**GOLF COURSE BIBLIOGRAPHY**

BOULDER, Colo. — The Business Research Division at the University of Colorado is compiling a "Bibliography of Golf Studies." It will provide a ready source of research references on the business aspects to golf.

Id would identify golf information sources by describing studies available on the industry, operations, characteristics of golfers, economic impact of golf, financial performances of golf courses, and the future of the industry and associations.

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**GOOD NEWS FOR PINE TREES**

LONGWOOD, Fla. — Dr. Roger Webb believes the pine tree decline in Florida soon may be reversed. The tree pathologist spoke at the recent meeting of the Florida Turf Grass Association at Interlachen Country Club.

Dr. Webb’s research indicates that the decline is due to a reduction in soil acidity resulting from the use of groundwater high in calcium and magnesium.

His program calls for direct injection of fungicides and micronutrients into the vascular system of the affected tree. The process is expensive, but has shown great promise, he said.

**Grounds Training Available**

A training manual, videotape and employee handbook comprise the new right-to-know training program that is now available from the Professional Grounds Management Society.

Occupational Safety and Health Association laws mandate that employers compile and maintain information concerning chemicals and hazardous materials in the workplace and to train employees accordingly.

PGMS’s training program, available to members and non-members, can be bought in various packages costing from $10 to $295.

**JOEL JACKSON AT DISNEY WORLD**

Joel Jackson has accepted a position with Walt Disney World in Lake Buena Vista. Jackson will supervise the grow-in of the two new Disney courses. Baranski advised.

**VOLCANOES TRAINING AVAILABLE**

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — John David White has cared lovingly for that prized vehicle since he first walked on the newly seeded Wading River course in 1966 as the green-as-grass superintendent. The truckster was an omen used machinery bought and dumped on the fourth green.

The truckster had been badly abused in the two years since it had come off the assembly line. While adjusted the timing, changed the oil and filters, replaced a couple of bushings and put in a new pressure plate for the clutch.

The result was a machine not fancy-looking but one that kept running, and running, and running. Karan Laushway, Wading River manager and daughter of owner Jimmy, said: "It’s a good thing Ernest loves to tinker. My dad wouldn’t buy anything new. All Ernest ever asks for is parts."

**By Peter Blais**

Just as in the United States, communication is the biggest problem facing a superintendent working in Japan, according to an American-born superintendent plying his trade in the Far East.

Anytime a superintendent gives instructions to a staff member, even if the two speak the same language, those instructions can be interpreted differently than the superintendent intended, said John Baranski. Baranski is head superintendent at Horai Country Club in Tochigi-Ken, Japan, and spoke at the Feb. 27-28 GCASIA International Golf Course Conference and Show in Las Vegas.

The communication problem is compounded in Baranski’s case since his assistant, who translates his instructions to the Japanese maintenance crew, only understands about 10 percent of what his boss says.

"I base my pay checks on the language gap, I do more hands-on work myself,” said Baranski. "I take a worker by the hand and show him what I want done. Most importantly, once I give instruction, I follow through to see that it is done correctly."

In addition, Baranski said, "and more and more U.S. superintendents are being attracted by the large salaries and challenges available overseas. Those interested in working in the Far East, Europe or South America should contact a golf course architectural firm involved in those areas, Baranski advised.

"There are at least a half-dozen architectural firms doing business in Japan, for instance," he said. "Many times the Japanese won’t even look at you unless you go that route."

Japanese golfers are somewhat different than our U.S. counterparts, Baranski said. First, Japanese golfers rarely live near where they play. That’s because golf courses in the land-short nation tend to be built on acreage unsuitable for commercial or agricultural use. That leaves marginal, mountainous land far from metropolitan areas. The nearest member of Baranski’s club lives 100 miles away.

Guests provide the bulk of a club’s business. When they finish, golfers generally take a shower followed by a leisurely hot bath and nap. "That’s a lot different than in the United States where you pay up front,” Baranski said.

Pro shops are smaller than in the United States. They carry little more than balls and beverages because golf courses don’t believe they can compete with retail outlets for equipment sales, Baranski said.

"People generally walk and use caddies. Tee times are reserved three months in advance and golfers play regardless of weather. "When you have to make a tee time that far in advance, the last thing you worry about is the weather,” Baranski said. "We had a typhoon drop 12 inches of rain on the course and we never closed."" Golf is an all-day event in Japan. Golfers play nine holes, take 40 to 60 minutes for lunch, then finish their round.

"That allows them to send players off the front and back nine. If play behind them is slow, the first golfers off the tee can take an hour for lunch. If it’s fast they get 40 minutes and the course can accommodate more players," the transplanted American said.

When they finish, golfers generally take a shower followed by a leisurely hot bath and a couple of beers before making the 2-1/2- to three-hour drive back home.

Many courses, particularly the older ones, have two greens per hole. One is planted in zoysia/grass for summer play. The other is bentgrass for winter months. Instead of

Continued on page 28