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For this reason, fine golfers have long felt the need for a set of clubs matched in not just one or two but in *all four* important measurements of *weight, balance, loft and length*.

In the "RED BEAM" SET, BRISTOL now brings you such perfect set matching. Not only are woods and irons uniformly matched in weight, balance, loft and length, but also this matching pioneers new and closer standards of exactness through the use of precision measuring instruments.

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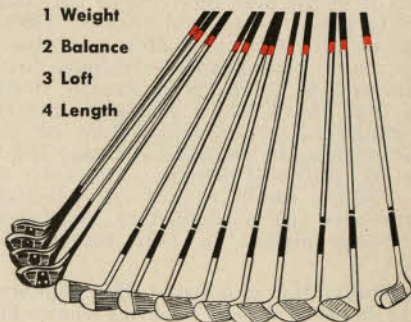
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right "on the beam." BRISTOL "RED BEAM" woods and irons are available only in complete sets, and only through Pro Shops. The Horton Bristol Sales Corp., Bristol, Conn.

THE RED BAND on each club is your assurance of new set-precision-matching in

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- 2 Balance
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USGA Moves to Raise Funds For Permanent Quarters

By JOHN M. BRENNAN

After being installed as president of the USGA at its annual meeting, Jan. 28, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, James D. Standish, Jr. of Detroit revealed a plan to establish USGA headquarters in a building of its own, preferably in mid-Manhattan.

Standish said a number of locations are under consideration and that a drive for funds will be started in the near future. Daniel A. Freeman, Jr. of New York, retiring treasurer, was named chairman of the nation-wide committee to invite contributions.

The present USGA quarters are inadequate for the augmented office force, museum and library. As a result, the Executive Committee decided to launch the drive to raise funds to create "Golf House," the name of the new headquarters.

"The association is in serious need of larger quarters," Standish read from a prepared statement to the largest meeting of delegates in the history of the USGA. "We need larger quarters to carry on regular work, which has expanded considerably since the war, but also to house properly the USGA museum and library. These were started in 1936 but have outgrown their quarters in the present small New York office. As a result, many fine items and books cannot be exhibited but must be stored and the entire collection cannot be cared for as it deserves.

"The USGA Executive Committee considers it in the best interests of golf that there be a permanent exhibit under USGA auspices of items of historical value—clubs, balls, photographs, etchings, documents and so forth. It is equally desirable that the USGA's fine golf library, including the greenkeeping lore of the Green section, be available for easy reference by golfers generally. Inasmuch as the USGA's resources are not adequate to purchase new headquarters, golf-lovers are being invited to help found Golf House."

Actually, the moguls of the bunkered world hope to create a shrine somewhat similar to baseball's "Hall of Fame" at Cooperstown, N.Y. No estimate as to the amount of money necessary to build, or

purchase, Golf House, was given by Standish, or committee members.

Interest in play by the Rules, Standish revealed, was never wider. The number of formal decisions issued by the USGA during the past year reached 262 to establish a record. He indicated the ideals of amateurism were broadly supported and several cases of questionable status were cleared up, some players forfeiting their simon-pure standing. Appreciation and observance of the Rules regarding golf balls and clubs never seemed better, the president declared.

Standish cited many interesting points in USGA progress during 1949. These are detailed in USGA committee reports in this issue of *GOLFDOM*. It was revealed that USGA operations produced an excess of income over expenses for the first time in three years. It was revealed that for 1947 and 1948, the USGA sustained an aggregate net loss of \$24,095 caused mainly by financing trips abroad of the 1947 Walker Cup and the 1948 Curtis Cup teams.

These losses, the Executive Committee pointed out, have more than been balanced by excess income of \$24,155 during 1949.

Rules Changes Considered

Isaac Grainger of Montclair, N.J., newly elected vice-president and chairman of the Rules of Golf Committee, declared that work of clarifying and simplifying the rules is being continued.

"Some changes in the rules are being considered for 1950," asserted Grainger, "and these will be published shortly." The chairman's report to the delegates revealed the breach between the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and the USGA is wider than ever.

