

over into riding trails, jumping fields, etc. The first nine holes, after a brief existence, gave up the ghost.

Cheviot Hills, formerly the very popular California Country Club, found a bonded indebtedness of \$480,000 too much—reorganized with the bondholders agreeing to more than cut the figure in half—and still could not make the grade. The club was taken over by the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company which closed both course and field house—but at the moment a new group, with the mystery man golfer, John Montague, at its head, has taken an option on the property and proposes to open it as an exclusive motion picture club in the near future. It will be called Rolling Hills.

In the San Diego area an interesting situation developed when the San Diego CC, at Chula Vista, in financial difficulties, sold golf course and club to the Rohr Aircraft Company as a recreation center for employees Ralph Guldahl, former Open champion, is the professional—and business is booming.

The old Rancho Club, owned by the United States Government and operated as a public links by the late La Verne Nichols, "blew up" when Nichols died a few months ago. Today the City of Los Angeles is negotiating with the Federal

government and expects to purchase the property and operate it as a public links. It is close in and good property—but Uncle Sam has a million dollar tax lien against it.

There, in a rambling sort of way, is the golf picture in Southern California. Clubs that are doing well are doing wonderfully—but most of the food served is of the non-ration variety. Professionals in many cases devote eight hours to war work and perhaps four hours to golf instruction. Caddies are, largely, in military service and an acute shortage prevails everywhere. The golf ball situation isn't bad. Players purchasing golf balls are required to turn in old balls.

The clubs that have failed seemed destined to fail anyway, as in every case their downfall could be attributed to top heavy bond issues against them. It has, actually, been surprising that those that are closed held on as long as they did. Today both clubs and public links are in excellent financial condition and will, assuredly, weather the storm.

But—

The most frequent topic of locker room conversation you hear is the question: "When is Washington going to let us have a little rubber for golf balls?"

Washington Courses Jammed All Season

By WALTER McCALLUM

GOLF around the nation's Capital went into a sharp nose dive on the competitive side during 1943, but where the solons of the game early in the year decided competition was no go, the golfers themselves tossed the challenge back at them with more friendly rounds than ever before played on overcrowded courses.

Early in the year the Congressional CC, one of Washington's largest links organizations, with a membership of around 800, was taken over by the War Department as a base for military training on Congressional's nearly 400 acres. That threw hundreds of golfers out of a place to play. They flocked to other clubs. The net result: long waiting lists at several of the dozen clubs around the Capital, a frenzied rush to get in, and many forced to forego the game entirely because of crowded country clubs.

Public links concessionaire S. G. Loeffler, operator of 5 public courses

within the circumscribed limits of the District of Columbia, closed his East Potomac Park course, center of public activity and the Navy took over the West Potomac Park layout, building dormitories on the course. That shunted public course play to Rock Creek Park and Anacostia Park for whites, and Langston for colored. Play at all courses was heavy, but lacking in competition.

Two periods of no-pleasure automobile driving cut down private club play, but despite the gasoline edict the golfers thronged all courses, and on lifting of the pleasure driving ban the game returned to above normal activity. So far this year all clubs around Washington report much higher play than for the same period a year ago.

Washington is crowded with service officers who get an afternoon a week off for exercise. During the long days of summer they slipped out late in the afternoon.

Transportation restrictions naturally affected play to some degree, but in the face of crowded bus and streetcar facilities golf showed an upturn in total rounds played at all clubs.

Congressional is the only club around Washington which has closed its doors to golfers. That club has a favorite contract with the War Department which will aid in reducing its outstanding debt when the property is returned to the club. Service men were welcomed, free of charge in the case of enlisted men, and with reduced fees to officers, at most of the clubs around Washington. Woodmont, located near the great Naval Medical Center, took in around 40 Navy officers. Washington G&CC's service roll has a waiting list, and Chevy Chase and Columbia have long civilian waiting lists. Kenwood took some of the Congressional members left out when their club closed, and Manor took others, while some went to Indian Spring, but on the whole all clubs were crowded.

