followed by two and one half weeks of stagnant heat and humidity, knocked his Poa out almost overnight.

Dennis McCammon, of Springfield Country Club, also spoke of his total loss of Poa Annu, at application rates of no more than 2 lbs./m of actual material - not actual arsenate. Denny had two applications down before the crisis began, the first was last fall and the second this spring. Denny felt that one of the problems with Tri-Cal is that we don’t have enough knowledge of the chemical itself, especially in relation to variating soil conditions. We don’t know for sure how many actual pounds of arsenic are built up in the soil. Variations of sand, silt and clay differ in all greens and therefore different soils can hold, release, or change the chemical composition of arsenic to a rapid release material. These factors, connected with unpredictable weather, and unreliable phosphorus soil tests, compound the risk of starting a Poa eradication program.

Dr. Jack Hall, of the University of Maryland, capped off our discussion by stating that adequate research on tri-calcium is not yet available and that the superintendents are far ahead of research and most often provide the proving grounds of many chemicals. Jack is presently preparing a report of tri-cal to relate the full scope of current test reports concerning the adverse effects of iron, phosphorus, and soil pH in relation to arsenic release patterns.

FUTURE MEETING DATES

October 12th  Eagles Nest Golf Course - Timonium, Md.  Host: Bill Emerson
                       SECOND THURSDAY - NOT TUESDAY
November 14th  Norbeck Country Club - Norbeck, Md.  Host: Bill Livingston
December 12th  Green Spring Valley Hunt Club - Garrison, Md.  Host: Jack McClenahan
                       ELECTION MEETING

A WOMAN’S POINT OF VIEW

(The following article was written by Cynthia Lee, who has been working for four summers as an employee of the 36 hole golf course operation at Woodmont Country Club. Cynthia, daughter of Phil Lee, of G. L. Cornell Co., is presently a senior at Cornell University. Upon her graduation, she hopes to study law and obtain her master's degree.)

I sit on the tractor (watch the line, you have to roll the line) or on the planter (stuff that grass in there as fast as you can) and try to imagine what a twenty year old girl could possibly write that would be amusing or at least interesting to a group of men who read a newsletter about the golf business. There was this travelling superintendent... oops, my mind slipped.

I suppose I should start at the beginning (clever), the summer of 1968, when as a poor, inexperienced, sixteen year old girl who was thinking of money for college, I cajoled Bob Shields into hiring me for the grounds crew. And so began my illustrious career as a golf course worker, which has included everything from picking up trash (oh look, Rose, Woodmont is such an ingenious club, a little Daisy May) and picking crab grass off greens (are you paid by the hour or the basket, honey?) to planting Bermuda sprigs and mowing fairways.

During those four years at Woodmont I have been asked many times what I hope to gain from being a grounds maintenance worker. I began with only one thing in mind - money. But through the years I realized that I have gained much more. Perhaps I will never find use for the few skills I have acquired (driving a tractor and a fairway unit for example) but I have gained a certain mechanical confidence that will help and has helped me in changing a tire, checking the oil in a car, and even knowing how to operate a gas pump (a lot of aerospace engineers found that knowledge useful). As well I have gained the experience of working with men, with nothing but men. This means being the butt of every joke, being put down as incompetent and lazy (they never meant it), and being constantly reminded of ineptitude of my sex (Not bad, for a woman that is). All this without the comfort of an ally, or, when I am the center of attention, the problem of a competitor. Being a woman on the course also meant a little special attention from the men. Being helped down off the equipment, having the men carry heavy objects for me, starting equipment for me, and generally keeping an eye out for me were all a part of the kindness and caring of the twenty men I worked along side of.

I have learned from work on the golf course to respect people for what they are, not the job they hold or the amount of money they earn. I have learned that even in this day and age of equality there are still those who believe that the woman's place is in the home. One such man was a co-worker, who finally quit because he did not think it right for a girl to be on the golf course.

More important, however, is that I believe that I HAVE TAUGHT the men something - that a woman can compete with a man and develop the same abilities and deserve the same amount of money as a man. I believe that the men at Woodmont, Mr. Shields included, thought I would never last in the kind of job I had undertaken, especially working with a crew which demands perseverance and the ability to take an endless joke. But I think that I have proved to the men at work, as well as to myself, that at least one female in this world can compete in a man’s world and come out on top.
This is essentially what I have found to be my four years at Woodmont. As I leave, for the last time (I have said that before) I take a lot of good memories with me, as well as the knowledge that all the work has helped put me through college. And if nothing else comes of my hours of hard labor I am secure in the knowledge that I can finally back a car into a parking space.