Grainger explained that the Rules Committee must adopt a "wait-and-see" attitude regarding the British changes in the code. "I think the game itself has stood the test of time," averred Grainger. "It's like the baseball player who didn't touch third base, but almost did. It would be the popular thing to say he did. The British have probably done the popular thing in the liberalizing of penalties, but there is no doubt that what they have

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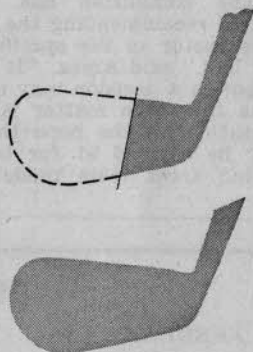
Walter Hagen



The Haig-Ultra is the product of a new principle of head design, balance, weight distribution and effective striking area . . . **FOR PRO SELLING ONLY.**

The conventional iron club head

The effective striking area of the conventional iron club head is limited, by its design, to a restricted section of the face close to the heel.



The new Haig-Ultra iron head

Due to improved design and scientific weight distribution, practically the whole face of the new Haig-Ultra head becomes an effective, dependable striking area for increased power, distance and accuracy.



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at the toe end of the new Haig-Ultra iron head. Compare the weight placement with that of your conventional irons. This is the scientific secret of the larger effective striking area of the new Haig-Ultra irons and of the increased percentage of on-line shots. Your inquiries are invited.



WALTER HAGEN, Division of Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Grand Rapids 2, Michigan

done has been disturbing to us. Let us stay on the sidelines and get the benefit of their study, for they are trying out their rules for a two-year period."

James W. Walker, chairman of the amateur status and conduct committee, pointed out, reinstatement procedure has been liberalized to permit exceptions, in specific cases, in favor of players whose violations were of secondary nature or merely technical even though exceeding five years. Of 55 applications for reinstatement, 48 were granted last year.

Walker's committee frowns upon the allowing of expense money to amateurs and is strongly opposed to the granting of scholarships through subsidization programs in colleges. Walker drew a comparison between organized gambling and friendly wagers or informal club sweepstakes.

The USGA, in the near future, is considering taking some steps to limit the compression of a golf ball, John D. Ames of Chicago, chairman of the implements and ball committee, revealed.

"The committee has seriously considered recommending the addition of one more factor to the specifications for the golf ball," said Ames. "It is compression. Although a decision may not be made for some time, the matter is receiving consideration, in the hope that some figure may be arrived at for compression, resulting from tests made on equipment

that will be satisfactory to all manufacturers."

Question also came up, Ames said, concerning possible approval of embodying a radioactive substance in the golf ball. While this is an interesting question, the matter has not arrived at anywhere near a controversial stage and no action has been taken.

In his championship committee report, Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, N.C., cautioned slow players to speed up play. He said the size of fields will have to be reduced, if slow players continue to limit course capacity.

Inducted with President Standish were Totten P. Heffelfinger of Minneapolis, vice-president, Grainger, vice-president; Tufts, secretary and Ames, treasurer. Fraser M. Horn of Southampton, L.I., was named general counsel.

The chairmen of the 1950 committees named by President Standish include: Rules of Golf, Heffelfinger; championship, Ames; junior, Tufts; amateur status, Walker; membership, Lewis A. Latham, San Francisco, Calif.; implements and ball, Charles B. Grace, Bridgeport, Pa.; sectional affairs, Charles L. Pierson, Brookline, Mass.; public links, Heffelfinger; green section, Tufts; public relations, Ames; international relations, Charles W. Littlefield; handicap, William O. Blainey; museum, Walker, and women's, Miss Frances E. Stebbins, Bos-

1950 Tournament Schedule

FEBRUARY

- 2-5 Tucson (Ariz.) Open Inv., El Rio G&CC
- 9-12 Texas Open, Brackenridge Park GC and Ft. Sam Houston GC, San Antonio.
- 13-18 National Championship of Golf Club Champions, St. Augustine (Fla.) Links.
- 16-19 Rio Grande Valley Open Invitation, Harlingen (Tex.) Municipal GC.
- 21-26 Mixed Foursome, Open, Dubs-dread CC, Orlando, Fla.
- 23-26 Houston (Tex.) Open Inv., Pine Forest CC.

