

# NEWSLETTER

## Golf Course Superintendents Association

OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.

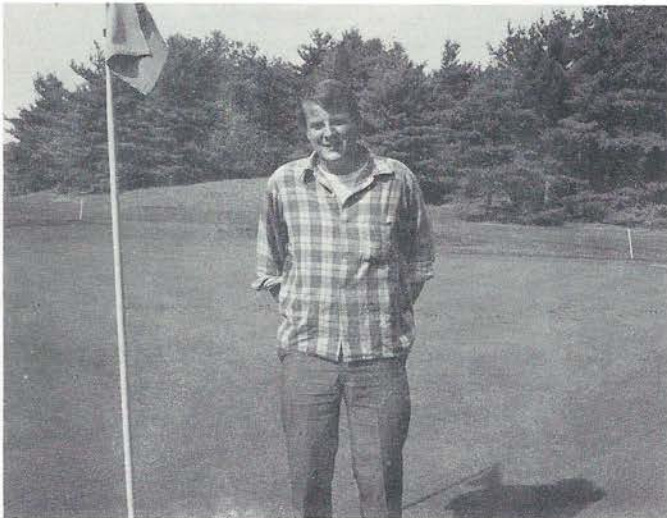
NOVEMBER, 1969



Sponsors and administrators of the Lawrence S. Dickinson Scholarship Fund — Awarded yearly to deserving Turf Management Students.

### NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be the annual Super Championship, to be held at the Needham Golf Club on November 3, 1969. Superintendent Ronald Kirkman promises good weather and an excellent golf course to play the tournament. Golf is available after 9:30 a. m. and you should arrange your own foursome. There will be a buffet from 5 to 6 p. m. with a meeting following. It is hoped that those who show up but once a year for this tournament will stay and have dinner with us.



Ronny graduated from Stockbridge in 1958 and became the assistant at the Merrimac Valley C. C. for three years, then moving to Bellows Falls, Vt., for one year and then spent one year as assistant at the Colonial C. C. The job was open at the Crystal Springs Golf Club for a super to be in charge of construction and it was only natural that Ronny be hired for this job. He stayed there through the construction and then for a while after it opened but decided to move on to greener pastures and has been at the Needham Golf Club for the past eight years.

Directions to Needham: Route 128 to exit 57, Great Plain Ave., and head towards Needham is one half mile on left.

Information contained in this publication may be used freely, in whole or in part, without special permission, as long as the true context is maintained. We would appreciate a credit line.

### MONEY, MONEY, MONEY

Don't look now, men, but standing on the corner . . . watching all his money pass by . . . is the typical club member who knows only too well that this is the time of year to think of budgets.

What is the typical budget? Good question which might be countered by the relative query — what is the typical club?

The answer to both is elementary, since all golfers want the same thing — the utmost in playing conditions at ridiculous prices. The dinkiest of public courses is expected to produce the same field of play as the lushest of private clubs.

In keeping with the national trend, predicated by the most demanding needs of the labor market, the average golf course budget for the season ahead figures to take a pole-vaulting leap.

The basic reason is the urgency of giving the superintendent more year-round help. With the part-time market depleted by the forms of giveaway escapes from hunger on the part of national and local government agencies, the full-time employment theory appears to be the only savior for golf courses.

Naturally, this will mean an increase in the budget . . . something which places the mean labor outlay of \$50,000 in jeopardy. From all indications, that figure could rise as much as 50 per cent should the drain on part-time help continue.

The logical setup of the new look in course maintenance shapes up like this: Six full-time employees, consisting of a superintendent, foreman, mechanic, arbor culture specialist, gardener and tractor driver.

Then, too, in order to make the attachment between employer and employee a firmer association, there has to be additional aids putting a bigger bite on the budget.

In order to have a fighting chance in the competitive labor market, clubs must offer more than just a suitable wage. There must be considered matters such as health and accident insurance, term life insurance, vacations and a retirement plan. Otherwise, nothing can be considered a lasting bond between worker and club.

There also is involved the curse of digging up part-time help during the height of the growing and playing season. Here, too, there must be made adjustments in the form of a more attractive job offer.

As one super stated it, part-time workers on the golf course are just as hard to find as dishwashers. In its present state of being, the job is one that nobody wants. Unless wages and conditions are stepped up, it could be fatal to certain clubs and courses.

So, one is inclined to think that the budget debate of 1969-70 could be one of the most critical since the invention of this hairy necessity.

