

Golfdom

The Business Journal of Golf

JANUARY, 1937

Vol. 11 ● No. 1

NEW, COMPLETE

Southern Hills of Tulsa Proves Major Developments Are Practical Again

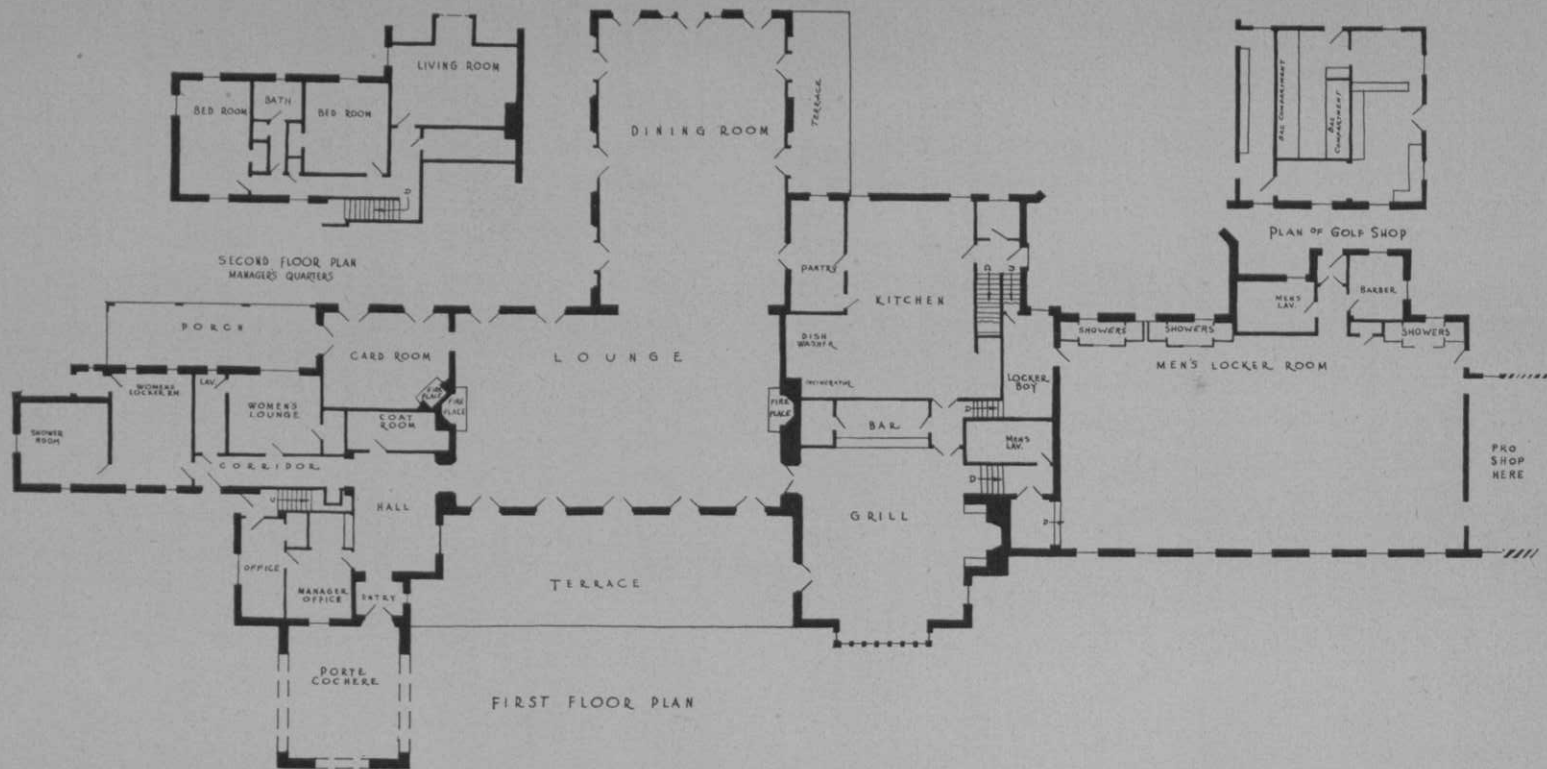
WITH considerable clubhouse building and remodeling in prospect, much attention has been given the Southern Hills CC establishment at Tulsa, Okla., rated as one of the most modern and complete golf clubs built in recent years. Southern Hills was organized to provide the nation's petroleum capital, a brisk city of 148,000 population, with a highly modern private recreation club at which all facilities of country club character would be available. The factor of displaying to visitors from other metropolitan points a country club that would rank among the country's best and that would provide a society focal point, keynoted the Southern Hills enterprise.

