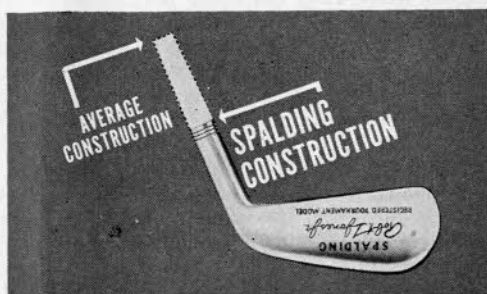


off like clockwork

SPALDING Short-Hosel Irons

The weight is shifted for Pendulum Precision . . . greater distance!

● Short-Hosel Irons groove a swing the way a pendulum moves on an arc. Weight shifted down to the blade means natural momentum, a smooth, easy flow of power that helps control the stroke, puts more hitting weight behind the ball. Shots travel straighter and farther.



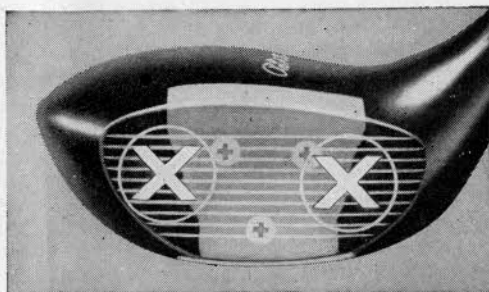
SPALDING Tru-Face Woods

STRAIGHTEN OUT HOOKS AND SLICES

● The improved curved-face construction of TRU-FACE WOODS scientifically "bends" heel and toe shots at impact, actually straightens out hooks and slices. The result: greater distance, more accuracy, lower scores!

⊗ MARKS THE EXTRA "SWEET SPOTS"

Most golfers aren't experts. They often hit on heel and toe of the club-head, missing the center "Sweet Spot." TRU-FACE WOODS have three "Sweet Spots" instead of one. Make it easier to play better golf.



Richmond Cuts Costs—Saves Club

By RAY HAYWOOD

A PLAN whereby the "average man", financially speaking, can have the advantages of a private club at the costs of a municipal course is working at the Richmond (Calif.) G.C. Under the leadership of Pat Markovich, head professional, the Richmond club has passed the theoretical stage and actually has its plan operating—with good results.

Dues are so gauged that they compete with or are lower than the municipal courses in the metropolitan Oakland-San Francisco area. They are much lower than the level of the private clubs.

Markovich and his alert board of directors are proceeding on the assumption that by keeping costs down, they can bring the average man into the game—and keep him in it. Richmond, always an industrial city, and now the home of two huge war-time shipyards, is an ideal place for the experiment. Its progress is being watched closely by clubs located in similar communities on the Pacific Coast.

Everybody in Richmond is working, but mostly for moderate salaries. All have money, but few have sufficient to finance all their hobbies and sports. The club has always realized the game was neglected periodically for hunting, fishing, bowling, etc. Most of these other sports are seasonal, while golf in Richmond, like in all other California cities is an all year 'round activity.

Hunting Hurts Golf Play

Golf, however, suffered when the club member had an urge for a hunting or fishing trip—and the Bay area is a hunter's paradise. In order to hold these less avid golfers, Markovich realized that he had to devise a membership assessment which would hold members over long periods, but yet not require a constant and relatively heavy expense as is the case under the typical private club set-up.

By cutting expenses to the bone and with future welfare, increased membership and a gradual climbing revenue in mind, the club set the yearly dues total at \$66.60—including taxes. This sum does not include a \$10 initiation fee, which the member owns and may sell if he should resign.

This brings the total monthly cost to \$5.55—a figure which meets competing municipal course costs and is far under the private club and most of the semi-private club costs in the area. Private club dues in the Bay region range from \$11 to \$20 per month not including taxes. In itself, this is not expensive as golf courses go, but it still is a little rich for the blood of our "average man."

Operating with a membership of 300, Markovich figures that the revenue going to the club will be more than enough to keep the 18-hole course in perfect shape and complete his many improvement projects. The membership rolls will be closed when the 300-mark is reached.

