

par ex[®]
PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS



slow release
fertilizers
with IBDU

IBDU
NITROGEN
(31-0-0)
(27-3-9)
(24-4-12)
(24-4-8)
(20-0-16)

DISTRIBUTE THRU

Olsen Distributing Co.
Barrington, Illinois
312-381-9333

Paarlberg Chemical Co.
South Holland, Illinois
312-474-3086

Turf Management Supply Co.
Rockton, Illinois
815-624-7578

Turf Products Ltd.
West Chicago, Illinois
312-668-5537

Vaughan/Jacklin Corp.
Downers Grove, Illinois
312-969-6300

SWIFT REP. - Cliff Helwig
1020 Knoll Dr.
Naperville, Illinois
312-420-7444

ASPHALT DRIVEWAYS — PARKING LOTS — ETC.
"Golf Course Work a Specialty"

LEMONT PAVING CO.

SAND & STONE

115th & Archer Ave. (Rt. 171) - Lemont, Illinois

RAY MURPHY

257-6701

- All Major Turf Supplies
- Par-Ex
- Bean Sprayers
- DuPont
- Chipco
- Vertagreen
- Daconil - Dacthal

Quality — Value — Service

PAARLBERG CHEMICALS

172nd & Paxton, So. Holland, Ill.

GR 4-3086

747-0630

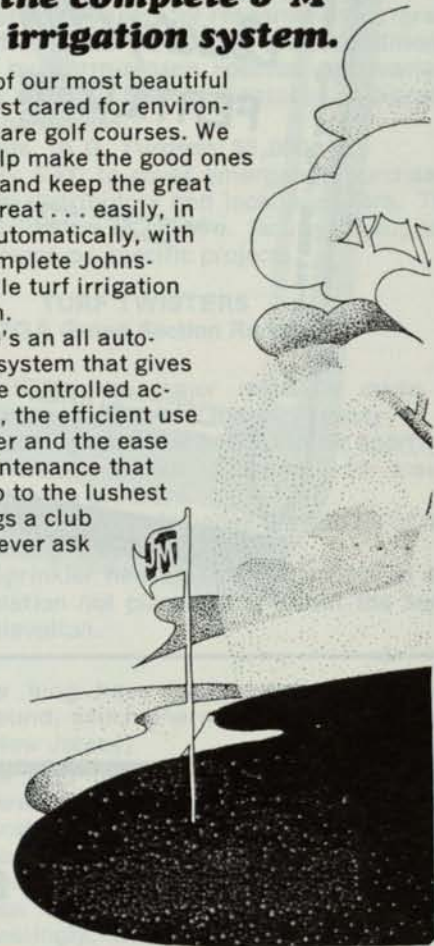
Susco
ENGINEERED RAIN

Turf Topics

**Use the complete J-M
turf irrigation system.**

Some of our most beautiful and best cared for environments are golf courses. We can help make the good ones better and keep the great ones great . . . easily, in fact, automatically, with the complete Johns-Manville turf irrigation system.

Here's an all automatic system that gives you the controlled accuracy, the efficient use of water and the ease of maintenance that add up to the lushest settings a club could ever ask for.



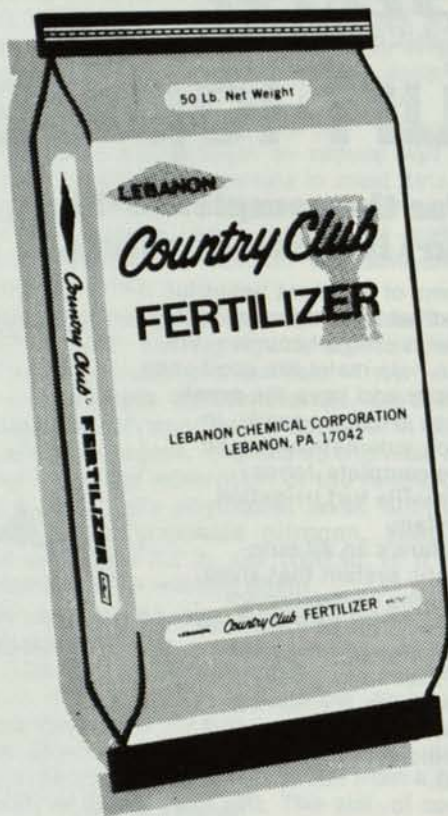
That means the best quality in components. Like **Buckner**[®] sprinklers, **Febco**[®] backflow preventors, **Buckner** and **Binar**[®] controls and **Johns-Manville** pipe.

