starters (salary under civil service $222-259 monthly on a scale up to the five-year maximum), one of these men handling all cash and bank deposits and such bookkeeping as is necessary; nine starters ($211-246) including the driving range overseers, caddie-cart checkers and two course patrolmen; one clerk-typist; two locker-room attendants, one janitor and one janitress.

Under the assistant course manager (salary $273-333) come the 11 senior gardeners (salary $173-221), 24 gardener caretakers ($165-200), one mechanic ($211-246), one mechanic's helper, one pipe fitter's helper, one truck driver, and three light equipment operators (mowers), all of the latter four classifications coming under the $173-221 salary schedule.

Johnson feels the salary scale has been adequate to attract competent help in all but the lowest classification of gardener caretaker where the top salary is $200.

Los Angeles civil service employees receive 10 days vacation, five days paid sick time, and 11 holidays during the year. Where golf course workers must work on holidays they receive time off at straight time.

Griffith Park Equipment

In the operation of the courses at Griffith Park, the following equipment is used:

Six large power green mowers (22 and 24-inch); seven pony green mowers (17-inch), one 3-unit Over-green mower (including the power unit used to pull the topdresser), two Park Special mowers for banks and tees (30-inch), two 7-unit fairway mowers, one 3 or 5-unit mower for rough, etc.

Two 1½ ton dump trucks, five pickup trucks, three motorcycles, one 500-gallon power sprayer, one compost grinder, one topdresser, various machine shop equipment including air compressor, electric arc welder, lathe, drill press, etc., and two tractors.

Purchasing of equipment is done through the city of L.A. with the bid system, but the golf course manager sets the specifications for needed purchases.

The watering system at Griffith Park consists of 2300 popup sprinklers covering every hole. They are arranged in batteries of 11 or 12 sprinklers.

One man waters both of the 18-hole courses, working a 5-day week and watering each course on alternate nights. Thus one course is watered twice in one week, three times the next. The course to be watered is closed for play at 4 p.m., and the workman covers the course in 7½ hours, controlling the sprinklers from valves alongside the fairways. The above man waters the nine-hole Roosevelt course 4 hours every other night, watering fairways one night and greens and tees the next.

Watering Economies

This man-power setup contrasts with the 16 men who were required for night irrigation before installation of the present sprinkler system.

Griffith Park golf courses get their (Continued on page 67)
'GRADUATED OFFSET' brings the ball nearer the true hitting line—scientifically offsetting the blade in proportion to its loft. Available in the Spalding Registered Top-Flite Irons (Tournament Model).
"IT'S THE HEAD" that counts in a wood—and you can bet that Spalding proves it in these new Top-Flites. For instance, just put this Spalding Number One behind a teed ball. See how its special 'Deep Face' gives you more hitting surface and less chance for 'skying', while 'sole-weighting' gives you more swinging weight—more power.

"AND NOW" drop a ball on the turf and snuggle the head of a Spalding Number Two, Three or Four up to it. Note how that 'Shallow Face' is designed to cut through the grass and root out the ball from where it lies. That's what you call real golf club design. It's just one of many features in the new Spalding Top-Flites.”

SPALDING SETS THE PACE IN SPORTS

September, 1947
Bag Cart Possibilities Call for Pro Studies

By JOHN BUDD

"These carts have come to my course to stay, and boy they sure do add to my income in days when income is not too easy to increase," stated a very successful pro from the Pacific Northwest, Chuck Congden. Congden thinks many of his players will continue to use carts far beyond that day when good caddies have returned.

At hundreds of clubs the same story is told. Many players choose the cart because they are awed by the kid who smirks when a shot is missed and lazily dreamy-eyed far behind while the foursome fumes about delays.

Numerous clubs will feel the caddie pinch for quite a few years. The old caddies returned from the wars and chose other means of making their dollars. During the interim the younger boys did not take to caddying and there is a sad gap due to lack of experience and competence.

On the average rolling golf course the present day carts are a cinch to pull or push. They are easy to use and biggest asset of all is that players do not have to stoop down and up to get the bag or a different club.

Sure, many players will buy their own, but more of them will not. Then again you can face the fact that most lockers will not accommodate the cart along with the other array of golfing do-dads and apparel.

So the need always will be there for something to help the players going about their game. The cart in use two or three times will convert almost any golfer to its ease of handling and value to his or her game.

Cart Rentals Rise

Cart rentals build up steadily after the players start using them. First a player will timidly try one and may feel a little self-conscious rolling the little cart along the fairways, but then night finds him fresher and feeling better after his exercise. His shoulder does not ache and his score card shows better results too.

