fertilization and disease control. Do you know of any bulletins or books that would help us? (Iowa)

A. Your first requirement is a trained course supt. who knows how to manager greens and who can relieve the club officials of all maintenance details.

"Turf Management" by Musser, published by McGraw-Hill, New York, is very helpful.

Your supt. has a choice of three forms of nitrogen for fertilization management. Properly handled, each form will produce good results. Advantages and disadvantages of each can be discussed with your experiment station personnel, or in correspondence. Disease control, likewise, can be accomplished with several materials, each of which is effective when properly handled. Many other factors enter into the successful handling of new grass greens.

PGA Has 33 Committees

Committee chairmen have been named for nearly all of the PGA's 33 national committees which will direct activities during 1932 in such diverse fields as education, employment, finance, insurance, manufacturers' relations and sectional affairs. The PGA has added a new committee in recent weeks, eligibility and procedures, and discontinued the veterans' program committee.

Supts., Chairmen Exchange Views at GCSA Meeting

Examination of course management from the Green Chairmen's viewpoint during the GCSA conference plainly indicates that turf problems at golf courses are easier solved than a lot of the money problems.

Gene Nutter of the GCSA pointed out that increased maintenance costs call for exercise of executive capacity by chairmen and said the job no longer is one that can be casually assigned. Nutter and Marvin Ferguson of the USGA Green Section emphasized that heavier traffic on courses means less time for maintenance and stressed sound and thorough planning and coordination of the club's other departmental operations with course work.

Agree on These Points

All participating in the round table discussion agreed that:

1. The club accounting system often leaves much to be desired in giving an accurate picture of course costs. Much
of the grounds, roads and other expenses are not properly chargeable to the maintenance dept;

(2) The green chairman should have prior experience with the green committee and be qualified to work out the correct balance between the course’s and clubhouse’s use of the club dollar;

(3) The chmn. generally should be the business manager of the chmn.-supt. team, working out policy problems. The supt. should be the operations planner and manager.

Should Know Financial Picture

Andy Bertoni, Meadowbrook (Detroit dist.) supt., said that supts. can do a better job of course management if they learn from the chmn. the club financial picture. In this way they can discuss with the chmn. how to use course budgets to make the best showing.

Harry Eckhoff, National Golf Foundation eastern field representative, said that the $1½ billion investment in golf properties puts them beyond the point where any phase of the club’s business can be handled by outgrown or amateurish methods.

Highlights of observations by others at the conference:

When one of your members makes a critical comparison of your course with another course, ask him when he played the other course. If he played it in early June, and is criticizing yours in late July, he needs education;

Time saved in getting greens mowed early before play gets heavy may justify buying another mower;

Some clubs prohibit play before 9 a.m.;

Directors of most private clubs have very little idea of a supt’s problems. The supt. should attend at least one directors’ meeting a year to get an overall idea of how the club is run;

New green chmn. and heads of other committees rarely have records of past performances and results to which they can refer in planning their work with supt. or other supervisory employees.

Henry Ziegenthaler, supt., Miami Valley CC, Dayton, O., said chmn. could make the job smoother for supts. and more pleasing for members if the chmn. would send members letters telling the why, when, how, etc. of major work done on the course.