**Save water, time and
money with complete
J-M irrigation systems**

Write or call direct

Susco
ENGINEERED RAIN

Sprinkler Irrigation Supply Co. A division of A.J. Miller Inc.
1316 No. Campbell Rd. Royal Oak, Mi. 48067 Phone (313) 398-2233
Chicago Sales Office/Warehouse
1738 Armitage Court, Addison, Ill. 60101 (312) 629-7730



Complete!

That's our coverage and our products

Country Club Turf Products
COUNTRY CLUB fertilizers are balanced to meet the total needs of growing grass. And our pest control products will solve your every problem. Precision sizing makes spreading fast and distribution even.

COUNTRY CLUB products are designed for the professional and sold by your local distributor. Try them - you'll know it's truly the COMPLETE PRODUCT LINE

Sold by:

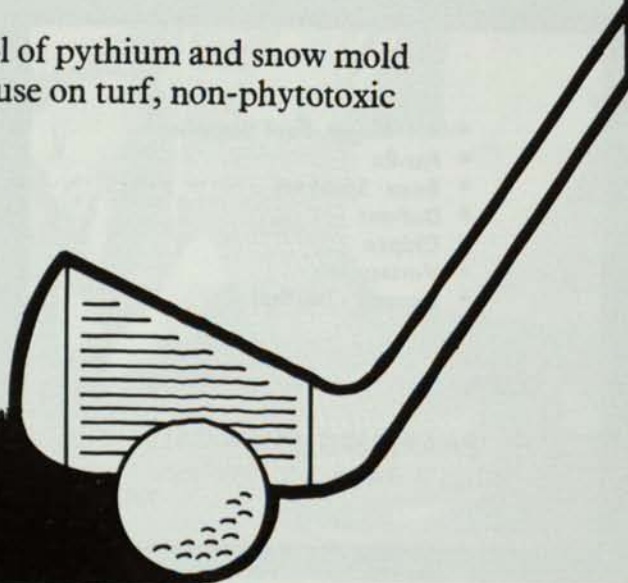
Frank Ross
(312) 323-8633

For Pythium and Grey Snow Mold Control Trust TERSAN® SP

Get effective, economical control of pythium and snow mold with TERSAN® SP. It's safe to use on turf, non-phytotoxic and very easy to use.

For more information contact:

A. Duane Hobbs
Du Pont Company
293 Maureen Drive
Wheeling, IL 60091
312-537-1320



DU PONT TURF PRODUCTS

USDA DEVELOPS POLYMER USED AGAINST WEEDS, INSECTS

The USDA has developed a new film-forming polymer for creating barriers against weeds or insects.

Made of sewage sludge, methyl alcohol and a starch compound, the pesticide-polymer dries to an invisible film after being applied as a spray on soil or plants. A polymer is a compound created by combining small molecules or units to form large molecules.

According to William B. Roth, Agricultural Research Service (ARS) scientist, the polymer film won't dissolve in water. It keeps the pesticide in a barrier that will destroy emerging weeds or attacking insects and minimizes environmental pollution by reducing pesticide runoff and evaporation. After the pesticide is exhausted, the film decomposes into natural soil components.

The new polymer also increases the effectiveness of a commercial herbicide and needs a low rate of herbicide application to stop grass weed growth. It was as successful as greater applications and amounts of herbicide without the polymer. With the polymer, the herbicide didn't require mixing with soil to prevent evaporation. Instead, the herbicide-polymer was sprayed on the soil surface and dried as a weed-emergence barrier.

Roth developed the polymer from a viscous product which was found by Edwin N. Davis, a microbiologist, and Lowell L. Wallen, a chemist, at the Northern Center. Their studies revealed the bacteria in activated sludge form a thick, black product when methyl alcohol is mixed and aerated with the sludge.

In other actions, Roth adds the pesticide to the sludge-alcohol and combines it with dialdehyde starch as a cross-linking agent. The starch compound was another Northern Center discovery and is marketed as a paper strengthening agent.

Industry News

1977 TURFGRASS PROGRAM BUDGET PROPOSAL I. A.G. Turgeon [U. of I. Horticulture] \$5,000

To provide general support for operating field, laboratory and greenhouse research facilities. Studies covered include; soilless sod, herbization, thatch characterization, turfgrass cultivar evaluation, fusarium blight, vegetative establishment techniques, turfgrass clipping analysis, annual bluegrass control and culture, selective bentgrass control, tall fescue management, rough bluegrass culture, biodehatch evaluation, renovation with non-selective herbicides, etc.

II. G.R. Street [U. of I. Horticulture] \$1,000

To provide supplemental funds for operating the extension program, and to support some research in

turfgrass fertilization and thatch composition. Extension program support is necessary to hire student labor for clerical work.

