

***As many*** AS POSSIBLE  
***as soon*** AS POSSIBLE  
***as fine*** AS POSSIBLE

. . . that's our promise—backed by 41 years' experience in making golf balls exclusively.

We started making golf balls back in 1904 . . . when there weren't as many golf courses in the whole United States as there are today in just one of the average larger cities.

But that's history . . . and you want golf balls. You're going to get them from Worthington—*more, sooner, better*—because of our history of 41 years in developing better materials and methods to make

better balls, and more of them.

The new Worthingtons will be the synthetic type of course, with the highest quality performance that can possibly be built into them.

*You'll be getting them soon* . . . maybe not all you want, but we'll do our level best. Things are looking better all the time.

1945—WORTHINGTON'S 41st Year DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO MAKING GOLF BALLS

**THE WORTHINGTON BALL CO.**

**ELYRIA, OHIO**

**WORLD'S LARGEST EXCLUSIVE GOLF BALL MAKER**



## WHAT OF 1946 CLUB and BALL PRODUCTION?



**W**HAT are the prospects for the manufacture of high grade golf playing equipment in quantity sufficient to handle the probable demand for 1946?

The answer to that question will have considerable bearing on pro income next year, but nobody yet is prepared to make any firm forecasts. Despite extensive unemployment the hiring and training of labor for quality clubs and balls is still a keen problem for manufacturers.

Early in November the government denied ball manufacturers' application for crude rubber for another 90 days. Whether an application made at the end of the 90 day period will be granted is anybody's guess. Information the ball makers get is that there is rubber in the Malay territory, the Dutch East Indies and Sumatra, but lack of help at the plantations and transportation difficulties are preventing the rubber from getting to ports for shipment to the U. S. Furthermore natives in these parts seem to want some more war, consequently the rubber prospects are vague.

### Rubber Balls in 1946?

One of the leading ball makers says "likelihood of rubber balls for spring or summer, 1946, is rapidly diminishing." However, this manufacturer believes that as far as the players are concerned the lack of rubber balls will not be any tragedy. He says that recently his company has been making tests on synthetic balls of all makes, against each other and against prewar rubber balls, and has found "the synthetic ball we and other manufacturers are making is 90% as good in every way as pre-war balls, in flight, distance, durability and performance. In fact the synthetic ball is a better performing ball for approach shots and on the green."

That's one expert's conviction. General opinion of those who have had an opportunity to play enough of the synthetic balls to reach any conclusion is that they have been improving greatly as the manufacturing problems were solved.

Nobody's been saying anything lately about the synthetics that were rumored to be so full of zip they'd add vast yardage to anybody's shots and scare the USGA and the R&A about the courses becoming too short.

Jim Brydon, Worthington Ball Co., v.p., expresses the opinion generally stated by ball company executives in saying:

"Our advice to pros would be to place their orders for golf balls early and to take them whether they're synthetic or otherwise, as they'll need all the stock they can get to care for the increased volume of play. Nobody has any appreciable stock of golf balls now; that means both the manufacturer and the pro.

### 1946 Plan Increase Forecast

"There will be a decided increase in play during 1946. Many thousands of new golfers will come from the armed forces. Golf is no longer a rich man's game, as the increased play at municipal and free courses during the past two years plainly shows. Even with the passing of war industry payrolls golf play should get higher among the wage earners as the game has been proved to be low-priced recreation."

Brydon declared that there's nothing to the alarm some pros have expressed about reprocessed balls carried over in 1946 becoming obsolete. He said, "every golf ball produced during 1945 regardless of whether it's reprocessed or synthetic, will be gladly accepted by players and will be needed to meet the demand."



## A RECORD CROP OF NEW GOLFERS

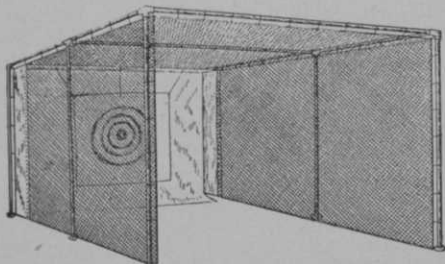
... a record demand for LESSONS

THE biggest student body of "freshman players" in golf's history is coming into the game . . . ready and eager for guidance that will get them off to a good start. Beginners by the thousands will be prime prospects for indoor schools where they can learn and practice the fundamentals of the game.

