



CHARTER

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Symposium on Turfgrass Diseases 1979: Summary

by Jane F. Rissler, Plant Pathologist

On May 15-17, seventy-five university and government research and extension scientists, commercial lawn-care people, chemical company representatives, sod producers, and golf-course superintendents from many parts of the United States and Canada attended a symposium on turfgrass diseases at Columbus, Ohio. The meeting, jointly sponsored by Ohio State University and ChemLawn Corporation, provided an opportunity for turf pathologists to present and discuss their current research. Dr. Charles Darrah, Dr. David Wehner, Dr. Jame Rissler, and Mr. Kevin Mathias from the University of Maryland attended the symposium. In this article, major conclusions and observations from the meetings will be summarized.

Three themes recurred through the sessions of the symposium. First, there are often difficulties in diagnosing the cause of disease in turfgrasses because many pathogens can infect the plants but will be dormant until appropriate environmental conditions develop. Under these conditions, the pathogens can become active and cause disease. There-

fore, attempts to isolate the causal organism from turf lead to the culturing of several different pathogens without a convincing indication of which organism is causing the problem. Second, stresses due to environmental conditions or cultural practices can actually cause symptoms which are similar to some of the major fungal disease of turfgrasses. Therefore, application of fungicides in these situations will not be likely to reduce the disease problem. Third, these same stresses can affect turfgrass in a different way in that they can cause the plant to be more susceptible to development of fungal diseases. Therefore, disease problems often can be prevented if stresses are not imposed on the plants.

Separate sessions in the symposium were devoted to the major turf diseases: *Rhizoctonia* diseases, *Phythium* diseases, *Sclerotinia* dollarspot, *Helminthosporium* diseases, and *Fusarium* blight.

Rhizoctonia diseases. The major emphases in this session were 1) symptomatology and diagnosis and 2) differentiating among species of *Rhizoctonia*. It is becoming increasingly apparent that organisms classified as *Rhizoctonia* can be turf pathogens under warm, cool, and cold conditions. Warm weather brown patch caused by *R. solani* can usually be diagnosed from a consideration of both symptomatology and prevailing environmental conditions. Other organisms closely resembling *R. solani* have been isolated from turfgrasses which appear diseased during cool, wet weather. These pathogens are not the same as the one causing brown patch. However, certain specialized techniques involving both the structure and functioning of the organisms are required to distinguish among them. Problems and procedures associated with the classification of *Rhizoctonia* species were discussed.

Phythium diseases. *Phythium* blight of turfgrasses, also known as cottony blight, grease spot, spot blight, damping off, can be caused by several species of *Phythium*. Three topics were discussed: 1) isolation and identification of *Phythium* species, 2) cool vs. warm-season *Phythium*, and 3) seedling diseases caused by *Phythium*. Several techniques were given for isolating these organisms from diseased plant tissue and from soil and for inducing the organisms to produce reproductive structures once they were obtained in culture. Differentiating among the species of *Phythium* requires microscopic observations of these reproductive structures. *Phythium* species which cause

(continued on page 2)

President's Comment:

Fast Greens

Should we maintain a putting surface for the noisy minority or for the silent majority? More and more, I read or hear about "fast" putting surfaces. I was even told recently that the esthetics of the green were not important as long as it was a good "fast" surface. I wonder how long we would be on the job if we had 18 brown greens that putted "fast"?

In my opinion, the putting surface should be suited to the majority of your membership. The limiting factor being the climatic conditions in your area. The conditions in some areas are very limiting in regards to height of cut.

What the membership wants is a good year around (where possible) putting surface. It is our job to try and meet this need.

Sam Kessel

Turfgrass (continued from page 1)

blight during the warm weather of summer are most active when the weather conditions are 68° night temperature, 85-95° day temperature, and 98% relative humidity. During the cool weather of spring and fall, other *Pythium* species cause disease problems when the night temperature is about 50°, day temperature is about 65°, and relative humidity is 98%. Seedling diseases caused by a variety of species of *Pythium* are a problem in the South where overseeding is common when converting from warm-season to cool-season grasses to maintain playing conditions for the winter months.