MARCH

- 2-5 St. Petersburg (Fla.) Open Inv., Lakewood CC.
- 7 La Gorce CC, Pro-Amateur Inv., Miami Beach, Fla.
- 9-12 Miami Beach (Fla.) Open Inv., Normandy Isle and Bay Shore GC.

- 13-15 Seminole CC, Pro-Amateur Inv., Palm Beach, Fla.
- 16-19 11th Annual Women's Titleholders Open, Augusta (Ga.) CC.
- 17-20 Jacksonville (Fla.) Open Inv., Municipal GC.
- 22 Aiken (S.C.) Pro-Amateur Inv., Palmetto GC.
- 23-26 Greensboro (N.C.) Open Inv., Sedgefield CC.
- 30-Apr. 2 Wilmington (N.C.) Open Inv., Cape Fear CC.

APRIL

- 6-9 Masters' Augusta (Ga.) National GC.
- 17-22 50th Annual North and South Invitation Amateur Championship.
- 24-29 48th North and South Invitation Championship for Women.

Texas-Okla. Turf Conference Sets New High in Interest

By JOHN R. HENRY

(Continued from last month)

W. L. Garman of Oklahoma A&M talked on the physical properties of soil as applied to turf management. He has worked with practically every soil type found in Oklahoma and surrounding states. The average composition of most soils found on greens in Oklahoma is 45% sand, 35% silt and 20% clay. He supplemented his talk with slides which showed poor root development of grasses growing in soils having poor physical characteristics. He stated that soils with too much clay would not let the roots develop; they became too compact after drying, and roots could not penetrate the impervious soil. The same is true of a soil having too much silt, and a soil composed entirely of sand does not have enough body or natural plant nutrients to grow grass. Mr. Garman's idea of the perfect soil for turf is composed of 70% sand, 20% silt, and 10% clay.

New Grasses for Fairways

Dr. Fred Grau talked on "What's New in Turf", and his work at Beltsville in which he is experimenting with all types of turf grasses. He expressed great faith in several new strains of Bermuda and blue grass. The Tifton 57 and the U-3 Bermudas may be the answer to a greenkeeper's prayer. Tifton 57 has a very fine leaf, small stem, and is highly insect and disease resistant, while the U-3 is an extremely aggressive strain that is easy to establish and spreads rapidly. Tifton 57 seems to be ideal for greens, as it is fine and does not become grainy ordinarily, and the U-3 should be used on the fairways and tees. B-27 bluegrass is showing promise in the northeastern states. It is a hardy strain having a good color and disease resistance. It grows close to the ground and requires less mowing. *Zoysia japonica* is rapidly coming to the front as a turf grass. It forms a thick, tough turf that is pleasing to walk on. It is relatively slow to establish, but once it is growing, it will take a lot of abuse.

Mr. Agar Brown, Secretary, National Greenkeeping Superintendents Assn. gave a talk on "The Objectives of the Greenkeeping Superintendents Association," namely: to develop better relations between greenkeeper and pro and between the greenkeeper and club officials.

Joe Dahlman, Pro, Mohawk GC., Tulsa, spoke on "Cooperative Backing of Turf Research by the Oklahoma Golf Assn., Oklahoma P.G.A., and Oklahoma Turf Assn". All three associations are receiving donations from golf courses, cemeteries, nurseries, and individuals interested in turf management, most of which is being sent to Oklahoma A&M where it is being used for turf research at their experiment station, under a staff of experienced agronomists.

Things Turf Men Should Know

The theme of the second day's talks was "Things Every Turf Man Should Know". Bob Ervine, Supt. Oaks CC., Tulsa, was chairman and introduced Prof. A. W. Crain of Texas A&M College. Crain called his colleague, Prof. Potts, also of Texas A&M, and they had a question and answer session "About Grasses" with Crain asking the questions and Potts answering. It was a novel way of presenting a lecture and aroused attention, because all the listeners found themselves trying to answer the questions before Potts could. A question typical of the ones asked was, "Why will grass survive mowing?" Professor Potts answered, "Because the growing points of grass are at the nodes and not at the tip of the stem." They also brought in the fact that when the grass turns yellow, it is not due to a lack of water necessarily but probably to a deficiency of iron, magnesium, or nitrogen.

