



Harry J. Fawcett, pres. CMAA, made a 5-week 6046-mile swing by car and train to Club Managers' Assn. chapters, and to clubs from Chicago to the West Coast, returning through the southwest. At Washington AC, Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett were entertained by the Washington State Federation of Fraternal, Patriotic, City and Country Clubs. Left to Right: Mrs. Earl B. Hunt, Harry J. Fawcett, Mrs. Harry J. Fawcett, Earl B. Hunt, pres., Washington State Federation FPCC Clubs.

play was not very heavy. However, on Sundays and holidays the courses were well patronized, and only the week days showed a decline in the number of players. Women, especially, were very much interested in war work such as Red Cross, etc.

"Most clubs did not hold their usual club championships and large tournaments, but continued to keep their members interested by holding local club events throughout the playing season. The pro's business, because of these restrictions, was about 30% off. There was no shortage of clubs, balls or accessories. Many events and exhibitions were held for Red Cross benefit.

"We all know the game has made great strides and has many times the number

of players than in 1918. Consequently I feel that while many of our young men have been and will be called to the colors and while golf clubs will again be obliged to operate with smaller memberships, I do not anticipate there will be any drastic change. Most golfers play not only because they love the game, but because they realize that golf is the best exercise there is for one's health.

"Taxes will be much higher than during the last war, and many members will likely resign, but the majority of these will continue playing even if not at a private club. The Met section will do all it can to stimulate interest, and for the Red Cross and for defense. It is now planning one-day events for the new season."

## What Managers Say

John W. Ingleson, manager of Oakland Hills CC (Detroit district), where the 1924 and 1937 National Opens were held and where house, grounds and pro department operations mark the club as one of the country's foremost, comments:

"During World War I, I was managing the Manitoba Club (City Club) of Winnipeg, Canada. Canada at that time gave everything she had in men and materials to further the cause, and, in proportion to her population, had as many casualties as England herself in the war. I merely mention this because as I think back the high standard of service of this club was held throughout the four years the same as in peace time. White gloves and all

the niceties were in use for private parties. There was a scarcity of Irish linens and English china and we were unable to get the pure Costa Rica coffee which the club always used. Sugar, of course, was rationed but not so that it was noticeable. We did lose all the British servants within the draft age but at no time did we suffer in this connection.

"In the spring of 1918, I visited a number of high class city clubs in Chicago and was amazed to find some of the very best using cotton table cloths and compartment plates and the waiters were serving, on private luncheons, probably 15 to 20 people. It was then I realized that when the United States did something they

did it very earnestly and thoroughly and I am now wondering to what extent this thoroughness will affect the club world now.

"In Detroit, the transition from the motor industry to defense program is now in process. This, I think, will level itself off in about 6 months. I believe that by that time adjustments will be made without a great deal of hardship but in the meantime I am afraid that many of the members will have cold feet and probably will cross bridges before they reach them. In this case, we can expect resignations. However, with all the billions being spent by the government it must necessarily create economic good times. The average age of our members is approximately 46 years. Men at this age would not be affected with duties that will prevent them from getting necessary relaxation and physical exercise.

"In view of the increased cost of replacements—food and labor—it would seem that a decrease in the annual dues would not be justified. I do, however, believe that to encourage membership replacements, the entrance fees should be reduced to the lowest possible amount, according to the individual club."

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**Charles R. Oremus of Buffalo, club manager whose experience includes close association with industrial enterprises, opines:**

"We should write and talk about sports, especially golf, as a means of keeping 'John Q' in better physical condition to perform the various duties he will be called upon to do in the emergency.

"Curtailement of sports events I believe will be confined more or less to the Coastal cities, especially along the Pacific and California coast.

"Sports must remain a vital part of our national conditioning program, more for the player than spectator. From now on the spectator must of necessity receive minor consideration because of the possible danger where large assemblies of sport-loving fans are gathered.

"With the possibility of big league baseball being curtailed, especially the night games, the sporting public would have more time to play. As golf does not require the assembly of large groups of people in a confined area it becomes the one game left for the sport loving public to play.

"Of course the 7-day work week is going to hurt golf to some extent but on the

other hand if a 7-day work week is put on a shift basis with one day off in 7 and shifts alternating every week or so, I believe the game would not suffer but would benefit by such a work program.

"As far as the private clubs are concerned I believe that the taxes are going to hurt them to some extent and benefit the public courses.

"I have recently talked to a few friends of mine who are members of private clubs and have been for many years, but who may resign from membership. I know these fellows are not going to give up their golf, so the public courses will get them.

