

**Henry Edward "Bud" Gibson**  
Oral History Interview  
December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015, February 15, 2016

LW: Today is December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015. I'm with Bud Gibson in the office of his new Town and Country Stables. We were talking about your father. This photograph of him?

BG: It was taken at Fort Riley, Kansas. He joined the army in 1935 and that was taken in 1937. Of course, in those days it was horse artillery and still the cavalry. And that's his whole company there at Fort Riley. Let's see... he joined in '35, he got here in '37. And that was in '39 when they went to mechanized artillery. I'll just kind of give you a chronological history of dad and mom.

LW: Good. Let's take their names down.

BG: My dad's name was Dee Benjamin Gibson and he was the oldest of seven boys, born 1919 in Kansas. They were farmers and my grandfather, Hank Gibson, who I was named after... Henry. That's my real name, had a lot of draft horses and equipment and he farmed not only for himself, but for other folks. Plant it, harvest it and so forth. And of course, Dad, being the oldest, did a lot of that. So anyway in '35 the "Depression" was going on. So, he left and joined the cavalry. Went to Fort Riley, Kansas and was supposed to go on to the Philippines. That picture was taken when he left in '37 to come here. They stopped here for two or three days and let the guys off to kind of have an R and R for three days. And then they were going on to the Philippines and that's kind of a little humorous thing. He used to share this story with people. His orders were to go to the Philippines. Well there were two other buddies that got off with him, and they kind of checked out the whole island of O'ahu during those two and a half, three days' period of time before they had to go back on the ship to head to the Philippines. They kind of liked what they saw and were going all over the island and so forth. And so, when they went back to get on the ship, for some reason the ship didn't have his and one of his buddy's orders. And they said you're not going to the Philippines. We don't have your orders. You're not even on the list here or anything. So, Dad said what are we going to do? And they said well, you got to go out to Schofield. 'Cause that was the army. So, when they sent them out there of course they gave them a ride 'cause the ship left with the third buddy that was on the manifest and so they went to Schofield. They get out and they were asked, well what do you do? Well dad had been a farm boy all his life and he's like I ain't going out there with them horses so he lied and told them he was a clerk. Well, he only had a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education. But he was a very "self-learning" type of person. So, he told them he was a clerk and he ended up being a clerk in the office and his commanding officer really got to liking him. About ten months later, I guess his orders and his other buddy's orders... this other guy lied, too, and said he was some kind of office person... whatever he did. So anyway, their orders get there. Finally come in about ten months later. 'Cause those days things didn't move very fast. And they find out he's a farm boy from Kansas. I guess his colonel called him in and said, "Hey... Gibson, you're supposed to be out there." So, he pulls some strings to try to keep him in the office as long as he could. So that was kind of a funny story dad always used to tell people,

instead of being half Portuguese, which my mother and her family came from Portugal, I could have been half Filipino if he'd have ended up in the Philippines so... (Laughs). It's always kind of a joke that he shared with people. So, then dad stayed here and of course, after dad got out of the army, he joined back up. He was in Pearl in 1941 when the Japanese bombed. He was second lead man in charge of the dry docks there. I've got several pictures of things like that. And that's where we were. That's where we lived. And in fact, I've got some photos here that a cousin brought by the other day. We lived there till I was about three and he ended up meeting Andy Bernshouse, who was like a *hānai* Grandpa to me. And dad went to work for him running his dairies and he was in Moanalua where Tripler Hospital is now. Down below there was a dairy. That's why they called it Moanalua Dairy. They moved out to Kaneohe and he and mom ended up getting their own dairy in Maunawili. And that's why I was raised on dairy farms from the time I was three.

LW: So, did they lease land there?

BG: They leased land where our home is today and leased the valley there. It's now called Maunawili Farms and is a horse operation. He leased that from the Castle estate. At the time, it was James Castle.

LW: Did he build the buildings?

BG: There were some old buildings there, and there was an old dairy there, and it was pretty much of a swamp. He dredged all that out and made it really nice. Really did well there in the dairy business. He had that dairy and ended up having a dairy in Waimanalo, and also a dairy on Kaua'i, which was called Seaside Ranch and Dairy. And had a feedlot there for years and...

LW: On Kaua'i?

BG: On Kaua'i, yes. Lot of history there. He had a hay operation. My granddad came over and ran the hay operation there... used to be Wailua Ranch Hotel, way up on the top. They called it Wailua Ranch Hotel and we took the lease over up there. Had to take the hotel, too. And it had cabins and so forth. Mom ran that. And then we grew hay there and the good thing about that, we got fourteen cuttings a year 'cause of all the rain. Your hay really grows. The trouble with that, you never could cure it and bale it like they do. But he green chopped it and he mixed it. He'd get pineapple toppings and there was skin and everything from the plantation. We put it in ground silos that he dug down where the ranch was just out of Lihu'e and mixed that. Dr. Heineke, who worked for Dole at the time and who was their scientist was the guy that actually figured out how to extract the toxins from the "noni" plant. That was one of his claims to glory. And he helped dad figure out how to combine the alfalfa... since there was a lot of acid in the pineapple and lot of moisture in the alfalfa because of the rain... how to combine that together to make good silage out of it and it worked really well.

LW: So, did your dad sell the silage?

BG: No. He fed it to the dairy cattle and then he started a feedlot there... a beef feedlot, and eventually turned that into replacement dairy heifers.

LW: Did he ship that back to O'ahu?

BG: No, we used it all there.

LW: Okay. So, the Maunawili Dairy was before...

BG: Was before that, yes.

LW: ...Kaua'i. They weren't contemporary?

BG: Maunawili, which we called Valley Dairy Farm, was started in... let me see... I was five. And so, he started that in '52 and on Kaua'i he had that in conjunction with Valley Dairy Farm and that was in fifty... I want to say I was nine so that would have been what... '57, '58, '56... Yeah, '56. He started that in '56. Mom and Dad started that. And there was an old dairy there. He took it over, rebuilt it and everything. Modernized it. He was actually the first guy to bring in the low line gravity milking system, Parlor barns. And so, he was actually involved in the evolution of going from the ten-gallon milk can to the big bulk milk vats. The vats we have now in today's industry. And then in those days that's when the big trucks... the tanker trucks came in to haul the milk. So that was in '52. He was running dairies in Kaneohe. From Waimanalo to Kahalu'u in those years, in the fifties, there were twenty-six dairies from Waimanalo to Kahalu'u. Where the cemetery is in Kaneohe, that was all dairies. That was Joe Cambra. Uncle Joe Teixeira was up on Hale Koa Road. John Garner. John Souza... John "Bull" Souza. Then dad ran Moanalua Dairy for Uncle Andy Bernshouse. Bob Brown had a dairy in Kahalu'u. In fact, John Souza's dairy... where that... Katy, what's that elderly home up there?

KG: (Katy Gibson speaking from other room) Pōhai Nani.

BG: Pōhai Nani?

KG: It's an assisted living home.

BG: Well that was John Souza's dairy up there. And most of that land, they leased it. Cambra owned some of it.

LW: So, your father was a part of this whole big dairy industry.

BG: Right. He actually came... my grandfather started bringing in replacement heifers. Actually, our very first dairy was when I was two. Dad was still at Pearl. And he started Koko Head Dairy. He and my granddad started Koko Head Dairy. And Hind's Dairy... Robbie Hind... his family had Hind's Dairy there. And you know what Aina Haina stands for right? Land of Hind. That was their family that owned a lot of land there. They

had a dairy and we had a dairy there in Koko Head. And then from there a couple of his brothers came over and dad's whole dream, if you were, was to have his brothers here. Most of his brothers ended up in construction. There were seven of them. Three of them are still alive.

LW: So that early Koko Head Dairy and then he gave that away or sold...

BG: Well he sold that off. In fact, I think Hinds might have bought that from him. "Cause he was running Moanalua Dairy for Uncle Andy at the same time and just getting out of Pearl. And then ended up running the dairy for Moanalua Dairy and moved to Kaneohe. So, he ended up running that, and that's ('52) when he ended up running the Valley Dairy Farm.

LW: Okay. So, he was running the Valley Dairy Farm but at the same time he branched out to Kaua'i.

BG: He was on Kaua'i with the hay operation with the feedlot. It was first with the dairy. Then the feedlot, which was right next door right on the beach. And you know when you're going towards where the Coco Palms used to be... the golf course on the right... there's an old gravel road. Katy and I were there just this past year. That's where you turn in and that's where the feedlot and the dairy was, right there on the beach. I'm trying to remember the name. The name of that area there? I'll have to look on the map. And then if you turn where Coco Palms is, if you turn up there on the road that follows Wailua River, that's where you went up to where we had the hay operation. Had a hog farm up there also, along with the hay operation and the hotel.

LW: So, in that sense, the hay was grown mostly for the feedlot?

BG: For the feedlot, yes.

LW: And the beef that was finished at the feedlot was sold on Kaua'i?

BG: Sold on Kaua'i, yes. Right. And then that ended up actually... Dad's forte was really the dairy industry. The government sent a bunch of agriculture specialists to... I think it was from Iran... I've got pictures of it... years ago, to help them with their agriculture, dairying and all that. They actually sent my dad as the dairy representative for us.

LW: You mean the United States?

BG: The United States. Now everybody else that was sent were professors and doctors and Ph.D.s and he had a Ph.D. It was the Ph.D. of "hard knocks." Learn it the hard way.

LW: How long did he keep that business on Kaua'i?

BG: Let's see... 'cause then along with that, he started Saddle City, where we put on rodeos and he had a Western Town. We had gunfights and all kind of a tourist deal. So, he had

the Valley Dairy Farm going, and the Seaside Ranch and Feedlot on Kaua'i, Wailua Ranch Hotel. He had a heifer operation on the Big Island where he was passionate about growing some of his own heifers. Kind of helped start the hay operation on Moloka'i years ago 'cause he had some hay he was getting from there. He'd take me over in his plane and drop me off. Depended when in the summer where he needed me. You want to bale hay this week go to Moloka'i or whatever. So, dad was way ahead of his time. He said I was born a hundred years too late and he was way ahead of his times. (Laughs) Yeah, he probably should have been born when I was born, I should have been born when he was born. (More laughter) He had all that going. Then he started Saddle City in '58. Along with everything else that was going on. And then that was like a little Western town. We had trail rides. Every Saturday night we had a rodeo. And we've got videos of that and everything. The whole thing that was going on. And he also started that along with several fellas... in fact he started with Dutch Schuman and Harry Noble, Adrian Silva, and Bob Robinson and Woodie Woods, who was his clown, his rodeo announcer, his pick-up man, and this was dad. Schuman of Dutch Schuman Carriage Company, that's Dutch. Harry Noble. And this is at the old stadium. Built his own portable bucking chutes and started the Hawai'i Rodeo, Racing Producers, Ltd. Put on rodeos there. This is a picture from Saddle City when we put on rodeos. But anyway, that was another thing he and mom had going. And when he had that, it was before Saddle City. He was putting on those rodeos. Because he actually started putting on rodeos in the early fifties. And then with Saddle City that was along with the dairy and everything else going on. And then he also helped put on rodeos at St. Ann's School in Kaneohe... that's where I went to school from kindergarten to eighth grade... before I went away to Hawai'i Prep. Right behind was J. D. Souza's arena and ranch. And he had a rodeo arena and dad and mom would put on benefit rodeos for St. Ann's. I had a picture... somewhere I know I had a picture of him roping a calf.

LW: Of who roping a calf?

BG: My dad. Yeah, he roped calves, team roped and he rode broncs. But anyway... there's piles of pictures we can always go through later. But anyway, he was putting rodeos there. As a benefit for St. Ann's School, when they had their carnival. All the carnival things were set up in the schoolyard in the middle.

LW: Was St. Ann's a parochial school?

BG: Yes. We had Maryknoll nuns. And it was a great education. In fact, this was my first bull riding trophy that I won in 1957 at St. Ann's Rodeo. The Junior Bull Riding.

LW: Bud Gibson... 1957... so ten...

BG: I was ten (years old.) (Laughter) So I've been doing this a long time. So that's kind of how Dad and Mom got started.

LW: Okay. I want to make a couple of connections before we go too far. I wanted to know...

BG: And if I go too fast slow me down.

LW: Yeah. So, what's your mother's name and family...?

BG: My mother's family... my Vovo and Vuvu (Portuguese) came from Portugal. My mother was the youngest of seven. Interesting, my dad was the oldest of seven, my mother was the youngest of seven. She was actually the only one born here. And my Uncle Eddie... my middle name, he's the one I was named after. He was right above. He was in the Merchant Marines for years and ended up going back to Portugal and lived there for years and passed away there. But they came from Portugal and my Vovo was a *luna* on the plantations on the Big Island. My mother was born in Pepe'ekeo. And of course, then they met, and got married, and she had been to Pearl Harbor when dad was there and she actually had a job in the payroll office in '41 when the Japanese bombed.

LW: What was her family name?

BG: Well... interesting. When they came here, it was Morris. M O R R I S (he spells it out), but when I was a little kid growing up I used to tell my mom, "Mom, that's not Portuguese, that's... (I used to call it) a *haole* name." Right? And so anyway, after I joined the church and the LDS Church and did a lot of genealogy, checking on things, I found out my Vovo's name was actually Joao dos Santos Moraes. It was M O R A E S (he spells). But you know when they came and changed, they couldn't probably say it or they spelt it wrong, or whatever. So, they went by Morris forever until I found this information out. So, it was actually Moraes.

LW: But she was born on the Big Island?

BG: She was the last one in the bunch that came and she was born on the Big Island.

LW: And she was working at Pearl Harbor...

BG: She went to school over there obviously and then she worked a while and that's where she and dad met. They got married in '40.

LW: And how many siblings do you have?

BG: I just have an older sister. She's passed away... Ethel.

LW: So, describe for me the replacement heifers.

BG: Well, you can have replacement heifers for a beef operation or for dairy operations. On Kaua'i my dad was raising a lot of replacement heifers to replace dairy heifers... dairy cows for milking. Depends, we have replacement heifers in the beef industry, which replace our mother cows. We select them. As the cows get older, and we cull them, we have these young replacement heifers to come up and take their place.

LW: So, there's a business there.

BG: Well most ranchers in the beef industry raise their own replacement heifers. They might buy some from others if they want to get some different genetics or something. Most of the time they change that off with the bulls they get to add different genetics to the herd. Keeps the replacement heifers. In the dairy industry, a lot of these dairies don't raise their own replacement heifers, especially here, years ago. So, dad found that was a real good, lucrative business opportunity to raise dairy replacement heifers. He and my granddad was bringing them in and then grandpa moved back and then finally eventually came back when he was back on Kaua'i. That was when they had Koko Head Dairy. And then after that is when we started Valley Dairy Farms. When he had all that pasture, when he cleared all that land in there and planted all Pangola and had really beautiful pastures. And had enough pasture so he could raise replacement heifers not only for his operations and his dairy here on Kaua'i, but to sell to others. And we used to have auctions at the dairy in Maunawili and the other dairymen would come and buy. Dad was a professional auctioneer. What with everything else he did and he started these sales.

LW: So, what kind of heifers were they then?

BG: Well for the dairy it was mostly Holsteins. They're production volume wise is probably the best of most of them. You have your Jerseys and Guernseys that have a higher butter fat, but the majority of people are using Holsteins because of the volume.

LW: So, for the grasses he cleared all the area in Maunawili or filled it. How did he do that?

BG: I don't know if you've ever been there in the valley. If you come from where Kawai Nui swamp is, that comes across the bridge underneath the highway. And dad came up that valley that was all swamp in there. So, when dad took that over there was a dairy there. The Costa Dairy was there actually at that time. In those days, for financial reasons he could not... this is another funny story... he could not afford to go hire a dredging outfit to go dredge that out the way it is today because right now they have two horse riding arenas in this area and he could not afford to do that so there was a fellow on the Big Island... keep in mind we were a territory then... a fellow on the Big Island who knew how to use dynamite, so dad went over and learned how to use dynamite and got licensed, from this old Japanese fellow on the Big Island. As I try to remember his name. I met his grandson not too long ago. We got to talking and come to find out that was his granddad. And so anyway, he learned how to do that so when he came back, got his license, got everything and he dynamited that out of there.

LW: What does that mean... you dynamited...?

