Regulation to stay, claims EPA leader

" 'Government regulation' is here to stay, and . . . we need to focus our efforts on making it work better," Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Russell E. Train told the National Conference on Regulatory Reform recently.

"Government programs can be cut out, streamlined, simplified and otherwise improved," he said, pointing out that growth in industry and population necessitates regulations to protect health and the environment, and said regulation should be made to work rather than abolished.

Proposals before Congress thatwould give Congress veto power over EPA and other agency regulations were labeled

"unworkable" by Train. "They would throw an already complex regulatory process into virtual chaos," he said, perhaps even putting Congress "into direct conflict with the courts," or the Constitution.

"Increasing regulation is an inevitable by-product of any high technology and high economic growth society with high and rising densities of human populations,' he stated, and explained that since there is no choice between "growth and no growth" the questions are "how and where we are going to grow" and "how and where we are going to regulate."

Implications for golf course maintenance were included in

Train's comments when he addressed the problem in use of chemicals for pest control. "If modern agriculture requires the use of highly toxic chemicals to control pests, we cannot avoid regulation to protect human health and the environment," He emphasized, "It is really regulation that makes further growth possible at all.'

Train differentiated between two federal regulators, "the social' regulators such as EPA and OSHA, and the more traditional 'economic regulators' such as the Interstate Commerce or Federal Power Commissions." He explained that while the traditional agencies are concerned with helping market forces, "EPA was established not to keep these forces from operating," but to insure that "they operate in the public interest.

EPA has set up goals to improve itself, according to Train' "To open up the process for effective public participation, to simplify and streamline the regulations, and to ensure every regulation is really necessary." He said a recent review of 125 regulatory initiatives turned up 20 to 25 that were deferred, dropped or proposed

differently. Most EPA regulations are based on extensive scientific research and records, said Train, who criticized measures allowing Congress to assess and review regulations, saying,"The simple fact is that they are unworkable ... It would be an enormous task for the Congress to review all the data necessary to make an informed decision regarding the correctness of the regulations.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Clubs not affected by Court decision

A recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling on discrimination in private schools does not apply to private golf clubs and their admissions policies.

On June 25, 1976, the Court decided racial discrimination practiced by private elementary schools was in violation of U.S. law, but such discrimination on a sex or religious basis is allowable. The Court specifically indicated the decision does not apply to private club admissions policies;

"It is worth noting at the outset some of the questions that these cases do not present. They do not present any guestion of the right of a private social organization to limit its membership on racial or any other grounds."

Section 1981 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 determined the decision. The post-Civil War reconstruction period law, which up to now has had a weighty, but latent potential, prohibits racial discrimination in the making and enforcing of private contracts.

Virginia schools in suburban Washington, D.C. were found in violation of the law after they refused admission of minority children whose parents had applied for it. Public advertising by the schools in mailed brochures

and "yellow pages" ads led the Court to reject their claim to be private establishments, an action of which clubs might take note. The Court found Section 1981 applied to situations where there is significant public involvement and governmental regulation.

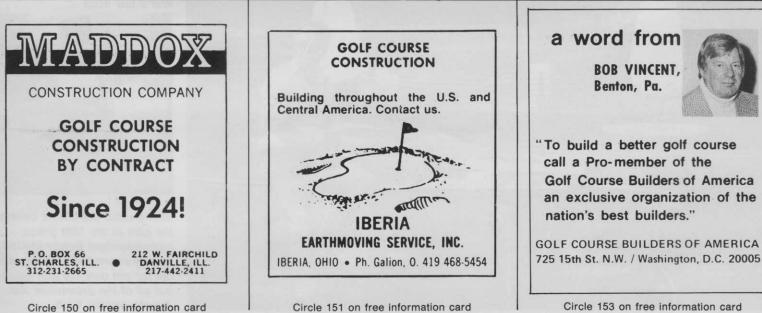
Since the Court generally recognizes constitutionally protected rights of free association and privacy, this decision is not likely to carry any implications for private clubs, as long as they retain their "private establishment" status.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Films help prevent money mishandling

Mishandling of cash, checks, or credit cards by waiters and waitresses, clerks, and pro shop assistants can be a costly - but preventable - expense, according to the maker of a series of three training films. Handling Money, Handling Checks, and Handling Credit Cards explain such things as counting money, spotting counterfeit bills, and validating signatures while treating customers courteously.

