



NORTHERN MICHIGAN TURF MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1987

ANNUAL MICHIGAN MUSSER OPEN BENEFIT TOURNAMENT

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"BEAR COURSE" GRAND TRAVERSE VILLAGE RESORT ACME, MICHIGAN

This will be our Musser Turfgrass Foundation Benefit for 1987. The Musser International Turfgrass Foundation of the H. B. Musser Turfgrass Fellowship, Inc. conducts golf tournaments all over the United States to raise funds for turfgrass research and grants for graduate students in turfgrass at many of the outstanding colleges. These students will be the coming scientists and researchers of future generations. The tournament will be a Best Ball event with many of the State's Golf Course Superintendents participating. Mr. Jon Scott, Golf and Grounds Maintenance Director of Grand Traverse Resort Village, will be the Tournament Director. Get your foursome together for a grand day OF GOLF, PRIZES AND BANQUET.

This will be as other years, a package deal, including golf cart, golf, dinner at the price of \$60.00 per person. Starting times will be necessary so please phone 616/938-1620, Pro Shop where Ken Hornyak is the golf professional. Jeff Holmes is the golf course superintendent of The Bear Course. Cocktails are planned for 6:00 P. M. and a cash bar will be under the tent, with dinner scheduled for 7:00 P. M.

As you know there are two golf courses at the Village and the resort golf course superintendent is Vic Van Damme. His assistant is Mike Meinder tsma. Martha Bornak has the big responsibility of the Grounds and her assistant is Dan Hahn. Together they make a great team and produce something very lovely to see and play.

Further details will be forthcoming on the above tournament.

October 7th, will see our meeting at SHUSS MOUNTAIN for the THIRD ANNUAL TUCK TATE GOLF TOURNAMENT. Please mark this date on your calendar and plan to participate in our championship.

August 5th, 1987 in Hawaii, a golf course has been named in honor of one of our past members. The United States Army has named what was Ft. Shafter golf course before, in HONOR OF WALTER JOSEPH NAGORSKI (1917 - 1986) A Lifetime Member of the Professional Golf Association of America, Outstanding Member of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, in Recognition and Appreciation of His 42 Years of Dedicated Service to The United States Army.

Walter was also a member of our N.M.T.M.A. for about 10 years and would attend meetings when he was in our area visiting his brother that lived at Platte Lake.

How to Avoid Problems with Threaded Plastic Fittings

From Landscape & Irrigation incorporating Western Landscaping, August 1986

By Larry Workman

There are millions of miles of plastic piping systems with threaded fittings in use today, providing reliable, leak-free service.

At the same time, a tiny percentage of those threaded plastic systems is causing problems to their owners and major headaches to the installers, who are called back to repair leaking or broken joints. Most of the problems arise from one single source: *improper assembly of threaded joints*.

Installers who have solved the problem of leaking plastic systems have learned the four *wrongs* of PVC joint assembly.

- It is wrong to over-tighten joints by giving them "one more turn to be sure."
- It is wrong to add excess bulk to a threaded joint by wrapping male threads in Teflon tape.
- It is wrong to make over-tightening easier by using Teflon tape or Teflon paste or pipe dope.
- It is wrong to use "stronger" Schedule 80 threaded fittings on the assumption that they will solve the problem of splitting through over-tightening.

These statements are backed by the evidence of hundreds of "failure reports" — each of them carefully investigated in quality assurance laboratories — and by basic engineering data concerning standard pipe thread design. An understanding of the physical characteristics of plastic pipe fittings confirms the four vital lessons.

A failure case recently investigated serves as a good example. A golf course irrigation system using PVC pipe and fittings, had roughly 1,500 sprinkler heads mounted on field-assembled swing joints, made with threaded street elbows. Every threaded assembly was replaced because of leaks.

The field investigation confirmed that the majority of the threaded joints had been overtightened to the point that the elbows had split. Laboratory tests indicated that the fittings themselves were sound, properly molded and well within the requirements of ASTM Standards.

Furthermore, the inspection revealed that male threads had been wrapped with multiple thicknesses of Teflon tape — an average of seven turns on most male ends and as many as ten turns on some!

The installation foreman on the job could not see, at first, what his crew had done wrong. "If the joints weren't made tight enough, they'd drip and cause flooding," he said. "Of course I told the crew to get those fittings down tight; otherwise, if a joint started dripping, we'd have to disassemble back to that dripping joint."

