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Interviewee: Ole Bodin
Interviewer: Diann E. Wiesner
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Interview conducted in Florence, Montana.

Diann Wiesner: The first question that came into my mind after I reviewed that first tape concerned the Depression and what you did during the Depression. I was very curious to know if the people you traveled with and yourself were very concerned about the future of the country. Were you in a state of turmoil, ill at ease, because the country was in such bad shape? What did things look like to you as you traveled from one town to the other looking for work? Do you remember?

Ole Bodin: Ya, I remember, ya, but there ain't nothing I can say about it except we were looking for work and waiting for a higher pay someday. Sometime in the future it's going to be a little better, but not that long a time, probably next month or so. Instead of that it got worse from when the Depression started in '29.

DW: How did you feel? Were you surprised at the length of the Depression? Did you start getting concerned around '33? Did you think you were ever going to find a steady job again?

OB: No, I got so I didn't think I was going to get any, anymore, just like now, the inflation. How do you know how long the inflation is going to stay like this?

DW: Right.

OB: A month, or the next five years? That's the same thing. That was the Depression, and now it's inflation. Depression, except a couple of wars it went up for two or three years and then it went down again. See? When it went down after the war not long ago, do you remember? Like in '50.

DW: I was only in grade school then.

OB: Then they started worrying. They [ranchers] got 14 or 15 cents a pound before. Then in the Second World War [WWII] it went up to 43 or something like that.

DW: For what?

OB: For steers—fat steers.

DW: For beef.

OB: Well, then after the war it went down again, see to 14 cents. Well, that made everybody worried, some of them owed. They bought a ranch and owed, owed the money in the bank. But Depression is worse. The door closed on the bank for a lot of people.

DW: Yes, so everybody was hopeful at first that it would just be short, but then as it went on a lot of concern developed, I guess.

OB: So in a way they [wealthy people] went through worse than I did. I didn't lose nothing. I didn't have nothing in The bank. I don't know how much they lost, you know, their savings.

DW: Right. From your advantage of having lived over 70 years, what kind of financial advice would you give someone just starting out today?

OB: The bank, to put the money in the bank. Not to buy any land.

DW: Why is that, to make the banks stronger?

OB: No, you get six percent...

DW: To stabilize the economy?

OB: Then the percentage in a year or two they raised it. But if you buy the land you got nothing but trouble unless you 500,000 dollars, buy a new setup right away. See? But you can't depend on inflation. It might go down.

DW: Right, the value of the land.

OB: Well, you know, how much it cost to buy now, a house. You bought a house can you make a living on it? Maybe, if you got a piece of land with it.

DW: Right.

OB: A couple of goats.

DW: That's about it.

OB: You can make cheese.

DW: Right. (laughs)

OB: If you buy land now you got to have at least enough for 100 cows and then have a little money put away so you can buy a tractor, too, and a hired man. Then it takes four or five years before you get the money back. Fencing and everything, you pay a hired man three dollars an hour to stake hay and one thing and another, to run the baler and the mower, put in a crop, and then you only break even on that. You don't get enough pay for it. You got to buy a plow...

DW: Big overhead.

OB: Then the land, you know, (laughs) 10,000 dollars, 5,000 for a little piece.

DW: Oh yes, the prices are something and, as you say, most of it is not big enough to work.

OB: Up here [Bitterroot Valley] it is higher than hell, and there isn't nothing but waste land. There isn't no water on it—gravelly. You can't raise a garden. Then you got to pay taxes.

DW: That's right.

OB: They're placing the taxes all over the country, see?

DW: That's really causing quite a bit of change, isn't it?

OB: If you bought land now and no income, you pay taxes. Taxes every year even on a trailer house or home.

DW: Oh yes, you bet. I've got another question on the Depression. When you talked among your fellow travelers, did you ever feel that only certain groups of people like immigrants or blue collar workers were hit by the Depression, or did everyone recognize that everyone was being hurt?

OB: Ya, they did, ya...doctors and all...and lawyers.

DW: Not being there, these sorts of things came to my mind again when I listened to your stories of the Depression so I appreciate you spending some more time on this. These soup lines that you talked about, is that what they served? A hot bowl of soup and a cup of coffee, was that generally what it was?

OB: Ya, there was some meat boiled, a little piece, something like that size of this (holds out thumb), a couple of pieces, broth.

DW: Who could get in these soup lines? Anybody?

