobody even knew how that election took place. So

it's not a question of sour grapes or any other thing. There's a question of how did some people become members of this commission and others were not?

We don't even know how that vote took place, and this has to be open. And so we -- I except that as an order of business, and I will raise this whether you comment on it or not, it doesn't matter, but I think it's an order of business.

And for the record that this is -- this is not going to be legitimized -- this doesn't help us if we can't have a process that's open to the community, and open and fair where we understand what the vote is, and when the vote goes down, and who's voting for whom, because in Georgia we haven't even had the Georgia representative at the Georgia meetings.

MS. CYRIAQUE: I have been present at -MS. BROWN: No, you have. You have been
present, but everybody in -- from the Georgia
commission -- committee members have -- has not
been here.

And so I think that we're saying that we

feel underrepresented, because our voices are not being heard. And there's a community here throughout here that -- for example, there's almost nobody here. So there needs to be a broadening of contribution communicated to the community, and there needs to be that, but I am for the record stating that I would like to see a vote taken.

I would like to have that position filled as soon as possible. I would like to see something that supports the notion that the Obama Administration has somehow shut down all possible voting here, and let us fill our spot, because how can you go forward, if the Obama Administration has put everything on hold?

We can't go forward even tonight. So I think that's probably -- probably maybe a mischaracterization of whatever situation may be due to the new administration.

I can't imagine that Obama's is going to be more restrictive than the Bush Administration, so I would imagine we'll have even more open possibilities --pardon?

MS. McINTOSH: Here, here -- I just was

saying here here.

MS. BROWN: Oh, I'm sorry. And so the bottom line is we have to have people representing this community, who have the kind of respect of the community, that are going to do the work to get -- move an agenda forward.

And I don't think that we can talk about an agenda until we can talk about getting participation and getting these -- this other alternate, if that's all that's left is the alternate.

And what are the criteria for -- for membership, and are these things spelled out? What are the duties and responsibilities of commissioners and so forth? So I do think that that is an important piece, and I just wanted to -- to echo that. And I also want to make the record that I want to nominate, for whenever this process takes place, I want to put back Jim Bacote's name into this -- into the process, so that he can considered as a serious and one of the best candidates that could possibly be on the commission for Georgia. Thank you.

 $\mbox{MS. COLLINS:}\mbox{ Good evening.}\mbox{ Can you hear}$ me without the mic?

THE AUDIENCE: No.

MS. COLLINS: Okay. Anita Collins is my name, and it's good to see you. I have many concerns about the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor. One of my concerns is for Georgia, this is my first meeting, but Elaine Brown has commented on one of them, and that is if we don't even have all the Georgia delegates in attendance, that concerns me greatly.

If you are supposed to be a commissioner representing the State of Georgia, why is it you can't be present at a meeting that is convened for the Coastal Georgia?

The other concerns that I have are the National Park Services intervention in the process. Why is it that everything I see has to have Michael Allen's name on it, rather than the officers of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor.

The National Park Service, as far as I'm concerned, really has no business with what we are about as Gullah/Geechee. We are not going

to be in a museum, or in a box, a glass cage where you come and look at us, and then you leave and say oh, wasn't that beautiful?

This is not what our culture is about. This is not the story that we want to be told. Another concern that I have is I don't know what lead time was given in terms or organizing these meetings so the word could be gotten about, that's a grave concern that I have.

Another concern I have is where in Georgia are you going? You were in Savannah. Now you're in McIntosh. Where do you go next? I know you go to Sapelo tomorrow. Where do you go from there?

MS. CYRIAQUE: We were going to plan on a meeting in your hometown.

MS. COLLINS: And I thought June 30th was supposed to be the deadline for public input. So if June 30th is not the deadline for public input, if your -- if the schedule that you've outlined in your first newsletter has changed, whether you provide feedback or not, I would like that addressed. And I have several other comments, but I'll wait and allow someone else

to --

MR. TOURE: I'm going to interrupt you on that. We have that occur at Montgomery. If you have some comments, I'm going to say this, because there's a time sequence that we're dealing with right now. So if you have got some comments, you need to make the comment now.

So that way we don't have any problems. So that's why again, don't wait to make a comment. So I'm asking you, I'm almost begging you, if you have some comment do it now. If not, then someone else take the mic.

We have some folks doing a lot of talking, so when it came down to someone making a comment, it was 8:00 o'clock. It ended. So --

MS. COLLINS: Okay. I can take the whole meeting if that's the case. Okay. I shared a couple points. Okay. I looked at the bios of all the people who are on the Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission, and one of the questions that I had was where are the plain folk. Because when I looked at the bios, I saw a lot of people who are just going to publish

books, publish some videos, and get some money and run with it. And I'm not going to apologize. I mean, I think education is a wonderful thing.

I'm educated, but when I look at it, I don't see my grandmama on that commission, and she had many stories to tell. Okay. I don't see Mrs. Watts, who made beautiful quilts.

For those of you in McIntosh County, she was Ms. Riles before she became Mrs. Watts. So in other words what I'm saying is, I mean hey, I don't have a problem with people having doctorates. I don't have a problem with people having master's degrees, but when I look at the commission and I mean all of the commissioners, the people with the Phds, hey, it's tilted. The scale is this way.

The Phds are the ones up here and the ones with less than a Phd are not. I would prefer that we have a commission that was not so heavily university-controlled.

Because if they're university controlled, then they speak on behalf of the university, because otherwise they don't get tenure to be

correct.

If you have a grassroot's person who are speaking on behalf of us Gullah/Geechee, they will speak that grassroots perspective, and they will not be tied to whether their job is being threatened.

I also would like to share that we are about a movement. We are about uncovering a lot of dirt that has been covered on us, because when I was in school we couldn't speak in the Geechee tongue. It was removed from us.

Amy knows what I'm talking about. I mean we -- so we lost it, and we're in the process of now trying to reclaim what is our story and what is our heritage.

And that is so important for us, and in doing so, we don't need a process to be put in place wherein you don't reach out to us. And that is what I would like to see more of, reaching out, going to us. That may even entail not just having a meeting at Sams Memorial.

