

Anna Goodhue

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ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW

with

Anna Goodhue (AG)

Pūko‘o, Moloka‘i

April 19, 1998

BY: Jeanne Johnston (JJ)

JJ: My name is Jeanne Johnston and I am interviewing Anna Goodhue in Pūko‘o, Moloka‘i, and the date is June 3, 1998.

Anna, first of all could you tell me when and where you were born?

AG: I was born at Pūko‘o, Moloka‘i.

JJ: And when were you born?

AG: November 28, 1917.

JJ: Okay, and who was your father?

AG: Edward K. Duvauchelle.

JJ: And your mom?

AG: Annie Punani Woods.

JJ: What was your dad doing here on Moloka‘i?

AG: He was a fisherman. Self-employed.

JJ: Do you know how he got here?

AG: His parents---his father was from France, and he landed in Maui. And that’s where he met and married my father’s mother. And when he came to Moloka‘i, I don’t know, and he was one of four brothers. And they all lived in the islands. Two of them on Moloka‘i and one on Maui and one on Kaua‘i.

JJ: Do you know what brought them here from France?

AG: There was a ship sending him out to New Zealand to---what you call that? I get hard time finding word to suit the. . . . They were going to New Zealand to claim a piece of property, you know. And so they went on a French ship---I don’t know what ship that was. And it landed in---these are

my grandfather now—landed in New Zealand, and from there they came to the Hawaiian Islands. They stayed there long enough to claim a small piece. There's still a place there that's called Duvauchelle Bay. That's where they landed, and the name stays. But then they migrated to Hawai'i—I don't know under what circumstances. But you know, they never stayed one place long. They went there—my grandfather went as a chef, and my granduncle was supposed to have been a professor of language. It took different kinds of, you know. And we lost track of these brothers. I think there were three brothers. But my grandfather eventually landed on Maui where he met my grandmother. And later on, they moved to Moloka'i. That's where my father was born.

JJ: What was your grandmother's name, do you know?

AG: She was Mele Lynch. She had---that was her—she was married to a Lynch, I think. Her second husband.

JJ: Was she Hawaiian?

AG: Yes she was Hawaiian.

JJ: And so then your grandparents came to Moloka'i?

AG: They came to Moloka'i, yes. I don't remember my grandmother, my father's mother, I don't remember her, but I know she was here on Moloka'i. She was raised---she helped to raise grandchildren, you know. And of course, all I know is she was a witch.

(Laughter)

AG: Kind of, you know, very strict, so the kids didn't like her very much. But she lived here on Moloka'i. And then I think my grandfather—we went back and forth from Honolulu to Moloka'i. We went to school here, and then during the summer, went to Honolulu. You know, and I know it was my—my grandfather was—I had so many grandfathers I don't know which one. I don't think it was her husband. Her husband was the one from France. So I think he died in Honolulu. We don't know much about—Hawaiians weren't good about stuff like that. They tell you something by mouth and get to a point. Or they don't want to tell you some stuff and they keep it to themselves and they always say, "*Ni'ele*." We never learn anything because we're told be quiet. We should be seen, not heard. They never told us things like that. They spoke among themselves. So we had to learn from other people. So I know that my grandfather met my grandmother in, I think he. . . . Let's see, he met her in Maui. They married in Maui. And, now, I'm thinking. . . . Yeah, they married [in] Maui and somehow they migrated to Moloka'i and that's where my father was born and raised. And his brothers may have been—I know one was raised in Kaua'i and two were raised in Maui. No, two on Moloka'i, one in Maui and one in Kaua'i. Kind of hazy. Very hazy, I don't know much about it, you know.

JJ: So, what was your dad doing when you were born, then?

AG: He was a rancher, and he was a postmaster, and he was a fisherman. Most of these people that came here were—I know the Dudoits were the same thing, ranchers and fisherman. They ran cattle and then they had fishing boats where they fished for a living. And he was also postmaster on the island.

