

Robert A. Moore, Vice President, Aquatrols Corporation of America, discusses the following statement:

"WETTING AGENTS HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE INFILTRATION RATE OF WATER; THEREFORE, IT IS HIGHLY IMPROBABLE THAT AQUA-GRO WOULD IMPROVE THE PENETRATION RATE OF WATER."

This statement, occasionally made by turf experts, should be qualified on the basis of recent findings. Some of our early research tended to support this conclusion. Further support could be found in an article published in *California Agriculture* 1954. However, field work has shown that laboratory results are not always indicative of field performance because of differences in the degree of soil compaction and wettability.

The California work measured the difference in the infiltration rates of solutions of anionic wetting agents and plain water and concluded there was no significant change. Our work with solutions include non-ionic wetting agents and the results showed a slight improvement in their initial wetting. From this point, our research went on to measure the effects of REWETTING in the six different soils to which solutions of wetting agents had been applied.

Our purpose was to study the residual effect on the infiltration rate of water from subsequent rainfall or irrigation. The results again showed a detrimental effect for the anionic-type wetting agent. In contrast, the non-ionic types used in Aqua-Gro showed increases from 10 to 40 per cent in infiltration rate. University experimental station tests, run at our request, corroborated our findings on non-ionics by showing increases from 5 to 35 per cent using four soil types.

It's important that we understand the relationship of this laboratory information to field use. Instructions for the use of Aqua-Gro call for the application of approximately 10 gallons of solution per 1000 square feet and that the treated area be rewet either immediately or when practicable. Therefore, the information that concerns us most is the rewetting data. Field use of Aqua-Gro has produced more startling differences in water penetration than one would predict even from these laboratory tests. In addition laboratory data never predicted the use of Aqua-Gro for dew removal and the elimination of the effects of thatch. Something new and beneficial has happened to the turf.

One field illustration of the use of Aqua-Gro: Here is a small, heavily used and compacted tee, common to most every course, allowed considerably less than one inch of water penetration after a normal wetting. A hand plugging tool could not be forced into the ground. A solution of Aqua-Gro was applied and the tee was watered down. Twenty-four hours later, a hand plugging tool showed the depth of water penetration to be greater than six inches. During the remainder of the season, this tee was no longer a watering problem.

This observation is typical of hard-to-wet areas where Aqua-Gro has been applied. We know Aqua-Gro makes water wetter and can eliminate many of your watering problems.



Superintendents Report After Using **AQUA-GRO** "Wetter Water Solved Many Turf Problems"

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Areas suffering from the effects of thatch are cured by one full treatment of Aqua-Gro. Subsequent waterings percolate freely through the thatched areas. Wet without waterlogging. Aqua-Gro is economical, one application costs approximately 75¢ per 1000 square feet.

Effects of Hard Spots Eliminated

The effects of hard spots on greens are eliminated. Treated water penetrates quickly and deeply into the soil. Uniform water penetration in soils reduces tendency to overwet areas next to hard spots.

Dew Eliminated

Periodic application of Aqua-Gro to greens prevents formation of dew 'round the clock. Fungus growth is discouraged. Costs approximately 20¢ per 1000 square feet. A considerable savings over other methods of dew removal.

Deeper Water Penetration

Plugs of earth from compacted, hard-to-wet areas prove water penetrates up to 600% greater depth if areas are treated with Aqua-Gro. More even distribution of water in the soil results in less frequent watering and better control of turf.

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Aquatrols Corporation of America

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Little "touch-up" jobs essential for perfection are basic principles when establishing grass on a putting green. Add topdressing to low places lightly and often. Scatter more stolons in thin or bare areas and press into soil and topdress.

Use the vertical mower soon after starting to mow. Use it frequently, but lightly, to nip off top runners and to help plane off the high places for smoother mowing. Attention to these details will help to develop a uniformly smooth and accurate putting surface quickly.

By following these basic principles for planting greens, good new greens will be established. In order to keep greens in excellent condition, it is necessary to follow the basic principles of maintenance. These will be outlined in our May column.

• • •

Q—The management at our course has decided we ought to be able to organize our work so no one will have to work on Sundays. It isn't that they object so much to overtime expense but, as they put it, other businesses close on Sunday. We've tried to explain that during the summer most of our troubles occur on Sunday p.m. when play is heaviest and that we need at least a skeleton crew on hand to stop trouble before it happens and thus save turf that otherwise would be lost. How can we succeed in getting this point across? (Ohio)

A—Managing turf on a course is one of the most highly specialized businesses known — one in which we must work with nature and be fully prepared to cope with her fickle moods. There is not very much that I or anyone else can add to what you have told your officials. If I were in your place I would put into writing your description of exactly what would happen. "The course is crowded. It is hot — steamy.

