

we must maintain a fine course for the condition of the course will have a bearing on getting the membership to use the course for essential wartime recreational balance.

In our fall program we have planned to enlarge the practice tee due to more play there than ever before. Many of the men in war production do not have time to complete a round of golf. We are to close three large traps on the course. This will reduce the number of hours of labor. We will continue a program of improving our drainage system. Fertilizing of greens and tees and seeding where necessary, the storing of a compost pile, which will be much larger than in the past, due to the curtailment of high nitrate fertilizer, are other items on our program. All machinery and implements will be given a general overhauling and be in readiness for next season.

A greenkeepers work does not end with his fall program completed, but this year especially accents the winter months when the greenkeeper must guard his greens against snow mold as this can be one of the greatest handicaps in the spring.

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## Be Ready to Change Plans If Conditions Warrant

By JOHN L. COUNSELL

Supt., Salem (Mass.) CC

I believe that long-term planning is out for the duration. We are living in an unbalanced world today, with a pendulum swinging as uncertain as the tail of a kite. We can plan to some extent, but the picture is apt to change so rapidly that we must be open-minded enough to alter our plans quickly to meet new conditions.

New construction and extensive renovation work on the golf course will be reduced to a minimum. We do not expect to keep the course as well groomed as in the past, but we shall provide the members with good playing conditions. We have no special plans for this fall except to keep the turf as healthy as possible, with one eye on the budget. We have changed some of our operations and by cutting corners we have reduced our maintenance costs, but we must be on the watch for any cumulative effect on the turf, resulting from the curtailment.

The labor shortage has been a problem this year and it is reasonable to sup-

pose that it will be worse in 1943. We can help to solve this problem by providing as pleasant working conditions as possible and by being prudent in handling the men. I am planning to purchase as much of next year's necessary supplies as my budget will allow, providing they are obtainable. Under present conditions, shopping around for better prices is a waste of time; in many cases, we consider ourselves fortunate if we can locate and purchase the merchandise we want.

It will be necessary to discard some of the generally accepted good greenkeeping practices for the duration, and substitute other methods that will suffice, even though they may appear to be the product of a brain storm.

I believe golf clubs will continue to operate on a program of rigid economy and the vital part of golf, the golf course, will survive where the greenkeeper employs intelligent management, ingenuity, and the courage to carry on.

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## Managers' Menu: Headaches for Breakfast, Dinner, Supper

MANAGERS of country clubs not distant from residences of their members have been surprised by this season's volume of house business. Higher costs of feeding at home, domestic help shortage, inability of members to get out of town on vacations, and women's activity in Red Cross and other war organization work, account for the volume.

What has given managers plenty of trouble is the help shortage and the members' expectation of service-as-usual at the clubs. Members also yowl now and then because of increased menu prices at clubs despite the club-women's knowledge of higher food and labor costs.

Laundry also is giving the managers concern. In some cities near army camps or navy posts the government has taken over laundries and the clubs find themselves short of clean linen notwithstanding emergency laundry work done by cooks, waitresses, et al.

Strain of long hours and problems has begun to tell on some older managers who have been hospitalized.

Ingenuity in planning affairs for war service organization benefit has been outstanding in golf club managers' performances this season.

## GET THE RANGE

### Golf Practice Range at Camp Croft, S. C., Popular With Soldiers

CAMP CROFT, S. C.—One of the most popular centers of recreation for soldiers here following the wind-up of the day's work, is the Camp's newly installed golf driving range and miniature golf course, located in the center of the reservation and adjacent to the station hospital.

Opened a few weeks ago, the driving range has met with great response from Croftites, as has the miniature course. Shortage of golf balls has been a problem confronting First Lieut. William Carpenter, special service athletic officer, in operating the recreation project.

A sizeable stock of pellets was obtained for the driving range through a hole-in-one benefit tournament, recently sponsored by the Camp at Shoresbrook CC, Spartanburg (S. C.), the city nearest the cantonment.



