

Sand Trap - 1943



It's all sand — deeper sand than most of us ever saw. But the boys who would normally be “lifting ’em out with a niblick” this year, are in there slogging along with tank and tommy gun . . . and they are shooting a *winning* game, sand or no sand.

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TITLEIST BEDFORD GREEN RAY PINNACLE

Of Golf Of Course

Hillcrest (Los Angeles) had 235 players tee off one Sunday in December, of which 227 were men in the services—which gives you an idea of how golf aids the war effort. . . . Crime wave, striking Greensburg, Pa., on Dec. 22, resulted in loss of golf equipment and proshop stocks at both the Greensburg CC and the nearby Mt. Odin muny course. . . . First U. S. golf pro to be killed in action during this war was 20-year old Frank Fahrenwald, formerly asst. pro at Kenwood G&CC, Washington, D. C., where many Jap diplomats used to play. Frank, a marine, was killed at Guadalcanal. . . . Salt Lake City's three muny courses had more play and \$4,600 more profits in 1942 than in 1941. . . .

Clayton Heafner, hard hitting golf circuit-rider, who has been in defense work in recent months, was tagged by the army for induction Jan. 20. . . . Pneumonia was fatal Dec. 30 to Raymond F. Delahant, one of the founders of the Eastern New York GA and for many years green-chairman of Wolferts Roost CC, Albany. . . . George Corcoran, Greensboro (N. C.) pro, suggests that golf clubs should now be classified as "health clubs," rather than places of amusement, now that gas rationing has hit the east coast so hard. . . . The Navy has asked the Indianapolis Park board for permission to use the clubhouse at Coffin muny golf links to house a contingent of WAVES. Another muny clubhouse, Riverside, is already in use by the Navy for naval officers and enlisted men. . . .

Ely Park muny course at Binghamton, N. Y., had receipts of \$7,224 in 1942, approximately \$300 less than in 1941, but with only 3 week-ends in '42 with favorable weather conditions, the year's results are considered good. . . . Hotel Del Monte has been taken

TIMELY TURF TIPS

MILORGANITE and Dollar Spot at Woodhill

A preliminary report by L. J. Feser on the relation between Milorganite usage at Woodhill, and dollar spot, appears in September-October 1942 issue of THE GREENKEEPERS' REPORTER.

Since 1938 the use of mercury at Woodhill has been confined to one application each fall, for snow mold control. There have been light attacks of dollar spot, but no severe injury until August 1942.

After 1935 greens received no chemical nitrogen. They were topdressed 4 to 5 times each year. The compost had a reaction of pH 7.5. It was rich in phosphoric acid and potash. MILORGANITE was the only supplementary fertilizer used. Light rates of 10 to 15 pounds per 1000 square feet were applied on greens showing dollar spot. In 1942 Milorganite feeding was curtailed, because greens were mowed only 3 to 4 times a week.

Heavy rains were common during the summer. Loss of nitrogen by leaching was apparent. On August 15 the tenth green was severely attacked, and by the 17th it was badly infested.

This green was used to test the effect of Milorganite, hydrated lime, and sulfur, alone and in combination. Milorganite was used at 20 pounds, and the other two at 10 pounds per 1000 square feet. Within five days results were startling. Sulfur was without apparent effect, improvement from lime was slight. Milorganite-treated plots were outstanding in comparison with the rest. They seemed to resist further attacks, and recovered quickly. These results were further verified by additional applications on August 22 and on August 31.

Feser does not attribute benefits from Milorganite entirely to nitrogen feeding. He suggests that some of the organisms responsible for the breakdown of Milorganite are toxic to species of *Rhizoctonia*, the causal organism responsible for dollar spot, and cites reasons for postulating this theory.

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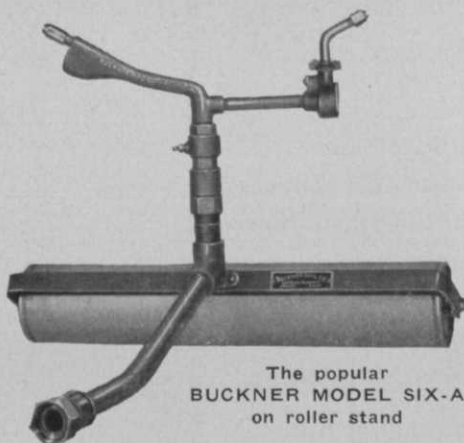
over by the Navy as a pre-flight training school, but the golf course will be open to play as usual. . . . The Coast Guard, too, is taking over clubhouses. Latest is the building of the Jumping Brook CC, Neptune, N. J. . . . Louisville, Ky., reports 84,000 golfers played the city's muni layouts in '42, off 11,000 from the previous year. . . . Fire totally destroyed the clubhouse of Oak Hills GCse, Belleville, Ill., on Jan. 1. . . .

