

Wild Caught  
Murray Guthrie Oral History  
Date of Interview: Unknown  
Location: Sneads Ferry, North Carolina  
Length of Interview: 48:13  
Interviewer: MB – Matthew Barr  
Transcriber: NCC

Matthew Barr: Okay, Mr. Guthrie, can you talk a little bit about – now, you were born and raised here in Sneads Ferry?

Murray Guthrie: That is correct.

MB: Can you talk a little bit about what that was like growing up in this fishing town?

MG: Well, we either fished or farmed or both during that day and time. I remember the Depression. We didn't suffer from – not for the water or food at that time, only the kind of fishing and farming. But there was no money.

MB: Well, so what was it like? Talk about how big the town was growing up as a kid. Were the roads paved? Just talk about what it looked like.

MG: Well, roads weren't paved. At that time, we didn't have any electricity. When I joined the Navy, June 1940, shortly thereafter, there were paved roads and electricity. At that time, Camp Lejeune – civilians lived at Camp Lejeune when I joined the Navy. But shortly thereafter, they were moved out.

MB: So, did you enjoy growing up here?

MG: Well, that's all I knew. My father believed in a lot of hard work. He was a pretty fair farmer. He also worked in the river. We got fresh seafood. As far as eating, yes, I enjoyed it very much.

MB: Your dad was a fisherman and also a farmer?

MG: Primarily, a farmer. Secondarily, a fisherman. Yes.

MB: Well, can you describe a little bit more – in other words, talk about what he would farm, how many acres he had, some of the different crops, stuff like that.

MG: Well, the main crop was tobacco. I remember he had some cotton. But the main crop was tobacco. We were farmed by mules. He didn't have a tractor. But I'm glad I was brought up that way.

MB: How come?

MG: Well, a lot of these young people don't realize how it was back then, and so I do. Of course, I've noticed the improvements all through the years here.

MB: Well, so it's kind of an amazing combination to be both a fisherman and a farmer. So, when would he fish? In other words, take us through when he would actually fish.

MG: I'd say more like the fall of the year, he would fish outside. He would also catch oysters, things like that.

MB: So, he did all kinds of things then. Could you describe your family a little bit, how many brothers and sisters you had? Did they stay here? In other words, you're still here in Sneads Ferry. Do you have brothers and sisters?

MG: Oh, yes. Yes.

MB: Can you describe them and what they're doing?

MG: Well, I have two older sisters. Living, I have two half-sisters.

MB: Okay. Well, do they still live here?

MG: They reside right here on Sneads Ferry.

MB: Oh. So, are you a close family? You get together pretty often and –

MG: Not as much as we used to. We used to when one of us would have a birthday, especially a 50th birthday, the entire family would come together, food and all descriptions and so on and so forth.

MB: Well, I mean do you think that Sneads Ferry has a sense of community in terms of is it a close-knit community here?

MG: Well, back in those days it was more close knit than it is now. Everybody knew everybody. White people, black people all knew each other and called them by name. Of course, it's changed now.

MB: Well, how has it changed?

MG: Well, a lot of the originals have passed away or moved out. A lot of new people have moved in. It used to be when somebody died on Sneads Ferry everybody knew about it. Now I notice people in the paper dying that I don't even know. It's been quite a change.

MB: Did your father grow up here in Sneads Ferry?

MG: Yes, indeed.

MB: So, how many generations back does your family go here?

MG: I think my great grandfather Guthrie came from Carteret County up here. Tradition states that about 1850, a lot of people from Carteret County moved to Sneads Ferry. Guthrie is a typical Carteret County name. Then you have your Louises, Riggs, Willises, Davises came from Davis shore. But I've also heard that the Hardison – the name Hardison, outside of the Indians – is the oldest name in Sneads Ferry.

MB: So, what you're saying is the first Guthries came here around 1850?

MG: Around 1850. Yes. I believe the reason they came up here was New River. At that time the fishing, oystering, and seafood were very good. So, they came up here and eventually settled here. The Lewises down at Swan Point. The Fortes landed down here and what's it known as? Fort Lading. Of course, I've been here ever since.

MB: So, your previous generations of Guthries, have they all been farming and fishing down the line or what?

MG: I would say so. Yes.

MB: Well, so now growing up here a lot of your classmates in school, in other words, okay, your father fished. Did he sell the fish or was the fish just for you guys or did he also sell the fish?

