

Fungicides are needed in times of stress, but type of grass and management practices have profound effects upon the frequency and severity of disease attacks. These contributing factors need to be explored further by turf grass scientists. When their impact is understood, good management can reduce the amount and severity of attacks and make control easier.

Several years later, when the grub of the Japanese beetle threatened all turf on golf courses in the Philadelphia and surrounding areas, the game of golf was faced with the possibility of extinction. Carbon disulphide was tried, but its damaging effect on grass was as bad, or worse, than the grubs. B. R. Leach, a U.S.D.A. entomologist, was assigned the task of finding a way to stop turf damage by grubs. He wisely sought an insecticide and came up with acid lead arsenate. Arsenious oxide, calcium arsenate, and other related chemicals gave better control, but the hazard of turf damage was greater. So, by assigning the problem to a qualified, well trained entomologist, golf turf was saved. Sometime later industry developed the chlorinated hydrocarbons (D.D.T., Chlordane, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Benzene hexachloride, etc.). They have been faster acting, producing 90 percent kill within several weeks. Lead arsenate cannot match this accomplishment, because it takes almost a year for it to move down into the soil and form a barrier layer of poison soil.

In subsequent work by other entomologists, Milky White Disease was discovered and developed along with other predators. These and other natural enemies made the Japanese beetle grub just another pest.

At a Green Section meeting in New York, Leach made a claim of weed control by using lead arsenate. He had noticed less crab grass, chickweed, and *Poa annua* in the lead arsenate treated plots. In his prophetic statement, he said there would be no more hand weeding on lead arsenate treated greens.

This overstatement aroused interest in selective weed control. Dr. Monteith, Jr., the current Director of the Green Section, became interested and assigned the research project to Fred Grau, who

was a Green Section employee and a graduate student at Maryland. He devised a method of selective control with sodium chlorate first, but it proved to be too hazardous to grass, and is a dangerous explosive chemical. Then he perfected the use of arsenic acid and sodium arsenite. At the start they were used to control broad-leaf weeds, clover, crab grass, knotweed, chickweed, etc. When the 2, 4-D type herbicides were discovered, it looked as though arsenicals would be discarded. They have been for broad-leaf weeds, but sodium arsenite and arsenic acid still have a place in the weed control picture.

The next big advance came after Dr. Verne Stoutemyer suggested that there might be substances of the hormone type that would have a retarding effect on growth and selective action might enable them to control weeds without harming desirable plants. Although a man named "Jones" holds the basic patent on 2, 4-D, Stoutemyer provided the original idea. Now there are a host of selective weedkillers.

Pre-emergence weed-killers are the most recent development in herbicides. Research has been directed toward finding a chemical to control crab grass and goose grass. The aim has been to prevent seed germination or kill the plant in the seedling stage. Extravagant claims are being made for some products now on the market. There may be a place for such a material on areas where the turf grass cover is good. It is of doubtful value on areas with little or no grass cover. There is no substitute for a healthy, dense turf. Its formation is the first step in any weed control program.

The search for new herbicides will continue and better ones are bound to come. However, golf course superintendents need more information about rates and times of application in order to avoid the serious damage that has taken place on golf turf areas. Selectivity is a relative term. Injury can be insidious. Then the damaging affect of one or two treatments is hardly ever noticed, but the cumulative effect can be bad. Blue grass withstands injury best, followed by fescue and bent. Damage is more likely on closely clipped fairway grass, and less severe on the

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After close cutting doomed fescue mixed or South German bent was used on golf greens in the North. World War I stopped importation of seed from enemy countries. Then the Green Section started to develop turf by vegetative planting of creeping bent grass stolons. This program was responsible for the development of named strains, such as Washington, Metropolitan, Arlington, Congressional, Toronto, Cohansey, and many others. This is another example of a Green Section contribution to better turf.

Lyman Carrier was associated with the Green Section while he was a U.S.D.A. employee. On a Western trip he discovered the large area of bent grass in the Coos County area of western Oregon, along the shore of the Pacific Ocean. He saw the possibilities of seed production and was instrumental in starting the program which has produced Seaside and Astoria bent grass seed in quantity. Thus this country became independent of foreign produced seed.

