

ASKS Turf Research PLAN

**Purdue Greenkeepers Meeting Wants
USGA to Coordinate State Work.**

By HERB GRAFFIS

★ AT THE SIXTH annual greenkeepers short course field at Purdue university, West Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 28-29, 50 greenkeepers, mainly from Indiana and Illinois, voted to recommend to the Green Section committee of the USGA nation-wide coordination of greenkeeping research.

In this proposal to link together the resources of state agricultural colleges, experiment stations and extension services, the greenkeepers, since the Purdue meeting have been advised they have the approval of the Chicago District Golf assn. and the Indiana Golf assn.

Thus began what probably will be the pattern of remaining wartime and post-war activities of the Green Section whose few remaining staff members have been doing their very able and overworked best despite reductions in research facilities and budget and urgent demands for wartime help.

Other regional greenkeeper and golf club organizations are expected to express their endorsement of the recommendation made at the Purdue meeting. From expressions made, even before the war, by various state agricultural college experiment stations and extension services, these organizations are agreeable to the plan, as the turf maintenance problems brought before them have disclosed advisability of closer relationship between the turf work being done at and by state establishments and personnel and the most effective employment of certain state specialists on golf turf special problems.

This latest sign of further extension in Green Section work shows the tremendous advance made since 1906 when Dr. Walter S. Harban of Washington, who helped organize the Columbia and Burning Tree Country clubs, went to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for help in trying to get American golf course turf up to the standard of British golf turf which grew under much more favorable climatic conditions. Dr. Harban didn't get very far at that time but persisted and received some help in 1915 when the Ex-

ecutive committee of the USGA asked the then Secretary of Agriculture, David S. Houston, to provide departmental help in solving the problems of the golf courses' \$10,000,000 annual maintenance bill, half of which, the USGA committee estimated, was wasted.

As the result of that visit a turf experimental station was established at Arlington, Va., where it was maintained until a few years ago when building operations made its transfer necessary.

In 1920 the Green Section committee was established by the USGA and in 1921 the Bulletin of the Green Section was started. Dr. C. V. Piper of the Department of Agriculture was made secretary of the committee. The close relationship of Green Section technical service and the Department of Agriculture continued after Dr. Piper's death when Dr. R. A. Oakley became chairman. Later Dr. John Monteith, jr., now with the Army Engineer Corps became chief of the Green Section's technical staff and has figured prominently in the great development of scientific greenkeeping.

During the past decade it has been generally admitted that the multitude and complexity of golf course maintenance problems and conditions put definite limitations on the work that could be accomplished under weather conditions in the Washington, D. C., area; hence, under Monteith's direction test plots were established at golf clubs in various sections of the country.

However it soon was found that limitations of time, trained research personnel and money sharply restricted the potential practical value of these installations and for the most part they have been abandoned.

Directly as the result of the Green Section's activity and the consequent improvement of golf course turf extensive interest was created among those having to do with lawn, park, playfield and cemetery turf. That brought the state agricultural research facilities into the problem

and into close association with the greenkeepers who had successfully pioneered in the practical solution of many turf troubles.

Early in this period of association came the greenkeeper short courses, a very valuable element in the business operation of American golf and undeniably responsible for saving American golfers millions of dollars, while improving playing conditions.

Authorities of the state enterprises found in the eagerly receptive attitude of greenkeepers great encouragement in working at agricultural problems of an often peculiar character. The alliance between the research and extension men and the college professors with the greenkeepers built up the situation which now requires knitting together under USGA planning, according to the Purdue meeting's recommendation and, so far as we have been able to learn, the general conviction of greenkeepers, green chairmen and state agricultural activities connected in some way with golf turf maintenance problems.

The Purdue greenkeeping short course exhibits typical rapid development of greenkeepers. The first short course at Purdue was conducted seven years ago after one of the school's athletic departments brought back from Massachusetts State college enthusiastic reports of what was being done by the greenkeeping educational work conducted by Prof. L. S. Dickinson. After consultation with the Midwest and Indiana greenkeepers' organization officials, M. L. Clevert, director of intramural athletics at Purdue, organized the first of the annual two-day greenkeeping sessions. The late Prof. G. A. Young of Purdue, an official of the Indiana and Indiana Seniors associations, was active in the enterprise.