Col. Howard Donnelly, commander of Croft Ninth Infantry training regiment, cuts loose on a drive. Teeing a ball (back of Col. Donnelly) is Sgt. Cummings.

However, due to the large number of golf-enthusiasts in the military personnel of this infantry training replacement center, the supply realized as a result of the ace tournament failed to cover the requirements of the many soldier-patrons.

The range is in direct charge of Pvt. Fred Johnson, former Philadelphia Cricket

club pro, who took over the assignment after he completed his basic military training here. The miniature course is operated



Pvt. Fred Johnson, formerly at Philadelphia Cricket Club, on the golf practice range at Camp Croft. In the background is the range golf shop being built by soldier-carpenters.

under the direction of Staff Sergt. Mark Cummins of Chicago, who, in civil life, managed Olson's Hollywood (Fla.) Inn.

Photos taken on the golf range by the U. S. Army Signal Corps photographers of Camp Croft for GOLFDOM include the illustration on this issue's front cover. Tuning up for the time when they'll hit the real thing with something more potent than golf balls, Camp Croft soldiers aim at Hitler's caricature on the post's new driving range. To make sure he doesn't miss, Corp. Peter Lasiewski of Fort Benning, Ga., formerly of Croft, has moved up real close for a crack at Adolph.

PRES. C. F. ROBBINS, of A. G. Spalding & Bros., together with Vice-President L. E. Coleman entertained a group of company employees at a golf tournament and dinner at Rock Spring CC, West Orange, N. J., Aug. 16.

Salesman Ken Smith won the kickers handicap. George Dawson, New York district sales manager, and Lyle Thomson, with scores of 72 and 77 respectively made on a wet course, revealed the playing qualities of the new Spalding Hurricane golf ball which was used by all the contestants. Other players were Advertising Manager Harry Amtmann, Store Managers Frank Heery and Bill Hellowell, Salesmen Howard Till, Bill Tollner and Phil Darcy; Walter Roberts and George Roth of the golf pro department and John Tapoosian of the Brooklyn factory.

# MINERAL OUT; ORGANIC IN

Organic types of nitrogen available for course use, as war program takes mineral supply.

**D**URING 1942 ammonium sulphate was scarce. Urea and nitrate were practically unobtainable. These shortages were not a serious handicap or hardship. Mixed fertilizers containing mineral nitrogen, derived principally from ammonium sulphate, were available.

By a recent order mineral nitrogen, as such, or in mixed fertilizer, is banned for specialty use. The order includes golf turf.

Since organics were not included golf courses will be compelled to rely upon this type of nitrogen. That means vegetable meals such as cottonseed, soy bean, peanut meal, etc.; packing house products such as blood and animal tankage, or sewage sludges such as Milorganite.

The order does not restrict the use of superphosphate or potash materials. These can be purchased as such, or in the form of mixtures, such as 0-20-20, 0-14-7, etc. Very likely some fertilizer manufacturers will continue to offer so-called complete fertilizer for golf course use. They can do so by using organics to furnish the nitrogen.

## Turf Can Still Be Fed

In any event, golf turf can still get a square meal but it will be necessary for some greenkeepers to modify fertilizer practice.

A sensible and workable program will provide phosphate and potash in spring and fall and organic nitrogen as needed. Possibly the method of nitrogen usage in the Washington to Kansas City belt should differ from the one used farther north.

In using phosphate and potash in spring and once in the fall, rates each time should approach 8 to 12 pounds superphosphate (20% grade) and 4 to 6 pounds muriate of potash per 1,000 square feet. An 0-20-20 commercial mixture at 10 to 15 pounds per 1,000 square feet furnishes about the same quantity of phosphoric acid and potash.

If grass is green and growing, turf should be dry when phosphate or potash is applied. They should be watered-in to

prevent any possibility of burning or scorching the grass. The phosphate-potash mixture can be mixed with any organic fertilizer needed to supply nitrogen. Rates of application should be adjusted accordingly.

