

**Participant: Gary Anderson**

**Title: Port Commissioner, Port of Port Orford; retired Port Manager, Port of Port Orford; retired commercial fisherman**

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**Location of interview: Port Orford**

Courtney: So we're here with Gary Anderson today here in Port Orford, um, doing some research related to the graying of the fleet and we already talked a little bit about the Voices from the Fisheries project, um, and what that is, kind of the goals and purposes. So, I was wondering if you could tell me a story about your experience here in Port Orford, whether that's as the former port manager or as a current commissioner or even if you want to talk about your days as a fisherman. Just, um, some sort of story that captures what its like to live and work down here.

Gary: Well, I started fishing here in 1977. I moved here in '73 and did various odd jobs including substitute teaching and...but...I imagined that you had to be born into the fishing industry. And when I got my first job fishing ....uh... felt that that was a real blessing, that how did I get so lucky able to get a job on a fishing boat, to be able to get paid for what other people pay to do. And the first day fishing I made \$75. It was the most money I'd ever made in one day, and I thought this is the life for me. I would say the first few years, in 78 I bought my first boat. No...yeah.... I think... no, I started in 76, bought my first boat in 77 and uh... I'm not sure about the years. I can't say that I loved it right off the get go. Uh, with my first boat it wasn't a real work boat. I bought my second boat in 1981. And that's when I fell in love with the fishing industry because it was an acutal work boat. It was able to do... it wasn't a big boat, but it was able to do everything that I wanted it to do. In terms of salmon fishing and crab fishing and that kind of thing. Um, I raised three kids off a 28 foot boat. All of 'em worked on the boat at one time and I mean this wasn't an option for 'em. They had to work on the boat. \*laughter\* My daughter probably spent the most time on the boat. She started when she was 12 out of necessity because it was one of those years when there was ... salmon fishing, we had to fish straight bait and I could not keep up with it. And uh so she got on the boat and hse was a baiter and gutted fish and uh \*laughter\* when she became a teenager she really resneted it because she no longer had a life and she stunk. But as she grew older, became an adult, she understood what she had learned, which was the ethic of work, the work, the work ethic. And uh .... it was a... when you're fishing you're ....your days are dictated by the weather and you know you just don't miss good weather. And, uh, so you know the kids... it was kind of a strain on them, they couldn't always do what they wanted to do 'cause they had to go fishing. Um, but, uh, it was a great...so we didn't do a lot of ...you know, we did some camping, but you know I never went to Disneyland with them, you know that kind of thing. But I did have the opportunity of spending thsoe hours with them on the boat, which to me is one of the best things that ever came out of it, out of fishing. Now back to the question \*laughter\*

Courtney: No, that's amazing. Did any of your kids stay in the fishing industry long-term?

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Gary: No, they didn't. Um, ... they moved on. You know, they got married, I would've... I can't say that I really wanted them to because I could see how difficult, you know, it was. It's not great on family-life, but it is... you have a central ...what... ethic. Everybody understands each other. They understood what was required and what I had to do. Uh, I remember one time, ha, it looked like the wind was gonna blow so I took the...this was after my daughter I think was grown. We took the boys up to Eugene and stayed at Valley River hotel or whatever its called there to go swimmin. And, uh, they went swimming that first day and I got up the next day, the wind was supposed to be blowin and I looked at the sky and I thought this doesn't look right so I call home... clears throat... so I called home, or called the port, uh, and uh asked 'em, Hey are the boats out today? And they said, yeah everybody's fishing. So I went out to the pool and says okay boys, outta the pool, we gotta go home. You know that kinda thing. That's one of the regrets I have probably, but, uh, it was, uh, it was a.... it made for a good family life, you know, everybody's learning how to work. And they're all... some of the hardest workers that I know to this day. My daughter's... uh, has two jobs and is going to school full time. You know, so, they've learned how to work. \*chuckles\* And you know I don't know that that ethic is being taught anymore. It is by parents but I, you know, I think the culture is ...eh...you know... its not available maybe. You know I do know of lots of young people that work pretty hard but uh you know... on the whole, I think that ethic's kind of going away.

