Until now, if you compared ease of operation, stability, economy, styling, maneuverability, quiet performance, service, comfort—you’ve really had just one choice among golf cars. Harley-Davidson. Now you have another choice; now you can get those advantages in the new Harley-Davidson 4-wheel cars, too. Like their 3-wheel brothers, our new 4-wheel cars are available in gas or electric models. And independent suspension on all four wheels provides the safest, smoothest ride you can find on any course. Anywhere. That means the choice is now twice as great: Harley-Davidson—or Harley-Davidson.

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Photographed at: The World Of Palm Aire, Pompano, Florida.
ABOVE, JIMMY SWAGERTY, P.G.A. PROFESSIONAL AT BROOKSIDE ONE OF THE FINEST GOLF SHOPS IN THE COUNTRY;
ALSO SHOWN ARE PART OF JIMMY'S FLEET OF 80 TAYLOR-DUNN T-BIRD GOLF CARS, ALL EQUIPPED WITH TROJAN 217 BATTERIES.

Shown below is the club House of Beautiful Brookside . . .

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ARTICLES

EXECUTIVE COURSES: ANSWERING THE SPACE SQUEEZE construction of executive courses as a means of retaining golf in high-population areas is a growing trend in the golf industry, these challenging courses can be a good revenue-producing part of an open space, green belt program/ by jerry claussen 24

THE EXECUTIVE WAY executive courses, though short on yardage, can be long on sales and services/ by douglas lutz 26

ALL IS NOT PERFECT IN PARADISE/ by vincent j. pastena 34

CUT DOWN YOUR INSURANCE PREMIUMS country clubs should examine local fire-fighting facilities and their own fire-prevention equipment, they could be costing clubs thousands of additional dollars in insurance premiums/ by john f. gleason jr. 35

THE GREEN CHAIRMAN: WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE SYSTEM? a green chairman takes a hard look at the office and sees a need for change and improvement/ by allan e. grogan 38

SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT: ARE YOU LIVING UP TO THE LAW? although not specifically cited, the golf course definitely is subject to the requirements of the law. each course administrator, then, must acquire knowledge of those standards pertinent to his area of responsibility/ by jack janetatos and ken emerson 42

HALTING THE POA INVASION a past president of the golf course superintendents assn. of america offers his observations on the nature and control of poa annua/ by sherwood a. moore 47

DEPARTMENTS

COMING EVENTS 18
NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY 54
NEW PRODUCTS 55
PEOPLE IN THE NEWS 56
CLASSIFIED 61
ADVERTISER'S INDEX 62

VIEWPOINTS

SWINGING AROUND GOLF/ by herb graffis 10
TURFGRASS RESEARCH REVIEW/ by dr. james b. beard 14
GRAU'S ANSWERS TO TURF QUESTIONS/ by fred v. grau 20

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Summer is the time to take it

During the summer, Dollar Spot and Large Brown Patch can spoil the playing surface and appearance of your turf.

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Tersan 1991 is particularly effective against summer turf diseases because its properties provide a unique combination of systemic, curative (eradicant) and protective action for turf.

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For more details on the program and a supply of TERSAN turf fungicides, see or call your golf course supplier today.

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EDUCATION'S THE THING

Engaging Gary Wiren as education director of the Professional Golfers' Assn. is the most recent reminder that educating the professional golfer was a major reason for the establishment of the PGA. Professionals had been paying increasing attention to improving teaching since the early 1900s. It was a great deal easier to get professionals who were good clubmakers than to get men who knew what and how to teach.

The early American professionals adapted themselves pretty well to course maintenance with the help, usually, of a neighborhood farmer who did most of the actual labor. Robert White, president of the western pro organization that was started in Illinois before the formation of the PGA, was a pioneer and persistent advocate of pro education in course management. He'd been a schoolteacher in Scotland. He was distinguished; there weren't many early professionals in the United States with formal education beyond the elementary school level.

Arthur Lockwood, a Boston lad who played well in the intercollegiate championship when it was an Ivy League competition, was the first American collegian to turn professional. Lockwood didn't star in the National Amateur. Walter Travis beat him 11 and 10 in a semi-final of the 1900 National Amateur at Garden City GC, which Travis won.

Lockwood did fairly well as an amateur in the Open for a few years, then turned professional, teaching at a New England summer resort course. He liked to teach and was good at it. For years, until the end of his career, he was professional at French Lick Springs, Ind., and made that a popular golfing resort.

George Aulbach is another New England collegian who turned professional when rarely did a college man choose that field. As a 19-year-old Boston University student, Aulbach was a medalist (by 9 strokes—139) in the initial United States Golf Assn. Public Links championship at Ottawa Park, Toledo, in 1922.

After several years as a professional in Massachusetts, Aulbach went to Texas where he continues to be active in PGA work.

Lockwood and Aulbach were far ahead of the time of golf-caddie scholarships.

Aulbach was with Emil Beck, Eddie Duino, Bill Hardy, Joe Devany, Willie Ogg, Horton Smith and Irv Schloss in the PGA Business Schools at Dunedin in the mid-50s. There the PGA education program got soundly organized on the basis that developed into today's valuable and extensive program.

Wiren's scholastic qualifications (See GOLFDOM, July, p. 55) reminds us of when the PGA and the National Golf Foundation were collaborating in pushing golf instruction in high schools and colleges. Excellent professionals volunteered their services in instruction. In some cases they were warmly welcomed by school authorities and students and did very effective work, but at many places the pro offers were refused because the professionals didn't have physical education degrees and weren't officially competent to teach.