OB: What?

DW: Who could get in these soup lines? Who could use them?

OB: Get in on it? Anybody.

DW: Is that right? I see. Was there any sort of pay, like a nickel or anything?

OB: No.

DW: It was free? Completely free?

OB: It was just like when the whole army company of 150 men or 250 men started moving, moving. It could be five or six companies.

DW: Five or six lines. Is that right?

OB: We stood there reading, waiting, and then they moved ahead around the corner. Then you went in, and you had to wait for one of them long tables.

DW: How long, do you have any idea how long you had to wait sometimes?

OB: A couple hours.

DW: Is that right?

OB: Oh ya, or a little better.

DW: Then you probably just stood to eat it. You didn't really sit down, did you?

OB: Oh ya, we sat down.

DW: Did you have seats?

OB: Had benches.

D: Goodness, you probably couldn't find those soup lines except in the bigger towns, could you?

OB: No, it was mostly in the bigger towns like Seattle. That's the only one I went in just a couple of times.

DW: Did you ever work in any of the government sponsored programs? Work programs that started in the mid '30s and late '30s? You know, the WPA was one of them.

OB: I didn't go on that.

DW: Did you know people who were on it?

OB: I had a brother who was on it.

DW: How did it work? How did you qualify and where did you go to sign up for it?

OB: Oh, I think they went down to certain places like the court house to sign up for that. Anybody got on.

DW: Was this your brother in Minnesota?

OB: Ya.

DW: I see, and he was on it. How long was he on it?

OB: Oh, I don't know. He was on it maybe a couple of years that I know of.

DW: Oh, he was. What kind of money did that provide?

OB: I think it was 60 dollars a month to take home. It was 50 or 60. It all depends on what they were doing. The farmers, some of them had a team of horses and they had a chance to get in there with a team of horses for hauling rocks out of there, big boulders and so on. Open right of ways and build up the roads.

DW: Lots of roads built in that time?

OB: Not built, rebuilt.

DW: Oh, rebuilt?

OB: Ya, ditches and so on with pick and shovel, slow work. They done that just so people had something to do for the money, instead of just going to food stamps.

DW: Did your brother seem to think it was a good program.

OB: Ya, it was, everybody thought it was all right. It would be now, too, if they had work, you know, ya.

DW: Yes, I think you might have something there.

OB: Because, people will be more happy if they have to earn it.

DW: Boy, they sure argue that back and forth, don't they?

OB: They want so much they wouldn't work for that kind of money now, you know, anyway.

DW: Yes, that's probably true.

OB: Machinery now, they didn't have any machinery in those days.

DW: It's harder to do a job when you know a machine could be doing it. Do you think these programs helped bring the Depression to an end? Helped the economy?

OB: That wouldn't help the Depression any.

DW: I mean to help it end.

OB: Well, what do you mean, help it end?

DW: Well, did these work programs boost the economy because they put money back into circulation?

OB: No. You see there's got to be a foreign trade, big deal for that, ship loads coming back and going that way. See, when there ain't no foreign trade that's what causes the Depression. See, the government can't spend money on people inside the country all the time either, see? No.

DW: Okay, and of course with the war starting up...

OB: Well then, there's foreign trade right now!

DW: Right now.

OB: Lumber, oh they want lumber. They want everything then.

DW: Clothing, wheat.

OB: Ya.

DW: Well, that's the way I've heard it also.

OB: Am I right?

DW: That's what I've heard.

OB: Like now they're cussing the president, why he don't start a work program here and there. There's only a couple of months, six months or a year, and then that's done and where's he going to get the money for that? See?

DW: Yes.

OB: That's the way I see it.

DW: Yes, it makes good sense.

OB: I think I'm right.

DW: You bet.

OB: I think the president...

DW: You think about your travels during the Depression between Seattle and Minnesota. Basically what you did was take the train back and forth looking for work between Washington and Minnesota. When you look back at that now, did you enjoy the times? Were most of the times pretty hard and cold, or was there a lot of fellowship and mutual understanding or what?

OB: No, I didn't enjoy it. No, nobody enjoyed it. You never had a chance to clean up or nothing. You're just on a tramp going or coming, both ways, either way. You stopped and washed up, ya, but it could be two or three days in between that or more.

DW: Not very often with hot water, either, I imagine.

OB: Well, you had to warm it up to shave.

