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MEMORANDUM

June 14, 1974

TO: GCSAA Members
FROM: Melvin B. Lucas, Jr.
Chairman, Historian Committee
RE: Historic Memorabilia

In an attempt to collect and preserve as much golf course management related memorabilia as possible, we are requesting all Association members to assist this committee in determining what historically valuable materials are available. Ideally, items such as tools or other innovations used by yesteryear's greenkeepers, magazines, books, photographs or papers are being sought to physically capture the history of our profession.

The World Golf Hall of Fame at Pinehurst, N.C., the American Golf Hall of Fame at Foxburg, Pa., and many individual collectors have been contacted in an attempt to coordinate this effort.

Once the quantities and nature of materials available have been determined, plans will be completed as to how best preserve and display these items.

Members should report their items or leads to potential items directly to: Melvin B. Lucas, Jr., GCSAA Historian Committee Chairman, The Garden City Golf Club, 315 Stewart Ave., Garden City, N.Y. 11530.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Please give this request your kind attention, look around your club building for some things that can be used for this purpose. Through your effort the Historian Committee can accomplish their responsibility.

1974

HORTICULTURE NEWSLETTER COTTONY MAPLE SCALE

A common, conspicuous, and injurious pest of soft maple, this species is found on several kinds of maples and a variety of other trees and shrubs.

The infestations may be heavy enough to kill twigs, branches, limbs, and occasionally, entire trees. The scale insects secrete great quantities of honeydew that drips on branches and foliage of infested trees, and on sidewalks and automobiles below. A sooty mold that sometimes grows in the honeydew causes branches and foliage to appear black.

The partly grown, brown, oval, female scale overwinters on a twig or branch. She grows rapidly in the spring and lays hundreds of eggs in a mass of cottony threads. Heavily infested branches appear as if decorated with popcorn.

When the eggs hatch in June or July, young scales migrate to the leaves, where they settle and suck food from the leaf tissue. The males and females become mature in August; after mating, each female crawls back to a twig for the winter.

Fortunately cottony maple scale has many natural enemies which help control it. However, severe infestations may require spraying. Wait until early August while young scale are on the leaves—then spray with malathion, 1 quart of 50% emulsifiable concentrate per 100 gallons of water (1 oz. in a 3 gallon tank sprayer).

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GOURDS

For Rollin Clifford, there's more to a golf course than fairways and greens.

There are the gourds . . . the mice . . . and, of course, there is the music.

All these elements make an interesting medley at Easy Aces Golf Club on 59th St. east of Fairview near Downers Grove. And it's not as confusing as it may sound.

Easy Aces is what is known as an "executive course"—one that is short overall, but has a few par-4 holes. This 9-hole layout has two par-4's each for men and women, plus a par-5 for women.

It is one of 135 daily-fee courses listed in the just published "Selected Edition of Chicagoland Golf Courses." Described as a "preview edition to the most complete metropolitan area golf course guide ever published for Chicagoland" by its publisher, the "Selected Edition" furnishes the street address, map location, telephone number, owner's (or manager's) name, number of holes and yardage for every listed course. Additionally, it gives complete descriptions of 20 of the largest and/or most complete golfing facilities in a 2,500-square mile area surrounding Chicago.

Rollin Clifford was visited by "Selected Edition" publisher Allen S. Kerr, president of ASK Publishing Co., Park Ridge, for detailed information on his course. And that's where the gourds entered the picture. Rather, they filled the picture—for the Easy Aces clubhouse has numerous colorful gourds in evidence. They're colorful because of the painting talents of Clifford and his attractive wife, Valentina.

The gourds at Easy Aces aren't your common garden-variety gourds. They have not, for example, been grown in a garden. Until recently, they were grown as decorations on trellises alongside the tees on the course. During 1974, they'll come to life on a fence along one boundary of the course.

But it isn't the gourds themselves that are interesting—though their names have a certain charm: Hercules Club, Sugar Trough, Dipper. It's what Rollin Clifford does to them after the mice are finished.

A professional musician for all of his adult life, Clifford has also lived on the Easy Aces course all his life. Prior to 1964, it was farmland. Among the vegetables that grew on the property were gourds. And after Clifford set out to transform his farm into a daily-fee, 9-hole golf course, the gourds stayed on. Farmer Clifford was interested in the gourd as a form of plant life; Musician Clifford began to get ideas about the gourd as a form of instrument. In this respect, of course, he shared an interest that had appealed to music-makers down through the centuries.

Clifford found that by cutting a small hole in the freshly-picked gourd and emptying it of its pulp, he could then let it dry to a plastic-like hardness. The gourd could then be partially filled with BB shot for use as maracas (in pairs), or grooved with a file and rubbed with wires to produce a pulsing, susurrant rhythm.

