

Troubles, Triumphs And A Pretty Nice Summer

By Monroe S. Miller

Call it coincidence, if you want, but I believe there is a groundswell of dissatisfaction with a lot of what goes on too often in our business and in our country.

The last issue of *THE GRASS ROOTS*, which carried an editorial addressed to some in our industry ("if the shoe fits, wear it"), was on the newsstand on June 28th. Papers from around the country carried a biting commentary by well known columnist Dave Barry in the June 24th editions. Mr. Barry's piece was entitled "Incompetence is crippling us."

Underneath this thin veil of humor, Barry ripped those in our country who build things like cars and appliances. He feels about some of those pieces like a lot of us feel about some of the grass machinery we buy.

I watched a little closer that week for evidence of Barry's and my feelings about the ineptness in this country, ineptness that is growing by the day and becoming more and more pervasive. Here are my highlights from that one week:

1. The Hubble Space Telescope is becoming a multi-billion dollar boondoggle. Apparently they cannot focus the telescope because some company in Danbury, Connecticut screwed up the polishing of the mirrors.

2. Massive amounts of money will flow from the northeast and midwest to the southwest and south where most of the failed S & Ls are located. They had crooks running them, yet our government "can't afford" to prosecute them. But we do have money to provide for the military defense of Japan. I can't figure that out.

3. President "Read My Lips" Bush now wants to raise taxes. Super.

4. Kohler announces the construction of a new factory complex in Mexico. They needed to do that to compete in the world markets. No UAW in Mexico.

5. The Space Shuttle program schedule was shoved back — again — because of leaking fuel tanks. The fuel tank on a new Briggs & Stratton engine of ours started leaking fuel, too. The very same day. How incompetent.

6. It appears AMC/Chrysler Corp. knew about some rollover problems with their Jeep vehicles, but decided to keep them a secret. Neat.

7. Pat Zurawski went to Menard's to purchase a dehumidifier for our computer room. He had to choose between a Whirlpool and a Samsung. The one from the "J" country, of course, had more features and an automatic shutoff. But he chose the Whirlpool — he has a stupid but loyal boss. Next time I may damn well choose the BEST one, regardless of where it is manufactured.

The lessons, once again, are obvious. Are we so dumb that we will not pick up on them?

I'll probably never get used to it, but that simple fact may be one that indicates I'm at least somewhat normal.

Just as sure as a change in the Green Committee chair

at our Club brings some trepidation, a visit from a new USGA Green Section Agronomist is a little unnerving at first.

When I was a student in Jim Love's turfgrass management program at the UW, we usually had an annual opportunity to listen to Lee Record, the Midwest agronomist for the USGA, either at a monthly WGCSA meeting or at the Symposium.

The summer I spent at Maple Bluff Country Club gave me a chance to meet Lee's replacement, Carl Schwartzkopf. When I began my work at Blackhawk Country Club, Carl made the first visit here. We became good acquaintances and still talk at each GCSAA conference. Actually, we usually argue over the Badgers and the MSU Spartans.

Suddenly, Carl wasn't the one making the inspection. I was notified to expect a visit from a gentleman named Zontek.

Well, as nearly everybody in our business knows, Stan became a highly respected and popular person in Wisconsin. I hoped, nearly to the point of prayer, that he'd be here for decades to come. His visits were extremely productive, his advice almost flawless and his reports to our membership at the Club were thorough.

Then he left. I felt betrayed.

I was damned upset. Until I learned of his replacement. Good Grief! Jim Latham, after a 25 year sabbatical from the Green Section, was returning. His assignment? The Great Lakes region, which included my golf course. What a relief.

It was great having Jim come to town for a half day each year. He was (still is) a prominent turfgrass expert with outstanding diagnostic skills, excellent communication ability — both writing and speaking — and he captured the confidence of two different green committee chairmen.

He was also a very busy person, traveling tens of thousands of miles and visiting a couple hundred golf courses in our region each year.

So it wasn't really a surprise when Lois Latham called to tell me that our 1990 TAS visit would be made by a new Green Section agronomist. His name, she told me, was Bob Vavrek.

