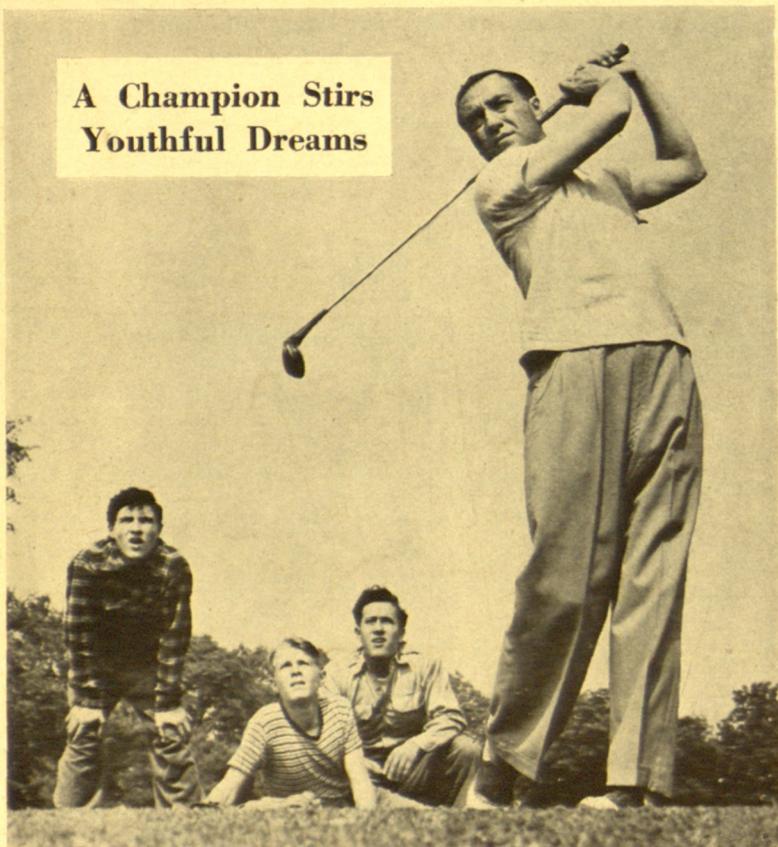




USGA JOURNAL

COMBINING
TIMELY TURF TOPICS

**A Champion Stirs
Youthful Dreams**



International News Photo

Willie Turnesa is a caddie's dream-come-true as he performs for the boys.

AUTUMN 1948



USGA JOURNAL

COMBINING
TIMELY TURF TOPICS

PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION

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AUTUMN, 1948

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All articles are voluntarily contributed.

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USGA COMPETITIONS FOR 1949

Walker Cup Match: August 19 and 20, at Winged Foot G. C., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Men's amateur teams, British Isles vs. United States.

(Dates entries close in the schedule below mean the last dates for applications to reach the USGA office, except in the case of the Amateur Public Links Championship. For possible exceptions in dates of Sectional Qualifying Rounds, see entry application forms.)

Championship	Entries Close	Sectional Qualifying Rounds	Championship Dates	Venue
Open	May 16	May 31	June 9-10-11	Medinah C. C. (No. 3) Medinah, Ill.
Amateur Public Links	*June 9	**June 19 to 25	Team: July 9 Indiv.: July 11-16	Rancho G. C. Los Angeles, Cal.
Junior Amateur	July 5	July 19	July 27-30	Congressional C. C. Washington, D. C.
Amateur	Aug. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 29-Sept. 3	Oak Hill C. C. (East) Pittsford, N. Y.
Women's Amateur	Under Con- sideration	Under Con- sideration	Sept. 12-17	Merion G. C. (East) Ardmore, Pa.

* Entries close with Sectional Qualifying Chairmen.
** Exact date in each Section to be fixed by Sectional Qualifying Chairmen.

THROUGH THE GREEN

USGA Annual Meeting

Fifty-fifth annual meeting of the USGA will be held Saturday, January 29, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. Delegates will be the Association's guests at lunch following the meeting.

Election of the 1949 administration will be one item of business. The Nominating Committee has proposed the same officers who served this year, as follows:

President—Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.

Vice-President—Totton P. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis

Vice-President—James D. Standish, Jr., Detroit

Secretary—Isaac B. Grainger, New York

Treasurer—Daniel A. Freeman, Jr., New York

The proposed Executive Committee would consist of the five above officers and the following:

John D. Ames, Chicago
 C. Pardee Erdman, Pasadena, Cal.
 Charles B. Grace, Philadelphia
 William C. Hunt, Houston, Texas
 Charles L. Peirson, Boston
 Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst, N. C.
 Corydon Wagner, Tacoma, Wash.
 James W. Walker, New York

For General Counsel, James H. Douglas, Jr., Chicago, has been re-nominated.

The following have been nominated as the 1950 Nominating Committee: Morton G. Bogue, Chairman, New York; Charles L. Dexter, Dallas; Roy H. Pickford, Pasadena; Frank D. Ross, Hartford, Conn., and Gerald Shattuck, New York.

The current Nominating Committee comprises George W. Blossom, Jr., Chairman, Chicago; Dean Dillman, San Francisco; Arthur F. Lynch, New York; N. C. Morris, Denver; Frank Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla.

Senior Ladies

This was the 25th anniversary year of the United States Senior Women's Golf Association, and some 75 ladies participated in the annual championship at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert B. Meckley, of Washington, played in the event for the first time and won, with 83-87-170.

Congratulations to the lady Seniors on their birthday.

How old is a lady Senior? . . . S-sh . . . at least 50.

Tees, Well Steeped

What golf tee in the United States has been in longest continuous use?

This world-shaking question arose when Bruce R. Richardson, Jr., of Hot Springs, Va., pointed out that the first tee on the Homestead course there has been a teeing ground since 1892.

Now Cornelius S. Lee informs us that the first hole of the Tuxedo Golf Club, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., is still "played exactly as it was in 1892 (when first opened), the only difference being that the green has been extended 20 yards beyond the old one and its contour slightly altered." Mr. Lee was formerly USGA Secretary.

So there is now a tie at 1892. Any challengers?

Calcutta Pools

The campaign against Calcutta pools, in which the USGA has joined, has achieved some success. Certain clubs and associations have banned pools. Officers of some sectional and State associations are extending the campaign on their own initiative.

An ardent opponent of pools is Benjamin F. Jaques, President of the Massachusetts Golf Association the past two years. His comment, as he turned office over to Osmund O. Keiver at the 1948 annual meeting, is worth repeating:

"I would feel remiss in my obligation if I failed to bring up a matter of possible serious detriment to the game which we all like so much. In recent years the growth of the pool and auction has risen to serious proportion and has changed the game from one played for the pure sport to something else again.

"Two years ago I spoke out loud on the subject of Calcutta pools and expected some criticism for taking a stand against them. However, to my surprise, I found that those most anxious to curb the auction and pool were those most concerned with running club tournaments. Several clubs have eliminated the auction and pool and find their tournaments have not suffered in popularity. Two of the most popular four-ball events in this section of the country have neither pool nor auction and attract extremely fast fields.

"I realize this is a controversial subject and that vigorous positions may be taken on both sides. . . . But I am sure all of you realize what can happen if something isn't done to keep the gambling within bounds."



The First Entrant

Our advice to would-be contestants in USGA championships to file entries early has borne fruit. We have now received, on an official form, the entry of Master Smiley Randall Quick of Culver City, Cal., for the 66th Amateur Championship, to be held in 1966. The application was attested by his proud father, Smiley Quick, the 1946 USGA Amateur Public Links Champion and a member of the 1947 Walker Cup team, now a professional.

Mr. Quick not only chose a golfer's method of announcing the birth of a son; he obviously also determined that the son shall not repeat the errors of the father. Mr. Quick's own entry for the 1947 Public Links Championship was received too late.

Congratulations all around!

Ode to Pebble Beach

The plight of some of the ladies when they tackled Pebble Beach in the 1948 USGA Women's Amateur Championship was so touching that we were moved to the following sentiments (with due apologies to Yale's Whiffenpoof song, as well as to S. F. B. Morse, President of the Del Monte Golf and Country Club, and Peter Hay, Pebble Beach professional):

*To the sand among the cypress,
To the place where Sam Morse dwells,
To the dear old Pebble Beach we love so
well—*

*Come the golfers all expectant,
With the star-dust' in their eye
And a hope as childish as our little Nell.
Yes, a hope that seems eternal
As the hills on yonder shore—
A hope of aught but birdie and of par.
Then they strike the sand and cypress
And the chasms o'er the cliff
And they wish they'd never come so far
from Ma.*

*We're poor little dubs who've been led
astray—*

Six—seven—six.

Betrayed by the Beach off Carmel Bay—

Six—seven—six.

*At home we're kings and queens of the links,
But Del Monte makes us seem nothing but
ginks.*

*Saint Peter Hay pushed us over the brinks—
Six—seven—six.*

For Stymies

Since there is sentiment in some quarters against playing the stymie in club tournaments, even though it is an integral part of the Rules of Golf, we note with pleasure a counter-move at the Fox Hills Golf Club, Culver City, Cal. For its club championship the committee ruled that "stymies will be played in all matches in all flights, according to USGA Rules of Golf."

Necrology

We record with regret the passing of the following friends of golf:

HANS SCHMIDT, JR., of Buffalo, a member of the USGA Public Links Committee.

STEWART MAIDEN, Atlanta professional, who instructed Robert T. Jones, Jr., and Miss Alexa Stirling (now Mrs. W. G. Fraser), three times USGA Champion.

ALEX ROSE, Seattle golf writer and editor.

Cotuit Highground

When we heard that the Cotuit Highground Country Club in Cotuit, Mass., had reopened its course last summer after a lapse of eight years, we pulled out a brassie, three-iron, pitching-iron, wedge and putter and hastened to Cape Cod to try our luck. The unique little course presents a challenge that no golfer with red blood in his veins can resist.

