recently with the hiring of Roger Ganem.

• A lot of emphasis on improving section tournaments.
• Establishment of a summer golf academy.
• Providing for a Florida section office building in the new PGA complex to be built near Palm Beach.
• Improvement of the PGA training program.

"The professional in the future is going to have to offer more services," Brasington said. "He should provide handicapping service, tournament schedule and many things that some club pros do not presently do."

"It is hard to say where we will be five years from now, but I believe we should be in every area, including manufacture of equipment," he said. "We should manufacture the best possible clubs and sell them in our pro shops. Most officers are too content to do things the way they should always be done."

A Florida PGA Golf Academy is one of Brasington's ideas that is near fruition. It is another outgrowth of his theory the PGA should be involved in every aspect of golf.

**Connection Between Thatch in Bluegrass, Worm Absence**

Research shows there is a connection between thatch in bluegrass and the absence of earthworms, it was reported in the newsletter of the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents.

The report said all details are not known but that excessive use of insecticide causes thatch. In all tests where thatch builds up, there is an absence of worms.

Do worms feed on the dead clippings and plant surplus to control thatch or are they merely bystanders? Researchers say they do not know. But they do know that two applications of chlordane or dieldrin a year caused thatch to appear in two years, while surrounding untreated turf remained free of thatch and seething with worms.

The researchers also tested carbaryl and diazinon, applying them twice a year during a three-year study. These pesticides did not cause thatch and had little influence on numbers of worms in the soil.

**Turf Pest Management Book Published By Mallinckrodt**

Just off the press is Mallinckrodt Inc.'s 1975 edition of the *Turf Pest Management Handbook*. Compiled by Stan Frederickson, manager of turf products and W. A. Small, research associate, the new handbook represents a comprehensive update of the handbook originally published in 1955 and last revised in 1966.

The new handbook offers many features not presented in the earlier editions. Featuring full-color illustrations, it pictures several turf diseases not shown in the previous books. In addition, attention is directed to other turf management problems, such as weeds, weedgrasses, including *Poa annua*, proper methods of spraying, control measures for various turf problems and other features.