Lois gave me a little background on Robert and added that he had been training with both Jim Latham and Jim Moore.

As July 5th approached, I became a little bit edgy. Our Green Committee chairman is a shrewd person, well read and serious about his responsibilities as chairman. He also serves as the club president this year.

On July 3rd, I called Lois for reassurance. "Does he know anything from a practical perspective? Or is he just book smart? How old is he? How big is he? Where's he from?" And so on.

Lois gave me another good report and told me to quit worrying.

That was good advice. After a productive visit I can give all of you a report on Bob Vavrek.

First of all, he was on time. In fact, he was early, by half an hour! I loved it. He was ready, in my shop, to go to work at 7:00 a.m.

He's well educated. Since he is a native of Ohio, one might expect that to influence his choices of colleges. He earned a B.S. degree from Marietta College (in Marietta, Ohio) and a M.S. degree in entomology from Ohio State. His major professor was WGCSA Honorary Member Harry Niemczyk. Bob is now completing the requirements for Ph.D. in turfgrass science at Cornell University.

He does, indeed, have a handle on the practical matters of our business. His advice was sound and creative at the same time.

I haven't received his report to the Club yet, but when I do, I'll report on the grade we give to it.

In the meantime, if you get a chance to have Bob Vavrek come to your golf course, welcome him. He'll help you a lot, just like Lee and Carl and Stan and Jim have for so many years.

There's truth in the old saying that Mother Nature knows best. It seems that a major outbreak of the gypsy moth caterpillars has been stopped by a natural predator.

The voracious caterpillars were expected to hit hard on trees in Massachusetts, southern Vermont, New York and Connecticut this year. Instead the entomologists from those states found a lot of dead caterpillars.

This phenomenon is so new that they don't know much about it. The fungus that is killing the caterpillars is *Entomophaga maimaiga*.

The fungus was introduced in Boston in 1910 in hope of imposing a natural control. Incredible as it seems, its effectiveness went unnoticed until last summer. Obviously, it was nearly forgotten.

Researchers have been studying the rise and fall of the gypsy moth populations for over a hundred years. They have noticed that they do well in dry years and seem to die off in wet ones. It may be that this phenomenon could be related to weather effects on the fungus.

It is really quite interesting, especially when considering that one of the methods of control tried in our state (Door and Kewaunee counties) is a program of spraying bacteria harmful to the moth.

Phil Pellitteri, UW-Madison entomologist and WGCSA member, received questions in mid-summer that were a bit different from those he normally receives during the height of the growing season in Wisconsin.

Instead of the panic type "what are the bugs that are eating my garden and grass?" Phil was hearing, "what happened to the cicadas?"

It turns out that the cicada population was quite spotty. There were a lot of the inch-long insects in the Lake Geneva area, with smaller numbers in Mazomanie and in Grant, Iowa and Walworth counties.

One of the reasons for reduced numbers of cicadas is development. A lot of former agricultural ground has been turned to streets and homes, disturbing the cicada habitat.

Although it would have been interesting to see and experience their anticipated arrival, it was also nice not having to deal with whatever nuisance and damage they may have brought to our golf courses.

On July 18 the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection advanced a proposal to ban the use of atrazine, an herbicide, in nine Wisconsin counties. The county I live in — Dane — was one of the counties.

If it is enacted, the ban would be one of the strongest actions against this ag chemical in the country. It would also be the most widespread state restriction on farm chemical use to date.

The alarm caused by the detection of extremely low (parts per billion) of atrazine in some farm wells in the state probably had a lot to do with this. So did the big push from the chemophobes.

Regardless of how it was done, the proposal raises concerns about where we'll be in our business ten years from now. Such news should inspire even more careful and judicious use of agricultural chemicals on our golf courses. It should also inspire those who haven't supported turfgrass research in Wisconsin to begin to pony up with their share of the money that will be needed to document need and safety.

I received a call from Dr. Lois Stack in late July. She's excited that the GCSAA has invited her to speak at our 1991 conference and show in Las Vegas. That's two consecutive years as a speaker; she deserves to be excited.