The club is growing solidly because it offers the social life and accommodations of a private club but at the same time does not have the weekend and holiday traffic jams which make municipal course golfers threaten to quit when it takes from four to five hours to play 18 holes. At the same time, Richmond's plan does not harm the three municipal courses in the East Bay.

But the fact still remains that many of the many players are novices, who are soon discouraged by the long waits between shots, and delays in securing starting times. Richmond's plan has eliminated many of these unpleasant factors and at no additional cost. It has made it possible for many converts to continue in the game, and has captured for golf the full sporting interests of many beginners.

There's a Wind Problem

The new dues schedule is eliminating the problem caused by Richmond's summer trade winds. In keeping with Eastern opinion, these winds are not soft Pacific zephyrs. They are strong and gusty, and play havoc with golf shots, especially the sliced variety, for the three summer months. In fact, Richmond is known to its more jocular members as the "St. Andrews of the West." In the past, Markovich found that club membership would be built up during the winter—the course drains rapidly—but would drop just as fast when the wind began.

To eliminate both the loss of regular

Golfdom

members who could not afford to pay club dues when not playing, and those lured by other activities, Markovich designed a 9-month membership plan. It offers membership for 3-month periods at \$21 per period. However, the golfer must join for 3 of these units—9 months. The total cost this way is \$63. The initiation fee is omitted.

The temporary member may drop out when the wind begins to howl and come back again when summer ends.

Since the new professional took charge, grass tees have been installed on all holes. Much of the turf came from Treasure Island, site of the Golden Gate Exposition on San Francisco. Markovich bought the turf when the fair buildings and landscaping were removed to clear the grounds for a naval air station.

Hundreds of trees, mostly of the fast growing varieties suitable for wind breaks, have been planted and the board of directors has planned a new pro-shop and an additional wing for the exclusive use of women members and their organizations.

Before the club could put its plan in operation it had to kill its "depression hangover," a \$61,000 debt. It did this by a complete and final re-financing. The \$61,000 was liquidated at 10 cents on the dollar. With this done, ten members were found—and it was not difficult—who were willing to put up \$1000 each. With this \$10,000, the club went to work in earnest to provide its members with an organization and facilities entirely adequate to fill all phases of a golfer's wants.

So successful was the re-financing, sufficient money was found to build a new men's locker-room. The old locker-room was turned into a beautiful lounge and a bar built that now serves both the lounge and the main dining room.

These improvements, coupled with the sweat dripped by the greensmen on the fairways, tees and greens have improved the Richmond course 50% over its condition when Markovich became professional less than three years ago.

Basing his estimate upon 1940-41 operations, Markovich figures the club can operate nicely on a yearly budget of \$19,404. This covers payments on the new \$4,500 pump recently installed. The club has fairway watering. Like the other improvements, the pump was made possible by the refinancing.

A brief breakdown of the re-financing plan reveals that \$6,000 of the \$10,000 was used to retire the debt; \$4,000 went into the improvements. The club is paying off

these notes, starting at \$100 per month plus interest. Credit for \$500 dues has been given each man who entered the deal. Signers have a 10-year club contract.

All income above the budget is considered profit and is split among the signers. The ten signers are organized as an advisory board which considers club matters with the regular board of directors.

The club was formed in 1924 under the name Carquinez Golf Club. From that time up to 1930, it had cottonseed greens. Then the members, tired of digging their

Richmond Golfers:



Are You Taking Advantage Of Daylight Saving Time?

Week Day Cards
\$3 Per Month
(There are at least 20 week days in each month) A real savings!

Regular Membership
\$5 Per Month
plus tax. (This entitles you to play every day in the week!)

REGULAR GREEN FEES
WEEK DAYS 50c—75c
SATURDAY, SUNDAY, HOLIDAYS 75c—\$1.25
Time determines the change in price

If you golfers aren't taking advantage of Daylight Saving Time, you're overlooking a real bet. It's now light till 7:30 p. m.—there's plenty of time in which to play eighteen holes. Our special rates mean real savings for you. Our week-day cards—costing only \$3 per month—make the average cost of playing only 15c per day! Start tomorrow—take advantage of this offer!

OUR PRO SHOP

has for sale several hundred used golf clubs, as well as complete sets of used clubs. We have a big supply of golf balls on hand. Also available are ten sets of new, standard-make irons and thirteen sets of new standard woods.

