Interviewer: … First off, thank you. It's great to see you again. I appreciate you coming out and taking the time. What I want you to do is feel free to share as much or as little as you would like to. I'll have some basic themes that I'd like to cover. If there's anything in these questions or these things that you don't want to answer, that's completely fine. Not a problem at all. If you want to tell me something but you don't want it to be videoed or recorded, we can stop it. Then, you can tell me if you feel like there's something sensitive –

Interviewee Interviewee: Is this pretty much a question and my answer/perception, or is this something just me explaining –?

Interviewer: It's you explaining you. You explaining your life. You’re a fisherman. You're explaining your relationships. You're explaining what you see as problems, what you see as successes. It's your interview. It's your oral history. Basically, just begin with the introduction of your name, who you are, where you come from, and just feel free to tell me about you and fishing. Great.

Interviewee: Got you.

Interviewer: So, go ahead with your name and –

Interviewee: My name is Interviewee Grio. I'm about a fourth-generation fisherman in St. Thomas. My family originally came from St. Barts, and they were also farmers and fishermen there. I grew up fishing from a little child as far as I can remember. My dad did it part-time. He worked a full-time job, and he fished on weekends. Every Saturday and Sunday, he would haul traps. It was a way to supplement his income – my parent's income. When I got to be about, maybe early teens, I started going to haul traps with him. We'd go on Saturday mornings and Sunday mornings. That was pretty much a regular part of my teenage life. At eighteen, I moved to Florida for a couple of years and decided it was not for me, so I moved back home. I started working several odd jobs, and I decided that I wanted to get back into fishing. So, I started fishing with one of my schoolmates I had grown up with. He had a very large fishing business, and he hired me on, and we would haul traps. My father still had traps at that point. I would haul traps on days that I wasn't doing my regular fishing with my friend. Eventually, it got to the point where I bought a bigger boat. And then I would fish with my friend at that time as well. I would haul traps on days that he wasn't going out. But it got to the point where I was – because we fished by share fishing in Frenchtown; you get a share of the cash, whatever percentage after expenses. When I was doing it in my boat, it was getting to the point where I was making a lot more money doing that myself. We ended up buying a bigger boat, and I went full time into fishing for myself with my own boat and my own crew. We would do traps probably three times a week. We would line fish for yellowtail snapper, sometimes once or twice. It depends on the weather. It depended on the moon phases and stuff.

Interviewer: Did you yellowtail at night, or was that a day fishery?

Interviewee: At night. I didn't do much day fishing for yellowtail. It was mainly a night fishery. We catch yellowtail and what we call hardnose, blue runners. That was pretty much – I did that until about – I don't know – about in 2004. Up until then, fishing was really good, but we'd had a couple of hurricanes and a lot of big losses, and I was married at the time. Me and my wife had four kids. They were going through school at the time, and they were getting up to high school. So four kids in high school here in a private high school is very expensive. I had to get other employment and insurance because we didn't have insurance at the time, health insurance. I ended up applying for Transportation Security Administration in 2004, and I got the job. I was working there part-time and still fishing full-time. I moved up the chain, and at one point, I was working full-time and fishing full time still. Because I would go in for twelve, for noon, and work until eight at night. And I would go haul traps in the morning and ice my fish and everything and then go to work. I would do that. I would be working pretty much seven days a week. But with four kids in private school, it's expensive here. We had built our house. We were paying that off and everything. In 2008, I applied for Customs and Border Protection, and I ended up getting the job. At that point, I had backed off a little on the trap fishing. I was not fishing as many traps as I used to because it was getting to be really difficult working two full-time jobs all the time. I was in upper management in TSA, and I was still fishing. Then, I went to train for customs, and that was almost a six-month training. I had to leave island for almost six months. Before I left, I pulled all my traps. I opened up the doors. And I just left them there so they wouldn't fish while I was gone because I didn't have anyone else that could go on and haul the traps for me. I pulled the boat, put my boat ashore, and I went and did that. When I came back, I got the boat set up and running again. A lot of the traps had really deteriorated. A lot of traps had been stolen, or with storms, they had been moved. The trap fishery just really went down for me until I was doing maybe forty traps, and I would haul them once a week. I continued doing that up until Hurricane Marilyn. No, Irma. I'm sorry. I was doing that until Irma, and that was in 2017. Irma pretty much wiped me out of business because my boat ended up – it was up ashore on a trailer, and it ended up pretty much flipping and rolling over, and the cabin got ripped off, the hull got completely destroyed, and pretty much all the traps were gone that I had left because there were not new traps; they were older traps, but they pretty much – they were not there anymore. It just got totally destroyed. I ended up being forced out of trap fishing in 2017, and I did not have a boat until – when was it? – last year, year before last. We ended up finally getting all the money together with some of the grant money from the fishing grants that we've gotten, and I put some of my own money, and we ended up buying a new boat. It’s not a trap boat. It's designed for handline fishing or trolling. It's a center console. That's where I am right now with fishing. I still work for Customs full-time. I have four more years, and then I can retire, but I do maintain my license. I go fishing periodically, and I do all the catch reports and all that stuff, but it's not on a commercial basis. It's mostly for sustenance. We provide fish to family members and keep everybody stocked up on fresh fish.

