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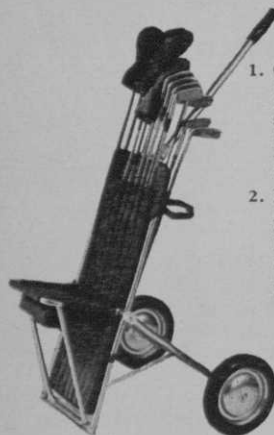
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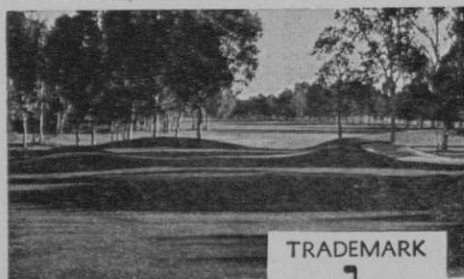


**LUMEX — 112-06 101st Avenue
RICHMOND HILL 19, N. Y.**

Midland, Mich., discussing possibility of many course . . . In many districts this year trade and social organizations had difficulty getting private or fee courses for their tournaments . . . More of those merry affairs than could be handled . . . Building of second 9 at Champaign-Urbana (Ill.) Lake of the Woods course begun by James Maddox Construction Co. to design of Robert Bruce Harris . . . First 9 had 10,700 rounds played to mid-summer this year.

Sandy Armour applies for reinstatement in Mid-Atlantic PGA so he can play his tournaments with his old pals . . . Otherwise he's not returning to pro golf activity . . . Freddie McLeod glad to be back on the job at Columbia CC (Washington dist.) after trip to Scotland, seeing the home town of North Berwick after a 44 year absence . . . George Calderwood of North Hills and Francis Gallett of Blue Mound (both Milwaukee dist.) and their wives taking trip to bonny Scotland this winter.

Play at private, public and semi-public courses this past summer almost as slow as in major tournaments . . . Speeding the snails is big problem . . . Wm. M. Rieley, veteran club mgr., made mgr., Commissioned Officers' GC, Norfolk, Va. . . Most widely criticized example of slow play this year was in Tam O'Shanter World's championship finale to make TV time for which George S. May paid heavy money . . . Television guys didn't criticize it but news-



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papers competing with TV blasted plenty . . . Sports promoters are having plenty of headaches with TV and radio program timing because of air time so often giving bad deal to newspapers whose ballyhoo accounts for ticket sales and working up air program interest.

Larry King, supt. at North Hills GC (NY met dist.) back from first vacation in about a half century of course maintenance work . . . Summer job of Rabbi Gene Parkin of Woodside, LL, N. Y., is golf pro at Pioneer CC, Greenfield Park, upstate N.Y.

Meshingomesia CC, Marion, Ind., having its annual stag dinner for pro Clarence Lamboley Nov. 9 . . . Western Golf Assn. raises roll call of Evans scholars to 129, adding six more in Sept. to make its total of Evans freshmen 49 . . . Western officials entertain Evans graduates and current scholars at golf with dinner at Bob O'Link GC (Chicago dist.) . . . Henry Cotton installing American ball teeing equipment in his range at Monte Carlo . . . Cotton's been working to get British promotion going along lines of National Golf Foundation in U.S. . . . Cotton may return to competition as a prospect for 1953 Ryder Cup play, 24 years after he made his Ryder Cup debut beating Al Watrous, 4 and 3, and with E. Whitcombe losing, 2 and 1, to Hagen and Johnny Golden.

About 85 at the joint meeting of Midwest Golf Course Supts. Assn. and Wisconsin Supts. Assn., at Brown's Lake GC, Burlington, Wis. . . . Midwest retained the team trophy in competition over course in excellent condition . . . Large and merry crowd at Short Hills CC, Moline, celebrating Waldo Johnson's 25th anniversary as pro . . . More than \$40,000 raised by 154 clubs reporting tournaments for United Cerebral Palsy Fund . . . Results from 150 other clubs staging CP tourneys not yet reported . . . Buffalo (NY) CC raised \$4600 at its tournament . . . Second highest during the summer was \$2,227 from Nipper-sink Manor CC, Genoa City, Wis. . . . Alvin Handmacher started off the golf campaign with event at Boca Raton (Fla.) Club, last winter which raised \$15,000.

