

**HAROLD S. TURNER**  
**Interview 024a**  
**September 9, 1982**  
**Becky Bailey, Interviewer**  
**Dorothy Farley, Transcriber**  
**Retyped by Daniel Guerrero**

**ABSTRACT:** Longtime Diboll resident Harold S. Turner recalls his life in White City, Fastrill, and Diboll. Mr. Turner's father was a company doctor for the Southern Pine Lumber Company camps in White City and Fastrill, where he lived and went to school. At the age of 18, Mr. Turner moved to Diboll and worked as a truck driver. He eventually worked in the power department at the sawmill for 35 years. Mr. Turner also reminisces about life in the Great Depression.

I am interviewing Mr. Harold S. Turner, who lives in Diboll, Texas, and his current address is 725 Booker Street. I am interviewing him at his home. Today's date is September 9, 1982. My name is Becky Bailey.

**Becky Bailey (hereafter BB):** Mr. Turner, can you tell me when you were born?

**Harold Turner (hereafter HT):** September 13, 1912.

**BB:** 1912. Okay, where was this?

**HT:** Alto, Texas.

**BB:** Alto. Can you rem... well, of course, you remember your parents' names. Can you tell me your parents' name?

**HT:** Robert, my daddy's name. Robert Garland Turner. He was a doctor. My mother's name was Jenny Tallulah Turner.

**BB:** And I think you were telling me the other day that you remembered your grandparents' names too, don't you?

**HT:** No, no, I remembered my mother's parents' names.

**BB:** Mother's parents' names. Okay what were they?

**HT:** Nellie B. Harry and P.A. Harry.

**BB:** And they were originally from?

**HT:** Arkansas.

**BB:** Okay. When did they come to Texas? Do you know that?

**HT:** In the '30s. I don't know just exactly what year in the '30s. But in the '30s.

**BB:** 1930s, okay. Did you have any brothers and sisters?

**HT:** One brother and one sister.

**BB:** Where do they live now?

**HT:** My brother is deceased and my sister lives in Lufkin.

**BB:** Oh, right here close to home huh. You said something about your dad was a doctor, right?

**HT:** Right.

**BB:** Where did he work or have his practice?

**HT:** Well, he had his practice in Alto. And then he worked for Southern Pine Lumber Company and then in Houston and in Goodrich, Texas.

**BB:** When did he live in Goodrich?

**HT:** 1929, '30, '31, '32.

**BB:** Oh, were you still at home then?

**HT:** Yes, in '29.

**BB:** In '29 when you left home, where did you go?

**HT:** I went to school in Alto. I finished my high school in Alto.

**BB:** And then when you left home, what were you, 18?

**HT:** Just about.

**BB:** Just about. How did you end up in Diboll?

**HT:** Starving to death.

**BB:** Oh, is that how you came.

**HT:** Oh I ended up as a truck driver when the East Texas Oil Field opened up. Why this company, Southern Pine Lumber Company, was in debt and in need of orders for lumber. And when the East Texas Oil Field opened they got a lot and they needed a lot of trucks and they needed a lot of drivers. So I came in as a truck driver hauling lumber to the East Texas Oil Field.

**BB:** That was at eighteen?

**HT:** Yeah.

**BB:** Seems kind of young to be starting with that. You had experience already?

**HT:** No. No experience driving a truck.

**BB:** No, they just took you on huh? Okay, you said something about your dad the other day when we were talking about being at Fastrill and White City. Did I get that right?

**HT:** Yeah, he was at White City first, working for Southern Pine Lumber Company and then they moved to Fastrill. That's up near Rusk.

**BB:** Right. Did you live with them still at this time?

**HT:** Uh, huh.

**BB:** Were those two places a lot different from Diboll?

**HT:** Well, yes.

**BB:** Or were they all pretty much the same?

**HT:** No, they were a lot smaller than Diboll. It was just a camp, a logging camp. However, Fastrill was really a nice little place to live. They had real nice little bungalow houses and they were all in nice rows and they had streets. It was a nice place to live.

**BB:** Uh, huh. Well, in my mind I picture just a camp, but it was really just a regular town.

**HT:** Yeah, oh yeah. It was a regular town. Of course, Southern Pine Lumber Company owned it all, you know. You couldn't own anything but it was a good place to live. White City, they just lived in actually... railroad cars. It was just a house built that would go on a railroad car or log car. And that's how they moved them from one camp to the other, they just loaded them on the flat car and carried them by rail and set them off.

