



ILLUSTRATED BY JON NIELSEN

Left to right: The knickered look is revived with **Gino Paoli's** Trevira polyester / rayon knickers (\$25), tailored with squared-off slash pockets, fly front and silvered buckle. Mock-turtleneck sweater, also from Gino Paoli, has an extra long back zipper. **TexAce's** hat in vinyl (\$4.50) completes the look. **Di Fini** plaids its machine washable, modified swing skirt in three color combinations; adds adjustable side tabs. Skirt is topped by Di Fini's 100 per cent acrylic sweater with long, front placket and cuffs in white to contrast. For the golfing man, **Slack Fashions** paints thin stripes on a black background of 100 per cent worsted slacks, without or with flare (\$27-\$29). **Leonardo Strassi** continues the theme of stripes with thin piping on the high v-neck of its 100 per cent Acrilan, machine washable shirt (\$11). Covering the shirt is an Acrilan classic v-neck cardigan (\$20) from Leonardo Strassi's Pro-Am line. Cap is **TexAce's** "Mr. Ace" (\$3.95) in houndstooth.

THERE
IS
A
FALL
FASHION
MARKET

continued

Left to right: **Munsingwear's** Orlon/wool jersey shirt with golfer's pocket on the right (\$10) provides solid contrast to the tapestry print of 100 per cent Dacron doubleknit slacks by **Thomson Trousers** (\$35). From **Haymaker**, the pulled-together look of separates appears when merino wool placket-collared sweater (\$11) is paired with long, lean pocketed vest (\$11), both color coordinated to match spruce/chile plaid culotte skirt (\$23).

Etonic provides more pockets on its plaid dress in bonded Acrilan (\$28). Underneath, Etonic's color-coordinated, long-sleeved Orlon turtleneck (\$9) creates the jumper effect.

TexAce's visored hat sports Galey & Lord's cotton, patterned in a glen plaid (\$4.25). For cold-weather swinging on the practice tee or for year-round jogging, **Jockey Menswear** (opposite page) offers Avril rayon/cotton jogging suit (shirt and pants, \$16). Towel (\$3.50) and socks (\$1.25) come with Jockey Menswear's jogging program.



Etonic caters to the men with a wash and wear, permanent press, pre-hemmed Dacron/cotton slack. Retailing at \$15, this slack comes in solid white, blue, maize, copper, gold and green or in checks of tan, blue or olive.

Gilison Knitwear continues to show its 100 per cent alpaca sweater line for fall. Available in 18 colors and eight different styles for men and women, these sweaters retail from \$23 to \$32. Joining the fall line of alpacas are Gilison Knitwear's 75 per cent mohair/25 per cent wool sweaters. With the look of alpaca, this new sweater line is available in nine different colors; it includes a v-neck cardigan for men (\$16), a v-neck cardigan or pullover for women (\$14).

Gold Crest, Inc., offers alphabet crests along with its regular country club crests. The new initial crest called the Alpha Crest comes for men (2 1/4 inches by 2 1/4 inches) with an embroidered initial and for women (1 1/2 inches by 1 1/2 inches) with the initial outlined in pearls. Retail price is \$16 for the men's crest, which can be worn on blazer jackets, and \$8 for the women's crest which can be attached to a sweater.

Haymaker Sports, Inc., presents a large selection within its fall line. Autumnal colors are sparked with pink (chile) and spruce green. Pockets, particularly appreciated by the golfing woman, are either concealed or decoratively patched but always present in the Haymaker garments. For the brisk commute between home and golf course on cold fall mornings, there's a wide-wale double-breasted (leather buttons) curduroy car coat (\$42) with Orlon pile lining. A check, thin-wale curduroy culotte with a skirt



front, culotte back, sporting leather trim (\$18), is at Haymaker. It has a matching jacket with leather trim on two slash pockets (\$14). Colors are chile/spruce or walnut/cream. Adding variety to the 100 per cent Dacron knit fabric now popular for golfwear is an ottoman weave used by Haymaker for a culotte (\$26). For more efficient stretching and reshaping as well as for added fabric design interest, the front panel weave runs vertically. Colors include taffy, chile, topaz, spruce and navy. Haymaker makes up a culotte skirt in 75 per cent wool/25 per cent nylon with a knit waistband and knit trim on patch pockets (\$23). Choose between spruce/chile, oxford/topaz, oxford/chile or claret/navy. Match it to a coordinated suit jacket (\$36); and then to complete, select a placket collared sweater (\$11) with round gold buttons in 100 per cent merino wool in a choice of eight colors. There's also a long, pocketed acrylic vest (\$11) available in six colors to coordinate with all of Haymaker's fall line.

