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ON THE COVER

Since its beginning, the golf car has been an asset to the game and business of golf. It has sped up play, while at the same time added more rounds per year. An ideal plus for the club operator looking to increase income. Another real benefit is its ability to allow older golfers to continue the game as long as they desire. From the revenue standpoint, though, the car and its rental fees add an income aspect to clubs that is probably larger than any other revenue factor.

ARTICLES

GOLF CARS: ARE CLUBS CASHING IN?
With over 400,000 golf cars roaming the tees and fairways of this nation’s courses, club operators have realized for a long time the great profit potential car rental revenue can add to their club income. GOLFDOM takes a look at this potential and offers a few ideas on how to improve profits.

HOW TO SELL YOUR COURSE
What are some of the things that have to be done by the prospective seller of a golf course these days to insure a successful sale? Golf course consultant Cecil McKay takes an indepth look at the questions which might be asked and the answers you should have.

WASTE WATCHERS: BUILDING TO SAVE ENERGY
In a time of rising fuel prices and an increase in the cost of energy, more and more clubs are looking to energy efficient construction to lower the cost of yearly upkeep. Money can be saved with smart planning. Windyke Country Club in Germantown, Tenn., offers this interesting case study.

CLUB TIES: WHY KNOT START ONE?
As long as there have been clubs in this country, there have always been decorative and unique club ties showing where one is a member. Does your club already have a tie that isn’t moving or do you have one at all? GOLFDOM looks at the background, promotion and pro shop merchandising of the piece.

NEWS
USGA finally sets overall distance standards for balls... public course owners meet in Chicago... set up new national association... recent course ownership changes, biggest in history, according to National Golf Foundation... California turfgrass groups give to research fund... Chicago clubs set up reciprocal agreements... Colorado golf course starts slowed by slow economy... Johns-Manville services irrigation customers better with new plants on both coasts... annual calendar of Club Management Institute announced... Toro highlights new irrigation lines in ’76 catalog... Arizona turf conference set for May... Training assistant is tough work for anyone in club management... Club pros should advise amateurs on new USGA amateur rules... Educational seminar text from GCSAA conference now available from national office.

DEPARTMENTS

SWINGING AROUND GOLF  CLASSIFIEDS
NEW PRODUCTS  PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

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PGA Reports To Its Own: For the first time the PGA has compiled an annual report similar to the informative and convenient annual report of the Executive Committee of the USGA.

So, for the first time the PGA's 11,000 members of all classes can know what their association's officers, its 39 sections and the PGA's headquarters staff of 45 are doing. Now there can be very little complaint by members that they aren't told what's happening. Failure to fully inform members accounted for the Civil War which almost wrecked the PGA. The tournament players didn't know how their department was going financially with the PGA headquarters in charge of the money. The tournament players didn't know a disproportionately large part of PGA income had been used for tournament circuit buildup.

When peace had been restored, the tournament players discovered it was costing them about $300,000 a year more to operate than when the PGA was under one management which gave the tournament players an autonomous operation.

President Henry C. Poe pointed out in the annual report that the PGA isn't in business to make money. It isn't operated to have deficits either. There was more of an improvement in the PGA money picture than even optimists expected since Mark Cox became Executive Director, which practically means Business Manager of the PGA.

Loss of $78,770 on the 1974 Ryder Cup matches was another gloomy reminder that the future of this event is questioned by many. Several British golf writers believe the losing affair should be discontinued.

The construction fund balance of $1,109,319 could stand explanatory comment in the next PGA report.

Golf's Touchdown Grass: Again a new turfgrass variety, Touchdown Kentucky bluegrass, is a story of a vigilant, thoughtful superintendent, talented and patient agronomists and the USGA Green Section.

This recently released variety passed the rigid tests of disease resistance with upright leaves that in close cutting color a rich green early in the spring and hold color later in the fall than Merion. It is impressive in its density and aggressiveness. Touchdown Kentucky bluegrass was released jointly by Rutgers University and the Green Section.

Modern chapters in the plant's story began in 1958 at the National Golf Links of America course at Southampton, N.Y., when superintendent Thomas F. Rewinski began closely watching an attractive area of low-growing grass on the ninth fairway. Rewinski had started with the club as a caddie. After his war service, he returned to the club to work on the course.

The fairway grass fascinated Rewinski and he brought it to the attention of Alexander Radko, Eastern Region and National Research Director of the Green Section. After seven years of tough testing, these experts pronounced the new bluegrass as marketable.

The seed is now being produced in Oregon. Where its origin started, who knows? In 1908 when Charles Blair MacDonald designed and built the National Links, a bag of the seed transported a lot of different varieties. By chance, superintendents in the bluegrass zone may now have the best fairway grass available •
As remembered from the flanneled throat of beloved Scottish singer, Harry Lauder, you'll be "roamin' in the gloamin'..." with boundless exaltation when you play Auld Classic irons and woods. Their quality craftsmanship is unparalleled in golf today. They have the natural look and traditional feel of classic design. Ask your PGA pro for your bouquet to better golf!

