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Special Report
Weather stations p. 24

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Source: National Golf Federation, GIRAL S.A.

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Bob blasts Cape Cod courses

By Mark Leslie

It was a nightmare of force. Driven by 90- to 100-mile-per-hour winds, Hurricane Bob washed thousands of tons of sand and seaweed and as much as six feet of deadly salt water onto Cape Cod golf courses on Aug. 19, leaving them inundated with destruction.

Cleanup chores, turf treatment, reseeding, replantings and repainting kept groundskeeping and clubhouse crews busy into September.



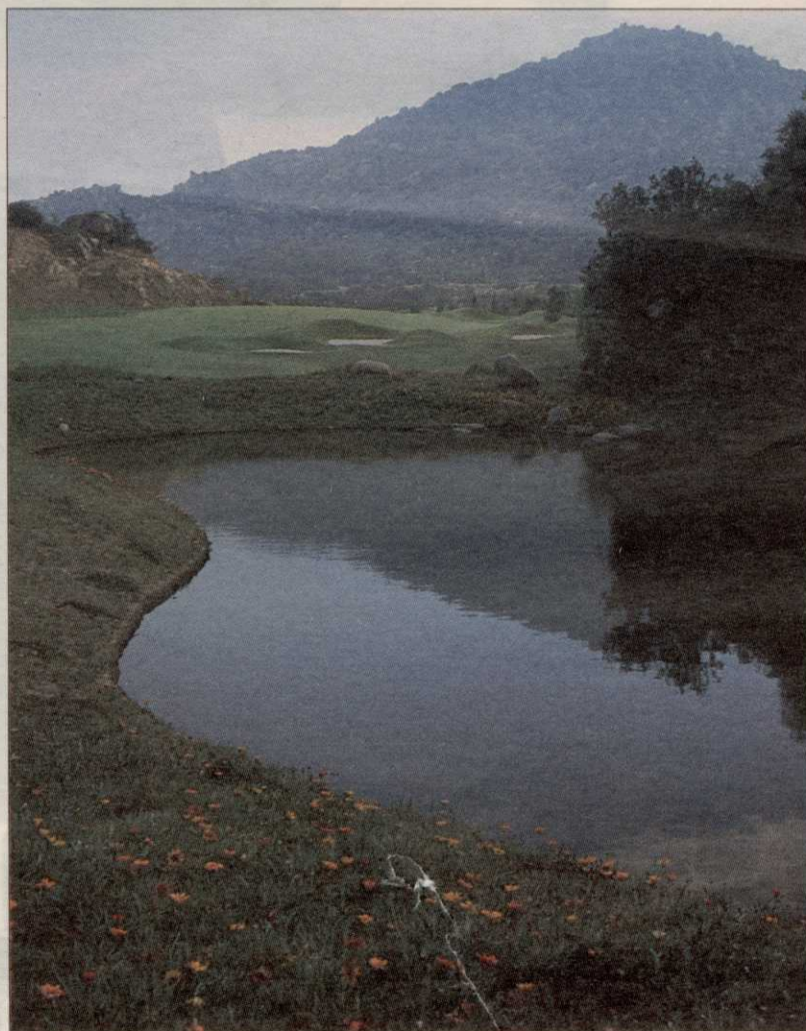
The ocean flooded in on New Seabury golf course, inundating the front nine holes.

Taking a breather 10 days into cleanup, a crew member at Fall River (Mass.) Coun-

try Club summed it up succinctly: "It's a mess." Water was five to six feet

deep over parts of Kittansett Club in Marion, which sits

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The 295-yard 8th hole displays a portion of the beauty of Mt. Woodson Country Club in Ramona, Calif., the first Landmark signature golf course. For more on Mt. Woodson and other new courses, see pages 23-30.

EEC to intensify competition in golf industry

By Peter Blais

The European Economic Commission's efforts to create a single European market by the end of 1992 has created opportunities and intensified competition among golf course developers and industry suppliers.