Interviewer: That's awesome.

Interviewee: In four years, when I do retire, I do plan to do more of the line fishing for yellowtail and blue runner. That's the plan. But for right now, like I said, I work full time. I work long hours, and I don't have time to be out there messing with traps or dealing with any of that stuff.

Interviewer: Your hope is that in retirement, you'll augment your retirement income with commercial fishing income.

Interviewee: Yes, I'm going to augment my retirement with fishing. It's also going to augment my retirement with us consuming a lot of fresh fish.

Interviewer: That's great.

Interviewee: A lot of fresh seafood. It's better than what we can buy in the store.

Interviewer: True.

Interviewee: I did a lot of small-scale farming/gardening. We still grow a lot of stuff. We grow herbs. We grow vegetables.

Interviewer: You have a house garden?

Interviewee: Yeah, but it's mainly for consumption for us. But like I said, when I retire, I plan to expand the garden to produce enough. What I did before, when I was fishing, I would produce enough to sell. That was a supplemental income as well. So, that's the plan to grow local seasonings, local vegetables, stuff like that.

Interviewer: That's great.

Interviewee: Sell fish and sell local produce.

Interviewer: So you'll be at the farmer and fish market?

Interviewee: Yeah, because my grandparents in St. Barts were farmers.

Interviewer: Were they?

Interviewee: That's what they did.

Interviewer: Well, did they have anything specific that they were really good at growing?

Interviewee: Just anything and everything. All the local herbs.

Interviewer: You're talking about seasonings?

Interviewee: Seasonings and peppers –

Interviewer: Rosemary or peppers.

Interviewee: Rosemary, thyme, chives, parsley –

Interviewer: Oregano.

Interviewee: – all of that stuff. Plus, they kept animals. They produce eggs. They kept goats for meat. Pigs. They did a lot of farming, so that's how they sustained themselves. They were farmers their whole life.

Interviewer: You mentioned that you had four kids that were in high school at the same time. Did you not want them to take the interest in becoming a commercial fisherman?

Interviewee: I have two sons and two daughters, and they all love fishing, but my one son, the older one, is twenty-nine now, and he showed a lot of interest in commercial fishing, but me and my wife kind of discouraged him from going that route. It's a hard life.

Interviewer: It's a hard life.

Interviewee: It's a very, very hard life. It's gratifying. It's the most interesting job I've ever had. You see stuff that, like I say, people travel around the world and pay thousands of dollars to see stuff that I saw every day. I saw whales. I saw dolphins. I saw giant manta rays. I saw all kinds of fish, but it wasn't something I wanted him to be doing because you fish until you physically can't fish anymore. Most people don't retire from fishing. You have a lucky few that own property and that did not come from fishing. They owned the property before, family property. They owned houses. They rent apartments. The average fisherman, especially from Frenchtown, fish until you can't fish anymore. Until you're physically not able to fish. So, I didn't want my kids to do that. Like I said, we have a boat. We go out fishing. We're going out on the tournament on Sunday. We always do well. We win a lot of prizes. That's fun. But commercial fishing is a hard life. It's one of the hardest lives for me that I can think of.

Interviewer: But you see it as a proper form of retirement?

Interviewee: I see it as a supplement.

Interviewer: Even as it’s hard. It’s that enjoyable –

Interviewee: I wouldn't see traps as a part of retirement. I would see line fishing because I can go line fishing at night when the weather's calm, and I won't have to go when it's rough. I won't have to go when it's raining. I won't have to – I can pick and choose when I go. It's not like when you're doing it for a living. You go regardless.