That may entail going down to the juke joint, okay, to hear some real people. That

may ultimately entail going around to the corner where the brothers are standing around that -- what is that -- 50 barrel drum, you know. They may be drinking their malt liquor or whatever, but listen to them and talk to them, because they are our heartbeat, and they should not be discounted or ignored because they have some stories to tell.

Now, I know y'all want to find in terms of what should be restored, what should be kept. Well, all of it should be kept, in terms of what has happened to us as a people.

In my community, Brunswick, Georgia, we launched an effort to try to save a gymnasium, Seldin Park Gym. That was built by Gullah/Geechee hands.

That didn't happen. It was not preserved. It was torn down, and when that building was torn down it sucked the life out of Seldin Park, literally sucked the life out of Seldin Park.

When I talked to a woman at Wal-Mart two days ago, she was able to tell me who lived here, who lived there. Where is this being

maintained, because we have stories, we have -we can remember, but we are at a point, all of
us in this room, we are on the downside.

By that I mean our years left on this planet are diminishing. Okay.

Where -- where are the artifacts? We have tremendous artifacts right in our homes; letters, pictures, bibles. All of that is a part of our story, but do we just want to be somebody sitting in a glass cage, where you pay come and pay a fee, oh, isn't that cute like at Hawkwood, talking about a rice plantation.

I'm not knocking Hawkwood, but Gee Willikers, I mean come on. It's more than that. It's about -- it's about the blood that's running through our veins.

It's about the fact that when that whip, the lashes from the -- what is it, the whip that is penetrating into us how we overcame that and what we offer and what we can contribute. So, with that I'll have to take a seat.

MS. SUMPTER: Okay. No, I really appreciate your concerns. And because I lived

that concern as well. And because I'm from St. Helena Island, South Carolina, with my grandmother and growing up, and not having to deal with islands and all this sort of holding on to the land, and everything you have already mentioned.

That's why there are quite a number of us who are scholars, who are also Gullahs, Gullah/Geechee. And all of us -- I think just about all of who are academics are from the islands. And so we wear that hat, so we can be able to help to broach both areas for all of our concerns, so that we know how to walk between two worlds, and that world which is from the islands which is about us, and also about being able to interpret for our long-term understanding about our culture.

So I will live with that concern as a Gullah person from St. Helena Island. And what we're trying to do, I do appreciate what you said, and what we'd really like to do is to hear about those things. Like I grew up at St. Helena knowing and understanding that this particular praise house is what I'm concerned

about and want to know and make sure is going to be part of the inventory to keep, so that we know that when some city, municipality wants to come through and widen a road -- no, they can't do that, because this is what is part of our culture and this is who we are.

We want to know about this particular house, where it has been part of where, you know, the doctor who has lived in and been part of our community and taken care of us, because this is all we had to do to go to this doctor's house, this nurse -- this -- my grandmother was a midwife.

My grandmother's house was where a lot of people came to because there was no doctor in the county to take care of us. We want to know about those things that are your concern, because I know and I understand, and as a commissioner and we have a full commission -- we have a full commission in Georgia. We're one of the places with a full commission.

MS. BROWN: No, you don't.

MS. SUMPTER: We have --

MS. BROWN: Everybody hasn't been there.

MS. SUMPTER: -- and we're all volunteers. And so as volunteers we don't get paid to do this. We also have keep our jobs and try to rotate and help each other out in making this entire commission work.

So as we help each other go through these public input gatherings, we really would like to hear from communities, and hear from people who want to make sure that you contribute, you contribute to those places, those areas, those concerns that you want to have us make sure not only we know about, but the municipalities know about, so they don't come around and knock things down and because it's some old building. And, you know, that's what we want to know about. So does -- anybody would like to speak?

MS. ROSS: Yes. My name is Joann Ross and I'm a Darien Geechee, Gullah/Geechee Shouter.

But I've heard kind of the same things I'm here tonight. We appreciate the commission and you're greatly appreciated. But I think what's been missing is that in the small neighborhoods like -- like we have here in Darien and the

surrounding areas, we have a lot of history.

I had one lady come to look at my son's artwork. And I just happen to mention that oh, my son draws. So from that he has -- she had -- he had composed many drawings, and they are now being recognized.

So there is a lot of history that hasn't been pulled out of the neighborhood. There are the old relics like iron, like cast iron and stuff -- keeping the fire. Lots of people have these things stored away in their home, but it's up to us on the local level.

If y'all will agree with me, if you can collect -- not a commission -- but a small search committee within a community that can go out and pull these artifacts from people home, these stories from people home, bring it to the table and then present it to y'all, we don't -- I don't have a problem because I feel like you have a lot to offer, but we also have a lot to offer you too, because we live here and we know what's here.

And the quilting mills are about two miles from my house on either side, got two, and

nobody knew that. They're still preserved. It's still quilts.

Nobody knew that until recently when I pulled the story out from my bag. I said, oh, you know, such and such a person is right across the road there.

And I was able as to direct this person there, but that's something we should have written. We should come to the table. We have the greatest port right here in McIntosh, Darien, Georgia. None of this has been exercised because it hasn't been heard.

So if we can get somebody to act on our behalf, in the local communities, to pull this information together, I'm sure you will be great, greater and greater.

VOICE: Right --

MS. SUMPTER: That is exactly what we're trying to do, and why we're doing this. This is exactly what we're trying to do in trying to do this, because we're trying to find those people who can direct us to that. Okay. So you want the mic?

MR. KADALIE: My name is Modibo Kadalie.

I live in Riceboro, Georgia, grew up in Riceboro, Georgia, 66 years old now, got Social Security and everything. I teach at Fayetteville State University, and I've driven this corridor from -- I've driven 17 beyond the corridor, but I've driven specifically the whole corridor.

And I've seen the pressure that these communities are under, the land pressure. And I've seen -- I mean, I don't mind, you know, preserving the irons and the quilts and all that, but we have whole communities that are under great pressure.