His conclusion was the PVC fittings were at fault; they were too weak" to take the pressure of good and tight threading. And,

besides, the Teflon tape wrapping was just an added way of making sure that the joints were sealed.

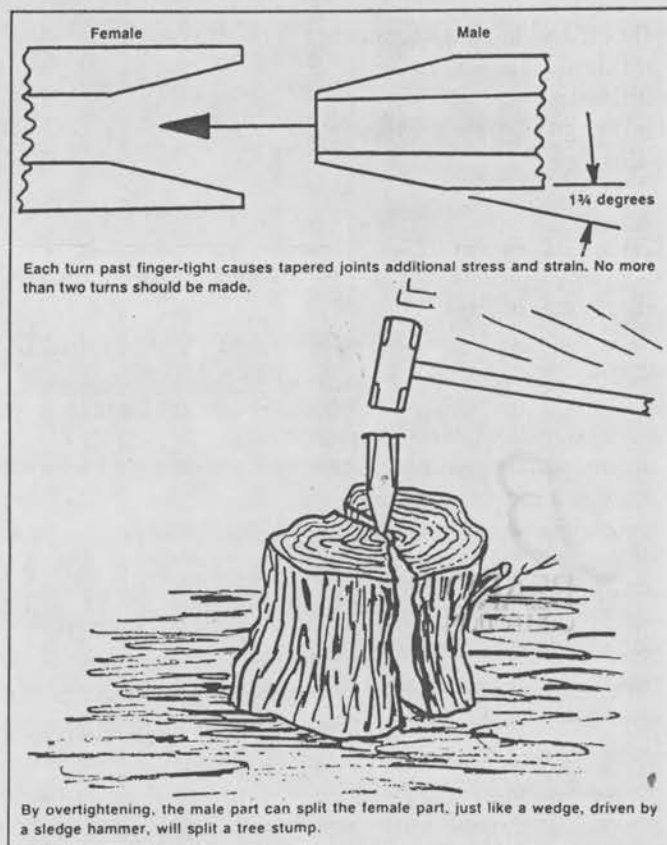
What the job foreman — and many others — failed to understand was that standard pipe threads are *tapered*, like a wedge. If plastic threaded fittings are over-tightened, the male part can split the female part, just as a wedge, driven by a sledge hammer, will split a tree stump. Put a threaded fitting into a brawny installer's hand and tell him to get it "hand tight" — and you'll wind up with an excellent chance that the joint will split when the system is pressurized... if not immediately, then not too far down the road.

Engineers explain this phenomenon in terms of "strain and stress." You may not be able to tell by looking at a joint, but each successive thread is slightly larger in diameter than the one before it and female threads get successively smaller. This is called taper and the amount of taper is specified (1 3/4 degrees) in the American National Standard B2.1. All pipe manufacturers voluntarily follow these standards to assure their customers they are receiving quality materials.

Because the threads are tapered, once the male and female threads are engaged (finger tight — not even hand tight) additional turns cause the female part to stretch or undergo "strain." The amount of strain decreases as the size of the pipe increases.

"Stress" (tensile stress) is the force exerted by the strain of the male thread multiplied by the resistance of the PVC. The resistance of PVC is 400,000 pounds per square inch (psi). The strain per turn past finger tight for one-inch PVC pipe is .00447, so the stress per turn is 1,788 psi.

(Continued next page)



It's easier to split smaller diameter threaded joints than larger ones since the stress and strain are greater.

HOW TO AVOID PROBLEMS WITH PLASTIC FITTINGS (Cont.)

Thus, a one-inch threaded PVC joint that is tightened four turns past finger tight will develop a tensile stress of 7,152 psi. The joint is bound to fail since the stress exceeds the 7,000 psi tensile strength of PVC, without even adding the tensile stress caused by the pressure inside the irrigation system (up to a maximum of 2,000 psi).

TABLE 1 — Strain and Tensile Stress Levels of PVC Threaded Joints (Schedules 40 & 80)

Size (IPS)	Strain/turn (in/in)	Stress/turn (psi)	Finger-tight + 2 turns + maximum allowable hydrostatic stress (psi)
1/2	.00588	2352	6704
3/4	.00461	1844	5688
1	.00447	1788	5576
1¼	.00349	1396	4792
1½	.00302	1208	4416
2	.00239	956	3912
2½	.00287	1148	4296
3	.00234	936	3872
4	.00180	720	3440

TABLE 2 — Maximum Static Pressure Rating* of Type 1120 PVC at 73 Degrees F.

