THE BULL SHEET, official publication of the MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS.

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Fred D. Opperman, CGCS 1022 Shady Lane Glen Ellyn, IL 60137 Phone (312) 469-3444

Associate Editor — Len Berg, CGCS 1575 W. 75th Street Woodridge, Illinois 60515 Phone (312) 985-8366

Bull Sheet printed by Ever-Redi Printing, La Grange, Illinois 60525. Phone: (312) 352-4378.

The Bull Sheet is published once a month. All articles are required by the 10th of the month to make the next issue. Advertising rates are: \$12.00 per column inch, \$45.00 per quarter page, \$75.00 per half page, and \$135.00 per full page. All artwork to be finished and in black and white, circulation is over 500.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

My becoming President of the MAGCS culminates several years of service on the Board of Directors. I acknowledge and appreciate the support the membership has given me during this time. I assure all the members of this association that I will utilize their confidence in me to accentuate the integrity and tradition of the MAGCS.

During that time on the Board of Directors, I have seen an increase each year in the dedication, efficiency, organization, and professionalism exhibited by the people you have chosen to guide your organization. I have been blessed with a continuation of that ideology with the new Officers and Directors for 1984. Joe Williamson did a yeoman's job with the golf committee last year and much the same program will be followed this year. We will continue the tradition of providing a strong education platform throughout the year, culminating with the Midwest Clinic. We hope to continue to participate in the joint meeting with our neighboring associations to benefit the ITF. We are looking forward to a progressive year for MAGCS with strong participation from our membership.

We, as an association, are growing rapidly. Our close association with ITF, CDGA, USGA, and GCSAA has maintained the respect these groups have for us as professionals. I see a great future in our relationships with these groups as we all strive for the common goal of better turfgrass. I hope all members join the Board of Directors in promoting these relationships whenever the opportunity arises.

We are Golf Course Superintendents. We are professionals in our field. Promote this image in every facet of your career. I can tell you as your President, that the MAGCS will be there to support you all the way.

A special thanks to Pete Leuzinger for all his guidance and vision, and to Len Berg, whose prodding and encouragement has fueled my desire to help guide this association. Thanks again to all members for your confidence in me.

Roger Stewart, CGCS

MAGCS Directors Column Assignments

January	Roger Stewart	June	Joe Williamson
February	Peter Leuzinger	July	Sean Daley
March	Mike Hart	August	Dave Behrman
April	Phil Taylor	Sept.	Julius Albaugh
May	Jim Evans	Oct.	Dave Meyer

MAGCS DIRECTORS COLUMN

A REVIEW OF 1983

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To those who keep weather records, 1983 will go down in the books as the second hottest summer in the history of record keeping for the Chicago area. To the Golf Course Superintendents, 1983 was a year that none of us would like to see repeated.

It has been a problem year for all of us, but those of us who have harbored a goodly percentage of Poa annua in either Poa-Bent or Poa-Bluegrass mixtures found ourselves at times fighting a losing battle. The multiple combinations of heat stress, drought stress, disease, and in some cases insect damage gave billions of Poa annua plants an unusually short life span. There were also other factors to surface that added to our inability to favorably control the environment for the Poa annua plant.

Irrigation systems that had worked well in past years developed inadequacies due to the added demand placed on them during 1983. This has caused many to look at renozzling sprinklers and seeking more individual sprinkler head control. Syringing and hand watering during 1983 was a must in many cases. Even then many of us were subjected to golfer complaints because of wet playing conditions. This is all a result of our attempts to alter the environment in favor of the Poa annua plant.

In many cases new mowing techniques showed merit during 1983. Those who have used triplex mowers and removed clipping on fairways experienced less difficulty in maintaining fairway turf. This will cause many of us to keep our ears open during the upcoming conference season and seek answers to a few questions; Was it the use of lighter equipment and the potential for less compaction that improved the turf quality? Did the process of clipping removal actually reduce surface temperature? Why has bentgrass populations increased with triplex mowing and clipping removal? Can one get by with only spring time clipping removal, placing the emphasis on Poa annua seed removal? What does it actually cost to go the triplex route? We may find the answer to many of these questions at the Midwest Clinic portion of the North Central Turfgrass Exposition.

