

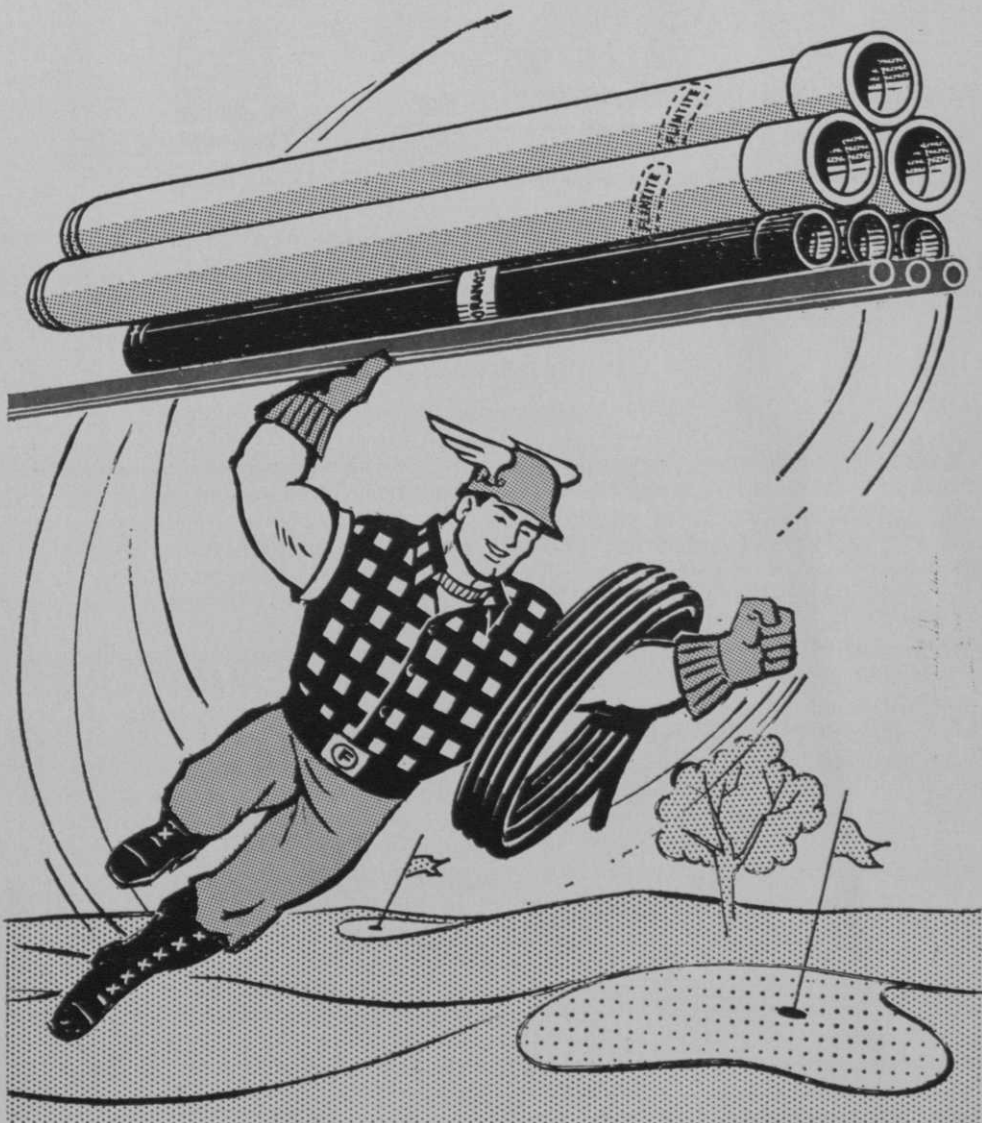
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Division of The Flintkote Company



For more information circle number 120 on card



## How much water do you need? *Careful programming can improve your turf and lower your water bill.*

By DON WRIGHT

Superintendent, the Camargo Club, Cincinnati, O.

Carefully programmed automatic irrigation is very important for the modern superintendent who is thinking in terms of better and better turf. This is especially true as the numbers of players seem ever increasing.