Izod, Ltd., continues its wide selection of 100 per cent polyester doubleknit slacks with western pockets and self-belts (\$32.50). In addition to the solid colors in the doubleknits, Izod has added a plaid and a shepherd's check, both available in blue, brown and

green and both retailing for \$32.50. The traditional crewneck has been squared at Izod and adds variety to the short-sleeved Orlon sweater (\$13). For fall, two new classic v-neck cardigans have been striped (\$18, \$19). Available in 100 per cent Antron by DuPont are long- and short-sleeved mock-turtles and placket collared shirts with a choice of stripes, narrow or wide (\$16, \$18). Velours, making a comeback in general sportswear for fall, appear in the Izod line in slip-over or button-down versions (\$17-\$20).

Jockey Menswear has turned to the jogger. In a packaged program, Jockey offers two styles of jogging suits. Both suits consist of mock-turtleneck pullover shirts with raglan sleeves and pants with drawstring waists. They are available in 50 per cent Kodel polyester/50 per cent cotton (\$11) or in 50 per cent Avril rayon/50 per cent cotton with color contrasting piping running down the sleeves and pants (\$16). Colors include peacock, navy, red, emerald and gold. The suits are joined by Jockey's white jogging towel of 100 per cent cotton (\$3.50) and a jogging sock of wool and stretch nylon (\$1.25) in heather colors. The two suits and towels are packaged in plastic bags with handles, ready to be displayed on a jogging suit counter displayer (20 inches wide, 18 inches high; capacity: one dozen) for \$5 or free with a \$200 purchase or on a jogging center floor dispenser (five feet high, 30 inches in diameter) for \$50 or free with a \$500 or more purchase.

Munsingwear continues strong for fall with traditionals from its Grand-Slam line of golfwear. In 100 per cent Antron nylon knit, the classic placket collared shirt takes on long sleeves (\$10) and comes in 10 colors, including pew-

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FALL FASHION MARKET

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ter, maize, par gold and fall olive. The same shirt is available in 80 per cent Orlon acrylic and 20 per cent wool jersey with a golfer's pocket on the right side (\$10). Turtlenecks, mock-turtles and varied versions of the placket are all available in Munsingwear's fall line and can be had in Fortrel/cotton, 100 per cent cotton; 100 per cent Antron nylon or Orlon/jersey. Worsted wool and 100 per cent Dacron polyester dominate the fall slack line. Large white windowpane checks on gray and navy backgrounds on trousers with western pockets and side tabs are included among the wool models (\$22.50).

Palm Beach includes worsted and flannel trousers in its fall line. The plain top slacks come with extension waistbands and button tabs with either quarter top or western pockets (both \$20). To add to the traditional, single-breasted blazer, Palm Beach offers a six-button double-breasted style in navy with the traditional silhouette (\$52.50). For additional variety, a single-breasted two-button sport coat is also available from Palm Beach in a muted green/orange/brown plaid or in a herringbone pattern (both \$50).

Gino Paoli has a ladies' fall line this year. The entire line, in characteristic fall colors of flannel gray, forest green and chocolate brown with camel as trim, includes culottes, skirts, slacks and knickers as well as shorts. Fashion news lies in the knickers (\$25), tailor-trim with silver belt buckle and buttons on the cuffs. The culottes (\$25-\$27) and skirts (\$19-\$24) have the same tailored look with detail given to top stitching. Practical for the golfing woman is the dirndl skirt slit up the middle seam to be snapped closed or left open to expose the attached shorts. The entire line is made of 70 per cent Trevira polyester/30

per cent rayon. Sweaters to contrast have a long back zipper, come in rust, camel, gold, gray, blue and white (\$16-\$22).

