



In size and architectural richness, the Bethpage clubhouse rivals many a private club structure.

course. The sheds were designed and built expressly to house the machinery, tools and equipment planned for them. A standard layout is maintained and at any time the greenkeeper may visit a shed to check its contents.

Machinery Bought With Care

All the machinery at Bethpage has been purchased subject to specifications compiled by the engineering staff of the Bethpage Park Authority and Long Island State Park commission. These specifications require not only great mechanical efficiency, but also a great degree of operating economy. Under no circumstances can machinery assigned to the various foremen be adjusted or repaired by them. All machinery is under the supervision and maintenance of a chief mechanic, and one of his assistants visits each shed daily to make necessary adjustments and minor repair.

The chief mechanic is also entirely responsible for the irrigation system. This irrigation system is supplied with water from two deep wells delivering 1,500 gallons of water per minute into a 700,000 gallon reservoir from which it is pumped at a pressure of 150 pounds to all parts of the park. During July and August, Bethpage uses as much as 1,200,000 gallons of water per day for irrigation purposes but at no time is it used except to keep fairways and greens in a healthy condition. Over-watering is avoided by the management.

All told, Bethpage has been designed and is operated to give to the public links golfer the best to be had in golf courses.

Deadheads on USGA Greens Service Give Britons \$11,000 Research Edge

THE Board of Greenkeeping Research, British counterpart of the USGA Green Section has advised by visit or correspondence 1,004 golf clubs in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales during the five years since its organization.

The Greenkeeper's Advisory committee has suggested to the Board a visit by R. B. Dawson, director of research at the Board's St. Ives station, to the USGA Green Section's Arlington station and other course maintenance stations in this country and Canada.

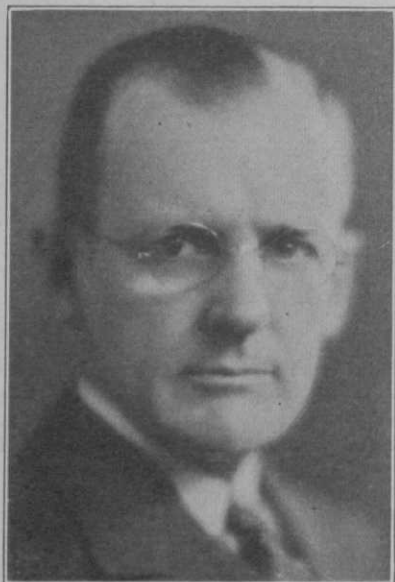
Spent in highly valuable research by the British Board in 1935 was approximately \$23,000, against the USGA Green Section 1935 expenditure of \$12,864. The USGA Green Section 1935 expense was 51.7% of the associations' entire dues receipts and over a period of nine years the USGA has spent an average of 98% of its dues income on Green Section work.

Obviously, then, the USGA Green Section, which is considered a model by the British and which has contributed greatly to improvement of maintenance standards in this country, is being seriously handicapped by deadheads who ride on a pass and pay USGA dues for their share of the Section's efficient operation.

The British Board is financed by those who share in its numerous benefits. It is to be hoped that American clubs that have not joined the USGA will promptly authorize the \$35 initiation and annual dues fee and follow the excellent example of their British cousins in a sportsmanlike splitting of Green Section operating costs.

WHAT THE SOCIAL SECURITY

By WILLIAM KIXMILLER



William KixMiller, author of this article on the Social Security Act, is general counsel for a number of large corporations and is a nationally known authority on tax matters. Comments in this article are taken from his book "The Foundation Guide for Payroll Taxes Under the Social Security Act," a guide book that should be in the hands of club managers for everyday reference. It gives an understanding of the Federal Social Security Law, treasury regulations, and all state laws where passed. An understanding of this complex act is necessary if you are to avail yourself of proper savings and avoid the severe penalties exacted for not living up to those regulations, these penalties in extreme cases being as high as a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for 5 years. Each act or omission constitutes a separate offense.

