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FERNALD LIVING HISTORY PROJECT
Transcript

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Tape FLHP0230

14:01:22

Q:

First of all if you can just give us your name and spell just to make sure we have it right.

14:01:23

A:

It's Eugene E-U-G-E-N-E, ah, Sneed S-N-E-E-D.

14:01:30

Great and if you could just give us a little background, um, where you were born, where you went to school, a little bit about your military service and a little bit about your family.

14:01:36

A:

O.K. I was born in a place called Summerly, West Virginia, oh, the coal fields. I wished that everyone had had a childhood like I had. Um, but um then my Dad got killed in a mining accident so I had a brother who had been in the military and he didn't want to go to the mines so he moved to Hamilton. Um, we had cousins here so he came and went to work in the foundries here.

14:02:05:

A:

And then he bought a home and put us in it. So I've spent more time here than I have in West Virginia, Hamilton. Um, after I got out of high school, I think I was telling you on the telephone, my brother was trying to get me to avoid Korea. He suggested and put a lot of emphasis on it that I go into the Air Force, volunteer. I went in and low and behold I ended up in Korea anyway (laughing).

14:02:36

A:

But I enjoyed it I spent four years in there; I was an aircraft electrician got out with an honorable discharge, good conduct medal and then I went job hunting cause I learned to work at, my Mom went to pushing, you know, after while I wasn't on furlough any more so I had to look for a job. I heard about Fernald, they called it the atom bomb plant.

14:03:04

A:

So then I went out and put in an application, '56; that was September of '55 and then January '56 they called me and I was there for 37 and a half years.

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14:03:22

Q:

Great. Tell us a little bit about your first impressions of the plant; when you first got there what was your first impression of it?

14:03:27

A:

Um, I thought it was beautiful, I liked the landscape and, of course, I hadn't been anywhere but in the administrative side of it, the Lab. Uh, they were building the hospital I think they called it Health and Safety Building, then they had the Administration Building. Um, the hospital was where we did, they did all our lab work, the physical was in the locker room area where the laundry was.

14:04:00

A:

So, um, it was a maze of buildings and kind of confusing with the different names and nomenclatures that they gave. But, I, um learned it real fast, you had to, I didn't have anyone to hold your hand. I was hired in as a porter, you may know it as a janitor, housekeeper, but I enjoyed it for eight years that I did it.

14:04:27

Q:

Now you had to have a Q clearance to, um work at Fernald (nodding head), could you tell us a little bit about the process of getting a Q clearance that you went through?

14:04:33

A:

I, um, it was interesting. What helped mine to be to move it along pretty quickly, I'd been in the Air Force and coming out with an honorable discharge and, of course, my record I didn't have any blemishes on it. So it went pretty fast in not having moved around no where else but West Virginia and Hamilton. Of course they could trace me real easy.

14:04:55

A:

Um before the military the FBI did the check and several people told me that they were around the community asking about me, they wanted to check about, I think they were concerned more a lot about your morals in those days. So, it went pretty quick and I did have the Q clearance, I could go to a lot of areas those of us who had the Q clearance that way you couldn't go otherwise, you know.

14:05:22

A:

You kind of felt something special and being young, you know, that you could go places where some of the guys with an L clearance I think they called it and the other I think it was a temporary. But it was kind of exciting about that then.

14:05:37

Q:

How much did you know what they were doing at Fernald at the time you were hired?

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14:05:44

A:

Not much, um, most of my um, my probationary period was spent in the Blue Area they called it, the cafeteria, locker room, laboratory, the administration building. So I didn't know what was going on the other side of the fence. Um, we just heard from different guys and they wouldn't talk too much about it.

14:06:07

A:

I don't that that anyone from plant to plant knew what the other was doing. Unless they bidded out and then moved from plant to plant they could kind of piece it together. But I didn't know anything about it and wasn't to concerned what was going on out there.

14:06:29

Q:

So, tell us a little bit about your jobs, you had quite a few jobs down through the years, was 37 years (Comment: 37 and a half [laughing]). So just go down through the list like we sort of did on the phone.

14:06:42

A:

Hired on as a porter, I stayed there eight years. And um, after I got interested, well I was a Christian, after I became a Christian I was interested in doing community work and getting involved in things like that. I loved the second shift, I loved to sleep in, but then I bidded to the laundry that was straight day shift; that particular job was at that time.

