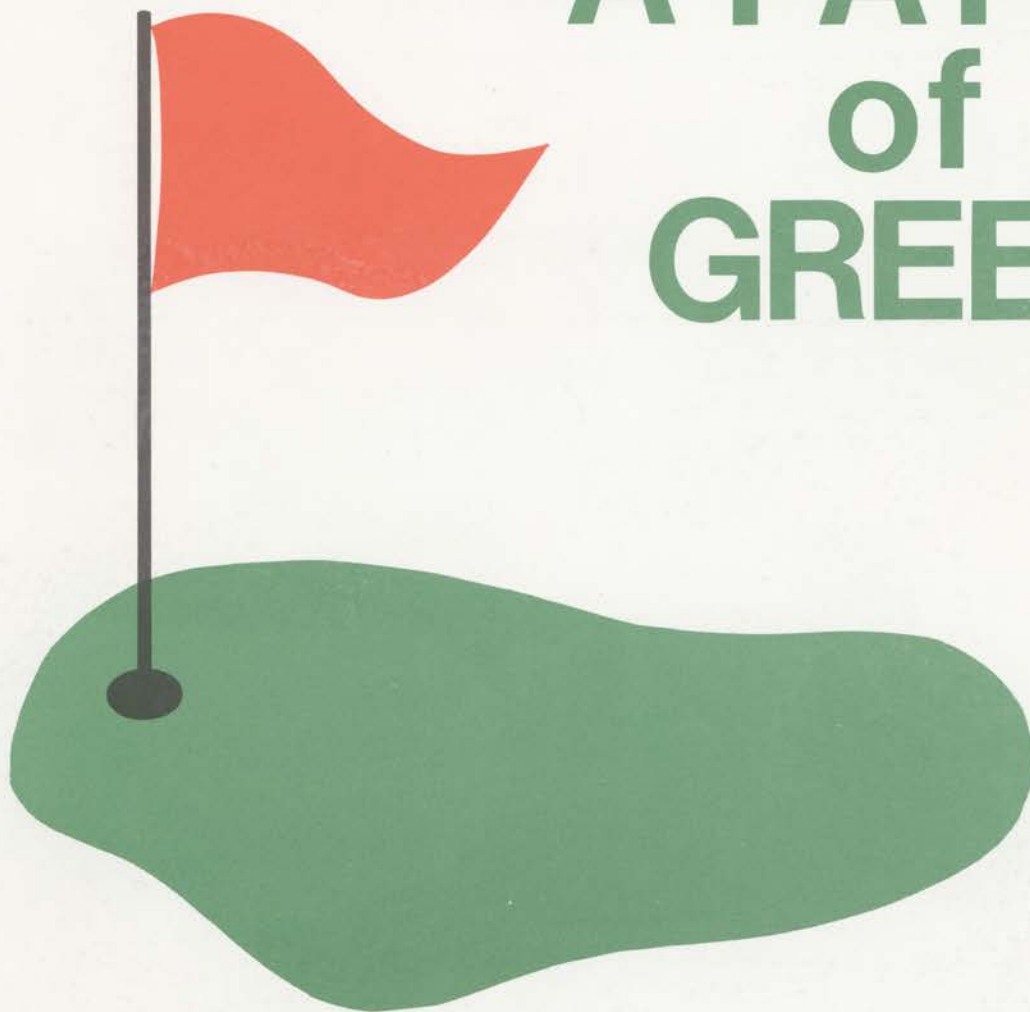


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GOLF'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

STUDIES BY SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE

The Senate Subcommittee on Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development convened recently to examine the use, regulation and potential health risk of commercially applied chemicals on turfgrass. William R. Roberts, CGCS, secretary/treasurer of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA), testified on behalf of the golf course industry.

Roberts, a golf course superintendent at Lochmoor Club, Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan, was invited to represent the 9,800 members of GCSAA. Also appearing were other experts in the field of environmental research and education.

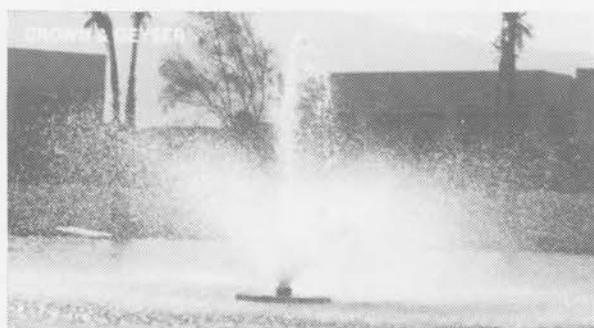
Subcommittee chairman Sen. Harry Reid (D-Nev.), invited Roberts and GCSAA to appear because of GCSAA's recognized leadership in the field of turf management and research.

In summarizing Roberts' testimony, Reid said, "I have been very impressed, for example, with Mr. Roberts, who have concerns. . . [and] think there should be more research that goes on is willing to abide by whatever comes out of it." Reid went on to

note that "...you [GCSAA] don't have a dog in this fight, and you're trying to find out, as we are, what is valid and invalid about the claims and hopefully the government has a role to help you in that regard."

Roberts highlighted two areas in which GCSAA is considered to be the golf industry leader: ground-water research and educational programs. "Our concerns deal with the health and safety of the public, the golfers, and ultimately with the environment that we live in. . .," Roberts said. "We are willing, frankly, to put our money where our mouths are. We are going to do this research. . . with no preconceptions. . . and if we find out that those materials or management practices could adversely affect the environment or the public, we're determined to find solutions or alternatives so that we can maintain good golf courses and yet not impact the public."

A recent study completed on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, showed that, when used properly, virtually no turf chemicals move through the soil structure into groundwater and that golf courses that employ best management practices in their application of turf chemicals can greatly minimize the risk of potential groundwater leaching.



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GCSAA NEWS

Finding: Golf courses increasingly utilize reclaimed and recycled resources. For instance, many facilities use effluent water for irrigation purposes. Further, many courses spread recycled sludge compost for fertilization. And still other facilities have been built on reclaimed landfills.

Water Recycling: Experts estimate that as many as 10 percent of all golf courses in the United States may already be using effluent water for irrigation purposes.¹ It is anticipated that nearly all desert courses will be irrigated with effluent water by the year 2007.² If not for the golf course-users, urban government officials would have to find alternative means of getting rid of much of this wastewater - at greater expense. Currently, such water is not returned to municipal water supplies, and government regulation makes it difficult to release reclaimed water into streams, lakes or oceans.³

More importantly, if not for effluent water, golf courses would have to compete for this increasingly scarce resource with other water-users in a community. Since recreational-users are generally low-priority recipients of potable water, recycled water can serve as a real panacea. This fact explains why effluent "use is especially high in hot and arid regions of the country, such as Arizona, Florida, and California, where water shortages are a fact of life."⁴

Upon evaluating community water problems, many golf courses are acting in an environmentally responsible manner by using effluent wastewater. This form of water conservation will help prevent future shortages in an ecologically safe and sound way. Any "potential health problems related to the use of reclaimed water are lower when the water is applied to turfgrass than when it is applied to food crops."⁵

Utilization of effluent water also decreases the need for fertilization of the soil. Wastewater is rich in nitrogen and phosphorus, meaning that the superintendents who use effluent water need not apply as many chemicals to the turf.⁶

Sludge Compost Recycling: Many golf course are utilizing sludge compost for soil fertilization. This use helps communities dispose of solid wastes, which would otherwise likely be stored in landfills.

Solid waste disposal is a major issue for many communities. Planners fear repeating incidents like Love Canal and Times Beach. Because individual golf courses can safely use millions of gallons of sludge per year to increase soil fertility, golf courses help alleviate hazardous waste disposal problems.⁷

GOLF COURSE RESOURCE RECLAMATION AND RECYCLING

Various techniques have been adopted to effectively use sludge compost. The City of Monroe, North Carolina uses new techniques to dispose of millions of gallons of sludge on its municipal golf course.⁸ Philadelphia has an extensive recycling program to convert compost into several different products. One product, called Earthlife, is applied to golf courses as a fertilizer.

CONTINUED PAGE 7

RECYCLING MANDATE POSSIBLE

Reauthorization of RCRA, the federal law that regulates the management and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes, will in all likelihood contain provisions aimed at mandating recycling programs. A Senate subcommittee heard testimony earlier this year indicating that more than 400 million gallons of used oil are improperly disposed of each year. Superintendents would be wise to discuss with their distributors the impact of recycling legislation.

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GOLF COURSE SHOW RECORDS SHATTERED

More than 17,400 members of the golf community attended the 1990 International Golf Course Conference and Trade Show hosted by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA). Held February 19-26 at the Orange County Convention/Civic Center in Orlando, Florida, the Conference and Show broke all existing association records.

The 17,400-plus attendance figure represented a 20-percent increase over the previous record of 14,534 made last year in Anaheim.

A record 552 exhibitors showcased their products and services during the three-day trade show — almost 100 more than exhibited at the 1989 Anaheim show. The exhibition covered nearly 170,000 square feet, up from 143,000 in 1989.

