BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: FRANK GUECO, retired irrigation worker

Mr. Frank Gucco, Visayan, was born in Camiling, Tarlac, Philippines, February 3, 1910. His parents came to Hawaii in 1912 and were contracted to work on the Big Island at Laupahoehoe Plantation. There were 13 children in the family.

Frank attended Kapehu Elementary School and graduated from Hilo High School. He attended the University of Hawaii and upon graduation in 1933, went to work for Waialua Plantation as an Agricultural Researcher. After 15 years, he became an irrigator. He retired in 1971.

Frank has been married three times, twice to haoles. He has been around the world four times. Presently, he lives with his third wife in Waialua.
NOTES FROM AN UNRECORDED INTERVIEW

with

Frank D. Gueco

July 8, 1976
Waialua, Hawaii

BY: Araceli Agoo

This is an unrecorded interview with Mr. Frank D. Gueco at his house, 67-448 Haona St., Waialua, Hawaii. The day is July 8, 1976.

In my telephone contacts with Mr. Gueco, I mentioned the use of a tape recorder. He said nothing against it, but when I got to the house, he referred to it as "bullshit." This paper is a write-up of notes I took.

Mr. Gueco is a very friendly man; I spent three hours and fifteen minutes with him for this interview. This conversation, he said, was the longest he had allowed for himself for a long time. He and his third wife whom he affectionately calls "yao-yao" ("talkative" in Ilocano) live in a remodeled once-plantation house built in 1958.

They prefer seclusion and he keeps away from the limelight by not joining in the activities of the organizations and associations he once fostered. Such organizations are the Waialua High Parent-Teacher Association, the Waialua Filipino Community Association and the Waialua Community Association. "Nobody knows anything about me but I know everything about them," he says.

My interview had no definite plan or pattern as I had thought I would be with a tape recorder and that he wouldn't be as amiable. He took a liking to me, saying that if anything was to come out of this interview, it was his helping me.

FAMILY

The Guoco family consisted of 13 siblings. The first to come to Hawaii were his parents who were contracted to work for the Luapahoehoe Plantation on the Big Island, along with the oldest daughter who is now deceased, and Mr. Guoco. Today there are four boys and one girl still living.

CHILDHOOD--ETHNIC RELATIONS

As an almost lone Filipino boy growing up on the Big Island of Hawaii, Mr. Guoco was subjected to many tauntings caused mostly by the Japanese boys in the neighborhood. The two ethnic groups were placed in nearby camps with only a wall to mark the boundary. Nevertheless, he says that to overcome these tauntings, one must prove that he is good. In 1929, upon graduation from high school, the other ethnic groups saw his worth. They saw that googoos were good.
He remembers vividly being teased "kapaji" by a Japanese boy in the 7th grade. Kapaji is a raincoat type of cloth, almost canvas-like. Mantalona is a coarse, tough canvas cloth that his mother used to purchase at 20¢ a yard to make his shirts. This was his dress in those days. The Japanese teaser dressed in something finer called broadcloth which cost him maybe $1.50 a yard. He returned to the Big Island at one time and he made it a point to look him up and he "turned the tables around."

Despite the sometimes bad relations with other children, children still had to play with other children and thus many Japanese boys were his friends. He would join them in their furus, and after their bath, they would don the same dirty clothes. Sometimes he would be invited to a Japanese home for dinner and vice-versa.

"Poke knife", "googoos", and "bayaw" were some of the names that his contemporaries called him as a child. These are derogatory names for Filipinos. Bayaw literally means brother-in-law. In the Philippines it is used in terms of kinship or as a greeting such as "Hey partner."

Hawaiian kahumas were poked fun at by an 8th grade teacher in the Big Island.

DATING

In the 1930's, contrary to other informants, Mr. Gueco did date. He referred to them as "harmless nights". He often double-dated with Larry Kishinami. Kishinami's wife was once associated with the hospital. Mr. Gueco acquired his second car in 1932 but he owned a Ford Coupe before that. This and the Kishinami car provided the transportation for their double dating. An average date would take them to a nice dinner, then off to Waikiki for a movie, and then later on again to a place for hamburgers or drinks. Often times they would go to the Ewa or the University gym for dancing. Often times Mr. Kishinami's kid sister would join them, making it a party of five. He made it a point to point out to me that they never dated "opala" women. Opala in Hawaiian means rubbish.