14:07:07

A:

Um, I stayed there I don't know how long, they came and they were recruiting different guys to go out as chemical operators; Weldon Adams I think at that time was, I don't know what his position was but he asked me if we would be interested in going out. And I went to the training, they had it on site over in the security building.

14:07:37

A:

So they trained us as chemical operators and after about six months it was real intense. We went out as chemical operators. I started out in Plants 2 and 3 and I stayed there quite a while, you know, but I ended up going on midnight shift and I didn't care for that too much. Then, they would lend you out when things would get slack like for Plant 5.

14:07:56

A:

Um, then after Plant 5 for a while when work slowed down I had to help out in transportation, throwing garbage of all things. But it was kind of interesting, I got to meet a lot of people, I'm a people person, I like people. But, um, I met a lot of people, I think Gene Branham was one, he's still there; one of the officers in the union.

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14:08:20

A:

But that was kind of exciting, I left there and went back and forth to Plant 1, the Power Plant, I guess Plant 2 and 3, 5, 6 and just doing different jobs but could correlate really what was going on at all.

14:08:44

Q:

You mentioned not being able to correlate what was going on, did they do that on purpose where you weren't going from plant to plant so you wouldn't know the whole process.

14:08:51

A:

It could have been, I couldn't say that exactly; um, I don't think any of us we were most of the guys were young a lot of them were from Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky and we weren't interested in that, you know, the intellectual side of it, the production side of it, we were just doing a job. You know, um, and trying to do it the best of our ability. So that was the main thing to me.

14:09:16

A:

You know was just doing a good job and keep my nose clean, you know, and not meddle with anything that didn't concern me.

14:09:26

Q:

Great. Now you mentioned six months of intensive training, what other types of things they taught you while you were in that training?

14:09:34

A:

Mostly, the processes and it was some chemistry involved as to how do you, you know where they originally got the raw product in. They dumped it over to 2 and 3 on one side of it. It would come through and go through some vats and separation and crushes and ended up in a liquid form of acid. And then it would come out as a dry powder.

14:10:01

A:

So, they were teaching you that process how to do it, but we never had any hands on on that the supervisors did that, I guess they had a formula already worked out that they used. So I never did know what the formula was, um, how they did it. Um, I was just on the business end of it, they called it gulping and putting it into hoppers to be shipped out.

14:10:20

A:

You had to make sure that it was cleaned up. They wouldn't let anything off site that was contaminated or where spills were showing, I think orange oxide was what they called it. So I had to hose that off and keep it pretty clean. And I took an interest in doing that right because I didn't want to do my job twice.

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14:10:46

Q:

You mention gulping the pots, now that's hot material coming out of there, physically hot material (Comment: very hot). Can you just tell us a little bit about the process of gulping those pots.

14:10:55

A:

You, um, once it had cooked down, it was in pots once they put it in a liquid, whatever it was it would cook down to a real small powder. The attendant, the chemical operator that was in that particular section they would watch it and make sure it would cook down and when it was finished you would have to clean the crust. Like if you were making cornbread, you know how it would stick to a pan you had to clean that out before you could cook more cornbread.

14:11:25

A:

Because if you didn't it would cook as fast as it should or as thorough and you would get guys that would kind of slack off on that so then you would spend, oh a couple or three hours trying to get that crust off that had built up to maybe an inch, and inch or so. But then you would gulp it I guess if all went well, you could gulp one pot I guess in an half an hour or so.

14:11:50

A:

You had to physically move these large vacuums and they went up the stairs somewhere in the hopper and from there to the hopper you'd fill up, but the with the big container that it was stored in and then you would fill hoppers to be shipped out. And I didn't even know where they were going, but that was it was real hot especially in the summer time was one of, I guess other than Plant 5 one of the hottest plants to work in.

14:12:22

Q:

Wow. I've seen pictures of them gulping the pots.

A:

Yep, and you had to be physically strong to move that around in there and to pick it up and to drag out, you know, it was real heavy.

14:12:38

Q:

And that was hot material, it was like what something like 1,700 degrees (Comment: Something like that, yes). That would be a fun job (laughing). Um, tell us a little bit about also about you mentioned to me on the phone that you were one of the first African Americans that actually worked across the fence. Or when you were hired in, of course, it was the '50s. Was the attitude of most people, you know, since it was the '50s, was that a difficulty when you first got there.

