

# Northwest TURFGRASS TOPICS

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PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON

MAY, 1972

## From the President's Corner



By Dick Schmidt

On April 4, Dick Haskell, Ron Proctor, Don Pupa, Dr. Roy Goss and I made a trip to Ocean Shores to investigate the site for our 1972 Northwest Turfgrass Conference. This trip was basically to set up and organize the facilities for the conference and to meet the people with whom we would be working. All of the facilities are beautiful, especially the convention center itself.

The annual Gold Tournament will be held on Tuesday, September 26, at the Ocean Shores golf course. Registration for the Conference will begin on Wednesday morning, September 27 at 8 a.m. at the Ocean Shores Inn. The Educational conference will begin promptly at 1:15 p.m. on Wednesday, September 27. The hospitality hour and banquet will be held on Wednesday evening, September 27, at 6:30 p.m. and it is anticipated that the dinner will be a salmon barbecue.

Educational meetings will begin at 8:30 A.M. on Thursday and continue on until 3 P.M. The annual membership and Turfgrass Association business meeting will be conducted at 11:30 on Thursday. After 3 P.M., the remainder of the day is free for visiting, Commercial displays and exhibits, beach combing, golfing or other recreational activities. The people at Ocean Shores tell me that September is usually their best month for good weather. Even if it does rain it generally blows in and out very quickly with lovely weather following. Lets hope so as it is just great there when the weather is good. The conference will adjourn at Friday noon, 12 sharp.

**BE SURE TO MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY!**

As most of the members of the Northwest Turfgrass Association are aware by now, the Board of Directors of this Association are trying to initiate a program for the raising of money for which to place another man in the research program under Dr. Goss. This new man will work strictly on research for the

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## Northwest Turfgrass Conference Sept. 26-29

September will be coming up quicker than you think, so here is some information regarding housing accommodations for the 26th annual Northwest Turfgrass Conference. The Canterbury and Polynesian motels will be the headquarters conference units. Room rates at the Canterbury and Polynesian vary from \$17 to \$26 per night. The most expensive accommodations have 2 bedrooms, fireplaces, kitchens and view balconies facing the ocean. These rates are winter, off-season rates, and when you make your reservation you should send a deposit equal to the rate for one day.

There are adjoining motels very close by the Canterbury and Polynesian with rates beginning at \$10 per day. For reservations you should immediately contact Mr. E. Roy Boblet, Ocean Shores, and address your inquiries to 1009 Securities Bldg., 3rd. and Stewart, Seattle, Washington 98121. If you wish to call, 206-623-2122, Seattle. We think you will find the accommodations very comfortable and in a most pleasant setting. Start now and make your reservations early!

## Turfgrass Field Day

The annual Turfgrass Field Day will be held at the Western Washington Research and Extension Center at Puyallup, Washington on June 14, 1972. The Field Day will commence at the main Experiment Station on West Pioneer Avenue at 10 A.M. where the Field Day participants will observe varietal resistance for Fusarium patch disease. This is a cooperative study between Drs. Charles J. Gould and Roy L. Goss. Varieties, selections and other grass entries have been accumulated from around the world and incorporated into this study. Following the examination of these areas, the group will be dismissed for lunch at nearby local restaurants and the Field Day will reconvene at Farm 5 where the major turfgrass research areas are located, six miles east of Puyallup at 1:15 P.M.

The afternoon session will be spent examining lawn plots under different fertility and management practices, putting green plots with emphasis on nutritional aspects. The participants will observe the effects of four years of sulphur studies with various combinations and levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Other research areas where turfgrass disease investigations will also be displayed and discussions held regarding this important phase of turfgrass management. Pre-emergent herbicide plots, particularly de-

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## The Thatch Patch

By Jim Chapman

The uniform of the day during the late January floods—hip waders and life jackets at the Tumwater Valley Golf Club. Many of Doug Weddle's fairways were under four to five feet of water. Bud Ashworth can sympathize as his Hangman Valley Golf Course was drowned during the unusually wet Spokane winter. And so it was for many of you.

As this column is written (early March) I understand Seattle is eight inches ahead of normal rainfall. This winter's floods may cause summer problems. Any turf that was under water probably has silt deposits that can seal the surface and prohibit air circulation, restrict water movement, and reduce fertilizer response. Extra aeration and a spiking will be needed this summer, that is a sure bet.