III. F.C. Hinds [U. of I. Animal Science] \$1,000

To provide support for feeding studies and laboratory analysis of turf grass clippings.

IV. N.C. Cole [U. of I. Agronomy] \$1,000

To provide support for additional laboratory studies to determine the impact of arsenate compounds on soil microflora.

V. H.G. Portz [S.I.U. Plant Science] \$1,000

To provide general support for research on turfgrass cultivar evaluation under transition-zone conditions, color retention by warm-season species, and various cultural studies with tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, Zoysia and bermudagrass.

VI. Miscellaneous [A.G. Turgeon] \$1,000

Approximately \$200 to cover emergency purchases of supplies from distributors and local suppliers. The balance for distribution to U. of I. faculty to support cooperative research on specific projects.

TURF TWISTERS USGA Green Section Record

WATER

Question: What are the major mistakes made in automatic irrigation installations today? (Texas)

Answer: 1) Spacing sprinkler heads too far apart.

2) Main lines not "looped" to insure uniform pressure.

3) Too many heads under the control of one control station.

4) Sprinkler heads under the control of one station not placed at or about the same elevation.

WONDERING

Question: How long have the hormone-type weed killers been around, which one was it, and where was it first used? (New Jersey)

Answer: The first practical usage of a hormone weed killer was about 1943 and the chemical was 2,4-D. Its first usage on golfing turf was at the Chevy Chase Club in Maryland, the day after its selective weed control possibilities were recognized by the Green Section botanist, Dr. Fanny Fern Davis. Interestingly, since there was no commercially available formulations of 2,4-D (and 2,4-D is insoluble in water), it had to be mixed with heated 500 pound drums of Carbowax (a material that both dissolves 2,4-D and is itself dissolved by water and has a low melting point), and then carefully applied to the turf to avoid potentially disastrous drift with the crude sprayers of that day. We've come a long way since then.

Schroeder's Nursery, Inc.



TREES - EVERGREENS - SHRUBS

Specializing in large Caliper shade trees and Ornamentals.
We also offer complete installation service.

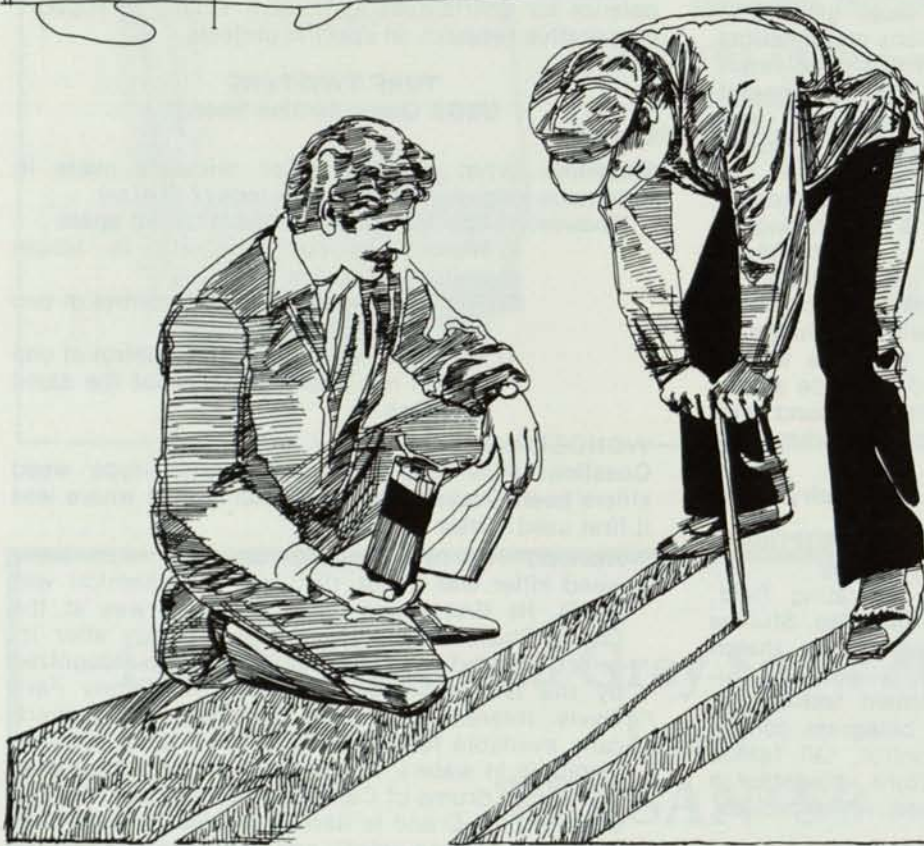
TELEPHONE: (312) 546-9444

Arthur E. Schroeder
Richard A. Schroeder
Don Virgens

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.
Rt. 1 - Box 34-W

Nursery on Rt. 60 between Rtes. 12 (Volo) and 83 (Ivanhoe)

USS Vertagreen Fall Fairway Fertilizer... We'll help winterize your fairways!