DW: Sometimes writers, movies, and television shows sort of like to make it look like good times because you were free and were traveling around and all that.

OB: Ya.

DW: That's just on television?

OB: If you have to go through it like that, see, like I did, it would be a little different.

DW: Okay. After you got out of the service—you were discharged because they changed the age requirement—you went to work in the mines in Butte for a while and the rock quarry around Drummond. Eventually you went back out to Washington to log some more. We didn't talk about that very much. I'm particularly interested in how the logging camps and the operation itself had changed from when you first started logging in the '20s.

OB: Oh, the main thing was the chain saw came out.

DW: Oh yes, I do remember we talked about that some.

OB: The first ones they called them Canadian timber hogs. I think they were made in Canada.

They weighed 135 pounds. There were two handles on them and a long bar eight- or ten-foot long, six-foot long. There was only once that I know of that we had a big cedar about 20 feet long, I mean across. Then we had to saw a big block for an undercut. She was leaning that way. Then we had to saw off another block on the side, for the machine, to make the blade reach through.

DW: That is the most dangerous work.

OB: It was dangerous but you got to be on the alert and look up when it starts falling. A lot of people got hurt. You know, a little limb can kill you.

DW: That's what I understand.

OB: Come down from a 200 feet height, drop on you. Then it could hit another dead snag and start swaying and then come back. The top could break off and come back, and then you stand behind a big fir some place and hide yourself and look up.

DW: Were there just two men on a tree.

OB: Ya, well then they started with three men on a tree. One carried the stretcher. (laughs)

DW: Ole, don't say that, no.

OB: Ya, he walked ahead, carried the stretcher and raised it up on a tree someplace else. Then he'd start swamping out underbrush around that big tree, getting it ready for us.

DW: What's a stretcher?

OB: It's to carry the dead one out, in case one of us got killed.

DW: Oh, that's what you were talking about? I thought that was some sort of a logging expression.

OB: The stretcher folds and has two handles on it, if you get a broken leg or get hit awful bad.

DW: Then he was responsible for clearing out around the tree so that you could work, get in there and make your cuts. After that did you rotate off working the saw? Did all three of you use the saw then?

OB: No, he had that job.

DW: He had what job?

OB: It didn't take long to fall it down and then he had to go to another one.

DW: Oh, I see, okay. So basically just two men operated that big saw.

OB: Ya.

DW: Goodness, did you still live in camps, or did you live in town and drive to work every day now that it was...?

OB: I lived in camp then.

DW: Did you in the '50s, still?

OB: Oh, I don't know. I heard that they done away with camps. People live in town now and drive.

DW: Now they do. Oh, and these loggers just drive huge amounts of distances every day to get to work before they even start driving their trucks.

OB: ACM [Anaconda Copper Mining Company] started that too.

DW: Is that right?

OB: They used to have camps up above where you live (on the Blackfoot River).

DW: Yes, it is now Champion International and they still have that camp, but most of the men drive there each day to pick up the trucks. Then they got out with the trucks or go out as a crew.

OB: I know they drive from here up to Seeley Lake country and sawmill.

DW: That is sort of a thing we don't have anymore, it's sort of a thing of the past, those camps, so that's why I like to hear about them, because...

OB: So I don't know it looked to me like them big outfits out there should have camps. I do believe they still have camps.

DW: I don't know, maybe it is different in Washington or Idaho.

OB: I haven't been there in so long I don't know.

DW: Right, I don't either. In the camps you still had good cooks?

OB: First-class cooks.

DW: Lots of food.

OB: First class cooks and pastry man. He made pies and cakes and cookies, the very best—very good board.

DW: They had that in the 20s too, didn't they, once they got the unions...?

OB: They all had that. They had that all the time.

DW: They realized it was important. Did they still have the stores where you could buy wool shirts and things?

OB: Ya, you could buy anything you wanted.

DW: Then, would you get the weekend off and go into town, or would you just get holidays off or how would you...?

OB: Ya, we got Sundays off and windy days. Then it was dangerous to go out so we didn't work, but rain didn't bother nobody. I've worked in the rain night and day.

DW: There is a lot of rain out there, too.

OB: Ya, it could be half snow and half rain and then underbrush, ten feet high.

DW: Yes, just sopping wet but with lots of wool clothes on.

OB: Ya, we had wool.

DW: Yes, that's important. After you were out of the service, they were using trucks by then to haul logs out. Did they still use that spare tree?