Interviewer: Right. Because you have to go.

Interviewee: I would go out in any kind of weather because you got to make money. You got bills to pay. You got kids to support. I was one of the smaller boats and I went out more than anyone else would in Frenchtown.

Interviewer: Wow.

Interviewee: People would turn back, and I would still go because I have bills to pay.

Interviewer: From the time that you began in your early teens, pulling on the weekends, to the time you're getting to where you're retiring and you're going on the water again, what would you say to your eighteen-year-old self about the changes that were going to come? How would you explain the difference to what today is from what you saw back when you were eighteen?

Interviewee: When I was fishing with my dad, he had two sets of traps. He would haul one set on Saturday and one set on Sunday.

Interviewer: And then a seven-day soak?

Interviewee: On a seven-day soak. A set of traps for him was twelve to fourteen traps. That was it. He would haul twelve to fourteen traps. I think one time he got up to like sixteen in a set. In twelve to fourteen traps, I would go with him and my uncle, and sometimes they would leave some for the next week or for the next day because he had a fish box in the boat. And once that was full, he was going in. He had enough. That box would be full sometimes with ten or twelve traps. And that was like a two-hundred, 250-pound box. It could hold about 250 pounds of fish – in ten, twelve traps. I saw it filled many times when I was a kid. When I started fishing full time, I had two sets of traps, and I think one set was like twenty-eight traps or thirty traps, and the other one was thirty thirty-five traps. And that was a lot of traps back then. We would catch – sometimes it was like twice. You haul one set. Sometimes, we would haul twice a week. Depends on how fish were trapping. You could easily catch a couple hundred pounds of fish in 25, 30 traps, easily. Not every day. Fish seasonal, wherever you go. But on average, we would be catching probably two, three hundred pounds of fish in twenty-five, thirty traps. It got to a point when I was further on fishing full-time. I got up to the point where I would haul a hundred traps a day. The thing about fishing is you can get a lot of help, and everyone wants to go out and haul traps when you're catching a lot of fish. But when you're not catching as much, certain seasonal, no one wants to go out. I had a guy that would go with me. And every time fishing wasn't that great, he would all of a sudden – he wasn't feeling well, or he wouldn't show up, and I would lose my day. I have kids. Like I said, I have four kids, me and my wife, plus I was helping my father. He had ownership in the business, and I was helping support them as well. That was supplemental for him. So, I got to the point where, one day, I got down to Frenchtown, and the guy didn't show up. I couldn't find him, and I had a lot of orders for fish, so I was like, “You know what? I'm just going to go and haul them myself.” I went out myself, and I hauled like a hundred traps that day. It was a lot of work, but I did it. I got home, and my dad had been waiting in Frenchtown, and he was really upset that I went out by myself because he’s like, “It's dangerous.” And I was like, “I really don't care at this point. I'm not going to be begging anyone to go with me.” And I started that day fishing by myself. On weekends, when my son was off from school, if we were going out, he would go with me. But, on weekdays, I would haul traps by myself. I would haul a hundred traps by myself. I did that for years. I would do a hundred traps twice a week, and sometimes, like I said, we would double up and haul three, four times a week if fish were running really well. I did that for a long time, but the older you get, the more difficult it gets, especially if the weather's rough. It increases the magnitude of what I call it being a hard life a hundred-fold because you're hauling the traps, you're bringing them in the boat, you're taking out the fish, you're baiting them, and then you have to reset them. I would do that myself. Like I said, did that for a long time, and I don't regret it because it was a great life. I had a lot of freedom. That's why most fishermen do it. They want to be their own boss. They don't want to conform to society as far as a nine to five, Monday to Friday. It got to the point where I was like, “I cannot do this the rest of my life.” And that's why I said – my wife, Nicole, was telling me, “You should just go get a job and fish part time,” and eventually, like I say, I applied for TSA, and that began my federal career. I started there in 2004, and I've been working for the federal government ever since.

Interviewer: What sort of the environmental differences or changes have you seen over the course of your lifetime, with regards to the sea, with regards to the air, with regards to the earth? What things do you see here in St Thomas?

Interviewee: I do a lot of snorkeling as well. I used to do a lot of spearfishing. I do a lot of snorkeling still, and it's happening everywhere, with the coral dying. The fish stocks. Coral attract fish. If you don't have coral, you're not going to have as much fish. Nearshore, it's like night and day from when I was growing up. You don’t see the types of fish that we would see when we would go snorkeling or go spare fishing, the larger fish. See a lot of small fish. I don't think that's as much from overfishing traps or overfishing anything. I think it's a big problem with lack of regulations for recreational fishing. A lot of other places have recreational laws. Here, our recreational laws are very lax.

