

DR. CARL FRANKLIN
Interviewed by
Frances Lomas Feldman
In Dr. Franklin's Office
at the Law School, USC
On October 31, 2001

ABSTRACT:

Dr. Carl Franklin, Vice President Emeritus and Professor of Law joined the University of Southern California law faculty in 1953. He became Vice President for Financial Affairs seven years later, then Vice President for Legal Affairs, remaining as Vice President until his official retirement in 1991. At the time of this interview, at age 90, he was still active in various roles in the University. With his late wife, Carolyn, he was instrumental in the realm of establishing scholarships through Town and Gown. He himself has made a singular contribution to the University's fiscal solvency in a variety of ways over the years. He has successfully served as trustee of various estates, ranging from that of a retired University librarian to the multi-million dollar estates of several friends of this and other universities. His interest in scholarships is reflected in the passage of a state-wide initiative when he was president of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities, to provide fellowships to graduate students in both public and private colleges in California.

FELDMAN: What I would like to know, Carl is something about how you came to the University and how you began to get involved in University affairs besides teaching.

FRANKLIN: That's a long story.

FELDMAN: That's all right. We have time for the whole story.

FRANKLIN: I'll make it short. At the time, I was Vice President and Professor of Law at the University of Oklahoma. We dearly loved the people there, but the weather was not the best. Plus the fact that our daughter was born with one eye turned in. We went to the ophthalmologist in Oklahoma City, and he said that the best person in the whole United States was a doctor in Los Angeles. We decided right then, among other reasons, that we wanted to get to this doctor in Los Angeles. That was part of the reason. The other part of the reason was....

FELDMAN: Who was the doctor? Do you remember his name?

FRANKLIN: Yes, I'll come to it in just a moment. The other main reason was that Carolyn and I had both served in the Navy in California, and Carolyn, particularly, who came originally from the middle of Ohio, fell in love with California and wanted to come back this way. After I graduated from the University of Virginia Law School, I was offered two positions: one was a clerkship on the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other was a job as Vice President of the University of Oklahoma. Since we wanted to head west, we took the job in Oklahoma, though I had always wondered whether I might have somehow managed a year to serve as clerk for Justice Harold Burton of the United States Supreme Court. But anyway, never look back, I think, once you've made a decision. We were there at the University of Oklahoma as Vice President and part-time law professor when our opportunity to come to California was at the University of Southern California as a full-time law professor. Interestingly enough, the Professor of Contracts had left to go Stanford. That left an opening. Second, they wanted to introduce a course in International Law, and that was my main interest and I had a degree from Yale University Law School in International Law. Third, they had introduced a course in legal accounting to have as a required course to get students ready for partnerships and corporations and tax courses and so on. They had never had such a course, and it only lasted a few years and then the Law faculty changed that.

FELDMAN: Who was the Dean when you came?

FRANKLIN: Dean Kingsley.

FELDMAN: Oh, Dr. Kingsley.

FRANKLIN: Yes, and he was my good friend. Well, none of the Law faculty had any particular background in accounting, and I had taught accounting at Ohio State

University and up at the University of Alaska. So, they hired me. The Law faculty then was only a total of twelve; ten plus two Deans: Dean Robert Kingsley and Associate Dean, Warren Evans.

I suppose another reason we wanted to leave Oklahoma was because the weather is not always the best there. Will Rogers, the eminent humorist often said, "If you don't like the weather in Oklahoma, wait awhile. The wind will start blowing the other way." It often did. Indeed, when I left Oklahoma in 1953 to come out here for an interview – I was delighted; it was snowing in Oklahoma. When I arrived at the Los Angeles Airport, it was 72 degrees, and Warren Evans met me and drove me around. We had lunch in Santa Monica on the beach in a restaurant, and I went back to the hotel – the University Club, which was then downtown, and I called up Carolyn and I said, "Start packing. If the Dean makes an offer, we're coming here." Well, they decided to make an offer. That's how we came.

I was full time as a law professor. As I wrote in my book about Carolyn (*To Carolyn, With Love, 1998*), I had two reactions to that at the University of Oklahoma. One was from the head of the faculty there, and English scholar. He said, "Well, I see you're going to become completely respectable. You're going to become a full-time professor." And the Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who was a businessman, said, "You mean you're giving up a vice-presidency to become a professor?" He couldn't believe it! It depends on your perspective. So, that's how we came. Then I was a full-time professor, as you know, until 1960. Actually, in 1959 -- Norman Topping became President in 1958 -- he had interviewed different people here and brought some in from the outside, he offered me the job as Vice President and part-time law professor.

I said, "I don't want to give up my law teaching because you may get tired of me or I may get tired of being a vice president. I want to have something to go back to." I kept on teaching, at least I was holding class sessions and seminars on International Law, for four years. Finally, that got to be just too much. I taught a class from 8:00 o'clock in the morning till 10:00 o'clock on a Wednesday, and every two months, the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees, of which I was the main staff member, had a meeting at 10:00 o'clock on that particular Wednesday. I found that my mind was divided between teaching the seminar in International Law and those particular Wednesdays. I thought it wasn't fair to the students, and anyway, I was getting so immersed in the financial affairs of USC that I gave up teaching. I kept my professorship, but I didn't do any more teaching except for a few lectures now and then. That's how I became a full professor.