OB: Ya, they had to. They got lines and chokers to drag them into the landing. Well, they been doing that. So I think they still do that and then they got a jammer they load trucks with. They call them jammers.

DW: I've seen them operating.

OB: They had bigger trucks than they got here. With 40-foot logs.

DW: Oh yes, when we were on our vacation this summer the trucks would just be hauling three logs, they would be so big.

OB: One big one in the middle and the little on the side. I've seen that on the railroad car, too. They put them on the railroad car. They have the railroad in the woods and the little steam locomotive.

DW: Was this in the '50s, too, they were still using the railroads back in the...?

OB: Then they had switches to go up and then to this switch and then back up this way. Oh they had a regular railroad like gandy dancers they called it.

DW: No, what's that?

OB: Railroad workers putting in ties. They had bulldozer grading out, see?

DW: To lay more track?

OB: They build bridges, too. They call them trestles, high bridges. Did you ever go between Missoula or up to Wallace, Idaho on a train?

DW: No.

OB: I have on a freight train, too. I was sitting on top of a box, laying down on a box car on the top, and they put the brakes on. The whole thing was vibrating the bridge—the trestle, they called it.

DW: Oh my word! You look over, and you don't see a thing!

OB: You could hardly see that far. They started off, and then we started to go through a tunnel. We could get off and walk down the hill and catch the train on the other side below. Then going back we done the same thing, climb uphill. We caught the train up above going back to Superior.

DW: Where were you headed?

OB: Any place.

DW: I see, and then when it was time to turn around, you turned around.

OB: We come into Missoula then and took the main line to North Dakota, Minnesota, Minneapolis. Any place, you know.

DW: Oh boy, I bet you knew all the trains, probably all the conductors.

OB: No, I didn't travel that much, mostly on the Northern Pacific.

DW: Yes.

OB: I didn't travel too much, you know. I worked. I went to work on these farms.

DW: Oh yes, you picked up a lot of jobs. You told me about a good many of them, even during the '30s. Then you were working back in Minnesota.

OB: I shocked grain in places for 75 cents a day.

DW: You did what?

OB: Shocking grain, carrying it up in bundles.

DW: I see, that is another job that has been eliminated by machinery now. Now you just logged out in Washington a few years so about 1948 or 1949, somewhere in there?

OB: Oh, '44, '45, then I quit out there.

DW: In 1945?

OB: I had trouble with my knee and the hip, and you got to be perfect when you go out there in the timber. I had to leave that.

DW: Yes. So is that when you started picking up ranch work?

OB: Ya, more or less, stacking hay in the summer and different things...feeding. When you get up in that age you can't hardly go out in the timber either.

DW: You did some thinning around here then, didn't you? Tree thinning?

OB: Thinning?

DW: Oh no, it was Christmas tree cutting.

OB: Oh ya, they had that for two or three years here.

DW: Was that after you had to quit in Washington?

OB: Ya. There was one outfit that came out here from Minnesota. They had contract stumpage to cut, to kind of thin it out and away, but I think the Forest Service stopped that more or less. They cut all of these millions of trees like that and then the money goes to Minnesota instead

of Montana. I heard something about that. Then there was another outfit they call it the Hawford (?). They had a big office out in Seattle, and I think they had...I mean out in Washington some place. They had planted trees out there too. They raised their own trees, but now there ain't no more of that, not around Missoula, around here. There might be some up north.

DW: We have quite a few tree farms now up in the Flathead country around Bigfork.

OB: The reservation probably got some.

DW: Maybe, but these particular ones I'm familiar with are not reservations; they are just people up there in the tree farming business now. Boy, when you drive to Kalispell via Seeley Lake and Swan Lake past the turn-off for Bigfork and then you turn for Kalispell or Glacier, there are a lot of tree farms in there. They are all Christmas trees. Every one of them is just groomed perfectly. They must prune them or something. There is a lot of that now.

OB: I've done a little of that.

DW: Now I have a blank in my tapes about what you were doing in the 50's, that is before you began your work here, which is about 1961, wasn't it? Were you in the Missoula area mostly in the '50s?

OB: Well, I went in and out.

DW: Did you?

OB: Yes, I used to go to Portland two or three winters like that and work on a big hide outfit, you know, like here in Missoula. What do they call it here in Missoula?

DW: A tannery or a taxidermist.

