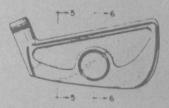


MINK ON THE BOY WARNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE PATENT NO.

228,355 GOLF CLUB HEAD Toney Gerald Penna, 17 Ocean Drive,
Jupiter, Fla. 33458
Filed Jan. 19, 1972. Ser. No. 219,199
Term of patent 14 years
Int. Cl. D21—02 U.S. Cl. D34-5 GH



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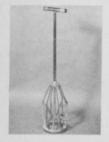
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4) zoning restrictions deny you the pleasure/pain of running sheep. I know that sheep crop grass about as closely as that of a mower; that pastures where they graze have turf equivalent to that of excellent fairways; that they eat weeds, too. Let's hear it for the sheep. Who will be the first to report?

Q—It seems that, in this global search for energy, always we seem to fall back on petroleum. We are not told enough about how alternative forms of energy can be tapped. We know that you can't expound in this limited space, but what can we look forward to, as gas and oil become more scarce and expensive?

A-I read the other day that the sun in two days pours as much energy on the earth as has been stored in fossil fuel since time began. Solar power can be used to convert sea water into hydrogen (H), which is the cleanest fuel known. When it burns, the "waste" product is water

Nuclear power also can be used to produce H. Trouble is, there is a prejudice against its use.

Electric power is sheer convenience, but the efficiency is wastefully low. New power plants will cost much more to build because of inflation and sharply increased labor costs, transmission lines and appliances. New fuel cells can produce electric power directly at a high level of efficiency.

Geothermal energy has been with us since the beginning, but man has been slow to learn how to tap this source. Active volcanoes and hot springs show us the way.

The sun is being used to heat buildings and, by heat exchangers, to cool them. We will see more of this development.

The sun is the sole source of energy for the production of crops, forests and everything that grows, walks. crawls, flies or swims. Through photosynthesis, it continually renews plant growth, which is a tremendous source of energy, if only we could learn how to use it.

Methanol (CH₃OH) has been shown to be superior to H in several ways and can be mixed with gasoline to provide better performance at lower cost. Think of methanol as two molecules of hydrogen (H) gas made liquid by one molecule of carbon monoxide (CO). Methanol can be

continued on page 14

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4th hole at Pine Valley

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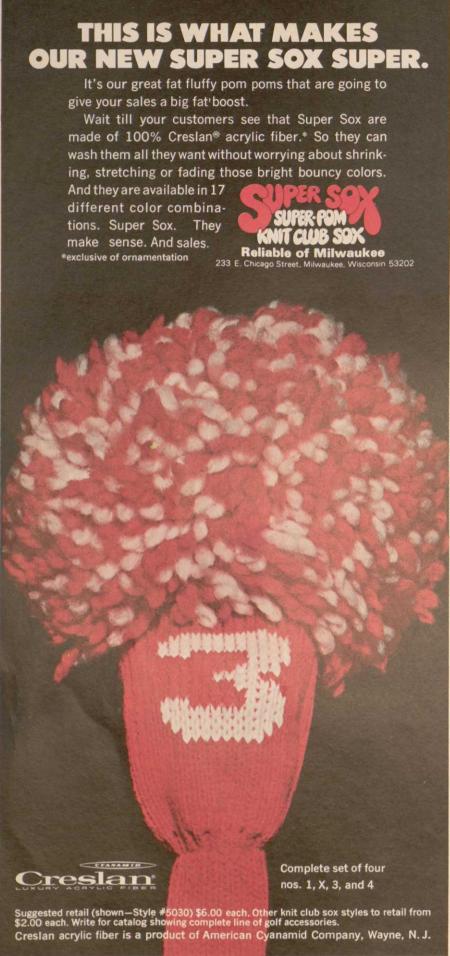
VALVE-IN-HEAD SPRINKLERS - This TORO exclusive eliminates line drain puddles and damaged turf.

