

Charlie Kaleialoha Kahaleauki, Jr.

Oral History Interview
Kula, Maui, January 5, 2017

LW: I am in Kula with Charlie Kahaleauki. And today is January 5th, 2017. Do you have kids?

CK: Yeah, maybe some but I don't know if you get them all right. You mean the names and stuff?

LW: Oh, you have a lot of children?

CK: No, no, I don't have. I have only one boy. And the one that I adopted. Not adopt him but I kept him when he was about only three months old. So... that was my nephew. So I raised him up from when he was three months old. And now he's working at 'Ulupalakua Ranch. And my real son lives in Honolulu.

LW: I see. And what are their names?

CK: My adopted son... Francis Po'ouahi, Junior. And my real son is Harry Kahaleauki. I have three grandchildren: Letitia Kaleoaloha Kahaleauki-Souza, Charles Lehi Kahaleauki-Albino and Ellen Kahaleauki-Albino. Then Letitia has two, my great-grandchildren: Jahzaiah Kamana Kaipo'okalani Kahalauki Souza-Purdy and Ciana Ku'ukāmalī'iwahine Kahaleauki Souza-Purdy.

LW: Ok, so you have that written down. So, what else do you have written down here?

CK: Well I just wrote whatever I could write down. Full name is Charles Kaleialoha Kahaleauki, Junior. It's after my dad's name. And his name was Charles Kaleialoha Kahaleauki, Senior. And nickname is Chunga. That comes after my grandfather. See my grandfather comes from China. And his name was Chung Ah Loy. But they gave me this name Chunga cut short for Chung Ah Loy. That's where I got that name Chunga. And then born at Hana Hospital, September 14, 1940. My dad was born and raised in Kaupō. Kaupō Ranch. His father was a cowboy for Kaupō Ranch.

LW: So your grandfather was also a cowboy.

CK: One cowboy, yeah. And that's how I got that name after my dad. My mom came from Mākena.

LW: Mākena is on Maui?

CK: Maui... it's down this side. You pass Kīhei... you got to go down towards the east side.

LW: Towards Kaupō...

CK: Yeah, that's Mākena.

LW: So, your father and your grandfather, they lived down at Kaupō?

CK: My grandfather and my father lived at Kaupō. And my father was born and raised in Kaupō. And my grandfather used to work for Dwight Baldwin and he was... but I didn't meet him but they tell me stories that he (his grandfather) was the foreman for Dwight Baldwin at the time. A cowboy foreman. I didn't meet him because when he died I was just a young kid yet. And then my dad is from Kaupō; was born and raised in Kaupō. Then he met my mom... I guess... I don't know... 'cause the olden days they tell me stories about Kaupō. Before Kaupō they used to bring cattle out from Kaupō, they no had car road like now. Was all horse trail. And he used to walk the cattle all the way from Kaupō all the way up to Olinda. And Dwight Baldwin had another ranch up there... small, little ranch. And that's how they moved their cattle all on horseback. But all at night for moonlight. So it's so fresh for the cattle, eh... no hot, eh. That's the story they tell me about. And then when they get that thing take them maybe three or four days before they get to Makawao. And when they get to Makawao... when they go back to Kaupō... they used to go over the Haleakalā mountain and go back to Kaupō. Go down by Kaupō Gap.

LW: That's without the cattle? After they left the cattle in Makawao, they would go around...

CK: Go back to Kaupō on horseback. 'Cause never had road, eh. But this road... I remember when this road went through to Kaupō, from 'Ulupalakua, was way back in late 1949... or early '50's. And that road was opened by the prisoners. After this they opened up the road. Was all horse trail before. And when I was kid I used to ride with my dad and my mom from Kaupō to 'Ulupalakua go over the weekend and he used to put me on the pack horse. I remember those days. And then we'd spend a weekend and then go back home. But take all day ride, though. All on the horse, yuh. That's twenty something miles. So my dad was born and raised in Kaupō. That's how he became cowboy and work for Dwight Baldwin.

LW: So Kaupō was run by Dwight Baldwin?

CK: Well yeah... owned by Dwight Baldwin. But before Dwight Baldwin, they had a couple of other guys I think, that I was told that used to own Kaupō Ranch. It was... Marciel. Marciel owned partial of Kaupō Ranch. And Drummond. Then after this I think the early '20's or something like that. Dwight Baldwin bought them all.

LW: So how big a ranch was it back then?

CK: I think at that time they had something like ten thousand acres, I think. I was told.

LW: Wow, that's very big.

CK: Yeah. In fact, according to the rumors they told me that Marciel used to own the crater, too. In the gap. And he used to run cattle in the crater, too. And get one mountain, they call Hana mountain. He used to stock cattle up on top on the mountain. That's the story they tell me.

LW: Is there water up there?

CK: Well when it rains, get water, yeah. But I guess those days... I know this old Portuguese man... Freitas they called him. Frank Freitas. That Brendan Balthazar's grandfather. He told me story that when he was a little boy, he used to help Drummond... I mean Marciel move cattle into the gap. And they get water in there. And he was telling me where the waterhole is and all that but I try to find'um, I cannot find'um. I don't know where it is.

LW: 'Cause I know you know the gap very well.

CK: Yeah, 'cause I tour the people in the crater, yeah.

LW: Are you still doing that?

CK: No, not right now.

LW: Did somebody else take it over?

CK: No. The park don't want anybody in there with horses nowadays. That's why they don't issue back my permit.

LW: When did they stop doing that?

CK: Just last year. 'Cause I was doing that for forty-one years. I was taking people in the crater.

LW: So when did you start?

CK: 1974. 1974 I started that horseback ride. And then just last year they stopped. They don't want anybody in there with horses.

LW: So when you were growing up in Kaupō, what was it like then? What was Kaupō like?

CK: Well, when I was growing up in Kaupō, they had a lot more people than what they have today. They had a lot more people, and Kaupō had two jobs... Kaupō Ranch and the County. But the County, they only work so many days a month. And then the next people come in. Like maybe if you get six people work... what you call... this month, maybe they work three months and then the other next three months the other three come in.

LW: What kind of work for the County?

CK: Oh, I don't know. But that's how they used to work before.

LW: Oh, I see.

CK: They don't work steady. They only work so many days a month. That's how this old man Frank Freitas begin to start his horseback ride in the crater. 'Cause the County you only work so many days, yuh. And then he told me that he started his horseback in the crater then I don't know how many years he went... then after he retired, then I took over. And that's how I got experience at running the horse trail ride in there from this old Frank Freitas?

LW: And he was a cowboy at Kaupō.

CK: No. He worked Makawao. From Makawao. But he was doing it from the top of the crater... go down, and then go back out again. But I was doing it from Kaupō Gap. Went up to Kaupō Gap, then come back out from Kaupō Gap. It's not an easy job. A very hard job. Because you got to be responsible for all the clients that you have. From the time you put them on the horse, you have to be responsible for them all the way till you bring them back down. So if you stay out there overnight, you get twenty-four hours you have to be with them. (Laughs.) Yeah. But I used to like it. Hard life, but I liked that. The only thing when come winter time, winter is hard. Cold, eh. Rain. Cold. Sometimes you cannot get a cabin. You guys got to sleep in the tent. The tent... it rain so hard the tent just leak and all that. You get all wet and cold. Yeah.

