

ventured forth to put this on. A great deal of work from a group of dedicated men has gone into the decisions that bring about a symposium such as this. Joe Deschler of Tripoli C.C., Gerry Faubel of the South Hills Club, Allen Kress of River Oaks C.C. and the boys at the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission, Charlie Wilson, Robert Welch and Jim Latham, are only a few who worked towards this goal.

It was hoped that the date in the middle of December might have a number of purposes, not all to the advantage of the superintendent though. We hoped that this would be a relatively free time of the year for most of us and also for the speakers. The one disadvantage though would be that your wife might want to visit Milwaukee and buy Christmas presents as well. Actually, we hope she does, but spends your money wisely.

All that remains then is for you to come to the symposium, with your wife and your green committee chairman or club official, not necessarily in that order. I cannot stress too emphatically that you bring along someone of authority from your club. Take advantage of these opportunities. They come too few and far between. These are not only learning experiences for yourself but also for the club officials. They cannot help but be impressed with you for having associated yourself with an organization capable of putting on such an informative program and with the content of the program itself. Either way you come out far ahead.

Now since you are very enthused about the symposium, we're sure we will see you, your green chairman and your wife at the turf symposium, Dec. 14-15, in Milwaukee at the Hilton Inn.

## THE "FUNNIES"

*You Know You're A  
Golf Course Superintendent ....*



When you find out why your new right hand man's nickname is Lefty!

well maintained stadium. And most important of all, it has natural grass playing surface. Football was meant to be played on turf, not carpeting. In fact, natural grass fields are a key negotiating point between the NFL Players Association and the owners. Our gridiron heroes want to play on grass.

It shouldn't really surprise anyone that, when asked for some counsel three years ago, Randy Witt immediately became an "unofficial" member of the team managing the field and practice areas for the Packers.

Two of Randy's friends are in charge of the facilities for the Green Bay Packers — Ted Eisenreich and Todd Edlebeck. Ted and Todd have a couple of other full-time employees and are assisted by a small army preceding game day. Covering the field with tarps, cleaning the stands, removing snow, mowing, painting the field, and a raft of other tasks require a large staff at various times.

One of the primary criteria coaches use when selecting players is speed. And this is directly reflected in what both Bart Starr and Forrest Gregg wanted in field conditions. They demand a surface that allows those players to use their speed and therefore Lambeau is closely cropped at 1" to 1¼". The field is mowed on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On Saturdays before a home game, the field is "striped" by mowing in opposite directions on adjacent five-yard intervals. One of the recommendations Ted and his staff have appreciated from Randy was the purchase of a Ransomes Motor 180 for cutting Lambeau. The practice field is cut on a similar schedule with Jacobsen gang mowers.

Lambeau Field and the practice areas are fertilized on the average, four times a year using either a 26-3-6 or a 18-5-9 product. Randy recommended a regular program of fertility, rather than the "as needed" additions. Another very excellent suggestion from Randy that has worked well for Lambeau is spraying plant nutrients to "color" the field before home games. His recommendation included the use of 33-0-16 and ample amounts of Microgreen. The results have been obvious.

Golf courses find it necessary to establish levels of preventative applications of fungicides. Here again, the staff has followed Witt's recommendations very closely with excellent results. Bayleton and Daconil 2787 form the backbone of disease prevention and control on the playing field.

Neither the stadium nor the practice areas have underground irrigation systems, so watering them becomes a major task. The fields are watered infrequently but deeply. The equipment used includes a 6" main and smaller laterals that are moved down the field at intervals determined by the amount of water needed. Seven moves are required to water Lambeau; more are needed for the practice areas. Because of the extremely high temperatures in the stadium in the summer, careful coordination of fertilization, disease control and irrigation is necessary.

Reams have been written about the underground heating system Coach Lombardi installed in the playing field. Usually it is used only once a year, late in the season. But its presence is being felt at other times for another reason — frost heaving. There is some concern that the rise of the coils may restrict field aeration in the future. And aeration, as you might expect, is part of their management program. Topdressing is usually accomplished in the April to July period, before training camp opens.

Renovation of the worn field in the spring almost exclusively involves overseeding. Little sodding is done. And during the season, overseeding of thin and worn areas is completed weekly. A ProTurf Athletic blend is used that contains a good percentage of the perennial ryegrasses.

One of the things you might notice on a walk across the field, according to Randy, is that the turf is thick, heavy and somewhat thatchy. This is by design and management. Close cropping is an advantage for speed; a thick turf is an important factor in reducing injuries to the players and it significantly enhances the wear and tear tolerance of the field.

Hope springs eternal in the hearts of the Green Bay Packer fans. And hope is about all most of us can do. But for Randy Witt, his sharing of the education and experience in turfgrass management he has complements the hope he also carries for a winning season. He's contributing in a way that goes beyond the purchase of a ticket, tailgating and cheering in the stands. He has made the green in the "green and gold" something very special.

