



Before cars put on demonstrations, specifications and performance capabilities were announced over the loudspeaker.



There wasn't much room left in this single-place vehicle after this fellow climbed aboard.



Golf cars have to be built right or "mechanics," such as those shown in the two above photos will really dismantle them. How do you like that flip-top assembly, by the way?



Part of the 46 models that were shown at Hickory Hills GC are seen in this view.



Part of the demonstration included rambling up the hills of the Chicago club.

## ***Golf Car Show***

Several hundred Chicago golf course operators, supts., golf professionals and private club officials took advantage of the opportunity to personally examine and test drive the widest selection of golf cars — 46 different models — ever assembled in one location at the first Midwest Golf Car Clinic and Field Demonstration held May 2nd at Hickory Hills Golf Club, near Chicago.

The 'by invitation only' event was sponsored by the Chicagoland Golf Assn., an

organization of semi-private course operators, in cooperation with the nation's leading car manufacturers and GOLF-DOM magazine. The committee, which organized and conducted the program included CGA president John Coghill of Silver Lake in Orland Park, Ill.; William Freund, sales mgr. of Victor Car Co.; Marty Walsh, mgr. of Hickory Hills GC and Joe Graffis, Sr., publisher of Golfdom and Golfing Magazines.

The day's program began with a gen-



Speaking of nicely turned-out chassis, here is one that's hard to beat.

eral meeting in the Hickory Hills clubhouse and featured talks by Bill Freund, Frank Olivieri of Cushman Sales Co., and Bill Burdick of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., who showed a color-film of the Terraire's use on golf cars.

The outdoor program featured an impressive parade of 46 golf car models through the huge Hickory Hills parking lot and over a portion of the golf course. Following the parade, the individual cars were made available for 'guest driving.'

One of the outstanding features of the program was the opportunity to compare and examine 46 different golf car models exhibited by 20 manufacturers and distributors.

## Search for Assets in Washington Golf Promotion Scheme

War for control of the assets of the Lakewood CC in the Washington, D. C. area has uncovered curious aspects of high-powered country club promotion but hasn't uncovered much of the \$1.5 million paid by Lakewood's 1800 members. Of these, 1,151 are "life" members who are not required to pay dues, under terms of their membership agreement.

Promoters of Lakewood are Troy V. Post, Jr., Bill M. Allen and Leroy W. Pickett. Their other affiliations in golf, at one time or another, have included Rainbow Hill CC, near Baltimore; Eden Roc CC in the Pittsburgh area, Quidnessett Hotel and CC, North Kingston, R. I.; Glen Haven CC, Dallas, Tex.; Golf Contractors, Inc., of Texas; and Shore Club Estates, a project for the Maryland Eastern Shore. Allen once had rights to sell franchises east of the Mississippi for the Sam Snead Schools of Golf.

What the Lakewood CC assets are to fight about are not clear. Dissatisfied members of the club ousted the original officers and directors and voted in their own men.

Vinton E. Lee, a Washington accountant and consultant widely known in the club management field, was appointed "conservator" of the Lakewood project by the Federal Court in the Dist. of Columbia.

Lee filed suit in the District Court to recover approximately \$150,000 of the amount which he claims was loaned to other projects, in which the Lakewood promoters were interested, and to Post, Allen and Pickett. The latter filed four counter suits asking \$10.5 million dollars

in damages from the new Lakewood directors.

The Federal Government has filed suits against Lakewood for \$419,041 in corporation taxes and \$100,703 for unpaid excise taxes on membership fees. Companies which had been engaged in the Lakewood clubhouse construction filed liens.

Lee said his examination showed that of the \$1,544,341 paid to Lakewood by its members as of Dec. 31, 1960, \$643,230 had been spent for capital improvements, including an 18-hole course, two swimming pools, a wading pool, cabanas, tennis courts and a partially completed clubhouse. He said that of the remainder, about \$530,000 went to the promoters for sales commissions, advisory and management fees, salaries and loans to the promoters and their companies.

### Liberal with Fees

C. Wayne Freeland and James E. Hayes of Texas are listed as having been paid \$98,887 for "management and advisory" fees. Freeland and Hayes had a contract with Lakewood promoters providing that they were to get 10 per cent of the original selling price of each membership and a continuing contract of \$1 per month from each dues paying member.

The Internal Revenue Service claims Lakewood is operated for the profit of the promoters and so shouldn't receive exemptions given private clubs organized and operated on a non-profit basis.

The Lakewood club had a contract with Sam Snead and Gary Nixon and Snead and Nixon were mentioned in negotiations to bail out the sagging club. Snead, as chmn. of Lakewood's advisory board, was to get \$3000 a year which called for one exhibition a year and operation of the pro shop by Snead and Nixon, with all proceeds of the shop and 75 per cent of golf car revenues going to them.

Ralph M. Bogart and Robert W. Brownell, prominent Washington amateurs, were on the Lakewood advisory board. They got Lakewood's insurance business. Rep. Jack Westland, former National Amateur champion, also was on the Lakewood advisory board. Westland said he had not been asked for advice by the promoters.

PAP, Inc., one of the promoters' organizations, leased the Lakewood grounds for a basic rental of \$15,000 a year for 50 years then leased it to Lakewood CC for \$60,000 annually for 3 years, according to Internal Revenue in denying a tax-exempt status to the Lakewood promotion.