Ant control was a tedious, difficult job until the discovery of Chlordane. Likewise, the cricket mole was hard to control in the South. Now they are no problem. Chlordane eliminates them quickly.

Mowrah Meal and corrosive sublimes were standard materials for the control of earthworm casting on greens. Lead arsenate proved to be much

longer lasting and hence a superior product. Some years ago greens on the Eastern seaboard became infested with the so-called "stink worm." The casts produced in twenty minutes made greens unplayable. None of the other known treatments, including lead arsenate, had any effect on the stink worm. In desperation, Mr. Goodstein of Quaker Ridge and Mr. Langben of Sleepy Hollow, both in the metropolitan New York area, underwrote a \$2,000.00 research project. Shread of the Connecticut Station soon found the answer. Here again the right approach saved the day.

For many years the Green Section Turf Garden at Arlington, Virginia, was the only place where serious turf grass studies were underway. Obviously, their interest was in golf turf. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Rutgers started next. Then came Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Purdue, and more recently Georgia, Florida, Texas, Arizona, California, Washington State, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, Louisiana, and Wisconsin have joined the field.

Musser at Pennsylvania State University has pioneered in the production of superior grasses from seed. He has produced the breeder stock of Kentucky Merion blue grass, and has developed disease resistant Pennlawn fescue and superior Penncross bent for putting greens. These have been notable advances.

Progress in the South has been notable in the past decade. They

now have improved strains of Bermuda grass for fairways, greens, and tees — thanks to Dr. Glenn Burton and other workers. Methods for the control of hard-to-kill weeds have been developed. They have found better grasses for winter overseeding than rye grass and have fungicides for disease control.

In Canada turf work is under way at Ontario Station in Guelph, for Manitoba in Winnipeg, for Alberta in Edmonton, and for British Columbia in Vancouver.

Advances in turf grass management on the American Continent during the next decade should eclipse the findings of the past three decades. We can look for even better grasses and a better understanding of the conditions controlling grass growth in every climatic section of the Continent.

Agricultural colleges of necessity cannot specialize in golf turf problems. Some qualified organizations, such as the Superintendents and the Green Section, should evaluate their findings in that light. Turf must meet the test of play.

In times of stress or serious trouble some think a soil test will disclose the answer. When samples are collected properly and a good extractant is used, soil tests can be useful. But every other factor controlling turf grass performance must be favorable in order for lime or fertilizer to give the results expected of them.


In most cases the answer to a turf program can be found on the

property. Grass comes first. Is it adapted to local climate and is it being cut at the proper height? Then come clover and weeds.

Herbicide treatment may be needed, but cultural practices have a marked effect on the weed population. As stated before, there is no substitute for a dense, healthy sward of grass. Soil should be considered next, especially its physical make-up. Layering of any kind and surface thatching can be harmful on greens and tees. On other areas soil modification by topdressing is out of the question. Aerification may be needed on heavy soils, and supplementary irrigation on droughty and on sandy soil. Drainage is the next important item, including surface, sub-soil, and air drainage. Surface runoff is the quickest way to remove surplus water during and immediately after downpouring rain. Then good under drainage can handle the excess soil moisture. Air drainage is an important item on greens and tees, especially when located in low-lying pockets, or when surrounded by trees. Water management is very important. Too much or too little are both bad. Daytime syringing of greens is necessary during hot weather whenever root systems have become shallow.

Then there is the necessity of protecting the turf from every kind of injury. It may be the result of traffic of all kinds, insects, rodents, and turf diseases. In cases of disease it may be the primary cause, or it may be secondary to something else. For example, failure to stop iron chlorosis by applying a little ferrous sulphate promptly may pave the way to serious damage by one of the leaf spot diseases because of weakened leaf tissues. In this case leaf spot was secondary and iron chlorosis the real culprit.

When confronted with a turf grass problem, one must be confident, and reasonably sure of success in its solution. Knowledge and experience help produce the answer. One must understand all the factors affecting grass behavior, and know their impact upon turf development and grass growth. Experience is just as important. It enables one to use or to modify procedures which have solved the same or a similar problem elsewhere.



