

Mutale Nkonde (00:00):

I mean, thank you for bringing up Sherry, because I would say that I can draw a direct line to watching her experiment with the body armor to being brave enough to experiment with my own ideas and rather than interpreting her as the smartest person in the world. The thing that really we tried to do with Wakanda, we actually used storytelling and art as mediums of communication is really I just felt like Siri was being, I felt like all the characters were being, nobody was like, Look at this super special black girl Negro scientist, which was what was happening in the real world where people, I remember being like, Black Girls Code Girls Code Dogs Code. And I was like, what if there had been a world where people can have mastery of science? And if you were a person you too can master. Yes. And I found that to be really liberating and I found myself wanting to really recreate that in the same way with And the character, the name of the character isn't there for me, but in the same way as the woman that led the army in the same way as the Lupita character, cuz Lupita was out being a spy and rescuing broker Haram.

(01:27):

So there was this other thing about Black Panther where it was fancy, but it was still based in reality.

Akilah Hughes (01:34):

Hey there and welcome to episode two of the Black Euphoria podcast. I'm your host Aquila Hughes. Our guest today is someone really, really amazing. Somebody with a lot of power who is using it for the better, which is great and very rare. So Conde is a advisor on race and ai, a member of the TikTok Content Moderation board, author of Automated Anti-Blackness, Why we need to Name Race to Create Just Technological Futures and more and more and more. I'm so lucky to get to talk to her and here's that conversation. Perfect. All right. Vital and Conde, so glad to have you here. This is the Black Euphoria Podcast. We're talking about not only Wakanda as a concept in a film that we all loved, but the idea that after seeing it and the impact of it how it has reinforced and reinvigorated our goals and how we can make a better Afro future I guess. So thank you for being here. So we gotta talk about Black Panther of course. I'm curious to know, how did you feel when you first saw the feature film Black Panther?

Mutale Nkonde (02:51):

I honestly had no idea what was going on. I was so happy. I was sad that it ended at the end of the film where they had that additional scene. <affirmative>, I was the only person singing in the theater for 30 minutes afterwards because I couldn't believe that that experience had ended. And I felt very represented and seen. I'm I'm an American CI citizen, but born in Zambia, which beautiful, I think every African kid is like, NDA is totally the country I'm from. Yeah, that's what we're doing that that's what seeing and so to see an African fantasy that the spoke to spoke to and through black people who were just fully realized and fully whole was one of the most beautiful experiences I'd had in my life. And I came away really feeling like I knew to chat, really feeling like Chadwick Rosen was my friend <affirmative> and obviously now he's an ancestor. I look forward to seeing how that's treated, but there's very few movies I've seen where I feel that type of connection with the characters.

Akilah Hughes (04:13):

Yeah, absolutely. And I think with Ryan Kuer directing it, there was obviously a high expectation for what it would be. I mean, very few directors have the first three films that he had, Fruit BA station and decreed into this is pretty unmatched and obviously exceeded every expectation. All of us had created something new in cinema. And I think is that impact is so clearly felt now in every black film, especially

anything that has to do with fantasy or even just futurism. I think that impact can't be overstated. And that brings me to why we wanted to talk to you so much because you live in the Afro futuristic world that we want to, or at least you're like the person who's making sure that when it does finally arrive that we are all gonna be taken care of. So I was wondering if you could talk a little bit about AI for the people, because I think that that has led into some of your work at the UN and obviously you have just a very strong tech background and can explain a little bit better than I can why what you do is important and how it is impacting all of these new technologies that are being rolled out even today.

Mutale Nkonde ([05:29](#)):

So AI for the People is a public sector communications firm. When we think about comms firms, so many of them will do work like smoking is great, go and have this cigarette little kid or the environment doesn't matter. Those are some of the messages that we're trying to counteract. But in our work, we were really interested in Afrofuturism as a concept just because of myself and some of the early employees. After we went to see Black Panther, we were like, well what policies and processes and cultural narratives have to be present to have this kind of human existence? And we very much thought that with AI for the people, we were gonna focus our attention on the ways that advanced technological systems really control every aspect of our lives. So few people understand that. And what I mean by that is if you are opening your phone with your face, you're using ai. If you are retweeting somebody, replying to a tweet, commenting or liking a YouTube video, you're using ai. If you have people come to your doorbell, if your door and they press the bell and you can see that person on your phone, you're using ai. But that hadn't necessarily caught up with the conversation. And what's really sad about all of those processes that I've described is that the technologies themselves are often encoded with racism, sexism, ableism, and are very oppressive or the use of them. So for example, I talked about the doorbell.