Around 1937, Maria Rania, sister of ILMU leader Tony Rania, became his first wife. He met Maria through the family. He knew her parents well. That ended in a divorce two years later. Virginia, his second wife who died of cancer, was an interior decorator as well as a legal secretary for some prominent businessman in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He met her in 1952 and courted her till 1954 when they married. Virginia was Caucasian. The time between the divorce and this marriage are what he refers to as "happy years of bachelorhood."

His third and present wife is also white and is very petite. She is a specialist in education and once tutored injured or mentally retarded children in Washington D.C.

He affectionately calls both his second wife and third wife "yao-yao" under the pretense that it means beautiful. Actually, it is an Ilocano
word meaning talkative.

When he married his second wife, they honeymooned with a trip around the world. After ten years of marriage, there was no better gift or thing to do but to go around the world again. Another ten or so more years later, they went on another trip around the world. Towards the ending of the trip, the second wife, who was suffering from terminal cancer, unknown to Mr. Gueco, got sick and was hospitalized for 16 days in Hong Kong. Six days after their return to Hawaii she died.

His third wife also merited a trip around the world. Thus, four times around the world. He refers to this as an "asinine (jackass) idea."

**PLANTATION**

Going back to earlier days, as a worker arrived in the plantation, the bosses would place him in the camps and in the house that the management had selected for him. You could not choose which house to live in, he says. The plantation placed you.

The Filipino and Japanese camps on the Big Island were near to each other as I mentioned earlier. His mother operated what Mr. Gueco referred to as a "kasera" which literally means boarding house but in effect she only cooked three meals a day for the single men. For this she was paid $12.00 a month. She also washed clothes for the single men, lavada (labadera), and this was $2 a month. The average pay of the worker then was $30 a month.

The outside toilet or kasilyas were usually shared by two houses. The baths were community ones.

When the operations at the MaunaKea Plantation were absorbed by the Kawaihae Plantation, Kawaihae closed down. Kawaihae is managed by Davies.

**EDUCATION**

Mr. Gueco went to the University. While there he supported himself. He had little money and most times he went without lunch. In the summer he worked the night shift at the cannery because it was cooler and it paid more. Tuition was $375 each year to attend the University. Bus fare from behind the Kaumakapili Church in Palama to the University would cost him 7½ cents or 15¢ for a round trip. On Saturdays he would save money by walking the distance. At that time it was compulsory at the UI to purchase a $10 activity ticket at the time of enrollment. He would spend an occasional Saturday afternoon at the stadium. This was good exposure, he says.

About 6 weeks before graduating from the University of Hawaii with a degree in agriculture, a Professor Hancy of the Agricultural Department referred his name to the manager of Waialua Plantation, who was then John Midkiff. Of the six people that applied for the job titled as Agricultural Researcher, he got the break. He thanks luck for the break.
I repeatedly asked him throughout the interview as to changing his mind and allowing me to use a tape recorder. It didn't work but I got a lot of reasons. Aside from the "getting in the limelight" bit, he said that his mother always told him that it was "better not talk." He called taping "baloney."

TRANSPORTATION

Mr. Gucco's first car was a Coupe bought second-hand from the plantation for $65. His second car was a Chevrolet for $375. This was bought in 1932. His next car was a Chevy for $625 bought in 1936 followed by a black Dodge. Most of his cars were bought second-hand.

JOBS

He was an agricultural researcher for 15 years, earning a salary of $50.00 a month. As an experimenter he would lay out various plots and test fertilizers. Changes depended on factors concerning economics and profits.

After leaving his job as a researcher, he became an irrigator. The reason for the change was difference in pay.

The State Government and the HSPA cooperated to bring frogs from Puerto Rico to the islands to cut down on the insect population. The original dozen frogs were scattered on a ditch down in Mokuleia by him and a Ted Kamoda. He likes to have the frogs around his garden and he has told his wife that the best way to keep them around the house is to scatter some leftover rice for them around the corners of the house.

The mongoose was introduced to Hawaii to take care of the rat problem. It is not effective as rats multiply too fast. Kauai has no mongooses but its rat problem is worse than our rat problems:

UNION

Mr. Gucco was not a union member. He explained that he would join if it was possible but a few years ago the United States Supreme Court ruled no. The ILWU can only sign those employees that are non-salaried.