- JJ: Now tell me a little about your mom's family.
- AG: She was born in Maui, in Hāna. And . . .
- JJ: What was her name?
- AG: She was Annie Woods. I don't think her parents were married. You know, 'cause she remembers when her stepfather—Woods she said his name was. And when she went to school that day, he says, "This is your name, Annie Woods." That's acknowledging her. And he treasured her. And Hawaiians, they accepted that. And somehow, they never married. I don't know whether Hawaiians were reluctant to marry *Haole*, you know. So they lived with them, they had children but they never married. That was her father so she accepted that. So she was raised in Hāna. And I don't know what brought her to Moloka'i. When she married my father, I guess, yes. Then she came to Moloka'i.
- JJ: Then she came here? And so when you were born, where did you live?
- AG: Right here in Pūko'o. And my father delivered most of us I think. Except my I think my oldest brother and sister he went Honolulu at that time, so they were born in Honolulu. But he delivered all his children at home.
- JJ: Oh, my gosh. How many brothers and sisters?
- AG: There were twelve of us. Six boys and six girls.
- JJ: Wow.
- AG: Quite a family, you know?
- JJ: Yes, big family. So when you grew up can you kind of describe your house?
- AG: We had—you see that painting there? That was a hotel that we owned, you know. And it burned to the ground. Someone left the kerosene stove [on]. My sister was---fortunately no one was home. They were all away, and my sister was in one part of the house and the kerosene caught—kerosene stove—and by [the] time she was aware of the fire was too gone. My father was home, but that burned down. And then we had another building in the back, an older building. That's where we were raised, in that smaller house.
- JJ: And that was right here on this property?
- AG: Right next door. Yes, born and raised over there. And my older---of course as soon as we were old enough, we all went to boarding school. Six of us girls went to Kamehameha [Schools]. And there always relatives or friends who paid our way through school. And then the older one would put the younger one through school. Each one---I had one sister put me through school, another sister put my sister, and my brother put my brother through school. The six older ones put the six younger ones to school. And when they were going to school, friends in Maui and relatives, put them through school. So it was---education was so important, you know, so.
- JJ: So did all of you go to Kamehameha School?
- AG: All six girls and one boy. The other boys went to Saint Louis [College].

JJ: And then, what did you do after you got out of school?

AG: First we---as soon as we got out, first we look for job. Worked at cannery, you know. And . . .

JJ: On O‘ahu?

AG: On O‘ahu. Yes we lived on O‘ahu at that time and we worked at the cannery. Then we worked—I worked—at Love’s Bakery and I worked as a dispatcher. All kinds of jobs. Always popping up, you know, we never without jobs. And of course during the war, then we got jobs. You know worked as engineer during the war.

JJ: So then when did you come back here to Maui? Did you---Well let me ask you, how long did you live on O‘ahu then from the time you graduated?

AG: From---when I graduated in ’36, and I came back here in ’45.

JJ: And where did you live on O‘ahu?

AG: We had a family home at Kalihi. And we went work the cannery, Love’s Bakery. We did odd jobs, you know.

JJ: What did the family home there look like? Can you describe it?

AG: It’s old, some of the—it’s an old, so hard explain. One bedroom and a big *lānai* where all the family lived, you know. And then one kitchen, was a small home. And later on when my oldest brother was working, he built the family home in Kalihi. And then we lived there. And then we’d go back and forth from Moloka‘i to Honolulu. During the summers we go to Honolulu and we come back. Back and forth. Then we like traveling on the steamer. It’s kind of exciting.

JJ: What was that like?

AG: There was some boats that we liked and some we didn’t like. Some made you seasick, was so rough. And some were so smooth, you know. But the water wasn’t deep enough for the steamer to come next to the wharf. They took us out in a launch. And sometimes it was very rough, and there was a gangplank. There’s stairs that come down and a big platform, and you have to stay on that platform until it was, you know. Then the men in the launch would hoist up and the person would grab us and put us. It was risky. We didn’t---we never had any accidents coming or going, because the huge platform and they’d grab us like this and swing us over and the guys in the launch would grab us. And no accident. And then the launch brought us to shore.

JJ: Do you remember the name of the boats?

AG: There was the *Likelike*, the *Mauna Kea*, the *Hawai‘i*. I know *Likelike* was lousy. It rolled a lot. The *Mauna Kea* and the *Hawai‘i* was good. And sometimes we paid—if we paid steerage fare, we slept on the deck. And we didn’t mind it, you know, ’cause so many kids. And we had a room all of us would crowd into one room. And they had half fare for those under twelve. And I had a brother who was almost fifteen, but he was “twelve years old.” And they say, “Here comes Annie with her twelve-year-olds.”

(Laughter)

AG: They knew you know, and that they laughed it off. And all her kids coming all her twelve-year-olds.

(Laughter)

JJ: Great, now, these ships, did they carry cattle or cars or. . . .