Courtney: Um, do you have any stories from your time as the manager at the port? Any memorable days or experiences?

Gary: Uh... let's see. I remember one day there was three - I think the fuel system quit, and uh the toilets backed up, and there was one other issue, I don't remember what it was but all three things broke down within a matter of ten mintues.. you know. I mean that's the way that thing works. Um, I had to sink a boat. You know, I was responsible for the sinking of a boat. It was ...what do I do for the, for the dock? Do I take a chance of causing damage to the dock or do I allow this boat to sink? And, uh, I allowed the boat to sink. Wasn't one of my favorite times. It was very upsetting to me. Uh, if you've ever watched a boat go down...its one of the most trying things you'll live through. And uh you know its just ... we saved the people, you know, we got them out. They had to sit there and watch it with us...yeh, that was a trying time. Um, when .... you understand about the shoaling issue and like all ports they have shoaling issues with sand uhhm, watching a boat come in, uh, getting absolutely slammed up against the dock because of the way we lift the boats in and out of the water, absolutely getting slammed. Ladders coming down, lights coming down, guys standin' underneath it. How, um, and yet being able to get out without any bodily damage. Um, I... it is... its been phenomenal how people... as much heavy lifting as they have to do, as much risk as they have to take. Both the port and the fishermen, that there hasn't been anybody hurt. I mean, Port Orford actually is probably the safest port in Oregon, at least. You know, we've ...to my knowledge there's only been one death coming into the harbor. Uh, I think we've lost a finger or two, but you know that's basically been it. And uh you know when the wind's blowing southerly, the boats are coming in, there's not enough water, they have to grind

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their way up, up to the hoist, and its uh, it ain't pretty. And you know there's been lots of damage to boats, uh, fortunately none's ever sunk right there. But, the possibility is definitely there.

Courtney: Those are great. No, thank you so much. Um, now we're gonna move more into just my general area of questions. That was fantastic. Um, can you describe your community? Tell me more about Port Orford?

Gary: Well its changed over the years. You know back in 65 before I got here the last load of lumber went out and uh that...there was a symbiotic relationship I think between the lumber industry and the fishing industry. Uh, what the... one .... you know, I'm sure there were fishermen that were used around the larger vessels you know when the uh lumber was shipped out. Uh, the fishermen used to build the dock themselves., you know they had no, you know there weren't grants available and that kind of thing. And so when the dock fell down, the dock would fall down frequently. You know, it was a wooden dock. It would fall down frequently and the fishermen would build it back. I'm sure the loggers and the mill owners, they helped with that process, both with equipment, with uh material, that kinda thing. And so the fishing industry here doesn't have that kind of support. I mean there's support for the logging industry, some, I think. Um, but the fishing industry really doesn't have, have much support nor the...can they afford it. You know, frankly, there's uhh...there's organizations out there, there are people out there that don't think that the fishing industry has a place in the uhh, in this modern world. Uh, and the fishermen, you know, they, they don't have the time to organize, they don't have the resources to lobby on their own behalf. Uh, uh.... you know.... it, it requires a lot of concentration to fish. I mean, you can't let ...leave anything undone because you put your life at risk if you do. And so the fishermen are very focused on what they're doing. Uh, you know most of their talk... if you talk... if you sit on a tailgate and talk to fishermne they're talking about what they did that day, and what they did six months ago or ten years ago. And uh not so much on you know organizing and campaigning to overcome this regulation or that kind of thing. So there's nobody really to uh take their...their case, so to speak. And uh you know ....if there was still a logging industry here that might be more beneficial, but you know its, its pretty much long gone. Uh, you know its dwindled down to just um you know a few loggers in town. It's not what it was back in uh, when I moved here in 73. You know there...and that was when the environmental movement was getting going. When uh, there were ... hitchhiking to uh Eugene, when I got here my truck broke down, hitchhiked to Eugene, got picked up by some hippies, naturally, and we're driving down the highway and there's a crummy sitting alongside the highway and uh, loggers just standing outside of it and hippies see it, they roll down their windows and they stick their head out the windows and they yell "Mother rapers!" So that was the beginning, I think I saw the beginning of the environmental movement. Now the environmental movement, you know I, I went to college down in southern California, and I can remember they had this grassy area where the speakers would come and they were anti-war...the, uh.... speeches and against the draft and that kinda thing. And that all kinda went away in 72 you know the war was winding down and I believe it was in 73 the first Earth Day happened at that particular college I was going to. It was the same people, okay, that would set and listen to these anti-war speeches and that. And uh, uh...

