

*Closeted/Out in the Quadrangles:
A History of LGBTQ Life at the University of Chicago*

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

INTERVIEW #50

VAN LONKHUYZEN, WILLIAM (1964 -) JD 1992

At U of C: 1989 - 1992

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Interviewer: Molly Liu

Transcript by: Molly Liu

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Interview (July 22, 2013) by phone:

[00:00:00]

ML: So yeah, if we could just start off with, how did you come to the University of Chicago?

WV: Well, I was applying to law schools, and I think applied to what were at the time the top ten in the country. That was the best one I got into, and that's why I went to Chicago. Plus they gave me a pretty good financial deal.

ML: Those are pretty good reasons! Yeah. So what drew you—why did you decide to become a lawyer? Or go to law school?

WV: At the time, I was, I wanted to go back to graduate school, and I was looking into both business school and law school. My boss at the time was pushing me to go to business school because that's what had done. But I felt that I had more options with a law degree. I wouldn't necessarily have to be a lawyer. There are probably a lot of different things I could do after law school, more so than if I had gone to business school.

ML: Was it pretty common for people in your family to go to graduate school?

WV: Yeah. Pretty much everyone in my family is either a doctor or a lawyer. Not much imagination!

ML: Yeah, did you have any expectations when you came to the law school?

WV: Expectations in general, or in what way?

ML: Like, did you think that anything—what did you think that the university would be like? What did you think law school would be like?

WV: Hmm, that's a hard question to answer because I don't think I had much in the way of expectations. The city of Chicago I was surprised to like as much as I did. I didn't know much about it and I thought it was just this big industrial wasteland, and was pleasantly surprised to find that not all of it is. Part of it is, but not all of it is! I really liked Chicago as a city. The school, I really didn't have much in the way of expectations. I guess I sort of knew that they were known for law and economics, but at that point I didn't really know what that meant, so it didn't mean much to me.

ML: Right. Where were you coming from before?

WV: I was living in San Diego, California, and I was working for a real estate consulting company. I was a financial analyst for them. Basically doing a financial analysis for real estate projects that were being proposed in their Southern California area. So something completely different.

ML: But it seems like you already had a background in economics?

WV: Yeah, I was an economics major in college.

ML: When you go to law school, what was your academic experience like?

WV: It was hard! You know, obviously, each level, college is harder than high school, and law school was harder than college. And I think it maybe took me a semester to really buckle down and get used to that. But it was, I mean, it was hard work, but it certainly was doable. They had a strange grading system at the law school. I have no idea if they still have that in effect now. But it wasn't like ABCD, you just got a number. And I forget exactly how it worked. I think it was supposed to be done on a bell curve, so you kind of knew the range of numbers. But sometimes it was hard to find out how you did, given the number that you got as a result. But academically I thought it was very good. Yeah.

ML: I don't actually know too much about classes in the law school. Do you guys specialize at all in a specific topic or area? What sorts of classes did you take?

WV: No, there was some—it's a while ago now, but my memory is there were certain sorts of core courses you had to take. I think you had to take Property, Contract, Civil Procedure, and there may have been a couple of other requirements. But mostly you could really take whatever you wanted, and the required courses were probably most of the first year of law school, though not completely. And so the second year was mostly you could take whatever you wanted to take. One of my favorite classes was one on Roman law, which had no practical application probably, but it was fascinating. That was definitely one of my favorites. We could take a couple of classes outside the law school, so I took my accounting class at the business school, and I took a literature class, it must have been in the general university. Those were great, I liked those. So yeah, there's no specializations. But I found that the academic system, the school was great, and the school had a good reputation. So it certainly helped getting jobs later on.

ML: Right. Were you already out as gay when you came to the law school?

WV: I was. I came out in college, and I may have even been out—I think I was, I think I was out on my application. In my application essay, I think I wrote about that. So I think, I'm pretty sure I was. And I certainly was in the school too. There was a small gay student group for the law school. And I was part of that, and I think my second year I ran it, or I should say my third year, I ran it. And yeah, so there wasn't a huge gay presence, but there was a few of us.

ML: Do you remember what the atmosphere was like for the few gay people that you knew at the law school?