OUR CLUBHOUSE IS AVAILABLE FOR PARTIES & DANCES. REASONABLE RATES.

Richmond Golf Club

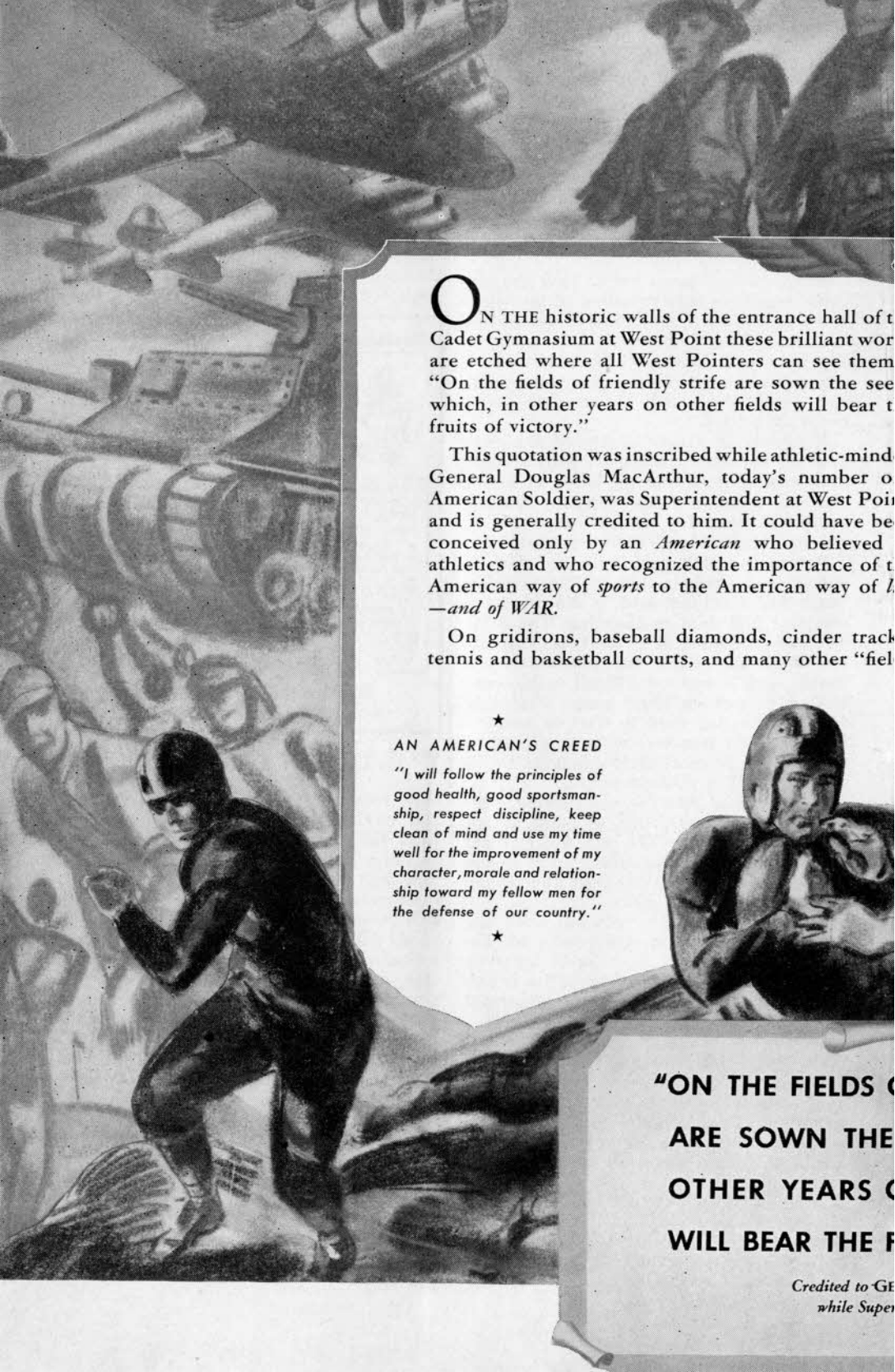
LOCATION: 4 miles north of Richmond on Giant Road or Road 20.

