

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Peggy Bacon, whose book of cartoons and verbal caricatures of distinguished people, "Off With Their Heads," has just been published, has had "one-man" exhibitions of her work in many of the leading cities of the United States. Born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, into a family of artists, she is married



A Self-portrait

to Alexander Brook, a painter, is the mother of two children, Belinda and Sandy. She is the author and illustrator of several books of short stories and satirical verse, and contributes to leading magazines and periodicals. In her book, she caricatures herself verbally as having small features, prominent nose, chipmunk teeth, and no chin, and says she is retiring, snippy, and quietly egotistical.

James O'Connor Roberts of Washington, Department Commander of the American Legion, is big, dark-skinned, blue-eyed, and almost bald. All his spare time is devoted to the Legion. Born in the District of Columbia, in 1895, he was educated in the local schools, and Georgetown University. In 1917, he left the university to join the Army, and served overseas as a motor-cycle rider. Finishing his law course in 1922, he was appointed an attorney in the office of the general counsel, Veterans' Bureau, in 1923, and since has served the bureau in several other capacities. His only hobby is the Legion.



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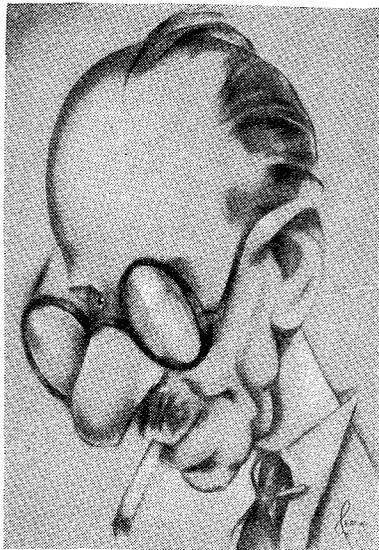
Ford C. Frick, new President of the National League, likes to dunk rolls in coffee, and doesn't care who knows it. Another of his pastimes is golf. Mr. Frick, who will take office on December 11, succeeding John A. Heydler, was born on an Indiana farm forty years ago, was graduated from De Pauw University, where he was on the baseball and track teams, taught English at the University of Colorado, then entered newspaper work. For more than ten years he conducted a sports column and wrote baseball for the *New York Evening Journal*. More recently he has been a radio broadcaster for sport events. Before his election Mr. Frick was public relations director of the League.



Acme

Columnists

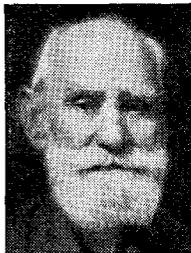
As They See Themselves



Drawn by Sam Berman

Louis Sobol—I was born on August 10, 1896, without a tooth in my mouth or a hair on my head. Now, thirty-eight years later, I'm beginning to slide back to that state with no allowances made by the income-tax people. I started writing obituaries and personals for the Waterbury, Connecticut, *Republican*, at the age of sixteen. Now I still write obits and personals for the *New York Evening Journal*, but they give me a by-line, and call me an outstanding columnist when they don't call me other names. I've been on the air, starred in Universal movie "shorts," written magazine articles, but have been unable to climb over five feet four inches, or get myself into Roosevelt's Cabinet. I have virtually no bad habits except smoking, drinking, swearing, and wearing off-color ties on awful colored shirts. I have been known to break a par four in less than nineteen in addition to my clubs.

Dr. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, physiologist and winner of the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1904, is the outstanding scientist in the Soviet Union despite his opposition to Soviet principles and practises. On his eighty-fifth birthday, recently, the government awarded him an annual pension of \$17,462 and five Pavlov scholarships of \$5,238 each were created. A fund of \$873,100 has been set aside for Doctor Pavlov's laboratories.



Baehrach

Gene Lockhart is known to Broadway and Hollywood for his versatility: actor, director, playwright, lyricist, pianist, and master of ceremonies. The play, "Sun Up," was his first New York success. He appeared as *Sid Davis* in Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" He wrote the lyrics for "All the World Is Waiting for the Sunrise," has taken part in many radio programs, and has made several motion-picture "shorts." At present he is in Hollywood, writing material for two radio programs. Hobbies: swimming and golf.



Prof. A. Ford Hinrichs of Brown University, recently installed as Chief Economist of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is pointed to in Washington as one who got his job solely on merit, and without regard to political considerations. Secretary of Labor Perkins made the choice herself, it is said, without consulting dispensers of patronage. Professor Hinrichs is small, thin, dark, youthful. He likes quiet clothes, has a calm, subdued, but pleasant manner, and is popular with employees of the Department of Labor.



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What's the Name, Please?

Bewsher—London journalist—rimes with *fuchsia* (final *r* rarely heard in England).

Bottom—English novelist—rimes with *not home*, as a Cockney would say it.

Dimnet—French author and abbé—as if spelled *dim-nay*.

Rohlf—usually Anna Katharine Green—*o* as in *oh*, not as in *golf* nor *wolf*.

Saroyan—"The Daring Young Man"—in Armenian, *sor-row'yan*; but answers to Bill, or even to Mac, Jake, Joe, or Izzy.

Irina Skariatina—"First to Go Back"—in Russian, all *i's* as *ee*, *a's* as *ah*: *i-ri'na ska-ri-d'i-na*.