The program includes written study material and is available in 16-millimeter, super-8, and videocassette formats from National Educational Media, Inc., 15760 Ventura Blvd., Encino, CA 91436.



Benton, Pa. "To build a better golf course call a Pro-member of the **Golf Course Builders of America** an exclusive organization of the nation's best builders." GOLF COURSE BUILDERS OF AMERICA

BOB VINCENT,

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SUPERINTENDENTS

Open superintendent happy morning after

Perhaps the second happiest man at the 1976 U.S. Open in Atlanta as Jerry Pate shot to within three feet of the 18th pin, clinching the victory from the fading grasp of John Mahaffey, was Bobby McGee, golf course superintendent for the Atlanta Athletic Club. Pate's approach shot won him the championship and assured McGee there would be no Monday playoff. The last-minute charge by the rookie professional ended a threeyear marathon of planning and preparation for McGee and his regular staff of 25 men.

McGee and crew, plus 15 extras, had been working seven-day weeks preparing for the prestigious tournament. It was a grand success; over 145,000 fans (including the three practice days) watched the first Open ever held in the south. But because this was the first Open in the south, McGee had to contend with some special problems.

Bentgrass was one. It is difficult to maintain in hot climates. McGee had to be careful not to mow the grass too short on the greens, since they would burn out before the end of the tournament. To accomplish this, he carefully paced the length of the grass, cutting it successively shorter each day until the start of the tournament. By then, the greens were approaching the USGA desired lightning speed. Rain during the four playing days slowed them somewhat, but McGee's crew kept them playable with squeegees. USGA officials, who now measure the speed of Open greens twice daily with golf balls launched from 20-degree-inclined planes, remarked about the consistency of the greens. To McGee's delight they announced "tremendous."

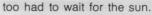
That bit of rare praise from golf's official association helped sweeten the stew caused after the first round of play when some of the more vocal pro's complained enthusiastically that the fairways were too high. The trouble was traced to the wheels on the mowers. The cutting-height settings were adjusted to compensate and the problem was corrected for the second round.

Another problem for McGee was the rough. The USGA specifies four to five inches deep. McGee's roughs are Bermuda grass, a late bloomer in North Georgia. Last year McGee experimented with a chemical, Gerbillic Acid, to boost the Bermuda growth early in the season. It worked. This year he applied four to five sprayings and by tournament time the rough was the way the USGA wanted it rough.

Any large gallery, excited and twice caught in torrential Georgia thundershowers, can do a lot of damage to a superintendent's domain. This year's Open crowd did its share, expecially in the areas surrounding the greens and important tees, such as the tricky parthree 15th. Crossovers and walkways, particularly the crossovers that rutted the playing fairways, were the worst areas. Some reseeding will be required in these heavily traffic areas. Fortunately, they were few. In fact, damage to the actual playing areas was so slight McGee had the tournament's Upper Highlands Course, one of two at the club, back in action for the members in two days. He expects to use much less than the \$20,000 made available to him from tournament proceeds. specifically for post-play repair, to complete the task of returning the grounds to normal.

One last obstacle at the end of the Open was getting the half dozen giant 16-wheeled ABC-TV vans safely off the course. A hard rain the day after the tournament softened the ground again, and McGee firmly, but diplomatically convinced the crews to stay put until the sun dried things up. One smaller van from a Florida television station tried to exit over a claysurface access road. It slid down a small hill and settled at a 30-degree list in the soft mud along the road. It





With the tournament over, the grass on the greens can now grow a little longer. During the Open they were cut once in the evening and twice every morning before play. USGA calls for a standard grass length of 5/32 inch. Regular length, for the club members, is kept at 3/16 to 1/4 inch. The terrifying roughs will get trimmed back to a more civilized length, which must be a great relief to the club golfers.

Surveying the course damage, McGee, a 13-year veteran with the Atlanta Athletic Club and the son of a golf course superintendent from Rome, Ga., although gracious and polite, looked exhauted. Asked if he was upset with the damage and would he advise other superintendents to steer clear of such super events McGee said, "The damage doesn't bother me, not when it's for the right reasons.

"And no," he continued, "I wouldn't advise a superintendent to avoid this kind of event. It's a chance of a lifetime; and in its own way, it's rewarding."

McGee examines portion of playing fairway used as a crossover point by 145,000 fans and several television crews. Some of the worst areas will have to be reseeded.

Vehicles trying to leave the course over wet clay-surface access roads found the going a bit slippery. "Seemed like we were driving on ice," commented the driver of this Florida television truck. They had to wait for the sun and a tow truck.



