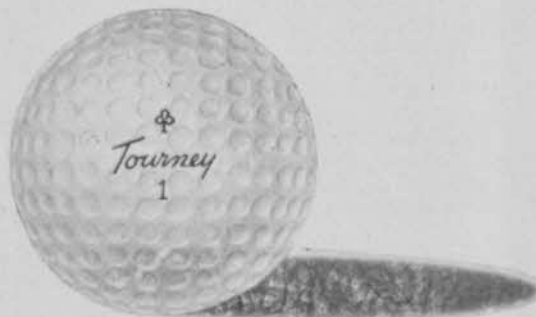


U. S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP record

ing money winner put together rounds of 67, 72, 68, 69 over Los Angeles' tough Riviera Country Club to win the crown. Ben and runner-up Jimmy Demaret, both members of MacGregor's Pro Advisory and Technical Staff, play MacGregor Tourney clubs exclusively. Others on this staff: Tommy Armour, Herman Barron, George Fazio, Claude Harmon, Byron Nelson, Toney Penna, George Schoux, Craig Wood.



MacGregor
THE GREATEST NAME IN GOLF



MACGREGOR GOLF INC., 4861 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati 32, Ohio

PLAY MACGREGOR!

points. By trying to maintain uniformity of texture by the use of water on such a green we are bringing about just the wrong conditions.

When soil below the top inch of the green is sand, a little water, either more or less, does not affect hardness of the surface one way or the other. A thin layer of sod, on this sand base, consisting mostly of roots and stems of living plants with just enough sandy loam to bind them together provides a growing strip of sod which will absorb a small quantity of water quickly. Hard dry spots in this sod can be watered without affecting other areas and growth can be maintained more uniformly over the whole surface. Control of growth is in the hands of the operator.

Velvet bent can contribute to the texture of the green in another way. When grown on the "dry side" and cut short it produces short stiff upright blades of grass and short dry overground stems which have the effect of making a stiff turf and a hard surface. On the other hand if this grass is grown rapidly it produces soft blades of grass which are inclined to lateral growth giving a soft texture to the surface. Its thick fibrous root system, when growing in sand with plenty of moisture adds to the softness of the surface.

Control of Softness by Grass

Making a green soft to hold a pitch shot by the use of wet soil is not correct either for the golf shot or the turf. The proper material for this purpose is grass. The soil condition should remain as near constant in its growing capacity as possible. Texture with regard to softness should be the function of the grass alone. Control of this factor is entirely in the hands of the greenkeeper and can be changed at will.

The green will be playable after heavy rains as soon as the surface water has drained away. The sand base will remove surplus water from the soil at once and no damage will be suffered from packing by traffic while the green is wet. No more water will be required to maintain the green than is required by any other green. Applications of water may need to be more frequent but will not require any more time and labor. Heavy night or early morning watering will not be needed. Mowing three times a week will keep the grass surface smooth and uniform. Daily mowings are not required.

Freedom from pests is a relative quality. Some grasses are more free of certain pests than others. Likewise some strains of a grass are more resistant to certain diseases than others. Velvet bent is very resistant to large brownpatch but susceptible to dollar spot. The health of the turf has more to do with pest control than any other factor. Healthy grass is resistant to insect

and disease troubles and recovery is more quickly made if the condition of the turf is good. For example, velvet bent will recover at once from dollar spot if a light application of sulphate is made as soon as the disease is detected on the turf. This is not so if the green is soft and wet but if the turf is in good health and has been maintained on the dry side of the moisture factor it will work every time.

Sandy soil is a poor place for most insects (except ants) which work in the soil. Insects prefer soils with more moisture and food in them. Acidity can be corrected much more easily in the soil if there is a very small amount of heavy loam. Less arsenate of lead is required for soil protection. No more fertilizer is required for the sand base green and we may be fairly sure that whatever feeding we give the green is used not lost by delay in availability.

The health of the green is always in the hands of the greenkeeper. He will be able to supply the various materials needed at will because the thin turf will respond without delay.

Sodding the Green

The green can be sodded and put in play within a week to ten days after the sand base is completed.