A complete club in every sense, including clubhouse, tennis courts and station wagons in the driveway, its golf course measures only 2,024 yards and bogey is set at 60. It is a course where a player either hits the green or loses his ball.

Three factors contribute to its relative difficulty. First, the greens are appropriately tiny and well-trapped, although they hold well. Second, there are no fairways, except on two holes, and in most cases this means jungle country. Third, the shortness of the holes presents entirely new problems to a golfer who must solve range and deflection or risk serious trouble.

The card, for nine holes, reads:

Hole	Yards	Bogey
1	82	3
2	87	4
3	84	3
4	72	3
5	178	4
6	237	4
7	98	3
8	73	3
9	101	3
Out	1,012	30

If the bogey of 4 on the 87-yard second hole seems amusing, you will be even more surprised to learn that the hole also justifies a women's tee, about 30 yards ahead of the men's tee. The shot from the men's tee is straight over a morass of swamp and growth which looks like a breeding ground for alligators. Bogey of 4 on the longer fifth and sixth holes is based on the fact that they are cut out of solid woods and allow for all the elbow room commonly found in a bowling alley.

We played nine holes with Dr. Theodore C. Pratt, of The Country Club, Brookline, got around in 33 each, and were quite proud

SPORTSMAN'S CORNER



Miss Dorothy Kielty

The young lady had been a member of our Curtis Cup Team in the spring and a semi-finalist in the British Championship. She had just won the Western Amateur, and now she was a favorite in the 1948 USGA Women's Amateur Championship.

In the qualifying round she went out in 39 and came to the 18th hole needing a par 5 for a 79, which would have been the second best score. But this was Pebble Beach, in California, and a par 5 on its 18th is not the easiest thing in the world, especially if you hook a shot to an unplayable lie on the rock-strewn beach and then three-putt the green—all as this young lady did.

Even so, the score which her playing companion recorded for her and gave her to sign was one of the best, comfortably within the qualifying limit—an 82 for the round after an 8 on the 18th.

Two or three hours later the young lady sought out USGA officials. She reported that, in re-checking her score, she had just realized she scored a 9 on the 18th, not an 8 as turned in.

She knew, without being told, what that meant. She knew Rule 21(4c) provides that a card cannot be altered after it has been turned in and that "If a competitor return a score for any hole lower than actually played, he shall be disqualified. A score higher than actually played must stand as returned."

So, even though the young lady actually scored an 83—ten strokes lower than scores which played off for last qualifying place—she forfeited a chance to play for the Championship, an opportunity on which her heart had been set all year.

Dorothy Kielty called the penalty on herself. She disqualified herself.

that the card showed only one 6. Richard F. Vaughan, Princeton hockey coach who manages the club in the summer, seemed a bit shocked that we had done so well and dared us to return.

Qualities of a Champion

By RICHARD S. TUFTS

CHAIRMAN, USGA CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE

A blend of many qualities is required to produce a true champion. Often the addition of just one extra ability will determine the result of a match. As an example, we cite the play of the ninth hole in the morning round of the final in this year's Amateur Championship—Willie Turnesa vs. Ray Billows at the Memphis Country Club.

This hole is a short par 4, 319 yards, with a long green running lengthwise of the hole, slightly from left to right, and with the back portion swinging to the left behind a trap. With out of bounds on the right, the feature of the hole was this: when the cup location was on the front three-quarters of the putting surface, the proper place for the tee shot was to the left, but when the hole was moved well to the back the picture was completely reversed and the prospects of making even a 4 from a tee shot on the left side were almost prohibitive. From the tee it was difficult to see the exact location of the flagstick on the green, but, since the green was close to the clubhouse, the hole offered an interesting test of a player's foresight in checking the cup location before starting his morning match.

This tricky location at the back was saved for the final day. Ray drove, as usual, to the left. When Willie placed his tee shot far to the right it was natural to ask him, as we walked from the tee, whether his line had been influenced by an inspection of the cup location before starting play. His brief reply, "Yes, it was," told volumes; and, incidentally, he won the hole with a birdie.

Control of Club and Self

This ability to observe and to study during play those parts of the course not at the time in play is a rare and valuable quality. There is no doubt that Turnesa had immediately realized the importance of cup location in play of the ninth hole and during the tournament had been carefully watching for the switch that finally took place Saturday. It would be interesting to

know how many other players in the field had been checking each morning on the location of this particular hole.

There is a second important quality, possessed to a marked degree by the two finalists. Turnesa and Billows are earnest, serious contenders, but both play the game for the pleasure of playing it and consequently are able to compete with a will to win but a willingness to lose. They know that golf is a sport and are not ready to permit the breaks (which are, after all, an inherent part of the game) to upset either their self-possession or their pleasure.



After the tournament a friend remarked to Turnesa that, throughout the week at Memphis, Willie had seemed remarkably self-possessed, even when the going was tough.

Now Willie is not much given to talking about himself, but he commented as follows:

"Well, I guess it depends on how you look at the game.

"Of course, I try to play every shot for all it's worth. I try hard to win. But I try just as hard to avoid letting myself get upset or discouraged if things go wrong.

"After all, golf's a game, and the fun of it is the playing of it.

"Yes, as you say, there are a few good players who get really annoyed—temporarily upset—at bad breaks. When we do, our game usually suffers. This often happens when we most strongly want to win—perhaps when we let desire to win become too important to us and make us greedy.

"Oddly enough, I think you're most apt to win when you can both play hard and

The Finalists in the Amateur Championship



Acme News Pictures

William P. Turnesa (left) and Ray Billows display the Havemeyer Trophy, symbolic of the USGA Amateur Championship.

at the same time not mind losing too much—in other words, when you're the master of the game, instead of letting it master you."

Turnesa's performance was forceful evidence that control of a golf club is often directly related to the player's own self-control, or lack of it. This truth is especially apparent in championships, when it is necessary to maintain one's shots—and one's temperament—in their best condition over an extended period of time.

Ben Hogan in the Open this year played with the same serene and confident indif-

ference to the lesser irritations, and you realize in watching these men that the benefits of golf go even beyond such good things as recreation, fellowship and physical exercise—you realize that the game is a character-builder.

Ray Billows at Memphis provided perhaps the most abundant testimony of this quality. Ray reached the final of the Amateur Championship for the third time, and for the third time was the runner-up. Immediately after the final, when a well-wisher commiserated with him, Ray confessed that he was disappointed, but he smiled

in his characteristic jolly way, and joked: "Well, somebody has to lose—but why does it always have to be me!"

Bermuda Greens A Fair Test

This was the first Amateur played in the deep South on a course with putting greens of Bermuda grass. The greens were excellent, and those without experience on this type of putting surface seemed to have no particular difficulty, provided they were putting well. Skill was rewarded, as is shown by the fact that the finalists, Turnesa and Billows, are both from the New York district and were not experienced on Bermuda greens.

The event convinced skeptics that a very successful championship test can be provided under Southern conditions of course and weather.

Turnesa has now won three major championships, under widely differing conditions. First was the 1938 Amateur at Oakmont, Pa., and then last year the British Amateur at Carnoustie, Scotland.

All arrangements by local authorities at Memphis were well planned and executed, but the greatest impression was made by the extra attention given to needs and comforts of the competitors, their wives and other visitors. Obviously, planning for the reception of players should be an important feature of the Championship.

There was much less difficulty than formerly with markings on faces of iron clubs. Players have acquired a knowledge of the technical side of club face markings, and, with the manufacturers now being more careful, there should be much less of this unfortunate trouble in future.

All cup locations for the entire week were determined before play started. It is probable that we saved too many of the "tough spots" for the last day. It is especially difficult to play to a hole marked by a flagstick which merges with a large gallery surrounding a green.

All-Match Play Form Popular

The all-match-play form of the Amateur Championship after sectional qualifying seems now to be well established. Mathematically, it has the great advantage of

permitting 210 players to attend the Championship proper, as compared with the maximum of 150 who could be accommodated if there were qualifying play in the Championship. At Memphis it was obvious that many fine young players would have been denied the opportunity of competing in the Amateur had the old system been in operation.

To attend the Amateur, play in the practice rounds, and meet other players is an experience all true golfers enjoy. It is interesting to note that the four largest entries ever received for the Amateur were in years when it was entirely at match play. This is certainly substantial proof that it is the most popular method of play.



One of the most difficult operations at a championship is to fill vacancies created by withdrawals. It is the USGA's desire to give an opportunity to play to every player entitled to do so. In spite of efforts to systematize the matter of filling vacancies, eligible players sometimes fail to notify the USGA concerning their intention to appear or not appear at the championship.

When a player fails to show, his place must be offered to each alternate in his district in order; if not filled in this way, the place is transferred in a pre-determined order to some other district and again offered in order to the alternates in that district. Often it is Saturday or even Sunday just prior to the start of championship play before a player takes the trouble to advise of his inability to attend, and it requires a great amount of long-distance telephoning to fill in such last-minute vacancies.

The Association is therefore gratified by the fact that the only first-round vacancy in its four male championships this year was due to a disqualification caused by late arrival at the first tee.

Sectional Qualifying for Women?

By MISS FRANCES E. STEBBINS
CHAIRMAN, USGA WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

A major change in the pattern of the Women's Amateur Championship is under consideration. If the plan is adopted, this is what would happen:

1. The entrants would compete in sectional qualifying rounds at 36 holes stroke play over two days (18 holes each day). The sectional trials would be held at specified locations (perhaps 20 to 30 in number). Each section's allotment of qualifiers' places would be based on size and playing calibre of the field. Eligible former champions would be exempt from sectional qualification.
2. A total of 128 players would become eligible for the championship proper after the sectional tests.

3. In the championship they would be drawn for match play from the outset by a blind draw (there would be no further qualifying round).

