

reported that 58 of its 90 member clubs made some form of new arrangement.

Fourteen public courses in and around Los Angeles give free golf to men in uniform from Monday to Friday, and lend clubs gratis; thirty-five clubs give complimentary privileges at any time to a service man with a club member, and games are arranged through USO centers. Members of clubs in the Southern California Public Links Golf Association have made their playing equipment available to service men during the week.

On the civilian side of golf's war picture, President Blossom said:

"The civilian men and women of this country are just as necessarily a part of the war effort as our fighting forces. No man or women, either in the armed forces or civilian life, should work seven days a week without some form of relaxation.

"Golf plays a dual role for those who find it their form of relaxation. It is a participation sport where one has the benefits of physical exertion outdoors, coupled with the pleasant companionship of one's friends.

"The USGA would like to make it very clear that it is our firm conviction that

golf is a patriotic and proper form of exercise for the men and women of this country and that one should not have the feeling that it is in poor taste to play a game of golf in serious times like these—provided, of course, that it doesn't interfere with the war effort.

"It is my considered opinion that all who can afford it should continue, financially and otherwise, to sponsor their clubs—private, semi-private and public—thereby making them available for the men in the armed services as well as for themselves.

"As the months and possibly years roll by, the men and the women at home are going to be under more and more of a strain, and I think we would be derelict in our duty to our country if we failed to carry out some program of relaxation at intervals.

"We are going to need all the enthusiasm, vitality and stamina we can muster to get through this trying period, and I can't help but feel that we will all be better able to carry on if we do plan on a few hours each week for recreation and exercise. It is surprising how morale is benefited and troubles dissipate on a golf course."

BRIEFS FROM USGA COMMITTEE REPORTS

Rules of Golf: Committee has received and answered somewhat fewer inquiries than normal. Some novel questions indicate possible need for rules changes, but these must wait until after the war, when the R&A can be consulted. Meanwhile, footnotes to the rules will clarify many of these situations.

Implements and Ball: Golf ball testing machine has been dismantled and stored at Illinois Institute of Technology for the duration of the war, but not until after the USGA had had an opportunity to test the "carry" of reprocessed balls; they are reported almost as long on carry as new balls. Sixteen various types and designs of clubs were presented for approval; few met the specifications set forth under the rules.

Amateur Status and Conduct: Only 32 requests for amateur reinstatement were received during the year (as compared with 51 in 1941 and 57 in 1940); of the 32, approval was given to 23 applicants.

Membership: 1942 losses outnumbered

gains, with the result the USGA roster dropped from 835 on Nov. 30, 1941, to 779 on Nov. 30, 1942. The latter figure include 21 clubs in the new \$5.00 per year Public Links Section membership classification, which carries all privileges except voting at USGA meetings, Green Section services and eligibility of members to compete in the National Amateur and Women's National

Museum: During the year, 16 donors augmented the golf museum and library of the USGA with an assortment of relics, including clubs and balls of early vintage, prints, photos, books and clubs used by famous golfers. The museum fund to buy items not otherwise obtainable now stands at \$370.45.

Sectional Affairs: Larger than ever before, with 55 members, this committee had much to do as the major link between the executive committee and the member clubs and sectional associations.

Handicap: Worked to develop a sound method of handicapping. Decided the first

step must be to establish a uniform course rating system. A preliminary proposal for such a system is now being tested in a limited way and the committee hopes to be able to make a final report at the next USGA meeting.

Finance: Income for the year was made up of \$19,615.60 from dues, \$761.00 from sale of literature, excluding sales by the Green Section, and \$858.58 from interest on investments and savings accounts, for a total of \$21,235.18. Expenses for the year amounted to \$39,051.50, breaking down into \$22,859.06 for administration and general expenses, \$14,099.83 for net Green Section expenses, \$603.09 for committee expenses and \$1,489.52 for research on balls and clubs. The excess of expenses over income reduced the USGA's surplus account from \$89,833.31 on Dec. 1, 1941, to \$72,016.99 on Dec. 1, 1942. Nearly all of this loss could be attributed to the USGA's war activities

Report of the Green Section committee of the USGA will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Camps May Aid in Caddie Problem

This year the training and supervision of caddies undoubtedly will take on many aspects of pre-military training and application of Boy Scout work to wartime duties, such as British Boy Scouts have admirably performed.

Consequently the caddie camp idea promises to be adopted where facilities are suitable. One of the most successful pre-war caddie training establishments was that at Poland Springs, Maine, described in the following article.—Editor's note.