Sclerotinia dollarspot. The following points were made: 1) the taxonomic situation of *Sclerotinia* is confused; 2) wide temperature ranges occur among different strains of the pathogen; 3) environmental factors, such as drought, nitrogen level, and mowing height, can lead to stresses which affect disease development; and 4) because *Sclerotinia* can develop tolerance to fungicides, it is best not to use just one chemical continuously in controlling dollarspot.

Helminthosporium diseases. More than one species of *Helminthosporium* can cause disease in turfgrass. While it is not generally difficult to isolate these organisms from diseased tissue, there is a continuing controversy over the taxonomic position of these fungi. The genus name *Drechslera* has been proposed to replace the genus name *Helminthosporium*. The subject of another talk in this session was the relationship of cycles of wetting and drying leaf surfaces to the subsequent production of reproductive structures by *Helminthosporium*. Cultural practices associated with turfgrass maintenance may affect the numbers of reproductive structures produced. In a third presentation, results were given of laboratory research concerning the effect of post-emergent herbicides on *Helminthosporium* leaf spot. While it is too early to relate this work to actual field practices, it appears that compounds which alter senescence also affect development of leaf spot.

Fusarium blight. The situation in regard to the cause of *Fusarium* blight remains unresolved and controversial. While one participant emphasized that this disease is caused by species of the fungus *Fusarium*, another speaker suggested that certain environmental and/or cultural stresses, such as temperature extremes, water stresses, thatch conditions, phytotoxins, fertilizer concentrations, mowing heights, soil structure, and pesticides, may lead to production of symptoms similar to those attributed to *Fusarium*. Problems have also arisen from the finding that *Fusarium* species which cause disease under greenhouse conditions often do not cause disease under field conditions.

Other disease problems. The major point about nematodes parasitizing turfgrasses was that while this problem is well known in the South, there is far less documentation of nematode diseases in turfgrasses in the North. The cause of spring deadspot of Bermuda grass still has not been determined despite intensive research efforts. An interesting correlation was reported: that the zone of incidence of spring dead spot appears to coincide with the zone in which 45°

temperatures occur in November. Whether there is any cause and effect relationship between disease development and late-fall temperature is not know. *Sclerophthora macrospora* has recently been shown to be the cause of yellow tuft disease of turfgrass. This disease, which could be of concern to sod producers, is primarily a problem under cool, moist conditions and is characterized by yellowing foliage in tufts with poor root development. The diseased tufts can be pulled from the soil easily. The fungus has an apparently wide host range among the grasses.

Golf Course Statistics Greg Bayor

Below are some interesting "stats" from the National Golf Foundation for the year 1978:

Number of golf courses in the United States:

Regulation	10,974
Executive	692
Par-3	1,018
Total Courses: 12,684	

Statistics below cover period from Jan. 1, 1978 to Dec. 31, 1978

Number of new courses reported open for play:

Regulation	58
Executive	15
Par-3	4
Total New Courses: 77	

Number of additions to already existing golf courses reported open:

Regulation	56
Executive	10
Par-3	0
Total Additions: 66	
Total new courses and additions opened for play 143	

Number of new courses and additions currently under construction:

Regulation	294
Executive	13
Par-3	10
Total under construction 317	

- Now that you've read these numbers, consider this:
- a. How many "Assistant Supers" are looking for their own course?
 - plus
 - b. How many Turf School graduates are seeking employment?
 - minus
 - c. How many "Supers" retire each year.

Now TOTAL this imaginary number to the above number of new courses and you can reach your own uncomfortable conclusion!

Long, Long Ago

Greg Bayor

Due to last month's *necessity* of an abbreviated newsletter, this month's edition will carry *two* months of history. There hasn't been any real feedback on whether or not you readers find this section enjoyable; let me know whether to keep or delete this piece (also any ideas you might have).