The sod pieces used must be identical in every respect and must meet some very exact requirements. They must be accurate in length, width, and thickness; particularly thickness. The sod must not be rolled for transportation. Rolled sod stretches so uniform laying cannot be accomplished. Workmen must be instructed to hold the pieces of sod flat when they carry them. Holding a sod by the edge or corner will distort its shape and cause delay in laying. If cut $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 24'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ thick it will handle easily and stay in place after being laid. Uneven lengths upset the routine of laying. All traffic over the base should be on boards or planks to preserve the grade of the base. By using two sets of plank the workmen will not have to dodge each other. The lines of laid sod must be kept straight. Curving lines will necessitate stretching the sod or leaving gaps to be filled in by small pieces. Laying the long dimension in the line of play is good practice. Each piece should be firmly fitted to the others, without any hollows or high spots which will make trouble and expense later. Do not cover the joints with loam while laying the sod. It produces a messy surface when the green is watered and rolled. A topdressing at a later time will take care of filling any cracks which may develop.

The whole green should be sodded and the edges finished before rolling. There

(Continued on page 77)



Bob Poggi (right) pres. NYC Police Golf Assn. and Walter Grego, genial club professional, Bayside GC (Long Island) discuss plans for series of women's events with officers of NYC Policewomen's organization. (L to R) Mrs. Gertrude Winterhauer, Mrs. Marion C. Mullen and Mrs. Irene A. Peters.

Pros Help New York Police Build Big Golf League

By JOHN BRENNAN

"We have to thank the members of the Metropolitan PGA for the vast strides made by our organization," declared Bob Poggi, affable president of the New York City Police Golf Assn. at North Hills GC, one of the most accessible courses to the cavern dwellers of Manhattan's towering skyscrapers.

Listening attentively were Mayor Bill O'Dwyer, Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander, Fire Commissioner Frank J. Quayle, City Treasurer Spencer Young and J. T. (Pat) Clancy, president of North Hills.

Like Topsy, the incredible city of New York and the game of golf the NYCPGA itself "just grew." Poggi informed his audience of several hundred at the North Hills dinner that the average attendance at the monthly tournaments of his organization has been 255 players, a far cry from the dozen who teed off in the first fixtures during 1932. In addition, the bug has smitten the members of the Police, Sanitation, Finance and other departments of the Big City. Poggi estimated that fully 3,500 persons on Father Knickerbocker's payroll are avid divot diggers.

"This tremendous development would not have been possible but for the intense and kindly cooperation of the PGA members, especially those in Westchester, Connecticut and Long Island," Poggi said. "Golf

pros have been responsible in a large measure for our growth. They fixed dates for us to play at their courses and saw to it that members were on hand to make our tournaments pleasant affairs."

So great was the golf interest among municipal employees last year that the Mayor's Athletic Committee conducted a city-wide tournament in which more than 1,200 competed. The finale was staged at La Tourette, one of the municipal courses located in Staten Island. It proved an eventful day, with Earl MacFadden of the Police team winning with a one-over par card for the 36-hole medal test. The Fire Department, which later lost to the gendarmes at North Hills, annexed the team prize. In charge of the city tournament, which will become an annual affair, was Assistant Fire Chief Bill Hennessey.

Hennessey, who has been one of the dozens of guests at the monthly Police tournaments for the past 16 years, expressed the opinion that eventually there will be similar tournaments for city employees in other sections of the country and possibly some sort of national championship.

Commissioner Wallander, who stresses fraternization to his army of police, two years ago suggested that the NYCPGA select a team to engage the leading clubs of Long Island, Westchester and Connecticut. Poggi, president of the organiza-



It pays



GENUINE
Strata-Bloc^{*}
WOODS

Wilson Strata-Bloc wood club heads hold their shape. They resist shrinking, swelling, warping under all natural conditions of heat and humidity. Won't take on weight by absorbing moisture. Always present an accurate face to give full value for clean hitting. Proved in sensational tests—5 years under water and in 212° oven heat. Wilson Strata-Bloc woods retain their precise measurements for precise shot-making. Your best bet to *play* and *sell*.

*®



to know
 how the wind is blowing

As a professional you make your shots to *allow* for the wind or to take *advantage* of it. It pays to know how the wind is blowing in merchandise, too. For example, you are selling *with the wind* when you stock plenty of Wilson Top-Notch golf balls. These high-compression favorites are having a top-

notch year. Backed by strong national advertising and all-around top performance they're riding the wind in popularity and sales. It's a great year for Wilson Strata-Bloc woods . . . and Top-Notch irons, too. Yes, you're selling *with the wind* when you feature Wilson.



