Where Are They Now?

MILTON WILEY

By Jack Kolb

Of all the men who have at one time or another been associated with golf and the occupation of golf course superintendent, there are few who can equal the levity that Milt Wiley brought to the industry.

Milton Wiley was born in Vanderpool, Virginia, the son of a storekeeper named John Wiley. This blessed event occurred just three years prior to the crash and great depression of 1929. Now if you were a merchant of any kind in those years, you dealt with your customers on a credit basis and they paid you at the end of the month.

When the crash occurred, there was absolutely no cash available so the store was closed and a new career was sought. Back then if you were of sound character and had a work ethic, you could find work. Thus, John Wiley took his family to Philadelphia and secured employment at the Melrose Country Club. Milt Wiley grew up on that course.

Milt Wiley's summers were spent on the golf course but, as he came into manhood, the U.S. was engaged in a war. Upon graduation from high school, Milt hauled himself down to the Marine Recruiting office and signed up for four years, promising to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, that he would serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that he obey the orders of the President of the United States. This tour of duty was from 1943 until 1947.

Inevitably, a young lady by the name of Catherine entered his life and they were married in August of 1945; thus August of 1995 marked 50 years of marriage for Milt and Catherine Wiley.

Upon his discharge from the Marines in 1947 Milt attended Penn State University and began working with some of the great and near great in the turf industry — Dr. James Watson, Dr. Marvin Ferguson and Joseph Duitch all led by the venerable Dr. H. B. Musser, at that time head of the department of Turf Management at Penn State. Upon leaving Penn State University, Milt took a job as Superintendent at Kennet Square Golf Club in Kennet Square, Pennsylvania.

In 1948 Joe Feser, who was superintendent at Woodhill Country Club and who owned and operated Orono Golf Club, was beginning to formulate the plans for Medina Golf Course. Leo had decided the load was too much and resigned from Woodhill. Networking through the system and to the seat of best Turf Management (Penn State University) led to the hiring of Milt Wiley for the Woodhill Country Club post. Milt served Woodhill from 1951 to 1954 at which time he resigned to sign on with a company named "Minnesota Turf Inc" located on Lake Street in Minneapolis.

In 1959 The Minikahda Club felt the inner city (Minneapolis) tax base, (before "Green Acres" tax laws) was going to force them from their "downtown" location. Thus, a group of Minikahda leaders, E. Ford Bell, Totten Heffelfinger, Harry Tuttle, John G. Kinnard, Robert Trent Jones, along with the writer and others set out to find a new location for the club. The area chosen was a large parcel of farmland surrounding a small body of water called Hazeltine Lake. The proposal for the move was put before the membership at Minikahda and was promptly turned down.

Because of Robert Trent Jones' enthusiasm for the location and the desire for a more challenging type of golf course by Totten Heffelfinger, a syndicate was formed and options on the land exercised to build Hazeltine National Golf Club. Milt Wiley was hired as the Superintendent/Manager to supervise construction of the new course. This was in 1960.

Milt Wiley, his father John Wiley and Milt's son John Wiley all labored to bring nine holes into play in 1962 and eighteen holes the following year. Milt continued as manager of Hazeltine until 1970 at which time he was appointed distributor of Milorganite for the state of Minnesota and eventually formed the company called "Landscape and Turf."

Ill health has dogged Milt for the last several years, yet he is often seen at national meetings and, in the summer, many of the regional meetings such as the Arrowhead and MGCSA. A couple years ago Milt was given a "Distinguished Service Award" by the MGCSA and after struggling to climb up to the podium, those in attendance enjoyed one of the more humorous acceptance speeches of all time.

Milt and his wife Catherine spend their winters in Florida and their summer here in Minnesota. They have three children: Ginny, John and Jody.
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PROUD SUPPORTER OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION THROUGH THE MGCSA
Ben Crenshaw, one of the PGA Tour's most popular and talented players, will receive the 1997 Old Tom Morris Award from the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA) at a gala banquet Feb. 11 during the association's 68th International Golf Course Conference and Show in Las Vegas.

"It is with great pride that we award the 1997 Old Tom Morris Award to Ben Crenshaw," said GCSAA President Bruce R. Williams, CGCS, Bob O'Link Golf Club in Highland Park, Ill. "He has been involved with golf since he was a youngster, and his actions over the years exemplify what is best about the game. From his activities as a collector to his passion for the integrity of the game, Ben's obvious love of golf is an inspiration."