**BB:** How big were they?

**HT:** Oh, they were ... some of them thirty or forty feet long. Around forty foot and...

**BB:** And then about ten feet wide?

**HT:** About eight or ten feet wide.

**BB:** Maybe a couple of bedrooms big?

**HT:** Yeah, see you'd have more than one of those for each house.

**BB:** Oh, they put them together.

**HT:** Yeah, see. You'd have a little porch in between two of them, you see.

**BB:** Kind of like a dog run or were they enclosed porches?

**HT:** No, they weren't enclosed they were just little breezeways.

**BB:** Breezeways... between the two of them. Well, Fastrill had schools and all, too?

**HT:** Oh yes. So did ... White City did, too. White City had a school too.

**BB:** Do you remember what the school was like? Were there enough kids that they had a lot of different grades or were there a lot of grades in one room?

**HT:** All the grades were in one room. It was the school and the church was the same thing. It was the same building. We just had long benches to sit on, no desks. Just long benches. Now, when we got to Fastrill, they had desks. They had desks there.

**BB:** Mrs. Bea was telling me that the first year she taught in Diboll was the year Fastrill moved to Diboll. And she said that a lot of the boys hadn't been going to school. Was that the case whenever you were living there, too? Did all the kids just not go?

**HT:** Now, I don't really remember about Fastrill. I mean, White City because I was kind of young myself. The best I can remember, I started school in White City. And of course, you couldn't start school then until you were seven years old. There were a lot of kids that went to school in White City. And there were a lot that went in Fastrill, too. They had a big school out at Fastrill. Two rooms had a partition with doors that folded up and made two rooms and then it would make a big auditorium if you wanted one to have anything any kind of meetings or anything. There was the big auditorium.

**BB:** Did everybody take their lunch or would they all go home?

**HT:** No, it was right in the big middle of town almost.

**BB:** Everybody just scattered and went home huh? Okay, so you didn't actually go to school in Diboll. You had already finished your school?

**HT:** No, I never did go to school in Diboll.

**BB:** You finished in Alto?

**HT:** Alto.

**BB:** Okay, and so you came down here to work driving a truck?

**HT:** Right.

**BB:** Do you remember... this was in '29, right?

**HT:** No, in '31.

**BB:** In '31, when you ended up down here?

**HT:** First day of February, 1931.

**BB:** Do you remember what kind of pay you got when you first started?

**HT:** \$2.50 a trip.

**BB:** Okay, now a trip meant what?

**HT:** Anywhere you went in a certain... they had it in zones, mileage. See three hundred mile trips were \$2.50. If you went four hundred or further you might get \$.50 a trip more. It was divided in zones, kind of by miles.

**BB:** The company didn't own the trucks, right?

**HT:** No, they were individually owned trucks to start with, see. I guess we drove about a year and then the company... no I guess about two years. They cut it down to about fifteen or sixteen trucks. We had a hundred to start with. They cut it down to about fifteen, twenty trucks. And eventually the company bought all the trucks. As they'd drift away, the company would buy another truck themselves. The company finally went into business for themselves.

**BB:** When did you start working for them, then?

**HT:** Well, technically I was working for them all along see.

**BB:** Well.

**HT:** Well, I started.... Well, I started I guess in 1933.

**BB:** Working there for the company. This \$2.50 a trip – was that what they paid the man that owned the truck or was that what you got?

**HT:** That is what I got. That man who owned the truck, he got more.

**BB:** So, it helped if you could drive fairly fast and get up there, unload and come back.

**HT:** Well, that was the idea of it. They wanted you to go and come. They didn't want you to fool around 'cause they had lots of orders. And anytime you'd come in here, they'd load you. It didn't matter what time of the night, they'd load you right up and send you right back if you'd go. I've slept in the boiler room while they was loading my truck so I could get right on back lots of times.

**BB:** These orders for the East Texas Oil Field, whereabouts was that exactly?

**HT:** Well, all the way from Henderson to Longview, Fuller Springs, Turner Town, and all up in there.

**BB:** What was it mainly for board roads?

**HT:** No, for oil field digs.

**BB:** Oh they made the derricks out of the ....:?

**HT:** Lumber then. They made the derricks out of wood then.

**BB:** Oh my. Did you put down board roads? I mean, did you use board roads, too?

**HT:** Lots of board roads, yeah.

**BB:** But they were probably hard wood?

**HT:** They were built out of hard wood.

**BB:** Oh I didn't realize they made it out of the... should have known. Okay, when you first moved to Diboll, what kind of housing did you live in? When you were driving the trucks?