Hit the fairways this fall with an application of this great new USS Vertagreen fertilizer and you're on your way to fewer turf problems next spring. This quality product is ideal for fall fairway fertilization because it has a high potash analysis ...and that means less winter kill.

A soil test in the late summer or early fall will determine if

your fairways lack this vital nutrient. If they do, USS Vertagreen Fall Fairway Fertilizer is the answer because it's formulated with primary nutrients specifically for your area. See your USS Vertagreen distributor and he'll show you how to winterize your fairways this fall. Next spring you'll be glad you did.



TRADEMARK

Agri-Chemicals

Division of United States Steel
P.O. Box 1685, Atlanta, Ga. 30301

HOW TO MAKE RUSSIAN BORSCHT

Due to the large response from hungry husbands to my chicken soup epistle of last year, I am presenting this publication with another delicious soup recipe. This time a famous Russian one. I guarantee it will stick to your soul.

The recipe is secret and has been handed down from Voykin to Voykin for hundreds of years. It was given to me and my healthy brothers by my dear Mother just before we left Canada, where her borscht was famed far and wide for feeding not only a big Russian family, but a wandering Romanov or two.

Reading "special occasion" recipes makes me laugh, especially those by celebrities and famous chefs, who do their conjurings with meats and vegetables for our very commercialized holidays. These recipes are frustrating and expensive to prepare; another example of the Jones Syndrome. But now, dear friends, your worries are over. From now on, instead of keeping up with the Jones, you'll just have to keep up with the Voykins. And that, I assure you, will be easy and inexpensive because we enjoy Russian borscht for all the important holidays, and also in between. Frankly, our Russian borscht is a soup for all seasons.

A little known but true fact is that Russian borscht is a delicious and powerful aphrodesiac. Coincidentally, it is also a well known fact that Russian families traditionally never number less than five children. And so it is with the interests of the many love-starved and hungry greenkeepers in heart that I pass on my recipe for Romantic Russian Borscht. And I do this at the end of the golfing season, because I feel strongly that Midwest wives would welcome a little tender re-creation.

However, before I relate the recipe, I must clear up what I regard as a serious misconception throughout the Western world. My recipe is for Russian borscht, which is made with a basic ingredient of sweet cabbage with pieces of meat, and not for Ukrainian borscht containing red beets in a broth. You can perhaps understand my amazement and frustration in New York last January at the Russian Tea Room, the gathering place for many years for Manhattan's elite in the arts. Unfortunately, what the tea room called Russian borscht was actually Ukrainian borscht. This "goulash" mixture of beets and cabbage topped with sour cream is a good soup, but not a great one. A facsimile type of Ukrainian borscht is peddled in supermarkets throughout our land. Except for this major mistake, the other food in this famous restaurant was authentic Russian. (If you ever go there, be sure to order their cream of chicken soup called Roszolnick, made with chicken, giblets, potatoes and numerous vegetables.

Okay, here's my recipe.

First, put water in a large kettle and turn on the flame. When the water boils, add 3 pounds of shortribs, cut up. The shortribs should be lean. When water returns to a boil, add salt, reduce to simmer and cover. Simmer for about 1½ hours or until meat is ready to fall from bone. Skim fat off surface. While meat is simmering, chop 1 medium cabbage, 1 large seeded green pepper, 1 bunch of green onions, 2 tablespoons of carrot (optional), dice about 6 medium potatoes; crush 2 cloves of garlic. Melt a stick (¼ lb.) butter in a large skillet, add above vegetables along with 2 cans tomatoes. Saute slowly, stirring to coat vegetables with butter until cabbage is translucent (not soggy-do not overcook, as potatoes will become mushy).

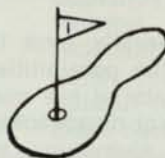
When vegetables are done (about ½ an hour) add to meat and water in soup kettle, add salt to taste, black pepper and 2 teaspoons fresh dill or dried dill weed. (Fresh dill is hard to come by. It can only be obtained once a year and at that, very rarely in supermarkets, as fresh dill must be picked and used immediately from a garden). Stir vegetables into a broth and meat, if necessary. You may have to add a little water, but the soup should be fairly thick. While I am stirring the stuff, I like to listen to some Russian songs, particularly "Meadowland" played by the Red Army State Band. Never play acid rock or Texahilly, because I will not be responsible for how the borscht turns out.