In northern regions where dollar spot is the chief menace to grass, and brown patch is less severe, best practice is to make two reasonably heavy applications of nitrogen in the spring, and then fertilize at lighter rates during the summer. Nitrogen hunger accentuates dollar spot about as badly as an excess. So the maintenance of a uniform and continuous supply of this element is one factor in minimizing this troublesome cool weather disease.

Two applications of good quality organic fertilizer of 6 to 8 percent nitrogen should be made in spring at 15 to 20 pounds per 1,000 square feet each time. The first should be applied about the time growth starts, and the second 6 to 8 weeks later. After that, rates should be cut drastically to 5 to 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Applications should be spaced 3 to 5 weeks apart. This will prevent a build-up of readily decomposable organics in the soil.

## Fall Application Rate

In the early fall the rate should be stepped up to 25 to 35 pounds per 1,000 square feet. The organic fertilizer can be applied along with the phosphate and potash mentioned above. Fertilizer should not be applied until hot weather is over.

Farther south, in the belt from Washington to Kansas City, brown patch is the principal menace and dollar spot rarely occurs except in early spring and again in fall. Unlike dollar spot, slight nitrogen hunger usually minimizes brown patch. That being the case, best practice in this region may be to make a generous nitrogen application in the spring and let it carry through until fall. In that event the spring rate for a good quality organic should approach 40 pounds per 1,000 square feet. The same rate should be

# A REPORT TO PROFESSIONALS

ON THE

## STATE OF GOLF

--at the half-way mark in the war season of forty-two

About half of the "forty-two" playing season can now be checked off. Reports from our field men show that players are responding even more readily than was expected to our "Conserve Equipment" plan.

More clubs are being serviced regularly. Players are being more careful of equipment than ever before.

As a result, stocks of golf equipment of pre-war manufacture are holding up better than was anticipated.

There is still no telling when the war

Assure your next year's supply of Wilson "accurated" rebuilds by sending in every used ball you can get your hands on. (You Northern Professionals have about 60 days of the present season left.)

As you no doubt have noticed, we are doing a leader's job to help meet present emergencies in the field of the sports. At the same time we are cooperating completely in the conservation of materials needed for vital war equipment.

and care of present sports equipment.

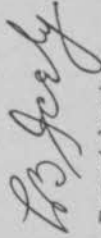
It is still wise for players to adhere to the Player's Pledge — to make present equipment last by having Pro Shops take it in charge to keep it in condition.

BUT — don't let rumors of impending equipment shortages dampen anyone's interest in the game. There are still golf clubs, for example, to take care of any foreseeable demand, this year.

The golf BALL situation is more serious. New balls are out. Your next year's supply of balls depends upon the number of used balls you collect and send in for "accurated" rebuilding. By sending them in now you will get the "cream" of the "rebuilt's." Unless you gather used balls immediately they may be sent in for rebuilding through channels other than your Pro Shop.

In the interests of the health, confidence and productive capacity of millions of men, we must keep golf going and equipment must be available.

We urge your cooperation. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.



President



**Wilson**  
**GOLF EQUIPMENT**

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approached in fall. Fertilizer should be applied after hot weather is over. It can be mixed with the phosphate-potash fertilizer both times. Even in these regions organics can be used in summer when grass shows definite need for more nitrogen. Rates should be reduced drastically. It is better to make two light applications rather than a heavy one.

Grass may not turn green as quick in spring when fertilized with organics. Actually this may be an advantage. Young grass is always tender. When in that condition it is more easily injured by heavy frosts in late spring. In some cases we have tried to force growth too early. That may be partly responsible for increased poa annua. It grows when temperatures are too low for bent.

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## "GOLF WILL SURVIVE"

### Wall Street Journal Gives Reasons For Cheer In Editorial Comment

THE Wall Street Journal, the country's foremost financial publication, in an editorial Tuesday, August 18, commented on a news story the paper had carried the previous day.