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GRAU from page 12

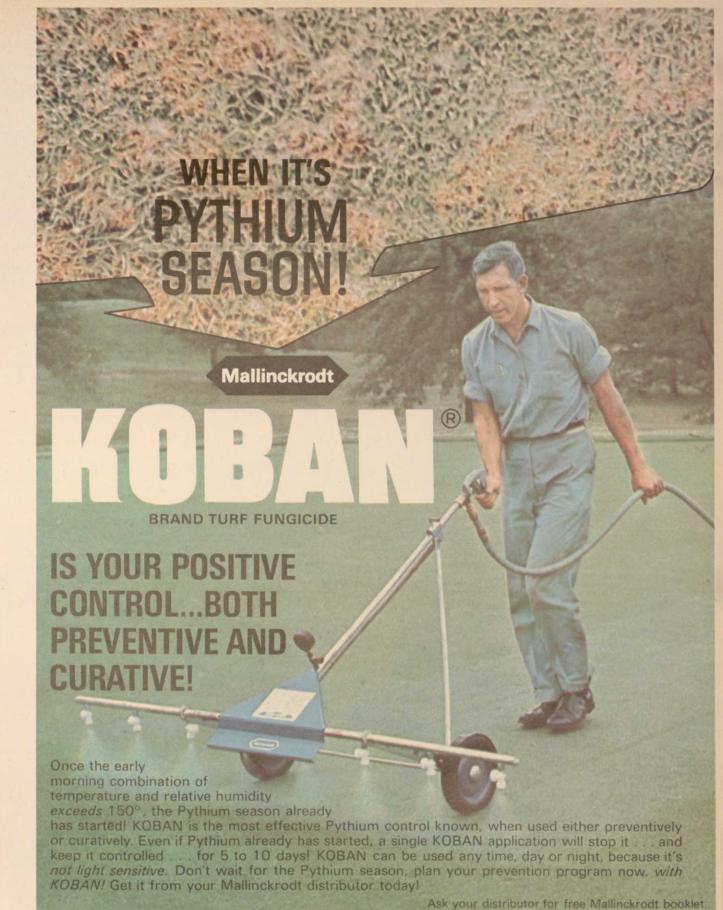
produced in huge quantities from any organic source, including farm and municipal wastes (manure, sewage). This is an exciting potential for producing cheap fuel and for cleaning up our environment. Methanol works well in fuel cells. You might want to research the subject of alternative energy sources further by reading Science, Vol.182, N. 4119, December 28, 1973, pp. 1299-1304, by T. B. Reed and R. M. Lerner.

Q—Suppose we were to stop treating our fairways with fungicides and other chemicals, either by choice or by decree, can you predict what might happen?

A-That is an interesting and wideranging question. I am not sure I can answer it completely or in depth. I recall how the late Marshall Farnham looked at an attack of dollarspot on mixed Kentucky blue-bent fairways at the Philadelphia CC some 40 years ago. He actually welcomed the onslaught and explained it this way: "Dollarspot attacks the more susceptible plants, which I don't want anyway. It thins the turf and delays thatch buildup. Golfers hardly notice it and the playing quality is not affected!" I can add that the resistant plants then have a better chance to spread and form a better, more resistant turf. Weeds will increase, but that's not the end of the world. Golfers have hit shots from weedy turf before this advent of selective weed killers and they can do it again. No one will be very happy, but we may have to do some adjusting. Insects will play havoc if uncontrolled. We need to accelerate our research in biological controls, if chemicals are denied us. Also, we must find those grasses that can survive insect infestations. We should be looking for these types every day. To be denied chemicals will be a profound shock, but it won't be the end of golf.

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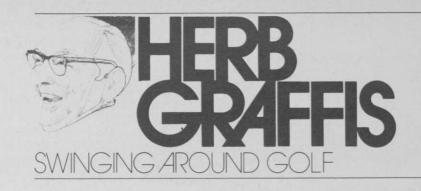
wheels. The important thing is they're built to operate from dawn'til dusk, day after day, on an overnight charge. Looking for power? Reliability? Look to Westinghouse electrics. Westinghouse Electric Vehicles, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222.

*Test sanctioned by the U.S. Auto Club with Westinghouse 3- and 4-wheel golf cars using six 110-minute batteries.

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SPORTS AGENT: BUCKY WOY'S STORY OF NO EASY BUCK

Bucky Woy has turned over to his publishers the manuscript of his book, "Sports Agent." The book carries the subtitle, "A Hard Way to Make an Easy Living."

Bucky Woy is a smart and lucky young man who is valuable to golf. He graduated from caddie ranks to become assistant to Bruce Herd, professional at the Flossmoor (Ill.) CC. Herd, a nephew of the famed Sandy, winner of a British Open and of Fred, winner of the fourth United States Golf Assn. Open in 1898, is one of those pros who shines with the brightest class in professional and amateur sports. He loves golf.

The Herd family is devoted to golf and golfers. The game has benefitted immensely by this spirit of help, which has been typical of America's old professionals. It's what has made golf the third largest sports business, running after hunting and fishing and boating.

That inspiring evangelistic compulsion of golf's founding fathers rubbed into Bucky Woy from his mentor Bruce Herd. He took it with him when he got his own pro job.