Akilah Hughes ([07:25](#)):

Yeah. Oh yeah,

Mutale Nkonde ([07:27](#)):

<laugh>, that video,

Akilah Hughes ([07:28](#)):

We all know

Mutale Nkonde ([07:30](#)):

The Ring Doorbell product, that video is shared with 1300 police forces across the country and it can be used to identify people at the scenes of crime. The problem is the foundational technology that was used, I know ring swapped out facial recognition, but initially was used also doesn't correctly identify black people. So we saw this kind of with AI for the people. We are thinking of a world where not only does technology work for us in the same way as the products that I've just described, but works for us to uphold justice, to expand opportunity, and really to make sure that more black people also make money and get to control this industry. And it's been a wild ride, but it's definitely, I think the work of my life for sure.

Akilah Hughes ([08:28](#)):

Yeah, I think our listeners will remember your name after this conversation, but I also think that it's going to have impact for generations. Can you talk a little bit about maybe the adversity that you faced when you first, I'm not sure what the first issue you saw with the sort of AI that we're dealing with was and that you decided to bring to the attention of people, but was there pushback and I think about as an example, <laugh> those hand dryers or the soap dispensers that would never see my hand. And so I was so used to going to the airport and then getting a rip of toilet paper so that something white would be seen first and then I could slide my hand under which is obviously a small version of the injustices that we're talking about. But yeah, can you speak a little bit to when you first noticed that these systems are that being created today, not as old as this country, but systems that are being created today that are oppressive inherently because of algorithms and just thoughtlessness across the board.

Mutale Nkonde ([09:35](#)):

So it happened in definitely two spaces. The first time excuse I noticed it was in 2015 and a colleague of mine, her computer software engineer I'm a New York here in New York City, had tweeted that he had uploaded a picture to what was then called Google Image. And it was the beta version of Google Images. They added an S and it's a whole new product.

Akilah Hughes ([10:04](#)):

Yeah, it's different now,

Mutale Nkonde ([10:06](#)):

But they had tagged him and his friend as gorillas and at that time, yeah, Jesus

Akilah Hughes ([10:13](#)):

Christ <laugh>. It's never ending. The things that we have to overcome, the injustices and the indignities. But sorry, continue. I'm

Mutale Nkonde ([10:24](#)):

It in your intro, you were like, these things are new but they're not old. Well, eugenics is really old and race science is the basis of deciding why people couldn't vote. For example, their brains weren't big enough or <affirmative> or

Akilah Hughes ([10:41](#)):

They don't need healthcare. I mean it's everything. Mm-hmm.

Mutale Nkonde ([10:44](#)):

<affirmative>, right? Or Tuskegee, they should, let's just see what happens with syphilis. So that logic had been encoded into that particular system and I was working in tech already and I remember trying to say to people like black, anybody that would listen to me, this is racist, tagging black people as monkeys is racist. And people were like, You're crazy. Stop it. <laugh>. It was a mistake and the truth of it was it a mistake? And that really started what eventually three years later ended up being, I ended up going to work opposite external affairs team. And then from that really then deciding I was gonna do research because all of these instances would keep happening. You talked about the hand washing, but if you think about keyword searches, there's a famous book by Sophia Noble that talks about if you had searched for black girls, then pornography would've come up.

(11:51):

Whereas if you'd searched for white girls, then white girls would come up. So what are the logics driving this? And ended up leaving in 2008. And as I was leaving Joy be who is computer scientist at MIT, published this oped in the New York Times that said that facial recognition did not recognize black people. And I had already been in industry so I knew, I already knew that facial recognition was not just gonna be used by policing, which is the major way that we think about it now. But if you use self checkout, you're going through a facial recognition system. If you are using your face to open your phone, you are actually training a facial recognition to recognize black people better. Do we want that in the way that it's being used? If you are using any type of recognizing technology, you are also giving that data to a company that could use it against you. And I think in 2018, that's when we first went to, we were actually in Congress from about 2016, but 2018 is when we first were like, No, we need to write a model law for this and we need to put anti-racism and black feminism and black joined liberation at the center of our writing of that.