The editorial writer blended philosophic jests of a true golfer in his hopeful expression.

Under the head "Golf Will Survive" the Wall Street Journal said:

"Monday's issue of The Wall Street Journal reports that golf has a better chance of surviving the rigors of wartime than does tennis. Various reasons are given, which we will not repeat, for, with all due respect to the sagacity of the news department of this paper, we think these reasons are wrong.

"These are days full of purpose. The game of golf is the quintessence of futility. There is the reason it will survive. It furnishes a relief without which a large percentage of the population might easily become candidates for the insane asylum.

"There is some logic to the game of tennis. Two players evenly matched, even though they are far from experts, can get onto a court and engage in an interesting contest. If they are just reasonably good, their efforts will not appear ridiculous.

"Nothing like that happens in golf. Two men may have ever so close and interesting a game, but is the winner

happy? He is not. He thinks back how he could have lowered his score and goes home with the thought tormenting him. Professionals shoot 18 holes in sixty odd strokes, a feat which only a few years ago was considered miraculous, if not impossible. And what do the sports writers report the next day? They talk about the one or two mistakes that the professional made. Harry Vardon, the old time master of golf, is quoted as authority for the statement that the player who made one perfect shot in each round of 18 holes was doing very well.

### Club Shortage No Problem

"Our news story speculates darkly about a shortage of golf clubs. It's of no consequence. A man who can play golf can rip a picket off the nearest fence and beat an inept man with a bag of all the clubs that have ever been invented. It has always been our impression that a man who would take a baseball bat and tee his ball well off the ground would do much better than the citizen trying to wield an instrument the construction of which follows no logical or natural reason whatever.

"We once gave what seemed a quite useless club to a colored caddie boy and he went out next day and won the caddies' tournament with it. For this performance he received a prize of a stiff, new pair of shoes, which is another instance of the game's futility. This boy preferred not to wear any shoes, but if driven to cover his feet with something, he would never voluntarily have donned any such shoes as those.

"Of course golf will survive. It may go back to the days when people battered feather balls about a pasture with crooked sticks, but it will be there."

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### One-Armed Putter Gets Hot—Seventeen years ago, one-armed L. M. Evert, then mayor of Marinette, Wis., gave the dedication speech at the opening of Little River CC, 3 miles south of Marinette. Evert was not a golfer then, but 2 years later, when his son began rising at 5 o'clock to caddy, he took an interest in the game. Today he is the president of the club. In his golfing experience, Evert's sturdy right arm has given him many a triumph, but his greatest thrill came in 1940 when the Marinette club was playing at Oconto (Wis.) CC. In that tournament, Evert successively one-putted each of the nine greens!

## Lieut. Dick Chapman Wins Remote Control Event

LIEUT. RICHARD D. CHAPMAN, U. S. A., 1940 national amateur golf champion, was top winner of the recent Remote Control Golf Tournament, in which 13,328 golfers competed over 623 golf courses in 37 States for 558 prize awards totalling in excess of \$5,800 in War Savings bonds and stamps. The Indemnity Insurance Company of North America sponsored the Tournament. Three players had tied for first place, each with a 64. In the draw for final positions, Lieut. Chapman won the award. Second prize went to Jack C. Benson, of Pittsburgh, and third prize to Bob Humphreys, of Linton, Ind.

Course records were broken by the top winners at the Pine Needles CC, Southern Pines, N. C., where Lieut. Chapman played, and at South Hills CC, Pittsburgh, Pa., where Benson shot his 64.

First award among women golfers went to Miss Louise Suggs, of Atlanta, who scored a 75 at the East Lake CC, where Bob Jones also competed. Jones picked up on one hole and thus eliminated himself from the play. Two women players tied

for second prize—Mrs. Dorothy Beard, of West Newton, Mass., who shot a 76 at the Charles River CC, and Mrs. Ann Hoblitzell, former West Virginia champion, who shot 76 at the Parkersburg (Va.) CC. In the draw, Mrs. Beard won the award. She is a former New England women's champion.