**HT:** I lived in the Star Hotel. Right across from the main store and everything. Across the street from this big building.

**BB:** Right across from the Commissary, you mean?

**HT:** Right across from there, the Star Hotel.

**BB:** Is that where the personnel office and all is now?

**HT:** No, Mr. Rutland's house is where the personnel office is now, but it was the next one. There wasn't any house in between Mr. Rutland's house and the Star Hotel. No.

**BB:** It's right on that street, though, anyway.

**HT:** It's right next to where the personnel office is, now. In fact, the parking lot there is the Star Hotel.

**BB:** Okay. That's where it was. How many people did they have living there? Do you remember?

**HT:** Well, there wasn't but about a dozen of us. About a dozen people lived there then.

**BB:** Did you take all you meals there, too?

**HT:** No, we took a meal there, if we were there at mealtime.

**BB:** They didn't serve anytime you wanted to eat?

**HT:** No, no. They just had regular mealtime. And if we were there, we would eat the meal; but if we wasn't, we wouldn't. Finally, we got where the truck drivers that stayed there, didn't... we just didn't take any meals there at all. Because we never was there.

**BB:** Then when.... what year did you and Mrs. Turner marry?

**HT:** 1934.

**BB:** Were things getting a little easier by this time or with you working steady?

**HT:** Well, I would say yes. The NRA had come into effect then and I kind of had an hourly wage. You worked forty hours a week and got paid for over forty hours a week. Of course, nearly everybody around here worked over forty hours because the sawmill clearing was running nine hours a day, so they worked forty-five hours a week.

**BB:** Mr. Turner, when you went to work for the company then it was in 1933. What did you do for them at that time?

**HT:** In 1933? Well, I was still driving trucks for them in thirty... I drove almost through '33.

**BB:** All right.

**HT:** And then I went to work in the power department when Hazel and I married. I was working in the power department.

**BB:** What did you do?

**HT:** Well, I ... you did anything to tell you the truth. I suppose I started out firing in the boiler room.

**BB:** You mean just ...?

**HT:** A fireman. A regular fireman in the boiler room.

**BB:** What did you all use for fuel?

**HT:** Saw dust, and chips and .... Had hog fuel. We didn't have what they call chips. Had hog fuel. It is a lot coarser. It was ground up and it was a lot coarser.

**BB:** Did they ever have to supplement it with like coal or anything like that?

**HT:** No, no, we had plenty of it all the time. Plenty of it because they didn't use it for anything else. In fact, they had it running out their ears, most of the time.

**BB:** There wasn't fiberboard to stick it in.

**HT:** That's what I say. They didn't have any use for it so they just tried to burn it all.

**BB:** Okay, now the boiler. Then they just used it for generating electricity?

**HT:** Well, generating electricity and for the dry kilns, you see. And the saw mills run on steam, too.

**BB:** Oh, I hadn't thought of that.

**HT:** Of course, we had a generator. A small generator that had lights from town. It was just lights.

**BB:** I heard somewhere, and I can't think of who told me, that they would turn the electricity on only at night in the town.

**HT:** Well, we would turn it on... now that was before, before... I came here. Because electricity was on all the time if the generator wasn't broken down. But they would turn it on early the morning, say at four o'clock in the morning and keep it on 'til maybe seven o'clock. That way the women would get up that had electricity irons, and do the ironing early in the morning, you see, while the electricity was on.

**BB:** And they'd shut it off at nine o'clock?

**HT:** That's right.

**BB:** At night.

**HT:** That's right.

**BB:** When everybody ought to be in bed?

**HT:** That's right. If you wasn't in bed, you better light the lamp. Now, out at Fastrill, they did that same thing. They cut it on every morning at four o'clock, or three. Three about three o'clock. Because everybody had to get up and sometimes the men left at 4:00 or 4:30 to go to work. So they would have lights until daylight, maybe a little after daylight, and then they'd cut it on in the afternoon before dark until nine o'clock. They'd blink the lights at fifteen minutes until 9:00 to let you know that you had fifteen minutes to get into bed.