Sitting amid the debris behind the lake at the 18th green, superintendent Bobby McGee is acutely aware that he is responsible for not only the golf course, but all of the grounds at the Atlanta Athletic Club.



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CLUB CAR is engineered for years of durable, trouble-free performance with a minimum of routine maintenance. And you won't have to sacrifice comfort for durability. In fact, CLUB CAR offers many features you won't find in most golf cars. Padded, contoured bucket seats (the driver's is adjustable), beverage holders, ball holder, storage compartment, even an automotive-type suspension.

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Coming events

Sept. 7—Tri-State GCSA monthly meeting, Jasper (Ind.) Muni GC. Sept. 8—Michigan State University Field Day, Traverse City.

Sept. 9—NRA educational seminar, food merchandising and sales, promotion, Chicago Marriott Hotel.

Sept. 11-12—Western National Restaurant Convention & Educational Exposition, San Francisco. NRA seminars include preventive labor relations, merchandising, promoting and marketing for profit.

Sept. 11-13-Club Management Institute, executive self-improvement, Bermuda.

Sept. 13-15-50th Anniversary celebration of the GCSAA, Sylvania CC, Toledo, Oh.

Sept. 13-Nebraska GCSA monthly meeting, Mead Experiment Station.

/ Club Management Institute, Carnegie in Club Management, Dallas.

Sept. 14—Turf & Landscape Day, Ohio Agriculture Research and Development Center, Wooster.

/ Iowa GCSA monthly meeting, Mason City CC.

/ Maine GCSA monthly meeting, Sebasco Lodge, Bath.

/ Southern California GCSA monthly meeting, Palos Verdes CC. / NRA educational seminar, basic supervision, Minneapolis.

Sept. 14-15—Fourth Arkansas Turfgrass Field Day and Conference, CC of Little Rock.

Sept. 14-16—PGA Gulf States section annual meeting, Broadwater Beach Hotel & CC, Biloxi, Miss.

Sept. 16—NRA educational seminar, purchasing, Owyhee Plaza Motel, Orlando, Fla. / NRA educational seminar, controlling food cost, Billings, Mont.

Sept. 19-21—Fifth Southwestern Professional Golf Salesmen's Association merchandise show, North Park Inn, Dallas.

/ Region 9 CMAA meeting, Westwood CC, St. Louis.

Sept. 20-23—Club Management Institute Symposium II, CCMs only, Woodlands Inn, Houston. Sept. 20— Philadelphia GCSA monthly meeting, Llanerach CC, Havertown, Pa.

/ Northern Ohio GCSA monthly meeting, Zoar Village CC, Dover.

Sept. 21-Greater Cincinnati GCSA monthly meeting, Beckett Ridge CC.

/ Indiana GCSA monthly meeting, Westbrook Elks CC, Muncie. / NRA educational seminar, evaluating employee performance, Indianapolis.

Sept. 22-23—Virginia Polytechnic and State University Turfgrass Field Day, Blacksburg, Va. Sept. 22—Northern Michigan Turfgrass Managers Assn. monthly meeting, Shuss Mountain Village, Mancelona.