Then the sports agency business exploded, and Bucky got into it.

The pro agent business had begun to grow to fill a vacuum of exploitation in golf after the Hagen-Harlow pioneering combination had discovered the money in fun, and Fred Corcoran with Snead, Tony Lema and few others, including baseball great Ted Williams, had shown that sports show business and commerce, strictly for the cash register, could be paired.

Sports managers generally were not in good repute when Bucky Woy brought his application of the traditional moral standards of the game into player business management. It was, and still is, said of the comelatelys, who handled their clients the same way Lucky Luciano and Al Capone handled their strings of girls, that never have so few done so little for golf and have taken so much.

Woy signed Lee Trevino when Trevino was a diamond in the rough, and considerably more rough than a diamond. Woy taught Trevino what he owed to golf.

The Woy-Trevino team was broken when men, who owned two-thirds of Trevino, were dissatisfied with Woy's steady, long-term profit rather than the pounding of avarice. When the suit was settled, Woy got \$250,000. Part of that was invested in a golf course that now seems to be a real estate investment with exceptionally high return in prospect.

The Woy sports agent story will be an inside view of a curious development in sports.

\$8 MILLION MINUS \$178 LEAVES TPD BROKE?

The Tournament Players Division of the Professional Golfers' Assn. plays for more than \$8 million prize money annually.

Most of the prize money is due to the sponsorship of charitable and welfare organizations. They supply free labor to put on the tournaments, give the tax-exempt status that gets strictly commercial or actors' publicity sponsorship. The hospitals, charities and other welfare operations usually get less than the professionals do out of the tournament monies.

Despite being the primary beneficiary of campaigns of generosity, the tournament players—all of them—contributed only \$178 to pro golf's own charity, welfare and educational campaign—National Golf Day—last year.

There is no possible excuse for that shamefully tight performance.

Golf long has had the admirably proud boast "Golfers Give." The

policy, unique in sports, is "If you can't afford to give to the less lucky, you can't afford to play golf, so get the hell out and you won't be missed."

Golf is generous.

But intelligent generosity toward National Golf Day has been dropping lately. There are no reasons for the slump, only excuses of PGA members and their amateur friends.

Tournament pros aren't as cheap as the \$178 indicates. Somehow they got the idea that paying the \$1 entry fee to National Golf Day would glorify them as the Last of the Big Spenders. Many of them could go \$500 tax exempt for pro golf's own charity, welfare and educational fund.

This year, I believe, is the first since the end of World War II when the annual tournament prize money didn't increase over the previous year.

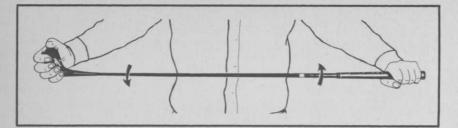
It could be that the bloom is off the public relations rose, because the players aren't the warm, colorful characters that used to adorn pro golf in its growing years.

"One hundred seventy-eight dollars for the whole TPD?" Hagen and Armour used to leave more for waiters and caddies when a dollar was a dollar.

WHERE ARE THE SLOPPY GOLFERS? At every national convention of the Golf Course Superintendents Assn. of America, there are private and frank discussions about who the worst slobs are on golf courses. Notwithstanding the convenience of waste baskets at almost every tee at a decently maintained course, there are papers, bottles, cigarette packages, gum wrappers, ball containers, cigarette and cigar butts scattered on greens, tees and fairways; footprints in bunkers, unrepaired ball dents, paper cups, unreplaced divots and other indications of slovenly character.

In recent years, an increasing number of superintendents declare that

continued on page 18



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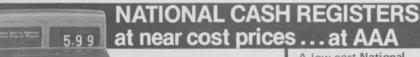
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GRAFFIS from page 17

women golfers are untidier than men at golf courses. Chivalrous superintendents say the rap for women's untidiness on golf courses may be partially explained by a lack of waste containers at women's tees.

About the geographical distribution of slovenly golfers, I have heard at course superintendents' meetings spirited, expert and, of course, anonymous differences of opinion.

The most recent poll I have heard places golfers in the Pacific Northeast as the neatest, then New England golfers. The Southern California and Southeastern United States share last place in the Pig Derby.

A LOT OF TALK

During all the discussion about whether or not the PGA should have its own club in Florida as a winter vacation place and/or a retirement community, I've heard no indication that financial statements of southern Florida private clubs have been carefully studied.

To put it bluntly, without basic training in the existing data, PGA members don't know what they're talking about.