There is no set figure for a typical budget. If yours rallied around \$100,000 a year ago, set your sights for something you once thought incredible. It is only in keeping with the times, and all involved must realize the price of everything is two times and then some more than any of us ever dreamed was possible.

— Gerry Finn

# Golf Course Superintendents Association

## PROPOSED SLATE FOR 1970

The nominating committee for 1969 is as follows: John O'Conner and Leon V. St.Pierre, co-chairmen with Phil Cassidy, Ronald Kirkman and John O'Connell serving on the committee. They report the proposed slate as:

President .....	Richard Blake
Ist Vice-President .....	Robert Grant Charlie Gardner
2nd Vice-President .....	Thomas Curran Daniel Collins
Secretary .....	Wayne Zoppo
Treasurer .....	Lucien Duval
Trustee .....	Ronald Kirkman
Finance Committee Chairman .....	Nary Sperandio
Golf Committee Chairman .....	Julius Aksten
Educational Committee Chairman	Roy MacKintosh
Newsletter Committee Chairman ....	Dean Robertson

The Association will be voting on the above at the first meeting in December at the Holiday Inn, West Newton, Mass. on December 1, 1969.

## SUPER — MANAGER DAY

The September 29, 1969 meeting with the managers at the Manchester C. C. in Bedford, N. H. was in the editor's opinion a success. With about 70 supers and managers attending, the weather was just beautiful. A buffet luncheon was served, then golf, followed by an open bar and cocktail hour and climaxed by a roast beef dinner in the evening, and all this for ten dollars.

Congratulations to Lou Duval and Jim Murphy for a wonderful day of golf and relaxation.



Seated l. to r. Lou Duval, superintendent and Jim Murphy, manager of the Manchester C. C.  
Standing l. to r. Jim Goslin, president of the Club Managers of N. E. and Anthony Caranci, President of the Golf Course Superintendents Assoc. of N. E.

## GOING INTERNATIONAL?

The ground has been broken, the first impressions are said to be favorable and the possibility of the national convention of golf course superintendents going international appears brighter than ever.

So, why not to St. Andrews in 1972 or 1973?

Brothers John Spodnik and Dick Blake, just back from a whirlwind tour of the great sport grounds the Scots built, will be reporting to the directorship of the national on a trip which could be the start of the push for conference expansion.

The idea, initiated by the New England section of the mother company, was set forth into more practical motion when John Campbell, keeper of the greens at St. Andrews, proposed a sort of inspection trip for the Messrs. Spodnik and Blake.



John Spodnik



Dick Blake

Spodnik, national prexy, and Blake, one of the main organization's directors, were guests of the St. Andrews Town Council at the suggestion of Campbell who was given the same red carpet treatment when he visited the UMass. Turf Conference last March.

During their travels the two U. S. supers gave careful consideration of Edinburgh as the center for a proposed international conclave.

"We have been impressed by the facilities we have seen for the conference in Edinburgh", Spodnik told his Scottish hosts. "We have examined the Usher Hall, the Waverley Market and the hotels and we think this would be very suitable for our gathering. We shall take a good report home with us. Then, it will be up to the Board."

The results of the visit would seem to indicate that the mass invasion of golf's holy land has developed into something more than just a drop of conversation which it started out to be when Campbell was here eight months ago. Campbell, for one, is highly enthused over the progress made in that direction.

If the national board should find its way to approve of such a venture, it would mark the first international convention in the history of golf course superintendent meetings.

It would seem that the move is feasible. Golf competition has flourished for years on an international level, tightening the bonds between both sides of the Atlantic and Pacific in events like the Ryder Cup, Curtis Cup and World Cup.

There's no doubt about the other side of the ocean. The Scots are all aglow over the possibility. Campbell has seen the drop of a suggestion mushroom into strong indication that an international gathering can be a reality.

Should it materialize, it will constitute another step in the right direction for the superintendents, especially since the seeds of the proposal were dropped right here in the land of fertile ideas . . . New England.

— Gerry Finn



## New Hampshire Golf Course Superintendents Association, Inc.

Editor — John J. Barry, Supt. Abenaki Country Club, Rye, N. H.

The next meeting of the New Hampshire Golf Course Superintendents Association will be held on November 5 at the Nashua Country Club. Host Superintendent for the affair will be Charlie Pullen.

Dr. Joseph Troll of the Plant and Soil Sciences Department and head of the Turf Management program at the University of Massachusetts is scheduled to be our guest speaker.

