



Duke, as a Fijian soldier, with actress Sally O'Neil in "The Fire Walker," produced in 1929.

Duke, at 30, Tops Record

By JOE BRENNAN
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41st in a Series
CHAPTER XVII

Antwerp Triumph, and Movies

Duke had proved his worth again during the several preliminary swim events in Honolulu, so when Manager George (Dad) Center selected his all-Islander team to represent Hawaii for the Antwerp Olympic Games, the 30-year-old Kahanamoku name was again on the roster.

It was quite a team which Center took to the Mainland; the group reaching Antwerp was made up of Ludy Langer, Harold (Stubby) Kruger, Warren Kealoha; Helen Moses, Pua Kealoha, Norman Ross, William (Wild Bill) Harris Jr.—and, of course, Duke himself.

All told, the American Olympic Team comprised 300 athletes, and they sailed from New York aboard the Steamer Princess Matoika, an Army transport.

Duke again found himself competing against top-flight competitors, and being watched by royalty. To him, it seemed a miracle that eight years later he was once more in Europe to show his wares. But show them he did.

New Olympic Records

On Aug. 24, 1920, before a screaming crowd, Duke bettered his own world's record of 1 minute 4/5 second in the 100-meters freestyle by ripping through the field of swimmers in 1 minute 2/5 second, improving his previous mark by 2/3 of a second. Kealoha was second, and only 1/5 of a second off the pace. Harris was third. The Hawaiian team definitely proved to be the class of the event.

Then, adding to his laurels, Duke was a member of the victorious American relay team which set a new Olympic

"Duke of Hawaii"

The Biography of Duke Kahanamoku

record there. The American team was made up of Kealoha, Harris, Norman Ross, McGillivray of Illinois and Duke.

They won handily in 10 minutes 4.4 seconds, a new Olympic record. Duke, at a full-blown 30 years of age, was at the zenith of his athletic powers. King Albert of Belgium personally presented Duke's medals to him, and shook his hand heartily.

Other members of the Hawaiian team, too, did well individually. Kealoha set the American supporters wild when he took the heat in the 100-meter trials in 1:02. Then Ross and Harris won their heats, and Langer qualified in the 1,500-meter freestyle. To add to this, Kruger and Kealoha qualified, the latter breaking the Olympic and world's records with a time of 1:14.

Incidentally, Duke had one curious thing happen to him which hadn't been slated for the occasion; at least, it was an activity which was not listed on the program. Taking snapshots on his trips had become something of a mania with him. This day of his big wins in Antwerp, he was anxious to get a shot of the King up in the Royal Box, so he wormed his way through the crowd with the idea of getting a close shot.

The King's Picture

He almost got shot himself, for police with drawn guns grabbed him so fast they made his eyes bug. Mindful of all the hundreds of pictures people from all over the world had been shooting of him personally, Duke was nonplussed over the action of the excited gendarmes.

"J—just a picture!" he stammered in defense. "I—I'm sorry . . ."

Instantly, the King wanted to know what the disturbance was below him. When one of the secret service men advised that the Hawaiian had tried to get close enough to take the Monarch's picture, King Albert ordered his men to bring Duke up to the Royal Box.

Two of the officers still had Duke in custody, so when instructions were brought to them to escort the culprit to His Royal presence, they strong-armed the embarrassed athlete forward. Brought face to face with the King, Duke's shyness and embarrassment had him totally tongue-tied. King Albert was quick the see the young man's perplexity.

The King smiled and said, "I regret that you got caught in the coils of my security police. Please accept my apologies."

Duke nodded acceptance, and felt as silly as he had ever felt in his life. Here was sincerity as sharp as pain.

The King went on, "Young man, take as many pictures as you wish."

Relieved, Duke mumbled, "Thank you, sir." He took a hurried picture, and got out of there as though a big wind were blowing him. These Belgians were something beyond his ken and they had him mumbling to himself.

Triumphal Return

When the Olympics ended, the Hawaiian team went on to Paris and made a clean sweep of water contests there. Duke broke his own record in the 100-meters, swimming it in 1 minute flat. A Paris headline read:

WORLD CHAMPION CLIPS TWO-FIFTHS OF A SECOND FROM HIS OWN TIME; KEALOHA SECOND; FRENCH TITLEHOLDER NO MATCH FOR HAWAIIAN

After continuing on to Brussels and London, the victorious Island team returned to the United States. By the time the Islanders were back in Hawaii, Dad Center and

IRS Claims Kageyama 'Concealment'

By DREW McKILLIPS

A government tax attorney charged yesterday that former City Councilman Richard M. Kageyama "not only concealed his true income by understating it, but he also kept from Internal Revenue personnel, and probably from his own accountant as well, information relative to the extent and sources of his income."

Justice Department taxman Jack Cotton also charged that when Kageyama was interviewed by an Internal Revenue Service agent his behavior "was marked with evidences of falsehood, half-truths, evasions and concealments."

Cotton, who is in Hawaii on special assignment from Washington, D.C., made the charges in a 44-page brief filed in Federal Court.

Kageyama, who served five terms in the City Council, is charged with filing fraudulent Federal income tax returns for 1959 and 1960. His 2½-week trial ended Feb. 28 before Judge C. Nils Tavares. There was no jury.