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14:13:11

A:

I wasn't the first African American, I was one of the reasons why they came and recruited us primarily. I was a porter. The majority of your blacks were in the porters, um, it was some stirring in the wind somewhere and so they wanted us to go out and make it look good. Um, and so they recruited us and I wanted to earn some money, I had a family, and um, I took the training and there was a group of us.

14:13:51

A:

I forget exactly how many. There were Caucasians in this group too that studied to become chemical operators. But, um, it wasn't difficult, it was good guys out there. I think they were intimidated and they kept telling us not going out and knowing it all and using some of the classroom learning to make those guys look small or anything like that.

14:14:16

A:

Well, that never crossed my mind to do that anyway because, um, we had some book knowledge and we could use terminology that they probably weren't familiar with but they had never learned. Because it was a hands on the job training that they had. And I didn't even find out if the classroom would really help me a whole lot once I got out there (laughing).

14:14:36

A:

A lot of it was physical, you know, you were stenciling drums, control numbers on those and everything. As we mentioned gulping, you didn't need classroom for that, you know, because that was physical labor and we didn't, you know, it was a good rapport with the guys there. Once they found out that you weren't going to be a know-it-all, they showed you all that they knew. So I had a good time knowing, you know.

14:15:05

Q:

Next, we talked a lot of about to some of the women there and they don't think they had women over there until early '80s. You know so I asked that same question to women was it an attitude and they always wanted to do my job for me, they didn't want me to get hurt.

14:15:25

A:

Yes, yes, um, I worked with one I just say, Nancy and we were loading drums; I forget maybe I was on loan then putting them in box cars. And, um, I wanted to do the exercise anyway cause I had gained weight and wanted to try an get back in shape. So I was helping her and um another young lady that was there, she was African American and um, so we would sit on break and she would say I don't want a man doing anything for me opening doors up, pulling chairs out, none of that.

14:16:00

A:

You don't want any of that. She says, "no." I said, "well OK." I said, "well I'll tell you what you do your share of work (laughing) because I had been doing most of it." You know, (laughing) she said

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“no, no, I didn’t mean that, “and I said, “well OK, then don’t you say that because you know you turn someone off. You know, let a guy be a gentleman, and I enjoy being one anyway.

14:16:23

A:

That’s great, um, let’s see what else did I want to cover, you had mentioned working in Plant 1 a little bit and that’s the Sampling Plant. Can you tell us what you did in that plant?

14:16:40

A:

When you asked that the other day and I was trying again, I didn’t even know what I was dealing with. Ah, George, more or less, was the supervisor’s name, anyway he more or less put him in, Joe Beckelheimer put George, more or less in charge, and I didn’t mind that because we had the same rank so to speak.

14:17:02

A:

But George knew the process, knew what we done. We had to take this product and screen it. We had to put in a screen and shook it over a container, a canister and it was in a stainless steel canister and we had to get all of the real fine stuff out, put it in, and the big stuff we tossed somewhere, you know. But it was a boring job, it was an easy job, but we spent hours and hours doing that.

14:17:30

A:

It was on second shift that I worked up there so that was about all I knew about Plant. Then the other thing was we had to move a lot of drums, um, on the storage pad out there. We had to shift them around and move them around, you know, mostly was just following instructions. It, um, you didn’t have to know setup where to put them on the pad, or line them up or anything like that.

14:17:59

A:

It was usually a supervisor telling you where to put them. Cause they had a clipboard with numbers and sequences and things of that sort. So that was mostly what I did there.

14:18:10

Q:

Tell us a little bit about your work in Plant 5.

14:18:14

A:

Um, it was like a foundry, you know, but it was pretty interesting it was, I did most of the, oh what did they call it, I guess pulling the, the ingots. You wouldn’t believe anything could weigh that much as small as it was. But, uh, you couldn’t manhandle it and we had to ground off the rough edges and get the where it came out of the furnace, the sand and whatever was loose to prepare them for the next stage.

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14:18:49

A:

Then you put them on a conveyor and they would go through another process to get them cleaned up before they would ship them out. It was a lot of cleaning details, you know sweeping and such, things of that sort. But I stayed at that station up on platform and mostly I was kind of interested in the people that were there, you know. But you know, it was just hot and I worked up on the second tier where you had to, up above the main floor, and just handling those when they would come out.

