

THE BULL SHEET, official publication of THE MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS.

DICK TREVARTHAN, Editor
122 Evergreen Drive
Frankfort, Illinois 60423

OFFICERS

President — Dick Trevarthan
First Vice-President — Joseph Canale
Second Vice-President — Bertram Jannes
Secretary-Treasurer — Oscar Miles

DIRECTORS

Harold Frederickson
Ed Wollenberg
Tom Gilman

John West
Michael Bavier
Albert Staudt



NEW BULL SHEET EDITOR

Beginning with the March 1970 issue, Roger LaRochelle, Supt. at Woodmar Country Club in Hammond, Ind. will serve as editor of the Bull Sheet. Roger hails from El Passo, a small town in central Illinois. A graduate of Illinois State University he spent two years teaching mathematics in La Grange Park, Ill., before entering the golf field. In 1965 while assistant to Oscar Miles at Olympia Fields C.C., he attended the turf management course at Penn State Univ. After four years at Olympia Fields Roger went to Woodmar C.C. All correspondence should be sent to him at the following address:

Woodmar Country Club
1818 177th. St.
Hammond, Ind. 46324

The President's Message

I would like to thank the MAGCS for letting me edit the Bull Sheet for the past two years. It has been an experience that I hope others will want to undertake in the future.

The paper offers many opportunities to meet and converse with many people in the turf field. It allows you a chance to work closer and become more knowledgeable with the GCSAA and the USGA green section. It makes you more knowledgeable of what's going on in the turf field. It makes you understand the problems with handling small Publications.

In closing I would like to express my deep confidence in our new editor, and to call on all members to lend him a helping hand in carrying on the fine reputation the Bull Sheet has enjoyed.

President
Dick Trevarthan

JOB OPEN

Position open - Golf Course Supt.
Country Club - Throngate C. C.
Address - 600 Sanders Rd.,
Deerfield, Ill.

All Correspondence to -
Mr. Walter Kosmala
Office phone - 273-3456

Technical Error

Dr. Alexander Talk at the Jan. MAGCS meeting, as printed in Bull Sheet should read 1 lb./1,000 instead of 10 lbs./1,000 of Potassium sulfate.

My Work With Agri-Systems, Inc.

by James L. Holmes

Indeed, it was great to hear from Dick Trevarthan and be asked to submit a "what're you up to" article for the **Bull Sheet**. The one big miss since leaving Chicago is the many friends compatriots with which I no longer have the privilege of regular association. I received an invitation from Adolph to attend his superlative Christmas party. But, the distance to travel home made it impossible, this year. However, this year only, I hope.

Since terminating with the Green Section, March 1, 1969, I have been doing precisely what I have always dreamed of doing. Not the least of which is helping to design and build or rebuild golf courses. Dr. Marvin Ferguson and I talked about and planned this venture for a number of years. At the outset, it was our opinion that both of us should not resign from the USGA at the same time. Obviously, we are aware that no one is irreplaceable, but, if we left the Green Section simultaneously it would result in a difficult replacement problem for the association. The decision was made that Marv would start Agri-Systems, then one year later I would join him—with sufficient termination notice to the USGA.

Since I have been with Dr. Ferguson, the work and challenge has been difficult, hectic, hard, demanding—but rewarding through tremendous satisfaction. We have designed, redesigned and constructed a number of layouts to date. I learned exactly what is mortmorillonite clay at Brae Burn Country Club in Houston, while rebuilding four greens there. Absolutely buried a D-6 dozer in the exact sub-center of a green, and it hadn't rained for three weeks. Shortly after this, the clay began to dry and it couldn't be broken or moved with a case of dynamite. These greens have developed exceptionally well; we think they are good. The golf course superintendent at Brae Burn Country Club is now with Agri-Systems. His name is Bill McCoy and he is adding considerable weight to our staff.

I spent a great deal of the summer in Ft. Smith, Arkansas, rebuilding Hardscrabble Country Club—correction—I helped Tom Baker, the golf course superintendent rebuild it. To give you a little insight on Tom: We were showing a tree removal and trimmer contractor around the course in order to receive his bid for this work. This individual was quite homely with his eyes going off in varying directions, a huge hooked nose and a multitude of scars on his face. After the man left, Tom said, "Damn, I sure hope that guy lives longer than I do." My natural retort was, "Why?" At this, Baker replied, "As long as he is alive I'll know I'm not the ugliest man on earth."

