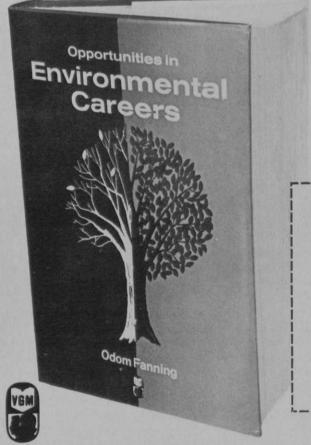
Is your son or daughter undecided about a career choice?

Here is a new book filled with timely, realistic guidance that can suddenly open up new career horizons for groping young people—a challenging "now" field in which they can find a sense of commitment.

OPPORTUNITIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL CAREERS by Odom Fanning, Editor-in-Chief of the White House

First Annual Report on Environmental Quality



JOBS AND CAREERS NOW EXIST IN THE EXPANDING ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD.

Others are developing for the immediate future. Most young people are unaware of these new opportunities and of how they may build a rewarding career in this fight to save our planet from the threats of pollution, depletion of resources, and overcrowding. THIS DOOR-TO-THE-FUTURE CAREER BOOK IS A PRICE-LESS, UP-TO-THE-MINUTE GUIDE TO THESE OPPORTUNITIES.

HERE IS THE FIRST BOOK THAT analyzes all the existing and emerging career fields opening up in environmental management. It points out what kinds of personnel are at present, and will be, needed in the various facets of the field, and it discusses the basic information needed by anyone seeking a career in one of these areas.

A valuable list of hundreds of two- and four-year colleges that are offering courses to prepare students for careers in the field is included. Careers in *environmental management*, *ecology*, *earth sciences*, *resources and recreation*, *environmental protection*, *and other developing areas* are analyzed in detail. Another unique feature is an academic ladder and a parallel ladder relating jobs and careers to academic training.

For each career field, the author defines terms, lists major activities, describes job duties, pegs the field on the career ladder, describes education, gives earnings and working conditions, projects employment demand to 1980, and lists major sources of additional information.

This readable book is practical, authoritative, current, and relevant. It has been the subject of a speech on the floor of the U.S. Senate, and is receiving rave reviews from all quarters.

Give this informative book to your son or daughter now. It may become one of the best investments you will make in their future vocational success and happiness.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED... OR YOUR MONEY BACK IN 10 DAYS. ORDER NOW ... WHILE THE INFORMATION CAN BE PUT TO USE....

	GUIDANCE MANUALS Iew York, N.Y. 10017	GD-7-72
Gentlemen:		
	copy (ies) of OPP	
	NTAL CAREERS by Odon	
	lose \$ in full pa	yment (please add
25¢ for shipping	g).	
Name		
	(please print)	
Address		
City	State	_Zip Code
		start toos often from some start there some some some

RUNAWAY INSURANCE PREMIUMS: IS YOUR CLUBHOUSE AT FAULT? THIRD OF A SERIES Substandard furnace and boiler sa substandard furnace and boiler sa substandard furnace and boiler sa substandard furnace and boiler sa

The first two articles of this insurance series explored the various policies that would provide broad protection on personal properties needed to operate a country club. In this article, we will examine aspects of coverage on the real property of a club—its buildings.

Although the building coverages purchased may not be as inclusive as the inland marine all risk coverage, which may be provided on the equipment, there are serious aspects that must be reviewed if a country club is to feel secure about the insurance covering its buildings.

Many country club officials are unrealistic about the problems related to the purchasing of fire insurance on a highly-valued clubhouse. They complain that the premiums are outrageous. Very few officials examine the reasons why fire underwriters do not want to provide protection on clubhouses or other club buildings.

Country clubs are one of the worst fire risks that underwriters are asked to consider. The national fire loss record of country clubs is tragic. Each year, nearly one out of every four clubs suffers a fire loss—many are very costly. In 1970 there were 10,188 clubs in the United States. That year 2,900 of them had fires. The aggregate total property damage was \$13,700,000. Although 1971 figures have not been compiled, but indications show no improvement in the record.