And proud. Congratulations to the former Nekoosa gal who received all of her education at the UW-Madison.

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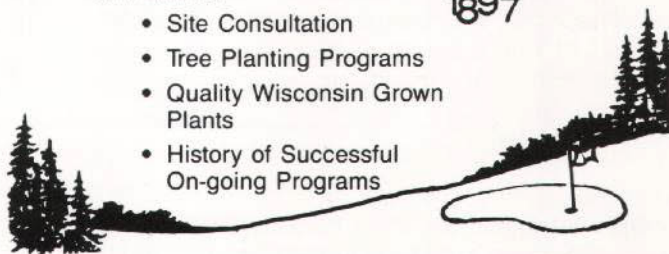
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Within a two year period, Lois will have addressed two GCSAA conferences, the Canadian Golf Superintendents Association national conference and the Maine Turfgrass Conference.

She's been published in *Golf Course Management*, too. We're pretty fortunate to have had her as a columnist in *THE GRASS ROOTS*.

There's a romantic among us! Who is it? Mike Lee, assistant golf course superintendent at Bluemound G & CC. Why? Because of the way he proposed to his lovely girlfriend Nancy Hanson.

Half the people in the state of Wisconsin saw him pop the magic question. Cheryl and I were watching the local news on August 6th when near the end of the newscast a "people feature" came on.

There was Mike, high above rural Wisconsin, north of Milwaukee. And cut into a grain field below them was Mike's proposal: MARRY ME NANCY.

The story of how he was able to carve 40' letters into the field is one not only of romance, but of persistence and determination.

It is also a story of careful planning. Mike was able to keep his secret project from Nancy all spring and summer. He was able to get her to go on an airplane ride without arousing any suspicion.

So well crafted was Mike's cover that Nancy wasn't aware that a "passenger" on the plane was really a photographer from a Milwaukee television station.

When they arrived directly overhead of the big question, the film rolled and captured her reactions. She was obviously and genuinely surprised. In the midst of her surprise, Mike placed an engagement ring on her finger.

Oh, the romance of youth! Nice touch, Mike!

A few days after Mike was on TV, I received a call from Denise Cochrane, a member of the headquarters staff of the Canadian Golf Superintendents Association. Their headquarters office is located in Toronto.

Denise works with the CGSA publication *The Greenmaster*, and she called me to request permission to reprint Mike's story on professionalism (as well as another piece from *THE GRASS ROOTS*). I granted it, of course.

So not only is he soon to be married, he is soon to be an international author.

Congratulations on both counts!

The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruling that voided the Town of Casey local ordinance was met with relief here.

Iowans must have experienced a similar emotion when the following article appeared in the *Des Moines Register*:

"Local governments cannot enact their own tough restrictions on pesticide use because state and federal officials already control those chemicals, according to a legal opinion issued June 28.

The opinion, issued by Attorney General Tom Miller, pointed to a "rather comprehensive regulatory scheme" governing pesticides and said it wouldn't be fair for cities and counties to go beyond that set of restrictions.

"To the extent that a political subdivision in Iowa banned the application of pesticides by a commercial applicator. . . it would prohibit an activity which state law permits;" said the

opinion written by Assistant Attorney General Timothy Benton.

Benton conceded that a string of court cases have yielded results on both sides of the issue. An examination of the legislative history of pesticide regulations, however, shows that efforts to include specific provisions for local regulations were rejected.

The opinion was sought by Rep. Donald Shoultz, a Waterloo Democrat who has written much of the environmental legislation the Legislature has approved. Shoultz said local officials — particularly city councils — have discussed pesticide regulation but were uncertain of their authority.

One city, Sully, has banned commercial pesticide applications.

June 28th's opinion does not carry the weight of law, and the courts eventually would have to settle the issue. It is, however, a strong signal to local officials that enforcing local regulations would be difficult and that they are unlikely to survive a court test.

Environmental advocates have contended that a major source of pollution is chemical application in cities as homeowners hire lawn services to spruce up their yards.