Just to show it can be done, consider Concord (N. H.) CC, which in 1942 had \$2,200 less revenue than in the previous season, yet showed \$450 profits for the year, best showing in many seasons. . . . Tuxedo GC (Tuxedo Park, N. Y.) lost its 3-story stone and wood clubhouse in mid-January when fire caused damage estimated as high as \$700,000. . . . The three muni courses of Houston, Texas, had a good year in 1942, according to word from Hugh Watson, manager. Total rounds for Herman Park, Memorial Park and Glenbrook were 100,276 and income \$51,767, against budgets of \$45,000, not all of which was spent. . . . Elmira (N. Y.) golfers have been asked to write the city council if they plan to support the Mark Twain muni layout this summer. Council was toying with the idea of not opening the course for the duration, but the golfers point out their fees will pay for maintenance and thereby really save the city money, since there is no thought of letting the course go to seed. . . . Eight former members of the USGA Green Section are now working directly in the war effort, six of them working on turf for airports.

Minikahda, famed Minneapolis establishment, has a 1942 annual reporting showing results of wise adjustment to wartime basis. Net profit was \$14,678.59 against a loss of \$6,734.01 in 1941. Restaurant showed \$4,877.89 profit against 1941 loss of \$3,208.45. . . . Frank Walsh, formerly pro at Rumson, N. J., has replaced Mortie Dutra at Red GC (Detroit district). Mortie's gone into manufacturing. . . . Happy Valley (Lynn, Mass., muni course) begun in 1931

Golfdom

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and built by ERA, CWA, and PWA labor, will open in 1943 after a big year in 1942... Much of the course's play is by General Electric war plant workers, many of whom, according to Col. John Morrissey, local supt. of Parks and Playgrounds, and Larry Gannon, Happy Valley pro, get their only recreation exercise at the course. . . . Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Jeanne Rehling, of Dayton, O., to Corp. Robert Douglas Rickey, son of Clarence, president of MacGregor's. . . . Westchester and Fairfield Women's GA and the Long Island Women's GA have postponed final decision on 1943 tournament plans until gas rationing effect is determined. Meanwhile, Women's New Jersey GA has abandoned 1943 tourney play.

Dr. R. A. Keilty is new pres. of the Maryland State GA. . . . Harry G. Pitt is Middle Atlantic Ass'n new chief. . . . Mrs. Carolyn B. McCallum, 69, mother of Walter McCallum, widely known golf writer of the Washington (D. C.)

Evening Star, died at her home in Washington, Dec. 17. Mrs. McCallum and her husband, who died in 1914, were among the pioneer golfers of the Chicago district.

Walter Hagen, pro golf's biggest earner, is having a record year's earnings in war production business. Walter represents tool, building material and coal interests and is really working. Walter is one of the guys who won't beef about the taxes. If Uncle Whiskers takes it all, instead of somebody else, as has been usual, it adds up the same to the cheerful Haig. Some of his payment will come back to the family as young Walter is a lieutenant in the tank corps. The lad is an excellent officer and soldier, so authoritative reports state. . . . Golfers at Rackham and Chandler municipal courses in Detroit spent a total of \$66 for lessons at those courses last year. . . . San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce is planning to promote a whopping big war benefit exhibition match in the near future.