Dr. Troll's speech will deal mainly with domestic turf conditions. Dr. Troll spent part of this past year in Europe and I am sure he will have some interesting and educational comments on his observances overseas.

### SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Date	November 5
Directors' meeting	10:00 A. M.
Business meeting	11:00 A. M.
Coffee Hour	10:00 to 11:00 A. M.
Lunch	12:15 P. M.
Educational meeting	1:15 P. M.

### NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

A committee has been formed to prepare a list of nominees for officers to be presented at the November meeting. President George Hauschel has appointed the following to the committee:

John Barry, Chairman  
 Bill Cross  
 Bill Barrett  
 Charles Pullen  
 Ron Palmer

The elections will take place at our annual meeting in December.



Host Superintendent and Professional Bob Flanagan and Gene DeMott.

### OCTOBER MEETING

Well the scores are all in and the winners have been announced. The winners of the Professor Leroy J. Higgins Superintendent-Professional tournament held on October 1st at the Coheco Country Club in Dover were Bill Barrett and Tony Loch of the Portsmouth Country Club. Bill and Tony cruised around the course in 76. In hot pursuit were Charlie Pullen and John Wirbal of the Nashua Country Club and Bob Flanagan and Gene DeMott of the host Club, with both teams shooting 77's.

Bob gave us some great turf on which to play the challenging par 70 layout.

### PARTICIPATION

It has become strikingly evident, after writing the Newsletter for the past year, that only certain individuals in our association care to offer their time and efforts for the betterment of our association and professional status. There also seems to be direct relation between these few individuals and the Clubs they represent.

The individuals I speak of generally represent the more progressive Clubs. Through their participation at various conferences and meetings, and by participation I mean their presence, they were able to improve both their Club and their position. Serving on committees and holding an active interest in our affairs has further enhanced their status.

I think it is time we reflect on our past and look forward to the future with a renewed interest. You owe it to yourself, your family, your Club and your profession.



The winning team in the Leroy J. Higgins Tournament holding their prize. Pro Tony Loch and Superintendent Bill Barrett of the Portsmouth Country Club.



## Maine Golf Course Superintendents Association

Editor — Norman Pease, Purpoodock Club, Cape Elizabeth, Maine

### OCTOBER MEETING

On October 7th the Maine superintendents attended a meeting at the Natinas Golf Club in Vassalboro. Our thanks to Paul Browne for his hospitality.

Extension agronomist Vaughn Holyoke of the University of Maine led a discussion on fungicide treatment on greens for snow mold. A 9-hole tournament was held with Jim Diorio of the Augusta Country Club and Harvey La Montagne of the Rockland Golf Club in a tie for first. Fred McPheters from the Northport Golf Club in Belfast placed third.

### SUPERINTENDENT-PRO TOURNAMENT

On Friday, the tenth of October, the superintendents and the pros travelled to the Brunswick Golf Club for the annual superintendent-pro tournament. It was very fortunate that there were no early starting times as the fog was so thick radar would have been needed to get around. By the time the last team had gone off the fog had lifted and we had a beautiful day.

Long-hitting Jim Diorio of the Augusta Country Club teamed with pro Pete Hatfield, also of Augusta, and shot a 72 to win low gross honors. Fertilizer salesman Ralph Bishop and pro Mal Strange of the Brunswick Golf Club teamed for second low gross with a 75.

Fred Salisbury and Keith Kilborn of Jordan River, Lloyd Ruby of Portland C. C. and Chet Cutting of Naples and Gil Marco and Royce Abbott of Bath were in a three way tie for low net with 70's.

### GRASS

Grass Is the Forgiveness of Nature — Her Constant Benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal . . . Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality, and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world . . . Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in place and prevent soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character, and destiny of nations . . . unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it abides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates . . . It bears no blazonry or bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.

— John James Ingalls in *Blue Grass*



L. to r. Jim Diorio, Pete Hatfield, winners of super-pro tournament.

### NOVEMBER MEETING

The November meeting will take place on the fourth at the Val Halla Country Club. Host superintendent will be Joe Natolitano. Joe has been the superintendent at the nine hole Cumberland course for the past three years.

The nominating committee will meet at the November meeting.

#### MEETING SCHEDULE

11:00-12:00	Business Meeting
12:00- 1:00	Lunch
1:00- 2:00	Education
2:00	Golf

To reach Val Halla from Portland take Rt. 1 north. Take second right after passing the Falmouth shopping center. Go over the overpass and take first right and then the first left.