Many of the chemicals applied to yards are herbicides and nitrogen-based fertilizers similar to those used by farmers, yet critics say there's no control or monitoring of those chemicals.

Particularly in a wet period such as this year, they say, chemicals can wash off lawns and into storm sewer systems that dump into rivers and streams.

Benton said there already is extensive regulation of pesticide application in state law, with the secretary of agriculture responsible for licensing and regulating applicators."

Then on August 1st, the Sixth Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeals, agreed (all three judges) to confirm PLCAA (Professional Lawn Care Association of America) vs. Milford, Michigan. In that case, decided last October, a Federal Judge ruled that FIFRA preempted local ordinances.

Another hooray!

I'll probably remember this summer for quite awhile as the summer Neil Rictcher retired. He seems too young, but that has more to do with my age than his.

In a relatively short time — about ten years — Neil had a distinct and positive influence on Wisconsin's golf course industry. He loved the machinery business and brought to us a lot of the positive things from the ag side of his company. His education as a trained engineer led to a lot of innovation and modification.

So enjoy your retirement, buddy. Hope the fish are biting!

This summer could easily go down as one of those you usually can only dream about. As I look back I remember a spring with little winter damage and an early opening.

A look back at the summer brings thoughts of ample rainfall and moderate temperatures. The really hot days came a few at a time; they were promptly relieved by showers and cooler temperatures. My goodness — we had a full week in the middle of July in our town when the high never climbed out of the 70s. Unbelievable.

That's not to imply there weren't problems, however. In late June, Green Bay and Brown County suffered a true disaster — almost five inches of rain in 24 hours. Some area courses, which included the Fox River Valley, were closed for days. Take a close look at the photos Randy Witt sent me of his golf course on June 23rd. Unbelievable again.

Shortly after that, southwest Wisconsin was blasted by some savage storms that did damage to many sites, including golf courses.

The biggest turnaround, in my mind, came in a report that said the Wisconsin River was at a 15 year high. Two years ago it was so low that the DNR forced Mark Kienert to do without water from the river for his golf course.

Despite the prosperous looking countryside and rain swollen rivers and lakes, our water tables are still low. Since we are enjoying such a nice season, let's wish for a storybook ending — a long, cold and snowy winter!

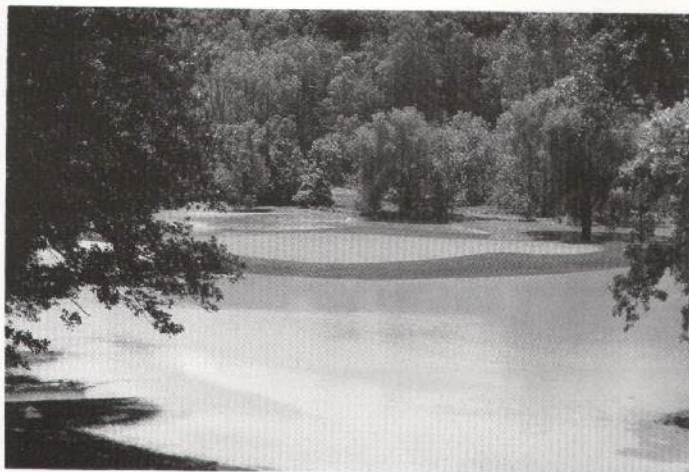
See you at the Symposium.



And you think you've had troubles? How about Randy Witt on June 23rd? Here's his third green from the tee — Oneida Golf and Riding Club, Green Bay.



Here's the third green again, picture was taken from a boat! That's an eight foot stick, too.



Oneida's 12th green, looking a little lonely.



Oneida Golf and Riding Club's #6 Fairway looking back from the sixth green.

The SILVER ANNIVERSARY Presentation
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HOW EPCRA WORKS IN WISCONSIN

By Michael Semler

Author's Note: The following information, pulled together by GCSAA headquarters staff, is extremely useful to all WGCSA members and applies to every Wisconsin golf course. You may want to keep this information for future reference. We all must comply with the requirements covered in this report.

