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Veen, Klaas Oral History Interview: Class Projects

Paul Walchenbach

Bret Fisk

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## LIVING IN THE U.S.

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INTRODUCTION—An interview with Klaas Veen, a furniture craftsman in Holland, Michigan, by Paul Walchenbach and Bret Fisk on January, 21, 1977, at his home, at 4:00 p.m.

B: This is Bret Fisk interviewing Klaas Veen.
P: Klous Veen, is that how you pronounce it?
K: Klaas, Klous is German.
P: I took German at Hope last semester. Boy, that was the hardest course I've ever taken.
K: Well, I use to talk German in the Netherlands because I use to work in the German buiness, and all the bosses were German so you had to talk German. I learned it, but I didn't want to talk to them (laughs), and I lost it.
P: I guess you have to learn it when its your job.
K: Ya, and you learn, the same way I learned English. I didn't go to school. I had to learn it in the factory and reading the paper.
B: Piece at a time, huh? (K: Ya)
P: Ok, well, I'll do the introduction. We're, let's see, today is January 21, and we're interviewing Klaas Veen at his home at 4401 136th Ave. My name is Paul Walchenbach, (B: And I'm Bret Fisk) --pause--
K: Fire out, ask me questions, and I'll answer them.
P: We told you we're going to tape it, so that's ok, (K: Ya). And what we're doing is that we're going to make a magazine and try to meet interesting people that are different from us and have good stories; try to make a transcript and put it in the paper. And I brought a camera, I'm going to take your picture (laughs), Will that be ok? (He goes and gets us a picture of him). Well, the information we have on you from our instructor is that you're semi-retired, and that you're a furniture craftsman, (K: Ya), and that you lived in the Netherlands, (K: Ya, I lived there until I was 42), and that was under the Nazi occupation, (K: Ya). Well, let's start out when you were young when you grew up, what were your impressions and how has it changed (the Netherlands)? Just kind of let us know your life started out.
K: Well, My father was an upholsterer, and at that time he worked from 8 till 7 at night, (P: Oh, that's really a full day), I saw never my father, only on Sunday. He came Saturday nights home, and my mother would go do the shopping, the stores were open till 12:00. No vacation for my father, (P: He worked every day?), he worked every day. And later on I came from Haarlem, H-a-a-r-I-e-m, and then we moved to Amsterdamm, and then he moved to another place and worked till 6:00; Saturday afternoon free, that was quite something in that time, (P: That was a big break), Ya, (P: Was this still in the upholstery business?). Ya. Then I was 13 years old I was through school, and then I started working up at the machine shop, (P: Was it an elementary school?). Elementary school, ya, 6 years, Then if you wanted you had to go to the highschool, then to the university. My parents couldn't afford it; you had to pay for it, so I had to work, (P: Oh, it wasn't a public education like it is here). No, so I started to work in a machine shop when I was 13 years old. And I worked there till I was about 16 and then I got laid off, there was no work. 75% of the people from the machine shops came on the streets, so I did all kinds of jobs. I dug ditches, I built dikes, I worked as a helper building houses, I worked in a wine store where they sold wine, (P: Wine). Ya, and at last I came to the fire department; provisional fireman. It was for 7 years through the war, (P: That was through World War 1). WWII, WWI started when I was eight years old, I am 70 see. And then I quit there cause a couple firemen fell off the roof. They were with me on the roof, and then we started sliding, all three. On these Dutch roofs there are these tiles, and I slapped these tiles away and grabbed these slats that we hang on. The latter fell down. The other fell, they fell to death. Then my wife got nervous, (B: Your wife got nervous?), and I got home, and it was 24 hours on duty, 24 hours off. I came home in the morning, and she couldn't talk. She heard it over the radio. So, I sent to the doctor.