"About Fertilizer" was Gordon Jones' topic, agronomist with Bob Dunning-Jones, Inc., Tulsa. His subject, well covered, mentioned the effects of the different fertilizer elements on soil and on plants. Nitrogen is responsible for a green color and leaf growth, while phosphorous develops the root system. The potash serves as a balancing influence to increase the vigor of the plant and make other elements more available. The main use of calcium is to raise the pH or make the soil more basic in reaction. Calcium also promotes granulation in acid soils. Chlorophyll is a pigment in the plant that gives it the green color. In order for the chlorophyll to be produced, iron and magnesium have to be present along with nitrogen. Jones cautioned that continuous use of acid fertil-

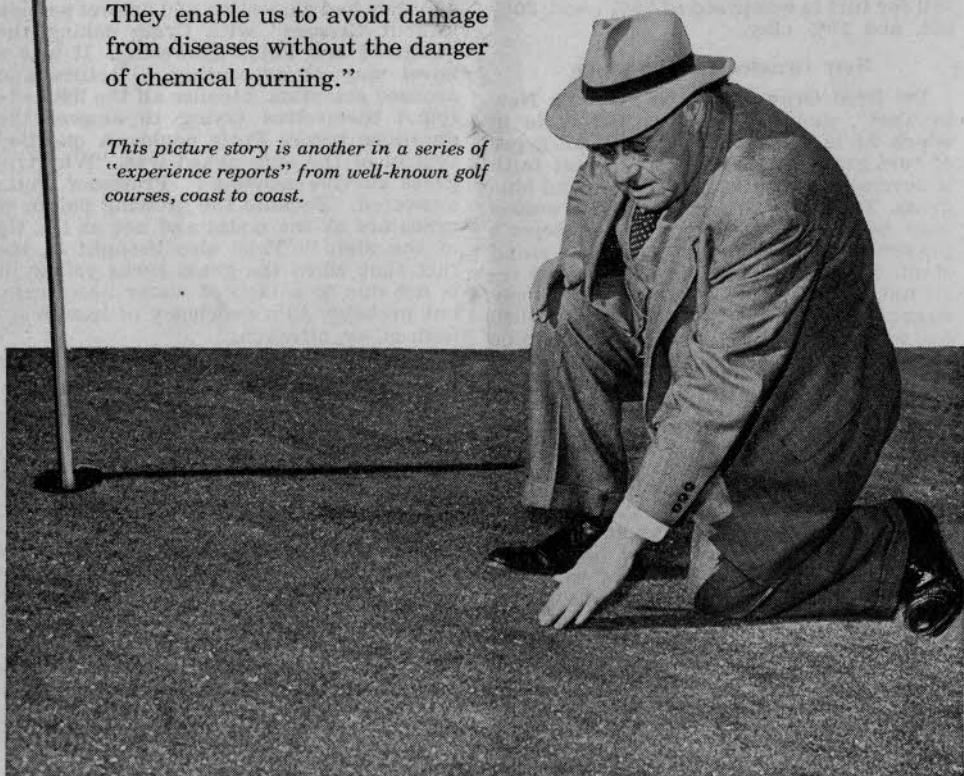
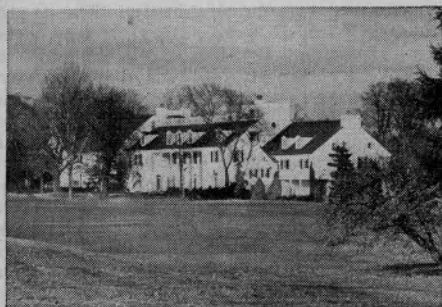
"TERSAN" KEEPS GREENS

AT

Merion Golf Club
ARDMORE, PA.

"We can keep our greens at their best with regular sprays to control fungous diseases," says Mr. Joseph Valentine, greenskeeper at Merion Golf Club. "We use 'Tersan' for brown patch, and Du Pont F-531 for dollar spot. They enable us to avoid damage from diseases without the danger of chemical burning."