By way of comparison, in the 1948 championship all entrants played an 18-hole qualifying round at the championship site, and 64 qualified for match play; they were drawn by the General Numerical Draw.

Thus, under both the present and the proposed systems, there would be 64 players still eligible as of the second morning of the championship. The plan under consideration would substitute a round of match play for a qualifying round on the first day, and thus would double the number of players who compete in the match play.

The USGA Women's Committee has considered the possibility of sectional qualifying for several years and has now decided to survey women's golf associations and players for their views.

An open meeting with players at the last championship showed a 2-to-1 majority in favor of sectional qualifying.

It is the present opinion of the Women's Committee that sectional qualifying would improve the over-all quality of the championship by tending to insure that leading players from all sections would compete in the tournament proper. In recent years some sections remote from the championship scene have not always been represented by their best players, and it is believed that the uncertainties inherent in an 18-hole qualifying round were the main reason.

We further feel that sectional qualifying would stimulate interest in all sections and therefore be for the good of the game.

This year's championship at Pebble Beach was a delightful event, but no one enjoyed it more than Miss Grace S. Lenczyk. Her victory for the championship climaxed a year of many tournament successes, during which she won the Canadian Championship for the second consecutive time and the national Intercollegiate.



Julian P. Graham Photo

Miss Grace Lenczyk with the USGA Women's Amateur Championship trophy.

Continued on page 11

The New Rule on Grips

By JOHN D. AMES

CHAIRMAN, USGA IMPLEMENTS AND BALL COMMITTEE

On January 1, 1949, all golf grips with channels and furrows designed as artificial aids in placing the fingers on the shaft will become taboo.

They will fall under a newly effective prohibition imposed by Section 4 in the Rules Governing Form and Make of Golf Clubs. The provision was adopted and announced nearly a year ago, but the effective date was postponed until 1949 to allow players and manufacturers opportunity for convenient adjustment.

The USGA never has sanctioned any substantial departure from a plain shaft, partly because of its conviction that individual skill in gripping the club is an integral part of the skill involved in playing a stroke. It is what we call "feel."

For some time the Association has prohibited grips which were so molded as to make the placing of a finger or fingers automatic in one set position. The amendment to Section 4 now rules out channels and furrows large enough for the fingers.

Section 4 now reads:

"4. The grip shall be a continuation of the shaft to which material may be added for the purpose of obtaining a firmer hold. The grip shall be substantially straight and plain in form, may have flat sides, but may not have a channel* or a furrow* for the fingers or be molded to the fingers.

*"*The above prohibition against a channel or a furrow for the fingers will not become effective until January 1, 1949."*

As a careful reading will indicate, this rule does *not* eliminate everything except a round, smooth grip.

A shaft with a slight heel or protuberance at the top to enable a player to grip the club more firmly has been approved. Rough wrappings and wrappings which indent uniformly down the shaft have been approved. Even a paddle grip, with flat sides, is approved as long as it does not have a channel down the center for the thumbs.

On the opposite page are sketched ex-

amples of some grips approved and some disapproved by the Implements and Ball Committee.

Although No. 1 is the only one of the four grips at the top which is plain and round, all four meet the new specifications. No. 2 has an indented spiral wrapping running uniformly from top to bottom, but the depressions are not large enough to hold a finger or fingers and are not an aid in placing the fingers on the shaft properly. No. 3 is a flat-sided paddle grip, but it contains no channels or furrows. No. 4 widens at the top, but this "heel" is an approved device for enabling a player to take a firm grip; it has no channels or furrows.

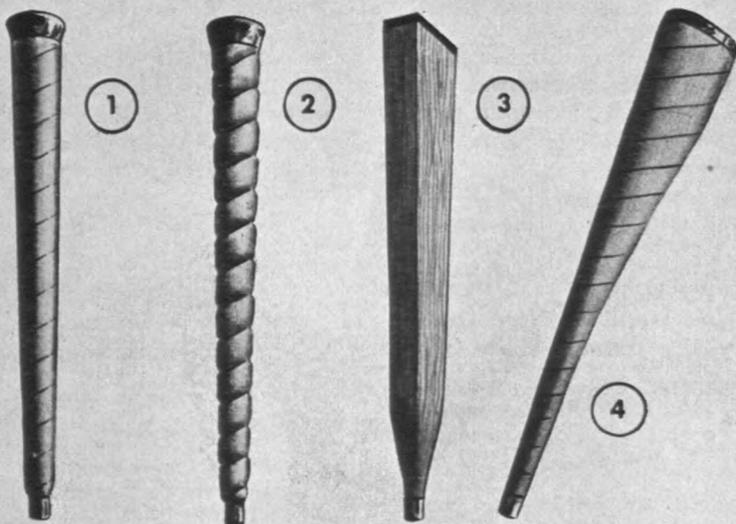
All four grips shown at the bottom are obviously outside the new specifications and have been disapproved. No. 5 is constructed with two knobs and a channel between, and the proportions are such that a player can place his hands and fingers on the club in only one way. It is an automatic aid in gripping. Grip No. 6 has channels for the thumbs, another automatic aid.

No. 7 is a paddle grip as commonly constructed for a decade or more, with a channel down the top for the thumbs. The channel places it outside the specifications (but the same club without the channel, shown as No. 3, is approved). No. 8 has both a "heel" and a channel for the left thumb. The channel places it in a different category from No. 4, and it is thereby disapproved.

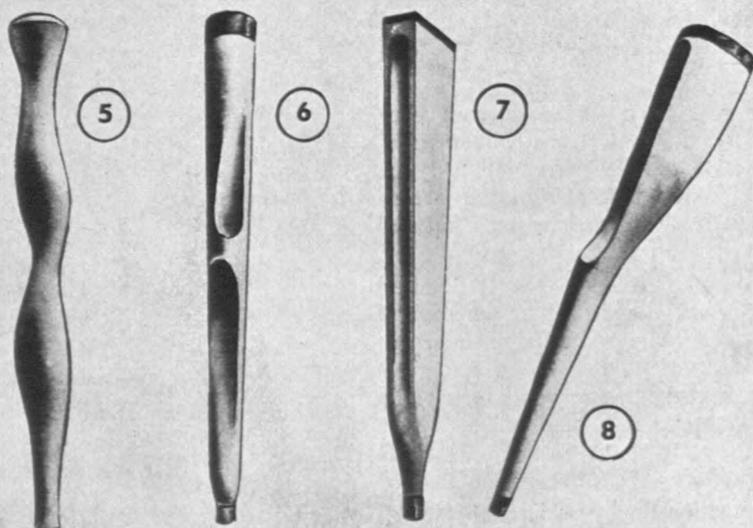
Examples of approved and disapproved grips, however, really should not be necessary to a full understanding of Section 4. Any golfer can judge whether his grip meets specifications by asking himself a simple question: Is it so molded, either with knoblike protuberances or with channels deep enough to hold the fingers, that he is artificially or automatically aided in properly placing his fingers on the shaft the same way each time?

If the answer is "yes," the golfer should go to his professional and have the molding, channels or separate recessions removed. The correct grip should be a matter of skill, not artifice.

APPROVED



DISAPPROVED



Pitfalls in "Winter Rules"

By ISAAC B. GRAINGER

CHAIRMAN, USGA RULES OF GOLF COMMITTEE

A golfer with a more-than-casual familiarity with the Rules of Golf was preparing to play in a club tournament recently and noticed a sign on the first tee: "WINTER RULES."

Sharpening his needle slightly, he approached the chairman of the golf committee.

"Does that sign mean we can tee up in the fairway?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," the chairman responded.

"May we place the ball by hand, or should we just move it with the clubhead?"

"Mmmmm. . . . I guess you can place it with your hand."

"Is there any limit on how far we can move it toward the hole before we tee it up?"

"I don't know of any limit, but I don't suppose you should move it much nearer the hole."

"If I hook a ball into the wrong fairway, can I tee up there?"

"I don't believe we've made any decision on that." The chairman's face was slowly turning red.

"Can I tee up in the rough? Or in a hazard?"

"Now, look here," the chairman confessed. "I don't know what 'winter rules' really means. We've never studied the question. That's just a sign the greenkeeper brings out of his shed each fall and posts on the first tee."

And out on the course half a hundred golfers were playing in a tournament, and no doubt half a hundred different interpretations of "winter rules" were being effected, some leaning backward to take no unfair advantage and some using "winter rules" as a license to cut many strokes from their normal scores.

This situation doubtless is duplicated at many clubs all over the country.

Mrs. William Hockenjos, Jr., President of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association in the New York district, became

concerned enough about the need to have precise and uniform meaning for the phrase "winter rules" that she queried the USGA Rules of Golf Committee. Her question and the USGA's point of view follow:

THE QUESTION

No. 48-28. LR

Will you kindly assist our Association in formulating a local rule that will make our "winter rules" play uniform when that condition of play is required by any of our host clubs?

From Mr. Francis' "Golf, Its Rules and Decisions" recommendations on such a rule to suit our conditions, it would seem the following would adequately cover but I thought perhaps you would have some further improvements or recommendations:

"Where a local rule for preservation of the course is required by the host club, this local rule shall be effective and posted at the starting tee:

"Any ball lying in the fairway or on the putting green, may be lifted, wiped and placed by hand; the ball must be placed as near as possible to the place where it lay and so as to preserve as far as possible the stance required to play from the original lie."

It will be very much appreciated if you can assist us with an exact wording to cover this situation for we encounter it many times in our tournaments throughout the season, though of course we prefer to play USGA rules wherever possible. The local rules of the clubs are not uniform as to placing or dropping the ball or where. It seems that if conditions of mud are permitted to be removed, placing with the hand should be allowed, otherwise, placing with the clubhead would be in order. I have not included the sentence on embedded ball because that seems to be taken care of under casual water free lift, if there has been an accumulation of water temporarily.

