

THE NEW OFFICERS ELECTED ARE:

PRESIDENT : L. E. Lambert  
V. PRES. : Sherwood Moore  
DIRECTORS : George Lamphear, David Moote, Edward Roberts, L.W. Dubose ( appointed )

At the membership meeting the members voted to raise the dues from \$35 to \$50 per year effective January 1, 1962. This was done to cover the increased cost of running the association and to keep the GOLF COURSE REPORTER in publication.

NOTES FROM NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS. Five factors that gauge the success of a superintendent: Self-discipline, Management ability, Attitude, Relations with people, and Technical knowledge. The first letters of these words combined spell S M A R T .

Work closely with your Greens Chairman, Pro and Manager.  
Do more writing in order to develop your ability to express yourself on paper and practice public speaking at every opportunity to build self-confidence.  
Sell yourself- you have to or hire a public relations man to do it for you.  
Continue self education by reading, attending conferences, carrying on experiments and watching results.  
Fairways continue to be overall problem on golf courses. Greens are no longer much of a problem; the tee problem has been just about solved, now an all-out effort is being directed toward fairway improvement.  
The general guidepost to fertilization is : apply enough P & K each year to make sure there is no deficiency of these elements. Beyond that, turf response may be expected in proportion to the amount of nitrogen applied.  
The "eyeball" test and common sense must be used in applying Nitrogen.  
A practical turf fertilization program is one that provides adequate turf nutrition and at the same time fits the local situation as to available funds, labor, and general maintenance routine.

WINTER PLAY. Water is a friend on the golf course, but becomes a foe at this time of year when combined with winter play. Wet soil easily loses its structure under play during freezing and thawing because desirable soil aggregates are easily crushed into compact, tight masses that leave little chance for water and air movement.

Green Chairmen and members often lose track of this fact and concentrate on surface damage such as foot prints. They fail to realize that we can easily repair or replace surface damage with little trouble, but to change soil structure under the surface of a green means cutting off the sod, roto-tilling the soil and putting the sod back down. This winter snow has been bad for the golfer but very good for the greens because it has kept the golfers off and helped retain the soil structure.

A fallacy among members is that the snow will insure a trouble-free golf course all next summer and that there will be no shortage of moisture in the soil. This is not true. Problems will arise, as they always have, when rains are not evenly spaced/ If we have a hot, dry May or June all soil moisture will be lost, more crab grass will come in and fairways will be very hard.

We are sorry our golfers didn't get their winter golf and hope they will receive some reconciliation from the fact that the snow did help the greens by keeping them off.