The 12-member European Community, which traces its roots back to the 1957 Treaty of Rome, is debating nearly 300 legislative initiatives designed to further enhance the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital between member countries. Most are scheduled for adoption by Dec. 31, 1992.

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Golf Course Europe gaining numbers

WIESBADEN, Germany—The third Golf Course Europe Conference here Oct. 7-9 looms so large that organizers already are planning the next show in Paris late in October of 1992.

Ellen MacGillavry of Expoconsult anticipates between 400 and 450 exhibitors, including a first-ever Japanese exhibit. Shunsuke Kato is involved in a

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Florida Golf Council's back to wall

TAMPA, Fla. — The continued existence of the fledgling Florida Golf Council is on the line as the state trade association conducts its second annual Golf Summit Oct. 3-4 in Tampa.

"There's a chance we won't

be here next year," said Jack Mathis, president of the year-old association formed to promote the interests of the state's \$5.5-billion golf industry to state legislators and regulators.

"I think we'll make it, but

we're at a critical stage. The government is paying attention to what we're saying. But our own industry is the key."

The problem is money. Mathis said the Golf Council needs several hundred-thou-

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European market should open up with EEC, experts say

Continued from page 1

The rewards could be great for companies in member countries of the EC, a market 30 percent larger than the United States. And the market could grow. Several countries have applied for membership, and others are expected to follow as Eastern Europe moves from a communist to a market economy.

But for now, the changes in tariffs, quotas, technical standards, currency exchange and taxes have applied to the 12 member nations—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain and Portugal.

What have and will the changes mean for various golf industry suppliers?

British architect Howard Swan gave a bottom-line perspective.

"It means I'll get paid more regularly," he quipped. "These are exciting times. Removing those restrictions will improve everyone's confidence. We still have a recession going on. This should give developers more confidence to invest internationally."

John Wilson, general sales manager of grass machinery for Ransomes, expects good things to come out of the changes for companies in EC member nations.

Abolishing tariffs and quotas has "made everything more equal" for companies in EC member countries, while making it more difficult for non-members to compete in that market, Wilson said.

EEC technical standards dealing with safety, noise and vibration levels are still being developed and are expected to be fairly strict.

"If a company conforms to EEC standards, it should be able to meet the standards just about anywhere else in the world," Wilson said.

The free flow of currency has made it easier to sell goods in member nations than five or 10 years ago, Wilson said.

Some progress has been made in harmonizing taxes on income, employment, corporations and payroll. It remains an ultimate goal, but one that will be extremely difficult to fully achieve, Wilson said.

"Everything has become more competitive because of the freer exchange of currency, goods and services," Wilson said. "And it looks like there are going to be even more players."

One of the EEC's most difficult tasks has been adopting principles regarding pesticides. European Community-wide standards are expected to be drafted within a year and should be in effect by 1993, according to Felix Muhlebach, spokesman for Ciba-Geigy Ltd.

Farm and turf chemicals are registered together in all EC countries, Muhlebach said. No special rules apply solely for golf course chemicals.

Plans are for manufacturers to register their products with the EEC, Muhlebach explained. If the product passes muster, then it will

be up to an individual country to demonstrate why a chemical's use should be forbidden within its borders. The burden of proof that a chemical is unsafe will rest with the country wanting it banned.

Muhlebach said there was little chance any Ciba-Geigy products currently in use or in planning will be restricted under new EEC guidelines.

The trend toward fewer farm supports could be a side benefit for golf industry suppliers, Muhlebach said. Without subsidies, agriculture will

become more competitive. Some marginal farms will likely fail, he said.

Golf courses could become one of the major users of the extra acreage, providing additional markets for suppliers. Prime development land could become available in a country like Germany, where many farms are located near metropolitan areas, he added.

The changes will have little direct impact on club management, according to Jim Maser, chairman of Club Corporation International,

one of the world's largest golf course management companies.