You may avail yourself of a 5-day free examination of this Guide by addressing your request to The Foundation Press, Inc., Roanoke Tower Bldg., Chicago, Ill., on your club letterhead. The price of the book is \$3.00 post-paid.

THE Social Security Act became an actuality January 1, 1936, when the first tax began to accrue on employers of eight or more people. The Act attempts the most comprehensive social reforms ever undertaken by the government of the United States through direct legislation and applies to golf club employees among others.

The law in substance is in three parts; one part has to do with unemployment compensation, another part with old-age benefits, and the third with grants to states to take care of want, on a needs basis. The first two objectives differ from the third in that they are based substantially on insurance principles; that is, they are expected to pay their own way. The immediate concern of most individuals lies in its direct effect on their persons, their properties, and their future. For this reason, we outline briefly the provisions of the Social Security Act. This will establish general understanding for the detailed explanations which follow.

The Act creates three taxes, two of

which are levied on employers, while the third falls on employees. These taxes are summarized as follows:

(1) An excise tax on the total payroll of employers of eight or more persons, subject to a maximum credit of 90% allowed in those states in which an unemployment compensation law is enacted in conformity with the standards of the federal Social Security Act.

(2) An excise tax on the payroll of all employers, excluding all remuneration paid by an employer to any individual in his employ which exceeds \$3,000.

(3) An income tax on the wages of employees, excluding all remuneration received by an individual over \$3,000 per year from any one employer.

ACT MEANS TO CLUBS

Social Taxes

Increase to 9% of Payroll

The proceeds of these taxes will be used in furtherance of the unemployment compensation and old-age annuity programs established by the Social Security Act.

These taxes are graduated upward over a period of 13 years until eventually they will reach a maximum of 9% of the payroll.

The Act specifies those classes of employment which are excluded from the tax, and of course from the benefits.

Excluded from the old-age tax are: (1) Agricultural labor; (2) Domestic service in a private home; (3) Casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business; (4) Service performed by an individual who has attained the age of 65; (5) Service performed as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel documented under the laws of the United States or of any foreign country; (6) Service performed in the employ of the United States Government or of an instrumentality of the United States; (7) Service performed in the employ of a state, a political subdivision thereof, or an instrumentality of one or more states or political subdivisions;

(8) Service performed in the employ of a corporation, community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Excluded from the unemployment compensation tax is service performed by an individual in the employ of his son, daughter or spouse, and service performed by a child under the age of 21 in the employ of his father or mother.

Plan of Federal Unemployment Tax

By the passage of the Social Security Act the federal government has created a system encouraging the states to establish unemployment compensation laws. This plan works by means of credit allowances. A credit against the federal tax is allowed to employers in any state which passes an unemployment compensation act in conformity with federal standards.

If the state does not enact such measures for unemployment compensation, the amount collected by the federal government will go into the general treasury of the United States for general governmental purposes. It is evident, therefore, that taxes collected under the federal unemployment compensation law will never be appropriated for unemployment benefits.

This federal legislation was framed with the thought that the attack upon the problems of unemployment insecurity should be a cooperative venture participated in by both the federal and state governments, preserving the benefits of local administration and national leadership. It was thought unwise to have the federal government decide all questions of policy and dictate completely what the states should do. Only very necessary minimum standards are included in the federal measure, leaving wide latitude to the states.

While the different state unemployment insurance compensation laws must make all contributions compulsory, the states, in addition to deciding how these contributions shall be levied, have freedom in determining their own waiting periods, benefit rates, maximum benefit periods, and the like.

It is obvious that in the best interest of the worker, industry, and society, there must be a certain uniformity of standards. It is obvious, too, that the penalizing of competitive industries in any state as against those in another state must be prevented. The federal tax does prevent this inequality, as it costs the employer the same whether he pays the levy to the federal government or makes a contribution to a state unemployment insurance fund. If he pays the state tax, he need not pay the entire federal tax. This is known as the credit system.