If a country club wants to purchase adequate fire insurance at a reasonable price, the club must look realistically at its own circumstances and demonstrate its willingness to correct the existing fire insurance at a reasonable premium.

Progressive country clubs spend money to increase activity and revenue, but are reluctant to invest in items that would help reduce the cost of insurance. For example, many country clubs have spent Properly modified fire insurance on the clubhouse or buildings presents special, serious problems. Yet, it is necessary—nationally, one out of four clubs has a fire

by JOHN F. GLEASON JR.

thousands of dollars to upgrade their fairway irrigation systems, but very few are willing to install automatic sprinkler systems in their clubhouses. They contend that this expenditure will not produce more revenue.

What they do not consider is that a new irrigation system takes 10 years to pay for itself in laborcost savings. An automatic sprinkler system will pay for itself in premium reductions on the average clubhouse in about four years. The house committee wants to spend more money to refurbish the cocktail lounge, because this may bring in more revenue to the club, but it downs the insurance committee when it states that the fire insurance needed to cover the additional furnishings may be hard to find.

The house committee fails to realize that the clubhouse may have a frame construction or be located in a town that has limited fire protection. The fire underwriters review these facts, which the committee ignores. Here is how one fire underwriter describes the situation at many country clubs:

"Frequently, they [clubs] are situated in towns of inadequate fire defense, devoid of public hydrants or sufficient water supply. Venerable but vulnerable in their rambling, unprotected construction, they often contain substandard, overtaxed kitchen equipment, substandard furnace and boiler safeguards, antiquated wiring and no fire retardant devices. They are not rodded and covered with unapproved roofing materials. Their stairways are not equipped with fire doors to restrict the spread of flames. They contain false ceilings, concealed spaces, ornate decorations, festooned drapes, which are not flameproofed, fescoed walls or wood panelings with flammable varnishes and overstuffed furniture.

"In many clubs the housekeeping is poor. Smoking and cooking hazards are pronounced during the busy golfing months, while unoccupancy increases other dangers during inactive seasons. Blustery golf course winds find rolling fairways of little restriction in converting small rubbish fires into total clubhouse destruction as firemen skid over icy private roads to fight fires with frozen dead-end water mains."

Until country clubs are willing to place fire protection higher on their priority lists, the foregoing attitudes by fire underwriters will exist, and the problem of purchasing fire insurance on a highly-valued clubhouse will remain.

AMOUNT OF FIRE INSURANCE

When a club takes the time to ascertain what may be done to improve its hazardous circumstances and takes the proper steps to overcome these conditions, then the purchase of adequate fire insurance protection will no longer be a problem and the premium savings will more than reward the country club.

After a country club makes itself attractive to the fire underwriters, the next consideration is how much fire insurance should be purchased on each building and its contents. Many country clubs have no authoritative yardstick to determine the amount of insurance that should be carried on each building or the contents within each building. Some clubs ask a member in the construction business to set values on the buildings and ask the bookkeeper or club accountant to set values on the contents. At best these are "guesstimates." There is no guarantee that these valuations are correct for insurance purposes, or in the event of a serious fire, that the amount of insurance based upon these methods will provide adequate recovery to replace the destroyed property.

I am always troubled when I find that a club does not have a detailed certified appraisal to establish the value of its buildings and contents. An appraisal company's valuation of property is known as its insurable value. It is set for insurance purposes and differs from other kinds of property evaluations required for tax, accounting or management purposes.

When an appraisal firm determines building values, certain portions of a building excluded under a fire policy are deducted. Moreover, the building construction cost uptrend is reflected in its figures. This is a most important consideration and is frequently overlooked by unqualified laymen when setting values, particularly when replacement cost coverage on a clubhouse is desired.

Architects' fees are also excluded under a standard fire policy. Many clubs want coverage on these fees. Appraisals reflect these fees, which may then be insured by modifying the policy forms to include the additional expense.

In setting values on contents, appraisal firms take into consideration the age, condition and utility value of each item. Proper depreciation is applied in setting the insurable value. If replacement cost coverage on contents is desired, a certified appraisal will also reflect the present replacement value of these items. When completed, the country club will have a complete inventory record of all its furniture and equipment; the depreciated and replacement value will be listed separately on each item of personal property. This is a valuable record not only for the purchasing of insurance or settling a loss, but also for control records.

