

Use Ryan power equipment to build better turf at low cost—it's golf course proved!



GREENSAIRE:

Self-propelled

Super-thorough greens aerator

SPIKEAIRE:

Self-propelled

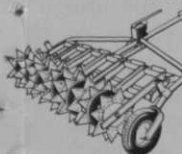
Touch control disc spiking



MOTORAIRE:

Self-propelled

"Coring action" aerator



RENOVAIRE:

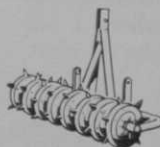
Tractor drawn

"True Contour" all-purpose aerator

TRACAIRE:

Tractor drawn

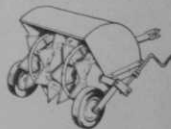
Athletic field and playground aerator



LAWNAIRE:

Tractor drawn

Garden tractor and riding mower aerator



MATAWAY:

Self-propelled

Vertical slicing heavy-duty thatch control

REN-O-THIN:

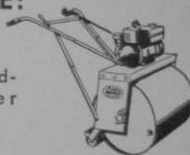
All-purpose "power rake" for vertical slicing



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Big capacity top dresser-fertilizer spreader

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Ryan

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July, 1965

as many as 200 lessons a year. Back in 1927, when he broke into golf, he was an assistant pro. Then he drifted away from the shop and it wasn't until around 1943 that he began selling merchandise and teaching again.

When he came back to the pro job, Taylor says he was no better than a fair player. At first, when he started to teach, it was a case of staying a lesson ahead of the pupil. "Some of these early teaching trials were difficult for both myself and the pupil," Ross recalls. "But I worked hard at the job, found I liked it, and eventually got to the place where I felt I was giving the pupil some help. At least,



Everything is uphill or downhill at Black Mountain, which is located in Blue Ridge mountains. Eighteenth green is in the foreground. Evangelist Billy Graham lives beyond one of the ridges in the distance.

I had a hand in developing several pretty good golfers." Now, Taylor does a limited amount of teaching at the club, coaches the Montreat College golf team and runs an instruction program at nearby Camp Rockmount.

Built Several Courses

Besides supervising the re-building and new building projects at his Black Mountain club, Taylor has designed and built the course at Spruce Pine, N.C., re-designed Malvern Hills in Asheville and re-

built all greens at Waynesville CC and Lake Lure. He has served as a consultant in the construction of other courses in the Swannoa Valley area and, as already mentioned, is on call as a turf consultant for several clubs, nurseries, schools and industries.

Taylor is a charter member of the Carolinas GCSA and has been president of that organization for four terms at different times. In recent years, the Carolinas turf group has been able to persuade the N.C. state legislature to appropriate funds to support a turf research program at North Carolina State University and also establish a turf management course at that school.

Just this spring, Taylor staked out 20,000 square feet in bent, bluegrass and Bermuda experimental plots at Black Mountain for Dr. W. B. Gilbert, NCSU agronomist. He not only worked diligently with other turfmen to get the state legislators to pass the laws that gave the university its research and school programs, but as a personal mission, has visited numerous high schools throughout the state selling turf management as a career for youngsters.

Another Test Site

At the moment, Taylor is preparing a site at his club for a second North Carolina State research project, conducted by William Lewis. It is going to be a pre-emergence control center where the resistance of bluegrass and fescue and bent-grasses to crabgrass and broad leaf weeds will be tested over a five-year period.

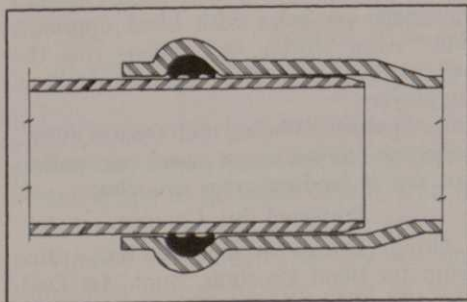
Taylor was the first supt. in the Carolinas to experiment with Bermuda 127 and 57 as fairway covers. Both strains proved to be durable enough, yet unacceptable because of the obnoxious seed-heads they produce. When he renovated the old nine at Black Mountain and built the new side, Ross decided on bluegrass and fescue for the fairways. The original South German bent was retained on the old greens, but the new were planted to a combination of Pennlu, Old Orchard, C-7 and Seaside. All these strains were grown in the Black Mountain nursery.