Naturally, Hardscrabble greens were built according to Agri-Systems' soils laboratory specifications—exactly. It helps to have your own laboratory for such purposes. When any doubt arises regarding soil or soil properties, namely capillary air-water space versus larger or free air space, compaction relationships or potential, exact internal drainage information, etc., just take it to the laboratory and get the straight dope. We are attempting to culture bentgrass (Pennncross) on their greens. All "golf turf" eyes are on us as this has always been considered bermudagrass country. Let me stick my neck out and say we have no fear at all—we will grow the bent. If any of you gents happen to be driving by Ft. Smith, stop in and see our handiwork.

One of our present projects is the design and building of a golf course—real estate development here in Bryan. It is impossible to be aware of all the problems you can get into before starting such a venture. While with the Green Section, I would consult with a superintendent for a period of time, discuss what I would do, then leave the accomplishment to him. Well, the shoe has changed positions. Now, we must "get it done" and it is not always so easy. For example, who would ever suspect that the property where the course is being built gives succor to 8,546,318 snakes of which 8,546,317 are either copperheads, rattlers or cotton-mouth moccasins. (Ed. note: Actually, Jim has seen two small grass snakes)

Of added interest, incentive and challenge, as well as our course design and building, are the many other facets of golf course work and agronomic endeavors with which Agri-Systems is involved. We have been active in legal work primarily to do with soil contamination. We are bound not to discuss all the legal machinations but it suffices to say that difficult, tricky and pesky problems are faced when one must determine the "increase in salt content" of an entire 200 acre field when only a portion of said field has been flooded with brine. Perhaps even the flooded portion will support certain economically sound crops, etc.?

We have become interested in contamination and pollution of all sorts. There is a great, uncultivated field here. Determining degree of pollution is difficult, but it is even more difficult to delimit and legally determine these things. Obviously, in the near future, this is going to be a legal nightmare with a myriad of demanding qualitative and quantitative problems.

Numerous lawn irrigation systems have been installed by Agri-Systems as well as golf course irrigation installations and revamping. This is an exciting, fast changing and expanding field. Here again, the physical installation of a system is perhaps a greater challenge than design. I do not know about the rest of you, but in 1969 we had a hard time obtaining supplies and parts.

Both Marv and I are continuing our consulting endeavors both foreign and domestic. As well as consulting on golf courses in the United States, we have had our services requested in Hong Kong, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama.

We are gradually equipping our laboratory so that we can test most anything in the expanding agricultural and pollution fields. As a result of continuing and accelerated soil testing for golf course purposes, I honestly believe we are the foremost authorities in this sphere—especially soils most suitable for growing putting green turf. We have developed pertinent and concrete facts and data in this demanding area; actual field experience being of equal importance. Our primary interest at present is that of utilizing on-site native soils, or soils readily and economically available in the near vicinity. Naturally, any soil or mixture thereof must meet exacting and determined standards of water and air infiltration, percolation, run-off as well as compaction limitations and the ability to support suitable growth. We have reached the palteau where no one need, indeed should not, "guess" at a soil mixture which "will grow the finest grass anywhere"—boy! have we heard that one! In addition to culture of grass, the superintendent must have greens

which are safely playable immediately following heavy rain or irrigation. When the soil is properly mixed and greens properly built, this is possible.

Another of our endeavors is the preparation of a warm season turf nursery. At present we have planted Tifgreen, Tifdwarf & Tifway bermudagrass, common and Midwest Zoysia. Sod and stolons will be available this year.

Indeed, I am looking forward to the time I am again in the Chicago area with the opportunity to spend some time with my old friends.

MIDWEST REGIONAL TURF CONFERENCE

March 2 - 4, 1970

Theme — SUCCESS IN TURF MANAGEMENT
Monday, March 2

Modernizing Golf Facilities — Fowler Hall

- 1:15 Modernizing Kenwood - M. Mendenhall
- 1:50 Modernizing Maple Bluff - William Eckert
- 2:20 Servicing Modern Equipment - Joe Kelly, Jim Whitcomb and mechanic
- 3:00 Break
- 3:20 Success with Zoysia - Ed Boyd
- 3:45 Speedier Golf - Robert Buck
- 4:15 Carts and Golfers Today - Lee Record
- 6:00 P.M. Dinner meeting for Board members.