If a serious loss occurs, the appraisal firm will help the country club determine the property that has been destroyed, that adequate insurance to value was carried and the correct amount of the claim to be presented to the insurance companies for payment.

Reliable insurance companies want to be fair in their settlements, but they should not be expected to pay just because a clubhouse basement is filled with ashes. Every fire insurance policy contains a clause that states the insured, not the company, must clearly establish the value of its insured property, the value of the property that has been destroyed, and present this information to the adjusters for payment.

When a country club suffers a serious loss and is unable to reconstruct this information, it is not unfair to state that the club will not realize the full settlement that it would have obtained had it obtained a certified appraisal to assist in complying with the loss requirements of the fire insurance policies.

It is tragic that many clubs resist the cost to have their real and personal property appraised by a qualified appraisal company and annually keep their inventory and property values updated by this appraisal firm. These clubs fail to realize that the amount, which would otherwise have been recorded with the assistance of an appraisal company, will far exceed the cost of the appraisal service.

OTHER BUILDING INSURANCE

The perils, which a country club should insure its buildings and contents against, is a difficult problem to resolve. Certainly, fire and lightning, the extended coverage perils, which include windstorm and riot, and because of the increased destruction of clubhouse and golf course property by vandals, the vandalism and malicious mischief form.

Thereafter broader perils will have to be considered in the light of various circumstances, such as club finances, territorial location and underwriters' willingness to extend the fire policies to include broader perils.

A country club under the sprinkler system protection will want sprinkler leakage coverage on the clubhouse and its contents. Those subject to earthquake will want coverage against this peril. Flood insurance is a difficult protection to purchase, but coverage is provided in certain areas by an agency of the Government.

Because of the high-risk potential of country club property, it is not uncommon to find 10 to 20 different policies, each insuring a proportion of the various buildings and contents on club property. Furthermore, it is common to find that many members in the insurance business share a part in the placement of these policies. Herein lies a dangerous problem.

All the policies are not written in the same manner. Some show different values on different buildings; others fail to have forms attached to broaden the coverage that are found on the majority of the policies. This inconsistency works a real hardship on the country club when attempting to settle a loss.

For example, I once reviewed about 24 fire policies, each of which covered a portion of the total insurance on a large clubhouse for its full replacement value. Six of these policies failed to have the replacement cost endorsement attached. If all the policies had been for the same amount, the club would have been deprived 25 per cent of continued on page 59



Unlike any other ball picker, the revolutionary Shagmaster fulfills all requirements for driving ranges, practice ranges, professional and individual IISA

It is unbeatable in its economy, efficiency, adaptability and speed of performance.

This completely new concept in retrieving golf balls is based on the



principle of rotating drums using modular plastic pegs as teeth. These pegs are so spaced that ultimate efficiency is experienced and will work on all types of terrainwet, dry, level, rough, marshy, sand and even in water.

The Shaamaster is available in both single and multiple units and is light enough to be pulled or pushed by an ordinary golf cart.

Distributed by S. B. Dunlop Enterprises Limited Suite 1207, 130 Albert Street Ottawa, Ont., Canada K1P 5G4

PHONE 613/236-6947

For more information circle number 178 on card

Country Club Food&Beverage Management Opportunity In New England

A large suburban Connecticut town is seeking a qualified food & beverage concessionaire to operate a 300-seat public restaurant/banquet facility and 60 seat cocktail lounge in a new municipal country club. No capital investment necessary but an income guarantee is required.

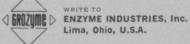
For full details, call Mr. St. Jacques. (203) 236-3231 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.

For more information circle number 173 on card 54 GOLFDOM MAGAZINE 7/72

Why keep repeating treatment of tees, greens & fairways with wetting agents? ONE OR IREATINENTS CAN LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON GROZYME's surfactants assure pene-Brock mession accounts assure pene-tration - THEN enzymes and bacteria tration-lifely enzymes and pacterna go to work to aerity the soil, make to to note to all of the soll, make n maore and get numers and moisture to where they belong _ at root level.