This picture story is another in a series of "experience reports" from well-known golf courses, coast to coast.



GREEN *for Championship Play*

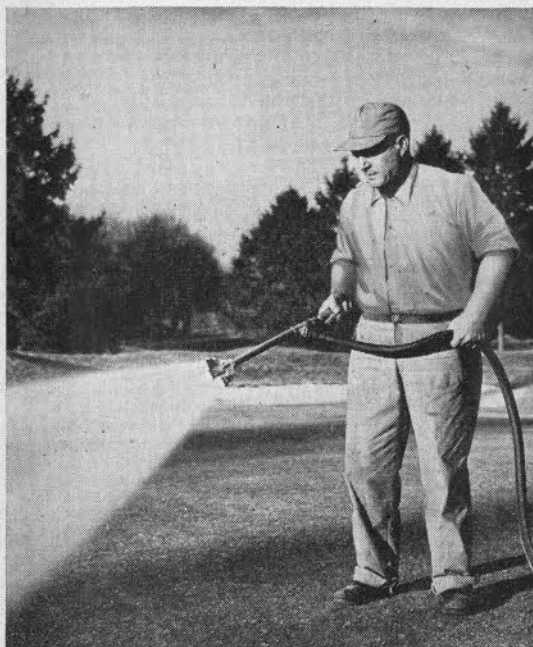
"Tersan" decreased disease 92% since the Merion Golf Club started its use in 1942. "In hot, humid weather, we spray once a week for brown patch," Mr. Valentine says. "Otherwise, we spray every 10 days. 'Tersan' does not retard turf nor discolor it."

"Anyone can use 'Tersan' without burning the greens," Mr. Valentine states. Joseph Marcan-tonio, right, sprays it at the rate of 5 or 6 oz. per 1,000 square feet to keep brown patch under control. "Tersan" saves time and labor because it mixes easily with water and needs no wetting in. This gives ground crews more time for other maintenance tasks.

"The ideal control for dollar spot is Du Pont F-531 fungicide," adds Mr. Valentine. "We use it every 10 days in season and get highly effective results. To pro-long control of dollar spot, we use a spiker before spraying."

"Semesan" and Special "Semesan" are also available for those who prefer mercurial fungicides.

• "Tersan," "Semesan" and Special "Semesan" are registered trade marks of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)



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Turf Fungicides

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

izers such as sulphate of ammonia will cause soil to become acid

Understanding Soil Chemistry

Dr. T. C. Longnecker, soil scientist, Texas Research Foundation, Renner, talked "About Soil Chemistry," covering the different aspects of soil chemistry with pH as the main topic. He brought out that at 6.5-7.0 on the pH scale, more elements were available to plants than at any other pH. This explains the fact that sulphur need be added if the soil is basic and lime is needed if the soil is acid. The neutral point on the pH scale is 7.0. All above that is basic and all below is acid. Some plants, such as azaleas and camillias require an acid condition in order to thrive, while plants such as alfalfa and the sweet clovers need a neutral or slightly basic soil. Dr Longnecker also mentioned a buffered soil. This is a soil that resists a change in pH other than that offered by the soil solution itself. It is caused by the concentration of weak acids or weak bases in the soil. Although the significance of buffering is far-reaching, its main importance is the stabilization of soil pH. A marked change in pH will cause a radical modification in soil environment. If the pH is lowered one point on the scale, it will be 10 times more acid than before, and if the pH is lowered two points on the scale, it will be 100 times more acid. Higher plants and microorganisms might suffer seriously before they could make adjustments to these situations. The supply of certain minerals would suddenly be cut off, and others would be oversupplied. This would seriously upset the nutritional balance of the soil solution. In properly managed soils, buffering, by stabilizing soil pH, seems to be an effective guard against the difficulties described above.

Dr. Howard B. Sprague, 1949 President of the Texas Turf Assn. talked "About Watering", warning overwatering's ill effects. The correct time to water is early in the morning while the dew is still on the grass. It has been proven that many plant nutrients are lost by the evaporation of dew from the leaves. The moisture condenses on the leaves of the grass after rising out of the ground. The rising moisture brings with it certain chemical elements from the soil. Some of the more volatile elements are lost when the sun's rays evaporate this dew. When water is applied early in the morning, it washes the dew off the grass and returns the elements to the soil. Overwatering to such an extent that water stands in the low spots is extremely dangerous, because the roots become water-logged and can not obtain oxygen. A combination of efficient watering and fertilization is the main requisite of having good healthy grass.