• 15 yrs. June 1964

Lakewood C.C., Rockville, Md., was the site of the June meeting. Jack Oulla was the host Superintendent.

Dr. Fred V. Grau wrote: "In New England, in Ohio, in Texas, in the Midwest and on the West Coast, it is clear that K_2SO_4 is developing sturdy turf that is stiff and highly resistant to wear. One course in Dalton, Mass., uses very little P but goes heavy on K_2SO_4 , soluble. With 600 playing members there is no sign of wear. I called the greens "rugged". In northern Ohio most Superintendents are using K_2SO_4 with excellent results. Similar reports are being written in other parts of the country".

Bob Shields wrote on the National News: "more and more discussion is being heard on the desirability of having our own building. There are many Superintendents who think we should establish ourselves permanently somewhere and put down some roots to support us during our coming turbulent years". This editor believes this was sound judgment since the costs of construction today would be prohibitive. Also of note is of Bob's mention of "roots". Seems like he had a hit idea before Alex Haley.

Dr. G.S. Langford wrote: "Recently, Dr. E.E. Deal, Turf Agronomist, University of Maryland, received a report that a zoysia lawn was dying. Investigation showed that the lawn was being killed by bill bugs. Subsequent surveys of the University Park area where the bill bug damage was found showed other lawns with damage. The type and extent of damage to the lawn in University Park indicates that bill bugs can be a serious pest of Meyer's zoysia.

• July 1964

The Country Club of Fairfax was the location of the July meeting. Charles Schalestock was the host Superintendent.

Dr. Fred V. Grau wrote a timely piece concerning water penetration: "When 50 acres of fairway get dry and need water, we turn to aerating tools only to find the soil is now so hard we can effect little or no penetration. There are two ways to keep soils open and receptive to water.

1. Operate conventional aerating tool at intervals while natural Winter and Spring moisture is plentiful, thus *keeping* the soil open.

2. When soil becomes too hard for conventional tines and spikes we can resort to power takeoff saw type rotary blades as exemplified by two modern machines (Aero-thatch and Aero-blade). Alternate teeth can be removed so that saw-cuts are four inches apart. By operating on the contour, one can make most effective use of water (natural or artificial).

Huge automatic irrigation systems may be the answer if they can be trained to supply water on the basis of greatest need".

• 10 yrs. June 1969

The officers of the Mid-Atlantic are pictured here? The Suburban Club of Baltimore, Bob Miller superintendent, was the site and host for the June 1969 Mid-Atlantic meeting.



The President, Bob Milligan, wrote an interesting piece on the 1969 minimum wage of \$2.00: "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 minimums, 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".

• July 1969

The Mid-Atlantic Annual Picnic was held in July this year at the Sterling Park Recreation Center, Sterling, Va.; Bob Martino was the host.

The members selected to be Mid-Atlantic representatives in the upcoming January Golf Course Superintendent's Association of American Annual Conference were: National Advisory Committee — Lee Dieter and Denny McCammon; Voting Delegate and alternate — George Cleaver and Ed Dembnicki and lastly, the Nominating Committee — George Gumm, Bob Shields and George Cleaver.

• 5 yrs. June 1974

Chartwell Golf and Country Club, Paul McKenzie superintendent, was the site and host for the June 1974 Mid-Atlantic meeting.

A few paragraphs concerning trees seems worthwhile, considering Summer's onslaught:

"The cooling experience of a drive away from downtown is known to many and pretty much taken for granted by all. The macadam, brick and concrete of every downtown area makes each a hot, hot place in summer. But why? There's macadam, brick and concrete in the suburbs too.

The answer of course is trees. Tree lined streets and tree shaded yards make the difference. Trees not only shade us from the hot sun's rays, trees also air condition the heat and make it cooler. In fact, the average suburbanite can expect heat reduction up to 20% in those areas where trees have grown to mature size.