International attendance was up as well with an estimated 1,500 participants representing some 25 countries outside the United States.

Highlighting the conference and seminar portion of the week were 38 continuing education seminars, a state government relations forum, a meeting of allied associations and an international roundtable. More than 2,200 members participated in seminars and symposia on environmental and water resource management, budgeting and financial management, safety and risk management, golf course design and more.

Dr. Ken Blanchard, author of *The One Minute Manager*, delivered the keynote speech at the opening session February 22. A multi-projector slide presentation "The Challenge of the '90's," which outlined the key environmental challenges facing superintendents in the next decade, rounded out the opening session.

At the association's annual meeting on February 26, Gerald Faubel, CGCS, was elected President. Stephen G. Cadenelli, CGCS, was elected Vice-President and William R. Roberts, CGCS, was appointed Secretary/Treasurer.

At the gala closing banquet following the annual meeting, Sherwood A. Moore, CGCS, was presented with GCSAA's highest honor, the coveted Old Tom Morris Award. Moore is the first superintendent to be honored with the prestigious Morris Award.

The 62nd International Golf Course Conference and Show will be held February 4-11, 1991, at the Las Vegas Convention Center in Las Vegas, Nevada. The 1991 GCSAA Golf Championship will be held February 4-5, in Scottsdale, Arizona.

Looking For a Job? GCSAA Can Help

With course development picking up steam and new opportunities for superintendents opening, GCSAA offers several avenues of help to members seeking new positions.

By signing up for GCSAA's Employment Referral Service (ERS), members can receive weekly notices on job openings throughout the United States and abroad. These notices contain the name and address of the club, salary range, contact name and other pertinent information.

The details listed by ERS offer subscribers the information they need to focus their efforts on the positions they really want, and to compete successfully.

A six-month ERS subscription is \$10, and a full year is \$18. Order forms are available in the **Member Services Catalog**.

Free "Position Wanted" ads in *Golf Course Management* magazine are available to all unemployed Class A, B, and C members. These classified ads are printed in three consecutive issues of the magazine.

Student members seeking their first job after graduation also are eligible for free placement of a "Position Wanted" classified ad in two consecutive

issues of *GCM*.

Requests for free employment assistance and student directory ads must be submitted to GCSAA's publications department no later than two months in advance of the first publication date.

A good source of job search information tailored specifically to golf course superintendents is GCSAA's free pamphlet, "Finding A New Position." It covers all the how-to's of contacting sources, writing a resume, negotiating a contract and more.

For a copy of "Finding A New Position" use the reference material order form in the **Member Services Catalog** or call the membership department at 800-472-7878 or 913-841-2240.

"Get That Job," a workbook and two tapes that cover resumes, interviews, choosing the best offer and other topics, is available free of charge from GCSAA's audio/visual lending library. The library contains a number of audio- and video-cassettes that can help members hone their job-hunting skills and become more effective in their current positions. A complete list of available materials and order forms may be found in the **Member Services Catalog**.

BOOK OUTLINES ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TURF MANAGEMENT

To address growing concerns related to current pesticide application practices, the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA), in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency, is reprinting "Integrated Pest Management for Turfgrass and Ornamentals," a compendium of articles on "IPM." GCSAA is underwriting the cost of reprinting the book in order to ensure its availability to golf superintendents and other turfgrass managers.

The book contains articles that explain how to avoid unnecessary use of chemicals by advocating carefully monitoring of pesticide applications. By stressing the judicious use of pesticides and herbicides through an

IPM philosophy, golf superintendents can reduce their reliance on chemicals in maintaining their courses.

The book is available as of May 7 through the GCSAA Office of Government Relations. Cost is \$10 for GCSAA members and \$12 for non-members.

"QUOTABLE QUOTATIONS"

On the importance of Knowledge, Woodrow Wilson once said, "I use not only all the brains I have but all I can Borrow."

RECLAMATION, CONT.

Other cities have programs similar to the one in Philadelphia, including Milwaukee, Seattle, and Denver. The Milwaukee sewage disposal program has been in operation since 1926 and generated \$6 million per year in revenues for the Metropolitan Sewerage District.⁹ The manufactured fertilizer is rich in nitrogen and can be used on many varieties of turf.

Sludge disposal programs such as these are ecologically sound and safe. For instance, based on the available research, Alan Rubin, chief of the Wastewater Solids Criteria Branch of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), says that he has "never seen any trends or statistics indicating a deterioration of people's health because of the use of sludges."¹⁰

Land Reclamation: Many communities have converted landfills into successful golf courses. This means that land can be conserved, and retired waste sites can be converted into productive land by a community.

The city of Edmonton, Alberta has recently built a golf course on a site that was once a dump. The landfill was nearing capacity and developers wanted to build houses near the site; thus, the project has turned an undesirable location into a desirable one. In fact, neighboring property values increased 30 percent after the course was installed.¹¹

Similar landfill reclamation projects have been successfully undertaken in Los Angeles, California; Irving, Texas; Charlotte, North Carolina; and New York City to name only a few. Conversion of aging landfills into productive golf facilities continues to be an important factor in urban land use.

Conclusions: Many golf courses have adopted resource reclamation and recycling projects that contribute to community environmental quality. A growing number of facilities are using effluent water for irrigation, which conserves this resource. Other facilities utilize sludge compost for fertilization, which decreases urban solid waste problems in a safe manner. And finally, new courses are being constructed on old landfills, effectively recycling the land.

In all, these resource reclamation and recycling projects demonstrate the environmental consciousness of the golfing industry. As these types of projects proceed, society's scarce resources will be conserved.

1. Richard M. Phelps, "Effluents for Irrigation: The Wave of the Future?" *Golf Course Management*, April, 1985, p. 106.

2. Jolle Edmondson, "Hazards of the Game," *Audobon*, Nov., 1987, p. 37.

3. Dr. Ali Harivandi, "Questions from the Floor," *Golf Course Management*, April, 1983, p. 73.

4. Phelps, p. 106.

5. Bob Jarecki, "Seven Years of Effluent Irrigation," *Golf Course Management*, April, 1986, p. 78.

6. William H. Sloan, "Irrigation of Public-Use Areas by Land Application of Combined Industrial and Domestic Waste Effluent," *Journal of the Water Pollution Control Federation*, May, 1984, pp. 478-480; and Dr. Harivandi, p. 79.

7. "Sludge Keeps Grass Green in Municipal Golf Course," *World Wastes*, Aug., 1985, p. 46.

8. *World Wastes*, Aug., 1985, p. 46.

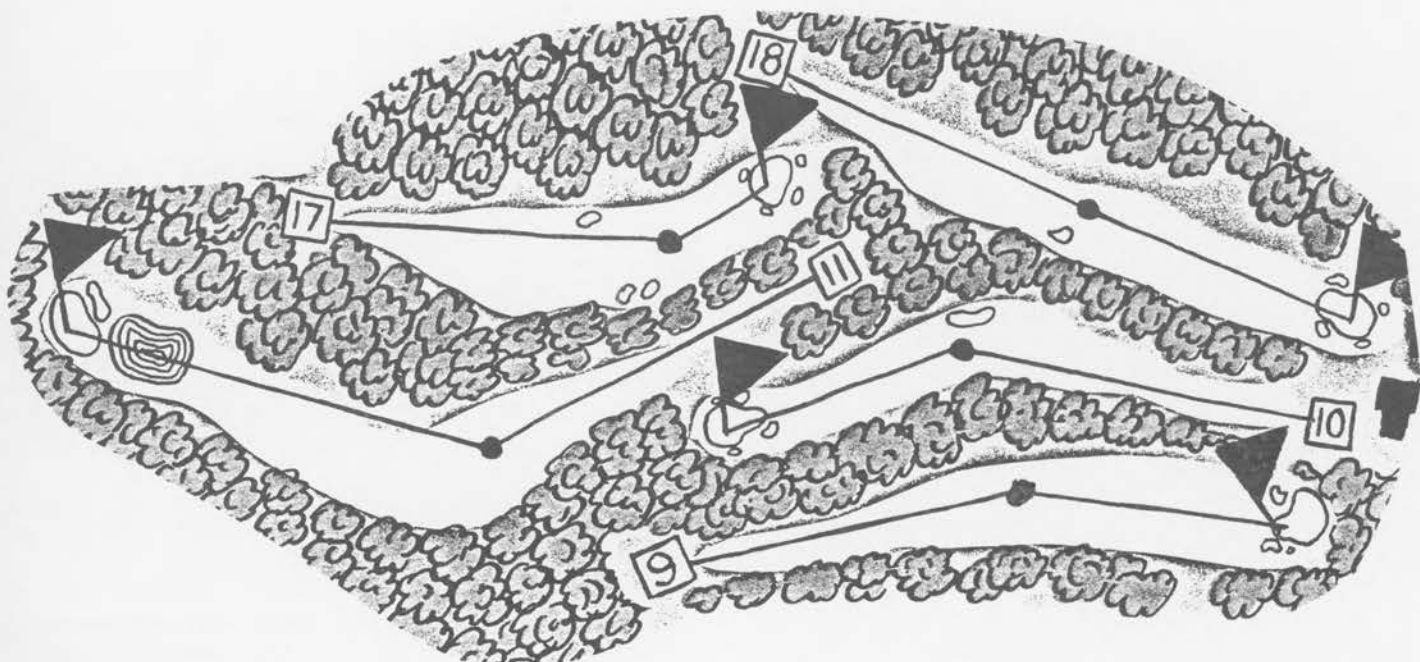
9. "Clue to ALS Cases? Metal in Fertilizer Suspected," *Kansas City Star*, Feb. 15, 1987, p. 8A.