With the membership at peak all clubs are in good financial shape, and expect to remain so for the duration of the war. When the war ends and Congressional returns to the private club fold many old members will return, but Washington could absorb another big private club without losing many members from other links organizations.

The Women's District GA, a lovely outfit, carried through a 12-event tourna-

ment schedule, with smaller fields than in past years, due to transportation restrictions. Neither the women or the men held a championship tournament.

The pros, lacking sales of clubs and balls in the volume of other years, report diminution in business over pre-war years, but are carrying on, hopeful conditions will improve, particularly on the golf ball side. Wiffy Cox, veteran Congressional pro, went to Hempstead, L. I., when his club closed for the duration.

Columbia, Chevy Chase, Kenwood and Manor planted victory gardens last spring, with Columbia making more than two-score plots available for its members. Vegetables raised in the gardens, in some cases, were used in the clubs themselves.

Around Washington, which is sure to be overcrowded during the war, golf needs more room and more courses. Outlying clubs are sure to suffer from lack of transportation, but the clubs which are on street car or bus lines will far exceed normal peace time play, and their business operations are sure to show a better situation than in pre-war years.

Early this year some took the attitude that a man carrying a bag of golf clubs might be a target for finger pointing, as a war effort obstructionist. During the period of gas rationing that was particularly true. But now the situation has changed. Golfers no longer fear they will be called war obstructionists by carrying their clubs openly.

Atlanta District Has Fine Year

By O. B. KEELER

TAKING it up one side and down the other, I'd say the golfing situation in the Atlanta district is decidedly more up than it is down, as compared with the performance last year; that is, in 1942, the first year of the War Years. That goes for the private clubs and the public courses as well.

East Lake, Capital City, Druid Hills and Ansley Park report a somewhat startling influx of new members in our town, and special provisions are made for officers and enlisted men in the Service to pay dues for the period they are to be in this vicinity, rather than the usual initiation fees for membership. Play at Old East Lake, which closed its No. 2 course nearly a year ago, has picked up to where they are contemplating reopening that layout. It is up around 200 on Saturday and

Sunday, with 35-45 on week days. I have not heard of any clubs in Atlanta or the neighboring towns closing, though some clubs, as the Coosa CC at Rome, have shut off nine holes.

The physical condition of all the layouts around here is emphatically better than usual; not only better than last year. The favoring weather had a lot to do with this, but the fact remains that most of our courses are in as fine condition as they ever have been.

The general attitude toward golf is somewhat complicated. The age-trend of course is toward golfers of 40 years and up; and the interest is in golf as a recreation—not as a tournament competition. The ladies (God bless 'em), also, are carry-

(Follow-through to Page 36)

WORLD'S COSTLIEST GOLF COURSES ON CHICAGO'S LAKE FRONT

By BERT JAMES

ON ground reclaimed from Lake Michigan, Chicagoans can boast that the Waveland and Diversey golf courses in Lincoln Park are probably the world's most expensive golf courses.

Considering the cost of filling in the lake and the value of adjoining property, these public courses can base their claim to distinction as the most expensive golf facilities provided at low playing fees to the citizens of any country in the world. The cost of the actual course construction was comparatively moderate.

The Waveland course was designed and built by Edward B. Dearie, jr., for the Lincoln Park district. Al Espinosa was architectural consultant on the course. The course is built on 70 acres of ground reclaimed from the lake, with an inlet being left as the central feature of the 130-yard sixth hole. Construction of the course was started in 1929 and the course was dedicated June 15, 1932. The course is a 9-hole one; 3,295 yards long, with a par of 36. It has 48 traps.

The Diversey course, also of 9 holes, is an older one of the usual flat park type, built to handle considerable play.

Annual Play Is Large

These two courses have handled as many as 72,000 rounds a season. The record day's play was 640 rounds. Frequent tournaments are held on the Waveland course, during which time the play at Diversey is especially heavy.