(continued on page 4)

Long, Long Ago (continued from page 3)

It takes approximately twenty mature trees to clean the air of carbon dioxide resulting from every auto or truck consuming five gallons of gasoline. About twenty more trees are needed to remove the carbon dioxide produced by the average home oil burner. And most important, it takes at least one mature tree to remove the carbon dioxide exhaled daily by each living person.

The total number of trees required per person per day to remove our civilization's current carbon dioxide production is estimated to be seventy-eight trees. That's 312 trees for every average American family of four.

• **July 1974**

Words of Paul Voykin, still worth noticing today: "During the last few recession years, North American golf courses, especially the private clubs, have been in a serious financial situation because of skyrocketing operation costs.

Though I have always stated that a clubhouse without a golf course is nothing more than a roadside inn, with other gourmet restaurants in the area as good or better, the officials of our country clubs are also looking in our direction with a frugal eye... The best among you are to blame for the situation we are in... My contention is that if we did less grooming, the country clubs could save money and have a more challenging golf course with fewer headaches.

We have spoiled the golfer rotten with expensive round-the-clock maintenance and grooming. Now we have the high cost monster looking over our shoulder with hungry fangs, and I say that we can't afford him for a pet any longer".

Dr. Cory, Noted Entomologist, Dies at 92 Greg Bayor

Dr. Cory served as head of the Entomology Department at the University of Maryland from 1914 until his retirement in 1956. He was especially known for his research, which led to the use of DDT. Dr. Cory also saw the limitations of the use of chemical pesticides. His article "Use and Limitations of DDT", which was published in 1946, was the forerunner of present restrictions on DDT's use in this country.

While working with the American Orchid Society as a scientific advisor, he developed a spray that eliminated a pest that was destined to eliminate the industry. He was presented a Gold Medal of Achievement by the Society for this work and later the Society named an orchid after him.

Dr. Cory was also highly appreciated for his extensive research of the milky disease spore dust developed to control Japanese beetles. This is still a very efficient controller hardly used today, despite the ever persistent problem of these beetles.

Especially noteworthy to all of us in the Mid-Atlantic is that Dr. Cory was one of the original founders of our Association. The Mid-Atlantic was definitely fortunate to have been inspired and led by such a successful professional as Dr. Cory.

Golf News

Ken Brown

Green Spring Valley Hunt Club gave us the match play qualifiers and now Carrol Valley has given us the results of the first round, as follows:

Championship Flight

Stagg	defeated	Pensinger
Lawson	"	Fairbanks
Robinson	"	Kessel
Nues	"	Shirk
Bayor	defeated	Dieter
Kroll	"	Orazi
Oleary	"	Esender
Allan	"	McKenzie

Consolation Flight

Malehorn	defeated	Hall
Emerson	"	Yingling
Mason	"	White (forfeit)
Watson	"	Pensinger (forfeit)
Montecaluo	defeated	Larson (forfeit)
Braun	"	Montross

The next round is to be played July 10 at the Mt. Pleasant Golf Course in Baltimore City. The pairings and times are as follows:

Stagg	vs Lawson	11:30 AM	
Robinson	vs Nues		Championship Flight
Bayor	vs Kroll	11:40 AM	
Oleary	vs Allan		
Malehorn	vs Emerson	11:50 AM	
Mason	vs Watson		Consolation Flight
Montecaluo	vs Brown	12:00 PM	

So far, all indications are that everyone involved are enjoying themselves, especially those who are playing others they've never really got to know before. For those of you not in the match play, try getting out of your usual group and play with someone new and enjoy the experience the match players are enjoying.

