

HARNEY COUNTY HISTORY PROJECT

AV-Oral History #95 - Side A

Subject: Lloyd Fasteen

Place: Fasteen Home - Hines, Oregon

Date: October 5, 1981

Interviewer: Pauline Braymen

Release Form: Yes

NOTE: This interview was done at the time the Edward Hines Lumber Company donated some machinery from the plant at Hines, Oregon to the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division for display at the Collier Memorial State Park Logging Museum near Klamath Falls. In June 1981, after having been shut down for one year, the Company sold the stud mill, plywood and veneer plant, and manufacturing plant equipment. Sawmill equipment was also sold as part of a renovation move to modernize the sawmill with computerized equipment. Edward Hines Lumber Company began operations at Hines, Oregon during the depression in 1930.

PAULINE BRAYMEN: I'm going to be talking to Lloyd Fasteen on October 5, 1981, at his home in Hines, Oregon. Lloyd is going to tell us about some of the early history of the Edward Hines Lumber Company mill at Hines. When did you come to Harney County?

LLOYD FASTEEN: In 1930.

PAULINE: Where did you come from?

LLOYD: Virginia, Minnesota.

PAULINE: Were you married then? Did you bring your family?

LLOYD: Yeah. I didn't have a family till I got out here. I was married, but --- you see this is my second wife.

PAULINE: Uh huh. Why did you happen to come to Harney County? Was things pretty bad in

Minnesota --- no work? How did you happen to come?

LLOYD: No, you see in 1928, the Hines Lumber Company was the Virginia Rainey Lake at that time. But Hines owned it. And they closed the mill down; they were running out of timber. Then they shipped me down to Park Falls, Wisconsin to a Hines mill there. And then from Park Falls, they called me back to Minnesota, and wanted to know if I wanted to go to Michigan, or out to Oregon, the Hines mill out here. So, I wanted to come west. You see I've worked for this Company for 49 years. So that's how I happened to come out here, they sent me out here.

PAULINE: Okay. Then was the sawmill in operation when you got here? Had they started to saw logs?

LLOYD: Yes, they had. They started, they cut the first log, I think it was in January in '30, I think it was. It has been so long I can't remember.

PAULINE: Well, I can check that date; in fact, I have that information at home.

LLOYD: Yeah. But I come here about three months after the mill had started. But I was putting, I had to stay and put the winter run in, at Park Falls, Wisconsin before they sent me out here.

PAULINE: Then you worked in the sawmill?

LLOYD: Yeah. I started out as a setter.

PAULINE: What does a setter do?

LLOYD: Well, he rode the carriage.

PAULINE: That was that bit thing overhead --- that big machine overhead that used to run back and forth?

LLOYD: Well, it wasn't overhead.

PAULINE: Okay. I'm trying to remember from having been out there.

LLOYD: You had the setter and the sawyer. And I was on the rig.

PAULINE: Now did you decide where the saw was going to saw the log?

LLOYD: That was up to the sawyer, at that time.

PAULINE: That was up to the sawyer.

LLOYD: I got to do that later and --- oh, I can't remember just how many years I set before I went to sawing myself.

PAULINE: Well, exactly what did the setter do?

LLOYD: Well, he set; he got his instructions from the sawyer what to set out, 1 inch, 2 inch, or 4 inch.

PAULINE: How thick a slice to cut?

LLOYD: Yeah, five quarter, six quarter, whatever. I had a dial on the rig, and I would set the dial for whatever the sawyer would call for.

PAULINE: He'd look at that log and decide how many boards he could saw out of it?

LLOYD: Well, the idea was, after you got the slab on, you could see what you had. If you had a select, shop, or common lumber. And then you had your instructions. You had a black board that would tell the sawyer what they wanted to cut for. Like shop five quarter, or six quarter, or if it was select, mostly four quarter. They did have orders for five quarter, and six quarter, and it all depended on what rig you were on. If you were on the big rig where they had the bigger type of logs, you used to cut ten and twelve quarter select. In them days they had the logs to do it with. When I retired down there, I worked on the same rig all the years I worked for this Company. Just before I retired, I had logs that you'd get one 2 x 4 out of it, and that was all. You'd get two slabs and a two-inch out of it, and that would be all.

PAULINE: Pretty small logs?

LLOYD: Very small.

PAULINE: This, I understand, is one of the reasons for the changes, change over that they're making. That they have to gear specifically for this smaller timber.

