

# GOLF TO BOOM AFTER WAR; ICELY

**A**N OPTIMISTIC forecast of rapid growth in American golf after the war is made by L. B. Icely, Pres., Wilson Sporting Goods Co. in answering a British request for an expression on the prospects of American post-war golf.

The Icely statement:

"Golf in the United States should double its 1941 playing roster of 2,500,000 within 5 years after the end of the war. Golf's experience after World War I was that many young men accustomed by Army and Navy life to outdoor activity took to the game as a balance to the enforced indoor work of civilian life. The game's American development after this war should be accelerated by the military services' accent on participating sport in physical training and by the great extent to which soldiers and sailors have taken to golf as relaxation from training camp and station routine.

"In the South and Southwest this spring, 75% of a record rental club business at courses is done with uniformed men, the majority of whom never have played golf before. The clubs are rented either without cost or at a nominal fee to men in uniform. Remainder of the rental club business is with war factory workers who have taken to golf as an antidote to the high pressure work in close quarters, with artificial light and sometimes unsatisfactory ventilation.

"Many Army camps and Navy stations occupy sites including golf courses that were highly popular with members or with the general public during peacetime. In most cases the courses have been retained for recreation and exercise of uniformed men. Private, municipal and daily fee courses have been very energetic and generous in making their facilities available to men in the armed services. At numerous camps and stations golf practice ranges have become heavily patronized by enlisted men and officers.

"These conditions are making new golfers faster than at any other time in the American history of the game.

"Effect of the war on design and materials will be reflected in postwar golf equipment, and with the larger market it is a certainty that price of playing equipment will further invite newcomers to the game.

"Experience of private golf clubs in the

United States in operating in a severe labor shortage has taught lessons that will be reflected in postwar economy of American golf. Present indications point to postwar construction of numerous excellent 9-hole courses, with small but satisfactory and economical clubhouses rather than a revival of the super-club establishments of the two decades prior to the war. Changes in housing and transportation factors, I believe, will be among causes of the building of many new 9-hole courses."

## Star Field on June 28-July 2 in Women's Western Open

**T**HE 14th Annual Open tournament of the Women's Western Golf Assn. is to be the "Salute to Victory Tournament," and dedicated to America's women of the year, the WAACs, the WAVES, the Marines and the SPARs. The tournament is scheduled for Monday, June 28, through Friday, July 2, at Glen Oak CC, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

A war-time feature of the tournament will be the recruiting of women into the WAACs, WAVES, Marines and SPARs on the first tee during the entire five days of the event and the presentation by the Association of a silver identification bracelet to each enlistee during the tournament.

A brilliant line-up of entries already has been received by Mrs. K. T. Piper, 581 Turner Ave., Glen Ellyn, Ill. Among them are Patty Berg, Betty Jameson, Elizabeth Hicks.

Open to all players including private clubs, public links and daily fee courses, the "Salute to Victory" tournament handicap has been set at a limit of 22.

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"To Golf or Not to Golf," written by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, editor of Hygeia, and writer of a widely syndicated daily health column, continues to add to its records as the most widely circulated educational publicity of war time golf.

Each day additional golf clubs order from GOLFDOM reprints of the Fishbein article to be used as enclosures in club mailings. Postpaid cost: \$1.50 for first 100; \$1.00 for each additional 100.

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## Dime-A-Round Fund to Aid Service Organizations

**G**OLFERS, every one of them, will have a wide-open opportunity from now on to give a lift in the war effort through a plan conceived by Thos. G. McMahon, president of the Chicago DGA, and now being prepared for presentation to golfers throughout the nation by Lowell Rutherford, association V.P., and chairman of the project.

It is the "Golfer's Dime-A-Round Fund" and it looks like a natural for ringing up another brilliant record for golf in wartime. Starting June 12, players at private, daily fee and public courses in the Chicago district found quart milk bottle receptacles mounted in attractive displays which announced the project and made it convenient for each player to deposit his thin dime forthwith. The placards and receptacles were placed at the first tee, pro-shop and other spots about the club-houses. Judging from the purring at association headquarters following the first week end, this is one kitty the players want to see well fed.