Also, ALL golfers please note: There is still a regular tournament for everyone each meeting, so come out and play. You can tee off any time *after* the match players. (There won't be a conflict with the public because the course will be closed for 3 hours for our exclusive tee off)

July Meeting

Greg Bayor

Mt. Pleasant Golf Course
 Baltimore City
 July 10, 1979

Host: Greg Bayor, District Supt. of Parks, Baltimore City
 Pro: John O'Donnell
 Lunch: Available any time from clubhouse grill
 Free beer at the 18th green for Mid-Atlantic participants
 Cocktails: Hit and Run Club, 6:30 PM to 7:30 PM, Cash bar
 Dinner: Hit and Run Club, Memorial Stadium
 7:30 PM — \$8.50 — Buffet

Course Notes

Length: 6730 yards
 Irrigation: Full automatic Toro system, greens/fairways/tees
 Grasses: Predominantly Poa

Mt. Pleasant Golf Course was built in 1934 by the W.P.A., the designer was Gus Hook. During the past 45 years, Mt. Pleasant was host to the Eastern Open 10 times, the past winners were:

- | | |
|------|---------------------|
| 1950 | Lloyd Mangrum |
| 1951 | Cary Middlecoff |
| 1952 | Sam Snead |
| 1953 | Dick Mayer |
| 1954 | Bob Toski |
| 1955 | Frank Stranahan |
| 1956 | Arnold Palmer |
| 1957 | Tommy Bolt |
| 1958 | Art Wall, Jr. |
| 1962 | Doug Ford |
| | (Last Eastern Open) |

The course record is currently held by Tommy Bolt, who shot a 64 the year he won the tournament.

Since the demise of the Eastern Open, Mt. Pleasant has undergone several rearrangements of the holes due to highway expansion. Presently, it plays 72 yards less than it did in 1962 so it will still offer the golfer a good test of golf.

Being a public course does present its' harsher points in abuse but taking in all considerations, most of you should find it suprisingly well maintained. It's biggest problems are: extremely heavy traffic, abuse by golfers and equipment and a very high rate of vandalism. For all of you who do come out and play, a suggestion period will be offered after dinner where ideas of improvements will be highly appreciated, so remember what you find out of the ordinary.

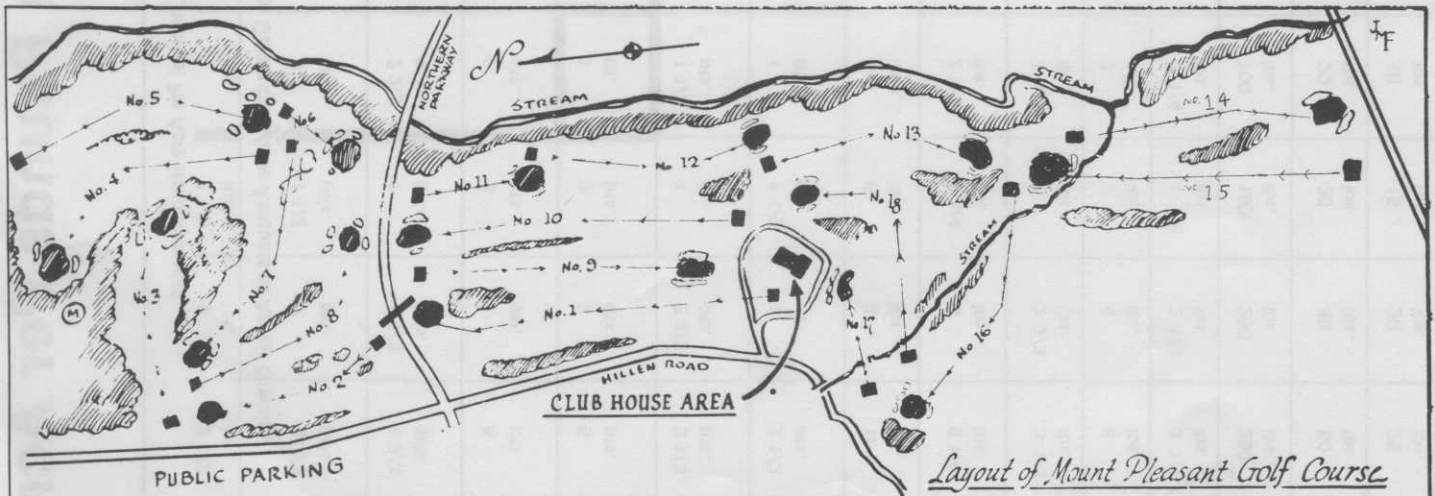
The dinner and speakers are unusual for us: site — Hit and Run Club, Memorial Stadium; speakers — Pat Santarone and Bill Freeman, both with the Baltimore Orioles. This presents the opportunity for all participants to attend a meeting outside of the clubhouse setting and to hear topics not directly related to golf. Perhaps a little unorthodox, but more than likely worthwhile since it should prove to be an interesting evening.