10. "Health Officials Say Milorganite Okay," *MMSO Press Release* draft, 1987, p. 1.

11. R.C. MacKenzie, "Canadians Convert Landfills for Parks and Recreation," *World Wastes*, April, 1985, pp. 86-88.

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Lawn Chemicals Called Beneficial, Well Researched

Washington, D.C. — The use of lawn care chemicals is based on elaborate research and training and is geared to providing substantial consumer benefits, according to testimony delivered today to a Senate subcommittee. Jay Vroom, president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, said most lawn chemicals were originally registered and continue to be used as agricultural pesticides and have been subjected to "the most extensive scrutiny, the most intensive scientific critique and one of the most rigorous regulatory analyses ever devised for a product in the American marketplace."

Pointing to hundreds of millions of dollars in annual company research, Vroom said many products never leave the laboratory because "they do not meet the manufacturer's own guidelines for environmental sensitivity, human safety and efficacy." His remarks came during a congressional hearing on lawn chemicals called by a Senate environmental subcommittee.

The association spokesman told senators that, once a product is released into the market, manufacturers provide ongoing support to commercial applicators and lawn care service firms to consumers themselves to ensure proper use and handling. He cited training efforts such as on-site seminars, educational literature and instructional videotapes as examples of this support. "Each effort aims at ensuring superior skills in the handling and precise application of lawn care chemicals," he said.

Vroom discussed emerging technologies under review by major chemical firms, including closed containment systems, refillable containers, dose packaging and improved lawn care diagnostics. He cited a new "controlled droplet" technique, in which pre-measured chemicals are applied in droplet form to eliminate product drift.

"These advances, whether they involve the particular product, the package or the very molecule itself, are all designed to enhance environmental and human safety," Vroom said.

In the final analysis, he added, Americans prefer healthy, aesthetically pleasing lawns because they enhance the value of homes and commercial properties. But Vroom said there are many other benefits to a vigorous lawn, including erosion control, fire prevention, and control of harmful insects such as fleas, ticks and roaches.

"Clearly lawn care chemicals are both wanted and needed to maintain the quality of life we have come to demand in this country," Vroom said. "U.S. pesticide producers are committed to fulfilling this need by researching, testing and supplying safe and effective products, applied by well-trained applicators."

THE SIMPLE REALIZATION that there are other points of view is the beginning of wisdom.

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SCIENTISTS: LAWN PESTICIDES LITTLE THREAT TO GROUNDWATER

Wooster, Ohio — Pesticides applied to lawns and golf course mainly stay at the soil surface, say scientists at Ohio State University.

Harry D. Niemczyk and Adam A. Krause say their findings could help allay concern that lawn-care chemicals are leaching into soil and contaminating groundwater. The entomologists are based at the University's Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center at Wooster.

"Whether on 'Geraldo' or '60 Minutes,' people have been saying that pesticides applied to turfgrasses are getting into the groundwater," says Niemczyk. "Our data says that's just not true."

Niemczyk says there was little or no leaching of pesticides in the studies they conducted in the field. The studies did not address runoff, misuse or homeowner exposure to lawn-care chemicals — other concerns of environmentalists.

To determine the downward movement, or vertical mobility of the pesticides, Niemczyk and Krause applied six herbicides and nine pesticides to turfgrass in separate one-year experiments. Niemczyk says they found that almost all the pesticide residues remained in thatch, a layer of organic matter at the soil surface, if thatch was present in the turfgrass.

If thatch was not present in the turfgrass, most

residues stayed at the top 2.5 centimeters of the soil, he says.

The herbicides tested were benefin, trifluralin, pendimethalin, bensulide, oxadiazon and chlorthal-dimethyl. Insecticides tested were isofenphos, diazinon, trichlorfon, ethoprop, chlor-pyrifos, isazofos, fonofos, carbaryl and bendiocarb.

"We wanted to find out what happens when pesticides are applied to turfgrass," Niemczyk says. "Very few studies have been conducted on how these materials behave once they are applied."

"Now," he says, "I would hope that people will have confidence that what they're doing to lawns is not contributing to groundwater contamination."

The studies will be conducted again next year, he says. Niemczyk and Krause will present the results at the annual meetings of the American Society of Agronomy, the Crop Science Society of America and the Soil Science Society of America, October 15-20, in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Contact Jay Poster, ASA/CSSA/SSSA, 608-273-8080, for more information. Refer to title — summary nos. C5-16P and C5-017.

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COMMON CONSUMER QUESTIONS ON PESTICIDES

Is it true that lawn care and indoor pesticide products are untested and pose a health hazard?

Absolutely not so! Pesticides used in and around the home must comply with the testing requirements by the US EPA. These test requirements were developed in an open forum. Most lawn care and indoor products are used extensively on food crops as well, and are tested accordingly. The EPA and industry recognizes the need for additional testing as science progresses. Certain data "gaps" have been identified by the EPA in their files on pesticides and they are seeking this new information from the manufacturers. The important thing to realize is that data gaps do not equate or infer that there is a health problem or human risk to their use.

Aren't many pesticide products suspected cancer causing chemicals?

The assertion that the use of lawn products poses a cancer risk is a gross misinterpretation of the data reviewed by the EPA and other scientists. "If we felt something was a known carcinogen, we would certainly take it off the market", Tom Adamczyk, Chief of EPA's Herbicide Branch is quick to state. The EPA does NOT have data proving any currently used lawn care or indoor pesticide products to be a human carcinogen. Pesticides are evaluated in life time feeding studies using rats and mice. The animals are fed the maximum tolerated dose of the pesticide in their diet. This often equates to millions of times greater exposure than you or I would get in our life time. The EPA recognizes that adverse health effects data generated on these test animals does not equate to the very limited exposure of humans.

My children play on the lawn all the time. Is their exposure to pesticides too high to be safe?

Exposure to children or adults from playing or sitting on a treated lawn is not a health risk as long as you follow simple precautions. The treated area should be dry before you let children or pets back on the lawn. Most lawn companies use no more than two or three pesticide applications per year and these are applied in very dilute (generally less than 1%) spray solutions. There is no scientific evidence to show adverse effects occur with occasional exposure to the residues of these dilute applications. Research from California, Canada and Massachusetts has demonstrated that only an insignificant amount of pesticide will dislodge and transfer to humans or their clothing once the spray is dried. Granular application may further lower this exposure.

How do I know what chemicals you are putting on my property?

You have the right to know. Under NJ law the

applicator is obliged to inform the consumer prior to any application, of the approximate date of application and the applied products' common name and active ingredient. You are to be offered the right to examine the label. Applicators are also required to post your lawn for 24 hours following application. Read your application contract for details.

What are the benefits of healthy lawn?

Turf care chemicals improve the beauty of the landscape. Although that is the most notable benefit, healthy lawns also serve to control soil erosion, keep mud and dirt out of our homes, and absorb noise and air pollutants. They can cool our neighborhoods. Lush turf provides a safer playing surface.

Do lawn care companies rely heavily on chemicals to produce a perfect lawn?

Lawn care companies and other turf experts like golf course superintendents don't rely solely on chemicals. The primary component of lawn care service is proper fertilization which helps the turf resist weeds, insects and diseases. Chemicals are selected for very specific purposes and special problems. For example, crabgrass treatment occurs typically only once per year. Insects are treated only on an "as needed" basis. Fungicides are rarely used on home lawns. Spot applications rather than complete coverage is to the economic advantage of both the customer and the applicator. Mowing and watering, aeration, thatch removal and seeding practices play a major role in determining turf quality. Currently, the only biological pest control method available for control of lawn pests is milky spore disease which is only effective against Japanese beetle grubs. It is slow working and it allows excessive to the turf to occur.

These are not the only questions I have. How can I get more information?

There are several excellent sources of information available to you. The American Council on Science and Health (ACSH) in New York, NY (212) 362-7044, has produced many useful booklets. The two I recommend are: **Lawn Care Chemicals: What Consumers Should Know** and **Pesticides: Helpful or Harmful?** Both of these are available from the ACSH. The National Council for Environmental Balance in Louisville, Kentucky (502) 896-8731, has also produced many helpful pamphlets. Two I recommend are: **Worried About Pesticides in Food and Water?** **Here Are the Facts** and **The Positive Side of Pesticides** by D. Keith C. Barrons.