"Have you ever tried emptying a large Hercules Club gourd or a long and narrow Dipper gourd of all its pulp?" asks Clifford, rhetorically. "I was on the verge of going into the specialty pulp-scraper tool business when someone told me about the appetite of the common field-mouse."

What Clifford learned was that mice will enter a small hole in the gourd's tough hide and devour the fibrous pulp in short order. Voila! A nearby farmer had mice a-plenty in his barn and Clifford's hands and wrists had had enough of odd-angled scraping. In no time, production of gourd instrument forms was organized on a virtual assembly-line basis.

Clifford produces his gourd instruments purely as a hobby. And the results of his leisure-time pleasure become gifts for friends, associates and regular customers.

"I give the gourds as Christmas gifts or for any appropriate occasion," says Clifford. Many have gone to musicians with whom he regularly plays in orchestras and combos. Describing himself as a "jobbing musician," Clifford works with groups that play for lodges, private parties, bowling banquets. "I even played in the Ringling Brothers circus band the past two years."

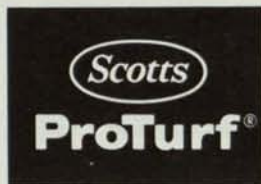
Musical fun and business aside, Rollin Clifford works hard at keeping the Easy Aces course in top-notch playing condition. The fairways are regularly watered, the grounds carefully maintained, and the clubhouse is a cozy delight.

As if these responsibilities weren't enough, Clifford also devotes a portion of each week to instruction for Hinsdale Junior High School students. Golf is the game, of course, and the Easy Aces owner offers film and textbook materials that are prepared and published by the National Golf Foundation for the students before taking them out on the tee.

Clifford strongly supports several organizations designed for the betterment of golf. Not only is Easy Aces Golf Club an associate member of the National Golf Foundation, the Illinois Turf Grass Foundation, but Clifford is also personally active in the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America.

"Getting across the interesting stories behind our area's many daily-fee golf courses is what our 'Selected Edition' and the big 'Chicagoland Golf Course Guide' upcoming in 1975 are all about," observes Allen Kerr of ASK Publishing. "People like Rollin Clifford are responsible, not only for golfing enjoyment for hundreds of thousands of Chicago-area buffs, but for a lot of worthwhile endeavors most of us aren't even aware of."

GOURDS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS are used to form maracas and other novelty musical instruments for the enjoyment of Rollin Clifford, his wife, Valentina, and many of their friends. Clifford, who owns and manages Easy Aces Golf Club, grows the gourds and fashions them into usable noise-makers. His 9-hole Easy Aces layout is one of 135 area daily-fee courses listed in the new "Selected Edition-Chicagoland Golf Course Guide" (95¢). This brand new metropolitan golf guide, first of its kind, is on sale now at many book stores, sporting goods stores, newsstands and golf course pro shop.



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On July 15th our Midwest Meeting held at Aurora Country Club was one of the finest.

One hundred and three members enjoyed a wonderful dinner. The service was excellent. The manager and the club house employees are to be congratulated.

Eighty-four members played golf on a golf course that was as near perfect as one could find anywhere. Those **blue grass** fairways are really beautiful. Drive out and see Carl Hopphan, Superintendent, and see for yourself. I am sure Carl will be glad to show you around. He has something to be proud of and I am sure you will agree.

Superintendents Prize Winners

Long Drive Contest —

Age 57 & over — Bob Williams — 240 yds.

Age 36 - 57 — Sean Daley — 250 yds.

Age 35 & under — Peter Voykin — 265 yds.

Closest to Hole, No. 6 — Bill Bangs — 11 ft. 7/8 in.

Closest to Hole, No. 14 — Keith Fuchs — 8 ft. 1-1/2 in.

Blind Bogey Winners — Walter Fuchs, Jr., Ed Fischer, Bruce Burchfield, Dave Nevenhoven, Bill Nadler, Ed Stewart, Bob Hansen, John Beraducci, Steve DiVito, Don Gricus, Ed Smith, Jim Wenzel, Rollin Clifford, Len Berg, Toney Meyer, Carl Landgrebe.

Calloway Event Winners — Peter Voykin, Gene Arendt, Dan Esposito, Don Gricus, Paul Frankowski, Marv Gruening, Ken Goodman, Ed Smith, J. R. Coghill, Art Benson, Jr., Bob Hanson, Dan Hoffman, Chas. Rack, Keith Nadler.

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HOW TO CALIBRATE A SPREADER

J. R. Love

Dept. Soil Science, Univ. of Wis.