Since Black Mountain is about 2,500
(Continued on page 74)



New for Permanent Underground Irrigation Systems Johns-Manville PVC Pipe with Ring-Tite® Joints

NO LEAKS J-M PVC Pipe is the only one that offers the Ring-Tite Joint with a rubber sealing ring in the bell. The heavy wall




bell is an integral part of the pipe. There are no weld problems. It takes seconds to install . . . forms a joint that prevents leaks.

HIGH FLOW The smooth inner wall (C=150) means more water delivered at lower pumping costs. It stays smooth, too.

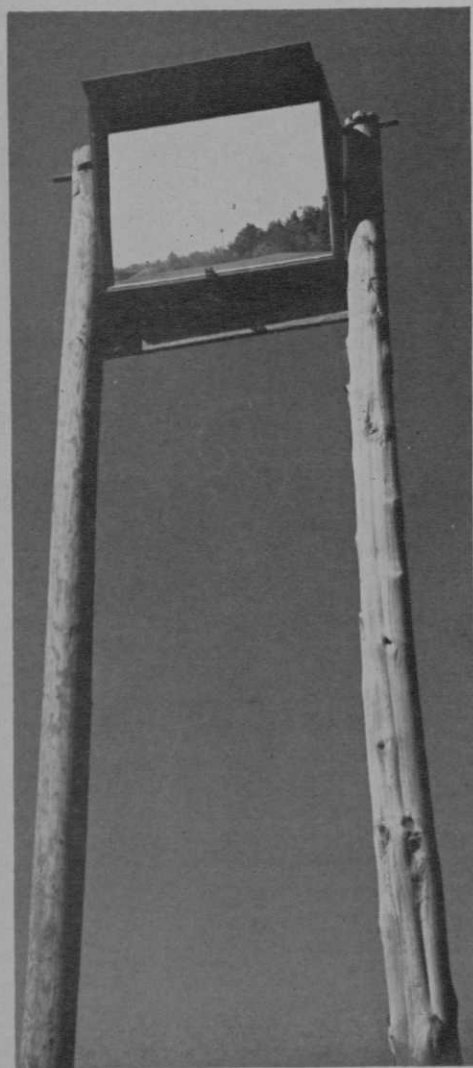
NO RUST, NO CORROSION J-M PVC is not affected by aggressive soils or water. It resists internal and external corrosion.

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Johns-Manville PVC Pipe is ideal for irrigation lines. It forms a system that'll do a better, more economical job than any other available today. For further information on J-M irrigation pipe, plus complete details on our new finance plan, write to Johns-Manville, Box 362, CO-7, New York, N. Y. 10016. Cable: Johnmanvil. 

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Mirrors Aloft Take Guesswork Out of Blind Shots