LLOYD: Right, right. But in them days back in the '30's, '40's, on the rig that I was, they called it the small rig, we'd get logs that I would say when I retired, they were getting them on the number one rig. That was big logs on the number one rig when I retired. Because they used to have some beautiful timber, back in the '30's and '40's.

PAULINE: Is the reason for that, that those logs have just been cut and there aren't any left to cut, or is it because of changes in regulations that they aren't allowing them to cut some of the bigger timber?

LLOYD: Well ---

PAULINE: Or both?

LLOYD: I would say both, because I've been out in the woods a lot and I see lots of big timber yet. And of course, I don't know nothing about the Forest Service, and what as far as I know, it was supposed to be selective service cutting here. When I first come out here, they'd go into a certain area, and they would mark the logs that they could cut. Of course, I don't know too much about the woods because I never did work in the woods.

PAULINE: This equipment that they are taking over there (to the Logging Museum) --- let's see, they list it here: The nine foot Filer and Stowell band saw; the log turner; the Filer and Stowell head rig with shotgun, roll case and in-feed table; 84 inch single feed edger; a Worthington steam air compressor; a Charles Berg steam trip hammer; drill press; electric filling saw; and two lumber carriers. Did any of that have anything to do with the parts that you worked on? I'm pretty dumb about equipment.

LLOYD: Well, the carriage, as far as the carriage is concerned, why you had your band saw. That cut the lumber.

PAULINE: Okay, the nine-foot Filer and Stowell band saw that was what cut the big logs as they came in?

LLOYD: The nine-foot saw. Well, they had --- all three rigs were all the same, they were all the same. Outside of the number one rig, if they got a log that was four and a half, five foot through --- you don't see them anymore. Why then they would have to take part of the top of the band mill off in order to get underneath it. They'd probably take a slab off that maybe, oh six, eight, ten, twelve inches. And then they would go so far into the saw --- to the end of the log with the saw, and then they'd bring it back and take the nigger and break it off, because there was still a lot of lumber left in

that slab. Then they would turn it three-quarters of the way and then they'd go through it again, and if the slab was too big, they'd have to pull it back and cut it off. And then they would lay it down, and they'd have enough room to get a small slab off, and then go in and get their select, shop, or whatever the log was. And when they got through with the whole log they'd come back and pick up the slabs and cut that into lumber.

PAULINE: That's a big log, four and a half foot through.

LLOYD: Well, yes, they had big logs then. Of course, you don't see them anymore.

PAULINE: No, no. The interesting comment that the press release makes here is that this main saw in the sawmill cut about one billion board feet in total volume of logs during its lifetime, which is the equivalent of enough lumber to build over a hundred thousand single family houses. That's a lot of lumber.

LLOYD: Yeah. Well, as far as I remember the cut in the mill on both shifts would be around two hundred thousand to a shift. That would be in eight hours. Sometimes, it would all depended on what size logs you got. You could probably get up to two hundred twenty-five --- two hundred and thirty --- forty thousand --- if you had the right size logs. But then towards, as the years kept going on why then your cut dropped down to hundred and eighty, hundred and seventy, hundred and seventy-five, and course there was always such a thing as a break down in the mill, where your cut would go down. But that never happened until; well, I can't say what year. It was after the last manager we had here. Before they put in this new equipment, the automatic green chain and the scambler, and where they went through the trim saws down into the green chain. We were getting smaller timber then. I don't remember just exactly how many thousand they would put out a day. I would say about a hundred and eighty thousand. You had to work to beat the band to do that. So, outside of that, why the timber they got now ain't worth --- I want to say something else but I'd better not.

PAULINE: Well, times have changed, and I guess the new equipment's going to --- Well, at the time that this mill opened here it was considered one of the most modern, and the largest undercover

mill in the country.

LLOYD: It was. It was supposed to be the biggest pine mill in the world, and up to date, and it was. It was a good mill.

PAULINE: Well, let's talk a little bit about the economic conditions at that time. Now we were just --- it was depression and people were out of work, and times were pretty tough.

LLOYD: Yes, I was here, I can remember that one time that they were talking about closing the mill down here. Because it was more or less like it is now. There wasn't too much market for the lumber, and they had, the crew that they had down here was, well I would say was pretty near twice as big as what they are going to have now, or did have. And the Company just couldn't afford to handle all that pay, all these men every day.