MG: Well, he did a little commercial fishing. Yes.

MB: So, would he sell it to the fish houses or what?

MG: Oh, yes. Yes.

MB: So, would you say that most of your ancestors or whatever have been more in the farming side or the fishing side or both?

MG: Both.

MB: Okay. Your classmates at school, were a lot of their daddies or brothers involved with –

MG: Well, my classmates came from all over Stump Sound Township here; Verona, Haws Run, Holly Ridge, all went to Dixon School out here which exists today. I graduated in 1940.

MB: Well, talk a little bit about how you came to become a Navy man and all that.

MG: Well, my half-brother had joined the Navy and I just decided one day to do it. I went to Naval training in Norfolk, Virginia. I came home on leave. When I reported back to the Navy, I went aboard the *Battleship Texas*. There, I got to be a member of Commander Chief Atlantic Fleet staff. I remained with the Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet before, during, and after the war. Then I was shipped out on the USS *Newport News* heavy cruiser. I went to the Mediterranean. My daughter was born while I was gone. I was also in fleet aircraft service squadron three Norfolk, Virginia. I moved to Norfolk for ten years.

MB: So, obviously, it's a very important part of your life, your military career.

MG: Oh, yes. Yes. I think about it every day.

MB: Oh, do you?

MG: Oh, yes.

MB: So, was that the most important thing in your life? Besides your family, of course.

MG: I would say so. Yes.

MB: We interviewed Colonel Harvey Bradshaw. He was in the Marine Corps. He was a pilot for the Marines. He talks about how in this area they are proud a lot of people have gotten in the military from this area. So, it's kind of like there's fishing, farming and military is kind of – especially, I guess, with Camp Lejeune there's a heavy military presence around here. What are some things that made the military so important for you?

MG: Just looking for a career, I guess. I graduated from high school. Right after that, I just went right in the Navy. This is before the war, a little before the war.

MB: You enjoyed it, the military?

MG: Well, you have good and bad days. Overall, I'd say yes. I was a little piece of history. On the heavy cruiser, *Augusta*, we picked up President Roosevelt and met with Churchill in our jet to Newfoundland. They drew up the Atlantic Charter. This was August [19]41. That was very impressive, I thought.

MB: Well, going back a little bit, what was Sneads Ferry like during the Depression?

MG: Sneads Ferry – like I said a while ago – didn't – nobody around here ever went hungry on account of the river and farming, gardens and so on and so forth. But of course, there was no money. Very few people owned a vehicle. People would leave Sneads Ferry and go to Wilmington and set up on the city market and sell produce and seafood and so on and so forth.

MB: So, are there some advantages to being in a place that actually produces food?

MG: Yes, indeed. When I read that people in large cities were standing in soup lines, actually, we fared pretty well around here due to the river and gardens and farming.

MB: You – I'm sure – know plenty of people who have been commercial fishermen in your life here.

MG: Oh, yes. Yes. I can go back a ways on that. That's another thing. Back when I was a boy, people would row boats. Well, a few had outboard motors but not many. Most of them rowed the boat. But I [inaudible] by rowing the boat and so on and so forth. But they evidently enjoyed it.

MB: Have you ever done any fishing? In other words, did you ever think about becoming a fisherman yourself?

MG: No, sir. I am not a fisherman. I read history, Civil War history. Up until recently, I went dancing every Saturday night. Civil War history and history in general and dancing were the two things. No golf, no fishing. I'm not a fisherman.

MB: Well, speaking about history, can you talk a little bit about the history of Sneads Ferry? How did it get the name Sneads Ferry?

MG: Well, of course, Robert Snead. It was named after Robert Snead back in the seventeenth century. Well, it would be the eighteenth century, I guess. Seventeen thirty is long in there. He ran a ferry and owned a tavern. He had three sons. So, that's pretty much how it got its name.

MB: So, Robert Snead, was he from England? Or was he an American or –

MG: I'm not sure about that. Sometimes, I think he might have come up from Carteret County also. But I'm not sure. I intend to do a little research on that in the future.

MB: Well, you've done quite a bit of research. You showed me some books you've got – collected, all kinds of information.

MG: Yes.

MB: Talk about your interest in history.

MG: Well, I heard a lot of Civil War talk in the Navy and I got to wondering if they knew what they were talking about. So, I started reading about the Civil War and that just went on and on. The more I read, the more I wanted to read. So, I've been reading about it for quite a few years.