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GOLF CARS: ARE CLUBS CASHING IN?

Back when the golf car first appeared on the scene, many in the market really wondered what this mechanical marvel would do for the business. It introduced thousands of new dollars into club revenues, but as its critics soon pointed out presented new problems for the superintendent in course maintenance.

Nevertheless, the golf car and its manufacturers introduced a new dimension into the industry and over 400,000 of the vehicles roam the tees and fairways of this country's courses every season. Fifteen companies currently make up the manufacturers group with many convinced that E-Z-Go and AMF Harley Davidson are in a heated battle for the market share left with the departure of Cushman from the business last summer.

From many club's standpoint, the car rental is probably the biggest generator of income compared to total income and of course, so much of this is utilized in the payment of salaries along with purchase of other needed equipment and general clubhouse improvements.

In a random sampling of courses around the country by GOLFDOM, car revenue ranged from a low of $16,500 for a 21-car fleet at a club in Lima, Ohio, to revenue of $940,000 at a resort facility with 400 cars in Fayetteville, N.C. Obviously, there are plenty of clubs in between those two wide figures. But it is plain that as revenue in this area has increased over the years as the car has gained acceptance, the clubs are taking over the concession exclusively from club pros, who for many years had the revenue much to themselves as part of their overall income. Today, though, finding a pro with the entire percentage of the car revenues is rare. There are cases, such as Bobby Nichols at Akron's Firestone Country Club, but these are the exception.

Pros haven't been cut out of the picture altogether, though. Many clubs still insist it is important to include the pro in the sharing of car revenues, since they can have an influence on continually promoting car use with the membership.

In the clubs surveyed by GOLFDOM, several did not include the pro in revenue sharing, but those that did had the percentage ranging from 12 ½ to as high as 90 percent.

With the slowdown in course starts due to the uneven economic climate in the nation, there have been watchful eyes on the car industry to see if there would be an affect on production. No such indication has risen yet, but the move of Cushman out of the industry might point to this.

Figures from the National Golf Foundation point to the fact that throwing out 1975, the golf car industry and the use of cars at clubs
How would your lawn look if 37,340 people tramped across it between May and September?

A few words of appreciation for the first man on the course every morning...the golf course superintendent.

The traffic on the average golf course would probably make your lawn look like the trenches from World War I. And remember, most golfers wear spikes or drive carts that put a lot of wear and tear on the grass.

Now add the fact that many golfers are notoriously critical of course conditions, and you see why superintendents buy aspirin in the large economy size.

Yet problems caused by heavy traffic are small compared with the ravages of weather, insects, grass diseases and weeds on closely cropped turf grasses.

The close cutting so necessary to your enjoyment of the game makes golf turf easy prey to its many enemies. Which is why the tender care and feeding of golf turf call for a highly scientific approach and extensive training on the part of the golf superintendent.

And to cap it all off, the superintendent is also responsible for the maintenance of an expensive collection of special equipment. Not to mention coming to grips with budgets, personnel, supplies and government regulations. You now have a rough idea of how rough his job has become. It's no job for someone who isn't really dedicated.

Remember him the next time you feel the exhilaration of walking onto a beautifully manicured golf course. And consider his problems the next time a bad spell of weather or disease knocks the delicate turf for a loop.

He really doesn’t expect any thanks for doing his job. But we at Rhodia who supply him with some of the chemicals that make his job a little less impossible, think he rates a well deserved pat on the back.
CARS:

has probably been one of the constants in golf business in the last two decades.

This solid state of affairs can best be shown by dividing the past dozen years into two six-year periods; from 1964 through 1969, and from 1970 through 1975. During the first six year period, when the golf car was just emerging from its toddling stage, the number in use rose from an estimated 100,000 to around 160,000 — an average gain of 12,000 per year. It was during the immediate past six years that the car really came into its own and began a growth that rose from an estimated 200,000 in use to the 400,000 figure, an average increase of about 48,000 per year. This factually demonstrated the accelerated appeal and need of this vehicle by the golfing public.

Happily, there was no appreciable letup in the number of cars manufactured in this past year, which saw heavy reverses in many business fields. This was especially true in the automotive industry, a field that the golf car industry is closely akin to in many ways. At year’s end, close to 40 percent of the nation’s auto workers were either laid off indefinitely or put on a temporary stand-down position due to huge inventories of unsold cars in the hands of dealers throughout the country. Thus, the golf car industry’s production of an estimated 45,000 new vehicles in 1975 shows it weathered this trying year of energy shortages, inflationary prices and year-end recession in a satisfactory manner.

This is not to say that the golf car industry was not affected by the conditions in 1975. Inflation in material and labor costs have necessitated a rise in the retail price of these cars. The 1974 cars in the average popular priced range sold for about $1450, while this year’s models are nearer $1900.