And land question is very, very pressing on all of our communities. These communities should be named. They should be documented. They should be preserved, not just -- I mean geographically preserved, not just getting a quilt here and an iron there, but Briar Bay needs to be regarded as a Gullah/Geechee community --

MS. ROSS: It is.

MR. KADALIE: -- but it needs to be -- because in Liberty County we have got a lot of

it all up and down the Chapman River and Briar Bay $\ensuremath{\mathsf{--}}$

MS. SUMPTER: Say that again.

MR. KADALIE: -- Homestown, Chapman, Riceboro, Briar Bay, Retreat -- Retreat Community, Peter King Road, Cross Road, Sandhill, just all of them.

And these communities are up and down, and down -- I had a chance to drive off 17 to go back into Buck Swamp. Do you know Buck Swamp? They're under tremendous pressure. They're being pushed all the way back. There's still people there, still hanging on there. There's people still hanging on there.

But that's the kind of thing I'd like to see. Then there are graveyards. There are people who are paving over peoples' graves. There's the technology now available to identify where these people are and to preserve — even the native American people, prior to the coming of the international capitalist system and enslavement of our people, but the point I'm making is this is the kind of work that needs to be done, and can only be done by

MEETING DISCUSSION 1 2 people who understand and know it. 3 People already on the ground started this 4 kind of stuff. But the point is when you have 5 a commission coming in -- I've been to a couple 6 of these meetings. I always see Jamal, who is 7 an alternate. He is not a commissioner. 8 MS. BROWN: That's right --9 MR. KADALIE: You're a commissioner, but 10 you're from South Carolina. 11 MS. SUMPTER: I'm from Georgia. 12 Georgia commissioner. 13 Sorry, but you're --MR. KADALIE: 14 MS. SUMPTER: I live in Georgia. 15 MR. KADALIE: Fine, fine. That's all 16 That's all right. right. 17 VOICE: Do you live in Geechee Atlanta --18 MS. SUMPTER: I'm from South Carolina. 19 live in Atlanta. I've met you --20 MR. KADALIE: See, that's the point. 21 That's the point. Excuse me. Excuse me. have the mic here. I have the mic. The point 22 23 is that the people who live in these areas and

the people who understand these areas would be

much more able. And people have already been

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in action doing this kind of thing already.

These are the people who should be involved in this process, otherwise the process becomes very, very suspect. It would be almost like the native -- Native Indian Commission. You know, when they're trying to civilize the native people. And they went in there, brought the commissioners, brought everybody, and cut everybody's hair and took everything from them.

And now it's in the Smithsonian. You know, we don't want to do that. Sister Elaine and others have mentioned, we don't want to be a part of that process. We want to be a part of the process whereby we define our own salvation, as opposed to some people coming in picking this, picking that, writing a dissertation.

And by the way, I'm a scholar, but the point is when you write a dissertation, you shouldn't write it for opportunistic reasons, for tenure and all that kind of stuff.

Books should be enlightening to people. Books should -- should be really the people telling you and you simply writing it down.

But the point I'm getting at is, and this is where I'm coming from; I'm bothered by this process. There are people on the ground -MS. BROWN: That's right.

MR. KADALIE: -- who are here doing this work. Why don't you just involve them? You know, it will be kind of like I know it sounds foreign, but Geronimo has more to say about Indian preservation, you know, than Custer did.

I'm just mentioning this point. And the people in the area here, you know, the point is Crazy Horse, they finally got a statute to him at long last.

But the point is he had more to say about what the Indians are than the President of the United States or the Indian Commission or the commission from here to there.

So the point is, we want you to know that we are linked to this and we will be here involved in the process anyway. So I would suggest that really, we ought to work together, get these resources, get our work together and preserve these communities, and the heritage of these community in a very real and continuously

living way. That's what I wanted to say. Thank you very much.

MS. SUMPTER: Thank you very much. Next. MS. LEAVY: I'm Sudy Leavy, and of course I'm really not Gullah/Geechee, but I have a great fondness for the coast of Georgia.

I also have a great fondness for the history of the coast of Georgia, and I began attending these meetings -- I think the first one I attended was Jacksonville, and we were talking about that.

I went because I went representing a forgotten white woman named Lydia Parrish who started the Georgia Sea Island Singers, and I began to get up and do portrayals of her.

Nobody remembered, they didn't remember that she was married to one of the most famous artists in America, that she lived on St. Simons, that she brought people to the cabin there.

I went and read her papers at Dartmouth and how much she cared about recording the songs. So then that led to my finding out about Robert Gordon, who came to Darien,

Georgia in 1924.

He wasn't an academic person. He was from Harvard, but he'd been at Berkeley, but he got the idea that he wanted to come. He'd been in Ashville, North Carolina, and wanted to come record songs in Darien, Georgia before the Lomaxes, really I think before Lorenz Dodge Turner.

And so in 1924 for two years he lived out at the ridge. He went around with his car with the celluloid in the back getting people to sing the songs. He went on to found the Folk Life Museum at the Library of Congress. And you can access it, and you can hear relatives announcing these different little communities that have been forgotten. And they will stand up and say which one they're from.

And they have been able, with the marvel of technology to take them off all the old celluloids. So I feel like the music that came and was saved out of this part of the country is in an important part of the Gullah/Geechee story.

I also feel since I wrote a book on

Hofwyl Broadfield Plantation, and have since taught to the woman who was working for the DNR at the time they put together the program -- we had lunch on St. Simons -- and she said to me, we were talking because her work at the moment has been to help make PinPoint and Sandfly to get their applications in as National Trust areas, and Patty DeVoe said to me, Sudy, Ms. Athelia would be shamed if you didn't tell the other story of Hofwyl.

And the other story of Hofwyl, of course, is the African Americans who worked there. And when you go back and you look at Dr. James Toup's will in late 1840s, he specified that no slaves were to be sold, that they were to find out to how to raise the money, it took nine years or eight to settle that estate.

John Cooper came over from St. Simons and put the estate back in the black and families not taken apart.

And so there's so much history that we don't know. There's some really good things going on. I know we can get upset with the university, but we've been become a four year

college here.