So, I know that Ralph Hines come out here and made a talk, and they wanted some kind of a deal with the taxes, or whatever it was. I don't remember just exactly what it was. And the county wouldn't go for it, so they were going to board the thing up, shut her down completely. Then they decided that they would run it, what they could. Well, I know if we got ten hours a week working that was a big week for us. Sometimes we got five hours a week. If we got fifteen hours a week that was really something. Then of course in, I don't remember what year it was, I can't remember that far back, but then finally it started to pick up and they got back into good production again. Then of course, as the years went by, why their stumpage got higher in the woods. They had to pay more for their stumpage. And I would say there was more competition in the lumber business too. But they kept going here and they worked steady all of the time. Very seldom ever, they never did shut this mill down.

PAULINE: This is the first time that I can remember to my knowledge that they have shut the mill down.

LLOYD: Completely.

PAULINE: Just shut it down completely. It's been down for repair, or been down for vacation, or been down for strike or labor negotiation and that's been it.

LLOYD: Yeah, that's all. And of course, when I retired down there the mill was going haywire. Things were breaking down. Of course, they put all that new equipment in that automatic green chain, and the re-saw tables, where it carries the lumber to the re-saw, and that, well as far as I was concerned, it never did work right.

PAULINE: I've heard others say the same thing.

LLOYD: Because I've stood up there, when I went on my relief, I stood up there and watched it going into the re-saw, and one cut would go one way, and one cut would go the other, and one would fall on top, and then the poor re-saw man would have to go over there and straighten that all out. And while he was doing that there was more coming, and then he'd have to go back and run it through. Well, they'd turn the red lights on, then the sawers would have to cut single instead where they could cut double, they had to cut single until he got that all out of the way. Well, you lost a lot of production.

PAULINE: What year did you retire?

LLOYD: God, lets' see, I retired when I was 65, and I'm 78.

PAULINE: Oh, it's been much longer than I thought. I didn't realize that, I knew it had been several years.

LLOYD: I don't even know how many years it is myself.

PAULINE: Well, let's see. That's 13 years.

LLOYD: It must be more than that ain't it?

PAULINE: No, that's 13 years. I didn't realize it had been that long.

LLOYD: Yeah.

MARGARET FASTEEN: Let's see what year was that then?

PAULINE: Well, 1981. 1968, does that sound right?

LLOYD: I think it's somewhere around there.

MARGARET: What made you think it was thirteen years, oh I see.

PAULINE: I took, subtracted his age.

MARGARET: I bet your coffee's cold.

PAULINE: Oh, it's fine. You shouldn't tempt me with these cookies, I don't really need them. They're delicious.

MARGARET: Thank you. They're probably cold; I just took them from the freezer.

PAULINE: Now some of the advantages that people that came into work --- you mentioned this morning on the phone about the housing that was here, that they started ---

LLOYD: Yes, well this is one of the Company houses right here. Well, most of them are your Company houses that are here. They were built in '28; they started to build them in '28. And when I first come here, there were very few of them occupied. I lived over on the other street at that time, over on Newport. Let's see there was one, two, three, four, five, there were only seven families living on that whole block. And this block here there was, I think there was about five. But then after, well, I don't know, '33 or '34, somewhere around in there, then they all started to fill.

MARGARET: Lawrence Olson's came out here either in ---

LLOYD: Who?

MARGARET: Lawrence Olson --- '28 or '29 --- one or the other.

LLOYD: He come here in '29. He was on the railroad.

PAULINE: What was his first name?

LLOYD: Lawrence.

MARGARET: Lawrence.

PAULINE: Lawrence, that's right. And Jack Gilberg worked in the ---

LLOYD: Yeah, he was a setter in the sawmill.

PAULINE: Setter in the sawmill.

LLOYD: Yeah, and uh ---

PAULINE: You said this morning that you paid a dollar a day rent when you worked, and if you didn't work that day, you didn't pay any rent.

LLOYD: Just like this house here, I bought it. Well, we were only working five hours a week, or



ten hours a week, well how could we pay anything on it? At the end of ten years, Bill Haggerty, he was --- well, I don't remember what he was now down there in the office --- he was taking care of it anyway. He come to the front door and come in and handed me the deed to the house, and it was paid for. I thought I'd lost it. Because I was only paying that much, you know. And I didn't pay very much for the house either. But when we first come here there was no trees, no lawn --- sagebrush around the house and dirt streets. But it was a nice town. We had good water, electricity, and we never paid for electricity. I don't know for how many years until ---

PAULINE: The mill ---

LLOYD: The mill furnished it, yeah, and also the water. And everybody had wood stoves, and we could go down to the mill and pick up the slab wood, or over where the dry sorter is now, they had a cut-off plant there where they'd trim the ends of the boards, you know. And there'd be five quarter, six quarter, eight-quarter ends, good lumber already cut. You didn't have to do nothing but split it. And we could go down and take all we wanted. The Company was very good about letting us have all the wood we wanted. So, we didn't suffer any, that's for sure.