### It's Painless Giving

As McMahon, daddy of the idea, puts it, "Only a thin dime for each round they play; it's that painless. Yet, with the many million rounds anticipated this year, the nation's golfers could raise a seven figure fund—and never feel it, only in their hearts." Since McMahon conceived the idea last fall he has discussed it with officials of golf associations in various sections of the country, all of whom are enthusiastic over the project. Member clubs of the Western Pennsylvania GA already have the plan in operation and the So. Cal. Daily Fee assn. is launching their's soon. While the money coming into the Chicago District's Dime-A-Round Fund will be turned over to the Chicago Servicemen's Center, it is entirely up to each local or district golf association to select its own beneficiary among the Service organizations.

Details of the plan are being mailed to the presidents of all local and district associations by McMahon from CDGA headquarters, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago. It is hoped that through these associations all clubs from coast to coast will soon give their players the satisfaction and thrill they'll get from this ten cent treat to a fellow who is a million miles farther away from home than are most golfers after their first drive. The following organiza-

tions are cooperating with the CDGA in launching the project in the Chicago District: Chicago Park District, the Illinois PGA., the Chicago Daily Fee Assn., Western Golf Assn., Cook County Forest Preserve, Chicago Women's District GA, and Women's Western GA.

The plan has the endorsement of the PGA national body and every pro belonging to the association will receive a letter from president Ed Dudley giving complete details and suggesting active support. The pros will be asked to contact officials of local amateur associations to encourage early action. Each club will be asked to appoint a chairman and it is suggested that each week, he sees to it that his club's fund is turned into the headquarters selected for his district.

PGA national headquarters, Medinah Athletic Club, Chicago, will keep an overall tally on weekly contributions, for the Dime-A-Round Fund's national score board, and co-operating associations will be asked to report weekly, the total funds for clubs in their districts.

## Blindness to Ball Crisis Means End of Golf

**M**ANUFACTURERS and some club officials and pros are seriously concerned about the golf ball supply problem, which now is so acute that men in closest touch with the situation say that unless a miracle occurs this will be the last season, for the duration, at many clubs.

Balls aren't being furnished for reconditioning at nearly the rate necessary to keep the game going at its present wartime pace. As long as some balls are on display and sale it has not been possible to get golfers, pros and clubs stirred up to the required degree in turning in old balls. Why? Nobody knows.

Some hard words are used in expert analysis of the situation. Laziness, indifference, ignorance and selfishness, are said to account for the failure to keep the ball supply in condition to prolong the game through the war. At least 10 per cent of the turned-in balls are used up in the reconditioning process, so the situation would be tough enough even if the balls were sent in to the reconditioners.

Several authorities have reckoned that the comparatively small amount given for turned-in balls has kept golfers and pros indifferent to the critical situation. From the manufacturers' standpoint the

reconditioning business when properly handled is a money-losing proposition that has the additional liability of a labor problem. If players, clubs and pros who desire to continue the game won't wake up to their responsibility, manufacturers, who have to handle ball reconditioning as a very minor sideline to war industry business, can't be expected to continue assuming the worry, work and loss burden, so a leading manufacturer's spokesman recently declared.

Those who especially are not concerned about the alarming ball shortage are golf-

ers whose individual stocks will get them through the season, according to a PGA official. These golfers fail to consider that the available supply of golf balls must be spread around to the extent that golf courses will have enough players to keep courses operating.

A prominent manufacturer says that the way the golf ball figures now look that unless club officials impress on members and pros the urgent necessity of turning in balls for reconditioning, many golf courses may be used for pastureland in 1944.

Driving range at Camp Croft draws heavy play, not only from golfer servicemen but also from those who have never played the game. Note Mussolini target.



