

**Transcription of Oral History Interview with  
W. MACK DUGGER, JR.**

July 14, 1998

This oral history interview is being conducted on Tuesday, July 14, 1998, with Professor Emeritus W. Mack Dugger of Botany and Plant Sciences.

My name is Jan Erickson. I work in Chancellor Raymond L. Orbach's office. He is the eighth chief administrative officer.

Erickson: Professor Dugger, would you begin by telling us where you were born and a little about your family?

Dugger: Well, I was born in Adel, Georgia, a small south Georgia town to my father W. M. Dugger, Sr. and mother Kate Hendry Dugger. I was the forth of five children, all the other four were girls. We lived in south Georgia, Valdosta, and several other towns until I was about nine and then my family moved to Atlanta. There I went to school and went to high school, and then from there went to college at the University of Georgia at Athens. Is that enough?

Erickson: Sure. What did you study at the university?

Dugger: Well, my major was soil science, however, I took another equivalent major in botany.

Erickson: Was your father a farmer?

Dugger: No, he was not.

Erickson: I thought maybe that was the soil connection.

Dugger: There were farmers in the family. My mothers brother and her father was a farmer in south Georgia.

Erickson: Well, uh... did you serve in the military also?

Dugger: Yes.

Erickson: I thought I had read that in your file. When was that?

Dugger: Well, after finishing University of Georgia, I went to Wisconsin to pursue graduate training in plant physiology, that was in 1941 in September. And of course, December '41 was when Pearl Harbor happened.

My draft board had not authorized or told me to take a final physical before I left Georgia, so after Pearl Harbor, I got a notice to report for induction. And then I got another notice saying I had to have a physical.

In the meantime, the University of Wisconsin set up several law professors to try to get some students, at least that particular year, before they had to report in. So they went to work and I had a delay until July. I finished that year, got my master's degree.

Erickson: Great.

Dugger: And then the same month, I was drafted. And then I went to OCS and then infantry and finished in 1943, and then I had various assignments mostly in the southeast and in the Caribbean as a lieutenant and as a company commander. I came out in March of '46 and started my training at the Ph.D. level at North Carolina State University in the fall of 1946 and finished in June of 1950.

Erickson: What was that degree?

Dugger: Ph.D. degree in plant physiology. Then my first job was at the University of Maryland as assistant professor. I was there for

five years. Then I had an opportunity to join the University of Florida as an associate professor and I took it in February of 1955. I left there in April of 1960 and came to UC Riverside.

Erickson: And how did that happen?

Dugger: Well, I was asked to make an application for a particular program here.

Erickson: Did you know somebody, Mack?

Dugger: The former chairman of my department at Florida was Walt Reuther, and he was chairman of the horticulture department here. I ran across him at the International Botanical Congress in Montreal in '59, I think is when it was. And he suggested that maybe I would be interested in a position out here, and it followed through that I was.

Now, the first three years I was here I was a staff researcher in the Air Pollution Research Center.

Erickson: Oh.

Dugger: And then in 1963, I was asked to consider taking a position in the Department of Life Sciences in the College of Letters and Science here. It's called the Biology Department now. So the faculty asked me to join them and I did and so I moved from the Air Pollution Research Center to the Life Science Department as a Professor of Botany in 1963.

Erickson: I see. Let me go back to one thing when you said you got your master's degree at Wisconsin. That made me recall other faculty from UCR who have gone there. I mean, there were quite a number. Help me... was it George... I don't know if it was George Zentmyer now that I am saying that but it was Van Gundy and Ivan Thomason and what ... about half a dozen of you, I think.

*George Zentmyer did not go to Wisconsin.*

Dugger: Well, they were a little bit after me, I think. I think most of them were either fortunate enough to escape the draft or they had gotten out and got their graduate work after I was there.

I left there after one year, and my major professor while I was there had retired. So when I went back to try to talk to people, I asked them if I could have a place there in the graduate program, and they assumed that I was coming back there. They didn't tell me that though, so I had looked for another place.

And I enjoyed the North Carolina State experience. It was quite good.

Erickson: Uh huh. And then let's talk about air pollution, too. Were you working with plants then when you were there for three years?

Dugger: Yes.

Erickson: And what was the focus of that?

Dugger: Well, that was a large project. It was financed by industry, such as the citrus industry and Kaiser Steel. Dr. C. Ray Thompson, I don't know if you know him or not.

