up reports that were to go to the Senate and he made sure that things were correctly stated. We could have a meeting of the Personnel Committee (or whatever) and he would have the assignment to write up what our report would be to the Senate at the next meeting.

LO: I don’t know how he ever found the time to do what he did. I’ve interviewed him. He’s really quite an active person.

AO: He’s still enjoying his music and he comes down to Anthony’s. Herbert Peiffer -- we have the Peiffer Lounge. These were the people that just kept the campus in order -- like Ned Joy, too. These were people that made the presidents look good. They took the brunt of so many things. They are the ones that met with the students on occasions and defended the President. They kept things on an even keel here.

LO: Are you thinking of one instance in particular in defending the president?

AO: Not specifically. There was the one case when the students went on strike in the Administration Building. They were actually physically standing at the doorways. We had to head them off. [Ed note: see transcription of oral interview with Dr. George Gross for a description of this event.]

LO: That must have been quite a time. I understand that President Love had quite a way about him also. There was some student protest that was happening over in the Open Air Theater. The students were chanting and were getting progressively angrier and all President Love had to do was stand up in front of the
crowd of people and just say a couple of words. This calmed them down and that was it. He said something like, "We’re here for you," or "What a great institution this is!"

AQ: President Love let the committees do a lot of the work. He involved other people in the decisions, but he would take the final responsibility. In 1963-'64 I was President of AAUP. We had the President’s Liaison Council which was made up of the president of AAUP, CSEA, ACSUP, and... I think there were four of us that would meet with him when problems arose. At that time I was on the College Senate, the Senate Executive Committee, the Senate Personnel Committee, the President’s Liaison Council, and, then, a College Grievance and Ethical Practices Committee. I think that was an interim thing. As I recall, we had the first grievance that came up by a faculty member. This would be in 1963 or 1964. President Love called together the President’s Liaison Council and made us the first Grievance Committee. Here’s where Ned Joy was a big help. He knew more of the "legalese" and helped to keep the conduct of the grievance hearing in order.

LO: Are you saying that the beginning of the Liaison Council was also the beginning of the Grievance Committee?

AQ: Yes. This was the first one. It was sort of an ad hoc type grievance committee. It was an interim committee which was President Love’s method for handling the situation. He turned that over to the President’s Liaison Council. Actually, in the case, we defended the individual against the Department. The individual continued on as a very successful professor in the
Department.

LO: Can you say who it was?

AO: No, I shouldn't. It all worked out amicably. There was good justification on both sides and, as I say, it all worked out.

LO: What other interesting committee developments can you tell me about that Love may have started?

AO: The big thing in his time was the formulation of the Academic Senate. Through the years, San Diego State has led the way in so many of these new things in the State system. In 1963 (of course it was complicated because by being the President of the AAUP you automatically got other things) I was on the Senate, on the Senate Executive Committee, and the Senate Personnel Committee. These were things that went along with being President of AAUP. I was also on the Grievance and Ethical Practices Committee, College Tenure Review Committee, the Arts and Sciences Council (I think Sidney Gulick had that), the Biology Curriculum Committee, Biology Promotion and Tenure Committee, Faculty Advisor for Alpha Phi Omega, consultant in parasitology at Sharp Hospital, and, you can put down, other local and state-wide activities too numerous to mention.

LO: You did all that in one year?

AO: That was a busy year.

(July 15, 1991, Tape Two, Side One)

AO: I know who is still at the Zoo -- Dr. Werner Heuschele who is head of CRES, the Center for Reproduction of Endangered Species. Heuschele was one of our students. He was my student...
assistant way back in the 1940's. Then he went on to vet school. He came back and was a veterinarian here, of course, and went on.

LO: Do you know of any other individuals that went on to work at the San Diego Zoo who started out at SDSU?

AO: Chuck Shaw, back in the early days, worked with the reptiles. He grew up in the Lawrence Klauber era. Edalee Orcutt Harwell, I think, was a student here.

LO: She was the one written up in the last ZOONOOZ, and I didn’t read that one.

AO: I’m sure I first met her here. I know that when the Zoo got Albert, Bouba, and Bata (the three baby gorillas) she took care of them at the Zoo Hospital. I remember one time going up to the top of the steps and sitting there while she brought out the three gorillas. I had the three of them on my lap before they ever went on public exhibit.