We have the resources of the University of Georgia. I was up at the library the other day. I was telling them how I feel the Gullah/Geechee corridor is one of the most important things that has happened to coastal Georgia.

And we need to get past, and I'm not being ugly about this, because I understand quotas and all of that, but we need to get past arguing about how it's set up. Let's get on and get these quilts.

They've got an exhibit of Gee's Bend quilts down at Jacksonville this very minute. We may have quilts in McIntosh County that are every bit as good as those that have been all over the United States.

And then when you read the oral histories like Ms. Annie Polite died at 101. I sat on her porch and talked to her, learned that she went to school in Brunswick, Georgia made -- took Latin and piano and then worked and played both of the black churches on Sapelo.

She told about seeing Mr. Reynolds come by

and wave to her every time she would be in there playing in the church. So all of these stories are important and need to be recorded. Likewise, we have two churches in our area that are the celebrating their 150th anniversary, and I don't think anybody -- anybody is doing anything about -- the sign fell down this week. It's lying on the ground.

It was founded in 1859, the church on St. Simons, the African Baptist founded in 1859 before the war between the states. All of this is history that we need to make other people know. I've talked long enough. Thank you.

MR. TOURE: I'm going give this mic to someone else, but one of the things I want to make sure that this is abundantly clear, no different than what I said in Savannah, no different than what I said in Montgomery, you know when you see me I'm going to speak my mind, I'm going to let everyone know.

When individuals have been critical with regard to academicians, that tone and tenor has been in summoned from the time of the special resource study. So many of may think

you're hearing it for the first time.

The special resource study was done. That is what was said. One of the things -- I'm going to put someone on the spot. That's not to say to discount any other commissioners at all, Jeanne Cyriaque was at the meeting down in Camden County, you had individuals who also said at the time we want to see commissioners who are tied to the communities.

The tone has not changed, so when people try to project that, you're absolutely wrong. And I'm saying that for those of you this is the first time you even understand what's going on, that no, this has been said. Jeanne, Michael Allen, everyone has heard that in particular in Georgia.

One of the things by me having ties to South Carolina, that's one of the things I said because I'm able to see Georgia is totally different from many of other states, because Georgians have said we want see people on the coast.

That's not -- this is before the process occurred. So no one is being critical of

universities, because many of us have three degrees. We have three degrees, but we're saying that just like Dr. Kadalie said, we want to see blended. We want to see a blend where people are able to touch and relate.

And with regard to the meeting, yes, we're not just here just as someone came and said about volunteers from the Gullah/Geechee community, I allowed that to go on and finally those in Savannah saw when I got up and listen, we're not volunteering for anything.

We volunteered too long with regards to our culture and information. We will be paid to do that, because the experts are the people. That has been the tone and the tenor that has been set out there, that the people -- that you are the experts.

It's not even about Jamal Toure, because again, we feel the pulse of the community. We feel the pulse of the community, and that's what's going on. So yes, there are going to be those who are critical of the commission, and I sit on the commission.

I have no problem with you being critical

of it. Also, I know I need to hear about the resources, but then understand you have the right to voice your opinion regarding how you feel about the commission, the National Park Service, the United States government.

It does not matter. This is your opportunity to do that, and then if you want to talk about the resources you see, you do that. We will not stymie the public input, and again I do that because I'm all over the entire corridor.

I traveled it and I know what the people have said, not just in Georgia but in South Carolina, and they do think -- they are not happy because too many museums are the ones and also CDBs are coming to the meetings in other areas in South Carolina. And they're the one trying to dictate it.

Again, we need more people. As I said in Savannah, this is paltry, this is frightening to me the numbers we see here. This is a sad statement

MR. KADALIE: No reflection on you. REVEREND LOTSON: Yes, yes. I know we've

got about 30 minutes left --

MS. BROWN: No, we've being going an hour. We started a half hour late. We started a half hour late.

REVEREND LOTSON: What I would like to say, and I want to be middleground and I like what Jamal said there that's what these meetings are about for everybody to give their viewpoints. And I want to try to show both sides of what I've learned in working with the Geechee/Gullah corridor and working with other groups.

I think something that this commission can do and maybe start this year or next year, because I'm in it for long haul, and I know it's 10 years it's going to be there, and there's many other commissioners that's on there, they are not going to be on there.

Some of them are dropping off now and there will be time for Jim and others to get on the commission. So we do have some, that's now. What I would say in my opinion, I don't have any big ill feelings with the commission. Let me explain before I get kicked out of my

own church.

Those of us in the trenches, we meet and work together all the time. Geechee Kunda has not received one dime from the commission.

MR. BACOTE: Or anybody.

REVEREND LOTSON: Amy, Lotson, Robert, not one dime has descended from the -- the Darien Geechee Shouters have not received one dime -- they might have got some money, I don't know. He's on the board -- I'm just teasing Jamal. I say that comical, but the truth of the matter is, those of us that are in the trenches, we were here working hard before the commission, and God will still be God, we're going to be here after the tenure is over.

So I said that to say this about the commission, one thing you can make plain, that the commission was not ordained by God from heaven that all of us have to put our eggs in.

I will use the commission -- commissioners need to leave right now -- I will use the commission just like I used the federal government to develop this 10 acres you see out here. We own everything, the apartments, we

 run a full summer program. The Georgia Department of Labor is training kids from this community for regular jobs.

So we used them to get what need. We used their consultants. We used their money, and Darien Geechee Shouters are getting ready to get some more of that money to help us go to another level.

So I say this commission, you need -- what you want commission from us, you need to make a plan that you are not our savior. We know it already, but a lot of people think that you guys are going to take us to the promised land.

We know if we are going to get there, we're going to take ourselves there. My hope is that y'all will help the Amy that I know that's trying to write her book, that I know Jim that's trying to get his pavilion finished and people from all over the world have been there. May be famous -- what is it -- the BBC what are they England somewhere. It was because of Jim and Jamal. It wasn't the commission. So we travel to universities now and colleges.

I mean, we do this now without the commission, so you might need to make that plan, but we also want you to help us, because the commission will never finish its job if it don't help us in the trenches.