BG: Well he dredged it with dynamite. But we started at the wrong end. And I was about eight at the time. And this is kind of a funny story, you know... I'll tell it to you. It's pretty funny. Because it was real swampy... so he got all his equipment he needed... he needed his plunger and the dynamite and all that and he got certified and all that whole thing. Then he had a guy come with the dynamite and so we're going to stick this in because it's

a chain reaction. So, he sends me down through this swamp with the old... remember the old bags? The kind they used for newspaper routes. So, he sticks that on me, sticks a bunch dynamite in there that I can carry. Sends me down through there 'cause it's real boggy and I got to stick these in 'cause they're going to blow it out. Well we should have started at the bottom and we started... if you're over and go down there and look on the right side of the bridge when you cross, you're going to see why that thing blowed out so big. So, I stuck this in there and then I come around and then he charged it and blew all this up. First time I remember... I thought they were snakes, but they were mud eels. They were flying in the air when we blew this thing up 'cause he's dredged this swamp. But he did a great job. Till today it's two riding arenas in that pasture. But it's interesting 'cause my mother was up at the barn in the office and she knew we were out there and when she looked out the window she said the last thing she saw was me going down through there sticking these sticks in the mud. And then next thing she hears is this explosion and she doesn't see me. She comes running. She thinks he killed me. Of course, I was already back with him when he did that so... it was funny. Yeah, it was kind of a chuckle. And dad always said, you know, Bud, if I was raising... before he died. He died in '92. Yeah, we'd go back and visit... at the time I was probably fifty or so. He said, "You know, Bud, if I was raising you up today they'd have locked me up for child abuse." (Laughter) And I used to tell him, "Ah, dad, it wasn't that bad. We had a lot of fun." But that's how he dredged it all out. 'Cause that was a big swamp in there so... and till today, he did a good job. Blew all that mud out and just laid it over. Just like somebody came in there and dredged. Laid all that muck out of there so that the water could drain out. That was the whole thing. He had to get the water out. 'Cause keep in mind, where the dairy was. Valley Dairy farm, that was higher than Kawai Nui Swamp, right. So, once you opened that up it's all going to drain out, go across the highway and go to the swamp. Where he blew all that out, the lower part was pastures. The upper land was dry-lot pens that he made for the dry cows and the dairy cows. Dry cows are cows that are rested after they're milked and they're bred back to calve and so you let them rest before they calf and then they're not milking at that point in time. Then they calve and start in the lactation and then you start milking them back again. But all the hills and everything was all brush. He cleared all that. He had a dear friend that worked with him that was at Pearl with him, Johnny Alameda. And he bought a John Deere 40... no, I'm sorry. A TD9... TD9 crawler that he got and used. And John was a real good cat skinner and he put John on that and he cleared all that land and we planted. And that was one of my jobs after school was planting Pangola grass and that was planting all that by hand. And then John would come back and we would have the equipment that dad created... with a design. He made a roller out of fifty-five gallon drums. Welded them together and put concrete in them with an axle and everything and that's how we would go after we planted and he'd go over that and close over all the furrows up that he put there before we planted the grass. He was pretty genius about all that stuff. Lot of common sense. The Pangola really came from Africa. \They had brought it in so dad got a bunch of that and he planted it. You plant it by stem. You plant it by seed, too. And seed was expensive so we planted it by stem, which means you took grass from another outfit, cut it, and then planted it. Most of that was by hand, too. You got to remember in those days. And up in Maunawili, where Lunaai Street is now, all that area for houses was sugar cane. The University's experiment station was right down at the bottom of the dairy. Those



buildings are still there. It was sugar cane and dad had made a deal with them. When those fields were ready to be harvested, we'd harvest then, and dad would get the sugar cane and made silage for the dairy here in Maunawili also. And those big ground silo pits still are there also. It's like a big, long ditch. But it's deep. Might be fifteen feet deep. Twenty, thirty feet wide, 'cause you put the stuff in, and your commodity comes in with trucks and you dump it with a... we had a John Deere 40 which we packed, which is one of the jobs I had as a kid. Packing silage on Kaua'i. It was with a John Deere 40.

LW: You just roll over it or...?

BG: It's a tracked machine. Yes... you pack it because you got to get the moisture out of it. The pineapple and the alfalfa on Kaua'i, there was so much moisture because of the rain... we couldn't cure that alfalfa it had a lot moisture 'cause of the rain. And with the pineapple with all of the acid and the juice that came with the skin and the top ends and everything. You had a lot. So, after we pack, you'd have a lot... wet... you'd have a foot or so deep of where you were packing silage. It's actually like you're squeezing a sponge, to get all that moisture out, then seal it. Cap over it so that it starts to ferment. We would then take and pump that stuff out 'cause it was moisture. It would be water from the wet alfalfa, and then the moisture from the pineapple that... the juice and stuff from the pineapple.

LW: You'd pump it out?

BG: Yeah. We had pumps... you know submersible pumps. We'd pump that stuff out of the silos to help dry that up. And then more would be brought in. Especially during the summer time. And then he brought some guys in three summers in a row that actually were students at Cal Poly University in San Luis Obispo. They came and worked for him during the summer. Doing this and getting this education and so forth so he had a deal with San Luis Obispo and these kids would come over.

LW: Were they cutting cane?

BG: Well no, Kaua'i was all pineapple and alfalfa. Here, on O'ahu, it was cane. And how he got that harvested, was he hired the boys from the boys' home and they let them out and... myself. That was another one of my summer jobs, was cutting cane by hand with a cane knife and my mother would get a little upset at him 'cause she'd say "You got that boy... cutting cane alongside those criminals," she'd say. (Laughter) My dad said, "Well, we won't ever have to worry about him going to jail, will we?" (More laughter) That was his mentality.

LW: Now what do you cap it with?

BG: When you roll it with a machine, John Deere 40 with tracks, you're like a sponge... you're squeezing it out. What happens is... on the mainland they'll cover it. But here he didn't have to cover it. Because as he rolled it and capped it, the top part will get kind of like a crust on it and that helps seal it. And that's why it's so important to roll it and pack

it really, really tight. And you know you're going to let it ferment. When you use it the following season, when you start to take it out of there, you'll still feed that crust 'cause that crust part will mix with some of the silage on the bottom. It's pretty good feed.

LW: And here in Maunawili what did you feed the heifers?

BG: The sugar cane. The sugar cane with some other stuff that he mixed with it. Yeah, he tried to grow some alfalfa here but it didn't work. The big thing with Kaua'i was you had the rainfall. Up in... Wailua... you know... Mt. Wai'ale'ale... the wettest spot probably in the world. Definitely in the islands, right? So, you had that moisture. You never had to irrigate. All you had to do was... that stuff would jump up. Especially if you got like a week of sun. And with all the moisture that was in the ground from the rainfall that alfalfa would just jump up. Fourteen cuttings a year is a lot of cuttings. 'Cause most people might get three.

LW: So, who did you get to cut the alfalfa on Kaua'i?

BG: You mean the alfalfa? Well, my grandfather, who was running that operation had me driving the truck while he drove the tractor. I'd drive the truck; he'd drive the tractor with the chopper. All we did was cut and chop it and blow it into the truck. I was little but he just put me in there, stick it in first gear and the truck would just crawl. Grandpa would say, "Keep a straight line, Bud." And I'd just follow him because he was alongside cutting. A lot of good memories, good experiences.

LW: So, your grandfather came and how many of the brothers came?

BG: Let's see. My Uncle Lee came... Bill, Bud, Jim and well they all came. They were all here at a period of time. In fact, Richard and Benny... see... my Uncle Ben's only nine years older than I am. Eight years older. In fact, we had a reunion and he was talking about like I was about two at the time 'cause we were still living in Pearl but we were building out there. And how they used to do rascal things to me. They had a dog they thought it was funny. And I was still in diapers and so they'd tell me... they called me BudBud 'cause I had an Uncle Bud. That was my nickname with them. So, he said, "Run! Okay, BudBud... take off running. And get on that couch". And they had this dog. So, I'd take off running and jumping on the couch. They'd turn that dog loose and he'd grab my diapers and jerk me off of the couch. They got a big kick out of it. He was telling the story.

LW: Course you were two so you don't remember this.

BG: I don't remember that, yeah. I don't remember any of that. He told the story and he said "Yeah, he used to horrify me... he'd do anything we'd tell him to do, you know. Go do this, Bud, go do that." And he was here working for dad on the dairy farm later when we had the dairy and he was about nineteen. My Uncle Ben is still alive. He's the youngest. He always tells the story about how all I wanted to do was ride, get on things that buck. So, they'd always stick me on calves that would buck. I was the guinea pig, I guess.

LW: You were doing 4-H at the time when you were a little kid?

BG: My dad actually did auctions. We weren't a state then. We were obviously a territory. The 49<sup>th</sup> State Fair. 'Cause we thought we would be the 49<sup>th</sup> state, which we weren't. We ended up being the 50<sup>th</sup>. That was at the old stadium... where I showed you that rodeo there. In fact, I got a picture of myself... here in the Junior Bull Riding. That would have been '57, 'cause I was in 4-H then, too. You know Bobby Napier?

LW: Yes.

BG: Bobby and I grew up in 4-H together. Bobby's a couple of years older than I am. We used to have our County Fair at Castle High School. The fairgrounds there. I mean where the ball field is and everything. And that's where we had that. I raised dairy heifers, 4-H beef steers. The first 4-H beef steers I got were from Morgan Brown, from on the Big Island. He had really some good cattle there. He was one of the first to ever bring Charolais in. Morgan is eighty-eight now. I tried to get him inducted in the Hall (PHOF) this past year. So, we can try to get him in the next time. He did a lot for the industry. In the cattle industry... and also the horse industry.

LW: And where on the Big Island is he located?

BG: Well he was in Kamuela. He had his place right there. His dad was Buster Brown, okay... who was actually the sheriff of that area when he (Morgan) was a kid. You know the Buster Brown in Waimea. There's a pu'u called Buster Brown that was named after his dad.

LW: So, tell me how you felt about your 4-H adventures. Sounds like your grandfather and your dad were... having to do so much. Did you learn something from the 4-H?

BG: Definitely. See, one thing about 4-H, is not only does it give you responsibility in taking care of your livestock, you had your record book for a project. So, you had to keep finances and everything. My very first steer that I bought from Uncle Morgan, 'cause I wanted to join the 4-H. I was nine at the time; you could join at nine, ten. He said "You got any money for the steer?" I don't know I said. 'Cause dad, they weren't paying me any money. He always said I had a roof over my head and a bed to sleep in and food... that's what I was working for. But he... he said, "well I guess we got to go to the bank and take a loan out." And so, we went to the bank... Bank of Hawai'i in Kaneohe at the time. What was his name? Katy? What was his name that was the state president? Finlayson.

KG: Bob Finlayson.

BG: Bob Finlayson was the branch manager of Bank of Hawai'i. So, we went down and dad co-signed. I borrowed the money to buy the steer and for my feed, so he had a line of credit. Had that all set up. I made enough money off of that steer that I sold the first

year, to pay my loan off and I had enough to buy to start my next project. My second year I got another steer, and also a dairy heifer project. I also got pictures at home. In fact, I raised the first... that would have been '57. In that picture, I was pretty skinny. I guess I was about ten. And that was at the stadium. My first dairy heifer and she was a sweetheart. I named her Penny. And anyway, she was the first year of the dairy project and she was the Grand Champion dairy heifer. I was pretty proud of that and I got a picture at home. Uncle Andy Bernshouse ended up buying her. The dairy heifers were a two-year project.

LW: So, do you mind telling us how much that first loan was?

BG: If I recall, I think that steer cost me about \$200.00. He'd cost a lot more today. I think my loan was a thousand dollars. If I recall. That was with my feed that I was supposed to make work and everything. I sold him... he was a beef steer. And in those days... well I had enough to buy my steer the next year and I didn't have to borrow any money. And the whole lesson learned there, dad said, was you go the bank, you borrow the money, you pay everything back so you don't get in debt. Make enough money so you don't do that. So that was the whole thing. The 4-H is really a proper, good program for kids. And then one year I had a hog. But most of the time it was dairy heifers and beef steers.

LW: After you'd go and you'd raise them from when they were wean-offs?

BG: Normally the beef steers... when they're weighing about five, six hundred, when they're weaned. And then that project started in... I want to say October, November. Then I think that was an eight or nine-month project 'cause we sold them in the summer time. Well, we had a County Fair, and if you were a blue ribbon or better, then you went to the State Fair. Your steer had the blue, red and white ribbons. Red and white ribbons sold at the County Fair... my dad was always the auctioneer. And then the Blue ribbons sold at the... well it was at the state and it was the 49<sup>th</sup> State Fair which we were still a territory.

LW: Did you learn your auctioneering from your dad?

BG: Yes. When he started sales at the dairy... selling the Holsteins and for those replacement heifers. He had me punch the ring.

LW: What does that mean?

BG: Like a spotter. Taking bids. And you're in the ring moving the heifers around. Also, I had a cane. In fact, that's his old one. Is dad's old cane here? Where is it? Who took dad's cane?

KG: ...where you left it... right there. Right behind the door.

BG: No, it's not there. Anyway, he moved the cattle around in the sale ring. Because those heifers weren't halter broke or anything. Now with the 4-H, you got them all broke to lead. Yeah, they're in halters, and you lead them and show them. See in 4-H, you had

your judging of your animal. And the dairy that was a judging of confirmation and so forth. And then we had the herdsmanship, which was how you took care of the animal throughout that period of time. And the showmanship is when you showed your animal against everybody else. And the herdsmanship was the whole time you were there. Now with the 4-H, they don't go all week. What we did was we had a full week. We started on a Friday, and the sale was the following Saturday at the stadium. And we stayed there the whole time and they didn't have the sale till after. So, we had herdsmanship during that whole period of time; they watched every day, judged you. And... I never lost a herdsmanship. Then they say I'm OCD. Well, whatever. What am I? OCD and what else, Katy? All these different acronyms. You know what OCD stands for?

LW: Yes.

BG: Organized, conscientious and diligent. (Laughter)

LW: Sounds good to me.

BG: That's my interpretation. So anyway. And then showmanship was always a good event. And... I'll think of her. Audrey...? No. What was her name? Her brother had the ponies here, Katy? For the rodeo.

KG: (Inaudible)

BG: No, no, no. Before Walker.

KG: Nozawa?

BG: Nozawa. Joan Nozawa. In fact, I saw Joan the other day at a church activity that her family came to. And I hadn't seen Joan for years. And she and I were always the two who were bucking each other for the showmanship. She was a real good showman, too. And I saw her the other day... Joan, I think, was a year older than I am. So that was kind of neat to see her. I hadn't seen her for years. And she always raised really good steers and was very competitive. So, if you made it to the State Fair, which like I say you won at State and that was a big deal. And my dad was always the auctioneer. It was interesting. Funny story that goes along with it. It was my son, Cory, actually, was in the 4-H also. And I can't remember... was it his first year, Katy or second year? When Alex... took the microphone. In fact, he got that steer from Morgan. 'Cause I got my first steer from Morgan so he bought his first steer from Morgan. And this was at McKinley at the State Farm Fair. Alex... Alex Napier, who was a good friend of my dad. They did a lot of things. Alex ran Kahuā and a lot of things in the beef industry for years. And so... of course, I'm the auctioneer, so Cory comes in and Alex is there and Alex is funny and now he's on his oxygen and his tank. And Alex in the ring. He always punched ring even if he had to have... he spotted for my dad and everything. So, he says, "Wait a minute." He hobbled over to me in the auctioneer's booth. And he says, "Let me have that microphone." So, I hand him the microphone and he turns around, he tells everybody, he says "Well now, I'm not going to let him sell his son's steer. 'Cause his

dad used to sell his steer. And his dad would never get what it was worth because his dad didn't want anybody to think he was being partial to his son. So, he said "My dad would sell my steers too soon and wouldn't get the money the steer was worth. So, I'm not going to let him do that to his son. I'm the auctioneer." Well Alex didn't know how to auction but it didn't make any difference. He got a pile of money, didn't he? Katy?

KG: He did. He had bids from everybody. He had everybody bidding against each other (She names some people.)

BG: He even had... He had Kapi and Bobby bidding. They were husband and wife bidding against each other. You know Kekau? Abigail Kekaulike Kawānanakoa... they were dear friends, she was bidding. So, they were all bidding and Alex got a bunch of money for Cory's steer. So, he said we're not letting that happen. He handed me the microphone back and he says "Okay, now you can sell the rest. (Laughter) So it was kind of cute.

LW: I was going to ask that question about what happened when your father auctioned your own steers.

BG: Just what Alex said.

LW: So, you just kind of picked it up from being around a lot.