There is a sudden brief shower about noon. As soon as it is over everyone takes off again. Heavy foot traffic seals the soil which is excessively wet right at the surface. Soon the grass begins to turn blue just as anyone would when deprived of oxygen. Half an hour later the grass is beyond recovery and an extensive program of resodding or plugging becomes necessary." The simple remedy is to have someone on the job ready to shower the wilting grass lightly and quickly restore lost moisture. This is a principle of plant physiology and has nothing to do with budgets, overtime, Sundays or anything

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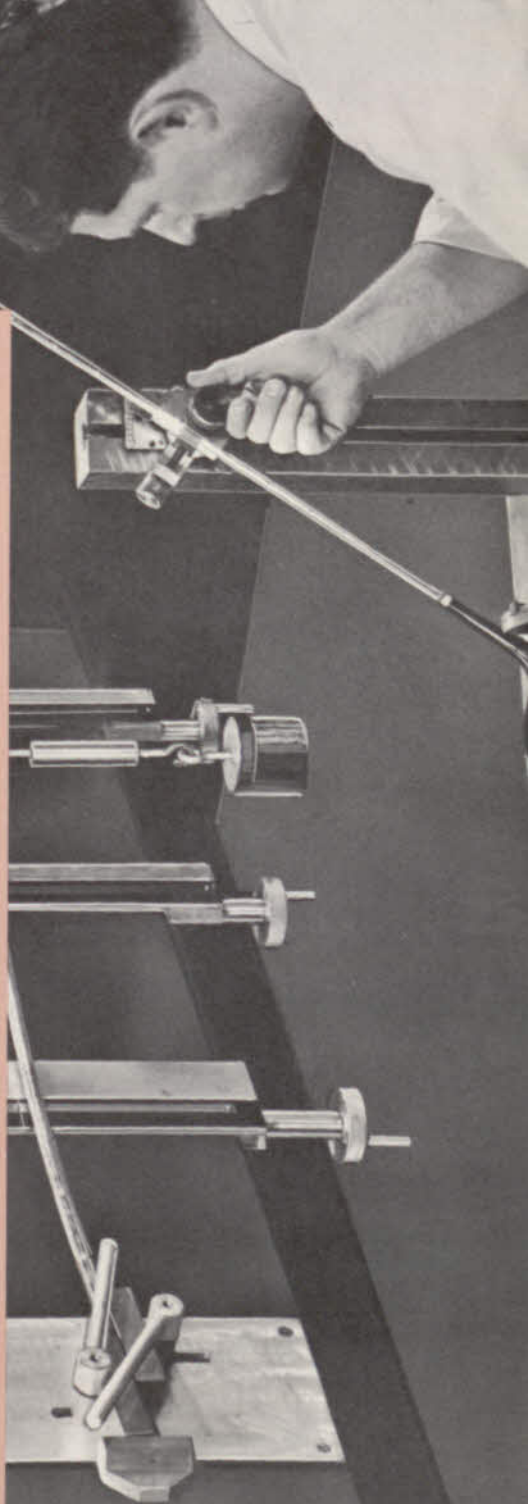
Because of the superior weight control in both the Vortium and PowRlon materials, it has been necessary for Nadco to have shafts of a much closer weight tolerance in order to give the golfer the full advantage of this new degree of accuracy.

