The Solari Report

September 20, 2016

Solari Food Series
The Future of Biodynamic and Organic Farming
with Dave Andrews

the Food Series

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David Andrews: This is David Andrews. I am the Executive Director of Michael Fields Agricultural Institute in East Troy, Wisconsin.

Harry Blazer: Tell me what Michael Fields Agricultural Institute is and what you guys do.

David Andrews: Michael Fields is a small institute. We have a budget of about $1.2 million and about a dozen staff. We have been here since 1984 – so about 32 years. We were started by Christopher and Martina Mann and a local biodynamic farmwife named Ruth Zinniker. We focus on organic and biodynamic agriculture.

Harry Blazer: Zinniker was the first biodynamic farmer in the United States, right?

David Andrews: It is the oldest biodynamic farm in the United States. It's just about a mile as the crow flies from the institute. Our focus is on organic and biodynamic agriculture. It was always a dream of the founders that the institute would focus only on biodynamics. We've done a little bit with biodynamics; we've done a whole lot more with organic. Quite frankly, it's probably because the audience is larger than biodynamics. That is certainly part of it.

We do research, we do education and we do policy work. Our policy work is done through an office in Madison, Wisconsin. We work at both the state and the Federal level. Our director up there is in Washington, DC seven or eight times a year, mostly advocating for conservation-related programs.

Harry Blazer: Do you outsource any lobbying efforts or do you conduct those activities from your office involving your personnel?

David Andrews: It is actually our office and our personnel that do that. Margaret has assistants, or 'Associate Directors' as we call them, over the years. Right now she has a young African-American fellow who is just fantastic. She has been fortunate. Margaret is very well-connected. She has a reputation in the state of Wisconsin, if not nationally, as being the policy person working on sustainable agriculture issues in the state of Wisconsin. Her name is Margaret Krome, and her husband is chair of the Department of Agronomy at UW Madison. He is a soil scientist by trade and by training.

Harry Blazer: Is Margaret a member of your staff?

David Andrews: She is a member of our staff – one of the oldest members of our staff. Margaret has been here around 20 years.

Harry Blazer: So who is Michael Fields? Why is the institute named Michael Fields?

Our focus is on organic and biodynamic agriculture. It was always a dream of the founders that the institute would focus only on biodynamics.

David Andrews: I've heard several different versions of that. I believe it came from Emerson College. Christopher Mann is one of the founders, and his father taught at Emerson College. I believe there is a place that is part of Emerson College called Michael Fields.

I have also heard that it is named after the archangel Michael.

(From an associate of Chris Mann, Cindy Kilgren, the following: *Well, there are actually two parts to the naming: a) Christopher had once built a housing development in Forest Row, which he called Michael Fields (in East Sussex, UK - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest_Row). It seemed appropriate, given the open fields of S.E. Wisconsin. b) But also, for Chris and Martina Mann, the name Michael Fields has spiritual significance – it is a calling upon the archangel Michael for support and divine guidance, as recommended by Rudolph Steiner.*

Harry Blazer: I also heard that one of the reasons you decided to focus more on organic was because it was hard to find qualified people to teach

organic agriculture.

I moved up here from Iowa State University. Iowa State University has one full-time staff person responsible for organic agricultural research. One person! The University of Madison did not have anyone focused strictly on organic agriculture until just recently when they hired a young lady because she was interested in organic and was doing organic research, and she was going to move to Colorado State University. They finally created a position for her, and she is focused on organic agriculture.

So it's been hard to get the universities to pay attention to organic agriculture, let alone biodynamics. So small institutes like Michael Fields have grown up to fill that void.

Harry Blazer: How would you describe the difference between the organic and biodynamic?

David Andrews: The simple answer for people who don't understand biodynamics is to say that biodynamics is organics on steroids, or a higher degree of organic agriculture.

Personally I had never heard of biodynamics before I joined Michael Fields in September of 2010, but over the last six years it has become evident to me that there is a place for biodynamics in large part because with the USDA administering the organic agriculture regulations, they are becoming more and more watered down. I think that's going to happen even more so as the Walmarts and the Targets and others get into selling more organic products.

So how are you going to get a true organic product? The easiest way is to take it to the next level and get a biodynamic product. I think that's going to help drive people towards biodynamics.