IT'S
Wilson
 TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

tion, immediately set up a schedule and named his squad of 18 men, including himself, a nine-stroke performer.

Police Have Star Golfers

A half dozen matches were played in 1946, but last year Commissioner Wallender saw his Police team win six and lose five matches against the most formidable opposition in the East.

But, with such links stalwarts as cross-handed Jimmy Oleska, who won the Metropolitan medal in the USGA amateur championship qualifying round at Winged Foot two seasons back; Harold (Bud) Southwick, 1947 champion at Clearview; Earl MacFadden, finalist in the title chase at Plandome Country Club; Julie Vogt, one of the sweetest swingers in bunkerland, according to T. Suffern Tailer; Tony Huskins, winner of the New York Daily News driving contest in 1931 with an average of 308 yards for three tee shots; Ray Hendley, another prodigious hitter; Al Piras, who holds several amateur course records in the East; Bill Lang, Dickson Young and George Geisheidt it was not too difficult a job to form a well-balanced team to meet the cream of the amateur crop.

Others of the squad are George Bailey, winner of the coveted Medal of Honor, highest award in the New York City Police Department; Rudy Kollman, Lt. Joe Buck, ex-New York public links champion; George Doyle, Sgt. Jim Hart, Fred Hinderman and Bill Hanratty, crack shlock.

Oleska has been a consistent winner in tournaments since emerging from the Dyker Beach incubator with the Strafaci brothers and dozens of other leading Met amateurs. He has retired two Charles F. Noyes Cups in the Norwich, Conn., C.C. Invitation, having dominated the field in six of the last tournaments.

The gendarmes won at Dunwoodie GC, Yonkers; Gedney Golf Club, White Plains; Fenway, also of White Plains; Queens GC of Woodhaven; the Mitchell Field GC of Westbury and at North Hills over the Fire Department. The losses were to Westchester CC, Rye; Hubbard Heights GC, Bridgeport, Conn.; Pomonok CC, Flushing; Plandome Country Club and Meadow Brook Club, Westbury.

Galleries Without "Tickets"

At Westbury, the Meadow Brook Club members turned out en masse to witness the matches. Among the galleryites were Lady Sylvia Stanley, Mrs. John R. Fell, Mrs. Winston Guest, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and Mrs. George Bostwick. The polo capital of the world gave the police-golfers a tremendous welcome. Howell Van Gerbig, golf chairman at famed

Meadow Brook, put on a "day" that the policemen won't soon forget.

Meadow Brook summoned some of its better divot diggers to combat—and beat—the invaders. Among the home players were Bob Sweeny, former British amateur champion; Tommy Tailer, ex-Metropolitan king; Jim Knott, Van Gerbig, Frank W. Burton, Robert Grant 3rd, Bill Holloway, J. R. Fell and "Pete" Bostwick.



Fire Commissioner Frank J. Quayle and Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallender ready to tee off at first tee in one of many tournament events scheduled by NYCPGA.

During the 1947 season, the NYCPGA staged one-day tournaments at North Hills, Glen Oaks, Fresh Meadow, Oakland, Hempstead, Sands Point, Garden City Country, Plandome, Sound View, Bayside and Pomonok on Long Island; Fenway, Winged Foot, and Gedney in Westchester; Split Rock in the Bronx and Hubbard Heights in Connecticut.

The NYCPGA was launched in 1932 by Sgt. Si Ambraz, who toured the world during the last war with "This Is the Army," as an officer; Commissioner Charles Boland and a dozen others. Actually, the group decided on a tournament slate while competing in a tournament up in White Plains. Other charter members are Captain John Driscoll, Inspector George Heitzman, Detective Frank Kear, Inspector Charles Stilson, Inspector Tom Cummings, Jim Oleska, Lt. Joe Grady, First Deputy Commissioner Tom Mulligan, Detective Maurice Dobson, Inspector George Colgan and Lt. Jack Osnato, the much publicized detective who broke the infamous Murder, Inc.

The members of the NYCPGA compete each year for the Spring 3100 Trophies in three classes and the handsome Sylvester Gardiner Trophy. The latter was donated by the steel tycoon, who is a member at Nassau CC and Brookville GC.

(Continued on page 76)

The SWEET SHOT as advertised in the

POST

IT'S OUT!