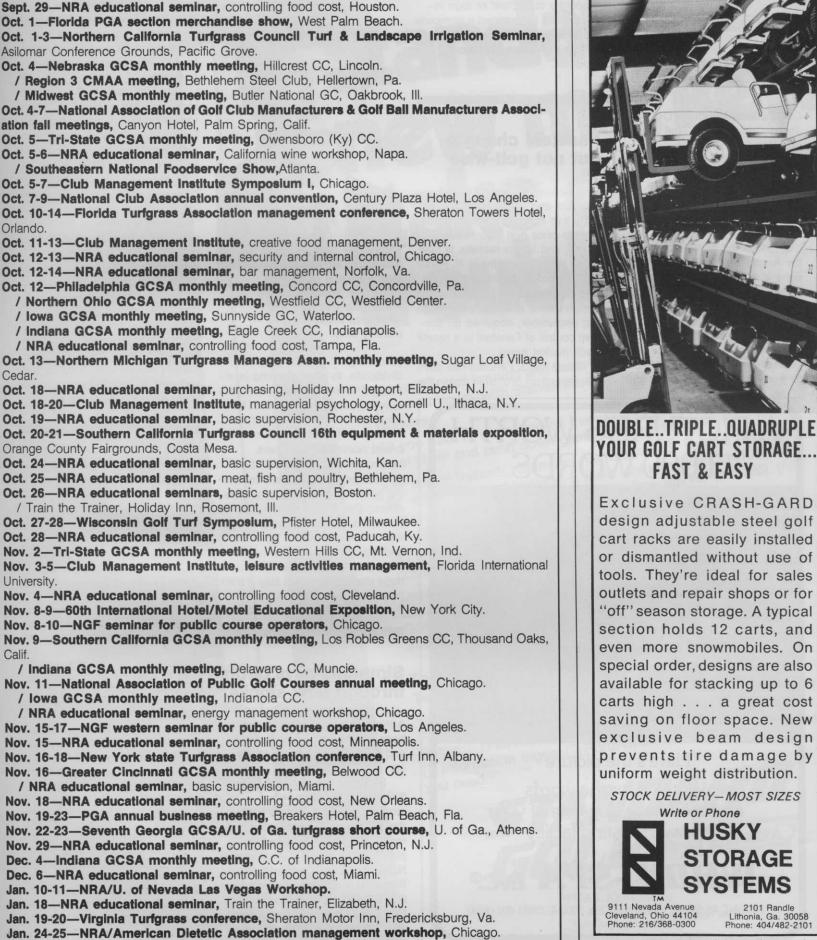
Sept. 26-28-Region 10 CMAA meeting, Little Rock (Ark.) Club.

Sept. 27-29-Club Management Institute, advanced beverage management, Seattle.

/ NRA educational seminar, bar management, McAfee, N.J.

Sept. 27-NRA educational seminar, meat, fish & poultry workshop, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

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Custom Crest Clubs Joins Power Track

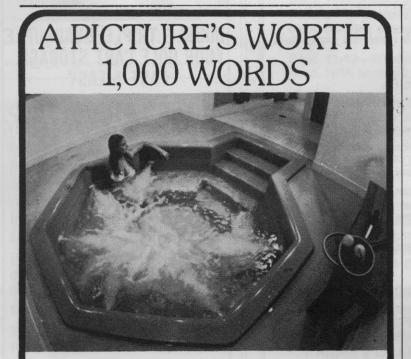
Oscar Jones, founder of Oscar Jones Custom Crest Golf Clubs, and Ron Pawlacyk and John Tate, owners of Power Track Golf Company, have joined ranks and pooled their talents to produce golf equipment.

Jones started his golf career with Wilson Sporting Goods in 1951, then left in 1963 to head the Arnold Palmer Pro Golf Company in eleven western states. While with the Palmer company, Jones helped pioneer the use of investment cast process in the manufacture of irons and putters, and met Pawlacyk and Tate who worked with him there. In 1972 he formed his own company which produced wedges that could have a country club crest or logo included. He later added a complete set of woods, irons, wedges and putters to his line of custom products.

Fansteel changes, but not golf-wise

Fansteel Inc., a Chicago based minerals and manufacturing company that recently started producing top-price golf club heads, shafts, and tennis rackets, is now under the control of the H. K. Porter Co. Edward P. Evans, 34, who succeeded his father, Thomas Mellon Evans, as Porter's chairman last September, acquired 85 percent control of Fansteel in a recent stock market move.

Since 1973, Fansteel has been little more than profitable and in the



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New Fansteel owner Edward P. Evans plans no major changes for the golf shaft and investment casting firm.

preceding 10 years it paid no dividends. Its poor showing is attributed to the financing of an acquisition program. Now it will be an 85-percent-owned subsidiary of Porter with five of its nine-member board nominated by Evans.

As far as GOLF BUSINESS could ascertain, Fansteel's continuing president and chief executive officer, David D. Peterson, has no immediate plans to change the golf equipment manufacturing division, and Evans has no great management shifts in mind. Said Evans: "I hope management will stay. I think they will."

Simmons pays debts through new stocks

A slump in the golf industry has been weathered by a manufacturer and the company is on its way back up.

Simmons International Corp., golf equipment manufacturer, reports it has reorganized under a Chapter XI proceeding in a record 22 days. The company's plan to issue stock to its pre-November 20, 1974 creditors was filed in U.S. District Court on May 6, 1976 and confirmed on May 28. Filing of a Chapter XI proceeding was necessary in order to issue stock without registration with the Securities Exchange Commission. In accordance with the

plan, Wells-Fargo Bank has agreed to accept \$1.25 million of preferred stock as full settlement for its loan of that amount to the company.