STRIKES

He remembers the 1946 strike as the first serious strike of the union and it lasted 120 days. The union won at the end. It resulted in wage increase and recognition of the union. Since his position was non-striking, he was paid regularly while he, as other supervisors, took it easy. He would report daily to the office where the manager would read the daily progress report of the strikers and negotiators. He would occasionally drive through his area and see the people.

His sidewalk and garden are shaped with flumes which he collected during this strike and subsequent strikes.
Besides eager supplies in everything, the shortage of rice and building materials caused extra problems during the 1949 strike. The plantation suffered greatly because the fertilizers could not get in.

Again in the 1958 strike, the salaried workers (luna, supervisors, etc.) again worked and got paid. He moved into his new home and put up the beginnings of his garden.

Because of his ties with the laborers, he was allowed into their soup kitchens while other so-called bosses were not. This caused friction on the plantation side but he was able to resolve it.

MECHANIZATION

The coming of the Second World War forced the plantation to mechanize. Obviously, although those in vital positions were not allowed into the army, many Japanese workers sought special releases to be allowed to enlist.

Technological improvements came about to help cut down on the expenses. An example is the high sum needed to pay the workers who would carry their knapsacks and poison the weeds on foot (sabidong gang). The introduction of an aircraft solved this problem. As we were talking, helicopters were hovering around the area as it is near to sugarcanes. I wondered out loud as to what it was up to and he said that helicopters had taken place of the airplanes that they once used. These helicopters were some of them.

BUSINESS

According to Mr. Gueco, jabon means debt. It may be a contraction of "jawbone" where one uses his mouth to talk to convince a store owner that he would pay later on.

To illustrate his down-to-earth goodness he mentioned some people he had helped. Example: A family was in debt with one of the stores manned by Fujioka and Sons. The plantation had told Fujioka that such and such man would have only such and such money. This man approached Mr. Gueco and made a deal. Mr. Gucco went with him to Fujioka store and in turn made a deal with him. Mr. Gueco promised to "vouch" for him should the man not comply to the agreement. All went well.

The other more exciting stories, he said, I should not disclose to the public.

DEPRESSION

At the time of the Depression he was still in school. (He started to work in 1933.) Wages were low but he was lucky that he was one out of six that secured the job. "Persevere through adversity and it makes a better man out of you." These were tough years and he remembers them to have lasted four to five years in Hawaii.
WAR

He tried to volunteer four or five times at the draft board. But because sugar was needed greatly at this time, his job was classified as vital and "sensitive" to producing sugar. Thus only those that were in carpentry, for instance, were allowed to join the armed forces because their jobs were not vital to the producing of sugar.

Up to World War II, Filipinos could not be naturalized. He became an American citizen on August 19, 1947.

HEALTH

Mr. Gueco claims he never had any serious illnesses or accidents. His reason is that he sleeps well, always seven to eight hours of sleep each night. He gardens for two hours in the morning and takes it easy all the time. Missing lunches in his earlier days also contributed to his present state of good health.

He was on good terms with Dr. Davis, the plantation doctor who once advised him that upon hitting the ages of fifty to sixty, he should drink a glass of wine or some whiskey daily to soothe himself.

A skin irritation from too much sun brought along an early retirement in 1971. He retired on the advice of his doctor.

COMMUNITY

He was a charter member of the WCA (Waialua Community Association) founded by Frank Midkiff. The purposes of the club were the ways and means of improving the district. They felt that with a united voice their requests to the city governor would be stronger than one voice. The Waialua Sugar Company pays dues as a member.

He and his first wife Maria belonged to the Cosmopolitan Club which is completely different from the WCA beginnings started by Frank Midkiff. This was the attempt of a Mrs. Carl Bishoff, the wife of a civil engineer at the plantation. It was open to any race as the name implied, and it was a social club. Unfortunately and sadly, many people lacked the ability to speak the English language. Thus membership consisted mostly of the school teachers and supervisors. One of their projects was the presentation of a play at a plantation clubhouse. Mr. Bishoff suffered from asthma and had to leave the plantation, resulting in the discontinuance of the club. Some members were Mr. and Mrs. B. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Y. Kim (the store manager of the haole camp store). This was located in Puuiki.