EVERY morning during the pre-war summers, 75 tanned youngsters wearing yellow and green uniforms which are numbered on the back, emerged from a spacious yellow barn at Poland Spring, Maine, to take up their caddie duties at the Poland Spring 18-hole course. They were all boys from Boston's South End House, earning a vacation and possibly starting a career.

Of the twenty-odd caddie camps throughout America, perhaps the Poland Spring camp is the one best known, for many famous golfers of today were broken in here as caddies. Notable among these are Elmer Ward, amateur New England champion of 1930, Walter Phipps of Scarborough, Mass., George Corcoran of the famous Corcoran brothers, Art Wedgeworth of Merrimac Valley, Jimmy Dolan of Hillcrest in Worcester, the long-driving Carl Nettelblatt of Framingham, and Bill and Walter Cosgrove of Green Hill in Worcester and Wachusett, respectively.

Thomas J. Turley has directed the Poland Spring caddies ever since 1927, and is regarded as a cross between a Santa Claus and a Dutch Uncle. "We do not feel that we are doing our job here," he said, "unless we give the highest grade of caddie service. A strict oral examination is required after the eight-weeks' training course in Boston under leading pros and members of the state clubs. There's also a rating system on the golf course. The golfer gives the boy an A, B or C, and adds any pertinent remarks. In this way, we hear about any negligence.

"The boys are chosen as much for their physique as for their conduct rating in school. They submit to a rigid physical examination before going to camp. Last year we had 300 dentistry cases and 11 tonsillectomies, all performed without charge. The evening before they leave for camp the boys are given a superficial examination, which protects the golfer as much as the boys themselves. Each boy takes a shower every morning, there is daily inspection of both his person and room, and every lad has a change of uniform. They each pay \$6 a week room and board, and usually bring back a little pin-money in October."

The first caddie camp was pitched in Bretton Woods in the White Mountains. It was the late Robert A. Woods, pioneer of settlement house workers, and John P. Whitman of the South End House in Boston, who in 1907 concocted the idea of turning underprivileged street gamins out to pasture. The police station in the South End makes more adult arrests than any other station in the country, and yet delinquency has been cut down 50% since these camps have been organized. That 21 of the caddies at Poland Spring have entered the priesthood suggests its wholesome effects.

SOUVENIRS OF WINTER

Ice, unseasonably early rains, and winter traffic — all are likely to leave marks on golf course turf. Here, through the camera of O. J. Noer, are photos of typical winter damage.



(Top left) A heavy rain before all frost disappeared took soil from under turf and caused these "washes."
 (Center left) Close-up of same area, showing sod removed to allow replacement of washed-out soil.
 (Bottom left) Grass on green damaged by ski marks at Toronto. (Top right) Treatments of calomel-corrosive mixture were not continued up to crest of green's back apron; melting snow carried infection back onto green, after washing off protective fungicide. (Center right) Close-up of mild snow-mold attack; note difference in type of spots and amount of damage. (Bottom right) Severe attack of snow mold; reseeding or resodding will be necessary on worst spots.



Seriously

In Britain, Switzerland and other countries, golf courses as well as parks, vacant lots and all available pieces of ground have been converted into vegetable gardens. That is because of the density of population within a limited land area, and the dire need for garden space.

Here in America we have vast acres of tillable soil — potential garden plots and great farming lands — that up to the present time remain untouched.

If we needed the ground for raising foodstuff, or for any other essential purpose, we would be first to say "Take the golf courses; take the parks; use our football fields; our front lawns."

No such threat alarms us for the present. But another threat does alarm us. That is, that our beautiful courses, planned and improved through many genera-

One of our duties on the home front is to keep alive our beautiful golf courses

tions, and representing literally millions of dollars investment, may be allowed to decay, as it were, for lack of sufficient profitable patronage—for lack of care.

We claim that free American sports, and especially the participating kind that characterizes golf, are one of the very important contributing factors to America's strength—not only her physical strength, but, through friendly, competitive games and good sportsmanship, her mental and esthetic strength as well.

We must not allow golf to die in America, even for the duration. The game is essential for healthful recreation—for its morale value.

Then, too, for the men in the armed forces who gladly gave up

their game along with everything else till this job's done. And for those thousands of young fellows who were just coming of golf age. They are fighting for the American Way. They want and rightfully expect to return to the same swell country—to the same well-kept-up homes—to their constant and contented loved ones—to their big league and sand lot ball games, and their fishin' holes, and their *golf*.

We can't afford to let golf die!

While MacGregor is 100% engaged in war work, we're doing everything that we can to keep golf alive, to keep memberships up, to keep pros employed and active, to keep interest in golf keen. The help of all is needed, and solicited.