Well, Norman Topping offered me the job in the fall of 1959, to start. I said, "I'd love to have the job, but I can't take it." "Why not?" "Well, because I've been offered the Honorary Chair of International Law at the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island." Again, this is in the book, but Norman said, "Well, call up the Admiral and tell him...."

FELDMAN: I can see him doing that.

FRANKLIN: ...you're not coming." I said, "I was only a Commander in the Navy. You don't call an Admiral and tell him anything. And anyway, I don't want to do that." He said, "Well, see if you can shorten it from one year to one semester." So I did. I didn't call him, I wrote to the Admiral and told him I'd been offered this position and could I come for one semester, Sir? I was practically saluting in the letter. He said, "That will

be all right on one condition and that is that you write a book on international law during that one semester.”

FELDMAN: How did you get interested in international law?

FRANKLIN: Because I had a wonderful law professor, Hardy Dillard, who later became a member of the World Court in the Hague. I was fascinated by international law and had done some work in international relations, and then I was introduced to a man by the name of Cyrus McDougal of Yale Law School, who was a giant in the field of international law. I met him because I was a member of the International Law Committee of the Bar Association of Colleges and Universities. I met McDougal and was impressed by him and applied for a scholarship at Yale. I got the scholarship – no, I started a scholarship there. It was a scholarship at the University of Virginia. I went then for a year of study and later had to do a dissertation. That’s how that was. It’s just like, how do people get interested in anything? Very often it’s influenced by your teachers. Sometimes, the teacher causes people to change their direction.

I remember one time sitting around in a group of eight or nine professors in the Faculty Club of Ohio State University where I worked as Assistant to the President before the War. Then I took a leave of absence and went into the War, and then after the War, I worked there before going to the University of Virginia Law School. We went around the room, and the question was asked, “How many of you professors are teaching now what you started out in college to be your major?” Only one of the eight or nine professors was still doing what he started out to do. Others had become inspired by the professors they had and changed their major, which often happens.

FELDMAN: Why did you go into law in the first place?

FRANKLIN: I'd always wanted to study law, but I never had the money. I took three years off to do it. And, actually, the University of Virginia and this school and many law schools were on a speed-up program, so you could get your law degree in two calendar years, on a trimester basis. Well, it was strenuous, because we finished one trimester on Friday and started the next one on Monday.

FELDMAN: No time for recreation.

FRANKLIN: No, that's right. Poor Carolyn. She struggled through that with me. We had our first two babies at the University of Virginia. We were kind of poor. I graded papers for one of the professors after my first year, and so on. But I'd always been interested in law because my original background was in economics and accounting. I studied some business law work and taught courses. I had no family background in law. Well, where does that bring us now?

FELDMAN: Then Dr. Topping persuaded you to take this other assignment.

FRANKLIN: Yes. He had interviewed a fellow from Tulane University. This man was interviewed by the deans, here, to become the financial vice president. He had an interview, then, with Topping. He was a friend of mine from my Oklahoma days in Tulane. He said, "Why are you looking elsewhere?" That's a self-serving statement, and I'm sorry about that.

FELDMAN: Let's have all the self-serving statements you feel like making.

FRANKLIN: He said, "Why are you interviewing me? You have one of the best financial men in the country right here on your law faculty." Topping said, "Well, who is that?" He said, "It's Carl Franklin." So, Topping interviewed me and looked at my background and decided – I guess he was desperate.

FELDMAN: No, I think he was a man of great, good judgment.

FRANKLIN: Well, I hope so. I often said, “Norman Topping: he was a great administrator, and I have lash marks on my back to prove it.” (laughter) Actually he was a good administrator. He delegated, which is absolutely essential for a president, because he can’t do everything. But, he was smart enough not to delegate and then forget it or walk away from it. He delegated, but he wanted periodic reports about what was happening in the various areas around the University. Of course, he was very frugal. So many times, when I prepared the budget for Norman Topping, along with my staff, he would send it back. He said, “I want a five percent contingency fund. We don’t know what’s going to happen in the future.” We were operating on a pretty tight budget.

FELDMAN: The income for the University was pretty low then.

FRANKLIN: Oh, my gosh! When Norman Topping took over in 1958 as President of this University, the total endowment was only eight million dollars! For a major university, that’s pathetic, especially on this side. Currently, it’s well over a billion and a half dollars of total endowment. It’s been built up over the years: part of that’s inflation, but it’s been built up. When I became Chief Financial Officer on February 1, 1960, the operating budget for the whole University, including the Medical School, was only twenty-one and a half million dollars. Now the operating budget of this University is well over a *billion* dollars.