Serving Turf Users — Room 218

- 1:15 A quarter Century of Turf Seed
- 1:50 Purdue's Landscape Training Program - F. Lanphear
The Landscape Can Reduce Pollution - F. Lanphear
- 2:40 Break
- 3:00 Modern Fertilizers, Mfg. & Distribution
- 3:40 Upgrading Public Turf Areas - Ariel Hunt
- 4:10 Some Roadside Comments - Bob Sheets
- 8:00 Films for You
- 8:45 Annual Meeting

Tuesday, March 3

- 9:00 Turf in Europe—A Traveler's view - W. H. Daniel
- 9:40 Research progress:—Resins - Mel Robey
Bluegrasses - Terry Riordan
Arsenics - Ray Freeborg
Growth Regulation - John Thorne
Break
- 10:40 Beyond the Classroom - Lucy Himelreich
- 10:55 Ideas Around Universities - Herbert Schaller
- 11:25 Physiology and Good Turf - Coleman Ward

Disease and Its Evidence — Room 214

The Impact of Disease - Don Scott
Disease Studies - Clint Hodges
Pythium A-Go-Go - Paul Alexander
Wet Wilt—Its Principles - Coleman Ward
Small groups will regularly go into Room 210 for special microscope study and lab work.

Rootzones and Irrigation — Fowler Hall

Ten Ways to Build Turf Areas - W. H. Daniel
Sand and Peat Mixture Observations
The PURR-WICK system —
Films - Dave Ralston
Panel—Material and Costs - Bill Story, B. Shelton, C. Tadge, G. Lumpkin, M. Boggs
Benar—a Two Wire Irrigation System - Ted Woehrle
Uniformity in Irrigation - Gayle Hilton

Athletics and Campus — Room 218

Soils and Games on Them—Irrigation and Athletics - Paul Bando
Two Years of Field Improvement - J. Sinniger and Mel Robey
Three Programs for Athletic Turf - W. H. Daniel
Modern Field Care - Audience Discussion with speakers
6:30 Banquet Glee Club's Music
Joe Wick's Challenge

Wednesday, March 4

Disease and Its Evidence — Room 214

Second repeat chance for all interested.
Choose either half day as desired
Room 210 is open Tuesday noon until Wednesday noon. All should stop in. Big display.

Success in Today's Turf Management — Fowler Hall

Success with arsenics on —
31 acres - Carl Hopphan
50 acres - P. Frankowski
18 fairways - Louis Miller
Pre-emergence success - W. H. Daniel
Expanding Horizons for Equipment - Roger Thomas
A New Course in Taiwan - Bill Lyons
New Turf Facilities —
The Playboy Course - Tom Burrows & Pete Dye
Sod and Water — Room 218
Water, Weeds and Fish Management - Gary Doxtater
Vegetative Planting of Grasses - Al Linkogel, Bob Dye, Ben Warren, W. H. Daniel
Sod starting into Sod Growing—My Story - Bill Huber
Sod Handling goes Modern - Slides by anyone
How Much Dwarfness in Grasses? - Terry Riordan, W. H. Daniel
Tree Diseases Today - Ralph Green

*"The Right Approach
to Good Turf"*

CHIPCO TURF PRODUCTS

HERBICIDES • INSECTICIDES • FUNGICIDES

MICRONUTRIENTS • WETTING AGENTS

Most Complete Line Under One Label

SEND FOR LITERATURE

RHODIA INC., CHIPMAN DIVISION
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60605

**...AND THE GREENEST SPOTS
ON EARTH COME FROM
DAVIS GRASS SEED!**



DISTRIBUTED BY

**GEORGE A. DAVIS, INC.
Chicago, Illinois 60630**

THE GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENT'S JOB AT A PRIVATE COUNTRY CLUB

by Julius Albaugh
Supt. Westmoreland C. C.

My major function would be the care and maintenance of the golf course and the grounds of the club. My prime objective, as stated by the club, is to create a favorable golfing environment for the club equal to the better clubs in the Chicago area.

The control and management at a private club and its affairs and properties are entrusted to the Board of Directors or Board of Governors. The directors of the club in turn appoint a Grounds and Greens Committee which has supervision over all grounds of the club including roads, walks, golf course and landscaping. The chairman of the grounds and greens committee should be a director of the club. The grounds and greens committee is responsible for the setting of policy in golf course maintenance and is responsible for preliminary examination and approval of the golf course maintenance budget before it is presented to the finance committee. This committee is also responsible for approval and revision of long term planning and is responsible for general guidance in cooperation with the superintendent. It also functions as a liaison between the superintendent, the Board of Directors and the membership.