The "wouldn't it be Wonderful Department":

*Poa annua* control with fertilizer, not chemicals. Several supers (one of them your President, Dick Schmidt) and Roy Goss are working with sulphur to see if higher levels wont discourage *Poa annua* naturally. Now we need 'that granulus sulphur more than ever. Georgia Pacific has such a product in the east and ITT Rayonier is considering one here.

Over the years the NTA has been mostly an organization of golf course superintendents. That is good. Have you ever considered the agravating problem facing school grounds supervisors? Their athletic fields and playgrounds are seldom rested even during rainy weather. Scheduled use for organized team activities is usually far less than unscheduled soccer, gym classes, and neighbor "pick-up" games. Hats off to those oft frustrated but dedicated men who work without praise year in and year out to provide safe turf cushions for our youngsters to play on. Next time you get the chance stop by and visit your local school ground supervisor. Invite him to join NTA and attend a golf course superintendent's meeting.

Those of us hard pressed by our one job can feel for Earl Morgan, owner of Similk Beach Golf Course, Anacortes. Earl "keeps busy" farming full time on the side—oysters. His Turner Brand is famous. A suggestion for record keepers—use a different color paper, notebook or ident tape for each year and cycle no more often than every three years. Compliments of Joe Sirianna, superintendent of the Olympia Club, San Francisco. One more before I go—don't miss the pie or soup when you go to the Monroe golf course. Mrs. Leonard Shragg serves them homemade, of course. She and Leonard have been taking good care of their golfing friends for over 35 years.

Isn't experience a wonderful thing? It teaches us to recognize a mistake the next time before we make it again.

## Get Well Soon

I am sure that the entire Northwest Turfgrass Association joins the Editor of Turf Topics in wishing Alvin G. Law and Sam Zook a speedy recovery from recent heart attacks. At this writing, Sam Zook is in the Virginia Mason Hospital in Seattle, where his heart condition is being diagnosed and treated. We hope by the time this paper is in the readers hands that Sam will be home and well on his way to recovery. Al Law's coronary condition occurred in the early part of April and he is expected to be sent home for further rest and recuperation about April 18.

I just thought that many of you would like to know and maybe cheer them up with a get-well card or something.—Ed.

### PRESIDENT'S CORNER — From Page 1

total turfgrass research program at the Puyallup Station. This obviously would relieve Dr. Goss for more work in the field but more importantly, would enable the research station to step up its research in the days when our ecology experts are banning the use of many of our well known chemicals. All our new hopes for control-type chemicals must be tested for several years, which costs money and time. Dr. Goss and Dr. Gould are rated with the best in their field, but without good help, we will be the ones ultimately to suffer.

Mr. Al Blair is chairman of this committee to raise money for research at the Puyallup Station and, has for the past weeks, been circulating requests for grants from various suppliers. The Northwest Turfgrass Association has pledged \$1000 annually. The Northwest Golf Course Superintendent's Association has pledged \$500 annually. This project needs about \$15,000 annually to succeed, so obviously we need all the help we can possibly get. I might suggest anyone with ideas, suggestions, or a willingness to help, to contact Mr. Al Blair at Puget Sound Seed Company.

The program is a must if we are to continue to have better control over our turfgrass problems.

Hope you have a nice spring with no turfgrass problems.



# Real Turf or Brand X?

By Roy L. Goss

Turf Topics has published several accounts of methods of developing and producing better athletic fields and also raising the question regarding the necessity of resorting to artificial coverings on which to play the sport.

Statistically, we all know that synthetic covering materials are not in the same ball park with grass fields from the cost standpoint. Also, what is considered all that glitters is not gold. The glittering aspect of synthetic coverings has been championed for several years as being low or no maintenance, few or no injuries, and extreme durability. None of these factors, today, have proven to be so. An article published in *Sports Illustrated* in 1971, points out many of the factors regarding "new slant on the mod sod."

Synthetic surfaces vary in cost, the cheapest on record being about \$150,000 on up to well over one-half million dollars. What is still baffling to the writer is that any school or other athletic concern will go for spending up to one-half million dollars for something they don't know anything about and yet will not appropriate sufficient money to spend as little as \$25,000 and as much as \$55,000 for an A number 1 gold-plated turfgrass field.

Many schools put in synthetic coverings and claim that they will be used for everything from football to hopscotch, and possibly with girls' leapfrog thrown in during the unused hours. We have records to show that some of these schools turned down uses for the fields that would be real revenue producers so really what is the aim? Just how practical is any athletic field other than for football when snows are heavy, or temperatures are near the zero degrees fahrenheit mark? Generally, only football is played under those conditions and then only because the season has to be finished. There is no football player in his right mind, who prefers to play on a solidly frozen field or with snow falling about his ears. Just how much are these synthetic surfaces going to be used under those conditions?