When Topping took over, there were no buildings under construction or even on the drawing board. As you may remember, Norman got the faculty together – the Faculty Senate – I’d been involved in the Faculty Senate – and said, “What does the faculty need most?” We said, “We need a place to have lunch.” We only met once a month at the top

floor of Commons, and some faculty member would give a speech. He said, “Okay, I’ll make you a deal. I’ll raise the money for a faculty club - \$200,000 – if the faculty will do two things: one, you get enough people to sign up so it will be financially viable, and second, if you will collect the money to buy the tablecloths and the silverware and coffee pots.” We said, “We’ll do it!” Well, we had a little backup. At that time, the dues were six dollars a year for full-time faculty, five for associate professors and four and down the line for instructors – not too many instructors. We decided that in order to make it financially viable, because we didn’t know how many we were going to get to sign up, we had to make it six dollars a month for full professors – not a year – and five for associate professors, and so on. The faculty, and staff too were so hungry for a place where they could meet more than once a month, that we had 650 people sign up. That financially underwrote the Faculty Center. Norman got five key companies to give \$100,000 each - \$500,000 - to build that Faculty Center. The last time it was remodeled, just a few years back, it cost \$2,000,000 for all the remodeling they did and they only added fifty percent. That was the first building, then, that Norman Topping got for this campus. It was a love affair between the faculty and staff and Norman Topping because of his having given us a place to have lunch and dinners, and so on.

Now, the downside of that was that we thought – and this was before any hotels were in the area – we thought when people were invited to the campus, it would be nice to have a place to meet instead of having them downtown at the University Club or one of the hotels where I went to stay overnight. You remember, at that time, the tallest hotel in Los Angeles was the seven-story Hilton Hotel. The tallest building was City Hall

downtown. Well, that all changed when they figured out a way to build buildings that would stand up under our earthquakes.

So, that's how I came to USC. Carolyn was delighted. She would sometimes do the diapers for the children in Oklahoma and wind would blow dust on them (laughter). She'd have to do them all over again. But, our first two children were born at the University of Virginia: Craig, who's now a computer specialist and vice president of the company, Sterling – you know Sterling.

FELDMAN: Yes, I know Sterling.

FRANKLIN: And Sterling has a degree from Stanford and two from USC and one from Loyola Law School. Then our next two children were born in Oklahoma. Our third son – we thought we'd never get a daughter – our third son was born, and he's now a venture capitalist in Hong Kong. He has been there for nearly 20 years. Finally, we got a daughter. I tell you, in those days you couldn't tell before the baby was born whether it was a boy or a girl. Now, of course, the doctors have these ways of telling ahead of time. But some people don't want to know. A young professor here in the Law School recently – he and his wife were going to have a baby and he said, "I don't want to know till I see the baby." He said to the doctor, "Don't tell us."

FELDMAN: What about your daughter? What is she doing?

FRANKLIN: Oh, she's been with GE Capital Corporation up in Merced. She was in public service for a long time, in hospitals and elder centers in Long Beach and Ventura, taking care of older people. Then she decided that she – she has three degrees from USC: Master's degree, and then a Master's in Business Administration and a Master's in Public Administration. So, they're all – they have – I say this to some of my friends who

inquire, “Why did your three sons all go to Stanford, but your daughter came here?” I said, “Well, I have a good answer. My three sons went to Stanford because they wanted to get away from Dad. Dad was always looking over their shoulder, checking up on them.” “But your daughter came to USC.” “Yes, for two reasons: one, Priscilla was interested in sororities, and Stanford had abolished the sorority, and secondly, and I used to kid her, she wanted to be near Daddy’s pocketbook.” Priscilla never liked that expression. She had a wonderful time here, enjoying the same sorority that Carolyn was in back in Dennison, where Carolyn went. I say to people, “What you have to fight is loyalties. No, no, no, no, I have dual loyalties.” Carolyn and I have dual loyalties, because our children have five degrees from USC and five from Stanford.

FELDMAN: That’s pretty even.

FRANKLIN: About as even as you can get. I started to say that Carolyn was the first girl in her family in 80 years, so our chances of getting a girl were...

FELDMAN: Well, then you were lucky to get a girl.

FRANKLIN: Oh, with no girls in my family: I have two brothers and very few girls in my family. So, when Carolyn arrived – she used to complain about being hugged so much by her dad when she was a girl. We were very happy when we got Priscilla.

FELDMAN: This all happened while you were the Vice President for Financial Affairs?

FRANKLIN: Well, our children were born, two in Virginia and two in Oklahoma.

FELDMAN: So, you came here with four children?

FRANKLIN: We came with four children, and I’d like to say to people that we were just ordinary Okies, coming from Oklahoma to California. We didn’t just have one mattress on our pickup, we had two mattresses on our pickup – you know, John Steinbeck’s book

about the trials and tribulations of Okies. Our children were all born within six years, so Priscilla was one year old, Craig, the eldest, was seven. In fact, we arrived here on July first, which was his seventh birthday. I had the summer to do some research work, and I started teaching in the fall: full-time teaching. Along the way, I got involved in the Faculty Senate and the Faculty Club, and so on.