BG: He wanted me to auction at the dairy sales. I was like I said... nine, ten, eleven... you know... twelve. I was pretty shy and I didn't want to do that. I punched ring for him and everything. So... but I was practicing. But I made sure he wasn't around. When I was feeding, and doing my chores I would practice. Well, apparently, he heard me one day or something. He always had his sales on Saturdays. So, one day he was having a sale and I was working the ring. He sold five or six heifers... I don't know what it was. The next heifer came in because dairy heifers you sell individually. Not like a beef cattle sometimes you'd sell them in pen lots. Not the 4-H... but commercial sales. So anyway, a heifer came in and he sold one and she went out and the next heifer came in and he said "Bud, come here for a second." He was up in his auctioneer stand. Then I walked up. And he handed me the microphone and said "Sell this heifer."

LW: And how old were you at this time?

BG: I was like panicked. Because dad knew how I was. But when dad said do this, you did it. So, I did it. And scared the daylights out of me, probably my voice showed that. But I did it and sold the heifer. I handed him the microphone back and everybody clapped and that was the first time. So after, I told my mother... I didn't tell dad. But I said, "I hope he doesn't do that to me again." (Laughter) Dad always used to say "Well, you came by it rightly." He was an auctioneer and my mother was Portuguese so he figured that was a good combination. Portagees are supposed to talk a lot. He said I came by it rightly.

LW: Okay... Saddle City... all this was developed in the late '50's right?

BG: Right, started in '58.

LW: That's when you started Saddle City?

BG: Saddle City was started in '58 by Mom and Dad

LW: But he still had the operations on Kauai.

BG: He still had the dairy in Maunawili, feedlot and the hay operation on Kauai.

LW: This was a tourist...

BG: Well, where the golf course is, was part of our pasture. That was all leased. And then where Saddle City was actually fee simple. Heine Aruda's dad, which was Aruda Electric... actually owned that. Uncle Heine's still alive here and dad actually had a dairy here in Waimanalo. And what happened was they ended up making a swap, that for this. So Aruda ended up with the Waimanalo dairy, and dad and mom ended up with Saddle City. He still had the dairy in Maunawili. And so, the whole idea here was he was putting on rodeos so that was a whole other entire business. Then he had train rides... he had the old trains, but they were all rubber wheels... train rides, he had stagecoach rides, gunfights...it was like an old Western town. They had the barber shop, the hotel, they had an ice cream parlor, a saloon, (nonalcoholic) dance hall, sheriff's office and even had a jail. They had gunfights in the middle of the street... all that stuff.

LW: And they would bus tourists in or... how did that work?

BG: Yeah. Tourist people were all bussed in and also come in on automobiles. The entrance at that time was where you could drive into the old golf course right here. That was the entrance to Saddle City. The other Saddle City road wasn't there. Because the Arudas owned part of all that and they still own a bunch of that down there.

LW: How long did Saddle City go for?

BG: '58... let's see. Mom and Amy Rich partnered and bought Town & Country in '64, so Saddle City was from '58 to '63. Mom and dad split up in '62. So, when that happened, that's when I went away to school. I went away to Hawai'i Prep in... my freshman year was '62. So that's when everything that they built... you know how divorces go. That kind of ended all that. Dad closed down because his business partners abandoned ship on him. Other people took it over. Mom was there for a while with Mrs. Rich... Amy Rich, who had the old Town and Country Stables at Kapi'olani Park, that was there during the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war. Mrs. Rich... that's her painting up there... see that painting up there? That painting on that yellow horse. She got... it was kind of a shyster deal. They got her out of there with an under the table deal and changed the name to Kapi'olani Stable and some other guys took it over. She didn't have a place to go. Amy was an instructor. She

instructed many generations in horseback riding. And so, dad at the time said “Well, Amy, come here.” And so, she did teaching here. So, when mom and dad split up, this place was just a real dump. Bob Brown had leased it from the State on a month to month. There weren’t very many things here. There were a few horses they were going to sell us, so mom and Mrs. Rich... mom didn’t have the money. Mrs. Rich was the financial backer that bought this. Bought the lease. She paid ten thousand dollars to Bob Brown for this lease. And that include a 1958 Case tractor. So, we took that over and at that time in ’64... February 1<sup>st</sup> of ’64, I was at HPA. So, they talked to Mr. Taylor wanting to know if I could come home for a couple of days because we went to classes six days a week. I needed to come back for a few days while we put this deal together. I came back and Mrs. Rich says, “Now you’re going to have to work this vacation... summertime do you want to do this?” I said yeah, fine. So that’s how we started it. It was the three of us. So, Mom and I provided the labor along with, Mike Niskromone who came from Russia when he was ten, worked for Parker Ranch for years. Spoke fluent Russian, English, and Hawaiian. He was quite a guy.

LW: What was his name again?

BG: He was Russian. His name was Mike Niskromone but actually how you pronounce it in Russian it was Mikhail Niskromone. So that’s how this starts. February 1<sup>st</sup> makes fifty-two years we’ve been here.

LW: The stables...?

BG: Well, it was a boarding stable and where the bleachers are... that whole area that’s all cleared up there were paddocks with smooth wire and at any time it rained it was pretty much a mud hole and a dump.

LW: What grade were you in then?

BG: ’64... I would have been... a sophomore. That was February of my sophomore year at HPA.

LW: So, you went to HPA and in four years graduated from there.

BG: Actually I... St. Ann’s, I graduated eighth grade and I was supposed to go to St. Louis. Mom and dad were splitting up at the time. Robbie Hind’s dad, said to my dad, “Would Bud like to go to Hawai’i Prep.” Well it was already summer and Mr. Hind said he would set it up for me to be able to meet with Mrs. Robinson, who was the admissions director. So, my dad flew me over to Kona and I was able to interview with her and she let me in.

LW: And Robbie Hind boarded, too?

BG: Yes... see his dad was running McCandless Ranch, which is in Kona. Ho’okena.



LW: Ho'okena, it's far away.

BG: Because Ho'okena... in those days the roads were not like they are today. When I went there the girls didn't board they were day students. There weren't very many. They just took day students from the community.

LW: Right. That's interesting.

BG: Well I always tease people. They tell me... oh, you graduated from Hawai'i Prep? And I say well, yeah... but it was a reformatory when I went there. (Laughter) Always either reformatory or prison... one of those two. So, they say, really? ... (and I'd say) ahh... I'm just teasing.

LW: So, you knew Robbie Hind. You roomed with Robbie?

BG: Yeah... my freshman year I roomed with Jeffrey Judd. And Jeff was a good guy. And my sophomore year I roomed with Robbie. My junior year I roomed with Richard Short. He was a senior. We were always good buddies but normally you don't... I was a junior, he was a senior. Normally you don't do that. Well actually we were... lower dorm which is right above the dining room. That had a single man room so Pat Bennett... senior... and he was a prefect... they call it senior prefect, right. A single room... so I was with Richard. Then my senior year we ended up in a three-man room in the Hall dorm. And it was myself, Robbie and Pete Moynihan. It was the three of us. They were the smart ones and I was just glad to be there.

LW: Did you do any ranch related work?

BG: Actually, my first year there... that's when Parker Ranch had a real serious drought... Robbie might remember this... and they had a few of us go... gave us horses and we helped... it was really bad. We were helping them gather cows. Cows were dying. It was a bad deal. So, we had to help. And sometimes I'd go with Jimmy Kennedy, who was a classmate... his mother and dad... Garner Anthony and Mrs. Anthony, his mom... she just passed away not too long ago. They owned Hawaiian Airlines, I believe. Anyway, Jimmy was a classmate. When you can go on weekends, which was Saturday after sports... do they still have classes on Saturday?

LW: No, my daughter didn't take class on Saturday, but the sports were always on that day.

BG: Well we had classes till noon, and then whatever sports you play, whatever was going on. And then we went... Kennedy would invite me on weekends to go to Hualalai. They owned Hualalai Ranch. And so, we'd go there and a lot of times of course, when Robbie was on weekends, two or three of us would go with Jimmy and we'd hunt or lot of times if they had some work they'd give me a horse and I'd go help them 'cause they knew I can do whatever they wanted me to do. Ride anything that they wanted me to ride. But that was just one of the things. It was funny. My dad bought me a mare many years ago. I had got my first saddle when I was eight. 'Cause before that I had to ride bareback.

Dad didn't think I had earned a saddle yet. When we sat down to have supper, my dad would say "Bud, did you earn that meal?" And I could say "Yes, dad." And he'd say "Okay." That was his mentality. Nothing was given. And so that's good lessons learned. Some of our kids today, they need to learn it. Right? Entitlement. That's a sad thing. So, I get my first saddle and that was a Christmas deal and boy I was excited. So, then he buys me this mare. So, mom picks me up from school and on the way home, she says, "Dad bought you a horse." Boy, was I excited. Pretty little mare. Part thoroughbred. Gave a hundred dollars for her. He bought her from one of the Filipino man that did some work for us and was a banana farmer in Maunawili. So, he goes and buys this mare, and I don't know about it. So, I get home and I'm excited, right. So, I'm out there I grooming her and everything and I said, "Dad, is she broke?" Well she's a three-year-old. She wasn't broke. She wasn't finished. So... long story short on her... someone had messed her up so when you would get on her, she'd run backwards and flip herself over. So somewhere along the line whoever started her scared her. So, when dad buys her, we find out later from the old boy that he bought her from, he told him he says, "I'm going to buy that horse for my son." And the old timer told him. He said, "Oh no, boss. This horse no good. This horse *wala kua*." You know what the means? Flip over. That's the Hawaiian word for flip over backwards. He said that's just the horse I need for him. So, he buys the horse, gets the horse home. I'm all excited. I get her all groomed up and everything. And she needed her shoes put on. Tony Gonzales shod our horses. So anyway, we get her shod and everything and I'm excited and when am I going to get to ride her. So, I get her saddled and everything and I can't get on her. I'm too little to just step up on her. So, I take her next to the fence, get on and I put a little snaffle bit and I'm riding her around. Pretty soon I'm bringing cows in on her and by golly I'm getting her broke, and I make a little hackamore, and I get her in the hackamore and then I say boy I got her going and she's just great. But I couldn't get on her except by climbing up a fence. So, one day dad looks up and every Saturday morning I saddle her first thing because I didn't have school, right. I'd saddle her first thing, after feeding and cleaning the stalls and everything, I'd get her saddled because I'd go bring in milk cows with her and whatever jobs dad had. Bring those dry cows, bring those fresh heifers or whatever. So, he all kinds of different jobs for me to do. So anyway, one day he looks up and somebody left the gate up above the cattle guard open and some of the heifers were getting out on the road by our house. Dad runs over and I had my mare saddled and tied with a halter. He sticks my snaffle on her. And he goes to swing up on her to take off to go head the heifers off instead of sending me and when he goes to swing up on her, she flips over on him. Hah! Oh, was he upset and of course I saw this happen and I'm thinking oh, my horse. This mare never did that with me. I didn't know the story. He never said anything to me. Obviously either to mom. Then I ran out there and the mare is getting up off the ground. She's okay and dad's skinned up because where I had her tied right under this tree in front of the barn there was grass but then there was the gravel driveway, you know. And he's got road rash and he's upset. "Get on that mare and head up there and head them heifers... da...da...da..." I jump on her and I take off. I go get the heifers back in. Of course, he's a little upset, right. Of course, mom... now she comes running out of the office headed to check on dad. I get back and close the gate. And those days there's not much traffic. You know... just a country road. And so, I come back and he says to mom... I hear him talking and... he says "I thought that kid

had that horse broke of that.” She says what do you mean, “broke of that?” He says “Well, I bought him from that da da da... and he said she flips over, but Bud rides her all the time, never happened, so I figured she was fine.” My mother was so angry with him. “You bought that horse and knew that?” And he says, “Well, yeah, but I thought Bud would get her fixed.” So, he kind of got paid back, didn’t he? (Laughter) And mom told him... she said “Well, you got paid back, didn’t you?” (More laughter) So yeah... it was fun growing up on the dairy. I always wanted to get on things that bucked. If I thought they’d buck. So, dad got tired of me, he knew I’d been getting on those milk cows and didn’t like that very much. So, on my tenth birthday, Joe Cambra had some pure brahmans, and so he bought a pure brahman... young bull, a yearling.

LW: What kind of bull?

BG: A brahman bull. Correct pronunciation is brahman. But we say brammer, which is slang. Which is what most of my bucking... you know there are two kinds of cattle, Bos Taurus... Bos Indicus These are the Bos Indicus breed, from India. So, you got the genes, you got the American brahmas and so forth. But anyway... they buy this bull... young bull. He had two reasons. One, mom and dad had gone to Denver and they saw in the rodeo... they were putting on rodeos and they saw these acts with these pure brahma cattle. These guys would ride them and this one guy... Adams was his last name and he had an act that he rode these brahmas. Actually, he had two of them and he rode, stood up on them, so he had quite an act. So, dad comes back from Denver in January, I believe, so my birthday was coming up in February. He makes a deal with Joe to buy this young bull. He’s going to put him on his first calf heifers because when you breed a Holstein heifer for their first time you want calf to be small and they have easier calving. Plus, then you have half brahma, half Holstein calves. Then he’d make a little bucking herd to get me to quit getting on his cows. Right? He helped me build a little bucking chute and the whole deal, see. That was that whole deal. So, we’re going to gentle this bull down and get him broke to ride. Well, long story short, that never happened. I got run over by him several times trying to get him gentled. He ended up in our bucking string at Saddle City when he was a three-year-old. So, it worked out well.

LW: How old were you then?

BG: Ten.

LW: So, when did you... get on his cows... milking cows?

BG: Yes, milking cows. You’re not supposed to do that.

LW: Right, of course not. They’re for milking, not jumping around.

BG: Exactly, exactly. And they didn’t buck very well.

LW: Just think, you were a little boy.

BG: I was a fanatic about it. Anything that I thought might buck, I would figure a way.

LW: You like it?

BG: I loved it. It was more than liking. I loved it. It was a thrill to get on anything that would buck. And so, of course he knew this. And that's why you see all the bucking pictures in here and all the bulls. Several pictures when I rode bucking horses. Anything that I thought would buck I'd be on.

LW: That must have driven your mother nuts!

BG: My poor mother, yes. And it was interesting because dad's whole thing was... in fact when he bought this brahma to breed the cows, he only had Holstein bulls, and dad's whole theory was well, "I've done everything I could". I've got several spankings for riding the cows and all I learned from that was don't get caught.

LW: Were there other people around doing that?

BG: Ernie Sampaio, Jr., we called him Ernie boy. Ernie, Sr. was my dad's foreman. Ernie Boy was my age. Kimo White, whose dad was Carl White was another foreman and worked for dad on multiple dairies. They ended up on Kaua'i. Boy Wong's dad worked in maintenance. We grew up together.

LW: What was the last name?

BG: Sampaio. Sampaio is Portuguese. His dad was Portuguese, Uncle Ernie, and his mom was Hawaiian and we called him Ernie Boy. And there was four of us with Boy Wong. His dad worked for my dad also. Boy was a couple of years older than Ernie Boy and I. So, they didn't like getting on things that bucked. Fine with me. But they would do stuff with me and stuff that we shouldn't have done. Like one day we were down there and we were riding the calves and these calves get up to three, four hundred pounds and we were little. They were half brahma, half Holstein and I had about six or eight of them at the time and the heifers. We kept the heifers for roping and the bull calves I'd practice on. So anyway, coming back from there one day, we were roping everything and had lariats. Dad saw us... Kimo and I coming back. And he said "Where's the rope?" We had our ropes. I had one and Kimo had one, so two. And what happened was the hog pen was down where the bucking pen and calves were. We were walking through and saw a sow and some piglets, and you know kids, right? Well I roped that sow as we were coming through the pen. And when I roped that sow the rope stuck on her hind leg and I couldn't get it off. And she had piglets and we weren't going to be able to get the rope off. And so...

LW: Because she would be aggressive.

BG: Oh, yes. So, I was trying to fish the rope off but I couldn't. You know what... just leave it... it'll come off. And we'll come back down and get it. Nobody will know. We're walking up and Dad goes where's the other rope? Well we always thought he didn't

know. But so, I said, “Well you know dad, I was coming through the pen, the sow pen where they just had their babies, and I was swinging my rope, and it caught the sow running right into it. (Laughs) I’ll never forget what Kimo said. He goes, “That’s right, Uncle Dee. That’s exactly what happened.” Dad always used to say “Bud would lie and Kimo would swear to it.” So, he said “Well I’ll tell you what... you go back down there and you go get that rope.” And I think, oh, we’re in trouble because that sow’s going to get us. Got back down, the rope had come off so... we never could pull anything over on him. So, it was fun because dad knew it, you know. And he told mom. He said “He’s gonna do this. I’m tired of spanking over this. We need to get him good at it, or one of two things will happen. He’ll be good at it or he’ll get real hurt and he’ll quit. I didn’t quit.