Between the first of the Purdue short courses and the sixth short course are significant differences. The first course had a program of papers read by various authorities in greenkeeping and members of the Purdue faculty. The discussions following reading of the papers were brief because of the greenkeepers' lack of experience in speaking before groups, and probably because of their lack of confidence in controversy with the scientists. The first of Purdue's courses was held March 22-23, 1938. The attendance was slightly lower than this year's short course.

Purdue missed one year in holding its courses but found that greenkeepers with their wartime maintenance problems regarded the two-day conference as a "must."

At the Purdue session, as at other short courses, the majority of greenkeepers pay their own expenses to get answers to their clubs' problems. Why that should be long has puzzled GOLFDOM's editor. He has

attended many conventions in various fields and has seen no other meetings in golf, and only conventions of scientific bodies, having the serious attitude of greenkeepers' short courses. The short course expense item is logically one of the essentials of a club's maintenance budget. For the green-chairman to allow the greenkeeper to assume that expense as a personal item is acknowledgment of the chairman's lack of knowledge of a very valuable factor in course maintenance, or an oversight.

This year the Purdue sessions were entirely round-table affairs with authorities leading off in various topics.

Purdue provided four of the leaders, Dr. George D. Scarseth on soils and fertilizers, Prof. G. O. Mott on grasses and fairways, Prof. Glen Lehker on insect pests and Prof. O. C. Lee on weeds. O. J. Noer of the Milwaukee Sewerage commission showed instructive colored views of turf problems and their solutions in beginning the session on general turf problems. A. L. Brandon, widely known greenkeeper who has been in Army airfield work for the past two years, talked on problems common to golf course and airfield maintenance. Ken Welton, formerly of the USGA Green section, and now chief of Indiana soil conservation work, also was a highly informative contributor to the round table discussions.

No longer is there stage-fright of the greenkeepers. Their advance in science of greenkeeping has made the round-table sessions rich in expert diagnosis and recommendation from a full presentation of facts. Dr. George Scarseth of Purdue, who has been on the program of all Purdue short courses, says that the development of the greenkeepers' present qualifications has been exceedingly helpful to the research scientists in advising accurately of conditions and results, and in helping to determine what college work can be done to be of most direct dollar-and-cents value to golf course maintenance.

O. J. Noer who covers more golf courses and sits in on more greenkeepers' conferences than any other man in the country says that the greenkeepers' progress in the practical application of agricultural science has been phenomenal. Noer's statement must be accepted as authoritative as he is conversant with developments in all fields using fertilizer. Noer recently has been appointed to the USGA Green Section committee.

One of the subjects discussed was spring cutting lengths. Prof. Mott called attention to the necessity of grass getting enough early length to keep from unduly drawing on soil fertility in the spring. This stirred considerable discussion on mowing equipment design and on cutting

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LETTER FROM HOME

Marty Higgins Writes Service Men Members What They Want to Know About Their Own Club

★ AMONG MANY EXAMPLES of golf clubs' efforts to keep in touch with members who are absent in the armed services the best exhibit we've seen is the letter Marty Higgins, pro-greenkeeper at the Fall River (Mass.) CC sent to the club's 27 members in uniform.

It's a tip-off to what other pros and clubs should do in telling their servicemen comrades what's been going on at the club, and keeping these fellows cheered by a lively reminder that things are being kept going so their return will see the old golf homestead ready for them.

With pro and course duties taking Marty pretty well around the clock last season he didn't have time to write the club's servicemen many personal letters. Even the hometown papers didn't carry much golf news to the fellows in service because of transportation curtailment of play and the opinion that it was injudicious to discriminate in wartime publicity between those who could get transportation to the club and those who couldn't.

So Marty gave the lads the whole story of the season in an informative and merry letter. This winter Higgins has been working as a plumber's helper at a ship-building plant. The genial veteran wants no cracks being made about such golf as he has been able to play of recent years identifying him as qualified for plumbing work. This spring he goes back to the club as pro-greenkeeper to buck the new problems, the added duties and to keep things going for golf's contribution to war working efficiency and the triumphant return of the Fall River members now in uniform.

It'll probably mean less income for Marty but that doesn't bother him and his wife, when they think of the great replies Marty got from the club's servicemen, hailing his performance in keeping the course in shape so home, when they come back to it, will be like it was when they went away.