Remember, this is not legal advice. As always, consult with your own attorney for specific answers to legal questions you have.

As a response to growing concerns about the effects of chemical releases on communities, the U.S. Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) in 1986. The act supports state and local emergency planning efforts and provides citizens and local governments with information concerning potential chemical hazards present in their communities by requiring reports from businesses — including golf courses — that deal with hazardous chemicals.

In 1987, Wisconsin enacted a community right-to-know law that created the state emergency response commission and an emergency planning grant program and established a fee

collection system for document submissions. The law also includes penalty provisions.

Local emergency planning committees may apply for grants to develop an emergency response plan required under federal law. Local committees may be eligible for up to \$6,000 in reimbursement fees for the purchase of computers and emergency response equipment.

The law is administered by the state Emergency Planning and Reporting Administration and covers all employers. However, facilities with fewer than 10 full-time employees are exempt from the document submission fees.

The document submission fee schedule includes:

*\$800 emergency planning and notification fee, due at time of initial notification

*\$100 inventory form fee for 1-100 chemicals listed

*\$150 inventory form fee for 101-500 chemicals listed

*\$300 inventory form fee for more than 500 chemicals listed.

Failure to submit material safety data sheets (MSDSs) may result in a \$10,000 fine. Failure to submit required

emergency planning and hazardous chemical forms may result in a penalty of up to \$25,000. Failure to report multiple releases of hazardous substances may result in a fine of up to \$75,000.

A \$20,000 penalty may be assessed for knowingly releasing protected trade secret information.

Additionally, violators may be imprisoned for up to two years for hazardous release violations and up to one year for trade secret violations.

Community Right-To-Know Contacts

For emergency release notification, call 608/266-3232.

For general information, emergency planning notification and document submissions, call the Division of Emergency Government at 608/266-3232.

Submit follow-up emergency release notification, MSDSs and chemical inventories to Wisconsin Division of Emergency Management, 4802 Sheboygan Ave., P.O. Box 7865, Madison, WI 53707.

Submit annual toxic chemical release forms to Department of Natural Resources, Office of Technical Services, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

WGCSA TO SPONSOR "SAFE PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT" SEMINAR

The directors and officers of the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association have decided to host what may well be one of the most timely GCSAA seminars offered.

On March 21, 1991, Dr. Burt Bohmont, a faculty member at Colorado State University, will present a one-day seminar entitled "Safe Pesticide Management."

This seminar promises to help Wisconsin golf course superintendents un-

derstand the basics of safe use and application of pesticides.

Dr. Bohmont will review regulations and safety practices for pesticide applicators. He will cover FIFRA requirements, right-to-know laws, environmental considerations and groundwater concerns.

The seminar will be held at the Holiday Inn on Highway 100 in Milwaukee. This facility has been the site of previous seminars.

The cost will be \$85. This is an excellent educational opportunity. It gives us all a chance to experience first-hand clarification of a mountain of rules, regulations and laws that greatly influence how we conduct our business. Dr. Bohmont should be lecturing to a full house.

Details on registration will be forthcoming.

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“Golf Is Life” For Executive Director of Wisconsin State Golf Association

By Lori Ward Bocher

For someone who wasn't even remotely interested in golf until after college and service in the Korean War, Eugene Haas has since made the game his vocation, avocation and main interest in life.

“Golf is Life,” says Haas, executive director of the Wisconsin State Golf Association (WSGA) since 1977. “The game challenges you as life challenges you. I've been involved in all sports and many businesses, and I've seen nothing, to me, that's greater than the game of golf.”

Born in Spring Green, Wis., Gene's family moved to Milwaukee during World War II when he was 12 years old. His father, who had immigrated to the U.S. from Germany in 1920, wanted a job in the defense industry so that he wouldn't be drafted. “He had strong feelings about being drafted and having to fight against kinfolk in Germany,” Gene recalls.

