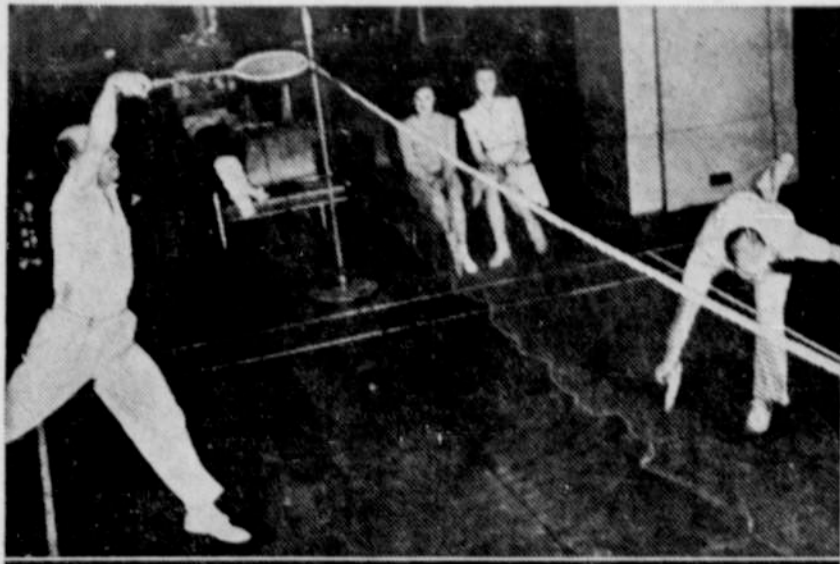


It Used to Be 'Sissy'

There was a time when the man who played badminton was regarded as something less than a he-man. But those days are gone. In these action photos made by the Speedray technique, two stars, Ken Davidson and Hugh Forgie, show you some of the strokes.



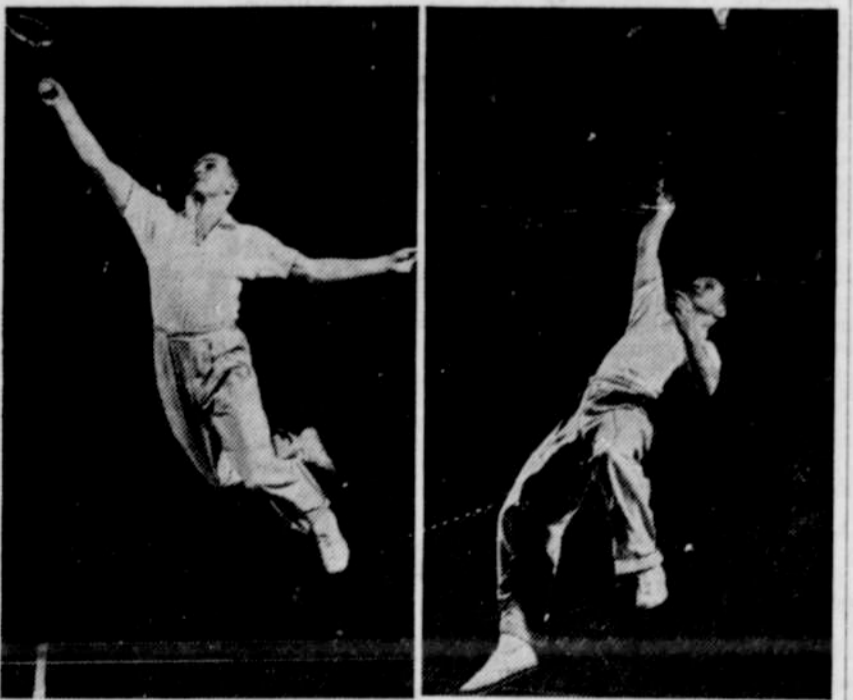
Top: The shuttlecock, or "Bird," is in flight across the net here, and Ken Davidson (left) also looks as if he is soaring, after smashing it over to his opponent, Hugh Forgie, who is recovering after going off balance.

Right: Zowie! Hugh Forgie completing an around-the-head smash. This shot is used by the better players rather than a back-hand stroke.

Below: Ken goes up into the air to meet the bird. He is about to execute a high, back hand lob, or drop shot.



Above: Ken Davidson, one of the greatest trick shot artists the game has ever produced, shows one of his tricks.