B: When did you get married?
K: Oh, in 28, the 10th of May, 1928.
B: How old were then?
K: Well, I was going on 22, I got married when I was about 22, my wife was 20 on December 21.
B: How long did you live with your family? Did you live with your dad and family until then?
K: Ya, and then my father left in '23 to go to America, and my uncle wanted to come along, so he took him along. The idea was that I should go along, but my father only had a little inheritance, and he was out of work, so, he didn't have the money, so he went alone. And then in 26, he wrote and said he had enough money for two to come over, my mother and my brother. My brother was 5 years younger than I was. I was 28, about 20. So he had to go along with my mother, so I had to stay alone and I had a girlfriend too. And I couldn't go along, I had to go in the army, I was drafted. So, then I tried again in '28. I was feeling that there was becoming a war with this business with Czechoslovakia. Hitler took Czechoslovakia over. I wrote to my parents so they would send me the word so I could come over, and he did. But then in '39 the war started in Europe, and I had to go back in army, was I stuck! You needed a sponsor when you come over. And you had to send the papers, and I'd never get the papers, they'd send them over; and I'd never get them. Then the Germans came in 1940, and then I didn't get a chance to get away at all. I guess my papers got sunk in a Dutch frater. It was torpedoed off England. There were more people that complained that they didn't get mail. So, I had to see the war out. It was hard times, I'll tell you that!
P: What part of the army were you in?
K: Infantry, machine gunner.
P: You were a machine gunner.
K: Ya, (P: Wow!). I shot at the Germans but I didn't see them (laughs). The Netherlands is flat and hills over 50 feet high. We shot at below with the machine guns in the bush. And we had an officer at the top, and he could see
the Germans coming out of the woods so, and the road went that way and that way (He crosses his arms). And we got ordered to fire all over the woods. We couldn't see what we were shooting but there were quite a few killed there. But I didn't see them, I never saw the Netherlands give up, (P: You never saw them). No, the Netherlands in that time at the most 9 million people and a half million soldiers. The Germans had 90 million people. The Netherlands had 60 air planes. The Germans came with 3,000, (P: Not much of a chance). No, we try, we try the water line out and we concluded that there was no water in the rivers, (P: So, the rivers didn't stop them). No, if there was a water line it would of stopped them, but, water about that deep (He lowers his hand). And we sit high and dry in the woods, we could never see where we were shooting and the smoke from the machine guns between the leaves and the trees and the bush, that spread out you know. So, we have the five days off and then they start the boom on Amsterdam and the other cities too, and then the other government gave in. So, ah, well it was a hard time. No food. No clothing. My son, I made from leather and pieces of beech wood, I made kinds of shoes for him, (P: You made shoes for him?). Ya, soles from beech wood and then the leather over them and strings to tie them on. He has them still home. That's the only way, people walked in the bare feet. And when we get liberated, it was just in time! There was in Amsterdam through the whole population, per head; one pound of beans and a loaf of bread, (P: That's not a lot of food, is it?). No, the people drop so dead in the streets, (P: From starvation?). Ya, we went to the farmist and begged for food, died on the way. And then we had the war time and hard winters. That is nothing what you have here in snow what we had in that time. It was over that high (He raises his hand above his waist). No snow plows. So when the war was over, all done, everything come slowly unto normal, slowly ya. Then I read in the paper that American Consulate will be open the first of
February. Now I send them the money.

I get it over, I get the papers from here and everything and then my wife gets pregnant (laughs). Otherwise we would have come in 47. Then we had to wait until the baby was born. When the baby is here born he is an American citizen. And when I do sometheng wrong they can't send me out so long as the kid is over the years, can't avoid that you know. So we had to wait till the baby was born. And now we can come here. (P: So you came here with a son). Three, there's the picture. (He tells us their heights compared to his). The youngest was eight months when he came here, (P: 8 months), Ya:

P: Tell us about the fire department.
K: Well, at the fire department, everything goes by the book. In the morning your name gets called off. You say that you're present. You get all your talk. You have to clean the building. In Amsterdamm you work for the fire department. When there is no fire you work in a workshop. They have their own shops. They have a golf shop, they have a carpenter shop, they have everything! Carpenter shop, (P: This is in the fire department?). Ya, you work 8 hours, and when there is a fire you drop everything you are doing and you go out.

B: How are the working conditions there? Are they pretty satisfactory?
K: Oh, ya. The prices go up and the wages go up, and then you get pensions.

