

The Heumann Perspective Podcast  
Gloria Steinem & Judy Heumann in Conversation  
Transcript

Kylie Miller:

The conversation you're about to hear was recorded a few weeks before Judy Heumann passed away on March 4th, 2023. This episode, featuring feminist icon Gloria Steinem, is the last of 5 final episodes of The Heumann Perspective. All episodes of The Heumann Perspective will remain available indefinitely at [judithheumann.com](https://judithheumann.com).

Welcome to The Heumann Perspective, a podcast with the internationally recognized, badass, disability rights activist, Judy Heumann.

Judy Heumann:

Hello everybody and welcome back to the Heumann Perspective. Today it really is my honor to introduce you all to Gloria Steinem, who for many of us really needs no introduction. Gloria is a well known international feminist. And for me, I've always been very, how can I say, enamored, drawn to Gloria's power, her strength of words and actions. The journalist has written many books. One of the books I was recently looking at was Gloria Steinem, My Life on the Road, which is one of the books I think people should definitely look at. So welcome to the program, Gloria.

Gloria Steinem:

Thank you so much. Thank you for those kind words. All writers are super insecure about our writing, so it's great to hear you recommend it. Thank you.

Judy Heumann:

Well, I think using the word insecure in many ways reflects how I and many people, women included, feel. And something that I was looking, it might have been in this book or another thing you'd written, you talked about a woman who when she would speak sometimes would begin to cry. And I really resonated with that because as people who listened to the program can tell, I'm a little emotional about speaking with you right now.

Over the last couple years since COVID, as I've been doing more and more public speaking, I've noticed that there are times when I'm feeling emotional. Sometimes it's because I'm angry, sometimes it's because I'm happy. But in the end, I think what is really important about this is bringing forward our true emotions. And for you, you've been doing your work for so many decades. At what point in your life did you decide that you really were going to dedicate yourself to advancing the rights of women in other marginalized populations? Were there any incidents that occurred that moved you in that direction?

Gloria Steinem:

I'm sure there were many. An initial one was my mother, which I think is true for so many of us because she had been a journalist many years before I was born and remained a journalist even after having my older sister and raising her for six years or so. But it just became impossible to do everything and she had what was then called a nervous breakdown and was hospitalized for a while. And when she came out, she just was addicted to tranquilizers. I think that a lot of us were instructed by the unlived lives of our mothers, and that was certainly true for me. I hope it's much less true now because I hope mothers are much more likely to be able to live out their own talented selves.

Judy Heumann:

My mother was an activist, a German Jew and came over in the '30s, and began to become an activist after I had polio because of all the barriers and discrimination and lack of laws. And my dad were very involved with other parents, which then turned over to their kids, many of us who also became activists. But I was always struck by as smart as my mother was and as an activist as she was, that she was always understated. She was on a board of advisors for downstate, a hospital in Brooklyn. They asked her to serve on another committee that was in Manhattan. She was on lots of different boards and things in Brooklyn, but she turned it down and I was like, "Ma, why did you do that?" And she said, "Well, I don't like going to the city that much," which I knew was completely untrue because my mother went to the city all the time for the theater and museums and other things. It's not like she was landlocked into Brooklyn.

Gloria Steinem:

Oh, so what do you think was restricting her?

Judy Heumann:

I think it was her owning her power. And she, in certain circles really used it, but very frequently, I don't want to say in an understated way, because on the other side she was very powerful and frequently got what she wanted, but she was in some way understated. It was always something that I was intrigued by. I think in many ways, a little bit of me where it's needing to push myself forward in certain situation. Once I kind of get over that little barrier and find that inner power within myself, I do push myself forward. Are there times in your life where you felt like you were learning and doing and needed to push yourself further forward to advance what you believed in?

Gloria Steinem:

Well, when you say that to me, the first thing I think of is public speaking. I had become a writer because I didn't want to talk. I think that's not uncommon for writers. Yet when the women's movement began and I was getting response to what I had written in the New York magazine that was then new, we had just started it, I realized that it was important that something happens in a space together that can't happen on the page.