For years, we have encouraged Universities, High Schools, Municipal and County parks to build grass fields properly. Few of these have ever been accomplished. The few that have been done are overwhelmingly successful and withstand traffic and abuse that surprises some of us who are close to soil and grass. Notable examples of these are Lake Samamish High School football field and Newport High School football field, both in the Bellevue, Washington school District. These fields are played to football in the fall, soccer and other activities during the winter, and track and field events in the spring. You might say the only rest these fields get possibly may be a little during the summer. Kent-Meridian High School rebuilt their field at a cost of \$25,000 at Kent, Washington and has played double schedules since that time and still have a good, well-turfed, dry field. They were considering synthetic covering on this field.

Recently, Dr. W. H. Daniels, Purdue University turfgrass researcher, has published in *Grounds Maintenance* the construction of a field he calls "The PAT system." This is another improvement over the type of fields that we have encouraged in the Pacific Northwest. The main difference resides in a little more ex-

tensive drainage system, which also serves as irrigation system and a vacuum line system for physically sucking the water out of the field as quickly as it falls. One other modification, suggested by Daniel, includes installation of heating cables in the soil to keep the turfgrasses growing a little longer. We have suggested this in the Pacific Northwest at previous times. Our conditions are even more suitable for this than areas in the Midwest where temperatures may tend to be a little colder. Areas west of the Cascade mountains in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia would require less heat to keep the soil warm for continued growth during the fall and winter. Our fields could, therefore, stand considerably more traffic and use if the grass could be kept growing. Agronomists are continually working on new grasses that will continue growth throughout the winter. Some of the new, improved fine-leaved turf-type ryegrasses are of the most recent advances.

The entire concern regarding athletic fields is not to keep out synthetic coverings, but simply to provide the best surfaces for sports at the most economical price. Few people can afford even the minimal cost (\$150,000 or more) for synthetic covering. However, sand fields, properly drained, possibly heated, and well managed will surprise you with their ability to stand up to use without all of the disadvantages that synthetic coverings may cause.

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# Research Committee Report

By Milt Bauman

In the last report, we gave an indication of some of the work that was to be accomplished this year at the Puyallup Research Station. Now we can report on some of the happenings.

The Golf Course Superintendents who attended the last Northwest Golf Course Superintendents' meeting at Kitsap Golf and Country Club heard Dr. Chuck Gould give an excellent and stimulating report on the Fusarium trials he conducted this past fall at Puyallup, Rainier Golf and Country Club, and the Seattle Golf Club. We are getting some real answers on Fusarium. We are finding there are some other problems that need looking into such as Helminthosporium. If anyone wants Dr. Gould's latest recommendations for the control of fungus diseases of turfgrass, stop in at the experiment station in Puyallup and pick one up, or better yet, get one while attending the annual field day on June 14. Recommendations for Turfgrass disease control can also be obtained from your local county extension agent in whatever county you reside.

Along with the report on Fusarium, it would be appropriate to ask how many people in the turfgrass industry have read the article in Weeds, Trees, and Turf, February issue, on Sulphur for Turfgrass. It is written by Dr. Fred Grau, who has been an outstanding turfgrass Agronomist for many years. This is a fine article, and much of the data for this article comes from the research on sulphur that Dr. Goss has worked with at Puyallup.

It is very encouraging to know of the cooperation and coordination with which our scientists work. Dr. Doug Taylor of Agassiz, B.C., is working with Dr. Goss and Dr. Gould so there will be no duplication of research. They will exchange their data.

Along these same lines, I feel that the USGA Green Section has made a tremendous contribution in their grant to Western Washington Research and Extension Center. Also, it is gratifying to see Bill Bengueyfield on the advisory board of the Northwest Turfgrass Association. I feel these are all great steps toward a united front for better turfgrass management.

It looks like Dr. Goss is doing some good work with pre-emergence chemicals, including arsenicals. I am sure this is of great interest to all of us.

Since I have been at Seattle Golf Club, I have been accumulating some flotation equipment. The picture with this article is of two of our Ford Tractors with flotation tires. We have wet conditions here for over six months, and with these tractors we can operate almost any day of the year. If it is too wet to work



these tractors you don't have any business walking on the ground. You can drive through a soft spot with this tractor and it looks better after you pass through than when you entered. We have a rotary spreader on our three-point hitch and fertilize the whole golf course in 1 hour and 50 minutes. We drive across greens and all. The rear tires run with 7 1/2 pounds of air. We also have trailers with flotation tires and a new sprayer with racing slicks for tires. This leaves 17 inches of rubber under each wheel and can be taken across the greens. The wheels and tires for the sprayer cost \$182. This flotation equipment is tremendous and you can work with it in the wettest of weather. This winter and spring have certainly been a great time to try them out.