OB: No, hide, your cowhide, rawhides you know, comes from the slaughter house and you salt them down.

DW: That's the tannery I think.

OB: No not tannery. They got to be cured first with salt. The salt would come in by the ton, ship loads. Brought it in there and dumped it and then we laid hides that come in from the slaughter houses, truck loads. Then they'd grade them out, bull hides, cowhides and younger, calf hides. Dumped through a hole in the floor under the basement. You start stacking them spread them out with their hair down and then toss salt on them with scoop shovels. They'd lay some more, oh, they would have about 1,800 hides in one stack or 2,000 or sometime 1,500. There could be three or four of them like that. It was a big deal, a Bessinger (?) outfit, that's

wat the name of the three-story building was.

DW: So they were drying them to be made into leather,

OB: So then three weeks or a month they pull the stack, they called it. They had a man up there on the stack, pulling the hides and then there was four men, two men on each end. They shook the hides like that and turn them over and shook the salt off it. The two by six is like this edge ways so the salt runs down. Then they turn it over to the next table with the hair up.

DW: Then they would restack them again?

OB: No.

OB: Well, they kind of grade them out then, see, and roll them up. Well, then they had to go through another processing deal. You had to be somebody that knows something about hides so then pretty soon we rolled them up and stacked them up like cord wood with the hair out. Then we loaded up, oh a boxcar sometimes, and a lot of times we loaded up a truck load that went to Japan. In Japan they can split a hide in two. That's what I hear. I don't know, but that's what I heard. Here they can't do it.

DW: For goodness sakes,

OB: There was a Jap there one time and he couldn't talk English...buying hides there. Then there was young heifers and steers or something, put it on the table. All he done was like this (rubs thumb and index finger together). Over here (points to one side of room). Then the next one over here (points to another side of room). See how good he was. There is something to that when you grade hides.

DW: Now he was buying it for leather, wasn't he?

OB: Yes, and everything else.

DW: What was Bessinger's called? What kind of business was it?

OB: Where I was?

DW: Yes, what was that called? Was it called...?

OB: Hide and fur company?

DW: Yes, something like that.

OB: Bessenger's Hide Company, see, ya. Then car loads went to Nebraska, I think, to a tannery.

DW: So then you worked at that several winters. Was this in the '50s now?

OB: No, before '50s.

DW: This was in the late '40s again.

OB: Yes, after I—

DW: It would have to be after WWII.

OB: Well, in '50s I quit that too. Fifty, well about in '50 I come back to Missoula. I didn't go back there no more. That was hard work too.

DW: Oh, heavy work.

OB: I got too old.

OB: Then I started on ranches.

DW: Yes.

OB: Like this.

DW: How many winters did you go to Portland? How many, two winters?

OB: I think it was about three or four winters, I forget now.

DW: Three or four winters, yes.

OB: I believe it was four years in Portland. I worked in the city cement work, cement contract. Sidewalks, patios, basements and all that.

DW: In Portland?

OB: Yes. Then when sometimes we had to close down for rain so then I worked for the hide company.

DW: I see, oh yes.

OB: I always worked.

DW: Gee, I guess. Did you manage to save money when you were working at the hide company?

OB: Oh, enough to get along. I never had to bum any. No. There were plenty of others

bumming me to death, winos and all that. They never did look for work. Then I thought I'd go to Yakima, Washington picking apples, work in the orchards, ya. Then there was full of drunks too. They wouldn't work, you know. You pick apples, you pick peaches, pick apricots, and all that, plums, ya. There was thinning to do first in the spring.

DW: What was that tending?

OB: Thinning apples.

DW: Thinning apples.

OB: Six inches apart.

DW: Oh.

OB: You know you thin them when they're clumped.

DW: If they are too close together. Yes.

OB: You have to know what you are doing. Then in the winter there's pruning apple trees. Or I worked in the warehouse where women were packing apples and then I worked outside. I was dumping apples in the back. They went through a washer deal with solution on it, some kind of a solution, not only water, to make to them shine. Then they went through big wide belts...full of women sitting there sorting them out, the bruises, put them in here and then it come down good apples. There was women down there packing apples. At that time they made 18 dollars a day, them women.

DW: My goodness.

OB: We only made about ten dollars or something outside. A fellow married one of them, and then the husband made ten dollars and his wife made eighteen.

DW: Is that right? Now could you work there if you wanted to, was there work all year round?