From Alliance Newsletter, March 1990 Update

AIM REPORT

by Jim Loke, CGCS

The editorial pages of the Wall Street Journal often print important news that doesn't find its way into the news pages of the Journal itself or most other papers. This issue of the AIM Report is based on important revelations on the editorial page of the Journal on October 3 and 5. I have not seen either story reported elsewhere. The first is about a memorandum by David Fenton, head of a left-wing public relations firm, describing in detail how he masterminded the successful campaign to force apple growers to quit using the growth regulator, Alar. Fenton's revelations ought to be embarrassing to CBS News and the rest of the media who were so cleverly manipulated by Fenton to create mass hysteria about apples last March. But this memo has been ignored even after the exposure given to it by the Journal.

There have been no reports of Bob Wright, the chairman of NBC, calling in Michael Gartner, president of NBC News, and asking him to explain how he could have missed the story behind the creation of the NRDC front-group, Mothers and Others for Pesticide Limits, when Tom Brokaw's wife was in on the creation.

Fenton explains that his group was dreamed up as a means of getting additional television publicity for the NRDC report attacking Alar. Mrs. Tom Brokaw was one of the celebrities who lent her name to this publicity ploy. Didn't she let Tom in on the secret? If so, why didn't he alert NBC News to the story behind the story? Why was it possible for Fenton to arrange all those TV and magazine interviews about a dishonest, badly flawed NRDC report without a

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single journalist challenging the wisdom of committing time and space to a report that none of them had been permitted to show to scientific experts to obtain opinions on the validity of its conclusions and methodology?

The answers to these questions are suggested in a Wall Street Journal column by David Brooks published on October 5. It reveals that some of our top journalists have publicly admitted that on environmental issues they have crossed the line from reporting to advocacy. The most amazing statement reported by Brooks is Ben Bradlee's approval of the action combined with his warning that it isn't such a good idea to publicize it. I am suggesting that you send cards or letters to Katharine Graham of the Washington Post, Jason McManus, editor-in-chief of Time, and John F. Welch, Jr., chairman and CEO of General Electric, suggesting that the Post, Time, and NBC all have an obligation to tell those who rely on them for news about the admissions made by their employees that environmental advocacy is their game.

One of the clients Fenton communications has served in the past is the notorious Christic Institute. As flack Fenton gloats about his victory over Alar, the Christics are getting into deeper legal trouble. You may recall that the Christics have been ordered to pay \$1.2 million in legal costs incurred by the defendants in their celebrated "secret team" RICO suit. They had accused retired American military and

intelligence officers of running a covert foreign policy financed by drugs, guns, and even murder. This suit — for which Fenton did PR work — was aimed at destroying the democratic resistance in Nicaragua by discrediting and imposing heavy legal costs on such supporters as General John K. Singlaub, Richard V. Secord, and Adolfo Calero. Judge James Lawrence King ruled last year that the suit had no factual basis and he invoked the penalty under a Federal rule designed to punish those who bring frivolous law suits.

In January 1989, the Christics trotted out another conspiracy case, this time alleging that North Carolina officials from the governor down to deputy sheriffs had engaged in a drug and murder conspiracy. The case grew out of the seizure by two radical American Indians of a newspaper office in Robeson County, N.C. The Christics concocted the conspiracy case to defend the Indians — in effect, choosing to try society rather than the criminal case. With radical lawyer William Kunstler at the fore, the Christics filed the suit with a blaze of publicity. Then they quietly dropped it 12 weeks later. Whereupon the North Carolina attorney general, Lacy Thornburg, filed for sanctions.

Judge Malcom J. Howard on September 29 ruled that the Christic Institute "brought this action for an improper purpose — not to vindicate constitutional rights, but more probably to gain publicity." Their

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

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AIM REPORT, CONT.

complaint, Howard continued, was essentially "editorialization and a history lesson," most of it irrelevant. He ordered that the Christics pay \$83,000 in legal expenses to the attorney general's office and \$9,220 to Robeson County officials. Kunstler was ordered to pay \$10,000 personally, as were Christic lawyers Lewis Pitts and Barry Nakell, both of North Carolina.

In the September-A Aim report we accused Fred Smith, the CEO of Federal Express, of behaving like a wimp for not defending his company against an unfair attack on ABC's "20/20." Mr. Smith let us have it right on the chin for that, pointing out that he had ordered \$100 million in advertising on ABC and its affiliates cancelled as a protest against the unfair program. That is definitely not a wimpish reaction, and we have apologized to Mr. Smith, at the same time pointing out there had been no previous public disclosure of this action and that his public relations people had given us no hint that any strong action had been taken. We commend Fred Smith and Fed Ex for sending ABC a \$100 million message. He has accepted our apology, graciously, expressing his admiration for AIM's work. He has promised to send us a copy of any reply he gets from John Sias, president of ABC TV, if he ever gets one.

I also want to commend William E. LaMothe, chairman and CEO of the Kellogg Company, for the excellent letter he sent to Tom Murphy, chairman of Capital Cities/ABC, in response to your cards and letters about Kellogg having advertised on the "20/20" program on gold mining that we discussed in the September-A AIM Report. Mr. LaMothe had made Mr. Murphy aware of his concerns about his company being associated with inaccurate, biased programs. He reveals that he expressed similar concerns to CBS and NBC over their coverage of the Alar-apple controversy. Mr. LaMothe warns that this may be a growing problem that in the end may cause advertisers to turn away from such shows.

A radical Washington publicist whose past accounts include the Marxist regimes in Nicaragua and Angola and the kooky-left Christic Institute, has stepped out of the shadows to claim credit for provoking The Great Apple Scare of 1989. David Fenton of Fenton Communications has described a disinformation operation he masterminded that rivals anything pulled off by the master disinformers of the KGB. This was revealed in a confidential memo prepared for clients, portions of which were printed on the Wall Street Journal editorial page on October 3, 1989.

Fenton, 37, is a 20-year veteran of the America-bashing left. He has been involved in far-left causes for two decades, both as activist and publicist. At age 16 he dropped out of high school in New York to be "official photographer of the anti war movement" for Liberation News Service. Later, in Michigan, he was a key figure in the White Panther Party, Caucasian counterpart of the notorious Black Panthers led by the late Huey Newton and Rap Brown. His publicity

firm, Fenton Communications, has offices in Washington and New York.

His clients have ranged from left to far left. In 1990, he was busy promoting **On Company Business**, a classic anti-CIA disinformation documentary narrated by Philip Agee, the CIA turncoat who has spent the last two decades exposing secret U.S. agents abroad in order to cripple our intelligence operations. For a time Fenton represented the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. He has boasted of getting CBS, The New York Times and Donahue to publicize a human rights investigation he engineered in 1983 of alleged atrocities by the Nicaraguan freedom fighters. The investigators were American friends of the Sandinistas who received support from the government to carry out their "investigation." He represented the Christic Institute, whose multi-million-dollar RICO lawsuit against the supporters of the Nicaraguan freedom fights was so flimsy that it was thrown out of court and the plaintiffs and their Christic lawyers were ordered to pay defendants' legal costs of over a million dollars.

Other clients have included the leftist governments of Jamaica (under Michael Manley, which pays Fenton \$372,000 annually, plus estimated expenses of \$225,000 a year), Grenada (under Maurice Bishop), Greece (under Andreas Papandreou), and the People's Republic of Angola, whose communist government is not recognized by the United States. In 1986, this impoverished African country contracted to pay Fenton a minimum of \$180,000 a year plus liberal expenses to develop and carry out an "information strategy," including contracts with "influential editors, reporters, producers, anchormen, columnists, and news media executives in the United States."

In future issues to Turf News we will continue this story in greater depth including the following topics which we do not have room for in this issue:

The War on Alar;
The Orchestration
"Story Becomes a Myth"
Why Did the Media Buy It?
Is Truth Free to Combat Error?
On the Horizon

From the **NORTHERN OHIO TURF**, May, 1990,
Volume 31, No. 3 — "Environmental Corner"

THINK ABOUT IT!

The first day of spring is one thing, and the first spring day is another. The difference between them is sometimes as great as a month.

SUPERS URGED TO BACK THEIR MECHANICS

Superintendents should support their mechanics as they attempt to form professional associations around the country, according to a speaker at the GCSAA convention in Orlando, Florida in February, 1990.

There are a handful of regional mechanics associations, mostly in the Southeast. Organizers of the mechanics session hope their efforts will encourage mechanics in other regions to form their own associations, which could one day lead to a national organization, like the GCSAA.

"An association is formed by individuals with a common interest. Golf course mechanics need a forum to express themselves and exchange ideas on equipment maintenance and repair. The entire industry and superintendents at the individual courses will benefit from mechanics joining and participating in an association," said Bruce Williams, superintendents of Bob O'Link Golf Club in Highland Park, Illinois.

