

Geier Oral History notes and biosketches

Notes prepared by Fred Swanson May 8, 2019

These notes deal with the Max Geier collection, but mention is made of three other collections: Schmieding/AndrewsForest, Schmieding/NWForestPlan, and miscellaneous memoir/oral history materials.

Andrews Forest History Collections – Oral History Draft Biosketches and Profiles of Each Collection

Abstract

Oral history interviews have been conducted over the last two decades with members of the Andrews Forest community who provided valuable historical information about the program and related issues. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the experimental forest (1998), history professor Max Geier (Western Oregon University) conducted 37 interviews with individuals (or pairs of people) and five research groups from 1996-1998. About 20 years later (2013-2018) historian Sam Schmieding (Oregon State University) conducted an additional 10 oral histories, including some with people who had been interviewed by Geier 20 years earlier. Several additional relevant oral histories with people who have been important in the history of the Andrews Forest have been conducted and are also included in this collection.

The Historians

Max Geier undertook a set of oral histories to support preparation of the book *Necessary Work: Discovering Old Forests, New Outlooks, and Community on the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest, 1948-2000* (2007. U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. General Tech. Rept. PNW-GTR-687). At the time, he was a professor of western United States history at Western Oregon University, specializing in natural resource-based human communities. His dissertation studies at Washington State University concerned wheat farming communities on both sides of the US-Canada border. Geier approached study of the Andrews Forest as a history of the research and land management community associated with the Andrews, and the relation of that community with local communities, especially the town of Blue River. This study and its oral histories came at a crucial time in the history of the Andrews Forest – it was only a few years after the “Forest Wars” and its intense public debates about the future of Federal forests, in which people associated with the Andrews were deeply involved. Hence, memories were fresh, yet the period of interviews was separated by several years from these tumultuous times, so there had been time to reflect. This history project on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of establishment of the Andrews Forest was funded initially by the PNW Station, and further supported by the Andrews Forest Long-Term Ecological Research program and private funds.

Sam Schmieding completed a Ph.D. in history at Arizona State University in 2002 with a focus on environmental history and the American West, and a dissertation studying the historical geographies of the Colorado Plateau. Before that, he had been a journalist, photographer and tour guide in the Southwest. After graduating from ASU, he worked 2 years with the Central Arizona-Phoenix Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) program, developing a historical archive of materials associated with water in Arizona's pre-statehood era. He was then commissioned by the National Park Service to write a history of Canyonlands National Park, doing so under a cooperative agreement between the NPS and ASU where he also taught U.S. and world history. The book was completed in 2007. He began a project in July 2013 to professionally curate records of the Andrews Forest, and to digitize key documents from that collection. As the 70th anniversary of the forest approached, he was commissioned to do a new set of oral histories on the Andrews Forest, including several people interviewed by Geier 20 years earlier. Schmieding also digitized professional and personal records from H.J. Andrews-the-man that have been saved by his family, including condolence letters from many famous people to his widow on the occasion of his untimely death. He was also enlisted by PNW Station to conduct a set of 13 oral histories of key participants in the Northwest Forest Plan and related issues, with most of these connecting integrally with Andrews Forest history. This work was also supported by Andrews Forest LTER program and private funding.

Notes about record organization, biographical sketches, and interviewees

The oral histories are grouped by project (distinguished by interviewer and date), and then listed alphabetically by interviewee last name. The two main projects were triggered in part by the 50th and 70th anniversaries of establishment of the experimental forest.

Some considerations used in writing the biosketches and narrative outlines of the oral histories:

- These interviews differ from ones concerning the entire career of an individual; these focus on their involvement with the Andrews Forest, so the biosketches represent that focus.
- The biosketches were written by Fred Swanson, based on information in the interview and his personal knowledge from working at Andrews Forest since 1972.
- Many interviewees in the Geier oral histories continued to be associated with the Andrews Forest, so the biosketch gives information on that history beyond the date of the interview.
- In each biosketch reference is made to all interviews of that single interviewee – a few people were interviewed at two dates and some people were in both single and group interviews or in two group interviews in the Geier project.
- The NW Forest Plan biosketches are longer than ones for Andrews. Only the four NWFP people had substantial involvement with the Andrews Forest.