GCSAA's most prestigious honor, the Old Tom Morris Award is presented each year to an individual who, "through a continuing lifetime commitment to the game of golf, has helped to mold the welfare of the game in a manner and style exemplified by Old Tom Morris." Morris (1821-1908) was greenkeeper and golf professional at the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland; a four-time winner of the British Open (1861, '62, '64 and '67), and ranked as one of the top links designers of the nineteenth century.

Crenshaw was introduced to the game by his father, Charlie, and won his first tournament — the Casis Elementary Invitation—in the fourth grade. Many fans will remember his relationship with golf teaching legend, Harvey Penick, to whom Crenshaw dedicated his 1995 Masters win.

Crenshaw received a golf scholarship to the University of Texas in 1970, won the 1972 Trans-Mississippi Championship at Brook Hollow in Dallas, and after a spectacular college career won the first professional event he entered, the 1973 Texas Open. It wasn't until 1984, however, that Crenshaw received a major title by winning the Masters at Augusta with a 277 (11 under par). Crenshaw's other PGA Tour victories include:

- 1976 Bing Crosby National Pro-Am
- 1976 Hawaiian Open
- 1976 Ohio Kings Island Open
- 1977 Colonial National Invitational
- 1979 Phoenix Open
- 1979 Walt Disney World Team Championship
- 1980 Anheuser-Busch Classic
- 1983 Byron Nelson Classic
- 1986 Buick Open
- 1986 Vantage Championship
- 1987 USF&G Classic
- 1988 Doral Ryder Open
- 1990 Southwestern Bell Colonial
- 1992 Centel Western Open
- 1993 Nestle Invitational
- 1994 Freeport-McMoRan Classic
- 1995 Masters

A dedicated student of golf history and golf course architecture, Crenshaw is one of the best-known members of the Golf Collectors' Society. In addition to the golf paintings and sculptures, miniature clubs and other memorabilia he has acquired over the years, Crenshaw owns about 800 golf books, many of them rare editions printed in Britain at the turn of the century.

Crenshaw has transferred his love and knowledge of the game into a successful golf course architecture business developed with Bill Coore. Coore & Crenshaw has done restoration work on some of the finest courses in the country including Riviera Country Club in Los Angeles, Houston Country Club in Houston and Brook Hollow Country Club in Dallas.

Coore & Crenshaw also has built championship courses throughout the United States, including the Plantation Course at Kapalua Bay Resort on Maui, Hawaii; the Crenshaw/Coore Course at Barton Creek Club in Austin, Texas, and Sand Hills Golf club near Mullen, Neb.

1996 MGCSA Garske Scholarship Scramble
Izaty's Golf & Yacht Club
Host Superintendent: Steve Schumacher

Results
Purple Hawk CC
Ron Noyce
Jeff Mayer
Tim Johnson
Jason Melcher

59

Precision Turf & Chemical, Inc.
Brian Kenny
Tom Notch
Shane Eastman
Marcus Van Ripper

59

Hammond GC
Jim Kimberly
Greg Moe
Aaron Moe
Jeff Watkins

60

Turf Supply Co.
Dale Parske
Tom McCann
Jerry Webb — Prestwick GC
Tom Klein

60

Special Events
Tom Kasner, Albany GC . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Long Drive on No. 11
Stan Kinkead, National Mower . . . . Closest to the Pin on No. 12
Paul Hanson, Fox Hollow GC . . . . . . Closest to the Pin on No. 16
Leif Erickson, The Scotts Co. . . . . Longest Putt Made on No. 4

Special Thanks

Izaty's Golf & Yacht Club
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Albion Ridges
Birch Bay GC
Cannon GC
Chisago Lakes GC
Club Car
Edinburgh USA
Fox Hollow GC
Golden Valley CC
Grand View Lodge
Hammond GC
Hastings CC
Hidden Creek GC
Hillcrest CC
Inver Wood GC
Indian Hills GC
Les Bolstad U of Minn. GC
Manitou Ridge GC

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New Prague GC
Northland CC
North Branch GC
North Star Turf, Inc
Par Aide Products Co
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Photo courtesy of Burian Photography®
Diseases of golf green turfgrasses cause unsightly spots and discolorations that are undesirable and unacceptable to golf course managers and the golfing public. The development of highly effective turfgrass fungicides has revolutionized disease management of turf, especially on golf courses. However, high levels of fungicides are required. Fungicide usage on golf courses, and greens especially, is probably the most intense large-scale application per unit area in the United States. Fungicide sales are about $400 million annually in the United States, and about $100 million is spent on turf applications, with 90% of this used on golf courses.