For the thrill of perfect click that tells you the ball is on its long, long way out — use the Sweet Shot. It is Super-Charged — the only ball in the world with this patented high compression feature. Its performance wins for champions — your Pro sells it. Try it to improve your tee shots. The Worthington Ball Company, Elyria, Ohio.

Golf's Finest
SUPER-CHARGED
SWEET SHOT

Telling Nearly
4,000,000 People
each issue to

"Ask your Pro"

★
PLAY A WINNER

★
SELL A WINNER

Thus you — Profit 2 ways
When you stock and display
The Super-charged
SWEET SHOT —
GOLF'S FINEST



Expert Old Club Helps Sell

Charley Penna, pro at Beverly CC (Chicago dist.) has found that members' interest in owning quality clubs is made keen by reconditioning the old clubs. Charley is an experienced clubmaker and his assistant, Richard Carparelli, also was trained on the bench so both of them know how clubs should be.

Storage service at Beverly calls for at least one complete reconditioning of clubs a year, and possibly a mid-season job if the clubs need it. It is a service that makes the clubs look pretty nearly new and which can rarely be given due to inability to get such competent clubmaking help as Penna has in Carparelli.

The reconditioning job as done at Beverly was at first an experiment. Penna didn't know whether it would reduce sales of new clubs by making old models look in top condition. It was started right after the war when new clubs were hard to get and it was Penna's effort to keep members holding onto their old clubs until he could supply them.

The way it has worked out has been to get members so interested in the appearance of their clubs that they have become more appearance and design conscious than formerly. Consequently they have bought new models at a rate Penna believes is unusually high even considering the stored-up demand of the war years when new clubs were not available.

Steps in reconditioning wood clubs in Penna's shop are shown by the illustrations starting at the upper lefthand corner, going across the bottom of these two facing pages and down on the right hand page.

Woods first are put in a tank containing



Reconditioning New Clubs

a Sherwin-Williams solvent which removes the old lacquer.

Then the sole plates are cleaned up and nicks and bumps removed on a wheel.

Third step is regrooving lines in the wood faces.

Then the heads are restrained.

At the bottom of the lefthand page is shown the stain drying step. Lights and a radiator with a hood to concentrate the heat make the drying process speedy.

At the bottom of the righthand page is shown the next step which consists of spraying lacquer onto the wood head. The hood enables this work to be done neatly and wastelessly.

Next the lacquered head is buffed to a high polish.

The clubs are stored carefully after examination by Penna to see that no faults have occurred in the processing. This storage is recorded by Penna in a way that gives him a tip on which of his members should be in the market for new clubs.

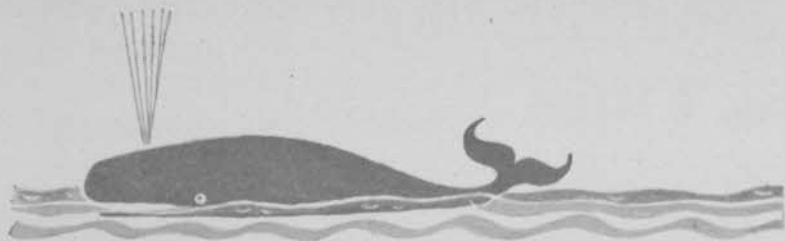
Penna (left) and Carparelli make frequent inspections of reconditioned clubs to determine how materials and work has stood up.

At the bottom of the righthand page is the interesting display of clubs on different levels and by sets in Penna's shop at Beverly. He says this arrangement makes a small shop look bigger and attracts more visual and manual attention of members.

Reconditioning of irons is done by removing nicks in the heads and polishing them. Sheaths of all clubs are cleaned with acetone. Grips are made tacky with Lexol. Bags get saddle-soaped.

(Continued on page 81)





Just a little bit makes
such a whale of a difference.

It's that last final touch of perfection—in roundness—in balance—in response—that gives the Haig ball its "custom-built" performance. Those last deciding yards on the drive. That beautiful response off the approach irons. That 1-a-s-t revolution that carries it into the cup.



The new *thin-wall* center of the Haig is exactly centered in the ball—proved by fluoroscopic examination. A "custom-built" feature assuring perfect balance that helps keep approach shots accurate and dead-to-the-pin.



WALTER HAGEN Division of Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Grand Rapids 2 Michigan