LW: So that little herd...

BG: Half Holstein, half brahmas...

LW: ...they were an extra because they were the first calving for the young (heifers).

BG: For the young heifers. Because they created calving “ease” is what we called it. Holsteins have big calves. When it’s their first calf and they get bred the first time we put these brahma bull on them. They come out very thin and long.

LW: And the calves... they didn’t do anything with them.

BG: They didn’t milk. We grew them up and used them for our roping because dad and I roped together. We didn’t rope the Holsteins, they were worth too much money. So, these became our roping cattle. The heifers and the bulls were my little... I thought I was pretty tough ‘cause I had my little practice herd of bulls. Till I went away to Hawai`i Prep. Well we started Saddle City and a bunch of them bulls, as they were growing... because as they got older, they got too big for me until I got big enough. Dad started using them in ’58. See I was eleven when dad started Saddle City and I started riding the big bulls when I was thirteen.

LW: Well the people who worked at Saddle City, there are a bunch of familiar names in that group in that picture you showed me.

BG: Well, that was actually before Saddle City. That was the Hawai`i Racing and Rodeo producing. That was before Saddle City.

LW: And what was it called?

BG: Hawai`i Racing and Rodeo because they had horse races, too. Harry Noble was a great bronc rider who actually ended up riding broncs professionally for years. He only came here in the military. Bob Robinson was the announcer and Woodie Woods... he was from here. Adrian Silva... that’s Albert’s dad. It was called the Rodeo Racing Producer, Ltd.

Then that's the old stadium. See the bleachers in the background? And over here was the baseball diamond. Katy... the old stadium was down there by University...?

KG: Yes. On King street, wasn't it?

BG: Remember... had that bowling alley.

KG: Yes.

LW: King and what, Katy?

KG: I think it was down by the old Civic Center.

BG: Bobby Napier... ask him. He'd remember. Try call Bobby Napier and ask him. He'd remember. And before they tore it down they called it the "Termite Palace." (Honolulu Civic Auditorium (torn down in 1974 and nicknamed the "Termite Palace"). It was all wood. It had been there for years. So, this was way before this (referring to photograph). This was in the early '50's. This (Saddle City) was in the later '50's and '60's.

LW: Is this you?

BG: No. That's one of the military boys getting bucked off. And this is a picture here of Town and Country after we built it. See all this pasture we cleared? That was all jungle when we took this over. So that's me picking up broncs there. That's some of our broncs. This is just our bleachers full of people for the rodeo. We'd pack 'um in. This is right up here. Have you been there? This was a great bull I got from Bob Barmby. His brother was a bull called Oscar. And that's a whole 'nother deal. Bull I brought... from the mainland. That's so we could improve our bucking herd. These are some of the bulls we raised here. So, all of this is our bucking horses. This is off of the Pālehua. We're rotating them to another pasture.

LW: So, you actually train bucking horses?

BG: Actually, you don't train them. They just want to buck. It's a natural thing for them. Their natural instinct is to buck. It's genetically bred into bucking horses. They have a program called "born to buck," and they want to buck. You can lead them, do whatever you want with them, but they don't want you on their back. And most of the horses I get, people would bring me horses that were bucking them off or they put them in training and I'd say don't waste your money. Just let them make a bucking horse out of them.

LW: Some of your dad's employees... cowboy types... were they involved in helping you learn stuff?

BG: Well actually, Harry Noble that I showed you. He came here in the military when I was little. And he actually was a big influence in my life. He helped me a lot. And of course, in 1960, dad brought the reigning five world champions cowboys to Hawaii and put on

the first RCA sanctioned rodeos. Benny Reynolds, Ronnie Rossen, Harry Tompkins, Casey Tibbs, and Jim Shoulders. He brought all five of those guys and they were here for a month and while dad put on two rodeos; they had one at Barbers Point, and then we did one at Saddle City. Wynn Junk was dad's rodeo announcer and a Navy pilot. He was one of the first Blue Angel pilots. Wynn was the pilot that actually flew them here on a military plane to Barbers Point. In those days, you could do that. Wynn flew back, picked them up and brought them over. So, every day after school I got to be with world champions. Benny Reynolds, who was the all-around Champion of the World. Rode broncs and bulls and bull-dogged. So, I've been blessed to have quite a few good hands to learn from. Not only in the beef and dairy industry but also in the rodeo industry. We've been blessed here. We've been able to be associated and involved in a lot of the different facets of the livestock industry. You know from rodeo to playing polo. I've played polo professionally for years. And the horse show world, the cutting horses and the snaffle bit futurity horses, the bridle horses... pictures you can see in the front there. And of course, the cattle industry, dairy industry so... kind of just was blessed being so diversified and have the opportunity do these things. Because most people that do it in the mainland, they specialize. Especially in the horse industry competition is pretty stiff. We have been blessed with good horses and good customers to have been able to have the opportunity take our horses to the mainland to show.

LW: When you were a boy do you remember the people working for your dad?

BG: Do you know Vic Dubray? Vic's passed away now, but he worked for dad. And Vic rode bucking horses and bulls. So, then his son continued after him. Vic, Jr. would be little younger than I am. I'm going to say Vic, Jr. would probably be in his early fifties. Vic Dubray was one of them that worked for dad. And of course, there was Harry Noble, Burt Carlton, Cliff Plum, and Billy Liskey, they all came from the mainland. They were good hands.

LW: So, would they actually go in the ring with you when you were a kid?

BG: Oh yeah. Yeah. Well I'll tell you a funny story real quick. Dad was putting on a rodeo for the Shriners Hospital. Benefit rodeo. The marine base had a rodeo ring and he built that and everything. Of course, the military built it. Anyway, he's putting on a rodeo for Shriners Hospital. And so, because I'm a kid and it's for a children's hospital, we'll do a promotional and Bud can ride like a steer or a young bull or something like that. So, dad gets to the point he tells Harry, and Harry was helping me ride and so forth and he tells Harry... Joe Cambra had a little Hereford bull that weighed about six hundred pounds, maybe. And so, he's thinking we ought to take this bull down there. And Harry says "Well, he's too much. We're going to set up some panels and we're going to buck this calf in the middle of a yard." Remember the Shriners Hospital? You ever been down there? They've got like a yard in the middle of their pavilion and stuff. So, we're going to set a few panels up there and buck this there. So, they're going to try this bull out. So, they stick me on this bull. And he was too big for the little chute I had. Well wait a minute... I might have been wrong. That was before I had my little bucking chute. So, I would have been about eight. Eight or nine. And so, they put me on this little Hereford

bull in the arena. They snub him up to a post. That's what we did before I got my bucking chute. So, dad says, "Well maybe we ought to put a rope around his head... the horns." He had little horns that were too small, so they put one of my cow halters on him. They were going to tie him to a post on a long rope so that if he bucks me off too soon, they wouldn't have to chase him to catch him. It about killed me because when bull hit the end of the rope, it slung me out of there like a sling shot. So, they realized that didn't work. And Harry kept telling dad, I remember... "You shouldn't do this." When that happened, I'll never forget I heard Harry say to dad we're going to kill this kid if we keep on doing this. So, they didn't do that anymore. I got on him two or three times. He wasn't going to settle down. They needed something that would buck a little bit. So, dad had a bunch of Holstein steers. So, he took one of those down to the Shriners Hospital to buck. In fact, I think I got a picture of me at home on a Holstein steer at the stadium, and I think that rodeo was the benefit at the Stadium for the Shriners. So yeah, I would have been about nine or so, I guess.

LW: I always ask about the character of these old cowboy types. You remember anything about their character that you might recognize as the older generation's ways?

BG: Well like I said dad had an associate... Morgan Brown, for example was a good friend of dad's and he came down to help dad. Dad also when we had the family dairy farm, we had a dairy farm which was up back in Maunawili where we had replacement heifers and so forth. Morgan would come out and help. He would help with the rodeos when Dad started putting them on. Morgan didn't ride broncs or bulls or anything, but he roped and just was a good hand so the majority were those kind of guys. Their integrity... their word was everything to them. They told you they were going to do something, they did it. They told you they were going to be there to help you, they were there. And they never expected any pay in return. Everybody helped each other. Where as a kid... here on O'ahu... we would saddle up early in the morning when any of the local ranches needed help, like what is now Wailua Ranch at the time was Kahuā. I think Napier... Bobby's dad... was kind of running that deal at the time as part of the Kahuā. We also had Makua Ranch, Viveros Ranch in the marsh and Kualoa Ranch. Everybody helped everybody. We'd saddle up early. I'd go down feed the horses early. And we'd drive... in those days to go to Makua there were no freeways. It took us hours to get out there. Early in the morning to get out there by daybreak to help. So, everybody helped each other. George Kaeo, he was a great hand from here and ended up moving to Kaua'i. I learned a lot from him. He was a really good horseman. Campos... Tommy Campos was another great. They had Campos Dairy down in Kailua. I learned a lot from him. He was my mentor. Played polo with him and he was probably one of the best local horseman that ever came out of Hawai'i. He had a family dairy and of course he knew cattle and handled cattle and everything. You know in those days, he had the horses, the cattle and everything fit in. And of course, like I said, Tommy played polo and he roped. We team roped as partners for years. Uncle Tommy was about twenty years older than I was. So, he was one of that generation, if you will. My dad's.

LW: So, did you learn watching them or just by doing...?



BG: Oh, I was in the middle of everything. Yeah, I was a pest. But it was fun because he would take me. He would say “Yeah, come on”.

LW: He wanted to do it.

BG: He would say come on, yeah... and dad always treated me... one of the conversations he and mom always had was, mom was always saying, “You know he’s just a boy.” Dad would say “No, he’s not. He’s a young man.” And so as far as he was concerned I could do the work. Yeah... it was fun. Some people who were around at that time made the comment that I had never had a childhood. Well, I always had a childhood. I just had a little different childhood than most kids.

LW: Certainly, a lot of work but you also had fun.

BG: Yeah... but I loved it. Every morning my whole thing was... even when mom and dad built the house we live in today, I was up four o’clock every morning to go do my chores before school. I came back up, mom always had breakfast. I’d take a shower, put my uniform on and go to school. She’d take me to school. I went to St. Ann’s, came home, got my homework done first, had to get that done, get down and got my chores done... And my chores were my play, really. I mean the livestock... and you know we got in trouble. We got in trouble, yeah. We did things that we probably shouldn’t have done. Almost killed Kimo one day with that little mare, Leilani. I tied a chicken coop door that we’d found that was about two and one-half feet wide and about six long. I tied two ropes on the door and we were going drag it like a sled. I was going to get on the horse and Kimo on the door. He said, “I don’t want to get on the door. You get on the door and I’ll get on the horse.” I said, “Okay.” So, he got on the mare, I had the two ropes tied hard and fast to the saddle horn and they came across his legs. So, he starts riding her and I had only had her for a while. I was just nine or ten years old. Well, that door started bouncing behind her and after about fifteen, twenty feet she started to stampede and run off with us. Of course, I crashed that on that deal. She jumped a fence at the end which sent me flying. Kimo, was still on her with the ropes across his thighs. She ran behind where the houses were and wrapped the door around the clothesline pole that broke the ropes, she comes back across the parking lot headed for the calf pen... there was a big tall fence before the calf pen. She slammed on the brakes... she stuck her hocks in to stop. Of course, by now the sled’s off... broken and he went flying. He went right into the top board on the fence... a two by six. Knocked him out cold. His dad came running and I don’t know if you knew the White family. Kimo White... Kimo was another one of my compads. His dad was Carl White, Uncle Carl. But you know... kids, they don’t have that opportunity, stuck in the city... stuck in the urban life so...

LW: Well let’s see what we got. We got you a little bit through your childhood anyway. We’ve only got you till twelve or thirteen. We’ll do high school. There’s more questions about high school. Especially if you remember people on those ranches you were with on the weekends.

BG: When I went to Hawai`i, I was doing rodeo, too. On Saturdays, they let me enter and I got permission from my parents. Mr. Taylor would let me go and I'd go to Ka'u and the Honoka'a rodeo and the different rodeos they had there. I was still in high school, I just had to make sure I was back in time for Sunday dinner.

LW: (Recorder turned off. Then turned back on while looking at photos) How come these bulls were so good? Or were just what they had?

BG: Well, brahman cattle are athletic. And when you cross them, you get "heterosis" in other words, again remember, you have the *Bos Indicus* and you have the *Bos Taurus*, which is European and the English breeds... your Herefords, your Angus, your Charolais, which is French, your Chianinas which is Italian and all those. So, when you take those *Bos Taurus* cattle and you cross them with the *Bos Indicus* cattle, which is two extremes, it is called heterosis, you get theoretically... your offspring stronger than the parents. They become better. What's why you cross them. When you crossbreed these animals, you get these bulls. That bull Rocky... he's really our famous bull and stars and everything. I bought ten Charolais/Hereford heifers from Morgan 'cause he had really top quality cattle. And like I said Morgan was one of my mentors. So, ten heifers from him, and I bred them to a pure-bred bull that my dad sent me from the mainland. When Katy and I just got married and so that's how I started my breeding program. So, he's... a quarter Hereford, a quarter Charolais and half Brahma. So that's how you get that. This is a pure Brahma bull. Sometimes the purest don't buck that good. So, you cross them. This is the picture of the arena my dad built at the Marine base in Kaneohe. That's Kailua there, and that's my dad leading grand entry. See the bleachers are full. And he had a lot of these guys. These are really old pictures. This is at the stadium again... no, that is actually at Sand Island. 'Cause they had these portable arenas, and he put on a benefit rodeo for the low cost housing in Palama... the Palama Settlement. Look at the stadium. See how the chute opens? This is a bronc he had called War Paint. That's my dad flanking. That's Bobby Komine. He was another good cowboy for years. That's Dutch Schuman. This is Ted Ellis. He worked out on the dairy and rode broncs and bull dogged. This is Adrian Silva. And that's his brother Albert. Uncle Albert... still alive today. He's eighty... let me think... he's about eighteen years older than I am so he's close to ninety. That's him there. They were the pick-up men. And oh... here's dad roping calves at St. Ann's arena. J. D. Souza's arena. I see it says Kaneohe and it's broken off... Aloha. This is the arena right behind St. Ann's school, right over here. And that's dad roping. Look at the calf. They don't rope those guys today.

LW: You called these guys in the photos good hands. What does that mean to you?

BG: When we refer to someone as a good hand... like your hand... it's more than your hand. It's a slang term we use. That guy's a good hand. In other words, he's a good Paniolo. Just a kind of term that means that guy, he can handle anything. Whatever the job is, he can handle. That's where the "he's a good hand" comes from. Whatever the job was. No job too low to not do. Nobody too good to not do whatever it takes to do it. You see all of these guys, even though some of them worked... like I think Bill Cahill worked at the Pearl Harbor with my dad. That's how he met him. And even though Bob Brown had a

dairy in Kahalu`u, Uncle Joe had two dairies... he's the one that dad bought the brahman bull from.

LW: Now what's his name again?

BG: Cambra. His son Billy and I were team roping partners. We won a lot of team ropings together. Joe was pretty tough. He was a good man. He ended up moving to the mainland and got in the race horse business. That's kind of interesting. Bobby Komine... look how young Bobby was. Bobby was another good hand. Bobby always came and helped me on the ranch. Helped a lot of guys. Just one of those guys who could do it all. He drove truck. Retired. Drove a truck for... Alexander on Maui... HC & D... drove concrete trucks. Actually, he retired and moved to Vegas and then passed away there a few years ago. Gee, all these guys... (pointing at the photos) he's passed away, passed away, passed away, passed away, passed away... passed away... he's still alive... passed away, passed away. Not many of them still alive. Look... isn't this embarrassing... look at the hairdo.

LW: I know... that was in the '70s, right, when men wore their hair long.

BG: And my hair was shorter than most of them but it was still long. I showed to my grandsons... you know who that is... what does it look like? They said is that you? That can't be you, grandpa, that guy got brown hair. You know... I was born this way, right?

INTERVIEW 1 ENDS

LW: Okay. So today is February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016. I'm at New Town and Country Stables with Bud Gibson. The stable is fifty-two years young. So, I want to talk about New Town and Country Stable because that's kind of a transition in your life. How old were you when you first assumed this business?