P: You have pension?
K: Well, in the Netherlands I have pension, here I have social security. Well, if I live in the Netherlands I would get pension. The wages go 10% of everything you earn. And then ah, I was in the union too, but ah, I no longer go here in the union, (B: No). No. Here the chairman is the boss, and he tells you what to do (laughs). It is not in the Netherlands, "Rangaphell" tells what had to be done. When there is trouble in the factory, you get a meeting, and there had to be 75% of the members. And they vote for the strike or not. The chairman has nothing to
say. And then in the factory, one union, the biggest union of everything, in the shipyard, they work in the shipyard too. They have the steel workers, they have the carpenters, painters. They're all in their own union, but the biggest union is the steel workers. They act for the whole business. Because you can't stop the business when the painters go to strike, then the whole business can work. That goes all together. Then in the unions you have unemployment funds. You pay your dues. You're out of work you get 15 weeks unemployment from the union. More than you have here. When I was thirty in the union, and I was a member of the Labor Party, they wanted to send me to the People's University, you get trained in government and law, you get it all you know. And maybe you become a candidate. And the war started, and everything fell through.

P: What's this, you told us something about the underground?

K: Oh ya, I was in the underground from the start off.

P: What was that all about?

K: Well it was what ya call action against the Germans, ya, not fighting in the street or so but..., (P: Kind of sneaky stuff). Sneaky stuff, espionage, huh? (laughs). Ya, I was first courier, you know? Then it got dangerous for men to do it. Started picking up men and sending them to concentration camps. Then they took girls for it. So, then I came in the part what you call the CIA. I had to check up on the new members and I had to check on what the Germans were going to do, and then I had to report, find out, how many antiaircraft there were. Hold contacts with other groups, groups were never bigger than five. They were part of a bigger group. Never more than five contact men, and I never knew their names.

P: That way you couldn't get caught, they couldn't trace it back.

K: No, they couldn't try to get it out of me, you don't know it. And the director from the Money Exchange, that was the head, I didn't even know he was the boss. He did
half of the work. (P: He was the boss though?). Ya, from the underground in Amsterdamm. Then you drop it off (message) with one of the five men and you forgot about it. Then we had a system. Sometimes you dropped them in the coffee shops, you know, a restaurant. Then you had a briefcase and a newspaper, and you set at the table. If he was waiting for you, or if he came for you, he had the same briefcase that I set on the table. The guy comes over while I was reading the paper and asked if there was any objection if he sat down, and I'd say, "No you may sit down." He set down his briefcase, and I opened the paper and I had ripped an add out or there was an add ripped out. And he had that add, he show that add in his hand, and I new he was the right man, you know? And he got that add from another man. Then I'd stand up, and I had my coffee, and I'd take his briefcase and walk away, and he'd take my briefcase, (P: Pretty sneaky). Ya, then we had to transport arms. The young couples, and with baby, did it in the Netherlands. You have a wicker basket, and you have the baby in it. And under the mattress they laid the pistles, otherwise explosives.

And I had girls that brought British and American fliers away. Like your underground railroad here before the civil war. Now there wasn't a German that paid attention to a girl walking arm in arm, arm in arm with her boyfriend. And the girls were yacking and yackling walking, and they left the Germans. The Germans thought they were just a young couple walking there. So, all the way to Portugal you get brought over, (P: All the way to Portugal). Ya, that was the only way they could get to England. You had to go through Spain and everything, France and Spain.

P: Was there any real dangerous time when you were working for the underground? Any one particular time when you almost got caught?

K: Well, I got one time picked up on the street. It was a raid, (B: Raid?). Ya, and he couldn't take me. I was in the fire department, I had what you call "ausweis," (P: What was that?). That is, you get it from the Germans, you
know? That was, I was free from, they couldn't send me to Germany. All the firemen have it, with your picture on it. That is "a-u-s-w-e-e-s, (P: Like an identification card?). Ya, kind of, (P: And your picture, so they won't ship you off!). But I got one time picked up, and they brought me to the police station. Soldiers, you have to show it to the soldiers. And we had to stand against the walls, up! (He stood up against the wall with his hands above his head).

P: Like that, (K: Ya). (laughs). In the police station, (K: Ya). With your hands behind your head.

K: Ya, then the German, "Ich haben eine ausweis" (I want your identification card). Then I get a riffle butt in my back, and I said nothing. So, at last I had to come into the office where the officers are you know. And I had to work in Germany, so nien (no). Oh, nien, no arbitet (I don't want to work). I stuck my hand in my pocket real careful, so they didn't think I would pull a pistile, (laughs).

P: So, you didn't want to work in Germany.

K: And ah, then he says, "Why didn't you show it to the soldier?" you know? So, well, "I tried it and he put a riffle in my back." "Ah, nien, German soldiers don't do that." And I said nothing. So, he let me go.