Super Bowl XXV — here we come!

continued from page 1

set-up. The pin-setter should be very familiar with golf, preferably as a player, and have a definite program to work with.

Mr. Simmons also felt that many little things added together create favorable impressions. The prompt cleanup of messes, timely tree removal and proper pruning, green and tee shaping, and fairway contouring are but a few of these small things. He holds tightly to the belief that greens should not be taken out of play during the golf season for work—those projects should be done either early or late. Further, in making improvements on the golf course to make the game more fun to play, be sure to employ a golf course architect. Any improvements need a strong chairman along with a supportive golf professional and the USGA.

We have had some great luncheon speakers at the Symposium — Andy North, Frank Hannigan and Russ

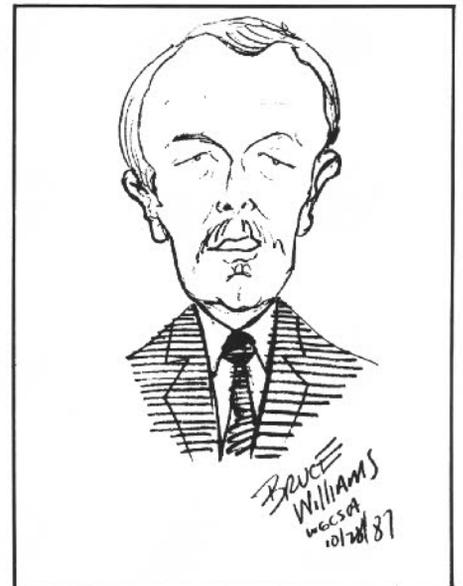
Weisensal come immediately to mind from recent years—and our speaker this year continued that fine tradition. Joe Luigs is a USGA Green Section Committeeman from the Crooked Stick Golf Club in the Indianapolis area. Many made his acquaintance several years ago when the Green Section Regional Meeting was in Milwaukee. Mr. Luigs took us with him via some excellent slides on his last trip to England, Scotland and Ireland. This annual trek he takes gives him a chance to visit and play golf courses around the world. He gave a most interesting and entertaining noontime presentation.

The first speaker presented by afternoon session chairman Bill Knight didn't need an introduction. Well known in Wisconsin for nearly twenty years as a golf leader and a great golf player, Dennis Tiziani spoke to "Impressions" not only as a PGA golf professional, but also as Vice-President and General Manager of Cherokee, Inc. in Madison. Dennis walked his way from the parking lot through the 18th hole and shared his opinions on those things that make good and lasting impressions. Receiving special emphasis were reception areas in the clubhouse, locker rooms and golf car fleets. Dennis stressed overall playing conditions, but picked out teeing ground and teaching areas for additional comments. He prefers simple tee blocks, tasteful furniture and signage, and explained his preference for "thin" teeing ground turf that accepted golf spikes. As a premier golf teacher in the state, it would be expected that Dennis placed particular emphasis on teaching areas. This is an important place for one-on-one relationships bet-

ween teacher and student and needs to be pleasant, quiet and well maintained.

The audience really listened up when Dennis commented that he always notices the condition and appearance of the golf course maintenance equipment. He believes that these pieces give a good hint of the attitude of the club. The appearance of golf course employees is equally important and he particularly likes uniforms for them.

Those of us working in Wisconsin know that we will always get to see Bruce Williams at least once a year. Seldom does he miss the Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium. This year we were most fortunate to have him on our program. Bruce, the Golf Course Superintendent for the Bob O'Link Golf Club in metropolitan Chicago, demonstrated why he is in such demand as a speaker. He gave a talk that clearly showed his successes in creating first and lasting impressions at one of America's premier golf clubs. He spoke of how important neatness and simplicity are in stating the class his members enjoy around the club. Of particular note are his use of hole-in-one signs on the par 3 golf holes at Bob O'Link, signs that note those accomplishing this thrill over the years. Also interesting were a posting of USGA rules that apply in certain situations on the golf course. Imprinted in plastic, these rules are especially helpful to players and no doubt leave them with a most favorable impression. Bruce complemented his remarks with an excellent set of slides, some going back to the time when his father managed the golf course at Bob O'Link.



Delmar Lied initiated his remarks on the selection, management and care of plant materials with a compliment for Danny Quast. His opinion was that Dan has done an exemplary job of using plant materials at Milwaukee Country Club in the creation of very favorable impressions. With over 50 years in the plant materials business in south-eastern Wisconsin, Mr. Lied shared expertise with the audience that only such long term experience can bring. He observed that beauty impresses everyone and natural beauty is something all humans really need. This natural beauty can be amplified on the golf course by the intelligent and careful use of plant materials. Mr. Lied then presented a great slide show that visually brought home the importance of matching trees to soil type and conditions, and the changes brought about by the seasons to plants. It was excellent!