Golf Seasonal Problem in Unemployment Benefits

Only those individuals qualify for benefits whose wages have been taxed by the state. If such employees lose their positions, they will receive compensation from the state for a specified number of weeks while they are out of work. It is important to note that no benefits are paid by the federal government. The amount of the payments and the number of weeks

during which such payments are made depends on the provisions of the particular state law. The benefits will probably amount to one-half of the employee's wages, subject to an absolute maximum and minimum, and will be paid over a period of approximately 10 to 18 weeks.

Annuity Plan Purely Federal Project

The old-age annuity plan is purely a federal project. For its support there is levied an income tax on the employee, and an excise tax on the employer, starting at 1% on each, beginning in 1937, and increasing one-half of 1% each 3 years thereafter until the total of 3% each is paid by the employer and the employee. An annuity will be payable to all employees subject to this tax. Such an individual, however, before qualifying for the annuity, must have reached the age of 65; his total wages received after Dec. 31, 1936, and before reaching 65 must be not less than \$2,000; and his wages must be paid to him on some day in each of five years after Dec. 31, 1936, and before he is 65 years old.

The first monthly payment to a qualified individual will be made on January 1, 1942, and its amount will be calculated as follows:

Total wages received after Dec. 31, 1936, and prior to age 65, in covered employments (not counting wages in excess of \$3,000 annually)	% of total wages paid as monthly benefit
First	1/2%
Next	1/12%
All over	1/24%

Those individuals who do not fulfill the above requirements will not qualify for any benefits, and upon reaching the age of 65 are paid a lump sum equal to 3½% of the total wages paid after Dec. 31, 1936, and before the attainment of age 65. Upon the death of an individual before he reaches the age of 65, his estate receives payment equal to 3½% of his total wages received after Dec. 31, 1936; if he dies after reaching that age, his estate receives the same amount less any benefits paid to him during his lifetime. Payments of benefits are, however, withheld for each month in which a qualified individual who has attained age 65 received wages for regular employment. In the event that an individual retires before attaining the age of 65, the benefit does

not become payable until the age 65 is reached.

These old-age benefits in the form of monthly payments are to be paid to employees who have worked and contributed (along with the employers) to the annuity fund substantially in direct proportion to the total wages earned by such individuals in the course of their employment subsequent to 1936. The minimum monthly payment is to be \$10, the maximum \$85. Benefit payments are made for life after the retirement age of 65 is reached.

The old-age assistance or pension is distinguishable from the old-age annuity discussed above since it is not based on a tax nor an actuarial plan of benefits. The old-age grant program is a charitable system to be administered by the states under federal supervision. The sole basis for distribution of these benefits is need; they may be used to supplement the annuity when the latter is considered insufficient.

Under the state old-age assistance laws, those individuals who qualify will receive a monthly payment. To qualify, the applicant must have attained the age of 65, resided in the state for a total of at least five years in the nine years preceding his application, and lived there continuously for at least one year immediately before applying for such aid. Inmates of public institutions are expressly disqualified. The amount of such payment is determined by each state, and will probably be approximately \$30, since the Act limits the federal aid to not more than \$15 per month for the individual, provided the state in which he resides appropriates a like amount. There is nothing to prevent a state from contributing more than \$15 per month in special cases nor is there any requirement that as much as \$15 be allowed from the state funds.

Many Effects of Social Legislation on Golf Clubs

Now as to how this act will affect you as manager of a club. Necessarily, in an article of this kind, we can touch but generally on the many and varied effects of the act, but here are a few of the more important ones. If your club is operating in a state that has not passed an unemployment compensation law, you have only the federal act to reckon with for the year 1936; and your only tax is 1% of the wages paid your employees, providing, of

(Continued on Page 60)

THIS MATTER OF SOIL TESTING

By O. J. NOER

SOIL ANALYSIS has engaged the attention of chemists since the beginnings of scientific agriculture. At first the problem of determining soil deficiencies seemed simple. It was only natural to suppose that plant analysis would disclose the elements needed for growth, and then a soil analysis should indicate deficient elements. In practice this apparently simple procedure failed for two principal reasons.