BG: Well, we took over this property on a month to month state lease in February 1<sup>st</sup>, 1964. I was a sophomore at Hawaii Prep on the Big Island so I was 16 years old. Bob Brown had this lease from the State and mom and Amy Rich, who was like a second mother to me, wanted to go into business together. Mrs. Rich had run the old Town and Country Stables in Kapi`olani Park and was a first cousin to General Patton through her father. That's a painting of her here in my office of her on her horse, Bobby with her dog Hogan, in her starched britches, white shirt and marcel hair waves. She was a wonderful woman and a second mother to me but she was like a female General Patton. She had been born and raised in Kohala on the Big Island and was sent to Finishing School in England where she was stranded because of the First World War. She was a nurse also, in the military, during World War I. I was going to school, so mom called and talked to Mr. Taylor, the headmaster at HPA (Hawaii Preparatory Academy) on the Big Island. She wanted to know if they thought I could come home for a weekend because they were going to buy this place... buy the lease. There wasn't very much here. A lot of old stalls and things that needed fixing up and they let me come home. We went to school six days a week. Saturdays, we had classes too, so they let me come home that weekend to see if that's what we wanted to do because obviously during the summers and vacations I was

going to be doing a lot of the work. So that's how it started in 1964. So Mrs. Rich... had taught many generations, I think about three or four generations of riding lessons to kids all the way from the old Town and Country Stables, to Saddle City to New Town & Country Stables. When Mrs. Rich lost the "old" Town & Country Stables, mom and dad had Mrs. Rich come over the hill and teach lessons at Saddle City which was across the road from here where mom and dad put on weekly rodeo, horse shows, trail rides, and stage coach rides. Eventually, putting on the first and only Rodeo Cowboy Association sanctioned rodeos in the state. It was like a mini-Knott's Berry Farm... a real western town with gunfights and all those things. When Saddle City was closing down, my parents divorced. Mom and Amy partnered and bought this up here. Mom ran the office and the books and Mrs. Rich, because she loved teaching did the lessons which at the time were all English lessons, hunters and jumpers. Amy was a very good teacher, very kind, but very firm. And so forth, so that's how we started Town & Country.

LW: So, Mrs. Rich was how old at the time?

BG: She was born in 1890. When she died in August of 1974, she was eighty-four years old. She had a stroke here and lived with us for a few months then went to live with her sister Cara, who lived in New Zealand, where she passed.

LW: So, your mom would have been how old?

BG: Mom was born in 1916, so in February of '64 mom would have been 47. And Mrs. Rich had to be 73. Something like that.

LG: How did the lease come up here?

BG: Like I said, Bob Brown and his wife owned it and I think they were getting a divorce at that time, so they sold the lease. It was a month to month state lease at the time that we bought it. We bought the lease and paid for the little improvements he had put in. You still had to get approval from the State Land Board, which we did, and continue on with what it was set up for in agriculture, pastoral, cattle, horses and so forth. So that's how we started here at Town & Country. We just started building, replacing and improving things in '64 and have not finished yet.

LW: So, did you go back to school?

BG: Oh yes, I finished. I graduated from Hawaii Preparatory Academy in '66. I came back and worked that summer. Then I went back to school. Came back every Christmas until I graduated. It was summers when I was here and we boarded horses for people, but it wasn't nearly the set-up it is now. Mrs. Rich was all about safety for the livestock and horses and safety for the people. So, we did as much as we could and I did a lot of building and so forth. I was also riding a lot of horses for people. And in those days, we had a lot of spoiled horses that people would bring to me. So, from '64 on that summer, besides building and so forth, we had the little arena that Bob Brown had here that had three light poles on it. We had lights on them so I'd do a lot of the construction work in

the evenings or *vice versa*, it depends what I was doing. I might be schooling horses in the evening and doing the construction work in the day. Tearing out old junk stalls and putting the new ones in and so forth.

LW: What's a spoiled horse and what were people doing bringing them here?

BG: These are horses that people bring to you, that have been spoiled, messed up somewhere along the line. The owners have let the horse either become the boss or they have not been able to correct negative or bad behavior. It's kind of like parents that spoil their kids and they end up in jail. Well, it's kind of the same thing. They want to own a horse; they don't know how to start a young horse and they teach those horses bad habits and a twelve-hundred-pound horse can hurt you. In those days, I got a lot of spoiled horses. See, at Saddle City dad used to get a lot of the horses from Parker Ranch that were turned down by the cowboys, rejected and so forth, and they ended up in the bucking string and then some of them would quit bucking. My job was to get them broke good enough. Harry Noble and Bill Liskey were two of my mentors that I learned from. We'd get these horses broke good enough to where we could put dudes on them for trail rides.

LW: Who are those two people?

BG: Bill Liskey and Harry Noble? Harry Noble... I might have mentioned him earlier. Harry Noble was a young man that came here in the military and ended being a really good bronc rider. After he got out of the military, he moved back to Hawai'i and went to work for my dad. Well, he was a professional. He could actually rope and ride bareback broncs and saddle broncs. He could do it all. He left here, when Saddle City closed down and went back to the mainland... in fact I still talked to him all the time. He had a colt, a couple of year ago that didn't buck him off, but fell with him, on his leg. He didn't heal right and they ended up having to cut his leg off, but Uncle Harry is... let's see... he's 86 now and he never let that slow him down. He's always been quite a hand. He's the one who taught me how to ride broncs and how to start wild horses. 'Cause we'd get a lot of those horses that you have to cheek and step up on and literally ride them till they quit bucking. Kind of the old-style ways where today we get our young horses started softly and correctly. The horses aren't like they used to be where in the '60's and '70's where they just rode them unfinished and those are the worst kind. Because they've already kind of set in their ways and somebody had done something to them that they shouldn't have done.

LW: And who was the other man?

BG: Bill Liskey. Liskey was the younger. In fact, Bill still shoes horses on the racetracks in the mainland. He met a girl, Lillas Cambra, Joe Cambra's daughter. And they moved back to the mainland and they live in Livermore, California. He shod horses for years. Bill was a real good hand also. He came and worked for my dad in Saddle City when my dad brought bulls over here in 1959... from Bob Barrnby, who raised bucking bulls on the mainland to start the RCA (Rodeo Cowboys Association), which is now the PRCA (Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association). Bill came and went to work for my dad.

They had brought the bulls over on the boat with my Uncle Ben, who was the youngest of the seven boys and came over and worked for my dad. And that's how Bill met (Lillas) and they married and have... oh gosh... several kids. And in fact, one of them... Bill, Junior... is a horse dentist. He does a lot of work on horses' teeth and Bill Sr. still shoes horses.

LW: Were they older than you?

BG: Oh yes.

LW: They were more your dad's age?

BG: Well Harry was... Uncle Harry was seventeen or eighteen years older than I was and Bill was about... probably eight or nine years older than I am. Eight years, maybe.

LW: They just could tell that you liked that horse situation?

BG: Yes, I would say I sort of like anything that would buck. It was quite exciting to get on anything that would buck when I was a little kid. I don't know why.

LW: They saw that and they kind of helped you learn how to do it?

BG: Oh yes... how to do it. It's an art form if you do it well, like anything else, to be able to do it without getting hurt. A lot of people get injured and so forth doing it when they don't take the time to learn how to do it correctly. There is a right and wrong way to do it and you don't just try to out muscle them. You take those big horses and how you handle them makes a huge difference... especially those that are spoiled. A lot of the horses we got from Parker Ranch were part thoroughbred and part draft blood. So, they were big stout horses and some of them were really nice, well built, horses. They just liked to buck cowboys off and on a ranch, you can't have that because it ends up with the cowboys getting hurt. Dad bought a lot of horses from Parker Ranch at the time, because he also had a "dude string," and we were putting on the rodeos and that's what we bought them for. Bucking horses. If they quit bucking, it was my job to... ride them and get them broke and safe enough to where we could put dudes on them. Most kids my age wouldn't have been doing that.

LW: So that was before high school?

BG: Well yeah, it actually was, because I was twelve, thirteen, fourteen. Kind of young.

LW: So even then when you come over here...

BG: In '64...

LW: Your people are still bringing you?

BG: When I was here doing this...

LW: Just a high school kid.

BG: Yes.

LW: Bringing you their spoiled horses.

BG: Yes. Well if they had a problem with a horse they knew that Bud Gibson would ride them. If they bucked or whatever. I mean people would bring me a horse that would flip over backwards and I started one for Dr. Fronk... you know... Dr. Fronk, was a very close friend of Mrs. Richs and rode and so forth. He had a really nice Angelo/Arab mare called "Mele." He was going to start her and he was getting up in age and he shouldn't have been on her. Right here in our indoor arena, which was smaller than it is now. Mele was a little spoiled and flipped over backwards landing on him and hurting him. They had to haul him out of here and Mrs. Rich was scolding Dr. Fronk, because they were close. They were kind of like brother and sister. She told him in her British accent... "Buddy is going to ride this horse now for you" because she wouldn't let him get back on her. So, I took over that mare. She took some time because she had been taught that she could flip over backward and she tried to do the same things to me as she had done to Dr. Fronk. Those were the kind of horses that I got my start with. Some really nice good horses...but people had messed them up.

LW: So that must have been quite a lot to do, to build a place and you must have been just 18 or so.

BG: Well, in '64 I would have been sixteen (years old).

LW: It's quite a responsibility.

BG: Yeah, 'cause I graduated when I was 18.

LW: So, when you were building here, what did you start with?

BG: We had to replace all the stalls. A lot of the stalls that Bob Brown had put in were just plywood and stuff that he had handy, so... in fact where our crossties are right here where we are standing, there was pavement under where all the concrete is now and some little, wooden junk stalls. We tore out those stalls and expanded our tie-stall area for people to groom and saddle their horses safely. This rock wall that's out here, we put that in. See that rock wall that's out there? We added my tack room over there and the small round pen and all those kinds of things. A lot of improvements over the... many years... just little by little. There is nothing left of any of the original barns, arenas and fences. Everything has been replaced or redone. Then of course it's pretty costly to run a business like this so your profit is very marginal and so when we'd get a few bucks, then we'd do something. One day I walked in here and told mom... I said I need four hundred dollars. In the office... this office wasn't anything like this at all. It was a piece of junk.

Mrs. Rich's office was in the back and she says "What do you need four hundred dollars for?" I says, I'm going to buy a welder. And she said you don't know how to weld. And this is right after I graduated from high school that summer. I said "I know but when I get through building that ten-stall barn out there I will." (Laughter.)

LW: Did you build the ten-stall barn?

BG: That barn that's on that other side over there. Actually, I built it... I made a twenty-stall barn but I changed it and converted it down to ten because we needed bigger stalls. So yeah... so I bought a four-hundred-dollar welder. And built that barn and built a few other things with it and learned how to weld. It's interesting... Dr. Himenes... Manny Himenes, who's our vet now... who is a dear friend, like a brother. He ended up buying it from me. I got a little trailer that I built on a little axle that the golf course across the street gave me. I built the trailer and put the welder on and everything and when I was done, a couple of years later... four or five years later... built a few things, Manny needed a welder and asked me if I would sell it to him. I said, "Yeah, what'll you give me for it?" He says "I'll give your four hundred bucks." 'Cause it had a trailer. So, I said "Okay." I sold it for four hundred bucks so he had a good welder. And I upgraded and bought a big Miller so that's how you do things. In this business, you got to be a jack of all trades, I guess, and a master of none. Right? If you have to pay people for what you got to do, for construction and those kinds of things, you'd never make it work.

LW: So, did you get help from friends?

BG: Always had a lot of help. Always had a lot of young guys coming around. Military boys and some local boys. The Gonzales family. Gosh... this place is what it is today because of so many wonderful friends. That's the bottom line. It was kind of my dream, if you will. My sister always said when I was a little kid I always had a farm set. The only toy I had was a farm set. You know in those days the kids end up doing a lot. So, Christmas I might add a cow or a tractor or something like that. So, my sister used to tell the guys all the time "Don't feel bad if you can't keep up with him. He didn't play farm set when he was a kid." So that's why everything is built the way it is around here. For safety... safety is the number one priority. Safety for the livestock. If we keep the livestock safe, so then we're safe. Pretty simple.

LW: Yeah, makes good sense.

BG: So that's sort of how Town and Country started. The reason we put the "New" on Town and Country, is because the old Town and Country was at Kapi'olani Park... and that was before the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War when they started because it was a riding stables for the military boys when they were on R&R. Pretty neat. The old Town and Country Stables had a lot of history, too. Lot of local families involved. We were a boarding facility and did English lessons.

LW: But you did some training.



BG: Yes. Bob Brown trained a few horses, too. In fact, one of the first great horses I trained was one owned by Mr. George Moody. He was Bebe Sumner's dad and was a wonderful man. He gave me a great opportunity and believed in me. He had a nice horse here that he got from King Ranch. His family... the Moody's, were close with King Ranch from when they were their legal representatives.

LW: In Texas?

BG: Yes, in Texas. They knew those folks well so they had bought some nice horses. Just before we took over the stables, Mr. Moody had bought a horse... a young stud horse and had Bob Brown start him. Well by this time, Bob was having some personal problems going on and didn't have time for the horses any longer. So, when we took over I started riding him. He was a three-year-old registered quarter horse, named Vaches Capote. He was a really nice horse... in fact one of the first really talented horses that I got to train. Mr. Moody had enough confidence in me that he took me to his ranch on Kaua'i. They had a beautiful place, with nice mares over there that he had brought in from King Ranch. They had had some babies and so we ended up picking a few of those babies and brought them back to Oahu to get schooled for his grandchildren, George Sumner, Jr. and his sisters Eva and Hydie. So, I brought the babies back, got them broke gentled and schooled for the show ring. They were really nice, well-bred quality horses and I ended up getting those horses going so the kids could show them and they ended up being very successful both in and out of the show pen. I brought another mare back from the mainland in 1970, that was a really well broke bridle mare named "Queen of Spades." Bebe just fell in love with her and ended up buying her from me. The whole family could ride her and the kids could also show her. They had wonderful horses. Mr. Moody was probably, at this stage, the first one that had enough trust and confidence in me to pay me to train a good horse. And he had some good ones. I was riding a lot of runaways and rejects and all that for anybody. That was kind of funny because in those early days I'd charge \$75.00 a month for training. And that's because that's all they'd pay me. That wouldn't even open the ambulance door now, would it? (Laughs.) And in those days our board was also \$75.00 a month. If you had a horse in training on board, your cost was only \$150.00 a month. But then the feed cost was a lot less than it is now. Percentage wise from that \$75.00 we charged for board, our percentage of profit was actually larger than our percentage of profit today.

LW: Now, let me just check. You spent some time on Kaua'i and you spent some time on Moloka'i?

BG: Yes, when my dad and mom had a dairy and a feedlot operation on Kaua'i. I was younger then.

LW: Okay. So, when were you on Moloka'i... oh, the 90's.

BG: Where at?

LW: At the Molokai ranch?

BG: Went to the Molokai ranch in '94.

LW: We're not there yet?

BG: No.

LW: So, you're 18, you're graduated from school, you go on working this business with your mom and...

BG: Going to UH. Well I went to UH for a semester and mom was all panicked 'cause that was '66, right? So, she's all panicked, she thought I'm going to get drafted. Okay, so fine... I go to UH for a year. I mean for a semester... and being very honest with you going to Hawai'i Prep and going to UH, I learned more at Hawai'i Prep than I did at UH. You know the college thing, right? So, I went there for a semester and I told mom that first semester, I said, I'm going to drop out, I'm going to get drafted, I'm just going to go to Vietnam. And I said if they're going to call me down there, I said I'd go in the Marine Corps and I'd go to Vietnam, because my dad was in World War II and that's part of the heritage. That's what we do. So, I said I'd just go do that for whatever long it takes and if they don't kill me, then I'll be back and we'll be good to go. Anyway, long story short, of course you get your notice right away. I still got mine. Kept my notice... you know... report down to the... and I took the written test which was not difficult, anybody could pass that written test. And then the physical and everything. Up to that point I'd had had three knee surgeries and problems from sports, riding bucking horses and bulls and that whole thing. I take my physical and a couple of weeks later I get my card and I'm 4-F. They wouldn't even take me. That was the army. So, I called the marines to go recruit with the marines and when they found out, of course they said well if the army won't take you, we sure are not going to take you. (Laughs.) So, it was kind of ironic because here I was a young, trained and fit to do what I did, you know. But that's the way the military was at the time, right?

LW: Right.

BG: If you had something wrong with you, they're not going to pay for that for the rest of your life, so I ended up 4-F and couldn't do that, so I went back to school. And kept building here and that was in '66... or '67.

LW: So, you did go back to school.

BG: Went for two and a half years. Actually, I was the first pre-vet student at the University of Hawai'i at that time. They just started the pre-vet, which they dropped. And I was going to go back but I moved back to the mainland and rodeoed in '67. '67 I was going to go to Fresno State, which I got in and got back there and got in the rodeo and making money, decided that I was smarter than the rest of the world so that's what I was going to do. So that ended my career and just was rodeoing professionally and working for a fence and guard rail outfit out of Livermore, California. Called Wolford and Shea.... in

fact, one of the guys that I worked with... Jim Sabatini... his son, Bob Sabatani now owns Choice Fences, which is here, so it's a small world. And we're good friends and his wife and grandkids have come and rode with Katy and taken some lessons.