A Message from **WORTHINGTON**

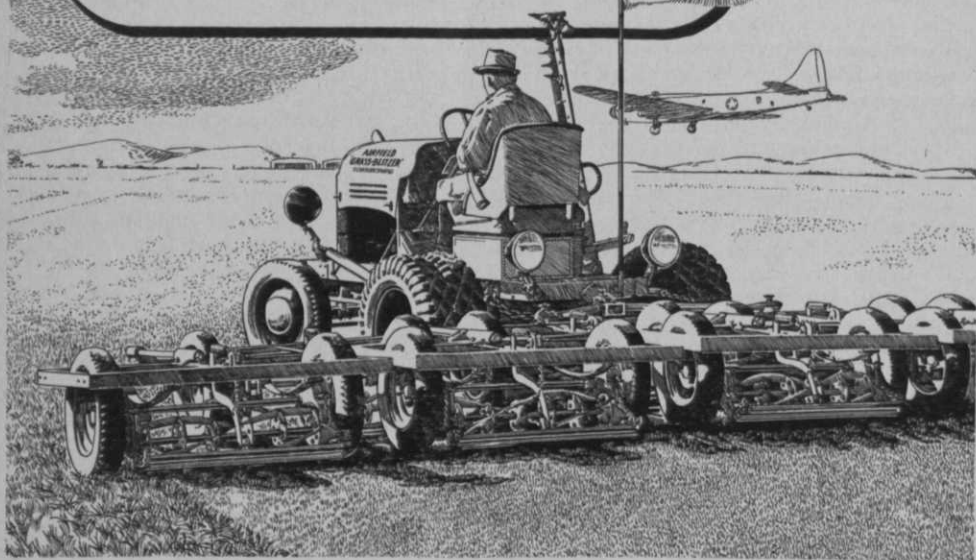
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FEBRUARY, 1943

WHY NOT CONSOLIDATE?

Clubs too far from public transportation
urged to unite with better-located layouts,
to assure survival of both through war

By **HERB GRAFFIS**

ALTHOUGH the chronically optimistic and the intensely wishful are inclined to hope the gasoline and rubber situation will ease by late spring, in time to solve the problem of existence for golf clubs distant from public transportation, they might as well be told now there ain't no Santa Claus.

The winter book gives the clubs that are far off the public transportation routes not much better than a one in 30 chance of getting a supporting amount of play for the duration.

So... what to do?

The course may have a chance of getting by if it is converted to some other use during the war. Larger resorts, in numerous instances, already have been taken over for war purposes and others are scheduled to go. Golf blew one logical chance to convert more of its outlying plants to war convalescent hospital use, with rentals sufficient to handle carrying charges and then some, by not getting behind the idea proposed by Franklin H. Miller, set forth in detail in **GOLFDOM**. Only golf plants that were suitable for almost immediate conversion to war use have been selected by the government.

Lack of data and golf executive interest prevented the idea being furthered in a way to save money for the government, provide the convalescents with facilities highly favorable to their recovery, and to maintain the plants for restoration to 100% golfing use after the war.

Conversion to agricultural use or to pasturage isn't the right answer that many think. With serious shortage of farm labor now impelling sales of many farms, it doesn't make sense to think that addition of golf acreage to available and fitted farmland would be especially wise.

A picture of a herd grazing on the Augusta (Ga.) National golf course, widely used in newspapers, may have caused some to think that golf courses would be in keen and profitable demand as pasture but that idea would be stilled by talking to dairy or beef farmers about their troubles in getting help.

Courses that must be closed during the war, because of transportation difficulties, can be maintained on a basis that will enable quick restoration to use after victory. Minimum standards with almost completely mechanized maintenance can care for those situations. Maintenance is

essential if the course is to be used after the war. In one growing season, unattended, a first class golf course will grow beyond possibility of restoration except at considerable expense of money and time.

It is certain that whatever wise decision is to be made regarding the fate of a club during the war must be made on the basis of facts assembled and considered thoroughly, well in advance of the time when a decision is required. There's a general tendency to put off and hope for the best instead of building fences in case of adverse developments that necessitate a shutdown.

At this time it appears that consolidation for the duration is going to be the right answer for many private clubs. The most conveniently located club, of course, will have to be the nucleus of the consolidation. Right at the start a problem will arise because of the selfishness of a few of the best-located club's members who will not want to share their good fortune with others, even during war. They won't want to run the wartime risk of having their course crowded and may be very reluctant to incur the risk of having some persons not of their social standing as fellow members, even pro tem. It's a peculiar attitude to take while kids from the wrong side of the tracks are dying for them, but golf like almost everything else must contend with a small but powerful minority of boobs.

Don't Ask a Premium

There also may be an inclination to make the newcomers pay a premium for the convenient location of the club. This will not only retard consummation of the consolidation but get it started off on an impossible basis. The real need in the consolidation is a recognition of a mutuality of interest and the need of concessions by all elements concerned.