Plants are less selective in the absorption of nutrients from the soil solution than is generally supposed, and as a result some of the elements found in plants are not necessarily needed for normal growth. Furthermore, the quantities vary with the amounts present in the soil solution with the season, and also with the stage of growth or maturity of the plant; so plant analysis does not disclose exact information regarding nutrient requirements.

In early methods of analysis, soils were either digested with strong acids or total quantities of the various elements were determined. Segregation of fertile from infertile soils was impossible by these methods, because both fail to differentiate between the readily soluble and difficultly soluble mineral elements required by plants.

Plats

Tell Most

Following the failure of these methods, agronomists turned to field methods. Even today, fertilizer test plats furnish the most trustworthy data and remain the surest method for determining the fertilizer needs of a particular soil. Unfortunately, most of a growing season must elapse before information is available. Then too, the fact that a particular fertilizer ratio produces best growth does not prove that this is the best ratio for all time. In other words, when need for phosphoric acid is acute, heavy initial rates to encourage deeper penetration and to build soil reserves may be best practice on fairways but after that, rates can be reduced to a bare minimum which will suffice to maintain the supply.

Aside from nitrogen, the mineral plant food elements of the soil can be grouped

into three classes based upon solubility.

1. Water Soluble Nutrients
2. Easily Soluble Nutrients
3. Difficultly Soluble Nutrients

The first class embraces the nutrients dissolved in the soil moisture and is the principle source from which plants derive needed mineral nutrients. Since the soil solution is extremely weak at all times, the supply must be replenished rapidly by solution from the class of easily soluble nutrients when plants grow vigorously. So ability to maintain a supply of nutrients in the soil solution is the distinguishing characteristic of a fertile soil.

During recent years soil analysis has undergone revolutionary changes. The newer methods attempt to differentiate between the readily soluble and the difficultly soluble soil constituents, and thus endeavor to determine the plant food which can be classed as available in a relatively short period of time.

The underlying principle for all the methods is the same. Except for the determination of soil reaction a solution of the various plant food elements is obtained by shaking a small quantity of soil with a weak extracting solution for a definite period of time. The primary difference between the several methods is in the strength and type of the extracting solution and accounts for the different results obtained.

Soil reaction is determined on a separate sample of soil, and differences between methods are in details of manipulation rather than principle. Complex dyes, which develop distinctive colors depending upon reaction, are used as indicators and appropriate color comparison charts are supplied so reaction can be determined by a simple color comparison. Results are reported in terms of pH. According to this method the figure 7 represents a neutral soil, smaller figures denote increasing acidity, and those above 7 increasing alkalinity. The methods are simple and no especial skill is required,

so tests can be made out on the fairways and greens. In fact, field testing is often preferable for it enables the operator to quickly detect any difference in reaction based on depth. Obviously less lime is needed where strong acidity is confined to the surface inch or two of soil, and larger quantities where strong acidity persists in the deeper soil.

Most of the rapid methods for determining nitrogen measure the amount which exists in the form of ammonia or nitrates. Such methods are of questionable value on turfed areas, particularly during the growing season, because the dense mass of grass roots quickly absorbs most of these forms of soil nitrogen. However, anyone experienced in turf maintenance can quickly judge need for nitrogen by simple inspection of the grass. When moisture and temperature are favorable for growth, thin turf, slow rate of growth, light color, prevalence of weeds and moss are unmistakable signs of nitrogen need.

With phosphoric acid and potash the situation is somewhat different. It is not so easy to diagnose need for these elements by simple inspection of the grass. Previous experience with similar soil types in the locality is helpful, but dependable methods for determining available soil phosphorus and potassium would simplify the task of prescribing need for fertilizers containing these elements.

Correlation with Field Tests Advised

Since the rapid methods are more or less arbitrary, their usefulness depends upon correlation of results with fertilizer experience in the field. Progress along this line has been made in agriculture, but the tendency is to use the tests on golf courses without discrimination. In many instances such tests serve as the sole basis upon which fertilizer recommendations are made. It is about like placing a gun in the hands of a blind man and demand that he hit the bulls eye during target practice. Except for acidity and alkalinity, only experienced operators who are familiar with local soils and the problems of golf turf maintenance should test soils. Final judgment on the value of soil testing must wait until further studies have been made. Besides a comparison of the several methods on different soil types, tests must include soils of known fertilizer treatment, and growth response to the different fertilizer constituents.