**BB:** Oh me! That could be hard if you had refrigerators and things like you do now, but...

**HT:** We didn't have.

**BB:** When did the company quit making power for everybody? Do you remember when that was?

**HT:** Well, yeah because I was working out there. But I declare I can't tell you the date.

**BB:** It was after World War II, wasn't it or not?

**HT:** Yeah, it was after World War II. Yeah... way after World War II. They must have quit along about the latter '40s or early '50s. I am not really positive.

**BB:** I am surprised they went that long, really.

**HT:** Of course now, there was no turning the lights off. They went twenty-four hours a day. They didn't turn them off, you see.

**BB:** When, you mean in the '40s?

**HT:** When I was working out there. When I come to Diboll, they still had lights on...

**BB:** All the time?

**HT:** All day and all night.

**BB:** Okay. So that was in the 1930s, right? Okay, do you remember your hours when you went to work over then at the boiler? What kind of hours did you put in?

**HT:** When I was fireman I worked from eleven at night 'til six in the morning.

**BB:** You worked shift work, then.

**HT:** Right, shift work.

**BB:** Do you remember what you got paid?

**HT:** \$.27 an hour.

**BB:** \$.27 an hour. Okay, whenever you and Mrs. Turner then first married, where did you live then? Did you have a company house or...?

**HT:** We lived in a company house right where the main gate going in is now.

**BB:** Oh, yeah, I know where that is.

**HT:** Do you know where the main gate goes in? Our house sat right there.

**BB:** How large was it?

**HT:** How many rooms did it have? Five rooms and a sleeping porch, I believe. Six rooms with the bathroom, probably. Six rooms and a big sleeping porch.

**BB:** That is pretty big for just the two of you.

**HT:** Pretty good sized.

**BB:** Did you ever move from there? Did you ever live in other houses around there?

**HT:** Yeah, I moved right down to this next crossing down there and we lived there forty-four years.

**BB:** Okay and that was a company house, too?

**HT:** Right.

**BB:** What kind of rent did you have to pay at this time, in '34? Do you remember?

**HT:** Do you remember? About \$6.50 a month.

**BB:** Did the company keep the houses up or did you keep up your own house?

**HT:** No, they kept them up for you.

**BB:** And they painted them and all that sort of thing?

**HT:** Every year they would go out and see if the screens were all right, and put in your broken windows and anything, you know, that needed to be done to the house. Or you

could go down and tell the man that kept up the houses that something was wrong with the house and he'd go down and see about it.

**BB:** That's a pretty good bargain.

**HT:** Yeah. It was that. Yeah.

**BB:** Okay, you were old enough to remember about ... I know you didn't vote in that election, but when Hoover was president, what did people say about him? Or do you remember your opinion of him?

**HT:** Well, they didn't have a real good opinion of him just to tell you the truth, the best I can remember. They'd called him... they called... during his administration, they called the armadillos, "The Hoover Hogs" because everybody ate armadillos.

**BB:** Did you?

**HT:** No.

**BB:** No. You never went out and got any, huh. I've also heard of "The Hoover Flag". Have you heard of that one?

**HT:** No.

**BB:** That's supposed to be the inside of you pocket pulled out with nothing in it.

**HT:** Oh yeah. Lots of them, too. (Laugh)

**BB:** I guess so. Well, when Roosevelt was running for office then around here, you were old enough to vote at that time. Did you vote for him?

**HT:** Right.

**BB:** And I assume you voted for him.

**HT:** Every time, every time.

**BB:** Every time he ran, huh. Okay, let's see. We decided the W.P.A. and all came into being around here at about 1935, generally. Did a lot ... could you tell me about some of the projects that they had here in town. That and the C.C.C.?

**HT:** Well, the W.P.A., they did, mostly what they did, they built pit type toilets for every house in Diboll. Everybody.

**BB:** Every house.

**HT:** That was about the only project I know that W.P.A. had around here.

**BB:** How far out of town did they go with those?

**HT:** Well, they went all the way to out here in the country. I don't know... I don't know just how far they went. But they had an area in kind of like the city limits that they took care of.

**BB:** Did the people have to pay for them anyway?

**HT:** No.

**BB:** Nothing.

**HT:** Nothing. The company, I think, furnished a lot of the lumber and the nails and things like that. The government furnished the labor.

**BB:** Did they have cement as part of them or was it all...?

**HT:** It was part of the top and all was cement.

**BB:** Did you ever work for the W.P.A.?

**HT:** No.

**BB:** You still had a steady job? Okay, what about the C.C.C.?

**HT:** Well, the C.C.C. built all these roads around. All the roads from the highway almost was built... the county roads were built by the C.C.C. They built the roads all the way through the company pasture and the company land to Nigton Road. And it was a good road. They built a bridge on the river and they built a road all the way through this Dollarhide pasture to Old Manning.