Before programming, each superintendent will need answers to the following questions. What kind or kinds of soil are found on the course? What is the nature of the surface and sub-surface drainage? What kind of grass is he trying to produce for the player? Since some superintendents have more than one kind of grass to water, this will take more than one kind of water application. From these factors it can be seen that the water needs for each situation should be wisely programmed.

Programming irrigation boils down to how each superintendent wants to use whatever hours he has in one day to water his course. Most superintendents will average 10 hours in a day's time. Some may need more and some less,

but, for an example, let's program a 10-hour day. We can split the system up into three categories; tees, greens, fairways. Now, in 10 hours, all or part of these three areas must be watered.

Since most superintendents consider greens most important, let's program them first. If you have been using 30 minutes of water a night on each green, and you can water six greens at one time, this gives a total of one and one-half hours running time for the greens. If the tees require the same, three of the 10 hours watering time have been used. The fairways can be programmed to use all or any part of the seven hours remaining. If the average number of fairway heads on the course is 280, in seven hours time all of these heads can water for 30 minutes at a time. This type of automatic irrigation system would require 1,000 g.p.m. and a good source of water.

The amounts of water just indicated can be programmed on the clocks in

very different ways. Here are two programs that are very different but arrive at the same amount of time and water.

Program I—The greens come on at 8:00 o'clock and turn off at 9:30. The tees turn on at 9:30 and turn off at 11:00 o'clock. The fairways come on at 11:00 p.m. and turn off at 6:00 a.m. The total running time is 10 hours, and all is well, or is it? In watering with automation this way, unless your soil is 100 per cent sand, you are doing more harm than good—both soil-wise and plant-wise. There will be run-off and saturation and neither one does any good for the grass that you are trying to grow. *Always remember that automatic irrigation puts out the maximum effort. The least amount of water that you can use at any given time, the better off you will be.*

Program II—Set the greens to water six times at five minutes each time. This will give a total of 15 minutes soak-in time for each five minutes of water allowing total absorption of moisture without blocking air or pore spaces. Program tees the same as the greens. Water the fair-

ways for five minutes every hour and 10 minutes. This greatly reduces run-off and has other side benefits.

Program the fairways first at night and work them to 3:00 o'clock in the morning a total of six times at five minutes each. Do the tees next until 4:30, six times at five minutes each. Water the greens last to get the morning dew off the plant as well as to water it properly. Rest 15 minutes in between each five-minute cycle.

Other advantages of the five-minute cycle include the ability to cool your grass during the day. You can cool all tees in 15 minutes, all greens in 15 minutes, and all fairways in one hour and 10 minutes. On five-minute cycles, you can put on any amount of water up to 30 minutes in one night, or in any given time of day if you will use Program II on a 24 hour-a-day cycling time on your clocks, using the skip-a-day part of your clock to say yes or no to any part of your program.

Remember, program automatic irrigation to apply water only as the soil and the plants can take it! •

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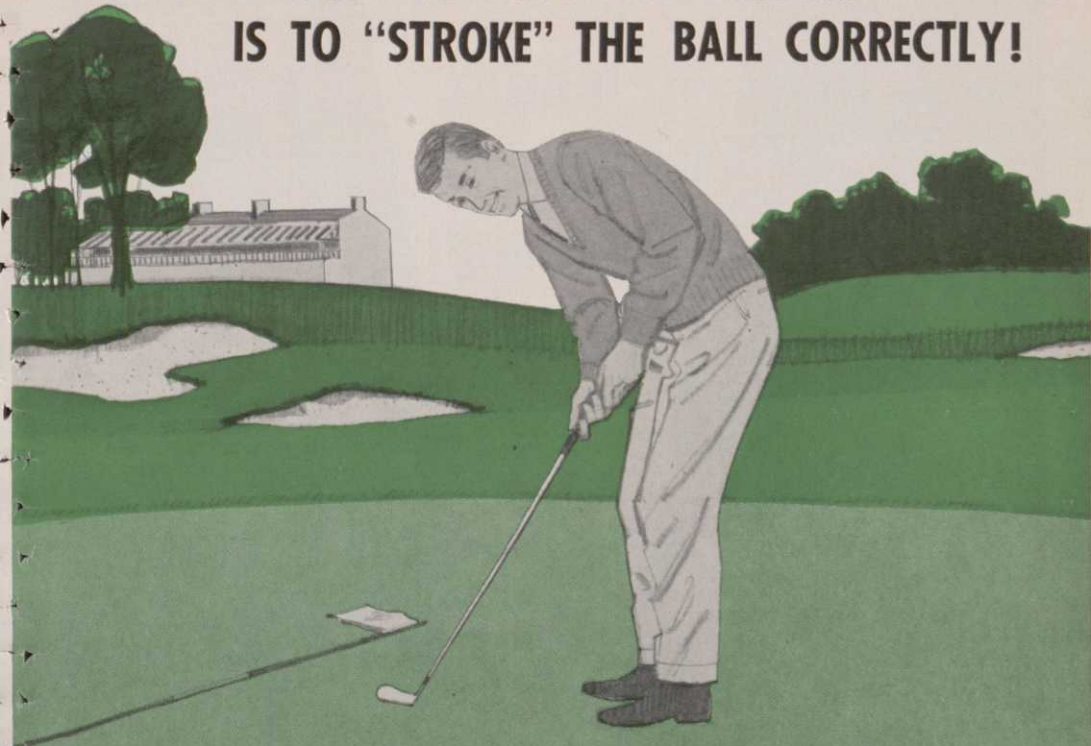
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# Why don't they stop picking on the PGA?