Another factor that gave many problems during 1983 was golf cart damage. During drought stress much turf was lost do to wheels rolling over wilting turf. There also was damage due to rutting of wet areas. We all hate to go the rope and stake route, but in many cases it is the only way to direct golf carts. "Carts in rough only" help, but cause another problem, the laying down of rough turf next to the fairways. Many of us will be proposing installation of more cart paths and/or setting up to rotary mow the rought areas next to the fairways.

1983 has caused many of us to think in terms of renovation. The Poa annua failure of 1983 has caused a few of us to grow tired of the gamble of maintaining it. Today we have some new renovation procedures using the herbicide, Roundup; the fungicide, Subdue; and Poa annua pre-emergence Bensulide. A few of our more progressive Golf Course Superintendents have been experimenting with this procedure over the past three or four years and have some interesting stories to tell. It has given the chance to maintain solely for the desirable turfgrass species. There is sure to be a number of talks on this subject during the upcoming conference season. The 18th Annual

Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium on the subject of "Facts and Fallacies in Poa annua Management" on October 26 & 27, 1983, sounds very interesting in light of the Summer of 1983.

The Summer of 1983 was not a picnic for any of us, but as usual the degree of problems varied from one golf course to another. This brought about the usual comparison by a few golfers of one golf course to another. This is one of the hardest things for a Golf Course Superintendent to contend with. No matter how one attempts to explain it, to many it sounds like nothing more than a barrel of excuses. Here the only answer is perhaps better communication with the golfers. There is a need to educate the golfer of the variances of golf courses; we all know that soil conditions, thunder showers, budgets, turfgrass species, and etc. vary within a mile of each other, many golfers do not. It was sad the reaction our MAGCS President got from the newspapers with his attempt to explain the problems of golf course maintenance during 1983. It doesn't make good copy, was the reply - Perhaps this matter would be a good subject to discuss at a future conference or seminar.

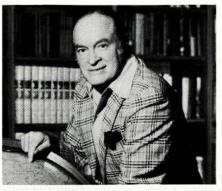
1983 was an extreme year, our hottest in nearly thirty years. It also has come at a time when more extreme demands are expected of us as Golf Course Superintendents. The golfer today expects the highest of quality of playing conditions at all times and many don't want to accept extreme weather conditions as reasons for turfgrass failure. Several have already started with improvements that will make another year like 1983 easier to contend with. Fairway turf renovation, improvement of existing irrigation systems, total new installation of new irrigation systems, retiling of wet spots and laying the ground work for changing mowing techniques are but a few of the things being done to improve our chances of maintaining quality turf. 1983, although extreme, has been a learning experience. We should all take advantage of it and look for ways to upgrade our golf courses so that if Mother Nature gives us another Summer such as 1983 we may be better prepared to cope with it.

> Julius Albaugh, Golf Course Supt. Westmoreland Country Club

Employment Peter Leuzinger Joe Williamson Education Dave Behrman, Chairman Jim Evans; Mike Hart Arrangements Julius Albaugh, Chairman Sean Daley; Mike Hart Golf Phil Taylor, Chairman Sean Daley; Julius Albaugh Membership Mike Hart, Chairman Phil Taylor: Dave Meyer **By-laws** Jim Evans, Chairman Mike Hart: Dave Behrman Finance & Publicity Joe Williamson, Chairman Dave Behrman; Dave Meyer

The Board of Directors and Editor, would like to wish each and every one of you a very Blessed Christmas and a Happy New Year.

MAGCS COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS



GOLF'S "OLD TOM MORRIS AWARD" GOES TO BOB HOPE

Bob Hope has been selected to receive the Old Tom Morris Award from the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America. The award is one of the most exclusive major honors in the world of golf. Selection of award winners is made on an unscheduled periodic basis, and Hope will be only the second recipient. The first was Arnold Palmer.

In announcing the selection of Hope, GCSAA President Robert W. Osterman also outlined the background of the award: "This Association established the Old Tom Morris Award to satisfy the need for a significant international honor that would help identify with the true heritage and traditional founding of the game. 'Old Tom' Morris — the first 'superstar' of golf was a greenkeeper, golf professional, club and ball maker, golf course architect and accomplished player who won four British Open Championships between 1861 and 1867."

In response to notification that he had been chosen to receive the award, Hope recalled that back in 1939 he had personally shot movies of Old Tom's headstone at St. Andrew's Cemetery (Scotland). "I've never seen a headstone with a fellow in a golf pose before," Hope said, "but it sure pleases a lot of us."