WV: Yeah, the atmosphere was tolerant but nothing much happened. It's a pretty conservative school, or at least it was then, the law school, compared to other law schools, like its peers in Yale and Stanford, and Harvard, it's much more, or was. I'm just speaking for the time that I was there, I don't know what it's like now. But it was much more conservative compared to those other law schools. People were tolerant, nobody made any homophobic slurs or anything like that. But at the same time, there wasn't much going on. There weren't many of us in the law school, I think. And so it was—certainly for social outlets, the people I know certainly didn't live on campus or even in Hyde Park. Everyone lived on the North Side.

ML: What about you? Did you live in Hyde Park?

WV: I did my first year. I lived in an apartment down in Hyde Park for my first year, then I moved to the North Side and lived there the next two years.

ML: What were those experiences like? What was the North Side like compared to Hyde Park?

WV: Oh, much nicer! It was just—safer, cleaner, you know. I knew people, and I did this once, take the subway down to Hyde Park, and it was just a couple blocks' walk from the subway station to the law school, but kids in my class got mugged, kids got stones thrown at them. Some of them residents in that area. So it was a pretty unsafe way to get there. I always drove, or virtually always drove, and that was fine because there was plenty of parking and not much traffic at the time because it was against the commute. The North Side, there was just much more going on. I found Hyde Park fine itself, like a little island surrounded by really terrible areas, so there was just a lot more on the North Side. I lived near Wrigley Field, would go to baseball games, go to gyms, restaurants, stores. Much more on the North Side.

ML: The North Side was the not industrial wasteland that you were—?

WV: Exactly! Exactly.

ML: So you did mention being involved in the law student gay group, as well as being a leader

in the law student gay group. Can you talk about that? What sorts of activities did you guys do?

WV: You know, I can't even remember what we did. I know I was part of it all three years. And I guess it must have been my last year I was president of it. I don't remember exactly what we did...I think we brought in a speaker, some speakers, just to give presentations at the school which would be open to everyone. I think that was about it. There weren't many members. There were probably five to ten people in it at a time. It was a pretty small group.

ML: Was it pretty evenly split between gay men and lesbians? Do you remember the composition?

WV: My memories are probably two-thirds lesbian, a couple gay guys.

[10:08]

ML: Yeah. So you also mentioned before the law school being kind of a conservative place relative to its peers. How did you see that conservatism expressed on campus?

WV: There's this group called the Federalist Society that was pretty active on, at the school, and they're a conservative group into conservative causes at the time, and this would have been during the first Bush years if my memory's right. The school itself was known for law and economics, which is a pretty conservative area of academic study. You certainly got the feeling that the school was not interested in diversity for diversity's sake. The class in general, there was much fewer women. I think our class was one-third women and two-thirds men. Although at the time, law school in general was pretty much fifty-fifty, and now I know it's more than fifty percent women. And in fact I remember, I think it was a talk that the school gave, and they basically said, I remember one of the professors said, "We're not interested in diversity for diversity's sake. We're only interested in what we do best." One thing that did turn me off about the school is that they felt that they knew what they were doing and didn't really want to change anything, because at the time they were ranked as one of the top three schools. That put me off a bit in contrast to my undergraduate school. I went to Amherst in Massachusetts, which for a small liberal arts college is also always ranked in the top three or two in the country. But they always took the position that they could always get better. They were always looking for ways to improve themselves, which I respected, and which I didn't find at Chicago Law.

ML: Was there anything that could have—what improvements do you think you wanted at the law school?

WV: I suppose, for example, I don't have personal knowledge of what their admissions policy was like and that kind of stuff, but if they really had no interest in diversity, I think that's kind of—lame. Maybe branch out into other areas of law. I mean, law and economics is not the be-all and end-all of law. So those would be things. It may be also harder at a—it's

a pretty small law school. So maybe it's harder to do things like that at a smaller law school. I'm not really sure. If you had a student body that was two or three times bigger, maybe it's easier to do those kinds of things.

ML: Where did you get your social groups when you were in law school? Where did you find your friends?

WV: Not in law school. I'd say they were not in law school. I had some friends from law school. Just people I would meet in various classes. Yeah. And I actually had a good friend who was in the Divinity School at the same time. He wasn't in law school but he was at the University of Chicago Divinity School at the same time. I'd say that majority of friends I met on the North Side, at the gym that I was going to, or gay bars, or somewhere else, or just through other friends. My primary social outlet had nothing to do with the law school. I think that was fairly common, not just because I was gay. I think it was fairly common with people like me who had taken time off between college and law school. I had taken three years off between college and law school, and I think that was fairly average, actually, for my class. I think that people that had taken time off happened to have other lives. Many of them are married. They tend to have lives outside the school. The students that had gone straight from undergraduate to the law school tended I think to socialize much more with other law students. There was even a dorm that a lot of them lived in, that kind of thing.