CRAWFORD, MACGREGOR, CANBY CO.

Dayton, Ohio



Platform for Pros in '43

Recently, a well known professional has been discussing pro prospects for 1943. In the past, despite large shop sales, this pro has been slow pay; not a dead-beat, but just careless—operating too long on the other fellows' money.

As a perfectly honest but commercially haphazard fellow he got a shock when he was told that his normal way of doing business would be a handicap to the war effort of business and an obstacle to providing golf as a recreation needed by war workers.

The interviews gave this pro the basis for the article which follows.—Editor's note.

THE total inventories of all major golf club manufacturers, recently compiled, very definitely indicates that less than twenty-five per cent of normal peace time requirements will be available next spring.

Every major equipment manufacturer is now on war production and has been since early last fall. Production last spring was but fifty per cent of the spring of 1941, in compliance with War Production Board orders.

In fact, there is on hand only enough new golf equipment to supply the dire need for recreation to new players—Army, Navy and civilian war workers who have heretofore followed other sports, now unavailable to them because of time and travel difficulties.

These facts are pertinent to every golf professional in the country—whether he be engaged in war work and is not going back to his club next spring, whether he be enlisted in the armed forces, or whether, like some of us, he will just stick it out, for every single one of us wants to see some semblance of golf continued. We want to see the fairways mowed, if for no other reason than that we feel we are charged with the job of keeping the grass alive for those youngsters who will be returning again some day.

Times Are Different

But it will mean working for very little compensation. It will mean passing up a sale here and there to some pretty valuable old customer so we may provide equipment to new players. It will mean advice and lessons on the run for workers haven't time for the practice tee and it will mean a lot of advice must be given absolutely free. Yes, these are

things we will gladly do—or at least we think we will. But from here on it means a tremendous change in our business habits. Unless you love the game of golf and want above all else to see its fairways preserved, I advise you against reading on.

Making purchases and sales in our normal way is out for the duration, for we who remain behind are charged with preserving the game and it is in our laps to prove that golf can be and will be more helpful to the war effort than the spectator sports that have had the blessings of the "Chief" himself.

Makers Have Interest

With this in mind I ask "What will be the thinking on pro credit next spring?" for with large investments in idle stored machinery, etc., the manufacturers have a real interest in how we conduct our wartime business. They, too, want the game carried on, and can only depend upon us to do it; remember, with only about one-fourth as much to sell as they have had in past seasons, they may well afford to be choosy in where their goods are placed.

No manufacturer may set himself up as a dictator as to how you conduct your war time business. He cannot tell you that it is your duty to the game to talk any member into continuing with his present equipment so that you can sell a new set to someone who hasn't clubs at present. Nor can he very well convince you that holding a heavy stock of clubs in your shop when they are not moving is unfair to a brother professional, and unfair to the game itself—because this frozen stock might be giving some harrowed worker a great deal of deserved pleasure. Nor can he tell you that spending the money resulting from the sale of merchandise rather than paying your bills is akin to sabotage.

He has thousands of dollars tied up in idle machines specially built to make fine golf clubs. Other dollars tied up in inventory of golf clubs is frozen money that should be at work on the war effort, meeting war worker payrolls, etc. It is part of the pro's job to turn these clubs into implements that will give healthful exercise to war workers, and to turn them

into cash as soon as possible so that this cash may also do its part .

No! The manufacturer will not tell you these things and as usual he will fill just as much of your spring orders as he possibly can and depend upon you to conduct your business as a fair, patriotic American.

So let us resolve that:

1. We will do anything we can to convert as many workers as possible to the game, and will see to it that they have equipment.

2. We will not overstock our shop, nor will we hold any unpaid-for equipment in our shop after June 15th.

3. We will pay for all merchandise we have sold prior to June 1st, just as soon as it is sold.

4. We will endeavor to convince our members that they should continue to use their present equipment where possible.

5. We will not split sets and expect the manufacturer to take back odd clubs that he cannot any longer fill in.

6. We will not allow practice swings or rounds that will scar up new clubs, because of the critical materials spoiled and because of the critical shortage of manpower for their repair.

7. We will help war workers to improve; we will put out every effort to keep this grand old game alive by conducting our business with consideration to brother professionals and to the manufacturers who are dependent on us to play the game as we would like them to play it if positions were reversed.

HOW TO HOLD A TOURNEY FOR SERVICE MEN

THE way army camps and navy posts are spotted near smaller cities provides an opportunity and a problem for the smaller city golf clubs to help provide recreation for the uniformed men. Some smaller golf clubs are appalled by the magnitude of the task they see in the presence of hundreds of active young men and regard the club facilities so far short of the demand that they let nature take its course and allow golf for members of the armed forces to be conducted on a catch-as-catch-can basis.