As superintendent in a private country club I am

now responsible to a committee of four men instead of the entire membership. The greens chairman at my club generally has a tenure of three years, that is, if he is appointed greens chairman the first year of his three year term as a director. This makes it easy for me as a golf course superintendent to work with the committee because it generally takes one year to educate a new greens chairman as to the many variable conditions a superintendent has to work with and to organize it so that you and he can work for the betterment of the club.

As superintendent I am responsible for playing conditions of the golf course. I plan maintenance operations and procedures and supervise the different maintenance functions. Any major changes in maintenance operations are discussed with the greens committee before actually being started. The greens committee when suggesting a change, such as, a change in the height of cutting turf or an additional fairway mowing per week will ask for my opinion as a professional turfgrass manager as to what effect this change may have on the turf, operating budget or the effects in general on maintenance. Also in area maintenance I am responsible for the trees and shrubbery at the club. We have a permanent tree committee of which I, as golf course superintendent, receive the quotations for work to be done and supervise the work on the course such as trimming, tree removal, planting and spraying. I am also responsible for the maintenance of structures such as bridges, fences and golf course maintenance buildings. At my club buildings fall under the jurisdiction of the house committee and I work with the house committee on these functions.

I recommend the purchasing of all golf course maintenance equipment, receive quotations and hand in a type written explanation for their needs to the greens committee. The greens chairman presents the material to the Board of Directors. After an item of equipment has been approved, I then purchase it, direct the use of the machinery, store it, keep inventory records and am responsible for the maintenance of the equipment. Any item of equipment over \$300.00 must have approval of the Board of Directors.

As superintendent of a private country club I am responsible for all grounds and greens employees. I have a crew of eleven men at the peak of the season, consisting of one foreman, one mechanic, two year-round greensmen, four or five seasonal employees and three high school or college boys.

I purchase all materials and supplies needed to maintain the golf course. These items are covered in the maintenance budget which is presented to the grounds and greens committee at the beginning of the fiscal year. After the budget is approved I may purchase supplies and materials by pre-season orders or as they are needed during the year. In the event of an abnormal year and more supplies are needed than were budgeted for a call to the the greens chairman and his authorization is all that is needed to purchase additional items.

Another duty of a superintendent is record keeping. I keep daily records of the weather conditions, materials purchased and used and rates of chemical applications. I also keep records of daily maintenance. These records may never be used. But next year I might run into a problem I remembered having had the previous year, it would be much simpler to glance through my records and see what the solution had

been before. Daily records of chemical applications can make analyzation of a problem much simpler.

As superintendent I make up both the operating and equipment or capital improvement budgets. When these budgets are turned in they contain a summary sheet of all items plus an explanation for the purchase of each item for capital improvement or equipment. In the maintenance or operating budget each heading is analyzed to explain their needs. The superintendent of a private club is often called on to make other reports. The grounds and greens committee may request a plan for the screening of a particular area. A plan of this sort could include three or four alternatives and each alternative having materials used, labor involved, long term maintenance aspects and cost. A report of this type can take much time and detail; it should be type writtten, contain sketches or pictures and be handed in neatly. This way it is recorded. Other types of reports superintendents of private clubs may be called on for are progress reports on a certain construction project, a report on golf course conditions to be printed in the club newspaper or a report to the grounds and greens committee as to why you feel you need a salary increase. Reports are an important part of the superintendent's job and the manner in which the material is presented can determine whether the request is granted or denied.

I feel that in a private club 90% of the golf course superintendent's job is public relations. Cooperation with the committees, suggesting ideas, going over the different facets of golf course maintenance with them, inviting the committees to your maintenance building and office, all are things that they enjoy and it gives you a more friendly and working relationship with them. With each club member it is helpful to learn their names and to greet them on the golf course. Explain different maintenance operations you're performing to them when you are asked and listen to their suggestions, for they are just trying to help you to improve the golf course. Keeping the golf course clear of paper and other litter, keeping maintenance equipment out of the paths of golfers and adding flower beds or beautification plantings are other methods of improving your relationship with the club members.

Also important is cooperation with club department heads, the golf professional, the manager, the locker room men and the caddie master. By all working together everyone's job can be much more enjoyable and you can accomplish a lot more for the club.

A golf course superintendent should be knowledgeable in the game of golf. In an ideal situation in a private club, the superintendent would have a standing golf game with a member of the greens committee, the pro and another club member. Since I am a poor golfer and haven't taken the time to improve my game, I depend a lot on our pro to keep me informed as to the playing conditions of the golf course.

