A good friend of long standing, a retired golf course superintendent now living in Florida, wrote to me recently. After 26 years of devoted service to his club (and he had many good years of service left) he was “retired,” actually dismissed, without a pension of any kind. I know the man and I know the club. He introduced innovations in equipment, fertilizers, ground covers and many other things. What I don’t understand is how the businessmen for whom he worked could so callously turn him out to pass on the rump.

This friend is understandably bitter, soft-spoken as he is. It is too late to turn back the clock for him, but his experience, which is shared by many, should guide present and future negotiations between club and superintendent. Surely there must be some guidelines that can help the new or old superintendent achieve a just and honorable contract, which will help to sustain him when he retires. Club officials should bow their heads in shame if they do not insist upon some such stipulation in the contract. One may safely assume that nine out of 10 businessmen in the club have made sure that they will have a retirement income. Shouldn’t they also do the same for one of their most devoted employees?

I have just talked with another good friend who has been at his club since it was built about 1952. He has tried to negotiate a retirement benefit for several years, but each time he is told that he is selfish in wanting something just for himself. These short-sighted officials one day will wonder, “Why can’t we attract good men?” The horse is not likely to be drawn to an empty feedbag.

**MULTIPLE SOLUTION**

**Q—**In reviewing your Q’s and A’s, we see that on more than one occasion you stress the value of white soluble sulfate of potash, which can be applied in water suspension. We note, too, that for putting greens, you seem to favor sprayable powdered ureaform. We can obtain the UF powder, but can’t find the sprayable sulfate of potash. If there any possibility that the UF people might supply the K2SO4 along with their product or even in a mixture? (Virginia)

**A—**Recent contacts with manufacturers of both products give me strong hope that the UF people will supply the sprayable potash, too. One outfit is considering a 3-0-1 ratio mix of UF powder and sprayable (no clog) potash. Because some conditions dictate a different ratio (3-0-2 in some cases), it is important to have the sulfate of potash on hand as a separate item. As you are well aware, the big advantage of sprayable powders over granular products is “no mower pickup.” Safety also counts.

**WHEN TO ADD P?**

**Q—**On our 18 hole course (sandy soil, very porous soil in the greens) we have what many golfers call “near perfect putting turf.” They putt true, are resilient without being spongy, a well-played shot holds very well and the color and texture are excellent. The grass is Penn-cross, which is very responsive to our program.

I want to outline the feeding program and then ask the $64 question. continued on page 58

New, important improvements truly make the Greensaire II the world’s most efficient aerator.

Complies with OSHA safety requirements

The Greensaire II is completely redesigned. Sturdier, to withstand the constant punishment of aerating. Simplified, but mechanically improved construction lessens or eliminates many of the wear and part replacement characteristics of its predecessor. Performs better, longer, and with less maintenance.

The Greensaire II removes 36 clean cores from every square foot of turf. One pass relieves soil compaction, reduces thatch and an optional attachment windrows cores for easy collection. Straight in and out penetrations. Holes are 3” deep and uniformly spaced on two inch centers. Different size tines for various ground conditions. You’ll always get dependable, precision aerating.

NEW! • Functional axle location • Control positioning • Coring improvements • Better lubrication • Easy tine changing • Simplified chassis

Write for detailed information.

When its time to replace worn out tines it can be quickly and easily done without the need of special tools. Only an alien wrench is necessary to remove the tines from the clamp-style holders.

TURF EQUIPMENT
Outboard Marine Corporation
1722 Cushman Drive
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501

For more information circle number 141 on card

73-R-3C
In our spray tank we mix these three materials and make five applications a year. We have a long growing season.

Rates to 1,000 square feet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 pounds, powdered ureaform (1.52 pounds N)</td>
<td>7.6 pounds N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pounds, powdered K₂SO₄ (1 pound K)</td>
<td>5.0 pounds K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ pound, hydrated lime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This program is flexible to meeting changing conditions. Results are excellent. Note that we use no phosphorus. We are holding down Poa annua. Now for the questions. How soon do you think we will be able to apply phosphorus. How can we tell when we need it? Maryland

A—Your best friend is the Maryland Soil Testing Service. Take samples annually, preferably at the same time of the year (such as Labor Day). When P levels drop to a very low point, run a few test strips using 20 per cent superphosphate and observe the results. If P is limiting, there will be a marked response. The rate? Five pounds to 1,000 square feet.

EMERSON from page 11

OSHA regulations on the subject currently under study by various ad hoc committees of Government and industry. Some would require new testing procedures for all new chemicals and pesticides, others establish standards for the mixing and application of pesticides, and still others would outlaw the use of all residual pesticides and fungicides and insecticides.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION: Clubs are, of course, still covered under Phase II of the Cost of Living Council regulations as far as their food and beverage operations are concerned. Some changes, however, could be brought about by any of several bills designed to amend the act. Of those bills that call for amending the act, HR 6168 (Patman, D-Tex.) is the most controversial. An already emotional issue was further aggravated when the Annunzio amendment to roll back prices to May 1, 1972, was made—and passed—only to be replaced by an roll back to January 10, 1973, the next day.

LAND USE POLICY: An area that originally appeared to have little impact on golf clubs now has begun to sprout both possibilities and dangers. S 296 (Jackson, D-Wash.) calls for Federal funding to states to develop plans for private land use. Favorable aspects of the bill are the prospects of securing a special tax classification for environmentally advantageous recreational land (golf courses). The dangers lie in the possibility of the seizure of golf courses by the state through eminent domain.

METRIC SYSTEM: Another area that seemingly had little impact on the golf course, until one considers the problems of converting the distances on thousands of golf courses from yards to meters, cup cutters from inches to centimeters, steaks and clubheads from ounces to grams, to say nothing of the measurements of liquids, alcoholic and otherwise by the bottle and by the glass.

These are only six of the 20-odd pieces of legislation that are likely to have at least some impact on golf clubs during the current session of Congress. Have you checked on your state legislature recently?