Note – in the lists below: D = Deceased as of 03/15/19

Max Geier oral history interviews. Collected in the context of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the experimental forest (ca. 1996-1998).

Audio versions of the Geier interviews are on the webpage of OSU Special Collections and Archives Research Center:

<http://scarc.library.oregonstate.edu/findingaids/?p=collections/findingaid&id=386>

Oral history methods of this project: Interviews included both individuals and groups who worked together over years. Recordings were made on mini-cassette tapes and the quality of the equipment and its placement resulted in recordings of quite varied quality. In 2018 SCARC arranged for the mini-cassette audio records to be digitized and enhanced, but the quality remains varied. Transcripts were produced by undergraduate students of Max Geier at Western Oregon University and in some cases Geier edited them. In 2018 Fred Swanson and then Sam Schmieding edited the transcripts without checking them against the audio records, except in the case of the IBP Group interview. The quality of the audio of that interview is good, so Swanson edited the transcript with special attention to having correct identification of the speakers. Edited transcripts are available through the Forest Science Data Bank accessible through the Andrews Forest program webpage:

<http://andlter.forestry.oregonstate.edu/data/abstract.aspx?dbcode=SS009>

1. Ed Anderson D. and Mike Kerrick. 28 Aug 1996. Ed Anderson was ranger at the McKenzie Bridge Ranger District in 1955 and the next year moved to establish the Blue River Ranger District. His time there post-dated Roy Silen's tenure as lead scientist on the Andrews Forest, but Anderson overlapped with the other early researchers, such as Jack Rothacher, Jay Gashwiler ("the mice guy"), and Jerry Dunsford. Anderson oversaw forestry operations on the Andrews Forest, although the logging plans came from Rothacher.
2. Martha Brookes. 5 Nov 1997. D. Martha Brookes was a writer-editor for OSU and then the PNW Station whose personal roots in science gave her a special affinity for the scientists and science programs she worked with. She edited manuscripts by many College of Forestry scientists and supported their work associated with the Andrews Forest in other ways.
3. George Brown. 19 Sep 1997. George Brown began his engagements with the Andrews Forest in Summer 1964 digging soil pits, processing soil samples, and surveying, under the supervision of Forest Service scientists Jack Rothacher and Ted Dyrness. He began his PhD studies in Forest Engineering at OSU that Fall, and his academic career progressed through the ranks from assistant professor to full, to department chair, and on to Dean of the College of Forestry, so much of his involvement with the Andrews was administrative and supervisory. A crucial contribution was organizing workshops on "Logging Debris in Streams" in 1975 and 1977 at a time when that was a critical question for regulation of forest practices and the basic science of the International Biological Program era at Andrews Forest was focused on carbon and nutrient budgets in streams flowing through natural and managed stands. Those circumstances triggered the work on wood in streams for which the Andrews Forest is widely recognized.