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and so those people now they're making public policy. Okay. And, I .... its .... and now I'm sure there's people like me that drifted away from that kind of thinking. Um, but I see it again you know in this modern generation. They're ... uh.... college students, um, that kinda thing. Many of the principles are the same. But one of the things that I have noticed and I talked with a professor here recently is that uh... freedom of speech is starting to go away. Uh, they don't have that principle in mind anymore. And that was a basic principle back in the 60s. Uh, I may not agree with what you have to say but I'll defend to the death your right to say it. You know and now you have political correctness and uh, uh, you know that kinda thing and.... I guess I'm getting a little off topic here.

Courtney: No, it's fine. Do you think that environmental movement had any direct impact on the fishing community here?

Gary: Oh, absolutely.

Courtney: Yeah?

Gary: Absolutely. One of the things I see, you know, there's an organization in town here. Uh, and I don't know how they're tied together but I belong to one of 'em, the Redfish Rocks Community Team, which uh was initially, uh, gonna be kinda have oversight of the first marine reserve here in Oregon. And uh you know it's made up of environmentalists. There's been the odd fisherman, ya know, filtered through. They generally don't stay. Um, but they... uh... they have their interests, which is promoting, you know, environmental regulation. Uh, and I think they've had a good impact on the fishermen, the fishermen... they've had some good policies come out. Uhm, but I think overall environmental policies have been, are geared towards, undermining the industry. It's just the nature of the beast, so to speak. I mean, industry and environment, you know all through our country, all through the world, they're at odds with each other. Uh, something that I saw. I visited Belize a few years back. We wanted to go fishing with some...it was uh... we wanted to go fishing and we went down to the port there. They got a little 18 foot pongas with outboard motors. Uh, I think it was Our Oceans had been there. They had a marine reserve where they typically used to fish. This is a country where the average income is under \$5,000 a year. Uh, I was introduced with a guy that, he was a fishtalker, fishwhisperer. You know he's supposed to be the top guy, I had a conversation with him. He had no use for what was going on. He said I'd be glad to take you out fishin' but you know I mean it was blowing 15, 20, which is a little bit hard for him because now we had to go 15 miles offshore because he could no longer go to his traditional fishing grounds. Now, that's upsetting to an economy, an economy that is already down. So I went into the, the place where...what they were trying to establish I guess was a market for uh they were probably the fishermen that you know jumped on the environmental bandwagon, that kind of thing. I went and there's their little building, it was very small, very uh you know not very fancy. There was a big poster and I believe it was Our Oceans had uh done it. And you know and I've seen similar posters in this country. And they had a little chest type freezer with fish thrown in there. You know, it looked like ou know whatever they were doing wasn't being very successful so we wanted to buy some fish but I looked at that and thought, No, I'm not gonna buy that

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frozen fish that hasn't even been separated and that kinda thing. So, I just, I recognize what you know the impact that that has had on that little community there and it ... I mean it, that's a third world there. You know. South end of Belize. Uh, its a third world country and the people... I mean it just... unbelievable poverty. And yet the environment is more important than the people, you know. That uh, that grates on me. You know, people first.