Greenkeepers' Club of New England members came in work clothes for Sept. 15 meeting at Homer Darling's Juniper Hill GC, Northboro, Mass., for "stolon planting work party" . . . Broadmoor GC, Seattle, Wash., reviving Broadmoor Breeze, a monthly periodical that had more names and news of members in it than any other country club magazine we ever saw . . . E. E. Saberhagen, now Broadmoor pres., was editor of the Breeze and Ev Marble was women's editor, before the fine job became so much work they laid off for a rest . . . Now members are eager to get the Breeze back . . . Members never realize what a job it is getting out a club magazine and don't often cooperate by voluntarily supplying news.



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Above — Harold Price, Superintendent of Lu Lu Temple Country Club, North Hills, Pa.

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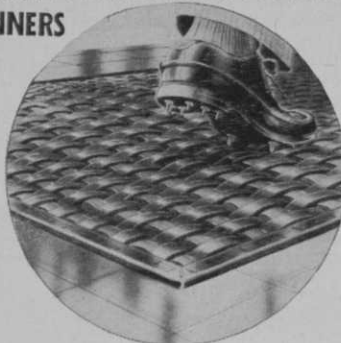
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Wm. Kilpatrick now supt., Glen Head CC (NY Met dist.) . . . 83 Hoosiers who made aces prior to mid-August were eligible for Indianapolis Star's 16th annual Hole-in-one contest . . . Event was at Coffin mny course 3d hole with pro Al Pollak and Star golf editor Al Roche in charge . . . Hole-in-one contests and newspaper promotions highly popular this year . . . Baltimore (Md.) News-Post contest turned over \$2,550 in ticket sales plus net from refreshment stand to Wounded Veterans' Fund, from ace contest.

Dustin Burke, pro at Gibson Island GC (Washington DC dist.) is a former Harvard golf team captain . . . Walt Gamage, sports columnist of Palo Alto (Calif.) wrote very interesting interview with Wm. P. Bell after Billy had visited site of pro-

posed Palo Alto course . . . Billy's son, Wm. F., who's been with him 15 years (with 5 years out in war flying), sharing a heavy load with his Dad as there's a lot of new course and alteration work on the Bell docket . . . Billy, with later help of his son, has designed 60 new courses and remodeled 40 in the west.

Rumored that Brentwood CC on Long Island will change from pay-play to private basis . . . One of the handiest little ideas we saw at tournaments last summer was in Canadian Amateur championship program . . . It has two pages with scoring spaces for 14 matches, each page having hole, distance and yard lines at top.

Youngest golfer in U. S. is Linda, daughter of Chuck Lewis, pro at Colma (Calif.) Golf range . . . She's 21 months old and has had a golf club as her favorite plaything since she was 8 months old . . . When she was 17 months old she played in the "Beat Ben Hogan" National Golf Day tournament . . . She played the 133 yd. 8th at Lake Merced CC (San Francisco dist.) in 36 strokes . . . She took 4 shots in a trap and 3-putted . . . Her longest drive is 63 yds. . . . She'll hit balls from a tee at her fath-

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er's range as long as her Dad and Mom will permit.

Lawson Little had a grandfather who took up golf at 79 . . . Lawson started when he was 13 . . . Lawson and his grandad used to play matches against Lawson's mother and father . . . George North now mgr., Alderwood CC, Portland, Ore. . . . Arthur H. Craig, Alderwood's mgr. for more than 25 years now devoting his entire time to course supt. duties.