We need help, and we're going to move forward so when the funds do start coming in, I would like to see the spokesperson just like on any major motion picture, you want to it to faster and sell tickets, they will always send the stars.

And the stars in this building here tonight, some of them are here tonight. I have performed with some of them that are here tonight. Denise right here, my God, I mean there are a lot of people here, but you need to make a plan to the regular citizen.

I appreciate what you guys are doing. I saw you out there in that heat. I don't know how you took it, but on Saturday out there all day long, Jim and Pat. It was just to carry the culture. It was Amy sick. I'm just -- I'm just glad she's still here today. The heat was rough. So and I say this and I'll shut my

MEETING DISCUSSION mouth.

Please, we are still going to go on, but we need your help. Just like we used the federal government, we're going to use you guys to help us to get to where we need to be. Thank you.

MR. GRANT: My name is Gregory grant I'm from Walthourville, Georgia which is in Liberty County. And my usual complaint and something I would like for the commission to see how they can do is without land there is no Geechee/Gullah corridor.

MS. BROWN: That's right.

MR. GRANT: And at the rate the land is going, there will be -- all of this will be in a museum, and you can collect and view and see anything you want to by paying.

MS. BROWN: That's right.

MR. GRANT: There were 20 men who met with the Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton and Major General William T. Sherman. The 20 men were ministers and community leaders in Savannah on the 12th of January 1865. The resolution that they formulated was put into

place the 16th of January 1865.

That included lands from South Carolina, from Charleston, to the St. John's River which included, which this commission does not include St. Augustine.

This was known as Special Order 15. If you will look at the Geechee/Gullah corridor right now, it is -- 50% of that corridor is Special Order 15.

In 18 -- 16 -- 1526, 34 years after Columbus came here, you had your first black revolt in the Pee Dee River area. So if you go from 1526 roughly to 1865, we're looking at 350 years.

You add 50 years for reconstruction which I don't think is over even today because I'm still suffering -

MS. BROWN: That's right.

MR. GRANT: -- from it -- my ancestors were put up under. So I'll just say 50 years, give you 400 years. What I would like to see the commission doing, since we cannot get our 40 acres and a mule, which I think they should be working toward, but is to see 400 years,

which I don't think is very long, that people who are Gullah culture or heritage, who have land, that their land is preserved tax free for the next 400 years.

Any land or any product that comes out of the Gullah culture should be -- nothing that comes out of here, out of any other area should be able to carry the label Gullah or Geechee.

You can do it for the onion. You darn sure can do it for the culture. We have stuff coming from China. We have stuff here that has Gullah and Geechee on it. They're not Gullah. They're not Geechee.

The land is important. Without land we have nothing. My -- what I would like for this council to do to them, since they will be at Sapelo, count the number of black people you have there. Come back next year and see how many black families you have.

Now, something was mentioned about St. Simons. How many people, blacks on St. Simons? They have to go to their black church coming from the mainland. We want land.

MS. BROWN: That's right. That's right.

MS. SUMPTER: Is there anybody that hasn't spoken that would like to speak? Oh, I'm trying to make sure that everybody --

 $\mbox{MS. BROWN:} \mbox{ I'm going to finish -- finish } \mbox{what I started.}$

MS. SUMPTER: Oh, okay. I just wanted to make sure that everybody was being -- try to be mindful of other people --

MS. BROWN: I am mindful of other people, Sister, but I think that one of the things to not -- to get past this notion of we can't complain or criticize, we're going to complain and criticize, so we don't need a defensive attitude.

We need an attitude of accommodation to the whole of the people, people that have legitimate criticism. This business of patronizing and talking about the singing and capturing the singing; we're not here to celebrate the plantation lifestyle, at least I'm not here for that.

Okay. So I want to be clear I think what has been said by Brother Greg, and this Brother here Modibo, Dr. Kadalie, that we are talking

about the land. We're not talking about artifacts and celebrating and doing dances, as the sister said, and being examples of so forth and so on.

Now, I'm not talking to you in particular Sudy. There's an axe to grind here that is disturbing to me, a tremendous axe that is disturbing me on the part of the commissioners here. So I want to say it is important that we do straighten up the commission.

It needs to be straightened up and not pretend that they're completely representative of the people from this community. It is not representative of the people from this community, and it needs to be. And I'm going to say again that Jim Bacote should be on the commission.

Whether anybody likes that or not is not important to me. We're not going away.

We'll be at every one of these meetings until you decide to have open and fair elections, within the commission, or we remove a few people who don't want to have open and fair elections and put the right kinds of people in.

Now, that's just my point. Now, I would like to read a resolution that I know you cannot pass today, but I'm going to read it anyway, because we had a wonderful meeting with these Brothers from Sierra Leone.

I'm going to read proposed resolution. I'm going to hand it to whoever wants to take it and record it. If you want to have your recorder record it or I'll hand it to somebody. I would like to make this on behalf of the Geechee Council of Georgia, if I may.

Brother Jim, this is the proposed resolution we'd like to have from the commission at some point sooner than later.

Whereas of the nearly -- and by the way may I just mention before this, this is not about a cultural way of life. This is about slavery, so let's get it right.

This is about the 400 and some years our people were enslaved in the building up of Hofwyl and various other plantations. This is not about the celebration of singing. It's about what has happened to slave people and how we held on to our lives despite everything.

So let's get the issue straight, because we are pretending with this Gullah/Geechee cultural question that this is some kind of new little group of people that we're going to talk about.

These are African slaves now. Whereas, of the nearly 500,000 captive Africans, who were brutally imported into the United States as slaves in the formation of the United States of America, approximately 350,000 were captured from Sierra Leone via Bunce Island there at the rate of 6,000 captured slaves per year from 1750 to 1807.

And whereas, these exporter Africans who were known as expert rice growers came to be enslaved in South Carolina and Georgia and elsewhere along what it is now identified as the Gullah/Geechee corridor to -- to and did develop the massive rice plantations in the corridor, primarily via the slave trading enterprises of Henry Laurens after whom, and his descendants, the counties of Laurens in both Georgia and South Carolina are named.