AG: Cattle I think they had a special [ship]. I don't remember the passenger ships carrying cattle or cars. They had the *Moi* that was a freight that carried only freight. And of course, sometimes we'd hitchhike on the *Moi*, you know. We knew---the captain knew our family, so we get to ride on the *Moi*, too, if we wanted to go free. Or catch the barge, and they would sneak us in and hitchhike on the barge, you know. We just hitchhike, any boat that was going that way of sampan or whatever, you know?

JJ: How long did it take to get to O'ahu from here?

AG: The boat, I think took hours on the steam rail. I remember we'd leave at midnight, and the sun would be just getting up when we land in Honolulu. And we---every summer, even vacation, we spent our summers in Honolulu.

JJ: So what made you come back to Moloka'i in---what was that---1945?

AG: Yes, [19]45. I got married to a Moloka'i boy and we were married. We both had different jobs. We both worked. We both had jobs. He worked at Pearl Harbor and I worked at U.S. Engineers. And so when we decided to get married, we decided to come back home to be with both; we are both from Moloka'i. He is from the Meyer family. I mean, his family is the Meyers, you know. And so we decided to come back and we've been here ever since. I came back in '44. That's when my. . . .

JJ: What kind of job did you have when you came back?

AG: Substitute teaching. You know, during the war years, that was right after the war, but there was a shortage of teachers. So they took high school grads and subs---in fact I had a year-to-year contract teaching. I taught kindergarten. And it's a full-time job. And then just when---then they had the dispensary next door where I learned to be a doctor's assistant. I wasn't a nurse. They all called me a nurse, but I was a doctor's assistant. I did injections and everything. I dispensed medications, you know, and just when my teaching job was---the teachers were beginning [to] come back, so I had this other job at the dispensary. You know, and from there I went to---of course it was a political time and they already had two girls in the county office but they had to give me a job 'cause Eddy Tam was a chairman and I was a Democrat so he had to find me a job. So they found me a job, third position in the county office in Kaunakakai. So I worked there until I retired. So, no lack of jobs over here, you know, as long as you willing to do something, you know.

JJ: Now when you first came back in '45, where did you and your husband live?

AG: His folks had a beach house right across from Kalua Housing. It was an old house but it was liveable. So we lived there until we're able to build this home.

JJ: And what did your husband do here?

AG: He worked for the county. First he worked---when he first came he worked in the pineapple fields. He worked for anybody, wherever there was a job. All men were jack-of-all-trades. They could do anything. And then he worked as a line—the telephone company as a lineman. And he worked in the fields as a laborer, and then in end he worked as a mechanic at the county of Maui. So he went from job to job, we never without a job.

JJ: How many children do you have?

AG: Five. And---Hi Mahina. (To JJ) This is my granddaughter, Mahina.

And I had four boys and one girl. And two boys died. One died in automobile accident and another one died of cancer. So and then I have two boys left. And then I have one daughter that's her [Mahina's] mother.

JJ: How many grandchildren?

AG: I can't---Let me see. Five home here, ten I think. And I have great grand[child]---and she [Mahina] just had her little nephew. (To Mahina) Yeah, great grand[child], yeah?

(Laughter)

JJ: Wonderful. Now you were living here on this property in 1946 when during that time . . .

AG: No, that's where we living at down at the beach. We across from Kalua Housing. Our house was just almost right into the ocean. And but you know, that never touched us. It's so funny, it seems that. . . . Of course we left when they told us the water—we didn't know what it was. My husband had gone to work and he called us to tell us about it. And so I looked out the window . . .

JJ: What time was this?

AG: Gee, it wasn't too early. He left for work about—he worked about seven o'clock. Must've been what, anytime after 7:00 AM. And I looked, I said, "I don't see anything." No waves, you know, and what I saw was, you know how when you let the water out of the bathtub? It just goes down. I expect to see waves, but at that time there were no waves. Just the water went high, and then it went low. I said, "That's funny, the water's acting funny." And just the way it went. Like filling a sink with water and letting it go again. No waves. Then they called me to leave and come up to my mother's place. So we left and we came up to my mom's. She was way in the back. We couldn't even see the ocean then. And my brother lived down here, down this road that goes down here. It's funny that his house got lifted and set down back. It was but---it wasn't destroyed but the floor was kind of crooked, you know. Like that. They walk like this on the floor. And my uncle who lived not too far, the waves went right under his house. Didn't even---and when they warned him of the tidal wave he said he'll go down with his house. Like he'd go—he was a ship captain. He said he'd go down with his ship, he'd go down with his house. He wouldn't leave. And it didn't touch his house it just rolled right under his house. Well my brother's was carried a couple of feet and set down again. And my brother ran to—I didn't see this 'cause I was down the other side with my mother. But the first thing they did was go—he and my older brother went to the boat. The boat, you know. And they cut the boat loose. And just as they cut the boat loose, the wave came, carried the boat and my two brothers ran up this lane here, with the boat and the wave right behind them.