I could not do it by myself. So I asked a friend of mine, Dorothy Pittman Hughes, who I had written about her childcare center. She had a pioneer daycare center here in

Manhattan, and I thought she's fearless, she's fine demonstrating and speaking in public. Also because I'm white and she was Black, we got much more diverse audiences than either one of us would have on our own. When she had a new baby and wanted to stay home, then Flo Kennedy, who you may remember, the great Florence Kennedy, she and I travel together. So I guess basically I discovered about public speaking that you don't die, that something happens in person that can't happen on the printed page, and that you get to hear audiences and that audiences are incredibly smart.

Judy Heumann:

You went to Smith College and I got an honorary doctorate from them [inaudible 00:07:01], yeah.

Gloria Steinem:

Oh, great. Very smart of them. Right.

Judy Heumann:

But when I was at Smith for those few days, it was very clear that it was a very rich environment because it was small... Still is a small school. How did Smith lead you forward? Did it help you develop your commitments and give you guidance and direction?

Gloria Steinem:

Well, remember that I was there in the 1950s, all right?

Judy Heumann:

Yeah.

Gloria Steinem:

So there was no visible, to me anyway, women's movement. And the then president of Smith was fond of saying that they were educating women in order to educate mothers. So it wasn't as evident because it was the 1950s. But because I was engaged in avoiding getting married, I went off to India where I managed to get a small fellowship, and I lived in India for two years. And that made a huge difference because that was close to the time of independence and revolution. The Gandhian movement, which turned out to be essentially a movement of women, was very much present and it was a great education. So when I came home, my courtesy of India realized that movements were possible and necessary.

Judy Heumann:

So when you came home from India, what did you do next?

Gloria Steinem:

Well, I first tried to encourage people to go to world youth festivals that were sponsored by the then Soviet Union, which was not that easy to get people to go to. And then I began to make a slender living as a freelance writer here in New York.

Judy Heumann:

So you moved from Ohio, right?

Gloria Steinem:

Well, I had moved from Ohio when I went to college.

Judy Heumann:

Right. And what drew you to New York? What keeps you in New York?

Gloria Steinem:

I love New York. I mean, for one year of COVID, I was in California, courtesy of very generous friends. I was living on a ranch there, which was beautiful. It could not have been better. And I just missed New York because you can walk around here. It's a pedestrian city and I prefer that to car culture. Cars isolate us.

Judy Heumann:

I grew up in Brooklyn and then I lived in Berkeley for about 18 years. And now I'm in Washington DC and I'm very comfortable on the East Coast. It's different. One of the reasons I'm here in DC is it's a newer city, and so their public transportation is much more accessible. So the ability to get around is easier here in many ways than in New York. But I'm always missing New York. And when I go to New York, it's like such an amazing connection and energy and excitement.

So when you talk about the '50s and going to Smith College and how dramatically different it was then today, it's I think really similar to discussions in the disability movement because I mean, there's been an evolution of women's movement, the disability rights movement for centuries in some way, but things really began to pick up more in the '40s and '50s and moving forward. I feel like we've, in the disability community, been making many changes at least legislatively so that things that used to be either unspoken about or accepted now, not always, but in many cases are considered to be discrimination in their laws to protect our rights, yet millions of disabled people on a regular basis continue to experience discrimination. If you look at the advancements that have been made in the women's community, including legislation at the federal and state level, what do you see as some of the major gains and where do you believe we still need to be going?

Gloria Steinem:

Simply equal pay is very important. For us, both of us in many ways, reproductive rights are crucial. And the simple idea that if we don't have say so over our own physical selves, we're not living in a democracy. And whether that includes anti-abortion problems or whether it includes problems of mobility for the disabled, it's all a goal of

inclusion and an understanding that this really affects everyone at some time in our lives.

Judy Heumann:

I think for me, like you, the overthrowing of Roe has been, I don't know why I have to say startling because it shouldn't be startling given the appointments on the court, but I think many people don't realize that disabled women are affected by this decision the same way non-disabled women are, and that this is a really perfect issue for us to be working in a more collaborative way on a state by state basis and nationally. And groups like the American Association of People with Disabilities have really been highlighting the adverse impact that this decision is and will continue to have on disabled young women and women. We've seen some important work going on at the state level where laws are now being passed that are not allowing the implementation of Roe within states as the court was, I guess, hopefully intending. Where do you see this moving? Do you see this tragic decision as an organizing tool? And do you see it as one which is going to continue to grow?

