

Pennsylvania Department of Corrections Employee Oral History Collection Project

Interviewee: Iris Wilcox
Topic: **The 1989 SCI Camp Hill Riots**
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Interviewer: DOC Communications Director Susan McNaughton

Interview Transcript

McNaughton: Welcome to the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections' Oral History Project where record the oral histories of current and former DOC employees. I'm DOC Communications Director Susan McNaughton. This oral history focuses on memories from the October 1989 riot at the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill. Our guest today, October 2, 2019, is Iris Wilcox. Thanks for joining us, Iris.

Wilcox: I'm glad to join you.

McNaughton: Before we begin, could you please provide us with a brief overview of your DOC career?

Wilcox: It was so long ago. I was in Washington, DC, and I was working there, and I got a call from an old boss who knew Gov. Casey, and he said they need some press people in this new administration and asked if I would be interested. They wanted to submit my resume. That's how it all started. It was really out of the blue, and I was surprised and thrilled at the same time, because I was doing something outside of my area of study. I was excited to come back.

First, I interviewed with the Insurance Department, and that didn't work out, but then I got a call and they said, "Hey, would you be interested in talking to the folks at corrections?" I said, "Sure." I didn't really mean it. Honestly, I had no, no experience with corrections at all, ever. The only thing I remember was in junior high school we went to visit the local lock up, and I had nightmares. I couldn't sleep that night, because I remember the big door with this little window and an inmate was peering out and it completely freaked me out. I said, "Ok, I'll go." I really was looking to change careers.

I drove from Washington into Camp Hill, where the office was, and I saw guys working in the yard, and I thought, "Oh, my God. These must be inmates." I wondered if I was safe... that was my first thought to myself.

I went in and I interviewed with Ken Robinson, and he described for me what, at that time, was a dream job for me. I just wish it had been somewhere other than corrections at that time.

I think I had a couple of interviews, and finally interviewed with the commissioner, David Owens, at that time. He was the first African American to head that department. I interviewed

with him, and not long after, Ken offered me the job, and of course I accepted. I went into, really, what was the time of my life. I absolutely loved my time at the Department of Corrections. The work was so gratifying and just cool to do. I remember doing a newsletter, taking pictures, and what was the coolest thing about it... and Ken really... this is how he sold the job to me... he said, "We're building all these new prisons and we're going to be doing media tours."

So, my first experience going into a state correctional facility was the commissioner's here, all of the reporters, TV cameras all of this, and we all go in in this group. It was cool. Really cool. It was great. So, that's how I got there, and I came just at a really, really good time. There were some exciting things happening.

The idea of locking people up... that's a whole nother part, I'm not always excited about that. I really think there's room for reform in our criminal justice system, but we were at a place to try to make the very best of the situation we had, and I got to be a part of that.

That's how I kind of got in there.

McNaughton: Excellent, what year was that?

Wilcox: Well, you said the riot was in 1989. I thought it was in 1988, but I think I came in 1987.

McNaughton: Ok. Alright. Good. So, you were there for about two years and then... let me lead you right into the riot. It's around 2:30/3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 25, 1989, where are you and what's happening?

Wilcox: Oh, my goodness. I am in my office that has a window looking into the prison yard. I see the inmates gathered together there, and I know something's wrong. Then I actually see the officers being beaten.

I immediately go over to the commissioner's office. He had no idea what's going on. I said, "Commissioner, something's going on in the yard. You need to come and see."

Then the two of us, instead of walking to my office, we walked to Deputy Commissioner Erskind DeRamus' office, and we looked out the window, and he sees what's going on.

He picks up the phone, and he calls the superintendent there and he said, "Superintendent, what's going on in your yard?" I remember it like it was yesterday, and the superintendent doesn't know. Well, he's far from it. You wouldn't expect that he would know... this was all happening right at the minute.

And I remember that he [Owens] said these words, "There's an officer down. Confirm! This is happening. Confirm! This is happening. Confirm! You need to get your officers to check this out." And then he hangs up and immediately sets up this war room, basically. He calls all of his key guys/people, and I watched all of that, but I remember it like it was yesterday, because I was the one who told the commissioner there was a problem.

McNaughton: Wow. That started around 3 p.m., and it went on for that evening... into the evening into the early morning hours of the next day... Thursday, but tell me what were you experiencing at night? What could you see? What was happening?