Marty Higgins' letter was mimeographed with the salutation filled in by hand, and was sent out at the end of 1943. The letter follows:

Dear "Joe":

"You probably have thought that I have lost both arms because I have not written to you all year and I fully realize how much you appreciate a line. The season is about over, and there is a decided lull in

the program so I am taking this opportunity to give you a resume of what has happened hereabouts since the season got underway.

"To begin with, the season's enthusiasm was not completely normal until the pleasure ban for driving was lifted about ten weeks ago. Up to that time, members were walking from the bus line; walking from the main entrance after riding the Assonet bus. Printed Bus Schedules were distributed to the members. The first day that the ban was enforced, yours truly made an arrangement with Dinny O'Brien (Gage Hill Riding School) to transport members from the bus line (round trip) 25c per head. A group of women members were the first and last passengers. Apparently the horse was not harnessed properly, because when they started down the hill the wagon climbed up on the horse and scared the horse, but not one tenth as much as the women riders in the wagon. Anyway, the wagon made the return trip EMPTY and yours truly drove the women home. Beginning May 3, till the release of the ban, J. H. Mullen, Miss Brown, and Miss Frost religiously panted their route to and from the club on bicycles. Beginning the first week in September, when automobiles again became legitimate, the club really has experienced excellent activity, golf interest, and club spirit.

"Regarding the golf course: We were fortunate enough to carry over from last year enough materials (fertilizer, etc.) so that the standard of maintenance did not slip. Fairways and greens, at the moment, are in excellent shape since the temperatures have been cooler. The summer season (July and August) was very dry; statistics show ten inches less rain than any normal year. The resulting drought scars in the greens have all been replaced, necessitating the use of 1,000 sq. ft. of Kernwood Velvet Bent from the Nursery. 'Old Reliable' Manuel, Jim Ferguson, and Paul Holden made up the personnel on the Golf Course. Paul Holden worked after Morton Junior High School hours and all through the school vacation. Last March, Manuel and I gave all greens, tees, and No. 1 and No. 9 fairways, two applications of arsenate of lead (used about 800 lbs.) to poison Japanese beetle grubs. The infestation was largely in No. 1 and No. 9 fairways. In

some areas you could roll the turf back just like you would roll up a rug. All I can say now, I hope you guys have as much success licking the Japs as we did licking the Jap beetle. Not one grub lived to the beetle stage. The total expense for the Arsenate of Lead was \$300.00. I can't help but call to your attention a real example of club spirit.

"After the Final Tournament of the season (Dinner Team Match), the gang (only about 50 people) came through and contributed, and contributed until the \$300.00 expense was completely covered. I never saw such club spirit and they sincerely gave with real pleasure.

"Regarding your pro: Last winter he went to work as an automobile mechanic's helper at J. H. Davis Chevrolet Co. The main reason for choosing this alternative was to save the club the expense of minor repairs to the truck and tractor. Result: the club did not spend a dime for repairs except for small parts such as points and plugs. The truck and tractor were completely overhauled by yours truly and another mechanic (note how quickly I've graduated to a full-fledged mechanic) and believe it or not, both truck and tractor are still running. After the season got underway, he went to work (May 1 to Aug. 15) in the Gun Clip Dep't at Firestone. The hours were from 6 a. m. to 12 noon (and he didn't get any bugle call at 5 a. m. either); all he got was the bird. From noon till dark, he was at your club and all day on Sunday. Just as he was about to fold up because of the grind, he got laid off and did he weep. It was pathetic. He was so downhearted when he was told to leave. They told him that there was nothing wrong with his work, merely that they had to cut down expenses. So he accepted the compliment that his work was satisfactory but he has since learned that they are producing more clips since he left. So what does that make him. Oh well, he would rather listen to W. S. Canning's 554434535-55-****!***@! three putt greens !@! etc. That's where he belongs. Now that there is only a couple of weeks left before the finis of the golf year, he has been listening to all offers for a job for the winter. He is a little disappointed because he was only offered five different opportunities to date; he has been asked to go back to Firestone; an offer of a plumber's or carpenter's helper at Herreshoff's on P. T. boats; an insurance selling job; an automobile mechanic on Navy trucks; and last, but not least, a casket maker's job, namely, making caskets. He says, if youse guys don't get this war over pretty quick, he'll probably take a crack at all five jobs and by that time he'll be changing his mind oftener than a woman. And if he gets

many more offers, he'll be taking so long to make up his mind he'll probably finish up in one of the boxes that he'll be making.