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Noon luncheon at 1983 Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium.

WISCONSIN GOLF TURF SYMPOSIUM: How It All Began...



By Charles G. Wilson

Grand things sometimes result from the smallest of happenings. Such was the case with the Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium. The idea of a turfgrass conference devoted to a single subject had been incubating in the minds of Wilson, Latham and Welch for some time, but it took a huge "bar bill" to precipitate the matter.

The GCSAA Turfgrass Conference and Show was held in San Diego in 1962. At the show, as had long been the custom, the Milorganite folks sponsored a dinner for golf course superintendents from the greater Milwaukee area, where they were distributors as well as the manufacturers of Milorganite. Dinner at the hotel was delayed from the appointed hour. Drinks were being served in

the public bar adjacent to the dining room, and as it later turned out, to a great many people who were not even associated with our party.

Concurrently, Wisconsin attendance at the GCSAA annual meeting was changing. Instead of only three or four golf clubs from Metro Milwaukee, other cities' superintendents were attending, and it was becoming a family affair. It was embarrassing to invite only Milwaukee area superintendents when other good Milorganite customers were also there, yet, we were constrained by budget limitations to do so.

Another factor influenced our thinking. In the late 1950's the WGCSA and ourselves approached the University of Wisconsin with a request to reactivate the long dormant annual Wisconsin Turfgrass Conference. At that time Dr. Jim Love of the Soils Department seemed to be the only university professor involved in turfgrass research. Thus, we requested that Jim's department chair the event. This happened, and the following year Horticulture and Agronomy decided to get into the act with sponsorship on a rotating basis. Only one other conference was held at Madison, and then the UW Extension took on the responsibility and put the conference on the road with regional one day sessions that continue to be held each year. Attendance at these has come mainly from non-golf

interests.

With this as background, plus the aforementioned "bar bill", Wilson approached his boss, the late Ray Leary, with a proposal to hold a one day educational conference in Milwaukee and dispense with the historic dinner for Milwaukee area superintendents at the National meeting. At this educational conference we could invite all of our local (as distributor) customers, and since we would handle the program could keep under the San Diego expense and still throw in a free lunch for the attendees.

These Milorganite Sessions were so successful that the old embarrassing question of "why wasn't I invited?" again came up. Interestingly it was posed by WGCSA officials from Milwaukee on behalf of their fellow superintendents out in the state.

To continue the history, Wilson, Latham and Welch met with Charlie Shiley, Les and Ron Verhaalen and John Stampful at Ozaukee Country Club to discuss the possibility of enlarging the attendance and format of what was to become the Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium. It was there decided that with Sewerage Commission approval the Milorganite Sales Department would change their financial participation to paying travel and living expenses of the invited speakers, and that a registration fee would be charged

to cover meals and incidental expenses. The format was also changed to a one and one half day symposium because of anticipated attendance from outside the state.

And, possibly most important of all, any monies collected in excess of expenses would be donated to the O. J. Noer Research Foundation, Inc. by the WGCSA who would be responsible for collecting the registration fees.

The Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium has attracted International recognition. Several Canadian superintendents attend each year. George Kendall, a regular attendee from Winnipeg until he retired, came by bus each year, and, at his own expense.

Overall attendance has fluctuated depending on theme subject popularity, but not that much. In only one year did we fall short of funds to meet expenses, and the weather was thought to be responsible, at least in part.

The Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association has donated over \$12,000 to the O. J. Noer Research Foundation, Inc., mainly from Symposia income. A wide and interesting array of subject matter has been covered over the years:

YEAR	SUBJECT
1966	Winter Injury
1967	The Physical Nature of Soils
1968	Poa Annua
1969	Satisfying the Golfer
1970	The Chemical Nature of Soil
1971	Where Are We Going In Turfgrass Management?
1972	Recycling Golf Course Wastes
*1973	Thatch
1974	Water Movement in Soils
1975	A New Deal For An Old Course
1976	Living With Poa Annua
1977	Keeping Your Head On Straight
1978	Fast Grass
1979	Better Golf Turf Through Research
*1980	Sand On And In Golf Greens
*1981	Management Requirements For Sand Greens and Sand Top-dressed Greens
1982	Getting To The Roots Of The Matter
*1983	The Facts And Fallacies Of Poa Annua Management
	* Proceedings Published

All but two of the Symposiums have been held at the Hotel Pfister in Milwaukee. Their facilities are outstanding, and the meeting room is the perfect size for the average attendance. In 1966, the Symposium was held at the Hilton Inn and the Marc Plaza Hotel was used in 1979.

