

**Transcription of Oral History Interview with
CHARLES D. FIELD**

June 9, 1998

Erickson: Judge Field, would you begin by telling us where you were born and a little about your mother and father?

Field: Sure, I was born at Lane Hospital in San Francisco, which at that time was the teaching hospital for Stanford Medical School. My father was a professor at Stanford Medical School at that time.

He was born in Philadelphia and had kind of an odd childhood because he was unwell as a child. His mother was a college graduate, which wasn't too common, and she educated him at home until he took a test for a scholarship for a school in Philadelphia called William Penn Charter School, which is a private school run by Quakers. He got that scholarship and went to Penn Charter for four years and then ... his mother was rather protective of him ... anyway, she decided that he should go west.

So, the family moved to Palo Alto, and he went to Stanford. So, he graduated from Stanford in 1923, got a Master's and Ph.D. and stayed in the Stanford Medical School until ... technically on the books he was there until '51, but physically he was there until 1949 when we left that campus.

My mother was born and raised in a small town in central California called Porterville. Her father was the only doctor in that town for over forty years and was a country doctor.

My mother went to Stanford. If you know a little about the history of Stanford, they had a limitation the Stanford's had put in the charter for never more than 500 women. My mother and both of her sisters were one of the 500 in their era. So, my mother graduated from Stanford in 19 ... (pause) Let's see, she was born in 1908; she graduated in 1929 and married my father

Field: that December. They were married in the Stanford Chapel, and he stayed on the faculty until, as I say, 1951 technically.

In 1949, he actually went on a sabbatical and became Director of Biological Sciences for the Office of Naval Research (ONR) in Washington, and then he was Assistant Director of the National Science Foundation in 1951. He was part of the original founding faculty at UCLA Medical School, and we physically moved to Los Angeles in 1952.

Erickson: You said he had a Ph.D. though?

Field: Ph.D. He was a Physiologist. His Ph.D. was in Biochemistry. He was founding Chairman of Physiology at UCLA Medical School and then Associate Dean at UCLA for about twelve years until he retired in 1970.

I had gone to elementary school and a year of junior high at Stanford. I tell people I have a degree from Stanford, because I graduated from Stanford Elementary. Then we lived in Bethesda and Chevy Chase in Washington, and I went to a school there called Sidwell Friends, which recently has been notorious because Chelsea Clinton went there.

When we moved to Los Angeles, I went to University High School, which was a good culture shock from Sidwell Friends, because I went from this little bitty school to a school of over 3,000 students.

Erickson: Oh, my.

Field: I graduated from University High School. It's the high school closest to UCLA; it's in the Los Angeles Unified School District. And from there, I went to UCR.

Erickson: How did you know about UCR, Charlie?

Field: Actually, the only way that people found out about UCR in those days pretty much was word of mouth. I wanted to go to

Field: a small liberal arts college in California. I only applied to two schools, Pomona and UCR.

Erickson: UCLA wasn't in the picture?

Field: No, half of my high school graduating class was going to UCLA, Dad taught there, and I didn't want to go there.

Erickson: I see.

Field: Dad taught at Stanford, I knew half the faculty; I didn't want to go there. I wanted to go to a liberal arts college and a smaller school. I had been on several hundred college campuses by then. When Dad was with NSF, we went and visited a lot of college campuses, and I had developed pronounced thoughts of where I wanted to go.

So, I came to UCR because my father had told me about it. Actually, at University High School, we had a series of faculty brats who came to UCR. Pete Schnitzler, whose father was in Theatre, and whose grandfather was the most famous playwright in the history of Austria ... the Austrian Shakespeare they called him ... came out and was in my class here. He was in my class at Uni High and came out here. (*The recent Tom Cruise/Nicole Kidman movie was based on a Schnitzler play*).

Larry Davis, whose father was the head of the University Religious Center at UCLA—Haven Davis was his name. Larry Davis was a classmate of mine in college. Larry and I actually came out here and scouted UCR together. We had heard about it from our parents. It was UCLA faculty brats that heard about UCR. Our own Placement Center in our high school never did hear about UCR. Still maybe hasn't, I don't know.

Erickson: Interesting.

Field: We had to find out ourselves.

Erickson: You were part of that first four year class then?

Field: The first four year class in the sense that the first full year the school was opened was 1954 to 1955. There was a semester it was open – the February to June semester of '54 – and I was not in that group. There were no freshmen in that group, they said. But they were wrong.

There was one freshman in that group, a girl who also had gone to Uni High School named Mary Howard, whose father was a UCLA professor. Mary started in February of '54. She accelerated and graduated in '56 or early '57, something like that. So, she could claim by herself to be the first freshman class, but we don't listen to Mary's claims ...

(chuckle)

I was in the first class that enrolled as freshmen in the fall and graduated in four years. That was my group.

Erickson: I see.
Where did you live when you were here on campus?

Field: The first year I lived in a house that a woman named Mrs. Cotton had set up having a misunderstanding as to the behavior patterns of college youngsters and set it up to house eight young men. It was on Ottawa Street, about two houses from Linden. I lived there with a group of guys, many of them are still my good friends.

Erickson: Oh, is that right?

Field: After that first year, she was disenchanted with renting to young men, and she then rented to young women the following year, and we moved over to a house on Patterson Court. Most of us stayed together.

By the third year we pretty much split up, and I lived in a house in Canyon Crest for a while and then down in an apartment on Twelfth Street and then a house on Olivewood with various friends over that period of time.

Erickson: When you were in class, there were some returning veterans, is that correct?

Field: I'd say about half the student body was returning veterans from the Korean War.

Erickson: Did you notice any difference, I mean were they more mature and did they influence the younger students at all, would you say?

Field: I'd say they set the tone on the campus, and that tone dominated the campus. It was a pretty mature tone. The people who you would call the campus leaders at the time, like Chuck Young and Bill Barnett and David Swing and a bunch of these people, they were all interesting, bright people, and I think the tone of the campus was a pretty mature tone.

Erickson: Um hmm. And the curriculum was much more rigorous, was it not?

Field: The school was a liberal arts college, as you now, and was founded as a liberal arts college and didn't become a general campus until 1959. They had modeled the liberal arts curriculum partly after that at Reed College, which had a Humanities program similar to ours and partly, I think, after the Great Books Program at St. Johns College of Annapolis with a little bit of some other well known liberal arts colleges thrown in for balance.

