ering golf tournaments. Many of the golfing greats have protested that the whir and other disturbances of motion picture camera operation sounds like the takeoff of a Constellation, particularly when they are playing under pressure.

For closeup shots of the players, the photographers are equipped with silent cameras.

## **Complete Tournament Film**

In future filmings of golf tournaments, the Courneya group is really going into "production." Before going on "location" at a tournament holding country club, both a shooting and an estimating script will be written. The shooting script will cover all the golf shots, both at normal speed and in slow motion, required for the various "props" needed. Too, in future productions, the work done by the members of the various committees, the marshalling of the crowds, the preparation of the course and of foods and all the other details that prime the officials of a tournament host club for trips to Mayo's will be presented. By noting the methods used by other clubs in preparing for tournaments, Courneya feels that his films will be as interesting to the club officials as they are to the members.

All coverage by Courneya's Productions is with 16 mm color films shot in Cine Special cameras. In using the 16 mm high fidelity color reproduction film, enlargements to 35 mm can be made without any loss of detail. With color it is also possible to obtain sharply detailed black and white prints for any organization wanting more than one copy of the film and not wanting to go to the expense of numerous color reels.

Courneya's Productions, which have now made sports film that range in scope from underwater fishing and alligator hunting in the Florida Everglades to lion hunting in Mexico, are of the firm opinion that golfing pictures are by far the toughest, not from the danger angle but from the hard work involved in keeping numerous players on all parts of a course completely covered in motion pictures.

## Courneyas Says:

"In making a picture of a man stalking a mountain lion or a young lady engaged in wrestling with an alligator, you have a pretty good idea of which party is going to win the engagement before you start filming. But with any sport film, and golf in particular, you don't know until the last couple of minutes who is coming out with the prize. After thinking that the leader of a field of tournament golfers is a sure thing, the guy usually winds up taking an eight on one of the last holes and most of the film you have shot on him is no good at all. The only way to make certain that you are covering every player in the field is to have either a large number of cameramen spread all over the course or 5 or 6 cameramen placed in position whereby they can cover 2 or 3 fairways and greens at a time.

"When we first started out, some of the old Hollywood cameramen along with a few newsreel photogs stated that no matter how strategically placed the cameraman might be, they never would be able to cover more than 40% of any day's play. Our group of ex-GIs found out differently. It took a lot of work but we managed to film about 85% of the play in the Los Angeles Open. This did not include our high and low angle shots which we had to work out with individual pros."

The proof of the success that the exservicemen outfit has had in shooting educational sports shorts lies in the fact that for their next 2 jobs they have allotted themselves a budget that runs over \$15,000. The films included in this budget are shorts slanted for clubs having badminton and tennis courts.

One, "King of the Courts," is an instruction film based on the playing actions of Budge, Perry, Tilden and Riggs. The other, a 400 foot film story, is concerned with the activities of young Dave Freeman, national badminton champion.

For clubs having a swimming pool, the Courneya crew will have a slow motion instruction short on swimming and diving ready for release within a few weeks.

Starting from a small outfit with no other assets than a lot of ambition and willingness to present new and more instruction sports motion picture films, and having developed within a few months to one of the largest motion picture units dealing almost exclusively with educational sports films, Courneya's Productions is now set up to go anywhere in the United States or Canada on assignment.

Information on the Courneya's Productions golf films may be obtained by writing the main office at 1566 North Gordon, Hollywood, 28, Calif.

## Al Johnson Elected Iowa Greenkeepers' President

E. F. (Al) Johnson, gkpr., Iowa State College GC, Ames, Ia., was unanimously elected pres., Iowa Greenkeepers' Assn. at the organization's June meeting held at Wakonda G&CC, Des Moines. Johnson succeeds Wm. Keating, wartime head of the IGA, who was not a candidate for reelection.

Norman Westfall of Creston was elected v. p., and T. E. (Ted) Adams, 1000 Polk Blvd., was reelected sec.-treas. Johnson recently returned to Iowa after army service.

Jack Welch, veteran pro-gkp. of Wakonda, took the June gathering around the course in the forenoon. With the war over and labor more plentiful, Wakonda is



taking on its former appearance of perfect grooming; sand traps being filled, rough in good shape, fairways excellent and the greens satisfying the most exacting golfer.

Jack explained that the second application of topdressing was being applied (made up of one part each of loam, sand and peat) to which had been added enough ammonium sulfate to give each green around 50 lbs. of ammonium sulfate. Those greens run from 6000 to 7500 sq. ft.

The topdressing was being applied at the rate of about 1 yard per 6000 sq. ft., then dragged in by going 4 times over the green with a 3 section mat drag, then watered.

Some of the boys wondered whether there might be some burning due to the heavy application of ammonium sulfate. Jack replied that the prompt watering in would prevent burning. He further explained that this was the first ammonium sulfate that had been applied since 1941. Traveler sprinklers used at Wakonda for 24 years have required very little repair work and do an excellent job of distributing water.

Diseases have been practically non-existent on Iowa greens up to mid June. H. L. Lantz warns the Iowa men: "From now on, every wise and provident greenkeeper must be on his toes to protect those valuable greens from the ravages of brownpatch. When the weather is muggy and warm, brownpatch is likely to strike quickly. So from now on, take every precaution to protect the bent grass by the use of your favorite fungicide. Protect the green. Do not wait until brownpatch has ruined the green before putting on fungicides. Fungicides protect the grass and prevent the disease from gaining an entrance."

2,4-D came in for its share of attention. Lantz asked for comments from those who have used 2,4-D this spring. Several responded and reported satisfactory results. Plantain and dandelions have shown the reaction typical of treated plants but have gone down slowly because of the comparatively cool weather which had prevailed. 2,4-D appears to be a most useful chemical for the control of most, if not all, of the broadleaf weeds which infest fairways, lawns, and other turf areas.

not all, of the broadleaf weeds which infest fairways, lawns, and other turf areas. On the turf garden at Ames, Lantz explained, 2,4-D solutions of .01% damaged bent grass severely when applied in August of 1945. An application on October 17, gave no injury. The dandelions went down slowly and this spring, they were gone.



July, 1946