Interviewer: Really?

Interviewee: Anyone can go, pretty much – and there are laws in place, but there's no enforcement of it. Anyone can go and buy a spear gun, mask, and snorkel, and go spear fishing.

Interviewer: Just go out.

Interviewee: A lot of the people that immigrate here from other areas, the jobs here – they don't make as much money, I guess because they're not as skilled. A lot of them are skilled in diving. They learn how to dive young when you're from the Caribbean. They go, and they spear fish. They catch anything, pretty much, that they can shoot because they're trying to feed themselves. We would spend a lot of time camping [inaudible]. Some friends of ours own a lot of the island. We would catch huge parrotfish from shore with spinning rods. We'd catch three, four of them, five of them to eat. And there would just be so many of them there. Then, one year, we were there, and we saw these guys spear fishing. It was five, six of them, and they were from shore all the way out in a line, and they were just shooting everything in sight.

Interviewer: Wow.

Interviewee: We called it in. We reported it, but nobody responded. That year was the year I saw – just one year, and everything declined. Now you go there, and there's like, nothing there, little, tiny fish because they don't give it a break. They just keep going, and going, and going, and going, and just shooting everything.

Interviewer: Does this behavior – is it associated with a certain group of folks? You mentioned immigrants that were coming in.

Interviewee: There's a lot of immigrants that come in.

Interviewer: Is it people from Haiti or Dominican Republic?

Interviewee: It’s not local – yeah. From wherever they're coming from. But the fishery – like I say, I don't have traps anymore, so I can't say I hauled a hundred traps yesterday, and it caught this much fish. But over the time that I was fishing, I saw a big decline because so many traps were being put into the fishery as far as trap fishing. It was getting to a point where it was, for my opinion, going to collapse. But then, luckily, they started [inaudible] –

Interviewer: You think it was too much effort?

Interviewee: Too much trap effort. Growing up, I was taught that, the way I learned fishing is that you fish an area, you haul traps, and you keep moving through an area, and you don't go back to that area for a year. You fish somewhere else. You keep moving the traps. That would allow the original area to rebuild. When I started seeing a lot of people getting into the fishery, and a lot of them had not grown up in it. They had the money. They buy a big boat. They put out five hundred traps. They would set in areas until there was nothing left, and then they would move on. I saw that for myself. They would just sit there and catch, and catch, and catch, and catch, until there was nothing left. I always grew up leaving behind. Leave some for next time. Let some grow. It got to a point where you could not drive your boat a quarter mile without seeing traps. You would see buoys all over the place. I still see a lot of buoys. I think a lot of trap fishermen don't use floats anymore. They sink their traps because [of] the theft and a lot of stuff is going on. The fishing pressure and the catch for trap have a direct relation to each other. Like I say, I saw it for myself, where you would catch three hundred pounds of fish in thirty traps, whereas you would have to haul a hundred traps to catch that same three hundred pounds of fish or less. I see a lot of fish still coming in, but not like when I was growing up and when I was fishing here.

Interviewer: Are the same species –? Even though you're not seeing the same numbers, is it the same species that you're targeting today that you targeted back in the past?

Interviewee: Now, I target – when I go fishing, I go handline fishing – triggerfish, red hind, stuff like that. Parrotfish, all that – they don’t bite on line. Yellowtail, snappers, grunts, maybe occasional. The big change that I have seen, and to me, that's a good thing, is with a yellowtail snapper. Every reef seems like it's full of yellowtail snapper.

Interviewer: Really?

Interviewee: Yeah.

Interviewer: That's good.

Interviewee: Because there's no fishing pressure anymore for them. When I was growing up and when I was fishing out of Frenchtown – and I know you've been there – every slot under that building on Saturday morning had a truck. If you didn't get there early enough, you wouldn't get a spot. You would have to sell out of the parking lot. There would be ten, fifteen fishermen selling fish there on Saturday morning, easily, plus maybe another seven or eight yellowtail fishermen, especially on the weekend – Thursday, Friday, Saturday. You would go down to Frenchtown, and all those boats that are pulled up, eight, nine, ten of them would be out fishing yellowtail at night. Now, it's like nobody does it.