If anyone has helped to immortalize the golf swing, it's surely Bob Hope. He has swung a golf club on more stages than most people have on golf courses. His swing has taken him literally around the world — many, many times.

Selection of Hope as the second recipient of the Old Tom Morris Award was entirely in keeping with the intent of the award, according to GCSAA President Osterman: "Besides being a 'superstar' in his own time, much like 'Old Tom', Bob Hope has displayed a continuing, selfless commitment to golf and further the welfare of the game in a manner similar to that of 'Old Tom'. Bob Hope's promotion of the game around the world – and the continuing popularity of his own Bob Hope Desert Classic — provide highly visible evidence of his commitment to the game and its continued welfare."

More than a thousand highly prestigious awards and citations have been presented to Hope. The presentation of the Old Tom Morris Award completes the "Grand Slam" of golf awards which includes his previously collected honors of the USGA's Bobby Jones Award in 1978 (jointly with Bing Crosby), the Golf Writers Richardson Award in 1953 and his recent induction into the Golf Hall of Fame at Pinehurst.

Hope is scheduled to receive the award during GCSAA's 55th International Turfgrass Conference and Show to be held in Las Vegas, Nev., Jan. 29-Feb. 4, 1984. The presentation will be made at GCSAA's annual banquet the evening of Feb. 3 at the MGM Grand Hotel.



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BEWARE OF ITINERANT TREE EXPERTS

The Illinois Tree Expert Licensing Law passed out of existance this summer.

According to James A. Fizzell, University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Horticulturist in Cook County this appears to have been an open invitation to some people to get into the tree trimming business.

These people cruise neighborhoods looking for likely customers and pass themselves off as tree experts when in reality they know very little about trimming trees, says Fizzell.

Before you hire anyone to work on your trees do some checking on the company.

Call the Better Business Bureau to see if complaints have been received about the firm.

Check to see if the firm has been licensed. Even though there is no longer a licensing law, reputable firms have been licensed up to now.

In order to have been licensed arborists must have passed a difficult exam on insects, diseases, tree identification and other aspects of tree care.

Also most reputable tree firms tend to belong to the professional associations, the National Arborist Association, and the International Society of Arboriculture.

It is also important when contracting for tree work to specify what kind of work is to be done.

Arborists may quote widely different prices on the same trees because of differences in the understanding what is to be done. The National Arborist Association, has four classes or types of pruning on which the prices for jobs are based. The first class is FINE PRUNING. This is the removal of dead, dying, diseased, interfering, objectionable, and weak branches, ¹/₂ inch in diameter and up.

The second class is MEDIUM PRUNING which is the same as the first class in all respects. The difference being that only larger branches of one inch in diameter and up are pruned. The third class is SAFETY PRUNING. This is the removal of dead, diseased or weak branches large enough to cause injury if they fell on someone.

The fourth class is CUT BACK or TOPPING. This is the reduction of tops, sides, under branches or individual limbs, and is not very healthy for the trees.

Tree removal and spraying are other categories separate from tree pruning. Again, hire only reputable tree specialists for tree removal and spraying.

People spraying trees must be licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture as Spray Applicators.

Pruning, spraying and removing trees can be expensive and even more so if unqualified people do the work and it has to be redone.

Reputable firms will be more than happy to show you their qualifications.

Members of the Illinois Arborist Association are presently developing a Tree Expert Certification program which will be in effect next year.

> James A. Fizzell, Sr. Extension Adviser Horticulture

SUPPORT YOUR ADVERTISERS

ARBORICULTURE — A PROFESSION — NOT A TRADE

Through the ages, from the beginning of time, man has marvelled at and adored — yes, paid homage to, and worshipped the beauty and majesty of his companions — the trees.

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From the Tree of Knowledge (the tree of good and evil) in the Garden of Eden, to The Ash, Yggdrasil, of the Nordic Gods, to the zebu; the man tree of the Aztecs - to our own Joyce Kilmer - nothing else has so fired man's imagination and prompted reverence as the trees - providing him protection against danger and the elements, food to eat and beauty to see. Realizing a relationship of interdependence, man early became a keeper of trees. First, as a primitive woodsman, hewing and burning to build and also to keep the woods and the wolf away from his door. Later, man became a logger, sawyer, forester and after centuries, - lastly, because of conditions, unfavorable for thrifty tree growth, brought about by man himself — man became an arborist. Essentially an arborist is an exponent of the arboricultural profession - the art of planting, treating, and managing trees and other woody plants. A person, who, because of training and ethics, is qualified to cultivate trees individually or collectively for a consideration of a fee.