MB: How about the history of this town?

MG: Well, in the Civil War, we had a Civil War veteran by the name of Capps – Thomas Jefferson Capps who is buried in Sneads Ferry. He drove an ambulance at Chancellorsville. He loaded Stonewall Jackson on his ambulance when he was shot in the arm. [inaudible] about that. He died in 1924. My father remembered him very well. My father was born in 1890, so he remembered TJ Capps very well. I remember his widow. She lived longer than he did and I remember her.

MB: Well, also talk a little bit about how you met your wife.

MG: I was on leave. I went to Riverview Cafe to eat and saw her. I asked one of the cooks who she was and she introduced me to Bernice. I think the first time we went out was to a movie here on Sneads Ferry. Well, she had left. I went down to pick her up and she'd already gone to the movies. She didn't think I was serious about taking her to the movie. But then I went on the movie and got out with her. [laughter]

MB: So, you went on that date. Then talk about when you asked her to get married. Did you go dating for a while and then –

MG: Oh, well, we married September 29, 1950. The year I met her was [19]44, 1944. Oh, 1948, rather, 1948.

MB: You are coming up on your fiftieth wedding anniversary.

MG: September 29th coming, yes.

MB: What do they call that one? Is that the golden or the – don't they have names for these things? One's the silver. One's the –

MG: Gold.

MB: So, is this the golden, the gold?

MG: [affirmative]

MB: Wow. Congratulations. That's quite an achievement for you guys.

MG: Well, time flies. It doesn't seem like it's fifty years but September 29th.

MB: Talk about your family, your kids.

MG: I had a boy and a girl, two children. The girl was born while I was in the Med. She was, I think, five months old, six months, five or six before I ever saw her. Then I have a son who's living close by. Yes, three children. I have three grandchildren.

MB: So, I'm sure you enjoy having the grand –

MG: Oh, yes. Yes.

MB: Well, so how's Sneads Ferry changed over the years? You've been here all your life. What are some of the things that have happened?

MG: I think what really changed it was getting electricity and paving the roads. Then people moving in here from up north, moving in here, a lot of people. Some of them I don't even know today. Some I do, but I think most of them I don't even know. But I'm gradually getting acquainted with some of them.

MB: So, has it grown a lot?

MG: Oh, yes. I remember when Four Corners was nothing but one service station. But now Four Corners has grown up quite a bit. Our post office is being built out there, our new post office. Everything seems to be moving towards Four Corners.

MB: Do you think the town will be able to maintain some of its original [inaudible]

MG: I don't think that it will completely go out. No. I think there'll be some of it like it used to be.

MB: Which one do you prefer, the old or the new or it doesn't make any difference?

MG: It doesn't really make any difference to me. I'm concerned about the shrimpers and the fishermen who depend on that to make a living. I hope they continue to do so.

MB: What are your concerns in terms of the shrimpers and the fishermen?

MG: Well, I remember people used to come down here and they would take people out to fish. But now they come in here with trailers and boats and go themselves. My friend Roy Aiden says it used to – when he went upriver fishing – that it was lonesome up there way back. He said now you'll have to get run over. So, many of them are up there. So, in that line, he realizes more of the change about fishing than I do. I'm sure. Then we have another fisherman, Jack Millis, who is deceased now. Fished all his life and I guess Roy Aiden and Jack Millis are probably the two top fishermen in this area. Roy still lives.

MB: So, your concerns with the fish, what – I think I know what you're saying or getting at but – so, I'm just trying to get a little more about what your concerns are in terms of – are you worried that the fishermen will be able to keep fishing or that their way of life will stop?

MG: Well, it used to be you didn't have any restrictions on shrimping and fishing but now you do. They got conservation development and checks all the time about – then you have to have a certain crawl on the kind of turtles and things like that. So, it's changed quite a bit for the fishermen and shrimpers. There are more rules and regulations.

MB: So, it's getting harder for them to really make it go over?

MG: I think so. But I'm sure they can tell you more about that than I can.

MB: Well, someone told me they don't want their sons to go into it. It's a pretty tough situation.

MG: You've been told that?

MB: Yes. Well, yes.

MG: It's all these regulations. They can't catch as many shrimp. I understand the trawl and how to rig it, why they don't catch the turtles and things like that. I don't know. It's more complicated, I guess, than it used to be.