MRS. WILLIAM HOCKENJOS, JR., PRESIDENT
WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF ASSOCIATION

THE ANSWERS

"WINTER RULES" AND "PREFERRED LIES"

The United States Golf Association does not recognize "winter rules" or "preferred lies" in the established Rules of Golf. The Association recommends that the Rules of Golf be observed uniformly. Attention is in-

vited to the fact that Rule 7(5) provides for ground under repair, and it is recommended that *occasional* unusual conditions which operate against fair or pleasurable play and which are not widespread be so defined accurately as ground under repair.

The Association recognizes, however, that such adverse conditions are sometimes general throughout a golf course, and that local committees sometimes adopt local rules called "winter rules" for such conditions. Any such local rules, like all other local rules, should be stated in detail and interpreted by the local committee, as there is no established code of "winter rules." Without detailed local rules, it is meaningless for a local committee to post a notice which merely says "Winter Rules Today."

From our observation, the following local rule would seem appropriate for the conditions in question, and it is suggested simply for the purpose of standardization:

"A ball lying in a 'fairway' or on a putting surface may be lifted and cleaned, without penalty, and placed within six inches of where it originally lay, not nearer the hole, and so as to preserve as nearly as possible the stance required to play from the original lie. After a ball has been so placed, it is in play, and if it move after the player has addressed it, the penalty shall be one stroke—see Rule 12(1b)."

It is emphasized that such a local rule is in conflict with the established Rules of Golf and the fundamental principle of playing the ball as it lies, and the USGA therefore does not endorse and will not interpret it.

Scores made in competitions where such a local rule is in force should not be used for handicapping.

The section in the Rules of Golf entitled "Recommendations for Local Rules" provides in part that "When necessary, local rules should be made . . . for the preservation of the course." That is not to be confused with the local rule discussed above. All too frequently "winter rules" have been adopted under the guise of protecting the course when, in fact, the practical effect was just the opposite—they condoned moving balls to the best-conditioned parts of the course, from which divots were promptly taken and the course injured. Further, such local rules have invariably been permissive, rather than obligatory, so that a player was under no compulsion to move his ball if he did not want to do so. A local rule "for preservation of the course" must be mandatory and must be specific as to details in order to be effective.

EMBEDDED BALL; CLEANING BALL

Rule 16 dealing with casual water does not necessarily apply to an embedded ball, nor does any other Rule of Golf. The Rules of Golf do not permit cleaning of the ball generally

In the interest of fair and pleasurable play, it is sometimes necessary to adopt local rules to give relief. Thus, on particular days in USGA competitions when the conditions warrant, this Association adopts all or part of the following local rules, as may be advisable, but it is emphasized that they are for only particular days and that conditions are reviewed from day to day:

"Local Rules—Applicable Today Only

"PUTTING SURFACE

"A ball lying on the surface especially prepared for putting of the hole being played may be lifted without penalty, cleaned, and replaced on the spot from which it was lifted.

"On such putting surface, a ball which by force of impact remains embedded in its own pit-mark may be lifted without penalty, cleaned, and placed as near as possible to the place from which it was lifted but not nearer the hole.

"THROUGH THE GREEN"

"'Through the green,' a ball which by force of impact remains embedded in its own pit-mark may be lifted without penalty, cleaned, and dropped as near as possible to the place where it lay and must come to rest not nearer to the hole. See Rule 10(5). A ball may not be cleaned 'through the green' unless so embedded.

"('Through the green' is the whole of the course except the teeing ground, hazards and the putting green. — Definition 3.)"

* * *

The foregoing supersedes all previous expressions by the USGA Rules of Golf Committee on these subjects.

Sectional Qualifying for Women

Continued from page 7

Miss Helen Sigel played spectacular golf to reach the final, where she lost to Miss Lenczyk, 4 and 3. In the fourth round Miss Sigel was particularly brilliant—she played the first nine of difficult Pebble Beach in 34, four under women's par, having five 3s in the first seven holes. It was perhaps the greatest nine ever played in the Women's Championship.

Miss Sigel was runner-up in 1941 as well as this year. Miss Lenczyk, who is 21 years old, first played in the championship in 1946 (Miss Sigel defeated her then in the second round); she was a semi-finalist last year.

TIMELY TURF TOPICS

from the USGA Green Section

THE TROPICAL EARTHWORM

The name "tropical earthworm" (*Pheretima hupcinsis* Michaelson) describes a pest of putting greens which previously has been known as stinkworm, eelworm, African earthworm and exotic earthworm. Prof. Gates of Rangoon, Burma, a world authority, identified this insect in 1936. Fleming and Hadley confirm the identification.

The tropical earthworm differs from the common earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris* Linn) in that it usually is smaller. Each body segment has minute bristles which form a continuous ring, and the body is more round and firm. It is extremely energetic and often whips about like an eel.

When the worms are active during moist warm weather, they throw casts on the greens nearly continuously; this necessitates constant poling to break up or remove the castings. The combination of the castings and the continuous poling greatly impairs the putting surfaces and greatly increases labor costs.

The tropical earthworm further is distinguished from the common earthworm in that it cannot be controlled with the treatments which have been successful against the common earthworm.

Detailed Study Needed

Records of the introduction of this pest into America are lacking. The Green Section called attention to it in the early 1930's. Its presence is being felt along the Atlantic seaboard from Connecticut to Virginia, and it is suspected that the worms are distributed as far south as Florida.

Preliminary work by the Green Section on courses in the Middle Atlantic District in 1946 indicated that detailed studies would have to be made because of the extreme difficulty in effecting any measure of control. Subsequent tests have confirmed

this observation, and mercury compounds, lead arsenate, DDT, Chlordane, Toxophene, Parathion and benzene hexachloride all have been unavailing. The economic significance of the destruction and the interruption of play caused by this pest demands coordinated effort to find a control.

Following a rapid-fire correspondence between H. Alfred Langben, of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, N. Y., who is a member of the USGA Green Section Committee, and the USGA Green Section office, the seriousness of the problem was brought to the attention of Dr. John C. Schread, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn., and Dr. G. H. Ahlgren, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

As a result, a meeting was held at the Pelham Country Club, Pelham, N. Y., on the afternoon and evening of July 13, 1948. The meeting was arranged through the efforts of Mr. Langben and Warren E. Lafkin, of the Golf and Lawn Supply Corporation, White Plains, N. Y., cooperating with the New York-Connecticut Turf Improvement Association and the Connecticut, New Jersey and New York Experiment Stations.

Following an examination of damage on greens at the Pelham Country Club, with Arthur Twombly, Superintendent, and a thorough discussion of the problem, the group decided to establish a fund to support needed research on control measures and the life history of the tropical earthworm.

There was initiated on that date the "Tropical Earthworm Research Project," sponsored by the New York-Connecticut Turf Improvement Association with the cooperation of the USGA Green Section, the Metropolitan Golf Association, the New Jersey Golf Association and the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Members of the Sponsoring Committee designated to raise the necessary funds are: H. Alfred Langben, Chairman, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, N. Y.; Glen H. Van Buren, Siwanoy Country Club, Bronxville, N. Y.; David M. Goodstein, Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Scarsdale, N. Y.; and Harold LeFurgy, Treasurer, Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Members of the Research Committee designated to outline and direct the project are: Dr. G. H. Ahlgren, Chairman, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.; Dr. J. A. Adams, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. Schread, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.; and Dr. J. F. Cornman, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The greenkeeping profession is represented by Carlton Treat, Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J.; Ben Zukosky, Links Club, Roslyn, N. Y., and Lloyd Scott, Woodway Country Club, Springdale, Conn.

Mr. LeFurgy is receiving contributions

from golf clubs to defray the expenses of this research project. The USGA Green Section urges clubs to contribute to the program because of its importance and because sufficient funds are not available from the USGA or experiment stations. Contributions should be sent to Harold LeFurgy, Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Greenkeepers and superintendents who suspect the presence of the tropical earthworm are invited to send specimens to Dr. G. H. Ahlgren, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., who will have them identified by the Zoology Department. The worms may be mailed in a closed bottle containing moist soil. Dr. Ahlgren will welcome correspondence concerning observations on possible control measures or other pertinent information which may assist the Research Committee in its work.

(Acknowledgment: We acknowledge with thanks the material prepared by Ralph E. Engel and Gilbert H. Ahlgren of Rutgers University, which was drawn upon freely in the preparation of this report.)

STEEL SPIKES vs. LUG SOLES FOR GOLF SHOES

A Report on 1948 Trials by USGA Green Section

By FRED V. GRAU and MARVIN H. FERGUSON

Varying reports had reached the Green Section office on the merits and demerits of lug soles on golf shoes. The matter came to a head following a talk with Richard Watson, Superintendent at Chevy Chase Club in Washington, D. C., who reported that lug soles were being prohibited at some courses because of damage to the greens.

W. E. Kavenagh, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Windsor, Vermont, was contacted by Mr. Watson, who approached the Green Section for an impartial test. Shoes were furnished by Mr. Kavenagh, one pair fitted with standard steel spikes, the other with lug soles.