Not included in the "official"

Symposia were meetings held in 1964 and 1965. These were invitational for Milwaukee area Golf Course Superintendents. The topic of the 1964 gathering was 'IRRIGATION — METHODS & MATERIAL.' "SOIL FERTILITY PROGRAMMING" was covered thoroughly in 1965.

A roster of Symposium speakers is included in this issue of the GRASSROOTS. A few other notes about this group are in order. The USGA has been extremely supportive of the Symposium. They have been on the speaking platform every year of the Symposium except for 1972, 1974 and 1975; and during those years they were in the audience. We have had almost fifty Golf Course Superintendents on the program. The program has included the National Golf Foundation, golf professionals, club general managers, golf course builders and golf course architects (Robert Trent Jones and Pete Dye included). We have heard from the leaders of golf course equipment manufacturers, pesticide companies and distributors. We have listened to the remarks of Green Committee chairmen, GCSAA Officers and Directors and GCSAA Headquarters Staff members. We have been addressed by industry writers, editors and publishers. Educators and researchers in the turfgrass industry have always welcomed the opportunity to speak from the Symposium, and the following colleges and universities have been represented:

University of Wisconsin —

Madison

University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee

Purdue University

Michigan State University

University of Minnesota

Ohio State University

University of Illinois

Iowa State University

University of Missouri

Kansas State University

Cornell University

University of Massachusetts

University of Connecticut

University of Rhode Island

University of Maine

Rutgers University

Pennsylvania State University

Mississippi State University

University of Georgia

Virginia Polytechnic Institute

and State University

Texas A & M University

University of Florida

University of California — Davis

Over thirty states and four Canadian provinces have been represented at these Symposia. The all time favorite subject has dealt with "Sand Topdressing."

A lot of hard work on the part of Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents and the Milorganite Sales Department has gone into making the Symposium successful. Obviously, none of the success could have been possible without the multi-varied expertise of our speakers. Attendance continues to be good, so although one can never be certain of the future, it is expected that the Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium will continue for many years to come.

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O. J. NOER RESEARCH FOUNDATION: THE FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

By James M. Latham
Research Director



Sketch by Gene Haas

The O. J. Noer Research Foundation was initiated in 1959 by associates and friends of O. J. Noer. Its purpose then was and now is to honor North America's most widely known, respected and beloved turfgrass agronomist. His lifetime's work was the improvement of turfgrasses and there was no more appropriate or significant way to honor his memory than through a research foundation based on the same objectives and goals he carried throughout his life.

The Foundation is dedicated to the generation of original research through grants to universities and experiment stations. Most of these projects, since they are basic in nature, would have no "commercial" support. But because of the nature of basic research the information generated will always have value over a broad range of interests. Much of the data generated has no immediate, direct effect on turfgrass manage-

ment since it is so fundamental in nature. It does, however, for a base from which more practical projects can be developed. Dr. Jim Beard calls this the "fallout" effect". If basic facts have been developed, a great deal of time, money and effort have been saved to do other things.

An example of this fallout effect can be illustrated by thatch studies funded by the Foundation over the years. The Foundation established grants at Michigan State and Texas A & M in recent years to concurrently study identification, cause and effect, and control of thatch on cool and warm season grasses. Since those projects, which were basic in nature, there have been many projects on thatch dealing with subjects like insecticide effects, disease generation, etc., all based on data accumulated by those initial projects.