I think we had a two-year mandatory Humanities course, which really was kind of a Western Civ course, but during that course, you studied Art, Philosophy, Music, Literature, Drama—all the various humanities and some social science disciplines for the period from Mesopotamia and Ur through the Greek and Roman and European history to the founding of the Americas and American history also. That was a two-year course that was taught, parts of it, by all the departments and it was pretty rigorous, and it was mandatory to graduate that you have that.

Field: I found that when I went to apply to law school at UCLA, they counted a grade point average from UCR about a half a grade point to a point higher than it was on its face, because they were aware that this was an academically rigorous place and that other campuses did the same thing. They must have done that 'cause I got in.

(chuckle)

Erickson: When did you decide to be an attorney?

Field: Well, I suppose some time in my junior or senior year, somewhere in there.

Erickson: Had you just been taking general courses before that time?

Field: I had taken the pre-med requirements just to keep an option open, because my family's history is quite medical. Not only my father who taught in medical school and my grandfather who was a doctor, but my mother's two sisters were both M.D.s. One was an ophthalmologist and one was a surgeon, and there are a few other medical-types in the family, so that seemed to be the family tradition.

But I ended up working a couple of summers as an orderly at UCLA Medical School and decided I didn't really want to pursue that particular career. I also didn't do terribly well in Chem 1A as I recall, so that's a factor.

I knew some lawyers and I came to think that law would be a more interesting profession for me. I came to think that many doctors can be wonderful doctors, but they can be pretty narrow in terms of their understanding of social and political issues.

And then lawyers, by and large, had to have a pretty good understanding of social and political issues to be any good at law, so that lawyers as a group were a more interesting group to hang out with. And that kind of analysis was sort of what made me think I wanted to do that.

Field: However, when I got out of college ... I sort of had a series of plans. I was to be married and then go to Officer's Candidate School. In those days when you enrolled in the military, which you pretty much had to do because there was a draft, and you went to OCS, you got your choice of the first duty assignment for sixteen months. You could chose between Spain, France, Germany and England, and a bunch of other places, so it was a good thing to do. But I flunked the physical because of my eyes. So, I was married, and then I was 1A in the draft. Our plans were to go to law school after the military, but as it turns out, I had to change all that around.

So, then after graduation I was married, I got into a military unit, a National Guard unit, and went to basic training and came back and worked for a year. My wife got a teaching credential, and then she taught school, and I went to law school. So, that's how we bridged the gap between college and law school.

Erickson: Well, let's back up just a little to the time you were on campus. There are some signatures in concrete at the Commons area now. Am I correct that it was the first class who did that?

Field: No, that was the first group of students, the February 1954 group. You will see Chuck Young's signature in there probably and a bunch of the people who started in that February of '54 group. Bill Anderson was in that group. Many of them graduated in '55, '56, '57 or not at all, whatever. But anyway, that's who that was.

Erickson: I see.

Field: There are 127 or 128 students there in that group, and they were the first entering students.

Erickson: Tell me about the nickname, The Cub, for the newspaper. As a student, how did you feel about that?

Field: Well, the nickname The Cub is simply a reflection of what the campus mascot was going to be. What happened there was they wanted a bear theme, and they named the newspaper ...

Field: actually, I think Mike Hogan might have done that. He was a kid who

Erickson: Was he a student?

Field: He was a student and he was the editor of the newspaper. He and Jim St. Clair. They were interested in the newspaper and nobody else was, so they made those kinds of decisions.

(laughter)

But the key issue there was the mascot. What happened was that there was going to be an election as to the mascot for the campus. There had been an open thing for suggestions. Anybody who wanted to could submit a suggestion for a mascot. And then some committee ended up and had two names that were going to go on the ballot: Grizzlies and Cubs. This was in the fall of '54.

We had a basketball team in those days, although since their record was 0-16, you wouldn't know it.

(chuckle)

I was on the freshman basketball team that year. We worked out together, and one night after a basketball practice, George Harper, who is now a doctor in Laguna Beach or some such, kind of called everybody together and said, "You know, this is terrible. Grizzlies and Cubs are just unacceptable. What do we do about this?"

So, we sat around and looked at the list of names and we took a vote, and we voted to do "Highlanders." People thought well, it's tangentially related to Gordon Watkins and we are in a little bit of a shelf of land here a little bit higher than UCLA and Berkeley, if you count sea level. So, why not be the Highlanders. We voted to support the notion of Highlanders, and then we said, "Ok, we'll take a phone tree." We all just went around to everybody we knew and said to write in Highlanders. And that prevailed.

Erickson: I see.

Field: So, that's how the name Highlanders was chosen, as a result of a post basketball practice conference lead by George Harper. I was present when all that occurred.

Erickson: And how about the Big C? How did that come about?

Field: There were a bunch of people who thought we needed a Big C on campus. All the campuses have a C somewhere or other. It's on a water tower or something, but every campus has one. And gosh, if they all have one, we'd have to have one, too.

So, a bunch of guys... I remember Bud Barton was one of them. He had a little bit of Engineering experience from somewhere and Chuck Young and several other people got out some transents and telescopes, and they got down here on the campus. They had a bunch of people up on the side of the hill on Box Springs where the Big C is. They staked it out so it would look like a C from the campus. Then they filled it in with lime, like for football games. You know, just as a marker...

Erickson: Right.

Field: to see what it looked like for the campus. And they adjusted it a little bit and then they pounded stakes in and marked the outlines of it.

Howard Cook, who was the Public Information Officer at that time was kind of "honcho ing" this deal and wanted people to pursue the university tradition and make one. He got ahold of Jack Yeager, and Jack agreed to help out on this project and went up on the hill with us and figured out that he could get a couple of cement trucks in that road that's up above the Big C, maybe 100 or 150 yards, if he would widen the road a little bit. The road was just a pathetic ... probably is again now. (The last time I was up there it was pretty bad).

Field: But he brought a bulldozer in and widened the road, and then he brought some cement trucks in there. We built a trough down the side of the hill from the road down to where the Big C was. We built forms for where the C had been marked out in the lime, and we poured that Big C. It took about three days to do it.

Erickson: I'm sure.

Field: The cement was all donated by Jack Yeager and the bulldozer was donated by Jack.

Erickson: But all of you students helped with it?

Field: That's all there was.

Erickson: Oh, you did the actual work?

Field: We did all the work. Shoveling the cement down this trough. I thought the cement would just flow down the trough, but as it turned out, the cement did not flow down the trough. You had to shovel it down the trough.