THE NEW MARYLAND TURFGRASS COUNCIL

Angelo Cammarota has provided us with this up to date progress report of the newly formed Maryland Turfgrass Council. April 20th was the first initial meeting. Many interested members of the turfgrass industry were invited to attend a meeting to consider the formation of a Maryland Turfgrass Council. A steering committee was appointed to draft a set of by-laws and establish an organizing board of directors. The members were: Lou Block, Paul J. Barefoot, Clifford Case, Angelo Cammarota, Dr. Jack R. Hall, J. S. Newsom, Parker Shirling, W. F. Kirwin, Richard Moffett, and R. A. Traband.

May 4th marked the first official meeting of the Maryland Turfgrass Council. The group reviewed various sets of by-laws, selected the name of Maryland Turfgrass Council, discussed the purpose and objectives of the Council, and drafted a set of by-laws. The Council was formed for the promotion of quality turfgrass in the state and recognition of the professional people in turf production and management.

June lst, the second meeting of the Council, officers and directors were appointed and a complete set of by-laws approved by the Council.

OFFICERS:

President: Angelo Cammarota
Mid-Atlantic GCSA

Vice Pres.: W. F. Kirwin
Landscape Architect

Secretary: Dr. J. R. Hall
Turf Specialist, Univ. of Md.

Treasurer: J. S. Newsom
Bolgiano Turf Supplies

DIRECTORS:

Parker Shirling: Princeton Turf Farm
Sod Producer

Clifford Case: Cornell Chemical Co.
Ag. Chemical Sales

Richard Moffett: Maintenance Supervisor
State Highway Dept.

Paul J. Barefoot: U. S. Soldiers Home
Prof. Grounds Mgr.

R. A. Traband: Extention Agent
Hartford County, Md.

Lou Block: Home Builders Assn.
Maryland

July 6th was the date of the third meeting. Membership classes were established and annual dues determined.

Classes of Membership:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complimentary</td>
<td>no fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary</td>
<td>no fee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The standing committees of the Council were determined at this meeting and the directors appointed by the President during the following August 17 meeting.

COMMITTEES

- Programs & Educational: R. A. Traband
- Technical Advisory: Dr. J. R. Hall
- Nominating Committee: Board of Directors
- Legislative Committee: Richard Moffett
- Publicity Committee: Clifford Case
- Finance Committee: W. F. Kirwin
- Finance Committee: J. S. Newsom

Also discussed at the August meeting was the solicitation of members and a publication of a pamphlet to describe the purpose and objectives of the Turfgrass Council. Their greatest need is financial support from contributions and dues from membership income. Everyone interested in the state of Maryland is urged to become a member of the Council. Big participation brings big success — join early and help get the organization rolling.

Membership Forms Maybe Obtained From:

Maryland Turfgrass Council
P.O. Box 214
College Park, Maryland 20740

HOW TO BUTCHER A TREE

Before you begin to butcher a tree you need the following equipment: A pair of tree climbing spikes. The spikes on these are about 3" long and really help you climb. If you have not used them much, you can really impress your customers how dangerous tree butchering is with blood coming down your legs from gaffing yourself with the spikes. Spikes are also ideal for scarring a tree. This shows your customer how high you had to climb up into the tree.

Next, you need a machete so you can cut off the suckers. These are the little branches that grow off the main branches of the tree. The machete works well in cutting these off and also does a good job of scarring the tree so the customer can see how many suckers you have cut off. It also works well in cutting up your leg while you are climbing; again to show the customer how dangerous the job is.

The next thing you need is a combination pruner and pole saw at least 25' long. This makes it easy to use. The pruner on one side works well in pruning while the saw on the other side is scarring the tree at the same time and vice versa when you are using the saw. If the combination pruner and pole saw is 25' long or longer you may break a few second-story windows and if you're lucky, the owners may pay you to repair them.

Now a word about the real art of butchering. Always make a cut from the top only. This will cause the branch to rip off bark on the bottom of the branch and down the tree as it falls. You can paint this wound with a water base paint. The tree will look good, but it will not prevent disease or stop insects in any way. If you are lucky the tree will die and you'll get a removal job.