
WHEN AND WHY PLAY IS PATRIOTIC

Excerpt from an address before the U. S. House of Representatives by La Verne R. Delwig, former football star, now congressman from Wisconsin.

Total fitness depends upon a totally fit human physical structure. Every part of the body—the hands, the arms, the shoulders, the back, the legs, the feet—must be able to function at prescribed daily tasks without undue fatigue—and have a little left to carry the physical burden of emergency assignments.

Exercise is the answer.

Now, exercise can be work or play. If we accept it as work, few of us will get all the exercise we need. If we make our exercise play, it comes in enjoyable doses.

That is where sports come in. Sports are the American way of getting exercise and making it fun. It follows, then, that America must play harder and oftener right now than ever before.

We must impress upon the American people that it is patriotic to play—since through play we get exercise—and through exercise we attain that physical endurance so necessary in every individual today.

This play serves a dual role. In addition to affording us physical expression, it serves, too, as a change of pace—a release through relaxation—that makes us better fit emotionally, if not mentally, to meet the challenge of our daily tasks and accept new tasks with enthusiasm.

And here is a point I would like to interject. Providing the body is physically sound—that is, if the heart and other organs are not aggravated by disease—an individual cannot overexercise, according to the latest authentic physiological opinions.

Those of us, for example, who have played golf in the past, should play more golf today. We should play harder at golf to utilize the game for its contribution to physical fitness. If we do not play golf, we should find some other physical hobby—some sport, some game—that we will play for enjoyment and from which we will derive physical work.

Post-War Pro Jobs to Demand Real Executives

As told by a pro now
in war factory work to

HERB GRAFFIS

FIVE or six years ago I can remember that the PGA was figuring that the pro situation would be greatly improved if the association could control the class of pro material coming into the game. I didn't especially like the way some of the older fellows put up the idea because I had graduated from high school and had two years of college. I got into pro golf due to there being no other jobs available.

I had been a caddie when I was a kid and had been a better than fair amateur, so I thought that nobody had any license to cast any reflections on my type of newcomer in pro golf.

Of course I was wrong in my resentment, but it was typical in pro golf to be unduly sensitive and regard any criticism as personal. I must say for some of

the older men that they tried to improve the situation by getting pro schools started. However, most of those attempts didn't get any farther than the talk stage, although sessions like those run by PGA sections in Minnesota, Illinois, the Mid-Atlantic and New Jersey were, apparently, valuable. The Minnesota PGA, according to what I read of its programs did the most practical job and came close to meeting the same high standard of educational work that the greenkeepers, in connection with agricultural departments of state universities, have set.

What had put pro golf business in bad condition was the fact that the game had grown so fast that the demand for pros at one time was greater than the supply, so anybody who had caddied and could