Tom Schwab, Golf Course Superintendent at the Monroe Country Club, chaired the Thursday morning session. His first guest was Mr. Dennis Scheer, a landscape architect from Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dennis' remarks came not only from a landscape architect (B.S. and M.S. degrees) but also from a person with summer experience on a golf course as a course employee and as a golf player. In fact, his golf course experience was a factor in choosing landscape architecture as a career.

Key among the points Dennis made in his lecture on the importance of landscape design in creating good impressions were:

1. Use the "I am" test to determine who the golfer is, why he is visiting a particular facility and

what his expectations are.

2. Always accomplish design within the context of the site, using views to and through the golf course.
3. Modify the existing natural landscape as little as possible (a point made by Roger Rulewich as well). Utilize existing topographical features — design to them.
4. Always remember that in a golf course, the landscape should dominate, not buildings.
5. Transitional spaces deserve design attention, a point made by most of the speakers.
6. Reveal the golf course a little at a time.

Mr. Scheer went into a discussion of his views on entrances, drives, parking, pedestrian approaches and transitional spaces. His talk was concluded with a great slide collection.

Tom Harrison was a natural choice as a speaker on this year's Symposium program. For the nearly 20 years that Tom has been at the Maple Bluff Country Club he has held the belief that creating a favorable impression is extremely important. A trip to his club will quickly demonstrate that he has been eminently successful in expressing that belief. Tom led us on a slide tour of Maple Bluff and complemented his slide collection with pertinent comments (and wit!) about the many things he has done there over the years.

Finally, the tradition of asking our USGA Green Section Director to summarize the Symposium continued this year. Jim Latham did it again with his usual skill and flair for both public speaking and cutting to the heart of matters.

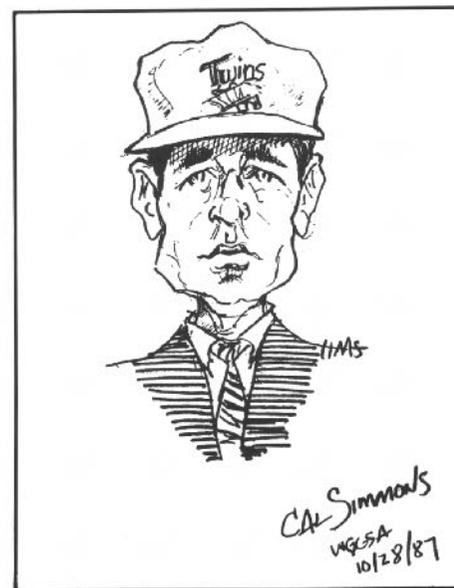
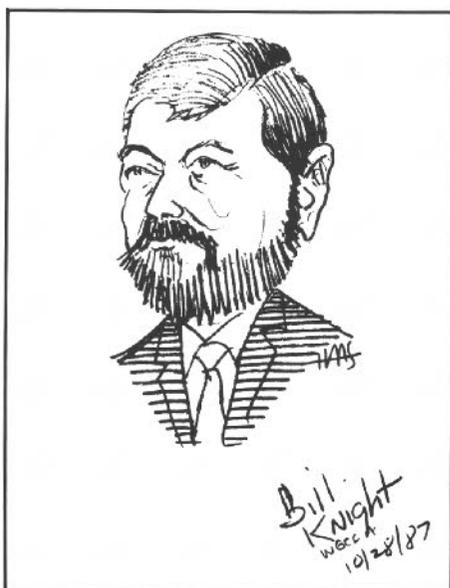
#### Symposium Committee

James Belfield	Tripoli Country Club - Milwaukee, WI
James Latham	USGA Green Section - Milwaukee, WI
Monroe Miller	Blackhawk Country Club - Madison, WI
Wayne Otto	Ozaukee Country Club - Mequon, WI
Danny Quast	Milwaukee Country Club - Milwaukee, WI
William Roberts	Sentry World Sports Center - Stevens Point, WI
James Spindler	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District - Milwaukee, WI
Robert Welch	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District - Milwaukee, WI

#### Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposia

First*	1966	Winter Injury (Bulletin No. 5)
Second	1967	The Physical Nature of Soils
Third	1968	POA ANNUA
Fourth	1969	Satisfying the Golfer
Fifth	1970	The Chemical Nature of Soil
Sixth	1971	Where are We Going in Golf Course Management?
Seventh	1972	Recycling Golf Course Wastes
Eighth*	1973	Thatch
Ninth	1974	Water Movement in Soils
Tenth	1975	A New Deal for an Old Course
Eleventh	1976	Living with POA ANNUA Species
Twelfth	1977	Keeping Your Head on Straight
Thirteenth	1978	Fast Grass
Fourteenth	1979	Research
Fifteenth*	1980	Sand-On and In Golf Greens
Sixteenth*	1981	Management Requirements for Sand Greens and Sand Top-Dressed Greens
Seventeenth	1982	Getting to the Roots of the Matter
Eighteenth*	1983	The Facts and Fallacies of POA ANNUA Management
Nineteenth	1984	Directions in Golf Course Management
Twentieth	1985	Grooming-The State of The Art-New Problems for New Times
Twenty-first	1986	The Micronutrients - Who Needs Them?
Twenty-second	1987	Impressions - A Memorable Golf Course (First to Lasting)

\* Proceedings

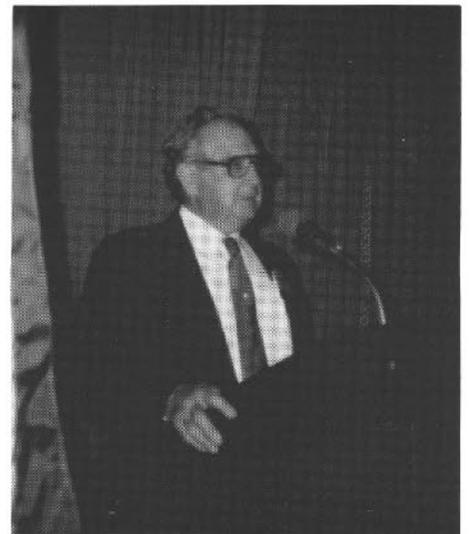




**Bruce Williams**



**Dennis Tiziani**



**Del Lied**

Impressions — a great subject for this Symposium. And if you ask the 200 or so golf turf managers there, they'd likely reply, "I was impressed!"



**1987 Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium Session Chairmen, Bruce Schweiger, Bill Knight and Tom Schwab.**



