Course Superintendents. He has been a leader in the search for a solution to the problem with America's elms, and travelled to Anaheim, California in 1974 to address the GCSAA Conference on Dutch elm disease chemotherapy. In that talk he spoke of research work with elm treatments by trunk and soil injection of benomyl, the results of study of solubilized benomyl and its effect, and the potential of foliar sprays. In his continuing quest for other answers to the "cancer" of the tree world, Dr. Smalley helped in the development of a diseaseresistant tree at the UW-Madison. Twenty years ago he had people from around the country send seeds from healthy American elms to him. He planted those seeds, cross-bred the trees, injected them with the DED fungus. cross-bred them again and injected that generation with the fungus to help ward off the disease.

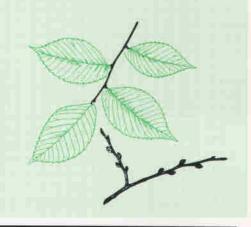
Dr. Smalley sent the root cuttings from the third-generation trees to the Institute in November of 1983. Ezekiel Goodband, Chief Horticulturalist and Propagationist at the ERI, took over from there. He cultivated the root cuttings until they began to grow. He then cut small leaves from the sprouts, dipped them in a rooting hormone and planted them in a special moss and sand mixture until they rooted and were ready to be planted in soil. He repeated the process over and over, until hundreds of thousands were ready. These small plants, the American Liberty Elm (Ulmus americana libertas) were then made available to the public and I feel proud to have one of them back "home" in Madison. I'm sure there are others that have been planted in Wisconsin.

The Elm Research Institute is very hopeful that the American Liberty Elm will go a long way in replacing the beautiful elms we've lost in the past few decades. As Dr. Smalley has pointed out, the trees are semi-resistant, but they are not immune. There are stages in their development when they are vulnerable, but it is when they are small. As they age and mature they lose that period altogether. The ERI is optimistic enough to offer those who plant this new elm tree a 10-year guarantee against DED and during the first ten years will replace any American Liberty Elm

lost to DED with another of the same exact size.

I am already dreaming about how big my tree will be in five and ten years, a statement of confidence when I look and see a plant less than a foot high on this cold winter day. I feel grateful that there are groups like the Elm Research Institute and people like Eugene Smalley that give us hope for the return of the majestic elm. You, too, can join the ERI and become an important part of the comeback story of the elm.

The Institute would love to see the Golf Course Superintendents of Wisconsin, each in his own way, become a "Johnny Elmseed."





BARRETT AWARDED WGCSA SCHOLARSHIP

The College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin — Madison has announced that M. Daniel Barrett has been awarded the 1985-1986 Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association Scholarship. Barrett, a senior Turf and Grounds Management student in the Department of Soil Science, has

five years of golf course experience at Monroe Country Club and a year and a half at Nakoma Golf Club. Dan hails from Monroe.

In an open letter to the membership of the WGCSA, Barrett writes:

"I would like to thank you for choosing me as the recipient of your 1985-86 Superintendents Association scholarship. This scholarship will help me in completing my education at the University of Wisconsin — Madison in turf and grounds management.

Upon graduating with my bachelors degree in May, I plan on pursuing a career as a golf course superintendent.

Receiving this scholarship from a fine group of professionals such as yourselves means a great deal to me. I again thank you and look forward to becoming an active member of your association in the future."

Sincerely yours,

M. Dif S A

M. Daniel Barrett