14:19:26

A:

I remember one time that, um, they were coming so fast, um, somebody was complaining that something had broke down. I said well I'll take the blame for that and they said how's that and I said I was praying that it would break down and give me a break (laughing). So I took the blame for that break down.

14:19:47

Q:

That's great and, um what did you do in the Pilot Plant?

14:19:53

A:

It was, what did they call it, it was thorium I think we were working in; it went through a screen, real high pressure, it was a press. And we had to after it went through that wash for so long once that they compacted it and every thing we had to shut the water off take it down and scrape it off into containers I think five gallon buckets.

14:20:24

A:

A lot of it fail me now because they were just sending where they needed manpower and being low in seniority I had to move around a lot. That's the reason why I was in most of the plants. In fact, I was the lowest in seniority in the whole group that went through that class. It was mostly just, a packing station again.

14:20:50

A:

And you did some cleaning; hosing down and things of that sort but I don't recall too much about the Pilot Plant.

14:21:01

Q:

And you also worked in the Boiler Plant. Tell us about the Boiler Plant.

14:21:04

A:

Uh, you mentioned being one of the first African Americans to work on the other side of the fence. I was the first to work in the Boiler Plant and the second one to work in the Water Plant. That's where I started out as a helper, I think they call them. And that was an interesting job you got out in the K-65

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area, you had to use a vehicle or bicycle and you had to go up to the sewage treatment plant to take care of that and getting samples, mostly samples.

14:21:44

A:

And then you had to on certain days of the month you had to go the perimeter of the plant, both wells and test wells and pads and get samples and bring them back to the Lab and the Lab technician ran test on those.

14:21:56

A:

But as uh, and then while you were working just two shifts then, which was interesting. But it was basically just the same thing, getting samples and troubleshooting. Looking for problems in the different areas of the plant, the perimeter that you go in. So I covered a lot of territory in that, you know, going to the K-65, uh, checking the pumping stations there, taking readings and bring them back.

14:22:28

A:

And then you had a formula where you had to make your entries in a, the log, you know. And the operator was basically in charge of that, and they would calculate it and put it in, I guess, another form for the supervisor to see. And they sent it somewhere else you know. But it was an interesting job, a good job.

14:22:52

A:

And then I uh, the uh, boiler job opened up, and it was straight day shift. I was looking for day shift. And I took that job and that's how I ended up in the Boiler Plant. I was the Water Plant oiler and the Boiler Plant oiler. Had to go back to the Sewage Plant, and the perimeters to take care of different pumps and motors and things like that.

14:23:14

A:

Those that used uh, real heavy oil, or 90 weight oil, you had to make sure that that was at the right level, you had to drain it, and maintain it. And the Boiler Plant had to uh, the furnaces that was at the boilers, you had to drain oil out of the grate drives and replace it and you just kept busy doing that, you know. Up and down all, I don't know how many flights of steps it was, all the way up into the top of that Boiler Plant.

14:23:43

A:

That was a workout. But it was an interesting job and uh, it was a good job, you know. When the coal handler retired uh, what was his name, Brown, I can't think of his first name, but uh, Floyd, when Floyd retired then I took over the dual role of being the oiler and the coal handler. And uh, I worked a lot of hours during that, you know, to cover both jobs.

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14:24:12

A:

So, that was one of the things that uh, made me want to retire, you know. After doing that for several years and uh, but it was a good job, good experience and it worked out fine and a good benefit for me.

14:24:28

Q:

Great. Now you worked at Fernald all the way through the Cold War. If you could just tell us a little bit about impressions of the Cold War and what we were trying to do at Fernald. Why was it important, you know, why was Fernald important.

14:24:44

A:

Uh, I uh, I felt that, and it was like an insult I guess, when the public, I guess being ignorant of what we were doing, and I had learned a little bit more about it. Uh, that they took issue with having the plant, I guess that was during the '60s, the turbulent '60s, a lot of protests and things of that sort.

14:25:14

A:

And I, I felt, personally, they didn't understand me, you know, that what I was doing, I wasn't a war machine, a war monger, or anything of that sort. But I did feel like that our country needed to be in a state of readiness. Uh, you know, because I had been in the military, I was in Madison, Wisconsin in the Air Defense Command, where I got discharged from.

14:25:37

A:

I used to take great delight in uh, knowing that Air National Guard was there when I got out of the service, you know. And they would say, sleep well tonight, National Guard is watching. So then uh, I had a nightmare, I got to thinking well you know Russia has a National Guard, so then I got insomnia again.