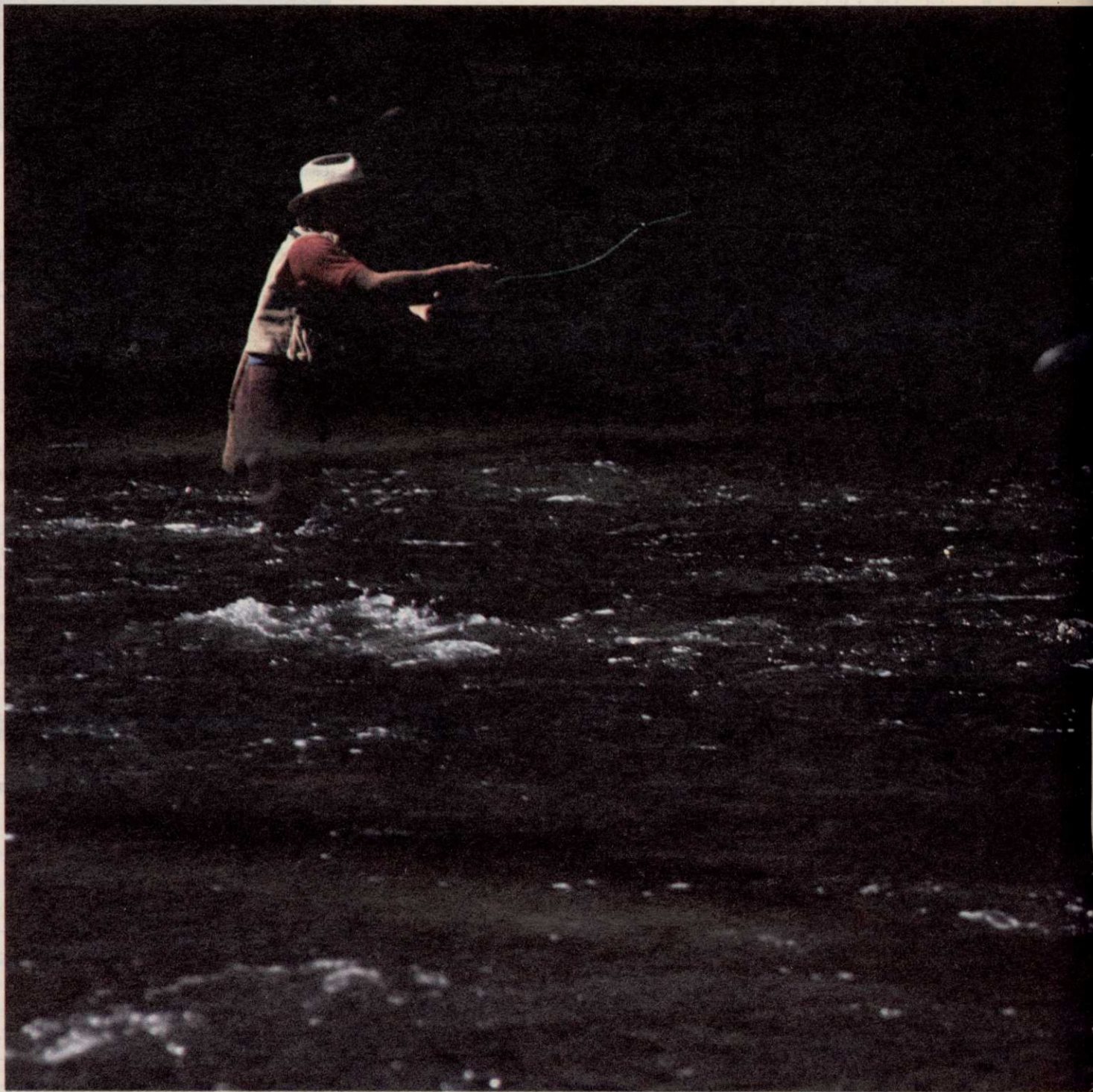
"But in the long term, with people feeling more comfortable about moving across borders and commercial activity increasing, tourist activity at golf courses is bound to increase," he said.

Among the proposed EEC initiatives is language dealing with movement of heavy machinery across international borders, according to Mark Pierson of Brian D. Pierson (Contractors) Limited, an international golf course builder.