Interviewer: Really?

Interviewee: You'll go down there, and there's maybe one yellowtail fisherman, maybe two. But like I said, when I was growing up, when fish were running, or when the weather was good, seven, eight, nine boats would be out at night yellowtail fishing. But now it's like nobody does it. You can't get the bait, first of all, because the bait – from them overfishing the bait and from global warming.

Interviewer: Do you see that the sea water is hotter?

Interviewee: It's way hotter. That’s everywhere.

Interviewer: Because you snorkel quite a bit –

Interviewee: I snorkel.

Interviewer: – so you can tell the difference in temperature.

Interviewee: August and September I don't snorkel around the shore because it's too warm. It's uncomfortable.

Interviewer: Really?

Interviewee: Yeah. The water gets up into probably the high eighties, low nineties in some places. It’s uncomfortable, and the bacteria levels start to go up. I don't feel comfortable snorkeling in that. So, if I do snorkel, I'll go offshore by some of the cays in my boat can go snorkeling. But as far as, like I said, nearshore fisheries around the shoreline, they're suffering. The coral. The universities and different organizations – they’re trying to restore the reefs. They're planting corals, and as fast as they plant them, summertime comes, water warms up, and everything dies. It's like digging a hole in sand; as soon as you get it, it buries itself back. They're fighting a losing battle. I see it for myself. That I see for myself because I'll see a bunch of beautiful, young coral colonies, and then you go back there in the summertime, and everything's dead. They have to start all over again.

Interviewer: You think that's directly related to the temperature of the water?

Interviewee: Definitely directly related. Once it gets to be about eighty-four, eighty-five, the polyps bail out of the coral. It's what they call bleaching when the polyps leave the coral. If it doesn't last long, the coral can, I guess, rebound and heal. But if it lasts over a certain time –

Interviewer: That’s it.

Interviewee: – it dies, and there's no bringing it back.

Interviewer: Do you think that that heating of the water has a direct impact on – I noticed you guys were talking bait fish. You think that has a direct –?

Interviewee: I think it has a direct impact because the bait fish spawn around the shoreline, and in my opinion, the spawn, once the eggs develop in that larval stage, they can't survive in –

Interviewer: The heat.

Interviewee: – eighty-five, ninety-degree water, so they die before they even get to juvenile stage. Most of the spawn – even if the bait fish spawns, most of the spawn will die before it gets to be a larval stage. It’s not something that seems to be getting better. It seems to get worse every year.

Interviewer: With the future seeming like it's a problematic future with regards to climate change and with everything else, what do you see? Is there a positive? Is there something that we can look forward to? With regards to the culture, St. Thomas has a history of fishing. It’s very much ingrained in the DNA of the people here. What does that look like in the future? Is there going to be fishing? Are we still going to have cultural festivals and things like that that center around marine resources?

Interviewee: There's always going to be fishing here. The reason we still have a fishery, even with all the issues we were having, is that the British Virgin Islands – their laws are so strict, and they have such a limited amount of fishermen that the fishery there doesn't get the pressure that our fishery gets. The situation or the location – they're sitting right on the edge of a deep-water shelf. That cool water, it keeps their water temperatures a lot cooler than our water temperatures.

Interviewer: Do you think that's a benefit for our spillover effect in terms of –?

Interviewee: It's been shown over and over. Their spawn ends up migrating here because fish, once they spawn, have a larval stage where they float in the seaweed. They float in the currents. They don't settle for a certain period of time, and with the prevailing currents, by the time they settle, a lot of them settle here. Their fishery does help us a lot.

Interviewer: That’s good.

Interviewee: Or their lack of a robust fishery does help us a lot.

Interviewer: So you see that the future –

Interviewee: Combined with the water temperatures –

Interviewer: – you see that the future should have a fishery then still?

Interviewee: It'll have a fishery. I don't know if it'll have a fishery like it has now because, like I say, it's Frenchtown – the North side of the island still has – the North side people still fish heavily. Frenchtown, not so much. It's almost extinct in Frenchtown. There's very few people doing it. In ten years, you're going to go down to Frenchtown, and all those boats that are pulled up – most of them are wood boats; they’re not being maintained – they're going to rot away. They're not going to be any good. If you came here ten years ago, you would see the difference compared to now.

Interviewer: I saw it in 2004 when I first came.

Interviewee: And the whole area was lined with boats.