Size (IPS)	Schedule 40 Solvent Weld	Schedule 80 Solvent Weld	THREADED Schedule 80 Joint
1/2	600	850	425
3/4	480	690	345
1	450	630	315
1¼	370	520	260
1½	330	470	235
2	280	400	200
2½	300	420	210
3	260	270	185
4	220	320	160

You can see that four turns past finger tight with one-inch PVC pipe will result in a split joint. On the other hand, two turns past finger tight plus the stress of the system pressure is within the tensile strength of one-inch PVC. (1,788 psi x 2 plus 2,000 psi = 5,576 psi).

It's easier to split smaller diameter threaded joints than larger ones since the stress and strain are greater. It is also easier to over-torque smaller diameter fittings because their resistance to torquing is less.

Recommended good practice is to use a thread sealant (not a thread lubricant) and to assemble the joint to finger tight plus one turn, two turns at the most.

When Teflon tape is wrapped around the male threads, it adds to the strain and tensile stress. The tendency of most installers is to wrap several thicknesses of tape around the male threads, increasing strain and stress further. The tape also makes the threads more slippery inviting over-tightening. The joint goes together so easily that two turns doesn't feel tight enough.

Teflon tape and pipe dope, just like Teflon tape, make threaded joints slippery. Their use on PVC fittings can be an invitation to disaster.

Metal to metal fitting joints are more difficult to tighten; the surfaces tend to gall without the aid of such lubricants as Teflon or pipe dope. Plastic fittings do not need this lubrication.

This does not mean, however, that *sealing* compounds should be avoided. Rather, it means that PVC threaded joints require a sealing compound that meets certain criteria.

The sealing compound should be non-hardening. Tapes and hardening pastes permit a leak path to develop when a joint is backed off, mechanically flexed, or expands with rising temperatures. A non-hardening compound, on the other hand, is forced by water pressure into potential points of leakage, thereby performing a true sealing function.

A sealing compound must be compatible to plastics. Many brands of pipe sealants contain oils, solvents or carriers that can damage plastic. A proper sealant must be certified by the manufacturer to be harmless to the fitting material and to not contaminate fluid in the pipe.

Finally, a sealing compound must not lubricate the joint to the point that over-tightening is encouraged. Several sealants on the market meet all these requirements.

Many plastic piping system installers who encounter problems with splitting assume Schedule 40 fittings are weak. They conclude that the problem can be solved by switching to "stronger" Schedule 80 fittings.

There are several fallacies in this reasoning. First, all the problems inherent in over-tightening apply as much to Schedule 80 systems as they do Schedule 40. While the walls of female Schedule 80 threaded fittings are thicker, wall thickness does not change stress and strain levels.

One advantage in using a Schedule 80 threaded joint arises from its greater stiffness produced by its extra wall thickness. The installer senses this stiffness as tightness, so there is less of a tendency to overtighten the joint. It feels snug with less turns than Schedule 40 fittings.

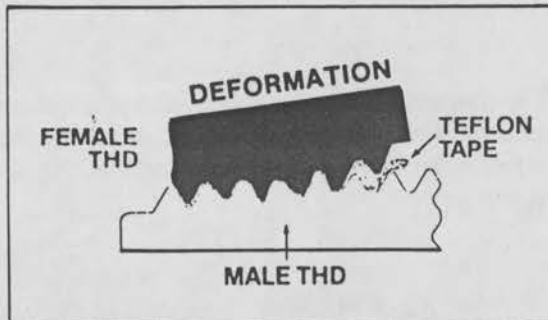
Installers believe Schedule 80 systems are stronger because they have higher pressure ratings than Schedule 40 systems. This is true *only* when comparing systems with components that have been cemented together with solvent. Introduce even one PVC *threaded* pipe or nipple, and the rating of the entire system must be reduced by 50 percent.