"Regarding the pro's golf game: He is still Fall River's No. 1 Sucker Amateur. Most of the matches he plays, he gets beat. He always says it is because he ran out of holes. He still gets the most pleasure switching from Swing No. 77B to 93Z, etc., when one of the 7,000 swings don't whack that ball straight. However, he and all the other pros at the club seem to be more grateful for all our golf privileges, mostly because they fully realize how privileged they are and the fact that you guys aren't here to share it is their only displeasure.

"Regarding the Caddies: There Ain't. All we've got is bag-toters and they are so small that most of the members are playing with skeleton sets in Sunday bags, to ease the burden on the kids. All season, we have only had about 15 caddies and they have been the most loyal kids. They have been on deck every day, caddied as much as 45 holes, and in most cases carrying double. They have had their Caddies' Holiday, 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. continuous entertainment and on November 25, each one will receive a bonus for his school, your pro calls for them every day —2 p. m. Durfee High, 2:30 Junior High, 2:45 Wiley School, 3:30 St. Joseph, 3:45 St. Mathieu and when he gets all through collecting, he has 15 caddies.

"Regarding Mrs. Cote and the Club House Activities: Until the gas ban was relieved, things were fairly quiet. But since then, Mrs. Cote probably has had her best year. Luncheons, dinners, wedding breakfasts, dinner dances, have been thick and fast. The reason for the unusual patronage was largely due to people running out of points for rationed foods, necessitating their having to eat out more than ever before. She probably would have fared even better except for her difficulty in getting help.

"Regarding the Golf Shop: Arthur Hanafin, who goes to Durfee High, has managed the shop and the caddies after school and during school vacation to the best of his ability. Sales in the shop are off about 75 per cent, mostly due to the gas ban and the inability to get equipment to sell. Another year, other than golf balls, no sales are anticipated because present stocks are quite depleted. Next year will see rebuilt, rebuilt, rebuilds—in the line of golf balls. However, the change in the calibre of golf balls will not be so great as to offset the pleasure that this game has to offer. Members have been most cooperative; they have sent their clubs into the shop for care because they realize it will afford revenue to en-

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Julian Curtiss Passes

Retired Spalding Official, Foremost Pioneer
and Promoter of American Golf, Dies.

★ JULIAN WHEELER CURTISS died February 17 at the Greenwich (Conn.) hospital, aged 85. Up to a few months ago he had been in amazingly vigorous condition for his years.

With the passing of Julian Curtiss you can close the first volume of American golf history. He, far more than any other man, made golf an American game. Chances are that, had it not been for genial Uncle Julian, his genius and his robust, supremely fine character, golf in this country might have now been just about as cricket is.

He was a big man, in industry, banking, government, social and sports affairs, but with all he had to do he made it one of his foremost responsibilities to see that the young game of golf provided fun for Americans and jobs for a choice lot of pro importations. And when you talk about what a fine bunch of men those veteran pros are (or were) you pay tribute to the judgment of Julian Curtiss. He set the style of the sort of a fellow he'd O.K. for a job, and in golf's earlier days the Curtiss O.K. meant a fellow was hired as soon as he got off the boat.

Julian Curtiss was a member of two Yale university crews before he graduated in 1879. From 1918 to 1940 he refereed the foremost crew races in the east. From 1902 to 1911 he was graduate coach of the Yale crew, turning out five championship outfits. He designed the first basketball in association with Dr. James Naismith, inventor of the game. In almost every popular sport played in the United States Julian Curtiss figured as a very important contributor to its progress.

He was a member of the Greenwich Board of Education for 24 years. They're going to name a school, to be built after the war, for him. The kids of that school, when they copy Julian Curtiss, are going to enjoy life and make life enjoyable.

He was president of the Greenwich YMCA for eight years, president of the Yale club of New York for two years, an arbitrator for the New York Central railroad and its Shop Craft employees, for nine years president of the Greenwich CC, a director of many national and local organizations, and in many other activities took a leading part in doing a great job for his country, his community and his fellow men.