Tulsa has three other excellent private golf clubs; the veteran Tulsa CC, Oakhurst and Indian Hills, all of which are doing well and supplying first class facilities to the lively and growing golf interest of the community. Consequently Southern Hills had to have not only a sound business platform but distinction of clubhouse and course to justify its beginning. A location in a gold coast residential sector of the city was provided through the extremely helpful interest of Waite Phillips, oil magnate and one of the famed builders of the southwest's petroleum domain. Phillips made an outright gift of

307 acres of picturesque, wooded rolling land nine miles southeast of Tulsa's business center. He gave them an option on purchase of several hundred additional acres adjoining.

About 200 telegrams were sent by the prime-movers of Southern Hills to men who were considered eligible for the club and the first meeting was held in the vast home of George Boles. Response to the wire invitations was almost 100%. Prominent men who were enthusiastic about the new enterprise and willing to work, were elected to head Southern Hills. F. B. Parriott, nationally known oil executive was made president; R. Otis McClintock, a banking power in the oil world, was elected treasurer and Harry Campbell, attorney, was made the club's secretary. On the executive board are Don Bothwell, oil man who is a veteran mid-continent golfer; J. L. Shakely, oil supply company official; and S. C. Canary, oil magnate.

Promptly after the organization was completed there was put into effect a policy of delegating full responsibility to the men who were hired to do the job—and



Floor plan of Southern Hills clubhouse, including layout of manager's living quarters on second floor. Note convenient location of kitchen for service to dining room, grill, men's locker-room and pool veranda which is to left of dining room. Note also how dining room and lounge can be used as a unit for handling large parties. Attractively decorated card room at left of lounge is a popular feature. Women's locker-room has been found to be too small, due to unexpected development of women's golf interest, and popularity of pool. Pro-shop is handy to first tee and parking lot. Steel bag racks are used in bag compartment and workshop.

the hiring was done after careful and conclusive investigation. Inspection of the results shows plainly the benefits of this principle of hiring able men to do the work and then letting them do it with the minimum of amateur interference.

Perry Maxwell designed the course and his staff, together with Greenkeeper Louis De Parlier, a protege of Donald Ross and formerly superintendent at the Gulf Stream club at Palm Beach, constructed it.

William Wotherspoon, formerly of Old Mission GC at Kansas City was engaged as pro. The job of attracting and developing players, especially women and children, was one in which Wotherspoon is splendidly qualified by temperament and training. Many Southern Hills members have played but little golf, if any, and Wotherspoon already has given a successful demonstration of how to arouse a lively golf interest.

Francis Motz, Swiss-born expert with 17 years of hotel and club experience, was secured from the Tulsa City club as manager and worked in close association with the clubhouse architects, Donald McCormick and John Duncan Forsyth, in arranging the clubhouse as a fine job of class, efficient and flexible operating facilities.

In charge of the stables is Kern Johnson, formerly manager of a Tulsa riding establishment. Southern Hills has 10½ miles of bridle paths.

One of the finest swimming pool installations at any private golf club in the United States, four tennis courts, a polo field, a skeet installation and picnic grounds, in addition to a championship 18-hole golf course and a large golf practice and instruction area, comprise the recreational facilities of the plant.

Lounge, Dining-Room Can Be Thrown Together

The clubhouse has an interesting combination of lounge and dining-room, permitting expansion for handling big parties without this expansion looking make-shift or slowing up service. The kitchen is located conveniently for service to dining-room, grill-room, men's locker-room and to veranda tables overlooking the pool.

Over a fireplace at an end of the lounge is a pictorial map of Tulsa and over the companion fireplace at the other end of the lounge is a map of the club property, done in the same style.

The grill-room has a test installation of air-cooling and conditioning made by the

Waukesha Motor Co. and Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. This installation was so notably successful that air-cooling is to be extended throughout the clubhouse. The Southern Hills installation gives promise that air-cooling has a great future in country clubhouses. Manager Motz says that air-cooling's favorable effect on house income definitely justifies the expense.

