

Federal Judge Orders Club to Rehire ExGI Pro

In a decision which golf club officials throughout the country well may study, Federal Judge Leon R. Yankwich, Los Angeles, has ordered reinstatement of a golf pro at the Montecito CC, Santa Barbara, Cal.

When the club refused to reemploy him, Raymond A. MacMillan, returned veteran and former pro at the club, resorted to court action as provided by Section 8 of the Selective Service and Training Act which pertains to reinstatement of returning veterans in their former jobs.

The club was ordered by the court, in addition to reinstatement, to give MacMillan \$150 a month compensation retroactive to last November, when the club refused re-employment.

Judge Yankwich, describing the case as the "first of this nature," ruled that "we are bidden to interpret liberally the terms" of the reemployment provisions of the Selective Service Act.

"The object of the Selective Service Act," said the judge, "was to restore the soldier to the position he left without any

'greater setback in his private pursuit or career than is avoidable.'"

Defense attorneys contended that MacMillan was an independent contractor, that he was a concessionaire because he received his remuneration from golf lesson fees and sales from a small store at the club.

Since MacMillan was required to take orders from the club's board of directors and could have been discharged at any time during his employment, the federal judge ruled that he was an employee within the meaning of the Act.

★MAY PAYS FOR NUMBERS—Wearing a number in George S. May's \$50,875 All-American Golf Tournaments at Chicago's Tam O'Shanter CC this year will mean 15.4 per cent additional prize money for the scoring pro. For example, first prize will be \$10,500 if the winner wears a number. If not, the prize will be \$9,082.50. Second major innovation this year is the elimination of the Men's Open tournament as an Open. Instead, pros and amateurs will play in separate tournaments with pros shooting at a total possible purse of \$45,600 in the All-American Professionals. As in previous years, the Women's tournament will be an Open tournament.

Simple Budget Basis of Thrifty Maintenance

By T. T. TAYLOR

Supt. Westchester CC, Rye, N. Y.

(At Rutgers University Greenkeepers Short Course)

GOOD BUDGETING is a well developed plan for wisely spending the money you expect to get.

There are three factors which govern the development of a good budget for a golf course. They are: (1) What standards of maintenance will the club want? (2) What expense is required to maintain these standards? (3) How much can the club afford to pay?

The course supt. is the central figure in factor 2 because he is the one who has to figure the cost of operations and is therefore responsible for the budget. The sources from which he can obtain his preliminary information are (a) the chairman of the

green committee, (b) from the auditor or bookkeeper, (c) from a check of inventory, (d) by observations on the golf course and studying each hole as a separate unit, (e) by reference to a monthly calendar of labor costs and labor distribution, (f) by reference to a monthly calendar of material expenditures.

Fortified with this information the compiling of the budget is a matter of organizing the details and drafting them into a simple, concise form for presentation of them to your Committee.

The following schedules illustrate the steps in this procedure. (In all schedules xx represents dollars and cents.)

SCHEDULE NO. 1 GOLF COURSE BUDGET

<i>Materials</i>	<i>Greens</i>	<i>Fairways</i>	<i>Tees</i>	<i>Rough</i>	<i>Traps</i>	<i>Roads</i>	<i>Landscape</i>
Top soil)	XX	XX	XX				
Humus)	XX						
Sand)	XX				XX		
Seed	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Fertilizer	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Fungicide	XX						
Insecticide	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Weed Chemical		XX	XX	XX	XX		
Lumber:							
(a) shelters	XX	XX	XX				
(b) bridges		XX					
(c) miscellaneous			XX				
Wires			XX				
Flags	XX	XX					
Flag poles	XX	XX					
Cups	XX						
Ball washers			XX				
Ball brushes			XX				
Towels			XX				
Tee markers			XX				
Benches			XX				
Paint	XX	XX	XX				
Sprinklers	XX		XX				
Hose	XX		XX				
(Add others)							