Julian Curtiss was born in Fairfield, Conn., and was graduated from Hopkins Grammar school at New Haven, and the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Polytechnic school, before he entered Yale. He joined the



JULIAN WHEELER CURTISS

Spalding organization in 1880. Five years later he became its secretary. In 1920 he was elected president; in 1933 he became chairman of the board. He retired from active duty in 1938 but came into the office after that fairly often to keep in touch with things, and because, despite his mileage, he found that he had too much pep to sit on the bench.

Julian Curtiss became the most vigorous and effective apostle of American golf because he was a man who liked to see everybody have a good time and didn't want to miss any of it himself.

He went to London in the spring of 1892 to buy leather for footballs to be made in this country. He got in with a few golf enthusiasts who were congenial souls, and Uncle Julian, being one himself, ordered enough golf clubs and balls to alarm A. G. Spalding when the shipment finally arrived. By that time Curtiss had forgotten ordering the equipment but remembered that he'd met some grand characters who liked golf. If they liked it, so young Curtiss thought, other merry persons on this side of the Atlantic also might find the game a welcome addition to the American way of living.

Julian Curtiss, his brother Edwin B., and Frank Freeman laid out a five-hole course on the neighboring lawns in Green-

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Managers in Clinic

Club Managers National Wartime Conference
Give Expert Treatment to Operating Ills.

★ WAYNE D. MILLER, mgr. of the Cincinnati CC, was elected president of the Club Managers' Assn. of America at the wartime conference of the organization held in Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Feb. 13-15. One hundred and sixty attended.

Miller, long active in CMAA affairs, came into the presidency when George Healey declined a nomination and moved Miller's unanimous election. William J. Conboy, Mgr. of the Missouri AC also was unanimously elected, becoming secretary, by unanimous vote proposed by the other nominee, Eric Koch. Directors elected for three years were Fred Crawford, Roy Gardner, and Ken Meisnest; as directors for two years L. H. Griffin, Raymond Riede and Mel D. Stauffer were elected. Jack Febel was elected to the directorate for one year.

Bewildering problems in taxes, rationing and labor shortage stood out as three of the main wartime puzzles country club managers have to solve. The problem of getting new members, previously prominent at national meetings of the country club group in the CMAA, didn't take much time at this conference as many clubs, except eastern golf clubs, are in healthy membership condition.

At the Country Club conference Eric Koch, mgr., North Hills GC, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y., presented a helpful paper on ideal organization of a private country, yacht or beach club, outlining the procedure to save mistakes for clubs that will come into being after the war. Koch also went into architecture, construction and maintenance of the clubhouse. He advocated fire drills as a regular routine of clubhouse operation. In his paper he urged that country clubs adopt uniform accounting so they can compare results. This has been repeatedly urged at CMAA meetings. The association once prepared uniform accounting material, but club officials haven't adopted it. Koch also recommended appraisals of country club properties by competent authorities.

Discussion of Koch's paper brought out the necessity of more frequent check-up of clubhouse watering systems and fire protection.

Insurance on liquor stocks carried at clubhouse also was mentioned by several managers as being important now. The managers were cautioned not to regard their clubs' theft policies as coverage on burglary by forcible entry.

Another point emphasized in the dis-

cussion was that of establishing a sinking fund during these times when the clubs are doing well financially. After the war the clubhouses are going to need extensive repairing, rehabilitation and re-furnishing. Importance of establishing a sinking fund for postwar work also has been emphasized at greenkeeper meetings.

Richard H. Hirmke of the Minikahda club led off the discussion on Organization and Service with a paper that defined service at a club as something that "makes a member feel so comfortable at his club that he will be eager to return and get some more of the same kind of feeling." Hirmke emphasized the artistic preparation of the finest foods, service anticipating the member's wants, and attractive programs of events as identifying essentials at first grade clubs. He reminded the managers that while the standards might sag during wartime they must not be forgotten, and that the real test of expert management comes in maintaining the highest possible standard of service these days.

In the discussion the problem of training such help as is available today was the No. 1 point. Weekly meetings of operating key men and women had been found to be effective in getting the organizations trained to work together smoothly. One of the factors emphasized was that the country club today must avoid any atmosphere of tension, for that's just what the over-worked and worried members come out to the clubs to escape. The managers admitted that they'd be damned if they knew how they had been able to maintain that apparently care-free atmosphere as well as they had, inasmuch as they flopped in their beds after long days of work ready to blow their own tops after contending with aggravations and puzzling situations.