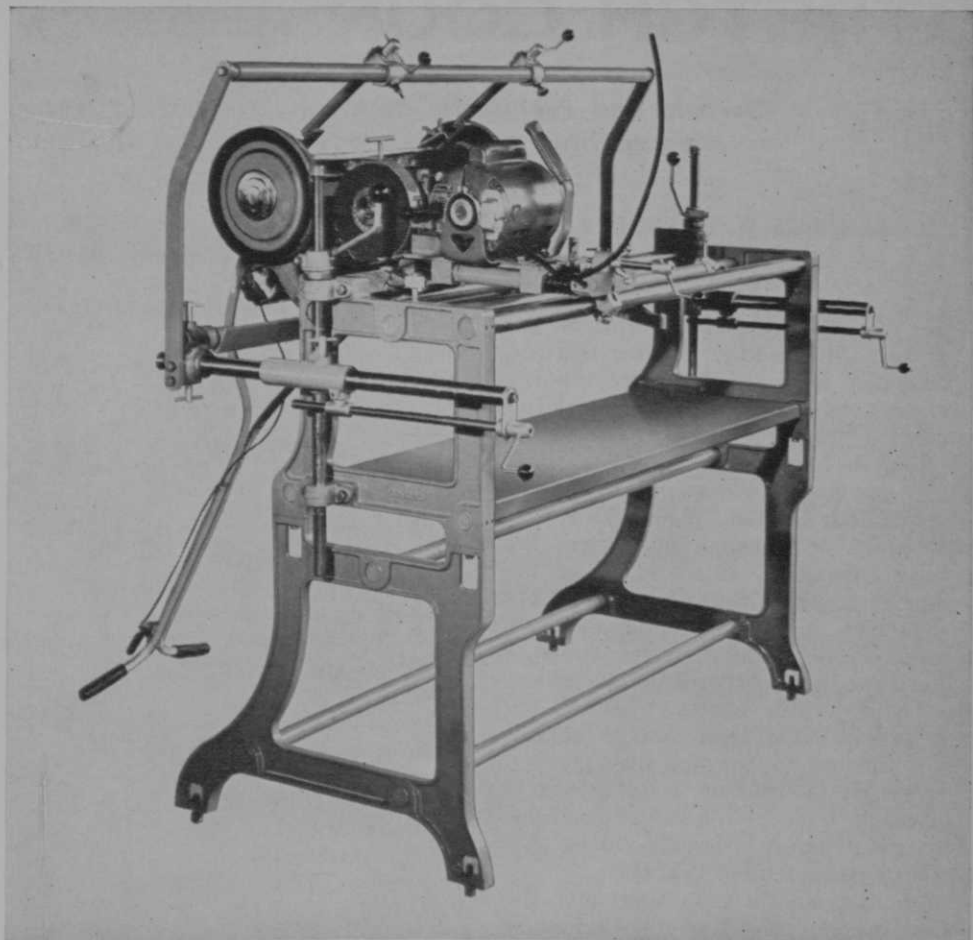
By O. J. NOER

At Jasper in Canada and Glen Eagles in Scotland a large bell is placed behind the green on holes with blind approach shots. After putting out, golfers ring the bell to give an all-clear signal to following players.

In Spokane, Wash., and Ottawa, Can., periscope viewers are used so golfers can see if landing areas are clear.

Protected by Canopy

Maple Downs in Toronto has a fine setup for blind tee shots. Supt. Art Dodson has placed a large mirror on the back of one of the tees in a spot that gives an overall view of the terrain ahead. It is mounted on two tall poles and has canopy protection. The golfer can see not only the landing area but the terrain beyond, all the way to the green. This is especially helpful to people playing the course for the first time.



new PEERLESS 1300 sharpens reel-type mowers in record time!

Here's machine tool precision for sharpening any reel-type mower faster, easier, more accurately! Just set the machine tool adjustments—the Peerless 1300 grinds each blade to an exact match, with no hand filing or lapping-in needed. Use it for hook grinding, straight line grinding, and bed knife grinding.

There's never been a lawn mower sharpener like this! The Peerless 1300 is built to machine tool standards, with all the features proved best in 62 years of making mower servicing equipment. Write for information, or send order for early delivery.

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STRETCH COURSES

Owners and Promoters, and not the architect, insist on getting everything possible out of the land

By **JAMES G. HARRISON**

Golf Course Architect
Turtle Creek, Pa.

The charge that perhaps half of the nearly 300 standard courses that are constructed in the U.S. each year are overlong probably is true. Most people connected with the game seem to be thinking in terms of length these days. When you read a newspaper account of a course that is being planned for your community, or is being constructed, the emphasis invariably is on how long the layout is going to be. There is an obsession with measurement from the back tees. Everything else is played down or ignored — the artistry of design, potential beauty of the course, trapping, the way in which the greens are to be laid out, provisions for keeping play moving, etc., etc. If the yardage is to extend to that magic figure — 7,200 or more — everyone is assured that the course has to be of championship caliber.

Then, six months or a year later the course is completed. Everything about it has that new, green look. The club members proudly show it off to friends and visitors; or, if the course is a semi-private, the owners proclaim that "you won't find a golf layout between here and the Atlantic that matches this one."

Grumbling Begins

Within a few months after opening day, the novelty of a new course wears off and the grumbling begins. Everyone except that small minority of long hitters, who can reach the greens in prescribed figures, voices the same complaint: "This course is too long! Why did they have to build it for the professionals?"

As often as not, the architect is singled out as the culprit who stretched the course to the extremes of the property. The club promoters or owners, who insisted on getting everything possible out of their

land, are held blameless on the theory that the architect probably sold them on bigness.

Give Them What They Ask For

What isn't taken into account is that the architect has given the people behind the course exactly what they insisted on. If it is bigness and the land is there, he obliges them; if they desire a tight, tough course, that is what he designs for them. If he is conscientious, and most qualified architects are, he warns the promoters or builders of the pitfalls of overlength. If they still insist their course has to be the longest in the area or the state, he makes provisions in the blueprints for later tightening up the course at a cost that is not prohibitive.

The point is that the architect builds to specifications — not his own, but basically those of the people for whom he is working. I feel that most architects would rather build a course that is 6,500 or 6,600 yards than one that is 600 or 700 yards longer. This is because the architect is the last person in the world who thinks that length adds flexibility.