(Laughter)

AG: And they're running, running, just kept on, and the wave broke about midway. And they got here. But it was funny they way described to us. These two guys running around. The boat, thinking of the boat at time like that, 'cause they were fisherman and they depended on the boat, so they worried about their boat.

JJ: So what happened to the boat?

AG: It was okay. It wasn't destroyed or anything. It just---when the wave just washed ashore, the boat just landed right there. They managed to get back in ocean again.

JJ: So it wasn't damaged or anything?

AG: Yes it was a little bit, I guess a warped and they had holes here and there where it scraped the bottom, when it was banged down. But, those boats were sturdy I guess.

JJ: So do you know of any other damage around that was done to other people?

AG: Not topside, only in Hālawa. And even then, I think the lower taro patches were affected. And someone said that the taro patches was all destroyed. But another resident said it was only of the lower patch. The upper patches weren't destroyed at all. The salt water came. And no house---nobody was hurt, not much damage was done. Houses weren't washed away or anything. Not like it was on the Big Island. So I guess we had it pretty mild over here, huh?

JJ: So did they move your brother's house back to where it came from?

AG: No. It's just a few feet it lifted. They put a foundation to hold it up you know, and they stayed that way until they were able to build a new house. The floor, you walk in, (chuckles) you go like this, they stayed like that for quite a while, until they could afford to build a new one.

(Laughter)

JJ: Well, do you think that anybody was scared to live by the ocean after that? Did it change any . . .

AG: A lot of people went and built right back. The Red Cross rebuilt houses, and they built in the same area. And there was one at Honouli Wai that they built right back on the ocean. I guess they figure it's going to be, it's going to be. Our people not afraid of the water. I don't know why, you know. They live with it. They made a living out of the water, so they figure its a one-time thing. I supposed they had never seen it before in their lives. You would think they'd see it in their lifetime again. So they just put it as one happening and that was it. Nobody worried about it anymore.

JJ: Was there any military presence around at that time, or before during the war? Was there military occupation here?

AG: There was. I wasn't here at home but they did occupy the island. We had about three kids on the island we "Auwe, you soldier baby."

(Laughter)

AG: Servicemen left their children here, you know, in our area. Two or three girls had. In fact my niece had a child, you know serviceman. But all Hawaiians accepted that. Children were loved no matter who or where they came from. It didn't matter; marriage was nothing. So they didn't care. So it was nothing to be ashamed of. They were proud of their kids, you know.

JJ: Did you speak Hawaiian when you were younger?

AG: No not enough. My older sisters and brothers—my older sister [did] because she lived with my grandparents and they spoke no English, and when she speak English would scold her and say speak Hawaiian. And they made her read the Bible in Hawaiian. She was fluent. In fact, she was an authority on Hawaiian. She dispute anybody who was wrong. She was very very—in fact she did put out a Hawaiian book of language. And it's beginners. It's a book that assumes you don't know. A lot of Hawaiian books assume you know some Hawaiian. But she start from the very beginning, you know, that you assume that you know nothing of Hawaiian. So she put out this book.

JJ: What was your sister's name?

AG: Zelie. Zelie Sherwood. And her book is still on the market.

JJ: When did she write the book?

AG: I'm trying to think what date. Wait let me go get it, I . . .

(Taping interrupted, then resumes.)

AG: I remember it's an album with all the stories, legends and all you know. It's hard to remember but . . .

JJ: Was this in the Moloka'i paper?

AG: Yeah, *The[Moloka'i] Dispatch* yeah. And of course I kept the clippings you know.

JJ: So this is where you recounted the legends and . . .

AG: Yes, and I wrote like our lifestyle here on Moloka'i, you know.

JJ: What did you---growing up what was your diet like, what did you eat?

AG: We grew a lot of our stuff. We grew sweet potato. Almost every house had a potato patch, sweet potato patch. And we had---we grew our own vegetables and stuff. And fish, and we raised our own cattle, we raised our own pigs, we raised our own chickens. And those days, no freezer. You killed it and you cleaned it and you cooked it and you ate it the same day. So *lū'aus*, preparing a *lū'au*, was quite a task during those days 'cause everything was done in one day. You know, you do all of the—the raw fish was done. Everybody would get together and everything was—like now you have a freezer you can prepare weeks ahead of time. But no, everybody goes out fishing. They come back they clean the fish and they *kālua* the pig that same day. And everything is done in one day.

