AMONG OTHER LESSONS
EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT

Five-year plans for golf course or clubhouse improvements are valuable except that after three years very few remember what the five-year plans were.

GRASS OR MEN
HARDEST TO MANAGE?

Anytime there are a few superintendents sitting around and discussing their work you can start an educational debate by asking, "What is harder to manage? Grass or men?"

I don't remember hearing a conclusive answer.

Most of the time I heard the testimony, the experiences indicated that when the superintendent was working with his chairman and his maintenance staff, there didn't seem to be much trouble with the turf.

LAST OF PGA ANGELS
WINGS AWAY

Robert Hudson, the last of the two "angels" who first blessed pro golf with big money, died recently in his home city, Portland, Ore.

Pro golf was scratching hard trying to dig up more money when Bob Hudson and George May arrived scattering money in the '40s. Maybe he was not the man who was the most liberal host of American pro golfer troops, but who knows another candidate for that distinction?

SEMINAR SEEKS OLD-STYLE
LESSONS DYING

The most thrilling afternoon I have had in recent years in golf was not at a championship. It was at the 1974 Fourth National Golf Foundation Educational Consultant Seminar.

There I got a glimpse of tomorrow in the game and business of golf. The tomorrow looks bright.
The results of the college coaches in advancing golf ability of the kids is amazing and the coaches say is due to the kids coming to them in an attitude of eagerness to learn. How to create the fire this attitude among the kids without ambitions to make the team and in adults was an area explored by the bright minds of the Foundation's seminar. And how to carry that research further into the PGA home pros's opportunities and service was a self-given assignment by Gary Wiren, a former club pro and college golf coach and now educational director of the PGA.

Wiren will have a difficult task awakening club officials, fee course owners and public course officials to what good they could do by coordinating club and pay-play course operations with a modern plan of instruction which would be the biggest booster and fun promotion operation has had in this country since its first golf rush in the early 1900s.

That fourth seminar of the National Golf Foundation showed more imagination in modernizing a phase of golf to benefit the whole game and business than I have heard in any other part of the business for a long time. Club pros, officials and managers had better watch this development. It can mean a great revival of club interest, service and business.

HOW MANY MILLIONAIRES IN GOLF BUSINESS?

With Gene Littler becoming the eighth tournament purse millionaire there is increased talk about how many pros have become millionaires. The official count includes Nicklaus, Palmer, Casper, Player, Crampton, Weiskopf, Trevino and Littler.

That is the count the Internal Revenue Service can make from the purses. The millionaire status of fellows such as Snead, Hogan and Nelson, who won more events that most of the purse millionaires is known only to the IRS. Snead, who made very few bad investments, is believed to be the first of pro golf's playing millionaires.

There is one group of wealthy pros discreetly modest about their riches. They are professionals who own and operate daily fee courses on property valued well into the millions.

The fee courses are an immensely important valuable part of golf business which have not received due recognition.

The National Golf Foundation's survey of courses at the end of 1973 showed there were 3,870 daily fee courses, of which 1,823 were 18-hole or larger, with 2,218 being nine-hole facilities. This is a good proportion of the 11,956 private, municipal and daily fee conventional and par-three and executive courses of the country. The resort courses are counted among the daily fee courses.

A surprise in this category of courses is the number and character of those owned by professionals and course superintendents. They own and profitably operate many golf properties that are in the million-dollar class. They bought their land and built their courses and clubhouses when prices were moderate. A few of the million-dollar plants, such as that of Harold McSpaden in the Kansas City district, are rather new.

Four year ago, I asked salesmen, pros and superintendents to help make an estimate of the number and value of golf properties (courses and ranges) owned by pros and superintendents. The estimates varied from 100 to 500 and the values from $60,000 to $18 million. At that time it was guessed there were at least 50 pros and superintendents who could sell their properties for $1 million or more. The guess seemed high to me but considering that is an average of only one per state, maybe the guess was not extravagant.

Consider too that these golf property owners are the real business starts of golf. They know how to locate and operate their properties to make money.

STUDY WASTE OF THE UNUSED CLUBHOUSE

The mandatory minimum house account which George S. May pioneered at his Tam O' Shanter club in northwest suburban Chicago has been followed by another innovation getting popular among Chicago district clubs trying to attain a good average of house revenue. It is the proportionate assessment plan, based on members' patronage of the clubhouse.

As a necessary and urgent balance for clubhouse expenses these plans have raised money but continue to remind us there must be a better answer to the basic problem. The problem is that the clubhouse at many private clubs is too expensive for its use. It is almost like a church in unused space much of the time, but the clubhouse taxes are plenty more.

Some newer Florida clubhouses cut the cost of golf by having small but charming and generally adequate clubhouses. The lack of space and services are not nearly the cause of as many complaints as assessments resulting from over-built clubhouses.

The club with the expensive clubhouse is stuck with it and all that can be done is to devise profitable means of using the clubhouse more. That is going to be a major problem of club officials, clubhouse managers and general managers for some years.

It is not uncommon to see dining rooms of metropolitan district golf clubs with diners at only a few tables an evening. In the neighborhoods of those clubs, restaurants are busy with the meals and tips, often higher than club meal prices.

How to make the clubhouse more attractive as an evening dining place for members and their families would not be beyond the ingenuity of club management.

One way we are confident the answer will be supplied is by use of the modern golf lesson plan instead of the old half-hour lesson way now in common use.

The new and more effective plan which amounts to effective supervised practice has been advocated by Claude Harmon, the late Lloyd Mangrum, and other professionals who had been especially successful in showing pupils how to learn to teach themselves.

Under the modern plan, men who get off the suburban trains or drive home between 5:00 and 6:00 could meet their wives and children at the club, have their golf instruction with the family play three holes or so and have a swim before dinner and still get out of the club before the employees are on overtime.

You will see many improvements in club operation in eliminating the extravagance of clubhouse waste.