I think there are probably pictures in one of these annuals showing a bunch of us doing that. Must have been either '55 or '56. '55 is when Chuck and Bud and the rest of the crowd outlined the Big C, but it may have been '56 till we built it.

Erickson: Um hmm.

Field: Then all our names were written in it, the names of everybody who worked on it. They would be there now, except I think ~~thirty~~ forty years later, all the paintings and that stuff are not readable now. But they should be there.

Erickson: Where were some of your favorite gathering spots on the campus? Or just off the campus?

Field: There was a small restaurant called the UCR Pantry that was located on the road that came directly into the campus. I was

Field: looking on these maps, on these pictures, but I don't offhand see the location of that little restaurant. But Dot and ... (pause) what was her husband's name? Is Bill Barnett doing this?

Erickson: No.

Field: Well, Dot and Howard (I think that was his name) Vance ran this place, and it was a great little restaurant, and they were really nice to all us kids. Dot ended up ... I think Howard passed away and Dot ended up running the food service in Aberdeen/Inverness for a while till she retired.

Erickson: Um hmm.

Field: But the UCR Pantry was probably the chief hangout because it was the closest to campus. There were a few others, but that was probably ... and, of course, the campus hamburger joint was in the basement of the Gym at first.

They didn't change the Barn over into a food service thing until about '56 or '57. Up until then the basement of the Gymnasium ... half of it was a Bookstore (shows you how few books we bought) and the other half was a hamburger joint. So, that was a hangout during the daytime.

Erickson: Where did you go on dates? Did you go to movies, that kind of thing?

Field: Yeah. Everybody went to movies in those days. The principal movie theatres were the DeAnza and the Fox.

Erickson: In downtown Riverside.

Field: Downtown Riverside. There were several good things in downtown Riverside. There were free dinners once a week in the basement of the Congregational Church for students. They were usually spaghetti feeds, but they were free.

(chuckle)

Field: That's a very important feature, so we used to go to those a lot.

Erickson: It is.

Field: Everybody says the '50s were apathetic, and I suppose in some ways they were, but the social life was not apathetic. There were lots of things going on. Most of our main dances and stuff we held at the Mission Inn. The Lea Lea Room was about the right size for our group.

Erickson: Which room is that today?

Field: Ok. I don't know the name of it, but it's on the second floor; it's the one that has a kind of Buddha in it.

Erickson: Oh, yes. I can't think of the name of that either.

Field: They've changed the name?

Erickson: Uh huh.

Field: Maybe they've changed it to what it originally was. But it was called the Lea Lea Room in those days. And then there was a building up near where the Faculty Club is now that was available for dances and stuff. We had some there.

We had some parties in the Dance Room in the P.E. building. There was a room there where Christena Schlundt presided because she was Chairman of Dance, and she was a P.E. Professor, but she liked to teach dancing. She still does, I think. Doesn't she? She is Emeritus, I know, but she still has some connection with the campus.

Erickson: Oh, yes. She comes to campus, but I am not sure ...

Field: Anyway, she let us use that room a lot for dances, so we had a number of dances there.

Erickson: Who were some of the special faculty who had a great influence on you, Charlie?

Field: Well, I think everybody had a lot of favorites on the faculty. There was a really, really interesting faculty there. Probably the one that had the most influence on me was John Goins. He was a Professor of Anthropology and was a wonderful and wise gentleman.

Also Phil Wheelright, who was the most respected faculty member by quite a long shot. He had an international reputation as a philosopher, and his translations of many of the Greek writers are still amongst the most popular translations. He had taught at Dartmouth, and Gordon Watkins had cleverly gone back to Dartmouth in about December or January and invited him to come out and take a look at our campus. Dr. Wheelwright was getting old and frail. He was always a very slender, very frail human being, and the rigorous New Hampshire winters were not easy for him.

So, when he came out here, I think he thought this would be a wonderful change for him, so he came out here. He had an enormous international reputation, so his classes were always full and the classrooms were always full. He was a very wise fellow, also.

He was the kind of professor who would gently poke some fingers of suspicion at cherished notions of freshmen, you know, of religion and so forth. He'd say, "Well, tell me what your religious notions are. So, you think God is sort of a gaseous Granddaddy that lives somewhere up above the clouds." He'd get those sort of conversations going. But he was never judgmental. He was simply trying to get people's minds to work a little bit, and he was truly marvelous.

If you have a list of those faculty, there are some wonderful faculty in there. Harold Gould was a part of the Drama faculty, and we always thought he was a little off his rocker because he was so vigorous about his dramatic ... I mean, we only had three or four hundred students on the campus, and here he was putting on Greek plays, you know. It's a little ambitious. You know, he has become a pretty famous actor. He starred in a

Field: movie with Katherine Hepburn and he has been in a ton of movies.

Erickson: Um hmm. I've seen his name.

Field: But he was one of the founding faculty here and was Professor of Drama. Dr. Beatty and Dr. Johnson who combined to teach major portions of that Humanities program that I talked about—they published a book together. I think it's called Western Civilization or something. But it's a lot of excerpts from the materials we used in that original course in the humanities.

And, of course, Lindy. You know, Frank Lindeburg...

Erickson: Sure.

Field: was the P.E. Professor and Coach. He was our first basketball coach, and I think he was Assistant Coach in Football. I am sure he coached a couple of other things. He was the advisor to Cal Club and was very active in student matters. We could always argue with Lindy about his approach to things because he was rather traditional, but he's a wonderful guy and well meaning and lots of energy and spirit.

Erickson: What was Cal Club?

Field: Cal Club was the group that was founded by Robert Gordon Sproul and it was a club that had twenty student members who were supposedly student leaders of various types, athletic or whatever from the various campuses. It was a big honor to be asked to be in Cal Club. *That's 20 members per campus.*

There was a convention every year, and you met with the Cal Clubs from all the other campuses so ... and that was a wonderful thing. One of the Cal Club members from UCLA was Raefer Johnson, you know. He was a wonderful character to get to know. A fine human being.

He came to one of the Cal Club conventions having hurt his foot, so Bill Barnett challenged him to a race. He was at that

Field: time the Olympic Decathlon champion, but since he was hobbled by a bad foot, Barnett beat him in the race.

(laughter)

And, Sproul himself played a major role in those meetings. He always came to each meeting. He got to know all the students, most of us by name, particularly if we were in Cal Club two or three years. So, he was somebody we all felt we knew and could talk to about things pertaining to the university.