***The presence of even one threaded fitting
in a system requires a
50 percent cut in pressure rating.***

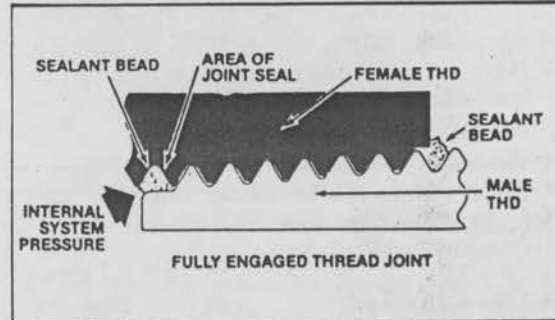
Bear in mind that thread grooves in a fitting result in a reduction of the fitting's wall thickness. In addition, most plastics, including PVC, are "notch sensitive." When the smooth wall of a plastic part is notched, the part loses a significant portion of its original strength, just as a thick sheet of glass will break along a scribed line on its surface. This is why the presence of even one threaded fitting in a system requires a 50 percent de-rating. (Cont. next page)

Credit: Gateway Green

Sealant in Threaded Joints



Teflon tape, when compressed between male and female threads in plastic fittings joints, can cause deformation, leading to leakage and, possibly, to cracked female fittings.



A non-hardening sealant, when compressed between threads, flows outward to achieve an effective seal against leakage.

Installers of plastic piping systems which involve threaded parts need to keep in mind these two "rights."

- The right way to assemble a threaded PVC joint — Schedule 40 or 80 — is finger tight plus one to two turns — no more.
- The right sealant for threaded joints is non-hardening, compatible with plastic and doesn't add slipperiness to encourage overtorquing.

With these two important facts in mind, many of the unnecessary headaches and costs of improperly installed systems can be avoided.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Larry Workman chairs the Molded Fittings Manufacturers Task Group of the Irrigation Association. He is an applications engineer for Lasco Fittings, Phillips Industries, Inc., Anaheim, CA.

Educational Director Bill Perry

USGA Recommendations Regarding Hole Locations

The USGA frequently receives requests for guidelines with respect to selection of hole locations on the putting greens, particularly during competitions.

The USGA believes that many factors affect selection of hole locations. The first and most important is good judgment in deciding what will give fair results. Do not be tricky in locating holes. Following are specific points:

(1) Study the design of the hole as the architect intended it to be played. Know the length of the shot to the green and how it may be affected by the probable conditions for the day — that is, wind and other weather elements, condition of the turf from which the shot will be played, and holding quality of the green.

(2) There must be enough putting green surface between the hole and the front and the sides of the green to accommodate the required shot. For example, if the hole requires a long iron or wood shot to the green, the hole should be located deeper in the green and further from its sides that should be the case if the hole requires a short pitch shot.

In any case, it is recommended that generally the hole be located at least five paces from any edge of the green. If a bunker is close to the edge, or if the ground slopes away from the edge, the distance should be greater, especially if the shot is more than a pitch.

Consideration should be given to fair opportunity for recovery after a reasonably good shot that just misses the green.

(3) An area two to three feet in radius around the hole should be as nearly level as possible and of uniform grade. In no case should holes be located in tricky places, or on sharp slopes where a ball can gather speed. A player above the hole should be able to stop the ball at the hole.

(4) Consider the condition of nearby turf, especially taking care to avoid old hole plugs which have not completely healed.

(5) Holes should be cut as nearly on the vertical as possible, not plumb with the contour of the green.

(6) There should be a balanced selection of hole locations for the entire course with respect to left, right, central, front and back positions. For example, avoid too many left positions with resulting premium on drawn or hooked shots.

(7) For a competition played over several days, the course should be kept in balance daily as to degree of difficulty. In a stroke competition, the first hole of the first round is as important as the last hole of the last round, and so the course should not be set up appreciably more difficult for any round — balanced treatment is the aim. An old concept of making the course progressively harder round after round is fallacious. One form of balanced daily treatment is to select six quite difficult hole locations, six which are moderately difficult, and six which are relatively easy.

(8) During practice days before a competition, locate holes in areas not to be used during the competition and which will not result in areas to be used being impaired by foot traffic.

(9) Anticipate the players' traffic patterns. Locate holes for early rounds so that good hole locations for later rounds will not be spoiled by players leaving the green.

(10) In match play, a hole location may, if necessary, be changed during a round provided the players in each match play with the hole in the same location.

In stroke play, Rule 33-2b requires that all competitors in a single round play with each hole cut in the same position, but see Exception to that Rule.