One definite trend, forced by rationing and help shortage, is that toward simple but attractively presented buffets instead of the big dinners requiring a lot of ordering and serving time and effort. The big problem of buffets is that of preventing waste while having enough so members can eat all they want. That's a job that calls for the chef's genius and experience, most managers agreed.

"Special night" dinners such as those having baked beans or Italian spaghetti and meat balls as features were mentioned as having been attractive to members when the buffet's rather extensive

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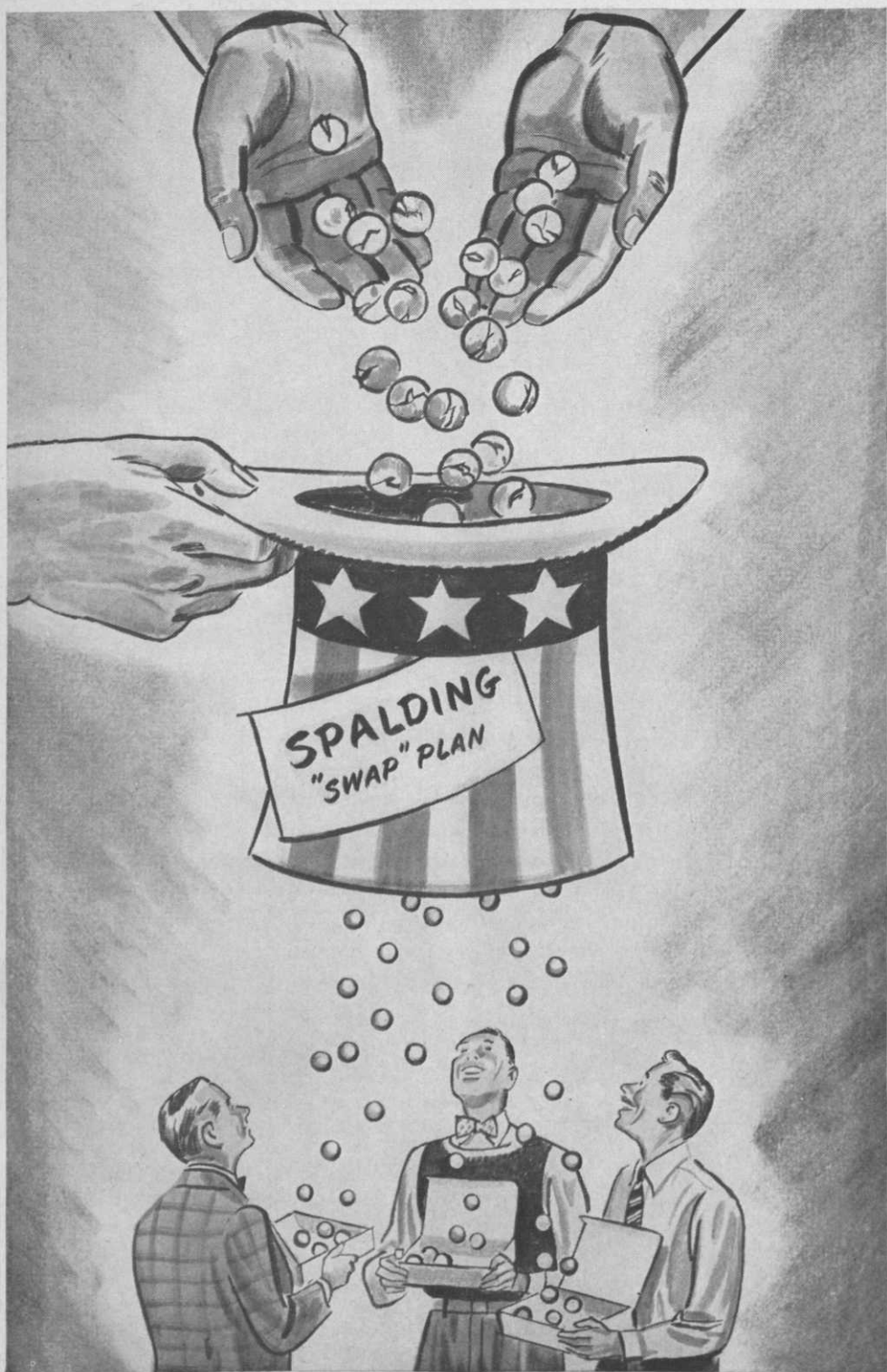
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variety had proved too wasteful to continue.