POST CARDS OR PHONE CALLS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

(Work — 396-6101) (Home — 426-4615)

Directions: Mt. Pleasant Golf Course; Baltimore beltway (695) to exit 30, (Perring Parkway), south to Northern Parkway (east, only way off) to the 1st light (Hillen Road), left onto Hillen until you reach the entrance of the club on your left.

Stadium: Located on 33rd St. in Baltimore. Any major route into the City has well marked signs leading to the Stadium. Suggested easiest route is Charles St. (either north or south) to 33rd St. east over to the Stadium. The Orioles are out of town this week, so parking will not be a problem.



HOLES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OUT	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN	TOTAL
YARDS	604	344	347	391	424	140	381	377	460	3468	535	183	371	395	468	465	405	201	346	3369	6837
PAR	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	36	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	35	71

Dilution Table For Pesticides Given In Pounds Per Acre

Harry E. Williams
Assistant Entomologist
University of Tennessee

This dilution table provides an accurate estimate of the amount of concentrate to use when the recommended rate of application is given in pounds per acre.

For effective control of insect, weed, and plant disease pests, it is very important to apply the proper amount of pesticide to the infested area. Also, it is equally important that the recommended rate not be exceeded so that plants and animals are not injured by too much insecticide.

A legal tolerance level for pesticide residues has been established in parts per million (ppm) for all food crops. Only by accurate application of pesticides at recommended rates can residues be kept within these legal tolerance levels.

Follow the label directions and precautions each time you apply a pesticide.

Insecticide Formulation	Amount of Actual Chemical Per Acre Recommended									
	1/8 lb.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	3/4 lb.	1 lb.	1 1/2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 1/2 lbs.	3 lbs.	
	Amount of Formulation Needed to Obtain the Above Amounts of Actual Chemical									
10% - 12% Emulsion Concentrate (contains one lb. chemical per gal.)	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qts.	3 qts.	1 gal.	1 1/2 gals.	2 gals.	2 1/2 gals.	3 gals.	
15% - 20% Emulsion Concentrate (contains 1 1/4 lbs. chemical per gal.)	1/3 qt.	2/3 qt.	1 1/3 qts.	2 qts.	2 2/3 qts.	1 gal.	1 1/3 gals.	1 2/3 gals.	2 gals.	
25% Emulsion Concentrate (contains 2 lbs. chemical per gal.)	1/2 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	3 pts.	2 qts.	3 qts.	1 gal.	5 qts.	1 1/2 gals.	
40% - 50% Emulsion Concentrate (Contains 4 lbs. chemical per gal.)	1/4 pt.	1/2 pt.	1 pt.	1 1/2 pts.	1 qt.	3 pts.	2 qts.	5 pts.	3 qts.	
60% - 65% Emulsion Concentrate (contains 6 lbs. chemical per gal.)	1/6 pt.	1/3 pt.	2/3 pt.	1 pt.	1 1/3 pts.	1 qt.	2 2/3 pts.	3 1/3 pts.	2 qts.	
70% - 75% Emulsion Concentrate (contains 8 lbs. chemical per gal.)	1/8 pt.	1/4 pt.	1/2 pt.	3/4 pt.	1 pt.	1 1/2 pts.	1 qt.	2 1/2 pts.	3 pts.	
25% Wettable Powder	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	6 lbs.	8 lbs.	10 lbs.	12 lbs.	
40% Wettable Powder	5 ozs.	10 ozs.	1 1/4 lbs.	1 7/8 lbs.	2 1/2 lbs.	3 3/4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 1/4 lbs.	7 1/2 lbs.	
50% Wettable Powder	1/4 lb.	1/3 lb.	2/3 lb.	1 lb.	1 1/3 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 2/3 lbs.	3 1/3 lbs.	4 lbs.	
75% Wettable Powder	1/6 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	1 1/2 lbs.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	
80% Wettable Powder	2 1/2 ozs.	5 ozs.	5/8 lb.	15/16 lb.	1 1/4 lbs.	1 7/8 lbs.	2 1/2 lbs.	3 1/8 lbs.	3 3/4 lbs.	
1% Dust	12 1/2 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	75 lbs.	100 lbs.	150 lbs.	200 lbs.	250 lbs.	300 lbs.	
5% Dust	2 1/2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	30 lbs.	40 lbs.	50 lbs.	60 lbs.	
10% Dust	1 1/4 lbs.	2 1/2 lbs.	5 lbs.	7 1/2 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.	