Weseen—grammarian, and lexicographer of slang—not *we-seen*, but *wes-ee'n*.

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

News and Comment From the National Capital

The Question of Hawaii's Place in the Governmental Structure Has Only One Answer in the Islands—the Demand That the Territory Be Recognized as Truly American

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S trip to Hawaii last summer stirred the people of the "Paradise Islands" to more than demonstrations of the "aloha spirit" with song, parades, leis, and a lively concern for his fishing luck.

Always extremely anxious that the Territory of Hawaii shall be recognized as "an integral part of the United States," the Hawaii people became, with the President's visit, more acutely sensitive to comment about them on "the mainland" than they had been ever before.

An illustration of this comes to *Diogenes* in the form of protests he has received from Hawaii against some of the comment on this page on August 11, 1934.

Particularly, Americans in Hawaii declare that the racial picture as it was painted puts an altogether exaggerated emphasis on Japanese population, and entirely too little emphasis on citizen population, and on the steady development of good Americans among the children of all of the dozen races living happily and progressively together.

Japanese Population

It was pointed out then that the "Japanese vote" was gaining numerically at a rapid and steady rate and that this rise in the Japanese vote caused apprehension both to military and naval authorities, and to the civilian elements.

I commented that "official records made available to the President show that these citizens of Japanese origin, most of them only one generation removed from their ancestral soil, are being made voters at a record-breaking rate, promising them racial plurality in the next general election, a numerical majority within the next decade, ultimate legislative control, and, possibly, even seats in Congress."

Opposed to this conclusion is an analysis received from Dr. Romanzo Adams, former professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, who is credited with being perhaps the foremost authority on Hawaii's population trends.

Doctor Adams, in a recent analysis, found that whereas in 1924 the Japanese in Hawaii constituted 44 per cent. of the total, in 1930 they constituted but 40 per cent. Also, in the year ending June 30, 1924, children of Japanese blood born in Hawaii constituted 48 per cent. of all children born

that year, but, exactly ten years later, children of Japanese blood born in the year constituted only 39 per cent. of all children born that year.

The Japanese in Hawaii, alien, as well as citizen-born, are dropping fast in the percentage tables, Doctor Adams said. Furthermore, the alien generation is passing fast by death and removal, and the citizen generation is growing up as an American group.

I commented that "the pressure for taking steps now to keep Hawaii distinctly American comes quietly from the American national defense authorities on the islands," and there is "a growing conviction that the United States should supplant the present system of self-government with a commission form, the commissioners of which would be appointed from Washington."

Vigorous and sturdy objection to any such course comes from the islands, whose ability to govern themselves in emergency is thus questioned.

In the recent political campaign in the Territory, "home rule" was strongly espoused by both parties, with the Republican Party leading in a slashing attack on the national Administration for encouraging certain Congressional legislation alleged to have the effect of weakening self-government in the islands. The people of Hawaii were especially incensed over a bill which passed the House, but later was withdrawn from the Senate by President Roosevelt, and which would have opened the way for the appointment of a mainlander as Governor. This so-called "carpetbag" bill has been instanced by the Republicans as evidence that the national Administration is not standing by the principle of development of local self-government in Hawaii.



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President Roosevelt, in his speech to the Hawaiians, said: "Your Administration will not forget that you are in very truth an integral part of the nation"

The Jones-Costigan Sugar Control Act, the constitutionality of which recently was upheld by Justice Bailey in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, has similarly been under fire in Hawaii. Hawaii's people hold that it discriminates against Hawaii in its quota provisions, and that by lumping Hawaii with Cuba and the Philippines, it classes Hawaii as a possession, instead of as an integral part of the United States, and, therefore, domestic territory. The trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association entered the suit for injunction, but behind their action was the indignant protest of large numbers of the people of the Territory.

This, too, has been an issue in the recent Territorial campaign. The Republican Party came out with a united front against the Jones-Costigan legislation. The Democrats split on it. One faction, led by the present delegate to Congress, L. L. McCandless, opposed the legislation as the Republicans had done. The other, led by John H. Wilson, Democratic National Committeeman for Hawaii, indorsed the legislation. Wilson himself became a candidate for the delegate nomination against his fellow-Democrat, McCandless. The latter won easily in the primary; thus both the Republican and Democratic standard-bearers in the fall campaign in Hawaii were exponents of pronounced opposition to this prominent piece of Democratic national legislation. Apparently in protest against the national Administration, Hawaii went Republican thus soon after President Roosevelt's visit.

Hawaii's "place in the nation" is really the question, and the issue underlying all this. Its citizens are ardent and persevering in their demand that their Territory shall be recognized as truly American. They quote President Roosevelt's farewell speech at Honolulu, when he said, "Your Administration will not forget that you are in very truth an integral part of the nation." They quote Attorney-General Cummings, who, after a visit to the islands, announced publicly in Washington that Hawaii is a "most law-abiding, well-governed community, with an all-pervading spirit of democracy, and evidence of tolerance that is most gratifying."

And to any suggestion that their young citizens will not, in the main, be loyal and dependable in an emergency, they rise up in indignant protest.

DIOGENES.



Keystone

L. L. McCandless



Keystone

John H. Wilson