Although some reduction in maintenance procedure has been necessitated by the war, we have managed to keep the courses in good shape for a tremendous amount of play, much of which comes from people living in thickly populated district adjoining Lincoln Park. The courses are less than five miles from Chicago's Loop.

Notes on our normal maintenance practice may be of interest to other public course men. These notes follow.

We start at 5:30 a. m. Tending to the necessary work and finishing the day by breaking new men into watering the courses makes the day very long. It is about 10:30 when I leave for home.

In the event of rain the courses do not close. The greens are planted with Wash-

ington bent. Temporary greens are located just short of the regular greens, and off to one side. They are also used when the regular greens are being spiked, top-dressed and fertilized. Also when treated for brown-patch.

Topdressing is done every four weeks. During the latter part of June, July and August the greens are given a treatment of nitrate of soda every two weeks.

Greens are whipped and cut, starting at 6 a. m., and are finished by 11 a. m. The man who cuts them also does the weeding and fills holes with a little topdressing. Mowing is done by a power greens-mower and it leaves a fine smooth cut.

Cups Kept Fresh

Cups are changed every morning and if the greens show signs of wear or scuffing they are changed again the same day.

Ball-washers are filled twice a day. Each tee is equipped with a ball washer, bag rack, bench and tee markers.

Fairways are cut twice a week, 12 hours being needed. Rough is only allowed to grow before a coming tournament. After it is over, the rough is cut down again. By doing this, the daily play moves along a little faster.

As there are thousands of divots taken and hardly any ever put back, the tractor driver mixes a little seed in some topdressing and puts it in the divots. This is done every two weeks.

Sprinkling the greens and fairways is done at night. The greens are never allowed to be over-watered. A soft green with 500 players walking over it soon would become lumpy and need frequent rolling and topdressing before it got back in shape.

Fertilizing the fairways is done during the fall, using about 400 pounds of 6-12-4 to the acre. Trees and bushes are fertilized every second year. The fertilizer is spread over the shrub bed and then it is cultivated and watered.

Holes are bored around the trees. Then these holes are filled with fertilizer mixed with soil.

Cutting the aprons, bunkers tees and around flower beds is done with a power

mower. As there is a lot of trimming and cutting, one man is kept busy at this job.

One man is needed to keep the tees, walks and terrace clean. After this, flower beds and rock gardens are watered. There is plenty of paper to be picked up; he also handles that.

Waveland has a creeping bent nursery. Here is where the sod for the greens is grown and is supplied to all the golf courses in the Chicago Park District. Any sod moved from the nursery is trans-

planted back with stolons from the plug patch. A section of 60 feet by 70 feet is used for an experimental garden. Here the public can see the various stages of growth. As various fertilizers are used every one is checked and a record kept. People who are interested in lawns frequent the nursery and test plots.

I have built new greens, tees, rain shelters, sea walls, flagstone terrace, compost shed, service yard, rock gardens, water falls, driving range and drainage systems.



Part of the field in the novel IBM tourney, in which players and non-players teamed together. The event was planned to introduce golf to persons who had never before tried the game.

New Event Makes Golfers for Corporation Country Club

EDWARD T. KUHN, pro at the International Business Machine CC, Endicott, N. Y., introduced a new event at the club in staging the first player-non player tournament. And the way the IBM non golfing workers took to the event it is certain that the event registered as one of the most attractive ways devised for bringing new players into golf.

A field of 100 played in the tournament, half of whom hadn't played in a tournament before, and many of whom had not previously played golf. Notwithstanding the opinion that such an event wouldn't be particularly relished by the more experienced golfers, they found the tourney one of the most pleasant affairs in which they'd participated.

Details of this tournament, which is to be an annual event at the IBM course, are given by Kuhn.

He advised:

"We played this tournament as follows: Each foursome made one team composed of two male and two female golfers. Two balls were used for each foursome, playing alternate shots. The male player and non-player played together, the same with the female players of the foursome.