### HOW TO STORE PESTICIDES

Take inventory of what you have. Make sure all pesticides you plan to keep are in their original containers with a label that can be read completely. Seal all liquid containers tightly. Paper bags or boxes containing dry products such as dusts or wettable powders should be closed and re-sealed with tape or sealed in a clear plastic bag.

Put the containers of pesticides in a storage room, chest or cabinet that can be locked. The chosen area should not be subject to freezing temperatures. Keep weed killers away from insecticides and fungicides.

Tips for storing fertilizer:

1. Store in a dry building.
2. Keep bags off the ground or cement floors.
3. Stack the bags in piles not more than 10 or 12 bags high unless space is at a premium. If necessary, a ton of fertilizer can be stored on 10 square feet of floor by piling bags 19 high.

— *Grounds Maintenance*

# WHAT IS ecology



**NEWSLETTER**  
*Golf Course Superintendents Association*  
OF NEW ENGLAND  
NOVEMBER ISSUE



John Muir has been credited with the statement that when one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to everything else in the world.

Perhaps the simplest explanation of "ecology" is to define it as the scientific measurement of the strength and means of attachment involving the many threads that are woven together into a tapestry known as life.

In short, the living environment—nature at work—is the grand subject of ecology.

Ecology is the science that stands behind conservation. It explores cause-and-effect relationships, often discovering unexpected side-effects that either are more damaging or more beneficial than the results man expected when he began tampering with a natural system.

In its purest sense, ecology proposes to provide mathematical equations through which man may properly assess what occurs naturally in the environment. From this base, man would be able to predict accurately the benefit ratio inherent in his tinkering with natural systems. While there now exist many workable "models" and formulae through which some projections into the future may be made, ecologists remain far from the ultimate objective: equations capable of correct prediction that may be applied to all environmental questions.

In his present numbers, man can live at modern standards only by interrupting natural ecological systems. Man tilts a natural system in such a manner that the system appears to produce a surplus. In the process, man exploits something that does not truly exist in nature—although it appears to exist. There is no actual "surplus" in a natural system. In a natural forest, trees, animals, shrubs, herbacious plants and soil organisms, all have an intertwined existence and live and die by each species' own "standards", utterly unresponsive to man's aspiration and/or greed. At the end of each life within the forest—a period that varies from hours to years—all that has been produced returns into the soil.

In some instances, ecologists must assess whether indeed man can afford to continue certain tiltings of natural systems without destroying the systems and the basis of man's own life. Ecologists must determine, for instance, whether the atmosphere can cope with the wastes from internal combustion engines or if man must abandon present systems that power automobiles.

A few of ecology's challenges are simpler. For instance, the question of whether a scaly hide has more value to man when worn on a lady's purse or worn on an alligator. The ecological answer here is too long to relate, but it is rather clear-cut: a scaly hide has greater value to man when it is wrapped around a living alligator.

Ecologists—sometimes called "environmental scientists"—brought to earth the fallacy that DDT was a triumph against insects and harmless to all other living systems. In laboratories, the chemical's precise effects upon rats, hens and quail were analyzed. Flies were produced which could survive DDT and ecologists predicted correctly that through normal evolutionary paths all flies would be resistant within five years. Their greater contribution in the persistent pesticide field, however, was their identification of the nature of DDT and related chlorinated hydrocarbons which guided ecologists on where to search for the chemicals in natural systems. Ecologists determined that DDT and its relatives were almost insoluble in water but are highly soluble in fats. The knowledge indicated that DDT could be carried around the world in water or by air without ever entering into combination with either element. The chemicals dissolve only when in contact with fat and become incorporated into the fat of living organisms. Thus, ecologists proved that the manner of applying DDT and related chemicals were not the cause of the troubles they created. There is no "safe" means of applying the chemicals since once they are released into the environment they will travel relatively unaltered until they enter a living organism. There are no known controls for such uncontrollable elements.

Stands of corn that contain nothing but corn plants and cover thousands of acres do not exist in nature. Such monocultures (of a single species of plant) are artificial contrivances of man. Nature would destroy monocultures. Insects and fungi run rife when single species are concentrated. Nature attempts to intersperse weeds, shrubs and trees, disrupting monocultures.

In creating monocultures, man creates massive problems—most of which his present level of intelligence and present technology cannot solve without massive side damages to natural systems. He resorts to desperation measures, such as persistent pesticides, to solve these problems. In so doing, he creates other massive problems with which he cannot cope.