Harry Blazer: There are actually three levels of organic certification, right? One basically says, "Yes, I am using <u>all</u> organic ingredients." Then there is another level that says, "I am using <u>mostly</u> organic ingredients." Then there is another one that says, "I am using <u>some</u> organic ingredients," and that classification has a different labeling requirement i.e. "made with" - and then

the rest of the ingredients could be GMO for all we know.

David Andrews: That is correct, yes.

Harry Blazer: Some people look at biodynamics and say, "This is a bunch of hocus pocus and mysticism" because biodynamic practitioners claim that even things like the phases of the moon affect growing behavior of crops. Have you seen those results? Have there been any studies done to show that is the case? Or is it all anecdotal?

David Andrews: As to Michael Fields, there have been studies done, but they were never published in peer review journals. In the last few years we've switched Research Directors. The long-time prior Research Director never published in peer review journals. Our current Research Director comes from a university background, and he knows the value of publishing in peer review journals. He is anxious to set up biodynamic research studies on the preparations, comparing biodynamics to organic and conventional methods – both in terms of food quality and also in terms of economics.

The problem we have is finding funding for biodynamic research. We used to have trouble finding funding for organic research, and now we've been able to do that. Now we're up against the wall in trying to find somebody who will fund biodynamic research.

The other part of that is we've got to make sure that we do biodynamic research following correct, proper, scientific methods and protocols because if we don't, it won't be recognized as valid. There are people out there who will certainly point that out if we don't follow a certain regime.

Harry Blazer: From what you see, do you think there is something to it?

David Andrews: I am open to it. I think the Demeter standards are very valid in the protocols we need to follow when we're doing biodynamic research, but I know others who are involved in the biodynamic community who really believe there are spiritual aspects to biodynamics. Those are the ones I have a little more questions about.

You just mentioned earlier planting by signs of the moon and such. I happen to be married to a woman from Eastern Europe – from Romania. She didn't grow up in the village, but her father's family did. She said, "This is beyond doubt that planting by the moon has an effect. That's the way the villagers do it in Romania, and they've done it like that for generation after generation. Obviously there is something to that or they wouldn't have continued to do it."

Technically, they are not biodynamic, but they know there is a reason that you plant on certain days and not plant on others. So, yes, I am open to it, but I'm like everybody else; I would like to see it proved as a valid methodology.

I am open to it. I think the Demeter standards are very valid in the protocols we need to follow when we're doing biodynamic research

Harry Blazer: You have a technique here. What do you call it?

David Andrews: Chromatography.

Harry Blazer: Did that come out of biodynamic practices, or is that something you developed to try to get some validation? Tell us about that.

David Andrews: I can't. I'm sorry. I don't know enough about chromatography to speak about it. Angie Curtis probably could. I can tell you that I have talked about chromatography with a career soil scientist at UW Madison. He was Associate Dean of Agriculture up there for a time. He doesn't downplay chromatography, but he says that there are many more modern ways of doing soil testing without using chromatography.

Harry Blazer: It is a way of measuring soil vitality, correct? Can we say that?

David Andrews: That's what I've been told, yes. I was in Germany a year ago and I spent some time with Christopher for a couple of weeks. I attended the biodynamic conference, and we visited farms. One of the farms we visited, the engineer at that farm, the farm manager so to speak, he took me up to his lab where he was doing chromatography, but you don't see it done much in the

United States.

Harry Blazer: I'm going to be talking with Angie. She actually has a little set-up in her house.

David Andrews: She does. That's the most recent place that I've seen it.

Harry Blazer: It's probably a little bit more than reading tealeaves.

David Andrews: I agree. There may be something to it. I wish you had the opportunity to ask that to a university soil scientist who knew something about chromatography because they could speak on it.

Information on Chromatography from Angie Curtes derived from a recent interview:

I have been studying Chromatography for 4 years. So I would call myself a student in that realm. While I was in Germany, I had the opportunity to spend two months with Roland Ulrich and Bruno Folladar – Roland an East German and Bruno a Brazilian studying under Roland – and these gentlemen became my mentors not only in the compost process I practice, that Ehrenfried E. Pfeiffer developed from a 12th century method, but also for a "picture forming process", called Chromatography, to study the qualities of living forces within the soil and not just elemental properties like we do with common soil test (NPK). Soil is comprised of three components – chemical (elemental), structural and living/ biological. Chromatography was developed to help analyze the living/ biological components.