Women's Quarters Prove Too Small

Due to the unexpected expansion of women's golf as result of Pro Wotherspoon's attention to this important matter, and due to the popularity of the swimming pool, the women's locker-room has proved considerably smaller than patronage demands. An ingenious and attractive clothes cabinet, provided with hangers for women's clothes and under vigilant care of the women's locker-room attendant, was suggested by Wotherspoon and approved by Motz as the solution of the overflow storage problem. Individual dressing compartments provide privacy for women.

Highly endorsed by women and by Motz as essential equipment for clubs with swimming pools are the Sanidri electric hair-dryers installed in the women's department.

Southern Hills men's locker-room is light, well ventilated and has tables below the windows. All-Steel Equipment lockers of generous dimensions are supplied. Coarse aggregate in the topping on the locker-room floor prevented spike slippage during the time the eventual floor covering was being chosen. McCormick, the architect, suggests that such topping, tinted, might make a very satisfactory finish for locker-room floors, with carpeting runners.

As men's locker-rooms go, this is one of the best of the usual type, but in comparison with women's department decoration shows considerably missed opportunity for a masculine counterpart of the interesting, attractive treatment which the women's quarters got. With club grill-rooms becoming co-ed in most clubs, the men's sole, exclusive haven needs more lively, genial atmosphere in its decorative handling.

An interesting bar with a back-bar of Motz's own design provides quick service and has provision for expansion of business. In his compact and well-arranged kitchen there is good ventilation and light that promotes scrupulous cleanliness. Equipment includes a Majestic range, Toastmaster coffee urn, Seeger refrigera-



A veranda overlooks the large swimming pool of Southern Hills and is the stage for many of Tulsa's smartest social affairs. This view was taken from entrance to tennis courts.

tor with Kelvinator units, Sav-more roaster, Blakeslee vegetable peeler, Colt Auto-San dishwasher and a Hobart mixing machine. International silver, Liddle linen, Shenango china, and No-nik glassware are used for service. In refrigeration equipment the club has a heavy investment. The meat and vegetable boxes were designed by Motz in collaboration with refrigeration engineers. The boxes are insulated with Armstrong insulation and are properly ventilated. The Southern Hills refrigeration equipment, in addition to caring for food storage, furnishes 200 lbs. of ice per day for cubes.

Eventually, Motz believes, the club will have a laundry, not because of any marked saving in costs but on account of the sav-

ing in linen. The laundry item, of course, is heavy in swimming pool operation. Swimmers average three towels a swim. Cannon towels are used in locker bath departments and at the pool.

Hot-air heating is installed in the clubhouse. The space heater, made by the Young Radiator Co. is used for supplementary heating in the men's locker-room.

General Electric water-coolers and Kelvinator soft-drink cooling and service boxes are installed at several points around the clubhouse. The quick rise of Southern Hills to a highly-rated and active social establishment without injury to the other private clubs in the territory has been especially interesting. During the intense

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Left to right: Wother- spoon, pro; De Parlier, greenkeeper; and Motz, manager at Southern Hills. This team co-ordinates departmental operation to reduce directors' operating troubles to a minimum.

PGA MEETS

Struggles to Untangle Legislative Details for Sake of Future

BEHIND closed doors at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, delegates to the annual PGA convention struggled for three tedious days to unravel a bewildering tangle of legislation and politics and concluded their deliberations exhausted in spirit and syllable, by tabling the majority of the Gordian knots or passing them on for committee action.

With tremendous business problems and responsibilities affecting not only each pro individually but their players and the entire golf business, the conscientious fellows found themselves whipped by an archaic system and forced to devote two and a half days to debate about legislative matters that should occupy a minor part of business association procedure generally, and a half day to serious commercial matters of the pro business.

Jack Mackie, keen veteran treasurer of the Association, marked the difficulty privately expressed by thoughtful delegates when he told the meeting: "It seems to me that the interests of the Association and the interests of the profession would be much better served if we came here more with the thought of solving the problems of the profession as they effect our business, rather than to merely come here for the political purpose of scrapping among ourselves nine-tenths of the time."

Politics Dig Into Delegates' Time

However, the delegates have reason to hope that the 1936 convention was the last in which they will be compelled to dissipate their energies and abilities on comparatively minor legislative and political matters which are properly affairs that should be handled by specific sectional bodies, according to judgment expressed at Chicago. By-law details engineered into the regulations of the body by R. W. Treacy during his long and able service in this work have made it possible for an efficiently functioning resolutions committee to handle proposals submitted by all sections and return the resolutions, simplified and coordinated and with explanatory notes, to sections for action in

instructing their delegates on voting prior to the actual convention sessions.