Reflecting on his German heritage, he mentions a 1983 PBS documentary on German immigration that traced the families of immigrants from the time of immigration to the present. His family was one of those represented — mainly because Gene's younger brother, Richard, who is a famous artist in New York, happened to be in contact with the producers of the documentary. But all family members were interviewed for the film, including Gene.

“I think the film crew enjoyed doing my segment more than the others because I was running a golf tournament in Oconomowoc at the time,” Gene remembers. “They didn't want to leave.” The film was shown on PBS stations across the nation. “I got calls from people all over the country who said they saw the documentary and enjoyed it.”

During his high school years at Pius XI High School in Milwaukee, an athletic Gene was active in all sports — except golf. He then attended the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. And he had a chance to sign with a major league baseball team. But then he was drafted into the armed services and



Wisconsin State Golf Association Executive Director Gene Haas.

sent to Korea.

After a service injury, Gene spent lots of time in military hospitals. Being told that his body may not be what it used to be, one doctor strongly suggested that he take up a less strenuous sport — golf. That didn't look too exciting to Gene at the time.

Back home in the Milwaukee area, Haas enjoyed the sport of billiards and became quite good at it, winning a city championship one year. “Some of the billiards players were good golfers, too, and they challenged me to golf,” Gene recalls. “The first time I played, they were shooting 75 and I shot a 110. By the end of my first year of golf I could shoot under 80. And I was self-taught.” He credits the hand-eye coordination he developed with billiards for one reason he became successful at golf.

Instantly enamored with the game of golf, the organization-minded Haas quickly became involved in more than

playing. He immediately joined a golf club, the Whitnall Park Men's Golf Club, and within a year (1961) he was elected president. “I saw some things that needed to be done, so I volunteered,” he recalls.

Being president of the Whitnall Park Club made him a representative of the Milwaukee County Public Links Association. And by 1962 he was president of that organization. The same year he was elected vice president of the Wisconsin Public Links Association.

“At that time, there weren't a lot of competitive opportunities for public players,” Gene points out, adding that he could recall only four competitive tournaments a year. So in 1962 he helped start a tournament for Milwaukee County public players.

The WSGA, which sponsored many tournaments, was for private clubs only — not public courses like those with which Gene was involved. Likewise, the WSGA state tournament was for private players only, except for 12 spots reserved for club players.

“That bothered me,” he remembers. “From Day 1, I said, ‘If there's anything that I can do to change this, that's going to be one of the goals of my life.’”

In the meantime, he worked toward gaining more tournaments and recognition for public players. In 1964 he started lobbying the USGA to bring the National Public Links Tournament to Wisconsin. That became a reality in 1966 when the tournament was held at Brown Deer Park — the same site as the 1951 tournament.

“That was a highlight of my life in golf at that time,” Gene says. “Then, suddenly it was over.” So he looked for another cause. That turned out to be an amateur state tournament, open to all players, with a 72-hole stroke play format; at that time, the WSGA state tournament, in existence since 1901 for private players, was a match play format.

In 1967, the Wisconsin 72-Hole State Amateur Championship was run for the
(Continued on page 29)

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first year. Today it's named after Ray Fischer, a WPLA rules official for many years.

In 1971, the WSGA changed its state tournament format from match play to stroke play. "It bothered the heck out of me," Gene says. "There already was a stroke championship in the state."

Also in 1971, Gene started the Billy Sixty Bestball Championship, which remains one of the state's most popular amateur tournaments.

Until 1977, all of Gene's involvement with golf was on a voluntary basis. "Everything I did in golf was totally volunteer, out of the back seat of my car or basement," he points out. "I spent all my off hours in golf."

For 17 years, his working hours were spent with a chemical company, O'Neil Duro, which no longer is in business. He enhanced this job with an associate engineering degree from the United Technical Institute. Haas worked as a purchasing agent, plant manager, and as a sales representative.

In 1975 he made his move into the golf industry when he took a job with Chesal Industries. "The company was growing because golf was growing, and there weren't that many golf accessory suppliers in the country," Gene points out.

"So I entered the golf sporting world and fell in love with it. I was in a clean industry," he says, adding that he became vice president of the company.