NEW Golf Related Educational Opportunities

Greg Bayor

Occasionally there are new innovative golf related programs that should be brought to your attention. Obviously, most of you readers have already established yourselves and are not likely to enroll in new education programs, but there's always the chance you know of some young person seeking employment in some golf related capacity but isn't sure which way to go. Even if you don't have someone to pass this information onto, I'm sure you'll appreciate the progress schools are making in educational opportunities in regards to golf.

Lake City Community College — Florida

Course: Golf Course Operations

The program is divided into two choices. The first choice consists of the preliminary year of golf course mechanics and basic studies of math, reading, communications and typing. Upon completion of two semesters, the student can continue in the summer session in advanced golf course mechanics, resulting in a certificate.

The second choice is for students who wish to become golf course superintendents. After the initial two semesters they do not take the advanced mechanics, instead they are assigned to on-the-job training. After the OJT the students then return to school for two more years with studies of golf course operations, including another summer of OJT. Completion of the 3 year program awards the student with an Associate of Science degree in golf course operations.

Ferris State College — Big Rapids, Michigan

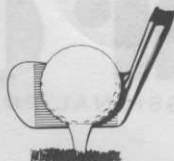
Course: Professional Golf Management

This program was started in 1975 with Ferris State and the PGA. The four and one-half year course results in a Bachelor of Science degree in Business and 24 credits towards membership in the PGA. The program's content is:

1. Golf course maintenance, design and construction.
2. Operation of a golf shop: marketing, merchandising, accounting and small business management.
3. Public relations: working with newspapers, TV and radio and relationships with the general public and amateur golfer.
4. Teaching skills and rules of the game along with club repair and fitting.
5. Organization and conduct of golf events.

Along with the on campus studies the students alternate six month periods with on-the-job internships.

Both of these schools definitely have their curriculum headed in a progressive manner. As golf and everything related to this sport continues to mature, it's pleasant to see that educational opportunities are keeping pace.



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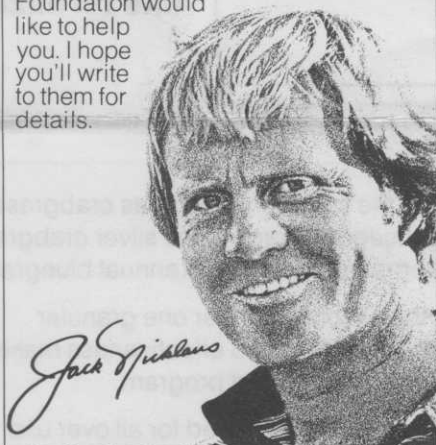
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“Organize a Junior Golf Program. It’s a great place for kids to play a round.”

Youngsters face a lot of temptations and frustrations growing up today. And that’s why I think it’s more important than ever to get boys and girls involved in golf. It’s not only a game they can enjoy for life, but a great teacher of self-reliance and self-discipline.