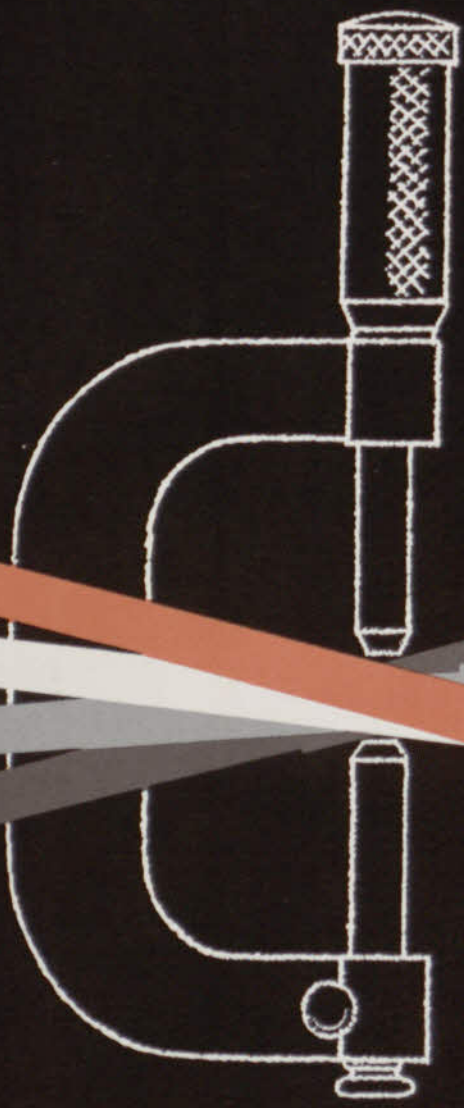
Using a new type of shaft steel consisting of molybdenum, manganese, nickel and chrome, this shaft has a smoother and faster action and reaction than the conventional shaft. In recognition of the sound and well established engineering practice of minimizing changes in grain structure of all stress materials, the step-down formations of the Pow-R-Flex is in smoother flow than is the case with other type shafts—hence the greater strength and uniform flex action. The Pow-R-Flex shafts have the further advantage of being made under an exclusive process for elongation of grain structure.

The new Nadco Pow-R-Flex golf shafts are the closest weight controlled, and therefore, flexibility controlled golf shafts ever produced.

They flex more uniformly and have more consistency of feel to the golfer. This consistency of feel and consistency of equipment that has been the goal of the golf club makers has more nearly reached its peak in the Nadco clubs. This means that the golfer can take the same individual swing with every club within his set and expect optimum results from each shot—the only difference being as the lofts increase, the ball will travel higher.

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4. The application of a manufacturing process and new materials that permits accuracy of dimension and weight control never before available in a golf club. (Provides a new degree of consistency of clubs in a set that is essential to lower scoring.)

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5. Lighter grip weight increases swing weight of club.
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Offering a two-toned, sandblasted face that will not tarnish contrasted with a satin-finished Vorum blade, the Model V-7 irons are as beautiful as they are functional. "Matched in Motion" for a truly identical feel, these are the most *playable* clubs ever.

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Woods . . . Feature a deep navy blue head with contrasting white optical face insert. Matched and balanced to a degree never available before, these clubs are a real aid to every golfer. (Right hand only.)

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Standard length, flex and weight. Registered set of 9 (2 through wedge) or Registered set of 6 (nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 and putter)—ea. club, \$14.40. Putter, \$14.40.

Ladies' Clubs (shown at left)

Woods . . . These superb quality clubs are in every detail the finest in women's golf equipment. Available in both Models V-7 or V-11, they are "Matched in Motion" to a woman's swing for the best playing results.

Irons . . . Built especially for women, these Diatomic irons are available in both models V-7 or V-11. They feature an appealing feminine color scheme coupled with the optimum design characteristics to promote sound form for the lady golfer.

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Three Professionals Cultivating Their Crop of New Golfers

This is about half of the class of 158 kid golfers John Bobick, pro at Eberhart Park municipal golf course, Mishawaka, Ind., got after he'd kept at his campaign of giving free lessons to youngsters as one of the city's recreational services. There were enough loan clubs to teach all the kids at one time. The lessons ran weekly for six weeks and almost all the kids took full treatment, kept playing during last summer and have turned up again this spring, asking for renewal of the classes.

Bobick is at the left, and to his right are assistant professionals Ralph Snyder and Jim Shaw.

else except giving the grass what it needs when it needs it.

Q—Last year our Tiffine Bermuda greens became very bumpy due to seedhead formation. Is there any way to prevent this? (Ga.)

A—Generous fertilization with nitrogen helps to keep grass growing vegetatively, thereby reducing formation of seedheads. If seedheads do form, vertical mowing at frequent intervals (once or even twice a week) will keep them trimmed off and produce a playing surface that is much more satisfactory for golfers.

Q—We use a topdressing mixture of about 2 parts peat, one part sand and one part good soil (by volume). Is this a good mixture? (Ill.)

A—I think your topdressing could be changed to your advantage. High peat content would tend to keep roots shallow, soil soggy and retain plant foods at the surface. I would suggest a mixture of 60 percent coarse sand, 20 percent good soil and 20 percent peat (measurements by volume).