Noer was a native of Stoughton and graduated from the University of Wisconsin — Madison with a degree in Soil Science. He did graduate work at the UW Soil Science Department and that work resulted in the production and marketing of Milorganite. It seems most appropriate, in context of his background, that the very first project funded by the Noer Foundation was at the University of Wisconsin and conducted by Dr. James R. Love. Love's work was the first time anyone had shown visible nutrient deficiency symptoms in turfgrass. The paper by Love and the photographs are classics in the field.

Most of the monies contributed to the Foundation comes from Milorganite distributors, who have a self-assessed fee on tonnage sold each year. Golf Course Superintendents Associations from across the country also make gifts, along with interested individuals and companies like Jacobsen and Toro. The Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association has been one of the major contributors to the Noer Foundation since its beginning. It has donated over \$12,000 in two ways. One has been through a matching funds program with the Milorganite Division of the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District. Any gift to the Foundation from the WGCSA is matched with an equal amount of money from

MMSD. The other is the assignment of most of the excess funds received at the Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium.

Noer grants have been made toward worthwhile projects in all sections of the country, from New Jersey to California and from Florida to Washington. Below are locations of research projects supported by the Noer Research Foundation:

California	
Florida	3
Illinois	2
Iowa	4
Massachusetts	
Michigan	3
Minnesota	
Nebraska	
New Jersey	
New Mexico	
Ohio	
Pennsylvania	3
Texas	4
Washington	
Wisconsin	5

In addition to the nutrient deficiency symptom study and the projects on thatch, the Foundation has funded the study of fertilization effects on turf diseases, cutting height and root growth relationships, nutritional influence on dollarspot, fertility problems on sandy soils, special soil testing techniques required by turfgrass areas, herbicidal effects on turf diseases, fertility levels in *Poa annua* control and the development of new grass varieties requiring less water and fertilizer. Added to this array of research work and projects dealing with water management in relation to heat and drought stress, nitrogen-fixing organisms for cool season grasses, and microscopic time lapse photographic studies of root nematodes. And this list is not a complete accounting of the topics of research work supported by the Foundation over the years. There are some exciting projects now underway. Cal-Poly is working on studies with *Zoysia* cultivars in the southwest involving establishment, adaptation and water use, and iron efficiency. U. of Florida — Ft. Lauderdale is completing an evaluation of turf-type bermuda grasses for sod webworm resistance. Dr. Clint Hodges is finishing a study on the mode of action of leafspot development related to light, and herbicide

effects on leaf physiology, both projects at Iowa State. Dr. Joe Vargas, Honorary Member of the WGCSA, is completing the development of procedures to enable the prediction of plant disease occurrence. And the University of Massachusetts has started a project to investigate the extent of gaseous nitrogen losses from turf due to denitrification.

The Noer Research Foundation has also given monies to support graduate students and through 1983, twelve advanced degrees had been gained through the Foundation's help. These efforts help assure the turfgrass industry a continuing source of turfgrass specialists for all facets of the industry.

The Foundation is also involved with helping library collections that are important to the turfgrass business. Libraries at Michigan State University and at Texas A & M receive support in the establishment of and book acquisition for their turfgrass collections.

Noer Foundation grants are made from investment profits. Thus, any donations made to the Foundation continue to bring dividends from that time forward. In addition, there are no paid employees and the result is an absolute minimum in overhead. Management costs usually run two percent or less. Officers and Directors receive no pay, no transportation or living expenses at meetings. They serve because of their remembrance of O. J. Noer and their commitment to the field from which their livelihood comes. That's how the Foundation has generated \$220,000 for turfgrass research in the first twenty-five years of its existence. The outlook for the future is even brighter and the next twenty-five years for the Foundation will bring great and valuable advancements in the turfgrass industry.

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An Editorial

MEET O. J. NOER

What an experience! Numerous weeks of searching for O. J. Noer, of trying to understand who he was and what he accomplished in his life, of visiting with those who knew him and cared for him, have given me a perspective on this man and what an integral part of our history he is. And through the NOER FOUNDATION and the SYMPOSIUM and the NOER TOURNAMENT, he lives on. This trip has given me a new friend — I feel as though I do know him, even though I never was privileged to meet him.