This particular lab test takes 8 hours to prepare and then up to a week to finalize an image. Essentially this test can be done on any organic substance (compost, soil, vegetative matter, even milk). Depending on the substance, there are various ways to prepare it for analysis. But basically the substance is wicked onto a piece of filter paper that has been recently impregnated with silver nitrate. You basically are developing a photographic slide on filter paper. You process it over time in a lab box that has a particular temp and humidity (using natural light where possible). What the pictures reveal is the structure or living part of the soils.

In the case of soil or compost, these pictures reveal the quantity of humus, organic matter and amount of compaction. (Hugh Lovel (http://www.quantumagriculture.com) who does

"quantum agriculture" has shown how to use this technique to decipher certain elemental components also - calcium for example). The trickiest part is not only getting the 8 hour process correct so the picture can develop, but the greater trick is to learn how to decipher what you see. And that is why it is not regarded by traditional science as a primary way to assess the vitality of the substance we are examining. Yet in combination with modern soil tests, you can determine a lot about the health of a soil or compost or material you are testing.

So for example, you could have excellent NPK results but your plants suffer. Why is that? You could be missing other important trace elements e.g. Boron, Sulfur or the proper ratio of Calcium/Magnesium. And then the micro-biome could be compromised. There are studies that correlate healthy profiles with specific chemical and biological conditions. Pfeiffer has done a book on Chromatography where this is examined. I use the "chromas" to obtain a snapshot of the health of farmland.

A Primary source on Chromatography as it applies to Biodynamic Agriculture:
Chromatography Applied to Quality Testing: The Art and Science of Composting Revised Edition
by Ehrenfried E. Pfeiffer (Author)

ISBN-13: 978-0938250210
ISBN-10: 0938250213
Paperback: 44 pages
Publisher: Bio-Dynamic Literature; Revised edition (January 1, 1984)

The following is an excerpt from this book:

The test described is a qualitative one in order to separate different fractions of humus extracts by means of the capillarity of suitable filter papers. The filter paper is prepared with a photo-reactive substance (for instance, silver nitrate), which also reacts with the extraction substances.

The precipitation of this reaction occurs at various distances from the point of application of the substance to be tested. The distance, the pattern, the color and the shape of the reaction area are significant for an interpretation of the substances contained in the extracts. In using this method, no attempt is made to identify the chemical nature of the reacting substance, since the pattern obtained can itself be used as a diagnostic means. However, identification is possible. Of the different possible techniques for chromatography, the circular method of

chromatography (round filter paper) was selected since it gives easily obtainable results with simple equipment and is easy to interpret.

Harry Blazer: What have your challenges been here? I know when you came in, things were looking a little bleak. You've been credited with really turning the institute around.

David Andrews: I think financially that was the challenge when I was hired. I think now we've moved beyond that. Certainly we don't have a $10 million endowment like I would like us to have, but financially the institution is on its feet well enough that it really needs to be concerned more about where the institution is headed in terms of programming and its work, and not so much focused on the financials.

Harry Blazer: You are very much dependent on grants and donations.

David Andrews: About a third of our operating money comes from grants, and about another third comes from USDA. They fund our corn research, and they did fund part of our educational programs. We lost that grant. We are going to reapply for it. Hopefully we will get that back next year. The final third of our money comes from individual donations.

I just had a fund development committee meeting this morning. We have 75 significant donors, but a good portion of those donors are large enough that they provide an income stream for us.

When I first arrived, the staff here was very comfortable talking to organic farmers. We work with organic farmers, so that is good that they are. But as I see it, the people we really need to be talking to are the conventional farmers out there, in particular a subset of those conventional farmers who are open-minded to other forms of agriculture.

I think there is a group out there that is. A year ago we held the second or third state-wide cover crop conference here in the state. I contacted a gentleman who was using cover crops. He was a conventional farmer from Indiana.

I had another connection to him, but several people said that he would make a great speaker because he was a big believer and user of cover crops.

This guy farms between 4,000 and 4,500 acres. When I started communicating with him, eventually we got around to him saying, "I'm really considering switching my operation over to organic."

Harry Blazer: One thing that convinces these guys is that they can make more money by going organic.