PAULINE: Do you remember when the Union was first organized?

LLOYD: No, I don't, I can't remember. It was in --- I remember the first strike we ever had here, it was right after the War, Second World War. And I think that was in what, '48?

PAULINE: It's probably about then.

LLOYD: Well, I would say the Union then was maybe about '45.

PAULINE: Did it come in without much problem, or was there kind of trouble?

LLOYD: Yes, I can remember. They had a little trouble to start with. They had some of the boys from the office --- They were going to have a Union meeting, you know, to try to organize. Right where Wenzel's Store was, they had a hall up there and they wanted all the men to come up to this meeting. Well, they had these guys from the office checking everybody's names --- get their names and everything, and then we were notified to forget about it. But then they finally got it started again, and they organized right on the job. So, they got enough signatures, everybody signed. They

got enough signatures, and the organizer that come in here to organize it, and two other men from the plant walked into Mr. Pettibone's office and had stacks of them (signatures) like that, and put them on the desk and said, "We're the A.F. of L." Pettibone just took 'em like that and said, "I guess you are." And that was it. And I don't think, the Company never had no trouble with the Union, and the Union didn't have any trouble with the Company. You know, outside of minor things that -- - Of course they, as far as I recollect that's the only strike, I was involved in.

PAULINE: Well, just as an observer, just observing the community this is the way it had appeared to me, an outsider, that things really went along pretty well. The Company has been pretty good.

LLOYD: Well, they both, the Company and the Union both, they got together and talked things out. I can remember before they had a Union in here, they had a, well it was a, I forgot what they called it now, but the Company and the employees they were --- well, the manager, he was the president of the Union.

PAULINE: Before the A.F.L.

LLOYD: Yeah. And we had a good time. The Company would put a big picnic on for us every year. They were very good about it. Well, I can see why, but finally when the regular, the A.F.L. come in and that was the end of it. But it was always the president of that Union was either a foreman in the mill, or one of the fellows in the office that was the president. And then I remember the one time that they put us on a --- wanted us to go on a contract in the mill. So much you cut, you got so much per thousand, you know. So, the Company wanted us to go, they called it a sliding scale. And we'd go according to how much scale, log scale went through the mill, you know, and how much was cut. The first payday I think I got \$4 and something more than what I actually made before. So then the next payday why it dropped down to \$1. And then it kept dropping and finally I was getting 50 cents less or a \$1 less, \$2 less than my actual wages that I was making before. So, we decided we didn't want any of that anymore. And of course, we'd signed something, whatever it was you know, to that effect.

So, it happened to be that we had a president that was working in the mill then, he was

edging. And he was the president of it. So, he said, "At noon today," he said, "we don't start the mill up." Well, her dad was foreman at the time down there. And we were all standing there, and he wanted to know what was going on. So, we told him. Well, he told us to go to work, he'd see if he could go and straighten it out. We said nothing doing till we get this straightened out. No, we wouldn't go to work. So, he went over to the office and seen the manager, and the manager told him to go back and tell us to go to work, and they'd have a meeting that night. Well, that was the end of the sliding scale. It didn't work out good at all. So then after that the A.F.L. came in.

PAULINE: What kind of wages did you get? Were you paid by the hour when you first started? Back, like in the 1930's?

LLOYD: Well God, that's hard to say.

PAULINE: That's a long time ago.

LLOYD: Well, when I first went to work here, we were working 9 hours a day. And I was making --- back in Minnesota I was making \$4.50 an hour. Not \$4.50 an hour! I mean I was making 45 cents an hour, 10 hours a day. Then I went to Park Falls and I was making \$4.25 a day for 11 hours. That was working 11-hour nights. And in order to get Saturday, we worked Saturdays 4 hours and we got the other 4 hours off. That would make up for the 11 hours that we worked every night that week. And I think, if I remember right, well I think I was making around \$6.70 when I first come out here.

PAULINE: That's a day?

LLOYD: A day, yeah, for 8 hours work. I'm not sure about it, but I think ---

PAULINE: Really, comparatively speaking the wages were really good here too compared to other mills.

LLOYD: They were, they were. They paid more then than they did in other mills.