FELDMAN: Yes, you were at the meeting at the Faculty Center of the Past Senate President Council. When were you president of the senate?

FRANKLIN: I think in 1958. Before that time, I was pretty busy. I taught up at the Law School at the University of California at Berkeley: Boalt Hall. Then, one summer, I taught at UCLA Law School, and in between times, I was on Bob Dockson's staff. He had a program going to bring in executives for executive training programs on campus. There were four professors. One of the professors most loved by the businessmen was Bill Long, who was a retired professor of philosophy. Bill, bless his heart – he and I became very good friends. Later on, I handled his estate for him. One time I went to visit him. He was then 95 years old. He lived on the Westside, and his driveway had bricks and it was kind of rough. He never used a cane. His wife was a lovely lady. Bill was a Ph.D. from Harvard in Philosophy. He was on our Philosophy faculty for many years. He stumbled just a little bit, and he said to me, "You know, I'm beginning to walk like an old man." (laughter). He was 95, bless his heart. He was within one month of becoming 100 before he passed away. He had moved when he was about 98 or 99. His daughter moved him up to Northern California so he could be closer to where she lived. One month short of being 100!

FELDMAN: If she had let him be where he was, he would have made it.

FRANKLIN: He might have. He was a delightful man, just a wonderful human being and one of my good, good friends in my life. Well, that's about it.

FELDMAN: So then you were Vice President for Financial Affairs. Then what happened?

FRANKLIN: Yes. I was Vice President for about 13 years, and I was also, without having the title, looking after their affairs. What they had in those days was that there were 2 law firms who handled all the legal work: one was Musick Peeler and Garrett. Herbert Musick was the head of that firm, and he was on our Board of Trustees. He gave some four million dollars to this Law School for the building. His name is on the plaque. They did everything except probate work. The probate work was handled by Maurice Jones, who was a 1925 graduate of this Law School. He was an old-timer who was very much into civic affairs. He was Mayor of San Marino and all sorts of things. Mostly what I did – I handled some work as legal officer – mostly I was in charge of finance. I had a wonderful staff of people. I would do some legal work, but mostly I farmed it out to Musick, Peeler and Garrett. They had, then, a senior partner by the name of Gerry Kelly, who was a graduate of our Law School.

FELDMAN: I knew him when he was County Counsel.

FRANKLIN: Did you really? That's before he moved. Well, and Gerry Kelly - at that time, Frances, we didn't have very much legal work. In fact, Gerry Kelly's firm, Musick, Peeler and Garrett, only sent a bill every three months. Actually, there was so much legal work, they had to bill everybody. One thing Gerry did – I've seen the bills so many times – all the big work, and he would put down "less 25 percent." That's all USC had to pay. Maurice Jones did the same thing.

FELDMAN: That was generous of both of them.

FRANKLIN: Yes, but they were professional attorneys. They weren't so concerned as, I'm sorry to say, law offices are about the bottom line and getting so many billable hours in as you can bill for. Maurice Jones, also, used to bill USC and say, "It's our University we're helping to support, and they need the support."

FELDMAN: Well that was a great break for USC.

FRANKLIN: Yes. Then I suppose this may be of interest. I began to get acquainted with some key Trustees. I was the Chief Financial Officer. Frank King was head of the United California Bank, it was called then, and he was Chairman of the Finance Committee. Asa Call was Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Seeley Mudd was on the Board of Trustees and on the Finance Committee. John Stauffer was on the Finance Committee. Through my association, then, they were very helpful. Let's put it that way. Seeley Mudd named me as one of three Trustees of the Seeley Mudd Fund when it was established at his death, along with Bob Fisher, who was Chief Financial Officer here, and Luther Andersen, who was a long-time associate of Seeley Mudd. As you know, and you've seen the plaque along the Seeley Mudd Building, all the gifts that were made all over the country. We started out with \$25 or \$30,000,000, and we gave away over \$50,000,000, creating buildings costing over \$150,000,000. We usually required – this is after Seeley had died, I'm talking about now, when the three of us, the three of us Trustees were trying to carry out Seeley's wishes. We all knew him personally. In fact, I visited him in his home less than three weeks before he died, and we had a wonderful visit as he was lying on his bed in his bedroom. That's the property, which he gave to USC that is now the headquarters of the home of the President of the University.

Then I got acquainted with John Stauffer, and he named me as a Trustee upon his death to help carry out his wishes for the Stauffer Charitable Foundation. The other two were attorneys. One was Joe Burris, who was a former President of the Alumni Association of Stanford, and the other was an attorney here: Nathan Watkins. We started out that fund 26 years ago. That's the Stauffer Trust, with seven point two million, and today it has about seventy million. We've given away forty million, and USC has been the principal beneficiary among all the universities and all the hospitals.

FELDMAN: Topping really knew what he was doing when he selected you.