From a superintendent's viewpoint there are many advantages to having a mechanics association.

"The role of the mechanic has changed with the growing complexity of equipment. We need educated trained technicians to run them. Better-trained me-

chanics mean less down time for equipment. Well-running equipment makes for a happy superintendent and a happy superintendent makes for a good working environment."

But having a mechanic who is active in an association comes at a cost to the superintendent — a direct cost in dues and educational expenses and a time cost when the mechanic is away at meetings and seminars. Since that time and money aren't available without the superintendent's blessing, there are things the mechanic can do to gain his boss' support:

- Give the superintendent plenty of notice for an upcoming meeting, explain what you expect to learn and report back on what you learned after the meeting.
- Hold meetings at appropriate times
- Discuss appropriate topics at appropriate places.
- Don't use meetings as gripe sessions

From Golf Course News, April, 1990

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FROM THE EDITOR: A Letter we would all like to write from time to time.

YOUR GOLF COURSE

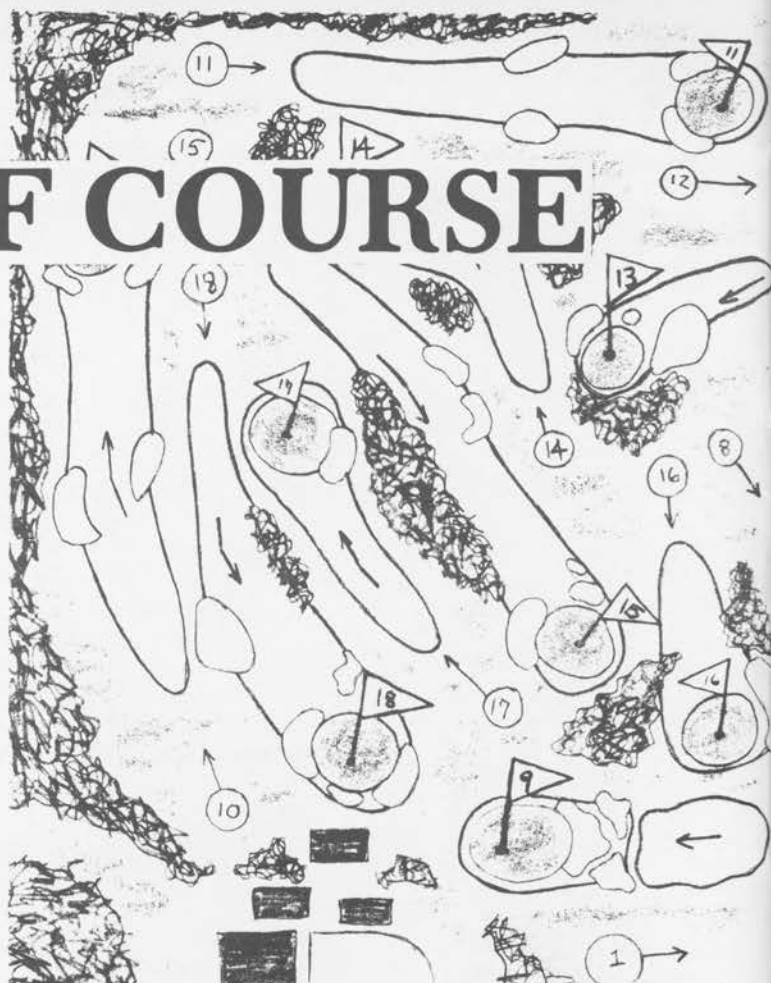
I am a very concerned golf course superintendent when I see so much abuse to your golf course. Maybe it's just being lazy, or an "I don't care" attitude — "I pay a lot of money, and I should be able to do anything I want to on this course." **WRONG!**

Your course is beginning to suffer terribly. By this I mean, greens with ball marks, tees with excessive abuse from practice swings and divots. Fairways with divots that don't get replaced. Golf carts not on paths around greens and tees is a major problem for this course. Bunkers that don't get raked by the golfer. Signs, rope and chain that are left on the ground for someone else to worry about.

But, you don't realize things are done for reasons not to inconvenience you as a golfer or member. It is done to keep your golf course playable and up to par.

The next time you want to finesse a shot to the green, you can't do it on matted grass or bare ground. So remember that, when you dubb that shot near the green. What's probably happened is that too many carts have driven into that area.

Doesn't it make you mad when your ball dribbles



along the ground or goes too far or long over the green?

Please begin to realize how important it is to use those cart paths near the green and tee areas. This would improve our course conditions and playability.

When you see compacted bare areas near green and tees and damage to fairways, it was probably due to golf carts. Continuous traffic will compact the ground, beside destroying the turf (grass plant) if traveled on too often. One inch of rain removes the oxygen from the soil for 24 to 48 hours. When driven on or played on too soon, pore space is removed by compaction. This affects root growth for healthy turf plants. So use those cart paths and walk a few more feet for the sake of your golf course.

Be responsible for yourself as well as your partner for these concerns.

I would like to address the fact that very few people know what affects and causes problems to a golf course and its playability.

Far too often I hear "no one told me" or "Is that right?" Your concern, being at an expensive club and paying high dues, should be golf etiquette, and "What can I do to help keep expenses down on this course."

Another fact worth mentioning is that this club needs an education program for its members. We have so many new members and to refresh our older members each year, golf etiquette isn't dress attire, it's how you behave in regards to being a golfer — golf cart operation, ball repair, divot replacement,

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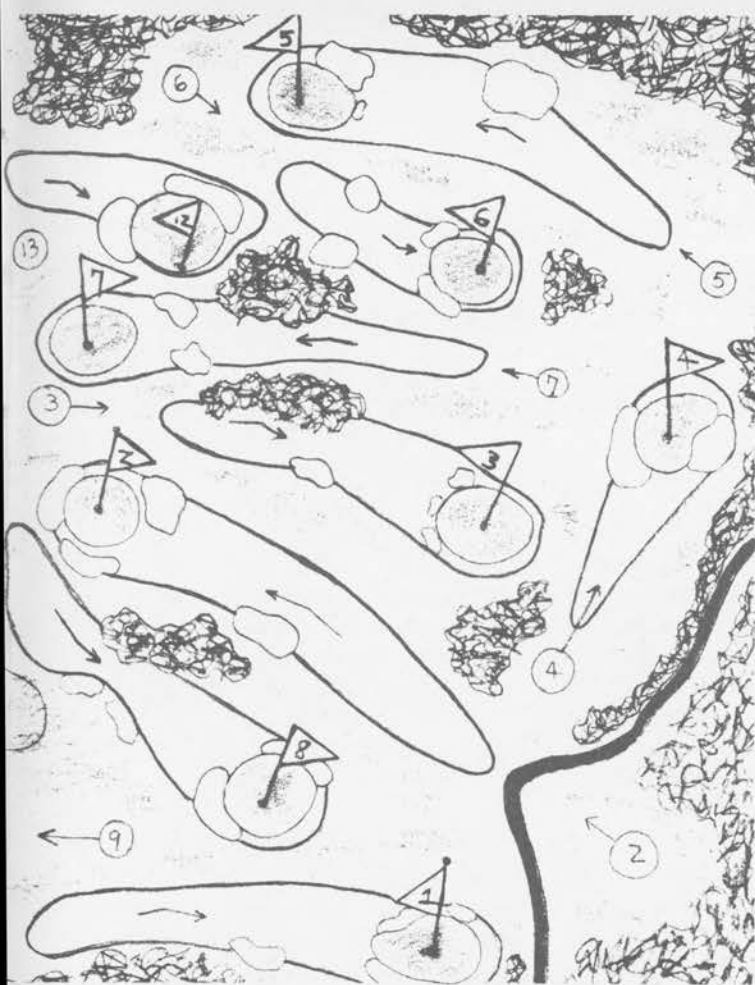
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bunker care and being courteous to employees that work hard at getting their job done.

Please give us time to get that little job done and out of your way. Just think about sometimes. Do you think our people want to be in your way and get those looks and verbal abuses? Please, think about — if we had to stop for every group of golfers, we would never get anything done on the golf course. Most of the time it happens to the women, but remember, you're the people playing in the morning. I'm sorry, but we have work to be done. Don't get mad and sneer or shout. That ruins your game of golf and makes my people upset. Just learn a little patience and give us 5 minutes or so. Wave and smile — this might elicit a better response from both sides.

This course is starting to produce 30,000 rounds of golf a year. With that amount of play, this means more care needs to be taken by the membership during their golf activity.

I saw some unusual things last year. Chipping in wrong areas and carts driven over tees, greens and out of designated areas. The people who suffer are YOU. The conditions of the golf course and the actions of this membership on such need to be addressed by the Green Committee. . . NOW!

Also — The putting green is for putting; the chipping green is for chipping short irons; the driving range is for woods, long irons and practice; your golf course is for golfing, not practice; the range balls are for the driving range, and not to be left out on the golf course; the tees are for hitting a ball from, and

not a practice swing area (recovery takes too long on tees when you misjudge that swing and say, "oops" — please take it off the tee or save it for another area) and cart paths are for golf carts (please look down to see where you parked that piece of equipment — is it on the path?).