Another item which has cropped up is a switch to the electric powered car on the part of some course operators. With petroleum products harder to get even for maintenance vehicles, there was a tendency for new car buyers to favor the electric car. In some cases, fleet owners even went as far as replacing some or all of their gasoline powered cars with electric ones. With the current availability of gasoline and the high cost of electric power, this early trend appears to have dissipated. As long as they remain the same, the proportionate number of both types of powered cars should continue to be selected. If the automotive industry provides a superior powered engine, one that has economies in costs and pollution free exhaust systems, then it won’t be long before the golf car industry will adopt that engine.

The output of an estimated 45,000 new golf cars in 1975, along with the previous yearly production of close to 48,000 cars in the previous five years, tends to indicate that the production of these vehicles is leveling off. It is not likely, however, as the annual crop of new golf courses and the steadily increasing number of new golfers, plus those that play to an older age and use the riding car, will require an increasing number of new golf cars for years to come.

A factor that does have a bearing on the number of new cars needed each year is, with each year’s new models, cars are being built sturdier, they are less prone to mechanical or electrical breakdowns and if maintained properly have a longer life span. Where turnover usually occurred every three to four years at private clubs, or those with terrain particularly hard on golf cars, or those that had heavy usage, rising prices and the necessity to cut costs have resulted in many clubs continuing to use their fleets for a longer period of time. This is particularly true at the private club where the tight money situation has affected profits in other areas such as restaurant and bar operations and has caused the members to lower their standards and settle for continued usage of slightly older but still serviceable cars.

This same factor of durability which makes for a longer life span also is continuing to increase the expected number of holes that a gasoline powered golf car can go before requiring servicing or an electric powered car that has to have its batteries charged. Thus, in normal circumstances, a club can use its cars for 36 or more holes a day and not have to have an extra number of vehicles on hand to handle late afternoon demands. Again, this factor has a bearing on the number of new cars needed each year.

Manufacturers, dealers and the ever-increasing used golf car dealers that are now on the scene would be the first to admit that their best customers, the clubs, often don’t realize the real income potential the golf car offers. Promotion within the clubs themselves is lacking.

Larry Smith, who is a resident expert with the NGF in the field of golf car promotion offers some interesting ideas to up dollar volume in this area:

● The posting of charges in a prominent place for the rental of a car — with the recommendation that 9 and 18, and even more holes, be established. The reason for this is to prevent possible embarrassment to the golfer who has to enter into an open conversation with the clerk and anyone present to hear, and might seem to reflect upon the golfer’s ability to afford rental of a car.

● Establishment of a set of records on each car so that club employees always know the mechanical condition of the cars and which ones are ready to go and for how many holes — with power to spare.

● Establishment of an SOP for the orderly handling of golf cars in the vicinity of the starting point to include the permanent availability of sufficient personnel to keep them fueled, cleaned up between rounds as well as prior to the starting day, emplaced in the most convenient spot for the golfer to pick up and to continually check for malfunctioning or damaged vehicles.

● Concerning the charges for renting a golf car, it is often wise for a course operator to consider making a reasonable profit rather than a high one, or as some popular courses can do, charge all the market can bear. Many successful clubs use the golf car as a leader in their operations, preferring to reduce car rental charges and thereby entice the area golfers to use their facilities.
Titleist and Top-Flite® golfers independently rated Royal Master the better golf ball.

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The Royal Master is the most remarkable new golf ball to come along in years. And in a nationwide test conducted by an independent testing institute, golfers who play the two best-selling brands rated our new ball higher than their own.

An impressive beginning.

Golfers who normally play Titleist and golfers who normally play Top-Flite were each given their ball and the new Royal Master and told to play 18 holes alternating each ball. Then, at the end of the round, the golfers were asked to rate the balls over 16 categories measuring golf ball performance. The categories covered distance, durability and accuracy as well as compression, feel, click and appearance. The result: on an overall average rating of every category, both Titleist and Top-Flite golfers gave our new ball higher marks than their own.

A great product. And a premium offer, too.

With test results as overwhelmingly favorable as these, it's a sure thing your customers will want to try the Royal Master. And just to sweeten the deal, Royal is offering this 1976 Golf and Country Club Reciprocity Directory with the purchase of a package of three Royal Masters ($5 value).

The Royal Master will be backed by a full schedule of advertising on network television and in magazines, both consumer and trade. Look for our Royal Master commercial on golf tournaments in April and May. And look for the Royal Master ad in Newsweek, Sports Illustrated, Golf Magazine, Golf Digest and elsewhere.

We're sure if we can get golfers to try our new ball, they'll be back to play it again. When we repeated our test with the same golfers six weeks later, the Royal Master did even better. After the golfers had played a few rounds with it, they liked it even better.

The new Royal Master.

Make sure you have plenty in stock.

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And like all Cushman equipment, the Turf-Truckster and Quick Aerator are built to last. Because we don’t think product longevity is bad for business...we think it’s the only way to do business. With other accessories, your Cushman can spray, spike, dump and top dress. Use it. It’s a lot more than basic transportation. It’s a total turf-care system.

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