Erickson: Um hmm.

Dugger: He was the program leader. He was a plant physiologist. And I worked with Cliff Taylor and we did some fundamental work. We also did some field work trying to study the effect of various air pollutants on plants and the physiological mechanism when the damage comes about. We had some pretty good results.

Erickson: So it was 1960 that you actually started. That means that UCR had already been established as a liberal arts college in ... I mean it started as a liberal arts college. But when you came in 1960, it had just changed to a general campus, is that correct?

Dugger: Right.

Erickson: What was that like? Did you notice ...

Dugger: Well, I wasn't really involved in that. In Air Pollution, I wasn't involved in the normal activity of the Academic Senate or academic programs or activities. I do remember hearing people talk about it. Graduate programs were starting up about that time in most of the departments.

Erickson: Um hmm.

Dugger: And there were a lot of activities. When I joined the department, one of my first jobs was to be on the committee that wrote the graduate program for the Life Science Department and had to see about getting that all approved.

Erickson: Was that quite a project?

Dugger: Well, it always is.

(laughter)

At least I think it is. It's important.

Erickson: How long do you remember that it took to actually write the program?

Dugger: Well, I remember—When was Kennedy killed?

Erickson: '63.

Dugger: Okay, I joined in the summer, and on November, the 22nd, the committee was meeting when we heard the news that day about Mr. Kennedy, and I remember that it took a while, it took about the next school year before we had a graduate program put in. So I associate that with that unfortunate death.

Erickson: That whole process of establishing of a program like that, that all goes through the Academic Senate, is that correct?

Dugger: Oh yes, it has to go through all, not only locally, but systemwide approval.

Erickson: Well, that does take a while.

Dugger: The Graduate Council and everything like that.

Erickson: So you don't remember a relationship between your college and the humanities?

Dugger: Well, I was in the Letters and Science College until 1968 when the College of Biological and Agricultural Sciences was formed.

Erickson: That was 1968?

Dugger: In fact, I was on the committee appointed by Chancellor Hinderaker to study the feasibility of forming a College of Biology, Biology and Agriculture or some related subjects by joining the Life Science Department with the existing departments in the Experiment Station.

Erickson: What was his goal, what was Dr. Hinderaker's goal? How did he want to divide everything?

Dugger: Well, he didn't say that. That came about later and you'd have to ask him. (chuckle) I don't know what his thinking was on that. I know the committee consisted of George Helmkamp (he was on the committee), the chairman was a man named Tim

Dugger: Prout, who is now on the Davis faculty (although he's retired). He was a Professor of Biology at the time. Professor and Chair of the Department of Soils, Nat Coleman; Professor and Chairman of the Horticulture Department, Boysie Day; Don Chant, Chairman of Biological Control; and at that time, I was Chair of Life Sciences. I think that was it, six or seven people.

Erickson: All high powered people, weren't they?

Dugger: Well, I don't know about that but ... Oh, and Randy Wedding, who was Chair at that time of Biochemistry. It took a while to come up with a recommendation and then after the recommendation was made to form a college, to the Chancellor, it took quite a while for him to convince the many people who make it occur. (chuckle)

I think he looks back (and you'd have to get this from him) that is one of the highlights of the period when he was Chancellor, was to form this. It was not an easy matter for him or anybody else. It took quite a bit of give and take to get people to accept one another.

Erickson: Now, help me with the timing here. That was in about '68 or '69 you said.

Dugger: That was '68 when the college... The recommendation was in the spring or late winter of '68 and activity commenced in July of '68. When Dean Boyce retired, I became the Dean of the College, of the new college. I had tried to convince the Chancellor to go outside and get somebody that was not associated with what had gone on before, but he didn't do it. (chuckle)

Erickson: What was your thinking then, to get somebody fresh? Is that what you're saying?

Dugger: Well, I knew several people around who would have been great or good leaders for a college like this. And I just thought it

Dugger: would be good for the campus to have somebody from outside who was not ... See, I had been at Maryland and also at Florida, I had a joint appointment between the teaching faculty and the Experiment Station, so I had ten years experience. And if I might say so a lot of the experience that I learned, I learned by seeing how not to do things. (chuckle)

So I had a lot of ideas that the biology group, teaching group, should be joined with the Experiment Station and, I think, both would be strengthened. Now, that put me on one side,

particularly in my own department. But I think it worked out pretty well. It took a while ... and it still may be a problem, I don't know. (chuckle) I am out of it right now, so. But I don't think so. I think we had a pretty good start and of course, at that particular time as a result of taking life science or biology out of the Letters and Science College, eventually there were three other colleges formed: Humanities College, Social Sciences College and Physical Science College.