The politics of the organization, brought into sharp focus last year by a South-eastern section resolution proposing that the term of officers be restricted to one year, this year twisted dizzily around the matter of election by popular vote. After a day of earnest and tortuous pursuit of the issue through the mazes of resolutions to have a nominating committee, not to have one, to have a mail vote of all members and various other proposals, the whole matter of election procedure was tossed by mutual agreement into the "to hell with it until next year" category. Before the next convention, the delegates devoutly prayed, the answer to the political operations of the organization would be forthcoming from one or more sections.

Experts May Probe Profession

In addition to the general sessions of the conventions, there were executive sessions of the directors, out of which leaked one significant and promising bit of news; that the PGA is considering financing a survey of the golf professionals' business by some authoritative national business study organization such as the schools of business administration at Northwestern, Chicago, Harvard or Pennsylvania.

A hasty decision to keep all operations of the convention closed to the press accounts for the extremely scanty publicity coverage received nationally by the one meeting of the year which might bring the non-tournament pros national recognition as active, able factors in golf. Press association and local sportswriters having the PGA convention on their assignment list were abruptly advised as the meeting was about to open, that the PGA affair was closed to the press. The scribes managed to make arrangements for letting pros throughout the country get news that

PGA ELECTS

GEORGE JACOBUS	Pres.
TOM WALSH	Sec.
JACK MACKIE	Treas.
ED DUDLEY	V. P., East
R. W. TREACY	V. P., Midwest
WILLIE MAGUIRE	V. P., South
RAY HALL	V. P., Pacific Coast
Tom Boyd, Al Collins, Grange Alves, Dewey Longworth; vice presidents at large.	
CHARLES HALL	Honorary Pres.

their association was in session. Later consideration by PGA officials eased the press censorship and made an attempt to get publicity for the sessions.

The PGA meeting began with committee reports during which session President Jacobus advised the convention the association with close to 1,800 members now was at the highest membership mark in its history. Jacobus referred to sales of the PGA 75-cent ball being 60% ahead of 1935 and having been an excellent advertising medium for the PGA. The Tillinghast architectural advisory service was cited as a highly successful phase of PGA work and said that through Tillinghast's operations in WPA courses the PGA hoped to place around 400 of its members in new public course jobs. Jacobus said that the WPA contemplated building "500 to 600 golf courses." He mentioned that the tournament committee was unwieldy. The president urged that sections reply to teaching questionnaires so the simplified teaching program could be put into action. He mentioned the possibility of the PGA some day establishing an old age pension fund for pros. He also mentioned the successful Pictorial Review tourney for women.

There's Bucks in the Treasury

Treasurer Jack Mackie submitted a report that brought a glow to each delegate's eyes. The PGA is in far better financial shape than any other organization in golf. The ball deals, of course, account for the opulent surplus, but the Mackie vigilance and foresight against treasury raids have been a major factor in nursing the kitty of the organization into its present stalwart status. Mackie urged that members pay attention to details of their PGA insurance, citing cases

of expensive and tragic neglect in this matter.

Bob Harlow, tournament bureau manager, reported a highly satisfactory condition of affairs in this department, with the year's purse for tournaments on the PGA schedule being \$148,945, an increase of \$14,245 over the previous year. Harlow estimated the total prize money for the year as being around \$200,000. Delegates comparing the slump suffered in other pro income with the way Harlow had held up the tournament prize money during lean years of the depression, saw evidence of expert work in the tournament field.

Horton Smith Lauds Bob Harlow

Horton Smith, reporting for the Tournament committee, complained of the "relatively powerless position of the tournament committee in the PGA." He advocated Ryder Cup selection on a definite basis, possibly on the Point Merit system recommended by the 1935 Tournament committee; and suggested a PGA classification for playing pros who might never be at a club. Horton spoke of the fine relations enjoyed with tournament sponsors. He suggested that a Tournament bureau representative be appointed in every section to keep an eye open for tournament possibilities and co-operate with the bureau. He lauded Harlow's performance and loyalty, saying, "If there is a man better qualified or more anxious to perform as PGA Tournament Bureau manager than Bob Harlow, I have yet to find him."