David Andrews: That's right. Yes. Not only that, but a lot of them, and in the case of Daniel DeSutter in Indiana, he has seen the degradation of the soil. He has also seen if a farm has been farmed organically what the soil looks like. In his own words he said, "There's something there. There's a reason why their soil looks so much better than the typical conventional farmer's soil." (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2CN2I44Bb1U, https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=108&v=D1zrqVCjg3g https://dandesutter.wordpress.com)

Harry Blazer: So certainly the major focus on biodynamics is soil vitality. Originally the organic movement started out with that as a base principle. You could argue that because of mono-cropping and because of tilling and because of the use of certain applications containing heavy metals and so on that are allowed that soil vitality now has taken a backseat to yield.

David Andrews: Yes.

Harry Blazer: To a certain extent organic farming has become more like conventional farming in terms of practices, even though there are a bunch of things that are forbidden like synthetic fertilizers and pesticides being the primary ones. But there are still pesticides and fertilizers used that are non-synthetic that at times might have questionable effects on the health of the soil. So what is your sense of that?

David Andrews: I think you are absolutely right. To take it a step beyond the soil, if your soil is healthy, you're going to get healthy food products from that soil. Of course, we as humans consume those food products. So healthy soils lead to healthy food, which leads to healthy human beings and healthy

communities. It's very important.

Harry Blazer: A friend of mine who is kind-of an insider on this told me that compared to the nutrition that was in food 50 years ago, it's now probably about 40% less. Then when you think about our obesity problem, perhaps it is because you have to eat that much more to get the nutrition that you need.

David Andrews: Because we have a corn research program here at Michael Fields, the large seed corn companies – Pioneer, Monsanto, Syngenta – have pushed yields higher and higher. The reason those yields have crept up is because they've decreased the protein and amino acid in the corn and increased starch. You know, starch is good for making ethanol and making fuel, but starch also makes people fat.

The nutritional value compared to some of the corn varieties we're working on, I think the nutritional value in the kernel of our corn is 2/3 greater than what it is in the traditional crop.

Harry Blazer: That is very significant. 2/3 greater!

David Andrews: Yes.

Harry Blazer: If I enroll in Michael Fields, is there tuition?

David Andrews: It depends. Our education program conducts whole farm workshops. There is a charge to attend those workshops.

Harry Blazer: So it's not like you come here for years.

David Andrews: No. We usually do 24 or 25 workshops a year, mostly over the winter months. They vary from one-day to three-day classes. Very seldom would they be any longer than that.

Harry Blazer: Give me an idea of what I'm going to see and do when I attend a Michael Field's seminar.

David Andrews: It depends on what you want to study. When I first arrived six years ago, we were very focused on production and how to grow a crop and

how to fertilize a crop and how to control weeds using organic methods. We've moved into teaching more how to market a crop and the business aspects of it - knowing what it costs you to grow that crop so that you know what dollars you need to get out of that crop to make a profit. Now we're getting more and more into market development.

Harry Blazer: What I always say is that the key to sustainability is creating markets for sustainable products.

David Andrews: That's right. It's too simplistic to say it, but any person or any farmer who knows agronomy can grow a crop. But you're never going to be a success just growing a crop; you've got to be able to market that crop. Marketing is way more important any more than producing.

But you're never going to be a success just growing a crop; you've got to be able to market that crop.

Harry Blazer: As a result, there have been a fair amount of cooperatives formed.

David Andrews: Yes. There is a very successful one here, Organic Valley in Wisconsin.

Harry Blazer: For the people who are coming to your courses, how would you rate the interest in organic and alternative farming compared to ten years ago? Do you see it growing? Who are the people that you see? Is there a different demographic coming for your courses?

David Andrews: Yes and no. I think ten years ago we had a lot of young people of urban origins coming to our courses. Now we've got that same group of young 'idealistic' people who want to begin farming, but we've also gotten a new demographic in the last few years. That is the person who is 45-55 years old, and this is a group of people we are particularly excited about because they come with some financial backing. They've been a success in another field, they've got some income that they can devote to starting farming, and they don't want to start farming conventionally; they want to grow food that they can eat and that is good for society and that type of thing.

Harry Blazer: Do they want to build a commercial farm or are they more interested in trying to have a garden in the backyard?

David Andrews: I think it's a little bit of both. It's just exciting to see the young people not only sometimes needing to learn the agronomy part of it and get good at controlling weeds and applying fertilizer, but they've also got to get good at creating a business plan that works for them. They usually come with little financial resources.

