NOVEMBER, 1964 VOL. 18, NO. 5

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Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents

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Official Bulletin



DUDLEY SMITH Host Superintendent NOVEMBER MEETING SILVER LAKE COUNTRY CLUB THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1964

DINNER MEETING

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

TED WOEHRLE, Editor, 8700 So. Western Avenue Chicago 20, Illinois

#### OFFICERS

President - Warren Bidwell 1st Vice-President - E. F. "Al" Johnson 2nd Vice-President - Wm. H. Stupple Secretary & Treasurer - Roy W. Nelson

#### DIRECTORS

Adolph Bertucci Anthony Meyer Walter Fuchs Dudley Smith Kenneth Lapp John Ebel

### The President's Message

#### Flight 178 - Eastbound

Way back in 1959 when three commuting trips from the East Coast were necessary to fulfill obligations on newly made committments, flying time to Chicago was three hours. Midway was then the busiest airport in the world, O'Hare was under construction and a new era of travel was unfolding-the Jet Age.

In a three hour flight on propeller aircraft you had time to eat your meal leisurely, say hello to the pretty stewardess every hour on the hour and reflect on the events of the day. After that, you might try to out yell your seat companion if you attempted to make small talk that could be heard above the prop noise which, failing, you might try taking a nap. Failing again, you could always stare at the ceiling or look out the eyeglass picture window and watch the clouds go by in an attempt to be a gentleman and not stare at the uniformed cuties as they strolled by seeing to the comfort of their charges. If all your efforts came to naught, then sooner or later you came to the logical conclusion that the world upstairs was indeed a dull place or that the dismal period known as the dangerous forties had made an entrance into your life un-announced and that the competiion on the other side of the aisle in his early twenties was firmly fixed in the driver's seat and that you may as well toss in the towel-old boy. Ah yes, the world would never be the same.

Flight 178-Eastbound was very definitely a part of this new and much faster Jet Age. If you focused your bi-focals quickly enough and didn't bother to give the up and down observation so completely, you jumped to the conclusion that the uniformed cuties are still pretty and are even more capable than before at making you feel that you are the only important person aboard. That professional smile is so disarming and so re-assuring that all you can do is smile back. Indeed, the world upstairs has changed—for better or for worse is yet to be determined.

The meals are still excellent and served in a professional and expedient atmosphere. My after dinner drink, even in this Jet Age, is still 7 UP-on The Rocks and is being served in the same elegent fashion as are those imported brands from the isle of the hardy Scots. The difference over the old days was that the announcement of my beverage choice could be heard all the way back into the economy section and a wave of bewilderment caused considerable shaking of heads. Once again, my arch rival for the attention of those two cuties in uniform was heard to murmur something about something or somebody being square. Oh well, it just couldn't be me. I should worry. The young whipper snapper. From 33,000 feet you get a pretty good perspective of the world and some of the inhabitants thereof. People and scenery have one thing in common. Some you can take and some you cannot.

Ahead, at the destination point, club officials who had issued the invitation to be interviewed awaited my arrival. There were questions to be answered and certainly questions to be asked for an interview is like a two way street. The flow of information must be forthcoming from both sources if a meeting of minds and a definition of purpose and responsibilities are to be agreed upon.

Making a change in positions, even in the same field, is always a challenge. Without exerting your imagination, it is easy to understand that this new challenge can be very personal. There is the application of tried and true procedures in a different environment, stimulation of new thoughts on procedure, blending one's thoughts with those officials and employees whom you have never met before, keeping updated on the latest technical developments and the unknown which will surely drop in when least expected in the role of the unusual. These you pledge yourself to face with resolute approach, yet with tactful determination to see through to a successful conclusion, sometimes a very big order indeed.

Thus, as the New Year dawns over the hills above the Schuylkill River, near Philadelphia and in the shadow of Valley Forge where America's first great general and his men endured the winter's hardships that we might enjoy the liberty of today and the luxury of a game called golf, I will take up my abode and take up a new challenge.

To my fellow members of the great Midwest Association, to the friendships that have been acquired among the supplier group and to those friendships that have no special classification but are just as important, I say a grateful THANKS for allowing me to become a small part of your life. It has been my pleasure.