The forester cultivates trees collectively to realize a cash crop — the arborist generally treats trees individually to promote and preserve intangibles such as protection, beauty, shade, concealment, sentiment and history.

Today, because of conditions, harmful and abnormal to trees, brought about by man's "civilization" and gregarious habits, the services of thoroughly trained and ethical arborists are increasingly in demand.

Antecedent to the arborist came the "tree man" and his contemporary the tree surgeon; two categories of treeworkers, generally have acquired their experience through manual training only.

Unfortunately, however, the tree man and the tree surgeon were accompanied by the tree "quack", tree "gyps", tree "skinners" or whatever other name the duped tree owner considered appropriate. Today, tree "quacks", because of public apathy and gullibility, are still doing a thriving business, peddling worthless if not harmful "miracle cures", degrading the reputation and public esteem of the legitimate arborist. A few years ago in the state of Illinois, no fewer than twelve "cures" ranging from "intravenous" injections to chemotherapeutic soils were offered for the Dutch elm disease.

1953, in Stockholm, Prof. Romell of the Royal Forest Research Institute, after glancing through a "paper" by one certain Dr. X., peddling intravenous "cures" for the Dutch elm disease in the Midwest, unbelievingly muttered "witchery medieval". Still in the U.S.A., such tree rackets flourish nurtured by public complancency and gullibility.

Not so very long ago a diploma in medicine or surgery could be had by correspondence with no questions asked when the "doctor" hung out his shingle. Today, such practices are not only illegal but certainly no one of average intelligence will consult a doctor not properly accredited and possessing a good reputation.

Today, the medical profession enjoys public respect, trust and confidence. The public knows that before being licensed to practice, every doctor has had to complete years of academic studies and arduous internship. A doctor because of malpractices and unethical conduct might also have his license revoked by the state.

In the medical profession every cure if predicated by correct diagnosis; — the same is true in arboriculture. Without substantial knowledge of botany, soils, plant pathology, entomology, chemistry, years of practical experience and training, it is difficult to conceive how anyone can correctly diagnose tree troubles and prescribe successful treatments. Certainly, an occupation demanding such diversified and profound knowledge as Arboriculture, administering to living trees, creations, so indispensible to the comfort, well being, if not continued existence of man, — of so great and immeasurable beauty, is a profession — second to none.

Some states are now licensing custom arborists. Since 1957, in the state of Illinois the applicants are licensed after submitting satisfactory credentials and passing a written "exam" covering tree identification, general tree maintenance, control of tree diseases and pests. In other states attempts are being made also to license the arborists. It will well serve the profession of arboriculture, the public and the environment, if all established arborists work for and promote universal state licensing of all custom arborists.

Repeatedly and much to the chagrin of the Illinois State Tree Expert Examining Board, it has been found that only about 20-25% of the examinees scored a passing grade of 70 in relatively easy tests. It was further found that only a few had reasonably good command of the American language and that some were not able to write. It can be concluded that a good many aspiring arborists will need much better schooling and will profit through the use of proper texts.

For the future arborists, the road to professional recognition is clear — two or three years acquiring the manual and mechanical skills, followed by a degree in arboriculture from the univeristy having the foresight of instituting such studies. Universal licensing of all custom arborists, and enforcement of the law.

JULY 27, 1983

July 27, 1983: — a black day for the Illinois licensed tree experts; — our trees, the homeowner, and the environment. On this day Governor Thompson of Illinois signed House Bill No. 1142, phasing out the Illinois Tree Expert Act of 1957. There will be no more state examinations covering tree identification, control of tree pests and diseases, and accepted arboricultural practices. No more licensing; anyone, from any state, can now pose as a tree expert and administer to the "care of trees", in our state of Illinois. The status of the custom tree service field has been shoved back some 40-50 years, to where it was when Kiplinger and The American Forestry Association prudently warned the public against tree "quacks" and "gyps".