Now bring out your borscht bowls (any large deep bowls will do), ladle a generous portion in each, and start to eat. But wait! Let's go Russian all the way. Get several dry, small red hot peppers, crush them (or a dash of bottled, crushed pepper) and stir them into the bowls. Eat with Russian rye, black or pumpernickel bread. Then, for an ecstasy shot, put that chilled bottle of Stolichya vodka on the table. Uncork it, and pour down a shot and immediately lift yourself right into the borscht ethos. In this manner, Mr. and Mrs. Greenkeeper, you are ready for the most elite and sumptuous meal you will ever taste. Hopefully, after enjoying that super soup - Russian borscht - a romantic evening will follow.

P.S. - For an added bonus, put in refrigerator any left over borscht. To reheat, place in saucepan and simmer till heated through. Never, but never reboil left over borscht. I find borscht tastes even better the second day after flavors have a chance to settle.

Paul Voykin

PENNCROSS & TORONTO C-15 BENT SOD and TORONTO C-15 BENT STOLONS



- Pure to Strain
- Maintained at 1/4" mowing height with "Greens King"
- Grown on Sandy Loam Soil
- Toronto C-15 Strain resistant to leafspot

ALSO FEATURING

- XL-100 Bluegrass Blend Sod

"For the Superintendent who wants the best"

XL-100 is a blend of five bluegrass varieties that were ranked superior in tests conducted at major Midwest Universities.

XL-100 is disease resistant, shade tolerant (60%) and adaptable to close mowing.



H & E Sod Nursery, Inc.

3900 West 167th Street
Markham, Illinois 60426

312/596-7200

SPRAY METHODS

SPRAYING: A method of applying pesticides.

1. Spraying is the most common method of applying herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides. It has many advantages over the granular and dust types of applications.

- a. They can be applied more uniformly since extremely small quantities of pesticides can be diluted sufficiently to permit even coverage.
- b. The amount of spray can be varied from 1 to 500 gal/acre to suit the needs of the treatment.
- c. When properly used spray drift can be reduced to a minimum.
- d. When using contact herbicides complete coverage is a necessity which is not possible when applying granules or dusts.

2. The sprayer usually consists of nozzles, a tank, pumps, filter or strainer, pressure gauge, pressure regulator, shutoff valve and connecting hoses.

a. Nozzles are the most important part of the sprayer.

- (1) It regulates the uniformity of application.
- (2) Rate of application.
- (3) Spray drift as it is influenced by droplet size.

b. Several different nozzles are available for use: flat or fan, cone, hollow and flood. For most purposes flat or fan nozzles are used because they can give an even, solid spray pattern.

c. Nozzle size is very important. It determines the amount of spray used and also, the size of droplets dispersed.

- (1) **Low volume** nozzles as a rule emit small droplets, forming a mist which depending on the spraying conditions could be a serious drift hazard. One advantage to using low volume nozzles is that low volumes of material can be applied.
- (2) **High volume** nozzles generally emit large droplets which decreases the possibilities of drift. Large volumes of material are needed which may be an advantage or disadvantage.

d. Nozzles are made of brass, aluminum, steel, stainless steel, nylon and tungsten carbide. It is very important to purchase a high quality nozzle to insure long life of the nozzle and to prevent corrosion and abrasive effects due to the chemical applied.

In terms of life span nozzles, if a brass nozzle has a life span of "1" then stainless steel nozzles would have a life span of "6"- "8". Although a stainless steel nozzle's initial cost would be approximately three times the cost of a brass nozzle, it would last from 6-8 times longer, which in the long run would be more economical to purchase.

number of nozzles used and the height of the spray boom. Nozzle angles vary in size ranging from 15 to 115 degrees. For most purposes 65, 73 and 80 degree angle nozzles are used.

f. After or during the use of a nozzle if one becomes clogged or dirty they should not be cleaned by wire, knife or other hard objects. Safe methods of cleaning should be used such as a bristle brush, wood match or rinsed in water. By using objects that may be damaging to the nozzle several things may result: (1) decrease in the life span of the nozzle (2) altered spray pattern (3) over application (4) replacement of the nozzle.

3. Screens or filters should be used at all times to insure that nozzles will not become clogged.

- a. When using low volume nozzles usually 100 mesh screens are used.
- b. When using high volume nozzles 50 mesh screens are used.
- c. When using wettable powders 50 mesh screens should be used to insure proper passage of the material to the nozzle.