If you’re interested in starting a Junior Golf program at your golf club, or in your schools, the National Golf Foundation would like to help you. I hope you’ll write to them for details.



NATIONAL GOLF FOUNDATION



Please send me information on these National Golf Foundation activities:

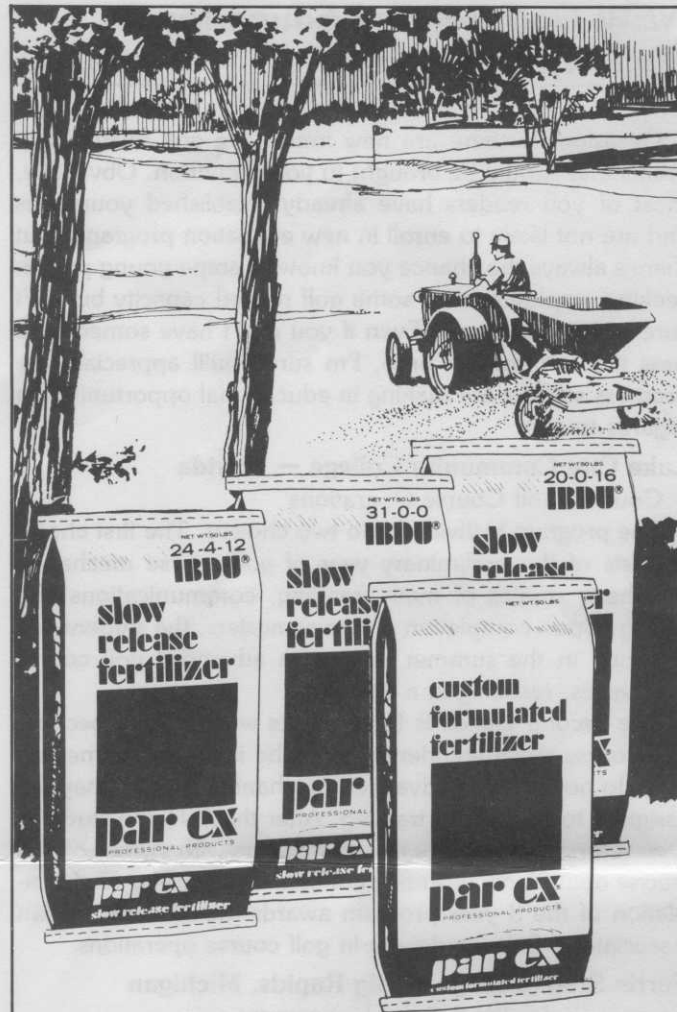
- Junior Golf programs
- Golf Instruction aids
- Associate club membership program
- Check if you actively teach golf

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

National Golf Foundation, 200 Castlewold Drive, North Palm Beach, FL 33408



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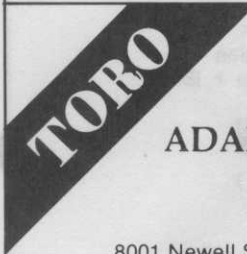
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Speakers — Pat Santarone and Bill
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Aug 14 — Gunpowder Golf Club, Laurel, Md.

Host — Bob Milligan, owner

Event — Annual Mid-Atlantic Picnic

Aug 21 — Indian Springs C.C., Silver Spring, Md.

Host — Herbert H. Heinlein, GCCS

Event — Mid-Atlantic Booster Tournament

Sept 18 — Woodholme C.C., Pikesville, Md.

Host — Jack Montecaluo, CGCS

Event — Joint meeting with the
Philadelphia Assoc.

Speaker — Dr. Nichole O'Neill, U.S.D.A.

Oct — Woodmont C.C., Rockville, Md.

Host — Robert Shields, CGCS

Event — Annual Mid-Atlantic Tournament

Nov — Loudoun Golf and C.C.,

Purcellville, Va.

Dec — Marlton C.C.,

Upper Marlboro, Md.

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