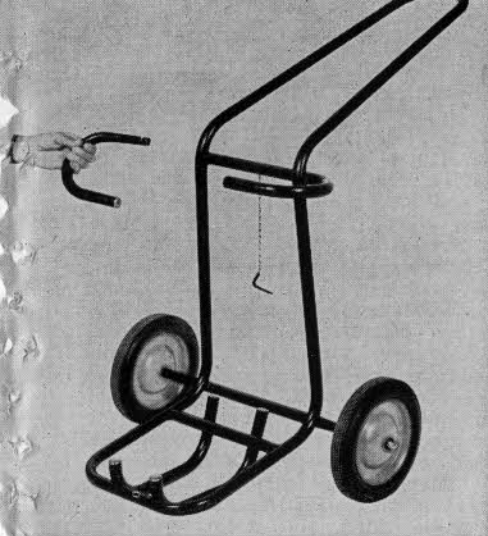
Dr. O. J. Noer talked on "Turf Weeds",

using slides in color of turfed areas that were infested with weeds. He maintained that weeds would not invade a healthy, well-fertilized turf that had received proper care and proved it with his slides. The development of 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) has helped turf growers tremendously in the past few years. The best cure is still preventative, because weeds can not infest a turf that is well fertilized and in a healthy, vigorous growing stage said Noer. The weeds will be found in grass that is deficient in the basic fertilizer elements and turf that has not been managed properly. Noer pointed out that 2,4-D was very important in killing weeds in sand traps as well as in turf, and it is not to be deprived of recognition; however, 2,4-D alone is not the answer to weed-free turf.

Dr. Fred Grau returned to talk about turf diseases, discussing brown patch, snow mold, damping off, dollar spot, and others. Different chemical companies have worked on these diseases earnestly in the past decade and have developed fungicides to cure these mentioned. The old standbys, Tersan, Special Semesan, Arasan, F-531, and Ceresan are still foremost in the family of fungicides. Tersan is a copper compound used as a preventative and a cure for brown patch, dollar spot, and snow mold. Special Semesan and F-531 have practically the same uses as Tersan, while Arasan and Ceresan are used mainly to treat seed before planting to kill any fungi that might be on them. His talk was appropriate for everyone at the meeting, because most of the people had been in contact with one or all of the diseases he mentioned.

Scale in Southwest Area

Prof. Charles H. Brett, Texas A&M gave a talk "About Turf Insects". The insects that have infested turf in the past are now relatively easy to control with D.D.T and chlordane. Chlordane is now being used on most types of insect pests such as cricket moles, ants, cut worms, and earth worms. Most of the scale insects are still being fought with nicotine sulphate and oil emulsions. A new scale has hit the Southwest and is known as the Rhodes grass scale (*Antonina graminis*, MASK). This scale attacks Rhodes, Bermuda, St. Augustine, and numerous other turf grasses. It was first discovered in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas on Rhodes grass thus accounting for its name. This scale has given serious trouble on Bermuda greens in the Valley and is moving north steadily. It was found in Houston this summer on five greens at the Houston CC. Very little is known about the insect, but three men from the U.S.D.A. are working full-time on it at the Weslaco Experiment



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Popularly priced deluxe automatic folding cart. Lift handle and cart automatically opens. Lower handle and cart folds compactly. Big wheels. Balloon tires. Perfectly balanced. Easy rolling. Tubular steel design eliminates straps, bag chafing and club crowding. Plated finish. Light.

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Station, and they should find out quite a bit about the scale before next spring. At the present, a 3% chlordane emulsion spray is recommended for its control in the crawling stage.