Wilcox: Oh, my goodness. Let me tell you, after I told the commissioner, I remember going back to my office for a few minutes. My first thought was, "I've got to get out of here." That was my gut reaction. I opened my drawer... I reached for my car keys that were there, and then I had this thought, "If I go out there and they're out there, they're going to take my car and kidnap me. I'd be a hostage." So, I stayed. My gut reaction was... flee. So, I didn't, and I saw the war room set up and all of that.

There really wasn't a need for me there, and I don't remember if Ken [Robinson] asked me, or if I just went... I went back to the Press Office, where I had worked [previously]. They were getting so many calls... I was there and started taking calls from the media. Of course, there was nothing, really, we could tell them, "Yes, there's a situation, and we'll have a statement for you as soon as we can."

What I remember from that is, as the day went on, I picked up a call and it was from the BBC. I thought, "Oh, no. This is going, not only national, it's going international."

So, when I finished with that, I remember I called my parents, and I said, "You may hear something about what's going on here, and I just want you to know that I'm safe and I'll let you know more when I know more, but there's a riot here and it's not good."

McNaughton: You know, I did the same thing. I called my mom and I said, "Hey, I can't talk. Something's going on, but I'm ok." You're right. That's interesting.

Wilcox: My parents were in Indiana, so they were miles away, but this thing was getting big quick. The word was out.

I remember being there 36 hours that first night. It was nuts. We were on the phone. I was watching out the window, and it's a helpless feeling. It was... what is going on?

I remember seeing... well, it probably wasn't until the next morning when it was light... you would see white sheets out the windows where inmates that were holed up in cells saying, "Help us."

In these kind of situations, the weak inmates... they get brutalized in some of these things. Thankfully, as I recall, there were no deaths. There were some people who were badly injured. Your snitches... those folks, they get... many of the inmates go after them first.

There was just so much, so much going on.

I remember going home that next morning, just absolutely exhausted. Actually, it was later in the day. I was absolutely exhausted. I remember laying on my sofa... I didn't go to bed. I laid on the sofa, and I had the TV on. I remember I woke up and I heard, "Camp Hill is burning." I said to myself, in my dazed state, "Oh they're showing this from last night." Then I kept watching, and

it was like... they put it down very quickly the first time it happened. They immediately went back up, and so I remember I jumped up... I got in my car and I went right back to work.

McNaughton: Tell me what that was like when you were driving back. What could you see? Where did you park? What were you seeing outside of Central Office as you arrived?

Wilcox: Well, first of all, there was a barricade. You could not get... it was way down the road. You couldn't even go down the road where the prison was... or central office was... it was blocked off. I had to show my ID to go through that barricade. Then I drove down. I couldn't see that much, but there were state police around, as I recall... a lot of state police. It was just a really somber, kind of surreal thing. Almost like in the movies. It's like, "What is going on? This is really... trouble, this is a real problem.

I remember I got in, and I believe there was security at the front door. Of course, I was able to show them my ID, and I may have even known the guys, I don't know, but I was able to go back up [upstairs].

I remember Ken was still there. And we were just taking more calls... more calls. It was tough. I remember I actually saw an officer being beaten, and in hindsight, I suffered some PTSD from that. Oh, yeah.

I'll tell you this now, my sister... because they knew what was going on...she lived in Philadelphia... she and her husband, and they came to see about me. It was a Sunday, and I remember she was fixing macaroni and cheese for dinner along with some other things. I had the thought that I remembered I bought some Velveeta, and Velveeta can be expensive... at least I obviously thought it then. Well, when she made the macaroni... you know how it swells up. She didn't realize the water was still in there, so she put the cheese in with the water. It was real watery. So, she had to use ALL the Velveeta to make it right. When she told me that, I went to the bathroom and cried, "She used all my Velveeta!" I was having a problem.

McNaughton: Well, I remember after the riots, just being in a daze. It was just... you were so exhausted and just... couldn't believe what had happened and what was going on, but wow. Interesting. The second night as started and you're hanging out back in the Press Office again helping with all the calls. I think I remember, we got in the matter of like three days, over 3,000 phone calls from reporters, and over and over and over. They just kept calling, and I remember Ken saying to me, "Just take messages and tell them we will return the calls in the order in which they came in." I remember that they [the reporters] were getting frustrated because we weren't able to get back to them with really any information. You know, things are developing. It was moving pretty quickly.