OB: Now?

DW: No, in the '50s when you were there. Well, just working with fruit in general. It sounds like it could be a year round job if you wanted it to.

OB: Ya, it could. I worked five or six months. It was hard to get a place to live. They had old cabins—little cook stoves. There was no insulation or nothing, and it was cold.

DW: Boy, yes. That didn't pay that well.

OB: I imagine it would pay more now. I don't know.

DW: Yes.

OB: It was just to get away from, you know.

DW: The city?

OB: No, enough to be working.

DW: No, I misunderstood.

OB: I picked apples rather than go on a bum. I always got on there at something.

DW: Yes, now you were doing this in the '50s? Did you have a car then? What were you driving?

OB: No.

DW: You were using the train then to travel?

OB: No, I took the bus.

DW: Oh, buses.

OB: I quit that...you know, freight trains.

DW: Oh yes, I see what you mean.

OB: That is hard on a person.

DW: Oh dear, I guess. Did you ever get thrown off? I don't mean it that way.

OB: What do you mean, accidentally?

DW: I mean fall off...

OB: No.

DW: Because like you say, those things really rock around sometimes.

OB: When they put the brakes on you can [roll] from one end to another. (laughs) Go to sleep

and lay on top of...

DW: Get a few bruises ever now and then I suppose.

OB: No, I didn't, no.

DW: Boy, I don't know how you didn't. When you first came to, I've got to skip around again, when you first came to the United States you went to Monroe or near Monroe to a brother-in-law's through marriage. Was that brother-in-law a sawyer? Did you two saw together for a while?

OB: Ya, a little bit, ya.

DW: Then you went on your way to other sawing jobs? Is he the guy you were working with when you were making 20 dollars a day one time? The guy you were working for wouldn't pay you, and you had to get a lawyer?

OB: Ya.

DW: Was that you and your brother-in-law?

OB: Ya.

DW: Was that right when you first got here?

OB: Ya.

DW: What was the deal on that again; I don't remember.

OB: Well, there was a contractor.

DW: What were you doing for him?

OB: He was clearing land, see, for some big outfit. Frye in Seattle. You've heard of the Frye Hotel.

DW: I don't know too much about Seattle.

OB: He cleared all that land, there was trees, big Spruce, burned it. They had a little portable sawmill down there too. We didn't have nothing to do with that. He had a crew for that. But we got contracted to cut brush, just brush with brush hooks. We didn't have to burn then. We had so much an acre, or whatever it was. I forgot now. We made around 20 dollars a day, and that was big money.

DW: Oh yes.

OB: Well then he was a drinking man too, that contractor. I don't understand yet why he couldn't pay us. Then we had to go to a lawyer and that took most of the money off us.

DW: Oh yes.

OB: It had been lost a couple of months waiting for that money and there was nothing else you could do. So we rented a cabin, me and this other guy then. I didn't stay with this brother-in-law either, all the time. I moved uptown, rented a cabin, me and another kid. We didn't pay so much then, 15 or 18 dollars a month.

DW: What was the land being cleared for?

OB: They culled it for lettuce farm, after they got through with it...full of Filipinos and Mexicans and all that.

DW: Really, a lettuce farm?

OB: Oh, as big as this here (Maclay ranch).

OB: Oh, they had small railroads in there. They hauled manure and all that stuff too, thousands of workers, Filipinos. There was nothing but dirt, good soil—rich, deep too. Well, after they got that built up I wasn't there then. I didn't see it but I heard about it.

DW: Gee, that's interesting.

OB: Now I don't know how many acres. They got big warehouses, packing houses.

DW: Is that right and you were the one who cleared for it.

OB: And there was nothing but brush, see?

DW: Yes, oh boy, that would be a big change in the land, wouldn't it. How many acres do you figure you cleared before you quit working for him because you weren't getting paid?

OB: Oh, we had around 400 dollars apiece.

DW: Is that 20 acres?

OB: Yes.

DW: That is a lot of clearing, isn't it? Do you have family in this country now?

OB: No.

DW: Don't you have nieces and nephews from your—?

OB: Yes, in Sweden.

DW: You had a brother in Minnesota.

OB: They're all dead.

DW: Didn't they have kids of someone who maybe still living there?

OB: Him?

DW: Yes, your brother.

OB: He had a boy. I don't know where he's at.

[End of Interview]