## Golf Notables In Army Seek Range Balls

**I**N URGENT need of used balls and tees is the golf practice range at Camp Croft, S. C. Any golfers who can send balls and tees to the camp will be doing a favor for the soldiers who have made this one of the most popular recreation spots on the post.

At Camp Croft are several well known golfers, ranked by Lt. Col. R. Otto Probst, widely known in golf as owner of the golf library that before the war was generally rated the largest in the U. S. Sgt. Clayton Heafner, who was one of the top playing pros, also gets a workout on the Camp Croft range several evenings a week. Heafner has been at Croft since January and in winning sergeant's stripes in comparatively short time has done excellent army work.

Hugh Fullerton, jr., sports columnist, mentioned that Clayton had gained 30 pounds since his arrival at Camp Croft. After appearance of that item the Sergeant began taking exercises at 6:30 each morning, the post commander figuring Heafner's increase in poundage was too good a plug for the camp cuisine.

Private, 1st class, John Malesky, formerly asst. pro at Shelter Rock CC, Roslyn, L. I., is teaching at the Camp Croft range and giving many lessons to soldiers who are taking up the game. Another well known amateur golfer, Pfc. Robert W. Lowe, with the cooperation of Reggie Spencer, pro at the Fairmont (W. Va.) Field club and the club's members, got 75 used clubs and 70 balls for the Camp Croft range.

## Fred Brand, Colorful Carnoustie Vet, Dies

**F**RED BRAND, one of the Carnoustie clan of pro golfers who built the game in this country, died last month in his home on the Allegheny CC (Pittsburgh district). Fred had been in poor health as the result of strokes suffered about three years ago. However he was fairly active almost to the day of his death. He was 57.

Brand had been at the Allegheny club, with the exception of two years, since 1903. He came to the United States more than 40 years ago with Dave McKay, pro at the Pittsburgh Field club, and with Horace Brand, Fred's cousin. In 1921 he was elected first president of the Tri-

State section of the PGA and held that office for 20 years. Prior to organizing the Tri-State section Fred headed a regional pro association for four years.

In his younger days he was considered one of the best players and a prodigious driver. His good play covered a span of years. His four Western Pennsylvania Open titles began in 1905 and ended with his win in 1924.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter and two sons; Fred, jr., a former Western Pennsylvania amateur champion, and Pfc. Jack, now in army recruiting service.

Fred was one of the grand, colorful characters of the earlier days. Older pros and amateurs all over the country recall lively days and nights when Fred was going great. Fred called off those robust frolics about two decades ago by strength of character and a marvelous personality turned in a performance rare for men who had his zest for conviviality. Fred used to put the finale on the PGA national meetings by leading the boys in singing Auld Lang Syne. He will live on things in Valhalla to which the great old timers go.

**Streamlines for Wartime**—John W. Stevens, pro and mgr. of the Rockland County GC, Sparkill, N.Y., one of the oldest and finest clubs of the country, tells the highlights of his club's adjustment to wartime. Says John:

"We have streamlined clubhouse operation and eliminated all unnecessary expense and fanciness. Annual dues have been cut approximately 33 1/3%. Each member has been given 10 guest cards permitting friends to play on payment of regular green-fee. Committees have been eliminated and responsibility placed on one member per division of club operations. Thorough pre-season canvass of members resulted in holding old members and bringing in some new ones."

## Spalding Workers See How They Help Navy

**EMPLOYEES** of A. G. Spalding & Bros., who are turning out projectiles for the Navy's 20mm. anti-aircraft gun, recently learned directly from the men who fire it exactly how their work is helping to knock down enemy flyers. In an exhibition of the

weapons at the Spalding plant which makes the projectiles, a veteran navy gun crew demonstrated to the workers the way they swing into action at the approach of Zero formations.