Wilcox: And the inmates were watching TV.

McNaughton: Yes. What do you remember about that? There was some sort of issue where people on the news – because they preempted the TV – they were showing the diagram of the institution. Do you remember that.

Wilcox: Just vaguely. That doesn't surprise me. One of the things I do remember about this, though, is they were saying, "We want to hear from the leaders." So, the question was, "Well, who are the leaders? We need to find out who the leaders are." I remember Commissioner Owens said, "No. We don't need to find out who the leaders are, we need to tell them who the leaders are. We're going to choose them." ... and of course, choose to our advantage. So, I don't recall whether they actually spoke to the media or not, but I remember that part of it. I'm not sure how the media... it may have been that they just chose the leaders that they wanted to negotiate with that they knew were perhaps more cool-headed and had more common sense to help things calm down. Yeah, no. I remember the helicopters were flying over. We would hear the helicopters. They were... it was constant, and it wasn't just the news, I think it was state police helicopters were flying over. It was just like in the movies. An unreal kind of experience.

McNaughton: Yeah. Those were the state police helicopters. We had an FAA overflight restriction so the news media couldn't fly over, because the state police were constantly circling above the facility, but you're right, that sound...

Wilcox: Did one get through though?

McNaughton: I don't remember that. I do remember... afterwards though, a hot air balloon flew over the institution, and that was very sneaky because they can only go where the wind takes them. I don't think that they were actually affected by the FAA overflight restriction. I thought, "Oh, that's very tricky."

Wilcox: Oh, yeah. Well, thank goodness we weren't in the day of drones.

McNaughton: I'm telling you! Tell me how you remembered the end of the second riot.

Wilcox: It was very cool. It was really cool. I was... I don't remember who else... I think the person who had replaced me [as deputy press secretary] was there, and we were watching together. I remember that all the inmates were out of the yard, and the state police marched in lock-step. It was the coolest thing. It was like, "We're here to take it back." They marched in, and they took it back. I couldn't see inside, but they were just... it was over at that point. I thought about it... I used to teach the new employees/new corrections officers history classes. One of the questions I would ask them is, "Why are officers able to keep the prison under control?" The answer was, because the inmates allowed us to do that. Everybody was kind of shaking their head. By sheer numbers, the inmates have to allow it, but here's the thing... if they get out of hand, and if they try to take it over, they can... but there will be severe consequences, and we will get it back. But the reality is to try to have an atmosphere where there's cooperation with the inmates, and we talked about the importance of treating them with dignity and the fact that they're not... they're in jail as punishment ... not in jail to be punished. They are to be treated with dignity. You know, it's humanity. They are to be respected while they are there. They make bad decisions, and the reality is, everybody in prison didn't do what they're charged with; but you don't know who that is, because the joke is that everybody in prison is innocent. So, we know that's not true, but there are some innocent people in prison, and that's unfortunate. So, we treat them all with dignity. We let them serve their time, hopefully then they go out to be productive citizens when it's over.

McNaughton: Right, and we know, too, that while there were about 2,000 or so inmates there at the time, really only about a couple hundred of them were actually actively rioting. The rest were trying to distance themselves from the whole thing and had isolated themselves either to their cells or out to the yard. Not everybody was involved.

Wilcox: Not at all. I remember one inmate, though, who was a lifer and he had privileges... like he cooked for the staff, and he had some privileges because he was a nice guy. He had gotten caught up, because... according to him, some friends robbed a bank and I believe somebody was killed. He was always in the car. He didn't really know what they were doing, but of course he was charged and convicted as an accomplice to that and got a life sentence. He had a decent life in prison. And this is what they tell you... that the lifers are your most stable population, because they know they're not going anywhere. So, they want to make things as pleasant as can be where they are. Anyway, he got caught up in that somehow, and I don't know how... I'm not sure what happened afterward to him, but I felt really badly about it. He's one... some of the inmates... they kind of got swept into it, whether they really wanted to do it or not. He was one of those I believe.

[NOTE: some of the conversation that was not related to the riot was edited out here.]