ML: Were they pretty separate from the other people who didn't socialize much in the law school?

WV: I think people were pretty friendly in the law school, like in the classes or if you were on law review or whatever. But I think socially, outside law school, it was probably pretty separate.

ML: Were most of your social outlets on the North Side, or with the people from the University of Chicago, did they have to do with being gay, or just regular kind of things?

WV: I mean, I guess probably, like I said just a minute ago, most of my social outlets were on the North Side, and most of that had to do with being gay, because that's where gay people lived and that's where most things were going on. I did spend most of my social time up there. My first year was a little different just because I lived in Hyde Park, and I kept on going to the North Side to do things. Certainly more my first year than my second year, there was more social activity in Hyde Park, and that probably had to do with fellow students, maybe going to brunch. I was never part of study groups; I know that was kind of a big thing in law school. I never did that because I myself am much more efficient if I can do it myself. I never did those. I'm trying to think if I was involved in any other groups other than the gay students' association. I don't think I was. Yeah.

ML: Were you involved in any organizations in the city of Chicago?

WV: I worked for the, what was it called? It was called something like the AIDS Action

Committee in Chicago. Something like that. It was an organization that was all about the legal ramifications of AIDS. I worked there, it must have been my second year, I worked there pretty much the whole year.

ML: That's really interesting! What was that like?

WV: It was great from what I can remember. That also was a pretty small outfit. I helped a guy, the guy that ran it, I would do legal research for him. Write corrections on things that he was working on, and edit things that he had written. I think some of the things, or a lot of the things at the time, had to do with privacy concerns. I don't remember the details, but there was talk about people's medical records, and if they had HIV, does that get reported somewhere? Should it get reported somewhere? How much should you go out and contact people they had been in contact, you know, sexual contact with? So I think there were a lot of sides to the issue at the time, and discrimination issues, like things with the dentist and stuff like that, refusing to treat people. It was a great place to work. And I also worked my third year at the ACLU. Again, that also had to do with AIDS and HIV issues.

ML: Do you remember, what other political issues were important at the time in the city?

WV: It's hard to tell. Those are the things I remember. I'm sure there were other things. It was so long ago now. I was not involved in local politics. I'm not from Chicago and didn't stay there. I don't really remember.

ML: Do you remember, did you have romantic partners when you were in the law school? Where did you meet them?

WV: I did. I had a preexisting relationship from when I lived in California. That went about I'd say halfway through law school. And then we broke up. And for the rest of the time, I didn't really have any serious relationships. I probably dated a few people here and there, but nothing serious at the time after that.

ML: And probably mostly from the North Side, where your social circle was?

WV: Yeah, probably. Yeah. I would say so.

[19:59]

ML: Yeah. So do you think your experience in the law school was pretty typical for gay students who were coming in at the same time you were?

WV: I would say so. That would be my guess. Yeah, I mean, I don't think it was a popular school for gay students. If a gay person got into Chicago and Yale, I think they'd all go to Yale! Or Chicago and Harvard, they'd all go to Harvard. So I don't think it was a sought-after school for gays and lesbians at the time. But my experience I think was pretty typical. There was a guy in my class who was not out in law school. He came out later so he may have had a very different kind of experience. There was a guy I sort of knew in

college, who in college was a year behind me, but in law school was a year ahead of me. He was out throughout the whole time like I was, so his experience—not that I was great friends with him or anything—but my assumption is that his and my experience are probably pretty similar.

ML: Right. Why is it that gay students tended to avoid UChicago law school? Is it the conservatism that you were talking about before?

WV: Yeah, I think so. It's just because the school itself had a reputation of being conservative, and it's a smaller school. Well, I guess Yale's pretty small too. But definitely the location, being in Chicago, would not be a deterrent.

ML: Yeah, what was the overall atmosphere in the city like for gay people?

WV: I think it was pretty good. At least that's my recollection. There was a lot going on. There was certainly a large gay population. Probably one of the better places to be in the country.

