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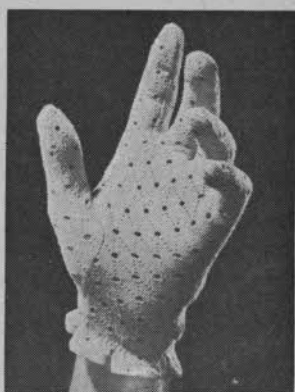
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National magazines will invite your members to ask for "MT" golf balls at the pro shop.



This season, 158 major newspapers will run advertisements urging golfers to go to the pro shop for new "MT" golf balls in the new weather-tight threesome tubes.



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THE GREATEST NAME IN GOLF

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CINCINNATI 32, OHIO

Dickinson Stages Course Management Conference

PROF. LAWRENCE S. DICKINSON who started the first college course in greenskeeping 25 years ago again pioneered at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, conference March 12 and 13. The conference was held at the conclusion of the ten weeks specialized course for golf course supts. which was attended by 11 from various parts of the U. S. who received their certificates.

There were 116 at the two-day conference which was an unique and definitely valuable affair. It was a true conference according to the dictionary: "interchange of views." There was not a single paper read, no specializing experts lectured, and the supts. did all the brain work and talking themselves.

Results of this conference will have a far-reaching influence in golf as its proceedings are to be edited and published and club officials and other superintendents will get helpful close-ups on the informed and frank observations and judgments of men who can accurately appraise the situation in golf course maintenance.

Dickinson is convinced that the standard of management ability among supts. is not being adequately recognized or utilized. In this conference he put his conviction to the test by presenting a suggested outline of the course management problem today to those at the conference, then walked out and let the fellows handle the job by themselves.

The suggested discussion guide was presented under the title of "Golf Maintenance Seminar." Seminar is the college term for "a group of (usually graduate) students engaged in original research; also the course of study."

Outline of Conference

The guide sheet read in part:

The object of this seminar is to have the superintendents discuss the situation and present to their various clubs necessary suggestions to alleviate the present emergency for the good of the club, the game of golf, the golfing areas, and the profession and business of production of fine golfing conditions. Such an expression will, if seriously made, convey to the club officials that the superin-

tendent realizes the seriousness of the situation and is not afraid to so inform the club officials together with definite suggestions based upon intimate knowledge of local conditions and of fine turf growing.

It is proposed to have the results of the seminar sent to every club president and green chairman in New England and to all other clubs represented at this seminar and a copy to each superintendent present. All names will be omitted from the findings.

For General Discussion Order of Procedure

1. Outline the seminar plan.
2. Opening of general discussion.
3. Dividing of members into various interests and adjournment for specialized discussion.

Group I. Superintendents in charge of large courses in Metropolitan areas.

Group II. Superintendents in charge of small courses and summer courses.

Group III. Owners of golf courses.

Group IV. Superintendents in charge of Municipal Courses.

4. All groups are to stay in session until 12:30. A chairman will be appointed to lead each group, but can be changed any time by group. A note-taker will be furnished for groups I and II.

5. Each chairman will designate at least three, preferably five, to act as an editing committee of the notes taken. Each editor and chairman will receive a copy of the "raw notes" mailed to him during the week of March 23 or earlier.

6. Complete findings should be ready for distribution not later than April 17.

7. Each chairman will furnish a brief report to the entire seminar group following the graduation of the Winter School for Fine Turf Growers.

I All golf clubs have labor shortages. Why?

A. Is it because of poor quality of labor?

1. Will higher wages improve quality of labor?

Notes:

(a) 20% wage increase. No budget increase.

Available hours reduced 16 2/3%.

For equal labor hours budget must be increased 20%.

(Continued on page 99)

The **5th** at
Pine Valley
 is packed
 with
 trouble —



How would you play it..?



Here's how George M. Govan, Pine Valley's popular Pro, describes this famous, troublesome hole:

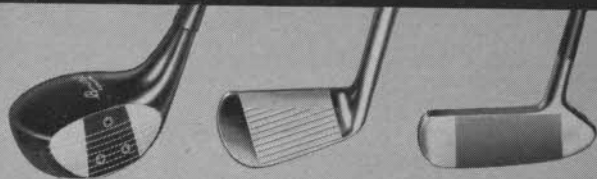
"This beautiful par three hole usually requires a full wood but some of the long hitters reach it with an iron. The 5th demands a long, straight ball with maximum carry."

Help your own players make par with Bristol's new, amazing 1953 "Certified" Golf Clubs sold only through golf Pros. These clubs are perfectly matched; priced competitively to bring customers into your shop — to give you a fair chance to increase sales and profits.