Courtney: Yeah, sure. Can you tell me about the fishing industry more specifically here? And I'm interested in whether or not you've seen family based businesses primarily in the fishing industry.

Gary: Oh, yeah. Absolutely. Uh, as I said my three kids fished with me. My wife was forced to take a job. My boat broke down one year and she was forced to take a job, which worked for 25 or 30 years. Uh, and uh but she was very supportive of it. You know, making sure that you know. Doing her part to make sure I got fed at night, you know, cause I wasn't always there for dinner. Uh, you know, she'd keep something there for me. You know make trips to Coos Bay if you know she did the books you know, kept very good track of our expenses and our income you know. Did the taxes and kept all the receipts. You know so my experience that way would say yes. And you know I know of other... I don't know how the family works together but you know you...it almost has to be a family-based business 'cause its not a high margin business. And you know you can't afford alot of extra help so you kinda depend on your family to do it. To take care of that.

Courtney: Have you noticed any changes in how family-based businesses...?

Gary: One of the major changes in Port Orford, anyway, is it used to be one man one boat. Now, you've got one man, maybe only 4 or 5 boats, or a couple of boats. Um, and you know that changes the nature of it. Uh, you know the guys that are running the boat, they're not going to be as responsible as the guy that owned the boat. Um, the ... uh... you know, the last couple of years I owned my boat I had somebody else fishing it. One of the reasons I got out of the business was that um, well the liability's getting huge here. And so you know I sold the boat, asked all the kids, you know you guys want to keep it, you want to fish it? No. No. We can't. Write me out. Okay, well I'm gonna sell it. It was you know it was...that was a hard time. Very hard time. I mean I had had that boat for 25 years I think. And it was an old when I bought it, and it was an older boat when I got rid of it.

Courtney: Do you have any ideas about what might have spurred that change from this one man one boat to what you're seeing now?

Gary: Um... the cost of getting into the business. Uh, I'd have to think about that a little more. But I know that because of permitting, when I got into the business alls you needed was a boat. You didn't have to buy a permit, you had to buy the gear for whatever fishery you're in whether it be salmon or crabs. So, you just needed the money to do that. Now, the permits can be hugely expensive. And that prohibits a lot of the... its prohibitive, cost prohibitive towards most people. Now one of the things when I bought my boat is, it was

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required that you have 4 years experience. I had to borrow money. This was back in the early 80s. I had to borrow the money. I traded... I traded my first boat in to the guy that I was buying it from and then he sold that. Um, but I had to borrow the money and this was ...when interest rates were very high. I borrowed it at 16 percent. Within uh three years and we went through and El Nino and that was devastating. Um, in 83 and in 84 I couldn't make my payment, they wanted to take the boat back and uh I was able to negotiate with 'em at a basically... pay 'em a 30 percent...discounted about 70 percent. They had 45 boats they were taking back at the time. This same company, it was called Production Credit Association based in Coos Bay. Or I don't know where they were based but they had an office in Coos Bay. And uh ... the year I gave it back to 'em the interest rates were at 21 percent you know. I'd probably still be paying on that boat had I not, you know, had things not transpired the way they did. Um, but you know so now to borrow you know, interest rates are good, but if you gotta borrow \$100,000 or \$300,000 dollars just for the permit, plus the boat equipment, you nknow that's prohibitive. I wouldn't have been able to get into the business. Uh, the four year requirement. Whatever way they go. Say for example, you know if there are permits that go with the... the four year apprenticeship I think is a good idea. Uh, any lender should do that. Or if maybe, possibly, the permits go back to whoever issues them, NOAA or state. Um, its kinda difficult the way it is because they're uh, a tangible asset, they can be bought and sold. I forget what that word is. Um, and they've gotten so high priced that if there was some way to take them out of the market, say when a fisherman died it might go to his wife, it might go to his children, uh, it could ...but and then if the children and the wife would you know, you have to recognize she's now a widow. She would have the rights to that permit for a time. if the children didn't take it then it would revert back to the agency. Just to some way keep the ...keep it as family-businesses. Uh, and so then the agency that owned the, owned the permit would do possibly a lottery. The only way you can get in the lottery is if you have the four years experience and some financial capability. But the way its going now...its, you know, the family business is gonna be dying. The permits will be bought up by major corporations and uh especially with the fact that uh you know ... And I don't know if this is happening in other ports where the.. uh ... multiple permit holders or multiple boat owners you know. I just don't know about that.

