

weed control materials for many years. Recently legislation has been passed in California which seriously restricts the use of this material. This is disturbing and perplexing because the safety record in the use of sodium arsenite is remarkable. The popular but misguided attack on pesticides should not be permitted to deny golf course superintendents the use of their tried, dependable, and safe herbicidal materials.

The use of pre-emergence materials is increasing and it appears likely that they will be economically feasible for fairway use before many years. There is still much to learn, however, about the fate of these compounds in soil. Some of them appear to carry over from one year to the next and continued safe use may be contingent upon adjusting the rate of application to supplement the material already present.

Better grasses and better management practices have combined to create another problem on many fairways. The cause is too much grass and the problem is thatch. Fortunately, equipment manufacturers have been concerned for a number of years with thatch on putting greens and have devised machines to remove excess grass. There are numerous machines available, each with its own advantages and shortcomings. Some dividends may accompany efforts toward thatch control. Several machines do some aeration and some fairway leveling while removing thatch.

Proper irrigation and adequate drainage remain two of the most elusive factors in fairway management. Irrigation is treated more fully in another article in this issue.

Rarely does one find two drainage problems that respond to exactly the same treatment. Most often a combin-

ation of engineering knowledge and common sense will suggest a workable solution. One relatively new innovation involves the use of "reject" plastic pipe for tile drains.

Fairway maintenance has never been on so high a plain as it is today. Truly, many fairways rival the putting greens of 25 years ago. The present status of fairway maintenance speaks well for the cooperative efforts of the golf course superintendents, the manufacturers of equipment and supplies, and the investigators who have contributed better grasses and better practices.

DR. GLENN W. BURTON

Winner of the fifth annual USGA Green Section Award for "distinguished service to golf through work with turfgrass" was Dr. Glenn W. Burton, Principal Geneticist at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga., and one of the nation's outstanding grass breeders. His selection was announced at the Green Section's annual Conference on Golf Course Management in New York City late in January.