LW: So, when you were doing that tour, were you also working at the ranch?

CK: Yeah. I still working at the ranch. But I do'um only on the weekends, eh.

LW: Oh, the tours were on the weekend?

CK: Yeah. On the weekend. So Monday through Friday with the ranch and then Saturday, Sundays I stay in the crater. I go in Saturday, come out on Sunday, yuh.

LW: Wow... great supplement to your income.

CK: Yeah. (Laughs.)

LW: So, what work did your dad do on the ranch?

CK: The same thing like I was doing. He used to be the water... take care all the water systems. Work with cattle... brand, move cattle and all that. But those days, the cattle you had to go find for them, eh. And move'um down to the corral. But today... different. Modern life today. Cattle is being trained. All you do is you go up to one hill, just blow your car horn and the cattle all run to you and you just move'um to the next pasture. So today's cattle are more easy to handle than before. Yeah. Before was hard.

Because I know when I started to work Kaupō Ranch, we round up the cattle inside one big pasture, and then whatever doesn't reach down, we have to go back and go look for them. If we cannot get them down we used to rope 'em, and tie 'em to a tree, and we'd leave them one or two days. And then go lead them down with a horse. That's what we used to do. And then I learned plenty from the Paniolo people that I worked with to keep the cow calm, if you lead him down with a long rope the cattle going run around you all the time, they get tired. So what you do, you bring the head of the cattle right up to the saddle pommel and then you lead them down with a horse. So the cow cannot run around and they just follow you. They don't get tired that much. The only problem with that... the horses... whoa... the cattle step on the hoof all the time and then the horse gets ring bone. That's the problem with that. What we used to do, all those kind of horses cannot work for the ranch any more, that's when HC & S used to take all those old horses... for plant cane. For plant cane, poison and all that. So we used to sell them to the HC & S. All these old horses that cannot work cattle already.

LW: So, when you were doing that round-up... how many horses would you use or go through?

CK: Depend on how many you can train. Some get five, six horses on their string. They get five or six horses on their string.

LW: Is that how many you would have? How many horses on your string?

CK: You mean how many horse trained?

LW: Yeah.

CK: Well... like for myself, when I was starting on the ranch I had about six horses. But every so many years... 'cause Dwight Baldwin used to breed his own mares. And then whatever colts he get, he used to bring them out from Ha'ikū, and whatever colts he get he used to take them to Kaupō. We... the cowboys would train our own. We was training our own horses. And then when they get to a certain age, they cannot work, then we'd sell them to HC & S.

LW: So who taught you how to train horses?

CK: Well, I used to work with my two uncles. See I wasn't working with my dad that much. 'Cause I started in 1957. In 1958, my dad left me. He went down overseas. And then I stayed back with my uncles. Greg Kala and Pi'imauna... Joseph Pi'imauna. That's the two that taught me a lot about training horses and all that. There's three guys that I remember was working on the ranch, yuh. Joseph Poouahi too.

LW: Francis... Frank. Is he the father of Frank?

CK: My stepson that I had raised... that's his grandfather. His father is Francis Poouahi, Senior. Francis, Junior, now. So this is Francis Poouahi's grandfather.

LW: Oh... grandfather. So, your uncle was Joseph Piimauna.

CK: Piimauna... and Greg Kala.

LW: Those were your uncles?

CK: Yes. That's how I got experience of training horses. I learned all that from these two. Piimauna and Greg Kala. They taught me about training horses, yuh.

LW: You just learned by watching them or did they really instruct you or how did you learn from them?

CK: Well, when I was young I used to like this kind of life. Training young colts. So I work with them and then what we do... since I was the youngest one on the ranch, I was the one that was supposed to ride the horse for them. And then they hold with one of the tame horse and lead me. So that's how I learned plenty from them. Train horse and train mules.

LW: What did you use mules for?

CK: For work on the ranch. In Kaupō we used to use a lot of the mules because the country in there is rough, eh. And some places you go in the mountain, the trails are narrow. But mules they are sure footed. If they smell that they cannot make it, they not going. But they smell if the trail good, they'll go through. But they good animals for work in the country. We use them to go... like when I was working on the ranch, I used to go check water... the whole ranch. Ten thousand acres, one day. I have to check. All on the mule.

LW: So how do you check water?

CK: All on the mule.

LW: What do you look for?

CK: For the water troughs. If get water going through that water trough, if no more water going through the water trough then you got to go back find the waterline... maybe it stay broken somewhere. Like that. And then we used to have two intakes up in the mountain. And I used to go up to the intake to check the intake sometimes. Sometimes get plug, eh. I go up there with the mule. But up in the mountain, the mule is better than the horses. More sure footed. Horses, they go through the trail, but if they get tired, they don't care how they walk. They just walk. If they go over the cliff, they just go over the cliff. (Laughs.) Like mules, no. They don't do that. They just follow the trail. If they tired, they rest. Slow moving animals but sure footed.

LW: So you could trust them?

CK: Yeah, you can trust them. You can trust them a lot.

LW: Mules have a reputation for being ornery. Did you find them that way?

CK: Yeah. Sometimes. (Laughs)

LW: So you trained your mules, too. Did you breed them, too? Who bred the mules?

CK: I don't know where they got the mules from... probably from the mainland or someplace people were breeding but the ones that I worked with were young ones but they brought them in from out here somewhere. I don't know from where they came.

LW: And then you trained them up.

CK: Yes. Greg Kala and I... and Piimauna. So I was the youngest to work on the ranch, so they put me on the mule... I mean on those animals.

LW: So they get used to the person sitting on them?

CK: Yeah.

LW: At what age do they do that? What age is the horse when you start that?

CK: Oh... at least about three or four years old. Or younger than that. But you can go train them younger than that, but you cannot work them that hard 'cause they too young yet. The bones all soft and all that, yuh. Yeah. Mules are hard animals to train. Very hard. Cause mules come out of donkey, and donkeys are stubborn animals. And real hard. Some mules you can get them going through good like one horse. Some takes long time. They're stubborn, too. And they're mean animal. Those days when we train mules, you have to put... the Hawaiians they call that *panimaka* (blinders)... they blind the eye. They blind the eye so that they cannot see what you doing to them, eh. Blind the eye, then you can put on the saddle and whatever you like do. But when you take off the blinders, they see everything, sometimes they go crazy. (Laughs)

LW: So first you get them used to somebody sitting on them and then what do you do next? What's the next step?

CK: Well... just mules and the horses. And they taught me how to lead cattle. The ones that they rope, they tie them to the tree. And then next day or maybe two days later we go get them and bring them down.

LW: So how many cattle would you have to do that with?