Who uses GROZYME? Just ask W. D. Haven at Greenbrier, or Walter Fuchs at Scioto CC, or Bill Schoenfield at Killearn, or Paul Frankowski at Beverly CC.

Want to know more about GROZYME?



Lima, Ohio, U.S.A.

For more information circle number 177 on card

OSHA from page 28

three-prong plug.);

- 3) frayed or spliced electrical wires or broken plugs.
- Exits.
- 1) insufficient exits for fire and emergencies;
- 2) locked or blocked exits:
- 3) unmarked or unlit exits.

COMPLAINTS

Any employees (or representative) who believe that a violation of a job safety or health standard exists, which threatens physical harm, or that an imminent danger exists, may request an inspection by sending a signed, written notice to the Department of Labor. The notice should be reasonably specific about the grounds for the notice and a copy shall be given to the employer or his agent. The names of the complainants need not, however, be furnished to the employer. If the secretary finds no reasonable grounds for the complaint and a citation is not issued, the secretary is required to notify the complainants in writing of his determinations or final disposition of the matter. Also, the secretary is required to set up procedures for informal review in a case where a citation is not issued.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The act does not in any way affect any workmen's compensation law or enlarge or diminish or affect in any other way the common law or statutory right, duties or liabilities of employers and employees under any law with respect to injuries, diseases or death of employees arising out of, or in the course of, employment.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES

"Each employee shall comply with occupational safety and health standards and all rules, regulations, and orders issued pursuant to this Act which are applicable to his own actions and conduct." (Section 5(b)).

In upcoming issues Emerson and Janetatos will cover specifics of the Occupational Safety and Health Act that pertain to each of GOLF-DOM's major readership groupsmanagers, superintendents professionals and club officials.

IRVIS CASE DECISION REVERSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*The Supreme Court* ruled 6 to 3 that states may, under the Constitution, grant liquor licenses to private country clubs, fraternal and social orders that practice racial discrimination.

The landmark case, *Moose Lodge* 107 v. Irvis (See GOLFDOM, "Clubs and the Law: Stay on Top of the Action," July, 1971, p. 27) reversed a Pennsylvania Federal District Court ruling, which had canceled the Harrisburg Moose Lodge's liquor license because it refused to serve a guest, K. Leroy Irvis, the black majority leader of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Irvis had contended that because the State Liquor Authority of Pennsylvania had granted a license to the Moose Lodge, even though it discriminates, the state in effect was licensing discrimination. The Supreme Court, however, declared that a state's regulation of liquor licenses "does not sufficiently implicate the state in the discriminatory guest policies" of a licensed club.

According to the New York Times, "Although the decision applied directly only to a club's exclusion of a black man as a guest, the Court's rationale was apparently broad enough to prevent private clubs from losing their liquor licenses on constitutional grounds because they refuse to grant memberships or guest privileges for reasons of race, religion or sex."

BUCKNER ACQUIRED BY J-M NEW YORK—Johns-Manville Corp. has reached an agreement to acquire General Sprinkler Corp., Fresno, Calif., and its affiliated companies, including Buckner Sprinkler Company. Under the proposed agreement, announced by Johns-Manville president W.R. Goodwin, General Sprinkler Corp. will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Johns-Manville Fresno Corp.

General Sprinkler and its affiliates are engaged in the manufacture and marketing of a complete line of irrigation equipment for golf courses, parks, residential and



commercial landscaping applications. Johns-Manville is a major manufacturer of construction materials, industrial specialties, pipe and commercial and industrial insulations, and a leading miner and supplier of asbestos, diatomite and perlite. Operations also include lighting fixtures and components, real estate and land development and environmental control products and systems.

Sales of General Sprinkler Corp. and its affiliates for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1971, were \$11.5 million.

GARY WIREN NAMED PGA EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

PALM BEACH GARDENS, FLA.—Gary Wiren, golf professional, teacher, writer and lecturer, has been named educational director of the Pro-



fessional Golfers Assn. of America, according to association president Warren Orlick.