If man did no more than tap the cornfield for the ears of corn it produces, he would be upsetting the system through the removal of carbons and proteins and minerals from the field. When men were few, such tapping was inconsequential, for man himself returned these ingredients to that or other fields both at death and in disposition of daily waste. But man has become many and his disposition of waste and body have become more sophisticated by necessity. So man's tapping has become massive and his returns to the system minimal—and often translocated in a manner that creates further problems for nature, rather than contributing to maintenance of a natural system.

There are those who read into the downfall of nations the basic failure of man to comprehend the danger signals which

should have warned him that he was abusing the natural system that sustained him. Ecologists hope to codify those warning signals for man's benefit.

It is the mission of ecology to analyze natural systems, reducing their complex components into understandable units. With this knowledge, ecologists could measure scientifically the impact that man's tilting has on a natural system. The object of such research is to find less harmful ways of accomplishing a comparable harvest from the system.

In this complex world even apparent ecological triumphs may lead to backlash. The sensational coho salmon fishing in Lake Michigan of recent years may illustrate the point. Coho salmon were introduced into the lake because a previous ecological blunder had wiped out native lake trout populations. The Welland Canal which carried vessels from the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes had permitted the lamprey, a parasitic fish, to enter the Great Lakes. Lampreys attached to lake trout and other freshwater species including whitefish and destroyed the valuable Great Lakes fisheries. Ecologists brought the lampreys under control by devising sophisticated methods of barring further migration into the Great Lakes and destroying the lampreys' spawning grounds within the lake complex. With trout, whitefish and lampreys removed, the alewife population was freed from predation and exploded. Alewives did so well that their excess population died in droves and windrows of dead fish made lake shores fragrant. To solve the alewife problem, ecologists (in this case wildlife managers) introduced coho salmon from the West Coast. The coho thrived on the alewife diet and the problem became one of how to control enthusiastic anglers. In late 1968 Michigan became aware that the coho salmon had run into difficulties in reproducing. There was evidence young fish were dying as they absorbed the contents of yolk sacs. In 1969 the U.S. Public Health Service analyzed Lake Michigan coho salmon shipped to market and reported a DDT contamination averaging 12 parts per million. The fish were barred from interstate shipment. Michigan since has banned DDT.

Although conservationists favor biological controls, controls instituted without thorough investigation of biological principles can damage the environment. The introduction of the kiskadee in Bermuda is a moderate example—to some extent comparable to the introduction of the house sparrow and starling in the United States.

The kiskadee is a large-headed flycatcher with a black-and-white face, brown back, bright yellow chest. It has a raucous voice and spends much of its daylight hours screaming "kiss-kah-dee." Since there are thousands of kiskadees on Bermuda, the island suffers considerable noise pollution.

Since kiskadees are so common, most visitors suppose that it is a native bird of Bermuda. It is, however, a mistake which was introduced to rectify a mistake that interfered with the control of another mistake. To some extent, the kiskadee would fit well on a coat-of-arms dedicated to man's ineptness in juggling nature.

Although kiskadees did not arrive on Bermuda until 1956, the story of how they got there began in 1905, if not earlier.

A few well-meaning nature-adjusters decided in 1905 that the native Bermuda rock lizard, whose numbers had been reduced after the introduction of hogs, cats and dogs, were doing too poor a job of controlling flies. So they imported from Jamaica a few blue-tailed lizards, or anolis.

The blue-tailed lizard not only thrived but also out-competed the native rock lizard, severely reducing its numbers.

Things went along fairly well until 1944 when a Bermuda resident decided that a California cedar was more beautiful than the exquisite native Bermuda red cedar and imported a few for his lawn. The California cedar was infested by a scale insect which California cedar could withstand. However, the Bermuda red cedar lacked a defense against the scale and the blight began spreading across the island, destroying the Bermuda forest which primarily was native red cedar.

To combat the scale, Bermuda began importing predatory insects such as ladybird beetles which eat scale insects. Unfortunately, the scheme failed to work. Authorities decided that the predatory insects were not wiping out the scale because blue-tailed lizards were eating the predators before they could eat the scale.

To bring the blue-tailed lizards into check, Bermuda imported 200 kiskadees from Trinidad in 1956. Although it is a flycatcher, the kiskadee will eat animals as large as blue-tailed lizards.