Well it was easier when I was in the fire department, there was a curfew after, ah, sometimes six, before that you weren't suppose to be in the streets. But the fireman has to be sometimes in the street. Sometimes you have to check out a fire installation, or so. Well, you hear Germans walking, and they start yelling at you, and you better stop and stick your hands up, so, because they'll shoot you first and then look who you are, (P: They'll shoot ya?). Oh ya, I was on the fire boat for a couple years. And the water's not close to the fire station, and I had to walk over and fire the boiler up. And I walked up the street and the German schnell boat (coast guard), motor torpedo boats, and he started firing with a machine gun. So, I dropped direct into the gutter, and then I crawled back to the station. Oh ya!

B: Was there any time when you saw the soldiers come and
take people?, (K: Oh ya). Shoot anybody maybe?

K: Oh ya, I saw Jew get picked up and brought to the railroad station. And the guy got loose. And he jumped in the canal to swim to the other side and they shot him in the water.

And we use to have an old couple living, oh, in their seventies. The people were, oh, a little bit older than I am now. Nice people. Never complained about the kids that were playing by their door in the summer, yelling. No, that was all right. In the winter they could come inside. Nice people! They got picked up at 3:00 at night. And the German trucks are so high, that far from the ground (He raised his arm about three and a half feet). And they couldn’t climb in it of course. So, they picked them up and threw them like bails in it. And I see it happen in town too, that they pick people up. Well, there was a school in Amsterdam. There was about twenty, not Christian, but Jewish children. The kids went to school in the morning and they picked them up and dropped them off, and their father and mother never knew where they were, (P: They took all the kids). Ya. Then we had in the neighborhood a Jewish family with twelve kids. She was expecting a twin. They came and took them all away. That was a nice family. When you came in the summer past the house, and the doors and the windows wide open for fresh air, and you don’t ever hear anything. The kids were never fighting or yelling. Just so peaceful. The people did nothing wrong, but they picked them up. Then there was the principle of the school, and his wife was Jewish. And of course, he was a Christian man. She didn’t ever go away. They took her whole family away. Their mother, she was paralyzed on one side, and blind. They picked the lady up because she was an enemy of the German state. P: They really tortured the Jews!

K: Ya, I’ll never forget it, you can’t forget it. And then, ah, two Germans, they got in a fight over a German girl that went around with the German soldiers. Two Germans get in a fight about her, one shot the other. They blamed the Dutch
for it. They took some people that were in the jail. They
go to jail for a misdemeanor or such, you know? And they
picks up twenty people out and shot them on the street. And
everybody had to watch it.
P: How did you ever get involved in carpentry, furniture
making?
K: Well, I tell ya, I came here working my first two years
in a body shop. I think that was more in my line, you know?
But it was all or nothing. One day you work from 8:00 to
seven at night, and the next day you have nothing to do.
And I couldn't make a living that way.
P: What kind of shop was it?
K: Body shop.
P: Automobiles?
K: Automobiles, ya. So, I go look for work, and then I
came to Holland Furniture, and they hire me. But first they
asked me, "Can you work." "Sure I can work!" So he says,
"We'll try you out." "I know wood working cause I did it
for a hobby." "Ok." So, they trained me. And now I'm a
furniture repairman. And now I work part time. I didn't
ask for a part time job. I was 63, and then the manager
came by and asked me, "What are you going to do when you're
65?" "I'll work part time. I'll go look for a job." "You
don't have to," he said, "We want ya," (laughs).
P: They wanted you to stay there.
K: Ya. Because I've been on time. And when I want to go
away, what I do in the summer, I go to the Netherlands, then
I tell them two weeks ahead that I want to go away. He says,
"Ok, as long as you come back."
P: But, you said, you worked for them and they trained you,
(K: Ya). They must of liked your work.
K: Ya, well, in the first place I know how to handle a saw
and plane, you know? And I was trained to work in the depres-
sion time. When you get a job you work as hard as you can
in order to keep it. So, I'm use to that.
P: There's six other guys that want your job.
K: Oh, well, we always had trouble to get people. We still
P: Is it because you can't find people that are trained?
K: Well, they hire people that are not trained. They are willing to train them.
B: There's not the people that want to work, huh?
K: No, that's just it! People don't want to work. We have a guy that is working. He works for a couple weeks, and then he says, "No." And then we have to let him out.
B: Is it because the job is too hard of work, that people don't want to work there?
K: I don't know what the facts are. But, ah, all the men complain that they can't get help. Even now when there is so many out of work. Now I blame it on one side when you get unemployment, and that is about 80% of what you make. And the fact is now that you take 80% home after taxes. And the guy say, "Oh, I can get the money for nothing." I know, I worked on the river, on the riverbeat (bank), and they asked you if you were hiring. And you say, "Sure, we're hiring, just walk in." "No, I don't want that." They just ask at places where they're not hiring. Then when they have to give two places where they were asking for work. And you see, the factory too, seven was starting time, and it was 7:15 before anybody started work. And then at noon time, quarter to twelve, nothing to do, they just hang around.
P: Then you always lived in Holland in the United States.
K: Ya. I lived two years in the city. Then I bought this old place.
B: You say that you go back in the summer, (K: Ya). For what, about a month?, (K: Month, ya).
P: To the Netherlands?
K: Ya. Family of my wife. My wife's sister. That is my late wife (He points at pictures). And that is her sister there. And they're always welcome.
P: Has your wife's sister ever been to the United States?
K: Ya. She was here in 63 and my wife was sick. And she was here in 74 with her husband.
P: 74, that's not too long ago.
K: No, no. And this year she comes over again. She comes over in July. And she leaves at the end of July and I follow in 48 hours. Then I go together.
P: What city do you live in when you go over there?
K: In a place named Bussum, (P: Bussum). Bussum, B-u-s-s-u-m. That is about twelve miles southeast of Amsterdamm.
P: I hear a lot about Amsterdamm.
K: That is a big city. When I was leaving, there were 750,000 people in Amsterdamm. Now there is 1,300,000.
P: Is the way of life in Holland a lot different?
K: Oh ya. We're all different. In the work man's quarters, a woman gets sick, so she sleeps in the house, and the neighbor ladies come to get the kids out of the house. Take the kids in. And one of the neighbor ladies, they make a meal ready, cause the man comes home, and his kids, so they can eat. My mother did that too. Other ladies, they go in and out and see if the woman needs something.