Akilah Hughes (13:18):

Yeah, absolutely. Ugh, thank you for that work. It can't be overstated. I think how impactful it is and will continue to be as we talk about the metaverse all the time, <laugh> and if we're going to be living more of our lives in a world where people will get left behind by tech, but we'll also just have to adopt what it looks like from just the obvious space of justice. So I'm sure that this is just an innate thing for you, but maybe there's a story you can think of. How did your interest in analyzing race and technology begin? Was it just one of these first products or were you always just aware because of who you are in those spaces that like things about you and your life and about people who are black around the world just weren't being considered?

Mutale Nkonde (14:13):

I think it's really the latter. I think it's knowing that black people just don't go as good stuff as white people <laugh>. And so why would that that not happen in the world of technology? And it's really overwhelming to work and move in spaces where they may be 1% black or for black women 0.2%. I mean, what does 0.2% of a person really look like and what does that feel like and where is the power distribution in that? Because even if you have a black person at the helm, that doesn't mean because there's a black person there that they are committed to radical black politics and liberation. It's just right.

Akilah Hughes (15:03):

Sometimes they're just committed to not using their position

Mutale Nkonde (15:06):

<laugh>. Right. And seeing that it just seemed natural. I mean that monkeys it's called, So what we do in software design or in any type of machine learning design. So I'm gonna, don't worry. Machine learning, I always said it, people are, Oh my god, what's that? Super easy. When we are looking at each other on video conferencing, the only reason that technology knows what to do is that it's practiced. So it's probably heard lots of different voice notes so that it knows when I'm speaking, it's probably seeing lots of different pictures of faces and people so that they know when people show up, for example, <affirmative>, we train machines to do that. Now when we're experimenting with technologies, we train those machines with the people around us. So going back to facial recognition, the reason that it couldn't really recognize black faces is in those research labs, there may be three of you in a lab and if

you're all white men, that machine is gonna be trained to look at, see those faces. But the deeper question behind that is, who gets to be human? And I think for many of us who are negatively racialized, who are in gen gender categories that are not typically empowered, these innate questions of is my voice gonna be listened to? Am I safe, will I be allowed to do this? Are so much of our day to day that coming to technology, it was just a very natural part of the way I was navigating the world.

Akilah Hughes ([16:54](#)):

A natural problem solver. We love it <laugh>. But yeah, I think it's super, super interesting and important. Little bit about me my background, before I was a podcaster, I for years made YouTube videos before people made money on YouTube. I was just doing it for fun and it was my side hustle I guess to make friends and <laugh> put funny things on the internet hoping that somebody would notice. But you made me think of something else that occurred to us very quickly. And we've had conversations with Google about it. I don't know if they've ever done anything about it. But so specifically for YouTube, their algorithm favors thumbnails with faces because people are more likely to click on a face than in a landscape for example. But I have friends who are really popular YouTubers who never put their faces in their little thumbnail. They never put their face in the thumbnail and they're black.

([17:52](#)):

And I finally just asked them, Why don't you do that now that we know that that's the thing? And he's like, Oh, I get fewer views when I put my own actual face versus an animated version of something. And the other part of that was because of that the algorithm says this video is not popular. It affects my income and we have a power to create the world that is equitable, but they're just reflecting the world that isn't. So I am glad that you are a person with power in this space who is actually using that power to not only make people aware, but make them change. Make them do the right thing. We need these warriors and I appreciate you being one of them. I wanna talk a little bit about storytelling and art and how that combats the harms of the technologies that just were conceived without any black input. Can you talk a little bit about maybe if you can see it, if there was any sort of impact after seeing Black Panther and the success of that and the idea that Surey is the most intelligent person in the world and that these technologies are just in a sovereign black nation somewhere <laugh> does. Have you seen or felt, and it's okay if not, but have you seen or felt any acknowledgement of the fact that people at least can now imagine a world where black people are the innovators in these spaces?

Mutale Nkonde ([19:24](#)):

I mean, thank you for bringing up Sherry because I would say that I can draw a direct line to watching her experiment with the body armor to being brave enough to experiment with my own ideas, <affirmative> rather than interpreting her as the is the smartest person in the world. The thing that really we try to do with what condom we actually use storytelling and art as mediums of communication is really I just felt like Siri was being, I felt like all the characters were being, nobody was like, look at this super special black girl Negro scientist, which was what was happening in the real world where people, I remember being black girls code girls code Dogs code. And I was like, what if there had been a world where people can have mastery of science? And if you were a person you too can master.