CK: All depend whatever left back. Maybe half a dozen or maybe a dozen. But in the lava rock you get hard time running with the horses, eh. So what they do, these old Hawaiians used to go with the dogs, and the dogs surround them and the cattle fight the dog. Then

you go over there, you put the rope on the cow or whatever you like and then grab'um to one tree and tie'um to the tree. And let them stay there for maybe one, two days. Soften up the neck. So when you lead them down it's not too hard, yeah. And they had long horns, you got to cut the horns first.

LW: Oh... before you lead them?

CK: Yeah. Before you lead them. Yeah.

LW: How do you cut a horn?

CK: They have sharp saw knives on the saddle and they saw with the knife, they get the horns off.

LW: Let's see who else you have here on your paper. Okay...

CK: All that names under there, that's the people that I remember used to work on the ranch. That's Francis Marciel. He was working for Kaupō Ranch. His father is used to own Kaupō Ranch before. According to the story... what they tell me is this old man... this Francis Marciel's father came from the whaling ship. And then he landed in Kahikinui. And then I don't know... somehow he went up shore of the land and then he met one Hawaiian woman up there. Then he married the woman then he never go back on the ship. Then he stayed up there. Then he made his money up there by raising dairy cattle and made milks and cheese. And then from that money, I guess he... you know he save all his money and then he went into Kaupō and he look for land. Then that's how he bought this land in Kaupō. That's how they told me the story. I don't know... (laughs). Francis Marciel.

LW: This is John...

CK: John Keahi. I only know he used to be a cowboy for Kaupō Ranch. And Henry Gibson... he used to be the foreman for Kaupō Ranch.

LW: About when was he the foreman?

CK: Before I started at the ranch. Before I started but he used to work with my dad and all them. And Fabian Hoopi'i used to be a cowboy, too. And Arthur Wood. He was just a regular cowboy. And then my dad.

LW: And would you call your dad a regular cowboy?

CK: Yeah he was, but when I was a kid he used to train mules and horses, too. That's the reason why when I was a kid about twelve years old I told my mom... "Ma, when I get to my age of working I'd like to work on the ranch. I'd like to be a cowboy." She refused. She told me no. She told me "No, not over my dead body!" (Laughs) She didn't want me to be one cowboy because she seen my dad and her father get hurt all the time, eh. So

she didn't want me to be a cowboy. So when I started... see I went to Lahainaluna School for four months and after that I quit the school then I came home and then we go work for Kaupō Ranch.

LW: After high school?

CK: After Lahainaluna High School is Lahaina. Then I came back and work on the ranch. But she didn't say anything so I stayed there until I retired from there. I work for Kaupō Ranch forty-five years. All my life I work there. And up till today I still love cowboy life. I have a little ranch of my own. I run a little over a hundred head of cattle. Yeah.

LW: And it's over there... over in Kaupō?

CK: In Kaupō... yeah. I get 'um in Kaupō. But right now, I have my two boys with me so in case anything happen to me at least they can take over, yuh. And how I started my ranch, I started it off from orphan calves. When I started to work for Kaupō Ranch, every time when we run up the cattle, sometime some young calves... they too small, they don't follow their mother so the cows... the mother go down, they leave the calf back. And then maybe two, three days later we go back to find the calf, the cows... the older cows they take the calves back with them. But usually young heifers, once they leave their calf maybe four or five days, after that they don't take care the calf. And then the owner of Kaupō Ranch... or the manager... he used to give the cowboys the calf. And take them home and go nurse with the bottle. And that's how I started my ranch. All from orphan calves.

LW: Well that's a win-win, isn't it? You get cattle and the ranch doesn't just let them die. That's what would happen to it.

CK: Yeah, they don't let them die. So that's why they used to give them to the cowboys. Whoever want them they take them home.

LW: They a lot of work then?

CK: Oh yeah. Yeah. And that's how I started my ranch. All from those kind of calves. Before days, they never had this kind of milk. How I take care my calves is all from Carnation milk. It's in the can. They use for drink coffee. That's how I used to feed my calves. Mix with the warm water. So that's how I got my ranch I started it all from orphan calves because I didn't have any money to buy cattle. Until today I still love cowboy life. I love life... that kind life. Hard life. But it's good if you like it. And my two boys they like this kind of life, too. That's why make it easier for me.

LW: So what is cowboy life?

CK: Well, you do everything in the hard way. Like you know... working with young horses. Training young horses is not easy. When time for teach them how to shoe horses... I mean put shoes on their legs... it's really hard... the young ones. Sometimes you got to

hobble the leg and they fight with you all the time. And if you don't hobble the leg they kick you and all that. So that's why you got to hobble the back legs. Or sometimes even the front legs sometime they just crack you like that. So you got to hobble them for put the shoes on.

LW: What age do you put the first shoes on?

CK: When you start to train them. 'Cause like Kaupō you cannot ride horse without shoes. 'Cause over there a lot of rocks, eh. I don't know... like Big Island, when I went down Waimea, I look over there all grass so not so bad. I don't think the horse need shoes. But Kaupō you have to have shoes for the horse. Otherwise they go lame. Because too much rocks, eh. And I remember when I was a kid, over there they used to make their own horse shoe. They have forge that they put them in... the shoes is round already but there's no holes for the nail so you used to burn 'um in the forge and make their own hole to put the nails. For shape them round. When we were kids we used to go crank the forge for them. So you got to crank... hand crank, eh.

LW: What's the forge made out of?

CK: Just like barbeque stove. But they get the charcoal. I don't know where they get the charcoal from. 'Cause I was a young kid. I guess they bring them in from somewhere else. But that charcoal make the heat, yuh. And keep burning. But to keep that thing going you got to blow the wind from underneath so that charcoal keep burning.

LW: So that's the crank you...

CK: The crank (bellows) for make the wind blow... blow the wind so the charcoal can keep burning. You get that round port like, eh. And underneath get the blower, and then if you crank the fan blow the wind up into the charcoal.

LW: Oh, I see. There's a fan. So you crank a fan.

CK: Crank the fan. And it blows the wind to the charcoal so the charcoal keeps burning.

LW: So where did you get the iron from? Are the shoes made out of iron?

CK: I don't know where they got them from, but when we were kids that's what we used to do. We used to go down with them. I used to go watch them shoe horses and then I used to like to play with that thing so... I go crank for them. (Laughs.)

LW: So how about those troughs... the water troughs that you... were those handmade? What were the troughs like?

CK: When I first started there it was all handmade but those days we used to have water trough made out of redwood. And the redwood not heavy. So sometimes we go in the pasture... 'cause those days never had car. Everything's all on the horse. Everything.

Make fence, go cut post... if you need... you know, whatever posts you can get... for take them to the fence job you got to drag them with horse. And then... it's called... the water trough we used to make out of redwood. We used to pack them on a mule, too, or on a horse. Put it in front of you on the saddle and if you had to take one-piece board, and then other guy take the other piece board. Take them to where you like put the water trough and that's where you build it up. Yeah.

LW: So are they using the four wheelers now or...

CK: In Kaupō, yeah.

LW: When did they start doing that? When did they stop using horses?

CK: Just recently. I think only right now where this... well, they still use horses but not as much like before.