Well, that didn't last too long before they incorporated the physical science in with the biological sciences and changed the name to The Natural and Agricultural Sciences College. And then they recombined Social Science and then Humanities. So that's the structure you have today with the addition of Engineering and Business Management.

Erickson: Um hmm. Well, you talked about the Experiment Station. Did you hold a position there? Were you the Director of that by ... and also the Dean ...

Dugger: When the College was first formed, my title was Dean. Now, because I came from the Liberal Arts and Science Department, there were quite a number of people who did not trust me as to whether I knew anything about agriculture, although I had ten years of experience at other universities and I had grown up in an agricultural state. At University of Georgia, I was in the Ag School and at Wisconsin.

Dugger: But ... Boysie Day was officially the Associate Director of the Experiment Station. As a result of Chancellor Hinderaker receiving a lot of pressure from the industry and from people who had a vested interest, he was kind of obligated to put somebody there who at least had an outward appearance of being more "ag type," and that was Boysie Day.

Boysie and I worked very well together, we were friends.

Erickson: But you didn't have any title then with the Station?



Dugger: No, but I did have charge of the money and the positions. And that was a position I would not have accepted, unless I had charge of the funds and the positions. So when you are in charge of that, you are in charge.

Erickson: Absolutely.

Dugger: Later on Boysie became Director of the entire University of California Experiment Station, moved to Berkley, and at that particular time, I forget what year that was, it was '71, '72 something like that, I became the Dean and the Associate Director. And that lasted until I retired from that position in 1981.

Erickson: What were some of the challenges when you accepted that position as Dean?

Dugger: First of all, get things working together, trying to get some people in the Experiment Station who had an interest in teaching to participate in the teaching programs of biology.

Erickson: How did you do that?

Dugger: It was trouble. It was a lot of arm twisting, and some didn't want to do it, and others didn't mind doing it.

Erickson: Did you meet with them individually, or by department?

Dugger: I did all.

Erickson: Whatever?

Dugger: I just did whatever I could to get them, and slowly people, like someone from Botany and Plant Science, named Bergh, taught human genetics, in the Biology department. Professor Federici taught a lower division entomology course, or maybe it's upper division, and he still does, and it's quite an interesting course for students to take. There are other people in more recent years

from the Experiment Station Department that have taught courses that have been accepted, or that were part of the Biology curriculum.

I haven't kept up with it since about '81, with the details, but I think there is more acceptance of that than there was in the early days. It takes a while. Of course, some of the big challenges were hiring faculty, always is. And my philosophy was, and I tried to convince the chairmen this way, my role was to encourage them to hire the best possible people they could find. At the beginning of their careers, I preferred that.

Erickson: You wanted them at the beginning?

Dugger: Occasionally we varied from that, people like John Moore and other people, and then to support them in the best way we possibly could, and then to evaluate them very rigorously as they climbed the academic ladder. And outside of that, leave them alone. Be sure you give them all of the tools they can work with, encourage them, and then evaluate them strongly. And in those days, my position was half time as Dean, the other half came from my academic appointment. So I felt obligated to teach and do research while I was Dean. And I tried to do that, and I did it for the most part.

Erickson: That's quite a schedule.

Dugger: Well, it seemed like it wasn't as much of a chore to be Dean then as it is now. From what I hear, there are a lot more people involved in doing your business than you need to have. So I think I contributed to my science, as well as to teaching in the department while I was Dean, to a degree. I had a lot of good people working for me, so they did a lot of the work. I didn't have to do much.

Erickson: I do want to talk about your schedule, but can I ask you another question that I am confused about? When UCR became a general campus, were the employees, they weren't called faculty in the Experiment Station, were they?

Dugger: Yes, they were. They are research faculty, and they have tenure just like the teaching faculty.

Erickson: That's what I am getting at. Were they not obligated to do what other professors were, in that they should do research, teaching and public service?