Wilcox: David Owens as a good friend and I left with a lot of disappointment about how it was handled and how he was... they wanted him more involved at Camp Hill, and they didn't seem to give any real credence to the fact that when Camp Hill went into riot, there were rumors of riots in several of the other institutions – Graterford being one of the main ones. So, he was trying to keep a lid on the whole system, and for him to get involved more at Camp Hill, when it already had a superintendent with an emergency plan that was supposed to be able to do that, I think the whole thing could have blown up.

McNaughton: You're right though. I did interview somebody from Huntingdon... just several days before Camp Hill, Huntingdon had a pretty bad situation with one of their cell blocks, but it was handled quickly and brought to control. They...

Wilcox: That superintendent was really in charge. I can't think of his name, but I can see him. He reminded me of Santa Claus a little bit.

McNaughton: It was Tom Fulcomer.

Wilcox: Oh, yes. Yes. Yes.

McNaughton: You're right though. There were a lot of... we were overcrowded. Our system was overcrowded and just... the secretary, or the commissioner, has to run ALL of the facilities... not just one. And I think that our being... central office being positioned right there on the grounds of the Camp Hill prison... people expected us... or him... to jump in and take over the situation, but that's not how the corrections system is set up. That's why you have superintendents.

Wilcox: That's why you have emergency plans. They know... he took the job, and someone said to him, "You understand that under your watch, there will probably be a major riot." He knew that going in.

McNaughton: Wow.

Wilcox: Oh, yeah. The courage that it took to do it... but he had experience... but when these kinds of things happen... I can't even imagine... I don't know what the number is in terms of what it cost the state for all of this... with the lawsuits and everything else that happened, but when you go into something like this, there's always a scapegoat. Always. Of course, the higher you go, they're not taking responsibility. It can't fall on them, so they've got to find somebody for it to fall on, and in my view, it unfairly fell... in some ways, not completely, because the superintendent was fired, and a bunch of folks were accused, but... I just thought that he shouldn't have lost his job over that. Then again, they didn't fire him, but of course, they forced him to resign... it's a technicality. Semantics. He lost his job.

There's no good, really, that comes out of it. There just isn't. He came in when they were building so many more facilities to try to help the problem, but you can't... that's the back end of it... that's not where you solve the problem. You solve it in the street.

This may be a little political... We were at a time where you're locking up people for a bag of marijuana and they're getting sentences because maybe it's their third strike, but now you've got the... so many of them were addicted, but now you have the opioid crisis, and it's like, "Don't lock them up. This is a health crisis." Well that was too. When we do the right thing and give the people the kind of help they want, then that lifts some of the pressure on the prison system, because it's not prison they need... it's help.

McNaughton: Exactly. What's driving a lot of the criminal behavior is their addition or substance use disorder, and we need to treat them rather than incarcerate them for those things.

Wilcox: We do. The real problem is... you incarcerate them and it's not much of a secret that people still get drugs in jail. So, the problems not helped, they keep them in... I used to laugh... the commissioner used to say, "These are not choir boys. You bring people into prison... you put them with these guys who are not choir boys. They stay for a while. They go back out, and you expect them to be choir boys. No. They know how to better commit their crimes... how to better do their stuff without getting caught, if they can; and then many of them get caught and they go right back." Something ought to tell us this system is not working, and what do we do? But it's outside of the prison system where the help is needed... the reform is needed... so that you're only putting your really bad guys... you're only locking up your really bad guys.

McNaughton: Exactly, and they do have something that they are doing here called the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, where it is using things like diversionary courts to provide people with treatment – whether it's mental health or veterans courts or substance use court – so that those people don't enter the prison system. Instead they get the treatment they need. They stay out in their community, and then we'll hope to see a reduction in the prison population, which will

bring down our spending, and then we can reinvest some that money that would have gone to our system... back into the community to continue the cycle treatment vs. incarceration.

Wilcox: I love it. It really is just common sense... when you mix politics in it and people take a stand... grandstanding and doing things for their own political gain... and working on people's emotions... it's just wrong. In my opinion, it's wrong.

McNaughton: I think we're seeing a huge shift in criminal justice/prison reform right now. I think we're moving in the right direction. It's just taking us way too long to get here.

Wilcox: Oh, my. Absolutely. To be as civilized as we call ourselves, and being as rich as we are in this country, and then to have the largest prison population... something is very, very wrong.