One of the recent newspaper ads Richmond used to keep the townsfolk golf conscious.

balls from the greens during wet weather and having them bounce out of bounds from the hardened cottonseed during the summer, decided to have bent greens.

A well was drilled, and through 1931, the greens and fairways were planted. The club re-opened in 1932 with a plan whereby all debts would be paid off in six years—then came the depression. In 1933, the club reached the depths. With only 88 regular members, and greatly reduced green fees, it tottered on the brink of failing. Only a slight increase in industrial payrolls kept it going. Things continued in much the same precarious manner until three years ago when Markovich's predecessor died.

Markovich, then assistant professional at the San Francisco GC, was contacted and told he would have leeway to try his ideas if he would take a chance at Richmond. Pat took the chance, and a golf course was kept from turning into a weed patch.



ON THE historic walls of the entrance hall of the Cadet Gymnasium at West Point these brilliant words are etched where all West Pointers can see them: "On the fields of friendly strife are sown the seeds which, in other years on other fields will bear the fruits of victory."

This quotation was inscribed while athletic-minded General Douglas MacArthur, today's number one American Soldier, was Superintendent at West Point and is generally credited to him. It could have been conceived only by an *American* who believed in athletics and who recognized the importance of the American way of *sports* to the American way of *Life*—and of *WAR*.

On gridirons, baseball diamonds, cinder tracks, tennis and basketball courts, and many other "fields"

★


AN AMERICAN'S CREED

"I will follow the principles of good health, good sportsmanship, respect discipline, keep clean of mind and use my time well for the improvement of my character, morale and relationship toward my fellow men for the defense of our country."

★

"ON THE FIELDS OF FRIENDLY STRIFE
ARE SOWN THE SEEDS WHICH
IN OTHER YEARS ON OTHER FIELDS
WILL BEAR THE FRUITS OF VICTORY."

Credited to General Douglas MacArthur
while Superintendent at West Point



of friendly strife," our American boys develop the strength and stamina, the speed, the coordination, the fighting spirit and the "will-to-win" that make them great athletes and the world's finest potential soldiers, sailors and airmen.

Without our vigorous competitive sports, America *would* not be and *could* not be the *fighting* America it *must* be to defeat the legions of Democracy's enemies.

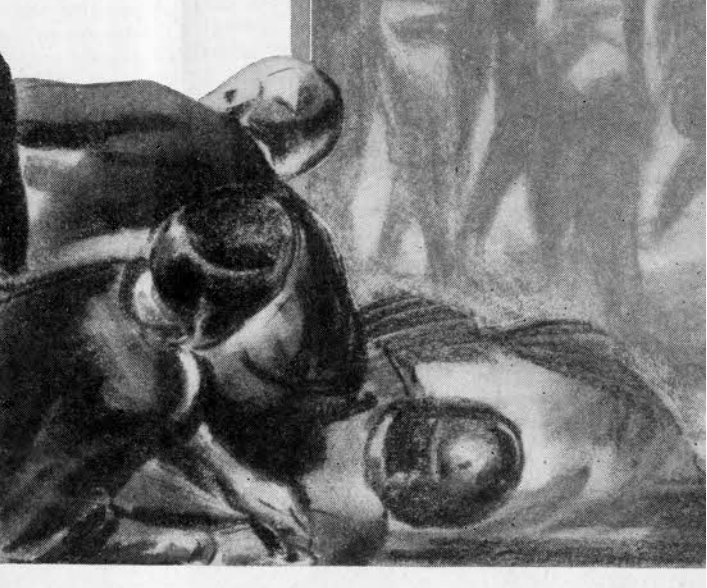
★ ★ ★

For many years it has been the privilege of Wilson Sporting Goods Co. to provide for America's athletes and sports lovers, the most advanced types of playing equipment. Leading stars of tennis, golf and other sports have used Wilson equipment exclusively for years.

Whatever sports equipment interests you today, remember this—"If it can be *bad*, Wilson can supply it."



L.B. Jely
President
Wilson Sporting Goods Co.