Dugger: Well, they were hired to do research, not to teach in the formal sense. Now a lot of them had graduate students, and maybe they had a lecturer's title. But departments like Biochemistry and Plant Pathology and Entomology—a lot of those people had graduate students before they became ... say a faculty person.

And that was one of my jobs over the years when I was Dean, was to try to swap some of their teaching FTE into the departments and take some of their research partial positions out, and that way you could support both the teaching and research function.

So a lot of the people became joint appointees. It might have been more heavily toward research, but a lot of them did on a regular basis a little teaching, and particularly seminars and individual studies and this kind of thing.

Dugger: Now I think that all of the departmental hiring is done with a 50-50 split, I don't know all of the details. That was not the case then.

In 1968, I think altogether we had about 120 research positions, and maybe 25 or 30 teaching positions. So it's a matter of trying to get that added on. And of course, the teaching positions are nine months, the research positions are eleven months. So you had to work that all out, or at least the bookkeepers did.

And as I said, I had good people working. I think it has worked out pretty well. Most everybody in the college now, at least in the departments that were formally the Experiment Station only

have joint appointments. Most every position is joint-appointed to a degree.

Now since that time, Cooperative Extension joint appointments have come into being. I don't know quite how that is arranged now. You will have to get that from Dr. Sherman or Dr. Van Gundy.

Erickson: I do want to talk to Dr. Van Gundy. He is going to Vietnam, I think, so he was going to schedule something in August. Well, Let's talk about your schedule. You said you tried to do all of this in one day, being a Dean, a researcher and teacher.

Dugger: I usually had a graduate student or postgraduates in the laboratory. And I had an SRA, so I could work with him.

Erickson: Did you try to go in every day though, and check what they were finding?

Dugger: Yes I did. And I did some work too, I did some experiments then. That's what it's all about. That's the fun part of it.

Erickson: Were your experiments out in the field?

Dugger: No, they were in the labs.

Erickson: In the labs. You were working with plants, so you would bring them in a little ...?

Dugger: Either that or a plant parts. For example, you culture parts of plants, like for cotton ovules culture. That's where the cotton fibre grows from. You could culture these ovules in a solution, and it would grow cotton fibres. At that particular time, we didn't know very much about how cellulose was formed. That's what I worked on for a while. More recently, I think just last year, somebody in Australia found the genetic mechanism for the mechanism.

Erickson: And do you share your research findings? You mentioned this person in Australia. Could he have read something that you had written in a journal?

Dugger: I have no idea, but I wasn't a geneticist. I am just a plant physiologist.

Erickson: But is that how information is shared?

Dugger: Surely. The main thing is that you publish what you can get published as a result of your research and hope people will either agree with you or disagree and prove you wrong one way or another.

Erickson: Did you find that other scientists would write to you about some shared research that you were doing, I mean some common research that you were doing?

Dugger: Yes. Either that or you'd meet them at meetings or seminars, this kind of thing, yes.

Erickson: I see. You discuss things.

Dugger: You communicate with your people who are interested in the same thing you are.

Erickson: What courses did you teach?

Dugger: Well, most of the time when I was a dean, and before, ... when I first started in life sciences, I taught Plant Physiology, a beginning course. It was a two-term course, and then a couple of advanced courses. Later on, I just taught one of the (when I became dean) beginning courses. It was a two-term course, and I taught one of them and helped in the laboratory with the other. Later on, when that course was condensed into one term, I got out of that and about all I did was to teach in Botany and Plant Science a beginning course in ... oh, you might say applied botany or something like that—gardening and this kind of thing. I did seminars and this kind of thing.

Erickson: These courses, you said they were lower level, but they were graduate courses, were they not?

Dugger: Well, some of them were, some were lower level.

Erickson: Oh, were they undergraduate too?

Dugger: Yeh.

Erickson: Ok. I didn't realize that.

Dugger: Yeh. The beginning course in Plant Physiology was, although it was an upper division course, but it was not a graduate course. And then I taught a couple of graduate courses for several years and then they were farmed out after I became dean to other people in other departments.

Erickson: Um. Let's talk about the Graduate Program a little bit. You mentioned that you helped develop that program.

Dugger: Well, that was back in the early '60s. That was the one for Biology, yes.