ML: Yeah. What did you end up doing after law school?

WV: For two years after law school, I worked for a medium-sized law firm out in San Francisco as an associate. It was a daughter office of a large, Chicago-based law firm. And it was mostly corporate work, or 100% corporate work. Then I wanted to move back East, so I quit that job. I'm from New England originally. So I quit that and moved to Boston, and I joined that firm that I gave you the name of earlier, Zalkind Rodriguez Lunt & Duncan. I joined them, first as an associate and then as a partner, and I was there for 17 years. So a long time. And I just resigned from them last year because I am now semi-retired, and now I'm just working for myself on a part-time basis.

ML: Whoa, that's pretty nice! You are quite young, it seems like, to be retired.

WV: Well, I'm only semi-retired!

ML: But yeah, what's the part-time that you're doing right now?

WV: I'm doing criminal appeals for the state, representing defendants that have been convicted. It's like being a public defender, but at the appellate level, not the trial level.

ML: What is that like? Do you have any interesting stories from it?

WV: Well, I've only been doing it for a year or so. I did a lot of criminal defense at my firm, so it's a scenario that I'm familiar with. You get all different kinds of cases, and sometimes there's nothing—very little or nothing you can do for them, because the judge knew what they were doing. Sometimes there is. One case, one of my earliest cases, it hasn't been resolved yet, but I really think the guy—it wasn't a serious case, it was an assault and battery case, a fight between two high school students. I really think the guy had a self-

defense defense to the judge, and his lawyer just never presented it. Too bad, because I think he would have won.

ML: Yeah. And if he's just a high-schooler...

WV: Yeah, it's just two high-schoolers getting into a fight. The defendant could have been like, "Well, I thought the guy was going to hit me because he had a beer bottle in his hand and was running at me with his fist back," and none of that came in in the trial because the defense counsel never called the two witnesses that would have said that. It's the same, but...

ML: It's a weird omission, I guess. Yeah, you mentioned at the start of this interview that you are partnered. How did you meet your partner?

WV: I met him at a party. We've been together for 13 years. [ML: Congrats!] Thank you. He, at the time, he was on a gay hockey team, and I was neighbors with somebody else that was on the same team. My neighbor was having a party, and since I was the neighbor, he said, "Oh, why don't you come to the party?" So I went to the party and that's where I met Brian, my partner. So we met at the party and started dating shortly thereafter that, and it's been great ever since.

ML: Marriage is legal in Massachusetts—is that something that you think that you guys are going to do?

WV: We always said no. Neither one of us was religious. Me as a lawyer I really don't like the idea of getting law involved in my life if I don't have to. We've done, years ago we did equivalent paperwork, like made wills, powers of attorney, healthcare proxies, all our accounts are joint, that kind of stuff. So we sort of did all the paperwork to get the same benefits generally, and neither of us cares about making a social or political statement about it. However, since DOMA's been repealed, there is the question of social security, so we have talked about getting married. But we haven't made any decisions.

ML: Yeah, that makes sense. So you've lived in the East Coast, the West Coast, and I guess in Chicago kind of the Third Coast, with Lake Michigan, whatever you want to call it. What has it been like in three of these regions?

WV: I'm really glad I did that. I grew up in New England, went to college in New England, and when I graduated college I was ready to go to other parts of the country. Went to California, lived out there for three years. Went to Chicago for law school, so I was there for three years. I went back to California for two years, and then came back to Boston, and I've been in the Boston area ever since. I'm really glad. I think everyone should move around to different parts of the country. I enjoyed my time in California. It never really felt like home, so I never thought that I would stay there permanently. I did like, I liked Chicago a lot as a city. After law school I did think a lot about staying there, instead of going back to California, but in the end I decided to go back to California. I'm a New England person, I don't think I would leave New England again. But it was definitely

worth, I definitely really appreciated living in different parts of the country. I suppose in some way they're not all that different because I lived in cities that were fairly liberal. And I didn't live in the South or a small town anywhere. But, you know, there's different things to do in different places. So they were different in that respect. Irrespective of the city, there are probably some general differences between the way people act in different areas. Generalizations and stereotypes, but sometimes there's—flaky Californians, nice sincere Midwesterners, and reserved New Englanders. I can tell stories—it was a true a lot of times, it wasn't true all the time. When you meet people in New England, they ask you where you went to school. People in Chicago, they ask you what you do for a living. People in California, they ask you what kind of car you drive.