4. Lynn Burditt. 3 Oct 1997. Lynn Burditt grew up in the academically-charged Oak Ridge, Tennessee, community, went on for a MS in Forest Engineering at OSU, and worked for the US Forest Service in Montana before being recruited by Willamette National Forest Supervisor Mike Kerrick into the District Ranger position at Blue River Ranger District, home of Andrews Forest. She was in the Ranger position during the height of the “Forest Wars” (early 1990s) when a constant stream of field trips brought both regular and influential folks to the Andrews and Blue River District for public discussion of the future of public lands forests. She was a strong leader of the research-management partnership activities, including innovative silviculture and landscape management studies, and continued to connect with the Andrews Forest community after she departed for other Forest Service leadership positions in Oregon and Washington.
5. John Cissel. 7 Nov 1997. After receiving a MS in forest planning from Penn State, John Cissel worked in several positions within the Willamette National Forest before becoming the Research Liaison based on the Blue River Ranger District. In that position, he advanced the research-management partnership, led collaborative field studies of alternative silvicultural and landscape management practices, supported implementation of Andrews Forest research projects, and was instrumental in many communications activities, especially with land managers across the Pacific Northwest. From the liaison position he moved briefly into the Forest Director position and then on to leadership of the Joint Fire Sciences program based in Boise, Idaho.
6. Kermit Cromack. 17 Feb 1998. Kermit Cromack came to OSU from the powerhouse ecosystem research group at University of Georgia and the Coweeta Hydrological Laboratory, a companion Forest Service experimental forest to the Andrews Forest. A specialist in soil biology and carbon and nutrient dynamics, Cromack was an integral part of the team of post-docs working at Andrews Forest during the IBP era and then moved on to professorial positions in the Department of Forest Science in OSU.
7. Ted Dyrness. 11 Sep 1996. D. After completing his graduate training in soils at OSU, Ted Dyrness began soil survey and slope stability work as a Forest Service scientist at various locations in western Oregon, but quickly began to focus soil survey and erosion studies in the Andrews Forest. He collaborated with Jerry Franklin on many projects, including publication of *Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington*, which is still the go-to source book on the topic. In 1974 he joined the Forest Service research group at University of Alaska-Fairbanks and helped them begin an ecosystem science program much like the IBP teamwork he experienced at Andrews Forest. That effort spurred establishment of the Bonanza Creek LTER program. In 1990 he retired, returned to Corvallis, and continued to contribute to the Andrews Forest program.

<<for additional Dyrness interviews see also the Ross Mersereau and Jean Rothacher individual interviews and the Small Watershed, IBP, Field Visit, and Andrews History Group interviews>>

8. Steve Eubanks. 9 Jan 1998. OSU forest engineering graduate Steve Eubanks worked in several Northwest national forests before encountering BLM ecologist Chris Maser in 1977, who hooked him on broad-scale, ecological thinking. As Ranger at the Bear Springs Ranger District on the Mt. Hood National Forest he got to put some of that thinking into practice, and that experience prompted Willamette Forest Supervisor Mike Kerrick to hire him into the ranger position at Blue River District, where he interacted intensively with the Andrews research community between 1984 and January 1989. Eubanks was instrumental in promoting retention of live trees and downed, dead wood in cutting units and placement of big wood as part of river restoration projects. He continued to interact with the research community in subsequent positions as supervisor of national forests in Minnesota and California.

9. Jerry Franklin. 13 Sep 1996. Jerry Franklin has been a cornerstone of ecosystem research at the Andrews Forest. He first arrived in the winter of 1957, completed BS and MS degrees in forest management at OSU and then a PhD in botany in 1996 at Washington State University. He was central to bringing IBP to Andrews in the 1970s and then helping Andrews join the first cohort of LTER sites in 1980, before departing for a professorship at University of Washington in 1987. But, he remained connected with the Andrews group thereafter. He has been a leader in science (forest ecology, old growth, dead wood), forest policy (Northwest Forest Plan), forest management (New Forestry, ecological forest management), organization of major research enterprises (Long-Term Ecological Research), and designation of research properties (Research Natural Areas, Man and the Biosphere sites).

<<see also oral histories in the IBP and Field Visit Group interviews, the Schmieding/NWFP collection, and the Franklin 1991 memoir talk and 2009 interview>>

10. Gordon Grant. 10 Oct 1997. Gordon Grant traded in a career as a western river guide for fluvial geomorphology researcher. He completed his PhD at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, but did his dissertation work in the Andrews and French Pete Creek under the advisorship of Hopkins professor and fluvial geomorphology guru "Reds" Wolman. He made his way into a Forest Service research position and studied topics such as channel form at multiple scales, sediment transport, cumulative watershed effects of forest practices, and geologic effects on streamflow.