What is the pro side of this picture? Well, with misgivings six carts were probably bought at the start and after a few weeks things did not look too bright. The course was still soggy and the weather on the bad side. Then came the sun and dry fairways, and a host of players. Carts started their daily rounds and a frantic wire goes in for 12 more carts. A check-up shows that already four carts are paid for. This multiplies until the cart line shows a roll call of 30 to 60 or more, depending on the size of the daily play.

Sights are set on paying for the carts the first year, which seems like a sizeable order. August rolls around and the books show that all are out in the clear except that last order of eight carts and a quick analysis shows that at the present level these will be out of hock by season's end.

A bright future looms. Next year prices can be adjusted downward, better service given because of more experience with the little carriers and a neat income will go into the bank.

Tax Angle to Carts

A smart operator will not choose to pay his whole cart cost the first year but will depreciate the initial purchase price over four or five years so as to minimize his tax picture. This is of course entirely legitimate in better business circles.

Do you have your carts? If not, a word to the wise. Buy from among the best known tried and true models. They may cost more but you will save in the long run. Consider the way the bag is fitted on. A poor fitting cart can ruin a good bag in three trips around the course. Pad the spots of wear. Be careful of the straps. A holder to keep bag from sagging is a big asset and players quickly realize it.

Inspect Cart Fleet

Check your fleet of carts regularly and be quick to correct faults. If a player seems dissatisfied, refund his money or give him another cart use free of charge. You are selling a service and the service must do the job well.

When the inevitable breakdown occurs, have a supply of spare parts ready to put the carrier back in use at once. There must be a sufficient number of carts to take care of the play or some will cease using the carts because they feel that they will not always be available.

Many of the successful cart operators have stated that good service in placing the bag on the carrier helps to build good will and better business.

These carts have the potential of solving many caddie problems and at the same time bringing added revenue. They have a definite and ever-widening place in golf's future. Their value is to promote more and easier golf through easing the caddie need, bringing a better income to the pro or operator, and lowering cost of a round to a player.
Always a "heavy" favorite...

Golfers want comfort, convenience and quality in a golf bag. That's why so many have switched to Lightweight Balanced Golf Bag. In fact, more than a quarter-million golfers are getting more enjoyment from the game because they carry the lightweight bag that is full size, doesn't sag or spill clubs, and is balanced for easy carrying... Balanced Golf Bag.

More popular than ever, now available with or without hood, and backed by national advertising, Balanced Golf Bag is far ahead of the field as America's fastest selling golf bag. Be sure you have stock on hand —order today from your distributor or jobber.

If your distributor cannot supply you immediately, order direct. Dealers' discount 40% off retail list.

Nationally advertised in SATURDAY EVENING POST, COLIER'S, HOLIDAY, GOLFING

A Better BALANCED Golf Bag

America's Fastest-Selling Golf Bag

U. S. Pat. No. 2364223

Retail Price
STANDARD MODEL
$600
with hood, $700

• Finest quality duck.
Sun-tan or white—trimmed in olive green.

BALANCED GOLF BAG, INC., North and Noble Streets, Chicago 22, III.
This is a model of Hillcrest CC (Los Angeles district) clubhouse designed by architects Walter Wurdeman and Walton Becket to replace the Hillcrest home destroyed by fire May 7, 1944. Construction will be begun when materials are available.

Three major problems were handled by the architects. First, the coordination of clubhouse functions under conditions of smaller staffs than clubhouses were operated with in pre-war days, and an elasticity in arrangement to provide for party-handling without having excessively large lounge spaces that are unused most of the time. The second problem was that of taking full advantage of "a magnificent, uneven site and a spectacular view." The third was that of making the building unusually beautiful and modern without setting another one of the cold and screwy "modernistic" structures where it would clash with the scenic setting of the building and the warm spirit of a hospitable country club.

Men and women's locker-rooms and kindred facilities are smartly arranged, without sacrifice of integration of the social activities of the club as a whole. Many minor facilities such as a barber shop, steam rooms and sun decks, are provided to look ahead to the completely equipped modern country club without too heavily burdening the club with expensive and unprofitable features.