4. Pressure is very important. It regulates the size of the droplets dispersed which in turn influences the amount of drift and also the volume of material used.

5. The ground speed of the tractor or equipment utilized when spraying is very important. If the ground speed is not known, application of pesticides may be under applied or over applied.

CALIBRATING THE SPRAYER

There are several methods used to determine the number of gallons sprayed per acre.

1. From prepared tables:

Some manufacturers give the nozzle spacing, pressure, speed and various nozzle size to give various gallons of spray per acre. From these tables the proper nozzle size can be selected. The disadvantage is that the pressure and speeds used in spraying without testing them are not always correct (examples given from tables available).

2. A method that can be utilized with very good accuracy when tables or other means of calibrating are not available would be to do the following:

- a. Measure a known size area.
- b. Fill the spray tank with water to the full mark.
- c. Spray the above area at the desired speed and pressure.
- d. Refill the tank, the amount required to refill the tank equals the number of gallons sprayed per acre if the area sprayed equaled one acre.

A REFLECTION ...

Once upon a time there was a super-saint. He was a hard-working, enthusiastic greenkeeper at a fine, old, private golf club. One bright and shiny June morning, God's angel appeared before our super-saint while he was mowing the first green at dawn. "It is time you come with me. God has sent me to bring you home, where peace and contentment reign supreme," spoke the angel, with great authority.

The bewildered super-saint answered aghast, "But I've only just begun to mow the greens; they must be completed before the members tee off at 8:30!"

God's angel, not knowing how to handle this turn of events, made his exit in order to check his "Guide for Angelic Messengers," which he hadn't had to check since his college days.

Our super-saint mowed his greens, changed his cups, and tee markers, attended a meeting, and irrigated his golf course on into the evening. The morning's apparition escaping him in his busy schedule.

The day prior to the first round for club champion, found our super-saint in the throes of course grooming. Again God's angel came before him, saying "It is time you come with me. God has sent me to bring you home, where peace and contentment reign supreme."



2 N 255 County Farm Rd. West Chicago, Ill. 60185
Phone 668-5537

"But, tomorrow is the first round of the club championship. Surely you can understand the necessity of preparing the course for the members!"

Handbook clutched to his heart, God's angel again departed, and was just as quickly forgotten by our super-saint.

The first week of August was upon our bustling super-saint. Three more days until Member-Guest weekend and so many projects as yet undone. "I can never depend on Help," cried the poor 'ole super-saint. "If I'm not after them every minute, nothing gets done." When out of nowhere God's angel appeared saying, "It is time you come with me. God has sent me to bring you home, where peace and contentment reign supreme."

"No way! Not with Member-Guest weekend coming and 50,000 things to be done!" Needless to say, our super-saint wasn't going that route.

September and the gorgeous hue of autumn painted this fine, old country club. The course was never more beautiful. While out on the tenth, our super-saint is laboring in the mud, wet to his waist, with a shovel in his hand. God's angel made his presence known, "It is time you come with me. God has sent me to bring you home, where peace and contentment reign supreme."

"Look here, Mr. Angel: I don't know what your game is, but I've got a break in my watering system which has to be fixed immediately. As it is, every second wasted is costing the members more money. Now get the message and split! I'm too busy to put up with this nonsense." Indeed our super-saint was angry!

A beautiful blanket of snow tucked the golf course in for a long winter's nap. The air was crisp and cold and our super-saint was at peace with the world, knowing his course was safe and sound.

"Perhaps I should not have put off God's angel as I did during my hectic summer. If you wish me still, God, send your angel for me. I believe I am ready for this 'peace and contentment' he speaks of," reflected the super-saint.

On cue, God's angel appeared, and with much wisdom said, "But, you have found your own sanctuary of 'peace and contentment' in an earthly fashion few people ever realize."

Reprint from The Collaborator

ALGAE CONTROL

Writer Unknown

Now that the warm weather is with us again many superintendents who have lakes on their golf courses will be faced with the problem of getting rid of the algae, which is unsightly and which often gives trouble at the pumping plant by blocking up the intake screen.

Copper sulphate, in the powder or crystal form, is widely used for the control of algae, it can be effectively applied in various forms such as:

1. By dragging a sack of the crystals by means of a boat up and down the lake in parallel paths about 15 feet apart, the wave action on the lake gives adequate dispersion.
2. Where the lake is fed by a creek a sack of crystals may be placed in the creek where it enters the lake so that the water carries the dissolved copper sulphate into the lake.
3. By mixing the copper sulphate in powder form in the spray tank and then evenly spraying it on the surface of the lake.