This older farmer who is now ready for a second career comes with maybe not the knowledge, but they come with enough financing that they can afford to make mistakes and still continue.

Harry Blazer: And they have life experiences.

David Andrews: And life experiences. You're right.

Harry Blazer: So you described some of these younger folks as 'idealistic'. Was that a euphemism for naïve?

David Andrews: So to speak, yes. I really think you're right.

Harry Blazer: So they don't know what they're really getting into and what it's going to take?

David Andrews: They don't realize the commitment to it. A lot of times I'm talking about a time commitment. You don't know how many young people I've run into who are starting farming, and the July 4th weekend is coming up, and they're going to go spend the weekend with their family somewhere.

If you're garden farming and you've got crops rotting in the field, you might have to work those holiday weekends.

Harry Blazer: Right. So what I hear is that they are surprised at how hard the work is and how much work there is.

David Andrews: That is exactly right.

Harry Blazer: How many other places are there like Michael Fields Institute in the country? Do you have a sense of that?

David Andrews: One time I assigned our Education Director to research that. This was shortly after I arrived. Somewhere around here there is probably a list. There are probably more than I think there are, but I believe you are talking about dozens – not hundreds.

There is Michael Fields and there is Rodale. They are both very well known. There are some very successful biodynamic operations such as Hawthorne Valley in New York. I can't give you a very good answer on that because I can't really name how many there are. I just have a sense that there are very few.

Harry Blazer: Are there more courses at universities now?

David Andrews: There have been more courses created. I know that at Iowa State and UW Madison, in particular, there are more courses being created on organic production. I'm not sure about the marketing, but I would suspect marketing as well. They are doing that because of the growth of organic agriculture.

Harry Blazer: What are your feelings on GMOs?

David Andrews: I don't think GMOs are good. The thing that concerns me about GMOs isn't so much the genetic breeding that goes on; it just concerns me that most GMOs are developed so that they can have more chemicals applied to them. That is what bothers me. It's not the breeding aspect of it so much as it is that we're creating plants that can tolerate a certain amount of herbicide.

I heard recently that Monsanto was buying a large vegetable company, and they were going to create these vegetable plants that could tolerate glyphosate – Roundup. That's the problem with GMOs.

I'm sure there are other aspects of them that aren't good.

Harry Blazer: I wouldn't exactly call it a genetic breeding program. I mean, the way the guys make hybrid seeds and even new varieties of stuff and new

varieties of fruit is very, very different from going in and slicing genes from other species and also families and kingdoms.

David Andrews: Right. I just saw my first advertisement the other day for a company in South Korea that was going to create a clone of your dog. That's the scary part of genomics because we may be headed in that direction.

Harry Blazer: What are your personal plans? I know that you are going to be moving on from here.

David Andrews: Yes. In theory, I plan to retire sometime between now and next May. I'm not sure what I'm going to do. I know I'm moving back a little closer to farm. I have a farm in Iowa.

I've thought about setting up a farm consulting service having to do with organic agriculture. I'm not sure I know enough about biodynamics to get into offering consulting on that, but I'm well-acquainted with some large farm management companies. I spoke with one four or five years ago – shortly after I took this position – and said, "How often do you work with organic farms?"

This guy, Randy Hertz of Hertz Farm Management, one of the sons of the founder, said, "Go to it. We don't want to mess with organic farms."

Harry Blazer: So you could be a division of the company specializing in that.

David Andrews: I never thought about that. I really thought about developing my own LLC and working at my own pace. If you work for somebody like Hertz or another farm management company, you won't work at your own pace; you will work at their pace. But I think there is a lot of interest.

I know there is a lot of interest just from my position here. We get calls all the time from the children of farmland owners, who have inherited farmland from their parents, and they don't want to farm it conventionally anymore; they want it farmed in some other more sustainable way. They don't have a background in agriculture. They moved off the farm as a child, and they need advice.

Harry Blazer: Do they actually want to farm it, or do they want someone else to farm it?

David Andrews: It's a little of both. Some of them actually want to operate it themselves; others want to find a farmer who will farm it the way that they want it farmed.

I just recently had a call and I met this fellow almost two years ago in Louisville at a biodynamic conference. He lives in Vermont, and at that time he had two farms in Texas and three farms in Iowa. I know he still has the farms in Iowa. Those farms are actually being farmed organically, but his tenants are both in their 70's now, and they're ready to retire. They want to transition to somebody younger, but they're having trouble finding somebody younger who wants to take it over.