LW: Now how long were you on the mainland?

BG: I was there part of the '60s... '67, '68 and '69. Came back in the fall of... right after Cow Palace in '69. I was there for about two and a half years rodeoing.

LW: So, what were your events and...?

BG: I rode broncs, barebacks, bulls and roped, too. Didn't rope enough in those rodeos 'cause I was pretty much traveling by myself so... I traveled with a guy named Ronnie Goodrich. He was a National Finals team roper. He qualified for the team roping in the National Finals for ten years in a row. But, he was a major character, really liked to party. It was more dangerous traveling with him than it was riding bucking horses and bulls so... (laughter) so after about a year I said "Ronnie... I think I'd better go down this road myself because you're going to end up killing us so..." And then years later when he retired and he and his family split up... they had some problems and he lost a son in a drowning accident. He came over lived with us for a couple of years...we tried to help him get things straightened out and he succeeded for a while... kind of got involved in things he shouldn't have gotten involved with.

LW: He just was a wild young man?

BG: That's a... that's a calm way of putting it. (Laughs.)

LW: You mean like bar room fighting?

BG: Oh... yeah... yeah.

LW: Okay.

BG: Ronnie team roped and I rode bucking horses and bulls. His lifestyle didn't fit my program. I was pretty focused on being fit and doing what I was doing so... that night life can get to you. You got to be careful in those professional sports. Well, you've seen the professional guys today. You see the young kids getting into trouble today. Making a lot more money than we are, right?

LW: What do you think those... what affect did those two years on the rodeo circuit have on you?

BG: Well, I was... in fact, it's still no matter where my life would have turned then, because finally mom called me. We only had Mike Neskromone, who was an old family friend and Charlie Yamashiro working for us who both had worked for us before... for mom and dad. Prior to that, they worked for a dairy that Bob Brown owned out in Waikane.

Then they worked for mom and dad at Saddle City and up here. Mom called me up fall of '69, about September or October. And she said, "You got to come home. We got to try and find somebody to buy this place. We just got too many horses going." And things were beginning to run down. And I still didn't have a bunch of things fixed like I should have and so I said "Well, mom, I don't know. I'm rodeoing and really want to stay." And she said "Well, if you don't come back we're going to sell this place." So, I said "Okay." And it was... I literally referred to it as a dump. So anyway, she picked me up at the airport when I came back... I think it was the middle of... late November. I remember driving up this driveway and the highway wasn't finished yet, it was still the old road. That driveway was just gravel, you know. There was a fence... we had a barbed wire fence. I had already... no, it was still barbed wire fences. And all these pastures you see in the front were all just brush and hale koa and as we were coming up the driveway, I said mom, I told her this on the phone before coming home. "Now, we're going to do some things... we're going to change things... because it's a dump". We need to fix things... the pastures and everything." She said "Whatever you want to do." As I drove up that driveway, I said, "Well, mom, we got a lot of work here." I just started carrying junk out, cleaning out pastures, put up a white rail fence that lasted several years and tore that down... as you see all chain link. We cleared all the pastures on the Kailua side of the driveway and then started on the Waimanalo side... and it was funny. My sweetheart, I met Katy in '70. A few months after I got back and... we courted for about a year and got married on July 30<sup>th</sup>, 1971. I remember the day we got married... it was a Friday. I had leased a dozer, a D7, and I was clearing up the pasture on the left, the Waimanalo side, all the brush and trees. I was out there clearing that morning, trying to get every minute on that dozer I could. My mom... was standing on the top of the hill above where I was working and she's waving and hollering at me. I cut the machine down and she said "You know you're getting married shortly." (Laughter.) I looked at her and I said... no, I wasn't wearing a watch. I said "Really?" She said "Get up here!" And lucky I had already went to town with Katy a week or so before and bought a suit that she wanted me to wear. So, I was all ready. I was so focused on building this place. Never intended to get married to be honest with you until I met Katy. If it wasn't for Katy I'd of either been dead or in jail by now. So, I came up, took a shower, put on my suit and got to the church with 20 minutes to spare. Robbie Hind was my best man and he wanted to kill me. We got married at the LDS Tabernacle on Beretania St. All her family and some of mine were there. She's LDS... Mormon.

LW: You met her here in Hawaii?

BG: Yes, I met her at another stable where I would go and ride with Tommy Campos who was helping me work on my polo stick work. She was there helping Stef Leder exercise horses. We started dating and then a few months later my mom offered her an instructor job.

LW: So, her family is...

BG: From Utah. Her family came from Salt Lake City when her dad got transferred here by DuPont. He worked... he ran the DuPont paint warehouse operation here for 10 years.

She got here just as she was turning 12. Graduated from Kailua High. So that's how that happened. We went on our honeymoon to Mākaha... the hotel out in Mākaha valley. That was Friday night, Saturday, and Sunday afternoon I told her... I said "If you don't mind..." "You know, babe, we got that dozer back there we're paying good money for and it's killing me that thing sat there yesterday and today." And she looked at me and she said "Well you want to go back?" And I said "Well, what do you think? We can always do this honeymoon another time, can't we?" (Laughs.) She said "Whatever you want to do." Then I didn't know, but later on, I realized I married the right woman. The Lord sent the right one to me. Nobody else would have put up with everything. So that afternoon we packed our bags at the hotel and checked out, we were supposed to stay until Tuesday. We came home and I went back to work. We had rented a nice little house on the beach in Waimanalo. It had a huge front yard so we had been able to have our wedding reception there. The interesting thing is when we got back home to this house, as we pulled in and I parked the car and we started to carry in our bags, we were being robbed just at that time. I left her outside and I went in the side door and these two guys ran out ... all our gifts were still there in the living room... and they didn't see them or didn't have time to get to them. We must have just caught them in the act. There was a door to the yard from master bedroom and it was ajar... which is where I went in and when I saw them go out the back door I went after them. And then it dawned on me... you idiot... there might be somebody else back there and Katy's there by herself, so I come back over the fence and when I come back she was inside turning on all the lights. Nobody was there and the only thing they stole was an old relic 22 pistol that my Great-Uncle Bill had given me. If I had caught them they probably could of shot me. That's when I really knew I married the right woman because the next day I was back on that dozer clearing brush. (Laughter.) So, from then on, it's just been history. We've just kept building and making the necessary improvements, when we could afford them, and building things for safety. There have been a lot of good people that have also helped us over the years.

LW: When did you start with the bulls?

BG: 1970... well, when I came back, prior to leaving, Frank Carvajal was my partner in the cattle business before I left and he was now at Saddle City. I pastured some bulls for him at... I mean some cattle for him in my pasture in Kaneohe. And then dad sent me a bull... I can look this up here and I'll tell you when everything happened.

LW: Is this a record of your bulls?

BG: This is my old record book. I showed it to the guys from the ABBI (American Bucking Bulls Inc.) where we register our bucking stock, when they came to Hawaii and did an article on us for their magazine and checked out Hawaii. They got a big kick out of it.

LW: It's a ledger book.

BG: Yeah.

LW: What kind of information do you collect?

BG: I bought the bulls listed here back in '76. And I bought them from Bob Barmby... the same guy my Dad had bought from. Let me see... one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine... I bought ten head from Bob. Here is Rocky born in '76. He was when I started bucking. This was his bucking record. He had been out 204 times and was only ridden once. And so that's when I started the bulls in actually... with Frank...

LW: What does that mean? That means he was in the arena 204 times?

BG: Two hundred and four guys got on him and he bucked 203 of them off. Only one had a qualified ride on him. Which was the eight time PRCA World Champion Donnie Gay. It was after we had retired Rocky. We brought Rocky out of retirement for a special challenge competition at a Habilitat Rodeo we produced.

LW: So, you keep a record in here of how many times they were...

BG: Yes. Now these are my old bulls. Today I have another set of records 'cause this goes... this was up till...

LW: Is your record on computer now? Or is it still paper?

BG: Well the bulls that are registered, yeah. And the other bulls here. But I keep it on paper, too. I'm from the old school.

LW: This will be good because people will want to know. They won't get a chance to see this. You keep their... breed and name...

BG: Right. They can go online on the ABBI... American Bucking Bull, Inc., and they have all this on computers now. We can go online and our whole... 'cause everything's registered now, our bucking stock.

LW: All data points are collected by them?

BG: By them, yes. Done professionally. My local bulls that I buck here, I keep a record of that. So, I started the in... you asked when I started bulls and with Frank we were just kinda buying bulls and bucking bulls...

LW: And who's the Frank... Frank who again?

BG: Frank Carvajal. He was another mentor. I learned a lot from Frank about keeping horses sound and leg injuries and medicating and doctoring horses' legs and how to shoe them. He was a great horse shoer. Farrier... he heeled for me in team roping. He came from California. Actually, he was born and raised in Costa Rica. Moved to California and he had an accent, but Frank was quite a hand. He had a cow herd and he lost the place he was leasing up above Pearl Ridge. So, we brought his cows down and that's where we

went into partners. And that was right when I got back so it would have been early 70's. 'Cause these bulls I bought in... no, I bought those bulls in '76 from him but I had started breeding bulls actually two years before that. My own breeding.

LW: Was Rocky from that herd?

BG: Well, my dad sent me a pure brahma bull and we named him Ferdinand. For a pure brahma bull, he bucked pretty good. And I bought some heifers from Morgan Brown. They were Charolais/Hereford cross heifers and Morgan always had top quality beef cattle. So, I bought these really nice heifers and put that brahma bull on them and that's where I got Rocky. That bull right there (pointing to a painting of Rocky), that's Rocky. He's the first one I raised. He had a bunch of half-brothers. Scatman, Darth Vader, Milk Man, Numero Uno to name a few. There were a bunch of them out of these Charolais/Hereford heifers. So, Rocky was half brahma, quarter Charolais, and quarter Hereford. And is the sire that actually started... these bulls up here in pictures on my wall. You see that picture next to my picture there? That's a son of his. This bull over here... in the air... way up there in the air... well, that's another son of his. Picture way up on the top with Myron Duarte on him, well that's another son of Rocky. Rocky was actually the first bull I raised. Then that was in '74 when I started that and he was born when I got those bulls from Barmby, so I took my bloodlines and I took Barmby's blood line... Bob Barmby was like the guru of raising bucking bulls years ago. And I started crossing them. And that's where we've been successful. That's where the Ivory Rock's and Hawaiian Ivory's... all come from...

LW: Rocky was born in...

BG: Rocky was born in '76. I think that's what I said here, didn't I?

LW: Well you said '77

BG: No, that's when I brought the Barmby bulls here. They were born in... (turns pages) Rocky was born in March of '76. And the bulls I bought from Barmby... he was born then so when he turned two... which would have been '78, I had already brought these Barmby bulls back in the end of '77... so almost '78. And then he was going to turn two. And I was bucking those and then after they got to bucking then I started breeding them.

LW: Is two a good age for bucking them?

BG: We just start them. They're not really matured until they're four.

LW: And then they go in the arena or...?

BG: No, we're bucking as threes, too, but maybe two or three times a year is all. Once they get to four then we add a little bit more outs on them. We call it an "out" in the bucking chutes where that's a slang term. How many outs you got on that bull... in other words how many times has he bucked? See that there in the painting on the bottom where he's

throwing that guy through the air? That's actually from an original picture. A photo. And see that picture of him there with that lei on his head? That was at our house. I had retired him and he was out there in pasture rutting around and Katy went in and took that picture of him. He was a great bull.

LW: Okay so how long was he in the business?

BG: Well, he was born in '76; I started bucking him as a two-year-old in '78. In fact, I got pictures of him. In 1987 Rocky bucked the last time when Donny Gay came over here. He was eleven years old, which is older than normal.

LW: And he had sired all these other ones?

BG: He was the sire of Ivory Rock and yeah...

LW: So now you put him on a container and ship him to the mainland or what do you do?

BG: No. He never bucked on the mainland; he bucked here. See this bull right here? That's one of our bulls at the National Finals Rodeo. That's Hawaiian Ivory. When Ivory qualified, they have to qualify, they get voted to go there. They're the best bulls in the world. So, he qualified to go to the National Finals Rodeo four years in a row. And he was nominated to go to the PBR World Finals for three years in a row. And that bull was the son of Ivory Rock, the white bull up there... who was the son of Rocky, right.

LW: How does the naming work?

BG: When the guys on the mainland used to come here, Cotton Rosser, Bob Feist, Bob Tallman, Lex Connelly, Casey Tibbs and many more. Bob Tallman announced the National Finals Rodeo for years. He and Bob and Lex were all great announcers. We had some of the best in the business come here. As an announcer, Bob Tallman was quite a character. He'd come up with names, so he started calling 'cause our cattle were really rank especially in the mugging. He started calling our cattle "jungle cattle".

LW: What is really rank?

BG: Rank. When we say something's rank... you think something that smells rank. We use the term rank meaning really bucks. And wild, okay. In other words, wild. So, the mugging cattle would kill these guys and... that's kinda where that whole thing... that term came from, if you will. Jungle cattle.

LW: Oh. When he was announcing, he would call them...

BG: Yes. And he'd be talking about the mugging heifers too. Yeah, it was like... see the pictures of the broncs? See the mugging cattle killing these guys? That's where he came across them.



LW: You don't mean really killing?

BG: No, we just use it as a slang. Beat them up, really challenged the cowboys. This is another bull I got from Bob Barmby... Granddad. This is when Tuff Hedeman came here and rode here. We've had world champions, Ty Murry, Lane Frost, Jim Sharpe, world champion bull fighters, Ronnie and Donnie Sparks and Leon Coffee all come here and compete or fight bulls. This is when Governor Cayetano... he was the Lieutenant Governor at the time, came. He made a rodeo day proclamation or something like that. These are just old pictures from there but I wanted to show you this... she was a country western singer that came here. That's me on a bronc. That's me getting bucked off a bronc. There's a long story behind that one 'cause I didn't get bucked off. That's Rocky as a two-year-old. That's Katy up there. And that's just at a buck out. Okay... here's a picture... this is Bob Tallman. He announced for years. That's Cecil Jones. He was the first... when they had the first National Finals Rodeo... '59. He was their main head honcho secretary... executive secretary. And dear friends. Casey Tibbs, World Champions bronc rider. We had Casey over here. This is Cotton Rosser, one of the greatest stock contractors of all time. This is his wife Karen. Bobby Christianson... he was the son... and I got pictures with his dad and uncle in here with my dad. We bought bucking horses. Dad bought bucking horses from his dad. So, they would come over from the mainland. Bob Thane, he was the promoter. He promotes rodeos. This horse was called No Dice and Cotton bought him in Utah and bucked him in the snow when they tried him. Casey had a lot of history with this horse. They bucked him 3 times at the National Finals and the last time he bucked in the National Finals, Casey won the go-round on him. So, Cotton sent him to me, retired him over here 'cause he only had to buck him a couple of times a year. This was his last time. We bucked him at that rodeo and I drew him in the short round and I won a round on him. So, there's a lot of history there. So, these are the guys from the mainland. So, he... Bob Tallman is the guy that gave us the term "jungle cattle". He nicknamed our cattle jungle because they were so rank. Well, I'd been breeding them that way. To be athletes. This is a picture... real quick... this is a picture of me in Valley Spring, California. See that was May, '69. That's on a bull called Yellowstone. See that chain on his head?

LW: Yeah.

BG: Today if they put a chain on a bull's head these bull riders wouldn't get on him. See that chain flopping around there?

LW: It makes them crazy.

BG: Well no, you put that chain 'cause he kinda fought the chute a bit, so they put that chain on to secure his head in there. They wouldn't do that today.

LW: Is it abuse to an animal?

BG: No. It's just the chain around... bull's head's... the skull is about that thick. No, it was just... they put that on him 'cause he wouldn't sit very quiet in the chute. You can see how big he is because I'm pretty long legged. Look how...

LW: Yeah.

BG: Here's a pretty good example of a double mugging. This heifer here... a great mother cow. Produced a lot of my bucking bulls. You see that guy on the ground? She's totally smoked these guys and was leaving. Rope hooked around his leg and she was dragging him and she turned around and came back and hooked him. See how she's stepping by his... on his head? And Bruce Lindsey... that's Jeffrey Cypriano on the ground. That's Bruce Lindsey... and Bruce is trying to slip the rope off to try to save his partner and that heifer is coming back to smoke him. That's what people come to see the rodeos for. That's me on another bull.