Tests were conducted on an area of five-year-old bent putting-green turf which was growing on native soil (silty clay) and had had no special preparation. Tests were be-

gun August 12, 1948. In order to simulate heavy foot traffic, single paths were laid out lengthwise on the turf area, which was 12 feet by 30 feet:

PATH No. 1
Lug sole shoe. Average weight of man 145 pounds

PATH No. 2
Steel spike shoe. Average weight of man 170 pounds

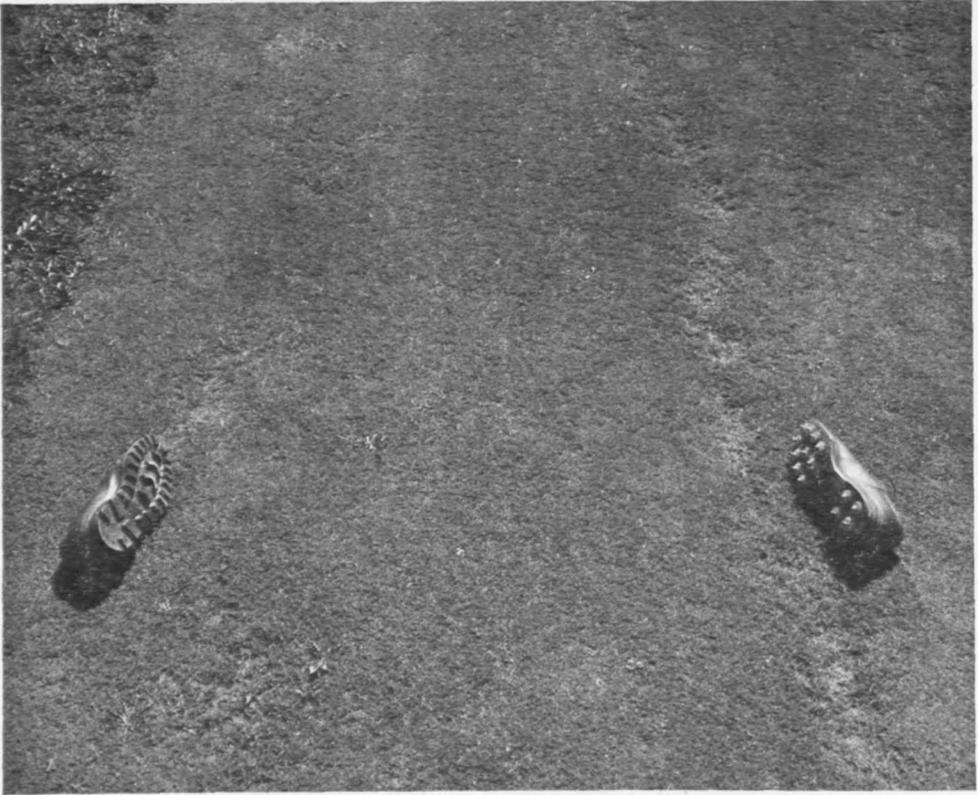
PATH No. 3
Steel spike shoe. Average weight of man 145 pounds

PATH No. 4
Lug sole shoe. Average weight of man 170 pounds

Each path (two footprints wide) was walked for 25 round trips each day on August 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26. On August 12 the walking was done by Mr. Kavenagh and Dr. Grau. Thereafter the walking was done by Charlie Wilson, James Wilfong and Alexander Radko of the USGA Green Section.

On August 12 the turf was soggy from

Lug Soles Cause Less Damage Than Steel Spikes



Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering—Photo by W. J. Mead

Relative wear produced by two types of golf shoes on bent putting turf. The shoes are lying alongside their respective paths. Photo was taken one month after wear test ended.

heavy rains. Mr. Wilfong, formerly Superintendent at Congressional Country Club, stated that if the green were on his course it would be closed to play. This indicates that the tests were made under the worst possible conditions for the grass. The soil is of such a nature that it becomes soggy when wet and very hard and compact when dry. No irrigation was done on this area at any time during the season.

At the end of the fifth round trip of walking on August 12 the lug soles began to show damage, whereas the steel spikes began to show visible injury only after the eighth round trip.

Damage from the lug soles appeared to be worse than from the steel spikes after the third day of walking.

From then on until the end of the test period, the damage from the steel spikes was greater than from the lug soles.

Spikes Cause Greater Damage

Damage to turf was greatest on path No. 3 (steel spikes, average weight 145 pounds). In diminishing order were No. 2 (spikes, 170 pounds); No. 4 (lugs, 170 pounds), and No. 1 (lugs, 145 pounds).

The difference in average weight did not appear to be a significant factor. Path No. 3 (145 pounds) produced worn-out turf before Path No. 2 (170 pounds) because it was lower and the soil remained soggy for a longer period.

Scuffing the shoes on the turf produced no apparent injury to the turf with lug

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TURF FIELD DAY AT BELTSVILLE

The first annual national open invitation Turf Field Day at the Beltsville Turf Gardens on Friday, October 15, 1948, was, according to the weather, perfect. The attendance was 175, and, according to the comments of the guests, it was an unqualified success. The USGA Green Section and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, cooperating, were hosts.

Dr. Fred V. Grau, USGA Green Section director, opened the meeting at 9:30 A.M. at the flag pole in front of the Administration Building. Dr. R. M. Salter, Chief of the Bureau, greeted the group warmly and expressed friendly, open cooperation on the specialized uses of grass. H. E. Allanson, Assistant Chief of the Bureau and Chairman of the Station Committee (for developing the lawns and grounds) echoed Dr. Salter's sentiments, expressed appreciation for the cooperation of the USGA Green Section, and regretted that he had only one more year of active service.

Introductions included E. W. Van Gorder, from Palo Alto, Cal.; Prof. H. B. Musser, Pennsylvania Experiment Station, who is Editor of the new USGA book on "Turf Management for Golf Courses" and is in charge of the largest turf experimental set-up in the United States; three graduate students from Penn State—James Watson, Neal Wright, John Stanford; and Dr. Kenyon T. Payne, in charge of the turf grass breeding at Purdue University. The USGA was represented by Sherrill Sherman, Utica, N. Y.

Raymond Knight, Maintenance Foreman for the Bureau's Station Committee, had a display of the machinery used on the grounds. A tour of the Turf Gardens included:

Stop No. 1. Alta fescue lawn one year old, growing on sand, gravel and clay. Root growth was good. Turf is coarse and open but provides good appearance and setting for buildings. This area is designed for appearance only.

Stop No. 2. Ureaform trials on Alta fescue. Walter Armiger explained the manufacture and expected future of Ureaform fertilizers, which will feed turf more slowly and more evenly over longer periods of time than will inorganic nitrogen fertilizers.

Stop No. 3. *Zoysia japonica* planted vegetatively into existing bluegrass turf May 3, 4, and 5, 1948. Roger Peacock, professional, won a dollar bill for first finding two plugs of *Zoysia*. Z-52 establishes more easily than does Z-9.

Stop No. 4. Soil material from steam line excavations particularly unfavorable to good grass production.

Stop No. 5. Weed control plots: Dr. Chappell. Materials giving good results at other stations have not been impressive under Beltsville conditions.

Stop No. 6. The coffee at the cafeteria seemed to be appreciated by nearly everyone.

Stop No. 7. U-3 Bermudagrass sprigged vegetatively in July, 1947, had been aerified and overseeded with cool-season grasses in the fall of 1947. There has been no irrigation. Mowers are set at $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The best-looking turf was produced with (1) a mixture of bent-grasses and (2) B-27 bluegrass. Roger Peacock hit eight-iron shots from different areas. No. 1 choice was the U-3 Bermuda and B-27 bluegrass combination. Divots were smaller and flew to pieces; turf was firmer. Divots

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Steel Spikes vs. Lug Soles

Continued from page 14

soles, but the steel spikes tore the turf badly. Twisting the shoes for a stance damaged the turf more with the steel spikes than with the lugs.

After the walking ended, the turf on the paths where the lug soles were used recovered more rapidly than where the steel spikes had been used. The accompanying photograph shows the relative extent of injury and recovery 30 days after the walking stopped.

It is admitted that this test was not repeated a sufficient number of times on different grasses and under different soil and climatic conditions. It represents results at Beltsville on one grass on one soil type. It is believed, however, that this test was sufficiently representative to serve as a guide to further testing.

On the basis of the trial we can say that, under these conditions, there is no valid reason for barring lug soles from golf courses because of damage done to the turf.

Experts Tour Beltsville Turf Gardens



Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering—Photo by W. J. Mead

Field Day group of 175 being addressed by Dr. R. M. Salter, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, in front of Administration Building.

Turf Field Day at Beltsville

Continued from page 15

from the bent-Bermuda turf were larger and came out as solid chunks of turf. U-3 Bermudagrass is in use on tees in Washington. Healing of divots is complete in from three to four weeks where nitrogen fertilizer is adequate. This experimental area received $6\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of nitrogen to 1,000 square feet.

Stop No. 8. Bentgrass evaluation studies. Out of 100 bentgrasses, only a few were outstanding under no-fungicide and no-irrigation management and with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch heights of cut. Best were Arlington (C-1), Congressional (C-19), C-114 from Atlantic City, and C-102 from Hershey, Pa. These bents will be furnished to cooperating experiment stations (Pennsylvania, Purdue, Rhode Island) for breeding work. At Beltsville these good bents will be increased vegetatively and will be exhaustively tested alone and in combination with Bermudagrasses and with *Zoysia* grasses.

Stop No. 9. Steel spikes and lug soles on golf shoes were tested on bent turf. After 25 round trips in the same path for nine days, the injury was greater from spikes than from lugs. Most significant comment was that, when greens are wet and soft, a heavy man wearing lugs would create depressions in turf especially near the cup where a putt would be deflected.

Stop No. 10. A number of southern grasses in small plots was observed.

Stop No. 11. First range of 10'x90' plots (summer-growing grasses) for observation only. Mowing heights of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 2 inches, 4 inches, and mowed once only

when seed is ripe. Most significant observation: summer grasses go dormant sooner at higher mowing heights. *Zoysia* grasses resist weed invasions to a high degree.

Stop No. 12. "Nurse grass" tests newly established, using ryegrass, redtop, timothy and Alta fescue to observe effects on permanent seedings.

Stop No. 13. Q-10 creeping red fescue nursery to check uniformity of progeny from this promising grass.

Observed newly-established plots down to seed of Z-52 strain of *Zoysia japonica* which had been winter-harvested in greenhouse from sod taken in when dormant period began in November, 1947.

New seedings of B-27 and common bluegrass for studies of combinations with *Zoysia* and Bermuda.