Except for the actual firing, two chief gunners mates, Leslie H. Vories, of Sparta, Ky., and March Phelps, of St. Louis, Mo.,



A "Sunday-punch" at the Axis is the 20mm. anti-aircraft gun for which A. G. Spalding & Bros. manufactures projectiles. (Left to right) Viola Comeau, Spalding worker who is leaving the company for the WAAC, Chief Gunner's Mates Phelps and Vories, Warrant Gunner Schafer, and Harry Amtmann, Spalding adv. manager.

acted out their jobs of operating the gun, loading and aiming with realistic speed. Warrant Gunner James R. Schafer of Tacoma Wash. supplemented the exhibition with an informal talk to the Spalding workers about the gun and his adventures in the Pacific war. The 20mm. anti-aircraft gun, he said, is one of the navy's busiest weapons and is used on everything from mosquito boats to battleships.

The projectile which the 20 mm. anti-aircraft gun fires is one of many war material items which Spalding workers are manufacturing for the armed forces, along with athletic equipment for civilians as well as for our soldiers and sailors.

**Prestwick Carries On**—John Brennan in his Off the Fairway column in the Jamaica (N. Y.) Long Island Press quoted from a letter Bill Milligan of Bayside links received from his sister at Prestwick. Bill's sister wrote, in part: "So far as golf is concerned conditions remain about the same, with the courses well patronized and kept in reasonably fine condition. Because so many American troops wanted to play on Sundays, officials lifted the ban on Sabbath golf."



# Iowa Greenkeepers Discuss Wartime Jobs

ON TUESDAY, June 15, the annual meeting of the Iowa Greenkeepers Assn. was held at Des Moines G&CC, with Bill Keating in charge.

The late spring has troubled Iowa greenkeepers. There was little real golf weather in May. The winter was long and steadily cold. Bent grass greens in this area suffered considerable damage.

The bent grass strains growing in the turf garden at Ames showed some remarkable differences in their resistance to winter-kill. In Area A, which was planted in September, 1939, the plots were scored on April 22, May 3 and 20. The grass has made some progress, but the growth has been slow because of unseasonable weather. The bent grass strains which were badly hurt have not fully recovered. The strains which came through with the least winter injury in Area A are as follows—C15, C1, C19 and Washington. The strains which were badly hurt include C36 and C17.

In Area E, planted in September, 1941, the resistance to winter injury was variable which may in part be due to location or soil or both.

Fertilizer tests on bluegrass were started this spring in cooperation with the Green Section of the USGA. The Section furnished the materials and suggested the plot arrangement which was followed. Twelve different fertilizers and combinations of fertilizers are included in the experiment, using thirty 10x10 foot plots. The object is to compare fertilizers of inorganic origin with those of organic origin on bluegrass.

The 10 strains of bent grass, which we received in 1941 from Dr. H. B. Musser of the Penn. Agr. Expt. Sta., State College, Penn., all made an excellent growth in 1942 in the nursery row. These strains were planted in triplicate 6x6 foot plots in Sept. of 1942. These grasses all wintered well and several strains are at this writing completely filled out. One series in this area will be grown without treatments for brown patch and dollar spot. These Pennsylvania bents vary a great deal in their habit of growth, vigor, color and size of blade.

The labor situation hasn't eased very much. Some high school boys are taking employment on golf courses. This will help. The members of our country clubs are

busy people but they understand the labor situation and will in many instances cooperate with the greenkeeper in doing a moderate amount of work when needed. In one instance members have volunteered to help apply top-dressing. A gang of men can do a lot of useful work in a short time if the work is properly organized and supervised.

Those of you who have victory gardens will, we trust, be able to bring them through successfully. Three things need to be stressed at this time—(1) get the weeds when they are small (2) thin such vegetables as spinach, swiss chard, beets and carrots (3) be on the lookout for insect pests. Strike them early. There is little that can be done if the insect population is heavy before going all out against their depredations. For aphids, a 0.5% rotonone dust applied every 7 days is recommended. Potato bugs, cabbage worms, and leaf hoppers are controlled by a dust of 10 parts dusting sulphur and 1 part lead arsenate. If sulphur is not available, gypsum or "spent" hydrated lime may be used with the arsenate.