In order to obtain some information regarding the value of the various methods,

soil samples were collected from fairways in the Milwaukee and Chicago districts during the late fall of 1935. In most instances these were taken from test plots of known fertilizer treatment. The soils varied in texture from loam to silt loam, and ranged in reaction from moderately acid to slightly alkaline. Available phosphorus was determined by the Truog, Purdue, original and revised Simplex Methods; and for available potassium the Purdue, and the original and revised Simplex Methods were used.

Some interesting results were obtained, but final conclusions must await further tests on a wider range of soils from more districts. Details were presented in a series of ten tables and charts. These can be obtained in mimeograph form by addressing the writer in care of the Sewerage Commission, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The results show the necessity for careful sampling, and on fairways sampling depth should not exceed 3 in. In many instances it would be better to confine samples to the first 2 in. Because available phosphorus and potassium often decrease with depth, samples should consist of a uniform core or column of soil.

Lead Arsenate May Block Tests

The Truog, Purdue and revised Simplex Methods for available phosphorus appear to give promise, provided lead arsenate has not been used for grub or worm control. They seem to differentiate deficient soils from those which contain a reasonable supply of this element.

When soils contain 50 lbs. by the Truog Method, and doubtful by the Purdue Method and medium by the revised Simplex Method, comparative light rates of phosphate appear to maintain the supply of available phosphorus on the plats subjected to test, but none of these soils are more than slightly acid. The original Simplex Method did not extract appreciable quantities of available phosphorus from any of the soils tested, except when excessive quantities of phosphate fertilizer had been used. The method does not seem to be suited to the heavier textured fairway soils.

Downward movement of applied soluble phosphate is slow. Sixty days after applying 20% super phosphate at 600 lbs. per acre the increase in available phosphorus was confined to the surface inch of soil.

Data seems to indicate that where the available phosphorus is low, one or two generous applications of phosphate, fol-

GREENKEEPERS CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND



Greenkeepers Club of New England at the Massachusetts State College annual recreational conference had this display, showing their idea of the country club as an all-year operating proposition. Winter sports maintenance work in New England has become an important part of the year's program.

lowed by the use of a fertilizer containing not more than one unit of phosphoric acid for each two units of nitrogen, actually increases the supply of available phosphorus to a depth of 2 in. or more.

None of the present methods for available potassium compares with the better methods for phosphorus.

Since available potassium may also decrease with depth, careful sampling to a depth not exceeding 2 to 3 in. is important.

The Purdue and revised Simplex Methods are more reliable than the original Simplex Method. In fact, the latter usually shows acute potassium deficiency on most fairway soils even though growth response does not occur following the use of potash fertilizer. None of the potash methods are sufficiently delicate to detect single applications of 50 lbs. of actual potash to the acre with absolute certainty.

Harbert Passes Two Hot Ideas On to the Pros

E. W. HARBERT, pro at Marywood CC, Battle Creek, Mich., is using to profitable advantage a couple of ideas that deserve wider application in pro golf.

Harb bases his use of the stunts on the idea that the average pro has quite a little time he spends around his shop when he might be out increasing golf interest and sales. He maintains the greatest retardant to pro profits is the time element; that the usually short enough season makes it vital that each possible working minute be devoted to developing income.

Says Harbert:

"On both men and ladies' day I play nine holes with three members and switch to three other members on the second nine. The only requirement for the mem-

bers is that they pay about 15c apiece for my caddie. That means that they will receive a nine-hole playing lesson for 15c apiece. The second nine, I play with three other members. Start in at the letter A of the club membership and work down. Of course, there will be some times when one or possibly two will not be able to enjoy this privilege.