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Turf Experts Depend on **SAFE, EFFECTIVE TERSAN[®]** *Turf Fungicide* *To Control Brown Patch*

Here are five prominent golf course superintendents from the Philadelphia area, where brown patch and other turf diseases are particularly difficult to control. What they say here about keeping their greens in top playing condition makes another in a series of experience reports from leading courses across the country.



WILLIAM J. HANSBURY, course superintendent at the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Flourtown says: "I'm never afraid of burn or discoloration. 'Tersan' is always safe. Our 'difficult' months, of course, are from June through September 15, but by adhering to a program of spraying 'Tersan' on our greens every 7 to 10 days, depending upon weather, we keep them in excellent playable condition."

EBRHARD R. STEINIGER, course superintendent at Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N. J., says: "We've been using 'Tersan' and F-531 ever since they came on the market. Now we depend on them to keep our greens green and free of disease. Some time ago we instituted a preventive spraying schedule and we're happy to report that brown patch is not a problem any longer."



JOSEPH J. RYAN, course superintendent at Rolling Green Golf Club, Media, Pa., says: "We tested 'Tersan' on one green when it first came out years back. We soon discovered that it's safe and effective and have been using it ever since without interruption. We like it because it can be applied without worry about discoloration or stopping grass growth."



ALEX W. STRACHEN, superintendent, Old York Road Country Club, Jenkintown, Pa., says: "This is a private club but gets heavy play. And, since we're in a 'brown patch' area, we're constantly fighting turf disease. However, by following a preventive spraying schedule with 'Tersan' we've controlled brown patch. There's no question about it—golfers have to have green greens."

Golf Course Superintendents:

You know the men quoted here. Their experience is based on results on their own courses. So, if you aren't using "Tersan" now, better give it a try and see how easy it is to keep greens in top shape right through the worst part of the season.

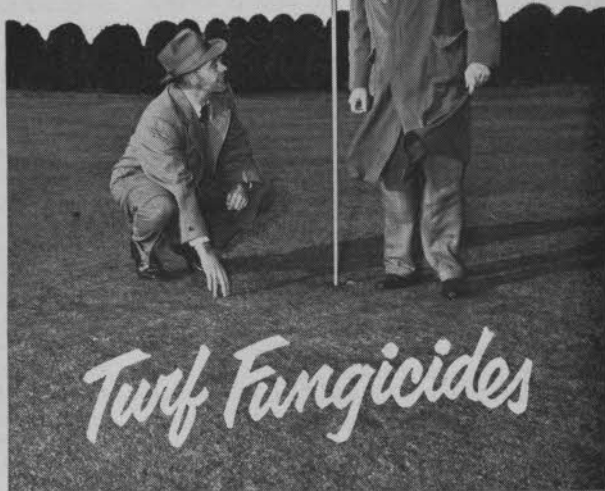
"Tersan" is green in color, blends with the grass. Comes in handy 3-lb. package for easy handling and measuring. It stays in suspension for even application. And—it's safe! Even inexperienced help can apply it without danger of injuring expensive turf.

For dollar spot, copper spot and pink patch, use Du Pont F-531.

NOTE: These Du Pont Weed Killers can also help you: Du Pont "Ammate" Weed and Brush Killer—for poison ivy and brush Du Pont 2,4-D Weed Killers—for broad-leaf weeds in fairways.

PAUL E. WEISS, standing below with Bob Miller of the Du Pont Co., is superintendent at Lehigh Country Club, Emmaus, Pa. He says: "I've been growing fine turf for 30 years. Before 'Tersan' we waited for brown patch to appear before spraying, because we were afraid of burning and discoloring the grass. Now, by using 'Tersan' on a preventive schedule every week, we are able to keep the greens free of brown patch. We've

been using 'Tersan' ever since it came on the market—it's efficient and safe to use. We like it!"



Turf Fungicides



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Class Lesson Success Based on Organized Program

By JOSEPH P. ZEILIC

Asst. Professional, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

GROUP instruction in golf differs from individual instruction in that the instructor cannot devote too much time to any particular pupil. He must plan and simplify his teaching methods in advance of each class so as to benefit the pupils as a group.

An important point about teaching the beginner in golf is that his or her first impression of the game will linger the longest, so it must be a pleasant one. A competent instructor will try to make all explanations simple and easy for the student to digest and apply. Proceed slowly and thoroughly and give your pupils a chance to ask questions. Give out an instruction booklet at the beginning of the course so they can read in detail the important phases brought out in the instruction. "Golf Lessons", a booklet published by the National Golf Foundation, is excellent.

Bear in mind that you, the instructor, can do much to help a great number of people to enjoy golf through patient and sound instruction and your performance may be the best advertising you possibly can get.