## Golf in Broad Program at Camp Gordon

PFC. WILLIAM F. (Bill) LYNCH, well known in pro golf, has been assigned to take charge of the Enlisted Men's golf course at Camp Gordon, Ga. The course is a 9-hole one and has a 36 hole practice putting course and 20 matt driving tee. The practice green and range was suggested by Maj. (then Capt.) Bob Jones when he visited the course near Augusta (Ga.) last year. Members of the Augusta National club financed the construction of the practice green and range and supplied clubs and balls.

Bill is giving golf instruction daily to soldiers. The course and practice facilities are very popular with men at Camp Gordon.

Among the uses of golf at the Georgia camp are in the recreation program for convalescent soldiers, in charge of Lieut. Anthony C. Reiger of the Physiotherapy Dept. This use of the game recalls the experience of Maj. Thomas Donaldson Ar-

"Our members still need and enjoy the fresh air, sunshine, green grass, trees, shrubs, and singing birds. So I say let's keep that in mind and not bother our club officials who are already in most instances snowed under with war problems of their own, any more than is absolutely necessary with operating details. Give them the best possible under the circumstances and I'm sure they will enjoy the more their few hours of relaxation."

—J. L. Haines, Superintendent,  
Denver (Colo.) CC.

mour who as a battered casualty in World War I applied himself intensely to golf study and practice in diverting his mind from his troubles. Tommy's application not only developed him as one of the world's greatest golfers but directed his genius to the simplification and crystallization of golf swing theories that have stood the test of years as fundamentals.

Private Lynch says the Camp Gordon layout is excellent as an Army post golf establishment. He remarks "we have a beautiful golf shop, in which there are a lot of old golf magazines that the boys eat up." He asks for old golf books and magazines, assuring that any shipped to him at the Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga., golf course "certainly will be put to good use."

Bill also writes: "We are in great need of some old golf balls. If we could get some more the boys would have a hell of a swell time from golf as a relaxation from hard work at soldiering."

Lynch's request for old golf balls is the usual thing. It is plain that despite the popularity of golf at army camps and navy stations and the wise provision generally made by authorities in supplying needed sports equipment to men in uniform, no arrangements have been made to provide golf balls.

## Urge Nationwide Tourneys for Red Cross July 4

NATIONAL Sports Advisory committee of the Red Cross has broadcast an appeal to all golf associations to promote to the utmost the July 4th week-end "Hale America" tourneys in their districts.

Last year, golf raised \$101,300 from 851 reported tourneys at clubs nationwide. Grantland Rice, chairman, and John Kieran, vice-chairman, of this season's independence Day events are hopeful for an

even better showing in 1943.

"Every course in the country," says Rice, "whether public or private, is asked to conduct a Red Cross benefit tournament among its members. Suggested entry fee is \$1 (perhaps 50c at public courses). All fees are to be delivered to the nearest local Red Cross chapter. Red Cross prize certificates for each separate event may be obtained free, along with posters and other information, on application to American Red Cross, Nat'l Sports Advisory Comm., 1 E. 57th St., New York City."

Clubs are urged to get certificates and materials at once.

## Biggest Golf Plant Asks Members Help on Grounds

MEMBERS of Olympia Fields CC (Chicago district) have been invited by letter to come out in golfing regalia plus a pair of canvas gloves and help the green-keeping force get the grounds in attractive condition.

The invitation says:

"It has decided to give one afternoon—at least 4 hours—of time of each well conditioned member who can possibly get there to help the groundkeeper, the gardener, and the greenkeeper to clean up the place. Removing leaves from hedges, cleaning traps, raking the lawn, clearing flower beds of leaves, and doing whatever may be indicated in the eyes of the triumvirate who is responsible for the beauty of Olympia's gardens, grounds, fairways and greens in making them more fair and more beautiful. Because of the shortage of help this year, our help is very much needed, and we are preparing to meet that need."