A major achievement in the Hillcrest building design and location, that of bringing the views into the clubhouse as a charming feature of decorative interest, is one that GOLFDOM has been pointing out for some years as a prime need in new clubhouse design. In telling of the Hillcrest plan the building committee says "The intricate planning of the facilities themselves were concurrent with the studies for the major lounges and dining rooms and their relation to the broad impressive views which exist in almost all directions. The position of the sun at all hours of the day, and especially those occurring at the time of greatest occupancy, were recorded. Solarmeter recordings to record seasonal variations in the sun's angle also were taken into account, because protection had to be provided for furniture and floor coverings, as well as for occupants of the building. Finally, the prevailing winds, always a factor at this location, had to be accounted for."

The committee also noted: "The various rooms themselves were designed to suit their use; window walls where views are important and more complete enclosures where resting, reading and recreational activities tended to subordinate the importance of the outdoors. *** Well studied wall and opening proportions, interesting changes in material and texture, beautiful color schemes and well designed detail combined to create an atmosphere which is a fine expression of the physical characteristics of modern living."

**NEED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR FALL WORK?**

If you don't find your needs advertised in this issue — **MAKE USE OF PAGE 77**
Arkansas golfdom doffs its hat to Herman C. Hackbarth, professional at the Little Rock CC who completes 40 years of state links service in September.

He came to Little Rock with his bride on September 6, 1907, to "kill the winter," but instead has helped to make pleasant living for thousands of Arkansans.

Hackbarth has been far more than pro at his home club. He has been father of the game in his adopted state, designing or remodeling a total of 35 courses, supplying their needs, lending them encouragement.

By utilizing every resource of the trade to its fullest extent he has become a wealthy man. A visiting Dallas pro recently remarked that "big name pros may pick up purses every week but Hackbarth could buy and sell any of them."

His operations for 40 years have been centered around the LRCC, located on a hilly 80-acre trace on a mountain top 320-feet above the level of the city. The scenic layout commands spectacular views of the city, five miles below and away, and of the Arkansas river for miles of its course.

There he looks after the golfing wants of 350 members—an equal number is on the waiting list—and is free to give lessons and sell equipment to outsiders. In fact, more than half of his pro shop sales are with non-members.

It all started when golf was very young in this land, still a millionaire's game. Herman—he goes by H.C. or more familiarly, "Hack," in Arkansas—learned the sport with his three brothers at their home town, Oconomowoc, Wis., then a fashionable resort. Of Scotch-English ancestry, the four tall, spare brothers all became golf pros.

Otto, professional at the Cincinnati CC, and H.C. remain in the game. Al, former pro at Hinsdale and Park Ridge in Chicago, and John C., now living in Madison, Wis., have entered other businesses.

When "Hack" Pioneered

When Hackbarth came to Little Rock his new and struggling club's course was a short, six-hole course, located adjacent and to the west of its present site. The nearest house was two miles away over a terrible road. Today the course is surrounded on two sides by the city's most valuable residential property, by bluffs dropping to the river on the other two.

"The club had about 20 golfers," Hackbarth recalls. "No hole was longer than 350 yards, since the gutta percha ball was still in play. My first assignment was the building of nine holes out of a nearby rocky, forest region. The rocks were used in building fences which still stand. Sand greens were built at the start, since bermuda grass was considered too coarse for putting greens.

"I built the first bermuda greens in 1909, with the result that the game was greatly popularized. Soon after the club had to acquire additional ground to permit expansion into 18 holes. The first nine was 2,800 yards long, so both nines had to be lengthened to give us a championship course. The full 18 holes as they exist today were completed in 1921, but they have since been trapped and bunkered."

A Versatile Pro

The pro had to be a man of many talents in 1907.

"In taking full charge of the club and
Craig Wood Sweaters

Craig Wood
AUTHENTIC SPORTSWEAR
“Master Strokes in Styling”
For Early Autumn and Fall

Offer you a windfall of profits

These versatile sweaters are readily demanded this time of year for golf, fishing, hiking, riding... all spectator sports and leisure wear.

1747 Men's long sleeve pullover, 100% wool, in solid colors of maize, blue and camel. Sizes: Small, Medium and Large.


1720 Men's fine all wool sweater in assimilated cable stitch, pullover, long sleeves, V-neck, in white and maize. Sizes: Small, Medium and Large. Packed 6/12 dozen, solid sizes, solid colors.

1750 Men's 100% wool sweater, Kent Green combination of colors, plaid pattern. Sizes: Small, Medium and Large.

1751 Men's all wool worsted, long sleeve sweater, pullover style, V-neck, in white only, with red and blue stripes. Sizes: Small, Medium and Large.