The following should act as a guide to an easier and quicker method of teaching the basic fundamentals of golf to the novice. You will notice as you read that the putter is the first club that is swung, after practicing the mechanics of the swing as described in Lesson 2 with a wood. My reasoning is that the short swing in golf must be tried by the beginner before a full swing with an iron or wood can be handled with any success.

Maybe you differ, but you'd better have a complete and sound plan, just as a varsity football coach does about organizing work on his squad.

Instructor's Outline

Number of lessons—12

Number of pupils—10 or under

Length of each lesson—1 hour
Lesson

- 1 Introduction to Golf
- 2 Mechanics of Swing
- 3 Putting
- 4 Chipping

- 6 Pitch Shot
- 5 Short Approach and Trouble Shot
- 7 Medium Iron Shot
- 8 Long Iron
- 9 Fairway Woods
- 10 Tee Woods
- 11 Rules and Etiquette
- 12 Demonstration on Golf Course

In the first lesson give a brief history of golf emphasizing its growth as a participant sport in this country since the latter part of the 19th century. Mention some personalities and relate incidents. Mere talk will get boring.

List a few advantages of golf to the individual—a game that is played by people of all ages; a healthy sport in that it is played out-of-doors in the sunshine and fresh air; a great test of character; and a game that develops pleasant social contacts among the golfers of the world.

Show your pupils an average beginner's set of clubs—one that will last them two or three years, and explain the clubs and their functions.

Explain why the loft on each of the woods and irons varies.

Hit a few balls with each iron and wood listed above to show heights and distances expected from each club.

Conclude the lesson by swinging a heavy "Training Club" to show pupils how they can develop good hand action and rhythm in the swing by practicing with this club.

In lesson 2 demonstrate the following steps in hitting a golf ball using a wood club:

1. Grip
2. Stance and aim
3. Addressing the ball—"Hitting Position"
4. Swinging the club with the hands

Have pupils form a circle and work on the pivot by learning to do the following exercise with a wood club in their hands. Be sure the pupils are separated by safe distances.

Give origin and demonstrate "Vardon Overlapping Grip". Show how both hands

tend to swing the club as a team or a unit while using the grip. The correct grip will be a great help in swinging and controlling the clubs described in later lessons. Help pupils to place hands on club handle correctly by checking each one individually.

Set them with correct grip and in correct stance.

After that get them swinging the club with their arms.

Then have them swing to the proper pattern you describe and illustrate and especially get them to recognize and follow good footwork and leg action.

Then show three stances used by most golfers—open, square and closed. Teach pupils square stance for easiest results while they are learning the game. Emphasize aiming of shot after grip has been put on club by lining up their toes squarely to intended line of flight of clubhead.

Addressing the ball is very important in class teaching.

Insist on outstretched left elbow during swing. Make sure swing is moving back and through in one path. Make sure hands are under the shaft at the top of the backswing with the club horizontal to the line of flight. Explain what is meant by the present-day "one-piece swing." Stress importance of a slow, smooth backswing in developing a rhythmical and sound golf swing. Check pupils' pivot or shifting of the weight while they practice swinging.

In lesson 3 impress pupils with the importance of developing a smooth, firm putting stroke.

A narrow stance, slightly open, is probably best for the beginner to use. Emphasize that the blade should be kept low along the ground during the putting stroke and square to the line of flight. A steady head position is a must for consistently good putting. Discourage any signs of "wristy" putting in your pupils. A putting stroke is still a true swinging motion even though it is a short swing. Encourage pupils to practice putting in spare time between classes.

In lesson 4 the 7-iron is a good selection as an overall "chipping" club. The pupils should be shown that gripping halfway down from the top of the club, the hands can better control the action of the blade. Explain reasons for the stance, the position of the ball, weight distribution and head steadiness. The hand action should be firm throughout the short swing and the wrists should not take over and

cause a loose, disjointed motion as is often the case with most class pupils.

In lesson 5 use the 9-iron and explain why this club, with a smooth, controlled swing can loft the ball over shrubbery, bunkers or gulleys that frequently frighten the high handicap player.

On lesson 6, the full pitch shot, have the pupils use a 7-iron, using a full swing. Maximum distance for this club would be about 130 yards but impress upon the pupils the club is for precision rather than distance.

Get Them Into It Easy

After you get the classes going so the pupils understand that the main thing is to connect with the ball accurately, rather than to slug it out of the lot, the rest of the job is easy.

Most of the high-handicap golfer's trouble comes from wanting to pulverize the ball, hence there's too much swaying and lunging and a disposition to use a wood-chopper's grip rather than a grip that will allow the hands to work correctly and bring the club into precise effective contact with the ball.