There are disadvantages to this heavy use. The most obvious of these is the frequent exposure of workers and users of managed turf areas to fungicides. In addition, there is the possibility of contamination of soil and water in and around golf courses and other areas of managed turf. This possibility of contamination is a matter of concern because much of the treated turf is in urban areas with high adjacent human populations. Wildlife may also be affected by contamination of soil or water.

In addition, a large and diverse population of soil microorganisms is important to plant health. Typically, populations of fungi and bacteria (including actinomycetes) predominate in soils. Generally, the greater the diversity and activity of these soil microorganisms, the greater the overall health and fertility of the soil. However, repeated fungicide applications can severely impair microbial diversity and activity in soils of golf courses and other intensively managed turf areas. In our preliminary studies, we found one area of golf course turf in which no fungi could be detected in soil or roots. This is very unusual, and aside from golf turf ecosystems, we know of no other situation where such a drastic reduction in fungal populations has occurred. Specific undesirable consequences of this alteration of soil microflora are as follows:

- It is not uncommon (nearly 100 examples can be documented) to see increases in certain diseases following fungicide application for control of other disease. This increase is due primarily to detrimental effects on nontarget organisms.
- In soils where fungicides have not been applied at high rates, the diverse microbial communities present frequently provide a substantial measure of biological control. The increase in disease noted in the preceding paragraph probably is due to destruction of nontarget beneficial microorganisms.
- Heavy fungicide use encourages the development of resistant populations of plant pathogens. There are numerous reports on the development of pathogen populations that are resistant to chemical fungicides, including cases where resistance was observed on golf courses. This would be expected, given the heavy fungicide applications made to greens.

The Development of Bio-Trek 22G

Clearly, alternatives to chemical pesticides are needed for turf disease management and other applications. The authors, in conjunction with Dr. E. B. Nelson, have been developing biological alternatives to chemical pesticides for turf disease management for several years, especially beneficial fungi in the genus Trichoderma. These fungi are present in nearly all soils and no doubt contribute to a lessening of disease where they occur. However, their numbers and physiological types are normally insufficient to give high levels of disease controls. About 10 years ago, we produced strain 1295-22 (also known as KRL-AG2) of *T. harzianum*, and this organism seemed to have a number of useful attributes. Not only did it have the ability to control disease when properly used, but it also was extremely efficient in colonizing roots. Once established on roots, it persisted for the lifetime of annual crops, and continued to colonize plant roots as they grew. Therefore, all parts of the root system were colonized. On perennial plants, such as turfgrass, the fungus survived on roots even over the cold winters of upstate New York. As a consequence, application of the fungus may substantially increase crop yield and increase root growth.

This fungus and formulations based upon it recently were registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for plant disease control. It has received an exemption from tolerance for use on food crops, since toxicology testing has shown no observable toxic or pathogenic effects upon plants, mammals or birds. Products based on *Trichoderma harzianum* are manufactured by TGT Inc., Geneva, New York and marketed for turf applications as Bio-Trek 22G by Wilbur-Ellis Co., Fresno, CA. Bio-Trek is the first EPA-registered biological disease control agent that is available commercially for turfgrass disease control in the United States.

The following is a description of tests and uses of Bio-Trek 22G, and an assessment of our expectations for (Continued on Page 20)
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THIS AFFILIATION AGREEMENT is made this _____ day of _________, 19 _____, by and between the GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, a nonprofit corporation (GCSAA) and _________, a nonprofit corporation. (hereinafter referred to as Chapter)

I. PURPOSE

This agreement is made in order to:

- Enhance the image of its members and assist in elevating their professional status;
- Have an effective national and Chapter network of trained volunteers that vigorously represent the profession in the areas of education, government relations, public relations, membership recruitment, research and development, and funding;
- Promote and develop future leaders;
- Support both GCSAA and Chapter in their activities and programs to benefit members and the golf course superintendent’s profession and;
- Share information that helps preserve and advance the members’ livelihood and the golf course superintendent’s profession.

II. TERM

This agreement shall supersede any prior understandings and agreements between Chapter and GCSAA and shall expire December 31, 1999.