"The player members of the foursome drove from every tee.

"After the hole was completed the male team and the female team added their scores together for their grand total.

"At the completion of the Tournament the scores were all grouped. The low-8 foursomes made one group. The next

Golfdom

low-8 foursomes made the second group. The last 9 foursomes made the third group. Prizes were given in each group drawing them out of a hat.

"A grand time was enjoyed by all contestants. The golfers enjoyed it as much as the non-golfers for the reason that they played shots from positions not encountered in regular play. They also enjoyed helping the non-player. A good share of these non-golfers have now taken up the game in earnest. Quite a few non-golfers played in this event because there were so many other non-golfers. Most of these foursomes were made up of husbands and wives.

"The greatest pleasure I received from this tournament was to see non-golfers come to the country club as much as two weeks in advance to play a practice round with their golfing partners to steal a march on the rest of the field."

Turf Seed Crops Low— Demand to Increase

IT is unfortunate that this year, when the demand for turf grass seed may be expected to be unusually large because of requirements for airfield plantings and Lend-lease, crops have been considerably smaller than average. However, with the exception of Bermuda grass and carpet grass seeds which are frozen, all of the turf grass seeds can still be purchased without priorities.

According to estimates of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Kentucky blue grass crop this year is the smallest in 4 years. The estimated 28 350,000 pounds of clean seed for this year compares very poorly with last year's record crop of 63,350,000 pounds, or the 5-year average for the years 1937-1941, inclusive, of 42 168,000 pounds. The redbud crop is the smallest in 7 years. It is estimated that the combined commercial and non-commercial production will amount to 14,000,000 pounds of clean seed in 1943, as compared with 15,800,000 pounds last year, and a 5-year average of 18,100,000 pounds. Estimates of fescues and bents have not yet been prepared.

It is fortunate that large stocks of the seed were accumulated and can now be drawn on to help take care of the demand for these seeds for this year. On June 30, 1943, the stock of the 1942 crop of Kentucky bluegrass seed carried over by the

dealers (exclusive of stocks owned by the Government) was 190 percent of that on hand at the same time last year; that of the bents was 147 percent. The stocks of redbud and ryegrass still held by the dealers in spite of the heavy drain due to the Government's needs for airfields and other turfed areas were 97 and 79 percent, respectively, on the stock on hand at the same time in 1942.—*Timely Turf Topics*, USGA Green Section.

War Plant Golfers in Chicago Industrial Tournament

FIRST low gross was won by an American Steel & Wire Co. 4-man team shooting 317 in the Chicago industrial Amateur tournament held at Northbrook CC, Sept. 26. Each team member got a \$100 war bond out of the \$5,000 war bond and stamp purse. Low net went to the Abbott Laboratories team, members of which also got \$100 war bonds.

The field fell short of the 100 teams expected but was a highly satisfactory war workers event. Several players formerly prominent in amateur golf around Chicago were among the contestants. Their scores showed that war work now outranks their golf by a long margin, which is as it should be.

Prior to the event there was apprehension in some quarters that the former pros now in war work, and the amateurs having no established handicap might produce scoring questions, and that the presence of peacetime low handicap players might discourage entry of players of average ability. On both counts the alarms were without foundation.

British Girls, Reported Casualties, Are Safe and Sound

JOE DEY, executive sec. of the USGA, passes along a letter from William L. Hardie, interim sec., Royal and Ancient of St. Andrews, in which there's good news.

Reports that Pam Barton was killed at Dunkerque and Enid Wilson lost an eye in an air raid are unfounded. Both girls are in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and sound. Pam was driving for the London Ambulance Service at the time of Dunkerque. Enid received an eye injury during an air raid. It was thought that the effect of the injury might be permanent but she has recovered.

IT TAKES THE RIGHT KIND OF

By O. J.