For a flycatcher, the kiskadee is an extremely versatile bird. David Wingate, Bermuda conservation officer, discovered that on Bermuda the kiskadee even catches small fish along the rocky coastal sections. The kiskadee also preys on the nestlings of Bermuda's only native land bird, the Bermuda white-eyed vireo, with the result that it is on the verge of extinction today.

Ecology developed late among the sciences. The word wasn't even coined until 1869 when a German biologist put together two Greek words meaning roughly "study of the home". A standard definition now is: the study of the interrelations of living organisms with each other and with their environment.

It seems easy to understand but, as an ecologist has said, "Nature is not more complicated than we think—it is more complicated than we *can* think." The living organisms in the definition include plants as well as animals, and the non-living environment includes everything else — sun, wind, water, minerals, seasons, great natural catastrophes, even influences from the moon.

Man is an important figure in ecology. He may be only a single species among the million and a half species of living organisms inhabiting this planet. But he is a most dangerous one, for himself as well as all the others, recklessly upsetting delicate relationships that took millions of years to develop and that he doesn't understand.

The current space programs have given man a new outlook on his own environment—and some new knowledge of how to maintain human life for weeks in isolated capsules. Determining the life-support system for an Apollo trip to the moon is an ecological exercise, just as determining power and guidance systems are engineering exercises. Meanwhile, voyagers into space have provided us with photographs and verbal descriptions which indicate that our sphere is a limited capsule hurtling through space. The ultimate goal of ecology is to make certain that spaceship earth, with its limited supply of space, water, air and food and its fragile natural balances operates with an efficiency that can support the six billion persons expected to live within its closed system in the Year 2000. To make this possible will require on a grand scale all the finesse necessary to assure the safety of three men in a moon-shot capsule.

THE HOP-AROUND

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE — taken from the summer issue of *Turfcraft*, the Official Publication of the Scottish Golf Greenkeepers' Association.

We have got another "Scottish" behind us, and I think a very happy and successful occasion it was; unfortunately, the weather was very wet in the early part of the day and this may have kept the numbers down. Our hosts at Hags Castle made this a day to remember by providing excellent meals and a first class course, and in every way catered for our needs. As usual, our friends in the trade co-operated in their capacity as score checkers, etc., to make everything go smoothly. We did have one reason for discussion and this was in regard to the "Friendship Shield" presented by our friends in New England. The feeling was that it would not be suitable as a prize on account of its size, and it was agreed that, as this is a token of Friendship, we should present it to the Club every year over whose course the Annual Golf Tournament is played. This would serve to record our appreciation for the courtesy and friendship extended to us on these special occasions when every course is being played to the limit.

I trust this decision will meet with the approval of all members and I am pleased to report that the Captain of Hags Castle was delighted to accept the Shield on behalf of his Club, and, after the manner in which we were received there, it has found a worthy home.

George Alexander, Chairman

Is job-hopping wrong?  
Society still frowns on the man who can't keep a job. But, many jobs can't hold the man. You may know an ambitious person, dissatisfied with his present occupation — perhaps his third or fourth job. Should your friend stick with it?

Not necessarily. Let's dismiss one notion now: the idea that a person owes unfailing allegiance to his employer. It's a common theme, but an outmoded concept. Company loyalty, a tradition rooted in 19th century paternalism, was nurtured by necessity during the Depression. After World War II, however, prosperity blossomed. Old values melted as the economy heated up. Transiency? A way of life. With jobs abundant, people can afford to look around.

Of course, your acquaintance may be unhappy with his current assignment for many reasons. Perhaps he's outgrown the job. Personnel people who paint bright pictures of challenging careers forget that even oil paintings fade. Many companies do a bang-up job with recruiting, then fail to focus on retention. The real test of a job often comes in the employee's second season. Frustration over repetitious chores may force your friend to seek a new challenge.

The IN Box — Aetna Life & Casualty

"SOUND OFF"

*(Here it is . . . round two of the NECCSA Newsletter's version of reading the riot act to the editors — "Sound Off." This section of our publication is for you — the reader. We would like to hear from all of our friends, colleagues, dealers and what have you. And you can bat the breeze on any subject pertaining to golf. We would like letters brief and to the point, signed and presented in neat form. Send along your impressions of life among the velvets and bents to Newsletter Mail Box, 24 Riverside Drive, Newbury, Mass. 01950. The Newsletter reserves the right to comment on letters printed.)*

\* \* \* \* \*

"I have been at both ends of my wits recently trying to explain to the makers of our club budget that it is customary for the club to pay the national and sectional dues of its superintendent. My employers are good people, but they are also stubborn. Would you please let them know I'm not trying to put something over on them?"