There is considerable variation in these financial statements; all of it educational, even in the mystifying manner with which the accounts are recorded. The PGA must have learned by now about the differences in times and costs of golf course maintenance in Florida. It has been booted out of two places. At one, the course maintenance cost was around \$25,000 a year. At the latter place, annual maintenance of courses and grounds was \$400,000 a year.

In both cases, one thing definite must have been learned, and that is, when PGA members come to their winter club for three months or so and have to share starting times with year-around members, there is going to be the same problem with starting times on busy days that members of the pros' home clubs have during the busy season north.

But a sharp look before the next leap of the PGA at a winter course must be made at financial statements that tell the business story of other clubs near where the PGA plans a winter home. Otherwise, much of the discussion concerning a proposed winter and/or retirement club in Florida is merely talk.

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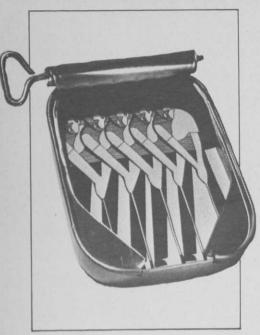
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THE **PUBLIC COURSE 'CRUNCH'**

84% of the Golfers on 56% of the Courses

The National Golf Foundation has come up with some hard evidence showing the need for additional public golf courses in America. At a time when available facilities are loath to accommodate present golfers, much less the increasing public interest in the sport, NGF presents a survey showing where public course needs are most severe

The need for accelerated growth in the number of public golf courses in America has long been recognized not only by the National Golf Foundation but by a growing number of private investors and forward thinking municipalities.

This need stimulated public and daily fee golf operations to grow at an even greater rate than that of all other course types combined during the past decade. During this period, the total number of golf courses in the United States increased by 63 per cent (from 7,070 in 1962 to 11,374 in 1972), while municipal and daily fee golf operations combined showed an increase of 77 per cent (3,567 in 1962; 6,322 in 1972). But this faster growth rate was insufficient to quench the indicated public demand for more golfing facilities.

In 1962 public golf operations comprised 51 per cent of available courses; in 1972 they advanced only to 56 per cent of the total number of courses available. This means that in 1972, according to NGF estimates, about 84 per cent of the nearly 11 million active golfers in this country were trying to find room to play on 56 per cent of the nation's courses. The widely forecasted population growth, urbanization, more leisure time, increased personal income and greater mobility throughout the country indicate an ever increasing requirement for golf facilities.

NGF says there is a general feeling among golf course operators that some facilities might handle as much as 30 to 40 per cent more play with improved player control, institution of better starting time systems, speedier golf, more extensive promotional efforts and better developed instructional programs for beginners.

It is not within the province of the NGF to initiate private investment in golf facilities. Its role in encouraging the building of more daily fee and municipal courses continues to be one of advising and assisting those who have expressed an interest in a golf course project. The foundation does, however, feel duty-bound to ensure that those responsible for planning governmentowned and funded recreational facilities are aware of which areas badly need more public golf courses and of the advantages of including welldesigned and operated public golf courses in the over-all plan for public

recreational facilities.

To determine the areas of greatest need, the foundation has formulated a continuing statistical study based on their recommended proportion of 18 holes of public golf per 25,000 people. The population figure for each county in the United States was divided by 25,000 to determine the minimum number of holes for public golf that each county should provide. These figures were then compared to the number of holes needed to meet the 1970 census population requirements. The statistical findings were presented to each NGF development consultant to use as a basis for analyzing his territory in depth and evaluating the problems, needs and potential. This affects the perpetual adjustment of the statistical report (compiled by NGF statistician, Leah Smith) to incorporate variables always created when a "laboratory system" is subjected to practical application.

A few of the many factors the consultants considered are:

1. Is land available? (For example, consider New York City. There is not enough land available within driving distance of the city to provide the number of public golf courses that should ideally be available to eight million people.)

2. Is the land suitable for golf? (Terrain, general climate, availability of water, length of growing season and type of soil, must all be considered.)

3. How many private courses are located in the area? (Are there enough "unattached" golfers available to warrant more public courses?)

4. Does the area have heavy tourist traffic during the golfing season? (Such areas may well need many more public courses than resident population figures might indicate.)

5. What are the local economic facts? (ie., the price of land, tax rate and growth potential).

Regional Evaluations By NGF Facility Development Consultants

Michael Sheridan, NGF consultant for the New England Region, reports that existing golf (and all other recreational) facilities are overcrowded. Part of the reason says Sheridan, is that many areas in this region relegate recreation to a low priority compared to other public needs. Another reason is that land, albeit generally suited for golf, is very expensive. He urges that

(text continued on page 25; turn to page 22 for map)