LW: But all the time you were there you used horses mostly?

CK: Well, when I started it was mostly all on the horse. But never had vehicle. Then the manager that I was working with, he was really conserving on expense, yuh. So he didn't want to use a vehicle that much. The only time that I was allowed to use one truck or one military jeep was I used to take care of the water pumps. And to pump water the motor run by diesel. So maybe once or twice a week I had to haul diesel to the pump and that's only when I can use the vehicle. Either one jeep or one truck. But other than that, everything all on the horse or on a mule. Even to go to the water pump like that all on one horse or one mule.

LW: Just to haul the diesel?

CK: Yeah.

LW: So which manager were you working under? What was the name of the manager?

CK: The first manager I worked with was Boy Von Tempsky. One old local *haole*. They have plenty lands up here.

LW: And the second one?

CK: Well he work with the ranch for... that's how I started... but when I first started at the ranch he was my first manager.

LW: Did you ever work with Soot?

CK: Soot... Soot was way behind. The first managers that I worked with was Boy Von Tempsky. And this other boy... Nickie Cleghorn. And one other vet... they call him Dr. Burgess. And after Dr. Burgess, I think Soot came in. Soot and Lindy... and Leighton

Beck. And then had one more other boy from Big Island. Ricky Habein. I think he have one ranch over there, I heard.

LW: Yeah. Waimea.

CK: Waimea, yeah. I work for him. And after Ricky Habein then I work with Alex Franco.

LW: Wow... a whole bunch.

CK: That's eight managers and the two owners. The two owners were Dwight Baldwin, and his son-in-law... David Young.

LW: But Soot must have been there fifteen years, huh?

CK: Oh yeah. Long time. He'd been there fifteen years. Nice man, that. Till today he's a really nice man. Once in a while he call me up for talk story. (Laughs) Ricky Habein, yeah, I know him. When he first started to work Kaupō Ranch, he just got out of college. He wasn't married. I don't know if he's married now or what. He has his own ranch, yuh?

LW: Yeah... it's been a while. I haven't heard about him in a while. His wife was from the Mainland. Her dad owned a big ranch over there. From the West somewhere. I want to say Nevada but I'm not sure. And they ran that ranch... they called it Habein Ranch. They ran it... it's on the Hilo side of Waimea. But I think they went back to the Mainland. Her family was there. I think they had two little boys. I think she wanted to go back. How long was he the manager?

CK: Not too long. Maybe three or four years. He didn't last too long. Three or four years. I don't know if he had five years. I can't remember. But Bredhoff... oh... he's been with us over fifteen years. And then after Bredhoff left, I think Rick Habein came in. Then he didn't last too long. Then he left and Leighton Beck took over. And then after that then we had Dwight Baldwin's son-in-law, Dave Young. He was the manager.

LW: Oh yeah... is Leighton Beck still up there?

CK: No. He died already. But the wife still there. The family still there yet.

LW: So, there's a lot of work to do around the water systems.

CK: Oh, plenty.

LW: Some places you were actually pumping water.

CK: Well see... Kaupō, if we don't have rain, we don't have water. So digging one well down near the ocean and that's how they get water to feed all the cattle and the people in the community. Only from that spring. That's why you got to *kompā* (Pidgin for share),

eh. And sometimes the pump fill up the tanks. If the tanks full maybe you can rest them one or two days and then start the pump up again. And that was my job. I take care of that all the time. And sometimes we're so dry, the pumps run for twenty-four hours. That's the problem at Kaupō. You no more rain, there's no water. They only rely on the river water. But now, I think Kaupō Ranch wen drill one well after I retired. So they get one different well now. The water they have right now is pure water from under the ground. The one I was using before is next to the ocean, eh. Come from under the ground but it's next to the ocean. And then sometimes the salt water go in. And sometimes taste salty.

LW: No kidding? So, you went to school there as a kid?

CK: In Kaupō?

LW: Yeah.

CK: I went there up to sixth grade. Then from there I left there, I went to 'Ulupalakua School two years. And then after that two at 'Ulupalakua School, then I went to Lahainaluna for four months. And I couldn't take the boarding... that part. I used to board there.

LW: Yeah, that's hard.

CK: Yeah. When I was going to that school, all the undergraduate students... they used to do all the dirty things for the upper graders. (Laughs) I didn't like it so I went home. I went home, then I worked... the first job that I worked there I work for Nick Soon. He was the store owner. He used to own Kaupō Store. I used to go clean his yard and all that. And then one month later then Dwight Baldwin hired me. To work for the ranch. So I worked with Dwight Baldwin forty-five years.

LW: So how old were you when you started?

CK: Sixteen. I was only sixteen years. That's why when I started there I was sixteen years. But I like to learn how to train young horse. I was too young for do that kind job so Dwight Baldwin had to get one special insurance for me. 'Cause I was under age, eh. Then when he got the insurance for me then I used to train horses and mules with Greg Kala.

LW: So the insurance was... what kind of insurance?

CK: The kind liability insurance... because I was too young, eh.

LW: You would get hurt?

CK: Yeah.

LW: Interesting. That's interesting. So, did they have insurance for the regular cowboys?

CK: I think they have that, yuh. 'Cause for my ranch I cover insurance, too.

LW: Oh, your own ranch.

CK: My own ranch, yeah.

LW: What kind of insurance do you have?

CK: Liability. Liability insurance. So most of the problems that I have right now is all lease. And then the owners of the property all require to me that they want liability insurance. So I have to get the insurance for them. 'Cause otherwise they don't want anybody on their property in case anything... if they get hurt, you know, they will sue, yuh. That's how people do today anyway.

LW: So you started in nineteen fifty...

CK: Seven. February 18th, 1957, I started there.

LW: And you were just sixteen years old.

CK: Yeah. Only sixteen.

LW: And you didn't go back to school?

CK: No, I didn't go back to school. But recently... about two years ago I went back to the adult school. Down Kahului. I wanted to learn how to use the computer. Yeah but... shucks I never finished 'cause I got sick and had to go to dialysis. So the hours that I go to the class, that's the hours I stayed on dialysis. So that's why I gave up. When I was going to school... high school... never had computers. (Laughter)

LW: When I was going to high school they didn't have computers. (Laughter)

CK: Yeah, they didn't even have calculator. They don't have calculator. Yeah I had to go use times table. (Laughter) So that's why I gave up going back to the adult school.

LW: So, tell me more about training horses and mules.

CK: Well... first of all, horses are little more easy to train than mules. Some horses are mean, but not as mean as mules. Mules are very hard animals to train. So that's why you always use blinders. So sometimes mules they can scratch you from the front feet. And sometimes you stand by the side... so you always got to stay in the front, by the shoulder and put the saddle on him. Throw the saddle on them. You stand by the side, they can kick you sideways, too. And they're fast on their legs. And if you don't be careful, sometimes they bite. The mules. (Laughs) But if you get one mule trained real good, they're the best animals for go in the country and all. I used to use mules to go hunt pigs.

Sometimes I put dead pigs... five, six pigs on top one mule. And come home out of the forest by myself.