When 36 holes are played in one day, it is not customary for hole locations to be changed between rounds, but there is no Rule to prohibit changing them. If they are changed, all players should be informed.

(11) The greenkeeper who cuts the holes should make sure that the Rules of Golf are observed, especially the requirements that the hole-liner not exceed 4 1/4 inches in outer diameter and that it be sunk at least one inch below the putting green surface.

Speaking-Out For Your Profession

Public speaking does not have to be the "mission impossible" golf course superintendents assume it to be. Speaking of his interest and about his profession should be an opportunity enjoyed by the superintendent, not avoided with dread. The following suggestions should make public speaking more enjoyable and satisfying.

If all speakers approached public speaking assignments the same way they do private conversations, the assignment would not seem so arduous. Knowing the audience, the group's needs and how he can best satisfy those needs, are basic requirements at either private conversation or public speaking. Limitations placed upon the assignment by occasion, time, subject and purpose, are also very important considerations. Acquiring the information and putting it to use will be extremely helpful, regardless of whether the speaker's assignment is for the budget committee or the local rotary club.

In preparing your actual text, it is good to remember that almost every type of speech is best begun with an early statement of purpose, followed by the development of that purpose. To assist your audience in following your thoughts, these methods are suggested: a statement, factual information, examples, comparisons, contrast and testimony. Naturally, a strong conclusion is required to reiterate your original statement of purpose.

Having familiarized yourself with the intended audience, and prepared a speech which will bring your points home while satisfying the audience's needs, you must next consider preparations for the actual delivery. The next most basic preparation technique, prior to presentation, is to become totally familiar with your text and practice its delivery. Standing in front of a mirror while you

practice is often suggested because you have an opportunity to see yourself as the audience will see you.

During these practice sessions, you should keep additional points in mind. Foremost in this area is never attempting to memorize your speech rather, work toward an ability to recall the sequence of ideas you intend to present. Memorized speeches are usually dull for both the speaker and audience, and if you forget a section, the entire presentation could be in jeopardy.

When the appointed time comes and while you're being introduced, take a few deep breaths to relax yourself as much as possible. At the conclusion of the introduction, move briskly and confidently to the podium, assume a self-assured posture and arrange your notes or papers immediately.

If a microphone is available, adjust it so that you stand 12 to 15 inches away from it. If there is a squeaking sound, move another six to nine inches away. One clue to a novice speaker is the need to press against the mic. As you give your talk, try to remember that you are having a conversation with each member of the audience. Talk to each one of them, not at the group. Try not to read your text, but look at the audience and maintain as much eye contact as possible. One trick often used by speakers is to look over the heads, rather than directly at the audience. This makes people in the audience feel you are talking to them personally and you are not trapped by one individual.

During your talk, keep your preparation and practice sessions in mind and continue with your sequence of ideas up to the conclusion for the best speech you have ever delivered.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE GUY WHO TALKS TOO FAST IS THAT HE OFTEN
SAYS SOMETHING HE HASN'T THOUGHT OF YET

HARD WORK IS AN ACCUMULATION OF EASY THINGS YOU DIDN'T DO
WHEN YOU SHOULD HAVE

Rustic Myths

A farmer once said, "A bee can't sting you if you hold your breath." And, "If seven hornets sting you at the same time, you will die before you can count to ten." Now we must understand that not all folklore is totally accurate, however, it's likely there's at least a germ of truth in every folk saying. While folklore does tend to exaggerate, these country nuggets often turn out to be more right than wrong. Furthermore, the rural sages who pronounced these judgments had a way of expressing themselves that is still witty, pithy, and wise.

For example, some folks believed that if a turtle bites you, it won't let go until it hears a clap of thunder, or that an acorn on the window sill will help keep lightning out of the house.

Did you know that you can make freckles disappear by washing your face with dew before dawn on the first day of May? The directions for freckle removal are quite explicit: you must wash your face seven times while facing the place where the sun will rise. If the day is cloudy and no sun appears, you will keep your freckles for the rest of that year.