**FRIENDLY STRIFE
DS WHICH, IN
OTHER FIELDS
S OF VICTORY"**

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
at U. S. Military Academy

Study Jap Beetle Control Methods

By DR. R. T. WHITE*

(Part Two—Conclusion)

PRELIMINARY work on diseases of the Japanese beetle was started about 1933 and extensive field studies have been in progress from 1935 to the present time. Of the diseases known to be working against the beetle, two spore-forming bacteria seem of most importance. These organisms first known as Types A and B have now received the names *Bacillus popilliae* and *B. lentimorbus* respectively. Type A has in most cases given the best results and hence its use has been stressed.

This organism is exceedingly resistant to adverse temperature and moisture conditions and has successfully been held without its host for over six years either dried on a glass slide or held in soil. This great viability, of course, makes it of extreme importance in uncontrolled field conditions. It is now known that when once the organism is established in the soil, it will remain viable indefinitely regardless of the presence or absence of the host. If grubs are present they become diseased by ingesting the organisms along with the soil while eating the grass roots. Hence the greater the larval population present, the quicker the build-up of disease will be. It is possible within two years to infect the soil by this natural build-up to the point at which any grub will be unable to develop beyond the larval stage. It is doubtful if any biological agency can eradicate the host completely, but our hope has been to reduce soil populations to the point where no turf injury will occur. This desire now appears satisfied, since in plots established since 1935 only an occasional beetle emerges.

Birds Spread Disease Organisms

In areas supporting heavy larval populations there is a tendency to attract birds. The feeding of birds on diseased grubs is an ideal way of wholesale spread of the disease organism. Chickens, birds, and warm-blooded animals, including man are not affected by the organism. Observations have been made in which every other grub eaten by the robins and starlings was diseased. Under conditions of this nature one can readily see how rapidly the disease can be spread since each spot

on which their droppings fall will start a new focal point of infection.

Reductions of over 95% within a single year have been demonstrated in field plots as well as in areas of natural build-up. Some 263 field plots have been treated under varying types of soil and moisture conditions from Connecticut to North Carolina along the east coast, and during the past season as far west as Cleveland, Ohio. Due to exceptionally gratifying results, the Bureau of Entomology alone, and in cooperation with various state agencies, has undertaken a colonization program whereby the organism is placed throughout the heavily infested area much the same as parasites have been distributed.

Possibility of Its Culture

Before discussing the colonization program now under way, some idea of the method of obtaining the material seems desirable. Although this bacterium has not been successfully cultured on an artificial medium, enough progress has been made to indicate the possibility of its culture. In the absence of such a means it is now necessary to dig healthy grubs during the fall and spring. These are held in storage at about 50°F until time permits their inoculation. Standard inocula are prepared and by means of a hypodermic needle mounted on a stationary block, each grub is inoculated with a known amount of this suspension. Grubs, after inoculation, are placed in individual cells of soil and held for 10 to 12 days at 86°F. During this storage period, the grubs become diseased and their blood appears milky due to the presence of the spores. Grubs held for this length of time will average between 2 and 3 billion spores each and prior to death may contain over 5 billion spores. After this storage period the grubs are removed from their cells and held in a refrigerator until several thousand are available. These are then run through a meat grinder and mixed with talc, so that each gram of talc will contain 100 million spores. This spore dust is thoroughly dried and is now ready for distribution in the field.

Since great quantities of material would

*GSA Convention Paper.

THE COVETED VARDON TROPHY

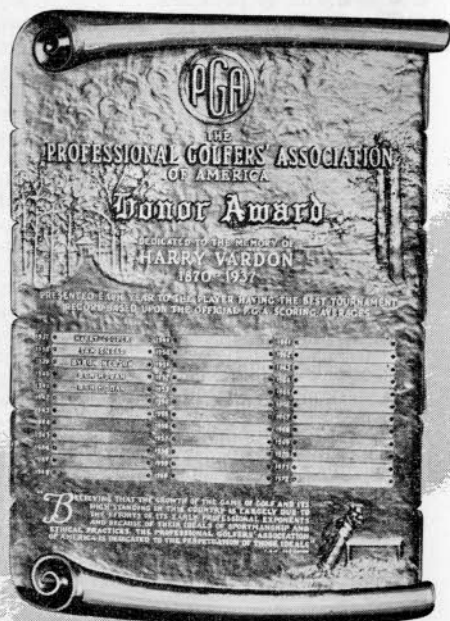
WON 3 YEARS IN SUCCESSION
BY PLAYERS USING PRO ONLY
TOURNEY* CLUBS

Won in 1939 by Byron Nelson. Won in 1940
and again in 1941 by Ben Hogan—first time

since presentation of the trophy that any golfer has won it twice in succession. Last year Ben Hogan won with the highest point total in its five years' existence.