"I also issue a value ticket to each member upon the purchase of anything pertaining to golf. In other words, if a player buys a 75c golf ball, he will receive a 75c ticket. When he accumulates \$15 worth of these tickets, I will give him one golf lesson. I realize that some clubs can boost this \$15 rate to \$20 or \$25, whichever they feel they can do. Fifteen dollars isn't a lot but at the same time, you are going to draw business that sometimes goes elsewhere. I think that most pros realize that they can set the time for these lessons at their advantage so they won't get their fannies sore sitting around.

"Another way to look at this is that the pro is going to improve the class of golf played at the clubs, because there are some members who never take lessons and if such a member can get one for nothing, he will probably play a better game. It is to be understood that there is no obligation and he doesn't have to take the lesson unless he cares to and such being the case, the pro isn't out anything anyway."

Macpherson to Make Film. — Duncan Macpherson, author of "Golf Simplified," has been signed by Bell and Howell to do a sound instruction film on Golf Simplified for the B&H Home Movie library of reels.

Simple, Cheap Device Reduces Dandelion Infestation

WALTER H. SCHRADER, manager of the Harlem GC (Chicago district), has developed and used successfully a simple device for reducing dandelions. Schrader's ingenuity was the result of having to speed play on a popular fee course where heavy dandelion bloom either cuts down play or requires so much fairway mowing that turf growth may be retarded.

Schrader's method:

Secure two pieces of 2-inch heavy mesh chicken wire about 30 feet in length, and about 5 feet wide. Lace these together, with a medium heavy galvanized wire, trying to keep the laced sides even, in other words trying to keep out the bulges. Wrap and lace one end of this mat to a 3-inch pipe. Before lacing drill a few holes through this pipe in order to secure a better wrapping when lacing same and to keep the wire from sliding off.

On each end of this pipe secure two swivel wheels, about the size of the old Chadburn Caldwell Mower wheels. These wheels will help to keep the front end of the mat up, near the hitch and also help in turning the mat.

The tail end is kept down by wrapping and lacing the same as the front end with the exception that a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe is used. The hitch is made with chains that are heavy enough to withstand the strain of pulling. Hitch this mat behind the truck and take along in high.

In pulling along at normal speed you will notice that the mat has a tendency to creep next to the ground and into the turf, and will snap off the dandelion heads throwing them into the air 5 or 6 feet, providing the turf is dry.

Do not expect to get results with this mat when the turf is wet or heavy with dew, as same will clog up with the clippings left on the fairways by the mowers.

Monteith Says Device Should Work

Commenting on Schrader's device, Dr. John Monteith, Jr., of the USGA Green Section says:

"This looks like an interesting suggestion which might serve a very useful purpose in dry seasons. He points out of course that it would not work when the grass is wet, which unfortunately is likely to be the case during a lot of the time when dandelions are troublesome in normal seasons.

"However it is a gadget that doesn't cost much and if it works elsewhere as it does at Harlem it should reduce the wear and tear on the mowing machinery and at the same time be helpful to the grass because no doubt the greenkeepers are forced to mow the fairways too often during the dandelion season simply to get rid of the blossoms.

"Dandelion flowers and seed heads easily snap off and I can readily understand how this sort of thing would do the trick nicely under a great many conditions. Even though it doesn't destroy the dandelion plants it no doubt would greatly reduce the infestation of dandelions in later years due to cutting off a good proportion of dandelion blossoms before the seed is matured.

"In the past this procedure has not been considered very important due to the belief that dandelion blossoms even when cut off will go ahead and mature viable seed. However recent work by one of the men in the Michigan Agriculture college has indicated this is by no means the case. Therefore if the wire netting can cut off the dandelion blossoms the seed crop will be reduced."

Wardman Park Hotel Is Headquarters for NAGA 1937 Washington Meet

NATIONAL convention of the NAGA for 1937 will be held in Washington, D. C., February 2, 3, 4, and 5, it has been announced. The Wardman Park Hotel has been selected as the official convention headquarters.