Stop No. 14. Lunch at Bureau of Plant Industry cafeteria.

Immediately after lunch, by popular request, the Aerifier was operated on a bluegrass-fescue sod.

Stop No. 15. A study of management for seed production on the Z-52 strain of *Zoysia japonica* grown vegetatively in greenhouse, then planted in increase nursery in 8-foot rows in May, 1948.

Stop No. 16. The bentgrass fairway area was established to a mixture of creeping strains together with seed of Highland Colonial, Astoria Colonial and seaside bent. Mower set at $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. No artificial irrigation. Urea-form fertilizers are being studied on this turf. *Zoysiagrasses* and Bermudagrass will be introduced into this turf for further study.

Stop No. 17. Selected strains of *Zoysia japonica* (Z-9) and *Zoysia matrella* (M-1) in turf cut at 1/2 inch. This turf is weed-free.

Stop No. 18. Fescue trials. Illahee creeping red fescue and Penn State Chewings had highest rating for 1948. Mowing height 3/4 inch.

Stop No. 19. Common *Zoysia japonica* turf was established by vegetative planting in 1946. Turf was aerified and overseeded with various cool-season grasses in fall of 1947. Mowing heights of 1/2, 3/4, and 1 inch. Best ratings on freedom from weeds on B-27 Kentucky bluegrass and on bent and bent mixtures. No artificial irrigation.

Roger Peacock hit eight-iron shots from various areas. He chose the combination of *Zoysia* and B-27 bluegrass cut at 1 inch as most nearly ideal for tee and fairway shots. Full shots failed to take a divot, yet a perfectly controlled shot resulted. *Zoysia* and bent had excellent appearance but full shots took big divots. At the 1-inch cut only a "floater" ball could be played. Best control of the ball was at the 1/2-inch cut on the bent-*Zoysia* combination.

Stop No. 20. *Zoysia* progeny nursery. A study of uniformity of seedlings from seed of *Zoysia* strains.

Stop No. 21. *Zoysia* seed yield strain trials. Seed will be harvested in 1949.

Stop No. 22. *Zoysia* seeding tests. No irrigation, no weed control. Mowed at 1/2 inch. July best month to sow *Zoysia* seed. Complete control of crabgrass in one year in crabgrass-infested soil.

Common *Zoysia japonica* turf mowed at 1/2 inch, fertilized with 2 pounds of nitrogen to 1,000 square feet three weeks previously, staying green and healthy. Unfertilized turf at same height is growing off color. At 2 inches, unfertilized turf is completely brown.

Stop No. 23. Observation of 10'x90' plots. All important grasses cut at heights of 1/2 inch, 2 inches, 4 inches, and mature.

Other projects, not seen, included evaluation of 50 strains of Bermudagrass in a bluegrass lawn, studied for combining ability with Kentucky bluegrass; evaluation of selected Alta fescue plants, and Q-10 creeping red fescue plants in bluegrass turf.

(Acknowledgments: A sound jeep was furnished by the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va., Lt. Meredith in charge. Flag-poles and flags were furnished by the J. S. Connolly Co., Bethesda, Md., George Cornell, Manager.)

(NOTE: Next National Turf Field Day was set for Wednesday, October 19, 1949.)

Kentucky Bluegrass-Bent Tests

"Effects of Soil Acidity and Available Phosphorus on Population Changes in Mixed Kentucky Bluegrass-Bent Turf." H. B. Musser. *Journal of the American Society of Agronomy*, Volume 40, No. 7, page 614. Summary and conclusions:

"Results are reported on two series of seedlings of Kentucky bluegrass and bent grasses in four mixture combinations under varying conditions of soil acidity and available phosphorus with uniform nitrogen and potassium treatments.

"Data presented indicate that differences in the quantities of bent grasses in the seed mixtures, ranging from 5 to 20 percent, had no significant effect upon the proportions of the various species in the turf population.

"Both soil acidity and available phosphorus materially influenced establishment of Kentucky bluegrass in the turf. Proportions of the total turf contributed by this grass were significantly higher under conditions of low acidity and high phosphorus.

"The bent grasses showed a wide range of tolerance to the differential acidity and nutrient conditions of the experiment.

"Kentucky bluegrass percentages in the turf mixture declined steadily throughout the four-year period of the second series under all treatments used.

"Strong competition by the bent grasses is suggested as the explanation for failure of

the Kentucky bluegrass to maintain itself in the mixed turf. The practical bearing of these results upon the question of the desirability of seeding mixtures of these species for intensively maintained turf is noted."

CONFERENCE DATES

- December 13-16.....New York
American Association of Economic Entomologists, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.
E. N. Cory, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
- January 13-14, 1949.....Maryland
Mid-Atlantic Association of Greenkeepers, at Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.
E. N. Cory, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
- February 7-11.....California
Greenkeeping Superintendents' Association, Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.
A. L. Brandon, St. Charles, Ill.
- February 21-24.....Pennsylvania
H. B. Musser, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
- March 7-9.....Indiana
G. O. Mott, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

"Lest We Forget"

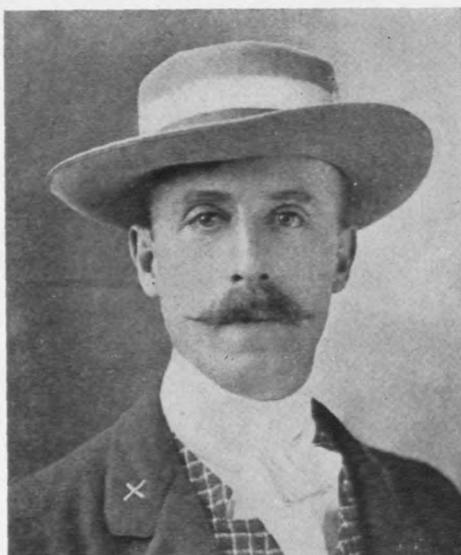
Henry O. Tallmadge and Edward S. Moore were sincere golf-lovers and generous contributors to the best interests of the game. Their passing in recent months recalls some of their services, which are living memorials to their sportsmanship.

Mr. Tallmadge produced the idea which led to the USGA's formation. He was the first Secretary, serving in 1894-95-96. In 1943 he wrote a brief account of the USGA's origin, and a framed copy signed by him hangs in the USGA Golf Museum. Mr. Tallmadge entitled it "Lest We Forget," and wrote as follows:

"In the Autumn of 1894 the St. Andrews Golf Club, having completed its links at 'Grey Oaks' in Yonkers, N. Y., decided to give a tournament for the Amateur Championship of the United States, the dates selected being October 11-12-13, and invitations were sent to the various golf clubs throughout the country, the tournament to be played according to the rules of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, the prizes being diamond-and-gold, silver and bronze medals.

"Everything was going on as per schedule when the Newport Golf Club suddenly decided to hold a Championship Tournament on September 3-4, the prize to be a silver cup and the competition to be at 36 holes medal play, and as neither club would withdraw from its original position, there were two so-called championships of the United States held in 1894.

"The writer, who was then Secretary of the St. Andrews Golf Club, conceived the idea that this embarrassing condition could best be done away with by forming a National Association to establish uniform rules and to conduct future competitions for championships, and in this matter received much valuable assistance and advice from Mr. Laurence Curtis of The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., and at a dinner at which I presided at the Calumet Club in New York City on December 22, 1894, at which representatives of five of the leading golf clubs of the country were present, the Amateur Golf Association of the United



Henry O. Tallmadge

States was formed. Its name was soon changed successively to American Golf Association and to United States Golf Association.

"From this small beginning the Association has grown and prospered, largely by the untiring efforts of the men who have formed its governing body and who have spared neither time nor money to carry out their ideals for forwarding and guarding the interests of the 'Royal and Ancient Game,' and when I think of what this Association has accomplished since its organization in 1894, I often wonder if 'We have builded better than we knew.'"

Edward Moore, a USGA official in the 20s, donated the handsome gold cup which symbolizes the USGA Amateur Championship.

The original Championship prize was the silver Havemeyer Trophy, presented in 1894 by Theodore Havemeyer, first President of the USGA. It was destroyed by fire in Atlanta in November, 1925, but, thanks to Mr. Moore's generosity, it was replaced by a beautiful gold trophy the next year. It is engraved "Havemeyer Trophy"; Mr. Moore did not have his own name put anywhere on it.

Shots Heard 'Round the World

By HERBERT WARREN WIND

AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF AMERICAN GOLF"

PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 19 BY FARRAR, STRAUS & CO., INC., 53 EAST 34TH ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

It is natural for people to wish they were younger, but very often during the researching of "The Story of American Golf," I wished I were older, or old enough, at any rate, to have witnessed many of the historic matches I was trying to recreate as graphically as possible. Above all, I regretted that I hadn't been able to trudge around The Country Club at Brookline, Mass., that wet September day in 1913 when Francis Ouimet fired the shots heard 'round the world in the play-off of the Open Championship.

Those 18 holes that Ouimet played against Harry Vardon and Ted Ray—the American youth against the British masters—constitute perhaps the most momentous round in the history of golf, tremendously dramatic in itself, inordinately crucial in the effect Ouimet's stunning victory had upon the future course of golf in this country. That was one match that had to be done absolutely right.

As things turned out, I think the chapter on Francis did come off right, thanks to the active interest of Herbert Jaques and Harold Pierce. I went up to Boston in February, 1947, to talk with them about Ouimet and the 1913 Championship. If a detailed shot-by-shot of the play-off was what I wanted, then, they suggested, why wouldn't the solution be for them to see if they could prevail upon Francis to walk around the course and "re-play" that round? A week later I heard from Mr. Pierce. He had been able to arrange the walk.

Five of us met at The Country Club at 10:30 on the morning of March 30—Francis, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Jaques, Linde Fowler, the pioneer golf reporter (who had carried his 1913 notes along), and myself. We started down the first fairway.