Erickson: Was it accepted in ... I guess I am not asking this correctly, but the focus had been toward undergraduates for such a long time then. Was that immediately accepted (not the right word), but ...

Dugger: Implemented?

Erickson: Yes.

Dugger: Yes, I think it was. I mean, most people who had been hired since the beginning faculty were interested in graduate training programs. There was no reluctance in the majority for it to get involved in graduate training.

Now it's Biology, when I was dean and before I got out of being a dean, because there was a Department of Plant Science, which

had a lot of botanists in them, and we had five botanists in the Department of Life Science or the Department of Biology. They came to me, the four of them did, and asked if they couldn't transfer to the Department of Plant Science, because they were having trouble getting graduate students of quality.

We had an interdepartmental program in Botany and it was administered by the Department of Plant Science. They would get the files and circulate them around their faculty and choose what they wanted, the people over in Botany would have ... maybe seconds.

Dugger: So people like Bill Thompson, Irwin Ting, Bob Heath, Frank Vasek, myself, who were botanists in the Biology Department transferred after a period of proper meetings and recommendations to the Department of Plant Science, and it became the Department of Botany and Plant Science and those people either were members or have retired as members, like myself and Irwin Ting have retired. Vic Goodman retired early on. Frank Vasek retired. And Bob Heath is still there and Bill Thompson is still a member of the Department of Botany and Plant Science. But they were originally in the Biology Department.

Erickson: I see.

Dugger: And they all, when they joined the department, their positions were split. So they became Experiment Station employees, too, and all the rights and privileges and work that go with that, too. (chuckle) That's about it.

Erickson: Ok. How did you manage to keep a handle on all the external issues that were prevalent because you were so busy internally? You know, with all the growers groups and so on.

Dugger: Oh. I didn't seem particularly harassed by that in any way. They were good people and they liked to know what's going on, and we used to meet with them as they do now, I am sure.

Erickson: When was that, the ag group formed?

Dugger: Chancellor's Advisory Group?

Erickson: Yes.

Dugger: It was formed when I became dean. That was another one of the things that they wanted to be sure that I didn't mess up too badly, I guess. (chuckle)

As a result of pressure from industry and from the administration systemwide, the Chancellor appointed some people in the industry to what we call advisory groups. We used to meet on a regular basis as they do now and discuss our program. Maybe there'd be a presentation by one of the Experiment Station faculty members, who maybe also taught, on what he was doing. There seemed to be a lot of good

Dugger: advice, good response to our efforts to keep them informed and show that we weren't wasting state money in doing things that were non agriculture related research.

So we, I think, covered our bases pretty well with that. But here again, you may have to ask Chancellor Hinderaker or (pause) I can't think of anybody else. Rivera's dead. Oh, Vice Chancellor Van Perkins. I worked closely with him in the early days, and I think he was aware of whether we were doing our job as envisioned. But Hinderaker surely would, I think.

Erickson: What were some of the programs that were started when you were dean?

Dugger: Well, I don't know that we had any new departments made.

Erickson: Well, what were the ones that excelled then?

Dugger: Well, the Department of Entomology obviously was a very prestigious, well-known, highly-regarded department. I think it still is. The Department of Soils had very good people, a good reputation.



One of the things that happened in the course of evolution was that the Department of Soils, when Parker Pratt was chair, very effective chairman, evolved into the Department of Soils and Environmental Science.

And that Environmental Science program with John Letey and some other people pushing hard for it became a real nice program, I think, and it's even more recognized now than it was then.

Dugger: There were three units in the Department of Entomology: biological control, economic entomology and physiology and toxicology. Each one had a head and there was an overall chairman of the department. But each one had a separate budget and it was a very controversial arrangement, so we managed to get not complete union, but at least have one chairman and then some vice chairmen of each section.

And I think it was while Dr. Sherman was dean that he just did away with those vice chairmen and it became just one chairman. So it was a matter of evolution.

Also at the time I became dean, there was a Department of Horticulture, a small Department of Agronomy and a small Department of Vegetable Crops.

Erickson: Umm.

Dugger: Those two small departments had started out ... I don't know, before 1960 ... they didn't grow because there were no more positions in the Experiment Station. So there were three small units, separated. When I was dean, we joined those together into one Department of Plant Science. Later on, the five botanists from Biology joined to make it Plant Sciences, as it is today.

Erickson: How was it competing for budget dollars with the other colleges?