WHEN appraising soil, the average man thinks about color. He prizes black soil, and most commercial sellers always advertise "black soil". That doesn't mean a thing. This term includes anything from a peat to a heavy, black, sticky clay. In other words, the textural range—which means physical condition, is from one extreme to the other, so color is a secondary factor in the choice of soil. However, when given a choice of two—one light and one dark, and both otherwise the same, choose the darker colored one because it has more organic matter.

Loams Are Best

From the physical standpoint, a soil ranging from a sandy loam to a silt loam is most desirable for grass. It has enough pore space to insure good drainage, yet contains enough fine material to improve water-holding capacity. Some organic matter or humus is important too. But if physical condition is satisfactory, organic matter content becomes less important provided surface soil contains some and is not excavated subsoil. However, if the soil is heavy, organic matter is needed to help break up the clay clods and make the soil more friable. Selection of soil for turf from the physical standpoint is far more important than from its chemical or plant food content. Needed fertilizer can be added quickly even after the area is in turf, but after grass becomes established, it is hard to modify physical condition of that soil. The farmer can do so because he mechanically works the soil by plowing and cultivating, but with a golf course that is impossible once seed is in.

Good surface drainage as well as efficient sub-soil drainage is important.

Soil reaction affects growth of all plants. By "reaction" is meant whether the soil is acid, neutral, or alkaline. The figure "7" means neutral soil; below 7 increased acidity and those above 7 increased alkalinity. It is a geometric progression; which means pH 6 is 10 times; pH 5 is 100 times; pH 4 is 1,000 times, etc., more acid than neutral soil (pH 7). So when soil is below pH 5.5 it is pretty strongly acid. Most plants grow best between pH 6 to pH 8. Bluegrass does best somewhere around pH 6 or above. So

there is no need to worry much about using lime when soil reaction is pH 6 or above. Fescue and bent will tolerate more acidity than Kentucky bluegrass. The critical point for them is somewhere around pH 5.0 to 5.5.

Pre-Seeding Feeding

It is necessary to distinguish between pre-seeding fertilization on new seedings, and the feeding of established turf. On established turf, nitrogen is the first necessity. It is responsible for the green color and for the vegetative growth and, therefore, also helpful in increasing turf density, and that means curbing weeds. Phosphorus (phosphoric acid) is second in importance, and potash least, because it is seldom needed on loam or heavier soils. Hence a good turf fertilizer is comparatively high in nitrogen, contains about one-half as much phosphorus, and has little or no potash. As the clippings begin to decay, the phosphorus and potash contained in them are restored to the soil. These elements do not leach out, losses being confined to nitrogen and calcium in the main.

Seedlings Need Phosphorus

On new seedings the picture is different. Almost as soon as the young rootlet emerges from the embryo in the seed, the newly formed seedling is thrown upon its own resources and must search for needed mineral food. With grass it is necessary to develop a root system quickly to act as a foraging system for needed food. To accomplish this, a generous supply of phosphorus is required because phosphorus, more than any other element, seems to stimulate root formation and growth. But some nitrogen is needed too. Hence best practice on new seedlings is to use phosphorus quite generously along with some nitrogen. If funds are not sufficient to do both, build up the phosphorus first to get a uniform stand of grass, after that it is simple to put on the nitrogen needed to get density. After entailing considerable expense in preparing soil and buying seed, it is only good sense to see that plant food is there so the work of preparing the land and seeding is not wasted.

In the old days manure was the standby, insofar as most turf areas were con-

SOIL TO GROW GOOD TURF

NOER

cerned. By producing a scarcity of manure, the automobile compelled the use of other substitutes. So far as turf is concerned, manure is not very efficient. On old green section fertilizer plots, manure was third from the bottom. It ranked next to the "lime" and "no fertilizer" plots.

Chemical weed control is a comparatively new development, yet we must not lose sight of the fact that fertilization and other practices go to make a good dense turf. By a sensible feeding program, we can eliminate weeds, too.