ML: Even in San Francisco? I thought everyone complained about the traffic! I guess, looking back at the University of Chicago, where does it fit in the narrative of your life?

WV: Hm. I don't know. I'm not sure I would do it again.

ML: Really? Why is that?

[29:57]

WV: It doesn't really have to do with Chicago, it has to do with going to law school. As a law school it was fine. And like I said, it helped me get jobs because of its good reputation. It really has more to do with whether I went to law school or not. But I'd say—I hate saying this, but I probably don't view it as an important part of my life, or a very formative part.

ML: Why do you feel a little bit conflicted about going to law school?

WV: Well, the practice of law can be very difficult at times. Can just be very stressful. I don't know what the statistics are, but I know statistically, a lot of people practice law and then they go on to do something else because they just can't stand it. I can certainly see that. It's just, our system, you know, where the most competitive and anti-collaborative, it can just lead to some bad practices. Just harassing the other side for no reason than to harass them. Or hope that they don't have the resources to deal with it or things like that. It just can get to you after a while.

ML: Do you think you'll keep on working part-time?

WV: Yeah, I'll do it for a while, until I'm fully retired. Because what I'm doing now is pretty stress-free. And I can do as much or as little of it as I want, which I enjoy. Because my partner and I, he's semi-retired as well, so we'll go for a couple of months without doing any work, then we'll do work for a couple of months, then take a trip for a couple of months, that kind of thing.

I guess another reason, which I spoke about before, is that I had a lot of respect for my college. My undergraduate college. And I had less respect for Chicago Law. It doesn't occupy much of my thought. I don't give money to them, I do give money to Amherst.

ML: You did mention the lack of diversity and the lack of change at UChicago. Were there any concrete incidents that you remember kind of crystallizing those things, or was it more a general atmosphere at the place?

WV: It was—no, I do remember, and I spoke of it earlier, this one professor saying that they don't value diversity for diversity's sake. It was apparent in the student body, and that just turned me off. Just the way that you read their publications or what they do at the school, they just seem very smug and self-satisfied, and not “what can we do to make this better, how can we constantly try to improve?” When I was at Amherst they abolished fraternities in their effort to make themselves better. They're constantly looking for ways to improve. They're a tiny small school as well. Maybe it's all public relations, and I've just being fooled by Amherst, but they just have a better attitude about themselves.

ML: I mean, it's can't just be public relations if you were there at those institutions and experienced it.

WV: I'm sorry, I didn't catch that.

ML: Oh, it can't just be PR if you're speaking from your experiences there, right?

WV: Yeah.

ML: You did mention in law school working with an AIDS legal defense thing and the ACLU. Do you think it was pretty—how many other people in your class went and did these types of legal activism-type work.

WV: I'm not sure but my guess is pretty small. I think I got—trying to think if I got some kind of grant that would help pay for these things. It's hard for me to remember now. I think it was something like the public interest research grant or something like that that helped pay me, because I don't think the ACLU or the AIDS Action Committee had to the money to pay me. I remember I learned about it through another student who was a year or two ahead of me. But I don't think very many of my fellow students had jobs outside of the school. I think—obviously some of them did law review and that would take up a lot of time. But I was spending 20 hours a week at these, at this work. So it's—it was a significant amount of time. And my guess is that very few, very few students worked outside of the school.

ML: Have you continued doing activist-type work as you've been in Boston, and in San Francisco right after law school?

WV: I have not—I have to say that I haven't done that much. I've done some fundraising things, like AIDS rides and AIDS walks, those kinds of things. And I did, I'm sure in California and I know I did in Boston, some pro bono work, free work, for some things. I remember early on when I was in Boston I did a case, or at least part of a case, for a transgender woman who was in prison in Massachusetts. Or a transgender man who was

trying to get the state to give him a sex change operation. He ultimately prevailed, not while I was involved because the doctors weren't on board yet, but years later, the doctors ended up on board and he ended up prevailing!

ML: Good for him! Comparing your experience to the experience that people go through nowadays, do you think that there are any generational differences or similarities?