**BB:** Uh, huh.

**HT:** You could turn off the highway right down here to the left between here and the river and go all the way to Manning. Well, the W.P.A. was usually older men. I don't mean real old men, but in the working age.

**BB:** In their thirties and forties.

**HT:** The C.C.C. was youth mostly. Young boys.

**BB:** Were they from around here?

**HT:** Yeah, and everywhere. They could be from all over the country and...

**BB:** Just got sent down here.

**HT:** They were sent one place to another, wherever they needed them to be, they were sent. Actually, it was kind of like being in the army but it wasn't. You had a certain discipline you had to follow and a certain time you had to be in and things like that. They furnished you food and your clothes and your lodging.

**BB:** Where did they live?

**HT:** Oh, they had barracks built. Little camps they built for them. They had one in Nacogdoches and they had one in ... I wish I could ask Claude Welch. He was in the C.C.C... he could tell you all about it. Claude Welch, yeah, he was in the C.C.C. I forget where the camp was. It seems like they had one... I know they had one in Nacogdoches because that's where my daddy was. And I don't know whether it worked out from Nacogdoches all the way down here or not, and I can't remember whether they had a C.C.C. camp in Lufkin or around Lufkin or not.

**BB:** I know they had an office there, but no one said anything about a...

**HT:** They might have worked out of that camp in Nacogdoches. They had a big camp in Nacogdoches.

**BB:** Do you remember very many transients or hobos that came through Diboll? Were there very many?

**HT:** Well, yeah. There was a lot of them. Sometimes if you gave them anything to eat they put eggs on your gate so that the next would know that he could get something to eat there.

**BB:** Oh me. Were these mainly young men or were they old?

**HT:** They were all ages.

**BB:** All ages. Would they do chores for their work or did they just come for the food?

**HT:** Well, I don't guess we ever asked one of them to do any chores. But I suppose they would because people weren't afraid to work in them days. They just didn't have any work to do.

**BB:** Did any of them stay here in the community? I mean, just wander in and stay and live here. Do you remember any?

**HT:** Well, I am sure they did. But I really don't remember any.

**BB:** Okay, did many young men leave from here and go and just go?

**HT:** Well, not until the latter years. They all stayed here. Everybody stayed right here and usually went to work here.

**BB:** So even during the Depression the company would hire younger men?

**HT:** Yeah.

**BB:** Like just getting out of high school and that sort of thing?

**HT:** Yeah, there was always usually jobs here that you could do.

**BB:** Maybe two days a week?

**HT:** Yeah, some of them weren't working but three days a week and the mill didn't run but three days a week for a long time.

**BB:** Do you remember anything in Diboll or in this area really being in short supply? I mean did anybody really just go hungry?

**HT:** I don't believe, not that worked at this mill. Not that worked at this mill. Because you could go to the store and they'd feed you. They'd let you have some groceries, something to eat. You couldn't buy anything else but they'd let you have something to eat.

**BB:** Was it a big difference between say just a couple of years before the Depression and the Depression? I mean, as far as the availability of food and this sort of thing?

**HT:** Well, I don't think... I think the food... the food was here during the Depression, we just couldn't buy it. We didn't have the money to buy it.

**BB:** Okay, let's see, did you have a garden?

**HT:** Hazel's mother was the one that did the gardening back in them days.

**BB:** Did you ever do any hunting or anything like that?

**HT:** Oh yes, hunt and fish all the time, when I wasn't working.

**BB:** Well, it sounds like you had a ... most people I've talked to worked ten hour days and you worked just eight or so.

**HT:** No, I worked nine.

**BB:** Nine, from 11:00 whenever, 11 to 7.

**HT:** Now, when I was in the boiler room I worked from 11 to 7, but you see I only worked there for six weeks.

**BB:** Oh well you didn't tell me that! Where did you work after that?

**HT:** I started to tell you and then we got off on something else. See, I worked in there six weeks and then I went in the pipefitting department. It's all still in the power department. And I worked for the pipe fitters for about three or four months and then I went in the electrical department and I stayed in the electrical department from then on.