Another important aspect as superintendent of a private club is continued education. Keeping up with maintenance magazines, attending local, regional and national turf conferences, association with fellow superintendents are all methods to increase your knowledge.

In a private club there are often responsibilities beyond the golf course. These may be tennis courts, swimming pools, gun clubs, curling rinks, indoor tennis courts, or even club house maintenance.

When conditions are such that damage can be done to the golf course by play or carts, I have the responsibility and authority to close the golf course to play or carts. The Board of Directors and greens committee stand behind me on these decisions. It is important that the superintendent use sound reasoning and stick to his decision so that membership respect can be maintained.

FOR EVERYTHING IN IRRIGATION
IN OUR NEW WAREHOUSE!

Sisco
ENGINEERED RAIN

Sprinkler Irrigation Supply Co.

1738 Armitage Ct., Addison, Ill. 60101
312-629-7730

WARREN'S® A-20 BLUEGRASS -

For Tees & Collars -- Takes Short Mowing

WARREN'S® A-34 BLUEGRASS -

For Shaded Areas

MERION BLUEGRASS and BLUEGRASS BLENDS
CREEPING BENT SOD AND STOLONS

PENNPAR • TORONTO • COHANSEY

WARREN'S TURF NURSERIES

8400 West 111th Street Phone (312) 974-3000
PALOS PARK, ILLINOIS 60464



FOR THE PROFESSIONAL TURF MANAGER

Borden Inc / Box G / Columbus, Ohio 43203

Your Chicagoland Representative:

CHRIS CIRIGNANO

10010 West Devon Ave., Apt. 104
Rosemont, Ill. 60018 (312) 692-3411

**ANOTHER
GREAT
PRODUCT
FROM**



**ILLINOIS LAWN
EQUIPMENT, INC.**

**14750 La Grange Rd.
Orland Park, Ill.
60462**

**MALLINCKRODT
Direct Factory Distributors**

**CALL US FOR FAST
DELIVERY FROM STOCK**

(312) 349-8484

CLEARY PRODUCTS FOR BETTER TURF

- PMAS** — Disease and Crabgrass Control
- CADDY** — Liquid Cadmium Chloride Fungicide
- SPOTRETE** — 75% Thiram Fungicide
- THIMER** — Broad Spectrum (Phenyl Mercury-Thiram) Fungicide
- METHAR** — DSMA and AMA Crabgrass Killers (Liquids and Powders)
- MCPP** — Control Chickweeds, Knotweeds, Clover, etc. in Bents, Bluegrasses, etc.
- ALL WET** — 100% Non-Ionic Wetting Agent
- TRU-GREEN** — Liquid Chelating Agent Contains Iron, Magnesium, etc. (Apply with Fungicides)
- CLEAR SPRAY** — Liquid Protective Sticker for Grass and Plantings. Extends the Life of Fungicides Summer and Winter.

W. A. CLEARY CORPORATION
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. 08403

GOLFERS PLAY

**... while we install your
irrigation system**

one fairway at a time!

Free literature and list of installations on request.



P. O. Box 4124 • Louisville, Ky. 40204
Phone 585-4305 • Area Code 502

MILORGANITE

**USED AND PREFERRED BY
GOLF COURSES EVERYWHERE**

- AQUA-GRO** QUALITY BLENDED WETTING AGENT
- AQUA-T** LOW COST BLENDED WETTING AGENT
- STOMA-SEAL** CHEMICAL CONTROL OF WILT

AQUA-GRO GRANULAR

CONVENIENCE OF
APPLICATION

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF CERTIFICATION FOR THE GCSAA

By Walter Boysen, Supt. Sequoyah C. C.

After several years of study and evaluation by a succession of Executive Committees of the GCSAA, Director Clifford Wagoner and Past President Walter Boysen were named by President John Spodnik to head a special committee to develop a tentative certification plan. The committee was comprised of recognized leaders in GCSAA affairs and represented all areas of our membership.

The results of three questionnaires were compiled and a tentative program prepared. Final form of the program for presentation to the Executive Committee was accomplished by a physical two-day meeting attended by nine members representing all sections of the country, and by Executive Director Ben Chlevin. This meeting was held in Chicago December 13-14, 1969.