Now, I suppose you would like to say, "Do your job," "Put up more signs, rope, chain and fix this or that area," etc., etc., etc. WE NEED HELP from YOU as a membership. I've sat too long and bit my tongue too often to see such abuse from such great people.

FROM YOUR GOLF COURSE. . . HELP!
FROM YOUR CONCERNED MEMBERS. . . HELP!
FROM YOUR GROUNDS CREW. . . HELP!

Hope I don't offend you. It's not intended that way. But you hired for a job and a reason — to give you a TOP NOTCH golf course. I feel I need to bring these concerns to your attention, before they go too far and you feel and look like a public golf course. Our conditions and maintenance distinguish us from being a public golf course, not how much money you spend for a round of golf. As you all know, playing all over the country, things do cost more elsewhere.

So, please hear the plea. And look around this wonderful golf course before you do the things you do. Make that round of golf something you can be proud of.

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Is Our Food Safe?

By Terry McNamara

Over the past year, a major controversy in the media has been food safety and the possible presence of pesticide residues in our food. The event that raised this issue to new heights was the claim by the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC) that our food supply is unsafe because of pesticide residues; the government is not adequately regulating food; and consequently, our children are being exposed through their diet to an intolerable risk, particularly for cancer.

Obviously, such a serious claim touched off a firestorm of charges and countercharges. The question of food safety is critically important to us all, particularly to those of us who are parents.

DOES OUR FOOD CONTAIN UNSAFE LEVELS OF PESTICIDE RESIDUE?

No. Our government regulatory agencies, the scientific community and the agricultural chemicals industry all agree that our food is safe. Proof of this fact is our good health. Generally we are living longer and healthier lives than our parents and our children will probably live even longer and healthier lives than we will.

Our food is sampled and tested for pesticide residues by various regulatory agencies, and in the majority of samples, no pesticide residues have been detected.

Where pesticide residues have been detected, the amounts are almost always well below the tolerance. The tolerance is the legal maximum pesticide residue concentration established by government scientists using well-accepted conservative scientific risk assessment procedures.

In the most recent Food and Drug Administration survey of raw agricultural commodities, both domestically grown and imported, 57 % of the samples an-

alyzed had no detectable pesticide residues; 38 % contained pesticide residues below the established tolerances; and only 1 % contained residues greater than the tolerance. Residues were detected in 4 % of the samples where no tolerance had been set.

In the most recent California Department of Agriculture (CDFA) survey, no residues were found in more than three-quarters of the raw agricultural commodities sampled. In those samples where residues were detected, most contained residues less than one-half of the tolerance. Less than one-fourth of one percent (0.23) of the samples contained residues over the tolerance.

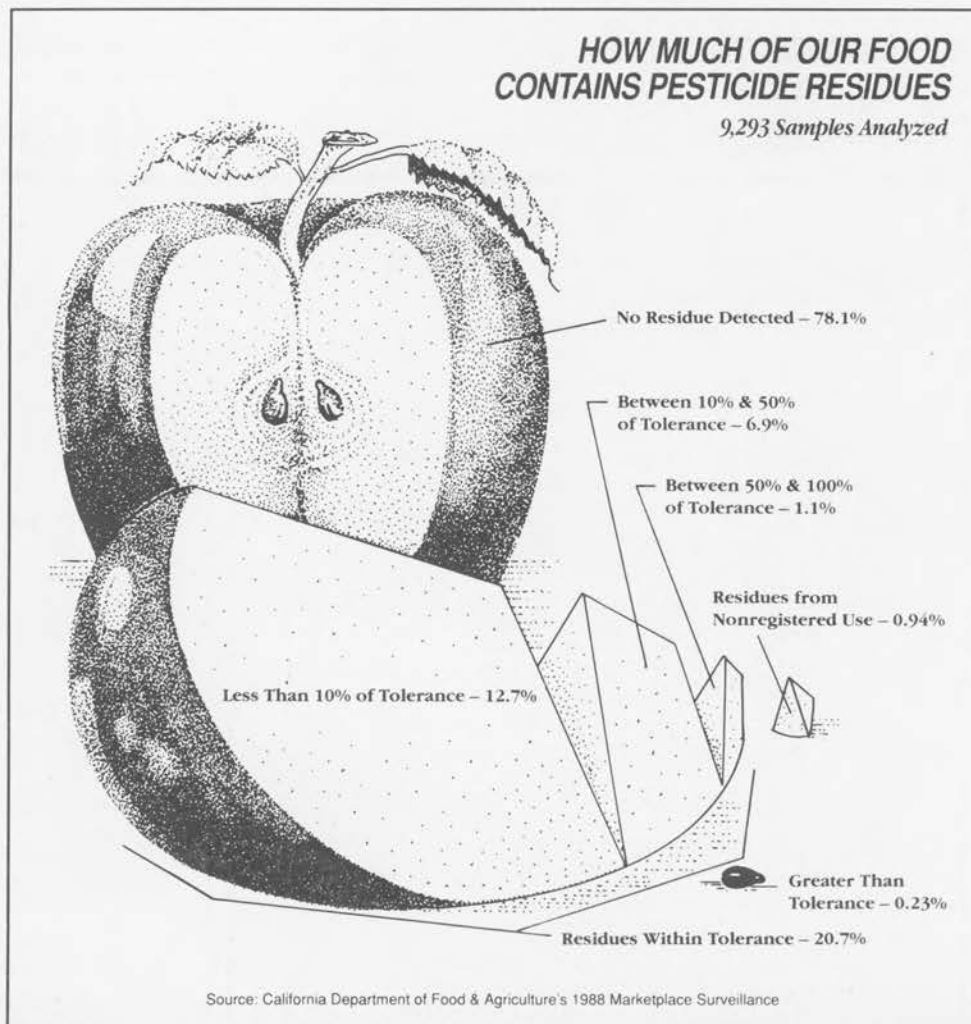
All of the above data came from raw agricultural commodities —

uncooked, unprocessed food crops taken directly from farm fields. By the time that food reaches our tables, processing, washing, cooking and various other procedures have greatly reduced the residues.

To assess the direct dietary intake, the FDA also conducts an annual total diet survey. In this survey composite samples of many food items (234 different items in the 1987 study) are prepared (cooked, etc.) and then analyzed. These results demonstrate we are actually consuming no detectable levels or extremely low levels of pesticide residues.

What do these surveys mean? Our food is safe to eat.

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- One apple in 2,000 barrels.

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Snow Named National Director Of USGA's Green Section

Jim Snow has been appointed national director of the United States Golf Association's Green Section, the department of the organization devoted to turfgrass conditioning and development.

Snow, 39, succeeds William H. Bengeyfield, who retired last March 31. The appointment is one of six personnel changes in the Green Section. The others are:

- **Mike Kenna**, named Director of Green Section Research;

- **David Oatis**, formerly an agronomist in the Green Section's Mid-Atlantic office, replacing Snow as Director of the Northeastern Region;

- **Robert C. Vavrek, Jr.**, now an agronomist in both the Great Lakes and Mid-Continent regions;

- **John Foy**, formerly an agronomist in the South-eastern Region, now director of the Florida Region;

- **Dean Knuth**, named Director of Green Section Administration.

Snow joined the USGA in 1976 as an agronomist and has directed the Green Section's Northeastern Region since 1982. A native of Trumansburg, N.Y., he was graduated from Cornell University in 1974 with a bachelor's degree in ornamental horticulture and received his master's degree from Cornell in 1976.

As national director, Snow will be responsible for directing the Green Section's national program and its agronomists, supervising the championship course preparation program and editing the magazine *The Green Section Record*.

He will also succeed Bengeyfield as chairman of the USGA Turfgrass Research Committee, which currently is involved in developing low maintenance grasses.

In addition to the national director, the USGA Green Section includes 14 agronomists. That staff makes some 1,500 advisory visits annually to golf courses, reviewing green section procedures and providing recommendations for proper turfgrass maintenance. The Green Section also oversees course preparation for the 13 national championships conducted by the USGA.

In assuming responsibility for the administration of the Green Section, Knuth succeeds Charles W. Smith, who retired March 31 after 18 years of service. In addition to working with the Green Section during his career, Smith handled handicapping, conducted championships and had the primary responsibility for overseeing construction of the USGA's new office building, which was completed in 1985.

Knuth also will remain as director of handicapping, a position he's held since 1981, and will continue to direct the USGA's Golf Handicap Information Network (GHIN), as he has since 1985.

The USGA has made additional administrative adjustments. Anthony J. Zirpoli has been appointed director of regional affairs, overseeing the work of five representatives located at different points around the country. At the same time, Zirpoli will continue to administer amateur status, as he has done for the last 10 years.

