



Horace G. Duncan is the Club Managers Assn. of America's new executive director. He replaces Edward Lyon, who resigned. Duncan has been a member of the association since 1957 and was most recently general manager of Wilscom Enterprises, Denver. He also maintains a consulting and management service in the hospitality industry, including the private club segment.



Phillips

Roger E. Phillips has been promoted to the new position of private brand manager of the General Battery Corp.

Frank Mazza has been appointed territory manager of Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corp. Sport's Div. He covers Louisiana and Mississippi.



W. Davidson



O'Brien

William H. Davidson, president of the Harley-Davidson Motor Company, Inc., was elected chairman of the board. Succeeding Davidson as president and chief executive officer is **John H. O'Brien**. Elected executive vice president-marketing was **John A. Davidson**.

Beard

continued from page 26

earlier application date would minimize the problem of an unexpected permanent early snow fall occurring prior to the time that the snow mold fungicide application is normally made. In addition the treatment can be made in October when conditions are usually more tolerable. The authors also point out that several more years of data should be obtained to confirm these results before this practice can be recommended with confidence.

Comments: Typhula blight (Typhula spp.) or "gray snow mold" is a low temperature organism that most commonly causes disease injury to turfgrasses under the cold, humid conditions commonly occurring under or during thaw of the snow cover. Symptoms usually include a light gray mycelium evident on the turfgrass shoots when the disease is active. Also grayish-white circular patches form in sizes up to two feet in diameter. These can coalesce causing total loss of the existing turf. In

the case of creeping bentgrasses, such as Penncross, the injury results in death of the existing shoot tissue, but the underlying meristems on stolons survive to initiate new growth as soon as favorable growing conditions occur. However, the temporary loss of stand provides an ideal avenue for the invasion of annual bluegrass. Where annual bluegrass occurs in the turf, an attack of *Typhula* blight will result in severe loss of stand with recovery frequently occurring only by the germination of existing seeds in the soil.

One precaution in reviewing this research which the reader should keep in mind is that there are two basic types of snow mold. One is, of course, *Typhula* blight; the second is referred to as *Fusarium* patch or "pink snow mold." A fungicide which is effective in controlling one of the snow mold organisms may not necessarily be effective in controlling the other organism. This should be kept in mind. It is important for the golf course superintendent to assess which type of snow mold is occurring on the particular turfgrass area for which he is responsible. Perhaps both organisms occur. □

Metrics

continued from page 40

Gallons of spray material will become liters and chemicals will be measured by grams and kilograms, which will introduce greater accuracy. (Hashish always is measured in metrics.) Computers undoubtedly will be more easily programmed with greater accuracy in metrics. Shoppers will find it far easier to compute mentally the cost-per-unit of foodstuffs when metrics become the law of the land.

The coming generation will learn metrics in school. Those who have worked with the English system all their lives can convert practically on a "rough and ready" basis, which considers a meter as a little more than a yard, a kilo (kilogram) as just over two pounds, a kilometer as six-tenths of a mile and a liter as a bit more than a quart. If we take a common sense view of the metric, we won't have too hard a time converting. The exception will be the equipment manufacturers who will have to convert on a precise basis.

It would be wasted effort to attempt to bring out in detail in this ar-

ticle the calculations necessary to convert to metric. This conversion will take place in the classrooms, in association meetings, at conferences and in the field. The serious student of turf will have in his library or will have access to a copy of "Turfgrass Science," which has on page xviii (opposite page 1 of chapter 1) a table entitled "Conversion Factors for English and Metric Units." By calculating some everyday English units into metric, according to the simple instructions, anyone can gain easy familiarity (with a little outside help) with the system so that when the law finally is passed, no one will need to panic and begin a crash study program.

There is nothing mysterious about the metric system. The system is factual and precise—and friendly. It is friendly because it is so orderly. Now that we know that a meter is one ten-millionth of the distance from the north pole to the equator, do we want to stick around with three barleycorns to the inch? It would have been cheaper and simpler to have converted to metrics in 1821 when Secretary Adams proposed it. □