

Superintendents Association of America was so impressed by the superintendents who planned and participated that he feels all managers should learn more about the GCSAA and its members.

"I found the GCSAA to be a well organized business association composed of educated, courteous gentlemen who were indeed very appreciative of any and all services given them," Ken Creely, Jr., said after the tournament in February at Killearn Golf and Country Club, Tallahassee, Florida.

"Their (GCSAA) representative, Palmer Maples of the Standard Club, Atlanta, was extremely well organized and a pleasure to work with," Mr. Creely said. "Although the many details involved in presenting such a tournament were as numerous as they were complicated, through Mr. Maples' assistance the tournament was a complete success."

Mr. Creely, who has attended CMAA Conferences, said he believed CMAA members "could learn a great deal by being exposed more frequently to the GCSAA and its representatives."

I think it unfortunate that so many club managers set themselves on an unrealistic pedestal and do not appreciate the hard work and efforts their superintendents have made," he said. "I also think it unfortunate that the three associations (CMAA, GCSAA and the professional Golfers' Association) are not more closely united."

If uniform standards and guidelines could be created within our association, the end result could be better working conditions and an overall improvement of the image of people within our industry," he added.

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April Issue "Club Management"

WHAT! ANOTHER LIABILITY?? \$25,000 FINE

The March issue of GOLFDOM magazine printed an explanation of how the impending Federal Environmental Pesticide Act will affect all golf course superintendents. We hope that the National GCSAA will be heard before final judgement day.

Reprinted below is the article on what the impending law means.

"The impending Federal Environmental

Pesticide Control act will ultimately require golf course superintendents to register as Certified Pesticide Applicators, unless they are content to use the pesticides available to homeowners. This certification must occur within four years of the bill's enactment, which is expected no later than spring, 1972. States can elect to license Certified Pesticide Applicators (CPAs). In states that don't exercise this prerogative, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will administer the licensing. Presumably, the EPA will require licensing applicants to pass an examination testing their knowledge and skill in applying pesticides whose improper use would endanger either the applicator or the environment. As Certified Pesticide Applicators, golf course superintendents may be required to keep records and file reports with state or Federal officials.

Under the expanded Federal authority provided in the new law, all commercially marketed pesticides will fall under EPA jurisdiction. When its new registration system goes into effect, presumably within the next year or two, EPA will regulate each pesticide in one of four ways: 1) Ban its use totally, by rejecting its registration application; 2) Register it as a "restricted use" pesticide, i.e., a pesticide that may be applied only by a CPA; 3) Register it as a "general use" pesticide, i.e., a pesticide approved for general public sale, or 4) Register it as both a restricted and general use pesticide, distinguishing its restricted from its general uses.

Expanded Federal regulation will naturally tend to make pesticide controls more uniform throughout the United States. The states will generally retain authority to impose stricter controls than the EPAs but they cannot weaken any EPA controls.

Judged by EPAs current policy, DDT will probably be banned. Other pesticide candidates for a Federal ban are those containing lindane, mercury, arsenic, lead compounds, chloradane, endrin, heptachlor, toxaphene and several others. If any of the foregoing are not banned, they will probably be restricted.

One interesting feature of the act is the discriminatory favoritism accorded farmers. Although they collectively post a far greater ecological hazard than all other pesticide users combined, almost infinitely greater than the nation's golf course superintendents, farmers are favored in the proposed act's provisions:

1) Golf superintendents and other pesticide users are liable to a \$25,000 maximum fine for violating the act; farmers are limited to a \$1,000 fine;

2) Farmers are exempted from the record-keeping and report-filing that may be required of golf superintendents and other CPAs.

3) Licensing standards must be "separate" (translate "easier") for farmers than for golf course superintendents and other CPAs.

One interesting sidelight; no one from the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America testified at the House Agriculture Committee's hearings, which were swarming with farm, industry and conservation lobbyists.

Questions about the bill's provisions should be addressed to Pesticides Regulation Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C."

C.W. Griffin

We, the Mid-Atlantic group, covering the Washington area, are in a strategic position to assist the National GCSAA as a lobbying force on all Federal government regulatory matters. If, when dealing with this serious regulation of the use of pesticides, we stand aside and don't make any attempt to be heard, we will be just as much to blame as the National. Congress is in our backyard and we will continue to take positive action to represent our organization before all appropriate government authorities.

Within the past year the Mid-Atlantic has taken the initiative to attend and lobby for golf course superintendents and has partially gained a lobbying foothold. Obviously we need to do much more work in this area. You may be called upon to assist in the near future.

Please keep informed as to what the daily papers report on any changes or decisions regarding pesticides and restrictions. An informed superintendent is a must, if we are to be heard in the right places.

Craig Spottswood
Editor



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