Instead of issuing an immediate opinion in the case, Tavares asked Cotton, and Kageyama's attorney Arthur Reinwald, to submit written briefs. Reinwald will file his brief Thursday. Cotton will file his closing brief on Mar. 21. Oral arguments will be heard before Tavares on Mar. 24.

If Kageyama is convicted, he could be sentenced to a maximum of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine on each of the two counts against him.

In his opening brief, Cotton emphasized the allegation that Kageyama deliberately intended to defraud the government. The element of intent is the most crucial part of the government's case.

"The evidence of Mr. Kageyama's intent to defeat and evade his taxes is woven into the entire fabric of his dealing with Internal Revenue Service and with his own accountant, and of his appearance and testimony at trial," Cotton said.

"It seems no violence to the evidence to suggest that Mr. Kageyama was deeply interested in paying as little tax as possible, even to the point of probably duplication of deductions from one tax return to another.

"It is not impossible that Mr. Kageyama had a \$10 wristwatch stolen from his car in 1957, but it certainly shows him either unwilling to learn from experience or allergic to wearing wrist-watches when he claims a \$180 wristwatch also stolen from his car in 1959.

"The fact that he was unable to document the value of either of these watches beyond \$50 for the one al-

legedly stolen in 1957 is not too important, but the fact that there was an even more likely duplication in the 1958 and 1959 returns has more significance."

Cotton said that Kageyama told a Revenue Service agent that his tax records for 1957-1959 had either been lost or misplaced, but that he was later able to furnish them to his own accountant. " . . . this statement was at least incorrect and misleading," Cotton said. "I would characterize it more realistically as knowingly evasive and false."

Cotton charged that when Kageyama testified in court he seemed to have a good memory for remembering deductions but a bad memory for remembering income.

"In its overall aspects, Mr. Kageyama's testimony showed that he had a remarkable memory," Cotton said. "His memory retained the little details, the reasons for small expenditures; it failed when it came to big income items — the \$2,000 and \$3,000 transactions. But this was a characteristic of the Kageyama operations, to purport to fail either to remember or to record income."

Cotton said that during 1959 and 1960 Kageyama cashed checks representing income that totalled more than \$14,000, but made no notation of their receipt.

"It is believed justified, therefore," Cotton said, "to say that at least one of Mr. Kageyama's excuses for not reporting his full income lay in his explanation that he did not have available records of that income."

"Patently, one way not to have available records of income is to cash checks relating to income and to make no notation of their receipt."

Cotton said the evidence showed Kageyama had an intent to evade his taxes. He cited these alleged examples:

- Kageyama denied he received any income from helping clients get rezoning for their land.

- He said that profits from sale of lots were included in his total business receipts.

- He withheld files from revenue agents.

- He failed to mention a check he received in a rezoning case until a Revenue Service agent directly asked him about it in the fifth interview.

- He failed to supply his own accountant with all income records in his possession or in the possession of his attorney.

- He cashed checks without making any record of their receipt.

the teammates had every reason to feel proud of their record. They had taken part in 26 contests and picked up 39 medals and other trophies in the way of ribbons and plaques. They had won at Antwerp, Paris, London, New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco and other way points.

So it was a triumphant and jubilant team that sailed into Honolulu Harbor after Antwerp and all the barnstorming. The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of all Hawaii, honored Dad Center and the athletes with a victory luncheon at the Commercial Club. At the affair, President A. Lewis Jr. pinned a gold medal on each team member, and Hawaii was once more tops in the swim world.

Again Duke was back to a pedestrian sort of life after having rubbed elbows with royalty and dignitaries throughout Europe.

The Silver Screen

Visitors to Hawaii looked him up, paid him wonderful kudos, had their pictures taken with him, got his autographs in carload quantities, yet he was banking nothing to secure himself in years to come.

All he could promise himself was pie in the sky by and by. He combed his mind in search of some way in which he could capitalize on this fame which had come to him through his swimming and surfing ability. Neither his brothers, sisters nor his closest friends knew he was having nights of haggard wakefulness over his dilemma.

Two years dragged by, and progress was hard to come by. The Jobs he managed to get in Honolulu certainly were not his glass of wine. He wasn't too adroit with words, so he had to be in something where words didn't count. No wonder silent movies had a small place for him . . .

Duke signed a five-year contract with a Hollywood moving picture studio. It made it mandatory for him to take up permanent residence on the Mainland, but it did lead to a series of motion picture parts for him that paid dividends such as he could not earn elsewhere. He never became a star, and few will remember the pictures he made with big stars of the day like Wallace Beery, George Bancroft, Anita Stewart, Ronald Colman, Lili Damita and others.

He swam all over Southern California waters, played water polo and in the interim made pictures like "The Wanderer," "Lord Jim," "Golden Journey," "Pony Express," "Destar," "No Father to Guide Him," "The House Without a Key," "Lady of the Hare" and "The Rescue."

He played every role from Sioux Indian chief to Hindu thief, and often he used to say with a twinkle: "I've been every kind of a native, but they make every effort to see that I don't get my feet wet. Too, I never play the part of a Hawaiian."

NEXT: Wallace Beery to the Rescue.