



Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents to aid in the Advancement of the Golf Course Superintendent through Education and Merit

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"New Minimum Wage Bill Introduce in Congress"

Both H.R. 10948, introduced by John Dent (D-Pa.) and S. 2070, submitted by Senator Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) will be considered by the Committees on Education and Labor in the House and Labor and Public Welfare in the Senate. While Congressional action may not be rapid it would be well to review the important points of this proposed law. They are:

1. Immediate increases to \$2.00 an hour for all employees currently receiving \$1.60 an hour.

2. An increase to \$2.00 an hour in 1972 for all employees reaching the \$1.60 level in 1971.

3. Repeal of the provisions in the present law which permits tips to be applied to 50% of the minimum wage.

4. Repeal of all special exemptions to both the minimum wage and the overtime provisions presently applying to clubs, restaurants, and hotels.

5. Removal of the gross volume and interstate commerce tests. The new definition would be "is engaged in retail or service business, including any activity relating thereto," and "engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce or is employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce." This would bring every social club in the country under the law without regard to size.

This new proposal is regarded as most important. It is as serious as the amendments passed in 1966, and may have an even broader impact on our industry.

We all realize that our valued employees must receive a fair wage. In order to retain them, I am certain managers reward them financially. But we are in an industry that could provide a good training ground for youngsters who would like to work at menial jobs, for less than the minimum wage. Due to age restrictions and existing minimum's, we must send our valued employees on the menial tasks. We have no voice in the government process of. continuing rules and regulations, so we tend to think of mechanizing the golf course, enabling our small crew to cover the job. But aren't we avoiding the issue? The boy we could not hire because he was too young to operate a mower (legally) may go door to door mowing lawns, without supervision, instructions, demonstrations or proper equipment.

Bob Milligan

# OTHER NEWSLETTERS

This month we are reprinting several articles or items we feel might be of interest that are from other newsletters and publications. Copies of several other chapter newsletters are on file each month and comparison is both worthwhile as well as interesting.

The first item of interest comes from an outside source, however, the May issue of the Ladies Home Journal. The items states "keep old golf balls away from children who might try to find out what makes them bounce by taking them apart. What is inside? Sulphuric acid, barium salts, zinc sulfide, silicons, gelatin, corn syrup – under incredibly high pressure (up to 2500 pounds per square inch). If cut open, some golf balls can explode; a group of Philadelphia opthalmoligists have already treated eight children with serious injuries resulting from such explosions." Makes you wonder about all the times you have cut up balls yourselt to see what's inside, doesn't it?

And from Our Collaborator, the newsletter from the Northeastern Chapter, a prose poem called "A Friend".

> A friend is someone who likes you. Some one with whom you can really be yourself one who appreciates the good in you overlooks the bad in you and brings out the best in you. With a friend you can share

a laugh, a secret, a viewpoint a success or a dissapointment, and a complete assortment of problems, large and small. A friend is someone who understands silences as well as words one who is with you and for you stands by you and forgives you. One who lifts you up and never lets you down. And who makes you feel it's a pretty nice old world after all. Let's all be friends.

One of the most interesting newsletters comes each month from the New England GCSA, whose contributing editor is Gerry Finn, often a writer for the Golf Superintendent. In their newsletter each month is a quite timely four page insert whose topics range from water to weeds. The insert is published by a branch of one of the state governments with space for their chapter name and heading. In the June issue, the topic was DDT and insect control, primarily mosquitos. Both were extensive articles and the following are excerpts from them.

"There are two main approaches to controlling mosquitos – the biological and the chemical. Here is a brief summary of some important facts about each.

#### Natural Controls

The biological method reduces mosquito population by reducing the habitat of the larvae – no larvae, no mosquitos. It costs more than using pesticides, gets results more slowly, and takes more skill and thought on the part of the operators. On the other hand, it gives longer lasting control and is much less damaging to wildlife.

#### Sanitation

The most common is Culex, the house mosquito. Like pigeons and rats, Culex has adapted to living with man. Its eggs infest rain filled pails and toys left outdoors, house excavations, etc. In warm weather, the eggs develop into biting adults in about 8-10 days.

#### Water Control

Ditching and draining was used by the acient Greeks and Romans as well as ourselves. Properly placed ditches can drain stagnant woodland pools, prevent red maple swamps from being shallow, mosquito breeding



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ponds in the spring and enable high tides wash salt marsh larvae out to sea.

Overuse is the danger with ditching and draining. Too zealous a program will cut down on important wildlife habitat and probably reduce ground water supplies.

Prevention of Water Pollution

Mosquito larvae thrive in water far too polluted for their most efficient predators, fish. As soon as water is cleaned up enough so that fish can be introduced, the fish take care of the larvae. In the Northeast the recommended species for larval control are goldfish for ornamental pools and blue gill and bass for anything larger.

Zoning to Prevent Construction on Lowlands

This is natural control with a reverse twist; people are kept away from the mosquitos. Favorite breeding places for the Aedes are lowlands, especially river flood plains and a large proportion of their victims are the people who live in these low lying areas which should not have been built upon in the first place.

#### A MOSQUITO'S LIFE

To put mosquitos in their place, they are a minor kind of fly. Nearly 2500 species have been catalogued for the world, about 150 for the United States, and 45 or so for the Northeast of which only half are common. They made their earliest appearance in recorded history about 3000 years ago when the Egyptians wrote about mosquito nets and smudgepots. A few years later philosophers in India were wondering if it was necessary to apply the doctrine of nonviolence to mosquitoes.

Like other insects they grow from egg to adult through larval stages. Some mosquito eggs are laid in permanent water, such as ponds and swamps. Some are laid in temporary water, such as tree rot-holes and buckets filled with rain. And some are laid in damp debris and on the ground in low places that will at some time in the future be covered with standing water.

Wherever the eggs may be laid, the larvae can exist only in water. The eggs laid in permanent water have no problem. They develop methodically through the larval stages and emerge as biting adults one to several weeks later. But eggs laid in dry habitats don't become larvae until their site has been flooded. Then they race through the larval stages in order to become adults before the temporary water disappears. It has