Erickson: What did you talk about, Charlie? Things on a particular campus, or did you look at the overall university?

Field: Most of the agenda at Cal Club meetings pertained to matters affecting the whole university. There were a few individual campus items, but by and large they were universitywide issues. You probably never knew Sproul ...

Erickson: No, I didn't know him.

Field: "Sproul had a deep voice (Field was imitating Dr. Sproul's voice). He was a tall man, and whenever he came into the room, everybody knew he was there. Ho, ho."
He had an imposing personality.

Erickson: How about Watkins?

Field: Watkins was one of the most delightful humans ever. He was a sturdy little (pause) what? Welshman, wasn't he? He had been a distinguished professor at UCLA of Economics and had been chosen to come out and lead this campus as a liberal arts campus and had a good vision for doing it just that way.

I remember when I first got here there was a talk that he gave to all the students in the fall of '54. He gave a talk about the philosophy of a liberal arts college and what UCR was all about and hopefully what our experiences might be there. The message that he gave, and he gave it very clearly ... He had this delightful Welsh accent.

Field: He was such an honorable person that he commanded great respect. He said, “You know, the purpose of a liberal arts education is to be the beginning of your learning. It is not to be the end.” (Field imitated the voice and accent of Mr. Watkins). So, he said really that the four years of liberal arts college is an introduction to your life, an introduction to the kind of learning experience that you ought to make of your life. It’s a fascinating and wonderful ...

There are a few people in the history of UCR who used to get standing ovations any time they would appear at any thing. Gordon Watkins was one of those. Every time he would turn up, everybody absolutely loved him, adored him. Phil Boyd was respected in that same way in his later life and treated in that same way. But Watkins was quite something.

Erickson: You said you played basketball. What else?

Field: You should put this in context.

(laughter)

I was not a great athlete, but there weren’t many students here. So, I played on the freshman basketball team. I had played high school basketball back at Friends. I can play sandlot basketball, which is essentially what we did. We really only had two players on that team that were the quality of player that could play on a serious basketball team. One of them was Gene Hughes who did play on a serious basketball team up at Santa Barbara later. I played on the freshman basketball team.

Then as a sophomore, we started our first football team. We had 33 uniforms and 27 guys went out for football, so we could have had six more players before anybody got cut. Our coach was a guy named Rod Franz who had been a three-time All American at Berkeley and was a very strong, tough football player—a good deal tougher than our whole team put together. I played on that first football team.

Field: And then, I had been a tournament tennis player in high school and played year round and played in a lot of major tournaments. Got to college and didn't really continue. I mean, that level of tennis means you practice three or four hours a day all year long. Well, I wasn't doing that by the time I got to college, but we did put together a tennis team, and we had a pretty good tennis team.

I played on the tennis team my sophomore, junior and senior years. So, I became a three-year varsity letterman which is all you could be. They didn't let freshmen play on varsity teams in that era. I have a lifetime athletic pass to UCR.

Erickson: Great.

Field: But I also played ... (pause) Let's see. I played on the football team, tennis team. We had a soccer team. I think technically it was called a soccer club. We played UCLA which had a sensational soccer team with people who played in the Olympics, and they only beat us 3-2. Oh, boy, we had a good soccer team. Our soccer team was basically our football team.

I may have played something else, I don't recall. But don't attach much significance to that because we were all ...

Erickson: You just had a good time.

Field: Just had a good time, yeah. It was not rigorous to join any of those team. They didn't kick many people off any team. At tennis, I was either No. 1 or No. 2 most of the time I was on the team. We had a few good players—again Gene Hughes—was on that team. Our tennis teams always had winning seasons. We never had losing seasons. We beat some good teams, so we had a pretty representative tennis team.

Erickson: How about your Commencement. Do you remember that?

Field: Sure.

Erickson: Where was it and who was your speaker?

Field: It was out on the field which is now ... are they building a building there now? I can't remember, but just the other side of the tennis courts. You know, that field out there?

Erickson: The intramural field?

Field: Yeah. Our principal speaker was Herman Spieth. He gave an absolutely delightful talk.

Erickson: Well, now would he have been ... that was '58, so he would have been the Chancellor then.

Field: Correct. He had just been appointed Chancellor maybe a year or so before. He was a biologist by academic interest and had been appointed Chancellor as a compromise between the liberal arts campus and the Citrus Experiment Station faculty because, after Gordon Watkins, they just sort of coalesced the relationship. Since he was a biologist, they viewed him as a compromise for that.

One of the things he did in that talk was he gave a biological analysis of our class. He indicated how many people were in the class, how many of us would marry, how many children we had already produced and a variety of biological calculations he had made as a consequence of all that. How many children we would produce, how many further marriages ... it was a humorous kind of a talk. He had a dry kind of humor, but he was funny, and it was just a wonderful chat. So, that was an interesting Commencement speech.

Erickson: What did some of your friends do after they graduated? What positions did they achieve?

Field: I have been trying to think of anybody who went to UCR who didn't go to graduate school, and I don't think I have come up with a name of anybody yet that didn't. My good friends, the ones I lived with – one of them was Don Shields. You probably know who Don is.

Erickson: Yes.

Field: He got his Ph.D. at UCLA about the time I got my law degree there, and he was President of Cal State Fullerton and President of SMU and President of that ...

Erickson: California Council on Science and Technology.

Field: I was just ... it was on the tip of my tongue.

Erickson: Uh huh.

Field: Don was out here a couple of years ago and stayed overnight at our house. He's still a good friend.

Danny Goodcase, who was another one of my early roommates, and is a veterinarian is kind of winding down his practice now. He sold his hospital but they made him stay working at it for three more years in the Whittier area. But he has been very successful and got his degree at Davis.

Bruce Blackerby was one of my roommates and got a Ph.D. in geology and is at Cal State ... I think Cal State Fresno or else Cal State Bakersfield. He's at one of the Cal States in the central San Joaquin Valley.

One of my early roommates was a guy named Howard Arthur, and Howard died. He drowned in a boating accident at Fairmount Park in our freshman year.

Erickson: Oh.

Field: And there is a Howard Lowell Arthur prize in mathematics, I believe, that still exists ...

Erickson: I see.

Field: in his memory. A very interesting and nice gentleman. I was involved in the boating accident and as a freshman, to be

Field: involved as a pallbearer in one of your good friend's funerals is a real major event.