<<see also the Small Watershed Group interview>>

11. Stan Gregory. 7 Oct 1997. Stan Gregory arrived in Corvallis from Tennessee in 1971 to begin a PhD at OSU just as the IBP program was getting under way. His initial research focused on primary production in streams, but, as a central figure in the Stream Team, he quickly became integrally involved in full stream ecosystem work and forest-stream interactions, which became a central theme of IBP and then LTER studies. He also played a major role in carrying these perspectives into Forest Service land management

and policy, as reflected in the stream and riparian management guidelines prepared under contract with the Willamette National Forest.

<<see also the Riparian Group interview>>

12. Bob Griffiths. 6 Nov 1997. After completing a PhD at OSU in 1972, Bob Griffiths spent the next dozen years in marine microbiology research. However, research funding in oceanography became increasingly scarce, so he switched to forest soils using his skills in microbiology and biochemistry. He teamed up with Kermit Cromack and Phil Sollins on studies of fungal mats in forest and meadow soils, soil respiration, and carbon dynamics. He was also very active in through the NSF Research Experience for Undergraduates program based at Andrews Forest for many years, although he did not have a teaching position in the university.
13. Mark Harmon. 1 Oct 1997. After growing up in Massachusetts, attending Amherst College, and doing some work in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, it was a big step for Mark Harmon to travel west in 1980 to OSU to undertake a PhD with Jerry Franklin and working on wood decomposition. While still a PhD student in 1985 he installed the monumental 200-year log decomposition experiment and led a dozen more senior researchers on publication of a 170-page, now much-cited synthesis of knowledge of dead wood in temperate forest and stream ecosystem. In the context of global change, he subsequently expanded the scope of research, writing, and teaching activities to carbon dynamics and sequestration in forest and human-use systems.
14. IBP group (Martha Brookes, Bill Denison, Ted Dyrness, Jerry Franklin, Jim Hall, Don Henshaw, Al Levno, Art McKee, Fred Swanson, and Dick Waring). 10 Feb 1998. The International Biological Program (IBP) was the major research program at Andrews Forest during the 1970s. IBP funding from the National Science Foundation and many associated grants made it possible for a large team of academic and Forest Service researchers to study a wide range of ecosystem topics – vegetation, fauna, soils, stream ecology, geomorphology, microclimate, landscape history, and more. Participants in this group interview represent a wide variety of disciplines and roles: writer-editor Brookes, OSU ecology professors Denison and Waring, stream ecologist Hall, Forest Service soil scientist Dyrness, U of Washington forest ecology professor Franklin, Forest Service information manager Henshaw, Forest Service field crew manager Levno, Forest Service geologist Swanson. This was a critical period of development of whole ecosystem concepts, especially of old-growth forest and stream systems.
15. Sherri Johnson. 24 Nov 1997. Sherri Johnson gained a great deal of experience in research on impacts of hurricanes on streams in the Luquillo Experimental Forest and LTER site in Puerto Rico during here graduate work at the University of Oklahoma. So, she was well prepared when she arrived at the Andrews Forest shortly after the February 1996 flood to undertake studies of flood effects on stream and riparian systems. After several years in a post-doc position, she became a Forest Service

scientist with lead responsibility for the Andrews Forest and a leadership position in the LTER program and in the LTER network as a whole.

16. Julia Jones. 27 Oct 1997. After eight years as a professor of geography at the University of California-Santa Barbara, Julia Jones moved to OSU in 1989 and began collaborating with Gordon Grant, a colleague from graduate student days at Johns Hopkins University. That initial Oregon research focused on analysis of peak flows records from experimental watersheds at the Andrews Forest and from larger watersheds in the Cascades. Thus, began many years of analysis, publication, and mentoring of grad students working on long-term hydrology, climate, biogeochemistry, and other data. She also led several large, NSF-sponsored programs supporting undergraduate and graduate education, which student and faculty mentor talent to work at Andrews on a wide range of topics, including landscape ecology and applications of math and computer science.