Ironically, while the State of Illinois is "deregulating" other states are "regulating" the custom tree experts. Several universities are now also offering full curriculums in Arboriculture. The Illinois Tree Expert Act defines a tree expert as "any person who, for profit, diagnoses the condition of shade or ornamental trees and recommends or supervises the treatment of such trees or in any manner treats any such trees, by feeding or fertilizing, or by pruning, trimming, bracing, treating cavities or other methods, or protects or attempts to protect such trees from damage by insects or diseases by spraying or any other method." For some 26 years, disregarding rumored indifference and lax enforcement by the Department of Registration & Education, the licensed tree experts have afforded the home owner, the public and environmental officials, reasonable assurance that their tree care operations would be carried out according to accepted arboricultural practices. July 27, ult., however, is the date when some 545 Illinois tree experts had their licenses invalidated, equating them with those who for various reasons never were licensed through examination. Now, the transient from out of state or just about anybody can pose as a custom tree expert and administer to the care of trees. With the Illinois Tree Expert Act phased out, the "Tree gyps", "Tree quacks" and "Fly-by-nights" or worse will soon be back.

The phasing out of the Illinois Tree Expert Act is a gross disservice to the arboricultural profession, the homeowner, our trees and the environment.

> Evanston, Illinois, October 26, 1983 Nels J. Johnson Father of the Illinois Tree Expert Act

SCIENTISTS TO "STARVE" WEEDS

Every frustrated farmer and gardener knows that the only things which grow without fail are the weeds.

And how to get rid of them without endangering other aspects of nature is a problem that has bothered man ever since he began tilling the soil.

Now a Japanese team of scientists has announced a breakthrough in creating what potentially is a unprecedented ideal herbicide.

They have developed a spray which literally "starves" the weed to death by inhibiting its ability to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and nitrogen from the soil to produce lifesustaining glutamic acid.

Being essentially an amino acid, the herbicide easily circulates through any given weed, including its roots.

The product is the result of years of research by a team from the Agricultural Faculty to the governmental Utsunomiya University, led by Professor Tetsuo Takematsu, in collaboration with Meiji Seika, one of Japan's oldest confectionary makers now actively involved in advanced pharmaceutical products.

The herbicide, named "bialaphos", is yet to be produced and sold here. Meiji Seika is hoping to obtain government permission for commercial debut in April 1983.

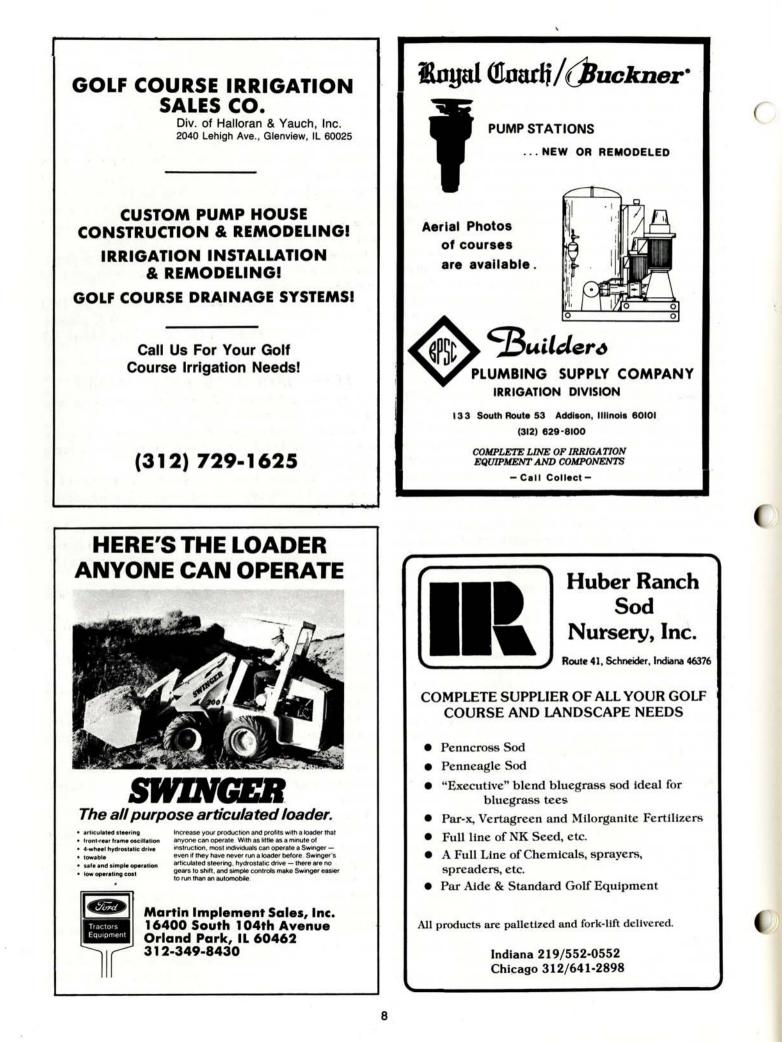
Experiments so far have shown it is highly effective when sprayed on weed leaves and stalks without limitation to the type of plant.