And whereas, the capitol City of Sierra

Leone, Freetown, was established by former African slaves of the corridor.

And whereas, as a result of this barbaric slave exportation, Sierra Leone lost half its population to U.S. slavery in the corridor leaving the country devastated and defenseless against British colonization, and as its sons and daughters were forced to labor for free in the U.S. slave institution as it existed in the corridor to develop the rice plantations, that not only greatly enriched slave-holding planters, but also provided the riches for the British colonies to form a new country, declare independence from the British as the United States of America in 1776.

And whereas, the separated Sierra Leonians suffered ongoing colonization in the motherland, and endured the savage and inhumane cruelties of hundreds of years of enslavement in the corridor, the terrible ramifications which are felt to this day and reflected in the fact that Sierra Leone is the poorest country in the world, and the African slave descendants in the United States have the greatest

percentage of poverty in this country; the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission, in its capacity as official guardian of the cultural heritage of the corridor representing more than 1,000,000 Gullah/Geechee of the people corridor declare that Sierra Leone is our homeland, and that the people of Sierra Leone are her Gullah/Geechee people, as the Gullah/Geechee people of the corridor are Sierra Leonians.

And finally, this commission declares that all interests and rights of heritage of the Gullah/Geechee in the corridor extend to the people of our homeland Sierra Leone.

MR. KADALIE: This is a very quick point, very quick. Sometimes I read -- I read a lot of books and I read books by people who interviewed people about their heritage and about their families.

And I realized when reading these books, these people are not talking to -- from their heart. They're talking to the person writing the book. And so if somebody from outside, you know, somebody who is white, somebody who is

from someplace else trying to get somebody to tell a story about their life, people aren't going to tell them that.

What should happen is we should be helping their daughters and their granddaughters to interview their own people, so that they can tell their stories.

I've seen this thing happen with my own mother. My mother is a 96 year old. She's at the crossroads. A lot of people come to interview her to write books and things. So when she tells them, she says some people don't really want to know, so I just tell them what they want to hear.

Then there are other people who want to know and I tell them a little about what they are searching for. And I said, but I know. She said, well then, what you should do, you should interview me, and I'll tell you the whole story.

MS. McINTOSH: My name is Ruth McIntosh. That should tell you something about me, since my slave owners were McIntosh. I left here when I was five years old, because I was born

in Harris Neck. The government came in, took over the land.

They didn't put in a school for black children. And my parents thought that I was bright. They thought that I was reading. I had memorized many books.

I don't want to bore you with my biography, but I went to Savannah and then New York. I don't know this place.

I've been back here about a year and a half and I'm very disturbed. I studied anthropology at Columbia, did my field work in Nigeria, and I'm very disturbed by the lack of authentic information.

Because, you know, there's a notion that black people feel that they can trace ancestry. Can't do it. Up in Yale, they're trying to do it with DNA.

You go to Nigeria, you walk around and if you don't open mouth they think you're Nigerian. You go to Ghana and you open -- you don't open your mouth -- I know that people think that I'm Nigerian because I look very Nigerian. That's what -- and I did my field

work in Nigeria.

But what disturbs me is that it's not about where you came from. It's where you're going. And the whole notion of whether or not you're from Sierra Leone, you can't prove it.

They are now going to be able to prove it because they're now -- have DNA. And you are going to be able to say, see the thing about Africa is those communities were not static, you know.

So somebody sold me over to Ghana, or I went over to whatever county and you can't tell where I came from, because the Africans also sold slaves.

They were big slavers. They -- our people sold us. So when you get up and say, I'm from Sierra Leone, I'm in a church and I was about to say something and I realized. And I come to this church. I realized I was about to say it.

But, you know, I look at so much. My friend Sudy gave me a couple of books that I've been reading -- not happy about what I'm seeing in them, because I read this book -- what do you call it -- Praying for Sheetrock.

Everybody in the book, all the black people lived in cabins. Now I just happen to know a guy, Curry -- I can't think of Mr. Henry Curry. He lived in this wonderful house down on Highway 99.

It was not a cabin. It was not a cabin. And I drive around now and I see this place and that place, but people come in -- this woman came in with her husband, and not an author, didn't know how to write, went back to New York and she wrote a book. All black people didn't live in cabins. They didn't live cabins 75 years ago.

I'm sort of going out -- I'm sort of being -- going off on a tangent, but I don't know what this commission is about, but I think and I'm not against academics because I'm one, but I think there are a whole lot of people who are not academics who have a lot to say.

And I think you -- you can't have -- you can't do research without the people who have the information. Now, when I was at Columbia they gave us money when you went to Nigeria.

They said -- I was a single woman, and

they said -- Martha Reeves, I don't want to drop names, but I studied with her, and she said you single women, those brothers are going to be coming to your cabin at night.

I don't know where you did your field work. They're going to be coming, so you had to walk around the community with a particular man so they think they connect you with this man so they won't be coming for sexual favors.

Collecting information is very difficult. Music is very important. It's a part of our culture. Religion is very important because it is universal. Religion is universal. So is music.

You can't -- unfortunately, we can't say I'm from Sierra Leone. I'm from Nigeria. I'm from Ghana. Go to some of these places and go do some DNA.

I'm disturbed in this county that I have returned to that people are so myopic, and you have a need to connect yourself. First of all, we're universal. And unfortunately, we're all mixed, whether we like it or not. However white you look, however black you look, you're

 very mixed, and any DNA will tell you that. Thank you.

MR. TOURE: It is 7:56.

MS. ROSS: I can relate to what she says about Praying for Sheetrock -- Joann Ross. I can relate to what the young lady was saying about Praying for Sheetrock because I lived in that area.

And I lived with a particular lady who would lay on her bed and pray for sheetrock to finish her block house, not a cabin but a block house.

Matter of fact, I visited her many a time because actually the person that formed the Darien which is now the Darien Shouters, she was that was her mother.

So I knew a lot about that, and I know how the trucks used to wreck on Highway 17 and we got good shoes and everything else out there. I know about the accidents and that sheetrock came from there.