Q—Is Chlordane a good crabgrass control? (Calif.)

A—Chlordane is a good insecticide and you get your money's worth using it for that purpose. There are chemicals specifically suited for the control of crabgrass and I'd recommend using one of them where crabgrass is a problem. Sodium arsenite long has been used for this purpose. Potassium cyanate and phenyl mercury acetate are crabgrass controls. The newest and safest chemical, specifically for crabgrass control, is di-sodium methyl arsonate.

Q—How can we get rid of a mat under green turf, still keeping the surface in usable condition? (Ind.)

A—The mat is an accumulation of undecayed leaves and stems. Hasten the decomposition of this organic material by making conditions favorable for bacterial activity. This can be done through cultivation to mix soil with the organic material and by providing adequate aeration.

There must be moisture present, but not saturated conditions.

Addition of lime will be helpful if soil is acid and adequate nitrogen fertilizer should be used. Material on the surface may be removed by vertical mowing — do this a little at a time. Never try to cut deeply enough to remove thick mat in a single operation.

Do not bury the mat under a layer of topdressing. Be patient and extend your program over a period of time, using mechanical methods to remove the material from the surface. At the same time, provide favorable conditions for decomposition of the material underneath.

Q—What is the best way to get rid of clover in Bermudagrass fairways? (Tex.)

A—Brushkiller, a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, used according to manufacturer's instructions, gives good control. However, unless good cultural practices are carried out, another crop of weeds will come in. Adequate nitrogen feeding is a "must" to maintain good Bermuda coverage. Proper watering is also important. Don't drown Bermuda. Deep soaking only once every week to 10 days, depend-

ing on the soil, is much better than more frequent, light watering. Experiments have shown that Bermuda can go 100 days or more fertilized adequately.

Less water and more nitrogen often is the key to good Bermuda fairways.

Q—What causes moss in putting greens? (Pa.)

A—Excessive moisture most often is the cause. Poor drainage and lack of aeration, or keeping the surface saturated through improper watering, encourage moss. If drainage is extremely poor, it may be necessary to rebuild.

In many cases, even though drainage isn't perfect, it is possible to maintain the green by establishing a vigorous adapted strain of bent, and managing it properly with regular aeration, fertilization and proper use of water.

Q—As long as the proper amount of water is applied, does it really matter whether greens are watered at night or in the morning? (Ky.)

A—Using the proper amount of water so that soil will not be kept saturated certainly is important. Nevertheless, the time when the water is applied is important. All other factors being equal, there will be fewer disease problems where watering is in the early morning.

We have mentioned before in *GOLFDOM*, that the benefits of early morning watering were demonstrated nearly 25 years ago by Monteith and Dahl.

Q—When purchasing stolons which must be shipped from a great distance, isn't there danger that the planting material will be in poor condition on arrival? Also, what guarantee do we have that the material is young nursery stock? (Ariz.)

A—Shipping stolons is no longer any great problem. Stolons can be shipped from any part of U.S. by air and they will reach their destination in good condition. The age of the nursery stock is not important, as long as you get fresh viable planting material.

Q—What quantity of planting material would be required for sprig fairways and tees? (Fla.)

A—For a fairway it should be possible to plant an acre with 25 to 40 sq. yds. of sod, roughly equivalent to the same number of bus. of sprigs when sod has been shredded. Tees will take about twice as much material as fairways in order to get a solid cover more quickly.

Q—What is the best way to get rid of moles in greens? (N.Y.)

A—You generally find moles at work where there is a heavy insect population. Get rid of the insects and you should not have any further trouble with the moles. Chlordane is one of the best insecticides to control all turf insects, including earthworms. A granular formulation seems to be the best — easier to handle and less loss. Application to greens should be watered in.

Michigan PGA Lists Rates For Pro Services

THE Michigan PGA has made a tabulation of rates for pro department services that is proving very helpful in establishing proper prices this year. The compilation covers 32 clubs, (private, semi-private and public.)

The range of prices shows some wide variations.

Club-cleaning per person per month ranges from \$7.50 to \$15; Club-cleaning and storage with cart from \$10 to \$15.

Club-cleaning on man-and-wife arrangements at slight discounts at eight of the 20 clubs reporting. Reduced club-cleaning rate for juniors at three of the reporting clubs.