TELL YOUR MEMBERS ABOUT
THIS RARE TESTIMONY TO THE
EXCELLENT PLAYING QUALITIES
OF PRO ONLY TOURNEYS*

*TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



MacGregor

THE GREATEST NAME IN GOLF

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Players mentioned are members of the
MacGregor Technical and Advisory Staff

CRAWFORD, MACGREGOR, CANBY CO., DAYTON, OHIO

April, 1942

27

be required to cover an area completely, the method now in use is to spot dust an area and allow natural build-up of the disease to take place by the grubs present in the soil. For this distribution work, an ordinary hand corn plaster is used. The container on the planter is filled with standardized spore dust, and the operator then walks along using the planter much as a walking stick. The planter is adjusted to release 2 grams of the material each time it is tripped and by tripping every four paces, an area can be quite accurately treated at 10 foot intervals.

During 1941 the Bureau has treated most of the government reservations throughout the heavy beetle area. A total of over 4,000 acres in army camps, national cemeteries and naval reservations has been treated by the Bureau. In the treatment of these places, the organisms have been placed at intervals of 10 feet on lines 20 feet apart.

In the cooperative Bureau-State programs, treatments are usually made at intervals of ten feet each way. Approximately one-half acre is treated in each plot, and the proximity of the plots varies according to prearranged schedules in the state concerned. To date, the Bureau, either alone or in cooperation with various states, has aided in the distribution of almost 18 tons of spore dust, on over 21,000 acres, throughout 11 states and the District of Columbia.

Distribution of material in this manner will of course not immediately solve the problem, but it is hoped that by helping nature, the time required for ultimate control of the beetle will be reduced many years.

Some work has been attempted to determine the susceptibility of native white grubs to this organism as well as to a similar type known to affect closely related grubs. It seems entirely possible that effective control of other infestations of larvae may be possible by one or more of these spore forming bacteria.

Golfers' Calendar Tells How Late Golf May Be Played

DON BUSH, pro at the Johnson City (Tenn.) CC, has sent his members a Golfers' Calendar showing how late daylight lasts at Johnson City throughout the golf season by the War-Time clock.

Bush's calendar shows by weeks how late golf may be played in daylight on the

course. In one column is the week and on the same line is the time given under a column head of "Play Golf Until."

The entries for May 31-July 4, herewith, are illustrative.

May 31-June 6.....	8:50 p. m.
June 7-13.....	8:55 p. m.
June 14-20.....	9:00 p. m.
June 27-27.....	9:00 p. m.
June 28-July 4.....	9:00 p. m.

Don has his instruction and shop advertising message on the bottom of the card. He encloses the card with a letter which reads:

Dear Golfer:

Many of us have been wondering how golf will fit into the war picture. During the last war more golf was played during the war than before, and the slogan was "Keep Fit." It would seem our duty, as civilians, to keep our health and nerves in good shape, and as many of you know, golf can do just that for you, in addition to the relaxation and fun it provides.

The new "war" time affords us an extra hour of daylight each day and should greatly increase the play by business men whose golf is limited to after-office-hours and week-ends. For your convenience, I am attaching a small calendar giving the time of sunset each week during the golfing season as we are anticipating many of our members will play week-day afternoons and after supper during the summer months.

The Government has stopped the use of new rubber in golf balls, and there is certain to be a definite shortage in supply. Fortunately I have a rather good stock of balls at the present time and suggest that you set aside now what you will need for the season. We all should use balls conservatively as it is definitely possible that the time will come when no new balls will be available.

As your Professional, it is my duty to help you in any way I can to enjoy the game and to see that there is available to you the finest clubs and accessories and to help you acquire a good swing through sound instruction. The members of this club have been extremely loyal to me in the purchase of clubs, balls and lessons, and I hope I may continue to deserve this loyalty by being willing to do anything and everything I can to make the hours you spend at the club a real pleasure.