The amount of copper sulphate required is usually based upon treating the top six feet of water in the lake; however in rare cases troublesome growths can be encountered at greater depths.

Where the lake supports fish life care must be taken to prevent an overdosage of the copper sulphate otherwise many of the fish will be killed. The following table shows the **minimum lethal** doses for various fish based upon a lake of ONE ACRE in surface area and SIX FEET in depth, and which contains approximately two million gallons of water.

FISH	Lbs. of Copper Sulphate Per Acre
Trout	2.40
Carp	5.00
Suckers	5.00
Catfish	7.00
Pickrel	7.00
Goldfish	8.00
Perch	12.00
Sunfish	20.00
Black bass	34.00

Where fish life was not of importance the writer has seen where 20 lbs. of copper sulphate completely cleared a one acre lake of algae in a few days.

ROSEMAN

2620 CRAWFORD AVE. 864-1842
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

TURF EQUIPMENT HEADQUARTERS

ROSEMAN GANG MOWERS	FORD TRACTORS
TILLER RAKES	DEDOES AERIFIER
LELY SPREADERS	LOADERS
SEEDERS	LEAF MULCHERS
ROTO TILLERS	ROTARY MOWERS
HOMELITE CHAIN SAWS	HOMELITE PUMPS

SALES ● SERVICE ● PARTS ● RENTALS

SHOULDN'T YOU ATTEND EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS?

It's disappointing to go to so many national conventions and see how poor the attendance is at the educational sessions. Each of us has a responsibility to keep up to date and proficient in our profession. One good way to do that is to read publications like this, and to attend educational training sessions. Yet many a national meeting, such as the recent Golf Course Superintendent's Association meeting, has sessions with only a handful of people in attendance.

Part of this is the association's fault. For longer than I care to remember, the GCSA had poor educational sessions. Then a few activists in Ohio started the Ohio Turfgrass Foundation and held their first show. They put on an educational program that should have put the GCSA to shame. Perhaps because of this, the GCSA sessions have improved. But many of those I attended in Minneapolis were very poorly attended, even though there were some outstanding speakers.

Crowded Sessions

Sessions are always well-attended when there's a meal served. These are always crowded, but often the speaker is not that good; he's either political, humorous or has an axe to grind, and you don't really learn much to help you do a better job.

I can tell you this — if I were your boss and sent you to a convention, I'd expect you to attend every training session. I have the same obligation to my boss — but most of all, to me and my job. I want to be proficient and stay that way. You should too. The way to do that is to go to conventions and attend learning sessions. Listen to the speakers, take some notes, learn new ways to do things, and make yourself better qualified for your job. That's what annual meetings are all about — to help train you to do your job better.

Better Attendance, Better Speakers

To get your job done, you should attend training sessions. Well-attended sessions help get better speakers. It all works together to make for better annual meetings. So resolve now that whenever you go to a convention of any kind, you're going to attend the training sessions and try to learn something. If you do — and the sessions are no good — tell convention management. They have an obligation to provide a good program for you. If you'll attend the meetings, and tell those in charge whether the educational sessions were good or bad, you'll be helping to provide better meetings in the future.

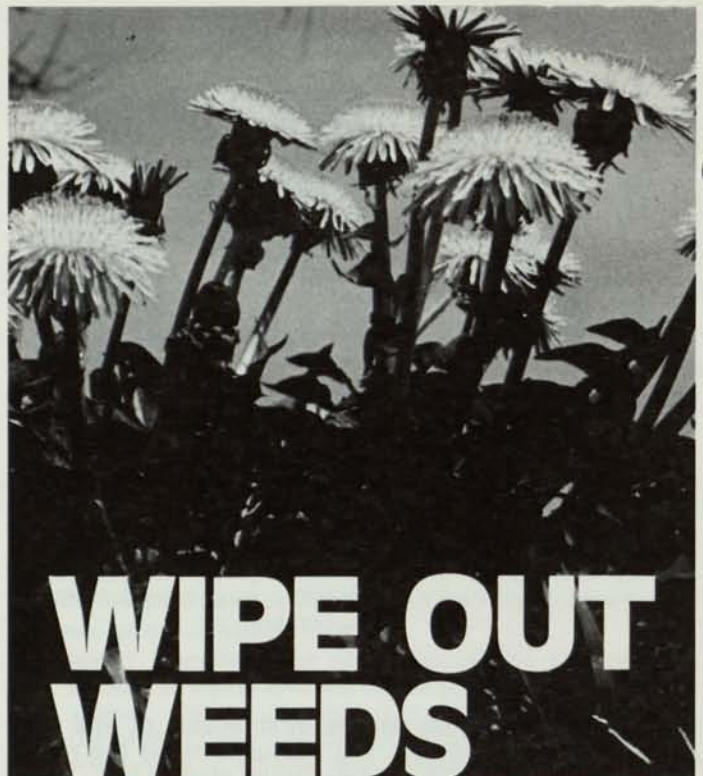
Most of all, you'll be helping yourself hold down your job. Try it. It will work.