Northeastern Wisconsin GA at biggest meeting in the association's 38 years presented Billy Sixty, Milwaukee Journal golf writer, with annual award for man who's done most for progress of the organization . . . First time award ever was made to golfer outside NEWGA territory . . . Award was made at Oshkosh CC . . . At the ceremonies Oshkosh CC made Sixty a life honorary member . . . Billy is one of the most competent, most active and best liked guys covering golf . . . Nobody's done any more for amateur and pro golf in their areas than Billy has for golf in Wisconsin.

Fox-Baldwin Hills courses (Los Angeles dist.) holds big party and member tournament honoring club's gen. mgr. Bill Bryant . . . Then a pro-am tournament and testimonial dinner celebrating 10th anniversary of Harry Bassler (Southern Calif. PGA pres.) as pro at Fox-Baldwin Hills . . .

(Continued on page 122)

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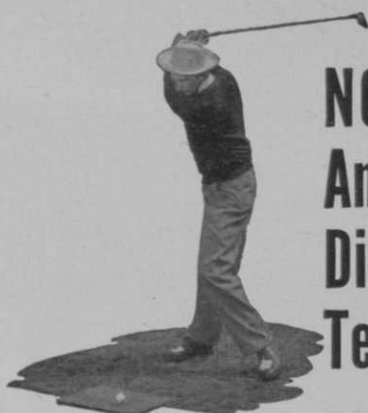
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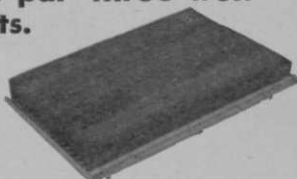
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OCTOBER • 1952

Course Problems Surveyed

GOLF SEES PROBLEMS AND CONSIDERS ANSWERS

GOLFDOM asked practical authorities in course maintenance and pro departments what they regarded as golf's major problems.

Some of the answers are printed in this issue, which, as usual, combines October, November and December *GOLFDOM* into an annual Review and Planning Number. Other comments from successful professionals and golf course superintendents will be printed in January, 1953 *GOLFDOM* and subsequent issues as the large response exceeded space available in any one issue of *GOLFDOM*.

The wage and other management problems and the 1952 maintenance difficulties of the superintendents, and the professionals' recognition of golf promotion responsibilities and business opportunities, not only make the most valuable information men in charge of courses and pro departments could study, but provide required reading for club officials.

The superintendents' frank statements about the labor situation is one of the facts of life that few men in charge of courses would have told their officials a few years ago. Now the situation is so serious that the superintendents must speak bluntly or the standard of U. S. golf course condition will deteriorate rapidly. — Herb Graffis, Editor.

Labor is the most serious problem of golf course operation. The standard of course maintenance, regardless of scientific advances, will be lowered unless wages meet competitive figures of industry.

So believe numerous leading golf course superintendents who have been queried by *GOLFDOM*. The superintendents have had to contend with the labor factor just as club officials have had to meet the labor issue in their plants. The plants have raised wages and given benefits of vacations, sick leaves, retirement plans, insurance, minimum annual wage guarantees and other inducements. The golf clubs, in any location where there is industrial competition for labor, are licked and have had to depend largely on old men or lads during school vacations to do course work.

In some instances, so superintendents told *GOLFDOM*, damage suffered by courses last summer probably could have been prevented had enough competent men been available for emergency work.

The superintendents have tried everything genius can devise as a substitute for money in meeting wage competition for course labor but the substitutes haven't been found acceptable by desirable

workmen. The only saving element has been that some men like outdoor work on courses so much they'll work at it for less than they can get in other jobs.

Frankly, expertly and with foresight the superintendents tell their views of the labor situation and other important factors in the course maintenance picture in the following reports. *GOLFDOM* considers these reports the most valuable assistance club officials and Green committees could have at this time as a sound basis for making policies and programs.

Modernize Wages and Courses

By JAMES A. REID
Supt., The Suburban Club of Baltimore County
Pikesville, Md.