Gloria Steinem:

Yes, it definitely will continue to grow. It's different now because states like New York and California maintain a reproductive freedom as a goal and a reality. So it's not the same everywhere, but it is clear that, as I was saying, unless you can make decision over your own physical welfare, that you were not living in a democracy.

I think what we haven't realized communally as a nation is that all dictators in the past that I'm aware of have started by trying to control reproduction. I mean, the first thing that Hitler did when he was elected, and he was indeed elected, was to declare abortion a crime against the state and to padlock all the family planning clinics. And Mussolini did the same because they wanted an ever-growing population. And in fact, even the Catholic church did not totally disapprove of abortion. They approved of an abortion for a male fetus a certain number of months and a longer period for a female fetus because they wrongly thought that men being superior quickened earlier, which was not true. But anyway, the Pope was influenced by Napoleon III who wanted more soldiers for his armies. So he wanted abortion declared immortal sin. And in return, he supported the doctrine of people infallibility. It's like reading about a current political deal.

Judy Heumann:

You can see, the listener, that Gloria is an amazing historian. And when you look through her read her books, you'll see that she has some really important pieces of information that most of us would not be exploring on our own. So thank you.

Gloria Steinem:

But we should be learning this. I mean, I-

Judy Heumann:

I agree with you totally.

Gloria Steinem:

I am not a historian, but this part of history should not be held by a few. People should be just a normal part of our history books.

Judy Heumann:

Absolutely. I think it's allowing us to be looking at the importance of looking backwards and being able to bring some of these important pieces of information forward. It's a chronology that I think we need to really remember that so many of the things that we're working on are really repetitions of what's happened in the past. And we may be making progress in some way, but in many cases we're still being pulled to the past.

You've done some very important work working with different communities of women, both in the US and around the world. What would you say are some of the areas that women from different backgrounds, white, Black, Latino, Asian, et cetera, what is it that we need to be learning about each other and obviously disabled women who cut across all these communities? What do you think are some of the areas that we should be focusing on to really allow us to have a better understanding of the barriers that we're facing in order to be supportive of bringing people together as a movement in a really meaningful way?

Gloria Steinem:

Well, I think the first effort needs to be inclusion to understand that if we're organizing for a specific reason, we need to include everybody who is affected by that particular issue. Nothing replaces experience. It's better in my experience, to wait until we have an inclusive group than to start and say we'll become inclusive later because the group that starts always has a certain degree of greater ownership of the group. So until the group looks like the population that's affected by what we're changing, I think it's important that we include and become more representative.

Judy Heumann:

Are there some examples that you have of work that you've done that's allowed us to move forward?

Gloria Steinem:

Well, when you say that, I think of the simplest examples in my own life, which we're going out to speak, because as a writer, I had chosen not to speak, so not to communicate that way. So I realized that when I was getting invitations, I needed help. And fortunately as I was saying, the woman I turned to, because she was fearless as a speaker, ran a pioneer childcare center here. And because she's African American and I'm European American, we soon discovered that we got different audiences together than we would have individually. So we discovered how important it was to both of us that we did this together. There are many others, such examples, but I think sometimes inclusion is viewed as a penalty almost, but it's not. It's a gift.

Judy Heumann:

Yes. I mean, for me, inclusion is so very important because as you in some way understand, disability is lifelong. People acquire their disabilities that birth, and then people may be acquiring their disabilities as they're getting older and the ability to recognize that there is no community of people that does not have disabled people in them. And so for me and many people, I think one of the... Challenging is maybe not the right word, but being able to get other communities.

I define myself as a disabled Jewish woman or a woman who's Jewish and disabled or depending on who I'm speaking with, that mixture of three. But I feel very comfortable entering the door where there are disabled people. I certainly don't know everybody. And there are many people who have disabilities very unlike my own, but I feel like we have a common bond, which is our experiences are never identical. Nobody's experiences are identical, but they're very similar the way we may be treated, opportunities that we may be denied, how we feel, how we move forward. Yet we are still not yet at a place where each one of these different stove-pipes, whether it's Asian Americans or LGBTQIA community or women's community, whatever, really see disabled people from within those communities as equals.

I'm not saying that's true of everybody, of course, but I think as a rule, whatever group we're looking at that we are in that we're trying to enter into, people will talk about the difficulty in doing that. And I continue to think that much of that is because people are fearful of acquiring a disability.