J. Robert Stiffler
Turf Grass Times

NATIONAL CHEMSEARCH CORP.

222 South Central Ave.
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

**SUPPORT YOUR
ADVERTISERS**



WIPE OUT WEEDS

with Banvel® 4S & Banvel®+2, 4D

HERBICIDES

**The broadleaf weed 'specialists'
designed for professional turf programs.**

Here's why BANVEL® herbicides are the professionals' choice for weed control:

- Used as directed Banvel will not harm trees, ornamentals or turf—it just eliminates weeds.
- No season restrictions. Lay down Banvel from early spring to late fall—all through the growing season.
- Rain will not affect Banvel. It keeps on working because it translocates—penetrates leaves and is absorbed through roots to attack every part of the weed.
- No special spraying equipment necessary. It is easy to clean out of equipment after use.
- Mixes readily with hard or soft water.
- Easily stored through winter months without losing potency.

**Banvel herbicides—products
for professional turf men**



Velsicol

VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
341 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

©Velsicol Chemical Corporation, 1976

**GCSAA ANNOUNCES
INTERNAL REORGANIZATION**

The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA) has put into operation a new department and expanded an existing department, Conrad Scheetz, GCSAA executive director, has announced.

The new Department of Chapter and Industrial Relations will promote the growth of the GCSAA Conference and Show, while also strengthening the advertising section of **THE GOLF SUPERINTENDENT** magazine. It will handle chapter relations and recruit new members in a more personal way. The new director is James R. Brooks, who has been director of membership services since 1974.

The Membership Services Department has been expanded to become the Department of Membership and Administrative Services. Its director is Janie Storm, formerly administrative assistant to the executive director since 1975.

Brooks will concentrate on contacting potential exhibitors, necessary for the expansion and growth of the GCSAA-sponsored International Turfgrass Conference and Show. He will be the on-site show manager for the San Antonio Conference and Show, February 1978.

Another major goal of his department will be to aggressively attract new members to join GCSAA. The first membership drive will be conducted in the Southwest, where new members will be close to their first conference and show. Brooks will be the principal headquarters staff member to communicate with chapters.

Storm's department will provide essential administrative functions for the headquarters office and perform all services for members, including Employment Referral Service; audio-visual services; membership applications, reclassifications and terminations; data processing; circulation for **THE GOLF SUPERINTENDENT** magazine and registration for both the GCSAA conference and show and all educational sessions.

Centralization of these services into one department will improve efficiency.

Douglas H. Fender
Director of Communications

**ILLINOIS TURF FOUNDATION
GOLF DAY**

Monday, August 22, 1977

at

**INDIAN LAKES COUNTRY CLUB
BLOOMINGDALE, ILLINOIS**

The Third Annual ITF Golf Day will again be held at Indian Lakes Country Club. This year swimming and tennis are added recreational attractions.

Included in your \$30.00 donation is Golf, Tennis, Swimming, Cart Rental, Locker, Dinner and Door Prizes. Ticket purchases prior to the Golf Day include a free lunch.

Reserve Golf and Tennis times by calling 529-0200. Tee Off times are from 9:30-1:30. Both courses will be available if attendance is large enough.

Tickets are available by calling:

Dick Lamkey 884-7775	Jerry Adyak 349-3484
Al Herbster 753-3071	Charlie McGinty 438-5161
Bob Siebert 355-9807	Bill Huber (219) 552-0552
Roger La Rochelle 798-2498	Dave Meyer 529-4303

ARTHUR CLESEN INC.

Cleary Turf Chemicals

Country Club & Vertagreen
Fertilizers
Turfgrass Seed

Soil Conditioners — Bark — Mulches

"Easy Markers" & Paints

611 So. Wolf Road
Wheeling, Illinois (312) 537-2177

ILLINOIS LAWN EQUIPMENT, INC.

SALES, SERVICE AND PARTS HEADQUARTERS FOR

JACOBSEN and CUSHMAN

14750 La Grange Road - Orland Park, Illinois 60462

TELEPHONE: (312) 349-8484

(800) 942-8610
Illinois Wats

(800) 323-7042
Indiana-Michigan Wats