Dugger: (chuckle) ... We tried to get all we could because ... But of course the other colleges didn't have access to the Experiment Station funds as we did. That was a separate budget in those days. It may still be, I suppose it is. But, sure. There was always your need being more than you could get, and I tried to always present as good a position as I could.

Erickson: How did you do that? Was it within the meetings that you and all the other deans had together with the vice chancellor?

Dugger: That and trying to work up long range plans, needs that we had in various areas and then try to sell it to the administration, particularly the vice chancellor for academic affairs. We won some and we lost some.

Erickson: When did you stop being the dean?

Dugger: '81.

Erickson: And way did you make that decision?

Dugger: I thought thirteen years was enough, that's all. (chuckle) And so I went back to the laboratory and teaching.

Erickson: You wanted to get back to your research.

Dugger: Yeh.

Erickson: Well how many chancellors have you, chief administrators, have you known? Did you know Gordon Watkins? I know that was before you came.

Dugger: No, I did not. I knew Herman Spieth. But I was in the Biology Department on Life Sciences Department when he was Chancellor. Of course, Chancellor Hinderaker, Chancellor Rivera, Chancellor Aldrich. I knew him as a graduate student at Wisconsin. He was an advanced graduate student that one year that I was there. And Chancellor Hullar. Of course, I was out of

the dean's office when he was .... because I resigned when Rivera was Chancellor.

And the Vice Chancellors I worked with, Carlo Golino. First of all, who preceded him? (pause) Tom?

Erickson: Oh, Jenkin.

Dugger: Yeh. Tom Jenkin. Great man, he was a great man. Carlo Golino. Van Perkins, a very good vice chancellor. Mike Reagan. And I got out about the time that Carl Bovell became vice chancellor. So I saw enough.

Erickson: Were some of those executives more supportive of agriculture than others?

Dugger: Yes. Sure were.

Erickson: How do you feel about the campus today?

Dugger: I don't know that much about it. I mean, I know it's growing. It's obvious that it's got to be that way. I think it's got all potential for being a good campus--it is a good campus. It's a good faculty and you know, I am a firm believer that there is a definition of a university that Webster has that a university is a faculty. And that's all. That's really the most important thing you've got around here are our faculty and that makes the university. So as I am sure the Chancellor recognizes he's got a good faculty, and I think it'll get better in time.

Erickson: And where would you rank students in there?

Dugger: I don't know. Since 1981, or before that I haven't really been involved on a day-to-day basis with students. From what I hear from my colleagues, the quality isn't quite what it ought to be. It's not what it used to be.

Erickson: Um hmm.

Dugger: So I really, personally, cannot respond to that.

Erickson: Well, what would you say is the ideal size for a campus, for Riverside?

Dugger: Oh, I don't know. I think, given the right kind of faculty involvement and quality and the continued involvement of faculty with teaching undergraduate courses as well as graduate work and their research, I think you could probably go to much more than they anticipate in the next projection. I think they want to project to about 18,000. Well, they could go that easily, I think. I think Davis has gone beyond that, and they're a pretty good campus, a good university.

Of course, Berkeley is a premier university and is quite large. UCLA is too, and others in the university system. I don't know that there ought to be necessarily a maximum. I think it can be structured so you get the kind of interaction of a faculty and students at any level if you work hard enough at it and have an interest in it.

Erickson: And how do you feel about professional schools being developed?

Dugger: Well, that's part of a total university, I think. You've just got to have those. I don't know that UCR necessarily needs a medical college, a four year medical college, or a four year law school. But I am sure they'll probably be coming along. One of the highlights that I look back on now is when we set the bio med program when I was dean.

Erickson: Let's talk about that.

Dugger: That was quite an interesting affair. We took quite a while getting it worked out with UCLA. Nat Coleman who was then Associate Dean for the Academic Affairs in my office, did most of the leg work on that, and he was quite good at that. He was a real scholarly man and good scientist.

Erickson: Um hmm.

Dugger: So we got it working. And the Chairman of the Biochemistry Department became the first director or dean of that unit--Ernst Noltmann.

Erickson: Oh.

Dugger: He died in office.

Erickson: Did you have trouble ... I seem to remember that at first you had trouble getting funding for the biomedical program.