Then, in 1977, the WSGA was looking for a new executive director. "I had the right background, so they sought me out," Gene recalls, adding that he turned down the job three times before finally accepting. "Here I had the opportunity to do what I had always done as a volunteer. So I said 'Yes,' and away we went!"

True to a goal set earlier in life, one

of his first campaigns as executive director was to get public links clubs into the WSGA. "The WSGA should be the leader of golf in Wisconsin. If it can't serve all the golfers, it can't be the leader," he maintained at the time.

In 1981, the association board changed the rules to allow public players into the association. "We in Wisconsin were one of the first in the country to make that change," Gene points out.

But the public players didn't come running to join the association. It took a few years of lobbying by Haas to convince more and more public clubs to join.

Their presence has helped the association grow. When Gene started at WSGA, membership included 20,000 golfers from 92 clubs. Now there are 60,000 golfers from 300 clubs. There are about 325 golf courses in Wisconsin.

More members means more income for the association. But the WSGA has one of the lowest membership fees in the country; tournament charges are low, too, according to Gene. "We're efficient. And we don't try to make any money on anything we do. We feel that golfers support us when they become members. Everything we do is to service the golfer, not to make money."

With the WSGA functioning as he wanted, Haas then looked toward the national level — more specifically at the various ways of rating course difficulty. "Everybody had a different method of determining how difficult a golf course was," he explains.

So he and others went to the USGA requesting that they come up with a standardized system to be used across the U.S. Gene himself proposed some ideas. "They developed a system that now has become the standard for rating golf courses in America. It will be the world standard in 1991. I am kind

of proud," Gene says.

The Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association is headquartered at the WSGA office. "We want to help them do their job," Gene says, adding that he has the utmost of respect for golf course superintendents and the jobs they perform.

He also believes that golf course superintendents need more professional recognition. "They're not just grass cutters," he says. "I've seen the importance that they have contributed to the game of golf."

"Superintendents sometimes are more necessary to the operation of a golf course than golf pros," he continues, adding that every club in Wisconsin has a greens superintendent but only about one-third have a pro. "The superintendent on the golf course is needed by everyone all the time. When our golf courses are in good shape, we're happy."

What will be the next goal for Gene Haas? He would like to see more people involved in the game of golf. "I would like to see golf introduced into the school system so that every student would have the opportunity to learn to play golf. It's the game of a lifetime," he says. He also envisions a public golf course being constructed in urban Milwaukee — another way to get more new people involved in the game.

Gene himself tries to find time to play golf about once a week during the 25-week golfing season in Wisconsin. And he attempts to play in four tournaments a year "because the competitive bug still is there."

He even plays in winter when there's no snow. "I enjoy the game. The weather has nothing to do with it," he says.

After all, weather shouldn't stop a man for whom "golf is life."

Don't miss the opportunity to hear and visit with TWO U.S. Open Golf Course Superintendents this fall.

Danny Quast — Medinah Country Club — will speak at Cedar Creek Golf Course on SEPTEMBER 10th.

Ted Woehrle — Oakland Hills Country Club — will speak at Tripoli Country Club on OCTOBER 1st.

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The wing mowers are up front for better visibility. So the operator can hold a closer line—even at mowing speeds over 5 mph—to take full advantage of the 100' cutting width. This unique, up-front configuration also gives better access to all mowing units to quickly empty catchers and make mower adjustments easy.

Heavy-duty reels deliver a greens-like cut. New heavy-duty reel construction provides extra strength for long life in demanding fairway conditions. The fully floating, 22-inch steerable 7-blade reels are heavier, to follow ground contours closely, for that smooth, consistent Jacobsen cut that's the envy of the industry.

True lightweight mowing. Newly designed low-profile turf tires produce the lightest ground pressure, and the rear wheels roll on a different track than the front,

so your tender turf thrives with less compaction. And the wide 4-wheel stance offers excellent traction, increased stability and a tight turning radius.

Built to last. The LF-100 has a proven, rugged chassis, a durable and simple hydraulic system and liquid-cooled diesel engine for a longer, trouble-free life on your fairways.