([20:27](#)):

And I found that to be really liberating and I found myself wanting to really recreate that in the same way with And the character, the name of the character isn't there for me, but in the same way as the woman that led the army in the same way as the Lupita character, cuz Lupita was out being a spy and rescuing Bo Haram. So there was this other thing about Black Panther where it was fancy but it was still

based in reality. Or when they just all show up in Korea and they're speaking Korea and they know that spots to go to. I had my first job out of college was teaching English in Japan and I was out there for three years and just being in Tokyo or Nagano, Kyoto or some of these other cities, or even in Seoul, we did a lot of traveling and we could never have done the things that happened in the movie because the whole street would stop and point and look.

(21:27):

And that kind of ease of being is what we really wanted for black people in technology because we're having these conversations now. Our focus is actually what's gonna happen in 20 years time <affirmative>. Because the way product design works is that everybody is on a 10 year roadmap. So we work with tech companies now and we're looking at products that will probably be released 2040 <affirmative> and then saying to ourselves, what updates do we have to send people today to train them or nudge them into this behavior so that when this thing comes they'll be ready for it. And that's something that I think is really interesting about the Metaverse because the metaverse requires so many changes in behavior and we haven't been trained into it. We are not a group of people that walk around wearing headsets. Certainly if you're black, not a group of people that find white people who are put the sounds that I can put you in an immersive world, that will be enough.

Akilah Hughes (22:31):

Right, exactly. I'm like, last time y'all tried that <laugh>, look what happened. We're good.

Mutale Nkonde (22:36):

I don't know. And didn't you just destroy democracy and have a whole insurrection based on what you would do with

Akilah Hughes (22:43):

Your platform? Exactly. Maybe you shouldn't be the leader of the new world. I think about that, about Mars when we talk about

Mutale Nkonde (22:49):

Mars. Yo, maybe we don't do what we did here on Mars. No. I want 'em to go to Mars so bad so that we can start regenerating the earth. Cuz if we could just put them up there. Cause they're not gonna let the plan is destroy the earth and go to Mars and we're not coming. My thing is you didn't see what happened in Covid when we weren't out, not in the street for two weeks and then the fox came out <laugh>. Exactly. Go to Mars. We'll be good. Can

Akilah Hughes (23:17):

Men, I love that you said that because I've been developing a script. Whoever's listening, if you got money, throw it our way. Literally about this concept because I believe they wouldn't bring black people with them. You know what I mean? Elon must have, maybe Kanye could go with Elon, but I don't think that we are getting invited <laugh>. And I think after a hundred years there, when somebody unplugs something and everything goes awry, they're coming back and we're like, No, you're not

Mutale Nkonde (23:41):

<laugh>. Well my thing is, as long as you take the racism, sexism, ableism and leave some reparations, go to mods, we don't



Akilah Hughes (23:49):

Care. Amen. I think we'll figure it out in two weeks. I think we'll be like, cool. Everybody fed excellent <laugh>.

Mutale Nkonde (23:56):

People have houses. Cuz that's a human, right?

Akilah Hughes (23:59):

Yes, exactly. Yeah. The water isn't being polluted by the, like that company's now polluting Mars. Good <laugh> done it. Yeah, I love that. I mean, I think what would be helpful too, since you brought up the future in 2040, and I know you're working on a project that talks about 2042 and where we can be as a people. Can you talk a little bit about the policies that you are working on now? If there's anything that you are able to share and what you all are hoping to maybe mitigate before we get there?

Mutale Nkonde (24:31):

<laugh>, and again, relates to the movie. One of the things that really fascinated me was, So I saw this movie 10 times, so I had a lot of time to contemplate and figure out how I was gonna be in Wakanda in Brooklyn in my house. <affirmative> <laugh> in 2018. And one of the things that really fascinated me were the Accura beads, which are the beads that they use to bring T'Challa to life when they find him on the mountain again, 10 times I know this movie well, exactly. Goodness, <laugh>. And I watch it on TV and still I'm like, wow. But the reason that they really, really interested me was that it was very clear that that was something called a closed data system because in the script they actually say this holds all your medical information. But there was no evidence in the film that medical information was being sold to make missiles, for example.