Warren Bidwell, President

### FALL GOLF TOURNAMENT

On Tuesday, October 13, the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents held its annual Fall Golf Tournament at the beautiful Briarwood Country Club, Deerfield, Illinois. Superintendent, Paul Voykin provided us with a perfect course and Adolph Bertucci provided us with a perfect day. The event was originally scheduled for Thursday, October 8, but Adolph read in the Highwood Star that the weather on the 13th would be much better so the date was switched to the 13th. This proved to be the best thing Adolph has done in a long time.

Over 70 members participated in the Peoria System event. We played the back tees which required that long straight ball. Most of us didn't bring that particular ball with us, as the scores indicated. Low gross was won by Emil Mashie and Bill Hargrave.



Emil Mashie and Bill Hargrave, Co-Champs of Low Gross Trophy

They tied with 76's. A championship trophy was awarded to both these fine golfers.

All in all, Ken Lapp, Chairman of the golf Committee presented 44 prizes to the lucky winners of the Peoria System Tournament. Ken did an outstanding job in organizing this affair and he and his committee are to be congratulated.

The dinner following the golf was outstanding. Paul Voykin and the Manager of Briarwood did a tremendous job in giving us a fine course, a fine meal and wonderful service through wonderful accommodations. Briarwood can certainly be proud of their outstanding staff.

The refreshments on the course were supplied by Art Clesen and the now famous Shrimp Bowl before dinner was supplied by the Geo. A. Davis Company. These two portions of the schedule are certainly appreciated by all the members.

### ANNUAL FALL DINNER DANCE HUGE SUCCESS

Walter Fuchs, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee reports the Annual Fall Dinner Dance as being the most successful in recent years. There were 132 in attendance to enjoy the evening at the beautiful Riverside Country Club. Whitey Kazich and his lovely wife were the Host and Hostess for the occasion. There were numerous gifts given as door prizes by our generous commercial friends of our Association.

Mrs. Walter Fuchs also did an outstanding job in helping to make the evening such a hit with all those attending. The food and music was in keeping with the occasion. Walter and Whitey and their wives are to be congratulated for the splendid evening. Thanks.

#### NOVEMBER MEETING

The November Meeting of the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents is to be held at the Silver Lake Country Club. Dudley Smith will be the host Superintendent. Golf will be played if weather permits. There will not be a sponsored event however. The Educational Committee has prepared a fine program for the evening.

# 12th ANNUAL TURF CLINIC PROGRAM

### MEDINAH COUNTRY CLUB

Tuesday, November 17, 1964

	Tuesday, November 17, 1964
A.M.	
8:30	Registration Don Gerber
9:00	
9:00	
	Host Superintendent Welcome
	Gerald Dearie, Jr.
9:30	Keynote Speaker
	Session I
	Chairman Moderator Warren Bidwell
10:15	Chicago District Functions Carol McCue
10:45	Selling Your Program Bob Williams
11:15	
11:15	What's New for 1965
	Roseman Mower Representative
	Jacobsen Mower Representative
	Toro Mowers Representative
11:50	Questions
12:00	Lunch
	LUNCH
P.M.	
	Chairman and Moderator Jim Holmes
1:30	Golf Course Design Dave Gill
2:15	Soil Mixes and Ammendments
2.15	
	Panel Gene Conway
	Dudley Smith
	Mark List
	Gerald Dearie, Sr.
3:00	Questions
3:15	Course Ratings and Why Charles Eckstein
4:00	Summary Jim Holmes
5:00	Cocktail Hour
6:30	Banquet
0.00	Toastmaster James Brandt
	Speaker Dr. Eric Sharvelle
	Wednesday, November 18, 1964
Session	
	Chairman and Moderator Charley Wilson
	or Jim Latham
	or Jim Lamam
A.M.	
9:30	Disease and Fungicide Dr. Mike Britton
10:15	
10:15	Minor Element Deficiency Roger Larson
	Minor Element Deficiency Roger Larson Be Prepared Gerald Dearie, Jr.
10:15 10:45	Minor Element Deficiency Be Prepared Gerald Dearie, Jr. John Ebel
10:15	Minor Element Deficiency Roger Larson Be Prepared Gerald Dearie, Jr. John Ebel Little Things That Mean a Lot Paul Voykin
10:15 10:45 11:15	Minor Element Deficiency Be Prepared Gerald Dearie, Jr. John Ebel Little Things That Mean a Lot Paul Voykin Tom Burrows
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Warren Bidwell

Dr. Mike Britton

4:00 Summary

# 1964 ILLINOIS TURFGRASS FIELD DAY

Rain was predicted and rain came. One hundred and thirty brave but wet souls were on hand for the program.