Both parties shall operate and conduct their business and affairs in accordance with the generally accepted principles of nonprofit business organizations.

In consideration of the mutual promises and commitment both parties hereby agree as follows:

III. PRIVILEGES OF AFFILIATED STATUS

A. Voting Representation: Chapters holding affiliated status have the privilege to be represented at any annual or special meeting of GCSAA by a delegate. Such Chapter delegate shall represent and be authorized to cast the votes of the voting members of GCSAA who are also members of such Affiliated Chapter and who desire to be represented by such delegate.

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B. Promotional Materials and Logo: A chapter which has been granted affiliated status may identify itself as such on circulars, brochures and other such promotional materials related to solicitation of members, continuing education programs, or other such programs or materials. The GCSAA logo may not be used in any manner without the prior written permission of GCSAA. The Chapter may use affiliate chapter logo in accordance with the GCSAA Board of Director guidelines. GCSAA logos must not be used in such a way as to represent approval by GCSAA of the content of publications or programs.

C. Member Lists: Affiliate Chapters shall be provided with the names and addresses of GCSAA members who are not affiliated with a chapter and the executive staff shall be provided with a GCSAA Membership directory.

D. Cooperative Programs: Affiliated Chapters shall be entitled to participate in cooperative programs sponsored by GCSAA.

IV. AFFILIATE STANDARDS

A. Definition of Affiliated Chapter: “A voluntary association of persons engaged in the management and operation of a golf course that have formed a nonprofit corporation to support each other. It is recognized that this voluntary association promotes activities and programs that benefit its members and the golf course superintendent profession.” This voluntary Association may make application for admission as an Affiliated Chapter of this Association in accordance with Bylaws, Article IV Section 2.

B. Application: GCSAA shall provide the forms necessary for admission as an Affiliated Chapter of this Association which shall be submitted to the Chapter Relations Committee. Upon recommendation of the Chapter Relations Committee, the GCSAA Board of Directors shall act upon any application for admission as an Affiliated Chapter at its meeting next succeeding the receipt of such application and all accompanying documents.

1. Chapter shall submit its Constitution or Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws with the application for admission as an Affiliated Chapter.

2. Chapter must submit a complete membership roster with the application for admission clearly indicating all membership classifications according to job description of each member including but not limited to Class A, B and C Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents all in accordance with GCSAA Bylaws. The membership roster shall also designate those members of GCSAA.

C. Incorporation: Chapter shall incorporate in the State where its principal business is located. Chapter, however, understands and agrees that it is the sole responsibility of Chapter to examine and comply with laws relating to: incorporated associations in the state where Chapter is located, the filing requirements of non-profit corporations, and the nature of activities to be undertaken by Chapter and to maintain its corporate status in good standing as required by state law. The Chapter shall furnish to GCSAA annually a Certificate of Good Standing from the State where the Chapter is incorporated.

D. Conformity of Bylaws:

1. Chapter Bylaws must be consistent with, but need not be limited to, the Bylaws of GCSAA. Chapter Bylaws must not contravene GCSAA Bylaws and the Chapter membership classification for Golf Course Superintendents and Assistant Golf Course Superintendents Class A, B and C shall be consistent with the same GCSAA classifications. The Chapter Relations Committee and the GCSAA Board of Directors shall have authority to determine acceptability of Chapter Bylaws for admission as an affiliated chapter.

2. Before any amendments to Chapter Bylaws are formally presented to the Chapter membership for consideration, the Chapter shall submit the proposed amendment(s) to GCSAA with a request that the proposed Bylaws amendments be reviewed for conformity with the policies of GCSAA. The Chapter shall furnish GCSAA with a copy of the amended Bylaws approved by the Chapter thirty days after the date approved.

3. Chapter hereby acknowledges receipt of the Bylaws of GCSAA and expressly agrees to comply with and conform to all of the terms and provisions thereof and to all amendments, revisions and modifications thereof.

4. Chapter expressly acknowledges the objectives of GCSAA as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation and in the Bylaws of GCSAA, and agrees to take such action as is appropriate to implement such objectives and to enhance the reputation and goodwill of all parties.

5. Chapter shall hold a minimum of one annual meeting per year.

E. Officers and Directors: Chapter shall be governed by a Board of Directors, a majority of which shall be Class A and B Superintendent members of GCSAA, elected by its members. The officers of Chapter shall be Class A and B Superintendent members of GCSAA which shall include President, Vice President and Secretary/Treasurer (Secretary/Treasurer can be two separate positions).

