

The President's Message

I am deeply honored to be your new president. I have lost count the many times I have served on the board in the past sixteen years, but I do remember being chairman on almost every committee on the board. Because of this first hand experience I realize now as your president how much hard work it all takes to become a good committee chairman. This is why I am happy to be settled with such a superb cast of board members. The new board is almost the same as last year's, and because of this ideal situation I know what they are capable of accomplishing. It will be our mutual endeavor to keep this magnificent old Midwest Association where it belongs . . . at the top. However, in order to better achieve this continuing effort certain steps must be undertaken. From now on all business meetings will be run in formal parliamentary procedure. I have not always been a strict adherent of parliamentary procedure, but I believe now from past experiences that this is the only way to efficiently run an organization as large as ours. It is a proven method. However, and again I view this from past observations, it still might be possible for someone to attempt disrupting a particular meeting under certain circumstances. If this embarrassing situation ever occurs I can promise that the aftermath reaction of the whole board will be swift and decisive in forthcoming. This is the last time around for me and I would rather be a good president at one meeting than a poor one for twelve. Our paramount consideration must always be for the feelings of the majority rather than for the futile appeasement of just a few.

Our 1972 Midwest Board will strive to have monthly get-togethers that are constructive, with short to the point business meetings, and pleasant and interesting education programs. Most of all I hope with all my heart the return of old fashioned comradery at our meetings. Maybe I am sentimental but I remember the good times with past old friends who aren't here anymore, and others who don't come around as frequently as they used to, before ecology and pollution, and noise, drugs and the pill, before women's lib, poa annua, Russians migrating from Canada, and God knows what. We had problems in those days but somehow we managed to enjoy ourselves more than we do now.

I hope to see a majority attendance every month. I am looking forward to that first Sunday in February at the hospitality room in Cincinnati. I think our entertainment chairman Bob Breen has me set for bartender that night. As someone once said at the bottom of a hill, "you have to start somewhere."

Sincerely,
Paul N. Voykin

POSSIBLE HELP?

Mr. Joseph M. Canale, President
Midwest Association of GCS
422 West Walnut Street
Oglesby, Illinois 61438

Dear Mr. Canale:

Mr. Paul M. Alexander, Director of Education for the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, has suggested that I write you concerning possibilities of employment and for our new internship program.

Each year Western Illinois University grants baccalaureate degrees to over one hundred students in Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Engineering-Mechanization, Agricultural Occupations Education, Agronomy, Animal Science, General Agriculture, or Horticulture.

During this coming year, we are implementing a new program which relates each of the fields to the needs of the business community. Students will attain proficiency in accounting, marketing management, production management, business quantitative studies, or finance, in addition to their agricultural specialty. They will be required to satisfactorily complete an internship with a commercial concern. If you have trainee positions available at some location in Illinois, you may elect to participate in this program.

To assist in obtaining the right man for the right job, we ask that you make available any information concerning your company and its employment opportunities during the 1972 year. Further, you are welcome to send a representative to interview prospective employees on our campus. Such arrangements should be made through this office.

It is hoped that you will utilize these services for the benefit of your company. In any case, we would appreciate your reaction to these programs.

Sincerely,
Victor L. Sheldon
Chairman

New Regulations In New York

Cecil F. Kerr,
Chipco Turf Products Manager
RHODIA INC. — CHIPMAN DIVISION

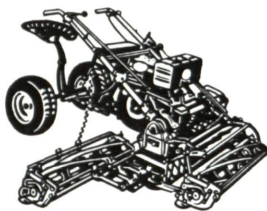
In July of 1970, New York State issued a list of seventy-two restricted pesticides. The original intent of the new regulation was that these restricted chemicals would be applied only by a custom applicator. In the original document chlordane could be used only for termite control. Arsenicals were restricted to 4 pounds of active ingredient per acre. Mercury compounds and DDT were banned completely.