The Continental room of the Wardman will serve as the show floor and will provide approximately the same area as the show floor at the convention in Cleveland early this year. Educational conferences will be held at a theater within the hotel, having a seating capacity of 500, and the banquet and exhibitors dinner will be held in the Dragon room of the Wardman Park.

Conn. Greensmen Elect.—At the annual meeting of the Connecticut Greenkeepers' assn., held March 2 at Brooklawn CC, Bridgeport, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Fred Emenger, Fairfield CC; Vice-pres., Donald McKay, Sunset Ridge CC, East Hartford; Sec.-treas., Chas. Traverse, Mill River CC, Stratford; Asst. Sec.-treas., I. R. Pierson, New Haven Myny Cse; Director, Ed. Hill, Brooklawn CC.

HARLOW DEFENDS CIRCUIT

A SPIRITED defense of the tournament schedule as an educational and interest-building factor for both pros and public is made by Robert E. Harlow. PGA tournament bureau manager in recent releases.

Harlow's statements explain the function, performance and problems of the tournament operations. One of his statements refuting the notion that the winter tournament circuit is an unreasonably long-odds proposition against the individual pro, appears in full in the PGA magazine for May. The other statement is made to club and ball manufacturers as a plea for an all-star team of pros engaged in propoganda play.

The PGA tournament bureau head, undeniably the leading authority on tournament golf, also reports a total of \$87,674 in prize money played for from Nov. 12 at the Mid-south pro-pro to April 14 at the Wildwood (N. J.) Open. Horton Smith was head man in the prize list with \$7,048.

Other leading winners were:

Picard	\$5,310
Cooper	3,939
Hines	3,611
Hunter	3,353
Revolta	3,309
Mangrum	3,246
Laffoon	3,043
Sarazen	2,761
Runyan	2,308
Ghezzi	2,237
Walsh	2,129
Cruikshank	2,000
White	1,507

Schooling and Build-up

Are Tournament Pro Benefits

In explaining the tournament circuit situation to players Harlow says:

It should first of all be understood that open tournament golf is a highly competitive business in which only a handful can make a success. It is, however, no more logical to advise all young and ambitious professional golfers not to try open tournament golf, than it would be to advise young men not to enter medical college because only a few will ever become great physicians and many will flunk out. Such a policy is a defeatist policy. You agree you are whipped before you start.

Nothing is more highly competitive than open tournament golf. Yet nothing is more fair, for it provides real equality of opportunity. No political pull, social

prestige or any of the various influences brought into service by young men in an effort to establish themselves in other professions, can be of any use in competitive golf, where a man is on his own and the scoreboard tells the story. Nor is it possible to unionize tournament players so that conditions can be made satisfactory to all. Expert golf playing is an art, not a trade, and the union idea will not work out.

There is no reason why any young and ambitious player should not try his hand at competitive golf. If he has the normal amount of intelligence he will discover very soon if he is adapted to become a tournament golfer and if he is not, the experience will have done him no harm for he will have obtained some education which will serve him in the other fields of professional golf.

Cites Cases of Prize Money Not Being All

It would be unfair to suggest that the only benefits Johnny Revolta, Horton Smith, Paul Runyan, Craig Wood, Walter Hagen, Tommy Armour, Ky Laffoon and a number of other successful tournament players have obtained out of open competition has been the prize money they have won over and above the expense money they had to spend to win this money.

To be specific: Horton Smith, a Springfield, Missouri boy, made good as a tournament golfer and moved from his home town to another field and then to Oak Park, and recently into an executive position on the staff of a manufacturer. Tournament golf provided the means by which Smith was able to win for himself a very fine spot in the golf business. Suppose someone had advised Smith that he could not make any money out of following the winter circuit and should stay at home.

Take Johnny Revolta. His present position in golf was largely won through his ability as a tournament golfer, but the profits which he has already obtained, and will in the future obtain, are hardly marked by the net profit he can show on tournament play. I would set this down as a small item compared with other benefits which may be lasting. Johnny played himself into the staff of a manufacturer and into the job as professional at the Evanston Country Club. The latter, if he does a good job, may mean a lifetime connection.