Francis, with his astonishing memory, was able to walk to the exact spot from which he had played each shot, to remember the clubs he had used, how the shots had felt, how he had felt, and to remember

almost as perfectly the precise progress of Ray and Vardon. Mr. Pierce filled in with background on the holes where changes had been made, Mr. Jaques added some impressions of the match which now came vividly to his mind, and Mr. Fowler cleared up a few points on which Francis had been, characteristically, too modest.

Three hours later when Francis led us off the 18th green after canning that final four-footer, I believe we had come very close to "seeing" the play-off round.

Hole by Hole

[EDITOR'S NOTE—By kind permission of Mr. Wind and the publishers of "The Story of American Golf," the USGA JOURNAL is privileged to print below, in a slightly condensed form, the account of the Ouimet-Vardon-Ray play-off as contained in Mr. Wind's new book. The USGA JOURNAL hereby records its thanks and appreciation for this privilege. This is but a sample of the many historical events recounted in the volume.]

After tying with Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, Francis Ouimet went home and took a bath. He went to bed at 9:30 and slept until 8. He ate a light breakfast, and then walked to The Country Club and hit some practice shots out to his 10-year-old caddie, Eddie Lowery. The shots felt fine. Johnny McDermott, who had watched Francis practice, took him by the arm and said, "You are hitting the ball well. Now go out and pay no attention whatsoever to Vardon and Ray. Play your own game."

In the tent beside the first tee, the three contestants drew straws to determine who would have the honor of hitting first. Francis drew the longest straw, and teed up. He was nervous but got off well. Vardon and Ray also hit good drives. As the players walked down the first fairway, they were followed by a gallery that swelled to 3,500 as the match progressed. Thirty hours of continuous rain had turned the low stretches of the course into a quagmire, and a drizzle was still coming down, but this was a match that even the old and the gouty had to see for themselves.

The first hole at The Country Club was a lengthy 430-yard par 4, and under the sopping conditions only Ray had a chance of reaching in 2. Ray, however, pushed his second into

the mounds off to right of the green, and had to be satisfied with a 5 when the wet grass held up his chip. Vardon took a 5, and Francis got his when he holed a three-footer. That putt was very important. The instant it dropped, Francis lost all sense of "awe and excitement."

On the second, all three played orthodox pitches to the green, and all got their 4s. On the third, a testing two-shotter measuring 435 yards, Ouimet and Vardon made their 4s after getting home in 2. Ray three-putted from 40 feet and took a 5. All three played tidy pitches to the fourth green and went down in two putts for their 4s.

The fifth proved to be a very interesting hole. On this long par 4, a player drove from an elevated tee and tried to keep well away from the woods hugging the right-hand side of the fairway. On his second shot, which on wet turf was a brassie or spoon for even the good golfer, he avoided the pot bunker to the right of the green, if he could.

The Winner



Courtesy H. B. Martin—Photo Edwin Levick, N. Y.

Francis Ouimet posed for this photograph a few days after he won the Open Championship in 1913.

He worried about the green slanting from right to left, when he got there. All in all, a very tough par 4—420 yards long.

Ouimet, still up, continued his steady driving. Vardon was a little behind the amateur but down the middle, too. Ray was off to the left in the high grass. His second was short of the green. Vardon cut his brassie a shade too much and was off on the right. Ouimet also elected to play a brassie. The ball streaked crazily off to the right and crashed into the overhanging branches of the trees—out of bounds.

It was the first error the young amateur had made. Had the shot been just a little awry, Francis might have started to worry about what he had done wrong. Fortunately, it was such a totally bad shot that Francis was able to dismiss it immediately. He didn't alibi to himself that his hands had slipped on the wet shaft, nor did he change his club. While the gallery was speculating on the effect his loose shot would have on Ouimet, he dropped another ball quickly over his shoulder and played his third without the briefest hesitation.

It was a ringing brassie that ended up on the edge of the green. Ouimet got down in 2 from there, and came out of the hole with a 5. When Vardon and Ray both needed a chip and two putts, Ouimet had gained a half and a valuable psychological boost. His opponents had failed to capitalize on the opening, and this reinforced Ouimet's confidence in his ability to keep pace with them. Vardon and Ray were not infallible. Then, too, he felt that he had been lucky when that second shot had ended up out of bounds, for if he had been forced to play it out of the brush, he might have dropped several strokes to par instead of just the one.

The sixth was a shortish 4 uphill, the sort of a hole on which a player might well pick up a birdie. All three were down the middle, with Ray, straight for the first time, the longest. Vardon played first and sent an elegant little pitch close to the cup. Ouimet and Ray could not match it. They two-putted for their 4s, and when Vardon sank his putt for a birdie 3, he went into the lead, one stroke in front of Ouimet, two in front of Ray.

It was Ray's turn at the seventh. None of the three were on the green on this stern one-shotter. Francis went 12 feet by with his chip and Vardon was even stronger. They missed their putts for 3s and lost a stroke to Ray, who had played a brilliant run-up. Ray had now drawn back on even terms with the American and was only one stroke behind Vardon.

There was not much to choose among the drives on the eighth. The players were left with approaches of about 160 yards from the valley at the foot of the incline on which the large green was perched. Ouimet played a mashie, and the wild shout of the spectators gathered around the green told him that he

Ouimet Lines Up Putt That Made History



In this rare old photograph, Francis Ouimet, then 20 years old, can be seen at the upper left, crouching behind his ball on the eighteenth green at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass. The putt he holed moments later gave him a 72 and victory over Harry Vardon and Ted Ray (leaning on putters) in a play-off for the 1913 USGA Open Championship. The popularity of golf as a sport for all the people is said to have started with that putt.

shot was near the cup. Absolutely stone-dead, Eddie Lowery, his caddie, thought. Francis wanted to think so too, but as they walked up the hill, he guarded against disappointment by reminding himself that approaches which looked stony from a distance often turned out to be 10 or 15 feet away. . . . But it was dead, 18 inches from the hole. Francis got his birdie, but Ray matched him by rolling in a curving 35-footer. Vardon got his 4. Now, after eight holes of play, Vardon, Ray, and Ouimet were tied at 33 strokes apiece.

Ray was feeling better now. He had picked up two strokes on Vardon and one on Ouimet on the last two holes, and his length gave him the best chance of snagging a birdie on the ninth, a 520-yard par 5 which dropped from an elevated tee into a flat land crossed by a brook 350 yards out and then broke sharply up to a well-trapped green. Ray played his tee shot down the right-hand side of the fairway, which gave him the shortest line to the green if he was going to try to get home in 2. Francis declined to press and was comfortably down the middle.

After Vardon had hit, Ray commented, "Nice shot, Harry"—the only words which were passed between the Englishmen during the round, as Ouimet remembers it.

Actually, Vardon's drive was not a nice shot. It was off line, remarkably off line for Vardon, and his lie in the rough made it necessary for him to play his second safe, short of the brook. Ray had to forego any ideas he might have had about putting everything into his second in an attempt to reach the green when he found that his drive had

ended up in a close lie on sloping ground. He played a regulation 5, on in 3 and down in 2, as did Ouimet. Vardon had to work harder for his 5, but he got it by hitting his midiron third close to the green and chipping up for one putt.

Everything had happened and yet on the scorecard nothing had happened. All three were out in 38.

Ouimet Gains the Edge

They started in. Ray, Ouimet, and Vardon, in that order, put their iron shots onto the Redan-type green of the 140-yard 10th. Ouimet was nearest the pin. The Englishmen were about 35 feet away, with Vardon's line to the cup stymied by the hole his ball had dug when landing on the soft green. Harry three-putted. Ray also three-putted. Francis got his 3 and for the first time in the match he was out in front.

Vardon and Ray both had chances to get that stroke back on the 11th, a 390-yarder, but they missed holeable putts for their 3s and halved with Ouimet in 4.

Ouimet had been outdriving Vardon regularly, and on the 12th he outdrove Ray as well. Ouimet was the only one to get home in 2; he hit a superb mashie 10 feet from the cup. Vardon was short and Ray was down the embankment to the left. The Englishmen could do no better than 5s. Ouimet was timid on his try for his birdie but his comfortable par increased his lead to two strokes.

On the 13th, the short par 4 on which Ouimet had picked up a birdie the day be-

fore, all three were on in 2—Ray on the edge, Vardon about nine feet away, and Ouimet just inside Vardon. Ray made a fine bid for a 3 with his long putt. Vardon holed his nine-footer. Ouimet missed his. Vardon was now only one stroke behind Ouimet, the perfect position for the experienced campaigner with five hard holes left.

On the long 14th, however, Vardon played poorly although he got his par 5. He hooked his drive into the rough, and after an adequate recovery, hooked his mashie third. This was not like Harry. If he didn't hit his irons perfectly straight, he faded them. Linde Fowler, the pioneer golf reporter, had not been looking for indications that Vardon was feeling the pressure, but Harry had hit that hooked approach so uncharacteristically that Linde could only deduce that Vardon was becoming worried.

Ouimet apparently was not. He topped his brassie second on the 14th—his first poor shot since the fifth—but he put his third confidently onto the green as if he had already forgotten his second. The young man's poise was amazing. Ray seemed to be getting restless about his inability to do the things he wanted to do. He also played the 14th badly, pushing his second far to the right, but he took advantage of a lucky opening to the green and also got his 5. Three pars on the scorecard.

Ray finally went on the 15th, the par 4 over the hill and across the drive. Ted's tee shot was headed for the rough on the right when it hit a spectator's derby and rebounded onto the fairway. (The spectator was incensed and left the play-off then and there.) Ray, however, did not take the advantage of this break. He underclubbed himself on his second, and his soaring mashie thudded into a trap. He took 2 to get out, and only a good putt prevented him from taking a 7. But Ray's 6 put him four strokes behind Ouimet and three behind Vardon—who had taken 4s—and with only three holes remaining, Ted was out of it. . . . On this hole, Vardon, who never smoked on a golf course, lighted a cigarette.