**Head table guests Gene Haas, Ted Woerhle, Bill Roberts, Jim Spindler and Joe Luigs.**



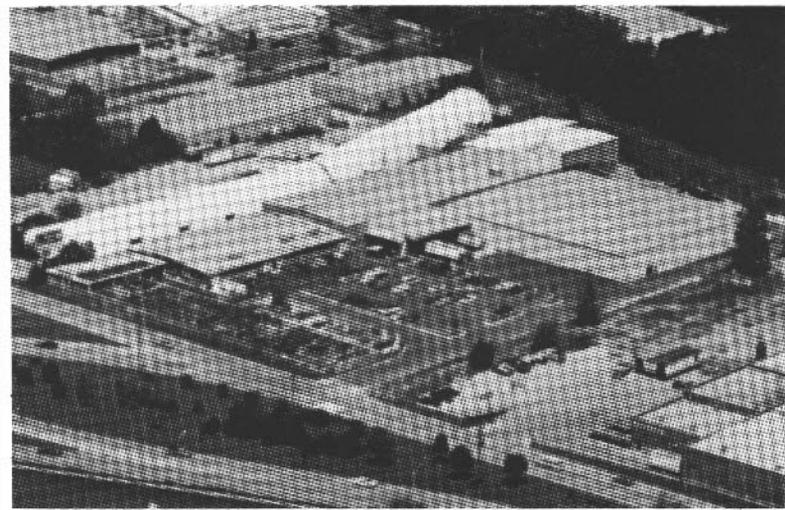
**Tom Harrison**



**Roger Rulewich and Cal Simmons.**



**Dennis Scheer**



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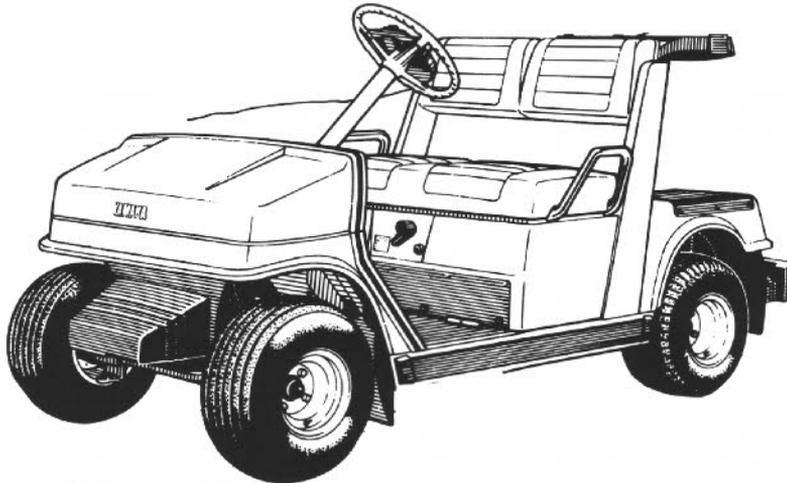
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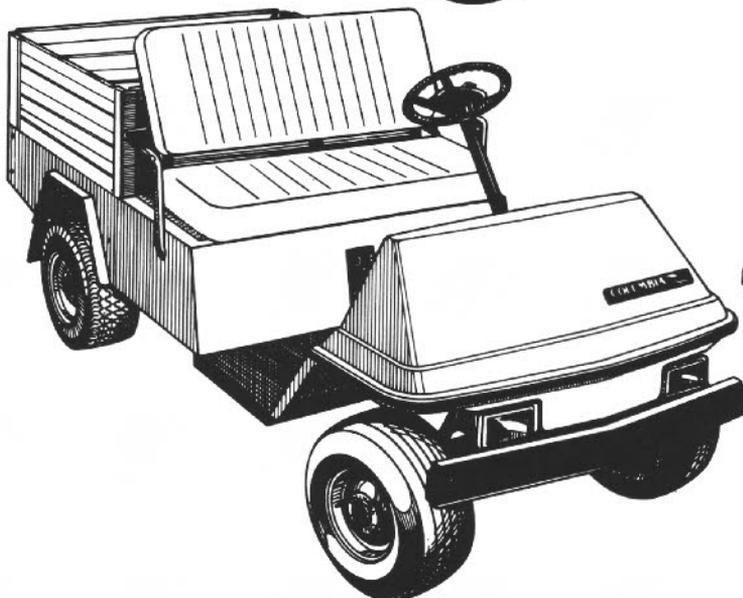
# OLD'S

**Thank you,**

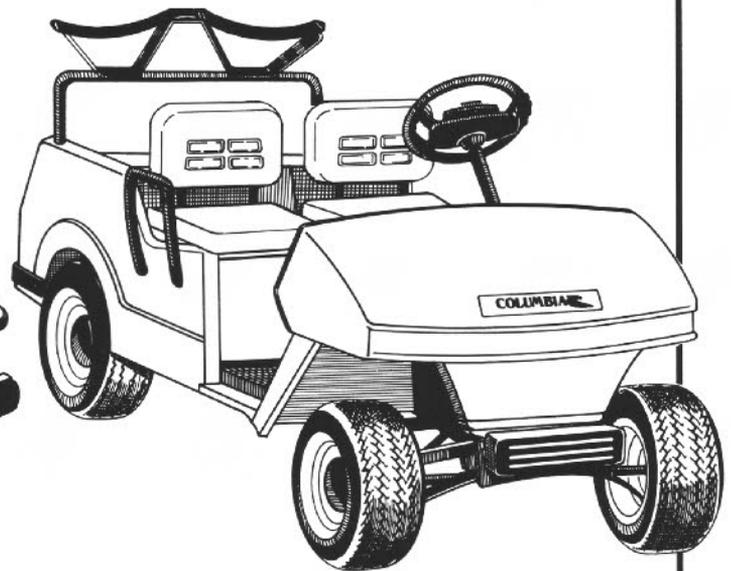
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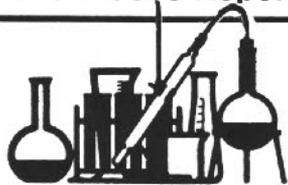
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## Nitrogen vs. Disease: 1987 Observations

By Dr. Wayne R. Kussow

Four experiments being conducted in Madison with different nitrogen sources, rates and frequencies of application have provided some interesting observations regarding interactions between disease incidence and N use on turfgrass. In the first instance, *Poa annua* decline observed on fairways on three different golf courses was found to be related to the N treatments employed.

A first glance at the data in Table 1 might lead one to conclude that N source had a role to play in the relative amount of *Poa* decline. Closer inspection reveals, however, that this was an incidental association. Frequency and rate of N application and not N source were the real factors involved. This is best seen by looking at the data when averaged across N rates and frequencies of application (Table 2). Increasing the rate of N application from 100 to 200 lb/A (2.3 to 4.6 lb/M) per season or decreasing the number of N applications from six to two per season seems to have had similar unfavorable effects on *Poa* decline. Statistical analysis, however, suggests that frequency of N application was substantially more influential than rate of N as far as the degree of *Poa* decline was concerned.

In September, yellow tuft appeared in N plots established on a one year-old stand of Penncross creeping bentgrass. Numbers of yellow tufts per plot (70 ft<sup>2</sup>) bore a relationship to N treatment (Table 3). But unlike in the case of *Poa annua* decline, low N rates and high frequencies of application appeared to result in turfgrass that was more susceptible to yellow tuft infection. Statistically, the observed influence of N rate on yellow tuft incidence was nearly four times the influence of frequency of N application. In other words, should one attempt to minimize yellow tuft infestation via manipulation of N use, the indication is that attention should first focus on N rate rather than the number of applications per season.