Craig Wood, now an executive for a manufacturer, would certainly agree that the benefits which have come to him be-

cause of his success as a tournament player could not be properly measured by two stacks of poker chips, one showing what he expended and the other what he has won in open competition.

At the meeting of tournament players held in Miami last fall I made the comment that while the main purpose behind open tournament golf was to stimulate interest in golf and help to keep it in the papers, there were only three classes of players who should follow the circuits. These are the experts who can make money at it; those who are independent and have the means to take the trips as a vacation and for the love of the competition regardless of how they finish, and those young players who are entitled to an opportunity to attend the University of Golf and strive therein to win honors.

Tournament Publicity

Warm Up Winter Golf Interest

In his remarks to manufacturers, Harlow begins by giving them a report on winter golf tournament news, run by the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times. He says:

The records show that from March 14th to April 12th the St. Petersburg Times used 330 in. of Associated Press golf copy, or an average of eleven in. per day, which is approximately one-half column on golf. It used during this period seven, seven column streamer or banner headlines and one of five columns. In this count I did not add the Lawson Little story (turning professional) as this was a special event and could not be credited to space obtained because of open competition. It is also interesting to note that during this 30 day period, that on 27 out of the 30 days covered, there was an A. P. golf item used.

From April 13 to April 22, a 10 day period, the tournament season being completed, eight in. of Associated Press golf appeared in the St. Petersburg Times, or less than one inch per day.

On eight of those ten days, national golf was out entirely, the two days it did appear being coverage on Johnny Goodman playing in an amateur tournament at White Sulphur.

This seems to me to be a very significant report. An investigation of Associated Press papers from coast to coast, covering the same period of time would bring out similar results in some 3000 papers. It can thus be realized the amount of newspaper space which is going to other sports when there is no golf of national importance for the A. P. or other national wire services to handle.

Moreover, just at the time when the golf season should be opening up in the largest centers of population in the United States, a period when most advertisers would double their effort, we practically drop out entirely from the sports pages

because we have nothing in the way of live news to give the press.

And this is caused because golf is not able to hold out ten or a dozen leading players who could be used for open tournament play, because these men, or practically all, have to get back to jobs as club professionals. Thus, because we cannot furnish ten or a dozen men, the sport of golf as a national item drops out of the newspapers of America, or the space obtained by national items becomes reduced from a half-column a day to one inch a day.

In the golf industry we have a tested, reliable, sure-fire item of national value—competition in which well known players are contesting for cash—and just when the golf season is about to start we fail to make use of this item because we let practically all of the boys rush back to open up clubs. Surely ten or a dozen of them should be held back for national publicity purposes.

When entertainments or sports fixtures do meet with success there is a reason. It is because the promoter is giving the customers something worthwhile, such as Dempsey vs. Tunney; Notre Dame vs. Ohio State.

Golf is a success when Bob Jones is trying for his fourth consecutive major title in one year. But even then it should be remembered that golf, with Jones playing in the third most populated center in America, over six consecutive days of good weather and in the last of the "grand slam" tests, drew \$55,000, which is tops for golf, but does not approach the million dollar gate of prize ring fame.

Here's One

Line-Up of Troupe

Give golf the following troupe: Bob Jones, Lawson Little, Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen, Tommy Armour, Horton Smith, Johnny Revolta, Jimmy Thomson, Henry Picard, Harry Cooper and a few others of the leading Americans and add Henry Cotton, Percy Allis from Europe, Torchy Toda and Tommy Miyamoto from Japan, Jose Jurado and Marcus Churio from the Argentine, Sid Brews from South Africa. With these players there would be interest enough.

There has been created sufficient interest in open tournament golf, because of the persistence of our winter and summer programs in this country, that the British have announced by far the most ambitious schedule of professional tournaments ever held in that country for this summer. And the Tournament Bureau of the American players is holding offers from Seattle, Portland, and Vancouver for \$5,000 opens this summer, with Salt Lake, Denver and other cities willing to join a tour, if a sufficient number of leading