JJ: Tell me about---do you remember a particular *lū'au* that you could tell me about and describe?

AG: Well, usually, I remember baby *lū'aus*. There's always a big calabash for everybody to put money in for the baby. And sometimes they'd put the baby in the calabash, and people would throw money for the baby. And they have music and dancing. And it was pretty tame until everybody had little bit too much to drink then they'd come with—what they call it?—I guess dirty dancing. But wasn't really dirty, just '*ami*. And the men and the women, you know, '*ami*. So just when the song begins my mother would always leave and go home with the kids, and the men got to stay. Aw we so angry 'cause just when we got to the part for the dirty dancing, "Come on, come on, let's go home." So off Mama went with all her kids. Oh, how we wanted to stay. We wanted to stay and watch. So the menfolk got to stay.

(Laughter)

JJ: So what kind of food would they have at the *lū'au*?

AG: *Kālua* pig, and raw fish, and *lau lau*, and then they'd have like *haupia*, *kūlolo*. Different cake of course they always had cake and *poi*. No rice. Now they have rice but no rice those days, no salad. Strictly Hawaiian. Some day I'd like to see a *lū'au* with strictly Hawaiian, no salad no rice or anything. Just *poi* and, you know.

JJ: [Did] they have *lomi* salmon?

AG: *Lomi* salmon. Almost everything they have today, chicken long rice, and all this *kūlolo* and *haupia* of course. *Kūlolo* is my favorite. And chicken long rice. Most of what they have today they have then.

JJ: What's the last big *lū'au* you went to here?

AG: We have it so often now especially during the graduation time, yeah? But I can't forget or remember the last one. Was with Kilohana School I think was the Kalima family. And we know these Hawaiian families give good *lū'aus* when they give, you know, everything is '*ono* yeah? The people rarely bring gifts. They rather bring money. And it's so convenient because sometimes people come from a great distance and you have the *lū'au* and you have to travel all these packages, you know. So it seemed more convenient. Almost everything we go to now we give money. You know, it's appreciated more and you can go out and buy something whereas you can have several different gifts of the same kind. And over here is not like Honolulu [where] we can exchange a gift. You're stuck with it, you know? So I think giving money is much better. And when you think you pay a lot of money for a gift that's not worth it. So for less money I think it's more beneficial to the people, you know?

JJ: When do you think the tradition started of giving money instead of gifts? Do you remember when that happened?

AG: Ever since I remember I—since I was little girl growing up I've never known them to give gifts. Later on, of course, I remember gifts being given, you know, but as a youngster, I never seen gifts only money. That's why they buy this big—they weren't shy about it, it was a big calabash that's for money. So they put this big calabash out and people threw money in. And now we still have that box with a slit in it for people who want to give money. It's so convenient, you know, and you don't have to go shopping and you buy something that's not really good, yeah? So we rather give money.

JJ: Now do you remember either the 1956 or 1960 tidal waves? Did you hear anything about them?

AG: Very little. We would hear about it, but I supposed we may have been in O‘ahu at the time but I know my uncle lived at the beach and nothing much was said about it. The Japanese fisherman [say,] “Oh, high waters.” That’s all they say about it. Nobody got excited about it.

JJ: So there wasn’t much impact from any of the waves down here.

AG: No, no damage that we know of.

JJ: What about---did you say there was damage in Hālawā Valley and Kalaupapa side?

AG: I know about Kalaupapa, but in Hālawā they just said that the wave came pretty high, and it washed out—the bottom taro patches all salt water. But no one lost their homes. I heard that some of the homes that they’d—people didn’t put their money in the bank, they kept their cash at home and it seemed some of the waves had washed. . . . Now how could they? The house wasn’t washed away, they said the money was washed out. Sometimes you hear things that may not be true, you know. ‘Cause they knew that these people keep money at home, they didn’t put in the bank. So they said some of that money was washed but I doubt it. I doubt it very much, ‘cause if the house wasn’t washed away, they wouldn’t go in the house and bring the money out.

(Laughter)

JJ: So it didn’t really have much of an impact, then, here on this part of the island?

AG: No not much.

JJ: What about Hālawā, did people move out of the valley after that?