14:25:58

A:

And I think that by the public not knowing that what we were trying to do, uh, you know, our country, and what we were contributing to that, uh, it was kind of a hurt there you know. And uh, seeing the deterioration and letting our guard down, so that bothered me.

14:26:15

A:

So, I guess that was my impression of the Cold War, that we had to stay ready and stay abreast, even our head, you know, that uh, but I, it seems like it's all working out for the best. Some of the things that they did perhaps were right. But I think they went, took the wrong approach.

14:26:32

Q:

That's great. And in 1994, of course, there was a lot of press, all of a sudden, about the dust collector releases and the surrounding community was very up in arms about Fernald and they were demanding

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for the closing of Fernald, and those types of things. Uh, during that time what were your impressions?

14:26:53

A:

Having worked there I think it was tragic. Because one uh, gentleman, that I thought well of, he was the area foreman, Wes Mahaffie, maybe you might be familiar with that name, he uh, was the area foreman and I think that he took the brunt of the blame for those releases. So he had a son and a daughter who were on vacation.

14:27:23

A:

They stopped somewhere in, I think, Tennessee, at a look-out spot and they were both murdered. His son and his daughter-in-law. And then he uh, had the children, I understand, these were things that I was reading in the paper. And then an argument came that they was wanting to divide the boy and girl. One stay with his side of the family, and one go to his daughter-in-laws, and he committed suicide.

14:27:53

A:

So, I think that a lot of people fell, that shouldn't have fallen, you know. And I uh, I don't have it all before me like some of the people had it in front of them. But uh, those are the things, and a lot of reputations ruined, a lot of hurt feelings, uh, then you took sides and things of that sort. I had left then, I think then in '94, I left in '93.

14:28:19

A:

But when I read about those things going on and all of the hullabaloo it bothered me and some of it was legitimate. Um, we wasn't as well informed as we should have been I think about some things and we could of helped maybe if we were interviewed or things of that sort. So, I'm been a union man and naturally I kind of took the position of the side of the working man.

14:28:51

Q:

Let's talk little bit about that too, how did you feel about the safety of plant while you worked there?

14:28:57

A:

Well, um, it's a lot of assumption, you assume that higher ups are looking out for your best interest, you know. You are so, a lot of things you don't worry about. I never worried about it, um, you know, I just wasn't that concerned about it. I assumed that the inspections were going on at a regular basis and that the filters and that the air quality in the plants that I worked in I assumed that it was all right.

14:29:30

A:

Because I had worked at East Avenue Foundry as a teenager when I was in high school, and it was a lot of pollution there. But, you know, you assume that this is part of it that's the way that factories are

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supposed to be. I never thought about contamination or anything like that, no it wasn't a big concern of mine.

14:29:51

A:

Until I later years and you heard all the news about the wells and aquifer and stuff like that. A lot of it I still didn't believe after I heard it. No one would do that purposely or ignorantly.

Tape FLPH0231

15:01:05

Q:

O.K. let's talk a little bit about that transition between process years and cleanup years. Specifically when Fluor Daniel came in, um the Union was trying to keep the people that knew the site the best there. If you could just tell us what that was like?

15:01:23

A:

Well, I think that Gene Branham and his group they need to be commended for that and I probably wouldn't be retired today if it hadn't been for those men that worked real hard. It was a strained relation for a while. It started out that way because what Gene and we wanted that the people who knew the plant even much, much better than I did where everything had been buried where some of the old water lines or different pipes had been buried.

15:01:59

A:

Um, one guy that worked as an operator in the water plant, Bill Mack; he knew every bit of that whole project he was there when they were constructing it. So when you lose people like that I was lost when he retired it was a lot of questions I would ask him if I wanted to switch valves or something and you didn't have that expertise to draw on.

15:02:24

A:

So, I think that was probably one of the greatest things that happened to keep the workforce with the experience that was there. And I think that after a while Fluor Daniel realized that they needed these guys, you know and they started drawing on some of that. I think it was an attitude you can't tell us how to do this we been in this many years.

15:02:46

A:

And, um, the new kid on the block trying to tell someone who is experienced in this, but they did need that experience and it worked out real well. I'm glad it didn't get any stickier than it did.