"I don't believe that the increased cost of bags, clubs and balls will hurt, nor the discontinuance of the 25c ball. The golfing public is earning more money than ever before and will be willing to pay this increased cost.

"If I were the manager or president of a private golf club today, I would try to sell the board of directors on the idea of reducing the dues by the amount of the tax. This, I believe, would hold a lot of good members who otherwise might resign, and would generally raise the morale of the whole membership. The loss in revenue from this reduction in dues could be made up by promoting a membership campaign for additional members. Dropping initiation fees, if any, might be necessary too.

"Resignations due to members going into service may be a problem to some clubs but this loss could be made up by active campaigning for new members.

"Many golf clubs are located in the center of war producing industries and could well afford to do a little advertising for new members from this source.

"We who are interested in this game of golf and make a business out of it should get together and adopt the policy, 'Carry on with golf as long as it helps and doesn't interfere with business at hand.'"

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**Frank Brunner, manager, Flossmoor CC (Chicago district), recalls experiences in club operation during the first World War, in considering what policies and practices may be most useful this time.**

Frank then was manager of the South Shore CC (which had opened on New Year's Eve, 1916, its huge clubhouse on the lake front well within the city limits of Chicago.)

He sees as the big difference in club operating in the two periods the matter of

taxes. Taxes during the first World War were light, on clubs and members, compared to the present rate. The \$15,000 a year men who probably constitute the major spending class of the better metropolitan district clubs will have more than \$2500 in federal income tax to pay. That's going to bite.

However, Brunner believes that the clubs can meet the critical situation by eliminating the frills while continuing to maintain good service distinguished by genius in simplicity. A considerable part of the club battle will be conducted before the season opens by exercise of managerial ingenuity in working out a strict war-time budget.

Frank is of the opinion that the American temperament is resilient and philosophical and that members will accept in cheerful resignation emergency service standards and prices at clubs, being disposed to regard their own inconveniences and troubles mercifully light compared with those of the lads in fighting service.

Service lectures and exhibitions were frequent at the club. Frank recalls the machine gun dismantling and assembly exhibitions at the club as being among the highlights of military demonstrations having a keen interest and effect among club members. He is of the opinion that staging of such exhibitions of modern war equipment at country clubs will spur civilian spirit and identify the clubs as centers of community cooperation and interest in civilian war-time activities.

Brunner says he is confident the pattern of country club activities in this war will be the same as the previous war, so far as the women members are concerned. They are great organizers and workers in effectively associating the club with valuable war-time effort, and Frank urges that club planning for war-time carefully consider the women by counting them in from preliminary planning stages all the way through.

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## Greenkeepers' Opinion

THE following two reports from outstanding veteran greenkeepers John Anderson of the Essex County CC, West Orange, N. J., and Leo J. Feser, Woodhill CC, Wayzata, Minn., record these men's astute opinions on how golf and war will mix. Anderson, leading off, says:

It is true that conditions as they have become since the attack on this country by Japan places a great responsibility on

## TIMELY TURF TIPS

### MILORGANITE

#### Constituents, Elements, and Growth Producing Substances

An article appeared under the above title, in the Analytical Edition of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Vol. II, pp. 281-283, May 15, 1939. The authors, C. J. Rehling and E. Truog, reported some results of research conducted at the Soils Department, University of Wisconsin. A fellowship grant by the Sewerage Commission sponsored the project.

A composite sample, collected over the period 1931-1937 and analyzed by them, contained these amounts of basic fertilizer elements: Nitrogen 6.04 percent, total phosphoric acid 3.18 percent, and total potash 0.81 percent. A total of twenty-three different elements were detected in quantities sufficient to be determined quantitatively. (Complete analysis gladly furnished on request).

In this connection, the authors state, "Although nitrogen and phosphoric acid make up this chief portion of the plant nutrients, the appreciable amounts of other nutrient elements, including the minor ones, may well be of considerable importance in certain cases. The high solubility of the minor elements in weak solvents indicates a high degree of availability."

Milorganite is partly a microbial product. Hence it might also contain growth promoting substances of the hormone type, or produce them during decomposition in the soil. There are two groups of these substances, the auxins or natural plant hormones, which are found in living plants, and the heteroauxins or indol acetic acid which is a product of animals and microorganisms.

Tests made on Milorganite directly failed to reveal the presence of plant hormones. However, after mixing and incubating with a sandy soil, hormones of the indol acetic acid types were produced in amounts comparable to those produced with other high-grade organics. Urea and ammonium sulfate failed to promote hormone production when mixed with the sandy soil.

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