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## 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.

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## Post-War Pro Jobs to Demand Real Executives

As told by a pro now  
in war factory work to

**HERB GRAFFIS**

**F**IVE 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

play a pretty fair game and had worked in a golf shop was hired. The situation was further aggravated by the employers of pros seldom having any idea of the qualifications and duties required of a good pro. The great mystery about pro golf is that so many good pros were hired and retained by clubs whose hiring officials were ignorant of the demands of a well-handled pro job.

### Another Boom Ahead

Well, now we are coming into another boom in golf that will follow the war. There will be hundreds of new clubs started by people who also don't know what a pro should be and what a pro should do. Thousands of fellows will be looking for pro jobs and the competition will be such that the man who will work for the least money will be preferred by the employing committee.

So the main trouble with pro golf as a career may be continued. The trouble is, as anybody knows who really knows the business side of golf, that a club usually thinks altogether about what a pro will cost it, instead of what a smart pro can make for it.

With every sign pointing to the approach of a great post-war chance of putting pro golf on a sound business basis, it is high time that the PGA began to formulate a post-war plan. Associations in almost every other business are making their post-war plans, according to what I read in the papers, but I have yet to hear or read of any post-war planning being done by or for pros. The boys had better be getting on that soon or they will be out of luck, and will have only themselves to blame for not looking ahead.

There is one thing that the war is teaching pros that is putting them in good shape to really advance after the war. That thing is work.

### Study Would Pay

I used to think that I was a pretty good worker at my club, but since I have been in defense work I realize that I didn't know what hard work could mean. In the first place, with the pro at the beck and call of every member, it is almost impossible for a man to work efficiently. At the war plant where I'm working, I am under orders from just one man. Ideally that should be the situation at a golf club, with the chairman of the golf committee, the only boss. But it doesn't work out that way, and I suppose it never will.

When the war started, I wanted to get in, like almost every other American man in his early thirties who realized what his country was up against. With a wife and two children I had to face the problem of supporting my family. But I figured that I could get a chance at training that would enable me to win a commission soon, and on my salary and allowances as an officer, support my family in reduced circumstances. However, injuries I'd suffered in an automobile accident several years past flunked me in the physical examination.

As there was no telling which way the war's demands were going to go, and plenty of uncertainty about golf, I figured I had better learn something in addition to golf. So I went to welding school nights while I was holding down my pro job daytimes.

### Learns to Work

At welding school I got the first shock about my pro job. It struck me that if we spent the same time studying the pro golf business that I spent in studying welding, and if the study was on the same expertly organized basis, pro golf would be a much better business.

I had thought that bending over and teeing balls on the lesson tee, and giving from eight to 20 lessons a day, was hard work. After the monotony and close application of welding classes, golf teaching didn't seem to be such a tough job.

But it was when I got a job welding all day long that I made up my mind that if I ever got back to a full-time pro job again things were going to be a lot different in the way I ran my job. One thing that I had impressed on me was that time is money. It is the lost time in a pro department that has made the pro business one in which only comparatively few fellows make enough money to make pro golf attractive for a smart and ambitious young fellow. Many pros still don't realize what they are up against in a business that is closed down several months of a year. After the war I think that the general thing among good pros is going to be to have a winter job in a different line of business, if they can't get a winter pro job. Not only the winter income but what they'll learn from work in a different line is going to help them.

Another thing that this winter job will do for a pro is to teach him how much people really need golf.

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I never realized how near golf comes to being an essential in American life until I got put on overtime at the plant and had to give up the work I had been handling at my club in the evening. The income was fine for me, but I must say that the quality and quantity of my work wasn't as good as it had been when I had been working the regular 8 hours and then going to the club for 4 or 5 hours instruction. That made a long day, but I kept in good shape and kept very much alive on both jobs.

But when I was working so I got no golf at all, my energy and spirits sagged. I wasn't getting the outdoor balance golf provides.

### War Workers Learn Game

There has been a lot of golf played by war plant workers this season. It hasn't been the result of much planned promotion on the part of golf. This increase in play has been caused by the workers finally realizing they needed just what golf has to offer. They came to golf rather than golf going after them. It was their good luck that they now have money they can spend for golf in keeping them fit to carry their load of war work.

They are going to continue at golf, although they won't be making the wages after the war that they are now. The soldiers and sailors who have been introduced to golf as part of the armed forces' recreation, also will be playing the game when peace comes. With millions more playing golf, it is sure that the price of golf goods and golf playing fees are going to come down. The biggest selling price class of golf balls probably will be not over 50 cents. The biggest selling price class of clubs also will be lower than it has been. That is going to require a readjustment of pro pay at the private clubs that restrict membership rosters, but generally it should mean more money for pros and manufacturers, for the same reason that Chevrolet and Ford companies have made more money than the Cadillac outfit.

It is going to mean a drastic change in the extent and nature of duties of the pro who keeps his job at a first-class private club. He will have to be a much better trained executive than he now generally is.

And it also is going to mean a great change in the jobs of pros at public and privately-owned fee courses. Before the war we already were able to see that

some of these public and semi-public jobs were in a class with a number of the best private course jobs in the country, for pro income. But, as a usual thing, the possibilities of these pay-as-you-play course jobs were muffed by the pros. One reason was that a man at a public course was looked down on as a social and professional inferior by the pro at a private club. That was foolish, but there is no use of our kidding ourselves; it did and does happen. Another reason why the pay-as-you-play course job possibilities for pros never were developed was that these courses are run as businesses and not often did such courses get a pro who was a businessman. Consequently the courses soured on pros and it is surprising how many of the pay-as-you-play courses don't have pros on their staffs.

However, there is going to be a very greatly changed picture in golf after the war and I believe the pro who knows how to work as intelligently as men in other businesses have to work to be successes, is going to have a much larger net income than now is general in pro golf.

I know that what I have learned by getting in war work is going to make me a lot better pro for my club and myself when I get back on a golf job in peacetime.

Pros who have been able to stay at clubs during the war and who are keeping alive the PGA had better begin planning the postwar future of pro golf right now. Otherwise they will be out of luck individually, and they will be open to plenty of criticism from pros now in armed service for not having been on the job protecting the future of young men who are protecting them the hard way right now.

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**Houston Holds Big Tourney**—Houston, Tex., had 516 men and 57 women enter the city-wide War Bond tournament played at Memorial Park. It was the largest tournament ever held in the city. Starting times were arranged by Hugh Watson, gen. chm., and the tournament committee, so the competition completely avoided any conflict with war workers work-schedules. There were 17 flights for men and two flights for women.

Houston newspapers in printing the pairings gave the telephone number of each contestant after the contestant's name, thus making it easy for competitors to adjust playing time to mutual convenience.