LW: When you hunt pigs with a mule, were you riding a horse?

CK: No, I ride the mules. The older people lead me on the horse. They ride the horse and they put me on the mule. Since I was the youngest, yuh. And that's how Dwight Baldwin wen got get liability insurance for me. So I can go ride the young animal with them.

LW: What was Dwight Baldwin like?

CK: He was one *haole* guy... bald headed. Kind of stout man like me. But very, very nice man that. Very nice man, that. He had one daughter of his own. That's the one have the son-in-law David Young. And he adopted one girl they called Wendy and she lives down Kīhei somewhere. I don't know where. Somewhere in Kīhei. And now I think she has two kids. One girl, one boy. That's Dwight Baldwin's grandchildren. But also he had grandchildren from his first daughter. With Dave Young. I don't know how many, though. Quite a bit, yuh. And he was a nice man, Dwight Baldwin, very nice man.

LW: And who was the next manager? Who was the second manager at the ranch?

CK: You mean the first manager.

LW: The first was Dwight Baldwin?

CK: Dwight Baldwin was the owner. The manager was Boy Von Tempsky.

LW: Oh, what was he like?

CK: Robert Von Tempsky... *haole* guy, tall *haole* guy. But local *haole*. Like I said, they get plenty land up here. Von Tempskys. Get plenty land up here.

LW: They have another ranch...

CK: They had a ranch before, I guess... yeah.

LW: On this land...

CK: On this side, yeah. They get lot of lands up here. I don't know how many acres but quite a bit, though. I think that's local people... local *haoles*. And the next manager after him was Nickie Cleghorn.

LW: What was he like?

CK: Local *haole* boy, too. The brother used to be one vet. A Ted Cleghorn. I just found out he died the other day. I never know. And then he had one sister that used to work for 'Ulupalakua Ranch. She used to be the bookkeeper. Babs, they called her. But she died, too, long time. That was Nicholas Cleghorn. Then after that there was Dr. Burgess. But he comes from the mainland. But he was one vet. He was a vet. And then came Bredhoff... and Lindy and Beck. And the last manager that I worked with was Alex Franco.

LW: So what was Leighton Beck like?

CK: Hawaiian. He used to work down Kahuku Ranch (Hawaiian Ranch Co.), I think. Yeah. Where Bredhoff used to work. And then from there he came into Kaupō. 'Cause Bredhoff came to Kaupō and manage Kaupō Ranch and Bredhoff brought him inside with him. Good cowboy, too. Very good cowboy.

LW: What makes a good cowboy?

CK: That he knows everything with horses and cattle, yuh. That's the main thing... you know about cattle, you know about horses and all that. That's what is making a good cowboy. And you can ride your horse... you can handle cattle with the rope and all that. 'Cause not everyone can handle the rope. Like cowboys in the arena are different. But out in the field another different thing, too. Especially when you got to lead cattle out of the lava rock and all that. Yeah... that's not easy. Hard. Like before when we used to go get... after a while I had my brother-in-law, Francis Poouahi... that's my stepson's father... came and worked with me two years later. I started in '57, he started in '59. And we was the youngest ones, so the old timers, whoever wen rope the cow, they pin them to the tree, and then two days later send us to go and get them. So Francis and I we used to go get them. So what we used to do was go over there, put halter on the nose and then bring their head up to the saddle, and he'd take off the rope from the tree and then I lead the cattle down. That's what we used to do.

LW: So how is the roping in the arena different than the roping in the field?

CK: You mean for rope?

LW: Yeah... you said the... how you use a rope in the rodeo ring is different than how you use the rope when you're on the ranch.

CK: On the ranch you rope cattle, you no more time for that. I don't care how long... maybe take you five, ten minutes for catch one cow. The rodeo arena is different. They go by time, eh. So you got to make more fast time, eh. And then if you rope the cattle in the pasture, then you got to find for one tree and drag that cow to the tree, and then pin'um to the tree... tie'um to the tree. Put the rope to the neck and then tie'um to the tree. And then you got to know how to use the rope, too. For put it around the neck, you no can tie-um any old way. Otherwise you choke the cow to death, eh.

LW: So, did somebody teach you that?

CK: Just old Hawaiians. You see if you put the rope around the neck, then you don't tie knot... what they do, they put the rope around the neck, they put the rope inside the ring of the neck about two times, then the rope cannot slide back. Then you bring the cow close to the tree, you tie 'um to the tree, so when they pull back the rope no can choke, eh. That's what we used to do. I had one cousin used to work for Kahuku Ranch. Andrew Kawai. And one year... I think 1962, I went down Big Island with them, we used to go on top Mauna Loa with that *Pākē* (Chinese) man. Ichi Hop. One old *Pākē* man. He used to have one ranch up on the mountain (Yee Hop Ranch). And then he had plenty wild cattle. And I used to go up there with him, go help rope. With Gilbert Medeiros... You know Gilbert Medeiros? Yeah, I was with him. Gilbert Medeiros, Chuckie Waiiau and shoot... who the other guy was now...? Well that's the names that I cannot remember... Gilbert Medeiros was one of them. We used to go up go help the *Pākē* go rope cattle and all that. We do the same way. The only thing they tell me over there when you go chase that cattle, you make sure you follow the cattle. You no go on your own. Because up that mountain get plenty holes. Yeah! (Laughs). A lot of holes there. You can fall down the hole with your horse so... so where the cattle run, you go follow the cattle. You no go out your own. And that's true... plenty holes up there get. (Laughter)

LW: I guess you don't have that problem at Kaupō.

CK: Oh, no. Well Kaupō get lava rock, yuh.

LW: Yeah, but no more lava tubes to fall into, yuh?

CK: No... no more. No more lava tubes. I like that life... good life. Hard life, though... but good life. You can get hurt. If you don't watch how you handle your ropes and all that, you can get hurt, too.

LW: I bet you got hurt plenty anyway.

CK: Oh, plenty.

LW: So, did you get hurt training horses?

CK: Yeah. I got hurt training... broke one leg. Broke the ribs. Broke my collarbone. That's last... was my collarbone. Right in the middle. Tame mule. But I went up the mountain, we go move the cattle... look for some... the balance cows... but I don't know what happen. I was going downhill, all of a sudden the mule started to buck. But I never know he was going buck so he bucks and he throw me off. I fall down onto the rock, broke my collarbone. And I don't know what wen spook that mule. I think the deer must have run behind him that I never see. He get spook and he buck me off.

LW: You guys had a lot of deer? Over there... at Kaupō?

CK: Yeah.

LW: Do you get to hunt that deer?

CK: Yeah... well, that's the cowboy life, yuh. Got to expect that anyway.

LW: You said that your grandfather was *Pākē*... or your great grandfather...?

CK: My father's father was a *Pākē*. But my father's stepfather, that's the name he carry now. Kahaleauki. He was one Hawaiian. See, my father's real father was Chinese. And then... I don't know... when he was born, this man Kahaleauki... I think had only one daughter but no had boys. So he wanted one boy, so he wen ask my grandmother if she had one boy, he would like to take care, so that's how they gave my dad to him. So that's how we get the name Kahaleauki. Actually our last name supposed to be Ah Loy. Ah Loy... Chinese name, eh. Cause he come from China, yuh, my grandfather. My grandmother come from Hana. Hawaiian lady.