He served as president of the Waialua PTA (Parent-Teacher Association) for two years during Hermann Laarsgard's term. He didn't have any children but mentioned that there was a Latin teacher at that time that he was "squiring." This may be the cause in his interest with the PTA.
RELIGION

Of the Filipino Federation of America, he says that they are a "sad part of Filipino culture in Hawaii." The average member gives the impression of being deficient and wanting in common sense. They are illiterate and ignorant. They are "kulang" (not whole), maybe "only 97¢, lacking 3¢ to make a dollar or a whole." The average follower being illiterate, ignorant, new and without a family blindly follows that enlightened man, Hilario Moncado. The teachings of this religion are against "common sense;" one such teaching being the abstaining from meat.

The average follower pays large sums of money to be part of this Federation and in return he gets nothing. The dues are used by Moncado and his cohorts to yearly host dignitaries and other big shots of the state to a "sumptuous" and much publicized banquet at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel where meat is served, and of course Moncado and his cronies ate. Moncado is dead but his wife, the "faded Filipino actress" Diana "Toy Toy" Castro tries to carry on. A two-story house on Kam Highway opposite the Haleiwa Flower Shop used to be a meeting house. Being left in its dilapidated state implies that either the religion is dead here or it has moved to new quarters.

Another Filipino movement occurred in the 1920's, the Dimas-Alang and it involved all the islands. The head was a priest from the Philippines by the name of Dr. Patricio Belen. He lived in Laupahoehoe. With a 50¢ membership due, upon death of a member the survivors were given help in the form of money. Funerals are always a big thing for Filipinos. Even today and surely then. There is usually an overnight wake with the body in view at his home. The funeral procession is very long and after the burial, a big gathering at the family home is again attended by many.

(I could not get the real translation of "Dimas-Alang." P. Espiritu of the Indo-Pacific languages department explained that it was a pseudonym for a famous war hero.)

Local Visayans (and he mentioned the name of Mauricio Bunda) have an island-wide burial society by the name of Visayan Burial Society. Like the Dimas-Alang, this again involves passing the hat to the member at time of a member's death and helping the bereaved with the funeral.

HOUSING

The house of Mr. and Mrs. Gucco on Haona Street is built below the road, unlike most of the surrounding houses that have yards facing the road. This house was built in 1958 and it cost him $11,700 then. He paid for it in cash soon after that.

Pay for things at one time, he advises. That way you save money by not having to pay interest. He has read in a magazine that "in an average lifetime, a couple can save up to forty thousand dollars in interest if they pay in full at the time of purchase." At this date, he has been offered sixty-two thousand dollars for his house but he will not sell.
He showed me around his house in which he takes great pride. His second wife was an interior decorator among other things and she remodeled the house. Instead of the regular three bedroom house, there is now a regular size room and a larger one. The parlor has also been enlarged as a result of this. A screened and covered patio has been added to the house and faces the river. There are a lot of antiques in the house.

He and his wife live very comfortably. He has gone around the world four times and in six days from this writing, they will go to Russia and to other surrounding countries. The house is well furnished and everything spells comfort. I asked him how he got to live this way. This "life of ease", as he puts it, is from various things: (1) His second wife had some money (2) his philosophy of consistency and (3) being a good man, that is, helping those who are in need.

FOOD

A digression from the actual interview is made here to describe his garden. I later went out to the garden. He has a big backyard which on one side is filled with about ten citrus trees, i.e., navel oranges, calamansi (calamondin), limes. Long box structures similar to flower boxes are constructed by cementing four pieces of flumes together. The Kaukonahua Stream is below the property and the slope down has been covered also with these broken pieces of flumes in a terrace-like manner. Here he grows daikon, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts and eggplant, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

Some of the advice that he gave me to help me out in this world was that of consistency, "Mark a certain percentage of your "sueldo" (pay in Ilocano) for savings." Even if you are wanting, that can wait. Main thing is that you save and the money will earn "annak" (literally meaning offspring in Ilocano but here meaning interest).

Sweat for a dollar and in two years your money doubles, and so on, the money multiplying exponentially. This is one of the reasons responsible for this "life of ease" that he now lives.
Notes No. 1-N5-2-76

NOTES FROM AN UNRECORDED INTERVIEW

with

Frank Gueco

July 10, 1976

Waialua, Hawaii

BY: Araceli Agoo

This is the continuation of notes of both the historical and personal interviews with Mr. Frank D. Gueco of 67-448 Haona St., Waialua. Today is July 10, 1976. This interview was not recorded.