See you at the Field Day at Puyallup on June 14.

Milt Bauman, Research Committee

## TURFGRASS FIELD DAY — From Page 1

signed for control of *Poa annua* (annual bluegrass) will also be shown.

All of these subjects will be discussed and literature made available to all Field Day participants. It is anticipated that the Field Day will terminate at approximately 3:30 P.M.

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## Oregon Compost Heap

By Byron Reed and Dick Malpass

Only one meeting of the Oregon Golf Course Superintendent's Association remain until September 1972. The remaining meetings will be at Agate Beach Golf Club at Agate Beach, Oregon on May 1, 1972. This is our annual meeting with our great hosts Mr. and Mrs. Bill Martin. Festivities begin on Sunday, April 30, 1972 with a golf tournament to be followed by a crab feed. The Educational meeting will be on Monday, May 1, 1972 with Mr. William Bengeyfield as our annual speaker. The program, also, has many features for the ladies and family. This is our family get together for the year.

*Editors note:* Byron informs the editor that he has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Oregon Golf Course Superintendent's Association effective May 5, 1972. Byron has been at this job for more years than most people wish to recollect, but it must be close to 15. Throughout the years, the efforts of Byron Reed and others have helped to build the Oregon Association to a total membership of 121 paid members, 4 life members and 3 honorary members. Byron has been instrumental in providing high calibre programs for the Oregon Superintendent's. He has helped to generate a great amount of enthusiasm and this is the thing that it takes to keep a good organization alive. You must be complimented; Byron for a job well done. Don't quit now. Keep up the good work.

Additional information provided by Dick Malpass from the Oregon area is as follows:

Several golf course superintendents in the Portland area took advantage of one of the very few good days we have had this spring and played golf Friday afternoon on March 17, at the Arrowhead Golf Course at Molalla. Kit Kapler, owner, showed us some of the damage done to the course by flood waters this winter when one nine was inundated by the Molalla River. One fairway sustained quite a bit of erosion where it borders the river. Silt and a considerable amount of logs and debris were deposited over a good part of the golf course. Much of this has been cleaned up and repairs are being made when the weather allows. Only the front nine is in playable condition at this time.

Ken Kerns is the new superintendent at the Tualatin Country Club. He is a graduate of Penn State Turf Management program. Previous experience includes working at Illahee Country Club in Salem prior to going to Penn State. After graduation from Penn State, he worked as assistant Superintendent at a private club in the Chicago area.

March is the fifth month in a row that we "enjoyed" over normal rainfall. Superintendents were finding it

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difficult to perform normal maintenance practices on their golf courses. Some were also watching the abnormal accumulation of snow in the high mountains with some apprehension. The forecast is for the greatest water runoff since 1894. Hopefully, the flood control dams will be able to release the water without much flood damage.

Dick reports his efforts in trying to bring four greens back into playing condition after they were lost due to unknown factors, in early fall of 1971. He had some rather trying experiences with the use of polyethylene coverings but reports that the grass is coming along. He quotes as follows: "We spent 557 hours in January and 234 in February all in replacing polyethylene or stakes or removing water from the poly sheets. The poly blew off of the greens at least three times during the late winter.

The following is the editor's condensation of the material supplied by Dick Malpass.

Dick indicated that a number of well-trained young people are seeking jobs in the golf course industry. He indicated that it bothers him that he is unable to help these people in the way he would like to. He indicates that he has helped a few get placed but we seem to be making little progress in placing college graduates or people with some years of specialized training. Dick has said before and says it again, that in time every golf club that can afford it will have a college graduate as superintendent. These fellows will all have the better jobs because of their better education and the ability to communicate and express themselves.