Interviewer: The whole waterfront was lined with boats.

Interviewee: Now you go down there –

Interviewer: And the boats were all in great condition.

Interviewee: Tip top condition. They were being used all the time. Now, most of them are not. Most of them are derelict. Most of them are just sitting there. You see it happening. Like I say, ten years from now, there's not going to be very many of those local, traditional boats left because nobody – they don't take care of them, and they need to be repaired regularly and maintained. It's a wooden boat. It's not like a fiberglass boat. They deteriorate really quickly when they're not being used.

Interviewer: In times of crisis, people turn to the fishermen and turn to the sea to get their food.

Interviewee: That's what they always did.

Interviewer: What happens in the future? Because we know these hurricanes are not going to stop. What happens in the future? Where are people going to turn to? Are they going to always continue to turn to the sea and turn to the fishermen?

Interviewee: Like I say, fishermen will always exist, in my opinion. They're just not going to exist on a scale that they exist now because – look at the bait situation. You need bait. You need minnows, what we call [inaudible] different stuff. You need that to chum for yellowtail. You're not going to catch yellowtail if you don't. We don't have a fishery for it there anymore. You can't catch enough to commercial fish for yellowtail. You can't catch enough bait locally. A lot of fishermen, or the few fishermen, like I say, that started doing it, myself included, we started to purchase glass minnows out of Florida. They sell it in a five-pound box. It's not overly expensive. That's what we use now. Right now, there's a shortage in Florida because last year had some of the warmest temperatures ever recorded in Florida up into the nineties. Most of the spawn died, so the fishery right now is critical.

Interviewer: We get some nasty red tides.

Interviewee: Red tide in the Gulf. The fishery for glass minnows right now – and I'm not saying it can't rebound because Florida is a big place. It's a lot of shoreline.

Interviewer: A lot of coastline, yeah.

Interviewee: But right now, it's in trouble, the bait fish, the ballyhoo [inaudible] all of that. There's a shortage of it right now. That's not something that's imagined or hidden away. You can call companies in Florida, and they'll tell you, “We don't have any. We can't get them. We don't know what we're going to have anymore.” So, like I say, the only bright spot is that the yellowtail are everywhere. I'll go out bottom fishing – and years ago, you would go bottom fishing, and you would move if you were catching too many squirrel fish because they were just a pest. Now, you're catching six, eight-inch yellowtail. I mean, every time you slack a line, you're catching yellowtail. That never used to happen before. I told my wife – I said, “It's amazing, going out there and seeing – throwing away thirty, forty, fifty, yellowtail because there's too small and having to move and go to another reef just to try to catch something good.”

Interviewer: Just to get something bigger or different.

Interviewee: Because there's so many yellowtail that they can – you can't get in to catch a good fish. So, that's a plus side. When I retire, if I can get bait, I can catch a lot of yellowtails.

Interviewer: Do some yellowtail fishing.

Interviewee: I can do some good yellowtail fishing because nobody does it anymore. It's not something that's prevalent like it used to be, but there's a lot of fish out there, and you don't catch much yellowtail in traps. You don't catch blue runner in traps. That's a handline fishery or a seine net fishery. But they're out there. It's just we don't have bait to catch them.

Interviewer: Well, that pretty much is sort of the extent, the history of it for me. Do you feel we've missed anything?

Interviewee: Not really. I hope things turn around. But with the situation – and I'm very much a believer in global warming with what's going on. And yes, it could be cyclical, like some people say, and it could end in five, six years, but, until it ends, it's not going to get better. And every year, the ocean temperature’s warming up more and more every year.

Interviewer: And who's going to know that better than a fisherman?

Interviewee: Like, I say, I do a lot of snorkeling. I know it’s happening.

Interviewer: You know how hot that water is.

Interviewee: Yeah. I know how hot it is, and I know how cool it used to be. My snorkeling is going to end probably by the end of this month, around shore, because it is just too uncomfortable to go.

Interviewer: Too hot.

Interviewee: It’s warm. It’s hot.

Interviewer: You feel like you’re sweating.

Interviewee: You’re snorkeling in bath water.

Interviewer: You’re sweating.

Interviewee: It’s a very uncomfortable feeling.

Interviewer: Listen, I appreciate you taking the time to talk to me today.

Interviewee: No problem.

Interviewer: Thank you. It's great to see you again. So, go ahead, turn these things off.

------------------------------------END OF INTERVIEW------------------------------------