Gloria Steinem:

Really? Oh, that's interesting because that's something... I mean, I thought it was a lack of awareness. I mean, for instance, I'm in New York where the theater is very important, and so the accessibility of theaters is very important. Whether it has to do with assisted hearing or entering or seating or whatever it is, it's a very dramatic personal example.

Judy Heumann:

But it was all addressed through litigation.

Gloria Steinem:

Yeah. I mean, however it happened, it happened because of gifted activists like you who brought litigation and made it happen. And the same is true of voting and the accessibility of voting.

Judy Heumann:

So when your mother was experiencing depression and as you said was institutionalized, what were you learning at that point about the whole issue of mental health and depression? Has that been something that you've continued to work on over the last number of decades?

Gloria Steinem:

Well, her period of greatest difficulty and hospitalization was before I was born. By the time I came along, she was somewhat able to function but in need of tranquilizers of the

era, and she wasn't fully functional. So I just became in a way, and I think a lot of people for different reasons have had this experience, that the child is the parent and the parent is the dependent in some ways. So that was an education in itself. It just made me very aware of what might have been. The talents like my mothers and many others for different reasons that we have lost in ways that were not necessary, that we were just not being inclusive.

Judy Heumann:

When I learned that your mother had been a journalist and then you became a journalist, I thought that's such a strong connection and how you've been able to really nourish that and create it and bring it to the forefront in a way that she was unable to do. And so that's a real, kind of in Jewish tradition, is her memories for blessing through you and your pen.

Gloria Steinem:

Yeah. Well, that is the ways in which many of us are living out, as I was saying, the un-lived lives of our parents. Probably more frequently our mothers than our fathers, but in both cases.

Judy Heumann:

What do you see over the next number of years some of the both challenges and work that's going on here and around the world to strengthen, advance our voices, also emphasizing work and increasing discrimination going on against disabled women, I'm sorry, women in general, in countries like Afghanistan?

Gloria Steinem:

Well, to address this country, I think that there is a negative awareness of the fact that we are now a majority people of color country. I mean, the first generation of babies who are majority babies of color has already been born. And for those who have been brought up to think race matters as if in a negative way, this is quite apparently frightening. And so you get these mottos, like "They will not replace us" or the negative. The contrary to me is true, that we're going to look more like the rest of the world. We will have better relationships with the rest of the world, better food, right? It's the contrary. We need to be actively saying that and explaining that to each other.

I mean, I'm here in New York. The city is very representative as a whole, but my neighborhood is white. Why is that? It makes no sense. So just reaching out when apartment or home is available or just pointing that out that, "Everybody is white here, I'm going to go snow blind. What is..." Right? And the accessibility issues as you point out. I mean, I'm living in a brownstone that was built in 1850. It is not accessible.

Judy Heumann:

Right. I think about your ability to continue to walk up and down steps in a building like that. For me, the example that you just gave is very important because it's not just our country. Because when you look at countries like Japan, their newer born population is



dwindling and they're needing more people in the country having to address issues of immigration. Or when you look at Scandinavian countries or other European countries which were also mainly white and immigration and things that are going on, we're seeing these changes around the world as there's more blending of different populations.

I think a lack of, well, I guess in reality it's the biases that we've had towards various groups based on religion or skin color or gender. So I feel that the women's movement where we've really been able to at least begin more discussions about how we blend, how we learn from each other, and the strength both from our common areas of strengths and different aspects about who we are that also provide different types of strengths. And I think disability very much is in that. And I was mentioning this earlier, I still believe that people really look at me and other people and don't quite get how it happens and are feeling that there is a uniqueness in each person, that somebody has done something that they maybe can't do.

And of course, in the movement itself, what we're looking at is enabling people to see that disability is a normal part of life. You may break a leg and only be temporarily disabled, or you may be in your 70s or 80s or 90s and be losing vision or hearing or having some memory issues or physical disabilities. That shouldn't mean that you're running away from society. I don't feel like we've really cracked that nut. I mean, honestly, Gloria, I find sometimes, and a friend of mine will say the same thing, that people don't know even how to say hello.

Gloria Steinem:

Really? I mean, that's kind of shocking.

Judy Heumann:

But very much the truth.

Gloria Steinem:

Right.

