

Managers Elect Grenard at CMAA Annual Meeting

Edward M. Grenard, manager, University Club of Detroit, Mich., was elected president of the Club Managers' Assn. of America, to succeed Thomas C. McGuffey of the Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, at the CMAA's 28th annual convention.

The convention, held at Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, Feb. 9-12, came close to having the largest attendance in the association's history and was exceptionally well planned by the host chapter's country and city club managers, headed by Gen. Chmn. Daniel M. Layman of the Union League Club, and vice chairmen Fred Gleim of the Philadelphia CC and James R. Knipe of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Clyde S. Mingleorff of the Atlanta AC was elected vp, and Richard E. Daley, Army and Navy CC, Arlington, Va., sec-treas. The association's highly competent executive sec. Fred H. Bernet, continues on the job.

New directors are Kenneth Meisnest of the Washington AC, Seattle; Thomas B. Burness, California Club, Los Angeles; William A. Dawson, Toronto Cricket Club. Holdover directors are Royce Chaney, Albert M. Deichler, Jr.; Corwin W. Gelwick, Thomas C. McGuffey, S. T. Sheets and Edward Sandrow.

The managers' conclave as usual had a number of parties in which the supply company hosts and the managers putting on the various affairs showed how to put on "parties what are parties."

See Club Party Exhibits

Among these affairs were the trip to the DuPont CC, Wilmington, Del., with Mgr. L. E. Therien showing that in country club operations the DuPonts also are hard to beat; to the Philadelphia CC where Mgr. Fred Gleim, Jr. and his teammates of the Philadelphia chapter staged a thoroughly model luncheon with models conducting a "Keys to Charm" session, and to The Manufacturers' G&CC, where Mgr. Robert Everitt and his staff presented an excellent demonstration of how to put on a ladies' luncheon affair.

Among features of the convention were showings of films of interest to managers

which included the USGA's golf etiquette film, various films of restaurant and liquor people, and Philadelphia historic scenes.

Time was provided on the schedule for visiting many Philadelphia clubs.

Convention address of special value to country club managers included those of Arthur E. Iredell on payroll control, Miss Kathryn A. Buchan on social planning, L. E. Therien on trends in the management of personnel, of John L. Hennessy on foods of tomorrow, Joseph H. Nolin on uniform system of club accounting, Robert Trent Jones on golf courses, L. Alan Passmore on the club president's look at his manager, and Frank C. Rabold, Saucon Valley CC manager on "Is Your Club Ready for the Family?"

Harry Moffitt, PGA pres.; Paul E. Weiss, representing the Golf Course Supts. Assn., and Charles H. Patton, representing the U. S. Lawn Tennis Assn., spoke on teamwork with club managers as vital to the efficient business management of clubs whose operations are based on attractive sports facilities.

Country Club Managers Compare Notes

The round table session of country club managers had John G. Outland, mgr., Dallas (Tex.) CC as moderator.

That program got off to a fine start with the talk of Carl J. Jehlen, mgr., Baltusrol GC, Springfield, N. J. on "The Organization and Operation of the National Open." Jehlen's management of the clubhouse and outdoor food, drink and other service during the 1954 National Open, set par for any big tournament.

Then the country club managers brought up their problems with golf cars which narrowed down to a confidential conclusion that most of the problems will be solved when the education of golfers proceeds to the point where some golf car users don't act as nutty as half-witted kid hotrod jockeys. Generally the car problems seem to get ironed out fairly well considering the newness of the car popularity.

There was some discussion on minimum house accounts, a subject that was first tried about 28 years ago at the Wilmette

(Ill.) GC and was suggested for more extensive adoption in a GOLFDOM article then by Robert Cunningham, who with Albert Pick, Joe Roseman and Jack Croke, owned the club. The system didn't last long there but has done well at George S. May's Tam O'Shanter and at some membership-owned private clubs.

Problems of kid parties at country clubs again came up for discussion. Joe P. Tonetti, New Haven (Conn.) CC said when kids plan the parties themselves and are held responsible, things get along very well, with discreet supervision by the manager and other club officials.

Compare Flooring Experience

Floor covering, a problem of many years with country club managers, had several managers reporting their experience. The managers seem to be getting closer to the right answers, although all the answers are the same.

Informal discussions having the managers', course superintendents' and pros' associations collaborate in outlining employee welfare and retirement plans, registered progress in preparing to meet a situation that seems to be a headache in many respects for club officials unless foresighted action is taken.

The CMAA awarded its 1956 convention to Los Angeles. Dates were tentatively set as Feb. 9, 10 and 11. The present board recommended that the 1957 convention be held in New York City.

Trailblazers of Maintenance Methods Recalled

VETERAN course superintendents who keep close watch on the new developments come up with interesting recollections of almost forgotten ideas that forecast the progress registered today.

Frank Dinelli, supt., Northmoor CC (Chicago dist.), pulls out a book from his library and smilingly presents it as an early chapter in the modern practice of balancing fertilization by solid and liquid application. Dinelli's exhibit is an ad of the Eastern Chemical Co. of Boston, Mass., in the 1901 edition of "Harper's Official Golf Guide."

Imp. Liquid Fertilizer is advertised as "clean, odorless grass food for perfect putting greens." The price is \$12.10 for 30 gal. including barrel. The Imp. Nozzle and Sprayer, a proportioning brass device applied to hose and diluting the fertilizer 1 to 50, sold for \$3.

Kent Bradley, Mountain View, N. J.,

course equipment maker and distributor and formerly a supt. in New England and N. J., recalls the pioneering work of E. L. Winn. Thirty years ago Winn was pushing his Elwin Proportioner, a syphon device used by many of the old-timers. Winn also produced a tubular tine fork which was a forerunner of the modern aerating devices. Some of this old equipment is still around at clubs and occasionally is used.

Bradley recalls that the Winn rig required heavy 1 in. hose and could use only 25 ft. of it so the barrel had to be shoved across a green on boards, and the outfit required 50 lbs. pressure for operation. The Breck proportioner, popular with New England supts., was quite similar.

Kent says he was intrigued by the labor-saving possibilities of liquid fertilizer application and kept working on the idea at intervals until after World War II when he concentrated on the points that resulted in his Aquaspreada equipment.

One of the Bradley experiments almost cost him a leg. He was working on a power agitator for his old club, the Passaic County (N. J.) GC, when an engine raced and a propeller flew off and deeply cut the inventor.

Bradley tells that his objective was to make possible the diluted application of superintendents' preferred solid fertilizers; if desired, in conjunction with fungicides and/or insecticides that are compatible.

In the earlier days superintendents did some work along this line by letting their solid fertilizers soak in the barrel until a pasty mixture was obtained. Lack of uniformity and difficulty of keeping the material in suspension put a halt to the use of the pioneer method.

Bradley also remembers that earlier greenkeepers had plenty of trouble with compaction. They observed that most of the compaction on their greens started at the top so they weekly or bi-weekly went over greens with a spike-discing device they hooked up to power greens mowers.

Dinelli, Bradley and others who have reviewed their early experiences with procedures that now have become practically standard operating practice, conclude that valuable time was lost by not having today's policy of superintendents, salesmen and manufacturers freely comparing their work and its results.