



# NEWSLETTER

July, 1964



## Golf Course Superintendents Association

OF NEW ENGLAND



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**Trustee—**

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**Golf Committee Chairman—**

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**Newsletter Committee Chairman**

RICHARD C. BLAKE  
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**Past President—**

N. J. SPERANDIO  
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Phone EM 9-4723

## June Meeting

The June meeting was held June 1, 1964 at Pleasant Valley Country Club, Sutton, Mass.

This was a joint meeting with the Rhode Island and Connecticut Golf Course Supts. Associations. There were 129 present for lunch and several more arrived after lunch.

Herb Berg Supt. conducted a tour of the course explaining the entire operation. Of special interest was the irrigation system and fertilizer injection system. Below are listed some notes sent to the editor by the host Supt:

At the time of the Superintendents visit, approximately 15# of 12-4-8 per 1000 square feet had been applied in two applications to the greens, 10# of 12-4-8 to tees and fairways. Uran 30 (liquid nitrogen) was being injected at approximately 1/7 gallon of Uran to 1000 gallons of water, or slightly less than 1/2 pound of actual N per 1000 gallons of water.

Total actual N applied dry and through watering at the time of visit was approximately 2-1/2 pounds per 1000 square feet on greens, 1-3/4 pounds on tees and 1-3/4 pounds on fairways.

Our diesel pumps deliver 800 gallons per minute.

Greens had all been vertified and top dressed the week before the visit - 1/4" spoons were used.

At the present time we have 36 golf cars.

### RESULTS OF GOLF TOURNAMENT — Callaway System

1st low gross	— Gill Carter	— 80
1st low net	— Sam Mitchell, Sr.	— 71
2nd low net	— Milt Brown	— 72
	Mel Wendall	— 72

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Pesticides Board recently issued Rules & Regulations regarding use of pesticides. This law to date has no number or other identification but is effective and licenses must be taken out before February 1, 1965. Information regards these laws will be published when available.

The Golf Course Supt. Assoc. of New England and the Mass. Turf & Lawn Grass Council will have the most prominent display area at the Massachusetts Building at the Eastern States Exposition in September, 1964.

Mr. McNamara, Commissioner of Agriculture and Mr. Reddy, Director of Fairs for the Commonwealth of Mass. recently met with Leon St. Pierre and it was decided that the scene will comprise of one golf hole made up of real grass, featuring a tee, fairway and green built in front of a background.

The theme of the Mass. Building will be "Recreation in Massachusetts" with special attention on golf and skiing.

President Butler appointed Leon St. Pierre as Chairman of a committee to represent the G. C. S. A. of N. E. Committee members are: Herb Berg, Lou Duval, Tom Curran and Dick Blake.

## Next Meeting

July 13, 1964, Manchester Country Club, Manchester, N. H.

New Hampshire Turnpike — Take right at Rte 3, exit to club is 500 yds. on right side of Rte 3.

No business meeting  
Lunch — 12:30  
Host Supt. — Ed Buecher

Any guest may play golf with the approval of the host Supt. but may not participate in the Supt's. golf tournament.

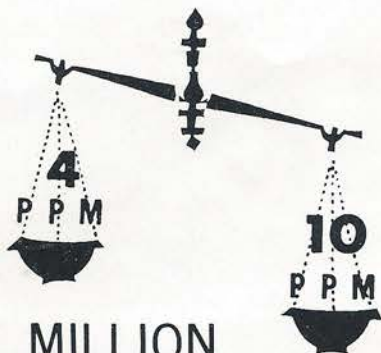
Please register for golf tournament.

### PROPOSED MEETINGS

- Aug. 3 Belmont C. C., Supts. Championship Golf Tournament
- Sept. 14 Lake Sunapee C. C., N. H.
- Oct. Brae Burn C. C., Supt. — Pro Tournament
- Nov. 2 Blue Rocks C. C., Cape Cod
- Dec. 7 Waltham Field Station, Annual Meeting

The Rhode Island Turf Field Day will be held August 26 at Kingston, R. I., sponsored by the University of Rhode Island and the R. I. G. C. S. A. Dr. C. R. Skogely urges all those interested in fine turf to attend.

# Agriculturally speaking



## PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)

There are many ways of expressing concentration — the relative content of an item or substance in another. Per cent is one part per hundred. The Latin root of this expression is 'per centum'.

But, concentrations of plant nutrients in soils and plants are often so low that expressing them as parts per million is more convenient than as parts per hundred. Hence, the reason for the frequent use of "parts per million" (ppm) in literature dealing with plant nutrition and soil fertility.