MB: Everything is more complicated.



MG: Yes.

MB: Like my telephone, I don't [inaudible] but all I want to do is make a call and read on the internet [inaudible]. Well, okay, I think we've got some good stuff here. Is there anything else that you'd want to add about – any stories or anything? You're a great storyteller. I know you like music. I know you like the fiddler.

MG: Oh, yes. I like all kinds of music, from patting your foot to opera. In particular, I like bluegrass music.

MB: So, what do you enjoy about the Shrimp Festival?

MG: Dancing. [laughter] The music and dancing.

MB: Will you be going to the coronation ball for the queen or –

MG: I haven't decided yet. I probably will.

MB: Okay. Well, I think that gets it [inaudible]. I think we got some good stuff here so that's it. Okay. Thank you, Murray.

MG: – born same year as Theodore Roosevelt, 1858. I remember him very well.

MB: Harvey's grandfather?

MG: [affirmative] James Grant. They call him Jim Grant.

MB: Harvey also talked about how there used to be a doctor here who made house calls.

MG: Dr. [inaudible] Brian. He delivered me and named me right over that old house. Yes.

MB: He named you?

MG: Yes. They said, "What are we going to name him?" He said, "Name him Murray Jr." You see, my daddy's name was Murray. Yes, he named me.

MB: Well, I didn't know that doctors could come up with a name, too.

MG: Oh, they just suggested it. Somebody said, "What are we going to name him?" "Why don't you name him Murray Jr?" Which he did.

MB: So, your dad was named Murray?

MG: Oh, yes.

MB: Was your dad strict?

MG: Yes, sir. Believed in a lot of hard work. When he preached at his funeral, the preacher said, "Mr. Guthrie believed in a lot of hard work." I said, "That's the most truthful thing you've said yet." He turned in at 9:00 p.m. and got up at 5:00 a.m. to go to work. He was very methodical. He'd [inaudible] at a certain time, feed the team, eat. Let them out for about 30 minutes. Let's go back to the field.

MB: The team of mules?

MG: Yes. Got a lot of mules, many mules, all day.

MB: Well, what did you raise besides tobacco? What food crop?

MG: Tobacco, corn, peanuts, things like that. The monocrop was tobacco at that time. He was a good watermelon grower. Some people say he was one of the best around at growing watermelons and sweet potatoes. He grew sweet potatoes. He would bank them up in a bank so they would keep them during the winter. Sort of like a pyramid, the bank would be. First you put straw. Then you cover the straw with dirt. Then you're done with the bank by going to the top and pulling potatoes out. Keep them from freezing.

MB: It's kind of amazing how these things you're talking about right now, they are really going to be lost.

MG: Well, these young people around here don't even know what you're talking about.

MB: So, [inaudible]

MG: Not really. No. They turned in and she says, "I remember very well what we did on our honeymoon." She says, "You kissed me on the forehead." So, he reached out and he kissed her on the forehead. She says, "You know another thing? You kissed me on my neck and you bit me." So, he got up. She says, "Where are you going?" He says, "To get my teeth," to go bite the hell out of her again, I guess.

MB: [laughter] That's pretty good. Can you do a little bit of the imitation of the way – what you hear on the fisherman when they hear – you have a CB radio here?

MG: [inaudible] fishermen? That has changed. Now they walk right up to you and ask you to dance. That was a no-no. They would not ask you. I don't know why, but that's the way it was.

MB: Well, as Bernice said everything changes, right? A lot of women are working now, too. Some women make more money than their husbands.

MG: Well –

MB: It all changes. The whole world changes.

MG: – my daughter's not married. She's a dental hygienist. A dental hygienist gets pretty good pay. She doesn't tire making ends meet. You have to have two incomes this day and time. A man and wife both have to work as high as things are now. I remember you could take a \$20 bill

and you could fill an automobile full of groceries. Now you walk out with it your hands. I remember if a person spent \$20 on groceries, "You spent what? \$20 on groceries?" Now that's nothing. I read that John D Rockefeller is still the richest man that ever was in this country. Can you believe that?

MB: Well, there are all these guys like Bill Gates that are worth 80 billion or something,

MG: Said if you consider the purchasing power of the dollar, of what that dollar – when John D Rockefeller was worth \$640 or \$50 million – would buy compared to now, they say he's still the richest. But I don't know whether it's true or not. Looks like a billionaire would override him, doesn't it?