My part in this search was insignificant. We owe this issue to Charlie Wilson, Jim Latham and Bob Welch. These men knew O. J. better than anyone and out of respect and affection for him they spent many hours putting together the story that will make this issue a cornerstone in the written history of the WGCSA. And the story of O. J. Noer, as told in the pages of this GRASSROOTS, would have been incomplete without the help of Dr. Jim Love, whose successful program at the University of Wisconsin — Madison was influenced by Mr. Noer, a UW and Soil Science Department alumnus.

The written record of Noer is important for historical reasons, no doubt. But it is equally significant for those of us who never knew him because it will give us a clear view of why we must carry on those traditions that carry his name. Such a task will be easier when we know and understand their roots — the memory of O. J.

So here's your chance to make a new friend and to get to know Wisconsin's own Mr. Turfgrass. He was a good man.

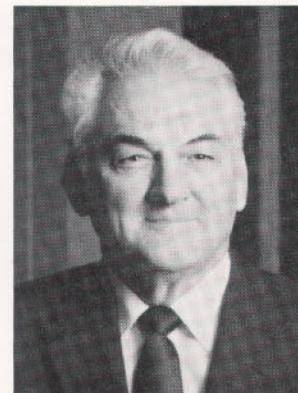
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JOHN JOANIS WELCOMES WGCSA TO STEVENS POINT

August 13, 1984 will be remembered for a long time by WGCSA members that travelled to Stevens Point Country Club for our August meeting. Jeff Bottensek had everyone marvelling at the truly excellent condition of the golf course. For those of us who didn't play, it took Bill Sell a full 15 minutes to describe the great job of preparation by Jeff and his staff for our meeting. The evening meal was delicious and the business meeting was highlighted by the announcement that Bill Roberts was seeking nomination as GCSAA Director.

And the fitting end to a perfect day was provided by our speaker, Mr. John Joanis — President of Sentry Insurance Co. and President of SENTRYWORLD. It was fascinating to hear such a successful businessman — and devotee to golf — share his attitude and philosophy about managing and supervising people. Many left the Club that night with a new motivation and fresh ideas that will find their way into golf course operations across the state.

Mr. Joanis expressed the need, before worrying about subordinates, for a manager to look at himself first. Too many managers manage themselves poorly and need to solve that problem first of all. When one has prepared himself, he can then look at other people. Mr. Joanis felt strongly



that the following points formed the foundation of a successful management formula:

1. Honesty and fairness, with honesty having less judicial meaning and more personal meaning. For example, people aren't the same everyday and fairness dictates recognition of this and an open mind to deal with it.

2. People **must** enjoy their work. If they do not, they should change direction. The same is also true for any supervisor or manager.

3. The most important part of the formula is the giving and receiving of affection. It also may be the most difficult part.

Mr. Joanis made several other comments regarding management. He feels it is important for managers to help the **poorest** person on the staff and to spend more time with those kinds of people to help them improve. He is also a great believer in management flexibility, allowing leeway in work time. The most important consideration is getting the work done without error.

The final thought in John's remarks was how absolutely critical happiness is to everyone. It is essential. Life is happening and we must be happy!



John Joanis at WGCSA meeting at Stevens Point Country Club.

NOER HAD STRONG TIES TO UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — MADISON

The University of Wisconsin had special meaning to O. J. Noer. It was his alma mater and throughout his career away from the UW he maintained an interest in Wisconsin's land grant college.

He earned his undergraduate degree from the UW Department of Soil Science. And had it not been for one small detail — the actual writing of a thesis — he would have been granted a Ph.D. in Soils as well. All required course work was under his belt. Necessary research work for a Ph.D. was completed. But he never was able to find the time to take care of the last item — presentation of a written thesis for approval. Obviously this small detail did not stand in the way, nor was it necessary, for a truly outstanding and successful career.

The first UW—Madison school for "Greenkeepers" featured as a speaker — O. J. Noer. That was in February of 1930. When the UW program was reinstated in March of 1961 — a three day con-



ference for turf managers held on campus — one of the program participants was none other than O. J. Noer. In fact, the paper he presented at that 1961 conference is reprinted in this issue of the GRASSROOTS.