#### **Turfgrass Program**

Dr. J. B. Gartner, Head, Division of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, introduced those in the turfgrass program at the University of Illinois. Professor Gartner praised the cooperation between the departments and individuals in the program. He also mentioned that the six weeks short course in turfgrass management was receiving wide interest. Inquiries have been coming in from potential participants from coast to coast.

#### Morning Tour

Several selective herbicides were used on Washington bentgrass at different times. Dr. Fred Slife mentioned that MCPP and Banvel D had caused no injury at the rates tested during the last two years. It was pointed out that with some herbicides there might be a varietal or plant tolerance difference, and that one test could not be relied upon to give all the answers with any one material. On the bentgrass both Betasan and Tupersan gave satisfactory crabgrass control. This was the first year that Tupersan was included in the test and the second year for Betasan.

In May an area which had just been seeded to Kentucky bluegrass was treated with various formulations and rates of chemicals for crabgrass control. In general, the grassy weeds were controlled when Tupersan was used. This was evident from the plots which had received no treatment. Other materials included in the test proved to be rather phytotoxic to the new grass. Similar plots put out in August had a reduction in certain broadleaf weeds where Tupersan was used.

Professor Slife, when commenting on perennial grassy weed (quackgrass, zoysia, etc.) thought mechanical sod lifting and the use of a non-selective herbicide such as dalapon offered good control possibilities. It was mentioned that many different preemergence crabgrass control materials had been put on, but on these plots crabgrass germination had been quite poor.

A study of disease transmittance, plant variability, etc., with Merion bluegrass was started this last spring. Nine thousand individual plants from 100 different seed lots had been planted onto fumigated soil. In a few of the lots, **Poa annua** was present, also occasionally other foreign grasses. There were a few Merion and other types that were not rusted and were quite noticeable.

Exceedingly high levels of N from different materials were being applied to Kentucky bluegrass. Difficulty often develops with grass maintained at such high levels of fertilization. It was pointed out that after three years even though 15 or 20 lbs. of N had been used per 1,000 that all treatments were still doing exceedingly well. These plots are to be maintained for several years. The University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University are cooperating on a long-term study of this problem at the Dixon Springs Station in an attempt to find some of the answers to this problem.

Some 20 different varieties of lawn grasses were

shown. These included several new varieties not yet introduced. The fact that the Bermudagrassees could not be kept confined in these plots was evident. It had been necessary to remove a large area of sod and treat with dalapon.

#### Afternoon Tour

Rainfall increased. Afternoon session quite hurried. Some 20 different strains of bentgrass were under test. This past summer put a severe stress on these varieties. Generally the bents that have been popular during the past performed much better than most of the more recent selections.

The bent fertility trials showed very little difference at this time. It was mentioned that both materials and rates had given noticeable differences early in the season.

Several different fungicides and formulations were tested. It was quite evident from the density of the grass that some of the materials had given good control while others had not been nearly as successful. Also, some of the materials were phytotoxic. Several studies such as space plantings of Penncross and Seaside, P and K fertility trials, zoysia experiments, root zone studies, etc., were hurriedly reviewed.

With a sudden cloud burst and a promise of more thorough coverage of turfgrass research the meeting broke up. Research will be received in more detail at the Fifth Illinois Turfgrass Conference to be held on December 3 and 4 at Urbana.



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### HOW NOT TO APPLY CHEMICALS

#### Charles G. Wilson Agronomist, Milwaukee Sewerage Commission (A 1964 Turfgrass Conference Summary)

All of us would agree that today's agricultural Chemicals are becoming ever more potent, thus ever more capable of inflicting serious injury to people as well as to plants. What once would have been a small mistake can now become a chemical disaster. No wonder Rachel Carson was prompted to write the book Silent Spring. The true wonder is that this and other forms of public outcry have been so long in coming. And the burden of guilt rests on our shoulders, because we are the ones who have been careless. We have moved into new chemicals too rapidly. We have not tested adequately, we have become careless, and we have failed to teach our workers how to apply chemicals.

#### To Fail: Use the Wrong Chemical

A good place to start with ailure would be to apply the wrong materials. Entirely different chemicals packaged by the same manufacturer can at a fast glance appear to be the same. This is caused by the manufacturer's desire to maintain brand image.