Dr. Wiren, who is head professional at Oakway GC, Eugene, Ore., was named golf professional of the year last year in the Pacific Northwest PGA Section. He will begin his duties on August 1.

"My first basic objective after taking over my post will be to give golf professionals the tools by which they can serve the golfing public, both public and private course professionals," Wiren told GOLF-DOM. "My first concern will be aimed at expanding the business schools to motivate more professionals. I also want to reach younger golf professionals and assistants and teach them how to teach and operate an efficient golf shop. We will be drawing heavily on the knowledge gained by the older and more experienced golf professionals."

Wiren, 36, has been a PGA member since 1966. He graduated from Huron College with a B.S. with a major in English, received his Master's degree in Education at the University of Michigan and earned his Ph.D. at the University of Oregon. His topic for the doctoral dissertation was "Human Factors Influencing the Golf Drive for Distance."

Wiren was a member of the PGA's national education committee and was on the thesis evaluation committee for the PGA's highest rank, that of the Master Professional.

ABBOTT TO SELL FAULTLESS TO GLOBETROTTER

NORTH CHICAGO, ILL.—A proposed sale of *Faultless Golf Products*, a division of *Abbott Laboratories*, to *Globetrotter Communications*, *Inc.*, has been announced.

Under the proposed cash agreement, which must be approved by the board of directors of both companies, Globetrotter will market Faultless brand golf balls, clubs and bags. Abbott will manufacture golf balls for Globetrotter for a period of years.

Globetrotter, located in Cicero, Ill., owns a chain of radio stations as well as the famed Harlem Globetrotter basketball team. Globetrotter also announced it has reached agreement with Lee Trevino for his continued promotion of golf products to be marketed by Globetrotter.

A spokesman for Faultless, which has been manufacturing golf balls for over 40 years, said the division's golf ball sales for 1971 encompassed between 5 and 8 per cent of the total golf ball market. Golf product sales in 1971 accounted for approximately 1 per cent of Abbott's \$458 million consolidated net sales.

Golf course architects' guide





PLANNING A GOLF COURSE?

If your organization is planning a golf course, obtain advice from experienced golf course contractors. who are members of the Golf Course Builders of America.

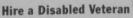


Golf Course Builders of America 632 Shoreham Building Washington, D.C. 20005

For more information circle number 149 on card

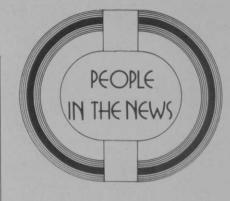
Happiness is

a regular paycheck.









WAYNE WERNER has joined PGA-Victor Golf of Morton Grove, Ill., as sales representative. He will cover Oregon, Washington, Idaho and western Montana.

AMBROSE DEGIDIO has been named a vice president by the board of directors of The Toro Company, Minneapolis. DeGidio is general manager of the company's Turf Products Division. GARY HARBOUR was named as a Moist O'Matic field service representative for the central United States. Moist O'Matic is a division of Toro and is located in Riverside, Calif.

TOM HARVEY has been named vice president of manufacturing of The MacGregor Division of Brunswick Corp., Cincinnati. Named plant manager of the MacGregor golf club facility in Albany, Ga., was WAYNE RUMBLE. Succeeding Rumble as plant manager at Covington, Ga., is BILL VANSANT.



Harvey





VanSant

RAYMOND B. BITNER has been ap-

pointed vice president-manufacturing of the Pedersen Golf Div., of O.F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc., North Haven, Conn. Appointed as a sales representative of Pedersen for Georgia and Alabama was SAMUEL M. DUKE.



Bitner

WILLIAM A. MEYER has been appointed to the newly-created position of director of research for Warren's Turf Nursery at Palos Park, Ill.



Mever

DAN HEDGLIN has been named service manager for Cushman Motors division of Outboard Marine Corp. He replaces Oscar J. Wisbey, who retires after 46 years with the company.

JOSEPH A. MACQUEEN has been elected president by the board of directors of Pro-Line Golf Corp., Landisville, Pa. He has been with the company since April 1 of this year.