The convention turned down the proposals mildly advanced that foreign-born pro resident in the U. S. become eligible for the Ryder Cup team.

Frank Sprogell, Publicity Committee chairman, related the efforts made to solve nationally and sectionally the problem of getting effective publicity for the non-tournament pros and discussed briefly the methods of radio, newspaper ads, and direct-mail. It was brought out that in New Jersey the PGA and its members split the expense of a mail campaign 50-50.

A. W. Tillinghast, whose work is taking on attractive and weighty significance as something to make golf more attractive and pleasant for the duffer, told of visiting 370 courses of PGA members in 15 months in architectural advisory work. Tilly remarked that he had advised the elimination of 7,427 traps that were mainly



Ed Dudley, who is making the winter circuit this year in his Ford station wagon, got off to a swell publicity start with the press agents above picture of Ed watching his car get the works widely used. Automobile mileage traveled by tournament pros and the dividends care-free motoring pays the money players is beginning to attract over-due attention from automotive publicity men.

"duffers' headaches." He said that the average annual cost for sand, raking and cutting slopes was \$25 per trap, so the saving from filling in these traps amounted to \$185,675 that could be checked up as the PGA contribution to golf through his operations. Tillinghast dwelt upon the importance of encouraging the 90% of golfers who can't break 90.

Willie Kidd reported that the Seniors' tournament is still hanging fire but that progress is being made with a fine chance of the event being inaugurated in 1937. He said there were 150 PGA members over 50 years of age eligible to compete in the event.

Myles Coen and Johnnie Farrell collaborated in presenting the case against the use of pros' names on cheap golf merchandise and spoke to enthusiastic approval. A motion against this practice was unanimously passed.

Five Years to Qualify

Time necessary to qualify as a Class A member of the PGA was moved up from three to five years, with no dissenting voices. The election of two additional vice-presidents also was approved.

There was spirited debate about how far a subsidized player could go as an officer of the association, with the subject of subsidy getting a sprightly going-over. The argument concluded with an agree-

ment to permit subsidized players to hold any office except that of president and chairman of the Manufacturers' Relation committee. Ed Dudley presented the case for the subsidized players calmly and well and stated that except in rare instances, the subsidized player spends more than his subsidy income for the advertising and promotion of golf.

Sampson Offers Credit Rating Plan

Harold Sampson presented a resolution from the Northern California section asking that the PGA credit-rate its members and guarantee their accounts. Sampson offered figures showing that an added 5% discount for this work would yield the PGA \$80,000 annually. The proposal was brought before the convention as a matter of record, it having been ruled out previously in a session between PGA officials and manufacturers, the manufacturers saying PGA credit was in satisfactory shape and that there wasn't another 5% to be dug up in the precarious—if any—profits in the golf business.

Jack Mackie announced a change in PGA tournament regulations to assure competitors that if a man's prize money is less than his mileage allowance, the difference will be paid by the association.

In the concluding session the No. 2 plan on the ball deal for 1937, approving a ball not identified by any manufacturers'

name, was adopted by a vote of 49 to 11. There was discussion concerning the possible effect of the Robinson-Patman act on the ball deal. The PGA officials assured delegates this phase had been thoroughly investigated. The matter of having the PGA trademark on bags, shafts, shirts and shoes was debated with the outcome being to pass the matter over to the Manufacturers' Relation committee. The controversy was about whether the PGA extension of trademarking was dealing in dynamite due to possibility of manufacturers' reprisals after being curtailed in marketing, or O.K. because it meant more net profit to the pros.

Reference was made to PGA activities in promoting golf in schools and Jacobus said the association had considered paying pros for their contribution of free instruction in schools. The point was brought out that pros had better take early and positive action in seeing that their development of school pupils' interest in golf didn't result in school group-buying beating the pros out of income they legitimately should expect from their development work.

The troubles of pros with "buying wholesale," employees' cooperative buying, private brand advertising golf balls were but briefly dealt with due to the little time left after the lengthy sessions on legislation. A delegate related an astute way of dealing with the insurance company private brand ball supply sent out to his club for an employee's tournament, and John Manion told of a very simple and effective manner employed in getting a St. Louis oil company out of the golf ball business.

What to Do with Surplus?