There are hundreds of examples. One welll-known manufacturer, who incidentally makes excellent herbicides, packages many different forms of 2,4-D. Although each is different, all come in familiar red cans and the first word of the trade name is always the same whether it is a potent brush killer or a mild amine to kill dandelions.

We are great believers in the efficacy of sodium arsenite to use as an all purpose contact herbicide on turf. Yet it wasn't untI two years ago that we realized one company manufactures both a four and a six pound material and packages both in similar containers. The standard rate to apply sodium arsenite on mature crabgrass and chickweed is one pound per acre. I think you can see what might happen if your help picked up the six pound material when you were set to apply the four pound solution.

We know of one instance where a superintendent ordered chlordane as a 50% wettable powder. The distributor's warehouse man filled the order with a 5% material instead. The mistake caused considerable loss of turf from grubs, as one might well expect.

#### To Fail: Use the Wrong Amount

An excellent way to fail is to apply the wrong amount. Spreaders are extremely useful tools. However, the setting suggested by the manufacturer of the calibration made by you is merely a guide as to the approximate amount the spreader wll apply. It is not exact, yet recently we visited an experiment station where a spreader was relied on to compare two fertilizer materials. They were supposedly applied at the same time and same frequency to furnish the same amount of actual nitrogen. Actually one plot got 221/2 pounds and the other only 8 pounds of actual nitrogen per thousand square feet. This could and did make a big difference in turf response. Spot check your spreaders periodically. Know the exact size of each turf area. Compare the sqare footage with the number of empty sack to see if the spreaders, the sprayers and the help are performing the way they should.

#### To Fail: Use Wrong the Concentration

Use the wrong concentration. A few years ago I visited a course in central Illinois that was applying 25% Aldrin at 12 pounds per acre in dry form. The rate was right, and as a spray I feel sure it would have given excellent grub control. As a dry application it was doomed to failure because coverage had to be poor. There was insufficient bulk to contact all grub-infested areas.

There are many occasions when a low-analysis, bulky material is the best buy though it costs more per unit of chemical desired. The companies who manufacture high analysis fertilizer are faced with increasing complaints from those who "run out" before they finish the job.

#### To Fail: Right Chemical - Wrong Pest

You can insure failure if you use the right material but apply it on the wrong pest! Sod webworm insect injury looks much like dollarspot disease in turf. There is no way of knowing how much fungicide has been sold to control webworm, and of course discourage dollarspot diseases in grasses. Rutgers University, and more recently lowa State, have shown that the source of nitrogen is just as important as the amount used. Activated sludge has been outstanding in this respect.

Fertilizer is no more a substitute for fungicide than the other way around. To get the utmost mileage out of any chemical one must have good drainage, careful watering practices, favorable soil reaction, and protection from oher pests as well as the correct plant food applied at the proper time. Then and only then can one expect chemicals to do their job.

#### To Fail: Mix Everything Together

Go ahead and dump everything into the tank at once to save time. This will give you plenty of free time to feel sorry about why the turf looks so lousy! Mixing everything in one pot seems to have more sex appeal than Brigitte Bardot. One man we know mixed phenyl mercuric acetate and insecticide and then addel a little spreader-sticker to hold the mixture on the grass leaves. We never could tell whether this worked. Something in the combination killed the grass. You mix amonia sulphate and hydrated lime together only once in a lifetime, with a similar result — the amonia fumes kill the plant.

Before you get carried away with the potential of mixtures, keep in mind the wide range of things that might happen between a bad and good extreme. One chemical could directly knock out the effectiveness of another, yet you would be none the wiser because the kayoed chemical wasn't needed the day you treated. Further, you were lucky enough to put a few things together that didn't injure, and since it didn't harm anything you mark it down as being good.

Mixing insecticides and fungicides together for grass doesn't make sence to me. If you don't water the mixture after application, the insecticide volatizes and goes off into the wild blue yonder where it can't possibly hurt your bugs. If you do water the mixture in, the fungicides lose their effectiveness.



"Why don't the fungicide manufacturers make up compatibility charts to guide us on what might and might not be mixed together?" Obviously, I can't answer this frequent question completely, but would point out a few factors that should deter such a move. In formulating a single mixture, years of detailed work are involved. One major supplier recently held back offering a chemical that would control spring. deadspot in Bermuda. They withdrew the material from the market at the last minute, not because the material failed, but because it was unstable in the package. Storing can be quite important. Even so, some manufacturers (I call them fly-by-night) will put anything in a bottle including several fungicides, insecticides, chlorophyll, stickers, spreaders, wetterwater and fertilizer too. You, of course, are the guinea pig.