MR. BACOTE: Hi. My name is Jim Bacote. And I would like to say that the Sister is right. It's not really important. The

important fact is when we were brought Africa, wherever we came from, we didn't stop being African people, okay. And to me I think it's ridiculous, this whole notion of buying into another buffer of marketing theme to sell DNA testing.

MS. BROWN: That's right.

MR. BACOTE: I think that whenever I see brown or black or any combination of the colors that encompass African people, that's good enough for me. That's my given. You're my brothers and sisters.

No matter where you are and you come here, you're either native Gullah/Geechee if you are African and everybody is from Africa, you too, yeah. If you are not native, you're returning, and it's about seriously what happened during our experiences as Africans here in America.

Tremendous psychic damage has been done, and that needs to be addressed or we'll be right in the same underclass position 400 more years from now.

And to piggyback on what Brother Greg Grant said, I want to ask a question; can the

Gullah/Geechee Corridor Commission call the commission Gullah/Geechee.

MR. GRANT: Who?

MR. BACOTE: Can they call themselves Gullah/Geechee? Sure they can and Jeanne's always at the meetings. But --

MR. GRANT: Jeanne always here.

MR. BACOTE: -- I'd like to say it is about us doing what we can to right the wrongs that resulted of our enslavement here in America, and not just on the islands.

The islands are exotic, but we have the existence on the mainland too that's even more isolated, because -- because of the exotic nature of Sapelo and St. Helena and a couple other; they rush right past the piney woods and swamps and coastal plains to get there and left us to be our African selves.

But it is all about us working, the African people, and the buffer people working together to realize that we are not the underclass because of some shortcoming, and you are not the privileged class because of some inherent superiority, but because of your

willingness to do a terribly wrong thing to another people.

And I'm going to stop. I'm glad to see everybody here. And I thank Sister Elaine fore reading in the resolution. At some point, I think the commission should include that just as a notion of respect and acknowledgement that our brothers and sisters of the continent were hurt too by us being brought here.

Often times Africans from America go to Africa and say boy, I'm glad I'm born here because of how it is there now. They don't realize that how it is there now is directly related to them bringing us here.

So it was all a part of a plot and a ploy, but we can do something about it, and the key to it is education, and looking at what happened, and working together to right it or have an equal playing field, ride off into the sunset.

And then maybe we can relax and celebrate and do all those wonderful things. Thank y'all.

MR. TOURE: We have nine more minutes. We

did not start at 6:30, but 6:40, nine more minutes.

MS. COLLINS: Thank you, Brother Jamal. I just want to say to all of you who have come tonight thank you for coming, because we all have a lot that we could doing. Thanks to all of you who have come out.

And we -- I know this is being videotaped, but I'm not here to be on camera, so I just wanted to look at you so you understand that Gullah/Geechee is a proud people.

And we are people who want to and have to claim how proud we are. And also, we are people who must speak up and speak out about who we -- who we be.

In order to do that, we have to, as has been said already, make sure that we do all that we can to claim our own right of self-determination. That is something that we have not done, as we need to, and it is a very powerful thing when we are able to do so.

We also need to make certain that we have land to stand on and stay on. We used to have, back in the day they used to have parties or

pass the basket so people could keep -- pay their taxes.

We don't do that anymore, but guess what, people are combing the paper every time they know there's going to be a tax sale so they can run and claim somebody's property.

And we need to be the ones combing those papers so perhaps we can combine our funds and help somebody stay on their land.

What will the corridor commission do in terms of helping us to stay on the land? They will write it down, but it's up to us to make certain that we have resources that we put in place, mechanisms where people can claim their land and stay on their land. Thank you.

REVEREND LOTSON: I will just piggyback off what she has said and give the mic back to Jamal, and we do need the commission to assist us. And we do know the problems, and that's where I compliment the commission.

I will say this in defense of the commission, the advertisements certainly went out. You can get a copy of the Darien news, and a quarter of page there. We run a

local cable channel. We made sure it was there.

And now I know in the hot sun on Saturday they were passing out those flyers like they were free. And so that's internal things we can continue to do. I am proud to see Georgia now catching up, as I call it.

South Carolina seemed to be doing, before the commission, moving up. And Georgia came alive, I mean in a big way.

I didn't even know Jim and Pat Bacote and Geechee Kunda three years ago, and some of my other friends that I met because of the commission and in the early stages, and I want that to be known.

Sudy Leavy over there that's writing, because of the commission we hooked up together, and some of my research, a true born 100% Gullah/Geechee, Geechee/Gullah whatever you want to call it was searching for the cup.

I was ready to go to England and come to find out the cup was right there, Jamal, in Savannah, Georgia from the Butler plantation -- a very famous cup.

So all of us working together, I think we can make something happen. The commission, for the work that you're doing, continue to do it.

Do we have some problems we need to work out, yes. I think you need to listen to the people in and around Georgia and see if we can make it happen, and help us to get to our level that we need to do.

If this commission can do anything, and I appreciate the knowledge that you guys have, and I hope you can just use it to help those in the trenches that's already working this doing a marvelous job that -- to help us get to our next level. And that's what I personally would like to see.

Jamal, keep up the good work that you're doing. Jeanne, we love you dearly, and you're doing a great job. Just keep on what you're doing. My good friend from the big city of Atlanta --

MS. SUMPTER: St. Helena, South Carolina. REVEREND LOTSON: South Carolina, okay. MS. SUMPTER: Thank very much, born and

raised.

REVEREND LOTSON: Do what you're doing. I'll learn more about you as we go. And certainly Jim will make sure we learn as much as we can. And I say thank you for coming to little old Darien, Georgia.

The advertisement, we did do it very well, but we have to keep working. We have to keep working. But I'm proud to see Georgia is coming up now from the place we have never been before. So thank you. I'll turn it back to Jamal.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ TOURE: Four more minutes. Four more minutes.

MR. KADALIE: I would like to know who is the other commission from Georgia?