AG: It was, but [according to] one of the old-timers, it wasn’t the tidal wave that moved them out, it was the ranch. See, the ranch owned a lot of land in Hālawā. And lot of these people were leasing from the ranch. They had a long lease. Then when the—I think, Fagan I think gave them a long lease. But then when the Ward sisters took over, they were given a year-to-year lease. They couldn’t subsist on that. If you in taro and sometimes you have a good year. So that’s why they left. That’s why when people say the tidal wave [caused them to move], old-timers tell me was not the tidal wave. It was the ranch, the Pu‘u o Hoku Ranch that made it hard for them. They charge them too high a lease. And they were dependent on the taro so how could they afford that kind of lease. So that’s what one old-timer told me. He said it wasn’t that, it was the ranch that raised the lease year-to-year rather than a long lease. He said tidal wave damaged the lower portion but it didn’t damage the upper portion. None of them suffered too much from tidal wave.

JJ: Is there anything else you’d like to share before we end the interview?

AG: No, not much except the way we were raised I guess. We got water from the well, you know where the bucket tied with the rope, and we’d dip water from the well. And we washed our clothes in the stream on a rock a very porous rock, and beat it with a stick. And I know old man in Wailua told me that when they were lazy, they left the clothes overnight and the tide would take it out and they got licking for it.

(Laughter)

AG: Kids all over, yeah? And we had---we walked to school. Only kids that lived within three miles got to ride. But we walked. You know where Kalua Housing is? That's where our school was. From here we walked to school. We never rode the bus. But Mrs. Mendoza, her uncle drove the bus. She would sneak us little ones into the bus once in a while. And he drive so slow. It's easier to just jump off.

JJ: Those were wonderful days.

AG: Yeah. And we had---they rang the bell for us to come in during recess, and we wanted to have a long recess. So somebody whistled and said hide the bell. So somebody *wen* hide the bell and we had a long recess. And the principal clap his hands and nobody would hear him.

(Laughter)

AG: He had a hard time finding his bell so we had a long recess, you know. And we had outhouses; we didn't have inside toilets, you know. And we brought our own lunches we didn't have a cafeteria. And the teachers spanked. [If] they wanted to spank, they just spank the kids and the kids go home and complain. They get another spanking 'cause Hawaiians say, "Shame, you make us shame that they have to send us a bad report." So you see, they supposed to respect the elders. We were never in the right. We were always wrong. The teacher was always right. They felt that the teacher had more education than they had, so they left their children to the teachers, you know.

JJ: Where did the teachers come from?

AG: We had---I know my sister-in-law was a teacher, she was local and she had [Territorial] Normal [and Training] School education. They became teachers, you know. And another one, Ms. Ah Ping she lived here. She was a resident. And some of them came from O'ahu. They had teachers' cottage where the teachers lived. So they came from off island.

JJ: What does normal school . . . ?

AG: I don't know what it meant, but several of them graduated. I don't think it was equivalent to the university, now. I think they educated them specially for teaching, train them for teaching. Without---not the kind of education they have now, but they were good teachers. They were very good. They knew their stuff. And they taught at the child's level. Not where like nowadays they talk---sometimes the teachers go on and on and then they lose the kids, you know. And we all lived the same way so there was that---like now we have women coming from the Mainland, they don't know the kid's habit of living so kids kind of make fun of them, you know. And I remember one time one teacher said---I go to help out as I visit my grandchildren you know. And then the teacher spelled the Hawaiian word wrong. Kids look at that, think, gee for a teacher to misspell a word they didn't realize in Hawaiian. They say, "Stupid, no?" I said yeah.

(Laughter)

AG: But that's how they spell. They felt good that she was vulnerable. She did not know how to spell. But after all it's Hawaiian word, how would you expect her to spell?

JJ: So do you go to the schools and. . . .

AG: Quite often I go and visit and I have five children one time, so I take turns, you know, one grandchild at time, and they have parents' day they have grandparents' day. And I'm there most of the time 'cause the parents both working so I go as a parent, I go as a grandparent, and I go as a volunteer. I'm always at the school. The kids come home and bring notices, what's happening at school. And lots of times the parents can't attend so I go. So I'm more familiar to the school than the parents are, you know. 'Cause my son-in-law works on Maui as a fireman so he comes home and he goes back, you know. So he's not here very often.

JJ: Well thank you very much for letting me interview you.

AG: I hope it helps some.

JJ: Thank you that was wonderful.

END OF INTERVIEW

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