This generally brought confusion that embarrassed the club members and bewildered the uniformed men. What makes the situation worse is that the people of the smaller cities and towns generally are very swell neighborly sort of folks who want to do their level best by the boys who are away from home, and because of this hospitable spirit feel humiliated when the haphazard arrangements don't work out.

But at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., where the army has a technical school, the Elmwood Park (municipal) GC pro, Ed Livingston, worked out plans that care for the enlisted men and officers, and which culminated in a Post golf tournament that



Lt. Dudley (left) presents trophies to Clare (center) and Mallory, runner-up and winner of Sioux Falls service men's event.

drew a field of 125. By enlisting the help of members and other pros, Ed got an adequate stock of clubs which he rented at 25 cents per set per round.

Tournament plans were worked out with Lieut. D. C. Dudley, Post Athletic and Recreation officer. Local merchants whose civic spirit and generosity in providing prizes for Elmwood's annual championship have made the affair big, kicked in for the prizes for this Post tournament. Not that the local merchants thought of the prize contribution as a smart commercial goodwill activity in view of the soldier money spent with them, but it did work out that way and got many a plug for Sioux Falls from men who had been at that post, when they talked with other soldiers who had the too frequent complaint of being bilked by smaller city and town merchants.

Qualifying scores in the event ranged

THE LIFE OF GOLF

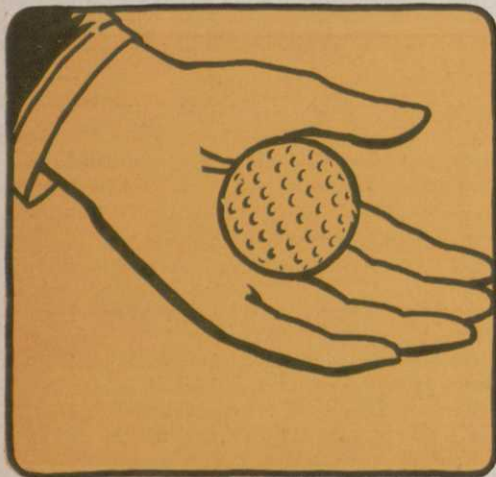
Here Are the



THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL
YOU CAN SAVE GOLF OR KILL IT



NO GOLF BALLS,
MEANS NO GOLF



YOU HOLD THE DESTINY OF GOLF
IN THE PALM OF YOUR HAND

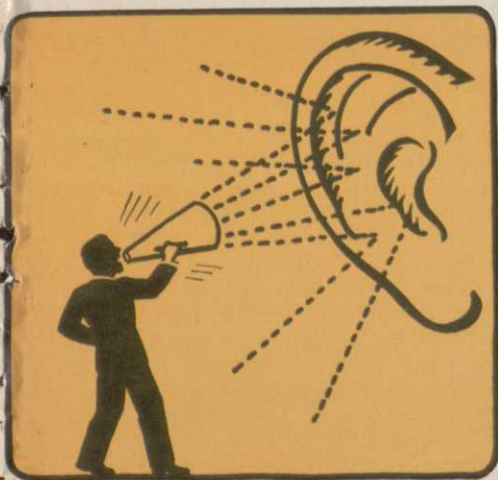


WE MANUFACTURERS
ARE NOT MAGICIANS

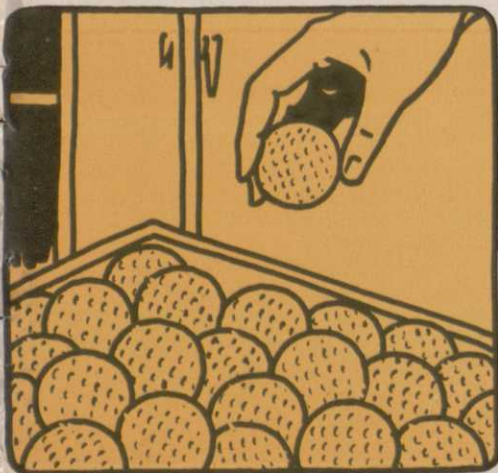
NOTICE: To help professionals and club managers to meet this critical situation
at dotted line and display on your Bulletin Board where your members

IF IS AT STAKE

Old Facts...