Chapter shall elect officers and directors of the chapter in accordance with the Chapter’s Bylaws. Chapter agrees to notify GCSAA in writing within thirty (30) days identifying the new officers and directors with their respective addresses.

F. Annual Reporting: The Board of Directors of Chapter, or a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, shall prepare an annual Chapter financial statement in accordance with general accepted accounting principles and

(Continued on Next Page)
V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Separate Corporate Entities: Chapter and GCSAA expressly acknowledge and agree that Chapter and GCSAA are, and intend to maintain, separate corporate entities and as such shall not incur any liability, obligation or expense on behalf of each other. The Chapter and GCSAA and its members are prohibited from acting as agents or representatives of the other without the express written authority. In furtherance of such intention and agreement, Chapter hereby indemnifies and holds harmless GCSAA and its officers, directors and employees from and against any suit, claim, obligation, cost and expense which may be incurred by Chapter and/or its officers, directors and employees which may arise by reason of any act or failure or omission to act or any agency relationship by Chapter, its officers, directors or employees.

1. Self Governance: Chapter hereby understands and agrees that it (Chapter) is a legal entity which must not only observe all GCSAA affiliated status obligations, but also discharge legal obligations incumbent upon any self-governing organization.

VI. PROBATION, SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF AFFILIATED STATUS

A. Authority and Events: The affiliated status granted to Chapter and all of the rights and obligations created thereunder shall remain in full force and effect through the expiration of this agreement unless placed on probation, suspended or revoked in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraph C. GCSAA shall have the authority to place on probation, suspend or revoke the affiliated status granted to Chapter if the Board of Directors determines the conduct of Chapter to be in violation of the standards of this affiliation agreement.

B. Grounds for Probation, Suspension or Revocation: GCSAA shall have the right to place on probation, suspend or revoke a Chapter affiliated status if the chapter:

1. Fails or refuses to comply with the Affiliation Agreement and/or GCSAA Bylaws.
2. Knowingly and willfully violates any law including but not limited to antitrust laws.
3. Chapter and/or its officers, directors or employees knowingly and willfully infringe upon or impugn the objectives, reputation and/or goodwill of GCSAA and/or its officers, directors and employees.
4. Officers, directors or employees of the Chapter, willfully violate the GCSAA Code of Ethics.

C. Procedure:

1. Inquiry: The Board of Directors of GCSAA may cause an inquiry by the Chapter Relations committee or duly appointed investigating body (investigating body appointed by the Board of Directors) to determine the facts:

A summary thereof shall be filed with GCSAA. Chapter shall submit an annual report to GCSAA which shall contain an outline of Chapter activities for the year, current Bylaws, current officers, a current membership roster, a Certificate of Good Standing from the State or Country where the Chapter is incorporated and Certificate of Insurance, summary of the annual financial statements of the Chapter and the Chapter's annual tax returns. This report shall be due within thirty (30) days following the Chapter's annual meeting.

G. Annual Chapter Relations Meeting: A Chapter representative shall attend the annual Chapter Relations meeting unless otherwise approved by the Chapter Relations Committee.

H. Voting: Each Chapter is required to vote at all GCSAA annual meetings.

I. Insurance: The Chapter shall procure insurance coverage for its operation, activities and conduct to include but not limited to: premises, operations, property, personal injury, special events, and directors and officers liability. A certificate of insurance shall be provided to GCSAA with the annual report confirming a minimum of $1,000,000 in general liability and directors and officers coverage. Each chapter shall consult its insurance agent to determine the amount of coverage necessary for its operation.

J. Tax Exempt Status: All Chapters applying for affiliated status shall obtain tax-exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service or the equivalent revenue agency. Chapter shall provide GCSAA with a copy of its application for tax exempt status submitted to the Internal Revenue Service or the equivalent revenue agency. In the event the Chapter's application for tax exempt status is denied, it shall promptly notify the Chapter Relations Committee which may result in revocation of affiliated status. Chapter must notify GCSAA of a substantial change or revocation in the Chapter's tax-exempt status.

K. Membership: Both parties agree to jointly promote membership of both organizations and as of July 1, 1997, all Class A and B Superintendents applying for membership in GCSAA or an Affiliated chapter who have not been previously affiliated with a chapter shall be a member in both GCSAA and the affiliated chapter.