Hugh Forgie is caught by the Speedray here in a graceful leap. Forgie playing a defensive shot back to his opponent's baseline.



Women, too, are enthusiastic badminton players.

The Washington MERRY-GO-ROUND

Washington, D. C.

TERRITORIAL BASES
The island bases of the United States are now considered our best safeguard against invasion. But army and navy brasshats get a scorching rebuke in a report prepared by the house appropriations subcommittee that inspected territorial bases.

Written by Rep. James G. Scrugham of Nevada, chairman of the group, the report recommends the immediate creation of an "independent air force." This would be intended to correct two chief abuses:

(1) The location of army and navy bases almost side by side in flat, unprotected country, thus "inviting destruction by enemy bombs." (2) Failure to build hangars, repair shops and other facilities underground.

Regarding the first criticism the Scrugham report states: "This policy of concentrating highly essential military or industrial structures in very limited areas cannot be too strongly condemned, and may constitute an error of gravest consequences. This is as true in our territorial as well as our continental defenses.

"The lesson of the destruction of the Polish air force by the Germans at the beginning of the war seems to have gone entirely unheeded (by the aeronautic bureau chiefs responsible). In a flat country, protected air facilities may be impractical, but where there are adjacent hills, it seems inexcusable to deliberately build . . . bases invitingly located for bombing attacks, and so close together that an enemy plane can hit one if it misses the other.

"Everywhere the story is the same, from Hawaii to Puerto Rico, from Alaska to the Virgin Islands, Jamaica and Trinidad. Also, no adequate plans have been formulated for water reserves, except to contract for drilling a few wells, with grave uncertainties as to quality and quantity."

Scrugham's conclusions are that a "tragedy of the first magnitude" may develop unless immediate steps are taken to rectify conditions at the territorial bases. His solution is the centralization of all military air forces under a single head with cabinet rank.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AIR
One of the significant differences between the war and navy departments is the hostility of navy brasshats to civilian scrutiny and control of their operations.

Deciding that the vastly expanded army air corps needed a central directing head, Stimson and Patterson selected Robert Lovett, New York banker and World war ace, for the job and had the President appoint him. There was no interference from the generals, and air corps chiefs are working harmoniously and effectively with their new civilian boss.

Navy brasshats, on the other hand, are fighting tooth and nail to block a similar civilian intrusion into their gold-braided realm. Through high-powered lobbying operations in the house, the admirals wormed into the \$3,500,000,000 navy appropriation bill a provision that would make it impossible to name an assistant secretary for air.

The prohibitive clause is a very slick piece of axing. On its face it has no connection with the proposed civilian appointee. It merely bars the expenditure of navy funds "for any additional positions . . . at a rate of compensation in excess of \$5,000 a year." The pay for an assistant secretary is \$8,000 a year.

TOUGH DRAFT BOARDS
The problem of industrial manpower has become so acute that defense chiefs have complained to selective service officials that some local boards are "too tough" about granting deferment to skilled workmen.

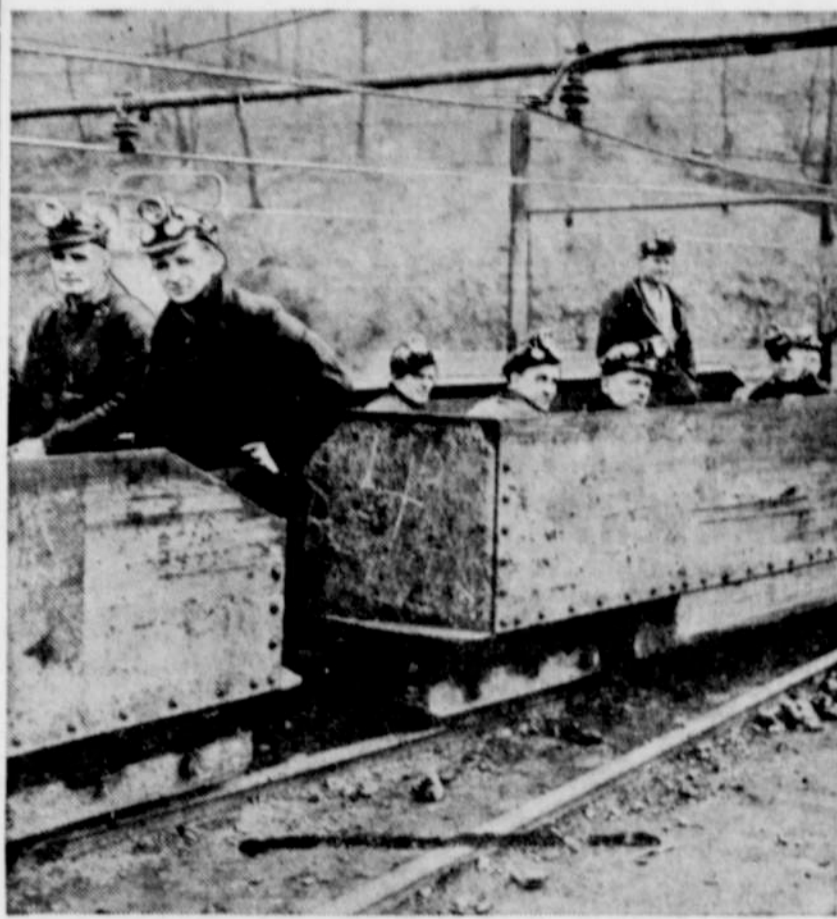
Ohio draft boards, for example, are ordering the induction of craftsmen badly needed for the crucial machine tool program. Similar complaints have been made against Michigan draft authorities for taking specially skilled men needed by the Packard plant, now producing Rolls-Royce airplane engines for the British.