Slack Fashions offers money-stripes for fall. Pin stripes of red, melba, lawn green, dutch blue or white run down black backgrounds of the 100 per cent worsted slacks. Choice is between straight legs and the flared 19 1/2-inch bottoms (\$27-\$29). Slack Fashions' doubleknits include a houndstooth as well as herringbone plaids in fall colors of brown, tan, wine, gray (\$28-\$30). Again, two models of trouser bottoms are available. All the above are color-keyed to Leonardo Strassi's sweaters. Corduroys in a mid-wale in blue, brown or three shades of tan (\$20-\$22) are color coordinated to match Leonardo Strassi's outerwear.

Leonardo Strassi opens its fall season with a line of Ban-Lon body shirts in 25 colors. In short and long sleeves (\$14, \$15), these shirts are designed with a long, four-button placket collar. Also new for fall is a long-sleeved Ban-Lon placket collared sweater with a checkerboard paneled front. In red/green, brown/copper, black/gray and a variety of other combinations, this sweater retails for \$20. Leonardo Strassi has introduced stays into some of its sweater collars. For apres-golf it has added an eight-button, double-breasted blazer-sweater with Edwardian collar and matching ascot in wool (\$38).

Thomson Trousers extends its 100 per cent Dacron double-knit line to include a tapestry print (\$35). In the fall mood for plaids is a 50 per cent Dacron/50 per cent worsted continental slack with western pockets in rust, blue, green or gold (\$25). If the choice changes to checks, Thomson offers a 60 per cent Dacron/40 per cent worsted selection of rust, green, blue or brown, again in the fashion continental style with extension tab (\$25). □

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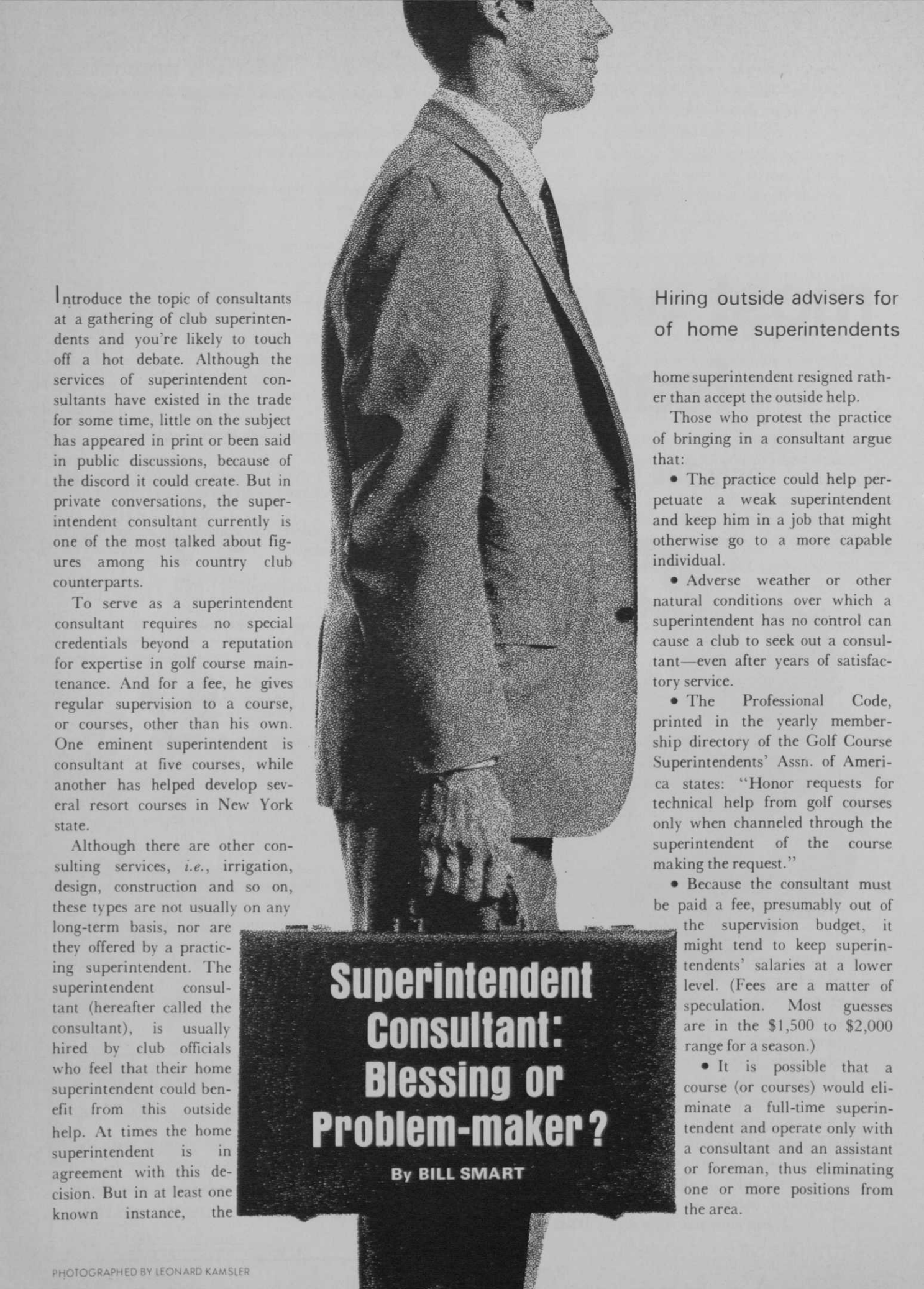
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Introduce the topic of consultants at a gathering of club superintendents and you're likely to touch off a hot debate. Although the services of superintendent consultants have existed in the trade for some time, little on the subject has appeared in print or been said in public discussions, because of the discord it could create. But in private conversations, the superintendent consultant currently is one of the most talked about figures among his country club counterparts.