LW: What was her family name?

CK: Kalalau. Kalalau from Hana. That's my grandmother's maiden name. And my grandfather is Chung Ah Loy. Yeah... so they call me Chunga... was short for Chung Ah Loy. That's how I get that nickname. (Laughs)

LW: So one of their kids... your father was *hānaied* to Kahaleauki.

CK: Right. He was *hānaied* to Kahaleauki. My father. But you see, those olden days, they take one child and raise him, they don't change the name. They just keep him until come big, and my dad didn't know anything. Until he got married, and he got all his kids, and all that, and he found out that he was supposed to be under Ah Loy. (Laughter). But then, to change all the names back to Ah Loy, he tells me the story that cost too much money. So that's why he stayed with Kahaleauki.

LW: Did you know your grandfather?

CK: No. I didn't see him.

LW: But your grandmother... you knew your grandmother?

CK: My real grandmother yeah, I seen her, yeah. I used to live with her when I was a kid.

LW: And then the step-grandmother...

CK: My step-grandmother... well... I seen her over there, too. Yeah.

LW: Did you know the Kahaleauki grandfather?

CK: No. 'Cause I was too young, eh. I never even meet my step-grandfather. I think he died when I was a kid... I don't know, according to my dad, I was only one year old when he died.

LW: So mostly you grew up with mostly Hawaiian.

CK: Yeah, with the Hawaiian. In that community mostly was all Hawaiians, mostly. I remember had only... in the community had only one Chinese family... and one Japanese family. The rest was almost all Hawaiians.

LW: Were any of them speaking Hawaiian?

CK: The old people that I work with that's all they do. Speak in Hawaiian.

LW: The old cowboys?

CK: Yeah. All the old cowboys. And you see, that's the problem with us. When we was growing up, my parents never used to speak Hawaiian to us. That's why we don't know about Hawaiian language.

LW: Did they speak Hawaiian to each other.

CK: Did they speak Hawaiian to each other? No... my mom and my dad, they hardly speak Hawaiian. But if the old Hawaiian people stay round them, then my dad speak Hawaiian with them. But my mom, she cannot speak too much Hawaiian. But she understands.

LW: Did her parents speak Hawaiian?

CK: Yeah. Then that's why when I started to work Kaupō Ranch with these Hawaiian people, they speak all in Hawaiian and I don't know what they talking about. Probably they talking bad about me or what... I don't know. (Laughs) I got to question them... hey, what they talking and all that. Then they explain to me. And that's how I learn little bit of Hawaiian language. But not much, but I learn little bit.

LW: Did Francis speak Hawaiian? Poouahi?

CK: The grandfather... Joseph Poouahi... deeply. He speak deep Hawaiian. All these old people... Francis Marciel... Piimauna... they speak all deep Hawaiian.

LW: We wish we could hear that language, you know. We don't have a lot of recordings of that.

CK: Yeah, right. We could have record them. I don't know.

LW: I know there's a vocabulary for being a cowboy that's very Hawaiian. Lot of words... lot of Hawaiian words for cattle handling. And horse working.

- CK: Hawaiian words for cattle?
- LW: And for... when you were working horses, did they speak in Hawaiian about things? Those old guys.
- CK: Yeah, well when we work with cattle and all that... if they see you go in front they tell you “*hele ‘oe mamua.*” “*Hele ‘oe mamua*” means for go forward. Or “*Hele ‘oe waena,*” means go in the center. Or “*Hele ‘oe ma hope*” means go behind. Yeah... that’s how they speak.
- LW: So you understand...
- CK: I know some... not much. And when they tell you “*Hele wai we go nānā kuluwai...*” so *kuluwai* means the water trough, eh. *Hele wai ‘ō nānā kuluwai.* What you call... maybe... how can make a *paipu...* means the pipe might be broke... means *au loa mea wai,* eh.
- LW: Working language.
- CK: Yeah, working language. ‘Cause that’s all they do. They only speak in Hawaiian when get together, the Hawaiians. *Hele ‘oe nānā pā...* means go over there go check the fence. *Hele ‘oe kāpili lio...* *kāpili lio* means go put shoes on the horse. Or *kāpili li a hoki* ‘cause *hoki* they call mule, eh. *Hoki.* That’s the name for mule. So “*Kapili li a hoki*” means we go shoe that mule. (Laughs). Yeah... that’s the name for mule. Yeah, that’s why most of my experience from the ranch I learn all from these old Hawaiians.
- LW: Let’s look at them again. So what was Joseph Piimauna like?
- CK: He was the foreman for Kaupō Ranch. Hawaiian... he’s a Hawaiian guy. That was my first foreman when I started to work on the ranch. ‘Cause he know me well from when I was kid. So that was how I started to work on the ranch, too.
- LW: So was his family all there in Kaupō?
- CK: Yeah. His dad come from Kaupō... that I know of. The mom I don’t know. But I know his dad used to come from Kaupō. And then the story to that... the dad used to take care outside here for ‘Ulupalakua Ranch. Where they call Kahikinui the Hawaiian Homestead. Where the Hawaiian Homestead they get now. In Kahikinui... ‘Ulupalakua Ranch used to raise cattle over there. Back in the ‘20’s or someting. And then the father used to take care of the cattle.
- LW: What was Greg Kala like?
- CK: Hawaiian. That’s how I learn plenty about young horses... training young horses, you know. Him and Piimauna.

LW: Did we talk about Mr. Wood? Arthur Wood.

CK: Wood was a... Arthur Wood... he just one... oh... half *haole*, half Hawaiian, I think. He's just one regular cowboy. Well, he was a mechanic... for the ranch... for Kaupō Ranch. So was Fabian Hoopi'i, too. Fabian Hoopi'i was a Hawaiian man. But he was a mechanic, too. For Kaupō Ranch.

LW: Did you guys get a beef ration or anything like that?

CK: No.

LW: Kaupō is so little. There was a store. There was one store.

CK: The store still there yet. That's the one I said when I quit school, I came back I work for that Pākē guy at Kaupō Store.

LW: And that's still there?

CK: The store still there yet. But somebody else running it now.

LW: And so where did they get their food from?

CK: Oh, they come out here, come shop. But they don't sell hamburger... they mostly sell all canned goods and stuff like that.

LW: So I'm just wondering where the food in the Kaupō community came from.

CK: All over. They come up here and shop. Cheaper to come out here than buy from in there. It's cheaper to come up here.

LW: So even when you were little, did they come shop?