All Grasses Spread

All permanent grasses spread by themselves; some by underground rhizomes, and others by surface runners called stolons. Provided needed food and enough moisture are available, grass will spread and develop dense turf. On the other hand, on some areas weed population is so heavy that it is a slow process to eliminate them by feeding alone. In the old days, such turf was plowed or spaded and the area seeded.

In England the old standby for weed control is lawn sand, made up in this fashion: Approximately 35 lbs. of ammonium sulphate, 15 lbs. of iron sulphate (calcined), and about 50 pounds of sand. It was used at the rate of 2 to 4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. The iron sulphate and ammonium sulphate have a direct toxic effect on the leaves and the nitrogen of the ammonium sulphate encourages growth of the grass. These mixtures have worked quite well over there, where it is comparatively cool throughout the entire growing season. Temperatures around 76 degrees are considered high in Britain. So they can use these materials during the summer months when we have to be rather careful because damage to grass is apt to be severe in hot weather.

Recently there has been a flare for the use of arsenicals—arsenic acid, sodium arsenate, and for sodium chlorate also. With these materials, the principles underlying their use is to defoliate the plants and then there is some toxic effect as well. The arsenicals work through the leaves; sodium chlorate through the soil. This latter is explosive, so it must be

handled carefully and must not come in contact with organic materials, such as clothing. Slight friction is sufficient to ignite this explosive mixture.

The arsenicals are especially good in spring and fall, whereas the chlorate is looked upon as a hot weather weedicide to be used when temperatures are somewhat higher. Chlorate, when used properly, seems to do a very fine job on crab grass, but probably is not as good for other weeds. Usual rates of application are from 1 to 2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. It can be used as a spray or applied dry. Arsenicals—sodium arsenite and arsenic acid—are applied at 1 to 8 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. With either, discoloration of grass is more severe with the spray method than with the dry method. Since arsenic acid is a liquid, it can be used only as a spray. Sodium arsenite can be used by dry, or as a liquid spray. The dry method calls for 4 or 5 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. Both materials are effective against clover, buckhorn, chickweed, plantain, and even dandelion, although dandelion is the hardest weed to kill. On all these weeds plants are defoliated within 24 to 72 hours, depending upon outside temperatures and humidity. It is more rapid when temperatures approach 80 degrees, and slower when below that. Within a week the leaves dry up. Then new ones begin to form from latent buds. After these new leaves attain a length of from 1 to 3 inches, it is necessary to treat again and to continue enough times to exhaust the tap root or other storage organs of stored food. The plant eventually dies from starvation. With dandelions it takes from 3 to 4 treatments, whereas with plantain and buckhorn two treatments are often enough. For clover 2 treatments are enough, provided too much water is not used, then it may take 3 to 4 treatments to effect a complete kill.

'43 Is Better—Hinsdale (Ill.) GC has a net profit of \$7,567 this year against \$2,397 for same period last year. Course maintenance is \$4,000 less than last year and the dining room is making a record by breaking even. Pool and tennis income is approximately three times the 1942 figure.

GOLF'S FUTURE IN PERIL UNLESS PROS DO EDUCATIONAL JOB

AN essential selling job on the value of pro services must be done now or golf will not be in condition to take advantage of its vast opportunities after the war, says Edward P. Rankin of the L. A. Young Golf Co.

Ed sees in the present shortage of pro personnel and the tendency of smaller clubs to do without the services of a pro a situation which is fatal to smaller clubs.

He maintains that, notwithstanding the impossibility of getting younger pros, other than 4-F and then often on a part-time basis, the PGA has an urgent task in educational work among officials of moderate-sized and smaller clubs. Unless club officials are kept reminded of the value of competent pro service, the wartime practice of doing without a pro and the annual turnover of officials may establish a custom that will greatly reduce pro employment and earning opportunities after the war, so Rankin reasons.