FRANKLIN: (laughing) Well, I hope so. No, he'd taken a chance. I think back to the time that I was brand new, just out of law school, as I told you earlier, and I was invited out to the University of Oklahoma. Let's see, I was 37 years old. This was after the War period and after two strenuous years – three years of law study at the University of Virginia – and George Cross, then the wonderful President of the University of Oklahoma, who had helped carry that university through trials and tribulations of the War period and before. He offered me a job, and I thought many times since that he was taking a big chance, because he made me the vice president. There were only two vice presidents. George was the president, and he made me not the financial vice president, but the academic vice president of the university, and a part-time law professor. There again – Frances, I have to tell you this – I have been so lucky in all of my life. Things opened up at a time when I was ready to move into them. At the University of Oklahoma, I have a wonderful man who was the academic vice president. His name was Dangerfield – I'll tell you a story about that in just a minute; a short story – he moved to the University of Illinois. That opened up the position. Several people were contacted

for an interview, and I was one of them. Then, on the way, I met with the faculty and the deans. They had two positions open: one was Dean of Business Administration and the other was this vice presidency. I let it be known early on that I wasn't interested in being a dean in the School of Business Administration. I guess I was pretty bold. In other words, "I'll be vice president, if you want me." But I already had a backlog, because I had this offer with Justice Burton to go to the Supreme Court.

FELDMAN: So, you could be free to say what you wanted.

FRANKLIN: I was cautious, as a 37-year-old should have been. After all these interviews, the President himself drove me from Norman, Oklahoma to Oklahoma City, which is about 20 miles, to the airport. As we were driving along, I said to George Cross, who's a marvelous man, I said, "Well, it's really expensive for you to bring people out here for interviews, particularly if the person you invite out is not the person you want." He said, "Well, yes, yes you're right." It was a very definite answer, and when I got back, I detoured back to the University of Virginia, flew into Washington and got back home and said to Carolyn, "I guess we're not going to get the job at Oklahoma, much as I would have loved to have it. I liked the people. They were really outstanding." Carolyn said, "You've always got the clerkship in Washington, D.C. with the Justice of the Supreme Court." But the next day, an offer came from George Cross while I was at the University of Virginia. Carolyn said, "That's great," and she was as excited as I was, because we were heading West. She wanted so much to get back to California.

FELDMAN: After you became the Vice President of Financial Affairs, what was your role in the University?

FRANKLIN: What was my role as Vice President of Financial Affairs?

FELDMAN: No, you went on from that.

FRANKLIN: Oh, after that. As I told you, even when I was Vice President of Financial Affairs, I was doing some in-house legal work, but farming it out to the two firms and seeing that it got done. We didn't have nearly as much then, though I was involved, personally, in getting property so we could expand. I like to say this, and that is that we had six cases of eminent domain. First of all, we had an appraisal made of every house in this whole area that we wanted to buy in order to expand to Vermont Avenue. We offered everybody a 10 percent - we showed them the appraisal - we offered them 10 percent above the official appraisal price. Everybody took it except - did I say six? - five people. Oh, I'm sorry; six of those people, and one of the ones who wouldn't accept took us to court. The others settled, because they realized that if they went to court, they might get less, which would be true. We had offered 10 percent above the appraisal price. One lady, who wouldn't settle filed suit and she perjured herself in court on the stand. So, I was involved in that as well. Then along came Dr. Kaprelian and Dr. Hubbard in 1970, and I was still Vice President of Finance for two years. I was, I think it's fair to say, too conservative for Dr. Hubbard, and particularly, Dr. Kaprelian who wanted to expand the operations. He did a great job, no question. He came from Cal Tech, you know. Then, Hubbard brought in a new appointed - Colin McCloud - as, I guess, not as Vice President, but as Chief Financial Officer. I then was Vice President for Legal Affairs. That was my sole job. All along I was getting involved in fundraising with Seeley Mudd and John Stauffer and lots of Carolyn's friends. So then I was legal vice president for ten years until Zumberg - till 1983. That was two years after Zumberg

arrived – two or three – and he wanted his own legal counsel. Southern California University had had a bigger legal staff USC. By then, the legal work here had increased.

Meanwhile, I had added to my staff, as Chief Legal Counsel, and was doing more work in-house on fundraising. Then I was made just Vice President At Large, whatever that means, and devoted most of my time to fundraising. When Sample came in, on the recommendation of Zumberg, I was made Vice President Emeritus.

FELDMAN: You really have watched the way the University has developed.

FRANKLIN: Oh, yes.

FELDMAN: And you had a big role in that.

FRANKLIN: Some.

FELDMAN: You say that modestly.

FRANKLIN: Carolyn and I love this University. She was not a graduate, but she was really devoted.

FELDMAN: I know how active she was in Town and Gown.

FRANKLIN: Yes, yes. She was wonderful in courting a lot of these elderly people.

One of the reasons was that her own father died when she was 14. She came from a family of Craigs in Ohio where she grew up, and they had the Craig Department Store and they weathered the Depression, barely. The stress on her father, who was the Chief Financial Officer of the Craig Brothers Department Store, I believe caused his death. So, she grew up with Father Craig. Her grandfather was always referred to as “Father Craig.” He was the great patriarch of the Craig family. Everybody deferred to him, and he was a wonderful, wonderful man. He built the Methodist church where Carolyn and I were married in Washington Courthouse, Ohio. He was the one who walked her down

the isle to give her away. I've never liked that expression about walking her down to give her away. But at any rate, it was Father Craig.