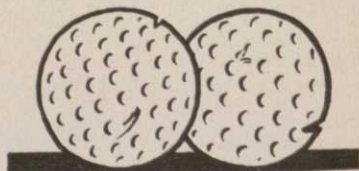


OUR WARNINGS HAVE
FALLEN ON DEAF EARS



YOU MUST TURN IN ALL
OLD GOLF BALLS AT ONCE

If you want to save golf
for the duration, there's
just one thing to do



● Whether golf continues for the duration or dies, is strictly *your* problem. You can *save* it or you can *kill* it.

The fairways and greens and flags are there. You have clubs and you can walk. *But you can't play golf without golf balls.*

We've told you this before. We've pleaded with you to dig out every golf ball you have, from your locker, your golf bag, your office or home, and to turn them in to your Pro for rebuilding*. *But you haven't taken it seriously.*

Now the situation is critical. The life of golf for the duration hangs in the balance. The *crisis* is here. Either you dig up those old balls *now* and send them in to your Pro for rebuilding*, or you will be guilty of helping to *kill* golf for the duration. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York, and other leading cities.

*The Wilson Accurated system of rebuilding insures advantages to both professional and player. Specify Wilson.

Wilson

ACCURATED
REBUILT GOLF BALLS

from the 75s of Pvt. Leo Mallory, formerly pro at Wee Burn CC, Conn., and Pvt. Charles Clare, former Connecticut state amateur champion, to three 121s of the highest qualifiers in the lowest flight. Mallory and Clare fought it out in the finals, with Leo winning, 3-2.

An announcement and entry sheet was sent to every squadron and posted in every

1942 GOLF TOURNAMENT

General Information

1. Tournament is open to Students and Permanent party.
2. Prizes will be given to 1st and 2nd places.
3. Entries must be given to your NCO before Sept. 4, 1942.
4. Clubs can be rented for 25 cents a set.
5. Green fee will be charged—50 cents week days, 60 cents Saturday or Sunday.

RULES

1. On or before Sept. 6, all who wish to enter hand in 18 hole qualifying score. Secure official score card from Ed Livingston, golf pro. Your returned score determines whether or not you qualify.
2. Qualifiers will be paired and 18-hole matches played.
3. 1st round Matches will be played on or before Sunday, Sept. 13. (Qualifiers will be notified as to whom they play thru their NCO).
4. 2nd round men will be notified as to whom and when they play.

For added information. Ed Livingston, Elmwood Golf Course, Pfc. J. Mottola at Post Gym or Barracks 731, or your NCO.

Announcements of the tourney were posted in all barracks at the army post.

barracks. Mallory received a wrist watch presented by a local jeweler and Clare got a trophy presented by another Sioux Falls jeweler.

The field included golfers from almost every state in the union. Livingston says that the soldiers' interest in that tournament and in non-tourney golf plainly demonstrates not only a keen desire of the boys who were golfers before enlistment to keep their hand in the game and enjoy recreation after strenuous study and training, but reveals that many other lads who have never played golf are anxious to take up the game.

Livingston points out that recreational facilities for soldiers and sailors in smaller cities seldom are anyway near adequate so they find opportunities for golf play very welcome.

GREEN SECTION HIT BY WAR

*Report of Chmn. Fielding Wallace at
USGA Annual Meeting*

THE Green Section program during 1942 was modified notably by the war. Although these modifications have involved necessary curtailments in funds and shifts in personnel, the Green Section has continued to render valuable service to USGA clubs, as well as to the government agencies which are vitally interested in turf for airfields, road shoulders along defense highways, cantonments, lawns, recreational and other turfed areas for defense housing units, and other projects.

In May, Dr. John Monteith, Jr., who since 1928 has been director of the Green Section, accepted a civil service appointment with the Army Engineer Corps as chief of the Turf Unit in their Construction Branch. In his absence, however, the Green Section services to member clubs were continued by Dr. Fanny-Fern Davis, who had been working closely with him in the Green Section for four years. In August, Dr. Davis was appointed acting director of the Green Section.

In November the offices of the Green Section were moved to the new Bureau of Plant Industry Station in Beltsville, Md. The machinery and equipment used in the maintenance of the turf garden at Arlington were moved to Beltsville in the fall of 1941. This move of the offices to the same station will make possible a more efficient functioning of the Green Section, since greenhouse space, field plots, shop and offices all will be in the same area. With this arrangement after the war we have the possibility of once more developing a permanent and extensive turf program.

Contribution to the War Effort: Much of the Green Section's work, particularly in the first half of the year, was devoted to the war effort. Numerous airfields of the Army and the Navy were visited in the spring and recommendations were made for turfing them.

The efforts of the entire staff were put into the preparation of an article entitled "Turf for Airfields and Other Defense Projects" which appeared in the March 1942 issue of Turf Culture. There was an unique need for an article of this