**Sell \$365,000 in Bonds**—The Ulen CC, Lebanon, Ind., held a party in honor of its members in the armed services. Harold Van Orman former lieut. gov. of Indiana, was auctioneer at a bond drive at the dinner, which sold more than \$365,000 in war bonds. Lebanon's population is 6,257.

**"Gay Nineties" Parties Popular**—Meridian Hills CC (Indianapolis, Ind.) is finding that foresight pays. Winter "horse and buggy" parties at which members got to the clubhouse from bus and carline stops by being hauled the rest of the way by club hay wagons brought out big crowds to affairs flavored by Gay Nineties type of entertainment.

# Better Get Those Balls In!

W. C. (BILL) GORDON, pro at Tam O'Shanter CC (Chicago district), who wrote on wartime planning and operating in May **GOLFDOM**, stirred considerable discussion with his article. Among those commenting favorably on Bill's piece was John Sproul, sales mgr. of US Rubber Co. golf ball sales dept. John suggested that if Bill could stir up as much talk with some expressions on the ball crisis he would be doing pro golf a timely turn.

So here is what Gordon has to say on the ball situation:

"A strong, immediate effort must be made to impress men who make a living in golf that unless they now apply themselves intensely to getting the balls in they will have difficulty in hold their jobs. There won't be any jobs for them to hold if there are no balls for play.

"It must be realized that getting balls in for reconditioning is something on which the buck can't be passed. If the pro neglects this work, thinking somebody else will do it, he is going to be out of luck soon.

"I also think that a forceful educational job must be done by pros in convincing their members of the honest truth that a properly reconditioned ball is near enough in performance to a new first-class ball that the great majority of players wouldn't be able to tell the difference.

"It is fast becoming plain that ball rationing must begin if the game is to be kept alive for the duration. Selling reconditioned balls to players who do not turn in a like number of balls for reconditioning is hastening the development of such a ball shortage that many courses will have to close down for the lack of play sufficient to support the establishments.

"Manufacturers, having more at stake than any other investing interest in golf except the clubs, probably will have to take a firm stand on ball rationing and insist on receiving a satisfactory number of balls for reconditioning before they ship to the ordering pro the quantity of balls that he wants.

"This part that the leading manufacturers will have to play in the ball rationing plan of course will open up a field for black market ball concerns but that situa-

tion will be met with a sharp publicity campaign that will make the buyer of black market balls show himself up as the sort of a guy who would cheat on the score, and in general be an undesirable fellow for any other golfer to play with.

"By Labor Day it will be too late for the pro to get in enough balls to make certain the fairly extensive continuance of golf next year, and to provide the war workers and the uniformed men on leave with the recreation of golf. So if the pro doesn't go after balls now and keep campaigning despite indifference or stalling by his members or public course patrons, he will wake up at summer's end and find it's too late for him to get action.

"Even after the war it may take some time to get ball production in shape to supply the demand of the boom the game probably will experience. If pros don't keep the present supply of balls constantly being reconditioned, they may find themselves short of ball stock when peace comes and there is a great chance for foresighted pros to welcome many newcomers to the game.

"The Lord helps him who helps himself" applies to the golf ball situation just as much as it does to anything else. The pro must help himself in the critical problem of increasing turn-in of old balls. Taking command in this ball shortage emergency can give the pro the best chance he's ever had to prove that he is the keystone of golf's preservation and progress."

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## Recalls Old Days to Show Golf Will Survive

**C**ONFIRMED crabbers who complain about the still relatively inconsequential inconveniences of wartime golf, might get straightened out by reading Walter Prichard Eaton's piece on Cow Pasture Golf in the June issue of the **Atlantic Monthly**.

Eaton, a distinguished writer, drama professor and veteran of 50 years of American golf, tells about the old days of golf. The courses weren't so fancy but the golfers had a lot of fun. Like standards of almost everything else, the standards of course design, construction

and maintenance and of clubhouse facilities, have become higher in the past half century. But there is plenty of room for temporary sacrifice of the progress without closing courses for what, in actuality are minor inconveniences and don't destroy the inherent interest and refreshment of the game.