Carolyn and I were both in the Navy then, and of course, when I met her and I swore her into the Navy – you know that story, I think.

FELDMAN: I'm not sure. I think you should tell it to the tape.

FRANKLIN: I was working at Ohio State, and after Pearl Harbor, I wanted to sign up with the Navy and get on board ship. I went down to sign up for the Navy, and I forgot the form. One of the questions was have you ever had hay fever, and I said, "Yes." An officer looked it over and said, "I'm sorry, we can't take you." I said, "Why not?" "Well, you had hay fever." I said, "That was when I was a boy. I haven't had any trouble with it since." He said, "Sorry, that's the rule." He checked that box and and "popped that whistle." I thought to myself, "Look, I'm not joining the Army where they have horses and hay. I want to join the Navy." So I went – I don't know if I should put this on tape – I'll put it on.

FELDMAN: Oh, put it on.

FRANKLIN: Time has gone on. So I went to another Naval Officer to be recruited. I had a temporary lapse of memory, and I forgot to check that box about ever having had hay fever. Everything looks fine – I had a degree from Harvard by this time, so they said, "Oh, I can use you in the Supply Corps. A lot of your Harvard classmates are going into the Supply Corps." Some of them did get in early, and they went overseas and they never came back. But at any event, they said, "We can offer you a commission as a Lieutenant JG." I said, "Fine. What ship am I going to be on?" "Not for a while. You have to go up and report to Detroit for some indoctrination. You have to learn how to salute, which

side of a senior officer to walk on, and all these very important things for winning a war.” I went up to Detroit, and Detroit said, “We need to open an office of Naval Officer Procurement in Columbus, Ohio. Since you’ve been there, and you know people and you visited the university, there are two divisions. One is a Naval Office of Procurement for officers and the other is enlisted men.” They had an office for enlisted people coming in the Navy – those without a college education, and so on.

I’ll skip now to the end of the War, when I had the pleasure of meeting Governor Hilda MacAvee. By then she had married Reverend Horton, the Navy Chaplain. I didn’t know her very well, or I would have joked with her about taking out some insurance for the future. But she came to the University of Oklahoma, where I was, by then, Vice President. I had the pleasure of introducing her. I said, “Mrs. MacAvee, or Admiral MacAvee, you don’t remember me, but I used to work for you.” She gave me such a puzzled look as though she had never seen me, which was true; she hadn’t. I said, “Yes, I was in Naval Officer Procurement, and you were head of the Waves, and this beautiful young lady wanted to sign up for the Waves. Her name was Carolyn Craig (who was sitting beside me at this head table) and I had already gotten 99 for you, and I thought this one was for me.” (Laughter) When she got up to respond – oh, she was such a clever lady, she said, “Well, by Dr. Franklin’s own admission, his wife is one in a hundred.” Well, I loved Hilda MacAvee, though I’d never met her before, but she had such a delightful sense of humor. She explained – this at the dinner – you know. WAVES is the acronym, and a lot of people don’t know what that stood for. It’s Women’s Auxiliary Voluntary Emergency Service. She said, “That’s not what it stood for. It stood for Women Are Very Essential Sometimes.” (Laughter)

FELDMAN: That's a much nicer way of putting it.

FRANKLIN: Yes.

FELDMAN: And more accurate.

FRANKLIN: Well, it happened – I didn't know it at the time, when Carolyn came in. Such a pretty girl, I tell you – I don't have a picture of her at home in her Navy uniform. She came in, and I learned later, this little incident – I had sworn in her younger brother into the Medical Corps, Navy Medical Corps, three weeks before. Dr. Joe Craig, studied at Ohio State and then went on to get a Master's degree at the Mayo Clinic, where Carolyn's famous uncle was head of neurosurgery. It all kind of ties together. Winchell Craig – everyone called him "Wink," became the first Navy Admiral in the Medical Corps in the Navy. He was very high-ranked; a wonderful man.

Anyway, Dr. Craig, Joe Craig, said to Carolyn, "Oh, I know lieutenant; we chatted after he swore me in and gave me the oath of office. I hope you get him when you get there. Well, there were only two lieutenants in the office at that time. A fellow by the name of Roger Finkbein came from..."

FELDMAN: Did you say Fishbein?

FRANKLIN: Fink F I N K, Finkbein, and he was a wonderful man. He needs all sorts of waivers. He was an older man, and he outranked me but let me run the office because he came in after I got the office started in Columbus, Ohio. It was the old post office building. Normally, I was out visiting colleges and universities and talking to people about to graduate, including young ladies, to get them signed up to join the WAVES. But this day, he was out of the office and I was there when Carolyn came in. I used to say to my Navy friends, who met Carolyn since. I'd say, "You know, before I agreed to give

her the oath of office, I made her promise to marry me.” Their response would be, “She must have loved her country to agree to that.” (Laughter)

FELDMAN: How long were you married?