To use any applicator (whether it is a sprinkler, a sprayer or a spreader) that has not been calibrated is to invite trouble, either in the form of too much or too little material being applied. Not only do shortages and excesses waste time, material and money, they can also result in turf injury. Furthermore, since the job of calibrating an applicator is relatively simple and one that may be done in the off season, this kind of trouble can and should be avoided. It is hoped that the following article on the calibration of a spreader will be helpful in this connection.

Regardless of whether the spreader is a hand pushed or power drawn model of either the band or spinner type, the basic principles involved in the calibration procedure are the same. However, it should be pointed out in this regard that the spinner type spreader is far less likely to result in streaking (from either overlapping or skipping) and is, therefore preferred for most jobs. Furthermore, of the two types, the spinner gets the job done faster. The steps involved in calibrating a spreader are as follows:

1. Select a site for the actual calibration that is off the area to be treated, for example, a driveway or the grounds around the shop.
2. Set the opening of the spreader for the desired rate according to the operator's manual or, in the case of the small hand pushed model, this information is also given on the bag of many materials which are sold for turfgrass use. Note:

To insure a more uniform application, it is a good practice to set the spreader at half the desired rate and go over the area twice (either from different directions or by overlapping each pass by 50%).

3. Add a weighed amount of material to the hopper—at least 20 pounds to the small spreader and 80 pounds to the larger ones.
4. Mark off a distance of 25 feet for the hand pushed type and 100 feet for the power drawn models. Remember: if at step 2 the setting was made at half the rate these distances must be doubled.
5. Now make a run with the spreader and observe the lateral distance the material is thrown (in the case of the band type spreader this measurement can be taken directly from the spreader). Be sure when calibrating the spreader to travel at the same speed that will be used under normal operating conditions and to turn the spreader off after each pass or include the turning distance in step 4.
6. Next weigh back the material left in the hopper and subtract this from the total amount added. The difference represents the amount of material applied. From the following formula calculate the rate of application in pounds per 100 square feet.

Lbs./1000 sq. ft. (equals) pounds material applied (step 6) x 1,000 (divided by) distance traveled x lateral spread in feet (step 4) in feet (step 5).

Example

Suppose 4.4 pounds of material were applied (step 6) to an area of 25 feet (step 4) by 7 feet (step 5). The rate of application is calculated as follows:

4.4 pounds x 100 (divided by) 25 feet x 7 feet (equals) 25.1 lbs./100 sq ft.

7. Now then, if the calculated rate is not within 10 per cent of the desired one, adjust the setting accordingly and make another run. Usually no more than two or three reruns are needed in order to calibrate the spreader to the desired rate of any material. However, in this connection it should be emphasized that owing to differences in density and particle size, different materials may require different settings and hence a separate calibration.
8. Lastly, it might be well to note that once a spreader has been calibrated it will perform as such only if properly cared for, that is, cleaned and oiled regularly and inspected for worn or loose parts periodically. Attention to these details always pay, they never cost.

GOLF COURSE DESIGN

"Golf Course construction and design will change in the future. As our population rapidly increases, choice golf course terrain will become a housing development or will be developed commercially. Rough, hilly wooded terrain will eventually be the only ground available for a golf course. A course under construction in the state of Vermont; typical 'Vermont sandy loam' contained a boulder the size of a house, situated among other 'stones' the size of automobiles.

Over the years, course designs have undergone several alterations, most evident being the change from a penal design to a strategic design. A penal design was evident when all hazards of the game

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were positioned to frequently penalize the average golfer. The updated strategic design offers a long, safe route to the green and often a short hazardous route, thereby requiring strategy of the golfer as to whether or not to attempt a difficult shot or play safe.

A good golf hole is one that makes any golfer think before he hits his tee shot. The option of placing a drive over an obstacle or down the middle, keeps the course enjoyable for the average golfer. The good player should be challenged with each stroke of the game. The average golfer will stick to the middle of the fairway and will have an open second shot to the green.

The Contemporary fairway trap design will penalize the good golfer who tries a short cut. An occasional 180 yard fairway trap is still installed to offer the average golfer an obstacle to shoot over.

Old traps were commonly holes in the ground brim full of sand. Today's design offers raised traps with some grass lip or sides to provide aesthetic appeal to the hole as well as a hazard. Raised traps are better drained and easier to maintain. New traps are also considerably larger in size and vary in design. Frequently 500 to 1,000 cubic yards of sand are required to fill a sand trap today.

Extensive well-planned landscaping beautifies the grounds and offers much potential variation for hazards on the course. Trees are used for barriers between greens and tees, dog-leg hazards, erosion controls, green backdrops, screens and general beautification."

—Reprint - Mid-Atlantic News.