The University of Wisconsin had special meaning to O. J. Noer.

The Noer Foundation was founded in 1959 and the first grant for research was made in 1960. It was O. J.'s expressed desire that this first grant be made to his alma mater, the University of Wisconsin, and to a staff member of his "home" department, Soil Science. Dr. James R. Love was the recipient of the first award. The influence this grant had on the Soils Department is history. It sparked Jim's interest in turfgrass and was the catalyst that started one of the finest and most successful turf educational programs in America. And Love's work, a study of nutrient deficiency symptoms of various turfgrasses, is one of the classic studies

centered around turfgrasses.

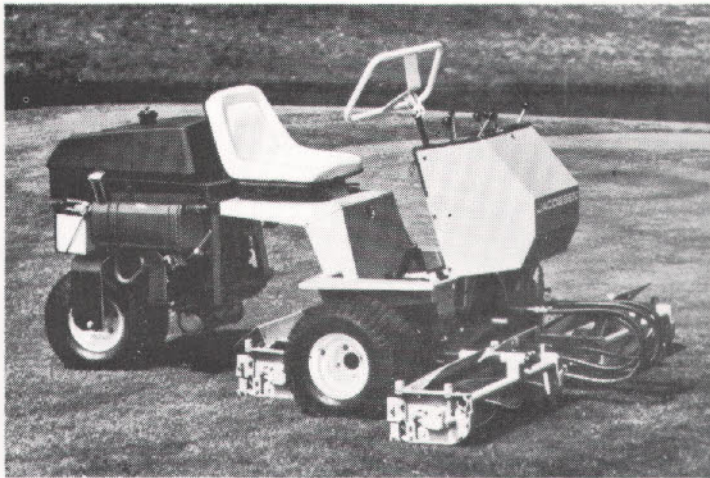
One other small note that reinforces Noer's interest in the Soil Science Department. During one of his trips abroad to Scotland he gathered a soil sample from the 18th green at St. Andrews. He gave the sample to Dr. Love and it will soon be on display in the Soil Science Building as part of an exhibit of soils of the world!

The accompanying photograph, courtesy of Jim Love, shows the presentation of the first Noer Foundation award. C. O. Borgmeier, Secretary-Treasurer of the Noer Foundation, is seated on the right and is presenting a check for \$1,000 to Dr. L. E. Engelbert, Chairman of the Soils Department in 1960. Standing, left to right, are Charlie Wilson, Dr. Jim Love, O. J., and O. O. Clapper, a director of the Noer Foundation at that time.

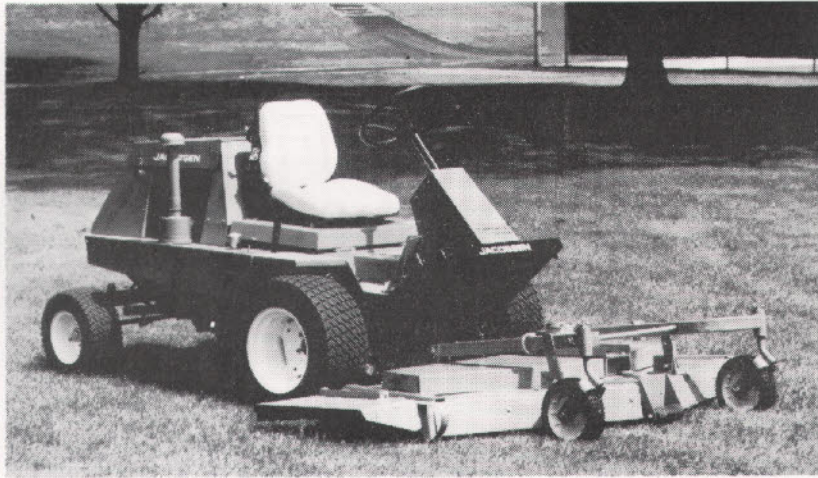
It was O. J.'s expressed desire that this first grant be made to his alma mater, the University of Wisconsin.

Noer, like so many others in the Wisconsin golf course industry, was proud to be a "W" man.

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