Half-hour lesson rates range from \$2.50 to \$4. About half the half-hour lesson rates given are \$3. At the majority of clubs there is a charge of 50 or 75 cents for balls used in half hour lessons; charge for balls used for hour lessons is double the half-hour rate.

Seven pros have hourly lesson rate applying to playing lessons. Other charges for playing lessons range from \$5 to \$10 for 9-hole lessons and from \$10 to \$18 for 18-hole lessons, plus the pro's caddie fee.

Electric cart charges range from \$3 to \$4 for nine holes and the 18-hole car rental charge is \$6 at all clubs reporting.

Small bag of range balls varies in number from 25 to 65 with 30 and 50 ball bags being most common. Prices for use of the small bag of balls varies from 40 cents to \$1.10. The large bags have from 50 to 100 balls and rental price ranges from 80 cents to \$1.10.

Nine of the 30 pros reporting on the query about tees said they give away tees; the others charge.

Warren Orlick, Michigan PGA pres., and Lou Powers, sec.-treas., have been providing the Michigan members with considerable information on the organization's operating plans and policies for this year.

A feature of the section's business program is a one day session for assistants, with Emil Beck and Joe Devany, co-chairmen of the Educational committee, in charge. The subjects to be covered include fitting of clubs, cleaning of clubs, human relations, rules, business telephoning, tournament operation, records and accounting, and merchandise display.

Orlick has had a crowded schedule this winter. He's been teaching indoors at the Sidney Hill club from Jan. 15 through March 15, and gave 660 individual lessons.

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DOUG FORD, 1955 PGA CHAMPION

To Keep Golfers Happy Is Growing Problem

By EDWARD K. ZUCKERMAN

*Green Section Chmn., Southern Calif. Golf Assn., and
Pres., Brentwood CC, Los Angeles, Speaks at GCSA Meet.*

IT is always good to go back a bit in history in order to get a little perspective. We need this perspective especially when we compare the old-time golf courses with our present-day installations. The other night a comedian passed a remark on television which struck me rather forcibly. He said "History repeats itself — but every time it does the cost goes up." Well, you can say that about the annual cost of upkeep of golf courses. A half century ago, golf courses were not expensive affairs. Today, in the County of Los Angeles, the average annual cost for the upkeep of an 18-hole course is \$70,100.

Actually, what has happened? Our golf courses have become beautiful parks and our members want their courses to be kept in the "finest shape." Every club member has tremendous pride in his golf course, particularly when he is entertaining guests, and he will not be happy unless he is proud of his course and its condition.

In order to accomplish this and keep the golfer happy, all clubs are faced with a continuous increase in the cost of maintaining their courses in a proper manner. I do not have to point out to you what has happened to the cost of labor, materials and equipment during the past 15 years. Labor alone has gone up several hundred per cent in most areas. When you realize that 76 percent of your maintenance cost is labor, you can readily see that, as the labor cost goes up, the cost of maintenance of your golf course will of necessity go up. From the present look of things, one can only conclude that we are going to have increased cost of labor and materials for many years to come.

Other items have gone up too, such as taxes, overhead, equipment and materials. The clubhouse maintenance, and practically every department of your own country club, has been faced with a similar increased cost. Actual membership dues have not gone up nearly in proportion to the increased cost of running a country club.

For some reason, clubs have been very reluctant to increase their dues. This, in short, means that we must continually do a better job if we are to meet the requirement of our members to have better golf courses in spite of continuous increase in costs. As you are required to pay more for labor, you should be able to obtain more competent men who are capable of doing more work provided they are properly supervised. You cannot afford to run poor, obsolete equipment. Breakdowns are too costly because you do not any longer have cheap labor standing by.

Minimize Manual Work

For the same reason, you cannot afford to do anything by hand that can be mechanized. There are many things that can be done and will have to be done in order to keep the cost of the maintenance of the golf course under control and still have your course in fine shape. Certain parts of your operation, I am sure, may fare better if you contract them out, such as your tree program and other special work. For example, if you have several new trees you want to build, you may be better off by not using your men to do it in the obsolete, old-fashioned way. Perhaps it would be wiser for you to bring in special equipment, in order not to disrupt the routine and supervision of your own men. The special equipment will save a lot of hand labor; and the compaction of soil will likewise give you a saving of labor over the old-fashioned method of waiting for nature to settle the soil.