The following excerpts from a communication to Robert Mitchell, Secty-Treas., from Walter R. Boysen explain to some degree the need for, and the development of, the program:

Certification, as it relates to the GCSAA, very simply means that the Association stands ready to accredit its members as qualified to build and/or maintain a golf course in an acceptable manner. A member would be qualified, in the eyes of the GCSAA, after successfully meeting certain specified standards of golf course work as determined by completion of educational requisites and experience.

A golf course superintendent needs certification for reasons similar to those that encouraged related associations to adopt a form of certification—the PGA and the CMA. Ego-building by way of certification may appeal to a few, but it is certainly not an important aspect of the program. The superintendent needs certification to afford a sense of stability and purpose to his chosen profession. Employers need, and in some cases are insisting upon, some standard by which they may determine the competence of a man before they entrust their costly facility to him.

Those who are doing a fine job and perhaps could not meet educational requirements, or pass a test may be qualified under an experience stipulation. A modified "grandfather clause" in the program is being considered. Beyond this possibility is the fact that a member may feel quite secure in his job and would elect not to try for certification. He would still retain his "A" classification, or whatever he holds. The proposed plan is entirely voluntary for the present. In the future, however, when attrition takes its toll, certification can easily and desirably be made mandatory.

Certification can protect a superintendent's job to the degree that his competence would be less in question, and the reasons for his possible dismissal may evolve around other considerations not related to his ability to properly maintain a golf course.

One thing that is bound to happen under certification is that chapters will necessarily upgrade their entire business framework. Accurate records will have to be maintained. Chapters will assume a much more important role in their relationship with educational facilities.

For many years many of the members of the GCSAA—particularly the younger ones—have been clamoring for more educational opportunities in their field of

endeavor. Since the proposed certification is based to a large degree on the education of our people, it will provide a stimulus for greater accomplishments by the individual. It provides a **GOAL** for him to achieve. An educational program without the reward of achievement (certification) would very likely not get off the ground. Providing an educational atmosphere with the reward of recognized level of achievement is one of the greatest values of certification. The newly created post of Educational Director is a natural and necessary development, and probably wasn't originally considered in the light of a certification program. However, he would probably be devoting most of his time and talent in this area.

The proposed program promises to be flexible enough to adjust to most conditions, and to satisfy most of our members. It is realized that it is not a final edition. Adjustments can be made as necessary. On the basis of information on the experience of similar types of procedures, the cost will be within the means of the GCSAA.

CERTIFICATION FOR THE GCSAA MEMBER—it is bound to happen sometime—WHY NOT NOW?



for PROFESSIONAL TURF MAINTENANCE

- Fumigants
- Insecticides
- Fungicides
- Herbicides
- Plant Foods
- Soil Conditioners
- Soil Structure Builders

Swift Agricultural Chemicals Corp.

1919 Swift Drive
Oak Brook, Ill. Phone 312 - 325-4330

ROSEMAN

2620 CRAWFORD AVE. UN 4-1842
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

TURF EQUIPMENT HEADQUARTERS

ROSEMAN GANG MOWERS	FORD TRACTORS
TILLER RAKES	LELY SPREADERS
SNOW PLOWS	ARPS TRENCHER
SEEDERS	LOADERS
ROTO TILLERS	ROTARY MOWERS

SALES ● SERVICE ● PARTS ● RENTALS

From Sunny Florida

By Herb Graffis

Senior Editor, **GOLFDOM** and **GOLF** magazines

When a fellow gets digging into the history of a game that has become a big business as well as a big national game he comes across innumerable questions, as well as some answers.

I've been digging for months for material for a history of professional golf and the Professional Golfers' Assn. in the United States. It involves a job of research and writing I wish I'd never taken. It's too much work; too important in pointing out that the Ancient and Honorable pioneer professionals in the United States eventually exercised more influence, beneficially, on the economic and social development of the United States than any other professional athletes, in this country or anywhere else.

But early I got into what might be confusing, except that in covering golf one quickly becomes adjusted to confusion and either keeps his cool or blows his job.

For an exhibit of a jolting reminder that things have changed a lot in golf business, look at Harper's Official Golf Guide of 1901. There isn't a professional listed. All the pros are presented as "greenkeepers," a word that to some extent continues incorrectly, according to observance of the Rules of Golf, as "greenskeepers." At Midlothian in 1901 Willie Smith and David Bell, both champion professionals, were given as "greenkeepers." Alex Smith, another celebrated Open champion, was at Washington Park Golf Club when it was at 61st St. and South Park, and was in the book as "greenkeeper." Alex Taylor was at Exmoor, Harry Turpie at Edgewater, James and Dave Foulis at Chicago Golf, and R. Leslie at Glen View and Polo Club "an 18 hole club of 5910 yards, one of the finest in the west" as greenkeepers.