About nine out of ten new golfers want to go at the game too hard. If you can get them performing gracefully, smoothly and in balance on the short game you've got them started right, as you probably know. But in class lessons this is even a tougher job than in individual instruction and you have to keep watching to straighten out the awkward ones.

The safety element can't be emphasized too strongly; not only for the pupils but for the pro. There's no telling when a pupil will start to swing and you will be the accidental target.

Get the pupils paired off so they will be able to see their own mistakes in others. You know from your own observation that every foursome at every club has at least one fellow and maybe three or four fellows who think they're pros.

Make an interesting asset of this screwy phase of golf. You might be able to do something for the pupil who is taking his third class lesson and already think's he's a pro. You may also protect the unsuspecting victim.

Get the classes performing to a count. It helps to develop rhythm.

Get the good and bad examples before the class. But under no circumstances embarrass the awkward ones. After all, it's your job to teach the awkward one to be good and if you can't do that, you're

(Continued on page 120)

Greenbrier Adjusts to New Labor Set-up

By **WALTER W. COSBY**
Supt., Golf and Grounds, The Greenbrier
White Sulphur, W. Va.

One of the most important things we are faced with at present is modernized labor relations. We are one of the few golf courses in the United States which is completely unionized. Our union is established as a maintenance union, affiliated with the AFofL which makes our operation slightly different from that of the average courses, and I think that whether you like unions or don't like unions, it is a situation which will spread in the next few years so you might as well get used to the idea.

Our labor union under its present setup has definitely benefited the golf course worker by putting him on a seniority basis, vacation with pay, sick leave, and several other privileges which the average golf course worker does not obtain. Of course, this has increased our maintenance cost considerably and has required us to buy more of certain types of equipment to overcome tremendous increase in pay.

This has also caused us to do some remodeling and reconstruction which was badly needed in the first place, to cut down our maintenance overhead and do more work with machinery. We have also found that we can do our own reconstruction by holding our key men and doing it in the winter time when the play is very light in this section of the country. In this regard it has been a help because the normal procedure has been in the past to lay off most of the men at the end of the fall season and rehire at the beginning of the spring season, which gave us a terrific labor turnover. This has been corrected by the change in our maintenance program so that our turnover in labor is perhaps only 25% as much as it was in past years.

I have found that the development of new equipment for changed conditions is probably developing faster than the conditions are changing. We bought considerable equipment last year and have found it very satisfactory and well ahead of equipment requirements that were considered modern 5 years ago.

Regarding the turf problems in our area for the past season, men who have been here for a number of years tell me it was the toughest they can remember. We had average rainfall in April and most of May, but during June and July the rainfall was 75% below average with the average temperature 8° higher than the average recorded over the last 10 years. Fortunately, the humidity was only slightly above normal.

Our greens held up very well, going a little off color in late July. Then along came August with humidity about average and 6 inches of rainfall, above normal. We had one green on our Lakeside course which is an old saucer job and we actually had to bail water out of the center with a bucket and dry it up by using old sacks to sop up water to make the green playable but found that we improved the whole situation with severe aerifying and working in one of the new soil conditioners. This is the only green out of 46 greens which gave us any severe trouble.

Close Mowing Damages

This being natural bluegrass country we have had very good fairways here until 3 years ago when the player demand for closely mowed fairways became so great that we had to cut our height from 1½ in. to ¾ in. and on some special occasions to ½ in. You can well imagine what happened to our bluegrass.

This year clover of White Dutch variety pretty well took over so we tried sodium arsenite on four fairways on our Old Dutch course which is watered and four fairways on our Greenbrier course which is not watered.

The results have exceeded our expectations and after fertilizing and overseeding with bent in the watered fairways and a mixture of bluegrasses in the unwatered fairways, we believe we are going to be able to control the clover problem satisfactorily and at the same time using a mower height of ½ to ¾ in. on the bent and hold it through the summer on the watered fairways.

Of course, if we can get Merion B-27 to mix in our unwatered fairways I think we have whipped the problem there also.

This reminds me of one thing that is getting quite a few superintendents into trouble. There has been a lot of newspaper publicity in the past 6 or 8 months regarding the use of Merion B-27 mixed with one of the Zoysias in combination for fairways and telling the general public that they would be almost divot-proof, drought-proof, and disease-proof. Did you ever try to buy a 100 pounds or 200 lbs. of Merion B-27? The laughter you get practically drowns out your request. However, we are being asked two or three times a week when we golf course superintendents are going to wake up and use some of this perfect grass.

The course superintendent's worst problems become easier and many of them are solved when he gets a chairman who understands the superintendent's business.

—NICHOLAS CASSA
Supt., The Country Club of Harrisburg (Pa.)