(25:30):

Exactly. Or to make medicines that don't work on black people. So I was like, well, there's a closed data system. I know that the other thing because this is 2008 before wearable technology is really marketable. People are not walking around with Fitbits like that counting their steps in 2008. But what happened was the industry, I'm not suggesting it was because of the movie, but we have seen now people counting steps and monitoring their sleep and all of these different things. So another thing that we were thinking policy wise where if we were to where technology, what would we need? And then the third thing was these technologies in Wakanda didn't hurt the Waka in people. So when you see the space rocket kind of go through the trees, there is obviously they're gonna be rules around airspace. So all of these things are going on in my head, AI for the people is being conceived of and built on and we really want to have world world impact.

(26:38):

We were just like in Wakanda, they have online offline parody. And what I mean by that are the laws that govern more condom kept them safe when they're walking around the market must be the same laws that are looking at these technologies we're interested in. What would that look like if we had that in the United States? And so we didn't even realize at the time that the Algorithmic Accountability Act that was first entered in 2019 and has been reentered and I got to testify in Congress around it would be the first act to be brought forward in the United States by a team led by black women including a black senator. And because it was led by us and it's going through the process now, we were able very early on, bills are all about negotiating. What are we prepared to bring out? But we were able very early on to say, equal protection under the law.

(27:39):

Civil rights law should be something that tech products are compliant of in the second round when it was reintroduced this year, 2022. Then impact assessment. We don't just want companies to say that their technology's good. We actually want this to be tested out. And if it doesn't work on black people, then it doesn't work. You can't market that is working. And it's been really exciting to take that journey. I've been really interested in how much storytelling we've had to do to get it accepted. But then fate kind of caught up with us as well, January 6th happening. And then technology being a key part of how that was identifying social <affirmative>, identifying people, but also it's organization on social media kind of woke people up. The Trump, the whole of it. Totally. The way the

Akilah Hughes (28:37):

Grassroots online campaign for whatever mag is, <laugh>

Mutale Nkonde (28:42):

Or even electronic walls, at one point they were like, Let's not get physical walls. Let's use technical walls. And there was already, this was this language, this policy language in place to say, Well, if you're gonna take, create this technical wall mean you really are not doing it well in the real world. <affirmative>, but, And you don't believe in science. Let's remember that, right? Yeah. So who's working on this wall? I don't know. But there's already this demand. And so I'm really excited about where that can go. Pieces of it are already been adopted into privacy legislation, <affirmative>, which we hope will pass. I hope so too. And I'm excited. I didn't know you talked about impact. We had no Desi, we had no imagination around our impact. We just knew that if black people were gonna be in the future, that they were gonna be free <affirmative>. And we had Wakas as not necessarily that we want to physically be on the movie set, but the idea of it was already out there and it's something that we could get to mobilize other black people around.

Akilah Hughes (30:01):

Absolutely. This is so, so great. I think it's probably hard for you to even imagine, I think the generational impact this will have and that this is also world history because famously congress is behind when it comes to tech. You know what I mean? We have a Congress that is older than the general population. So the handholding that you must have had to do anyway to get a lot of people to even understand where we're coming from and what the future is, what the present is, and then to give them <laugh>, the space to imagine a future where this could be harmful or at the very least not benign is just, it's really amazing. And like you said an entire team of black women, man, black women really be out here for us. So thank you. I only have a few more questions. I know that our time's coming short so I'm gonna narrow it down to two. If you could share one piece of tech from Wakanda, what would it be and why?

Mutale Nkonde (31:06):

I would love a vibranium because it's a renewable energy source. And I don't know if I've answered your question totally. Wow. Because it, it's actually integrated into lots of types of tech. But the reason I really like vibranium is when it was applied to the Black Panther suit, <affirmative>, it did this thing where Chala could be hit. The impact of the attack was turned into energy that he then used to do good in the world. And I think that we don't really have good language around trauma. And that was a beautiful metaphor for how trauma could be handled in a healthy environment. And it was also this idea that we can create products that help and protect people. And I think so many of the products that we look at the the facial recognitions, the shot spotter for example, is another one. So many of the policing



technologies are not about helping people. That's not right. They, they're about public. They're about solving crime, but they're not necessarily about public safety. And in