17. Mike Kerrick. 28 Aug 1996. In the summer of 1952 Mike Kerrick, an undergraduate forestry student at the University of Minnesota, helped build the stone monument to support the plaque renaming the Blue River Experimental Forest to honor H.J. Andrews. Thus, began a career trajectory culminating with the position of Supervisor of the Willamette National Forest. Throughout his career, he strongly backed the partnership with the Andrews Forest research community, and this was particularly significant in the hiring decisions he made for District Rangers Steve Eubanks and Lynn Burditt during the period of great change in federal forestry in the late 1980s and early 1990s. These rangers, Kerrick, Rolf Anderson, and their staff were critical in advancing the research and showing how it could be applied on the ground, and then co-hosted with researchers thousands of visitors, including members of Congress, on field tours to discuss the future of Federal lands forestry.

<<see the Ed Anderson individual interview and the 2014 Schmieding/Andrews Forest oral history>>

18. Jack Lattin. 30 Sep 1997. D. Jack Lattin arrived at OSU in 1955, joined the Department of Entomology, which was then joint with Department of Forestry, and, as with many academic entomologists, mixed his entomology work between basic science and applied issues in agriculture and forestry, but he gravitated to the College of Science. He became an eager participant in the Andrews Forest program in 1976 and launched a 15-year effort to catalog the invertebrates of the Andrews Forest, drawing on the help of more than one hundred colleagues from around the world who were specialists in different habitats and taxonomic groups. This team included many OSU students and faculty, and the effort attracted many entomologists to the forest, resulting in a wealth of research on the more than 4000 species ("spineless creatures," as he would call them), who have a home in the Andrews.

19. Al Levno. 12 Sep 1996. After a couple years as an undergrad student in forestry at Washington State University, Al Levno made his way as a “young, green kid” to the Andrews Forest in 1963 where he became a research technician for Jack Rothacher and Dick Fredriksen running the experimental watershed studies and anything else that needed doing. He was noted for his high standards for data quality and strong work ethic, which he passed on to the many people who worked for him over the years. He also left an important legacy of photography in the forest of both technical documentation and more artistic genres.

<<see also the Small Watersheds and Field Visit Group interviews>>

20. Art McKee. 12 Sep 1996. A native of New England where he did undergraduate schooling, Art McKee pursued graduate study at University of Georgia before heading west to OSU and the Andrews in the early 1970s. He expected to continue his PhD program, but found a career as Forest Director guiding development of the headquarters facilities, other infrastructure on the forest, and various elements of the research program, especially riparian systems. At critical times he teamed up with Jerry Franklin to secure NSF funding for facilities development. Broadly eclectic in his ecological knowledge, he had important roles in framing LTER proposals and other big-picture endeavors.

<<see also the IBP, Riparian, Field Visit, and History Project Workshop Group interviews>>

21. Ross Mersereau D. with Ted Dyrness. 3 Sep 1997. Ross Mersereau was a Marine and lost a lung during the battle of Iwo Jima, but still managed a career as a watershed technician on Andrews Forest working with Al Levno, Dick Fredriksen, Jack Rothacher, and others. An exceptionally reliable worker, he credits Levno with high standards for producing high-quality data. For many years, he and his large family resided in a house on the Blue River Ranger District headquarters compound, so he had ready access to the field sites.

22. Russ Mitchell. 20 Sep 1996. After growing up in western Oregon with parents who worked for the State Forestry Department, Russ Mitchell arrived at Andrews Forest as a sophomore forestry student at OSU in 1953, the summer when the renaming from Blue River Experimental Forest was formalized. He worked with many of the early researchers and fellow students at the forest, including Roy Silen, Hank Gratkowski, and Mike Kerrick, as they laid out timber sales and conducted studies. After that first year at Andrews Forest he moved into entomology and worked for the PNW Station in that capacity elsewhere in the region, except for a few occasions when he could find an excuse to return – and even put in a study plot.