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As he began to speak, his words were hesitant, and his voice faltered. Gradually, however, he began to speak from the depths of his experience. As he spoke about those things closest to his heart, the words and thoughts came. He delivered a powerful, profoundly moving speech. And when he had finished the room broke into spontaneous applause — he was given a standing ovation.

Later, at an informal gathering, an ingratiating young executive complimented him. "That was some speech," he said. "How long did it take you to write it?"

"About sixty years," the older man replied, "about sixty years."

From Bits and Pieces, February, 1985

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GOLF COURSES SHOW STRONG COMPLIANCE WITH PESTICIDE REGULATIONS

About 97 percent of U.S. golf courses that employ members of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America have at least one licensed pesticide applicator on staff, according to the findings of a recent survey.

To address concerns about pesticide use, GCSAA recently conducted the survey to gauge the degree of compliance with federal and state pesticide applicator regulations among professional golf course superintendents.

"These results provide strong evidence of our members' commitment to safety and sound ecological practices," said Tom Akins, GCSAA Government Relations manager. "GCSAA strongly supports the position that only properly trained and educated personnel should be allowed to purchase and apply restricted-use chemicals. Even though most golf courses don't apply any restricted-use materials, we are pleased that the survey shows that an overwhelming majority of our membership has taken this extra step. This supports our long-held belief that golf course superintendents are among the best educated and most thoughtful users of agricultural chemicals in the country."

Of the 1,157 superintendents who responded to the GCSAA survey, 1,061 or about 92 percent, hold valid pesticide applicator licenses for the state where they work. Another five percent who are not licensed themselves have someone on their staff who is licensed.

Certification for pesticide application is done in compliance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Section 3 of FIFRA states that any pesticide classified by the Environmental Protection Agency "for restricted use only" must be applied by or under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. It is up to each state to implement its own certification guidelines and programs as long as they comply with FIFRA.

"The importance of training and certification to individual communities really ties to the concept of 'Think globally, act locally'" said Akins. "The survey showed that individual superintendents take seriously their commitment to the environment and are working hard in communities throughout the United States to make sure that their operations are as safe as possible."

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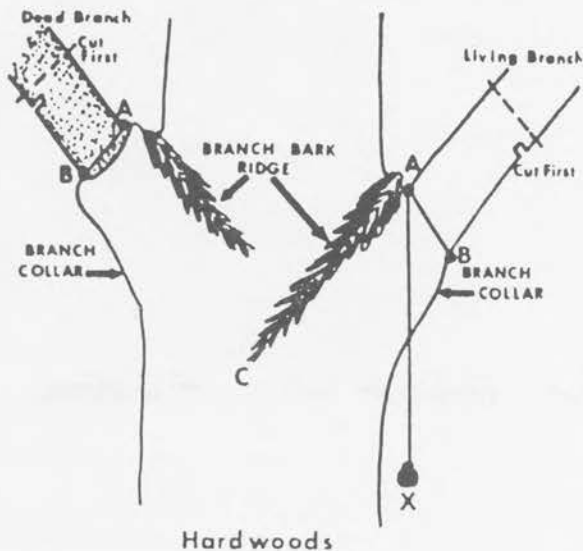
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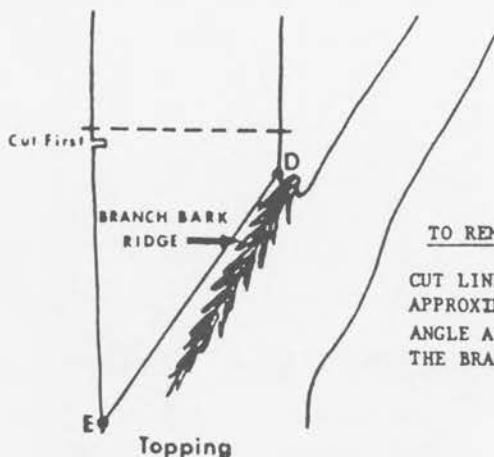
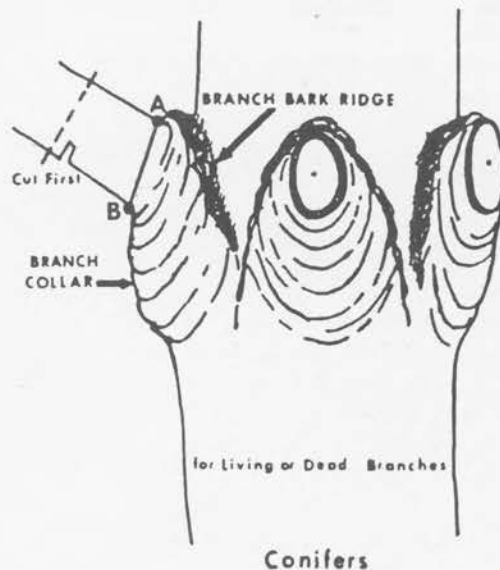


NATURAL PRUNING STEPS

1. LOCATE THE BRANCH BARK RIDGE
2. FIND TARGET A - OUTSIDE OF BRANCH BARK RIDGE
3. FIND TARGET B - SWELLING WHERE BRANCH MEETS BRANCH COLLAR
4. IF B IS HARD TO FIND - DROP A LINE AT AX. $\angle XAC = \angle XAB$.
5. STUB BRANCH TO BE PRUNED
6. MAKE CUT AT LINE AB

DO NOT

- * CUT BEHIND THE BRANCH BARK RIDGE
- * LEAVE STUBS
- * CUT BRANCH COLLAR
- * PAINT CUTS - EXCEPT FOR COSMETICS
- * LEAVE FLAT TOP WHEN TOPPING



TO REMOVE TOP:

CUT LINE DE AT AN ANGLE APPROXIMATELY THE SAME ANGLE AS THE ANGLE OF THE BRANCH BARK RIDGE.

Best Time To Prune

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Madison Heights, MI — Century Rain Aid was named Pipe Piper Distributor of the Year by Turfco Manufacturing Inc. at the 1989 Irrigation Association Show in Anaheim, California.

Century president Ernie Hodas (left in photo) and vice-president and chief administrative officer Wayne Miller (right) accepted the award from Scott Kaercher of Turfco. The award was based on dollar volume and number of units sold.



Dear customer:

Weyerhaeuser Company announced its decision to retain Shemin Nurseries rather than offer it for sale as previously announced.

This is a decision based on recognition of the value of the company developed over the past year as Weyerhaeuser sought to sell Shemin as part of a general corporate refocusing process.

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If you have any questions or concerns regarding this announcement, please do not hesitate to contact me at my office (313) 291-1200.

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Mike Miller
General Manager

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SOIL QUALITY — A healthy lawn prevents erosion by water or wind and the loss of valuable topsoil — less mud and dust in the house.

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I preceded man by millions of years as he was not created until the sixth day.

Through eons, I absorbed and assimilated the inorganic elements of land, sea and atmosphere, building them into living cells; evolving new forms, kinds and species; zealously guarding the God-given power to retain and reproduce that mysterious thing called life against such time as man should require it for his physical existence.

I am an indispensable source of all life on earth, regardless of genus, which may account for my being placed before man and animal in **God's Plan of Creation**.

I belong to a family so numerous and varied as to almost defy description. I am utilitarian to a degree which is limited only by man's ability to adapt me to his needs and desires.

I serve the aesthetic as well as the practical, for all the creatures we behold are but the hues of the field, digested into flesh in them, or more remotely carnified in man himself — **I Am A Blade of Grass**.

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BACK TO THE FUTURE

Why Are We Using Walking Greensmowers in 1990?

by Monroe S. Miller

When I first attended the first Jacobsen School for College Students in Racine in 1968, we were able to operate a prototype riding triplex greensmower. All of us (students) were very excited and extremely impressed. "What a tremendous advance in golf course management," we commented aloud. The future was right in front of us; barely a handful of golf course superintendents in America had seen this wonderful, riding, wide-cutting machine. Anticipation reigned! The day of the dreaded walking greensmower was setting.

Twenty-two years later, I'm nearly that excited about the newest trend in putting green management — walking greensmowers! One of my employees charged that I was excited, in part at least, simply because I wouldn't have to do any of the walking!

The issue of walking mowers was initiated by our Green Committee last summer when they asked, "what else can we do to improve our putting greens?" We already are using the best fungicides, modest amounts of plant nutrients and lots of hand watering to complement our sparing application of water from the irrigation system. We cut at a height of 0.130 throughout the season, double cut when appropriate for events and tournaments and try for consistency in speed among the greens. Like others, we aerify our greens once a year, removing cores; we topdress when possible and verticut as required.

But there were a few things we hadn't started doing. We only cut a cleanup pass (clear to the green's edge, at least) twice a week. Three days of a week, no cleanup at all is cut. The other two cuttings of the perimeter are done by mowing in 12" from the edge. Our players have noticed this for years and don't particularly like it. My argument has been "you'd like a triplex ring even less." The next step we were considering was cutting the cleanup with a . . . walker.

We hadn't bought into the turf groomer program. We will do that also in 1990.