Dugger: Well, the funding came about, I think, for the minimum we had. Now, I don't know all the details about what came on later between UCLA and UCR and the San Bernardino facility where they started out with a joint appointment. Now I'm not familiar with that, but I guess that UCLA was a little bit reluctant to go into this business.

In fact, I remember the first meeting that Chancellor Young and Chancellor Hinderaker and I was there along with Nat Coleman and Van Perkins, who was our Vice Chancellor and Dave Saxon, who was UCLA's Vice Chancellor. If it hadn't been for those two, as far as I was concerned that would have been the last day, because I couldn't stomach Mr. Young (chuckle) at that particular time the way he was talking about how they were being ignored by the university administration and not funding them at the level they ought to be funded. And also the Dean of Medicine. As I say, if it hadn't been for Perkins and Saxon and people like Nat Coleman, I would have just suggested they just wipe it out because they were so negative that I was surprised it got started. But it did. And good people worked it out.

Erickson: You mentioned the San Bernardino ... the hospital there that you were affiliated with.

Dugger: They were clinical professors at UCLA, some of those people over there were. They are the ones that UCLA involved in the

joint program teaching the courses that were being taught at these facilities other than what they've got during their stay at UCR.

Erickson: And then when you changed to Harbor?

Dugger: I don't know. That was after ...

Erickson: That was after you were dean?

Dugger: Now, you know I do know that it's a very attractive program. Youngsters like it that they get one year taken off their total, but UCR has put more people into medical colleges through their regular biology program than their program will ever put in.

Erickson: Is that right.

Dugger: Sure. Every year, there's more than twenty five going into medicine. Or there used to be.

Erickson: Oh, I'm sure there are. That's a good point.

Dugger: Well, you know, I think the four year ... kids are too rushed to get through any advanced degree program, but that's just my point of view. If I had a youngster who wanted to go to med college, I would insist he get a good liberal arts education the first four years before he went on to a professional school. I hope I'm giving you some information you like.

End of Side A, Tape 1

Erickson: Well, you said you retired in 1981.

Dugger: No, I got out of the dean's office in '81.

Erickson: Oh, I'm sorry.

Dugger: Got out of the dean's office. I retired in 1990.

Erickson: Ok, so from '81 to 1990, you were in the department of ...

Dugger: I was in the Department of Botany and Plant Science.

Erickson: Were you teaching then?

Dugger: Teaching then and doing research.

Erickson: Has your research changed over the years? Have you changed the focus of it?

Dugger: Oh, it always evolves.

Erickson: It does?

Dugger: You get more knowledge, other people's knowledge is accumulated and so, yes, always if you are doing research, you are going to change.

Erickson: And are you still working at all with the pollution center?

Dugger: No, I am not. I am working with Bob Heath right now in his lab. And Bob does work on some of the pollutant's effect on plants at a more basic level than was the case years ago. So I am enjoying that. I come in most every day and work with he and his technician doing some work that he's interested in having done. (pause) I don't spend all day at it. (laughter) I've got other things to do.

Erickson: You mentioned that you spend Fridays doing gardening at home.

Dugger: Yeh, I like gardening. I have quite a big garden, and I like to garden. I am a botanist by vocation and avocation. So that's one of my joys.

Erickson: It's just very pleasant, isn't it. Except it's pretty hot right now.

Dugger: Well, (chuckle) you take that along with it.

Erickson: When did you retire then? At what age?

Dugger: 70.

Erickson: At that point was it mandatory?

Dugger: Yes.

Erickson: Oh, so you had to. Are you a member of the Retiree's Association?

Dugger: Yes, and the Emeriti Association. Both of them.

Erickson: How often do those meet?

Dugger: Oh, about once every three or four months. About three or four times a year.

Erickson: And do they keep you informed on the university, or is it just mainly social?

Dugger: Oh, there's knowledge about things that are interesting to retired people. They try to talk about health plans or long range care type thing. Sometimes they'll have a speaker who looks at ... they had John Moore talking the last time about science, or the lack of science, you might say, in people's thinking nowadays.

Erickson: And then you are active in University Club? Is that correct?

Dugger: Yes, I am.

Erickson: Are you on the board?

Dugger: Yes, I am on the board. I am President of the Club this year. But we are going to be losing that building, I guess, in time.



Erickson: Really?

Dugger: Yes, the entomology building is going to be built there. A new building.