There are many important problems confronting green superintendents but perhaps what is to be considered the most basic problem is the labor situation. Of course one has to go through a process of elimination to get good workers, but it is very difficult when a superintendent does find men who are suited for their jobs, to find that his club will not cooperate by granting adequate remuneration for work well done.

The clubs seem to lose sight of the

fact that a laborer who is willing to work and who has a good job with a good salary will produce more efficiently and with less direct supervision than one who has no real motivation. Golf clubs, on the whole, are far behind the times in the compensation which they give their employees for the fine jobs that they do. Not until they lose their best workers do they realize how little they save by their attitude.

Along the same line, more effective labor production could be achieved by many of the older clubs (broadly speaking, those in existence for more than 20 years) if they were to do some remodeling and building in order to get the most out of their modern equipment. Sharp banks and high mounds that prevent the use of power greens mowers or aerifiers or prevent the trimming of greens and traps with tractor equipment cost the course superintendent much in time and labor spent in caring for them with old-fashioned hand methods. With the elimination of these hazards the men needed to care for them could be freed for odd jobs that otherwise would not be done—getting corners cleaned out, that creek bank mowed, ball marks on the green lifted, or those tee divots cared for.

This past season has been one of the toughest known to golf superintendents. Many have been on the job day and night fighting first the wet spring, then the driest summer in years which produced brownpatch, dollar spot, damping out, grubs and worms.

Of course, the crowning touch is to have some member say that the course is in terrible condition because he has lost a golf match, or maybe a golf ball.

Golf course superintendents are the hardest working group of fellows to be found anywhere, and they are certainly interested in their work. It would help a great deal if committee chairmen and club officials could look in at the association meetings or the national convention and see the interest displayed by the superintendents in not only their own problems, but in the problems of their fellow workers.

Remodeling Programs Required

By WILLIAM A. BRADY
Supt., Maple Bluff Country Club
Madison, Wis.

One of the problems confronting future-thinking superintendents is the economical remodeling and reconstruction necessary to fit the modern golfer. Golf courses all over the country are going to be faced with the need for longer holes.

Top-notch golf pros in the last decade have been teaching classes of teen-agers, interesting increasing numbers in the

game itself. Golf has become more important in school athletics, competitive and recreational. Also, increased leisure time and shorter working hours have increased the number of players on both public and private golf courses.

These factors have produced, and will produce, better average golfers. The score card for the most active golfer is no longer in the 90's but in the 80's and he drives a consistently longer ball, making golf on many courses more of a pitch-and-putt game.

This will necessitate longer holes for golf courses that were constructed in past years. The problem is not always that there is insufficient acreage to change the situation, but that the remodeling is going to need at least a three-year program, keeping in mind both economy and the golfer's right to have a well-groomed course at all times.

Another problem facing superintendents in the Madison and Milwaukee areas is that we can't get the proper sand for our compost. None of the local sand and gravel companies think it worthwhile to invest in screens to give us what we want, and the source of proper sand is so far away that the freight and hauling charges are prohibitive. As it reaches our sidings we would have to pay in excess of \$12 per ton plus hauling charges from siding to golf course. So far, we have not been able to work out a solution to this local problem.

Big "Headache" Is Labor

By TREVOR E. JONES
Supt., The Country Club of Fairfield
Fairfield, Conn.

Many of the superintendents' headaches are minimized today by the wonderful work being done by experimental stations, the universities and colleges doing turf research, and the hard work of Fred Grau, Dr. DeFrance, and others like them. Our "tough nut" is labor; how to get help and keep it under the conditions that prevail in this area.

Bridgeport is a booming industrial city where anyone who can crawl to a time clock can double the weekly wage a golf club can afford to pay.

The days when a strong back was a requisite for a golf course worker are gone. The mowing is done by expensive precision machinery that must be operated by a person with at least average intelligence. Power machines can cause much damage, if not used correctly, to the machine itself, the operator or the green, which is the focal point of any golf course.