Since our golf course is 70 years old, the green surrounds of almost every green are very steep — dangerously steep. Three triplex greensmowers have been rolled from them in my time at the club; no injuries, but safety is a constant concern. These slopes have precluded any cutting of the greens at a right angle to the direction of play. Over time, not having that option does take on some significance.

In addition to severe sloping in the target areas of our golf course, bunkering and a general lack of room create a lot of travel for turning the triplex mowers. The turf in those surrounding areas takes a beating and shows excessive wear, especially in stress periods. Players have noticed this, and commented on it.

Two committee members remarked on something golf course superintendents have seen for years. While looking across a putting surface in late

afternoon when the sun is lower in the sky, they were almost always able to see three separate heights of cut of each cutting unit on the triplex greensmower. No amount of effort, using a micro scale gauge which measures accurately to the thousandths, can eliminate those differences. In reality, three heights of cut exist on each green. Does it matter? Well, if you can see it. . . Each golf course has to answer the question for its own players. Our committee said, "Yes, it does."

We've been mowing more and more tees on our golf course with walking mowers. Older golf courses, designed for times of significantly less play, traditionally have small tees shaped inconveniently for triplex mowers. Most of ours have the same steep banks our greens have. Many are extremely narrow, further limiting mowing directions. Even those golfers at our club who are only slightly conscious of what's going on around the course have noticed the dramatic improvement handmowing has brought to those tees.

Then, as always, the speed questions came up. We have a "base" speed of 8'6", and Pat and I work to see we never go below that. Most often, the ball is rolling around 9'. But the decision was made to have us increase the base to 9'. Most in the know will tell you two safe factors to help speed greens up are the turf groomer and the walking greensmower.

I've been fortunate over the years in dodging the hydraulic oil leak bullets on our golf greens. But we had a beauty late last summer. It was healing by mid-fall, but we'll still it in the spring. The fact that walking greensmowers don't leak hydraulic oil didn't escape our Green Committee Chairman's notice.

The time to start (or return to) using walkers on our golf course was right for another reason. We've lagged behind the other private clubs in our area in adding employees to our staff. We essentially had 10 people in 1989 and wanted to move up to 14 for 1990. This labor increase fit nicely with the increased need for man-hours the walkers will bring. A little coincidental good luck never hurts.

I'm looking forward to their use when Memorial Day arrives, not only because of potentially better playing conditions over time, but for several other reasons. I've mentioned oil leaks — walkers have no hydraulics. They are far easier to maintain (even though there are more of them) — no flat tires and no dead batteries. The engines are smaller and less complicated and cheaper to replace.

The safety factor is a big one for me — lessened opportunities for rollovers. Also, since the machine is simpler, training operators should be much easier.

What about costs? Labor increases are significant, but we are doing that anyway. The cost of the machines is significant also. But they have at least a ten year life expectancy (in my experience) and will extend the life of our two triplex greensmowers. Since

those big machines run about \$12 grand a copy these days, the cost of the walkers may actually be a smart investment and not just an extravagance. We are buying six walkers, one fitted with a turf groomer. We're also outfitting one of our triplexes with a set of groomers.

A couple of years ago, I purchased three new walkers — an orange one, a red one and a green one. Dave Noltner and I have watched these three different machines for level of maintenance each requires, number of repairs, dependability, quality of cut, how easy (or difficult) each is to work on, and popularity with operators. The red one cuts nicely but has a lousy, miserable and undependable engine. It was also poorly assembled — sort of a K-Mart mower. The green one is popular with operators, but is a mechanic's nightmare. The orange one has had the fewest problems, probably because it is essentially unchanged from the ones we used at Nakoma 25 years ago.

All of these machines must have been designed for use by dwarfs or ten-year-kids. They are uncomfortable for anyone over 6 feet tall. None wins any ease of operation competition. The red company has a new walker coming into the marketplace. We tried it and it seemed fine. But we have been burned too often by new introductions. A tractor, plow and combine company is selling a walking greensmower, but I refuse to buy a Japanese repaint. So by process of elimination as much as anything else, we decided to buy the orange walking greensmower.

We aren't going to park our triplex greensmowers or regulate them to fairway mowing. We're going to use them before Memorial Day and after Labor Day, when there just aren't enough of us around to operate walking mowers. My guess is that we'll use a triplex for the first couple of mowings after aerification, and I could see using the triplex with groomers for each Monday mowing. And who knows — maybe they'll be used for the first cut on those days when we do double mowings. They are, indeed, a useful labor saving machine that probably will never be absent from any golf course's equipment inventory.

The decision to start using (again) walking greensmowers wasn't based on economic factors, other than the basic "can we afford to do this?" Rather, it was steeped in agronomic issues; the essential question was "what else can we do to improve our putting greens?"

I think it's worth noting that not once did the topic of narrow striping come up. Nary a single member of our committee expressed a thought about the aesthetics the walking greensmower gives a putting surface. That's about how important "cute" is; it isn't worth mentioning when trying to make a deliberate, well thought out decision.

Now that the machines have been delivered, we are casting around to find the employees to operate them. It won't necessarily be easy, but it will be rewarding because of the results. It is going to be just like it was for me 25 years ago.

Back to the future, guys!

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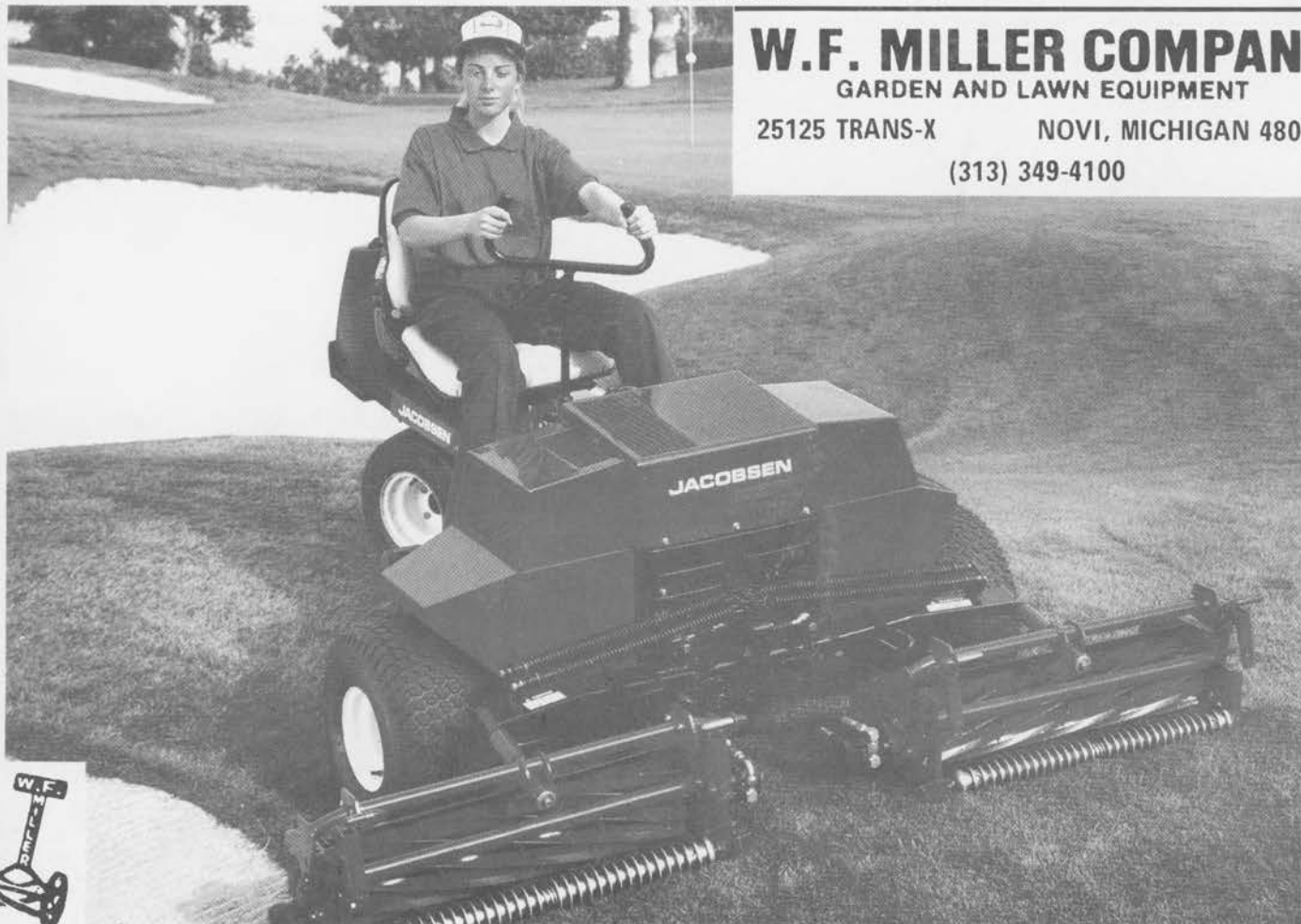
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