Notwithstanding the desire of members of clubs transferring their play to finance minimum maintenance of their home courses, the overall yearly cost of their golf club memberships probably will be reduced. With assurance of increased income from members of formerly competing clubs, the club that is the nucleus of the consolidation undoubtedly will be put in better condition to go through the war supplying valuable community wartime recreation.

The delicacy of beginning consolidation conferences is regarded as more of a problem that it actually is. Businessmen mem-

bers of the club involved know that this is a time to be practical and fair and not to take undue advantage of a trading factor in location, prestige, character of course, etc. One of the vital requirements of this war effort is unity and if unity can't be attained between golf club memberships, somebody has muffed one of the lessons that must be learned to win the war.

Consolidation negotiations that have come to GOLFDOM's attention seem to be proceeding on a factual basis more solid than a lot of golf club operations in the past. Maps showing members' residence and public transportation routes, analyses of club financial statements and departmental operations, budgets of probable expected income and operating costs, and other data giving the probable picture of the consolidation have been prepared by club officials for eventual consideration by the combined membership.

Expect a Few Troubles

Some inconveniences cannot be escaped in these consolidations. The main one contemplated by those considering consolidation for the duration is that of lockers. It does call for personal readjustments, but in view of the sacrifices demanded by this kind of a war it would be a rather weak and unessential sort of an American who would complain bitterly about sharing his locker as a contribution to war effort.

Because of the plans of clubs to maintain their courses while out of play, pending return to operation after the war, there is not contemplated any switch of greenkeeper employment. In fact, several clubs have in mind using quite large areas on the out-of-play courses for vegetable production. Such plans are being prepared by greenkeepers who are scheming to utilize whatever labor they can get, and their club's equipment, to the utmost.

What will happen to the pros of the clubs abandoned for the duration is uncertain. Members of some clubs have war jobs for the pros and have given the pros help in getting winter training for these jobs instead of being turned loose on short notice without being qualified for war work. Others are considering expansion of pro staffs to give instruction a big boom, expecting that many of the members will not have time for 18-hole rounds except on Sundays and perhaps an occasional other day in the week but can make good use of instruction and supervised practice for exercise and escape and as

part of a feature of whatever twilight golf those members may be able to get.

Back of the consolidation negotiations and deals is the conviction that golf is going to be highly important this year to the class of men who constitute the private club membership. The great increase in employee absenteeism has forced attention to the wartime value of recreation plans that keep the employee in physical shape to work and in mental eagerness to keep at the tasks which frequently are monotonous.

However, the executives and engineering staffs generally are not considered in the employees' recreation planning. These men have had heavy responsibilities and long hour work for more than a year. Their intensity, without change of pace, is beginning to show in the quality and quantity of their work. Unless they begin to take care of themselves with the kind of reconditioning golf can supply, they'll crack under the strain.

Some of them already are so lagging in spirit and strength required for their own good that it'll be tough enough to get them to go to some inconvenience to

get the golf they need. Probably, in some cases, the novelty of the proposed consolidations may be a factor in getting them out to the courses.

Admittedly the consolidation proposition has many problems to solve, but to the sort of brains demanded in winning the war the problems shouldn't be too stiff. And there is a fair chance that these golf club consolidations may work out like a similar situation has worked out in the medical field. The doctors who aren't in the service have all the patients they can handle. That will probably be what happens to the golf clubs that are left.

So far, no information regarding daily fee course combinations—to allow survival of outlying courses—has come to GOLFDOM's notice. Because these establishments are privately owned enterprises, there probably won't be any mutual planning to preserve the outlying establishments, although there are cases where co-ordinated working arrangements might be mutually helpful to course owners and a considerable service to the public that counts on golf to keep itself in best condition for the war effort.

USGA Re-Affirms Golf's All-Out for War

By JACK FULTON

THE United States Golf Association at this, its annual meeting, believing that sportsmanship is implicit in the name of golf and that there is also implicit in sportsmanship those qualities which best serve our country in both peace and war, hereby dedicates all it may possess in influence, in organization and in facilities to whatever service or sacrifice may best serve the cause of the United Nations."

This resolution, adopted by the USGA at its annual meeting in New York City, Jan. 9, and conveyed to President Roosevelt, paints in a few words the course the USGA will take in the year ahead—and hence the attitude of golf generally this coming season.