15:03:00

Q:

And then also there was a lot of stuff going on in the late 80s, there was, um, two lawsuits filed, one for the community members and one for the workers. Can you tell us how you felt about that?

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15:03:16

A:

Lisa Crawford? Lisa Crawford ought to get a hero, a medal, um, I think that after a while, when it first happened I was offended, you know because I didn't understand and I was loyal to my job and employer. But if you didn't have community activist like Lisa Crawford who would draw attention, you would, there's a lot of things that wouldn't have come about.

15:03:49

A:

We drew on that and expanded on that and a lot of things that I saw later on, and it's a shame that you have to do that; that you have to go to Washington that you have to protest and you think you can say that you were doing something harmful or hurting us and then you will correct it.

15:04:10

A:

But I think by she heading up that group, was it FRESH that I think, that um, it helped us a lot, the union the small people quite a bit to get a lot done and then we see the results of it. The remediation and the cleanup and restoring the land which I think is a beautiful landscape out there. So I think a lot of good come out of it.

15:04:37

A:

And then there were some things said too not having been on the site that, uh, they thought they were hiding something. So once they started letting them in to see then it became a community project.

15:04:46

Q:

Great. And what do you think of the cleanup that's going on right now?

15:04:53

A:

I haven't seen it, um, its kind of lot when I go back to the coal fields you don't see the old mine temples there anymore, there's nostalgia and that's where I a major part of my earning and my living and raising a family came from there. So it's good but there's a tinge of sadness that it had to end the way it did and I think it could be made into a beautiful place like a memorial or monument to those people who were there.

15:05:28

A:

Some who didn't get to see this, you know, passed on, um, I think it's good. I don't know where it's going to end up whether we got anything like that where we need sites like that anymore or not. But for Fernald and stuff I think its good.

15:05:48

Q:

Generally, just over all, I think we sort of got a feel for this but I just want to put this general question to you; generally how did you feel about your career at Fernald?

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15:06:02

A:

I've felt real good, I, um, in my last years of my employment I think I mentioned earlier that I had a kind of get over mentality. Well you young you brash outside of the service so it was playing games, but after the eight years and when I matured a little bit and that came about that I was a Christian, then I took real job interest.

15:06:36

A:

Not trying to be the best of everybody there but I felt that I had a job to accomplish and that I wanted to see it completed; I didn't want anyone to come behind me and have to say well Gene left this, he didn't do that. So even if I had to step up the tempo work a little harder, um, I felt real good about my retirement I felt like I had contributed something, you know, toward the end.

15:07:08

A:

Um, first few years, first eight years, I'd try to avoid if I could again I wouldn't do it that way again.

15:07:17

Q:

Great. And, um, is there anything that we didn't cover that you wanted to cover or anything that you wanted to say we didn't get to.

15:07:27

A:

No, no, I, um, I did have some apprehensions about it. I thought, I'm kind of a person who's set in their ways; and I don't care for changes even at Fernald. I think that was the biggest problem there. But I'm glad for the interview, I'm glad for. I'd gotten after I'd retired and I think a lot of people need to realize that we need to stay busy.

15:07:56

A:

I started getting bored and depressed and second guessing whether I made the right decision to leave. Uh, I was just 63 and I thought well I could have stayed until I was 65. But I think that you had mentioned on phone that a lot of the retirees are doing volunteer work. It's a lady here, Edna Walker, she and I go to the same church.

15:08:18

A:

And she knew that they needed someone in the, uh, purchasing, they call it facility services now. Well she asked me if I would be interested and then she didn't know whether I wanted a full-time job or not. I think it's a God send. I love it here, I love the people. I got the same work ethic and I got a good group of people to work with.

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15:08:43

A:

So, I'm thankful for that. I think they need to be busy if they can physically able. Yeah.

15:08:51

Q:

Great. And how do you feel about preserving the history of Fernald like we're doing.

15:09:00

A:

It could be helpful. Um, that's one of the things that I thought about and I prayed and I said, well do I really want to do this and I thought maybe it will help someone if it just help one person then it's worth the time and place. And my employer is gracious enough to let me, I came in early but to you know kind of fit this into today's work.

15:09:28

A:

And, um, I think that's real gracious too and they need to be commended for that, especially Vickie, you know.

15:09:37

Q:

Terrific. Is there anything else you'd like to add (Comment: No). Well we're going to do nat sound and just means there will be quiet on the set for 10 seconds or so. This is nat sound.