During the convention comment was made on the plans opened up for the PGA by the substantial surplus in its treasury. One of the prospects in the un-dated future is that of a home for aged pros. Another prospect, possibly not so distant, which was noted by Myles Coen without any gaze at a crystal ball, was that of a burning interest in salaried PGA jobs. At that, it does seem that a nominal amount, providing some recompense to the major officers for their association work at the expense of their club duties and domestic life, is entirely within reason.

The delegates and parliamentary law shared a terrific beating during the ar-

duous sessions devoted trying to straighten out the tangle of administration machinery. It's no fun to sit in smoke-filled rooms for three days realizing that about \$4,000 of the association funds are being spent on sessions intended to be of constructive value to pros and trying to figure out how to contribute something definite to the enterprise.

Los Angeles Open, Jan. 7, Starts Busy California Schedule

THE panic has ended on the Pacific Coast. Los Angeles increased the purse for its 12th annual Open to \$8,000, an increase of \$3,000 over last year. Event will be played at Griffith Park, Jan. 7-10. Junior Chamber of Commerce, through Clifford Rawson, chairman of the California Association of Open Tournament Sponsors, announces a tentative ruling forbidding players to receive advice from caddies. "A player should play his own game," is the committee's belief. There also is objection to player-caddie conferences slowing play.

California schedule which opened at Glendale with George Von Elm winning the Southern California Open, will include besides the L.A. classic, the \$5,000 Oakland Open, January 15-17; the \$3,000 Sacramento Open, January 22-24; the \$5,000 San Francisco Open, January 27-31, a match-play event; and the Bing Crosby Invitational Ama-Pro Tournament, February 6-7, to be played on the Rancho Santa Fe Golf Club links near San Diego. The famous crooning star of the films will personally sponsor the \$2,000 purse for this event.

A special title of "California Winter Series Champion" and a cash prize of \$1,000 will be awarded to the player making the lowest gross score in the Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, and San Francisco events.

MOTION pictures of stars of the pro consulting staff of A. G. Spalding & Bros. will be available for golf club entertainments according to the order in which requests are received. The pictures are new material and provide a great show of movie instruction.

Inquiries concerning rental of the pictures by golf clubs or pros should be addressed to the Spalding advertising department, 105 Nassau st., New York City.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

LEO J. FESER, Greenkeeper at Woodhill CC, Wayzata, Minn., Harks Back to 1922, Before Research Brought Relief

"DURING the year we had our usual trouble with crab grass and chickweed in our greens. Dandelions became troublesome in early June, and it was necessary to carry on a constant weeding program. During August the crab grass was so bad in several of the greens that we discontinued weeding, lifted new sod and reseeded those areas. The cost of weeding, seeding and sodding was slightly over \$1,500. . . . Extra seeding on tees and fairways ran slightly under \$500, and favorable rainfall during the latter part of the season insured a good stand of grass for spring on these areas. . . ." (Excerpt from report to Green Committee Chairman, Dec. 1, 1922).

A mere \$2,000. But did we have greens that year! For the first time in several years the committee decided to do some real work on our greens. Our golfers couldn't miss the fact that we were bringing those greens around to tip-top condition. With the exception of Saturday afternoons and Sundays you didn't play a round of golf after June 1st without having to shout "Fore!" on some approach shot, and then rest on your club while the weeding gang got off their haunches, picked up pails and weeding lines and lined up on the border of the green to watch your putt go bouncing merrily along over a miniature no-man's land well blasted with little craters and shell holes.

We purchased some real seed that year. \$2.00 a pound. Bent seed. Some of it grew, and a little of that was left the next year after the weeding operations were complete. The weeders had to be very careful not to take out much of that expensive grass. The putts continued to bounce over the craters but that didn't make so much difference. We were saving the bent. Lots of years were devoted to this type of monkey work at lots of golf courses. Golf was truly a rich man's game, and if he belonged to several clubs he couldn't expect to stay rich very long.

They got some long drives that year. During the summer dry spell the first

bounce went half as far as the drive. The rest of the bounces were like extra dividends. But somehow I don't recall any agitation for a slower ball. Par was par, and anyone playing an approach to par in a national tournament was one hot golfer. Of course the top-notch golfer of those days must have been inferior to our present-day top-notchers who butcher par at every big-time contest. They couldn't putt. Once in a blue moon some lucky stiff would get a one-putt-green but that was a break. The book allowed him two, and four putts were not the unspeakable disgrace that they are nowadays. If the old-time top-notcher were not inferior, why couldn't he putt the ball over a few miniature shell-holes, curve it around a dandelion or two, skid into a valley between two well-crowned crab grass plants and then have clear sailing over a bare space before getting to the little island of fine turf where the cup was so thoughtfully placed?