FRANKLIN: Forty-nine years; forty-nine wonderful years. She passed away eight years ago.

FELDMAN: Were you involved, also, in Town and Gown?

FRANKLIN: Pardon, was I? Oh, yes. I think a little while ago, I mentioned that Carolyn was really such a sweetheart to many elderly people, particularly to people who didn't have any children. I think of the spinster lady down in Escondido belonged to Town and Gown for twenty years, she left her whole estate to USC and Town and Gown. Edith Purer her name was. She had a Ph.D. from USC and became a high school teacher. Then there are others, like G.W. Montgomery; he had one child, a son, who was killed in an automobile accident going up to Berkeley for a football game; there were no other children. Carolyn became a surrogate daughter for Monty, and he was always wanting to do something for her – that kind of thing. Of course, I explained earlier that Carolyn grew up with all these uncles. Father Craig was a great patriarch, so she had – I think she developed a special expertise in dealing with old people. At least, she was very successful in raising a lot of money for Town and Gown Scholarships.

FELDMAN: She certainly did an unusual job for Town and Gown.

FRANKLIN: I like to tell this story. I think it's important. When she started, in 1970, she was co-head of the Scholarship Committee, along with Mattie Kinsey. George Kinsey owned a lot of property and the Kinseys and we became good friends. George had a ranch and I went up there. I took Jack Hubbard up there for shooting. Hubbard

loved to go out shooting quail and so on. When those two started, there were four part-time scholarships in Town and Gown. This year, they awarded over 200.

FELDMAN: Amazing!

FRANKLIN: In 1970, when they started, the total endowment of Town and Gown for scholarships was a little bit under \$175,000. When Carolyn passed away eight years ago, it was over \$16,000,000. Now it's grown some. By the way, some of the growth occurred because Carolyn's prospects died and left their estate, even after Carolyn passed away. So, it's now \$24,000,000.

FELDMAN: That's an amazing achievement.

FRANKLIN: Everybody worked on it, not just Carolyn and me, but other interested people.

FELDMAN: Have you been active with other organizations on the campus?

FRANKLIN: Have I? Well, mostly when I was Vice President here. Before I was Vice President but on the faculty, for example, I had a request of Dr. Raubenheimer, who was then Vice President to plead the case before the NCAA on some infractions that we had and I did some other legal work of that kind. Raubie asked me to do that. I wasn't too keen about it because I was busy with other things like teaching in the summers at UCLA. But I said, "He's been so wonderful to us, he didn't have to do this." Well, I investigated, and I discovered that – I won't mention names here – two people in the Athletic Department had caused these infractions, and they were serious. So I went back to Chicago to meet with the NCAA Infractions Committee. The chairman of the committee was from the University of Kentucky. He remembered when I was introduced

to him. He said, “Oh, I remember when Kentucky was put on probation.” I thought, “Oh, boy, we’ve lost this case before we started.” That and a few other things, I was....

FELDMAN: You say you thought you’d lost that case, but did you?

FRANKLIN: Yes, we lost. We were fined and put on probation. This was early in Norman Topping’s career here. I was still on the law faculty and the Faculty Senate. We got two years’ probation. I think it cost us \$2,000,000, but I did the best I could. I really worked hard on that brief to the committee. But that didn’t alter the decision. We were guilty.

FELDMAN: Well, when there’s guilt, there’s not much you can do about it. I know you’re a member of Phi Kappa Phi. Are there other organizations?

FRANKLIN: Pardon?

FELDMAN: Are there others besides Phi Kappa Phi that you’re affiliated with?

FRANKLIN: Oh, yes that’s in there.

FELDMAN: Is it in here? (See attached CV, p.2)

FRANKLIN: Yes, there’s a whole bunch of things. Somewhere in there about experience.

FELDMAN: These are organizations, yes. When you look back at your life at USC, what would you say is THE highlight, or is there any one?

FRANKLIN: I suppose the highlight, yes, was when Carolyn and I were given the Presidential Medallion by Steve Sample. Hers was posthumous.

FELDMAN: Yes, I was there. I remember that.

FRANKLIN: Oh, I tell you. A phone call came – now this happened in March – a phone call came about November or October and it was Steve Sample. He said, “On the

recommendation of a lot of people – the Trustees – I’m going to award you and Carolyn the Presidential Medallion next March.” I couldn’t say anything, I was couldn’t talk. I started to sob, and Helen (secretary) came in and said, “Dr. Franklin, what’s the matter?” I still couldn’t talk, and I put a piece in the machine and I typed up what the President said. Then I closed the door and sobbed. I thought it better to close the door. That was a very emotional experience.

FELDMAN: Yes, and it was very well deserved commendation.

FRANKLIN: I also was offered honorary degrees, but I declined them because they would come from an institution that I was helping to support.

FELDMAN: Why did you decline then?