Limitation of meal service to those who make reservations also was discussed as something that's bound to extend as club policy this year. One of the most exclusive clubs of the midwest, Onwentsia club (Chicago district), strictly insisted on reservations for luncheon and dinner service last season, with the manager, Irv. Williams, being so strongly backed by the directors that he turned down those who came without reservations and passed the buck to the directors who stood up. The members were soon educated that the policy was no fooling. Waste in food service and labor costs was virtually eliminated.

Reduction in quantities of food served at clubs also is a sure thing this year, according to the managers at St. Louis who declared that one of the very important backstage elements of their jobs was seeing that the club garbage cans didn't help the axis.

Howard Mehlman of the Denver CC, led the discussion on the Selection of Personnel. Mehlman said that something besides wages had to be offered to get the sort of employees a good club should have. Insurance, retirement pay, bonuses, vacations, sick leaves, and hospital plans were mentioned as among the items now needed to put country club jobs on a par with competitive employment.

Training of personnel today, the managers agreed, calls for more attention than they ever had to give the matter before inasmuch as they now have to take inexperienced help. Having good uniforms and insisting on having them clean, despite laundry problems today, was cited as one factor helping to get employees in the frame of mind for good club service.

Sliding pay by service charge and overtime payments also made help more susceptible to training, the managers agreed. The personnel problem was forcing managers to put ahead the time after which they could allow no more members or guests to come into the dining room for dinner service.

Carl Suedhoff, who was scheduled to begin the discussion on club promotion, was kept home by illness, as was Fred Gregory who had been slated to lead the selection of personnel discussion. Suedhoff's paper was read by Max Waxman.

Suedhoff, successful sec.-mgr. of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) CC, suggested that one of the first things in club promotion was a dinner for the newspaper city editors, sports editors and society editors, and such of their staffs as desired to attend. These dinners he suggested continuing from time to time. He also proposed making more of a play for dinners of Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, etc., or-

ganizations if the country club needed members. He emphasized the necessity of keeping after the club members by mail. He also said that radio gave a good opportunity for club promotion if the pro would get a radio gossip or instruction program of the sort most stations are eager to put on the air.

Too many committees instead of focusing club operations and promotion more through the manager, account for the failure of many clubs to properly promote themselves, Suedhoff opined.

His prepared address also referred to group buying for clubs and the V-ray process of air purification in refrigerators.

Joe Tonetti, New Haven CC, spoke on Salesmanship for Country Clubs, naming as the fundamentals; knowledge of the product, proper presentation, personality, buyer's viewpoint, and truthfulness. He urged that managers make a thorough study of just what it is their clubs have to sell to members or prospective members. That specific study will help the manager as much as any other self-help effort, Tonetti advised. Complaints and suggestions from members, he said, gave the manager additional chances to re-sell the club to its members if the conversations were handled properly. They also provided opportunities for the manager to explain the workings of the club to the members; something that most members don't appreciate.

Sam Lyle's paper on Postwar Planning was read by Wayne Miller who presided at the Country Club section of the conference.

Lyle is convinced that golf clubs will have a lot of reorganizing to do in clubhouse and course work. It probably will have to start with retraining personnel, he believes. Then there's going to be needed considerable repair, alteration and expansion of the country club plants. He also expects changes in food, liquor and equipment, believing that the deep freeze storage and frozen foods will have considerable effect in changing food methods at clubs. He suggested that club managers keep a sharp eye on the development of inflation, although they couldn't do anything to prevent it.

General sessions of the conference were devoted to discussions on rationing, food prices and taxes, reports from various sections, and to addresses by Dr. Fred W. Teiber on Health Program for Clubs, by Dr. Lamar Kishlar on Food for Tomorrow and by Francis Wright on How to Train Employees Quickly.

Charles Bangs, sec.-treas. of the organization presided at the general sessions in the absence of Pres. Jesse Wetzel who was kept at his home in Detroit by illness.

Membership of the CMAA was reported as being approximately 600, with 60 of