The current documentation is extensive, making it difficult for golf course builders to shift their equipment from country to country, he said. Pierson is hopeful the paperwork will be reduced, perhaps to a single document.

Importation of grass seed is regulated by government agencies in each of the 12 member nations, said Pierson. He hopes common regulations among EC members will make it easier to introduce new grass seeds in Europe.

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European Community

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The banding together of EC countries should also help stabilize currency values among member nations, Pierson added. That would make it easier to bid on jobs since movements in exchange rates can affect the future value of construction contracts.

"You have to look very carefully at contracts now," Pierson said. "If the currency of the country where you are working might move against you, that can mean bidding higher to protect yourself."

A triple green, 16-foot bunker, two-green hole...

Continued from page 23

install the 66 skids of sod, enough to sod an entire rough on a par-5.

- A double green serves the 2nd and 5th holes. A tree stands in the middle and is surrounded with a stone wall.

- The 3rd hole has two greens.

- A triple green serves the 11th and 18th holes and is the practice green. Thought to be the largest green in the world, it covers more than 50,000 square feet and has about a 20-foot elevation change.

(By comparison, Geoffrey Cornish's

The list of out-of-the-ordinary features goes on for Hurdzan and his Trivial Pursuit clients.

The International at Bolton, Mass., sports the largest green in the United States—27,000 square feet.) Two railroad tie bunkers and five sod wall bunkers surround it.

- There is no pavement on the entire course. Crushed stone was used for cart paths, entrance roads, parking areas and walkways.

- Rock piles galore, from two to

nine feet high, dot the course. Many were on site before building began. Others were stacked during construction.

- Numerous stone walls add definition and beauty. Most are between holes and along the entrance road. Elsewhere, a stone wall crosses the 8th hole's fairway at 220 yards off the back tee. Holes 4

and 17 have stone walls just off the side of the green and the 10th has a stone wall just behind the green.

- Fescue grasses dominate the course. All in-play areas except greens are fine creeping red fescue. Out-of-play areas are 50 percent red fescue, 40 percent hard fescue and 10 percent Kentucky bluegrass. Greens are Pennncross bentgrass.

- The clubhouse will be built on an Irish pub theme. Haney and Abbott wanted it to have a thatch roof, but the fire marshal would not allow it. But — if a golfer wears knickers, their first beer is free, and only British beer will be served.

- The irrigation system has 650 sprinkler heads.

To get as much of the touch of Scotland as possible, Haney and Abbott sent Fry, Pulpit superintendent Ken Wright and director of golf Doug Ball on a tour of Scottish courses before the Paintbrush was designed.

Fry related that St. Andrews' and Royal Dornach's superintendents said they have all sod-wall bunkers. St. Andrews has 150 and rebuilds 50 each year.

Wright's response was "We're using all fescues, why not all-sod walls on the bunkers?"

From the sod-walled bunkers to the rock piles (typical of the Scottish highlands), the stone walls and the fescues, the Paintbrush emits visions of Scotland.

Which precisely was the owners' — and Hurdzan's — intent.

Hurdzan's favorite hole? The 17th, a 545-yard par 5. From the 17th tee a golfer hits downhill to a double fairway, which is divided by an old barn foundation sunk six feet into the ground. The second shot is blind over the large sod-wall bunker. From the tee you see the stone foundation and bunker, with Toronto's CN Tower in the background.

While golf at the Pulpit is played through the air, at the Paintbrush it will be played on the ground because the ball will run so far once it lands, Hurdzan said.

"British golf course playing techniques will be helpful," he added.

Golf Course Europe expands

Continued from page 1

variety of golf-related developments in Asia and elsewhere.

The influential European Golf Association will be prominent in one of three pre-show panel discussions emphasizing environmental problems. Of prime concern is how golf associations, course architects and designers and environmental authorities can work in harmony to control and expand the growth of golf in Europe.

United States and European architects, golf course authorities and environmentalists will huddle on guidelines on current conditions and future construction. Constraints vary from country to country.

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