McNaughton: Yep. I don't know if you know, we have Secretary Wetzel now and he's really big into doing the right thing and prison reform... he's been here for two governors now, and I think we're moving toward the right direction. It's just, unfortunately, Pennsylvania is a little slow in moving in the right direction, but we're getting there.

Wilcox: I haven't followed it, but what I love about what you just said is you have a commissioner who's been there over two governors. Now, I don't know if those two governors are of the same party...

McNaughton: No, different parties.

Wilcox: See, that makes so much sense to me! Take the politics out. Leave the person who is effective and able to do the job in there. I love that.

McNaughton: Yeah, because it takes longer than a governor's administration -- in some cases four years to even eight years -- to implement the changes that you need to implement.

Wilcox: How about just to understand really what's going on?

McNaughton: Yep.

Wilcox: And to gain the respect of your staff and your officers, your superintendents. What happens so often, and I've seen this gosh so many places, it's like, "We're going to do what we're going to do. We'll just wait them out. They'll be gone. I'll still be here. So, I don't really have to do what they say. It has to look like I'm doing what they say, but they're going to be gone long before me." That cripples the person... it takes away a lot of leverage. It makes them unable to do some things. We know... these prisons are small societies in and of themselves. They have their own political hierarchy and all this stuff from the prisoners to staff, and so, you've got all that working, and somebody outside who's over it but it really outside and temporary... there's only so much impact that they can make.

McNaughton: Exactly. Wow, we've really covered a lot. Is there anything else from the riot that you recall that you would like to share?

Wilcox: This comes to mind. After I had been there for the two days and I was going home... I was so, so, so exhausted, and I didn't think I could make it home. It was so bad that on the way, I

was screaming... just to keep myself awake. I was kind of nodding in the car and it was like, "How am I..." I didn't think I was going to make it home. That was just... I was ready to just black out at any moment. It was terrible. Just the toll it takes... and it's not just the physical toll and the lack of sleep, but the emotional toll that it takes. It took a huge emotional thing.

I haven't in my life... I don't know that I've seen more than one person... a real fight, where people are really getting beaten... and I don't know if they're going to live or die. That's just not everyday life. At least not in my world.

It took quite a toll, and I remember that I was doing a workshop with another woman on the Saturday after the riot. I think I had come home... I believe it was on a Friday when it all ended, and I had gone to bed. I remembered that I had this session in the morning... this workshop on PR or whatever. I was prepared for the workshop, but the lady called me to say, "Don't worry about it. I know what you've been through. I'll do it."

I woke up that morning, and I started getting ready for the workshop, and I called her, and I said, "I just want you to know that I'm coming." She said, "I talked to you last night and I told you I would do it." I had no recollection of talking to anybody. I had no idea. That's how out of it I was. But I went ahead and did it, and it was fine, because I had got to talk a little bit about what I had been through, too, over the days. So, that was good, but it took a toll. It really took a toll on me, and I had no idea.

Afterward, Commissioner left. Ken left. I don't remember who else, and they started changing things, and I wasn't happy about all of that, and I remember I got a call to go to the Department of State, and I was happy to do that. That turned out to be the best thing for me, because I had a wonderful time over there and learned a lot. That was my first... I was deputy press secretary there at corrections and executive assistant, which was cool, but then I went over and got to have my own Press Office as press secretary, and I was happy about that.

But you know what, it is something that I will never forget, and it's what I call... it was... even going in, I thought, "Oh, no. Prisons. I know nothing about it." Well, I learned a ton. I learned a lot working, but I learned because I had to prepare to teach the history of corrections; and to learn all that I learned... I was just amazed. It just turned out to be really a dream job for me.

I got to put a lot of things I learned in school... my degree was actually in broadcast journalism and political science... all that sort of came together there for me and it was just... it's still high on the list of assignments that I had to do. I learned so much. And like you said, Ken was... Ken was terrific. He was really good. And I'll tell you this experience... it was interesting... I don't remember why, but I had to go over to the Governor's Press Office, and I remember John Taylor... who was... is John still around?

McNaughton: Yes, he is.

Wilcox: Is he in the Governor's Office?

McNaughton: No. No. He's retired.

Wilcox: He was one of these guys... I was never really sure how to read him, but he was excellent, and he was always about excellence. If John liked you, you know you did good. So, he gave me the biggest complement, and I was surprised. He said, "Of course, you learned under Ken Robinson." So, he held Ken in such high esteem, and by virtue of that, he thought I was ok, and I was... because he never, he never would really tell you... we just happened to have that exchange.