MARY BETH NEINHAUS and PATRI-CIA ANN WEIS have been appointed area consultants for the National Golf Foundation. Neinhaus currently teaches physical education at Appleton High School-West and is professional manager of the Wanagamie GC, Neenah, Wis. Weis is currently associate professor in the Department of Physical Instruction at the University of Texas at Austin. Both women will conduct golf clinics and workshops in their respective regions.



VICTOR GOLF COMPANY, PGA Div., introduces Par Excellence golf clubs for women. The men's version was introduced earlier this year. The clubs feature more loft than standard women's clubs to help get the ball up into the air quicker and easier. The woods come in a 1-3-5-7- set with a royal purple finish and white epoxy insert. The length and lie of the Lady Par Excellence are standard. The clubs feature a special women's model shaft, which has the smallest diameter of any ladies' shaft on the market, according to the company. This diameter encourages greater flexing action without increasing the weight of the clubhead. The over-all weight of the clubs is less than those of standard sets, according to the company. Demonstrator sets of ladies' clubs are available to golf professionals who purchase the clubs. This permits professionals to allow female golfers an opportunity to try the clubs. Circle No. 101 on reader service card



JACOBSEN MFG. COMPANY introduces a nine-gang fairway mower with its F20 turf tractor. The unit is capable of a 19-foot cutting width and is suited for road travel between



job sites. The mower units are hydraulically lifted and are self-contained, so they can be deployed in a variety of combinations to meet different mowing situations. The F20 is powered by a 68 hp, gasoline, heavy-duty industrial engine with four speed transmission. The tractor can turn within a radius of nine feet. An adjustable spring loaded cushion seat and back rest compensate for height and weight of the operator. As a safety measure, engine speed is controlled by both hand and foot throttles, with an override of the hand control by the foot pedal. Circle No. 102 on reader service card



JOHN BEAN DIV., FMC, introduces two new lightweight and compact Turfkeeper golf course sprayers. The Model MF-11-G is a PTO model for mounting on a golf course utility vehicle equipped with PTO. The 100-gallon capacity sprayer applies three to five gallons per thousand square feet. Once the forward speed and application rate is determined changes in rpm's are automatically maintained at a constant application rate. The Model MF-100-GE is recommended for utility vehicles without PTO. It delivers up to 60 psi for full spray coverage. Both units are equipped with lightweight, threesection, 15-foot beams with fivefoot foldaway wings and 19 nozzles 10 inches apart for added coverage of fairways. Circle No. 103 on reader service card



BEN HOGAN COMPANY is reintroducing a new six-wood to give golfers a more than adequate utility club for loft and distance. The woods are available to match current Ben Hogan wood models. Hogan is also introducing a women's golf glove, with a Velcro fastener and a detachable ball marker. which conveniently snaps onto the side of the glove. Hogan is also introducing two putter models. The model 156 is a super-sized mallet with an offset neck and black sight line across the top of a triangular aluminum head. The model 157 is a "fat blade" semi-mallet with an offset neck and a black Circle No. 104 on reader service card sight line.

FIRL INDUSTRIES, INC., offers free plans and material lists for easy and inexpensive construction of a six-foot by eight-foot golf shelter. The plans are available without obligation from Firl, manufacturers of Weblon Drop Curtains. The drop curtains give extra protection and relief from sun, winds and rain and are available in a wide variety of colors.circle No. 105 on reader service cord

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS introduces Trex-San Bent broadspectrum broadleaf herbicide, which kills more than 35 weeds, from clover to dandelion. Trex-San Bent is fully registered and labeled for use on practically all fine turfgrasses, including bentgrasses. According to the company, the new herbicide features a built-in margin of error, so accidental overdoses, even on fine bent putting greens, will not cause adverse affects on the bentgrasses. Trex-San Bent is available in one and five-gallon containers. A single gallon, diluted in 30 to 50 gallons of water, treats about three acres. Circle No. 106 on reader service card

INSURANCE from page 53

the replacement cost settlement because these six policies would only respond for the depreciated value of the building.

Unless every fire policy that covers a proportion of a building or contents is consistent with respect to all the other policies, serious problems arise in an effort to obtain a full settlement. When all policies are identical with respect to the perils insured against and to the specific amount of coverage on each building and contents and to the same deductible clause, if applying, then all these policies are said to be concurrent.