Erickson: How many of you were in the boat?

Field: Well, Howard was in one canoe, I was in one canoe and two others, a guy named Bill Merriweather and a guy named Pete Reese were in another boat. So, we had three canoes out there, and anyway, it got cold and windy—it was in January, and Howie's boat turned over and he drowned.

I dove down after him and Merriweather dove down after him and Pete Reese fell in and he couldn't swim, so he hung on to the other boat. But he ended not being injured.

And another one of our roommates was a guy named Bobby Dodd and Bobby left school in the junior year and went into the Navy and then came back and finished at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo with a degree in architecture and engineering. He has been essentially an architect, but he has been a planner and a developer up in the peninsula, the Bay area. I think he still lives in Los Altos; I'm pretty sure that's right.

And, you probably know a bunch of my friends who have stayed in the area. Ernie Lopez stayed in the area, and he went off to law school and came back, and he was an attorney here in town. I worked as a clerk for him when I was going to law school. Then he became a judge. He passed away several years ago.

Bill DeWolfe became a lawyer in town.

Dave Swarner became a lawyer and was here in town for a while and is now in Los Angeles.

Don Blackman and several others became doctors, and a number of them practice in town.

Bob Duncanson.

Field: And then several became dentists and stayed in the area, like Eddie Cowan and several others.

A number of people got their degrees and moved away and are busily involved somewhere else. But as I say, I don't know of anybody that didn't go through graduate school to some extent out of our original crowd. It was a pretty good crowd.

Erickson: That says a lot for UCR, doesn't it?

Field: Yeah.

Erickson: How do you feel about the campus changing from a liberal arts college to the general campus? You had gone by then, of course.

Field: Yes, although I was still physically living in Riverside. I lived here until 1961. I commuted my first year of law school, so I really lived here until '61 and came back in '63.

Erickson: Umm.

Field: Well, (pause) I guess I was sorry to see that happen. I had really liked the notion of a liberal arts college. I had always thought that was a good way for people to be educated, and it was a practical situation at that time because the University of California was going through such an incredible boom right then, probably more than people had previously thought it would.

Governor Brown, that's Pat Brown, was so supportive of the university and full of energy and enthusiasm and positive about things for the university—notions he did not manage to transfer to his son, Jerry Brown.

(chuckle)

And consistent with what he thought about the university, we really, I guess, had to make that step. The university had to

Field: serve a lot more students than it originally thought it was going to and so that became sort of required.

It had a variety of complications for the campus. One, it put us way behind in terms of getting in line for various additions, you know. To get priority in the university's building program, you sort of have to put your plans in for new buildings, and we weren't in line.

A number of the faculty had come here under the assumption that it was going to be a small liberal arts campus and were disappointed that that changed. So, there were pros and cons to it, for sure.

By that time, I think Bob Sproul had retired and Clark Kerr was President. He was a marvelous and interesting guy, a very bright guy and very well respected, and I can't say anything negative about him—partly because my dad served as his what is now called Vice President for Health Sciences for one year—but he was more of a corporate officer sort of a person. He would seek consensus on things.

Sproul was kind of the inspirational leader—"Here's where I am going. You damned well better follow me." And Kerr was the sort of fellow who worked the Governor quite well.

Sproul used to love to tell the story (pause) ... and actually another President, David Saxon, loved to tell the story about the time Sproul sent his budget off to Governor Earl Warren. Now you know what a problem the university budgets are.

Erickson: Um hmm.

Field: And Warren sent him back a note saying, "Dear Bob: I have reviewed your budget. Don't see anything in it with which I disagree, so I've passed it along in the form which you submitted." Now that represents the kind of partnership the university had with the state at that time, which we sort of lost.

Field: And Kerr, I think, tried to maintain that kind of partnership by working with the administration. You recall, that basically there were the student disruptions at Berkeley, Mario Savio and the Free Speech Movement, which assisted in, many people feel, the Ronald Reagan campaign for governor.

When Reagan came in and became Governor, the first thing he did was to fire Clark Kerr. It was a symbolic thing. He replaced him with Charlie Hitch, and if you think that Kerr was a compromiser, you ought to see him. Hitch was one of the Ford brainchild kids.

Hitch and the former U.S. Secretary of Defense under Kennedy and some others are the people who had brought the Ford Motor Co. up from minor status to major after World War II. He was a very business oriented type of guy and sort of low key.

I would think that in most respects other than symbolic, it was not necessarily an improvement over Kerr. Kerr was a wonderful educational leader.

Erickson: Um hmm.

Field: But I think it was during Kerr's tenure that we became a general campus. It was consistent with those main thrusts, but I think Sproul would not have done it because Sproul would have said, "I said this place is a liberal arts campus, and a liberal arts campus is what it is going to be. You want a general campus, we'll build you one. Tell us where you want it." Sproul had great confidence in his own judgment.

(chuckle)

Erickson: Interesting. How was it to go from UCR, being a small school, to UCLA? How many students were at UCLA when you were there?

Field: The enrollment at UCLA was around 20,000. And UCLA was a friendly campus to me. When I had been in high school, one

Field: of the guys on my high school tennis team who was nationally ranked No. 1 in high school tennis by the way—his brother was No. 1 on the UCLA tennis team. And so, we used to work out with the UCLA tennis team.

My dad, being in the medical school, had spent a fair amount of time in the medical school. I think I mentioned I worked in the medical school a couple of summers as an orderly and had been around UCLA since I was a junior in high school. So, physically it was going home.

My first wife was tied to a teaching contract in Riverside that year, so I kind of commuted from Riverside that year. I would come in Monday morning, and I would go home usually one or two nights a week, but the other nights, I would stay at my parents' home in Brentwood. So, my freshman year at UCLA Law School was partly still living in Riverside and partly in Los Angeles. Living was very easy—you know, your mother could do your laundry!

(chuckle)

But the law school was a small entity. The law school was about the dimension of UCR in a general sense. I think the law school class started out with about 180 students and ended up with about 125 who graduated. The law school had 350 or 400 students overall in it.

So, the law school is a little island of people studying law, and the part where you are really socializing ... so that it's not like being on a campus of 20,000 students.

Erickson: I see.

Field: However, I did get involved in a lot of things. Somehow I got elected as Graduate Student Representative to ASUCLA and did that for two years.

The Chancellor at UCLA was Franklin Murphy, and he had a delegate to ASUCLA—that was a guy named ... Chuck Young.