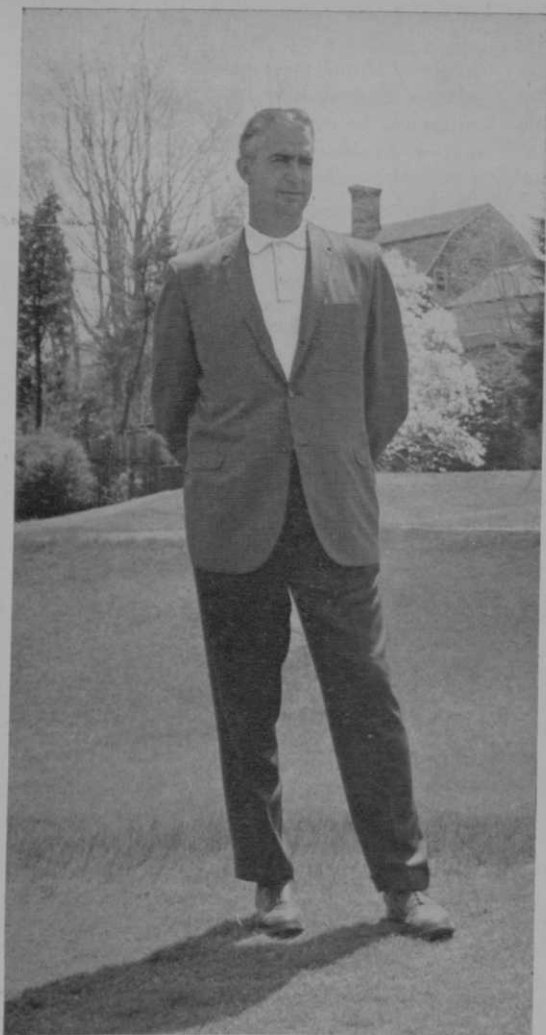
Here is a suggested design for a course where the average golfer is going to play. It is not necessarily intended for a club that is looking forward to staging very many tournaments for professionals or top amateurs, although I know of quite a few pros and good amateur players who probably wouldn't object to its approximate 6,600 yard length:

Hole 1

This hole should start at the club house, an easy par four of about 350 yards. The fairway should be fairly level and visible all the way to the green. There should be a minimum of hazards to get the play away from the first tee as fast as possible.

Hole 2

This hole is slightly more challenging than the first, but is still considered a warmup hole. It's an easy par four run-



*AT METROPOLIS COUNTRY CLUB
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Westchester County, N. Y.
Supt. BRUNO VADALA says,*

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Golf course superintendents throughout the country know from experience that they can rely on Du Pont "Tersan" OM* turf fungicide for an effective preventive disease program. "Tersan" OM, a mercurial-organic sulphur combination, offers time-proven prevention and control of Large Brown Patch, Dollar Spot, and other major turf diseases. It has a large safety factor under all conditions...gives long-term residual protection.

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For full information on dependable Du Pont Turf Products, consult your golf course supplier...your service agency.

*"Tersan" OM combines the protective features of "Tersan" 75 with the eradicated advantages of Semesan®.

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ning about 400 yards, and following the natural terrain. The majority of the fairways should run north and south so the golfer is not hitting into the sun. The landing area should be clearly visible from the hitting area, and trapping should not be too close to the green. It's discouraging to land in a trap after only 15 minutes on the course.

Hole 3

This hole is everyone's favorite — a par three of about 150 yards. It's straight away and gives the golfer a chance to use his favorite club. Trapping is very light.

Hole 4

Interest is injected into the game by making this hole a three-wood approach. The golfer starts using a wider variety of clubs on this par four, 410-yard hole. The green is large, with a 40-foot clearance at the mouth. The 7,000 square foot green gives the golfer a large target to aim for on his second wood shot.

Hole 5

The golfer has to start thinking on this hole because it stresses placement of shots. Trapping is placed at each landing area on its 500-yard length. This par five hole has a large green so the golfer has a chance to test his putting skill.

Hole 6

A par four, 420 yards, with trapping set to catch hooks and slices gives the golfer more opportunity to place his drives. The fairway is straight away, and strategic placement of traps makes playing the hole difficult.

Hole 7

This is the place for a "change of pace" hole. Running 340 yards and being a par four, it gives the golfer a breather because it's an easy hole with the possibility of getting a birdie. Trapping is wide and there is a large green.

Hole 8

Here's where many golfers meet their downfall — the waterhole. About 100 yards down this 200-yard hole is a large pond. The par three hole forces the golfer to get off a good tee shot or suffer a penalty.

Hole 9

The golfer heads back to the club house on this 525-yard, par five hole. Sheer distance makes this hole interesting.