Caution must be exercised in attaching too much significance to these N

vs. disease observations. This is particularly true in the case of yellow tuft, where we are dealing with a single location and a single year. Whether or not the relationship reappears in the next two or three seasons remains to be seen.

The observation that increasing N rates or decreasing the frequency of N application leads to more extensive *Poa annua* decline during periods of heat stress has considerably more credibility. There are two reasons for this. For one, the relationships were observed at three different experimental sites. Secondly, studies conducted in Connecticut and Maryland have also shown that *Poa* stand density is im-

**Table 1.** Influences of N treatments on *Poa annua* decline (Scale of 1 to 5, 5 being the worst)

N MANAGEMENT PROGRAM			
SOURCE	SEASON RATE	Applications /season	Poa decline rating (means for 3 sites)
	1b N/A		
Fine grade Milorganite	100	6	0.7
	150	6	1.4
	200	6	1.5
Regular Milorganite	100	3	1.2
	150	3	1.5
	200	3	2.8
IBDU	100	2	2.5
	150	2	2.4
	200	2	2.7
UF	100	2	1.1
	150	2	2.1
	200	2	2.8

proved and decline is reduced when N management practices shift away from relatively heavy infrequent applications toward frequent light N applications.

**Table 2.** Average influences of N rate and frequency of application on *Poa annua* decline ratings. (Scale of 1 to 5, 5 being the worst)

VARIABLE	Average Poa Decline Ratings
<b>N Rate/Season</b>	
1000 lb/A	1.4
150 lb/A	1.8
200 lb/A	2.4
<b>N Applications</b>	
6 per season	1.2
3 per season	1.8
2 per season	2.3

**Table 3.** Influence of N treatments on yellow tuft in creeping bentgrass.

N MANAGEMENT PROGRAM			
SOURCE	SEASON RATE	Applications /season	Yellow tufts per plot (70 ft <sup>2</sup> )
	1b N/A		
Fine grade Milorganite	2.4	12	19
	4.8	12	17
	7.2	12	1
Regular Milorganite	2.4	6	24
	4.8	6	1
	7.2	6	0
Urea	2.4	6	14
	4.8	6	1
	7.2	6	0
IBDU	2.4	3	0
	4.8	3	0
	7.2	3	0

## TURFGRASS SHORT COURSE

The University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture and Life Sciences will offer a one week turfgrass management course the week of January 4-8, 1988. The one week short course was started in January of 1987 with an enrollment of 40. The course is offered the first week in January when classroom facilities are available during the Christmas break for long course students.

The short course is designed for professional turfgrass managers including golf courses, landscapers, sod producers, lawn care services and grounds maintenance people.

The short course is team taught by Robert Newman, Charles Koval, Wayne Kussow and Gayle Worf. The subject matter covers everything from turfgrass establishment and maintenance through pest prevention and control. Information is presented by lecture, slides, overhead projector, pest mounts, and printed handout materials.

The interchange of ideas among students is encouraged as a teaching tool.

Sample problems in the areas of fertilizer application, pesticide application and equipment calibration are worked through to enable students to order and accurately apply the many products used on turf.

Time is allotted to ask and answer individual questions and solve individual problems.

In summary, the goal of the turfgrass short course is to review turfgrass management and update students relative to current turf problems and problem solutions.

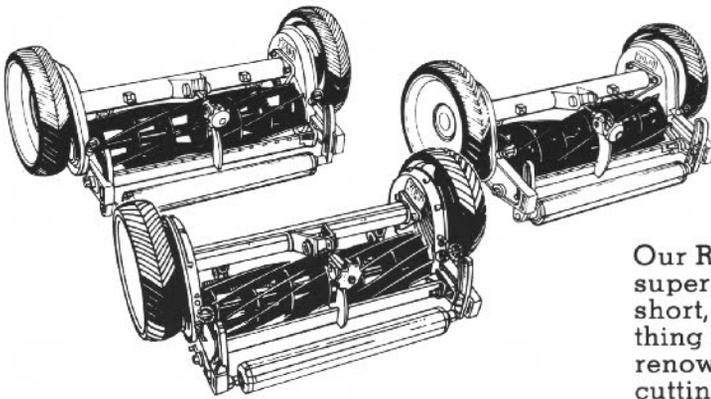
For further information covering enrollment and fees please contact:

Professor Richard Daluge  
Short Courses  
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# Reinders