Too many superintendents are just holding down a job. They are unwilling to better themselves; perhaps unable to understand, or adopt new ways of accomplishing jobs, or the application of new chemicals or fertilizer. Many do not avail themselves of the educational meetings held to help them. They do not regularly attend their local superintendents' meetings. They seldom attend a regional turf conference. Almost nev-

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# Dollars for Research Program

The Northwest Turfgrass Association has accepted the responsibility of heading up a money-making program to aid in providing an additional Associate for turfgrass investigation at the Western Washington Research and Extension Center. The committee to help raise the money is headed by Mr. Al Blair, Puget Sound Seed Company, Seattle, Washington. It was explained to the committee that Roy Goss is the only full-time research worker in the state of Washington whose time is split evenly between research and extension activities. Dr. C. J. Gould spends about 45% of his time investigating turfgrass diseases. Mr. A. G. Law, at Pullman, teaches a turfgrass management course as part of the curriculum and spends a lesser amount of time in turfgrass investigation. It was also explained to the committee that the turfgrass industry generates over \$100,000,000 annually and that the total replacement cost of all turf in the state of Washington is in excess of \$700,000,000. No research worker has been assigned to the turfgrass program in 14 years and during this time the turfgrass industry has just about doubled.

## What Does WSU Offer in Turfgrass Program?

The Research and Extension personnel of Washington State University have maintained free informational and on-site assistance to all turfgrass managers in the state of Washington since 1958, as well as considerable assistance to persons outside the state. Our research and extension program has reached every corner of the Pacific Northwest and on every problem that has occurred in turfgrass management, although many of these problems are still without solution.

Washington State University maintains a steady program in developing publications, workshops and other programs that help the turfgrass managers, the turfgrass industry, and the home owners. However, time and personnel will not allow this program to proceed in the proportion to the need.

## What Are Some of the Accomplishments For the Turfgrass Industry?

Some of WSU's accomplishments for the turfgrass industry are not always apparent, such as advising on special problems, products, equipment, or other procedures by phone, office, or field calls. Some of the accomplishments that are apparent are listed as follows:

1. Pearlwort control in putting greens.
2. Management recommendations for turfgrass with fairy ring disease.
3. Fungicidal controls and programs for Fusarium patch disease in turfgrasses.
4. Fungicidal control and management programs for Red thread disease in turfgrasses.
5. The development of soil testing techniques and interpretation of all turfgrass soil tests for turfgrass managers and home owners.
6. Investigation and recommendation for prevention and control of Ophiobolus patch disease.
7. Control of chick weed.
8. Control of crabgrass.
9. Control of speedwell (*Veronica* sp.)
10. Control of algae.
11. Control of other broadleaved weeds.
12. Investigations and management programs for turf with *Poa annua*.
13. Research and recommendations for soil mixtures

for specialized areas such as putting greens and athletic fields.

14. Variety testing programs for adapted turfgrasses in their resistance to turfgrass diseases.

15. Mowing management and thatch control programs for various turfgrasses.

16. Moss control.

17. Testing grasses for their ability to withstand accelerated traffic such as football fields and play areas.

18. Research and management recommendations on the affect of nutrition (Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and sulphur) on the following diseases:

A. Red thread disease.

B. Fusarium patch disease

C. Ophiobolus patch disease

19. Research on nutrient removal to develop better fertility programs for all turfgrasses.

20. The effects of sulfur on turfgrass quality.

21. Research and recommendations of the use of wetting agents in turfgrasses.

22. Development of the bluegrass variety, Cougar.

## What are the Future Needs For the Turfgrass Industry?

1. Increase and accelerate a major program and complete study for the control of *Poa annua*.

A. Determine its persistence.

B. Determine the length of life of the seed in the soil.

C. Study seed viability.

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As your Scotts Technical Representative, I'd like to share Scotts most current turf grass research and development information with you. With this information, perhaps we can work together toward meeting your turf grass objectives.

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- D. Study the length of life of plants.
  - E. Study genetic characters.
  - F. Study biological inhibitors.
  - G. Continued investigations of pre-emergence herbicides.
  - H. Accelerate studies to find better post-emergence herbicides.
2. Increase and accelerate the variety testing program for selection of better adapted and more vigorous turfgrasses.
  3. Expanded research for resistant varieties to *Fusarium* patch disease.
  4. Expanded research for resistant varieties for Red fescue and for Red thread disease.
  5. Testing of varieties of bluegrasses for resistance to *Helminthosporium*, rusts, smuts and ability to withstand traffic.
  6. Investigate the causes of the loss of bluegrass in certain areas.
  7. Develop better control for *Typhulus* snow mold.
  8. Lysimeter studies to determine the leaching of chemical and nutrients to reduce environmental contamination.
  9. Intensive investigation of micronutrients and their use on turfgrasses.
  10. Continued studies on soil mixtures, soil drainage, and soil heating so that turfgrass areas can be intensively used for the maximum amount of time each year.
  11. Continued research on safer herbicides for weed control.