Robert White, first president of the PGA (in 1917, '18 and '19) was pro-greenkeeper at Ravisloe. He told me that one winter he went to the University of Wisconsin short course in what was called the "farmers' school" to learn about growing grass.

That was the first time for the golf-agricultural school association, as far as I know, and the start of the college and golf collaboration that has extended to become the foundation of the educational programs of the GCSA, the PGA and the Club Managers Assn. of America, as well as the groundwork of the incredibly valuable work of the USGA Green Section which, with golf courses as the show window, has had far more effect in stirring up the national beautification program than even the golf course superintendents or the Green Section realize. In researching for the PGA history I ran across a reference in a late '90s golf magazine to a golf course manager, that I sent to Ben Chlevin.

That magazine item referred to a New Jersey man as a "golf course superintendent." The reference jabbed me because my brother Joe and I had conducted in Golfdom a tough campaign for changing the job label of the man responsible for the golf course from "greenkeeper" to "superintendent."

We'd discussed improvement of the golf course man's status being high among the many objectives we had for GOLFDOM. The pay of greenkeepers was just simply too damned low. We knew the work, the qualifications, the responsibilities and the compara-

tive social status, even in this so-called Land of the Free, of the golf course managers and their employers.

We thought it was a severe handicap, unjust in every way, to continue in a big business involving operation of a million-dollar-plus investment by a man who was burdened by the attitude of the city guy (often a displaced farmer) toward the grass farmer and the high-nosed air of His Lordship toward the land laborer. Hagen changed that situation in pro golf. Joe and I thought a comparable condition should be changed in golf course maintenance, and the man in charge of the golf plant should have the understanding and rating of any other man in charge of getting and keeping an expensive factory into fine money-making operating condition. So we started campaigning for "golf course superintendent" as the modern identification of "greenkeeper." We thought we were absolutely first to select the title of "superintendent" until I ran across that tribute in a golf magazine of about 1898 to a successful executive in charge of a golf course.

At this late date I still wonder how to identify a competent, successful golf course manager. Is he a scientist, an artist, a business executive, an engineer, a philosopher or a poet—or all of them?

I've seen any number of cases of superintendents I'd call really great having courses temporarily in bad condition while the guy in charge of a course a half mile away had his playground in marvelous shape.

What's the answer? Perhaps it's in the poetry of the job. Read Isaiah and Mark in the Bible, about grass. Read Emily Dickinson's poetry about grass and think that she was one of the family of Lawrence F. Dickinson who, at Amherst, started the modern golf course managers' educational program. Think of the mistakes. Carl Sandburg knew the poetry of grass in writing:

"Pile the bodies at Austerlitz and Waterloo,
"Shovel them under and let me work —
"I am the grass; I cover all."

Perhaps the superintendent as an artist and a poet gets back to Walt Whitman who reflected:

"A child said 'What is the grass?' fetching it to me
with full hands." Doesn't grass beat you; or is it
the golfers who beat you down?



FUNGICIDES

GREENS & TEES SUPPLIES

PROFESSIONAL GRADE TOOLS — FERTILIZERS

Representing America's Leading Manufacturers

KAHN BROS. CO.

4409-25 S. Halsted

(Across from Amphitheater)

BO 8-0640

TURF SUPPLIES

Gearred to professional needs
SELECTED lots of turf GRASS
SEED

All Poa Annuua free

WEED KILLERS

EVERSPRAY CO.

• UNDERGROUND LAWN SPRINKLING SYSTEMS

**IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT
AND SUPPLIES**

GEORGE WELLES

9250 GOLF ROAD
DES PLAINES, ILLINOIS
296-5555

Trapping Rats and Mice

by Stanley Rachesky
Entomologist, University of Illinois

HELP! HELP! There's a mouse! A familiar cry at this time of the year. Husbands — to the rescue.