CK: No. My parents used to shop all the time from Kaupō Store. But before days, things was cheap, eh. Like I remember you can buy one can cracker... buy it in a can maybe only four, five dollars. And then the rice I don't know. But I know everything was cheap before. And gasoline... I think it was only something like twelve cents a gallon. And before days never had light... you know generator is all they had. So they used to use all gas lamp. And kerosene lamp, eh. So you could buy all the gas and the kerosene lamp and kerosene from Nick Soon (the original store owned and started by Nick Soon, now deceased in 1976). And was cheap, I think. Kerosene was five cents a gallon, I think. And the white gas... was the diesel and gas lamp. I think was five cents, too. I kinda forget. A gallon. Never had generators those days. All kerosene lamp or gas lamp.

LW: So was there music in your house? Did either of your parents get into music?

CK: My dad used to play. My dad used to play music. My mom used to be one hula instructor. She used to teach us how to dance hula and all that. Yeah. My dad used to play guitar, ukulele and accordion. He used to play that.

LW: And how many siblings did you have? Siblings... brothers and sisters?

CK: Only one brother and three sisters. But my brother gone, and two of my sisters gone already. So only have two more of us left. Me the oldest and then my younger sister. Only two of us left.

LW: Your mother must have taught all the girls hula.

CK: Yeah, had the two that died. She taught them how to dance. And then the youngest one... but she was still the little kid... but my mother taught her how to dance hula.

LW: And she was from Hana, yuh?

CK: My mom?

LW: Yeah.

CK: No, from Mākena.

LW: Oh, your grandmother is from Hana.

CK: My grandmother from Hana.

LW: Your mother was from where...?

CK: Mākena. You pass Kīhei, you go towards the east side. Where get that Prince Hotel. That's Mākena. Yeah. Get the Prince Hotel and that church down by the ocean.

LW: And how did they meet? How did your parents meet?

CK: I don't know how they met but before days never had road from Kaupō to 'Ulupalakua. I think my dad used to travel all on a horse. Come all the way over from Kaupō to meet my mom. That was how the story was. Travel all on the horse so he used to go meet my mom. (Laughs) But those days never had road but they all go on the horse trail. I guess Kaupō never had enough girls so... (laughs)... he got to come all the way out here, pick up the girl from Mākena, huh. (Laughter)

LW: Is your mom Hawaiian?

CK: Yeah. She was Hawaiian. She was pure Hawaiian. My dad is half Chinese, half Hawaiian. So that's why I'm three-quarter Hawaiian and quarter Chinese.

LW: So, did you ever have favorite horses?

CK: Yeah. I had one good, good horse that I used to love so much. She was part thoroughbred... and quarter, I think. Came from the Big Island. They said from Jimmy S stud, from Peppy Dee Dee, Parker Ranch stud. I never see the stud but Bredhoff brought 'um in... what you call... ready to ride... so I trained that horse. So after she got broken in and everything, I used to use her for in the arena. For roping and all that. Then I put my two kids... they was young yet... used to let them use for go run barrels. She good horse. But the beginning I had hard time. 'Cause thoroughbred... thoroughbred bloodline is very hard to train. You cannot treat them mean. You treat them mean, they get mad fast. Because they hyper, eh. But they're strong bloodline. Strong animals. Like for mountain... like I used to use some thoroughbred for go in the crater. I can go from my house all the way until the crater. That's about ten miles, all uphill. They don't rest. They just keep going. They just keep going into the crater. Strong animal but... that kind breed, you cannot treat them rough. They get mad fast. Hyper, eh.

LW: So what other breeds of horse did you like?

CK: Quarterhorse. Quarterhorses are good. Quarterhorses and Percheron... draft horses. Yeah, I like the draft horses, too. For Kaupō it's good. That horse is good for lead cattle down. The one you tie on the tree. They're big and strong, eh. And you know they're surefooted. They can take you where you want to go. Like this... small kind cross-breed horses, sometimes if the cow is too heavy, they get hard time for handle, eh. Like the thoroughbred horses, they slow for run, but they strong. I mean... the draft horses. Slow for run but they really strong animals. But we never used to have much quarter horses. We had few only. Mostly was... Kaupō Ranch had one stud... one draft stud, crossed with the thoroughbred. And his colts we used to use them for... train them and use them for go bring down the cows and all that. They're big horses. Morgan are good, too.

LW: What kind?

CK: Morgan breed. They almost like draft. Yeah, they almost like draft. They good bloodline for cattle, too. They're a little bit more mellow. Yeah.

LW: Are they easier to train or something... the Morgan ones?

CK: Yes... like any of the other horses, but easier than thoroughbreds.

LW: But you like to use the thoroughbreds for the packing.

CK: For packing they're good.

LW: And you like the draft for the cattle, the wild cattle? You didn't have too many quarter horses?

CK: No. We didn't have too much quarter horses. Mostly all draft. But they not fast enough for run... but enough to catch up one cow anyway. Yeah. On the ranch you don't need one fast horse for run anyway. Main thing now that horse get strength. And another thing, too, you got to worry about... if your saddle and everything is good...

LW: What do you mean?

CK: Sometimes... see the Hawaiians call it... the dakine Hawaiian trees... sometimes the pommel is braid all with rawhide, eh. They call that *huli o moku*, eh. So everytime you got to check on that. Even da kine for tie that girth... got to make sure that thing is good and all strong because when you lead one cow, the cow take the weight, eh. If that thing broke well he going drag you with the saddle. Yeah. (Laughs)

LW: Scary. Did that ever happen to you?

CK: No, never did. 'Cause I learned that from the old people. So I always check my saddle good before I lead wild cows and all that. And good fun. Good life. Hard life but good life. I like the life. Like I said, nowadays, ranching life was different from before. If you no going teach the young boys today about ranching, I don't think you going have cowboys any more. So if you got young kind kids that like to ride horse or like to go cowboy with you, train'um already. And when they get old, they get interested, then they going stick with'um. But if you not going train them, they not going be working on the ranch. 'Cause today everything is money, eh. Everybody go for money. So cowboy, you don't get much money. You work construction and all that, you get big money. So that's where they going for. So like I said, if you like cowboys, right now you got to train all the young kind boys. To make them get interest in'um. That's the only way. Like before never had jobs so they no care... everybody... you know when we was growing up no more jobs so that's the kind life you like. So you going be on the ranch all the time. 'Cause get some guys that I know that work on the ranch... they not making enough from the ranch... they cannot earn enough from the ranch, they go work construction.

LW: Well, good, I think, that you have one boy who's going to...

CK: Yeah. I have one interested. He like ranching.

LW: He's already working for 'Ulupalakua Ranch.

CK: My other son work for one company on O'ahu. Put up all this kind fence.

LW: But the other one, I thought you said works already at 'Ulupalakua.

CK: That's my stepson. He works for 'Ulupalakua Ranch. He likes cowboy. Well I brought them up the same way that I was brought up. So I taught them about horses. I taught them about cattle and all that. So that's why Francis became interested in ranching. He

was working for Kula Hospital. Twenty years. Then he retired from the State and he went to 'Ulupalakua Ranch and work.

LW: Oh really? When?

CK: He's just going to make fifty now.

LW: Oh, that's the stepson?

CK: Yeah. When he got through from Lahainaluna School, then I put him to work for Kula Hospital. 'Cause I knew this guy used to work for Kula Hospital. He used to raise cattle, too. The guy, William Jacintho.