If various policies differ from the basic portfolio of fire policies in any way, the policies are said to be non-concurrent.

Non-concurrent fire policies lead to serious problems. Every country club should attempt to have a competent insurance man annually review every fire insurance policy to determine that all policies are written in the same manner. This is particularly important when many members share in the placing of the fire insurance.

BUILDING CODES

In my capacity as an insurance advisor to country clubs, I have found one problem to be paramount. Many club operators completely misunderstand the workings of the standard fire insurance policy when a loss occurs in which the clubhouse does not structually conform to the state or local current building code.

Despite the fact it may be private, any clubhouse designed for occupancy by more than 100 persons is classified by most building code authorities as a public assembly building. This subject should concern every club operator, but especially those whose clubhouses are of frame construction and those whose clubhouses contain wooden structural members, such as floor joists, beams, columns, partitions or shingled wood roofs.

In recent years, most jurisdictions have passed laws regulating the type of materials that are permitted in the construction of a public assembly building. The laws, moreover, provide that if a building, which contains non-conforming materials erected prior to the passage of the laws, is damaged or destroyed beyond a certain portion, it may not be rebuilt. Instead, it must be completely torn down and rebuilt with materials that conform with the current code. In general, this means fireresistive or non-combustible materials, rather than wooden or frame combustible materials.

In most jurisdictions, when a non-conforming building is damaged 50 per cent or more or a substandard roof is damaged 25 per cent or more, the state fire marshal or the local building inspector will order the entire structure razed or the entire roof surface removed. If it is to be rebuilt or repaired, he will then direct that the materials to be used conform to code before a permit is granted.

As one can surmise, this expense will be greater than the actual loss suffered in a fire or windstorm.

The standard fire insurance policy, in its insuring agreement, makes clear just what portion of this expense may be recovered under its contract by the provision that recovery shall be "without allowance for any increased cost of repair or construction by reason or any ordinance or law regulating construction or repair." In effect, this provision clearly states that the insurance will respond only for the damaged portion, which was the direct result of the loss.

I once reviewed a loss file on a frame clubhouse, which was insured for 100 per cent of its replacement cost value. Moreover, it was completely protected by an automatic sprinkler system. Nonetheless, the membership was told that the undamaged section would have to be demolished and the entire clubhouse rebuilt with code-conforming materials.

The insurance companies quickly settled the loss, but the club was faced with three additional uninsured expenses: 1) the actual value of the undamaged section; 2) the cost to demolish this portion, and 3) the increased expense for materials conforming to the code.

Every club must hire an architect or qualified building inspector to review all the structural features of the clubhouse to determine if it is vulnerable to these possible unexpected additional loss complications. Do not be lulled into thinking that an exterior brick construction or an automatic sprinkler system provides immunity from the effects of a building-code ordinance. This may not be the case.

SPECIAL ENDORSEMENTS

If it is determined that your clubhouse doesn't conform to current public-assembly building codes, it is recommended that the insurance committee extend the fire policies by special endorsements to cover the additional expenses which might arise.

There are three standard endorsements, which may be attached to the policies, each covering a different aspect of this problem. The first is called *contingent liability from operation of building laws*. This endorsement pays for the actual value of the undamaged portion of the clubhouse that must be razed.

The second is the *demolition* cost endorsement. It covers the expense for a wrecker to demolish the undamaged portion.

The third form is called *the increased cost of construction* endorsement. Only when a clubhouse is insured for replacement may this endorsement be attached. It covers the increased cost of repairs or construction over and above the replacement cost of existing materials for materials conforming with the current building codes.

One final word of caution. If your clubhouse requires these coverages, it is recommended that you secure the assistance of a competent fire underwriter to set up the actual forms and amount of coverages required. Here again a qualified appraisal firm may be of valuable assistance. Setting values for these endorsements requires the aid of well-qualified, professional personnel.

JOHN GLEASON Jr. is an insurance consultant dealing exclusively with coverage requirements of clubs, and has written numerous other articles on insurance for GOLFDOM.