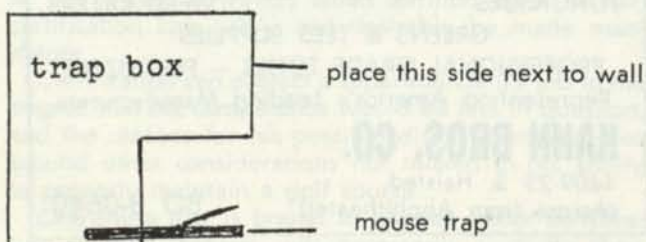
After rodent proofing and sanitation problems have been taken care of an occasional unwanted intruder (Michael Mouse or even more unwanted, Ronald Rat) will enter through an open door, etc. Set a trap. Trapping is a practical way to remove rats and mice. When you stop to think that in Illinois the most common pesticide, according to the Illinois Department of Public Health, that a child under age of 12 years old ingests is rodent baits, we must be careful! Rodent bait ingestions occur oftener in November, December and January than in the other months during the year. This is only normal because when the cold weather arrives, these little animals will be seeking warmth. One of the most effective traps is the snap trap which can be purchased for a very cheap price (about 10¢ each) in most hardware stores, garden centers, farm supplies or exterminators.

Many enticing foods can be used to lure the rodent into the trap — peanut butter, nut meats, doughnuts, cake, fresh crisp fried bacon, cheese, raisins, jam, soft candy (especially gumdrops and milk chocolate), fish, etc. These baits should be fastened to the trap. (For the absent-minded — secure the bait just before setting the trigger or you may be the victim of OWIEEE!)

Trap-shy rodents can be caught by camouflaging the entire trap under a layer of flour, dirt, sawdust, etc. In other words, a light weight material that does not interfere with the mechanical efficiency of the trap.

It is very important to put the trap directly in the path used by the rodents. If you're having difficulty in determining this, sprinkle a light layer of talcum powder, flour or similar type material where you think the rodent is running. Rodents like to run near walls, so check these areas first. Boxes or boards can be used to force the rodent to travel over the trigger. Using two or more traps set close together is an excellent way to get trap-shy rodents. Plenty of traps should be used if you're overrun with the little creatures.

Let's be careful not to injure the children or pets when using traps. We all know how curious they are. In situations where little children or pets will be a problem use a trap box. In other situations such as on rafters or pipes, nail or clamp the traps in place.



Rodents have been living with man probably since the beginning of time. Therefore, they are accustomed to human habits and odors which makes it unnecessary to handle the traps with gloves, etc. Check the traps frequently to be sure the food is fresh and in place and the trigger set to spring.

Let's talk

Rewards of Good Attitude

By Rev. Lee Truman
Copley News Service

Have you ever heard someone say: "The surest way to have friends is to be a success, and then all the friends you need will be right at your elbow."

The other side of the coin is: Be broke or fail and you will know who your real friends are. Part of the price of being famous or rich is to have people who are attracted by fame or money always worming their way closer.

Maybe such persons can be called pleasing parasites. No wealthy person or any known celebrity can be sure of the real intent of those persons who crowd close to them. That's why many self-made men who are at the top are very cautious about friendly advances. They cling to their proven friends.

The surest way not to have close, true friends is to be a rich success, but one of the surest ways to success is to be friendly. In that sentence, and in those two positions, is a great difference in life, living and philosophy.

Clarence Darrow was a great lawyer, and he knew his law. In his latter years he confided to a friend that his knowledge of human nature, especially friendship, helped him in achieving legal victories. He said he won his trials while the jury was being selected.

His primary questioning of the jurors was aimed at establishing friendly contact with each man. Of course his mind was working all the time that he was selecting the jurors as to whether this man would be prejudiced, but he would not accept a man to be a juror until he had received a smile and some overt gesture of friendliness.

After the friendly contact had been established, Darrow knew the jury was on his side for the rest of the trial. He just had to give them a reason to vote for his client. He already had the case won before it went to trial.

In truth, this shows Clarence Darrow knew that friendliness is one of the strongest people-motivating forces in the world. It can determine the difference between success and failure. The truth is that it is not often on ability that a man succeeds or fails but on his relationship to his fellowman.

Andrew Carnegie paid Charles Schwab \$1million a year in salary. Was it because Charles Schwab knew more about steel making than any other man in America?

Nonsense! Many a junior engineer knew more about steel than did Mr. Schwab. What that man had was an ability to deal with people. His secret? "Appreciation and friendliness." His men put forth more effort under approval than under the spirit of criticism.

That works for all of us, in our homes or on our jobs. It makes life a great deal better for all persons concerned. The surest way to success is to work hard, and to treat every man you work with as a friend.

Thanks to Oliver Miles

C. E. STEWART

Civil Engineer

Irrigation, Drainage, Water Supply, Pumping Plants
Design — Reports — Consultation — Supervision
18357 Homewood Ave. Homewood, Illinois