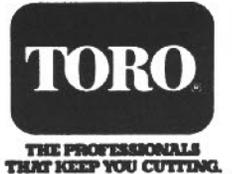
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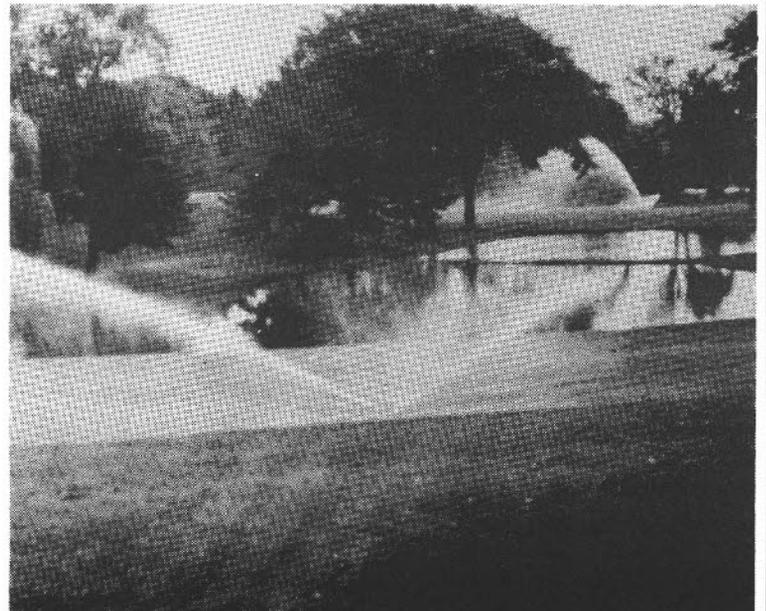
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## What Happened to Bayleton in 1987?

Dr. Gayle L. Worf  
Department of Plant Pathology  
University of Wisconsin-Madison

The first hint of a problem came on July 21. Ray Knapp was sharing with me his problems with Bayleton on Poa fairways. It wasn't protecting like it had in previous years. What was happening, and what might be used in its stead?

We had conducted trials at Tuckaway with Ray in 1983 on Poa summer disease problems. It was a good plot, as a matter of fact, the first one that had given us clear evidence in Wisconsin that anthracnose, acting by itself, was capable of causing considerable damage to Poa. And Bayleton offered excellent control, as it has for Ray in subsequent years, until this year.

But 1987 was different. Spring started earlier than normal—just as it did in 1985 and 1986—but *summer* also started earlier, and tenaciously, with continued hot weather. Poa was under stress; pathogens were working earlier, and the wand of Bayleton had lost its magic.

You may recall that we have been working with Harvey Miller at Oconomowoc C.C. ever since the first Wisconsin Turfgrass Association Field Day, which they hosted, on a puzzling response we observed there. We have experienced relatively poor results on Poa health where we rotated Bayleton and Daconil. Both chemicals—especially Bayleton—gave good results when used alone, and we were trying to figure out why the effect of the rotation. But when Mike Lee and I took notes in Harvey's plots, two days after Ray's call, we had to take a double on our data—the poorest of 22 entries we had in the trial was Bayleton!! It had been applied biweekly since June 15, at the one ounce rate. Soon after we received several similar calls and reports, and our plots at Nakoma confirmed the same general trend. We've had to accept the fact that Bayleton did not provide the performance that it had previously.

Bayleton was the first of the sterol-inhibiting fungicides to enter the turf market, and its impact has been dra-

matic. I don't know of any chemical, except for nitrogen and H<sub>2</sub>O, that brought about such excellent resuscitation of Poa, and helped give it more respectability than it had enjoyed in the past.

So what is the explanation for its failure? Could it be that fungal resistance has emerged? That would be a plausible answer, but I don't really think so, for two reasons. First, there were several sterol inhibitors in our trials as well, and most of these performed satisfactorily, some almost spectacularly. Cross-resistance, that is, similar responses among members of the same fungicide group to fungi developing tolerance to chemicals, did not appear to occur. Secondly, dollar spot control was excellent, both in our plots and on users' fairways. Since the dollar spot organism is notorious for its tendency to develop fungicide-resistant strains, it's likely that we would have seen breakdown in dollar spot control before some other disease.

Were we too late in our applications this year? Previous experiences have taught us that Poa protection required preventive applications—before any symptoms of decline were evident. We applied at the calendar date we've found to be very effective in previous years, e.g. June 15, but perhaps we were simply too late with the biological calendar this year. Maybe Bayleton is slower in uptake by the plant than some of the other compounds that gave good control. Or maybe something else, another pathogen that we failed to diagnose, for instance, could have been active this year. Certainly summer patch was active, and nothing we tried, preventively or curatively, was any good for that this year.

While we cringe at experiences like this, there's still some good to come out of it. First of all, not everyone experienced disappointment this year, some superintendents remained pleased with their results. Even in our plots, Bayleton usually looked better than non-treated areas. And there was no problem with dollar spot control. So

there's something salvageable, especially if we can ultimately figure out the details. We shouldn't, as the old adage goes, throw the baby out with the bath water! Bayleton has served us too well to walk away from it.