In the time it takes to read one sentence an electronic computer can perform 3 million 'mathematical computations. Even this remarkable speed is nothing compared to the game of Chess, where today's fastest computer could not possibly work out all the moves in a human lifetime. I would liken compatibility to Chess. If I am correct, even a computer would fail to devise a complete compatability chart. By the time it did, we would have changed the chemicals and thus make the chart worthless.

#### To Fail: Always Buy the Cheapest

Buy the cheapest product because all are exactly the same! Beware of bargain chemicals. Ruskin said many years ago: "There is always someone who will build something more poorly to sell it cheaper, and the person who buys on price alone is that man's lawful prey." Nothing, believe me, nothing is the same as, only cheaper, unless it is the very same product marked down to bargain prices. It could be a better or it could be a worse product, but it can't be the same product. In our economy you just don't buy Cadillacs at Chevrolet prices, or hire a \$20,000 a year superintendent for \$2,000. If everything was exactly the same as, only cheaper, all superintendents would be making \$2,000 or less per year.

#### To Fail: Ignore Instructions

Forget the manufacturer's instructions on the label. Use the product at a lower rate to save money, or double up to get a quicker knockdown. Many superin-

MILLBURN Peat Moss SAVES TIME! SAVES MONEY! PROMPT DELIVERY ON BULK TRUCKLOADS Write, or phone collect: (A/C 317) 583-4411 for details MILLBURN PEAT (0., INC. P. 0. BOX 297 OTTERBEIN, INDIANA tendents fail their clients and some even lose their jobs on this ploy. In an effort to save money they reduce the rate. Remember, if the club's reason for existence was to save money, it would close down and invest its money in stocks and bonds. This is a trite statement, yet all of us know about good old John who cut his budget to help pay for the new grille room. The course then suffers, so play falls off. The minute play slacks so does the grille room income, necessitating another budget cut. This means the new fairway mowers can't be purchased so the grass gets too tall. Then John is fired for doing such a lousy job. A new man is hired and the club goes through a coslty renovation job.

Obviously, a golf course, park, school, etc., is no place to waste money. Protecting the turf is not wasteful. It is what we are paid for, and we are bound to see more protection in the years ahead. Fairway spraying with fungicides, as well as insecticides and herbicides, will become more commonplace, and it makes sense. Happy golfers mean full membership and good income in all phases of the club operation. I believe the clubs who fail to budget necessary monies will fall by the wayside much the way marginal motels are collapsing today in favor of the posh newcomers with a million dollar investment. Obviously, you pay more for a room in this new type of hostelry, but just as obviously, you get more for your money.

The analogy turfwise relates to a high budget course in Chicago. This club quite possibly has the highest salaried superintendent in the business. His club also took in \$44,000 over previous years in guest fees this year because they had such excellent turf. So spend what is needed to take care of the grass. Anything else is false economy.

#### How to Succeed

We have attempted to review some of the pitfalls involved in applying chemicals and have used reverse psychology for effect. In summation, we will re-





peat the pitfalls in the right context.

1. Make sure you have properly diagnosed the problem before selecting the chemical.

2. Apply the right chemical for the job. Few materials are all-purpose.

3. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations in applying chemicals. The directions on each container are there for a purpose.

4. Apply the right amount, with equipment that is clean and properly adjusted.

5 Use the proper concentration. Remember that coverage is all important.

6. Don't apply every chemical at one time. In the long run this will cost more money, will be less effective, and may even kill the grass.

7. The cheapest chemical is seldom the best. A Chevy is not a bargain Cadillac – only a cheaper and more poorly built car.

8. Remember that chemicals won't solve all plant problems.

9. Be careful. Many agricultural chemicals have the power to kill people as well as plants.

P.S. Charles G. Wilson will be our speaker at Cedar River Country Club, Indian Lake, N. Y. on June 21. Don't fail to be present. Ed.

### C. E. STEWART

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### WHAT THE CONTRACTOR LEFT ME

#### by Allan Kress Superintendent Parc-wood Country Club

Gentlemen, "What the Contractor Left Me" is my topic, but I think it should be "What the Contractors, Architects and Mother Nature Left Me." The reason I say contractors is because of the number of different professions required to build a country club. Some of the different contractors include the clearing contractors, golf course builder, club house builder, road builder and the utilities contractors.