23. Andy Moldenke. 14 Nov 1997. After an academic upbringing with luminary ecologists at places like Stanford, Andy Moldenke found his way to OSU, settled into the Entomology

Department and began working on a wide range of topics, teaming up with many ecologists along the way. He contributed a wealth of information on soil creatures to the survey of invertebrates of the Andrews Forest and was critical in identifying hundreds of species in the plant-pollinator studies in the subalpine meadows. A natural educator, he participated as a mentor for many summers in Research Experiences for Undergraduates programs at Andrews Forest.

24. Riparian Group (Linda Ashkenas, Art McKee, Stan Gregory, Norm Anderson, George Lienkaemper). 21 Nov 1997. Participants in this group interview represent a wide variety of disciplines and roles: stream ecologist Ashkenas, Forest Director and riparian ecologist McKee, stream ecologist Gregory, aquatic entomologist Anderson, geomorphologist Lienkaemper. This work took place at the forest-stream interface, blending understanding of landforms and physical processes, stream ecosystems, and influences of forest vegetation, including the near-stream shrub- and herb-dominated plant communities. Comments include history of the Stream Team on the OSU campus and research spanning the IBP and LTER periods.
25. Jean Rothacher (Jack Rothacher's widow) and Ted Dyrness. 29 Aug 1997. D. In 1957 Jean Rothacher arrived at a home on Blue River Ranger Station compound with her husband, Jack, who was the leader of watershed research at the Andrews Forest. This was a crucial time in the history of relations between the research and land manager communities – the Blue River Ranger District was just up and running and the Rothachers became friends with Mike Kerrick and his wife, which helped bridge the two cultures.
26. Tim Schowalter. 18 Nov 1997. Before coming to OSU in 1981, entomologist Tim Schowalter had been involved with Jornada Experimental Range in New Mexico and Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory in Georgia, two US Department of Agriculture sites with deep university affiliations, IBP, and ultimately LTER involvement, so he knew about large, long-term ecosystem research efforts. Once he joined the faculty of OSU in 1981, he pursued NSF-funded projects concerning log decomposition, herbivory of Douglas-fir seedlings, and spider communities in canopies of old and young forests. Several of these projects connected with Andrews Forest and others did not. As with many entomologists at land-grant universities, his work spread across applied and basic subject matter and from single species to ecosystem-scale questions. He expanded his interest in inter-site studies to other LTER sites as his career progressed.
27. Jim Sedell. 14 Feb 1998. D. Born and raised in Oregon, Jim Sedell completed a BA in philosophy at Willamette University and a PhD in stream ecology at University of Pittsburg before returning to Oregon to take a post-doc position at OSU and the Andrews Forest in 1972. He quickly exercised his energetic leadership style in the Stream Team community across the OSU campus and the International Biological Program stream research. He led the Andrews Forest-based Oregon site in the highly influential River Continuum Project before moving to Weyerhaeuser Co. in the late

1970s. He was an early leader of aquatic ecosystem research at Mount St. Helens after the 1980 eruption and returned to a stream ecologist position at the US Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station in Corvallis around that time. A broad, synthetic thinker, Sedell advanced research on roles of big wood in rivers and other connections among ecological, forest, and watershed processes. He moved to Forest Service research administration position in the Washington Office and Directorship of the Pacific Southwest Research Station, before retiring and working for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Even after leaving the region, he continued to support Andrews Forest programs.

28. Roy Silen. 9 Sep 1996. D. Roy Silen went to work on the then Blue River Experimental Forest in the year it was established – 1948 – because he had a forestry degree and a background in logging engineering and the PNW Research Station, his employer, had agreed to cut 20 million board feet from the Lookout Creek drainage. He spent months in the field before any roads entered the area, and he set out the early logging and road network. In addition to this forestry work he conducted studies and produced publications in the early 1950s that were highly influential management decisions about tree regeneration in clearcuts and efficient road systems to minimize impacts on watersheds. He helped set up experimental watersheds 1, 2, and 3. He departed the Andrews in 1954, to pursue a PhD in forest ecology and lead the tree genetics program of the PNW Station. He said he could not bring himself to go back to the forest, because he loved the land and did not want to see the effects of “management.”