Several illustrations may make this expression more meaningful.

- .... 1 ppm is two pounds per acre — soil to a depth of about six inches weighs approximately 2 million pounds
- .... 1 ppm is one teaspoon of soil in 1,000 pounds of soil
- .... 100 ppm of manganese in dry matter of a 125 bu./a. corn crop (about 15,000 lb. dry matter) amounts to 1.5 lb. of manganese
- .... 1 ppm is 0.0001 per cent; or one per cent is 10,000 ppm
- .... 1 ppm is one inch in 16 miles
- .... 1 ppm is one minute in two years

Even though 1 ppm is a very small amount, it is a very significant amount in agriculture. The difference between a fraction of one ppm of micronutrients in plants may be the difference between adequacy and deficiency. The difference between four and 10 ppm of phosphorus in soil solution may also mean the difference between adequacy and deficiency.

National Plant Food Institute

## Business Meeting Highlights

### MEMBERSHIP

The below listed Supts. were accepted as members:

John J. Petraitis	Supt. Crestwood C. C. Rehobath, Mass. Regular member
Richard C. Mitchell	Supt. Thorny Lea C. C. Brockton, Mass. Associate member
Wayne C. Ripley	Supt. Walpole C. C. Walpole, Mass. Associate member
Joseph F. Silk	Supt. Pine Meadows C. C. Lexington, Mass. Associate member
Joseph E. Zoppo	Supt. Nashawtuc C. C. Concord, Mass. Associate member

An application for Associate membership was received from:

Dean Robertson	Supt. Bradford C. C. 275 Salem St. Bradford, Mass.
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## Life Is A Mixture

Sooner or later, a man, if he is wise, discovers that life is a mixture of good days and bad; victory and defeat; give and take. He learns that it doesn't pay to be a sensitive soul; that he should let some things go over his head like water off a duck's back. He learns that he who loses his temper usually loses out. He learns that carrying a chip on his shoulder is the easiest way to get into a fight. He learns that the quickest way to become unpopular is to carry tales and gossip about others. He learns that buck-passing always turns out to be a boomerang, and that it never pays. He comes to realize that the business could run perfectly well without him. He learns that it doesn't matter so much who gets the credit as long as the business shows a profit. He learns that even the janitor is human and that it doesn't do any harm to smile and say 'Good Morning', even if it is raining.

Valley of Minneapolis

the editor

*Dick Blake*

## Human Communication

In the course of the day we are constantly faced with the necessity of communicating with someone. In order to do this we have to use words. We hope, and generally assume, that the words we use will stimulate the same thoughts in the mind of our audience that is in ours.

The odds against us, however, are surprisingly high. Words do not necessarily have the same meaning to everyone.

Ask several people the meaning of democracy, communism, loyalty, hope or love, and you will get a variety of conflicting answers.

If we turn to the dictionary for a definition, we quickly discover the truth in a Walter Lippman remark, "Dictionaries carry definitions of words, but people carry connotations." Connotations are the meaning each one of us attaches to a word depending upon our own experience. As Humpty Dumpty said to Alice, "When I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean, neither more nor less."

The dictionaries claim that we have 600,000 words, but people give them different meanings. We live in a world that is infinite. In order to talk about it, we have to give many of our words multiple meanings.

We say a horse that runs quickly is fast. He may also be fast in the stable and not able to run at all. A woman's dress may have fast colors that won't run, but if the dress shrinks she may have to fast in order to fit into it.

The rapid change in meaning in such a simple word is but a sample of what we can expect in the future. In the field of science alone, new ideas and concepts are generating at the rate of seven sets of Encyclopedia Britannicas every working day — in 60 languages.

A recent study by the University of Minnesota in cooperation with 100 leading industries showed an 80% loss in understanding as instructions traveled down to the worker through various supervisory levels. The loss in dollars was estimated at \$600,000.

The problems in human communication are many. In spite of our most earnest efforts our words are frequently misunderstood, our instructions misinterpreted. In any situation, lack of understanding can be awkward — in business, it can be downright damaging.

We can try, however, to improve the margin of error in the daily handling of our jobs. Here, at Norton Company, when we have occasion to discuss work problems with our fellow-employees or give them instructions, let us make sure that he or she understands the point we are trying to make, the message we are trying to put across. Let us realize that it is not the dullness or lack of intelligence of our listeners that produces misunderstanding and error, but rather our own inability to transfer the meaning of our own thoughts to another human being. It takes time for the human mind to receive, digest and correctly interpret the words we utter.

Milton W. Sebring  
Audio-Visual Service  
Norton Co.

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