It can quickly be seen that, as the cost of maintenance of your golf course goes up, the golf course superintendent becomes a more important man, for he is in a position to save his club a lot of money. The course maintenance department is no longer small business. This department can no longer afford the luxury of having a theoretical chairman. It should have a competent business man, not merely a person who has a "green thumb" and is

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by Harold J. Cliffer, A. I. A.



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spending the club's money as his outlet. Let him use his own yard if he wishes to experiment. No club member ought to be regarded as an expert agronomist. If the club possesses any such genius, it might be better to take him off the committee; for he will undoubtedly cost the club a lot of money and, in all probability, he will do irreparable damage to the course.

Modern technical progress is indeed rapid. It is almost impossible to keep up with it. New chemicals, new machines and new grasses are introduced one after another, so that even the expert is lost. I think it is a wise rule not to permit your golf course to be used as an experimental station. Let the colleges and regular experimental stations test out these products first!

Superintendents should not be criticized for not using every new product. I do not mean they should not give new products a chance but, in using them, they should be conservative and conduct their experiments in a proving ground maintained specifically for this purpose.

Your golf associations should do everything they can through the exchange of information and should always stand ready to help all their member clubs in the correct maintenance of their courses.

So, my first conclusion is that in order to keep the golfer happy, you must have an adequate, beautiful golf course in the finest shape possible — and this must be done at the least possible cost. This can best be accomplished by recognizing that superintendents are handling big business and, as such, must be properly compensated and properly qualified. Once having a qualified superintendent, the golf club should cooperate by giving him proper equipment, adequate supplies, and good men so he may do his job well.

The next suggestion, which I know will make golfers happy, is to bend every effort to make your golf course comfortable and human. Why not allow the average golfer at your club to break 90? He pays 90 percent of the bills of your club. Golf courses are like women, you want them to be beautiful, interesting and exciting. But you don't want them to drive you mad. Why are we always trying to have our golf courses "out tough" the other fellow's? These courses are not used day after day to test champions. Have championship tees, if you please, to test champions when champions are playing, but use tees for your members and for your member-guest and invitation tournaments that the average golfer can enjoy. This

will speed up play and lower your maintenance cost.

Consider the Average Golfer

So, my second conclusion is to make the majority of your golfing members happier by making your golf course easier and more fun for the average player, and maybe even a wee bit sportier for the top-flight experts. Make your course fascinating with out frustrating!

Efficient handicapping is a most important function. Here is a subject that needs the attention of the golf clubs, golf associations and golf course superintendents; for the golfer will never be happy if the competitive spirit of the game is not always present; he must have an even chance to win. This adds stimulus, spirit and enjoyment to the sport.

It would be to the everlasting advantage of each superintendent to understand handicapping so he could work effectively with club handicap committees and even guide them, if necessary. He should see to it that permanent tee markers are installed to indicate the yardage printed on the score card, from that point on the tee, to the center of the green. And, to be sure, the golf course superintendent should collaborate with the handicap committee and green committee in the rotation of tee markers, to maintain as nearly as possible, the same playing difficulty on the course under varying phases of slow and fast conditions in order to maintain equity in handicapping.

Movable tee markers should be rotated forward in cases of inclement weather or bad playing conditions, such as a very wet course. Movable tee markers should be rotated backward if the course is extra dry. The same is true in reference to the placement of the pins on the greens. How many times have you played on your course and found all your pins in difficult positions? If the pins are in difficult positions on some greens, other pins should be in an easy position so that they average out. If your course plays easy on some days and hard on others, your handicaps will not be accurate. It will depend on "happen-chance"; that is, how the course happened to play on your days.

My fourth conclusion is that those associations which have not adopted the USGA handicap system, ought to prepare themselves to do so at once. Not only will uniformity be thereby established, but interstate golfers will enjoy the game better.

In recent years we have all become

conscious of public relations in every field of human activity. Golf clubs, too, should recognize their responsibilities to their communities. In years gone by, there has been a great deal of effort to by-pass this phase of club life. However, the sooner we face up to it, the better. Golf clubs are made up of good citizens, and good citizens will always cooperate intelligently with high schools and universities, especially in their district. We must be willing to permit their teams to play upon our courses with-in reason, and we must accept our proportionate share of tournaments that are designed for the benefit of the community.

Furthermore, we have a distinct obligation to cooperate with the Civil Defense Administration by making our open golf courses available in an emergency.

Newspapers are important factors in the promotion of good will; and I know of no way to make a club member happier than to have his club, or his own individual name, mentioned in the newspaper.