(chuckle)

Erickson: I think we've heard of that name.

Field: Chuck was the first student at UCR I met.

Erickson: Oh, he was!

Field: Actually, I came out in the summer of '54 and got a job in the UCR Library as a student assistant. I just wanted, you know, to spread my wings, move away from home—all that kind of stuff.

And Chuck Young and a guy named Bill Anderson were both student assistants in the library. So, the three of us were the student assistants that summer.

Bill Anderson graduated about '56, I think. I saw him at a recent reunion. I think he's either still teaching or just retired—a wonderful guy. Taught in Riverside the last few years.

Erickson: Oh.

Field: His brother is a guy named George Anderson, known as Sparky, who has been coach of several major league baseball teams and is a Hall of Fame ...

Erickson: Oh, the Cincinnati coach.

Field: Yeah...and a Hall of Fame baseball coach. I think most recently he coached Detroit or somebody. Anyway, he is now a tv commentator. Sparky is Bill's brother. At that time, I think Sparky was an on and off again second baseman for the Cubs.

So, I had met Chuck, and I knew him pretty well from UCR and Sue, too. We were pretty much of a family situation in that era.

Erickson: How long were you at UCLA for your law degree?

Field: Three years for the law degree.

Erickson: Did you take the Bar then right after that?

Field: Yes. Anyway, Chuck Young and I served on the ASUCLA Board of Governors two years in a row over there.

Erickson: Oh, that's right.

Field: And Ad Brugger, who served here as Dean of ... (pause) Let's see. I think he had two terms here. He may have been Dean of Men here for a while, and then he was Dean of Men at UCLA, and then he was Dean of Students here at UCR, then he was Dean of Students at UCLA and later statewide Vice President for Student Affairs and is still a good friend. Ad was another one of the advisors to ASUCLA at that time with a Riverside connection.

So, then your next question again was?

Erickson: Well, let's see.

Field: Trouble with this kind of interview is you ask people to talk about themselves and everybody has that as their favorite subject and we talk too much.

Erickson: No, not at all. How did you get to BBK then?

Field: When I graduated from law school, it was a seller's market. The young lawyers were in high demand. You could get a job really anywhere you wanted to, and I wanted to be kind of on the periphery of Los Angeles, but not in it. So, I interviewed in the Ventura, Oxnard area and San Diego and in Riverside, San Bernardino.

At Best, Best & Krieger, Bill DeWolfe, who I had known for many years, encouraged me to go there an interview, and I did. It was probably the best offer I got in terms of money and stuff, and it was coming back to Riverside, which both my wife and I liked. She was from San Bernardino, so it was an area we were

Field: familiar with. But I was offered jobs in Ventura and in San Diego also. This was the biggest firm and the best offer I got. So, I took that job and stayed there twenty seven years.

(laughter)

Erickson: That's great.

Field: My resume is very simple.

(chuckle)

Erickson: But distinguished.
Well, tell me about your involvement with the Alumni Association.

Field: Well, I think maybe Barnett, Bill Barnett, who was one of the early campus characters and a wonderful guy, was president of the alumni about that time and said, "Well, you are going to have to do something, so ..." maybe put me on the Alumni Board or something.

The first job I had in the alumni actually was the alumni representative to ASUCR. Ivan Hinderaker had just come here at that time. This would have been about '64. I graduated from law school in June of '63, took the Bar in August of '63. In those days, the results came out in December and you were sworn in in January.

Because there were so many jobs available and we'd saved up a little bit of money, my wife and I (after I took the Bar) went to Hawaii and just stayed there until our money ran out.

Erickson: Oh, how nice.

Field: I came back in early ~~October~~ *November*, and I started interviewing for jobs. I started at Best, Best & Krieger on Monday and Friday of that week was when President Kennedy was killed. So, as a place in time, that's when I started there.

Field: And I think I probably got started being the ASUCR rep in the fall of '64, pretty soon thereafter anyway. UCR had a bunch of dissention—things going on with the students. It was popular in the era.

Erickson: The unrest was just sort of building at that time, wasn't it?

Field: Yeah, I guess ASUCR had, that year, decided to violate a ban on the student boards taking a position on national political issues. The ban precluded the ASUCR from taking the position, for example, on the Selma, Alabama, disturbances and so forth.

Finally, Bob Holcomb, who was President of the ASUCR—a bright, interesting fellow—wanted to take a position, and so he did. He got the board to go along with him and sent out telegrams here and there and that resulted in Ivan Hinderaker essentially having to (pause) ... whatever the proper word would be to kick him out of his office.

Erickson: Censure or something?

Field: Well, no, disenfranchise him and depose him as Student Body President. So, there were lots of meetings and there was a big speech about it all in what is now the University Theatre. I was involved in all that, and I haven't been uninvolved since.

(chuckle)

Erickson: Well, the Alumni Association progressed then to your position as an Alumni Regent, right?

Field: I was on the Alumni Board and I ended up being President of the alumni around 1970 or '71 for a two year term. Then when the first alumni regent slot to UCR came open, I applied for that.

Erickson: When would that have been?

Field: The term on the Regents was '75 to '77, so it probably would have been in '74, about two years after I completed my term as president. I was selected, so I ended up as UCR Alumni President again.

So, that's what happened there. I ended up as UCR Alumni President twice, the second time being automatic because you had to be Alumni President to serve on The Regents. But they selected the President as the Regent, not as the ... that was the tail that wagged that particular dog.

Erickson: Well, tell me about that experience.

Field: Well, absolutely marvelous, marvelous experience.

Erickson: Who was the Governor at that point?

Field: The Governor was a fellow named Jerry Brown, who, if you watch him up close for a while, you begin to think of him as a flake. He would come to The Regents meeting. He wouldn't participate in any study sessions; he didn't read any documents. He would simply wait for some opportunity to comment in a critical and political way about some issue on the agenda and then do it.

He was a disaster for the university, never had a real good understanding of the university, he never really liked the university, was arrogant in his general demeanor towards the world anyway.

The only good thing about it was the Chairman of the Board of Regents was Eleanor Heller for much of that time. Ellie Heller was from one of the Northern California banking families. I forget, they own Bank of California or some such, but anyway, she was listed in Forbes as the wealthiest person in California at the time.

She had been a very major supporter of Jerry Brown and whenever Jerry got too carried away, she would just put her hand on his arm and she would say, "I think we understand the

Field: Governor's point of view, don't we? Is there anyone else who would like to comment on this issue."