However, it is not so good when sprayed onto the soil - in other words, against seeds. So timing is important to ensure the weeds are attacked before they drop their seeds.

The latest trials have shown that it begins to work against the weeds in two or three days.

But most important of all, no adverse toxic effect to the ecology has been detected, since it is essentially a natural product of the soil. Once it returns to the soil, it either separates into inert properties or is consumed by microorganisms.

> Credit - The Japan Times & "Divots" Vol. 33, No. 7, Sept. 1983 Miami Valley G.C. Supt.



SUPERINTENDENTS AND COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

The golf course superintendent is viewed by the community as an educated, responsible and creditable individual. Because of these qualities, advice is often solicited of the superintendent. The range of questions posed may vary from "How short should I cut my lawn?" to "How high will my tree grow"?

The first thing the superintendent should consider is what benefits will be derived from professionally assisting members of the community. I feel these benefits include the promotion of the profession, added credibility, greater self-esteem, and improved relationships among other professionals.

PROPOSED BY-LAW CHANGE FOR THE MAGCS

This proposed By-Law change I feel would benefit the association by bringing the fiscal year of both the MAGCS and "The Bull Sheet" in line with one another for more accurate bookkeeping practices. It would also provide a more accurate picture of the fiscal condition of the MAGCS to the members at the annual meeting by having fiscal year end reports presented to the membership when books have been closed after the end of the fiscal year. Currently our fiscal year ends December 31 and begins January 1. Our books are normally closed in October with time left in the fiscal year.

Bylaw now reads: Article III Dues Section 3

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The annual dues shall be due and payable on or before the first day of the beginning of the fiscal year. The fiscal year shall begin on the first day of January. Any member or members who shall have ...

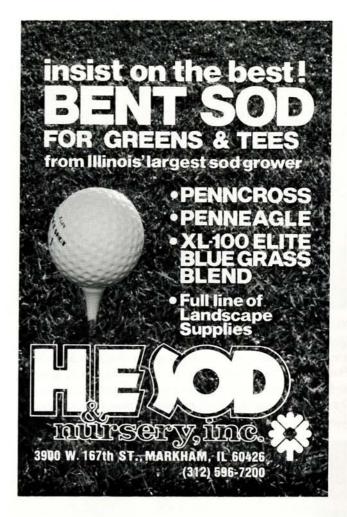
Proposed Change: Article III Dues Section 3

The annual dues shall be due and payable on or before the first day of January. The fiscal year shall begin October 1 and end September 30. Any member or members who shall have ...

These members signed the order for By-Law changes:

Roger Stewart	Marvin Gruening			
David A. Meyer	William Leith			
Julius Albaugh	Ray Schei			
J. Michael Hart	John A. Stephenson			
David Behrman	Sterling E. Hamilton			
Edward W. Fischer	Ed Stewart			
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30TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Illinois Lawn Equipment celebrated it's 30th Anniversary with an open house for two days for all of it's customers.



Illinois Lawn Equipment President Bob Johnson and Jacobsen, Division of Textron, Regional Sales Manager Mike McCavitt presenting a check in the amount of \$1,500.00 to Mike Nass, President of the Illinois Turfgrass Foundation to be used for turfgrass research. Looking on are Dr. Henry Wilkinson, Dr. David Wehner and Dr. Tom Fermanian from the University of Illinois.



Illinois Lawn Equipment President and Founder Bob Johnson and Illinois Lawn Equipment Secretary-Treasurer Joan Johnson displaying a handmade latch-hook wall hanging with the Illinois Lawn/Illinois Industrial logos.



Bob Johnson and Bill Krafft, Pro-Superintendent Emeritus, Valparaiso Country Club, reminiscing.

DUDLEY SMITH HONORED ON 25 YEARS AS SUPERINTENDENT AT SILVER LAKE COUNTRY CLUB

C



The Coghill's of Silver Lake C.C. & Dudley Smith



The Coghills presented Dudley & his wife with a trip to Hawaii



Dudley with his mother & wife