Courtney: Yeah, no, that's interesting. Switching gears just a little bit, what do you see in terms of the age of fishermen here in Port Orford?

Gary: They're old. They're old. I mean, its an issue. You know... and, you know, a lot of guys don't think about it. You know, what am I gonna do with my... you know how am I going to keep this industry alive? I mean I feel very strongly about keeping the industry alive. Keeping the family-nature of it going. I don't want to see these permits you know owned by corporations, you know, people that don't live here. You know, but that could be the, you know that could be the future.

Courtney: Yeah. Do you think the fishing industry has always tended toward older people? Or, has this changed over time?

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Gary: Um, ... when I got into the fishing business I looked around at the successful guys and I thought I'd like to get out of this... you know I was 25 at the time. I'd like to get out of this business by the time I'm 45 because... the physical requirements of it. And I didn't get out of it until I was uh, 56 I think. And you know at that age I was... and I, I wasn't fishing full time there towards the end. And if you don't fish full time, physically, I mean its physically demanding, especially crab fishing. Salmon fishing, the ...its the hours you put in you know, just really long hours, dawn to dark, I mean thats you know, the efficient way to do it. And uyou know its very demanding so I thought well you know I'll do this you know, you know. You see the other guys, the older guys, you think okay I wanna do like he did you know. Uh, you see the old guys that hang on. You know the experience, they're .... they may not work as hard but their experience makes them more efficient. Uh, they make better decisions. You know, that kinda thing. Younger guys, they've got the energyy, they've got the cojones for it. You know they...they're trying to prove something. As you get older you don't care about that anymore, you just wanna make a living, you don't wanna beat your brains out doing it, you know, uh...

Courtney: Why do you think young people do get involved or want to get involved in fishing?

Gary: Its a great life! I mean its an absolutely great life. Who wouldn't want to? I mean if you know if uh... I mean I've seen women in it, I've seen them succesful at it, not many. But, and you know, a young guy that's energetic - there's nothing finer. You know, its really not. Uh, the loggers were the same way. You know, they loved what they did. They would, you know, I was a choker-setter for awhile. They would race in, they would race each other. You know its a competition. I was recently down in Bisby, Arizona and we went through a mine, a coal mine. No, it wasn't...it was a copper mine. And uh they started out mining like that. Uh, it started in 1880...in 1770...or 1975 it closed. It was a 143 miles of tunnel. You know, starting like that. It was, you know, the technology advanced and you know over the years there was a lot of people that worked there and I asked the tour guide who had been a miner, I said did the guys like their work? They loved it. You know, they loved it. They competed against each other. You know, work can be a...a... a marvelous thing if you enjoy your work. If you don't, you know, its the shits.

Courtney: Yeah. Okay, awesome. This is great. If the fleet is getting older, do you have a sense of how that might impact the fishing community over time? So you already mentioned the selling off of family-businesses to corporations, but any other thoughts about how it might change...