L. Newly Affiliated Chapter: All Chapters seeking to become affiliated with GCSAA after January 1, 1996 shall have and maintain twenty-five (25) Class A and B GCSAA Superintendent members, and comply with membership requirements set forth in Section K. All chapters seeking affiliation after January 1, 1997 are required to pay an Initiation Fee of $500.00.

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tigating body) to be made for the purpose of deter-
mining whether there is reasonable basis to believe
that Chapter’s affiliated status should be placed
on probation, suspended or revoked upon receipt
of a written, signed request or upon its own ini-
tiative.

2. Investigation: The Investigating body shall review
the written request or the Board of Directors
request.

a) If the investigating body finds that the writ-
ten request does not state allegations which
if sustained, would constitute grounds for
probation, suspension or revocation, it shall
so notify the GCSAA Board of Directors, who
shall notify the originator of the request.

b) If the investigating body finds that the writ-
ten request does state allegations which, if
sustained, would constitute a violation of the
standards of GCSAA, it shall/may make in-
quiries of Chapter and may make inquiries
of any individual who may have knowledge
of pertinent facts and circumstances.

c) On the basis of these inquiries, the inves-
tigating body shall determine whether there
is or is not sufficient evidence to support the
allegations in the request. The investigating
body shall notify the Board of Directors of its
determination.

3. Notification: Within thirty (30) days after notification
of the investigating body’s findings, the President of
GCSAA shall send notice of the purported violation by
Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, to the ap-
propriate representatives of the Chapter and originator
of the request. The notice shall specify the conduct which
is the subject of the request and shall specify the date
the GCSAA Board of Directors will meet to review the
Investigating Body’s findings.

4. Hearing: At the time and place fixed for the Board of
Directors meeting, the representatives of Chapter shall
have an opportunity to be heard, to present witnesses,
to question witnesses and to present written evidence.

5. Determination: The GCSAA Board of Directors shall
review the findings of the Investigating Body and evi-
dence and arguments offered by the Chapter, it shall con-
sider the gravity of the offense and shall take any action
which it deems appropriate which may include placing
the Chapter on probation, suspending or revoking the
Chapter’s affiliated status. The determination of the
GCSAA Board of Directors shall be affirmative vote of
a majority of the Board of Directors present and voting
at the duly called meeting at which a quorum is present.
The action of the GCSAA Board of Directors shall im-
mediately be communicated to the appropriate represen-
tatives of Chapter by Certified Mail, Return Receipt
Requested.

a) Probation. The Board of Directors may place a
Chapter on probation for a period not to exceed 90
days. Notification of the probation shall be pub-
lished in the Chapter newsletter.

b) Suspension. The Board of Directors may suspend
a Chapter’s affiliated status for a period of nine (9)
months which shall result in a loss of all privileges.

c) Revocation. The Board of Directors may also re-
voke a Chapter’s affiliated status. In the event that
the Chapter’s affiliated status is revoked, the Chap-
ter will cease to have the right to represent itself
as an Affiliated Chapter of GCSAA and will lose
all benefits and privileges provided therein.

d) Automatic Probation, Suspension and Revoca-
tion. Failure to comply with the Affiliation
Agreement reporting requirements shall result in
automatic probation and failure to file the required
reports within the probationary period will result
in automatic suspension. If the Chapter fails to
comply with the reporting requirements within the
nine (9) month suspension period, then the Chap-
ter’s affiliated status shall be automatically
revoked.

6. Reapplication: Any Chapter that has been revoked may
reapply for affiliated status one (1) year from the date
of revocation.

a) Each Chapter shall pay $500.00 when reapplying
for affiliated status.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

A. Confidentiality: GCSAA will hold and will cause its
officers, directors and employees to hold in strict confi-
dence, unless compelled to disclose by judicial or admin-
istrative process or, in the opinion of its counsel, by other
requirements of law or as necessary, all documents and
information provided to GCSAA as required by this
agreement.

B. Severability: In the event any part of this Agreement
is found to be illegal, in violation of public policy, or other-
wise unenforceable in law, such finding shall not invalid-
ate any other part(s) of this Agreement.

C. Choice of Law: The parties acknowledge that this
Agreement shall be governed by and construed under the
laws of the State of Kansas.
Letter to the Editor

I have just completed reading your One Guy's Opinion in the July Hole Notes. I just want to say I support you 100%. Even though I am half-way across the world, I have been keeping close contact with many of my Minnesota friends and peers.