PAULINE: Do you remember anything about the old hotel over here? Had it been abandoned by the time you came here, or were they working on it?

LLOYD: Well, they were building it when I come here, and there was one outfit that had it; he

probably had it half complete before they went broke. And it stayed there for, I don't know, maybe a year or so. Then there was another outfit took it over, and they had it pretty near complete. They had all the windows, all they had to do left was to put the inside walls, plaster. They had the wiring in, and that's all they had to do was just put the plaster on the walls and ceilings, and put the heating plant in. And they went broke, and that was the end of it.

And then everybody had --- they had timbers over there that they were all through with, that they didn't need anymore. They just laid there and laid there, and I don't know for maybe three, four years, or five years. Well, times were getting a little tough, so everybody took crosscut saws over there and went and cut the timbers up for wood. And then all the windows disappeared.

PAULINE: That's what I've heard...

LLOYD: People had chickens and turkeys and had, they built their chicken coops with glass, so it was nice and warm. And of course, a lot of the wiring went, because it was good wiring. They just stripped it till, well until the state condemned it. And it's still sitting there the same way.

PAULINE: Yeah, well I guess Mr. Farmer is working at getting it back.

LLOYD: Well, I don't know, he ---

PAULINE: I don't know how much progress he's making. But I see a lot of activity over there. He's got shrubs planted out in front now.

MARGARET: I've heard that he's got done quite a little.

PAULINE: He's living in one apartment; I know that.

LLOYD: Well, it could, it's a good well-built place, you know. That concrete, it's all made out of concrete.

PAULINE: Well, it would be nice to see it turned into something. Not just the eyesore that it's been. Well, can you think of anything else that happened during your 49 years out there that would be good to tell people?

LLOYD: Well, probably after you go, I can think of a lot of things.

PAULINE: That's the way it usually is. I would probably think of a question to ask you too, that's

really important.

LLOYD: I don't ---

PAULINE: Well, you married Margaret then after you came out here?

LLOYD: Yeah, uh huh.

PAULINE: And you said her dad was a foreman out there? Margaret, what was your maiden's name?

MARGARET: Margaret Oas.

PAULINE: Olson?

MARGARET: Oas, O A S.

PAULINE: O A S, okay.

LLOYD: Oas. Tony was his first name. Well, we called him Tony, it ain't his first name.

MARGARET: Dad and Roy Patterson and Sloan all came out here together. That was in January of '30.

LLOYD: See Earl Sloan was the other foreman on --- well, one was on one shift, and one was on the other. Earl Sloan.

PAULINE: Where did they come from?

MARGARET: Virginia.

PAULINE: From Virginia, this Minnesota.

MARGARET: Yeah. The same outfit that, the Virginia Rainey Lake outfit that he was with.

PAULINE: Did you go to school here in Burns then?

MARGARET: No, you see I stayed back there.

PAULINE: Oh, I see.

MARGARET: I was working back there at the time, let's see I graduated in '26. I was working in the schools there. So, I'd been out here eight times before I finally stayed.

PAULINE: Well, that's the thing about this country; it has a way of getting a hold of you if you don't get out quick.

MARGARET: Uh huh, well that's true.

LLOYD: Well, there is a few families, Joe Porten, he was in the lathe mill. Now you don't know what a lathe mill is?

PAULINE: No, what is a lathe mill?

LLOYD: Well, that's just as you go upstairs into the mill, when you get on the first floor, or on this side they had a lathe mill. And they made lathe, what they put on your walls to put the plaster on.

PAULINE: Okay, I, yeah, I know what that is.

LLOYD: Well, there's --- Mundy's an old timer, Doy (D.C.), Doy Mundy. He was here, he come here in '29.

PAULINE: Does he live over here behind the ---

LLOYD: No, he lives right --- you know where Darius Mundy lives, or used to live?

PAULINE: Yeah, not really.

LLOYD: Well, what's the name of the street Gladys lives on? I can't even think of it. Well, you know the hotel, and then there's the next street from there. There's all new homes there. Well, he lives right across.

PAULINE: Okay, yeah, I know. I've been there to talk to him, I think, about the old hotel.

LLOYD: He was an edger man in the mill. And I can't think of any, you know, there's very few of us left that come here in the '30's.

PAULINE: Yeah. Well, that's why I thought I'd better get busy. This is something we've had on our list of things to do there at the library for a long, long time. But we were --- I was talking to people whose parents came here in '84 or '88, and that seemed like they were old timers. And now, you know, it's been ten years since we started this project. And so, you people are the old timers now.