**BB:** When did you retire?

**HT:** In 1978.

**BB:** How many years was that? That was ... what you were there by '35 something. That is thirty-three years in one department. Okay, I think we finally decided that no banks failed in this area, but do you remember them having a run on the bank in Lufkin or anything like that? Miss Chandler said that it was closed, she could remember for two or three days at a time, but she didn't know why. Do you remember anything?

**HT:** I just don't remember no run on no banks. It might have been that something happened that I don't remember, because I didn't have much dealings with those banks. We didn't have one here and we didn't have any money to put in it so...

**BB:** That's what I was going to ask. Did people here use the bank in Lufkin or did they just...?

**HT:** They didn't have any money to put in the bank. You just lived from every fifteen days to fifteen days.

**BB:** I see. So I assume by that, that you used the company store here or the commissary.

**HT:** To buy groceries, everything.

**BB:** Did you use mail order very much or did the commissary just have everything you'd want?

**HT:** They had... the commissary had just about everything you wanted or they'd get it for you, you see.

**BB:** Okay, the company here issued checks then. When did they quit issuing checks?

**HT:** I just really and truly don't remember that. They must have quit issuing checks when I lived in Goodrich.

**BB:** Oh, before the Depression?

**HT:** I don't think they issued checks. They issued them old doogies, little old books of money, you know?

**BB:** No, I don't know. This is something new to me. What is this?

**HT:** No, you probably know. We told you about it the other day.

**BB:** No, no this is something different. Okay, Miss Chandler was telling me that when they had checks ... when she went to work they had little round cardboards and they dipped it in wax and all that. Now, is this the same thing that you're talking about?

**HT:** That's the same thing. That's what we call a check. What I call doogie is a little book about this long and about that wide like a checkbook and each page in it is worth a dollar and you could get a dollar book and you get a five dollar book and a ten dollar book. That's the way you'd go to the office and draw them, just like drawing ... instead of drawing money, you drew these books, well we called them books or doogies, whatever you want to call them.

**BB:** Did they issue checks at the same time?

**HT:** No, this is after the checks. I think the check deal something got wrong with it or something and they had to quit. No, in '31 when I come here, they wasn't using checks, was they, Hazel? You was working at the office before Rhoda Faye did.

**Hazel Turner:** They were still using checks then, because that's what Rhoda Faye started out doing.

**HT:** The reason I don't really know about this is because a truck driver never got paid. She kept the truck driver's statements, account. We had an account in the office. So we could go get all of our money or we could leave it in there, you see. So naturally when we went and got money they gave us silver. So that's the reason I really don't remember when the checks were cut out. Of course, when I was in White City and Fastrill, that's all they had, was checks.

**BB:** But that was really because you were working for someone else. Rather than....?

**HT:** Even when I was working directly for the company.

**BB:** They would give you silver.

**HT:** See, there for a while the railroad commission stopped us from working for an individual. So I stayed right on driving my brother's truck, but the company leased it. So the company would pay me. And naturally, like I said, she kept the time for the truck drivers.

**BB:** That wouldn't be how y'all met, was it?

**HT:** She cheated me bad. (Laugh) No, she never would tell me how much money I had.

**BB:** Then you could just buy over at the commissary without any money changing hands or checks or anything.

**HT:** Anybody had an account, almost anybody, if you was just any good at all you could charge stuff in the store.

**BB:** Would they just take it out of your pay directly or?

**HT:** No, you'd have to pay them, they wouldn't. The only way they would hold... they never did hold anything out of your pay or anything like that. I know they didn't. You had to pay your account, you see. A lot of times when it was pay day or draw day, you had to pay your account or they wouldn't sell you anything.

**BB:** I see. Okay, what did people around here think of the social security system when it was first started?

**HT:** Well, I guess they thought it was all right, I guess. Nobody likes having any money taken out of your payday, but it was such a small amount that there wasn't any griping going on.

**BB:** Do you think a depression like '29 could happen again?

**HT:** Well, not exactly like it. But a lot worse. The reason I say worse ... is back in the Depression, we didn't have all the thieving, stealing, and killing going on. Somebody would ask you for something to eat; someone would give you something to eat. If you had anything you wanted them to do, I am sure they'd do it just for something to eat. But now, they'd ask you for a \$10 bill to go buy them something to eat and if you haven't got it, they'll just kill you. You see, that's the reason I think it would be worse. It wasn't a violent depression, in other words. And I think the one we're going... if we are going to have another one; it will be a violent depression.

**BB:** I understand.

END OF INTERVIEW