Erickson: Oh, no, I didn't know that.

Dugger: I wish that wasn't the case, because ... well, it's a long involvement.

Erickson: Well, I did know that you were considering moving to the Alumni Center when it's built. Is that correct?

Dugger: I don't think that's going to be built in time. But I don't know. Mr. Webster is working with us to a degree and trying to get some resolution to the short range as well as the long range plan. It'll work out, I guess, one way or the other.

Erickson: Uh huh. Where the University Club is now is the original site, is that correct?

Dugger: 1948. Fifty years ago this year it was incorporated. Dan Aldrich was the first president of the club and Jim Kendrick was the first secretary. Judge Gabbert, who was then just a lawyer, certified their signature on the articles of incorporation.

Erickson: Is that right!

Dugger: There's a lot of history. We did a remodeling in the '50s and most of the work was done by the members. And then in 1966, we did another extensive remodeling in which we borrowed money from The Regents, and there were some gifts from the Boyds and Bourns and Gabbert, Babbage and other people gave quite a bit of money. The Boyd Lounge was really funded by the Boyds. It's a shame. That's a very nice room, I think.

Erickson: Oh, it's a lovely room.

Dugger: I hate to lose that but that's progress, I guess.

Erickson: So it'll be the site of an entomology building? Laboratories?

Dugger: Well, the present entomology building is seismically unsafe, and it's an old building. So the campus plan calls for locating that building right where the University Club stands, although it was sited by The Regents as being the University Club. But everything belongs to The Regents. The Chancellor, I guess, could go wipe it out.

Erickson: Well, in the long range plan, was there a new site designated for the University Club.

Dugger: Oh, you mean in the present long range plan?

Erickson: Yes.

Dugger: No. The message we get, perhaps in the long range plan, it will be adjacent to the Alumni Center.

Erickson: Ok.

Dugger: But in the short range plan, if they get rid of that facility first before the Alumni Center is built, other arrangements will have to be made.

Erickson: I see. How many members do you have?

Dugger: I don't really know the number. It's not as many as it used to be because many people die, many people move out, many people just get disinterested.

Erickson: Well, originally it started as a faculty club. Am I correct?

Dugger: It was ... it's still called a Faculty Club. We didn't change the charter. It's called Faculty-University Club. Now, the original ... in 1948, there were no teaching faculty here. It was just Experiment Station people.

Erickson: Oh, sure.

Dugger: Just a Citrus Research Center. But keep in mind that people who were members of the Citrus Experiment Station hold tenure at the associate professor level, just like people do in the teaching faculty, in the Experiment Station and the Astronomy series.

So if you once made Associate Entomologist, you had tenure in the Experiment Station. Not only did it involve--although it was called Faculty Club--it also involved people who were SRAs in the departments of the Experiment Station, Plant Pathology, Entomology, Soils, etc. Later on in the '70s when Jim Kendrick was president of the club, it was a real hard battle to convince some of those old folks in the Faculty Club to let women join.

Erickson: Yes.

Dugger: But Jim won. (chuckle) We supported him and we got permission to have women join, and I think that helped a lot.

Erickson: Was it actually spelled out in the charter that women could not be members?

Dugger: No, I don't think so. (chuckle) I don't remember.

Erickson: At what point then do you recall that they opened up membership to all staff.

Dugger: Well, they were part of the original. Staff members who wanted to be members could be. You know, people who were SRAs, just technicians for the most part ... About the only women around in those days were the clerical.

Erickson: Well, that's what I mean.

Dugger: There were a few women SRAs, I think. Biochemistry had one or two and some of the other departments had one or two, except for clericals. I don't think there were any women of the

academic departments in the Experiment Station in those days.  
But of course that has changed now.

Erickson: Is there anything else that you can think of that we didn't cover?  
I am sure there's a lot.

Dugger: (chuckle) You know, your memory goes back so far and then  
gets fuzzy.

Erickson: Your memory is great. Well, thank you.

Dugger: Well, I've enjoyed it a lot. This is a great place. I thought  
Florida and Maryland were great places and I think this is  
tremendous. I've enjoyed every minute of it here, and I hope  
I've contributed something to the university.

Erickson: You certainly have. Thank you very much.

Dugger: Sure enough.

END OF INTERVIEW

*Text in italics has been edited by Professor Dugger.*