To serve as a superintendent consultant requires no special credentials beyond a reputation for expertise in golf course maintenance. And for a fee, he gives regular supervision to a course, or courses, other than his own. One eminent superintendent is consultant at five courses, while another has helped develop several resort courses in New York state.

Although there are other consulting services, *i.e.*, irrigation, design, construction and so on, these types are not usually on any long-term basis, nor are they offered by a practicing superintendent. The superintendent consultant (hereafter called the consultant), is usually hired by club officials who feel that their home superintendent could benefit from this outside help. At times the home superintendent is in agreement with this decision. But in at least one known instance, the

Hiring outside advisers for of home superintendents

home superintendent resigned rather than accept the outside help.

Those who protest the practice of bringing in a consultant argue that:

- The practice could help perpetuate a weak superintendent and keep him in a job that might otherwise go to a more capable individual.

- Adverse weather or other natural conditions over which a superintendent has no control can cause a club to seek out a consultant—even after years of satisfactory service.

- The Professional Code, printed in the yearly membership directory of the Golf Course Superintendents' Assn. of America states: "Honor requests for technical help from golf courses only when channeled through the superintendent of the course making the request."

- Because the consultant must be paid a fee, presumably out of the supervision budget, it might tend to keep superintendents' salaries at a lower level. (Fees are a matter of speculation. Most guesses are in the \$1,500 to \$2,000 range for a season.)

- It is possible that a course (or courses) would eliminate a full-time superintendent and operate only with a consultant and an assistant or foreman, thus eliminating one or more positions from the area.

Superintendent Consultant: Blessing or Problem-maker?

By BILL SMART

golf course maintenance is becoming a more common occurrence. But attitudes toward this practice run the gamut from genuine approval to outright resentment

• Reputation and the opinions of fellow turfmen are important. The following illustrates this point. The president of a local chapter of the GCSAA received a phone call from a superintendent who had been asked to be a consultant on his old course with the agreement and encouragement of the present superintendent. He wondered if he should accept. The president told him to get the request from the home superintendent in writing. Thus, both parties involved protected their reputations and avoided any misunderstanding that might have occurred.

Those who hold the opposite viewpoint voice the following opinions:

• The consultant is sought out by the parties who need help, not vice versa.

• The consultant works with the home superintendent in a spirit of cooperation. Both are striving for the same goal—a good course—and thereby raise the level of maintenance in that area.

• The lack of qualified and experienced superintendents has created a need for consultants. According to one consultant, smaller courses have always sought advice from successful local superintendents. It is only in the past few years that clubs employing men in the \$10,000 to \$15,000 salary bracket have turned to consultants for help,

and the trend will continue as long as there is a need.

• Superintendents who lack practical or technical expertise will in effect get on-the-job training, making them more valuable to their course. The need for a consultant will diminish as the "trainee's" knowledge grows.

• If a consultant turns down a job, the club will simply turn to someone else with the same offer. Again, if there is the demand, there will be a supply.

• If a course hires a consultant, the home superintendent keeps his job. The alternative for the course is to replace the super with someone else—even though the problems may be beyond his control.