Injurious Effects of Salts

"Saline soils and water problems in West Texas and Oklahoma" was discussed by Mr. C. Wallace Miller, Agronomist, C.A.A., Ft. Worth, Texas. The western part of Texas and Oklahoma are in a low rainfall belt. When for any reason the drainage of an arid-region soil is impeded, conditions become such as to favor the accumulation of soluble salts at or near the surface. This phenomenon is due to evaporation accompanied by an upward capillary adjustment of the soil water, which gradually carries the excess salts to the surface. Such a concentration or accumulation is called alkali. This renders the soil practically useless for agricultural purposes, and brings forth a problem to be solved before these soils are made productive. During periods of rainfall, the salts move downward through leaching, and these areas may be productive, but in dry years, they are often quite sterile, because the salts have moved upward into the root region of the plants. A saline condition may be handled in three general ways to avoid the injurious effects of salts. The first of these is eradication; the second is a conversion of some of the salts to less injurious forms; while the third may be designated as control.

Eradication is used in three ways; (1) Leaching with underdrainage, (2) Scraping, and (3) Flushing. Of these, flooding after tile drains have been installed is the most thorough and satisfactory. When this method is used in an irrigated region, heavy and repeated applications of water can be made and the alkali leached from the soil and drained off through the tile.

Conversion: Gypsum and sulfur are used to advantage to convert the harmful salts to sulphates, thus reducing the harmful effects of the soluble salts. These chemicals are applied to the soil, and they chemically combine with the soluble salts and convert them to sulphates, which are mostly insoluble.

Control: The retardation of evaporation is, of course, an important feature of alkali control. The intensive use of a soil mulch is advantageous, especially on irrigated areas where saline soils are often found. An organic mulch, such as peat moss, would be ideal.

Officers Elected

In the evening an informal get-together was held in the Topaz Room at the Tulsa Hotel courtesy of Goldthwaite's Co. of Texas and Bob Dunning-Jones, Inc. of

Tulsa. Immediately following the get-together was the banquet with Charles Hamm, Tulsa, officiating as master of ceremonies. The menu included ham, peas, salad, and ice cream for dessert. Short speeches were made by Agar Brown, Scotty McLaren, Toro Manufacturing Corp., Minneapolis, Perry Maxwell, Golf Course Architect, Tulsa, and Dr. Fred Grau. Enthusiasm was high, and everyone lauded the success of the conference. Scotty McLaren stated that the greens maintenance men should not be called greenkeepers but should bear the title of superintendents, because they have to be master mechanics, chemists, agronomists, good-will men, scientists, and "astrologists". They are specialists in their field and have a profession instead of a job. After these talks, the group was dismissed, and the two turf associations had their respective business meetings, in which they made plans for the following year and elected officers.

The following officers were elected by the Texas Turf Association: Pres., Frank Goldthwaite, Ft. Worth; VP, James Stewart, Ex.-Sec. of the Southwest Athletic Conference, Dallas, Texas; Sec.-Treas., R. C. Potts, Texas A&M.

The Oklahoma Turf Association elected John Price, Southern Hills CC, Tulsa, Pres.; Ben G. Owens, VP, Intramural Athletics, Oklahoma University; Harrell Butler, 2nd VP, Oklahoma CG&CC; Alex Repin, Treas., Tulsa CC; Bob Dunning, Sec., Tulsa, and Bob Ervine, Honorary Pres., Oaks CC, Tulsa.

Arizona Supts. to Form Maintenance Assn.

Superintendents of Arizona courses met Jan. 20 at Phoenix, Ariz., as guests of Alva and Glenn Shaw and discussed formation of an Arizona greenkeepers' association. Present were Dick Ginch, Arizona Biltmore, Phoenix; Phil Hanson, Phoenix CC; Joe Sanders, Wickenburg; Mike Perow, Mesa; Jay Woodward, Arizona CC; Preston Childers, Encanto CC, Phoenix; Cecil Watkins, Litchfield Park; Peter Narvette, San Marcos.

Wives of the superintendents were guests of Mmes. Alva and Glenn Shaw while the husbands considered formation of their sectional organization and exchanged ideas on how to develop and maintain fine golf turf on reclaimed desert where the temperature ranges from below freezing to 120° F. Achievements of these men in producing first class playing conditions shows amazing results of brains, blisters and sweat.