LLOYD: There's some more old timers but I just, you know, I just can't think of them now.

MARGARET: What year did you say Mel came out?

LLOYD: Well, he came out --- I don't remember just exactly, but you see he come out here in '29,

and then he come back there. And I --- when he got back there why I went to see him and wanted to know what kind of country this was. And of course, he told me, he said, he'd never go out and live in this country, you know. But then he come back, I think it was in about '32 or '33, somewhere around in there, I don't know.

PAULINE: Well, it is a lot different than Minnesota.

LLOYD: Yeah, it's off from Minnesota, but then there was a lot from the South that come here. Now he used to live right across the street here where ... lives now. He was a foreman in the planing mill. What in the heck was his name again? Strand. And then there was Jim Barnes, he was the dry kiln foreman, and of course Red Jennings, he was the ---

PAULINE: Yeah, I have him on my list.

LLOYD: Yeah, I just can't remember, I'm getting too old to remember things.

PAULINE: You do real well. Okay, now you're going to tell another story about ---

LLOYD: Well, when times were starting to get a little rough, why they shut the night shift down and they only run the day shift. So, my shift would work one week in the sawmill, then they would send us over to the shipping department and we'd work one week over there. And my biggest project over there was with Dick Guinee. He finally wound up as lumber inspector in the mill. But here we were picking up lumber in the sheds.

PAULINE: This is Teresa Guinee's husband?

LLOYD: Right, right. And we'd work one week over there which didn't hurt us at all, until things got real rough and then we went down to five hours a week, or ten hours a week.

PAULINE: Now this was in the '30's?

LLOYD: Yeah, in the '30's.

PAULINE: And when World War II came along things picked up considerably didn't they?

LLOYD: Yeah, considerable, yeah. Because they were shipping out a lot of lumber then. So, all in all why everything worked out fine as far as all of us employees were concerned. And I can remember I tallied, well back in Minnesota, when I first started in the mill why I was a tally boy. I

was tallying lumber going into the cars. So, then they put me on, when they found that out, well George Butler was the foreman in the planing mill at that time here. So, he knew I could tally, so he put me on the car line to tally the lumber going in. But it was nothing like working in the sawmill. That was my big dream to get in the sawmill and ride one of them carriages, and I rode them for a good many years.

PAULINE: Well, I've been out there and seen that saw, and that carriage and it's got to be thrilling to sit up there and saw those logs.

LLOYD: Well, the way it is, the last carriage they had a man on, he sat in a seat and rode the carriage. Then they got this automatic setter where the sawyer done the sawing and the setting both.

PAULINE: And then you were a sawyer at that time?

LLOYD: Yeah, yeah.

PAULINE: Well, this wasn't though until quite a lot longer?

LLOYD: Well, this was, Mr. Dewey was here then, the general manager then, Mr. Dewey that come when he was here. I don't remember what year that was either.

PAULINE: Well, we can check on that sort of thing. We can find a date for it. So, it, so it's really not so important.

LLOYD: Well, because I made the remark to Mr. Dewey one time, I was on my relief, and I was going across the track to go over and get outside to take a smoke. And he hollered at me and he asked me what I thought about these new set works. And I said, "They'll never work. Never work." "Oh yeah," he said, "they will, they'll work." I said, "Got to be proven to me that they will." Well, they were the biggest thing that ever happened to a sawyer. To have nobody on the rig at all, you didn't have no responsibility at all for any man on the rig. If he should run into the bumpers or something would let loose to hurt a man, it would probably kill him. It was the biggest thing there was. I never did tell Mr. Dewey that, though.

PAULINE: You didn't admit he was right after all.

LLOYD: Yeah. So outside of that why I think the Company done a lot of good things, you know,



in improving a lot of things there. And I'm just waiting now till I can go down to the mill and see how this is going to work out now.

PAULINE: Well, it's going to be a totally different picture with the computerized machinery.

LLOYD: Well, they started out on the number one rig, they had a line that showed right on the log, you know. So, when you went through the cut, it was right on that line. But that didn't work out too good. That was more or less something like computer starting. Because they had trouble with it all the time, you know.

PAULINE: It would get off center and saw crooked?

LLOYD: Well, it wouldn't saw crooked, your carriage went right straight through. The only way you could make crooked lumber was if you fed it too fast, then it would take a dive, and especially in the wintertime in the frozen logs. You had to be very careful how you had to feed your saws.

Well, that's about all I know.

PAULINE: Okay, well we thank you.

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