Eaton says: "Confronted with a shortage of all three (machinery, gasoline and manpower), at any price we are told that many golf clubs will have to close up and let their expensive fairways go back to hay—a completely unmarketable commodity these days. It is a gloomy picture, especially for the middle-aged men among us who rely on the game to keep us fit."

Some of Prof. Eaton's suggestions and criticisms are open to controversy, but his

main theme that golf could be kept through the war in healthy condition by reverting to simpler standards of its growing days, looks to be air-tight.

As a matter of fact the hale and hearty performance of a lot of veterans now in senior golf associations indicate that the old breed of golfers may have been a much more rugged bunch than some of today's flock who find current mild inconvenience too much for them.

It has been interesting this year to see how many of the senior golfers are back in business harness working hard at important war industry jobs. They still keep in great shape by taking some of their recreation time on a golf course that they have to reach without using their rubber and gas to drive virtually to the first tee.

## Wartime Economies Preserve Varsity Golf

By JACK PHILLIPS

THE Stanford University GC is not alone in being faced by the task of trying to continue operations in a satisfactory manner under difficult conditions. Its annual income for the 1942 fiscal year dropped \$3,000 below that of the previous year, however operational costs showed a corresponding decrease of \$5,300. Since most of the large overhead figures—rent, taxes and water charges—remain fixed, the greatest part of this reduction had to be made by cutting costs in course maintenance.

This was partly taken care of by the lack of available labor, which reduced the amount spent for wages. During the summer of 1941, 14 men were putting in a full 48-hour week, while in the summer of 1942 only six men were working full-time and a seventh just part-time. Wages had to be substantially increased, however, to hold these remaining key men with the idea that a few experienced men were worth the cost. This factor brought a new headache to E. W. VanGorder, course superintendent, who had to figure out a new routine which would provide a way to keep the course in suitable condition with the necessary economy of labor, and still cut expenses further.

His new plan called for a reduction of expenditures for equipment maintenance, including gas and oil. Previously the fairways had been cut twice a week right up

to the edge of the tees. Now they are cut three times every two weeks beginning about 75 yards in front of the tees and are narrowed.

The greens are mowed three times weekly instead of four. The cups are changed less often than in normal times. Reduction in the use of equipment saved wear and lowered repair costs as well as expenses for operation, and produced much of the needed labor economy.

No equipment was purchased during 1942. VanGorder had to cut down on the use of fertilizer and seed. Although reduced use of water did not reduce the fixed water charges, it helped keep grass from growing rapidly. Now watering is only done once a week in the evening, while previously it was done on two and three nights.

By limiting the maintenance of sand-traps to a bare minimum, VanGorder has saved considerable money previously spent for sand, as well as reducing the amount of time required for upkeep.

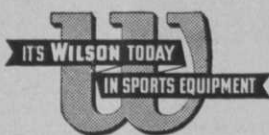
Despite all this maintenance reduction, the course still remains in good condition. The narrowing of the fairways makes it even more testing. The fact that winter rules need be used only during two of the very wettest months of the year speaks for itself.

Decline in the number of yearly memberships was a hard problem to face. In



# GOLF *in the* WAR

WILSON SPORTING  
GOODS CO.



Chicago, New York and  
other leading cities

THE SEASON is on, and all over the country, golf has the official "green light."