You are doing an excellent job editing the Hole Notes. I see very few “ty-po’s” when reading interesting articles.

I think the membership is being short-sighted to pressure you to subdue your opinion. I guess that is why the three times I ran for office, I was not elected. I am still a supporter of the MGCSA, and am ashamed to hear of such undermining tactics. You are correct in mentioning people who do not share your opinion may express their views in writing, instead of hiding behind the Board of Directors. Common sense tells me you have the right to use your influence in Hole Notes that you feel is in the best interest of the Chapter. This includes controversial issues you feel are important to address to the membership as a whole. I don’t always agree with your views, but that does not give me the right to impede you from stating your opinion.

I believe the Board of Directors owes you a public apology. If other members feel they can do a better job, they should express it through running for office. I hope you do not resign until your term is over. You have been voted by the membership to serve on the Board. Please respect those people that voted for you. They did so because they believe in you. I believe in you.

—Best Regards,
Paul Mayes

CORRECTION

In the July Hole Notes it was incorrectly stated that Gary Hart was affiliated with Standard Golf Co. when in fact he is affiliated with T.L. Stevens, Inc.

It was also stated that Matt Hurley was with T.L. Stevens, Inc. Hurley is with Standard Golf Co.
Bio-Trek 22G—
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future development. It is also a story of the translation of basic biological findings at a university into commercial applications.

We first tested a granular formulation very similar to Bio-Trek 22G in 1990 and found that it reduced dollar spot incidence. Trials since that date in the Northeast, Midwest, and Far West have demonstrated continued efficacy. A critical aspect of this product's efficacy is the ability of _T. harzianum_ to establish itself at effective levels on turfgrass roots. We expect that it can be established by one or two applications in the spring and that it will then persist over the following growing season. Data on establishment from our 1994 trials are given in Fig. 1. Two applications early in the year were sufficient to provide high levels of colonization of soil and creeping bentgrass roots that persisted at high levels throughout the year. We sampled this same area in August, 1995, and found _T. harzianum_ at levels about 10 times higher than in adjacent turf areas. This indicates survival times of the biocontrol agent on turf roots for more than a year. However, in 1995, _T. harzianum_ populations had dropped to levels necessitating another application. The cultivars used in these field trials were Penn-cross and Cobra.

This establishment of a biocontrol fungus resulted in reduced severity of several diseases. Dollar spot data are shown for 1993 and 1994 (Fig. 2), while control of brown patch and Pythium root rot are shown for 1994 (Fig. 3). In 1993, brown patch and Pythium were not evident.

Another benefit of Bio-Trek 22G was also evident in our trials. The product was applied in June and July, but in November the treated areas were easily recognizable; the plots that had received the granular formulation of _T. harzianum_ were greener than adjacent plots. This turf had not been fertilized after mid-summer, so the enhanced color may have reheated the ability of a more vigorous root system to provide better uptake of nutrients. This improved color persisted into 1995, and was still evident in August of that year, even though no additional _T. harzianum_ had been applied to those areas.

These data indicate that Bio-Trek 22G can be a useful product for turf disease management. Its advantages are:

- It provides a means of establishing _T. harzianum_ in soil and on roots, thereby providing a means of restoring beneficial microbes in turf soils.
- It reduces the level of disease organisms in soil, and so initial disease levels will be lower once the biocontrol fungus is established.
- It is nontoxic and nonpolluting, but has good persistence, so its beneficial effects can persist over an extended time period.

Based on our experience with both turf and other crops, it can enhance root health and growth. However, there are some things that this biological agent cannot do, and these limitations must be recognized as well. These are:

- Bio-Trek 22G is applied to soil, and the beneficial fungus becomes established in roots and soil. Therefore, it cannot control foliar diseases, or foliar diseases spread rapidly and are favored by frequent mowing and watering, so chemical fungicide sprays will have to be used to control them.
- _T. harzianum_ is a living organism that must become established in soil and on roots of turf to be effective. However, some chemical fungicides are lethal to _T. harzianum_, and if possible they should not be used in conjunction with Bio-Trek 22G. A list of fungicides and their compatibility/incompatibility with _T. harzianum_ is given in Table 1.
- In addition, like all living organisms, _T. harzianum_ will be more active under some conditions than others. In particular, it will not be effective when soil temperatures are below 50°F. However, it survives on roots and becomes active when soils warm. It is most effective at soil temp-

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