From Virginia have come reports that the draft is hampering the vast naval and shipbuilding program at Newport News.

The problem of labor supply is also hitting agriculture. Agricultural officials fear that so much labor is being drained off farms that some of them want to bar any more defense plants in midwestern dairy and pork sections.

MERRY-GO-ROUND
Tall, fast-moving Rep. Lyndon Johnson is going to let no grass grow under his feet in his campaign for the seat of the late Sen. Morris Sheppard of Texas. The young New Dealer, who has the public blessing of the President, plans 208 speeches, an average of three a day.
George Brooks, executive assistant in the OPM labor division, is able to keep two secretaries busy taking dictation and at the same time carry on a telephone conversation.

Striking Coal Miners Go Back to Mines



The first group of coal miners to return to work following an agreement ending the general shutdown of bituminous coal mines by the United Mine Workers of America (C.I.O.), which began April 1 and continued for a whole month. The miners are shown entering the shaft of the Dun Glee mine, near St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Says He's 'Gestapo'



Bruno Johannes Vallianski, self-styled agent of the Nazi "Gestapo" secret police, at Ellis Island. He was questioned about a small theft, and unfolded a lurid tale of his service as an alleged agent of the "Gestapo" and revealed a swastika scar brand on his arm.

White House 'Firster' Is First Again



John Hunefeld, 75, who has headed the New Year Day reception line at the White House each year since 1924, was right on the spot again when the sale of defense savings bonds opened in the district. He was first in line at the city post office. Photo shows James Hudson making the sale to Mr. Hunefeld, as Mrs. Mary Hinton looks on.

U. S. Chamber Head



Albert W. Hawkes of Kearney, N. J., elected president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, following final business session of the 29th annual meeting of the chamber.

Fire Demon Takes Heavy Toll in East



Damage estimated at about \$2,000,000 was caused in the Ocean Bluffs, Mass., area as the result of a fire that destroyed a church and leveled more than 450 cottages. Only a timely shift in wind saved hundreds of other houses. The above photo shows a row of cottages burning fiercely when the fire was at its height.

U. S. Loan to China



Signing of a stabilization agreement involving the purchase of Chinese yuan by the U. S. stabilization fund to the amount of \$50,000,000 was another important step in the monetary co-operation between the United States and China. Photo shows (seated) Henry Morgenthau Jr., secretary of the treasury, and T. V. Soong, representing China. Standing: Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese ambassador.

Mexican Army Doctors Study U. S. Methods



Mexican army medical officers visit a Chicago draft induction station to study U. S. army methods. From left, Capt. L. Johnson of the draft center. Mexican army men, Majors Salas, Vera and Sanchez; Lieutenant Colonel Ramos and Major Gomez. Captain C. Buczynski, of the draft center. Major Zapata of Mexico. Seated: R. Forsythe, a selectee.

Wins Safety Award



Gov. R. A. Hurley of Connecticut (left) receiving the National Safety Council's 1940 grand award for states from Col. John Stillwell, president of the Council, whose traffic contest is conducted in 1,281 cities in the 48 states.