FRANKLIN: I thought it looked like I might have bought the degrees.

FELDMAN: So, I steadfastly refused them. Oh, there’ve been a lot of highlights.

FELDMAN: But that was THE highlight, I think.

FRANKLIN: Oh that was the highlight. I was so nervous when I wrote the stories in the book about Carolyn.

FELDMAN: It was a very interesting book to read.

FRANKLIN: Carolyn – one of the things about it, as some of my friends have said, “You know you can pick it up and open it up almost anywhere.”

FELDMAN: Anyplace.

FRANKLIN: And start reading. There are about 280 vignettes in there and pictures. Here’s the wedding day, and Carolyn and her mother had gone up, and Carolyn had flown in from San Francisco. Her mother sent her money for a wedding dress and said, “Carolyn, you should spend this on your wedding dress. Don’t put some of it in your

savings bank.” Carolyn was always a great saver, very, very frugal all her life. I was then just getting ready to go up to the church. My parents had already left for the church. Never having been married before, I was pretty nervous.

I had a next-door neighbor who said, “Carl, don’t do what I did. Don’t say, ‘With this ring, I thee red.’” T.G. Jung: I could have hit him. So, all the way to the church, I kept saying, “With this ring, I thee red.”

FELDMAN: But you came through it all right?

FRANKLIN: I did, but I was....

FELDMAN: He made you nervous.

FRANKLIN: So nervous. Dr. Joe, that’s Carolyn youngest brother, was my best man, and he had the ring. When it came to that part, the minister said, “The ring,” Joe handed it to me, and I was really nervous. I said it right and kind of relaxed, but I heard some twittering in the background. I said it right – “With this ring, I thee...” The minister was waiting for me to kiss the bride. He’d said the rest of his speech, “I now pronounce you man and wife.” I just stood there, thinking to myself, “I said it right.” That’s a really true story. I can almost relive it right now. Finally, he nodded to me and I nodded to him – more twittering in the background – I thought what are these people twittering about? Finally he said, “You may kiss the bride.” When I tell this story, and I told it to our daughter, Priscilla, she said, “Daddy, how could you have forgotten to kiss mother at your own wedding?” I said I was pretty nervous. (Laughter)

FELDMAN: That was certainly a sign of it.

FRANKLIN: T.G. Jung: he certainly upset me. So, that’s that story.

FELDMAN: Well, I will refer to your book in the record transcript, too, so that we have a record of it. I think we have one in our California social Welfare Archives.

FRANKLIN: Thank you.

FELDMAN: That will be a great addition. Is there anything you can think of that you would like to say?

FRANKLIN: No, I think I told you all that's important.

FELDMAN: I don't know if you remember, but I was on your original committee for the Faculty Center.

FRANKLIN: Yes, I remember that.

FELDMAN: I think that's when we met.

FRANKLIN: Early on, I forgot to say to you that when I swore Carolyn in, the Navy had a rule then that a married woman could not join. If she got married, she had to get out. I was all for getting married; I didn't want her to get away, but she was very loyal. So, she stayed in. Then the Navy changed its rule so that married women could, girls could get married and still stay in, because they needed them, and weren't getting enough of them. Girls would say, "I'd rather get married, or I may want to get married while I'm in the Navy, and I don't want to get kicked out." So, that was why that rule was changed and that enabled Carolyn and me to get married while we were both in the service.

FELDMAN: While she was still in the service.

FRANKLIN: We thought we were going to have to wait till the end of the War. But we were married in 1944, and the War didn't end until the middle of 1945.

FELDMAN: Good! I'm glad you married her while you were still in service.

FRANKLIN: I didn't want her to get away.

FELDMAN: Well that's good.

FRANKLIN: We weren't always stationed near each other. We would commute to see each other even after we were married. One time, I thought I'd surprise her. So I hopped on a Navy plane called MATS, Military Air Transport. If you were in uniform, you could get a free ride if they had a space for you. So I hopped the plane and arrived in the evening – a Friday evening in San Francisco. Carolyn was living there with five other WAVE officers in the Fielding Hotel, where the people used to come who were on the stage. Mary Pickford and others would stay in these quarters on top of the Fielding Hotel. So I said, "I'm here. Get dressed." It was in the evening, maybe ten o'clock. So she got on her Navy uniform, and I was in mine. I had first checked the Fielding Hotel, and they said sorry, they didn't have any rooms. We walked around to different hotels and couldn't find a place, a bed so sleep. We went back, and Carolyn went back up to join her WAVE officers, and I stretched out on the couch on the mezzanine floor of the Fielding Hotel. The lady came down and saw Carolyn and said, "Is that your poor husband stretched out, Carolyn?" "Yes, he surprised me, but he surprised himself even more." But then we rented a place together the next time. There were trials and tribulations of the War.

FELDMAN: Yes, and this is a very different kind of a war we're in. All the people still are separated.

FRANKLIN: Yes, yes it is different.

FELDMAN: I do appreciate very much your giving me this interview. Thank you very much.

FRANKLIN: Thank you.