Men we wouldn't accept for employment on the golf course invariably find work in local factories and get paid more

than a college man can demand after graduation.

It is impossible for golf courses to compete with these inflationary measures. Until the American economy and dollar bill return to normal, which we nor our children may never see, there can be no relief from this situation.

Regardless of problems such as this, today's golfers still demand perfection, and even after that, improvements. But they give no thought as to how a dollar can be stretched to entice a worker who will do a job to the best of his ability for less than a minimum factory wage.

New Problems In Watering

By BOB WILLIAMS
Supt., Beverly Country Club
Chicago, Ill.

The most important problem confronting me in turf management today is the factor of fairway irrigation in the production of better fairway turf. I say this even though we have one of the best water systems by comparison to other clubs.

Our system is capable of producing 450 gals. per minute at 135 lbs. pressure at the pump. We can operate 11 sprinklers at one time with a center line installation and each sprinkler covering approximately a 200 ft. diameter. We can cover about six fairways in one night with one man operation.

Our fairway turf is comprised of creeping bent, poa annua and poa trivialis. This combination of grasses must be kept rather short if a good turf is to be ex-

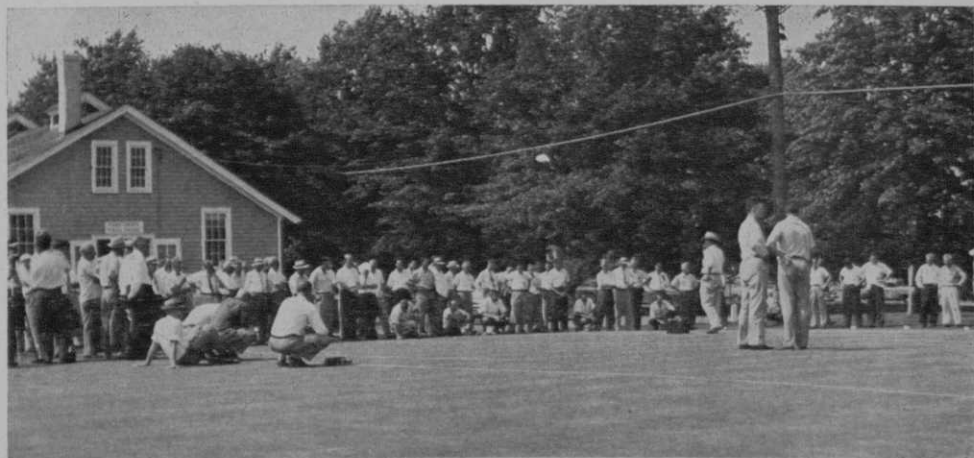
pected. We have kept this turf mowed at approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ in. except in the heat of the summer time when we raise up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

So much for the briefing and now for the problem. When hot windy weather arrives in June, July and August we watch the moisture content of our tees and greens like hawks and sometimes find it necessary to water greens and tees at least every other day and sometimes every day. When this same condition applies to the fairway turf there is little we can do about it as it requires at least three nights to water the fairways only once. How then can we expect to keep not only poa but how about the bent? We can not. Consequently we lose turf and blame it all on the poa not being able to take the heat.

We do not lose the poa on our greens or tees because we have a moisture control but on the fairways I am stymied when I know moisture is needed to keep the turf from wilting and yet we cannot possibly cover more than about six fairways in one night.

When turf needs moisture after or before a day of high temperature and drying wind it must have it now and not two or three days later. I believe that if we are going to continue to try to grow bent fairways that have to be cut close we also have to make provisions to irrigate them in the same manner that we do for greens and tees. This means that we must increase the capacity of our irrigation systems so that we can water all of the fairways in one night. With such facilities we would lose very little poa and bent except a small proportion

STUDYING EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS AT RUTGERS UNIV.