LO: She had to make sure they were healthy. Evidently they weren’t healthy when they were received.

AO: She took very good care of them. They had a room fixed up there with the cage bars on it. It was a nice cage arrangement. They were friendly little things.

LO: Did you ever meet Charles Schroeder?

AO: Yes. I worked with him many times. Back in the '30s either Spencer Rogers or Dr. Harwood had Zoo Science which was, sort of, a special study course here. We had our classes in the library of the Zoo Hospital. I know Dr. Schroeder gave one of the lectures there. Belle Benchley gave one and the people that were active at
the Zoo during that time all participated. We were all members of the Fellows of the San Diego Society of Natural History which included people from the Zoo, the Natural History Museum, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and San Diego State.

LO: How large of a group was that?

AQ: I forget whether the by-laws actually limited the numbers or not. I think we might have been limited to 40. I should know for I am a past president.

LO: Is it still active?

AQ: It went inactive some 15 years or so ago. We grew, UC San Diego expanded, we all had seminars at our individual campuses and life just got to be too hectic. In the good old days, back in the '30s, it was the one chance for all of the scientists in the San Diego area to get together once a month. At one point we had two meetings at the Natural History Museum, and a third meeting out at Scripps so that the people from La Jolla wouldn't have that long drive in to the meeting. We would go out to Scripps once every three months. It was still good and active well into the '50s. As I understand it, recently it started up to fulfill one particular function at the Natural History Museum but I am not aware of continued meetings. As far as I am concerned, it is inactive. I have not been notified of a meeting.

LO: But you are an active participant in a local parasite study group which meets weekly at the San Diego Zoo hospital and the Natural History Museum.

AQ: Yes.
LO: Do you take care of specific problems there?
AO: Actually it started, probably, 20 years ago, when Lynn Griner was here before Cosgrove took over [as zoo pathologist]. On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Lee Monroe M.D. from Scripps Clinic and Max Howser, M.D. in La Jolla, would come to the Zoo Hospital and work instead of going out to the golf course like so many doctors taking a Wednesday afternoon off. This way they got a chance to look at fresh materials. Dr. Monroe is a gastroenterologist and interested in the parasites. When Dr. Cosgrove retired and became resident manager of the [Silverwood] Wildlife Sanctuary which was open on Wednesdays, we changed to Thursday mornings. That is the time we meet now. We start out at the Zoo Hospital. Again, it is one of those things where space has gotten so small, we’ve almost been forced out of our little area. We have a little place where we gather, we even have a little library there but it is a place, primarily, where the veterinarians and pathologists at the Zoo can put materials they want us to look at. We start there where we are able to talk to the pathology people and the people in the lab. Then we take the material over to the Natural History Museum, to the entomology department, where we have more space, have a library facility and microscopes. That’s where we do the follow-up. We find out what the problems are. And, then, sort of individually, through phoning and writing around the country try to get the answers to some of the questions that we have about parasites that we find in and on the Zoo animals.
LO: Do you find yourself with lots of business there from the Zoo? Do they keep you hopping?

AO: It's all volunteer work and they do keep us hopping.

LO: I didn't realize that they had that kind of a problem but I suppose that's just natural.

AO: We get to attend a quarterly colloquium of the Zoo Research Fellows and get a free dinner, anyhow, for our efforts. Dr. Monroe has written a textbook on parasites of humans. We are right now in the midst of going through a revised chapter on parasites of the digestive system which he is revising for a medical textbook. He wrote the chapter a few years ago and we are bringing it up-to-date now for a new edition. I'm involved in editorial work and reviewing the manuscript. We produced a training aid for medical students in parasitology. In fact, it is distributed worldwide now. We have two carrousels of slides and cassette tapes to go along with them as instructional aids. The group put that out, taking the pictures through a microscope there at the Zoo. We are getting fresh material from zoo animals and from the local clinical laboratories. We don't restrict ourselves to the zoo things. We come up with whatever fish problems occur in the area, and human problems. We discuss parasites in general.

LO: That's interesting and it really keeps you busy. You're doing a lot of good.