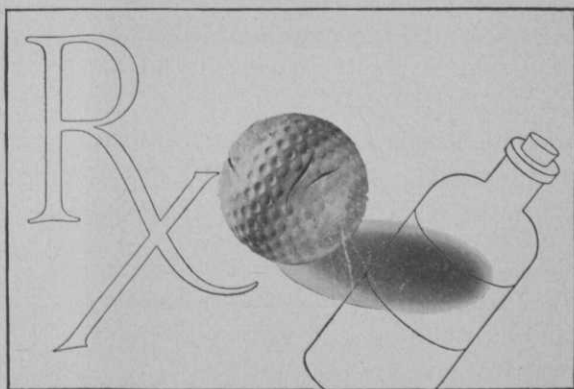
Those who have been timid about playing golf in wartime can take it on the authority of Ed Dudley, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, that they have the "go ahead" signal from the top man of the U. S. Manpower Commission, Paul V. McNutt.

Mr. McNutt, naturally, emphasized that the war-effort must have first consideration. But he was surprised to learn, according to Mr. Dudley, that many people had failed to realize the place recreation and exercise has been given in the war program.

Anyone who wishes to play golf in his spare time and who can do so without abusing transportation privileges may proceed with no fear of being considered unpatriotic.

Many golf courses can be reached by public conveyances. Mr. Dudley suggests and country clubs otherwise situated may in many cases find it practical to provide horse-drawn vehicles to get their players to the courses.

Wilson Sporting Goods Co. is happy to have this official stimulus to the campaign for American sports that it has carried on for two years through advertising space in leading publications.



## A LIFE-SAVER FOR GOLF

This is the only "pill" that will save the life of golf.

It's a *used* golf ball—the kind you find hidden away in lockers—in golf bag pockets—around the home, garage and office.

It isn't much to look at, now. But it has the stuff in it that makes the best golf balls produced today—Wilson's "Accurated" Rebuilds.

You can get only as many rebuilds as you send in *used* balls suitable for rebuilding . . . and Wilson's "Accurated." The "Rebuilds" we send you may save the life of golf at your club. Don't put it off.

Americans must remain alive to the wartime importance of keeping the Nation physically fit through active participation in sports.

*L. B. J. J. J.*  
President  
Wilson Sporting Goods Co.

## LET'S TAKE A LEAF FROM ENGLAND

In England, which is in the war's front lines, and where transportation has been stringently controlled, the importance of sports in the war effort has never been forgotten. And golf continues to flourish as a popular sport.

Limited mainly to week-ends, it is true, the honorable game nevertheless goes on as a relief to wartime nervous tension and war-workers' fatigue. It is a boon to men and women alike, a source of recreation to both American and British soldiers and an approved contributor to physical fitness.

Golf Balls are rationed there, and golfers may buy only two new balls each time they play. Skill is more than ever at a premium, for a lost ball in the now undisciplined undergrowth is rarely found. Sheep graze on the fairways during the week, the greens being protected by screens. For week-ends the sheep are penned up and the screens removed.

Fairways are now rougher than the pre-war rough itself. Caddies are seldom, if ever, available. But the British people, from every walk of life, flock to the courses and golf in wartime England is the average man's game more than ever before.



### ENGLISH GOLF RULES

Playing golf in England now has its difficulties in the way of gasoline and fuel. However, ardent golfers are not easily thwarted as may be seen by the wartime golf rules adopted by the Richmond Golf Club, located near London, England.

Following is the club's emergency code:

1. Players are asked to collect bomb and shrapnel splinters to prevent damage to the mowing machines.
2. In competitions, during gunfire or while bombs are falling, players may take cover without penalty for ceasing play.
3. The positions of known, delayed-action bombs, are marked by red flags at a reasonably, but not guaranteed, safe distance therefrom.
4. Shrapnel and/or bomb splinters on the Fairways, or in Bunkers within a club's length of a ball, may be moved without penalty, and no penalty shall be incurred if a ball is thereby caused to move accidentally.
5. A ball moved by enemy action may be replaced, or if lost or destroyed, a ball may be dropped not nearer the hole without penalty.
6. A ball lying in a crater may be lifted and dropped not nearer the hole, preserving the line to the hole, without penalty.
7. A player whose stroke is affected by the simultaneous explosion of a bomb may play another ball from the same place. Penalty one stroke.



## NOTHING CAN KILL GOLF

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