She would shut him up, and he knew he had to shut up because she was a basic supporter of his. And without people like her, he was really going to be in political trouble. So, she could control him. I have never seen anyone else who could control him. I am sure someone can, but she's the only one I ever saw do it.

There were wonderful people on that board. I was sitting next to Catherine Hearst when Patty was ... in Catherine's words ... "found." The police called it arrested, but that was just a difference in views between Catherine and the police.

Erickson: Sure. It was during The Regents meeting when she got the telephone call? Interesting.

Field: Right. The Regents meeting in Los Angeles. She was a bright, interesting person, by the way. You know, you tend to think of somebody like that who's pretty well known as sort of a stoic, but she was not.

She was quite a party gal. After dinner, if you want to stand around and sing, she's the one who will kick off her shoes and lead you in the big songs. She was quite a character and could lead you in a few drinks, too. She was a lot of fun.

Erickson: Now isn't there a distinction with your position that you were the only Alumni Regent named to chair a committee? Am I correct? What was that committee?

Field: Audit. And it turned out that the Audit Committee was an odd committee that year. Basically, what had happened ... Well, Catherine Hearst had actually been Chair of Audit, and then when Patty was "found," she resigned from the Board of Regents to tend to family matters.

So, they had to put somebody else in as chairman, and actually I had gotten along rather well with both sides, both the

Field: conservative and liberal wings on that board. So, for some bizarre reason, they chose me to be that.

The University that year was in a major tussle because the Federal government people had changed the nature of NIH and NSF. They originally had been set up as associations that were partners with American universities. My dad's participation with NSF was on a sabbatical from at that time UCLA, of course. Most of the jobs in NIH and NSF were filled by people on sabbatical and they worked with universities.

But Nixon had put in a bunch of administrators in both NIH and NSF that were essentially accountants and political hacks, and so all of a sudden you had what some people derisively called the "bean counters" in charge of these institutions.

They were the ones that levied charges against the university that we had mismanaged federal moneys, and they sued to get it back and they had a big political brouhaha. That was right when I got appointed as Chairman of the Audit Committee, which is the committee that works with the University's Vice President for Business on matters such as that.

Having had the experience I had about NIH and NSF, there was a wonderful thing. We took the position that we hadn't stolen one single penny; it is true that there were professors who did not account properly for their research funds. But it is very understandable in terms of the way that stuff happens. Research grants ... you might get three grants in a row for a certain project: Grant A, B, C, let's say. Grant A would run from December to June, B would run from July to December and so forth.

Well, the professor would work from January through June and then in August he would take a vacation. The vacation would be paid for out of Grant B, but it had been earned technically under Grant A. There would be all these kinds of misaccountings, and academicians, as you know, are an incredibly difficult lot to try to get them to pay attention to paper work or something so scummy as that!

(chuckle)

Field: And so we were chocked full of that kind of problem. And they were dead right. We had been sloppy, but they were absolutely dead wrong that the university had ever misappropriated a single dime. We fought them tooth and nail every single step of the way. We were brother institutions with Harvard, Stanford and a variety... Michigan I remember was very vigorous in this because they were all charged with the same thing. We got out and we never paid them a dime. Never paid them a dime. It was wonderful.

I was reminded of that by the recent charges against the university for misappropriating something or other. I said it's just the same things—de ja vieu all over again. The university does not traditionally have ... I mean, if we have someone who is actually stealing money, that's one thing.

Erickson: Um hmm.

Field: And we should be very attentive to that, and I hope we are. The university is not an institution that habitually abuses its role with respect to Federal or private money, and to take that position is just the work of political hacks and people who want to do it for their own purposes.

If you work with the university, you can resolve all of those things, because the university's people essentially are people of good will and competence, and you can resolve them. We did resolve ours, and I am sure they will resolve the current one.

Erickson: Was it difficult for you to balance all the work and that commitment to being a Regent and also then your position at BBK—Best, Best & Krieger?

Field: Well, yeah. Best, Best & Krieger was relatively good about it, although I was never one of the highest earners in the place anyway. But I was also managing partner of the firm for a

Field: while, so they couldn't be too critical—they didn't know what I spent my time on, see.

(chuckle)

The fact that I wasn't billing a lot, they couldn't attribute it to the university. The university was a lot more interesting than practicing law, and that's the truth of it!

(laughter)

So, I had more fun with the university. It takes about a third of your time to be an effective Regent, at least it did at that time. I don't know what Dave Willmon would say now or Sue Johnson, but it was pretty time consuming.

Erickson: Oh, yes.
Now, you also served as the first Chairman of the UCR Foundation Board of Trustees. You were a relatively young person then.

Field: Well, I wasn't so terribly young then, and actually, (pause) ... let's see, that was in about '77 or something when it was first founded? Ivan was Chancellor, and it was Ivan's idea to found this thing at that time.

What had happened was a number of the campuses had foundations that were formed when they had a particular drive in mind. I think they formed the one at Berkeley when they were going to do a drive for what is the Bechtel Engineering School or whatever it's called—anyway, the Bechtel Building.

What happened was they formed their foundations and before you know it, you look at the makeup of the board of the foundation and it's tilted toward the first drive, whether it's for the med school or the engineering school—all of a sudden you have an unbalanced foundation.

~~Phil~~ Ivan said the smart thing to do was to create a foundation when we have no drive and just get a balanced board. Then

Field: when we get a drive, we can do whatever we need to for that drive, but we are not going to be out of kilter like these other places. That's what his purpose was in founding it. He wanted to found it at a time when there was no major fund drive under way. No major fund drive on the short-term horizon at least, but simply get the very best board and maintain that kind of a board for the foundation. It was a great idea, so we did that.

We founded the foundation, and he and I went out and got the board. It was actually easy as could be to get. We had Tim Hays and John Babbage, Fred Jennings and Jack Yeager. We had all the key players in the community. We had a number of wonderful people from the surrounding areas, and every single one of them joined it simply as a matter of support for UCR, not with an agenda of their own. So, I think we got the foundation off to a terrific start in that sense.

Erickson: Did you divide into committees at that point or did that come at a later time?

Field: Later. That was later. We did have small committees: we had the investments committee. I was pretty up to date at that time on the University rules relating to foundations.

Foundations from time to time get into trouble, because they have a moderate amount of money and it's subject sometimes to misuse. Remember the sad experience at Santa Barbara was foundation money that got the Chancellor there in trouble.

