

other material will make a difference in the amount of heat accumulated. The moisture content is undoubtedly a factor that should be considered and controlled when treatment with organic nitrogenous fertilizers is undertaken for the purpose of soil sterilization.

The method is both practical and economical from the greenkeepers standpoint because both sterilized compost and fertilizer may be applied as topdressing at the same time in one operation. This would save considerable of the time involved in making two separate applications of compost and fertilizer, especially during peri-

ods of labor shortage. This method would also have a tendency toward a more uniform distribution of fertilizer and, according to these tests, there was considerable benefit and no harmful effects on established turf when topdressed with compost treated with the various fertilizer materials used at the rates employed.

In view of the scarcity of inorganic nitrogen due to its demand for use in munitions during war times, it is imperative to substitute organic nitrogenous fertilizers. It is fortunate that they can be employed for the dual purpose of soil sterilization and fertilization.

DO IT NOW; THINGS MAY GET WORSE!

By HAL HERMAN

FORESIGHTED policy for a green committee is to work on the basis that things will get a lot worse before they get better, and to leave nothing undone to get all possible work done this summer and fall. It has been repeatedly proved that over-emphasis of the cost element of golf course work in wartime is seriously false economy. Putting off a job until financial conditions get better has meant that the job generally is delayed until it is impossible to get labor or materials for it. Clubs now find themselves with money to pay for work that can't be done. That development is an unusual thing in the past 25 to 30 years of American golf club history.

The one controlling element in determining what golf club work should be done now is whether or not it will retard war production work. If, in the judgment of the green committee, the golf club job will take labor or materials not under priority control, there is no license for the clubs to grab at the chance to get the work done, regardless of what other civilian enterprises may do under the same circumstances.

Club experiences with high school students' vacation labor has been spotty. Some of the youngsters are fine workers and learn quickly. Others have no desire to shine at earning their money. They stall and are apparently unable to do simple jobs satisfactorily. However, as war industry usually doesn't want to employ youngsters during the brief period of summer vacations and the farmers' ex-

perience with city and suburban high school student labor hasn't been notably satisfactory, there are many of these boys available for simple tasks at clubs.

Another source of labor for such jobs as golf clubs may be able to do in preparing against the eventuality of more serious labor and material shortages next year, is suggested by the USGA in its Green Section Turf Topics.

This suggestion is that partially disabled war veterans may be able to resume useful civilian lives by working for golf clubs. The clubs are advised to acquaint Veterans' Employment representatives in their areas with their labor requirements. Considerable of the golf club work would be outdoor and of a sort that could help rebuild the health and spirit of some young fellow battered by war.

However, in this connection, some believe that lawyer members of clubs ought to look into the matter of the veteran's legal status in connection with re-employment at the job he had before the war. These cautious people suspect there may be a chance of a veteran employed by a club for seasonal work sacrificing his rights under laws governing re-employment of veterans. Although we are of the opinion the Veterans' Employment representatives would bear that point prominently in mind, it's not a bad thing for the clubs to consider. No club in its desire to offer employment to a veteran—and in its desire to get its own work done—would want to take a chance

The Army Signal Corps rounded up these three prominent golfers for a photo at the Camp Croft (S.C.) driving range. (L. to r.) Pfc. John Malesky, former assistant pro at Shelter Rock CC (Roslyn, L.I.); Lt. Col. R. Otto Probst (South Bend, Ind.), Camp Croft inspector, whose collection of golfing literature is said to be the largest in the world; and Pvt. Clayton Haefner, well-known tournament pro.

Camp Croft's driving range gets landslide play every day and a golf ball shortage is developing. Generous minded golfers are invited to "keep 'em golfing" by donating a few used balls to the range. They may be sent in care of Lt. Col. Probst.



with nullifying legal rights of some fellow sent back from battle as a casualty.

What might be the psychological situation in employing battered war veterans at a recreation establishment, and for the moderate wages such a recreation establishment as a golf club could afford to pay? Your guess is as good as anyone's.

Pooling of labor among neighboring clubs, another suggestion of the Green Section, appeals to green chairmen as having good possibilities.

A green-chairman of long experience, commenting on the USGA idea of pooling labor, remarked: "It should be a great idea for clubs that are close together. Application of the idea, though, ought to start by green committees of the clubs getting together and pooling their ideas on course work that should be planned to ease the problems of wartime maintenance. Much of this work still is on a hit-and-miss basis. The big value of the labor pool would be lost if the available men in the pool were sent around to courses to do emergency jobs instead of working on a planned program to prepare for the time when golf course maintenance is going to be even a tougher problem than it is today.

"Frequent turnover in green committee personnel," this veteran chairman added, "has kept golf clubs from forming the habit of looking ahead in course maintenance. Now, when we should be looking ahead to the possibility of having fewer men for maintenance work next year and less equipment and supplies for the work, many clubs think that all

they can do—or should do—is operate on a day-to-day basis."

Although operating on a long-range, wartime maintenance program has limitations that will tax the genius and foresight of superintendents and green committees, it's still the major responsibility of those who are in charge of golf courses. They can think now of the work they wished that they had done last year and lament, but next year when they think of what still could have been done this year, their regrets will be even keener.

Trouble in Part-Time Job—A pro at an eastern club declares that the idea of taking a defense plant job and working for the Club Saturday afternoon, Sunday and other time not conflicting with the factory schedule didn't result happily for him. After 12 years with the club he was discharged on a week's notice. The pro claims a club official stated that the defense plant job prevented the club getting adequate pro service.

Golf may contribute to the physical fitness program in a number of ways. The soldier or officer working long hours under great tension may do much toward regaining his balance and restoring his energy with a short round of golf. The game is of value in that it affords relaxation for body and mind and is a factor in developing coordination self-control, balance, timing and accuracy of movement.—Guide for Physical Training and Athletics; Army Air Force Technical Training Command.