AO: So, that's Thursday morning when we're in town. A couple of weeks ago I was the only one here so I did what I could.
Then we have the International Society for Correlative Biological Research which, a few years ago (within the last couple of years), sponsored students who are planning to go to med school or veterinarian school. We had two from the University of Notre Dame. They come to the Zoo and work at the Zoo Hospital laboratory. We help with their financial support and house them while they are here and also help direct their work while they are here. We work with them and they have the opportunity of working with us. We find that when new people come in to the Naval Hospital -- new pathologists or others in the medical corps -- they, somehow or another, seem to hear about us and they come up and join us from time to time. So, we have a lot of interesting contacts.

LO: There’s been a connection between the Naval Hospital, the San Diego Zoo, and your volunteer organization for a long time. It’s nice that you can all help each other out. Is there anything else you want to tell me about your volunteer activities, right now before we move on?

AO: The one I’m preparing for now is almost volunteer. I guess we do get a little gratuity for it. It’s a three day aquatic diseases workshop, coming up toward the end of October down at Scripps Aquarium which is sponsored by Scripps Aquarium. It’s interesting to me in that Michael Kent, Ph.D. who got his Master’s with me and, then, went to Davis and got his Doctorate is going to be directing that workshop. He uses me and Dr. Cosgrove and local people to help him out. He also brings a
fellow from Florida to help with it. Dr. Kent is now up at the Pacific Biological Station in Canada. He’s up there in a very competitive position. It had to be found that he was better than any Canadian who would be available for the job. It’s great to see your students go on like that, getting worldwide recognition.

LO: It probably has something to do with the enthusiasm they pick up from their instructors.

AO: This matter of naming specimens -- it’s not always easy. His master’s thesis was on the parasites of the Yellow Tang which is an aquarium fish. We found the parasite here. We did all we could to get it to laboratories where it could be identified. We puzzled over it, and puzzled over it. It is still to be named. It has been sent to Belgium, Britain, and France without success. There is a fellow in Maine who, we think, is going to be able to come up with a name for it one of these days. But it’s a frustration, sometimes, just getting things named. In order to get a name these days, you do it yourself but in this case we ran up against a stone wall. We couldn’t figure it out and neither could anyone else.

LO: You couldn’t figure out what the genus was?

AO: It wasn’t even into a family. Now, we think it is into a family but that’s about it. The way we looked at it, the closest thing to it had been named by a person in Russia. Through some contacts, we tried to get the original specimens but they couldn’t be located.

LO: Filed away.
AQ: So it goes.
LO: The last question I’m going to ask you has to do with your over 50 whale watches out of San Diego and Mission Bay. Did you conduct these or arrange for these?
AQ: Yes and No. Most of those were done under Dr. Ray Gilmore. We did some of those out of Seaport Landing at Mission Bay. For some of their trips they would contact me directly but most of the time I did work in conjunction with Dr. Gilmore. He had so many contacts. He would sell tickets at the Los Angeles County Museum for the trips down here. On Saturdays and Sundays we would lead three trips each and we’d have two boats out (sometimes even a third boat out). We’d each be the narrator on our own boat. Most of them were out of Mission Bay but some were out of San Diego Bay.
LO: That must have been fun for you. And you talk about the natural history of the whales.
AQ: It was some of the roughest sea conditions I’ve been in -- out in the rain. January we had some rough weather at times. With three trips a day on Saturday and Sunday, I was tired by Monday. On these trips, I was up in the higher position so as to be able to look around and see the whales, so I was getting the maximum movement. (Enjoyed the hamburgers with a lot of onions on them.)
LO: You have a good stomach. Were you reimbursed for this work?
AQ: Yes. But there were times when I wasn’t. I volunteered when school groups from our local school districts -- Lemon Grove, Spring Valley, La Mesa -- went out. They drew my interest. I
would simply go along and narrate. One trip was covered by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

One advantage to going out from Mission Bay -- we'd leave Quivera Basin and as we were going out the channel we would contact the other fishing boats that were up in La Jolla and ask if they'd seen any whales go by recently. If they had, they'd say when they saw them and where, and then we'd go look for them.