And if a couple is fifty years married, and the whole street, it get hanged with flowers, you know? (B: Big celebration). Ya, big celebration on street. Men don't dance on the street (laughs). They have the barrel organ, and barrels of bear, and everybody is fine (laughs).

And when you're fifty years old, everybody calls you uncle or aunt. And then when you're over sixty, you're grampa to everyone.

People help each other, you know? Stick together. Look at work. When I work for my boss in Amsterdamm I get different opinion and he lays me off, he fires me. The whole shop walks out, (P: Oh ya). Ya! And we walks all out. If you think you have the right on your side, everybody goes out. You don't try that here.
P: No, if you tried that here you'd all be fired.
K: Ya. Well, I had right on my side but there was no peaceful way of telling him, and he got mad. And they fired the boss, they fired him. And the others say, "That stupid guy, they fired the boss."

The people live there closer, you know?
B: You're a lot closer to the people in the Netherlands.
K: Ya, I have here good neighbor here, aye! I count on her a lot, I've lived here for 26 years already, you know? (B: Mm-hmm). I'm afraid that I hardly know anybody on the road here. As soon as there is new people in the street, an hour later then there comes someone with a can of coffee. Then they take the woman around to show her the stores, and everything; where the schools are, where the police station is. All that you have to know. See, they help each other.

Ah, I was out of work, and they made a mistake. So I didn't get my money on Saturday. So, we had no money to buy food. No, then in the grocery store, the man in the grocery store, he said to a couple woman, "I see Mrs. Veen not coming down." "Well," she said, "The man is out of work." "Ya, but they got to have groceries." So, he asked why we no come down, and my wife told him, "We have no money."

An hour later there were three women at the door. One with potatoes, and another with a basket of groceries.

P: They brought you everything you need.
K: Ya, that is the Netherlands.

P: What a way to live, (K: Ya).

B: Like one big family, (K: Ya). Must be nice.

K: And then in the Netherlands, that is strang here, in the Netherlands a kid, he don't call an older man by his first name, (B: No). No. Our school teacher, a doctor, they call them mister. I had a friend, he was the principle of the school and I never called him by his first name. And he was a principle, he was higher education level as I was. We're friends. And he called me mister too, see. Then in the streets kids they might call you uncle, but they never called you by your name. And by the fire department you were never permitted to be called by your first name. They call you by your last name.