His observation is:

"As anyone knows who has been around this business for any length of time, the golf professional is definitely the backbone of the business. If this is the case and we are to preserve the interest in the game, we must keep the pro on the job.

Pro Makes Club Pleasant

"In my opinion, when a pro leaves a golf club and he is not replaced it does not take long before that club becomes just a place where a guy goes to play golf, providing he can find three other guys to play with. In most cases the pro is the man who keeps the club tournament going, who sees to it that the member, when he comes out to the club, has somebody to play with and, in general, makes it a pleasant place for the member to go.

"I remember back in the prosperous twenties when practically every small town through the southern states had a golf course and a pro. When the depression came along, the first thing that those clubs thought about doing to curtail expenses was to take the salary away from the pro. As a consequence, the pro was unable to eke out a living

and moved to greener pastures. In many cases no pro ever returned to those southern clubs and, as a consequence, today a big percentage of them are no longer in existence and the balance don't amount to very much.

"Today, clubs all over the United States are faced with the same conditions as those southern clubs experienced in that the pro in most cases is not able to make enough money to keep him happy with his job.

Pros "Double" in Plants

"As a consequence, in all sections of the country pros are leaving their clubs to go to defense plants where they can make a nice living. This is indeed a fine thing, as undoubtedly defense plants need manpower more than golf clubs do. However, there are quite a few cases where the pro has gone to his bosses—the club's directors—and asked whether he might keep his job by coming out to the club in the evening and on Saturdays and Sundays. This arrangement in some cases that I have checked into has worked out very satisfactorily. The pro is making plenty of money, he is able to keep his connection with the game and the club keeps the pro shop open.

"Quite naturally, in addition to the club activity and pro future involved, I look at the situation from the manufacturer's angle. The minute the pro-shop door is closed, those of us in the manufacturing end of the business no longer can keep in close contact with the club.

"It is true that we may get some business from the club as a result of members going to some other pro shop or some dealer for merchandise, or by the club conducting its shop on a limited basis. However, that all is bound to mean a sharp drop in the habit of buying golf goods at the club, and that habit, if allowed to vanish, may be difficult to rebuild at the club. And, without shop income to attract first class pro service by possibilities for good earnings, it certainly isn't going to be easy for pro golf to get the class of men it needs to expand and adequately service golf after the war."

GOLF in the WAR

WILSON SPORTING
GOODS CO.



Chicago, New York and
other leading cities

GOLF HELPS SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

By L. B. ICELY, President

THOUGH big tournaments have been fewer this year, those that have been held have, in most cases, contributed earnings to service organizations or boosted the sale of war bonds. Available pros have also given many exhibition matches to raise funds for the benefit of those in the armed services.

Many country-wide club competitions have been sponsored by the U. S. G. A., the proceeds going to the Red Cross, the National War Fund, the United Service Organization and other such services.

The P. G. A. has been extremely active in making golf an important fund-raising factor for war-time service agencies. Its nation-wide program of exhibition matches has brought large sums to the Red Cross, U.S.O., etc. Matches have been consistently so arranged that they put a mini-



THE NEW COACH... On the Home Front

An important war job for the wives and mothers of America

UNTIL now, no American mother, as she tucked her little boy into his crib, had to face the frightening thought that some day he would have to be a soldier. Our mothers have been spared that fear.

But today our women are sisters to the mothers in militarized foreign lands. War has come upon us. The sons, brothers and husbands of millions of American women are now, or soon will be, fighting soldiers of America—fighters for freedom.

And the men of other millions of our women are busy, or soon will be busy, producing the materials of war for our fighting men.

Now, with America determined to fight to the death for the things we hold dear, we cannot neglect these human machines upon which we depend for victory.

America's fighters must be made and kept physically fit for a winning fight against enemies who have lived and trained for war since childhood.

And this is where the patriotic women of America—women made of just as sturdy stuff as any women in the world, can do another important job for victory, and for postwar progress.