JOHN DOE  
Wherever, Possible

This seems to be a touchy subject with most people in clubs who are not aware of the advantages a superintendent has in being part of the national and sectional organizations. Believe us. The money spent in matter of dues will be returned to you twenty-fold because your super belongs to both groups.

\* \* \* \* \*

"There has been a lot of criticism pointed in my direction this season because of an unfair comparison between my club and another in the vicinity. The reason I am appealing to you for airing the situation is because my members (playing on a 65-year-old course) don't seem to understand it is far more difficult for me to maintain it than the other course (which happens to be six years old).

CRAIG STEVENS  
Newburgh, N. Y.

This has been a pesky problem of late. But you are justified in seeking relief. Comparing a 65-year-old course with a six-year-old layout is akin to comparing the physical properties of a social security case and a candidate for Mr. America.

There are a million and one accomplices to the side-by-side view of the courses. All in your favor. Don't let it get you down. You are not alone.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I am a golf professional and am of the opinion that the superintendents know more than I do about the golf course. Often I am encountered by members, mostly low-handicap players who come up with ideas for drastic change of our layout. The great majority of them come up empty as far as I'm concerned. But they insist that I agree with them and force the super to make changes. You probably know the type of member I'm talking about. Is this thing spreading?"

RONALD DUPUIS  
Gilbertville, Mass.

You're not alone, Ron. Many pros have talked about the same old noise from self-appointed architects and superintendents who think they know it all because they've played a few of the nationally-known courses. The only advice we can offer is to listen to the chirpers in one ear and let it pass out the other.

\* \* \* \* \*

"This probably is a familiar case, but I'm afraid our club has gone and invented unnecessary trouble for itself. Recently the Board of Governors voted to place the club manager in charge of all facets of our operation — clubhouse, golf course and pro shop. I can't believe one man knows enough about these separate functions to ably control them.

JOE FRIBERG  
Waitfield, Vermont

A good point taken, Joe. The New England Association of Golf Course Superintendents Association stands totally against such an assumption that club managers can run the whole show. It feels each task should be under the direction of an expert, a specialist in that particular field. That's why we have such single titles as manager, pro and superintendent.

\* \* \* \* \*

*(That's the round of missiles for this issue. Remember, that everyone is invited to voice his views via "Sound Off." Sit down today and let us know how you see the golf world).*

*Please patronize* **FRIENDS OF THE ASSOCIATION**

**President —**

Anthony Caranci, Jr.  
22 Hillview Drive  
No. Providence, R. I. 02900  
Phone 723-1688  
Club Affiliation  
Ledgemont Country Club

**First Vice-President —**

RICHARD C. BLAKE  
211 Sewall Street  
Boylston, Mass. 01505  
Phone 869-2737  
Club Affiliation  
Mt. Pleasant Country Club

**Secretary —**

THOMAS CURRAN  
153 Fisher Street  
Walpole, Mass. 02081  
Phone 668-7221  
Club Affiliation  
The Country Club

**Second Vice-President —**

ROBERT GRANT  
22 Patricia Road  
Sudbury, Mass. 01776  
Phone 443-2671  
Club Affiliation  
Brae Burn Country Club

**Treasurer —**

LUCIEN DUVAL  
R.F.D. No. 5, Gault Rd.  
Bedford, N. H. 03105  
Phone 472-3454  
Club Affiliation  
Manchester Country Club

**Trustee —**

NORMAN MUCCIARONE  
101 Alban Road  
Waban, Mass. 02168  
Phone 332-3056  
Club Affiliation  
Woodland Country Club

**Educational Committee —**

EDWARD J. MURPHY  
194 Oxbow Road  
Wayland, Mass. 01778  
Phone 358-7410  
Club Affiliation  
Lexington Country Club

**Trustee —**

ROBERT MUCCIARONE  
465 Summer Street  
Westwood, Massachusetts 02090  
Phone 329-9682  
Club Affiliation  
Dedham Country and Polo Club

**Golf Committee Chairman —**

WAYNE RIPLEY  
216 South Street  
Wrentham, Mass.  
Phone 384-3142  
Club Affiliation  
Walpole Country Club

**Trustee —**

PHILIP CASSIDY  
45 Grosvenor Road  
Needham, Mass. 02192  
Phone 444-4127  
Club Affiliation  
Weston Golf Club