So, it was a great, great, great experience, and I always loved talking about it. People are always surprised. I remember going to a school and talking to kids about careers and what I had done, and they were like, "Prisons? You don't look like you could do anything in prison." It's not about what you look like. It doesn't matter. It was just a wonderful time of stretching and growing and experiencing something far beyond what I ever thought I would do.

McNaughton: Amazing. Iris, I want to thank you for participating in this project. I really, really appreciate it.

Wilcox: My privilege. It's great to go back and remember these things. That was a long time ago.

McNaughton: It was, but in some cases the memories are so vivid. Almost like it was yesterday.

Wilcox: Oh, yeah. I can see the yard. I can see the officer down. I can see the inmates circling him. Everybody's not doing it, but it's like a school yard fight where it starts, and everybody gathers around to watch. It was that same kind of thing, and it was just terrifying. I remember, like I said, I told you about the commissioner's call over to the facility. I initiated that... "Commissioner, something's going on."

McNaughton: Yes.

Wilcox: Yes, like it was yesterday. I remember that. I remember the flames and when things were burning... that helpless feeling and wondering if everybody is ok... and the families... who were wondering about their loved ones in prison. I believe we got a call or two at the press office... "My son. My daughter." They couldn't hear from them. It was awful. Absolutely awful. Like the Titanic going down and you can't do anything about it. Not that you can't do anything, but there's very little until you get to a point where you can.

McNaughton: Right. Yep.

Wilcox: I remember the press conference that Ken did. It was Ken, the commissioner, the state police commissioner and his deputy, and they were all out on the grounds... probably near the parking lot and they had this big press conference. All of the media was there to get their questions answered. You know, as tragic as it is, it was a terrific experience for us. It really was.

McNaughton: It certainly did change *everything* in corrections. The way we build our facilities... how we respond... the different specialty teams... all the policies on tools and all the stuff that was inside the prison that nowadays you think, "Wow, how was that even allowed?" It just... it changed everything.

Wilcox: Let me ask you this? Do you remember what started the riot?

McNaughton: Through all these different interviews, somebody said to me that it was just an officer at the E Gate was commenting to an inmate who had been wearing the wrong shoes, and I guess that enough frustration had built up that the inmate just sucker punched him and that started it.

Wilcox: That's not what I heard.

McNaughton: What did you hear?

Wilcox: My understanding... they used to have Family Days where families could bring favorite foods of the inmates... Mama's pound cake, somebody's spaghetti, or whatever... they could bring those things in and it had been a tradition over the years. So much contraband was coming in on that day, that they stopped it.

McNaughton: Right.

Wilcox: So, the inmates were so upset. I heard they were so upset, and so then there was the discussion that you start with as little as you want... you can always add things, but you can't really take things away. When you're locked up, these things mean so much. It's my understanding that that was the thing that had them up in arms. Now, maybe the punch... really set it off, but they were angry because these privileges were taken away and families could no longer bring the special dish.

McNaughton: That is true. That was a lot of the stuff that led up to the punch. They were making changes in sick call... there was a lot of idle time for the long-term inmates... there wasn't enough programming... parole violators. It was just kind of like a perfect storm of all these different policy changes all happening all at once, and there we have it.

Wilcox: And the crazy part of Camp Hill... it was a holding facility. You had the people who were there, as I recall... they were sentenced they would go there before they were assigned to their next prison. So, you had a real disparity in the kind of inmate you had.

McNaughton: Yeah, mostly it was a transient population. They would come in and go, but they still had to have that group that actually ran the facility, because we use the inmates to feed and keep the facility operating and all that other stuff. Most of them were on their way to somewhere else.

Wilcox: Yes, it's like... and I don't know if it's still the same, but if you had five or more years you went to state. If they were [sentenced to] two-to-five [years], the judge had discretion as to whether they kept you in the county or sent you to state. The point I was making is, you have somebody maybe with a five-year sentence and somebody who is coming in for life or for something really bad, but you had them all together. They get tied up in a riot, and maybe even get more time based on what happened, and it's like... it was just unfortunate.

McNaughton: Absolutely. Alright, well thank you, Iris. I'm going to let you go. I have another interview to do.

Wilcox: Ok, sure.

END