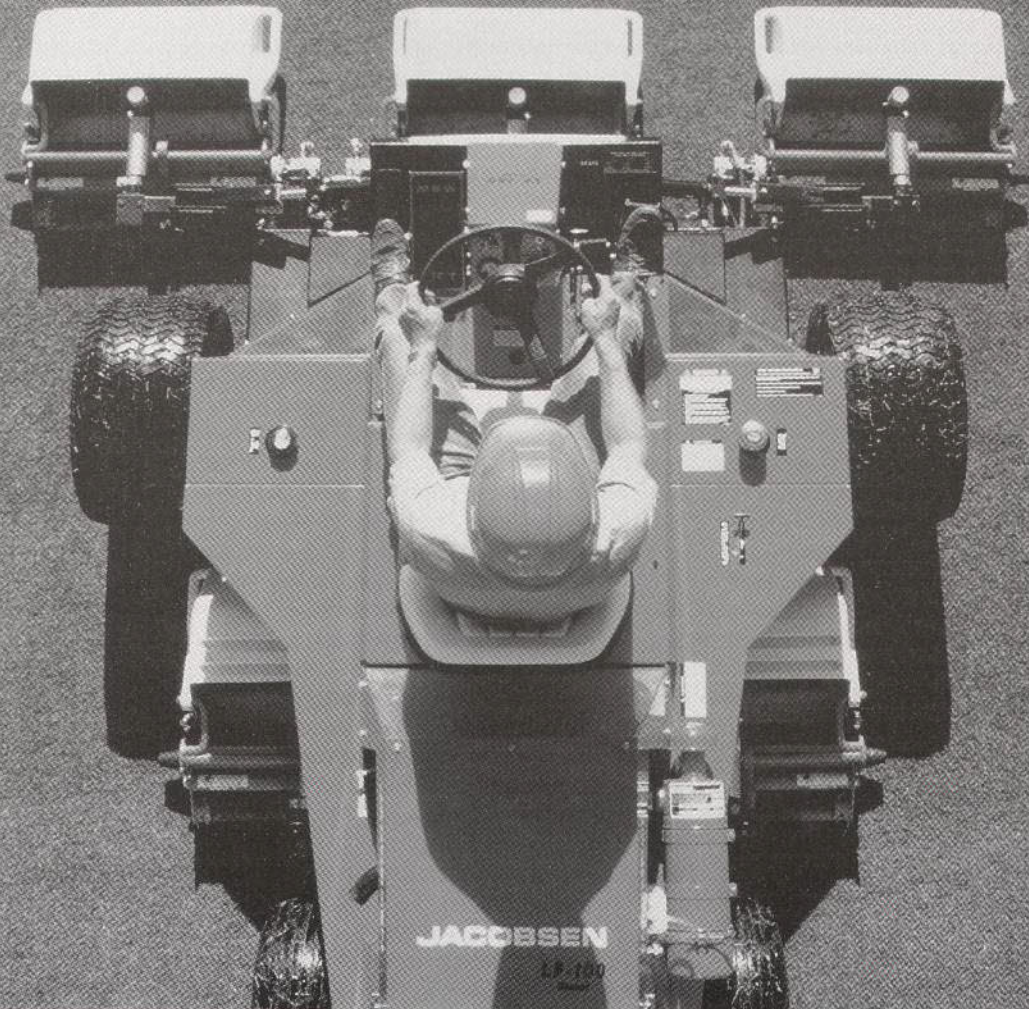
What's more, the entire machine is backed by your Jacobsen distributor, so you're never far from dependable parts and service support.

See all the LF-100 differences. Ask your Jacobsen distributor for a free demonstration. Attractive lease and finance plans available. Or contact Jacobsen, 1721 Packard Ave., Racine, WI 53403.

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WISCONSIN TURF EQUIPMENT CORP.

★ ★ TWO LOCATIONS ★ ★

1917 W. Court
JANESVILLE, WI 53545
608-752-8766

21520 W. Greenfield Ave.
NEW BERLIN, WI 53151
414-544-6421