<<see also his interview of 1992 and the Field Visit Group interview>>

29. Phil Sollins. 24 Sep 1997. Phil Sollins received early exposure to ecological research through summer experiences working at Luquillo Experimental Forest in Puerto Rico, which eventually became an LTER site, during summers of his early years. Then he worked in the Eastern Deciduous Biome based in Oakridge, TN, before moving west to join the IBP Coniferous Forest Biome project in 1973. He then moved back and forth between the two main sites based in Seattle and OSU, before settling in Corvallis and OSU in 1975. His initial IBP duties were modeling nutrient cycling and from there he moved on to studies of soils, soil water biogeochemistry, and the DIRT experiment (Detrital Input and Redistribution Treatments), a long-term, multi-site experiment involving manipulations of forest litter delivery to soil to elucidate soil carbon and nitrogen dynamics.
30. Susan Stafford. 25 Sep 1997. Susan Stafford came in 1979 to the OSU College of Forestry with a background in statistics and quickly took up leadership of the Quantitative Science Group, the computing system, and information management for the Andrews Forest, leading to establishment of the Forest Science Data Bank. She was also a pivotal leader in development of the information management community and system across the Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) network. In 1998, she moved to Colorado State University and then University of Minnesota to take on more administrative

leadership positions. Throughout her career, she helped connect the Andrews Forest program with other LTER sites and with the National Science Foundation, which funded much of the development of management systems for environmental information for programs like LTER.

31. Fred Swanson. 6 Sep 1996. After completion of a PhD in geology at University of Oregon in 1972, Fred Swanson began work at Andrews Forest as a post-doc in the IBP era, leading to a Research Geologist position in the Pacific Northwest Research Station. He remained involved with the Andrews Forest program throughout his career, including a period as Principal Investigator of the LTER program. His main activities included research on disturbances in forest and stream ecosystems, work in the research-management partnership with the Willamette National Forest, effects of the Mount St. Helens eruption on forest and stream ecosystems, and, since ca. 2000, engagement of arts/humanities.

<<see also oral history interviews in the History Project, IBP, Watershed, and Field Visit Geier group interviews, and the Schmieding/Andrews, and the Schmieding/NWFP collections>>

32. Bob Tarrant. 24 July 1997. D. After fighting in WW II, Bob Tarrant began working in the PNW Station as a forestry researcher in 1946 at a time when forest biology was just becoming a subject of Forest Service research. His science career was again interrupted by military service – the Korean War in 1950-1952 – but then continued until retirement as PNW Station Director in 1979, when he began working for OSU, including stint as chair of the Forest Science Department. His personal research touched on a variety of important topics, such as soil biology, effects of red alder on soil fertility, and the fate of pesticides in the environment and in terms of worker health. As an administrator, he was a very important supporter of the Andrews Forest program which was complicated by differences between the OSU and PNW Station home institutions of many people in the program.

<<see Field Visit Group interview>>

33. Jim Trappe. 15 Sep 1997. Forest Service mycologist Jim Trappe was somewhat peripheral to the Andrews Forest program, but his research group included scientists who participated more closely and, also, he collaborated on projects with BLM scientist Chris Maser on projects dealing with big wood in rivers and decomposition. His comments in this interview about collaborations, synergies nucleated by Jerry Franklin, and OSU-Forest Service scientist interactions facilitated by co-habitation in the Forestry Sciences Lab reveal key features of the Andrews team's interdisciplinary character and its ability to advance, even when the Dean of the College of Forestry was not very supportive.