Several superintendents and golf course superintendent associations wrote letters to Henry L. Diamond, New York Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, defending tri-calcium arsenate, chlordane and mercurial compounds. They also described the pro-

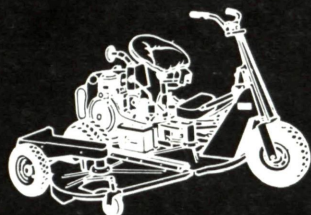
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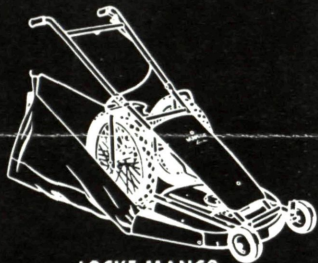
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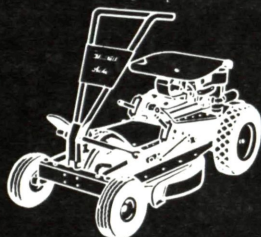
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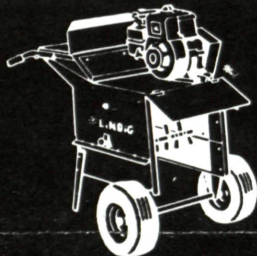
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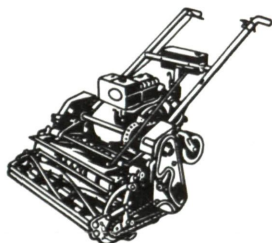
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New Regulations In New York

(Continued from page 3)

fessional qualifications of a golf course superintendent. Many leading researchers wrote letters defending chemicals and the right of a golf course superintendent to apply restricted chemicals with a permit on a prescription basis.

Dr. William Daniel wrote: "Turf areas under the care of professional turf managers who qualify for permits, may be treated with persistent type pesticides according to label, since their goal is long term turf care." He further wrote, "Within the state of New York there are over 700 golf courses. Many of these have college trained superintendents. Most all have already attended conferences. All can attend certifying schools and get the training to make environmental aims effective."

Dr. Paul Alexander, Director of Education, Golf Course Superintendents of America, wrote: "Golf course superintendents, because of their expertise, knowledge and clear-cut sense of agronomic responsibility, have been leaders in the development and the use of plant protectants covered in the list generated by your office. These same men are keenly aware of both the plant and mammalian toxicity characteristics of the chemicals they use: hence, the excellent safety record enjoyed in this profession."

Alexander M. Radko, Research Director of U. S. Golf Course Association, Greens Section, writes: "Golf course superintendents are professional grass growers, educated in turfgrass management. There are some who attended two-year courses at credited universities, some who have four year degrees and some who have completed graduate study. These men are not only schooled, but are experienced in the handling of pesticides. Additionally, they have access to the experience of researchers when in doubt about safety and uses. Superintendents also attend monthly meetings to discuss mutual problems, attend field days and have personal contact with university research and extension men as well as with the research people from industry. No group is more aware of the hazards involved in the indiscriminate use of pesticides."

We sent to Henry L. Diamond, New York Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, data from the U. S. Golf Association, Green Section, from the 1940 issue of **Timely Turf Topics** showing tests where liberal quantities of arsenate of lead were applied to the turf, killing webworms and earthworms. The birds did not eat or carry to their young any of the treated insects. The birds left the treated areas and found a plentiful supply of insects in nearby untreated areas.

I sent an article to Commissioner Diamond, summarizing the medical uses of arsenicals for treatment of sleeping sickness, nutritional disturbances, malaria, diabetes and the gauntlet of hematologic abnormalities.

Phenyl arsenic acid is being fed to chickens, turkeys, swine, rats and calves as dietary supplements at concentrations of .005% to .01% of food.

Arsenicals are not accumulative beyond the biological amount naturally found in the human body. Most species excrete arsenical dosages in the urine during the first 24 to 48 hours. Many animals can withstand extremely high dosages. The health and vigor improves with light dosages of continued feeding.