*Unwarranted sniping  
undermines the  
organization's work, says this  
prominent leader of  
the game's 5,400 pros.*



Reprinted from Golf Magazine

By LEO FRASER

Secretary, The PGA of America

With golf enjoying the greatest boom in its long and colorful history, I think the time has come for someone to speak forth for the Professional Golfers Association of America against the unmerited diatribes of self-appointed critics who do not know or choose to ignore the facts.

It is, I suppose, a tribute to the magnitude the game has attained that those on the fringes post themselves as sentinels over the scene, albeit watchmen without portfolio.

Yet it is distressing, and at times extremely aggravating, to those of us who have devoted our lives and energies to this great game to become the targets for vilification by irresponsible sources.

Much of what is written and said is downright false or fiction compounded of half truths.

I speak not only as a PGA officer but also as one of the more than 5,400 golf professionals to whom this game has been a way of life and who constantly attempt to put back something out of sheer gratitude.

None of us is adverse to constructive criticism. But it is a bitter and hurting thing when you are damned if you do and damned if you don't. The only inference which can be drawn is that the snipers are motivated by sensationalism for profit, having failed utterly to check both sides of questions which arise from time to time.

Continued on next page

## PICKING ON PGA

Continued from preceding page

Two recent instances which spring to mind concern an article without basis which perpetrated the falsity that there was a "revolt" among the tournament professionals because of dissatisfaction with management of the \$4,000,000 PGA Tour and, following our ruling that after holing out on the final hole a player should not throw his ball into the gallery, an unwarranted jibe that this was the "only positive decision the PGA has made in years."

There are other action assassinations with which I will deal later. But first let's consider these two statements.

First of all, there isn't and there has not been a "revolt" among the tournament players. The so-called "home club professionals" realize, of course, how much the Tour has meant in spreading the golfing gospel. Yet it should be taken into consideration that the Tour was started by the PGA to create an incentive and to build golf generally. For years it lost money, and funds had to be supplied by the rank and file professionals across the country to keep the incubator running.

Now it is affluent and the PGA officers and executive committee absolutely do everything in their power to better both the welfare and income of the tournament professional. A great deal of time at the national PGA headquarters is taken up with Tour activities.

There is no question but what both groups must live under one association. On the one hand it was our "baby" now grown into maturity. On the other hand, while tournament play may make a few millionaires, the day will come when those who do not fare so well financially will return to the home pro ranks.

As to any dissatisfaction with the manner in which tournament golf is handled, if there is a fault it would have to lie in lack of liaison between Tour players on the Tournament Committee and the players who elected them to controlling office on that committee.

I say controlling office because the Tournament Committee is composed of seven members—four of them Tour play-

ers and with one of their number as chairman. The parent PGA organization is represented by a minority group of three officers.

Currently the chairman is Tommy Jacobs and his fellow players on the committee are Dan Sikes, Jr., Mason Rudolph and Gardner Dickinson. PGA president Max Elbin, treasurer Warren Orlick and I round out the committee.