34. Gabe Tucker. 19 Aug 1997. Gabe Tucker engaged with Andrews Forest as an OSU undergraduate and completed a thesis on needle morphology of western hemlock. He then completed a MS at U Washington and PhD at Cornell before returning to work in the Coast Range and on silviculture studies in Andrews Forest. Working closely with Bill Emmingham, Bill Ferrell, and Klaus Puettmann, he co-led establishment of the Uneven-Aged Management Project to explore potential for growing Douglas-fir in multi-aged stands.
35. Dick Waring. 26 Sep 1997. As a young forest ecology professor in the College of Forestry ca. 1970, Dick Waring teamed up with Jerry Franklin to lead the Andrews Forest component of the Conifer Forest Biome project within the International Biological Program. He was a critical leader of the program during the 1970s and into the very early 1980s as LTER began. His forte was ecosystem science and hypothesis testing; a constructive, though sometimes conflicted, counterpoint to Jerry Franklin's more descriptive approach to science. He helped recruit and mentor the cadre of post-docs who were central to IBP ecosystem science and the LTER program that followed, and he supervised some key junior scientists, like Bill Emmingham. In the early 1980s he peeled off to undertake a more tightly focused research agenda with major funding from NASA, but continued to advise Andrews scientists.

<<see also the IBP Group oral history>>

36. Watershed Group (Ted Dyrness, Gordon Grant, Don Henshaw, Al Levno, George Lienkaemper, Ross Mersereau, Fred Swanson,). 16 Oct 1997. Watershed research has been a staple of Andrews Forest science since the earliest days of the experimental forest. This includes the experimental watershed studies of streamflow, sediment yield, vegetation, and biogeochemistry, and also observations of stream-channel cross sections, landslide movement, and other topics related to water quantity and quality. Participants in this group interview represent a wide variety of disciplines and roles over much of this history: Forest Service soil scientist Dyrness, Forest Service hydrologist Grant, Forest Service information manager Henshaw, Forest Service field crew managers and members Levno, Lienkaemper, and Mersereau, and Forest Service geologist Swanson. The program involves a great deal of field work to keep instruments running and harvest the data, followed by office work to manage and analyze data, and then to publish the findings.
37. Andrews History Project Workshop (Ted Dyrness, Max Geier, Art McKee, Cindy Miner, Fred Swanson). 7 Aug 1996. This planning discussion was held in the Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Corvallis to scope out and plan the history project which was to unfold in the context of the 50th anniversary of establishment of the experimental forest (1998). We were planning 2 years in advance of the anniversary date, but the resulting book (Max Geier's *Necessary Work*) did not appear until 2007! Participants in this group interview represent a variety of disciplines and roles: Forest Service soil scientist Dyrness, University of Western Oregon historian Geier, Andrews Forest Director and

OSU employee McKee, Forest Service Research Station director of communications Miner, Forest Service geologist Swanson.

38. Site Visit (Martha Brookes, Ted Dyrness, Jerry Franklin, Al Levno, Art McKee, Roy Silen, Fred Swanson, Bob Tarrant). 22 Sep 1997. Participants in this group conversation represent a wide variety of disciplines and roles spanning the entire history of the experimental forest: Forest Service Research writer/editor Brookes, Forest Service soil scientist Dyrness, University of Washington professor Franklin, Forest Service Field operations manager Levno, Andrews Forest Director and OSU employee McKee, retired Forest Service scientist Silen, Forest Service geologist Swanson, retired Forest Service and College of Forestry science administrator Tarrant. This event was a field trip from Corvallis to the Andrews Forest, where more people joined the group for a drive to Carpenter Mountain Lookout at the highest (5300 ft.), most northerly (and distant from the headquarters site) point in the Forest. The audio is very rough because of the noisy van ride, shifting size of group, and other factors. The settings vary from being in the van to being in a more controlled environment. During the drive from the headquarters to the lookout there is much commentary about many sites along the way. The conversation continued when the group returned to the headquarters site. The evening was truncated when word came that Roy Silen's wife had been killed in a traffic accident in Corvallis – a somber ride back to town ensued.