I think there is a lot of that kind of thing going on out there where there are opportunities and somebody just needs to walk them through the steps that they need to take.

Harry Blazer: Chris Mann has two farms that he is looking for tenants for right here, and they are a combination dairy/beef farm.

David Andrews: Yes, and they've had a hard time finding people.

Harry Blazer: There are opportunities out there, like you said. Is there anything else about the institute that you would like folks to know?

David Andrews: I think one of the issues when I arrived – besides the finances – was that for an institute that had been in the community for almost 30 years, people even in the community didn't know what we did here. We've really worked the last few years hosting Chamber dinners and working with the schools. We just had a group of school kids in here recently.

Even the East Troy School District uses us as a training area for their teachers because we have some technology out here that they don't have. I think all of those interactions help. Any time we can bring the community in here to see what we're doing, it takes care of some misconceptions that they might have about the institute.

I really, really hope that as the institute continues to grow that they work more and more at bringing people in. Right now we have a group here from Chicago.

They are renting the house over here on the corner, and they are going to be here for a month. There is going to be 25-30 people who come up from Chicago – artists of some kind.

By bringing those types of groups in here, all of a sudden people in Chicago begin to realize that there is an institute north of the border, not too far away from them, that is doing the work that needs to be done.

Harry Blazer: I know at one point you were investigating creating an economically viable farm that could possibly serve also as a source of ongoing revenue for the efforts here.

We are in the process of transitioning that farm to organic, and it should become certified late this month or early next month.

David Andrews: Yes. Actually we made some real progress in the last few years. Three years ago we had a woman from Whitewater, 70 miles down the road, who donated her farm in Indiana to us. We are in the process of transitioning that farm to organic, and it should become certified late this month or early next month.

More recently we purchased a 205-acre property about four or five miles northeast of here. That farm is planned to become a biodynamic demonstration farm and a research and demonstration farm.

Harry Blazer: What I think would be wonderful for your students is if your institute concentrates more on helping the students to become more successful business people. If you could say, "By the way, we have successful farm right here," that would be even better.

David Andrews: Right. You couldn't be more on target. Good suggestion.

Harry Blazer: If you had your crystal ball, what is agriculture in this country going to look like in ten years?

David Andrews: Ten years from now there is probably going to be more

organic agriculture and more biodynamic farms out there. I think the difference we will really see is 40-50 years from now where there will be very little conventional agriculture as we understand it today, and people will have decided that they need to pay attention to what they eat, they need to purchase things local. I think we will see a drastic change.

I really think the conventional farming – the industrial agricultural model that is huge right now – is a real small blip on the continuum of how we develop and how we grow our food. I don't think it is going to be looked back upon as a very favorable blip in that continuum.

Harry Blazer: The ultimate vision of the transhumanists and so on is not really to grow food at all but to basically synthesize it from the elements.

David Andrews: Is that right? That doesn't sound like near as much fun.

Harry Blazer: It's fun for somebody.

David Andrews: Right.

Harry Blazer: So it will be interesting to see how that very powerful, well-funded industry, with very good PR (that in some ways represents not only the Corporatocracy but also the Deep State to a certain extent) will fare 40 years from now as compared to those who are serving folks who want something authentic that comes from the soil.

David Andrews: Yes. It's hard telling. I doubt if I'm going to be around to see that. Maybe in another life.

Harry Blazer: Well, if the transhumanists do a good job, they will try to keep you going for another 100 years.

David Andrews: Or freeze me and bring me back.

Harry Blazer: Is there anything else you would like to share with us?

David Andrews: I wouldn't say that my work is done here, but it is certainly on a glide path to where I can walk away and turn this over to somebody else.

Harry Blazer: Do you know who that is yet?

David Andrews: No. In fact, I think I gave the board a year to find somebody, and they've taken me up on it because I told them in April that I was leaving, and they haven't advertised the job yet in July. Hopefully that is going to happen soon.

Harry Blazer: So there's an opportunity right here at Michael Fields.

David Andrews: Yes there is.

MODIFICATIONS

Transcripts are not always verbatim. Modifications are sometimes made to improve clarity, usefulness and readability, while staying true to the original intent

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