

UPDATE

Information on next year's show, scheduled for Jan. 15-17, can be obtained from: Mid-Am, 4300-L Avenue, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008, 312/359-8160.

PEOPLE

Oscar Jacobsen dies; built mower empire

Oscar T. Jacobsen, co-founder and former president and chairman of the board of the company that manufactured and marketed the first power mower with an internal combustion engine, died February 1.

Jacobsen, 85, along with his father, Knud, co-founded the Jacobsen Manufacturing Company (now Jacobsen Division of Textron Inc.) in 1920 in Racine, WI. While initially testing the company's first product, the 4-Acre Power Mower, Mr. Jacobsen developed its first distribution network. He is also credited with developing the first power greens mower in 1924.

Mr. Jacobsen became vice president in 1930, and one year later pioneered development of the automatic recoil starter and the use of rubber tires on lawn mowers. In 1938, he was named president and general manager, and introduced the Lawn Queen, Jacobsen's first power lawn mower for homeowners. He became chairman of the board in 1958, a position he retained until 1969 when the company was acquired by Allegheny-Ludlum.

GOLF DESIGN

Designer expects courses like old days

Joseph Finger, a golf course architect, predicts that unless something is done soon to bring down the cost of golf course construction, "Golf will revert to the rich man's game it was 75 years ago."

Speaking at the Southwest Turfgrass Association and New Mexico State University, Finger told participants that the golf course with "wall to wall greens" is too expensive to build and maintain and uses up precious natural resources. Golf course designing, he said, is one third golf, one third engineering, and one third agronomy.

Construction and labor costs are escalating right along with interest rates and taxes. A natural rough which uses low growing natural grasses is one way to save money and add character to a course, Finger said. A natural

Reagan proposes \$600 million cut in EPA

The Reagan administration in across-the-board cuts has proposed to cut the 1982 Carter operating budget of \$1.43 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency to \$1.39 billion. Personnel levels have been cut from 10,621 to 10,387 in fiscal 1981 and are proposed for additional cuts in fiscal 1982.

Specifically in 1982, water pollution control will be cut \$96 million; research and development related to environmental effects of energy development will be cut \$34.8 million; plans for controlling solid wastes and reusing materials will be cut \$12 million; the noise pollution program, \$2.3 million, will be completely eliminated; and pesticide programs will be cut \$7.6 million. Superfund money for hazardous waste dumps will be increased by \$200 million in 1982 after an increase of \$68 million this year.

Most of the pesticide program money would have been spent on efforts to establish registration standards and for integrated pest management, the latter being transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Additions include \$1.9 million for RPAR contracts for risk-benefit assessments. Personnel levels will be reduced from 885 this year to 718 in 1982.

EPA decision clears registration of Sevin

The Environmental Protection Agency has decided not to issue a rebuttal presumption against registration (RPAR) for carbaryl (Sevin), a broad-spectrum pesticide used as an insecticide/acaricide and plant growth regulator.

After four years of study, the agency concluded that carbaryl should be returned to the registration process. However, the agency will require additional data from registrants to support existing registrations under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, and will negotiate appropriate label changes, outside the RPAR process, to ensure that exposure to carbaryl is held to reasonable levels.

The pesticide is registered by the EPA for control of more than 545 different pests on 100 uses, including home and garden, fruit and forage, forest and rangeland, field and vegetable crops. The active ingredient, Sevin carbaryl insecticide, is manufactured by Union Carbide and is formulated by nearly 300 U.S. firms for use in 1,500 federally registered products.

Insects' covering may control life cycle

Scientists in Kansas and North Dakota will study ways to curtail the formation of insects' tough outer covering as a possible new biochemical method of insect control.

Both studies involve chitin, the major component of insects' outer coverings, which is synthesized, maintained, and degraded to precise levels at specific times during an insect's life cycle. It is hoped that the research in the 20-month project will aid in developing new kinds of chemicals that interfere with chitin synthesis, according to entomologist Edwin Marks at the Metabolism and Radiation Research Laboratory, Fargo, ND.

The work will occur at North Dakota State University, Fargo, and Kansas State University, Manhattan, under cooperative agreements with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Science and Education Administration.

rough with intensively maintained greens, tees, and fairway landings also could save on water use and pumping cost.

Low maintenance natural terrain also requires less herbicides, fungi-

cides, and insecticides. Finger also suggested designers be choosy about site selection, keeping in mind the high cost of excavation. A good designer could cut down on the acreage needed for a

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