Here are some more gleanings from the Rustic Myths:

- An itchy nose is a sign you will soon be kissed by a fool.
- If you count the number of fish you've caught, you will catch no more that day.
- If you pick dandelions, you will wet the bed.
- If you put milk or cream in your tea before you put in the sugar, you will surely lose your lover.
- It's a sign of good luck for the coming year if a swallow builds a nest on your house. But a swallow that starts to build and then deserts the nest for no apparent reason is a very bad omen.
- A pregnant woman should satisfy any craving she has for a particular food, or her child will be born with a birthmark on the forehead in the shape of that edible.
- To eat an apple without rubbing it first is to challenge the devil.
- When using a new broom, always sweep something into the house before sweeping anything out. When you have finished cleaning, cross the mop and broom handle to keep the spirits from making the house dirty right away.
- And a bad woman cannot make applesauce.

Credit: N.M.G.C.S.A.

USGA TURFGRASS INFORMATION FILE

The USGA Turfgrass Information File (TGIF) provides computer-based bibliographic access to published materials relating to turfgrass research and management. The file is operated as a part of the Turfgrass Information Center at the Michigan State University Libraries. This USGA research project, in cooperation with GCSAA, first became operational in August of 1984 and now includes more than 10,300 references, most of which (approximately 80%) include abstracts.

File Purpose and Uses

As a file designed to support the efficient and effective retrieval of research results, TGIF can be exploited to identify source documents discussing particular grasses (or cultivars, for that matter), cultural practices, agents, research methodologies, environmental conditions, etc., alone or in combination. It is also useful as a reference tool, for example, in tying together disease nomenclatural changes, surveying the state of knowledge on a particular insect pest (in the turf context), or quickly identifying who has conducted research on a particular concern. In many cases, the abstracts themselves can provide management guidance based on summary conclusions. It is unbeatable at identifying that, "I can remember seeing an article on that about a year or so ago.....," item, and quickly, too.

File Scope and Content

To build the file, current published literature from some seventy journals is selectively processed, including these kinds of sources:

RESEARCH: Agronomy Journal, Plant Disease, Phytopathology, Crop Science, Canadian Journal of Plant Science, Journal of the Sports Turf Research Institute, etc.

PROFESSIONAL: USGA Green Section Record, California Turfgrass Culture, Golf Course Management, Greenmaster, etc.

TRADE: Weeds Trees & Turf, Grounds Maintenance, ALA, SportsTURF, etc..

In addition, online files and bibliographies from the National Agricultural Library, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (U.K.), Biological Abstracts, etc., will be reviewed regularly to include materials from sources not usually reporting turf research.

Currently over 1200 different serial titles are represented in the database. Included are journals, conference proceedings, research annuals, newsletters, and extension bulletins in addition to the books, papers, theses and dissertations, and special publications that make up the remainder of the file. Over 95% of the file entries have been published since 1968, reflecting the emphasis on recent materials.

Though significant results can be retrieved on most turf topics, it must be noted that the file continues to be "under construction" and cannot be considered "exhaustive" at this time. Coverage of the literature since 1980 is most complete, with the 1972-1979 period less well represented.

The Setting

Designed to compliment and enhance the existing O.J. Noer Memorial Turfgrass Collection at the Michigan State University Library, TGIF is but one element in a three part cooperative effort to develop a Turfgrass Information Center at MSU. The Noer Collection, based on O.J. Noer's personal library and supplemented by gifts from many others, has now grown and become recognized as one of the best in the country. The O.J. Noer Foundation continues to provide support for the purchase of historical works and further additions to the collection from a variety of sources are encouraged on a continuing basis. This collection "backs up" the online index to the literature, TGIF, sponsored by the USGA Turfgrass Research Committee. Both the collection and file are operated by the MSU Libraries, which finances and implements the collection development responsibilities.

Searching the Database

The database can be searched by a variety of means, including (as examples only): the presence of a word or words in a title, abstract, or as an assigned index term; author or authors; journal which the item appeared in; time period of publication, by year or years; refereed sources only, or any combination of qualifiers. The database is constructed within the STAR database software, which features many search capabilities found only on mainframe-mounted and commercially-operated databases. This flexibility, combined with the speed of execution, makes online searching a powerful aid.

That best portion of a good man's life is his little, nameless,
unremembered acts of kindness and of love.

William Wordsworth

Search Results

Following execution of the constructed search strategy, records can be printed in a variety of formats, usually including basic bibliographic information (author, title, source, etc.), the descriptors assigned as index terms to the article, and an abstract, which usually summarizes methodology, results, and conclusions. Customized output formats are also possible and can be controlled by users. Search sets are generally sorted by first-named author, though many other options are possible.