**Newsletter Committee Chairman —**

DEAN ROBERTSON  
24 Riverview Drive  
Newbury, Mass. 01950  
Phone 462-4540  
Club Affiliation  
Chestnut Hill Country Club

**Finance Committee Chairman —**

JULIUS AKSTEN  
6 Main Street  
Southboro, Mass. 01772  
Phone 485-8885  
Club Affiliation  
St. Mark's Golf Club

**Past President —**

LEON V. ST. PIERRE  
51 Fenwood Road  
Longmeadow, Mass. 01106  
Phone 567-5552  
Club Affiliation  
Longmeadow Country Club

Alfco Rokeby Co., Inc.  
Fertilizers and Chemical Specialties  
P. O. Box 267, Marietta, Ohio

Astroturf Recreational Surfaces  
Monsanto Co., R. Spencer Thompson  
P. O. Box 2130, Springfield, Mass.

Baker Tractor Corp., Ford Tractors  
Harley Davidson Golf Cars  
Swansea, Mass.

Philip C. Beal, Consulting Engineers  
Irrigation and Recreation Facilities  
P. O. Box 102, Hanover, Mass. 02339

The Charles C. Hart Seed Co.  
Wethersfield, Conn.

The Clapper Co.  
1121 Washington St.  
West Newton, Mass.

Geoffrey S. Cornish  
Golf Course Architect  
Fiddler's Green, Amherst, Mass.

George E. Terra-Green  
112 Green Street, Framingham, Mass.

C. S. Curran  
T. R. C. Products, Oils and Greases  
7 Linden St., Framingham, Mass.

Fairway Equipment, Inc.  
Sales — Service — Rentals  
35 Walnut St., Reading, Mass.

Farm Bureau Association  
158 Lexington St., Waltham, Mass. 02154  
Fred Heyliger, Representative

Fisk, Alden Ford, Tractor Sales, Inc.  
Rear 900 Providence Highway  
Dedham, Mass. 02026

Manuel Francis and Son, Inc.  
Turf Nurseries  
624 Webster St., Marshfield, Mass.

Gold Star Sod Farms, Inc.  
181 South Ave., Weston, Mass. 02197

Grounds Equipment Co., Inc.  
383 Boylston St., Newton Cen., Mass.

Tom Irwin Co.  
Bennett Hill Road  
Rowley, Mass.

Johns-Manville Sales Corp.  
150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.  
Karandrew Turf Farms, Inc.  
Sam Mitchell, Sales Representative  
18 Old Randolph St., Canton, Mass.  
The Kenneth Barrie Company  
Irrigation  
375 Centre St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp.  
380 Union St.  
West Springfield, Mass. 01089

Larchmont Irrigation Co.  
Larchmont Ln., Lexington, Mass.

Bob Lippman, Tuco Products Co.  
Division of the Upjohn Company  
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Magovern Company, Inc.  
Lawn Acre Road  
Windsor Lock, Conn.

D. L. Maher Co.  
Water Supply Contractors  
P. O. Box 274, Woburn, Mass.

Ken Minasian — Scotts  
Golf Course Division  
312 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass. 02116

Sil Paulini, Inc.  
6 Manor Avenue  
Natick, Mass. 01760

Sawtelle Brothers  
Jct. Routes 128 and 62  
Danvers, Mass.

Shepard Sod Company  
Merion Blue Grass and Pencross Bent  
200 Sullivan Ave., So. Windsor, Conn.

Stur-Dee Rake Co.  
P. O. Box 1087, Woonsocket, R. I. 02895

USS Agri-Chemicals, Inc., A. P. Bonnell  
Seaboard Distributing Co., Inc.  
Yarmouth Port, Mass. 02675

Philip A. Wogan  
Golf Course Architect  
21 Budleigh Ave., Beverly, Mass.

Wyandotte Chemical Co.  
709 Salada Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Yerxa's, Inc.  
Golf Course Equipment  
740 Broadway, S. Portland, Me.

**NEWSLETTER**

*Golf Course Superintendents Association*  
OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.



GERRY FINN  
Contributing Editor

LEON V. ST. PIERRE  
Business Manager

DEAN ROBERTSON  
Newsletter Committee Chairman  
24 Riverview Drive  
Newbury, Massachusetts 01950  
Phone 462-4540  
Club Affiliation  
Chestnut Hill Country Club



**FIRST CLASS**