We also have an obligation to do everything in our power to encourage additional public and private golf courses. Most communities do not have sufficient golf courses. With the increased urbanization of our populations, the golf course becomes a necessity.

I would like to urge the golf associations and the clubs to bring pressure on their city and county governments to establish additional public courses. We should endeavor, as citizens of the greatest Democracy on earth, to champion a program that will help make golf a game for the many — and not for the privileged few.

One of the crowning glories of our great industrial centers is our golf courses. As the populations of our cities increase, these courses play an ever-increasingly important role in health. Their wide open spaces, their air of tranquility give something of great value to the neighborhoods in which they are located.

They say a man who uses only his hands is a "laborer" — one who uses his hands and his head is a "craftsman" — but the person who can use both his hands and his head and his heart is an "artist"! Well, we always stand in need of true artists. Art is an important part of life. As superintendents, we ask you to give us golfers an ever beautiful, interesting, and fascinating experience when we play your course.

You fellows must combine with your skill the soul of an artist. I sincerely mean this. There's an old saying that a deep relationship exists between soil and soul.

Writers Cite George S. May For Contribution to Golf

George S. May, who is rumored to have vast stores of gold buried under the bunkers at his Tam O'Shanter CC in Niles, Ill., has been named as the man who made the greatest contribution to golf in 1955 by the Golf Writers Assn. of America.

May received 419 points to win the accolade by a comfortable margin over Francis Quimet of Boston, who polled 358 points. Voting was on a 5-4-3-2-1 basis for first, second, third, fourth and fifth. May, who has been sponsoring the world's most lucrative series of golf tournaments for the last 15 years, got 52 first place votes.

36 Favor Quimet

The Golf Writers gave Quimet, winner of the National Open in 1913 and the man who is credited with giving golf its first real impetus in the U.S., 36 first place votes. Third place winner was Jack Fleck of Davenport, Ia., who edged Ben Hogan for the Open title in a playoff last June. His 321 total included 23 first place votes.

Women golfers came in for recognition when Patty Berg of St. Andrews, Ill. and winner of four major proette tournaments in 1955, polled 299 points and 22 firsts for fourth place. Several months ago, Patty was selected woman athlete of the year for '55. Fifth place went to Harvie Ward, the amateur champion, who collected 245 points.

Pays Out \$1,100,000

Since the inauguration of his All American Open and World Championship tournaments in 1941, May has doled out more than \$1,100,000 to the pros and their female counterparts. Another \$146,000 awaits the top winners in this year's Tam O'Shanter events. May will receive a year's possession of the William D. Richardson trophy and a permanent plaque in recognition of his selection by the Golf Writers.

Others selected for their contributions to the game include: Clint Russell, blind golf founder, 234; John Jay Hopkins, International Golf Assn., 227; Joseph C. Dey, USGA executive director, 201; and Clifford Roberts, Masters tournament chairman, 189.

DON'T GET CAUGHT SHORT!

Check the Buyers' Service page (125) to make sure you have all your pro shop needs.

1956 Tournament Dates

April

- 12-15 GREENSBORO OPEN, Starmount Forest CC, Greensboro, N. C.
 19-22 VIRGINIA BEACH OPEN, Cavalier Yacht & CC, Virginia Beach, Va.
 19-22 ARLINGTON OPEN, Hot Springs, Ark. CC.
 23-28 NORTH & SOUTH INV., (Amateur) Pinehurst CC, N. C.
 26-29 SENIORS INV., Pine Needle CC, Southern Pines N. C.
 26-29 TOURNAMENT of CHAMPIONS, Desert Inn CC, Las Vegas, Nev.

May

- 2-6 COLONIAL NAT'L INV., Colonial CC, Ft. Worth, Tex.
 7-8 HOPKINS CUP, U. S. vs. Canadian pros, Colonial CC, Ft. Worth, Tex.
 7-12 SOU. GOLF ASSN. Amateur & Seniors, Druid Hills GC, Atlanta, Ga.
 10-13 GREENBRIER OPEN & PRO AM, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
 10-13 CARLINGS OPEN, Sunset CC, Sappington, Mo.
 17-20 KANSAS CITY OPEN, Milburn G & CC, Overland Park, Kans.
 24-27 & 31-June 3 DALLAS OPEN, Preston Hollow CC, Dallas, Tex.
 28-June 2 BRITISH AMATEUR, Troon, England