MB: Yes. Dollars in 1860 – whenever he was around – then it was worth a hundred times more purchasing power, those dollars. So, if you multiply that, it's probably the same thing as what Bill Gates has from all that oil.

MG: Have you ever heard of a man from New York by the name of Flagler, F-L-A-G-L-E-R?

MB: He developed Florida a lot, right?

MG: Yes.

MB: Yes, sure.

MG: Did you know that he helped to develop Standard Oil company?

MB: No, I didn't know that.

MG: You didn't.

MB: I know he helped build –

MG: They interviewed John D Rockefeller one time and told him how shrewd – what a shrewd businessman he was. He says, "I'm not the one that's shrewd." He said, "Henry Morrison Flagler is a shrewd man." He said, "He had more to do with the Standard Oil company than I did." Because he was in – he went to Ohio and John D Rockefeller took a liking to him, took him in as a partner. As a result of that, he became vastly rich. Then he visited St. Augustine, Florida down here, made a statement, "Why should anybody go to the French Riviera in France when we got this right here?" He built the Ponce de León Hotel among about five churches also. Then he got into the railroad business. He built a railroad down to St. Augustine. A woman sent him some flowers and said she [inaudible] for him to extend his railroad to Miami, Florida, in which he did. Some of them refer to him this day and time as the daddy of Miami. Because when the railroad went down there – the railroad was big in that day and time – Miami boom. Prior to that, there wasn't much to Miami, Florida. But he was married right up there at Kenansville, North Carolina, third marriage. His first wife died, respiratory disease, had one daughter. He said he built that huge church in St. Augustine and buried her in it, in her memory. He's also buried in it. His wife died and he married his wife's nurse. She became insane and he got a divorce somehow or the other or had it annulled or something. Then he heard Mary Lily Keenan – right up here from Kenansville, North Carolina – sing in Florida and play the piano and he was

impressed. He was married in Kenansville in 1901. It was the biggest day in Kenansville history. I got a picture of all that. He left New York with his own car, went from Wilmington to Magnolia to Kenansville, and carried with him a fifteen-piece band to play for the wedding. If you go to Kenansville and go to Liberty Hall – that's where he was married – you go upstairs, there's a mannequin up there with her wedding dress on it. That's where she dressed for the wedding. I've been all through that.

MB: What about some of the early history of Sneads Ferry? You know a lot about that stuff.

MG: Well, what category? What –

MB: I don't know. Okay. So, the first settlers came here around when? Were the earliest settlers from England or Scotland or whatever? Is that where most of them came from, Scottish people or what? Scotts.

MG: I'm going to say, I believe most of them probably did come from Scotland. Because Scotts landed down here in Carteret County. Like I said a while ago, they migrated up here to Sneads Ferry since fishing was good and all that sort of thing. Better really that day and time probably than what it is now. Went straight down to the water here before the Lewises landed. I remember when the entire waterfront down there was Lewises. Now there's only one on the waterfront. That's Russell Junior. I don't know whether you see him right there in front. He goes out to clam dig a lot.

MB: Like Johnny Wayne's pretty big, too.

MG: I don't think he's as big as Russell Junior. Junior has built a ranch.

MB: No. So, some of these families have been here for two, 300 years then.

MG: Oh, yes. Yes. Sure.

MB: Kind of like the way it is in Europe, these families that stayed around for that long. It's a lot different than California or some places where –

MG: There was a Guthrie lady in Swansboro that did extended research on the Guthries. They went back to Scotland. They had some kind of a Guthrie castle there. Every now and then I get mail wanting me to contribute to the Guthrie Castle in Scotland. Scotland and England are probably the two main ones. I think the Irish more or less went up north.

MB: Then there has always been a black community here too, right?

MG: Oh, yes. Yes. Yes, sir. The Guthries were evidently poor people. I never did know a black Guthrie. But I told you a while ago that I heard that the Hardison was the oldest name on Sneads Ferry. We got black artisans, plenty of them, plenty of black artisans. We always got along with the blacks. We had no trouble here. Back then when Martin Luther King was assassinated, they were going to come in here, demonstrate or whatever. We had a black man to meet them. [inaudible] down here. Said, "We are getting along with the white people fine. We'll keep it that way." So, they didn't come. I was asked one time in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania, I was walking along, a man was out in his garden. He asked me where I was

from. He was of the opinion that when we meet a black man on the sidewalk, we just knock him out of the way or whatever. I said, "You heard wrong, Mister." I said, "I wouldn't advise you to go down there and try that. I'll tell you that." He said he'd always heard it that way. I said, "Well, you certainly heard it wrong." He goes down here throwing his weight around him on the blacks, he could be in a heap of trouble in a heartbeat. I'll tell you that now.