### Bayleton—what's your experience?

If you would like to share your observations on the effectiveness of Bayleton this year, please take a moment to jot them down and forward them to: **Gayle Worf, 285 Russell Laboratories, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.** Indicate your treatment schedule, e.g. chemicals, rates and dates, and whether the results were better, equal to or poorer than previous years. Any other appropriate comments, such as diseases observed, changes in management strategies, etc., would also be useful. Worf would like to receive those comments by **December 1, 1987.**

### Rules Quiz Answers

(From page 15)

1. A (Rule 13-2, Dec. 13-2/25.5) *Comment: If a player worsens his line of play, he is not entitled to restore the line to its original condition.*
2. A (Rule 25-1b, Dec. 25-1b/15) *Comment: Pine needles piled for removal are either loose impediments or ground under repair.*
3. B (Rule 18-4, Dec. 20-1/4) *Comment: There is no penalty in stroke play for the action.*
4. B (Rule 25-1b, Dec. 25-1b/10) *Comment: The ball must be placed, not dropped.*
5. B (Rule 20-5, Dec. 19-5/6) *Comment: Both balls are cancelled and the balls are replayed.*

# WGCSA FALL DINNER DANCE — WEST BEND STYLE!

By Mark Kienert

The fourth annual WGCSA dinner dance was held in West Bend the first weekend of October.

With team names befitting the wildest of tag team wrestlers, 24 couples plus a twosome of "Milorganite Marvels" descended on the beautiful West Bend Country Club to do battle with the famous "Old Course".

We were bushwacked! "Fatted" on an excellent buffet, our slaughter wasn't complete until the West Bend Homers took the coveted couples' trophy for the second straight year, whipping the nearest couple by a full three shot margin.

We sent Ma & Pa's Mightiest, Tuffest, Hustling, Straight-shooting Shining Blue Bullet Beaters to Launch Terror on the Hippest Homers but were jammed in our efforts by these Ridge running Mavericks as they deftly escaped our Bombs and Bullets, Krushing the Naturalists and proving once again that they were Kings of the Holehopping Marvels. There, I believe I mentioned everyone except Spud—he didn't have the "Light" touch all day.

One notable golfing accomplishment was an eagle "Three" by Janell Johnson on the difficult par 5 sixth hole. A delighted "Hubby" reportedly is still savoring the \$4 bet he won on that shot from the BdM Bombers. Other golf prizes for the day went to a

fallen Ridge-Runner who must have slipped and took home the prize for short-drive. The Launchers must have tired and built "Snowmen" (8's) instead. The Kingsters built their castles in the Sand. The Holehoppers should have as they cleaned out the candy store with the highest score and hole score recorded. Hobo and Jo won the long drive contest proving once again that they can be found on the range!

This year's hospitality room was hosted by the able Mark Grundman and served as our pre-dinner gathering and watering hole. The big yellow wagon circled up at the Old Fort Silver for "Half a Steer" and Chicken supper. President Reagan enjoyed "only Chicken" last August, so I guess as taxpayers and dinner dance attendees we paid for both. Highlights of the evening saw Bob Musbach go from "Idle" to "Chauvinist" in less time than it took to eat dessert.

Our after-dinner music was provided by the group "Stardust". The big band sounds were too slow for some in our entourage but credit them for unrehearsed versions of some Beatles classics. My memory will picture the last Tango by the Schmidts and Spindlers. Scott Waddington cleaned up the dance floor with gal Julie's hair.

Our late-night entertainment didn't end with the dance. Steve Schmidt was unanimously voice-voted as ugliest

man on the bus. The bus driver's hat was a distant second. Check your mental picture of Jim Spindler's svelte physique squeezing through the security bars to gain access to a four a.m. swim with others. Funnier still is the picture of grown people trying to get wet torsos back into dry clothes in below freezing temperatures.

Each dinner dance has its memories. It wouldn't be complete without thanking those who sponsored this year's hospitality room, our gracious hosts at the West Bend Country Club for allowing us golf. Bruce Worzella and his staff had to contend with frost and a group of Poa planting professionals on this day. The course was superior, no doubt, to our golf game by a great margin.

A very special "thank you" must go to Mary Worzella as she presented the WGCSA with a check for \$385.00, proceeds from the cookbook sale. Without her spearheading efforts, this book I'm sure wouldn't have gone to press.

A very special welcome to all the "Rookies" who got their first taste of a WGCSA dinner dance and a toast to the veterans "who wouldn't miss it for the world".

Ideas, hosts, sites for next year's dance are requested to insure continued success. See you next time.

... Spuds.

## WGCSA Party Animals!



Jeff Bottensek accepted the coveted "Mr. & Mrs." Trophy on behalf of winners Mary and Bruce Worzella. That's two years in a row!