WV: I think there are. I imagine that there are huge differences. I mean, I wouldn't know from law school because I'm not familiar with any students, gay or straight, who are there now or since my time. But just, it's talked about so much more. AIDS it seems is just not a big deal to people anymore. There's marriage, DOMA got struck down. So I imagine it's completely different. Not that my generation had it particularly hard in a political—I'm somewhere in between the Stonewall generation, which had it hard, they were out there on the streets rough rioting, and today's generation, where nothing's criminal, everything's legal. In my time back then, the biggest thing was the AIDS crisis because people were still dying, and there was a lot going on with that. That sort of faded into the background just because of the medications that people have now. People are living indefinitely with HIV. But that was not the case then. So I think in that respect it was much much different.

ML: You must have been in the thick of it when you were in California, right?

WV: Yeah, because when I graduated from Amherst and moved to San Francisco, that was '86. That was really at the height of things. I didn't realize that this would be the case, but it was the case that no one my age was moving to San Francisco. Everyone was afraid to move because they thought they'd get AIDS and die. So I was probably the only 22-year-old in San Francisco. You know, people move, if people wanted to move to be in the city and be gay, that kind of stuff, I'm sure they would move to somewhere else, but not San Francisco. And I knew a lot of people that got sick and died. A lot of the people that are older than me, a good percentage of that generation just a few years older than me, they did die. By chance, I was young enough to know what to do and help myself. If I had been five years older that may not have been the case. So yeah, it was scary, and a pretty terrible time, and I'm thankful that it's not the biggest issue in the world anymore. At least not here it is. In other countries, certainly.

ML: Was it—was it really difficult to be the only, seemingly the only 22-year-old gay person in San Francisco?

[39:37]

WV: Yeah, it was, it was. Yeah, it was weird. It was very weird. In retrospect maybe I should have not moved there. Maybe I would have enjoyed somewhere else better. At that time it was probably the hardest-hit city in America with AIDS, so it was very depressing in that respect too. The relationship that I was in when I went to law school, we ended up breaking up halfway through because he had HIV and he didn't—he broke up with me because he didn't want to—and I think this was fairly common, actually. He didn't want to put someone who wasn't infected through taking care of him or watching him get sick

and die. He did die from AIDS a few years later.

ML: That's heartbreaking.

WV: Yeah, that hits pretty close to home.

ML: But it's good that you were doing work with AIDS legal activism, stuff like that.

WV: Yeah. I thought that work was very worthwhile and it's what I wanted to do. Frankly it worked out very well for me to have those two jobs while I was in law school.

ML: How hard hit was Chicago in the AIDS epidemic? I know it wasn't as bad as San Francisco, but I don't know...

WV: Like any large city, it certainly had its share of it. But yeah, I don't think it was the same as New York or San Francisco. I think those were the worst hit. But they had a—when I lived in Chicago, they had a very good...I don't know exactly what you'd call it, but a gay community health center kind of thing that was into raising awareness and treating, and prevention, and...I can't even remember what it was called now. They seemed to me to do an excellent job, and so they were a good resource in Chicago I thought.

ML: Were they in Boystown? The Center on Halsted is the big one now, but I don't know how long it's been around.

WV: They were on the North Side. I want to say that it wasn't, at least at the time, on Halsted. I want to say that it was called something like—a person's name, like Howard Brown or Harold Brown.

ML: Yeah, Howard Brown is still around as a major non-profit, so Howard Brown.

WV: Yeah, I think that's what it was.

ML: Cool. So there's a question which we like to ask, which is, why did you decide to be interviewed for this project?

WV: Well, to help you guys, really.

ML: We appreciate it!

WV: I have no idea if this is of any value to anyone, but it's not much of an investment on my part. It seems like you guys are doing some good work, and it's going to be a valuable resource. It's not like I have anything better to say than anyone else, but I leave that you folks.

ML: Yeah, we do really appreciate hearing everybody's stories! It will be in the Regenstein forever.

WV: Yes. So how many interviews have you done or are planning to do?

ML: The project as a whole has done around 50 interviews at this point. We've done another—we're going to try to get as many as we can get, I think. There was a previous oral history project that was done on women at the University of Chicago, and that one had around I think 60 to 70 interviews, so we are fast approaching that number.

ML: Yeah, so that's all the questions that I can think of. Is there anything else that you'd like to tell us?

WV: I don't think so. We covered a lot. I'm happy to help out! So if you guys think of anything else, feel free to call.

[45:00]

End of Interview