The company "will build up slowly ... with control," Ed Valley, vice president of operations, told GOLF BUSINESS. Simmons has been operating on a current basis since November 1974.

Valley said his company "manages to meet the needs of the industry," and commented, "business is a little on the slow side." He added the company's comeback "will not be instantaneous."

Survival of the company was attributed by George A. FitzPatrick, president, to high quality in products and present personnel, through this period of difficulty in the golf industry. Valley described present market conditions as bad and said "in my 30 years . . . I have never seen anything like it."

New firm gives away 'free' ballwashers

Getting something for nothing is not an everyday occurence in the golf market. For superintendents around the nation there is a new aspect to accessories they can cash into without any investment at all.

There is a catch, though, and it's advertising. A firm called Teemaster International has come up with the idea of positioning ball washer units with advertising on them all over the country free to clubs interested in a bargain.

"We are shooting for daily fee and resort facilities," Teemaster General Manager Brendan Baldwin told GOLF BUSINESS from his office in Santa Monica, Calif. Teemaster has designed the ballwasher units, which are manufactured in Australia, as a complete unit including a hole information plate and a convenient four-sided trash basket, which the advertising plates are attached to.

In July, Baldwin's company had established plans with nearly 200 courses over the country through a direct mail piece. Projections are for 400 to 500 clubs by next spring. That is still a long way from the nearly 7,000 courses that

Standard's new markers stake out trouble.

Marking out of bounds and hazard areas is as easy as putting

your foot down, with Standard's new, economical Pro-Line All you have to do is step on the collar of the rugged 16-gauge markers.

steel stake and push down gently until it meets ground level. For lateral hazards, Standard has bright red markers (#15150); for marking out of bounds, a plain white marker (#15100); and for water hazards, a highly visible yellow marker (#15125). (All

are colors recommended by the U.S.G.A.) All are 23" long with an 81/2" spike. (The step-on collar is

positioned 6" from the tip of the spike.) Sold in cartons of 24. Order Standard Markers today from your local Standard Distributor. Or, for further information, write or phone Standard Golf Co., 220 East 4th St., Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613;

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This is the year to give your fairways the Standard Your Standard Distributor can offer swift delivery on all Touch.

Pro-Line accessories, including:
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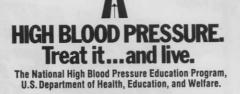


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High Blood Pressure is the country's leading contributor to stroke, heart disease and kidney failure. Any of which can kill. And, one out of every seven of your workers has it.

Half have no idea they're walking around with this time bomb inside them: there are usually no symptoms. But you can help. By sending for a special kit, "Guidelines for

High Blood Pressure Control Programs in Business and Industry." Write to: National High Blood Pressure Education Program, 120/80, National Institutes of Health, Room 1012—Landow Bldg., Bethesda, Md. 20014.



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could be eligible in the plan. Private clubs have been excluded from the program since Baldwin fears the hassles his firm might have dealing with memberowned facilities.

Although many clubs have shown interest in the project, the first delivery of ballwashers won't be until October. Teemaster does not install the washers, but does do some of the maintenance chores over the span of the 36 months a club has the units.

According to Baldwin, the 18 washers are valued at \$2,000 for the set. The washers are cast aluminum, double the thickness of metal which will support a mobile home unit.

As far as finding the advertising prospects to support the program, Baldwin is still waiting to get major companies involved.

CLUBS AND TAXES

Maryland laws tax patience, pockets

Clubs in Maryland and Florida are finding it just as hard to keep their tax breaks as it was to get them.

How do tax breaks work? Simple. Clubs are assessed at a lower value and taxed less. How do clubs qualify? That answer is not so simple, since it involves decisions from state and county levels.

Through such decisions some clubs stand to lose breaks currently saving them thousands of dollars annually.

Attorney General of Maryland Francis Burch must determine whether or not some country clubs in his state should be given an "open space" tax cut provided for in a 1966 state law. A 1974 amendment to the bill added antidiscrimination stipulations and left to him the job of deciding who should get the break.

The story started 10 years ago when supporters of a "differential real estate tax assessment" law (including the Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, Blair Lee III, who was then a lobbyist) got their bill passed by the Maryland General Assembly. The law allows clubs to have land assessed at "use value" instead of "market value," thus placing tax value at real estate worth as it is being used, rather than what it would sell for on the open market. The law is designed to protect "open space." Clubs taking advantage of it sign a 10-year