MR. TOURE: Charles Hall, Charles Hall is tied to Sapelo and Hilton Head. He lives on Hilton Head, but he's A part of SICARS.

Then also Dr. Deborah Mack, she lives in Savannah. She's an alternate, but Charles Hall and then there's the vacancy.

REVEREND LOTSON: What's the procedure for filling the vacancy...

MS. CYRIAQUE: That is what we've been told, and we will certainly be addressing this again at our next commission meeting.

REVEREND LOTSON: But not to defend the commission, I've worked with the federal government. I get grants all the time too. The USDA, they have not appointed a new director... a whole new administration comes in, that's just the way the government works. I'm sorry. That's what they do.

MS. BROWN: That is not the way they do -REVEREND LOTSON: I don't like it. That's
what they do, I'm sorry. I want to compliment
-- this is very important. They set up a
commission and Elaine, I need your help. I
need some help here.

They set up a commission for the abolition of slavery, abolishing slavery. They set up a commission from Congressman Payne, 2008, and do you know that upwards of today -- they've got one year to set the commission up and do all these wonderful things to celebrate. England, Great Britain has spent 40,000,000. Don't ask me how much America has spent. It's like zero,

okay, and believe or not this board, you got a ways to go maybe, but they haven't even set the commission up yet and it ends in December.

I could not believe that. So, you know, I'm saying that as a compliment, and this is from Congress signed by the President, and they haven't even -- this is for all of America.

It's sad, so I don't even know what's going on. I just want to say that in the defense of this commission.

MS. McINTOSH: I don't know what the minutes are, but is there anybody from the county on the commission?

MS. CYRIAQUE: Technically, Charles Hall. He's from Sapelo Island.

MR. TOURE: Excuse me. We're need your name, and this is going to be the last comment.

MS. EVANS: I'm Nettye Handy Evans and Charles Hall is the President of SICARS, which is Sapelo Island Cultural and Revitalization Society. And I've been their acting director for two years volunteer.

But Mr. Hall and I spoke today, and if you know anything about Sapelo, after 5:30 you

can't get back to the island. He's over there and he could not be here tonight because he didn't have a way to get back home to the island.

But the commissioners are meeting on Sapelo tomorrow. I will be going over in the morning and so will they on the 9:00 o'clock ferry, so that's why Charles Hall is not here tonight.

But this is not the first time. We met here, Reverend Lotson, when were we here before -- wonderful turn out, so --

MS. CYRIAQUE: We had a commission meeting here. It was a lot of people. I remember you from the Shouters coming. Georgia, by the way, will be hosting our commission meeting in October.

We have not determined yet where we're going to have our meeting, but it will be somewhere in the corridor. We want y'all to come, because it will be part of the commission meeting we also have for the public.

MR. KADALIE: Just one question. What is the purpose of the alternate? I

thought the alternate fills in when the commissioner has a vacancy. What does the alternate do?

MS. CYRIAQUE: Let me answer your question as best I can. From the time I was appointed to the commission, I think if my alternate not as -- not a fair replacement. I look at them as equals.

All of the commissioners for this corridor, we have same rights. We all come to meetings. We all work on committees. The only difference is when we vote --

MS. BROWN: Big difference.

MR. BACOTE: That's everything.

MS. CYRIAQUE: Now, let's say at the upcoming commission meeting, if I know I'm not coming and I am a primary commissioner, I can choose to have my alternate vote. So I know to the public it seems like you're thinking that it is not the same, but --

MR. KADALIE: It's not. That's the difference.

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ CYRIAQUE: That is the only difference.

MR. BACOTE: It's every difference. That's everything.

MS. CYRIAQUE: And One other thing, most national heritage areas that have commissions, they don't have a structure like that.

They have whatever the magic number is of commissioners and that's it. So in our heritage area, we really pushed for this kind of format, to make certain that we had as many people on this commission as possible.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ BACOTE: But they don't have any power.

MS. CYRIAQUE: One thing that I did not say earlier when you were asking me about all of this was that we do have fixed terms.

The idea is that people will rotate off the commission, and there will be opportunities, during the life of this commission, for people to apply again. I will not always be a commissioner.

REVEREND LOTSON: I believe you can appoint someone. Can you let us know, you say they say, who is they say we can't, because I've heard a lot of bylaws and the commission

is set up. And it already has a system that's already for anybody to read in America.

You can appoint, if somebody leaves, quits or dies, you can replace somebody. You don't have to wait on the president. I will correct that statement. You can appoint someone. I'd like to know, let us know --

 $\,$ MS. CYRIAQUE: I'm saying we brought this up at the last commission meetings, because we had one of our commissioners that has left --

REVEREND LOTSON: Okay.

MS. CYRIAQUE: -- Who was a voting commissioner.

REVEREND LOTSON: Okay.

MS. CYRIAQUE: So immediately we would think -- we would like ideally for one of the alternate commissioners in that state to get the slot so we asked the --

REVEREND LOTSON: And they said.

MS. CYRIAQUE: Unfortunately, they don't always respond quickly.

REVEREND LOTSON: What did they say?
MS. CYRIAQUE: That's when we were told
that they would have to clear this through the

Obama Administration. There have been changes, as you know, in the National Park Service.

So they're probably taking a look at what they have. We're one of over 40 such entities that are now national heritage areas. So we're going to continue press that. But that's just my opinion. Now, since he is an alternate, you can express an opinion --

MR. KADALIE: Yes.

MR. TOURE: Well, I was going to say that time is up. I have no problem discussing it with you in, you know --

MS. CYRIAQUE: Turn the tape off and you're welcome to stay.

(Concluded at 8:15 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE
GEORGIA:
CHATHAM COUNTY:

I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript was taken down, as stated in the caption, and the questions and answers thereto were reduced to typewriting under my direction; that the foregoing pages 1 through 72 represent a true and correct transcript of the evidence given upon said hearing, and I further certify that I am not of kin or counsel to the parties in the case; am not in the regular employ of counsel for any of said parties; nor am I in anywise interested in the result of said case.

This the 22nd day of July, 2009.

Kathleen Dore, Certified Court Reporter, B-2041