MB: Well, people get all these ideas that are not true about the south or about the way these people are or those people.

MG: Well, you can take these movies – you're a movie, man. If they make a movie about the Civil War, the owner is always mean, right? It's untrue. Some of them were. Probably some of them were, no doubt. But the majority of them were not. If they were so mean to their slaves, why did they elect to stay right with them? Okay, let's say you're a slave. All of a sudden, say you're free. So, you say, "Where do I go from here?" Where are you going to go? A lot of them would say to the owners, "What if I stay with you and share crops with you," whatever. A lot of that went on. Some of them even left some land to them. So, I know you're a movie man, but you can't believe the movies when it comes to the slavery question down here. It's grossly exaggerated. Do you agree?

MB: I would agree.

MG: Grossly exaggerated. They don't say anything about the people that brought them over here. Who were the people that brought them over here? Mostly New Englanders.

MB: That's true.

MG: Newport, Rhode Island was a big place for slavery coming in. Then they passed the law, no more slaves admitted. They passed the law, no more importation of slaves. So, now there's freedom. You're not making any money now. These ship owners are making money hauling these slaves. One of them, even after the law – I've got a record of it, right, my books up in New England. He brought a load of slaves in after the law was passed. They decided to hang the man for it. Abraham Lincoln was a deciding factor. They told Abraham Lincoln, "We should make an example out of him so it won't happen anymore." Abraham Lincoln agreed for the man to be hung. I got all that. But you know, Lincoln was – debated on that deal and that was won. But when they had in 1860, that made Lincoln outstanding because they wanted everything to be a free state. I don't condone slavery. But there's more to it than slavery. Let's talk about economics. Let's talk about cotton. What about cotton? The Republican Party believed in the high protective tariff. Why? To protect the industry up north. When the Democrat got elected, they lowered the tariff. Then they could sell their products to England and various other countries and make out very well. But with the high protective tariff that the Republicans elected, they go bankrupt. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, one of the richest men in South Carolina who fought in the Civil War, cavalryman, said, "You people are not as interested in freeing the slaves as you are inflicting your high protective tariff on us. But we can do nothing but sell it to you." They take the cotton manufactured in cloth, pay what they want to, stamp on there what they're going to pay for the cloth. Had to listen to Jefferson Davis way before the Civil War. He said, "You got cotton and tobacco and things like it's down south, what you need is industry." They didn't listen to him. They were too interested in cotton. When Eli Whitney came out with the cotton gin, the whole south turned white, Texas in particular.

MB: So, in a way what you're saying makes sense that the north treated the south like a colony to get the cheap raw materials.

MG: You are not kidding.

MB: Have all the industry there and that's where you make the money.

MG: That's right.

MB: It's like the way we did with Cuba. We bought all our – raised all their sugar, paid them pennies for the sugar. Then sold them back candy. They couldn't even make their own candy even though they raised the sugar. It's the same thing in a way. One area tricking the other.

MG: Another thing, the north controls the railroads and shipping by sea. They control that. They charge freight. A lot of times they'd come back and say, "Your products didn't bring the freight bill." Now you wonder why the Democratic south. If somebody asked you why was the south so democratic? Wouldn't you be one of them at that time if somebody was taking advantage of you?

MB: Sure.

MG: That's exactly what happened. Why did we get our independence from England?

MB: Same thing. Yes.

MG: Taxes.

MB: England was treating us like the way we –

MG: Do you realize how long we were under English rule? From 1607 to 1776, we were under English rule. Had they been fair with their taxes and so on and so forth, there's a possibility we might be still under them. Can't ever tell.

MB: Well, no, you bring up some very good points. Things are far more complicated than what you get in the high school history books. [inaudible]

MG: Well, high school history just touches on the highlights. They don't go into [inaudible]

MB: That's true. Things are always more complicated really than they would appear.

[end of transcript]