Services Offered by TGIC

1. Searching: To have TGIC personnel construct and execute a search, call or write the Center. Search results will be printed and mailed, normally within 48 hrs.
2. Document Delivery: If a citation produced by a search contains an MSU Call Number within the record, a photocopy of the article can normally be sent out within a 48 hour period. (Limited single copies provided for private study, scholarship, or research only: if a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement).
3. Dial-up Access: If you are interested in searching the database remotely, please contact TGIC to receive the necessary technical details and registration forms. Dial-up access will be supported for most IBM PC or PC-compatible systems running under PC or MS-DOS with a 1200 baud auto-dial Hayes-compatible modem and the necessary terminal emulation software. An electronic mail and bulletin board system will also be supported for communications between dial-up users as well as with TGIC at MSU. Documentation to guide search strategy construction, control output formats, and download records will be included in the subscription dial-up service. The computer will be available for access 18 hrs/day, 7 days a week.
4. Service Fees: To be determined.

What the Turfgrass Information Center Does

Acquire and hold materials relevant to turfgrass research, professional training, and turf management.

Index and Abstract materials for inclusion in the online file, including the development of a Turfgrass Thesaurus to guide indexing and searching. The Thesaurus currently contains over 11,000 terms and details interrelationships between useful search keywords. It will be available for distribution in 1987 to aid search strategy construction, and is also available online alongside TGIF.

Facilitate Access by searching the database, providing the printed bibliography resulting from a search, and supporting remote searching.

Document Delivery by providing access to source documents held in the MSU Libraries.

How You Can Help

Contribute materials written, edited, or distributed by yourself or your institution/agency/association/corporation. The more information processed by the Center, the more that is available online. Put us on your mailing list, and send us reprints of your publications.

Before You Call

Identify your topic concisely, and inventory synonyms, acronyms, or closely-related terms to help in search construction.

Who to Contact:

USGA Turfgrass Information File
Turfgrass Information Center
Library W-212
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824-1048

(517) 353-7209
8 am - 5 pm EST
Mon.-Fri.

Serving Turf Science, the Turf Industry, and Turf Professionals

Experience is one thing you can't buy on the easy payment plan.

New 1987 membership booklets have been mailed by first class mail. They are excellent, white cover and contain very much material beneficial to all superintendents. If you have not received your copy, please advise our Executive Director Tom Reed. He will see that you do not miss out on this bundle of information.

Election of new directors will take place at our October Meeting. If you are interested in becoming an operating part of this association and would like to serve on the Board of Directors, please advise someone on the nominating committee as quickly as possible. Damian Kurkowski is the Chairman, with Jim Bogart, Tom Brogger, Dave Sapp and Bob Steinhurst, Jr. and the other committee members. Also in October, the Directors will choose the Officers for 1988 to head up this Association.

Anyone interested in the position of golf course superintendent, should contact Jon Scott. He may have information that is of interest.

GCSAA has indicated that many reservations are streaming into Headquarters for the 88 Conference and Show at Houston. More than 7000 packets on this Conference have been mailed to GCSAA members. Early registrations will receive the benefit of discounts on many items. It therefore behooves anyone interested to get their requests in the mail as quickly as possible. Fees for registration, seminars, the spouse program, luncheons and the banquet are at a special rate until Sept. 15.

National Golf Foundation and PGA of America are promoting Autumn Golf. For the third consecutive year the NGF and PGA are campaigning to encourage golfers to keep playing into "Autumn...Golf's Best Season."

"In most areas of the country, there are at least two good golfing months after Labor Day for playing and enjoying the beauty of autumn on the golf course," said NGF President and CEO David B. Hueber. "The courses are less crowded and playing conditions are perhaps the best of the year."

GCSAA is planning on having a seminar on "GOLF COURSE CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT" at the Sheraton Inn, Lansing, November 3 and 4th, 1987. Further details and applications will be in our next letter to you.

Zeb met Abe after a fishing trip. He asked Abe if he had any luck.
"Yes, I caught a 65-pound catfish. How about you?"
"No luck, but I fished out a lantern I lost 10 years ago and the light was still burning."
Rubbing his chin, Abe looked at Zeb and said: "Maybe that fish wasn't that big after all. I'll knock off 30 pounds if you'll blow out the light in that lantern."