Regular golfers, free from the stress and strain of war, will be looking for indoor schools where they can get into the nets to relax, exercise and keep their swings in the groove.

If you are planning an indoor school *remember* — you can depend on Ederer for the finest in golf nets in any size.

### OUTDOOR NETS AT THE CLUB PEP UP PLAY AND PATRONAGE



Placed near the pro shop or first tee, an outdoor net will prove a lively asset to any club . . . a handy spot where players can loosen up while waiting to tee off; for practice when time is limited, the practice tees crowded or shag caddies not available. Especially practical when concentration is important in instruction. When equipped with shelter cover, outdoor nets permit instruction and practice in rainy weather. Compact, simple to install, easily moved.

Remember, too, Ederer is headquarters for other sports nets of highest quality . . . the Ederer line of "INVINCIBLE" nets includes tennis nets, tennis backstop nets, volley ball nets, badminton nets, etc.

Write for folder and price list.

# R. J. EDERER COMPANY

Home Office: 540 Orleans St. Chicago, Ill.

There are some indications that the synthetic balls made for the armed forces finally have been getting reasonably quick and extensive, although still thin, distribution. For some months there were complaints, and talk about the armed services clubs and balls being held in warehouses while soldiers and sailors at posts, stations and hospitals, home and overseas weren't getting the equipment that had been manufactured.

The usual paperwork snafu has figured in the distribution of that equipment, but according to most recent reports there's no basis for the suspicion that some day the cut-price sports goods outlets may toss a lot of this stuff on the market. Consider the millions who'll still be in the armed forces through the 1946 golf season. They'll be able to use every item of golf equipment the army and navy can get—and get to the eager uniformed golfers.

### Production to Be Rationed

Leading manufacturers will distribute their production for 1946 on a quota basis. All of them have been studying available sales data for prewar years and trying to adjust it to postwar conditions so distribution of stocks will be equitable.

Naturally there will be some squawks because there's no chance of getting nearly enough good stuff to go around. Several years before the war GOLFDOM conducted an extensive survey with the cooperation of representative pros and found that in private clubs the members averaged a new set of clubs per member each five years. On that basis club sales in 1946 would be about four times a normal year's volume in the pro shops. That purely mathematical ratio won't prevail, of course, but you can figure out for yourself that with the trouble there'll be trying to produce as many as a normal prewar year's supply of clubs and a demand that certainly will be double that of a normal year, and possibly triple, the rationing of clubs to pro shops won't please everybody.

Even those pros of highest credit rating who order early haven't much chance, the way things look now, of getting all the stock they want. And in view of that condition, what chance will there be for the pro who delays ordering, or who made no effort during the war to show interest in his credit rating?

### Hopeful Views

However there is a more optimistic view of the club manufacturing possibilities for 1946 delivery. Some believe that the next few months will show a decided improvement in the labor picture. This, the optimists believe, will provide large sup-

plies of necessary materials and a good type of club factory workmen who can be trained rather rapidly in the manufacture of quality clubs.

One factor optimists believe may be reflected favorably in postwar club production is the lessons of wartime production. Under high pressure and often in the manufacturer of products drastically different from the normal output, golf club and ball plants made some amazing war materiel production records.

As an aftermath of this experience in successfully effecting manufacturing innovations plants in the golf goods manufacturing field have made changes. Bill Kaiser of Hillerich & Bradsby Co. relates a not uncommon sort of experience.

Kaiser says:

"Making room for gun stock machinery necessitated moving out of the way much of our golf club machinery. With the ever-present thought of some day returning to club manufacture we carefully studied how we could improve the sequence of operations when the time for reconversion arrived.

"Results of the application of these studies are remarkable. The new procedure makes relatively simple some of those problems we had to wrestle with in the past. It removes bottlenecks that existed from time to time during certain stages of our production during our busier season."

F. W. Bommer, pres., Acushnet Process Sales Co., takes a very hopeful view of increasing manufacturing capacity to supply an increase of from 50% to 100% in play expected for 1946 over the best of the best prewar years. Acushnet was one of the companies that virtually performed the impossible in gearing up to wartime demands. Bommer says that there's only a dim possibility that prewar natural rubber golf balls will be put on sale before late in the summer of 1946. He remarks; "Manufacturers will turn to the natural rubber product as soon as they can for, despite the fact that they have done a marvelous technical job in adapting synthetic rubber for golf balls, the synthetic product is not quite up to the prewar ball."