• In many cases, the reputation and status of the consultant are such that he can deal effectively with personnel and policy problems that are beyond the jurisdiction of the superintendent.

In a profession the size of the golf course superintendent's, it is understandable that some clash of purposes occurs. Competition for the good jobs is keen. In areas where many courses exist, there is competition between them—not organized or vocalized. Add to this situation the varied educational and practical backgrounds of most superintendents, plus their independent natures, and any situation that challenges their pride or position is explosive.

Interestingly, in all the con-

versation about consultants, no one questions the ability of the consultant to do the job. It would seem a foregone conclusion that consultants do not get requests to consult unless they are experts in their field.

If there really seems to be a problem and superintendents seem to be dead set against bringing in consultants, do what one superintendents' association did. It formed a trouble shooting committee that made itself available to courses needing outside help, going into action only at the request of the superintendent, at no charge. However, bear in mind that the Northeastern Assn. (N.Y.) just recently disbanded its committee, which operated along the same lines. It had never been called upon in its years of operation. Perhaps, periodic reminders to clubs and superintendents in the area that the service is available would aid the success of such committees.

I have not tried to exaggerate or minimize the situation. There would seem to be a need for consultants in certain situations to the benefit of all concerned. There would also seem to be situations that had best be left alone. □

Mr. Smart, a frequent contributor to GOLFDOM, is superintendent of the Powelton Club, Newburgh, N.Y.



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How automatic is automatic irrigation? The harried golf course superintendent could water with an accurately measured amount the windward side of a newly-seeded green while a slight wind was blowing. In addition, he could cycle the watering time at intervals that allow for full absorption of water without runoff and puddling. Then, when watering is completed, he could shut down the system automatically in safe stages that would not cause hydraulic shock to the system.

These are but a few of the advantages of a new irrigation control system called Cyclomatic. The operations outlined above can be performed from one central control panel that can be actuated at the flick of a switch to initiate a 10-day watering cycle that needs no further looking after than that simple flick of the switch.

Such a system sounds as if it might have sprung from the daydream of a tired superintendent, but the system is real. A fully-working pilot model that could be adapted to an 18-hole course is now in operation. This pilot

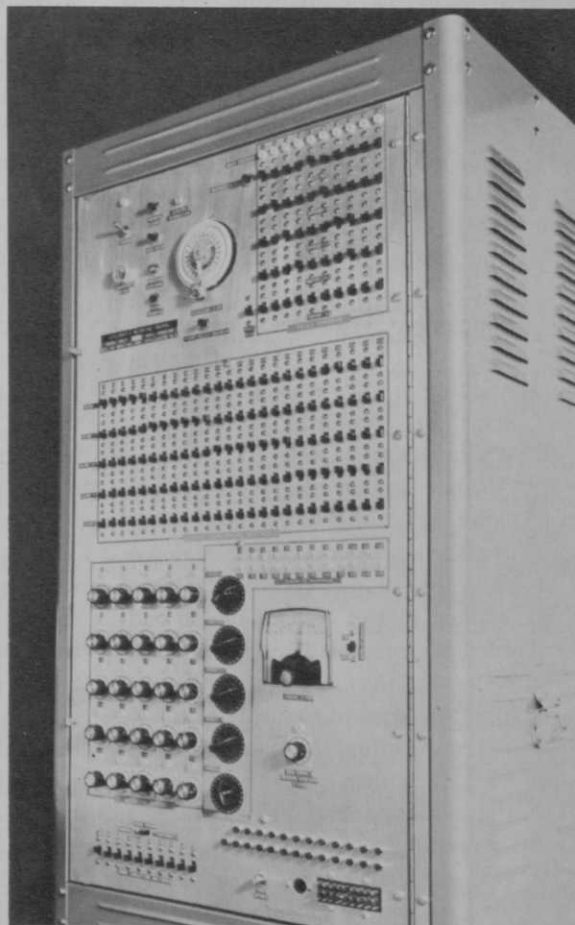
model is hooked up to a mockup layout of a course that shows how it can energize any one of 463 sprinkler heads through electric indicator lights. However, the amount of current fed to the light can actuate a sprinkler head and could if installed at a course.

This marvelous control instrument is the brainchild of Thomas J. Scannell, superintendent at Albany CC in the Voorheesville suburb of New York's capital city, and J. Edward Greengard, an engineer with Heat, Electronics and Technology Company, Inc. Pooling their talents, they designed an electronic control panel that can do everything listed above and then some.