Buyers' Service

For information on products listed, check appropriate box. Mail page to: GOLFDOM-235 E. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017

GOLF COURSE

MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT

- Aerifying machines
 Blowers/Sprayers
- Blowers/Sprayers Edging machines
- Hole Cutters
- Lapping-in-machine
- Mowers
- Mower grinders Pumps
- Rakes (trap)
- Rollers
- Sod cutters
- Soil screeners
 Soil shredders
 Spikers

- Sprayers
- Spreaders
- Sweepers
- Sweepers-mulchers (turf)
- Thatch cutting machines
- Thatch cutters and vacuum removal
- Tractors
- Trailers (utility)
- Trucks (utility)

CHEMICALS

- Algae killer (ponds)
- Turf color spray
 Crabgrass control
- Fertilizers Fungicides
- Herbicides
- Insecticides
- U Wetting agents

FURNISHINGS

- Ball washers
- Benches
- Comfort stations

- Comfort stations
 Course shelters
 Drinking fountains
 Flags
 Flag poles
 Refreshment stands
 Score Card Box (met Score Card Box (metal)
- Signs: yardage and direction
- Tee markers
- Vending machines

CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES

Is your golf course: D Private

Semi-private

Size of course: 9 holes

Municipal (city, state)

or county owned)

Turfed acreage of golf course and

club grounds regularly maintained:

Humus and peat
 Irrigation systems and equipment

C Resort

D Public

□ School

18 holes

Company owned

27 holes

acres

Lighting equipment Matting-seedbed protection

- Pipe
- Sand
- Seed
- Soil conditioners □ Stolons
- Trees and shrubs Tree care service

□ GOLF COURSE ARCHITECTS

GOLF COURSE CONSTRUCTION □ Stone Pickers

PRO SHOP

APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES

- Blouses Caps and hats
- Golf shoes (men's)
- Golf shoes (women's)
- Rain lackets
- Rubber spiked overshoes
- Shirts Shorts (ladies' and men's)
- Skirts
- Slacks
- Socks
- Sport jackets
- Sunglasses
- Sweaters
- **Frophys**
- □ Windbreakers

GOLF EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

- D Bags Bag carts
 - Bag tags
- Balls (regular)
- Bath slippers (paper)
- Clubhead covers
- Golf gloves
- Golf practice devices
- Grips
- Grip slip preventative Locks for golf bags

FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT

- Bag storage racks
- Ball washer detergents

Par 3

Military

D Pitch & Putt

 \Box 36+ holes

Driving Range

Club cleaners and polishers

- Club repair supplies
- Floor covering (spike resistant)
- Handicap racks
- □ Handicap cards

RANGE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Mechanical range ball retrievers

Miniature putting lane material

OUT PAGE ALONG DOTTED LINE AND MAIL TO GOLFDOM

TEAR

Miniature course obstacles

- Balls (range)
- Ball dispensers (coin)

Clubs (range)

Range mats

Batteries

Tires

- Ball stripers
- Ball washers (range) Ball washers (counter & dispenser)

Practice driving nets

GOLF CARS

Goif cars, reconditioned

CLUBHOUSE

Prepared meats and poultry

Prepared fish and seafood

FOOD, LIQUOR AND SERVICE EQUIPMENT

Cooking equipment (mixers, slicers, juicers, sharp-

Sanitation and maintenance equipment (dishwash-

ers, disposals, steam cleaners and floor mainte-

Holding equipment—hot and cold—(refrigeration. freezers, cold plates, steam tables, beverage cool-

Supplies (china, glass, plastic, paper, pots and

pans, cutlery, tools, flatwear, locker-room)

Furnishings (furniture, wall coverings, floor cover-

Locks for lockers (combination-built-in-key-type

State _____

Zip.

ings, lamps, decorative accessories, interior design

eners, scales, carts, table tops, peelers)

CARS, ACCESSORIES

Battery chargers

Soft drinks, mixers

□ Fats and cooking oils

nance equipment)

ers, ice machines)

Send information on products checked to.

consultants)

padlocks)

Name

Title

Address ____

City __

Beer and ale

Liquor

Wines

Golf cars, new