Please call on me.

Sincerely,

Don Bush.

For
**Home
Defense**

**SOUND BODIES
CLEAR MINDS
VIA
GOLF**



*The Sweet Shot
Golf's Finest*

We must be strong at home to be strong at the battle front.

Our government recognizes the vital importance of civilian fitness by its physical training programs.

Golf is the royal road to health of mind and body.

The supply of golf balls for 1942 is limited.

The need of our armed forces must and shall come first.

To this policy our company, the oldest and largest exclusive golf ball manufacturer in the world, subscribes 100%.

We shall continue in 1942 to manufacture and supply to our customers,

the golfers of America, such quantities of golf balls as these conditions permit.

In the meantime every golfer can help make the available supply of golf balls last longer. Here is a suggestion that will conserve golf balls, that will help you to enjoy your game more, and help make the available supply serve all needs for 1942.

HOW TO CONSERVE GOLF BALLS

● Hooking, slicing and topping are responsible for the loss and destruction of more golf balls than all other causes.

Ask your pro to check up on your game—take a few lessons. He will help correct your faults—no one is perfect—you will get more enjoyment from your game as a result—and, in addition, conserve the precious supply of golf balls.

THE WORTHINGTON BALL CO.

ELYRIA, OHIO

WORLD'S LARGEST EXCLUSIVE GOLF BALL MAKER

What Is The Caddie Outlook?

By JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

ARE there going to be enough caddies? Can we use girl caddies? Can we get caddies from the schools? Can we get caddies by paying more? Is the lack of caddies going to hurt our membership? What shall we do?

I have heard all these questions, and many more, during the past year. Since Pearl Harbor the problem has been acute. What to do? Let's look at this from the standpoint of Uncle Sam. Let's forget our own pleasures for a moment and see what the picture is.

War production needs every boy of 18 or over who is capable of development. They will be the producers and the fighters of the future. Boys 16 to 18 have many places just as important. They take the place of older boys in our local stores, shops, industries and on the farms. Sometimes boys even younger are used.

The other day I received the following letter from the Dept. of Agriculture:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U. S. D. A. DEFENSE BOARD
Standard Office Building
Decatur, Illinois

March 13, 1942

Associated Golfers of America
82 West Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

There appears to be a great shortage of labor in the vicinity of Chicago on the vegetable producing farms. The type of labor required on these farms could easily be handled by boys of grade school age. This is the same age group which acts as caddies on golf courses.

I would like to suggest that if your organization feels that they could make some contributions to the labor shortage around Chicago that you get in touch with Mr. Carl M. Bormet, Chairman of the County USDA War Board, 2414 W. Grove St., Blue Island, and arrange for a conference.

I am sure that every patriotic American is willing to do his part in this war effort.

Very truly yours,
LEE M. GENTRY, Chairman,
Illinois USDA War Board

Here is an appeal to our patriotism to do what we can to release these young men for needed work. The vegetable gardens need the boys. But the cost of labor cannot be high. Yes, there are other places where our present caddies are needed desperately—and one of them is on the farms.

Is it good policy for private clubs to compete for these boys' labors? Is it possible, as I have heard many times, to bid the caddie fee up to make it attractive? Some clubs can do that. Most of them cannot.

A certain caddiemaster last fall stated that he was fortunate in having all the caddies he needed because he paid much higher rates than any other club could afford and he had no trouble. Another club hires caddies by the week for individual members. If the member plays, the caddie works. If he does not play the caddie does nothing but sit and loaf. These situations are nothing unusual. They exist all over the country. But the time for change has come.

Last fall as soon as school opened many courses received a sudden jolt from a real shortage of caddies. Even at that time the older caddies had begun to disappear. Since then we have had Pearl Harbor and the step-up in war production. Every week the shortage will increase. What will it be this spring? We will know very shortly about that.

What about girl caddies? Yes, it makes good publicity, but let's be sensible about it. Even if we could get some Amazons to tote our bags and even if we cut them down to three clubs and a Sunday bag, do the officials want to run the danger of injury and physical strain to the girls?

Then there is the question that they are girls, after all. Pictures show them