#### Our Proposal

A research associate is badly needed to help develop and expedite programs underway and initiate new and essential studies. We have ample land and facilities available for turf research at Puyallup (Western Washington Research and Extension Center) and co-operators at both Puyallup and Pullman to develop a research program of the highest calibre. A research associate hired to do nothing but turf research would accelerate the program and give us answers to many of our above projects.

This research associate will have to be funded from money sources other than legislative appropriation. Monies are not and will not be available from the legislature for this purpose. We need to generate approximately \$15,000 per year to be used as salary, retirement, medical benefits, social security, travel and per diem for this associate. We propose to hire a man with a Bachelors or a Master's degree to work in this area.

#### How Can You Help?

You can help make this program a reality by supporting the activity which best fits your organization in the following list of financial sources.

1. Golf tournaments at private clubs.
2. Golf tournaments at public courses.
3. Entry fees from Pro-Am tournaments in Washington, Oregon or other sources.
4. Grants of money from Golf Course Superintendents' Association (Northwest Association, Inland Empire Association, and Oregon Golf Course Superintendents' Association).
5. Possible grants from U.S. Golf Association (already granted at this time, \$1,000 per year for three years running).
6. Grants from Golf Course Superintendents' Association of America.
7. Grants from park departments.
8. Grants from local industry.

- A. Equipment dealers.
- B. Fertilizer companies.
- C. Seed Companies.
- D. Sod producers.
- E. Other related industry.

9. Research grants from commercial companies for product development and testing.

10. Possible availability of federal or state grants.

It is anticipated that this program should be geared for several years. It will take a great deal of effort the part of all of us to achieve this goal, however, with the large number of sources available it should not create a big financial burden on any one particular segment of those interested in better turf and its management.

At the present time, Al Blair has organized the following working committee: Al Blair, chairman; Louis Schmitt, John Zoller, Dick Fluter, Cliff Everhart, Tom Keel, Dick Haskell, Torp Peluso, and Dick Bailey. These men have been selected to cover all geographic areas benefitting from this program.

An advisory committee has been organized at this time and is composed of the following persons: Dr. D. F. Allmendinger, Dr. James Nielson, Dr. Ritchie Cowan, Mr. William Bengeyfield, Mr. Hans Thompson and Mr. Ed Dunn. The advisory committee will meet with representatives of the working committee from time to time to determine the success of the fund raising as well as the accomplishments of the research program. These committees will work closely with the research committee of the Northwest Turfgrass Association.

It is anticipated that the research committee of the Northwest Turfgrass Association will be expanded considerably to include fair representation from Oregon as well as Washington and possibly other areas contributing to the research program.

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## Tom Cook Receives GCSAA Scholarship

A Washington State University senior, majoring in turfgrass management in the Department of Agronomy and Soils, Tom Cook, (right) recently received a \$500 scholarship from the Golf Course Superintendents' Association of America. This is the second \$500 scholarship the Okanogan, Washington, senior has received from the Association. Each year the Association awards about 60 college scholarships to students who are majoring in turf management throughout the United States. The award was presented by Dick Malpass, Superintendent of Riverside Golf and Country Club and resides at Vancouver, Washington. Dick Malpass, a Director of the Golf Course Superintendents' Association of America, was representing the Association in this award. The awards are based on scholastic achievement, other campus activities and interest in the turfgrass industry.

Since the award was presented, Tom Cook has decided to continue his education and has been accepted for graduate school at the University of Rhode Island and will pursue his education under the capable leadership of Dr. C. R. Skogly.



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**OREGON COMPOST HEAP — From Page 5**

er do they belong to or attend a national meeting. Time will weed these people out"—If you are working, give the best that is in you, remembering that in the last analysis the real satisfactions in life come not from money and things but from the realization of the job well done. There lies the difference between the journeyman worker and a real craftsman.

From compromise and things half done  
 Keep me, though all the world deride,  
 and, when at last my job is done,  
 God keep me still and satisfied." . . . H. W. Prentis,  
 Jr., Chairman, Board of Armstrong Cork Company.

Editor's comment. I think most of us know that Dick Malpass gives unselfishly of his time to the professional improvement of the Turfgrass Industry. Dick works some pretty awful schedules and prepares vast amounts of material for local participation with organizations such as the Golf Professionals, his own golf superintendents' Association as well as serving as a director of the Golf Course Superintendents' Association of America.



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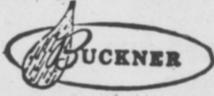
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