LW: Yeah... I spoke to him. He was inducted in the same group as Francis Poouahi.

CK: Willie Jacintho work over the hospital. At that time, he used to... they had one place where they cut meat, eh. He used to do all the meat cutting, but he used to buy cattle from me. Then when he see Frannie boy... my son... my stepson came out of high school and never had job so he told me for take him to the hospital and then he go push him in. So that's how he got the job. And he work there till twenty years then when he left there he wen go for 'Ulupalakua Ranch.

LW: So, kind of later in his life. His second job. He did his second job at the ranch?

CK: He did all kind. Make fence, drive truck, work cattle. He there about ten years now.

LW: Does he train his sons? Is he teaching his sons?

CK: He no more kids. He don't have kids. He has a girlfriend, but no more kids yet.

LW: Your son?

CK: My son has kids. He has three. That's my grandchildren... and then from that three, the oldest one get two kids. So I get two great grandkids.

LW: So what do you think is most special about the cowboy life?

CK: Well, I don't know but... for my part I just know that I really love cowboy life because I was raised... on a ranch, and that just gave me love for being one cowboy. In fact, when I was little kid... when I was going to school... Used to have all gravel road. We got to walk to school. About one mile every morning. And I love horses and all that... I used to make slippers out of the wood... and put the horse shoes underneath. Old horse shoes (laughs). I walk on the road just to listen to the sound of one horse walking on the road. (Laughs) 'Cause I really love horses and like to be a cowboy. That's how I used to do when I go school.

LW: How many people were in that school?

CK: When I was going to school, had quite a bit. At least over forty students. At least over forty students when I was going to school.

LW: That's a sizeable community.

CK: Yeah, it was. It was a pretty big community at that time. But after that in some ways it start to go down because there's no job, yuh. People got to move out.

LW: Got to move where they can at least drive to a job.

CK: Yeah. But those days, the road was no like today. There was all gravel road. Hard to go back and forth every day. And today now they get it all paved so it's not too bad.

LW: So would people go over to Hana? 'Cause Hana's actually closest. And Hana's bigger than Kaupō.

CK: But most of the ones who live there, out there is cheaper than going to Hana. 'Cause Hana, you got to expect that going be expensive 'cause everything that they need, they got to haul'um in, yuh. They got to make their money back.

LW: Yeah, it's not that big a place.

LW: So, do you think there's a future in ranching?

CK: I don't know. I'm not sure, but I think all depends, like I said who is interested in ranching. As I said, you don't train our young boys today, I no think going get future in ranching. Might not have cowboys. So we got to teach them about ranching for them to fall in love with ranching.

LW: Yeah, to keep it going. Even if they work someplace else till they're forty and then go ranch later in their lives.

CK: And I don't think get much future but like I said, it's good to keep the ranches going. It's good for the community and the people. 'Cause without ranching, they might not be able to get beef. And if you have to bring beef from the mainland or foreign countries, it'll cost more money. So it's good to keep the ranches going.

LW: So were there other ways of making money in Kaupō when you were a boy?

CK: That, I cannot answer. I don't know.

LW: Sugar, though, there's no sugar over there.

CK: No. No sugar. Only in Kipahulu used to have. That's about ten miles outside of Kaupō going to Hana.

LW: It had a plantation.

CK: No... plantation... was way before my time. Way back. 'Cause they still have the old mill over there.

LW: So, when you were living in Kaupō... only the ranch... was the only business.

CK: Ranch and the County.

LW: So, everybody there who lived at Kaupō, they were either working at the ranch, working for the County, or they had a business like the store.

CK: That's the only one. Only the store had his own business. And... the kind that work for the County... go to the store and ranch. That's the only two, right there.

LW: So what were the County workers doing?

CK: They maintain the road. Maintain the road and all that. But before days never had tractors like today. Everything is all manpower. Like they go clean the brush on the side of the road all with sickle or cane knife and all that. That's how they work there. So they used to take care all the roads. And that road get big kind holes, they used to go haul dirt... plug the holes.

LW: Well, it's a good community. I know you are all still involved in the church there, yuh?

CK: One Protestant and one Catholic. And get certain amount of people that members of the Protestant church, and then certain amount of people members of the Catholic church. And I remember when I was maybe ten, twelve years old... the Catholic church, every year they used to have just like one carnival, eh. And for the people in the community. They make money and all that. They used to have Bingo... and then they have movies with one projector. We never had TV, before days. So they go watch movies and all that. Yeah.

LW: Where did they show the movie?

CK: Right in one small building about this big. Shoot'um against the wall. To watch the movie.

LW: Just in a bigger room... about twenty by thirty right now.

CK: And they had one big hall where they used to have all the Bingo games and all that.

LW: The social hall... was that with the church, the social hall?

CK: Right next to the church, yeah.

LW: Oh, did they show the movies at the church?

CK: At the church. Not in the church. The outside of the church. Like I said, in one small little building like this. And that's where they showed the movies. All run by projector, eh. Yeah.

LW: Well, must have been a nice little community.

CK: Well, it was, yeah... it was good. At that time the people over there, they all live like family. I no care you are, what nationality you are... everybody live like family. And I remember Dwight Baldwin, every year at Christmas, he always give the community one cow, so what they do... they kill the cow, they make *laulau* inside the imu so when the *laulau* cook, they bring'um out then divide to the whole community. That's what a nice guy Baldwin was. He used to take care of the people of the community.

LW: Well, I thought you very wise in saying that the future of ranching is in getting the young people interested.

CK: Yeah, you have to do that. You have to get all these young people interested in ranching. Cause otherwise, I don't think going get ranches any more. As years go by... after our time, we might not have ranches. I don't know. But we got to train all these young kind boys who like to be ranchers and all that. Not like before... no more job. That's the only job get is ranch. But nowadays get plenty construction jobs. Everybody go where the money is. Then for my part, I was raised up on the ranch. That's why I like ranching, yuh. And I raise my two boys the same way. They also like ranching, too.

LW: Well, looks like one of them is keeping on with ranching anyway. That's good.

CK: Well like I said, I like ranching and I'll be ranching until I die. (Laughs) Yeah.

LW: That's good. And you hope to give your ranch to your boys.

CK: Yeah.

LW: So, you go every week? To go out to Kaupō?

CK: Every Friday.

LW: Every Friday.

CK: I go back on Fridays... and Saturdays... I go check all my cattle and our land. Cattle and horses. And then come back Sunday. Then Monday, Tuesday... every Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, I'm back on that chair for dialysis. Three days a week and four

hours a day. Whoa... long time. See... but over here Maui, they have chair, yuh. The kind chair you can fold back. Sometime make that one. That's why you sit down four hours, you got to sit on top there and wait. Well, like in O'ahu, they have bed. You can lay on that bed so that little more better.

LW: Wow... that's a lot. Now I know why you come in town, yuh. Because of that. Okay. You feel pretty good about what you've said so far?

CK: Yeah, yeah.

LW: Okay. We'll stop then. You okay about stopping?

CK: Yeah.