In more detail, as outlined by re-elected

President George W. Blossom, the USGA for 1943 will cancel its traditional championships, will interest itself only in such tournaments as are patterned to the war effort, and will continue to urge its member clubs to contribute the greatest possible service to the nation. This policy is strictly along the lines laid down at the 1942 USGA meeting a year ago, when golf was the first sport to recognize the need for alignment to the war effort

Late in 1942, in an endeavor to measure golf's service during the past year, the USGA sent questionnaires to the country's 5,200 golf courses; 1,296 organizations returned the questionnaires. Of these, 698 clubs and courses gave complete replies and from the data supplied (which should be regarded as indicative of golf's service

rather than a record of golf's total service, since it is based on only 13 per cent of U S. courses), President Blossom presented the following summary:

\$309,367.92 raised for war relief and recreation funds:

\$3,796,156.08 worth of War Bonds and Stamps bought, sold or invested.

Golf equipment donated to the armed service: 14,873 clubs, 10,186 balls, 1,175 bags

370 courses gave free playing privileges to various categories of service men and 296 reduced dues or fees.

Help was given in establishing driving ranges and other golf facilities at some Army camps for recreation purposes.

122 courses loaned their quarters or otherwise helped in active work of Red Cross, Civilian Defense, State Guard, United Service Organizations, etc. (This has nothing to do with fund-raising.)

The Hale America National Open Golf tournament was the largest event of the year. It was set up with two qualifying series throughout the country and had an entry list of 1,540, which was 138 larger than the Open Championship record. Final play at Ridgemoor CC (Chicago distr.), was jointly sponsored by the USGA, the Chicago DGA and the PGA, attracted huge galleries and was won by Ben Hogan with a 72-hole score of 271, including a 62 on his second round. In all its phases, the Hale America raised \$25,745.27 for the Navy Relief Society and the USO.

Second largest amount raised for war charity was \$19,815.76, given to the Red Cross Detroit chapter from a match at Oakland Hills CC between the PGA's Ryder Cup team and a team of "Challengers."

Publinx Raises \$3,000

The USGA's Public Links Section sponsored a Pearl Harbor tournament at public courses to raise funds for the Red Cross in Hawaii. Some 6,000 public links players entered the event, which was scheduled by 126 layouts, and a total of \$2,988 was raised through entry fees of 50c per player, in most cases.

These, of course, were but three of the many charity events sponsored by various

golfing bodies, and the \$309,000 reported to the USGA in no sense represents golf's total effort in this field. It does not include, for example, the large amount raised through exhibition matches with PGA members, such as the Bing Crosby-Bob Hope tour, or locally arranged exhibitions by PGA members and amateurs.

Bonds, Stamps As Prizes

Early in 1942 the USGA, GOLFDOM and others urged clubs to award War Bonds and Stamps as tournament prizes in place of the usual sort of trophies, and golf clubs generally responded wholeheartedly to the suggestion; many clubs gave bonds and stamps exclusively. A ruling more than a year ago by the USGA executive committee that war bonds up to \$100 face value might be given without violating the amateur regulations was helpful in boosting the total awarded during the year. The reported total of bond and stamp awards from 13 per cent of the nation's courses was \$110,390. Through golf an additional \$3,796,156 worth of bonds and stamps were bought and sold through these 13 per cent of our courses.

Much aid was given by golf to the men in the armed forces who wished to play golf.

Proceeds from the Masters' Tournament of the Augusta National Golf Club were allocated to the construction of a full-sized driving range and an immense practice putting green at Camp Gordon, Ga. At Camp Chaffee, Ark., a driving range with lights for night use was made possible through tournaments at the three golf clubs of Fort Smith, Ark. At Camp Forrest, Tenn., authorities constructed a nine-hole course and a driving range. A nine-hole resort golf course and clubhouse was turned over to Army authorities of Camp Langdon, New Castle, N. H. At Fort Sheridan, Ill., a driving range was constructed by military authorities with the help of the nearby Shoreacres club. Fort McClellan, Ala., put in a driving range with 35 tees, and Camp Croft, S. C., also established a range. There are golf facilities at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., and, of course, regulation courses of long standing at a number of other military and naval establishments.

A survey of 698 sources shows that 370 gave free privileges to various categories of service men and 296 reduced dues or fees. The Massachusetts Golf Association