Judy Heumann:

was talking to a friend the other day who is with a company where she's doing a lot of her work on Zoom and they've had some meetings in person. And she said to me, "I really can't believe how differently I'm treated when I'm on a Zoom call and people don't see my wheelchair and now they do when I'm in person."

Gloria Steinem:

That's fascinating. I hope she and others write about that. I think that's a way that we can use the current changes in our life just because of COVID to illuminate and improve the future.

Judy Heumann:

I mean, COVID is a perfect example of how we did not really report even in this country the number of disabled people who died because we referred to people as having underlying conditions like diabetes or hypertension, all of which are disabilities. Many people who are poor are not getting adequate healthcare. So it's this link of poverty and healthcare. And then also one of the recurring areas that the rights-based community was working on was fighting against the federal and state governments that were looking at putting policies into place, which by and large didn't happen where disabled people who needed additional services like respiratory care, et cetera, were being denied or threatened to be denied.

I believe we need to be entering into a more meaningful discussion with the general society, both as you're saying, on how our populations are changing, how majority of children being born in this country are not white, and what that means, and likewise being able to introduce this whole discussion around disability.

Gloria Steinem:

Well, we all find our ways of doing this, but I find it helpful to myself remember and to say to people that pretty much all of us are going or going to be "disabled" at some time in our lives. So it can be approached in a more universal way than some of our other divisions.

Judy Heumann:

Yeah. And I think some of the areas where there are natural alliances are like in home and community-based services because there are many people who are needing assistance in their home in order to be able to stay in their homes and not have to move to more restricted living environments. Yet with the Biden Build Back Better approach, which would've provided I think \$450 billion to get disabled people off of waiting lists to be able to get support services in their home, and that went nowhere and I think another powerful area where the women's movement can meaningfully be working within the disability community and the disabled women's portion. When you're speaking to younger people today, what are you sharing with them?

Gloria Steinem:

Well, it depends. I try to listen first and figure out what it is their interests or needs are. But you and I are both striving to universalize to explain our commonalities. So here in Manhattan where I live, whenever I cross the street, I see the results of the work of Bella Abzug when she was in Congress, which is 4 foot wide area with no curb. Okay, originally, that was disabilities achievement, but it also aids everybody with a baby carriage, everybody with a grocery cart. I mean, whatever it is. So it's such a wonderful symbol to me of the fact that being inclusive is not a penalty. It's a gift to everyone.

Judy Heumann:

Yeah. I mean, I like to listen very much to people regardless of their age. One of the questions I think we talked briefly about earlier is regardless of people's age, the

question of how do you keep going? So I presume you get that question a lot, and I'm wondering how you respond to that.

Gloria Steinem:

Well, when you say that, the first thing I think of is that we are communal animals and there's a reason why solitary confinement is the most severe punishment everywhere in the world because we are communal animals, we need each other. So the upside of that is that if wherever two or three are gathered together where people in your block, in your family, in your neighborhood, in your grocery store, in your school, whatever it is, you become multi-dimensional and multi powered when you're together that is way more than the simple addition of you as individuals.

I mean, one of the most difficult parts of COVID was that we were deprived of gathering places on the one hand. On the other hand, we could see each other as you and I now are, at least those of us who were gifted with technology. And we, I think, began to realize outside the filing cabinets of our offices and our schools and our separations that how much more we actually shared and how much we needed to do this. I mean, I don't think these communal forms of communication are going to go away when they're no longer as necessary as they used to be, because they're a pleasure and they provide community.

Judy Heumann:

Yeah. I very much think that there's a need for a mix, the ability to be face-to-face and the ability to communicate. I mean, the phone changed the world when people could pick up the phone and start talking. Now that we can see each other and talk at the same time, I think we all have examples of things that we started to do with friends that brought us together during COVID that we wouldn't have been able to have previously because we live in different places and we can't just pick up and fly somewhere.

Gloria Steinem:

Yes. And I hope that we begin to think about access to electricity and to technology because there are of course big portions of the world that don't have that. So we need satellites in the sky beaming down so that the access is more equal.

Judy Heumann:

Yeah. And I think, again, getting back to this issue of the importance of intersectionality, when we think about one of the many impacts of global warming for example, there is unequivocally an increase in the number of people who are acquiring disabilities, whether it's respiratory or whatever it may be. And again, I think the value of our looking at working together on issues like global warming, on issues like abortion, et cetera, issues like COVID and delivery of healthcare, if we're consciously looking at who are the populations that have been marginalized, when you look at the issue of access to technology and people living in rural communities in the US and around the world who don't have access, they don't have the benefit of things that some of us are really taking for granted because we can afford all these things.