LO: When did you do these?
AO: It was in 1964 and 1965. That was probably the middle of the time of my involvement. Of course, since then, all of that has become such a big business. We were just doing it by the seat of our pants in those days.

LO: And there probably weren't very many boats out there either. Nowadays there are so many they are driving the whales away -- further out.

AO: This is the only place in the world where you can see this regular migration. It's the sort of thing people should participate in and see. I'd like to promote it and, yet, you have to be very careful how you act around them.

The other organism that has taken a lot of my time and hours is the grunion and their spawning behavior which is something else that all people should see because this is the only place in the world where it happens. I feel so fortunate to have been able to be involved with both.

LO: When you say that this is the only place in the world where it happens in referring to grunions, do you mean the California
coast, up and down California, in Baja California or is it a smaller section?

AO: The California grunion runs along the Pacific Coast and the Gulf grunion run in the Gulf of California. The Gulf and the California Coast are the only places in the world where you get a fish that actually burrows down and digs into the sand and lays the eggs beneath the surface.

LO: I wonder how many people who live in San Diego now have actually seen them. So many people have moved here recently and they probably just don’t even know about it.

AO: Of course, we hear about it on the news now. The weather people tend to announce expected run times on television. Frankly, I haven’t been out recently. That’s one of the reasons we haven’t gotten that little Gyrodactylus. I’m reluctant to go out to the beach at night now. In the late ’40s and early ’50s I would be out by myself on the beach -- Mission Beach, Ocean Beach, Coronado Strand, (ocean and bayside) -- isolated beaches. I’d go around with my Coleman lantern and a spear trying to spear fish that might be feeding on the grunion, or making my grunion collections. Now I’m ill-at-ease on the beach at night.

LO: This, kind of, brings us full circle -- comparing the way it is now to the way it was when you grew up in San Diego.

AO: My first grunion was 1927. This was back when you could have screened nets to catch the grunion. I remember my dad and his friend had a big screen, six feet long. They would put it down to catch the receding water and the grunion in the water, and us
kids would pick up the grunion and put them in bags and buckets. We used the same technique in our work when we were tagging out at Scripps Institution. When a group of us tagged nearly 10,000 by fin clipping, that was quite a project.

LO: I would imagine it's not legal to use that any longer.

AO: No. You need a special permit. Through the years I've had a collector's permit so I've been able to go out during the closed season and collect which was a help. Also I could use the net if necessary but I don't like to resort to that. I still catch them by hand.

I probably should put in a word for the ISCBR -- the International Society for Correlative Biological Research. Again, Dr. Monroe and some of the people involved at the Zoo but primarily physicians, dentists who are interested in furthering science. It's that group that sponsored summer students at the Zoo. We have a meeting about four times a year. Our last speaker was Dr. Roger Revelle. I'm the Chairman of the Research Committee there to help these students who come in for the summer. We direct their research. First of all, we have the opportunity to select the students to do the work.

LO: The way you first described it a little while ago is that you sponsor these students who want to get into medical or veterinarian school. Do you do fund raising to help these people out financially?

AO: No. There is no fund raising. The funds come from the contributions of the members. The International Society for
Correlative Biological Research is a local organization that was started here. San Diego is its headquarters. The membership involves local scientists but primarily physicians, dentists, veterinarians who are interested in helping young people out, and in the quarterly meetings where they get to see each other and get together. Our meetings involve the spouses also. We start at 6:00 in the evenings so that these doctors can do that on their way home and go home afterwards rather than go home, get settled, and then go out to a meeting. Occasionally we meet in homes or at the Natural History Museum in the lecture hall. It depends upon how many people they expect. Some of the speakers attract larger audiences. It is funded by the dues plus contributions which are tax deductible. This is one way that people like to contribute to a good cause and continued education, and also help their income taxes.

LO: It sounds like a wonderful cause. And it's needed because one can't get by on one's own. You need a little help.

AO: That's why I'm doing what I can for the SDSU Women's Association. My wife is an active participant of that here on campus. Last year, I think we gave $7,000 worth of scholarships through fund raising activities and memorial contributions to the organization. The women who receive that are the ones that are coming back to school after having been away. They are so appreciative of it.

A lot of our activities are built around the campus and our campus friends -- not just in the Department but across campus,
all departments.