The sad experience at UCLA was we had an Executive Director of the foundation who, (pause) I think the right word there might be embezzled! Hmm. I think—that's the word! Yeah, got convicted of it, too.

Erickson: Oh.

Field: The rules relating to university investments and money handling and stuff were fairly rigid. Every time one of these things would happen, they'd get changed to give a little new gloss to it.

Field: But the basic problem would exist that foundations can be run by people with different agendas. We managed to keep ours run, I think, by people with an extremely level sense of judgement about the university. We have had really good people and still do, wonderful people in that foundation. It's gotten to be a fairly big board now.

Erickson: It's large now.

Field: And a lot of them brought in were people that I kind of suggested and I think have been just marvelous, marvelous people on that board. So, I am proud of that board.

Erickson: Right. Tell me how you decided and when you decided to become a judge.

Field: Actually, I applied in the early 1980s. (pause) I had been in the labor law business since about 1970, and I thought I would either switch to becoming a judge or I would redo my area of practice, because you find yourself coming into the office ...

Somebody would make an appointment to come in to see you, and they'd say, "Well, Mr. Field, you know I got here this morning to my plant and there were pickets all over the place and this and that, you know, unions hassling." "And I would say, "Ok, here's what we'll do. We'll have a meeting with the supervisors and tell him what not to do, a list of dos and don'ts. We do this and if .." While I was talking to them, I would say to myself, "Gee, I have seen this movie so many times." You know, it's new to him, but it's boring to me.

So, I thought I'd get into a little different area maybe than that. I always had a great time in the practice and great clients. I represented a lot of public agencies and they were terrific clients. There were some school districts: Riverside School District, Hemet and Palm Springs—a number of school districts over the years and other public agencies.

Field: Private entities were marvelous like Luxfer—you know, the company that builds the aluminum compressed gas cylinders, the scuba diving tanks. That's a Riverside-based marvelous, marvelous company.

And I had these great clients, but the work was all labor law and was almost all bargaining with unions and dealing with union things. I thought I would change that a little bit, and so I applied for a judgeship. My name was in the ring for about five years; it took a long, long time before I was appointed. I was appointed in January of 1990.

Erickson: And your first assignment was to the Juvenile Court?

Field: Right.

Erickson: How long did you do that?

Field: About a year and a half. I just sat out there yesterday, by the way, because the judge who was sitting there had an emergency visit, so somebody had to fill in. It's a little bit specialized, so I went out and sat there. Juvenile Court is a very interesting area, but it's not the mainstream of civil law, which is where my career has been.

When I left there, I became a judge in the civil division and I've been there ever since.

Erickson: How do you feel about the proposed UCR law school?

Field: I need to go back to it pretty quickly, too! (referring to his courtroom).

Erickson: Oh, ok. How do you feel about the proposed UCR law school?

Field: It takes a while to inform people as to why that's a good idea. One analogy I'd like to use is that in the '60s for a while we were short of school teachers. And then we began to produce school teachers in significant numbers. Then for a while, there was an overproduction of school teachers.

Field: People said, “Well, why doesn’t the University of California reduce the number of people in their departments of education?” If you went out and talked to the schools, you would find that the graduates ...

For example, around here, the UCR Department of Education’s graduates are their first choices. These are the best school teachers that these districts see as applicants. They love our graduates. They much prefer ours to graduates of some other places, because the quality is higher.

So, it didn’t make any sense if you were going to reduce the number of teachers to slow down the UCR School of Education, did it? You produce less poor teachers but continue to produce good ones. We are in that posture in the law now; we are producing lots of lawyers.

California has 58 law schools including all the non accredited trivial backwater law schools. The next highest state in terms of numbers of law school is New York and they have twelve.

I mean, it’s bizarre what we are doing in California. We are using bookstore law schools, night law schools of trivial quality that don’t attract good students. In terms of those good lawyers that society really needs, we have really meager resources in this state.

We really only have about seven or eight law schools of any quality in this state. We need more good law schools; we need less bad law schools. But the need for good lawyers is substantial. I think there is a need statewide. Area wide, of course, we are all familiar with the arguments that could be made.

There are no significant law schools in Riverside County or San Bernardino County or Orange County. I wouldn’t call the law schools in Orange County significant law schools. Western States is significant in that it’s large, but its academic standing is not the kind that would attract top students from significant

Field: schools to go there. So, their student body is mixed; there are some good people there, but it's mixed.

We need a good law school. There is a student need for a good law school and a social need for a good law school. And this is a wonderful place to put it, in part because of the traditional great strength of UCR which is its relationship with the community.

The University of California's relationships with the communities that it serves from Berkeley to San Cruz to Santa Barbara and UCLA, Irvine, San Diego—everywhere, is essentially sort of a mixed relationship.

UCR has always had just the most positive great relationship. It's the best campus in the system by a long shot and has been for probably forty years. This is the right place; you know we have the Justice Center downtown that Jim Ward and Vic Micelli and Jane Carney have been working so hard to try to perfect—and we are right there.

We've got the Federal Court. The Federal Court contract was just signed; they are building the new Federal Court building. The Bankruptcy Court building is finished and open. The Family Law Court building is finished and open. The Hall of Justice Criminal Court building finished and opened. Our renovated 1903 Courthouse grand opening is going to be on October 5—Be There!

Erickson: I will.

Field: I mean, we've got everything here to give resources to a law school. And there are some wonderful ideas about creating new law schools now to train people in areas where there is a significant social need for trained legal people.

If you were blunt about it, the practice in some areas of law doesn't serve the public very well—or you could say it's bad.

(chuckle)

Field: Anyway, lots of areas of improvement. A law school here could fill some of the important gaps.

Erickson: Um hmm.

Field: I think it would be a wonderful adventure both for the community and for the university, and it would serve the people in the state very well.

Law schools don't cost much. They're not like a medical school where you have to have a million dollars worth of plant for everything. You need a chair and a table and a library and somebody to teach the kids, and you've got a law school.

So, we could do it in a variety of ways. There is a real need for it, and I think it would be a very good idea. I support it.

Erickson: I know you need to get back to court. Is there anything else you'd like to say though?

Field: Well, probably lots of things I'd like to say, but you don't have time, you'd run out of tape.

Erickson: You don't have time.

Field: If you have more questions, at some point, I'd be happy to come back.

Erickson: All right. Thank you very much.

Field: Thank you.

End of Interview

Text in *italics* has been edited by Judge Field.