Three holes-in-one were shot during the Tournament.

Records of the Tournament show that the average score for men players on courses over 5,800 yards was 91, and for women golfers, 110. On the shorter courses, men golfers averaged 90 and the women, 106.

## Fire Prevention Urged In OCD Campaign

FIRE Prevention Week, Oct. 4-10, this year is being strenuously pushed by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. Golf clubs needn't wait until then to make thorough check-ups of their fire prevention equipment and elimination of fire risks.

Considerable educational material on fire prevention may be secured free from National Board of Fire Underwriters, 222 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.



### YOURS IS A VITAL CONTRIBUTION TO PHYSICAL FITNESS AND A STRONG, VIRILE HOME FRONT

Keeping fit to fight the battle of the home front is the patriotic duty of every citizen left behind to make the implements for war. And your part, Mr. Pro, in the Government's great Physical Fitness Program is to keep your club members interested in regular play and to see that their equipment is kept in the best of condition for the greatest enjoyment. If they need new equipment, recommend Power-Bilt Clubs; they will not only assure better play, but will be the finest golf club investment they ever made.

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A cover is placed over a grip rolling machine as the last club to be made by Wilson Sporting Goods Co. for the duration is finished at the Wilson Chicago factory. Gene Sarazen autographed the club. Wilson's president, L. B. Icely, his assistant,

Wallace Robb, Sarazen and Patty Berg were present at the last rites and planned to meet again at the merry moment when the factory is converted from war work to the production of clubs for the post-war golf boom that is due.

## Clubs Raise \$61,000 Plus for Red Cross

USGA-sponsored tournaments at 698 clubs raised \$61,264.18 for the American Red Cross. Clubs, public courses and associations paid this amount as entry fees in a series of benefit tournaments.

Reports received by the USGA are far from complete, as there are more than 900 on the USGA Honor Roll of organizations holding Red Cross benefits.

The bulk of the funds was raised during the Memorial Day and the Independence Day week-ends. The present total of \$59,871.06 will be increased not only by reports on those week-ends from the several hundred missing clubs but also by the third and final nation-wide series of Hale America tournaments during the Labor Day week-end.

Entire gross income from entry fees goes direct to the Red Cross, as the USGA is contributing its expense of organizing the series.

Among associations, the largest individual fund thus far reported was \$1,500

by the United States Seniors' Golf Ass'n, raised at its annual Championship. The Minnesota Golf Association raised \$782.

Ten clubs have reported more than \$400 each, headed by the Glen Oaks GC, Great Neck, N. Y., with \$805.

Public courses were especially cooperative. There were 446 entries at the Highland Park course in Cleveland during an Independence Day week-end tournament for the Red Cross.

Summary of reports received thus far by the USGA does not include proceeds from exhibition matches.

New York led all other states in the USGA's incomplete report on Red Cross fund raising, with 97 clubs raising \$8,375.04. Pennsylvania with 62 clubs raising \$6,789.75 nosed out for second place Ohio's 66 clubs, which raised \$6,765.10. New Jersey was fourth, Illinois fifth and Minnesota sixth in the state standings.



# Survey Gives Important Data on Women's College Golf

A study of golf for women students in 58 institutions of higher learning in the U. S. has been completed by Miss Helen Margaret Robbins as a thesis submitted for a degree of Master of Arts in Education at the University of Kentucky.

Miss Robbins made her study under the supervision of M. E. Potter, head of the department of Physical Education, University of Kentucky.

Highlights of Miss Robbins' study of women's golf instruction in the colleges are of special interest to foresighted pros, inasmuch as the prospect of development of golf among college women has an important bearing on future field for pro golf.

