

in his turf trials in Beltsville, Maryland. The cross that produced Adelphi was made during the late winter of 1964. The first turf plot was seeded in 1965. Adelphi was subsequently evaluated at many universities and research institutions throughout the world. Next it was necessary to evaluate seed production potential in the Northwest. The efforts and support of Bob Russell and Arden Jacklin made this possible and Adelphi became a commercial variety.

"Most new varieties will take at least 10 years of development and testing before seed becomes available for commercial use.

"Selection, hybridization and mutation breeding create the genetic variation for plant breeding programs. The plant breeder must then identify and isolate the superior plants from variable populations of tens of thousands of individuals. Spaced-plant nurseries, clonal plots and disease screening procedures are used. Next, it

is important to evaluate the best selections in small turf plots subject to varying types of stress. The best entries are subsequently chosen for replicated performance trials at different locations and under different management variables. Tolerance to chemicals and other environmental stress factors should be assessed. Finally, there is no real substitute for ultimate user evaluation. The user must be pleased if this new variety is to succeed.

"The USGA Green Section has made a tremendous contribution to turfgrass varietal improvement. Prior to World War II, the USGA Green Section initiated or assisted in the programs that led to Merion Kentucky bluegrass, Meyer zoysiagrass, and a number of outstanding bentgrass varieties. In recent years, the USGA Green Section Research and Education Fund has provided generous financial support for turfgrass breeding and other research programs at Rutgers and other State

Universities. Green Section agronomists have provided advice, encouragement and invaluable germplasm collections. For this support we are all most grateful. It should also be noted that turfgrass varieties developed with Green Section assistance have contributed not only to better golf, but also to millions of home lawns, recreation areas and soil conservation.

"There is a great future for turfgrass breeding. The future can bring us new varieties vastly superior to those presently available. It will take time, money, dedication and skill. A team of capable young plant breeders working with management specialists, pathologists, nematologists, entomologists, etc. and willing to devote a lifetime to such efforts will develop such varieties. Both the turfgrass professional and the average home owner will have the satisfaction of being able to do a better job as these superior varieties become available to them."

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## Remarks by USGA President Frank D. Tatum, Jr.

**O**N BEHALF OF the USGA I want to express our appreciation for a couple of rather basic things. We in the USGA deal with the fundamental, basic policy questions that are involved in the extraordinarily complex problems of administering golf in an increasingly complex world. Everything that we are doing, or at least trying to do, would, however, be absolutely meaningless, in the final analysis, because nothing matters unless the golf course is properly and effectively maintained — not the skill of the player, not the skill of the architect, not the architecture of the clubhouse, not the quality of the membership — not anything.

We are very sensitive to the fact that what you who are involved in turfgrass do involves an extraordinarily complex art and science. I've been close enough to it to be satisfied that in a real sense

more art than science is involved. It is with a sense of real appreciation, therefore, that I look at a perfectly maintained golf course and realize how much caring has gone into the production of this magnificent result.

I can't pass up the opportunity to enlist you in what I'd like to think of as a development crusade, to somehow mobilize ourselves to control the amount of water that's going onto the golf courses in this country. It seems to me that it's a pervasive problem which very, very seriously affects the playing of the game.

I want you to know that we understand the difficulty because of the problems of communications with Green Committee Chairmen and members, but I also want you to know that we feel very, very strongly that this is a problem that afflicts the game more seriously than any other. We would just

like to enlist your support in trying to beat it.

Now the other crusade.

**W**E REALLY CAN'T sit back and see the game consumed by golf carts. These abominations are among the more serious problems you have to cope with. It isn't right that all of us simply give up. Somehow we must be able to persuade people in America that playing a game in one of those abominable things simply cannot be called playing golf.

Finally, I would just like to congratulate Dr. C. Reed Funk, the recipient of the Green Section Award, both personally and on behalf of the Executive Committee. His accomplishments say a very great deal about him, and it says a very great deal about this organization that it means so much to have an Award like this presented to somebody who obviously so richly deserves it.