Gary: Yeah. Well the community'll change. Uh, I mean its a fishing-dependent community. It's really the only industry we have here, other than the tourist industry and... I think the fishing industry kind of attracts the tourists, you know. At this point its uh, you know, unless they get outside of the city its really the only thing in the commmunity that is kind of exciting, you know. And uh the port itself is uh, is a draw to people that want to fish. Um, and you know I'd like to see more of that myself. More recreational boaters here. Um, and you know when you talk about the commercial

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industry and the recreational industry those are two ...they're two industries that really should rely on each other, not ever be at odds because you know naturally there's going to be some conflict there but they basically have the same goal in mind and that is to fish. You know and to do everything that they can to keep the....both of those industries alive.

Courtney: Yeah. What is the impact, from your perspective, on Port Orford more generally or like as a community, if we are seeing these changes in the fishing industry?

Gary: Um, well it's shrinking. And I don't know presently I think there's been a little bit of growth here in the last one or two year. But I do know between 2000 and 2010 we actually lost people. The dock itself is, it has been plugged full... you know 50 boats down there when I came here and parked up on top of the hill. Uh, you know boats don't park up there anymore. They don't have to. Um, but now they're really down in the number of boats. Uh I watched that cycle over the years. I've seen it when there's only 13 boats, I've seen it when there were 60 boats. I think they're down around 27 boats right now. You know, on the dock itself they have room for 40. And, I'm hopin' the cycle comes back but I'm hearing about some legislation espeically in regards to the crab industry that could be you know not good for it, not real good for it. Um, I believe its 30 percent of the workforce and its a small workforce in Port Orford, and as a percentage of the total population I think its you know the statistics I'm referring to is there's about 440 people that are part of the workforce. A hundred and... roughly 120 to 130 of 'em work in the fishing industry. If there's not that work, there's a lot ... the economy, the culture becomes a different place. The other part of that equation is the fishermen's wives, families...are probably in the service industry and that's all there is left in Port Orford. There's the waitresses, the cashiers, real estate agents, you know, that kinda thing. Uh, fishermen go away, the wives go away, there's less of that service. So, you know it is...to me its essential to keep you know, if Port Orford's gonna survive that, that the industry has to survive. You know, I don't see, you know the only industry that I see on the horizon is the research industry. And I don't think there's the money in that, there's not the need in that to keep the port open, uh, you and that's something that this new wave of people coming in, researchers, environmentalists, needs to understand is...is the symbiotic relationship between them and the fishing industry. And how the fishing industry needs to stay healthy in order for them to ever do their research. Uh, to get in and out of the harbor. Uh, you know, they're... yeah.

Courtney: That's great. This is the last specific question that I have. What do you think would happen here if all the fishing family businesses were sold?

Gary: Well its a retirement community. Not a good retirement community because there's so little service here. Uh, in terms of shopping, you only got grocery store, right now we've only got one doctor... You know you've gotta go out of town for dental, optical... At one point you couldn't rent a movie in town. Fortunately, you know, we've got a good library. That has helped solve that need for renting a movie. There's also now a Redbox, you know there was a Redbox and the Redbox went away and its like where are you gonna get a movie at? The place is fold...the place is literally folding. Uh, I don't think there's an insurance agent in town. I was in the financial industry for awhile. It was, uh, it