1771 Men's long sleeve, pullover, V-neck, fashioned of fine Interlock 100% Zephyr Wool. Solid colors: Tan heather, canary, nublue, chicory green. Sizes: Small, Medium and Large.

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1112 Second Ave.
grounds I assumed a wide variety of duties,” Hackbarth says. “I was engineer, designer, laborer, teacher, and club-maker during the day, chief cook and bottle-washer at night. I supervised serving meals, and after dinner I played the piano for dancing. After 15 years of that my duties were limited to the pro shop, but I am still fairly proficient at the piano, as some of the pro seniors will testify.”

Hackbarth’s career as a course designer was fully launched in 1910 when he was called upon to lay out a nine-hole course at Helena, Ark., and as the game gained in popularity there was scarcely a season in which he didn’t supervise the construction of other links over the state.

He designed his 35th course at Fort Smith last month. Few Arkansas links are not of his fashioning, the notable exceptions being two of the three championship courses at Hot Springs, Hardscrabble CC at Fort Smith, and the famous Texarkana CC, once Byron Nelson’s home course, which was designed by Langford and Moreau of Chicago.

Courses he has planned or remodeled include seven at Little Rock, the Country Club, Riverside, Fair Park, Sylvan Hills, Rock Creek, Willow Beach, and Echo Valley; and others at Helena, Conway (2), Springdale, Fayetteville, Russellville (2), Morrilton, Fort Smith, Pocahontas, Batesville, Newport, Pine Bluff, Stuttgart, DeWitt, Nashville, Camden, El Dorado (2), Hope, Arkadelphia, Malvern, Fordyce, Rogers, Pickens, Monticello, and Hot Springs.

While he is reserved and conservative, Hackbarth still has been quick to improve on every change in the game’s practices and implements.

He recalls the transition from the first rubber core Haskell, which cut easily, to the Haskell No. 10 tough cover, to the Kempshall Red Dot and Wizard, the Glory Dimple and Baby Dimple, and finally the 1.62 oz. ball and the modern makes.

Remember Those Old Days?

He fashioned himself most of the hickory shafts he used, obtaining iron club heads from local manufacturers or from abroad. Most iron clubs sold for $2 or $2.50. The wood heads were practically all hand made, much smaller than those of today because of the tinier ball then in use. A set consisted of a driver, brassie, and spoon, four irons, and a putter.

“The rocky character of the soil in many sections of Arkansas has often made course building and maintenance difficult,” the pro points out. “By encouraging a heavy growth of bermuda over the years we have built up a good top soil over the rocky surface at the Little Rock club.

“Our course equipment at first consisted of single units of the horse-drawn type. The horses or mules were fitted with leather boots. Green mowers were pushed by hand. Nearly all sand greens in this area have been converted to bermuda, which, with proper topdressing, watering, and mowing makes a satisfactory green in the summer. Italian rye provides an excellent winter surface.”

Not long ago Chuck Taylor, manufacturer’s representative, told Herman that “you are still one who really works hard at this business.” It was an accurate observation. “Hack’s” vigor and his alertness in looking for and applying new ideas in golf keep him on his toes.

A Keen Businessman

Golf has been and is his life. He spends from six to seven days a week at the club and can’t recall having missed as much as a week through illness. Barring heat, cold, or rain, he gives seven or eight lessons a day. He spends much of his time maintaining his pro shop, keeping in touch with every leading U. S. sporting goods house and some abroad.

He spends most of his evenings with his wife. Their only son, a graduate of the College of the Ozarks, is engaged in soil conservation work in Fort Worth.

Hackbarth’s attractively-arranged, two-room shop attracts golfers from over the Southwest. He has on display, in addition to every type of golfing equipment, a collection of freak clubs he has picked up over the years. His inventory runs from $5,000 to $6,000. The turnover is steady.

Few go away without selecting some item from the array of woods, irons, putters (he has over a hundred of them), shoes, hats, bags, umbrellas, tees, gloves, shirts, slacks, jackets, and other gadgets and golfing items. He does a brisk business in club-making and repairing.

Pictures of the masters, past and modern, cover one wall. A straw carpet runs the length of a hallway lined with clubs and there is ample room for practice swings.

The popular pro takes pride in the fact that he was the first to design an iron club with the currently popular heavy, convex sole. That was his first H. C. Hackbarth “Streamlined” club, a 1936 model that, with changes, has been one of the state’s most popular clubs. His model is marketed by Hillerich and Bradsby both under his name and through its “Power-Bilt” line. Hackbarth sells over 50 sets of his personalized clubs each season.