Those Dear Days of \$30,000 Budgets

Our chairmen were liberal with us in those sweet bygone days. Anywhere from \$15,000 to \$30,000 was a reasonable figure to "maintain" an 18-hole layout. Of course that figure included the greenkeeper's "salary" which went as high as \$150 a month if a fellow could land a job that good. Here and there someone who really knew all about the technicalities of greenkeeping might rate a little more, because chances were that he knew that brown-patch and snowmold injuries could be remedied by very careful resodding. The chairmen were the boys who knew how to get results. Banking and law surely did a nice job training men to understand the dark and holy secrets of turf production.

The end of the nightmare was in sight when some of the truly great chairmen of

that day began to realize that we had to determine a few facts about turf production. The organization of the Green Section of the USGA was the first constructive move toward efficient course maintenance. The men in charge of turf research began to dig. They got some facts. They passed them on to the bank-and-law-trained chairmen who became "authorities" on the subject. Other chairmen began to realize that becoming "authorities" meant lots of study and practical application of facts gleaned by the research men.

They didn't have the time to become "authorities." They passed this business on to the greenkeeper, and at that point the sun poked up over the horizon. Then in due time we entered the depression period with a bang. Budgets were slashed and even rich golfers were wondering how long they would be able to pay the golf bill. It was a real problem that might have ruined the game. It did ruin a lot of top-heavy clubs.

Greenkeepers Were Prepared

Here the greenkeeper came into his own. The torch was tossed to him, and it was hot to the end of the handle. We didn't have much money, but we did produce better golf courses. We had quietly trained ourselves to meet the emergency. We formed local and national associations prior to the test, and these associations enabled us to exchange ideas and experiences. We avoided costly experiments and methods. We carried the torch.

To demonstrate how well that torch has been carried, pick up a groundkeeper's report to his chairman covering any year since 1932. Hand weeding has disappeared as an item of expense. Craters and shell holes are memories. Fungi are controlled by preventive measures, not by resodding. Fairways are properly watered and fertilized, and reseeding is rare. Scores are low, owing to the splendid condition of courses. Much thought and time is devoted to beautifying and landscaping courses. Yet the amounts spent yearly for maintenance operations are less than they were 10 to 15 years ago.

The modern golf course standard of maintenance did not just grow. It did not reach the present high standard simply because some research work was done and scientific facts were determined. It reached the present standard because of the constant efforts of the greenkeepers to ap-

ply in a practical manner the facts determined. It is possible to maintain on our present standards because the greenkeeper insisted on better equipment, better fertilizers and chemicals, better knowledge of fundamentals, better counting systems and better management.

Manufacturers cooperated with the greenkeepers and brought out equipment, fertilizers and chemicals that meet our specific demands. Short courses for greenkeepers have become an annual event at several leading colleges. Equipment shows and educational conferences have been sponsored annually by the National Association of Greenkeepers. Experimental work by the Green Section has been carried on because of the greenkeepers' insistence.

NAGA Should Be Larger Body

We haven't had much credit for our work. As a professional organization our National Association of Greenkeepers is not as large as it should be. Too many club officials do not realize what we have done. They have not considered the part that the greenkeepers have played in bringing golf through the depression, and bringing it through in a vastly superior standard so far as maintenance conditions are concerned.

Many chairmen of green committees and many golfers are ready and willing to help us if they knew our problems. We cannot and should not expect technical advice from chairmen and other golfers. Club officials can best assist us in carrying on by insisting that their greenkeepers belong to local and national organizations, and then making it possible for their greenkeepers to get the most out of these organizations. Too many greenkeepers are not financially able to pay dues and traveling expenses to meetings. When golf club officials will insist upon placing in their budgets an ample amount to take care of the greenkeepers' association dues and traveling expenses, golf maintenance will go on to still higher standards.

Managers Asked for Ideas—Club managers with suggestions for the program of the eleventh annual convention of the Club Managers Assn. of America to be held at Louisville, Feb. 16, 17, 18, are invited to send suggestions to J. Fred Smith, secretary of the organization, University club, Columbus, O.