Miss Robbins found, from her survey:

1. Women physical education staff members give most of the instruction of golf for women in the institution of higher learning.
2. The average size class is not more than 20 students. It is agreed that in smaller classes, the instructor is able to give more individual attention.
3. In general, golf is an elective activity in the academic field on the freshman, sophomore, junior or senior levels.
4. Credit is given for golf in the majority of institutions. The credit is applied to the required physical education credit.
5. The period of instruction in most institutions of higher learning is approximately two hours a week. The length of the instruction period varies.
6. Credit is not given for extra-curricular golf participation in most institutions of higher learning.
7. Intramural golf for women is enthusiastically accepted in the majority of schools.
8. Approximately half of the institutions of higher learning offer intercollegiate golf for women. The program includes sports-days and informal invitation matches.
9. Golf is included as an extra-curricular activity in most of the institutions included in this survey.
10. The elimination tournament seems to be the most popular type of tournament.
11. The majority of schools play golf outdoors during a part of the year. Inclement weather and the season of the year are the factors creating the need for indoor play.
12. Approximately half of the institutions of higher learning own their own golf course. The schools that do not own their own course, have access to either a municipal course, country club, or private course.
13. The distance of the course from the campus varies from one to 12½ miles. Most school-owned courses are close enough to the campus to permit the student to walk to their classes.
14. Private automobiles are the chief means of transportation.
15. Indoor practice ranges are popular indoor facilities, but the majority of the schools do not have the facilities needed for indoor activity.
16. In all institutions of higher learning, some out-door practice facilities are available.
17. The questionnaire results indicated that about one-half of the schools have a special catalogue fee charged for golf instruction.
18. Expenses are defrayed by fees paid by the individual student and greens fees in most instances.
19. Approximately half of the schools furnish their own golf equipment, the other institutions of higher learning require the individual to supply her own equipment.
20. The accepted equipment required of each girl consists of a brassie, five iron, two iron and putter.
21. The following list of skills and knowledges are accepted accomplishments desired in each student:
  - (a) Techniques of strokes with the wood, mashie, niblick and putter;
  - (b) Knowledges consist of scoring, rules etiquette, terminology, when to use different clubs, types

# Fore!



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- of swing, history of the game, and types of tournaments.
22. The basis for grading the student is accomplished by skill tests.
  23. In general, few schools require a golf note book. Those that have such, usually require it of the physical education major student.
  24. The golf reference books most often used by instructors of golf in institutions of higher learning are: Ernest Jones and Innis Brown, "Swinging Into Golf"; Helen Schleman, "Group Golf Instruction"; and Jennette Stein and Emma F. Waterman, "Golf for Beginning Players."
  25. Most schools indicated there is a definite need for additional teaching material. The following points were suggested as phases to be stressed:
    - (a) Material written in terms of physical education major students and teachers rather than professional players.
    - (b) Material that is more specific, not just analysis of skills.
    - (c) Books written by educators not professional players.
    - (d) Books written on the teaching of golf in physical education, indoor and outdoors. Including the history of the game, equipment needed, cost, method of organization for large and small classes, references and practicing devices.
    - (e) Rules and nonessentials eliminated.
    - (f) Skill tests.
    - (g) Charts showing different strokes.
    - (h) Motion pictures which are free of advertising and comedy.
    - (i) Visual education in slow motion analysis.

## Tam Tourney Nets \$16,702.90

**ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF** received \$14,197.47 as its 85% share of profits from the \$15,000 Tam O'Shanter National Open and All-American Amateur golf tournaments July 20 to 27. The other 15%, or \$2,505.43, went to the PGA national benevolent fund. Total net profits were \$16,702.90 or 19.7% of income from all sources. The total income was \$84,951.65, and expenses, \$68,248.75.

George S. May, Tam president, said an American record for attendance at golf events was established when 62,266 people attended the Tam tournaments. More than half of these attended the finals on Sunday when 32,159 people saw Byron Nelson and Clayton Heafner finish with 280 apiece for a first place tie in the Open.