JOB

Right after graduating from the University of Hawai'i, Mr. Gueco, with the help of a professor at the University, secured a job with the plantation as an experimenter. This job paid him fifty dollars a month. However, not long after this, some labor problems arose within the plantation and so to ease the tension he was asked by the manager to take on a different job for the time being. This was the job of a cut-cane luna. He remained in this job in the Kualoa area for seven years. In 1940, he returned to his job as an experimenter and this lasted until 1945 when he became an irrigator supervisor. He remained in this position till 1971 when he took an early retirement.

There is more money in the field than in the research according to Mr. Gueco. Although his previous job as an experimenter required more technical knowledge and this new job would require manual labor, the difference in pay was the deciding factor.

The head of research at that time (1945) was the same in status as an agriculturalist.

His job as an irrigator supervisor was in his own words "easy." Before automation, he simply told each irrigator what to do and would supervise him or check on him once or twice. But he respected the ability of every man and it was easy for them to catch on anyway. Now with automation he had to check the clocks. But even the workers could do this, if taught how.

As an irrigator, he had the use of a company truck. The truck was given to him with the understanding that all its functions would be job related. However, the plantation did not mind and encouraged its use in community activities; e.g. carrying Little League players.

Most workers, maybe due to a language barrier or a feeling of respect for him simply listened to his instructions and didn't say anything more. To other people who were not of the same ethnic background,
this sometimes implied a dumb person. But being silent, he explained, told him that they already knew what to do. Sometimes the worker could be thinking, "Isn't this man dumb. I know how to do it."

MACHINES--Irrigation

Circa 1945, a water measuring device was implemented in the flumes. This was done mainly to save time and enable a contract worker to take more area. Whereas a man in 1945 could only handle one hundred acres, this device now allowed him to care for two hundred acres.

Watering the cane is done through this process: water flows into the ditch and goes into the flumes. A man stands at the head of the flume and adjusts the alarm clock which is placed at the head of the flume. He adjusts the alarm clock for two hours or so, relying on his past experiences as to how long it takes for the whole row to be watered. When this time allotment is finished, the alarm goes off and its vibration is enough to trip a wire and sends the scoops down, thereby stopping the flow of water. Scoops are the metal blades which block the water in the ditch from entering the flumes.

The practical application of this kind of watering is that with the water going by itself, the workers can be doing other things or irrigating other areas. Irrigating twice a month is the most practical.

Automation allows irrigation at night. For example, if a man had seven million gallons which he could use to irrigate overnight, he could arrange to use three to four flumes. This ability to water at night also enables a man to be able to contract for more areas.

Around 1972-73, a drip irrigation, a new but costly device, was introduced to the plantation. In drip irrigation, a flat hose is fastened to a pipe. This flat hose has holes in it through which water seeps out.

When the cane is still small, these hoses are buried about six inches underground between every two rows. The hose covers the whole length of the row so with twenty rows, then ten hoses are needed.

To irrigate, water is sent down the fields through the pipes. Water would most likely come from the pumps. The hose receives the water and leads it through the holes, watering the cane from six inches underground. The amount of water allowed per hose depends on the sun, wind, and soil. Sandy soil absorbs water much faster.

It is mostly the newly acquired lands that have drip irrigation. These are lands that once grew pineapple. Three pumps have just been built in former pineapple areas.

Another method of irrigation is known as overhead irrigation. Most of these overheads are located in the Kawaiola Gulch. Risers are screwed to underground pipes. Atop these risers are nozzles where the spouts are located. The efficiency of overhead irrigation is affected by the wind. Mr. Gueco personally feels that drip irrigation is better. The
plantation is still pursuing this idea, looking for machines that are both economical as well as effective.

In both drip and overhead irrigation, six-inch boxes measure the amount of water going into the hose and then into either the ground or the air (overhead). These boxes measure by "acre-inches" (3,630 cubic feet). The box can also be attached to any timing device and thus may be set automatically.

PLANTATION

Good soil, water supply, weather and management are the factors that have allowed Waialua to be more productive than the other plantations. Management alone is not responsible for the good yields. Mr. Guoco believes the Waialua management is like any other plantation management.

There was some question from the first interview as to whether testing of fertilizers was conducted on the plantation. Mr. Guoco explains that the testing was done either here or at the HSPA planting grounds. This was okay in the old days because it was still possible economically and there was enough manpower. He described some of the tests.