Acushnet with its pro-only trade (except armed services orders) reports; "We have shipped out synthetic golf balls in small quantities to practically all our customers and more than 96% report favorable acceptance."

Bommer also comments that even with the advent of the war pro credit continued improving so the pro field generally can claim that it has done an outstanding job in this respect, among all small retailing units.

# NEVER BEFORE Such a Record in the Entire History of Golf



**11 CONSECUTIVE  
TOURNAMENT  
WINS — a Total of  
18 TOURNAMENT  
WINS in 1945 (to Oct. 1st)  
made by Byron Nelson  
playing with**

*MacGregor*  
**TOURNEY\*  
CLUBS and BALLS**

**IMPORTANT to you pros** who soon again will have MacGregor TOURNEY Clubs to sell — Byron Nelson plays with *MacGregor Tourneys exclusively*. He's a member of the MacGregor Pro Advisory and Technical Staff, comprising the world's biggest, best-known, and winningest aggregation of golf professionals ever assembled to represent a single company. ALL the current Major Championships are held by players using MacGregor TOURNEYS. These famous clubs literally and indisputably are the "Golf Clubs of Champions." And they're lovely only to and through you professionals.

*MacGregor*  
**THE GREATEST NAME IN GOLF**  
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

DAYTON 1, OHIO



## GOLF ARCHITECT'S JOB IS EXPLAINED

**N**EW construction and alteration of golf courses these days requires that officials of proposed and existing clubs know more about the work of the golf course architect.

A. H. Tull, architect of a number of famed American courses outlined some high points of the architect's work for a club in a letter from which we quote:

"A golf course architect usually charges a flat fee (corresponding roughly to 10% of the estimated cost of the course) for design and supervision of construction. He usually supplies a construction superintendent who is paid by the club. He supplies a plan of general layout, working plans of each green, a plan of the watering system and complete specifications. He passes on bids if construction by contract is contemplated. He or his assistant visit the work about once a week during construction to check on the progress of the work and to direct the contouring of greens and bunkering. He personally stakes out tee, green, and bunker locations.

"Sometimes, when the club has available a competent construction man or contractor, the club's own committee supervises the work to the extent of seeing that the plans and specifications are followed. In this case, the golf course architect makes three or four visits to develop the design of the course during construction, and in this case, his fee is less.

"In some cases the construction work can be carried out by the club's own superintendent or by a contractor, in which case the golf course architect usually supplies an expert to contour greens and bunkers near the end of the construction period.

"If the golf course architect supervises the entire operation of building the

course, he supplies his own superintendent paid by the club. This superintendent would carry on the work by "force account" by which is meant that the club meets the payroll and pays for the materials, or he acts as the Club's agent in dealing with contractors who do the work by lump sum contract.

"Some golf course architects combine the functions of designer and contractor.

"Just as houses are designed for people of varying desires and pocket-books, so are golf courses. As a yard-stick, it is my opinion that a fine 18-hole golf course can be constructed for \$50,000.00, when labor is paid \$.75 per hour. To this would be added an amount necessary to cover the cost of drainage, rock removal and land-clearing if such were necessary. Passably good courses have been constructed for \$1,000.00 a hole, and many courses have cost ten times as much.

"Where there is no land clearing, drainage, or rock-removal, a course can be constructed at the rate of one or two holes a week, but I wouldn't advise it, even tho' I have, at times, to make such speed myself. No designer can make the best of his opportunities under such pressure. The many details of design go to make the perfect hole, and these details are developed as the construction work progresses.

"Fill placed in greens and tees should be allowed to settle and weather before being topsoiled. Flat surfaces such as roadways can be mechanically compacted, but such methods do not work on contoured fill or on fill which is finally to be a base for growing turf.

"Generally speaking, construction should start in the spring, seeding should be done the following fall, and the course opened for play the spring following, in the north; or as soon as the turf is sufficiently developed, in the south."

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### Greenkeepers National Meet; Cleveland, Jan. 29-Feb. 1

★ GREENKEEPING SUPTS. ASSN. will renew its national convention and equipment exhibit, held annually before the war. Dates set for the affair are Jan. 29 through Feb. 1, 1946. The convention sessions and exhibits are to be at Carter hotel, Cleveland, O.

The event will be the 17th of the greenkeepers' national conventions, and the first held since Feb. 1942. Other war-

time national sessions were called off because of the government's request to eliminate non-essential travel. Officers of the organization, headed by Harold Stodola, pres., were retained for duration of the war by mail vote of the members.