The back nine holes are a slightly longer version of the front nine. The theory behind the design of each hole follows that of the front nine, with the sequence being changed so that repetition is avoided.

Bob Russell Named Director of United Voluntary Services

Robert L. (Bob) Russell, former assistant executive director of the PGA and an 18-year veteran of the newspaper business, has been named executive director of the United Voluntary Services, which has its headquarters in San Mateo, Calif. The UVS is a non-profit organization that carries on a wide variety of charitable programs, including several in the golf field. It has more than 20,000 volunteer workers who serve at Veterans Hospitals, Armed Forces installations and in community charity undertakings. Mrs. Helen F. Lengfield is president of UVS.



Russell

In addition to sponsoring Swing Clubs, which bring golf to hospitalized war veterans, UVS publishes a monthly magazine, the National Golfer.

Russell was connected with the PGA for about seven years. He resigned last March when the pro organization moved its national headquarters from Dunedin to Lake Park, Fla. Prior to going with the PGA, Russell worked for 12 years for the Chicago Daily News as a reporter and rewrite man. He broke into the newspaper business with the Peoria (Ill.) Journal-Transcript.

In addition to serving as executive director of UVS, Russell is the editor and publisher of the organization's magazine.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Turfgrass Field Day will be held Aug. 3 at the plant industry station, Beltsville, Md. Persons interested in attending may contact Felix V. Juska, turf-research agronomist, in Beltsville at the crop research division.



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FREE LITERATURE

- "Construction and Planting of Putting Greens with Creeping Bent Sod or Stolons."
 "Genetic Variability in Creeping Bent" A study of seed versus stolons for planting putting greens.

Club Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Superintendent _____

Member Agrees to Expulsion Liability When He Joins Club

By WILLIAM JABINE

A member of an Alabama country club presumably enjoyed the privileges of membership until his wife was seriously injured while golfing on the club's course. After negotiations with the club's liability carrier broke down because of failure to agree on an amount to be paid in settlement, the member and his wife brought actions against the club. Eight days after the filing of the suits, the man was expelled from the club by a unanimous vote of the club's board of governors.

He thereupon brought another action seeking damages for the "wrongful and malicious" action of the club in expelling him. The Circuit Court sustained three demurrers filed by the club and by the insurance company, which had been named as a co-defendant and entered nonsuit against the plaintiff. The plaintiff then appealed to the Supreme Court of Alabama, contending that he had been wrongfully expelled by the club without a hearing, without notice and an opportunity to be heard.

Club's By-Law Cited

The club's by-law governing the expulsion of members read as follows: "The Board of Governors shall have the power by the affirmative vote of all members of the Board to forfeit the membership of any member, or the association of an associate, and to expel any member, for any conduct on his part, which is likely, in its opinion, to injure the welfare or character of the club, or for any other conduct in violation of the by-laws or established rules of the club. The Board of Governors shall be the sole judge of what conduct is likely to injure the

welfare or character of the club, and what constitutes a violation of the by-laws or established rules of the Club, provided that if the vote be not unanimous, any person who is proposed for expulsion shall be notified and allowed an opportunity to be heard, in which event upon full consideration of the evidence, expulsion may be ordered upon by a majority of the Board."

The plaintiff relied on two Alabama cases which the Supreme Court commented upon as follows: "We think there is a marked difference between associations such as trade unions (involved in the Green case, 210 Ala. 496,98 So.569), societies providing credit, loans, sick, death and other benefits (involved in the Acicola case, 240 Ala. 668,200 So.748), professional associations, trading exchanges and like organizations, affecting a person's right to earn a living on one hand, and social clubs on the other.

"Certain conduct which might not justify expulsion from some other type of association where membership is a condition to earning a livelihood, or essential to the enjoyment of a contract or property right, may justify expulsion from a private social club, which usually has the primary purpose of affording pleasant, friendly and congenial social relationship and association between members."

No Statute Covers Case

The Supreme Court stated, "We have no statute governing expulsion procedure in social clubs in Alabama. Therefore, the constitution and by-laws of a social club constitute a contract between it and its members, and as one of the incidents of membership, a member consents to accept liability to expulsion."

Taking up the plaintiff's situation in relation to the by-laws of the defendant club, the Court stated, "There is no averment that appellant's expulsion was not effected in the exact procedure outlined by the by-laws, and construing the allegations of the pleader more strongly against him on demurrer, we conclude compliance with the section." Continuing its discussion of the exhibits (copies of the complaint in his wife's and his own suit) made part of the record, the

(Continued on page 76)