



### Dr. Felix V. Juska Turfgrass Authority Dies

Dr. Felix V. Juska, 59, one of the country's leading authorities on lawn grass, died at Holy Cross Hospital Oct. 25 after a heart attack.

Dr. Juska, associated with the development of turfgrass retired from the Turfgrass Laboratory at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center on June 31.

He was a native of Chicago and attended school in Hart, Mich. Subsequently, he taught vocational school in Fremont, Mich.

After serving in the European Theater during World War II, he entered Michigan State University where he earned his bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees.

He took over leadership of the Turfgrass Laboratory at Beltsville, in 1953.

Dr. Juska was author or co-author of some 85 technical publications on turfgrass management, culture and improvement. He also was responsible for publishing a number of leaflets on the care of home lawns. He served as co-editor of "Turfgrass Science," a monograph published by the American Society of Agronomy in 1969.

He spoke at many turfgrass conferences and appeared at regional programs sponsored by the Golf Course Superintendents Association. He also organized as biennial field day at Beltsville to acquaint specialists with research progress.

Dr. Juska received an Outstanding Performance Award from the Department of Agriculture in 1959 and was named Man of the Year in Turfgrass Research for 1966 by the Mid-Atlantic Golf Course Superintendents Association. He took an ac-

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tive part in the affairs on the American Society of Agronomy, the Crop Science Society of America, and the Weed Science Society of American.

In 1966, he was named a fellow in the American Society of Agronomy for accomplishments in turfgrass research. He received the Borden Dairy and Phi Kappa Phi Awards at Michigan State University.

Dr. Juska leaves his wife Verna, and two brothers, Charles, of El Paso, Texas, and Tony, of Hart, Mich.

The family requests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the Adelphi Presbyterian Church.

### Am. Horticultural Society Announces 1973 Awards

The American Horticultural Society has announced the 1973 AHS Award Winners at the organization's 28th Annual Congress.

Dr. Louis C. Chadwick, Professor Emeritus, division of floriculture and ornamental horticulture at Ohio State University, was named winner of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Medal.

The Award is the highest honor that is given in the field of American Horticulture.

In making the announcement, Dr. David G. Leach AHS president, noted that "Dr. Chadwick has done more for the nursery and arboriculture industries than probably any other individual. He has cast such a great wholesome influence on the lives of so many teachers, students, nurserymen, and arborists, that it is impossible to measure. Dr. Chadwick has constantly strived for excellence and quality in ornamental woody plants, and his work has shown a marked effect on nursery plant materials and industry in general."

Chadwick ("Chad") played a lead role in bringing the International Shade Tree into its present world prominence. He also re-established the Plant Propagators Society in 1950, and was instrumental in bringing it into its present prominent position. An outstanding teacher, Chadwick has lectured to many horticultural groups throughout the United States and the world on plant material and arboriculture. He is recognized as world authority in these areas. He is considered the world's leading authority on taxus and helped to eliminate much of the confusion in this genus. The taxus collection at Wooster, Ohio is a par-

tial example of his work.

Other winners were: Mrs. Edith Rosenwald Stern, New Orleans, Amateur Citation; Professor Carl S. Gerlach, Michigan State University, posthumously awarded the Teaching Citation; Dr. Raymond C. Allen, director of Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio, the Professional Citation; William Flemer, III, president of Princeton Nurseries, the Commercial Citation; and Dr. James A. Foret, department of plant industry and general agriculture, University of Southwestern Louisiana, the Scientific Citation.

### Stretch Short Fertilizer Supply By Efficient Use

Indications point to short supplies of both nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers by the spring of 1974, says Hunter Follett, extension agronomist at Ohio State University.

Potash, the other major element in commercial fertilizers, should be available in ample supply if enough railroad cars are on hand to provide transportation, he says.

Some of the factors responsible for the tight supply-demand balance of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers are:

—62 million acres of set-aside cropland were released by USDA in 1973, and about 25 million acres of this cropland was planted to crops with applications of fertilizers. Much of the remaining set-aside acreage will eventually be planted this year.

—A strong foreign demand and price differential for fertilizer has developed because of world demand and devaluation of the dollar, which discounts our fertilizer about 20 percent to many countries. Phase IV has kept the price of fertilizer in check but has allowed many tons of product to go on the export market at \$25 to \$40 a ton more than it would have brought on the domestic market.

—A curtailment of delivery of natural gas to ammonia producers will mean some reduction in nitrogen fertilizer production.

—Capacity to produce phosphoric acid, used to make ammonium phosphate and concentrated superphosphate, is below present demand. Additional capacity is scheduled to start producing in 1974 or 1975.

Order fertilizer early and make use of any storage you have. The idea is not to hoard fertilizer that you don't need in 1974 but to let your fertilizer suppliers know your needs and get delivery when transportation is available.