A standard variety of cane was planted in a given amount of land. One plot would contain just the cane; subsequent plots were tested with one hundred pounds, two hundred, three hundred pounds of fertilizer and so on.

Varieties of cane that showed promise were also tested. It is the cane which gives the highest yield that is sought. Copies of the HSPA test results were made and distributed to all the plantations.

Midkiff, the manager, wanted specific results. The land area of the plantation is not uniform in any way. The dirt in Opaekula is different from the dirt in Mokuleia. Ewa and Waipahu plantations realized this and also experimented around 1930-40. Today more and more, the plantations are relying on the HSPA.

ETHNIC AND FAMILY RELATIONS

As to his relationship with the Filipino laborers, he prides himself in following what his father once told him. "You sprang from me, be nice and fair to others."

His family had it hard. Upon his mother's death in 1935, his father, a sister and two brothers came to live with him here in Waialua.

After a two year marriage to Maria Rania, sister of ILWU president Tony Rania, Frank Guoco divorced and spent 15 years (1939-1954) as a bachelor living carefree and as a "bad boy" but nevertheless, pinching it when it came to money. His dress at this time of his life was in his words "conservative and plain." He lived in a free three bedroom house and occasionally for recreation watched U.H. games at the old stadium. As he mentioned in the other interview, during this time, he double-dated with Larry Kishinami.

UNION

The coming of the ILWU has brought better wages and better understanding
between management and labor. By better management he means that the union acted as spokesman for the average non-educated, non-English speaking man, or for that matter, all workers. Before the Union, many laborers "just swallowed" grievances, but any laborers may talk with his Union steward who will take it to the management.

Starting about the first strike in 1946, the salaried employees (non-union) began to receive the same benefits as the laborers. This also accounts for Mr. Gucco's "life of ease."

STRIKES

Strikes are not the best way to demand things, but there are no other ways. Strikes hurt both labor and management. The unattended cane produces a low yield. Another way of settling a problem should be implemented. He personally feels that arbitration is the best technique in labor-management disputes although it too has problems. For example, who gets appointed arbitrator can be a problem.

Arbitration has been used in the past but only as a last resort. In the 1946 and 1958 strikes, an arbitrator was called in from Washington D.C.

Mr. Gucco only knows that Harry Bridges and Jack Hall, the union leaders were indicted in Honolulu and were involved in the Smith Act Trial. He doesn't know how it turned out.

PATERNALISM

The perquisite system ended in 1946, at the request of the union. With no perquisites, the laborer now had to pay utilities and other bills themselves. Mr. Gucco is not too happy with this arrangement for he feels that most people either cannot or will not save money.

When his parents arrived, they had no money. If not for the plantation he would not be where he is today. The plantation has given him the better of the world.

EDUCATION

When nearing high school graduation, Mr. Gucco was lost as to what direction he should take next. He wanted to enter the University of Hawaii but had no money. An eye specialist friend convinced him to enroll and offered to lend him money. This friend also came from a poor family.

WAR

Mr. Gucco remembers mowing his lawn and yelling at his sister when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Curfew was from sundown to sunrise.

The blackouts resulted in a hot humid house which he hated more than the gas rationing. Gas was sharply cut down. Food wasn't rationed but butter and meat were sometimes not available.

Everybody was ordered to build bomb shelters around their
houses. Some people went to great lengths to build comfortable ones. These shelters were six to eight feet deep and the plantation supplied eucalyptus trunks for legs.

He couldn't say much about martial law except that he "lived through it."

He felt sorry for those who had to suffer the Japanese occupation in the Philippines but he was far away and it really had no effect on him especially because his immediate family was already in Hawaii.

The Cueco family did not have ties with anybody in the Philippines because the families there did not approve of Mr. Cueco's parents' marriage. A cousin (the son of the old Mr. Cueco's sister) read about Mr. Cueco one day in New York and began corresponding with him. He has been close with him since.

STATEHOOD
Life is the same whether lived in a state or a territory.

CRIME
Of the 'white slavery' in Waialua, he had no curiosity and kept away.

MISCELLANEOUS
After two trips to the Philippine Island he decided to live and die in the U.S.

To better participate in the things he was active in (clubs, his job, etc.) Mr. Cueco became an American citizen.

He has been mistaken for a Japanese many times.