June

- 6-10 PALM BEACH ROUND ROBIN, Wykagyl CC, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 8-9 CURTIS CUP MATCHES, Prince's GC, Sandwich, England
 14-16 USGA MEN'S OPEN, Oak Hill CC, Rochester, N. Y.
 18-24 TRANS-MISS. Amateur, Oklahoma City G & CC
 20 PACIFIC N'WEST Lefthanders, Allenmore, Tacoma, Wash.
 21-24 PHILA. DAILY NEWS OPEN, Cobbs Creek GC, Philadelphia, Pa.
 20-22 WESTERN SENIORS (8th annual) Highland G & CC, Indianapolis, Ind.
 25-26 INT. TROPHY & CANADA CUP, Wentworth, Surrey, Eng.
 28-July 1 INSURANCE CITY OPEN, Wethersfield CC, Hartford, Conn.

July

- 2-6 BRITISH OPEN, Royal Liverpool, England
 5-8 CANADIAN OPEN, Beaconsfield GC, Montreal, Que.
 7-14 USGA PUBLIC LINKS, Harding Park GC, San Francisco.
 12-15 LA BATT'S OPEN, Royal Quebec GC, Quebec City, Que.
 20-24 PGA CHAMPIONSHIP, Blue Hill GC, Canton, Mass.
 26-29 EASTERN Mt. Pleasant GC, Baltimore, Md.

August

- 2-12 ALL AMERICAN OPEN & WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP, Tam O'Shanter CC, Niles, Ill.
 6-9 NAT'L ASSN. of LEFT-HANDED GOLFERS Catawba CC, Hickory, N. C.
 8-11 USGA JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP, Taconic

- GC, Williams College, Williamston, Mass.
 13-18 CANADIAN MEN'S AMATEUR, Edmunton, GC, N. B.
 16-19 MILLER OPEN, Tripoli CC, Milwaukee
 20-25 USGA SENIORS CHAMPIONSHIP, Somerset CC, St. Paul, Minn.
 20-25 U. S. C of C NAT'L JR. AMATEUR, Edgewood Municipal GC, Fargo, N. D.
 23-26 METROPOLITAN AMATEUR, Century CC, Purchase, N. Y.
 23-26 ST. PAUL (Minn.) OPEN, Keller GC.
 30-Sept. 2 MOTOR CITY OPEN, Western G & CC, Detroit, Mich.

September

- 6-9 RUBBER CITY OPEN, Firestone CC, Akron, Ohio.
 13-16 FT. WAYNE (Ind.) OPEN, Elks CC.
 10-15 USGA MEN'S AMATEUR, Knollwood CC, Lake Forest, Ill.
 17-19 METROPOLITAN OPEN, Inwood CC, N. Y.

October

- 11-14 WESTERN OPEN, Presidio GC, San Francisco, Calif.
 27-28 AMERICAS CUP, Club Campestre de la Ciudad de Mexico.

November

- 16-18 SOUTHERN SENIORS, Pinehurst CC, N. C.

Women's Events

April

- 12-15 BABE ZAHARIAS OPEN, Beaumont, Tex.
 19-22 DALLAS OPEN, Glen Lakes CC, Dallas, Tex.

May

- 10-13 BETSY RAWLS TOURNEY, Spartanburg, S. C.

June

- 6-10 TRIANGLE ROUND ROBIN, Cavalier Yacht & CC, Virginia Beach, Va.
 12-14 WOMEN'S EASTERN (50th anniversary tournament), Nassau CC, Glen Cove, L. I.
 21-24 WOLVERINE OPEN, Forest Lake CC, Detroit.
 28-July 1 WWGA OPEN, Wakonda Club, Des Moines, Ia.

July

- 16-21 WWGA (amateur), Guyan G & CC, Huntington, W. Va.
 26-28 USGA WOMEN'S OPEN, Northland CC, Duluth, Minn.

August

- 2-12 ALL-AMERICAN & World's Championship, Tam O'Shanter CC, Chicago.
 23-26 MILE HIGH OPEN, Denver, Colo.
 27-31 USGA GIRLS' JR., Heather Downs CC, Toledo, O.

September

- 13-16 CLOCK CC OPEN, Whittier, Calif.
 17-22 USGA WOMEN'S AMATEUR, Meridian Hills, Indianapolis, Ind.

October

- 8-13 TRANS-MISSISSIPPI, (Am.) Monterey Peninsula CC, Pebble Beach, Calif.