LW: How do you breed for athleticism?

BG: You take bulls like Rocky. Well, how I got him I took some really good heifers that were very... confirmation wise were very good quality cattle. Whenever you cross cattle you get what you call heterosis. Heterosis is when you get two extremes and you put them together, and the majority of the time the offspring are better than the parents. So, like him, he was out of a Charolais/ hereford cow. So, he had that cross. And remember Charolais came from France, the Herefords came from England. So, you had that cross which were good cows. You already had the genetics there. And then you put a purebred brahma bull on them which is two extremes. The extreme being that Bos Indicus and Bos Taurus. Bos Indicus is the brahma blood side. Bos Taurus is the European or English cattle. So, when you cross them, you see that bull's a brindle? That's how you get coloring and so forth. So, he just... he was an athlete. For a pure brahma, Ferdinand, bucked good and most pure brahmas don't buck good.

LW: Why don't they buck good?

BG: Well they're... they don't. They're just big, nice, gentle cattle. You know the cattle that walk around in India? That are sacred? Those are brahma... Bos Indicus. But they can get juicy because they're very intelligent. Brahma cattle... a lot of people don't like them. Ranchers, they don't use them. One thing is they're late maturing cattle. They take longer to mature and so from a beef standpoint they don't mature as quickly as the Bos Taurus cattle do. It's one of the reasons why we do the cross breeding. So, I was breeding for an athlete. So, a lot of my ranch friends, they'd have a cow... they'd get a cow that maybe was a cross bred with something... Hereford or whatever. And she was pretty juicy and then I'd pass the word around. Hey, if you get a cow that's young and juicy... when I say juicy I mean that'll hook you. They don't want them kinda cows on the ranch. They'd call me, I'd buy 'um, they'd send 'um to me and I'd breed them and make them... they'd raise bucking bull cattle for me.

LW: They would be trouble on the ranch?

BG: Yes. They didn't want them 'cause they were too hard to handle. I'd buy that kind. Then I'd put my bucking bulls on them and that's how I started my program. I'm looking for an athlete. I want a lot of leg on them. I don't want short, little, squatty leg. You know it's a confirmation thing we look at.

LW: And not too beefy because they're too heavy.

BG: Well, you still want that athlete. You take Rocky, for example. The britches on him, which is his butt... that was unbelievable. Lot of guys looked at him and said wow, what a... he'd make a good sire, too, 'cause he had the Charolais/Hereford in him, plus the brahma, so you had the best of both worlds. And that's why he was so athletic. But no, so you'd want a... you'd want him to look like an athlete... not some big old fat bull laying around under the tree, right?

LW: Right. So, brahmas are kind of skinny, too, right?

BG: No, not necessarily. There's... they have the beefy brahma that are built and they got a lot of muscle on them. But there's different types and so get the ones that are a little taller... a little more leg on them. When they say leg, we want them more off the ground. Hind leg... you know, longer hind leg, so they can jump and kick and get off the ground.

LW: So you had a cattle herd at the same time?

BG: Have a commercial beef herd? Yes. It is a beef herd plus my bucking herd.

LW: And were you doing horses, too, or not?

BG: We were raising... in fact all those pictures you see in the front office... those are horses that we, through the years bought and raised and trained and so forth and had a horse breeding program and training program for cow horses and cutting horses and – horses but played polo also. We had a lot of thoroughbred horses, you know, played polo for years.

LW: Did you train for polo, too?

BG: Yes. Oh yeah. Tommy Campos... Uncle Tommy... he was a mentor, if you will, playing polo and he was the best horseman that came out of Hawai'i. And he was my mentor for playing polo. And his horsemanship in general... a good horseman.

LW: So, did people only on O'ahu bring you horses for training or...

BG: No. Actually, I've had a couple of guys on the mainland send me horses. Sent them here for training and I got them going and after I sold them for them. For snaffle bitters, yeah. I had a guy brought me two horses from Australia. They were really nice horses. Put

them in training with me and one of them ended up being a polo horse and one being a cutting horse. Australia, they have good horses, too, you know. I mean there are a lot of people all over the world raising horses. I was partners on a thoroughbred stallion called Le Brun that came from Argentina and raced in Argentina and the U.S. Bob Anderson bought him and brought him here in 1971. He was a really nice horse. We bred a lot of mares to him and that's where the breeding program started. We've got three babies out. Three really nice fillies. We have had some wonderful Quarter Horse stallions, Star Win, Mr. Jays Doc Bar, Tanya's Kai Bar, and presently Peps Beau Doc and one more thoroughbred horse Champagne N' Jules. And so, the breeding program kept... growing and growing. In, 1982 was the first time I took horses to the mainland to show. I had two snaffle bitters. We had bought from the Oxbow Ranch sale up in Oregon, and Dan Lufkin, who owned that outfit. We bought a really nice mare named Dox Starling. A customer bought her, folks by the name of Cloutier. Carolyn Cloutier still rides with us here. We bought that mare for them and they put her in training. She was a two-year-old. Then I had another horse, a stallion, called Mr. Jays Doc Bar that Ernie Jackson raised and was out of a Bras Dior bred mare, which was a great sir and by a horse called Doc Solis. who was a direct son of Doc Bar. Cloutier's ended up buying Mr. Jays Doc Bar before we went to the mainland. I also had a very nice Bridle Horse mare called Sonora's Pride that belonged to Mrs. Jackie Greeley, who has been a client and good friend since the beginning. We called this mare, Tanya, and we took her back and showed her in quarter horse circuits and Snaffle Bit Futurities. All over the western states, she qualified for the American Quarter Horse Associations World's Super Horse at that time. They call it all around horse now. She was quite a mare. That was in '82. After the end of '82, we brought the 2 young horses home and left Tanya at Pete Mattioli's place in Roseville, CA, to be bred to his good horse, Cal Bar, who produced some very nice horses. Tanya came home in foal with her first foal "Tanyas Kai Bar." We showed him in '87. He did very well back there. Brought him back and he produced lot of foals and so forth, which we're still riding some of his offspring. We went back in '92 with a Kai Bar son. Kai Bar's Mr. Kool who won the \$10,000 Open Class. We went back in '97 with two Kai Bar fillies to the World Championship Snaffle Bit Futurity in Fresno, CA. They had a flu bug going around at that show and both fillies got sick and had to be scratched. We went back also in 1983, with "Gucci Command", another stallion. Unfortunately, his owner had some legal problems here and the horse never got to show. Brought him home and he did very well in the local shows in the Hackamore classes. Tanya was kind of the start of this and we had some really nice mares to go along with her. Katy's mare Diamond Rowel and another mare of mine named Twiggy Liz, that were part of our breeding program. We were so lucky that we started with these good mares. Jackie Greeley was a big part of our breeding program. We partnered on Mr. Jay's Doc Bar, purchasing him as a three-year-old after he came back from the mainland. So, Mrs. Greeley not only owned two of the stallions we stood here, she started with her wonderfully talented mare Tanya. I have been very lucky to have had wonderful clients such as Mr. Moody when I was first starting, Jackie and her husband Hod... he was an attorney here in town and Mr. Jim Duffy and family. That have purchased, bred and raised some of the best horses to come out of Hawaii. Jim started off by buying one of the horses that came from the mainland that was one of two sent to me by a client for training. A horse called Mr. Kristopher, that I'd broke and showed in a snaffle bit

futurity that I ended up second that year on him. I finished him and he made a really nice horse for Mr. Duffy. Then Jim ended up getting involved in the same thing... raising nice mares that I can school for him. A lot of good folks over the years, have allowed me the privilege to ride good horses. To be able to train and make a living. Didn't get rich but made a living.

LW: And I suppose you were building your family at the same time?

BG: Katy and I got married in '71. My son Cory was born in September of '74. Katy's in October.

LW: And then you have a daughter, too?

BG: No, never had daughter. Just our beautiful daughter-in-law, Heather. But, we raised everybody's daughters that came to ride here for years. Yeah, Katy was their mother.

LW: You have two sons?

BG: No. One son, two grandsons. Keawe's our oldest. He graduated from the University of Utah with a degree in Engineering. He's got a good job back there. He got married a couple of years ago. And then our youngest grandson, Bailey, is fifteen. And he goes to Hawai'i Mission Academy. This is his freshman year. He wants to be a Marine.

LW: Yes, I think I met him.

BG: Yeah, you met Bailey.

LW: Amongst all of this...

LW: You go and you're the manager for Moloka'i Ranch?

BG: Moloka'i Ranch was bought by a company from New Zealand... Brierly. We lived in Maunawili where my folks built our home above our old dairy. Dutch Schuman lived across the street and Fred Hemmings lived right next to him. Fred was doing PR work for Moloka'i Ranch at the time. They were developing buildings... kinda... 'cause they were going to build homes and develop some of the 52,000 acres. Anyway, Fred happened to be talking to Dutch across the fence one day and said hey, you know we're going to put on a rodeo. They got an arena, they're cutting a pad, they wanted to put on a rodeo; they wanted to this... da... da... da... who do we get to do that? So, Dutch said at the end... we need to talk to our neighbor, Gibson. 'Cause he's the only one that'll do it professionally over here and get it done right. And he says we got to build everything. He says he's a hands-on guy. He'll do everything. So then Fred called me and He said hey... he says we're going to Moloka'i Ranch... da... da... da... and he's wants me to meet a gentleman by the name of Jim Mosley. Interested in doing this? Okay. So... I said where do you want to meet? He says can we meet, because they had an office in town, here in Honolulu? I said sure. So, we met with him one Monday morning. So,

they wanted me to go over and look at the arena. So, I went over and they showed me the arena. Well, they bought the wrong arena. They had somebody, whoever ordered it, ordered the wrong arena, it was set up only for team roping and they wanted to put on a rodeo. I said this won't work for what you want to do. But, they'd already had the pad cut and it was not set up right. So, you know it's kinda like... you wouldn't bring me parts for helicopter and ask me to put it together and fly with it. That wouldn't be a safe thing. Unfortunately, in our industry these things kinda happen. But anyway, long story short, I got the pad straightened up, got the right parts ordered for the arena. We took the panels they'd already ordered because they were already here and started putting things together. They had ordered it from... Rollin Olson, who owned R.R. Olson's Supply on the Big Island. He supplied all our ranching products. Rollin was a great guy. So, I ordered the rest of the panels... the bucking chutes and the whole nine yards and all that mess. So, in doing that, what I did was set up, build and everything, then they wanted to put on a rodeo. Didn't have the announcer's stand finished so we did a temporary announcer's stand. So, we put on a rodeo, which was really successful. We didn't have the bleachers that are there today. We brought bleachers in. Mr. Mosley was very grateful about that and everything we were able to do. He said I'd like to hire you to work for us. I said no, I won't do that. If you want I can just consult work for you. That where it all started. 'Cause I'd done some work. I took some rodeo bucking stock, saddle horses... and beef cattle to Guam for Ken Jones in 1986. Ken Jones was there during the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War... went back and was a very successful man. It's Jones and Guerrero was the company down there at Guam. Interesting because he even had a... the island of Tinian where the Enola Gaye flew off with the atomic bomb. He owned some land there. He bought some land there and wanted some cattle there. So, I took some cattle down there for him also. 'Cause I had some work before. So anyway, at the Moloka'i Ranch we ended up doing that... putting the rodeo on for him. So, he asked if I would kind of look around at what we needed to do and so forth. They had a couple of gentlemen there managing from New Zealand that didn't quite understand the whole layout of things and so forth. They ended up... long story short... they had to rebuild the whole thing and so I worked for them over there for quite a while. (showing photos) This is the arena we built on Molokai Ranch. This is one of the rodeos. This is after we built the announcer's stand. I took my bulls over there. This is the announcer's stand. We finally built that and this big catwalk that went across. Here's the bucking chutes.

LW: Oh, that's nice, the announcer's stand.

BG: Oh yeah. That was a fancy deal we built. And... this young man here is Mike Matt. He ended up being a World's Champion bull fighter. See some of the boys on the bulls. That's a picture of the bucking chutes.

LW: Nice. Very impressive. So, you managed their cattle operation, too?

BG: Yes. They ended up wanting me to stay and make some changes and they had a... they needed some improvements on their cow/calf percentage of calving and a lot of things that needed to be turned around and so we did that. I was there from '94... when did I... yeah, I went there '94... not '97 that was when they had the drought. I went there from

'94 and then put that rodeo on for them there. We also put snaffle bit futurities on which is for four-year-olds. Cow horse shows. Paid money. People from all over the state came. Some people came from the mainland and showed. Dutch Schuman was very involved with this with his wife Kerry and they brought people from the mainland to show so it was quite an operation. Built and packed those bleachers over there in Moloka'i. Little old Moloka'i. Yeah.

LW: So, what improvements did you make in the herd over there?

BG: Well their cow/calf... they had a 60% cow/calf... in other words for every ten cows they had only six of them were giving them a calf. It has to do with management and different things you do. So, with the help of a dedicated wonderful crew, we fixed that. When I left there we actually were up to about 89% cow/calf operation.

LW: So how do you increase it? How do you do that?

BG: Well the first thing you have to do is go through your cow herds and see how many cows you got there that are barren. In other words, they can't have a calf for whatever reasons. Maybe they just... they turned what we call *māhū*, they turned up barren... can't have a calf. So, you can't have those kind of cows on the ranch so you have to cull them, right? And so, you go through your culling process and then you get replacements with the better heifers you've got. Increase your numbers. Because when I got there we only had about 2,400 head. When we left, we had a little over 4,300. At time, I had 2,800... a little over 2,850 head stockers on the mainland and on grass. They were sold on the mainland when I left there in '98. You get the right kind of bulls. You make sure you're cows are right. You know you cull your older cows, your barren cows and then you start building back so we actually doubled the size of the herd while I was there. And then bring that... percentage up. So you're actually dealing with more cows and you got a higher percentage of calves so you have a higher percentage of profit, right, and gross. That's kinda how that works. And there's a lot of things. I'm just giving the summary part. There's a lot of little things you do. You know, and making sure you got the cows, its nutrition, all the different types of minerals you use and lick blocks and the different things. You know, external parasite control and internal parasite control and your different health programs and everything. This book right here... I put together for them. It was kind of like a handbook. This is just the different things I put together. These are all the priorities and improvements that we had that I did and put together. Whether it's worked with them. In other words, here's our fence system. How we did it. The cost per foot and everything all the way down. Here's a good example. For a mile, this cost 61 cents for a foot. My labor and so these are the things you do. This is our breeding program. How we do that. When we cull, when we put the bull in, take the bulls out so you got to ship them to the mainland. This is a record how I put this together. This is our breeding program. This is how the bulls are going to the different herds. I had five herds. A little over 800 per herd so it came up to over 40.

LW: You made pasture in the different places.

BG: Well yes...

LW: Separated...

BG: Well no. You put the bulls on the certain cows. Eight different herds in eight different places. You got to remember Moloka'i Ranch is fifty-two thousand acres. Pretty big. So these... when the bulls went on, when the bulls came off. See... (looking at the record book) date in, what herd they were in, date out, when they started calving, when they end calving. All those kinds of things. This is program... cattle health program. The different vaccinations we gave. You know... what we de-wormed with.

LW: What did you de-worm with?

BG: Well here... here we had Safeguard. And then we had spot on Negavon. DectoMax... All the different things we need to do. This is for our replacement heifers. 800 pounds. You know the vaccinations... they would get a vitamin shots we'd give and the worming and so forth. And then I had an option, you know... and what it cost... all the exact costs of everything. Beef Northwest Feeders... that was an outfit up in the northwest that I dealt with. We would put cattle out on grass and then go to the feedlot with them. So, this was my program with them. This is our marketing option that we had with Beef Northwest and I also had some cattle on grass in California with Vince Genco. Here is when we sell them. I might go off of grass with them... when they're weighing about 800. Or I might follow through... put them in the feed lot and follow through, go to the packing plant. Just depends what the market is. It just all depends. This is a good example of our water. We have fifty thousand acres you know you're going to have a lot of water. So this is all our different... Keonelele Tank, Ilio Tank, Keonelele Mo'omomi... all the different water systems we had that we had on. You know a lot of them putting in...

LW: This is a checklist?

BG: A checklist for my water guy. And that was a full-time job. Make sure everything was good because water... you know, you're watering four thousand head of cattle. You got to remember that's cows. That's not counting calves and bull and replacement heifers and... and stockers that we keep on until we ship off and everything so... yeah.

LW: That was the form used in the field?

BG: Right. Here's our horse program, for example.

LW: Oh, they had a horse program?