This committee, on which the majority vote prevails, controls tourney play, by-laws, rules, and scheduling.

Thus the players themselves through their representatives had the ruling voice in instituting the rule, as example, where a player can no longer toss his ball to the gallery. The feeling was that someone could be injured in a ball scuffle among a crowded gallery, damage might be done to costly greens and players in the following group could be upset by the confusion.

There was a so-called clamor among some of the leading money winners for only 30 official tournaments per year. The four playing members of the Tournament Committee usually decide which tournaments are official. No player can be forced to compete in any of them and each man can select his own 30 official appearances out of more than 40 tournaments on the schedule.

The sharpshooters are at their insidious work constantly. There was an allegation that the World Series of Golf started without sanction of the Tournament Committee. Our records show to any who care to see them that five members of the committee voted in favor of this event because of a general feeling that the champions of these major events—the Masters, PGA, and U.S. and British Opens—deserved some special consideration for their great achievements. Not one member of the committee voted against it.

There was criticism because the PGA received only \$7,500 from the World Series. We felt that this was sufficient for use of PGA endorsement and that the players should receive the bulk of the money along with a contribution to a bonus plan for the fall Tour.

Why the Tournament Bureau Fund?

Continued on page 70



# How are *Philadelphia* spikeproof carpets doing at the East Lake Country Club, Atlanta?



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For more information circle number 206 on card

# When is a golfer “in range”?

By WILLIAM JABINE

The old question of when a golfer may be considered “in range” of another golfer who is preparing to make a shot was discussed at considerable length recently by the St. Louis Court of Appeals of Missouri. A man, whose wife was hit on the head by a ball driven by another woman golfer, brought an action for \$5,000 damages. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, but the judge granted the plaintiff's motion for a new trial. The defendant then appealed this action to the Court of Appeals.

That Court's opinion describes the accident as follows: “Respondent's evidence was that Mary Jane Take, the wife of respondent, was playing golf at the Westborough Country Club in a twosome. Her partner was a Mrs. Chipps. Mrs. Take and Mrs. Chipps were playing hole number seventeen. It was a clear and bright day. To play the seventeenth hole you drive across a creek and up a hill towards the green. (This hole plays from north to south.) Immediately west of the seventeenth hole is the fourteenth hole. The fourteenth hole runs from south to north. Immediately west of the fourteenth hole is out of bounds.”

Mrs. Take teed off on seventeen, and had an excellent drive, which went across the creek and halfway up the hill. Mrs. Chipps wasn't so fortunate, and hit her ball in the creek. Mrs. Take went with Mrs. Chipps to look for the ball. Mrs. Take walked along the bank on the north side of the creek in a westerly direction to a point west of a large tree, which was

*Court of Appeals  
of Missouri affirms trial  
court's decision to grant  
a new trial because of  
misleading instructions.*

located in the rough on the east edge of the fourteenth fairway, where she stopped. They could not find the ball.

Another group of ladies was on the seventeenth tee waiting to tee off, so Mrs. Take and Mrs. Chipps moved their golf car and parked it under the tree, and motioned to the group on the seventeenth tee to play through.

Mrs. Take was facing north, with her back to the fourteenth tee. People were on the fourteenth green finishing play on that hole. Mrs. Orth, the appellant, and her companion, Mrs. Rinehart, were on the 14th tee waiting to shoot.

The players on the fourteenth green either waved to Mrs. Orth to shoot, or else were leaving the green. Mrs. Take saw Mrs. Orth and her companion approach the fourteenth tee before she turned to watch the players teeing off on seventeen, but didn't think they would shoot while she was standing within range. Fourteen is a par three hole of one hundred eighty-three yards.

“Mrs. Orth teed up her ball and drove toward the fourteenth green. She stated she did not see Mrs. Take before she shot. It was a good drive. After Mrs. Orth shot, she looked up, saw Mrs. Take, and screamed ‘fore’ (the call which golfers use to warn other persons on the course). Mrs. Take didn't hear the warning as power motors were operating nearby, and was struck on the back of the head by the ball.

“Mrs. Orth stated that when she first saw Mrs. Take, that Mrs. Take had her

*Continued on page 62*