Tom was named superintendent at Albany before the club was opened for play. Albany dates back to 1890, but in the late 1950s, it was forced to find a new location when the state acquired the former site as an additional campus for the State University.

The new club was designed by Robert Trent Jones, and Tom is quick to point out that Jones

continued



The heart of the Cyclomatic is the master control (above) where all programming and timing are carried out.

PROGRAMMED FOR ACCURACY

continued

specified an irrigation system that would provide more than enough water under the most adverse conditions, even in the then drought-ridden area of upper New York state. Water at Albany is supplied by 25 drilled, shallow wells.

Despite good drainage (Tom put much of it in himself) the watering system tended to over-water, causing runoff and puddling, with resultant compaction and other ills. This started Tom thinking of a possible way to more evenly distribute water—a system that would eliminate runoff and puddling and at the same time save wear and tear on pumps and the entire watering system network.

Then he met Ed Greengard and discussed with him what he had in mind for an automatically controlled system. Ed countered with the idea that such a system should not only solve Tom's problems, but problems of other superintendents as well.

They sought suggestions from other superintendents, and after lengthy discussion narrowed down the list of characteristics they wanted in the system, but it still ran to quite a roster. They were, however, in complete agreement that all possible elements to make a truly automatic system should be incorporated in the design of the control panel.

Eventually, it was determined that the master panel should be able to start all watering programs automatically; have a dew wash cycle; a greens syringe; a setting for instant modification of any program already in progress; the option to water or skip selected areas; a turn-on system that would eliminate hydraulic shock loads in the piping network and an option to set up any manual program desired without disturbing automatic programming.

Tom wanted a system that would meet the current thinking

among turf people that prefers applying large volumes of water infrequently rather than daily watering. Such a watering cycle, he states, has many advantages and very few disadvantages. It discourages growth of *Poa annua*, crabgrass and other undesirable grasses and weeds. It also lessens compaction and encourages deep root growth, producing a more wilt-resistant turf by not stimulating the abundant production of stolmata.

This led the team to the basic matter in their projected design—a control unit that would be able to water at desired intermittent short periods and that would allow time for complete absorption. Any combination found to be right for the course that used the system is possible with Cyclomatic, they point out.

Ed Greengard states it simply, "All the electronic components required for such a system were available. We had to come up with a definition of what was needed, which we did, and then implement it by incorporating existing technology into a control system."

Complete control from a central location could be achieved by wiring all sprinkler valves to the central location, but this would be both unwieldy and expensive. The solution the designers reached would be to have satellite controllers, each operating a number of control points in sequence, placed at convenient positions on the course with a group of sprinkler valves connected to each controller.

In this setup, a single power line would run to each satellite unit from the central location. This technique, theorized Ed and Tom, offers a substantial saving in the cost of buried wire. The means of burying this wire without major excavation and disturbance to turf are at hand. According to Ed Greengard, telephone companies have a technique of burrowing and burying cable, the

same type needed for Albany's installation. The burying device used by the phone companies is called a "mole." In the Cyclomatic arrangement, less cable is used than with other control systems, they say.

The satellite or slave units are placed on the course with the master control panel maintaining complete control of all sprinkler heads through the satellite stations. Then, by dividing the course into a number of zones, sprinklers can readily be turned on and off in related sequence so that no more than three or four sprinklers will be energized or de-energized at one time, eliminating shock loads.

From the master panel, compensation can be made for rainfall by merely changing the setting of single repeat cycle selector. The master board has provisions for up to 24 cycles and with this number of settings, it is possible to use a number of very short cycles rather than just a few long cycles.

Individual timers determine the watering intervals for each sprinkler and a selector switch determines the number of cycles that will be run through before shutdown. The system at present provides four separate watering groups—greens, tees and fairways in two sections. It can, however, according to Ed Greengard, be modified to provide any number of groups.

Whatever number of groups are desired can be preset 10 days in advance, and the program will repeat all cycles without any further attention unless modified. At the time determined by the clock on the master control panel, the only clock in the system, the watering program will start and operate each selected group in turn, each for the number of cycles pre-selected by its cycle repeat selector.

On the master panel is a separate button for a dew wash cycle that can be activated independent-

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