BG: Oh yeah. I started the same thing. The only difference between there and here was they had... the people that owned it were investing the money... what we'd done here, they wanted to do it faster. And then they had their set-up so we did that for them with the horses. See this is called a Paniolo Round-up? Memo, rodeo and ranch horses.



LW: Right.

BG: We had trail rides, we had cattle drives, we had this Paniolo Round-up they did in the arena where we had cattle. We put dudes on the horses that were schooled for them. Safe! That was the whole thing. And all the years we were there... knock on wood... we never had any injury. And this the care and the horse facility. Check them two times a day. Feeding... this tells you how to do the work. Everything was written out. Same things. And here's your work procedure. And listen... here's the horse inventory. We even had this... these are our dude horses. See, it says dude horses. This was our staff horses. This is our horse breeding program. All looked up the criteria for that. And here's more of the horses. Here's the broncs that we had. The brood mares. The boarders that we had. And others. That's our horse boarding agreement that you sign. These were the prices that we charge. This is our price list. This is our work list that we used daily. Just kind of endless, you know.

LW: Well, looks like you did a good job of organizing that... so Mr. Duvachelle was...?

BG: Jimmy was a fifth generation cattleman that worked at Moloka'i Ranch. Great guy! And he was the foreman when I got there so when I got there he ended up being our superintendent. I made over everything. And then his son-in-law... Kalapana... Keli'ihō'omalū... he was our... I put him over the horses... this young man had a lot of natural talent to work with horses. And I took him under my wing and just merely showed him how to start horses and school horses and do it with patience and become a horseman. Kalapana... had a lot of natural ability. Made some good horses. And then Emerson Makekau... a horseman that now runs another ranch on Maui. Emerson... I put him... over cattle. He was our cattle foreman. So, I had Uncle Jimmy at the top and then those... those two young men, one over the cattle, one over the horses.

LW: So, their families have been there a long time?

BG: Yes. Well, actually, Kalapana is from the Big Island. And I think Emerson was from... I think Emerson might have been from Maui. Good young men.

LW: This Duvachelle was younger than you?

BG: No. Jimmy was actually... actually it's interesting, his birthday is... when is my birthday? His birthday is February 8<sup>th</sup> and mine is February 9<sup>th</sup>. And I think he's a year older than I am. He's a year... no, I think Jimmy's two years older. He was on that horse with the microphone doing the *pule* at the beginning of that rodeo. We always had him do it like... you know what *pule* is... prayer... invocation. Jimmy was and is actually a Hawaiian minister.

LW: What was he like?

BG: Oh, Jimmy is a great guy. I always said if you didn't like Jimmy Duvachelle, something is wrong with you. Jimmy was a great guy to work with. He was kind of funny. After about three months I was there... after we'd built the arena and did the rodeo and everything. I had a meeting with him and when I was organizing things, I mean with him and Kalapana and Emerson... and we were organizing things and getting things done. And I'd been there maybe a year or so... a year and a half, maybe... Jimmy said... he said I need to tell you something. And Jimmy was a very honest, truthful man. He said I got to tell you something. I said okay. And we were talking about business... the cattle or whatever we had to ship at the time... whatever we were doing. And I said okay. And... everybody called him Uncle Jimmy. He was Uncle Jimmy. So, I said okay, Uncle Jimmy, what do you need to do? Just off the wall he says you know Bud, I got to tell you. He says when we first heard you were coming and building this arena for us, he said we were horrified. And Emerson... and I kind of started to grin. I looked over and they were saying, yeah, Bud. We heard horror stories about you. I said well, I hope they weren't true. And he said we were and they weren't true. And I said thanks.

LW: What would they have heard about you?

BG: Well... well... to put it... that I was a no-nonsense person. And that I didn't put up with much... and when it came to the livestock you had to take care of the livestock first. The livestock comes first, people come second. That's kind of been my motto all through life. 'Cause if you don't take care of the livestock... they're going to get hurt. You're going to get hurt, more importantly. That's a very serious thing and then also, if you don't take care of the livestock how you going to make a living and pay your bills? And so... but it was interesting. It was kind of a joke about that. So, it was nice, you know, that those rumors were false. That they learned they were false. Then we had a great working relationship there.

LW: Did you guys live there?

BG: Got a house... a little house for us and I was back and forth. Katy... more or less ran this operation during the week. And I would come back and I remember we were putting on rodeos and horse shows there... futurities... and doing the same thing here. So, we were back and forth. I was back and forth every week and Katy came every other week and worked our crew on their horsemanship from '94 to '99. I was there '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99... so almost six years. What happened was they started making some changes and they were going to sell it. The owner there had some in-house things that weren't working out and they had a CFO that I didn't see eye to eye with. He did not understand that way the cattle side of the business should run and started doing some things he shouldn't have been doing. They ended up sending him down the road and so... that's why I was hired on as a consultant so and they ended up selling it to another outfit. I think an outfit from China so... and it's sad because they built a really nice inn there... an inn, they called it a lodge. So, they built a really nice lodge and I don't think they've ever had anybody in it. That's all there is, pretty sad... pretty sad. Yolanda Reis, who I was working at the Ranch at the time. I just talked to her the other day. She had a birthday. I made her my office manager. And she did all our computer stuff and I'd

come up with all these things that I've done over the years and she could put them all on the computers and we had all these things. Yeah, it was really a good working relationship. If you've ever been over there and have a chance, go look at all those things that we built and constructed. They put a lot of money in that place. They had commodity barns, pipe barns, show barns, and everything... rebuilt Maunaloa with a nice restaurant, KFC, and movie theater. All very sad.

LW: So, we're now at about 2000. '98 is when you kind of stop there... Moloka'i.

BG: May of '98.

LW: So, we're talking about the last fifteen years now so... characterize those for us.

BG: Just kept this business going. We lease four thousand acres up in Pālehua. It's on the leeward side. I've got a big map. I don't know if I've showed you that or not. Reorganized that. Since then, the Campbell Estate... the trust ended in 2007 so I have one landlord, now I have five. And so that makes things a little different. (Laughs.) And we just keep running our cow herd and they've got a master plan. So, they call it development, I call it destruction. More houses and so forth. You know that's a disaster with all the traffic and everything out there. They need... of course we know the rail transit and all that mess is going in. How that's going to work out we'll have to see. And so... we'll see what that whole thing is. Thirty years ago, is when I first took some cattle up there when Ronnie Tongg was Tongg Ranch. Before that, it was Hawai'i Meat... it was a subsidiary of Parker Ranch. Jimmy Greenwell's dad... James, Senior, he actually moved the house up there that Doug Philpotts lives in. And years ago, and he kind of was the manager of the whole thing for years. Then Ronnie Tongg's dad, Rudy Tongg, bought it. Ronnie was an attorney in town and Ronnie and I played polo together for years. In fact, his first wife, the mother of his children, and Katy were best friends in high school. We were pasturing some cattle on half of the ranch on the west side which is what we call Pālehua side. The other side we call Pānini side. Ronnie ended up wanted to be out of the cattle business because his law business was growing more and he was getting too busy for the ranch work. That is when I took it over. That's the map. Everything yellow... goes all the way from Kunia... this is Ko'olina down here...

LW: This is owned by Campbell first?

BG: Campbell Estate... yes, they owned that.

LW: And you leased...

BG: I leased it, yes.

LW: When you say that people bought it... they bought the lease?

BG: Well this area up here is Ed Olson bought this. Gills... the Gill family bought the little section over here. And this is Makaiwa Hills, LLC. This is part of the... still part of the

Campbell subsidiary. And this here's the University of Hawai'i. And D. H. Horton. And over here is Monsanto. So, I have... five owners now.

LW: So, do you have herds...

BG: Yes, they never had a map or anything so I said get an aerial map. So, they did and I drew it all out where my fence lines, where our water lines, corrals and all were. So that's what you see there. And so... in fact, we're working on...I got to head up there when we're done here. We got a bunch going on. Yeah... so it keeps us busy, that four thousand acres. 'Cause you know with all this development coming in here... the rail transit goes through there.

LW: What is this then? This is...?

BG: This is Ewa. This is the Kunia... that's the area where you go to Ewa. Right here now they have the north south interchange, right? And then over here you have Geiger Road, right. This is... Kapolei, right. This is Makakilo residential area.

LW: So, you're kinda behind Makakilo...

BG: We're all the way around. The highway all the way around. You see... all of that? Everything in yellow. And these here are the different pastures where we rotate and where we run our herd up there. That one herd over there, another herd over here... and then our replacement bulls are there... and then we have my ABBI bucking herds up here. There's... just one... the bucking herd we have just one herd. And... and this... so compared to Moloka'i Ranch, we're just pretty little. But this... this is a map of Moloka'i Ranch.

LW: Yup.

BG: This is the ranch... Moloka'i Ranch. I mean a map. Sorry. This is fifty thousand acres. Now what we did with this map...

LW: How many thousands?

BG: Well, fifty-four thousand. That's with their lease. So... as you can see Moloka'i Ranch. And I was there in '94. We redid this in '96. Revised. These are all the rotation systems that we put in, okay? This is down by Mo'omomi. And right here is... the west end. And this is where the town is, right?

LW: Which town now?

BG: Maunaloa. Maunaloa's right there. This Kaupō and this is Wai'eli and you know... all the different. And you know where they take off for the canoe races?

LW: Yeah.

BG: Right there... the harbor. (Hale O Lono?) Harbor. Right there. See this paddock right here Oliwai is where we kept the replacement bulls. Pretty neat. And of course, the island goes further... the east end, right.

LW: How much of Moloka'i Ranch is still part of one corporation.

BG: The whole thing. So far, yeah, from what they tell me. Uncle Jimmy's retired. I don't know if Kalapana is still working there. He might be. Emerson I know he moved to... not long after I left, he moved to Maui. He didn't... couple of things they were doing wasn't a good thing the way things happened there. 'Cause they had a... their CFO was a fella that didn't understand livestock so it made life a little tough. But a beautiful ranch. Lot of resources. You know this leeward side is just like our leeward side. Really dry, right. And so...

LW: Oh this is just half of Moloka'i.

BG: Right... because Kaunakakai is... well here is Oliwai so Kaunakakai is right there. That's Kalaupapa. Right there. Yeah, you see it.

LW: So this is the whole western side of the island.

BG: Right. Beautiful... beautiful pastures up in here.

LW: Yeah, I bet. I bet they are. Wow.

BG: So, all these lines you see?

LW: Yeah.

BG: That is all the fencing we put in.

LW: Wow.

BG: I had a fence crew that... just full-time.

LW: How many people in that crew?

BG: Normally it would have been... we contracted it... Jeff Hanneken did a lot of work for us for ranch services and he normally had three guys. Because there were old fences that had to be tore out. The environment's really hard on fences because this was plantation and the red dirt... that had a lot of pesticides in it and so forth. That dirt's high in certain minerals... rusting fence... you know... fence with wire and so forth. So, we had to go with certain kind of wires and so forth. Mezanol and that kind of things. We tried everything obviously. We galvanized obviously. Especially in this area here. This is Hawaiian Homes right here. See that's a Hawaiian Homes lot.

- LW: And you pastured here, too?
- BG: No, that's Hawaiian Homes. From Mo'omomi ... right in here... from Mo'omomi... east... Mo'omomi Mauka Mo'omomi Makai... this was Hawaiian Homes. This piece right in here. The rest of this is all Moloka'i Ranch. Moloka'i Ranch all the way through here like this.
- LW: Well, it's a pity. Sometimes... I wish we were recording on video. This would do better if we were recording on video.
- BG: Exactly. Yeah. So, I've been blessed. I've kept this... I'm really... you know I've really been blessed. I had the privilege and opportunity to do things like this. And work with guys like Uncle Jimmy and these young fellas that really have... well Emerson Makekau, a young man raising his family and devoted to the Paniolo life style if you will. Those kinds of guys that... what I enjoyed was the fact that they had the love and the desire. And wanted to get better and wanted to learn. We were always striving to do it better, you know.
- LW: Well, I think they learned that from their uncles, too, I think.
- BG: Oh yeah. Everybody... we all learn from each other as time goes, you know, and it's like I've always said you know there's three ways of doing things. My dad used to say there's three ways of doing things. The right way, the wrong way and his way. And as I got older, I realized that... and I told him this before he passed away. I changed it a little, dad, I said. There's three ways of doing things. There's the right way, the wrong way and the better way. We always strived for the better way. I've learned over the years; the right way is normally man's way. The wrong way is the adversary's way. The better way is our heavenly Father's way, so if we kind of focus on that, do things with integrity and things... caring for others... as we do things, even though we got to get the job done. But we try to strive in those types of... kind of our goals, if you will say.
- LW: Where do you think this business is going in the future?
- BG: Pretty tough here in Hawai'i in the agriculture business with the way those who are in our government don't really understand the importance of self-sustainability. We talk a lot about it but we need to do more about it. Now we go to the Cattlemen's... we go to the Capitol and meet with our legislatures each year with the Cattlemen's Association. We went down this year and... we're striving harder. The O'ahu Cattlemen's Association is getting stronger. We've got a meeting here in March 5<sup>th</sup> at Kualoa Ranch. But it's like Kualoa Ranch, they had to diversify in their tourist industry to survive because you know it's a tough deal when you have stewardship. It's just like that four thousand acres there that you're looking at on that map. I mean the master plan is to put houses down in there. And of course, they don't see the folks that I work with on that and lease it. They don't see that happening for another ten, fifteen, twenty years but... you know my biggest thing is we're the only state in the nation that has a twelve-month growing season, yet we

import 90% of the food consumed. There's something wrong with that picture isn't there? We should be able to be self-sustainable and raise our own food for the population we have here, right? We keep taking good ag land like down there where Aloun farms is... that's really top ag land and the plans are to put houses there. Once you put concrete and pavement and houses, you take away from your food production. You take away from the environmental aspect of you know... of water, rain, water control. Very important, so we really need to focus more on what it takes to produce our food. Those who raise and grow it. I feel that if we don't focus on that, we're going to be in trouble. It was interesting. I had a banana the other day and I was peeling a banana. I looked and it said... it said Dole. Well Dole's been here for years. When I was a kid. My dad got pineapple for the cattle and so forth. Kaua'i, when we had our feedlots and our silos and producing alfalfa and mixing it with the toppings and so forth... it said Dole, Ecuador. We live in a state, twelve month growing season and I got to eat a banana from Ecuador? I mean what a small little thing. One banana that I eat, and I produce food and I looked at that and I thought... where are we going? Pretty sad, isn't it? And that banana was ready to eat so you know when they had to pick it by the time it got here and so think of this. With all that's going on in the world today... my statement for you today... all that's going on with the world today with terrorists... terrorism and all these different things, we need to be careful that importing food can definitely be a vehicle for terrorists. Right? 'Cause we got to eat food. And there's thing that can be done to that food before it gets here and so forth. You know you never know what's going on but I think we need to be a little bit more diligent in our food production and especially taking care of... I always say the four main groups of people... as a society we need to take care of... first, I would say... the first people are those who raise and grow our food. The second people that we need to make sure we take care of and that they're making a decent living is those who protect us. Our police, our firemen... fire department, our military, to protect us. Third I would have to say those who educate us. Our teachers. And most of those people don't get paid what they're worth. Just like the farmers and so forth. And those who take care of us... the medical industry. The doctors, the nurses... especially nurses, that kind of folks. Because without those four groups we'd be a mess. And some people say and I put them in that category and some people say wouldn't you put the doctors before the education and I say because the teachers had to teach the doctors how to become doctors. That's common sense, isn't it? And those who protect us, who I have as number two don't protect us, they're not going to be able to be teachers to teach us. And the guys like us that if they don't feed you, the next three groups aren't going to be there. So that's pretty simple, isn't it?

LW: Yeah. I have to agree.

BG: Life's not very difficult. It's pretty simple.

LW: Yeah... and we're so far removed from you guys. We don't understand the food production. We just don't.

BG: Don't take this out, what you just said. Because it's interesting you said that. 'Cause my sweetheart said the other day, talking about our politicians, that they... and I won't name

specific ones but... the majority... not all of them... but the bunch that are in top leadership roles...her exact words are what you just said. They are so far removed and they're... what's the other word. She said they're so far removed and they're so protected, they're not even close to our world and understand where the food comes from. You take our President of the United States... that brother doesn't have a clue. And we have people back in the government... that brings the government back to the people and really realizes those four basic groups of people. That we've got to take care of. And what have we done? We've cut our military down. Do you realize that less than one percent of the nation's population is involved with feeding the other 99%? Now is that a scary thought?

LW: It's very scary.

BG: So, pretty spookie. Okay?

INTERVIEW 2 ENDS