P: Do you have a workshop here?
K: Ya, in the basement.

P: Would you show it to us?
K: Sure, its a mess though!
B: Mess! (laughs).

---The group gets up and goes down the basement---

K: Watch out for your head, here, no! This house was built when people were that high (referring to the low ceiling).

B: Do you do much work down here, do ya?

K: Oh, ya.

P: This is your workshop, huh?

K: Ya, this is not all, there's another room with my saw, drill press, and a lathe.

P: What's your favorite kind of work? Is it furniture repair?

K: Furniture making and repair. I use to do metal work too. In the Netherlands I done a little fancy dish for the household.

B: We might take a few pictures here.

K: Ah, I do that too. The pictures that are hanging on the wall. The color pictures I made myself.

P: You took the pictures yourself?

K: Ya, I've been taking pictures since I was sixteen years old.

---Interviewers take pictures of Mr. Veen demonstrating his tools---

P: How often do you work at the furniture factory now?

K: I work at the moment, twenty hours a week, four mornings with five hours. At home I do washing and shopping.

P: Plus you get social security?

K: Ya, I earned three thousand dollars by my social security a year. And I work 34 weeks and twenty hours.

P: Sometimes you find it lonely here?

K: You get use to it. My wife died thirteen years ago. Well, I can always go to my boys. They live around here, so, ah. And I can go to neighbors too, you know?

---He shows us some Christmas cards from the Netherlands, and some of the things he has made--a picture frame, a book shelf, beams, and a copper pot---

P: Do you smoke a pipe a lot? (Noticing a pipe in an ash
K: Oh ya, since I was thirteen years old (laughs). Ya, I was working at the factory and all the boys run around with cigarettes, eh? So, I asked my father, I said, "Can I smoke?" He said, "Ya, pipe." And I said, "Pipe!" "Sure," he says, "No cigarettes!" But I had no money for a pipe. "Well I'll buy you one, I'll buy you first a bag of tabacco too, and you smoke a pipe or you don't smoke, one of the two." So I went in the morning with a pipe in my mouth in the factory, and there were about eighty boys in the school, and they're all laughing about it. "Grampa with his pipe!" It took two months and they were all smoking a pipe. Two pack of tobacco was fifty cents. And a guy was spending a dollar on cigarettes.

P: How do you like your job now?
K: Oh, I like it.

P: Do you like it at the furniture factory?
K: In the first place I like the work. And if you work in a factory you work in an assembly line. Everybody have his own job. I do all kind of jobs. I get the furniture that is damaged in the fabrication, you know? Broken pieces on the machine, I have to repair them.

P: So you just make new pieces and put things back together again.
K: Ya! I put a piece in, if a piece is chipped out.

P: What's your favorite wood?
K: Well, ah, mahogony and maples. I don't care much for walnut, its too dark.

B: What have you got to say about how the price of wood and how it has gone up since you started working?
K: Oh, that's terrible. Pine wood costs just as much as mahogony now.

P: You keep all your scraps?
K: Ya. Upstairs a lot of scraps laying, and out at the factory too. If there is some stuff that is damaged, or so, and I'll ask if I can have it, and I'll take it home. That's how I made the picture frame there (he points to
one on the wall).
P: You utilize every scrap? (K: Oh, ya). That's the way
to do it.
B: You were saying at the factory you do a variety of jobs,
(K: Ya). What the other people?
K: Well, the most people they assemble pieces for the furni-
ture, and other they assemble the whole thing. And then ano-
other they hang doors in it or put drawers in it. So, every-
body has a job, you know? And that is quite dead work all
the time the same. I did that too for a while, but then
they picked me for repairing. The other, they needed a
repairman. The foreman come by and he says ah, "Do you
think you could fix this, put pieces in?" "Sure," and so
on. So I did it. And he was content with it. So he sent
me to be a repairman. And he got me trained as a repairman.
I been, oh, about twenty year repairman.

Well, such is life!

P: Well we really enjoyed talking to ya.
B: Ya, we appreciate it a lot.
K: Say, when ya have that magazine ready, send me one.
B: Ok, we'll see what we can do.
K: I like to read about myself.
B: If we ever get the thing printed, we got a lot of work
to do yet.
K: Oh, ya. There's no hurry.
B: It will probably be the first of April.