Group attending Rutgers Field Day at New Brunswick, N. J. Turf specialists on hand for the meet included O. J. Noer, Milwaukee Sewerage Commission; Dr. Jesse DeFrance, Rhode Island Exp. Station; Dr. Fred V. Grau, Dir., USGA Green Section and Dr. Gilbert Ahlgren and Ralph Engel of Rutgers University.

through disease from unexpected causes.

I am not alone in this opinion as Ray Didier of Chicago's Tam O'Shanter club has already accomplished just what I am proposing. He has increased his irrigation capacity to where he can water the entire course in 14 hours, if necessary.

Does this theory conflict with the trend toward the use of less water in turf management as proven by our university research and the research of the USGA? No, I don't believe it does. Because if we can water all of the course in one night we could then use more frequent but less application of water.

As it is today we must start watering fairways about the next night after a shower in order to get around all of them in several nights. Where with greens and tees we can wait until they are in need and then give them what they require.

Fairway turf is maintained completely different today from what it was 15 to 20 years ago, as to type of grasses and height of cut but we have not taken the necessary steps to keep up the facilities for the management of this turf as applies to irrigation. We are sure now that the players want a tight close turf for fairways and it will be up to us to see that they get it.

Common Turf Problems Persist

By LEONARD J. STRONG
Supt., Saucun Valley Country Club
Bethlehem, Pa.

The most important course maintenance problem in our part of the country, from the strictly turf viewpoint, is the infestation of poa annua, crabgrass and clover.

This has been the case since the modern standards of golf course were developed and every year these same turf problems confront the superintendents although various remedies and maintenance procedures are employed in the search for the right answers. There is no question but that continued research is necessary on these problems and must have high rating on the research programs.

One method found successful in checking crabgrass has proved to be much too expensive for average golf course use on large areas such as fairways. Another method used is the elimination of the seed by chemical treatment over a long period but this is a long-drawn-out process. This method is being applied to poa annua as well as to clover and crabgrass. The player pressure on superintendents and the research men is to get a quick cure for every trouble.

This past season, being the worst experienced in many years, presented a number of turf problems in addition to

those previously mentioned. The problems included brownpatch, dollar spot, melting out, copper spot, pink spot, pythium, helminthosporium and other diseases which are still unnamed.

In this section the superintendents have been having a busy fall renovating and putting their courses back into shape. In most cases they have been aerifying, spiking, seeding and fertilizing with hopes of a good growing fall to complete the job and have first-class turf for next year.

The theoretical aim of the superintendent is to discover maintenance procedures and preventive measures that will eliminate the problems to which the finely conditioned golf course seems to be heir, and to simplify maintenance to operations required for careful grooming. But with the uncertainties of weather, the mysteries of soil and plant growth, and the exacting demands of golfers upon one of the most peculiar jobs in scientific agriculture, there'll always be many problems in golf turf.

About the best we can do is to stay determined, thoughtful and diligent in trying to solve some of the most common problems which continue to plague us year after year.

Study the Limiting Factors

By WILLIAM LYONS
Supt., Firestone Rubber Company Courses
Akron, O.

The major and very difficult problem in golf course maintenance is that of discovering and adopting good maintenance practices that will reduce some costs so on the same budget more money can be allotted to hiring well qualified people.

The superintendent is hard pressed between higher labor costs and trying to keep the cost of golf low.

We are in a business. We have set our sights high with respect to the quality of our production. We must compete in the labor market for good labor. We must match business and industry if we are to command respect in and for the profession of golf course maintenance. And certainly in solving the problems that now confront the superintendent we will be able to say that we have exercised a type of business thinking that deserves respect.

In our thinking we have to study every phase of the course and of maintenance operations. One can't stay in this demanding profession on grandpa's methods now any more than a farmer can produce profitable crops with grandpa's antiquated methods. In modern farming I have to look at every problem with an idea of finding the limiting factor that

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