Gloria Steinem:

And just increase in aging.

Judy Heumann:

Exactly. And how I very much feel that just because you have an age shouldn't 10 or 20 years in advance make you start thinking about, "When I'm getting older, I will no longer be able to do X, Y, Z." But rather, when you talk about your experience at Smith and what was being said about what young women were being prepared for, that would no longer happen at Smith. And there have been important changes which look at women and what our contributions can be and should be and will be strengthening people.

Likewise, I think in the area of disabled girls and women, I want to really feel that the women's movement is getting it, that they're getting that when women experience sexual violence, it's more than just the sexual violence, it's the long-term impact of mental health issues, physical conditions, and others where in many communities you see these women who through no fault of their own have been abused and then are not really brought into the women's community. In some cases where I visited, these young women are basically not allowed back in their villages after they've had children at 13, 14, 15 years old for no other reason that they have fistulas that were not their fault.

Gloria Steinem:

Where is that? You're speaking of Africa?

Judy Heumann:

As one example, but certainly it's every place. So yeah, I think if we really understand the impact of discrimination, that in many cases we don't want to call it discrimination, but whatever word you want to put on it, not looking at people equally, denying people equal opportunities, which then pop up all over the place. That's really where I think one of our next big challenges is.

Gloria Steinem:

I think there's a helpful way of speaking positively. We don't learn from sameness as I would say, we learn from difference. So if we are not inclusive, we've deprived ourselves of learning.

Judy Heumann:

I think that's very true. I think it's a simple but very important principle that we should live by. And then the question is, how do we apply it? Because I think in many cases, when I made the statement before about sometimes people don't know how to say hello, they don't know what to call us, and believe me I'm not going to get into that now, but it is such an issue where people say, "What do I call you?" and I thought, "You mean Judy or Judith?"

"No. Are you disabled? Are you the able-disabled? Are you the friendly-able?" And how many of us want to be called disabled people and some people want to be called people with disabilities, but we don't want any of these other terms. And so people will get stuck

on just saying, "Hello, Judy, or Hello Gloria, or Hello, whomever." It's at such a very basic level in many ways that being able to get to some of the more... I mean, I guess it's an equally substantive issue if you can't say hello. But really being able to say, "How does the overturning of Roe affect disabled women?" Or, "What is going on in the area of education for disabled people in the US?" Or, "When we say that 70 or 80% of disabled children in certain continents with more [inaudible 00:39:56] girls not being educated who have disabilities, why is this happening and what can we do?"

That's a lot of what many of us are talking about, really being able to help each other not only learn, but feel like it is our responsibility to reach out and look at who are we inviting to the table and what's missing.

Gloria Steinem:

Right. Yeah. No, and I think it shouldn't be presented as a burden. It's a gift because as I was saying, we learn from difference, not from sameness.

Judy Heumann:

Well, I think we're coming to an end. And learning from difference is a great way to end because of the emphasis on learning.

Gloria Steinem:

Oh, and because I get to see you again. I mean, it's been a long time.

Judy Heumann:

I know. I think the last time we saw each other was at Sundance.

Gloria Steinem:

Yes. It was.

Judy Heumann:

In 2020, right? With Hillary, yeah.

Gloria Steinem:

It was. Yeah, right.

Judy Heumann:

Well, I really want to thank you for the work that you've done and will continue to do.

Gloria Steinem:

No, I thank you. I thank you. I'm glad that I'm living in a world with you in it.

Judy Heumann:

Thank you. Vice versa. Thank you very much, Gloria.

Gloria Steinem:

Thank you. Thank you.

Kylie Miller:

The Heumann Perspective is produced by me, Kylie Miller, and Judy Heumann. So let's roll up, lay down, dance around, whatever makes you feel best, and let's meet this episode's guest. If you want to find out more information about this episode's guest or resources relating to the discussion, check out the description of this episode or visit [judithheumann.com](http://judithheumann.com). The intro music for The Heumann Perspective is Dragon, which is produced and performed by Lachi, Yontreo, and Jaurren. The outro music is I Wait by Galynn Lea.