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didn't go anywhere. People don't shop local here because there's no competition and so the prices are high. Uh, you know they may go shopping up in Coos Bay and buy their gas there you know because gas is high here. So, it, um, for a retiree its a difficult retirement because there are so little services that they have to travel so far. You know a lot of people move here with the idea, oh this is a great place, maybe they miss their kids, want to be closer to their kids, but their health deteriorates and they have to be closer to health care. Or their kids, which is generally gonna be closer to health care as well. All my kids live in cities. One in Eugene, one in Reno, one in Phoenix. Hopefully we never have to move to those places but ... we enjoy visiting. But you know, so ... you know i don't think the town will ever go away but you know unless they talk about you know this, the Big One. The Cascadia Subduction zone. And that's one of the things that is disturbing to me. As I said before, you know, there's a symbiotic, there was a symbiotic relationship between the logging industry and the fishing industry. If we ever have that big catastrophe we're not equipped to deal with it because of the industry that we put out of business. That the environmental community put out of business. There used to be cats all over the place here. There used to be you know lots and lots of equipment here that was used for that purpose. For logging. Well since that's gone away, and the talents that went with it, the uh the knowledge, the skill sets that went with that. That's disappearing. Bridge building, you know, a temporary bridge. Loggers knew how to build bridges, you know, they knew how to build roads. Those skills sets are going away. So, if we have that ...the Big One, you know and they tell us you know that we're gonna be left alone here. There's not enough of us here. That you know we're gonna be the last in line to get any emergency help. And so kind of one of my themes or principles managing the port and still is self-sufficiency. You... to really be sucessful here... or a fisherman, they have to be self-sufficient. They you know you have to have a wealth of talents to run a fishing boat. You know craftsmanship, welding, you know, just electronics, you name it. It's a broad set of skills sets. And you know as the time changes as I say they used to ...the fishermen used to rebuild the dock, they knew how to drive pilings, they knew how to move stuff around. You know, those skills have been lost to this... over a generation. I mean, and as those skill sets get lost I think the country has even discovered that uh you know we need fabricators, we need industrial, you know, there's a big need for welders and that kinda thing, for technical schools, trade schools, technical training. You know, not the four year schools but... you know, I mean there was a garage here in Port Orford. I think it was build in 1920. And it lasted 'til I'm gonna say about ...to the 1990s. And it was able to service the fishing fleet, the logging fleet, the tourist fleet. And you know they knew, they knew all of that kind of stuff. It's gone. And part of it has to do with the changing of the technology. It was, it used to be all mechanical. Now its computer generated. And so there needs to be kind of a marriage... and education or a bringing back of the industrial part of it, of the mechanical part of it and combine it with the computer part of it, the electronic part because its all based on the same stuff, you know. Of course new technologies are coming up all the time. But there's no continuity between those two, at least in the education system. And that's something I'd like to see here in Port Orford, is an industrial arts program brought back. They have great electronics, great robotics class. You know they're going to state competitions, and they're doing well at that. And but it could be expanded to put that kinda knowledge at use here in town. For example, boats. You know some of the newer engines, they have , you know they're driven with brains.

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You know, and that's good. You know they're more fuel efficient, they're cleaner. But you know do the guys know how to take care of 'em. You know is there anybody locally that knows how to take care of 'em? That kinda thing. You know, cause it used to be you took your you know, you had a major breakdown. You called Bill at Battle Rock. He'd come fix it for 'ya. Or you'd take it up to him and he'd fix it for ya. Now you gotta go to Coos Bay. You know you don't you know and that's tough.

Courtney: Yeah. Well, is there anything else related to the graying of the fleet or even just your experience of the changes in the fishing industry here in Port Orford that you want to add that I didn't specifically ask you about? And if not, that's fine too.

Gary: I've seen the idea of funding from foundations of you know buying up permits and then reselling them. I don't think that will be...I don't think that way will work. To keep it in the family. Because its open to the... you know its open to corporate greed, so to speak. So I think you know a way of, of keeping the permits in families, for families, is a good way to do it. It might be backwards thinking, it might be... socialist thinking. You know, I don't know. I got enough problems of my own, but uh you know I do know that its definitely a problem. It's ...where's it gonna go in the future? Because of the age of the current people. There is one family that I do know, you know they seem to be doing very well handing it down. And I hope that can continue. I'd like to see that family stay that way.

Courtney: Do you think there's anything unique that that family's doing, or what enables them to...?

Gary: They love what they're doing. Yeah. And they're you know just off the top of my head there may be more there. But, yeah. What I see... and I don't go down to the dock that often, just every day. \*laughter\* But I see what's going on.

Courtney. Yeah, that's great. This was fantastic. Thank you so much.

Gary: Thank you, Courtney.

Courtney: I appreciate it.