We need a Coach in every home where a boy is approaching military age. A coach, with a mother's love, to inspire this youth. To keep him playing your rugged American sports, which develop



the strength, the skills and abilities that will assure him a better chance to win—and to come home from the war with a sound mind in a sound body.

The boy who can run a little swifter—who can keep into a bushole or trench a fraction of a second quicker—whose hands and feet and brain work a split-second faster—will be a more competent and resourceful fighter because of that greater agility. In America's competitive sports—on our sandlots and on our school, college and university playgrounds, he can get this precious training. See that he gets it.

We need a Coach in every home where there are *war-workers* and *citizen workers* on the Home Front. A Coach with a mother's deep interest—a wife's love—to keep these indispensable men exercising—playing their golf, tennis, badminton, softball, volleyball, doing their calisthenics, taking walks, gardening, etc. They, too, must be kept strong for the job ahead of us during the war and after the war.

We need a Coach in every home where there are growing daughters—a Mother-Coach. She must see that they develop the health and vitality—through regular exercise—that America's women must have to meet the problems of the war and the postwar ages.

Wilson
SPORTS EQUIPMENT

NOTE TO COACHES: The above message is part of our nation-wide drive to sell ALL of America on the importance of America's sports to the physical fitness of our people in every branch of the war effort and the postwar effort. L. B. Icery, President.

mum strain on transportation.

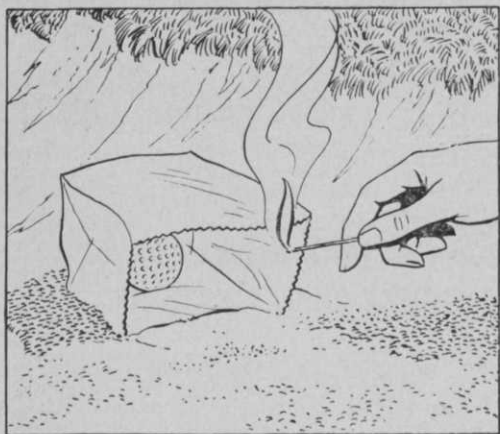
With the approval of their club officials, Pros near Army and Navy bases have played host to many servicemen, and the P. G. A., in collaboration with the Western Association, has brought many 12 to 17-year old boys into touch with golf through its carefully planned caddy welfare program.

GOLF CLUBS THRIVING

While numerous golf clubs in outlying districts have had to close, those more fortunately situated have, in a majority of cases, remained open and are doing a thriving business, with collections from dues averaging 10 to 20 per cent ahead of last year.

Some clubs are maintaining only nine holes, with members in certain cases lending a hand in their care. Portions of some club grounds have been converted into Victory Gardens tended by members.

Most of the professionals who have entered the service have kept on playing golf during their training periods, but Byron Nelson figures that the war will affect their scoring ability to the extent of shifting the winning scores of major 72-hole events from a pre-war range of 278-282 strokes to a post-war bracket of 288-290.



"Match Play"

George Von Elm, star amateur golfer in the late '20s, solved a problem in a recent round at the Lakeside club in Los Angeles. He hit a shot into a trap and upon coming to his ball he discovered it had rolled into a paper sack. The rules prevented him from moving the bag because he would move the ball. George found this no problem at all. He merely lit a match, touched it to the bag and exploded out when the bag had burned.

1944 GOLF DEPENDS ON '43 USED BALLS



Take care of those "conked" balls and send them in for rebuilding if you want golf to go on in 1944.

Turn them in to your Pro or a Wilson dealer *before* they are too badly damaged. Wilson Sporting Goods Co.'s "accurated" rebuilding will provide another season's play for millions of golfers if every player says to himself "This means me."

Only by loyal cooperation of every player, every "Pro" and every club can enough freshly covered rebuilt balls be produced to meet the requirements of the 1944 season.

Go through your locker, your golf bag and your home closets and start those old balls on a new career of usefulness *today!* Golf means war-time physical fitness.

Golfdom