Akilah Hughes (32:25):

And even solving crime, probably not solving, just identifying

Mutale Nkonde (32:28):

<laugh> and identifying any old person. I mean, we already have cases in Detroit. Robert Williams is a really famous case of a guy in Detroit who they facial recognition did a match, decided it was him, and it was some completely other light-skinned dude. Robert is small and the guy is tall. The guy looked like I'll be shore and

Akilah Hughes (32:52):

Right. Yeah. The police

Mutale Nkonde (32:54):

Officers were just like,

Akilah Hughes (32:56):

Yeah, well

Mutale Nkonde (32:57):

You're not tall in light skin today. Sorry. But exactly.

Akilah Hughes (33:02):

The computer said it was <laugh>.

Mutale Nkonde (33:03):

Right. No, that's literally what he said. The computer said it was. Geez. And so that's the piece the of technology. And then again, I'm a black person. I think most black people are very invested in saving the earth and environmentalism because we live in neighborhoods where our air isn't clean. And so we're very close to that.

Akilah Hughes (33:28):

That's right. Well, this has been a wonderful conversation. I wanna talk a little bit about 2042. What is the future for black people in 2042? I know that we make it there, which feels very heartening, <laugh>, thank goodness black people are in the future. But what else can you tell us about the world that you're sort of, I mean really shaping and also that hoping for,

Mutale Nkonde (33:50):

So we did this we did this dope, amazing thing. And if you're in New York City next June around, Juneteenth sent me, join us where we got together it ended up being 19 black people that are thinking about the future. And one of my favorite songs is The 10 Crack Commandments by Biggie. So I was like, what are the 10 things? And we did these consultations and I think what we got from that group were

number one in 2042, we would've regenerated our earth. So lots of planting, lots of urban farms, lots of rethinking of urban space. Another thing that came up really strongly with that group was this idea that, and we've spoken about this at length, that we would continue to innovate technology, but it would be with the mind of making the most vulnerable people safer. And I thought that that was such an incredible insight.

(34:52):

I'm not gonna go through all 10, I'm just gonna give you kind of like the top three. But it was such an incredible insight because we had this conversation two years after the George Floyd uprisings and when this idea of public redefining public safety and thinking about it as communities that are viable, are also safe communities as opposed to communities that are policed, are safe. But we didn't hear about technology in 2020. That wasn't part right? That's not part of the Black Lives Matter conversation. So it was really cool to kind of hear that come out. And then the last huge big trend was around identity actually. And of the 19 people that we spoke to, it was really beautiful to hear that people want to abolish homophobia and transphobia in black communities. They want to live in environments where people can be disabled, people can be fat, people can be dark-skinned.

(35:53):

People can be and not necessarily conform to a white gaze, but black people can just be. So that got us into bigger conversations around what are the educational environments that we're creating to get to that place? <affirmative>, How can we get to a place where Lizzo could really just be Lizzo and nobody's asking about her heart rate <affirmative>, given the 49% of black women have heart diseases by the time they're 20. Not all of those people have big bodies. So what else is going on in order to get to that place where everybody gets to be free? What does it really mean for educational funding? What does it really mean for child? So it was taking these conversations and then really being like, But how do we actualize that? So I think 2042, which would've been 20 years from the beginning of the experiment, we're hoping that we would've created a future where people across practices, across disciplines across talent, pools are coming together to stitch together these other worlds. And the whiteness is the operating system of Earth has been decentered with humanity.

Akilah Hughes (37:21):

Absolutely. Absolutely. Well, I want that for us. I'm so glad that you are at the helm and connected to everyone who is making that difference. And I just appreciate you taking the time. Your work is a little bit more important than mine. I'm just talking to cool people. You are the cool people. <laugh> but <laugh> we will put some links in our show notes so that people can get more familiar with your work and what you're up to. But thank you again, so much vitality. This has been just an absolute joy and yeah, can't wait to see it. What kind of forever.

Mutale Nkonde (37:53):

Yeah, Well kind of forever. I could have talked to you forever. So nice to meet you.

Akilah Hughes (38:00):

Thank you again for listening. For more information on Muta and Conde and what she's up to next, look at our show notes and come back for episode three of Black Euphoria Podcasts coming out soon. We'll see you soon.