SCHEDULE NO. 2 GOLF COURSE BUDGET

Repairs to Equipment

<i>Materials</i>	<i>Fairway</i>	<i>Mowers</i> <i>Greens</i>	<i>Hand</i>	<i>Tractors</i>	<i>Spray</i> <i>Rig</i>	<i>Trucks</i>	<i>Misc.</i> <i>Motor</i>
Reels	XX	XX					
Bed Knives	XX	XX	XX				
Bearings	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Bushings	XX		XX	XX		XX	
Studs	XX			XX			
Grass catchers		XX	XX				
Batteries				XX		XX	
Ignition parts				XX	XX	XX	XX
Welding	XX			XX		XX	
Tires				XX		XX	
(Add others)							

(Requests for new equipment should be treated separately as a supplement to the budget, emphasizing all the reasons why replacements are necessary.)

SCHEDULE NO. 3 GOLF COURSE BUDGET

Small Tools and Misc. Supplies

Rakes	XX	Picks	XX
Shovels	XX	Grubs	XX
Wheelbarrows	XX	Axes	XX
Rope	XX	Sod lifter	XX
Boots	XX	Sod edging tools	XX
Scythe blades	XX	Chains	XX
Sickle blades	XX	Pulleys	XX
Bamboo poles	XX	Block and fall	XX
Ladders	XX	Pitch forks	XX
Brooms	XX	Spading forks	XX
Hole cutters	XX	Tubular tines	XX
Tile	XX	Gas	XX
Wire screen	XX	Oil	XX
Sod cutter	XX	Water	XX
Pails	XX	Electricity	XX
Ball washer powder	XX	Coal	XX
(Add others)			

GOLF COURSE BUDGET (year)

LABOR:

	Estimate	Actual (year)	Actual (previous year)
January	XX	to be	XX
February	XX	filled	XX
March	XX	in	XX
April	XX	month	XX
May	XX	by	XX
June	XX	month	XX
July	XX	for	XX
August	XX	com-	XX
September	XX	parison	XX
October	XX	with	XX
November	XX	estimate	XX
December	XX		XX.....
Total	XX.....		XXXX.XX

SEED:

Lbs. Blue grass	XX	
Lbs. Fescue	XX	
Lbs. Bent	XX	
Lbs. Red Top	XX	
Lbs. Others	XX	
Total	XX.....	XXXX.XX

FERTILIZER:

Tons Fairway	XX	
Tons Tees	XX	
Tons Greens	XX	
Tons Rough	XX	
Tons Miscellaneous	XX	
Total	XX.....	XXXX.XX

CHEMICALS:

Amt. Fungicide	XX	
Amt. Insecticide	XX	
Amt. Weed Chemical	XX	
Amt. Others	XX	
Total	XX.....	XXXX.XX

SMALL TOOLS AND REPAIRS XXX.XX

GAS & OIL XXX.XX

WATER XXX.XX

ELECTRICITY XXX.XX

TOTAL.....XXXX.XX

Drainage Problems

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Proper Soil Structure

Most soils when dry, and especially under sod, will bear the weight of a person or of greens equipment without leaving a permanent impression. This means that the soil structure is not broken down and the pore spaces remain. But clay or silt particles become plastic and putty-like when wet and tend to flow together and fill in the pore spaces when put under added pressure. If the soil has a high enough proportion of clay and silt it will not readily assume its previous structure after being compressed. After such a soil becomes wet and compressed by play from

time to time it finally loses its porous structure entirely and dries as a compact hard mass. The comparatively large non-plastic particles in sandy soils will not fit tightly together and thus these soils retain their pore space. Organic matter will compress but as it dries will again assume its porous nature; therefore, we must reduce the percentage of plastic clay and silt particles and increase the percentage of sand and organic particles in the surface soil of the putting green.

The topsoil should be tested to learn its reaction to putting green conditions before being prepared on, or for, the surface.

A simple mechanical test to aid in finding a suitable soil is described in detail in one of the old Green Section bulletins. Briefly, it consists of mixing water with