An attendance of more than 600 is expected at the GSA first postwar meeting, hence the advisability of making hotel reservations early. Exhibit space reservations should be made of the GSA sec., A. L. Brandon, St. Charles, Ill. Frank Ermer of Cleveland again will be the exhibition floor manager for the association.

# Tufhorse Of Course



## GOLF PAX

*The Aristocrat of Golf Bags*



**F**INEST ever made. Some will be ready by Christmas! However, faced with much demand, in fairness to *all*, we reserve the right to decline orders exceeding one dozen.

By early Spring, more Golf Pax will be ready, along with other models of famous TUFHORSE GOLF LUGGAGE—

TUFHORSE IN 1946—THE MOST desirable golf luggage business!



# MacGregor

*will stock as soon as available*

**DES MOINES GLOVE & MFG. CO.**

306 COURT AVENUE  
**DES MOINES, IOWA**



Uncle Sam's Recognition of Quality Products



Made as only  
**SPALDING**  
can make them!



The  
**SPALDING**  
*Autograph*  
**FOR PROS  
ONLY**



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# A NEW GOLF BALL

● No doubt about it...it takes Spalding to make a *grand* golf ball!

The new Spalding "Autograph" has been tested not only in laboratories, but in actual play by members of the Armed Forces at Rest and Rehabilitation Centers. Now the "Autograph" goes on the market as the *best* synthetic golf ball your customers can buy...at any price.

You've been waiting for it. Here it is!

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., DIVISION OF SPALDING SALES CORPORATION  
MEMBER OF THE ATHLETIC INSTITUTE

# SPALDING

## SETS THE PACE IN SPORTS



Brooklyn, N. Y.



Chicopee, Mass.



Willimansett, Mass.

# GIs Liberate and Restore Famed Resort Course

By NEIL MARTIN



Neil Martin

Neil Martin became the golf pro of the 16th Armored division after this hard-fighting outfit had completed its combat job in Europe. Martin was pro at Orange Hills CC, New Haven, Conn., Fort Smith (Ark.) CC, and at Cleveland and Toledo before entering the army. He attended green-keeping short courses at Massachusetts State college.

THE 16TH ARMORED division was mentioned often as a championship combat organization, but comparatively few know that after the war in Europe was won men of the Sixteenth provided a golf course that kept many a soldier at least partially reconciled to staying away from home. And that's an important part of army postwar work. Everybody wants to get home—and right now!

After VE Day the Sixteenth was withdrawn from Pilsen and billeted closer to the German border. For several weeks we did nothing but await orders. That's the time when soldiers feel like blowing their tops.

During this period Special Service took over several hotels in the famous Czechoslovakian mineral bath resort, Marienbad. Here was established a rest and recreation center where men of the division could spend a week or so away from army life and live—at least a little bit—as rich civilians from all over the world used to live when they came here to recover from the ills of high living. That wasn't the reason we came.

The U. S. army got civilian help to do the work around the beautiful accommodations. The place became a promised land for the weary and bored GIs.

## Discover Abandoned Course

At Marienbad there had been a very popular golf course on which many of the world's notables had played. Special Service, knowing of my golf experience, gave me the job of putting the course into playing condition. I'd had no idea there was a course around here and was astonished to see signs of a beautifully laid out and constructed course of championship length and character.

The course was entirely grown over. When the Germans took over the Sudetenland golf became a casualty. Golf is too good for the Nazis to understand. And anything that's good they don't want

and would not allow anybody else to have. Grass on the fairways of the course was almost knee deep and the greens were ankle deep in grass. The course had not been played for several years.

I asked the Major in charge when he wanted the course opened, expecting him to tell me "in several weeks." His reply was "it should have been opened yesterday." Not a lick of work had been done on it. That is your army, Mr. Jones.

So that's the challenging problem that faced us.

## No Labor Shortage

We had permission to requisition any labor, material and machinery we needed—and could get—from the Germans. The labor problem, which would have been a serious one for us in the States, was solved by the supply of German prisoners of war in numbers limited only by our capacity to transport, guard and feed them.

However POW efficiency was low. And as an entirely new crew was sent us every day it meant constant work breaking in new men.

We had a pleasant surprise in taking

Seven horsedrawn hay cutters were used to cut the knee deep fairway grass.