Two year ago (1962) the construction of Parc-wood Country Club was started. Unfortunately the club did not have a superintendent until the golf course, was ready for seeding. By then work was over six weeks behind schedule. As a small portion of the golf course was finish-graded it was planted as specified by the architect. Since work was way behind schedule I thought the seed bed was not worked-up as well as might be expected. Our greens have a very uneven soil mixture and many sharp undulations due to uneven settling. Also as the greens started to settle, all the tractor wheel marks showed up. It seems all the green settled except where the soil was compacted by the tractor. This left an inviting ridge for the greensmower to scalp. At one time the depressions were several inches deep. The green resembled a bull's eve target with neat alternating rings of bare ground and a smaller ring of bent grass. I believe much of this trouble could have been eliminated if the top soil for the green had been mixed off the site.

Last winter was probably the worst winter possible for new turf, with record setting cold and without a snow cover. We lost 70 to 80% of our young seedlings, but I believe we can be grateful that we had a dry growing season. The reason I say this is because our course is very poorly drained, and a shower of only one-half inch of rain would leave small ponds of water for several days. There are many water pockets on the tees, fairways and in the rough areas. In many af the natural waterways a tee, green or standtrap was built blocking the natural run off. Our tees were designed to be flat as a table top. Ten of our tees have settled to the point where the middle of the tee is almost six inches lower than the outer edges. Those ten tees must be rebuilt next year.

One of the most important facilities necessary for developing turf, especially during a year such as last year, is the irrigation system. Aside from the bad winter and late planting, I would say this was the main villain for poor turf development at Parc-wood. This last year we had 13 fairways which were not watered properly, due to improper or poor installation. In some cases the quick coupling valves were completely off the fairway or they were up to 150 feet apart, compared to the 90 foot spacing specified in the blueprints.

In summary, we had three items that hampered turf development at Parc-wood. They were:

- 1. Poor water drainage
- 2. Faulty installation of irrigation system
- 3. Poor seed bed preparation and growing conditions

It seems much of this could have been avoided if a qualified golf course superintendent had been hired before construction was started. This would have given the superintendent a chance to make a throrough study of the building plans and discuss with the architect problems that might be avoided before they are built in-







### **ARCHITECTURE, OLD AND NEW**

#### by Roger A. Larson Supt., Maple Bluff Country Club

Golf is our business. Architecture of the courses in the old world and the new should be of interest to us. What are some of the reasons why things are done as they are?

Let's look at English archeitecture first. There are certain guiding principles of design: (1) The shortest most direct line to the hole should be the most dangerous one. (2) That a green should be oriented in such a manner that it can be approached with safety only from a particular part of the fairway. (3) That as few bunkers as possible should be introduced. (4) Semi-visibility or where only half the flag stick can be seen from where the green should be approached.

The ideal form of a course is that of a clover leaf, three groups of six holes radiating around the clubhouse.

Here are a few considerations concerning greens: (1) The green should fit into the natural landscape. (2) Small putting greens make for good golf. (3) Too many undulations on a green is a mistake. (4) The back of the green should never be higher than the front.

Now let's look at American architecture. American courses are more of the strategic type course, whereas English layouts are the penalty type.

The American golfer demands that "his" course be in top shape and the architect must design with maintenance in mind. Some of the most beautiful courses are very difficult to maintain. "WHERE QUALITY IN THE BAG

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The number of golfers playing a course also dictates to some extent the design. The amount of money and land available and the land usage, that is, housing developments, etc.

The architects I spoke to did not believe in tricky greens running away from you, semi-visibility, etc. Their thoughts were that it was tough enough for the duffer to play anyway so why "trick" the course up to make it more difficult. Give him confidence. Remember he's out there to relax. Golf is big business in the United States.

Comparing English and American architecture is about as difficult as comparing maintenance budgets between different club unless you consider it point by point. Most of us have a good idea as to what type course is predominant in the U.S. Maybe you like English architecture and maybe you prefer the American designs. The final answer is yours to make.

#### ANNUAL FALL CLINIC

The Annual Fall Clinic will be held at the beautiful Medinah Country Club instead of Olympia Fields Country Club. The date of the Clinic is on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 17 and 18. The program looks like another outstanding job by the Committee. This is a must for all aggressive and progressive Superintendents.

#### **Position in Life**

I have sat on many a standing committee that seemed to be reposing.

-E. R. Gork.



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