On the short 16th, Vardon and Ouimet got their 3s. Ray three-putted carelessly for a 4. He had given up the fight.

They came to the 17th, the 360-yard dogleg to the left, with Ouimet still protecting his one-stroke lead over Vardon. It was still Vardon's honor. Harry elected to play his drive close to if not over the corner, a risky shot, but he had decided that the time had come to gamble and wanted to be in a position after his drive to stick his approach very close to the pin. That drive proved to be Vardon's undoing. His right hand got into the shot too much, and he hooked into the bunker in the angle of the dogleg. From his lie in the bunker Vardon could not go for the green and was forced to play out to the

fairway. He put his third on, but not stone-dead. He had take a 5.

Francis had driven straight down the fairway to about the same spot from which he had played his jigger approach the day before. This time he selected his mashie—and hit a lovely shot 18 feet past the hole. His long-shafted, narrow-blade putter had not let him down all morning, and now he called on it to get him down safely in two putts for the 4 which would give him that valuable insurance stroke over Vardon. He tapped the ball over the slippery downhill grade . . . and holed it.



Francis now held a three-stroke lead on Vardon as they came to the home hole. He did not let up. His drive was down the middle, his second on. His approach putt, however, left him with a good four-footer for his 4. As Francis lined up his putt, he realized for the first time that he was going to win, and with that awareness the astounding calmness that had sheathed him from the first hole on instantly disappeared. The boy felt himself shivering all over. He steadied himself as best he could, and made the putt. It was quite irrelevant that Vardon had taken a 6 and Ray a birdie 3. Final score, compared with par 71: Ouimet, 72; Vardon, 77; Ray, 78.

The crowd who had slogged around the course in the drizzle, worn out from playing every shot with Ouimet, still staggered by the boy's nerveless poise and his brilliant golf, reeled around the 18th green and the clubhouse in the gayest stupor many of them ever experienced in their lives. They recalled the great shots the new champion had played—that brassie to the fifth green after he had knocked his first out of bounds, that mashie to the eighth and that equally fine mashie to the 12th, that conclusive putt on the skiddy 17th which perhaps more than any other single shot was the one heard round the world.

And what about the new champion? After the battle he was the same remarkable young man—exhilarated but modest, still unbelieving and still unbelievable. "I am as much surprised and as pleased as anyone here," he said in accepting the trophy from the USGA Secretary, John Reid, Jr. "Naturally it always was my hope to win out. I simply tried my best to keep this cup from going to our friends across the water. I am very glad to have been the agency for keeping the cup in America."

THE REFEREE

Decisions by the USGA Rules of Golf Committee

Example of symbols: "No. 48-1" means the first decision issued in 1948. "R. 7(3)" means Section 3 of Rule 7 in the 1948 Rules of Golf.

Local Rules Should Be Clear

No. 48-83. LR.

Q: Playing from No. 11 tee, No. 10 fairway is on the right; and playing from No. 12 tee, No. 11 fairway is on the left. On both tees we have a sign marked that from either tee it is out of bounds. The reason was that lots of players used to go over on either fairway, as it made the 11th hole easier from 10 fairway and the 12th hole easier from 11 fairway. If a player in playing No. 11 sliced his second on to 10, or in playing No. 12 hooked his second on to 11, was he still out of bounds?

FREDDIE McLEOD
CHEVY CHASE, Md.

A: The signs described indicate that the boundaries applied only to tee shots.

However, the local committee should interpret its own local rule and, if necessary, should clarify the signs.

Tree Branch in the Way

No. 48-86. R. 7(3)

Q: Is it permissible for a caddie to hold a tree branch out of the way if it would hinder the player's club while making a stroke?

DR. FRANK J. FARA
CICERO, ILL.

A: No. This is prohibited by Rule 7(3). The Rule contemplates that there may be some moving, bending or breaking of fixed or growing objects as an incident in the course of taking a fair stance at address and in making the backward or forward swing, and it excuses such incidental movements. However, the Rule prohibits purposeful moving, bending or breaking with the aim of improving the position of the ball. The second exception in Rule 7(3) condones only such moving, bending or breaking as may incidentally be done in making the swing, but it does not allow such action in order to make the swing.

Opponents Exchanging Balls

No. 48-88. R. 1(2a), 13(1)(4a)

Q: A and B were playing C and D in a four-ball match. A and C both hooked into the rough; both were playing the same make

and number ball. C played A's ball, knocking it out into the fairway. A then played C's ball, thinking it was his own, and shot it into a water hazard. Upon taking the ball out of the hazard, A discovered it was C's ball. He then went back to where C played his (A's) ball and proceeded to play out the hole from there, making a par and tying D on the hole (otherwise his side would have lost the hole, B being out of it as well as C). They proceeded playing, and A and B won the match, 1 up.

D claims he protested the hole before playing the next hole. A claims he heard no protest. A claims misinformation because C announced that "this is my ball" when playing A's ball. (A's ball was in a very good lie; C's ball, which A later played, was very deep in the rough.)

If the hole was won by D as claimed, the match would have finished all even. The match was played under handicap, so D feels it should be played over.

RALPH R. ARNOLD
ENGLEWOOD, COLO.

A: A was under a responsibility to identify the ball (C's) before playing it. As he did not do so but inadvertently played C's ball, the penalty against C was cancelled, and the hole should have been played out with the balls exchanged—see Rule 13(4a and 1a). C's statement cannot be regarded as misinformation under Rule 13(1b) insofar as A's play of C's ball is concerned.

A proceeded improperly in abandoning C's ball and in resuming play from the place where C played A's ball.

Whether or not D made a claim as described in Rule 1(2a) is a question of fact which cannot be determined by us. If a claim was so made, D's side won the hole. If a claim was not so made, the hole stands as played even though A completed the hole incorrectly.

What Constitutes Casual Water

No. 48-91. R. 16, Def. (1), SR. 3

Q. 1: Player A drives a ball into short rough where the ground is damp. He claims that he has the right to press his foot into the ground near the ball to see if his weight will squeeze some water up out of the ground, and if so, his ball is in "casual water" and may be lifted and dropped in another part of

the short rough, without penalty, where no water will appear when his foot is pressed down into the ground. Player B claims (a) that unless local rules have been fixed Player A must play his ball out of rough, whether casual water or not, without any right of dropping without penalty; (b) that even if the ball were in the fairway and no water appears on the surface, no player has a right to push his foot into the ground near the ball in the hope that he can squeeze a couple of drops of water out of damp ground and thereby claim it is casual water. A player may only do such things in either rough or fairway to enable him to get a proper stance.

A. 1: See Definition of casual water under Rule 16.

If, in taking his *normal* stance, a temporary accumulation of water appeared which interfered with the play of the ball, the player would be entitled to relief as provided in Rule 16(1).

It is not material whether there were an accumulation of water originally visible. On the other hand, the presence of a temporary accumulation of water constituting casual water is a question of fact. Soft, wet ground or mud do not, of themselves, constitute casual water.

The term "rough" is not used in the Rules of Golf. So-called "rough" is part of "through the green." See Definition 3.

Settling Ties in Stroke Play

Q. 2: A Scotch foursome ties at 75 for the gross prize in medal play. In "matching cards" to determine the winner of the prize (which was arranged after the match), is it a practice or rule to use the "sudden death" method so that the team or player winning the first hole in match play wins, or is it a rule or practice to figure match play over the entire 18 holes? In this case, team A would have won by 1 up in match play figuring the entire 18 holes, but on the "sudden death" method, team B would have won on the second hole with a par 4 to opponents' bogey 5.

A. 2: Stroke Rule 3 empowers the committee in charge to determine how a tie shall be decided, and it presupposes a playoff. The local committee should determine the extent of the playoff in the light of local conditions. This question should be determined before the tournament starts.

Where the competition is handicap stroke play, it is recommended that the playoff be at 18 holes with handicap. Where that is not possible for want of time or for other reasons, the playoff should be of as many holes as would enable all competitors in the playoff to use equal proportions of their handicaps fairly. If it is not convenient to hold a playoff, the tie should be decided by lot.

This Committee considers that matching cards against each other or against the course par is not a proper way to decide a tie. If two players return scores of the same total in stroke play, they have finished the test originally set. To decide their tie, it would not seem fair to go back arbitrarily to any individual part of the original test, for that test was on a total-score basis. Any such method is artificial. Stroke play and match play are two different games. Therefore, a new test should be provided for settling a tie.

Questions by:

ROBERT M. NELSON
WATCH HILL, R. I.

Out of Bounds in Mixed Foursome

No. 48-95. D. 1; R. 5(6), 9(1)

Q: In a mixed alternate shot tournament, man drives from odd number tees, lady from even number. On third tee man hooks drive out of bounds. Does lady hit drive from ladies' tee—some 40 yards nearer green—or does she have to tee off from men's tee? Some members felt lady should hit next tee shot from men's tee from which first shot was driven out of bounds by her partner.

DAN J. CASEY
STONY BROOK, N. Y.

A: The next stroke shall be played as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball which is out of bounds was played—Rule 9(1).

Attention is called to the definition of foursome in Definition 1 and to Rule 5(6) prescribing the order of play. Only one set of tee markers should be used in foursome play.

Agreement to Violate Rule

No. 48-102. R. 2(2)

Q: An agreement was made between two contestants before their match to lift, without penalty, a ball which came to rest in a sand trap which had casual water in it (ball had to be in the water).

Did they break any rule or be subject to disqualification if the occasion did not occur whereby this agreement could be carried out? In other words, neither player's ball came to rest in water in a sand trap during the match.

LOUIS F. GALASSO
MANCHESTER, CONN.

A: Rule 2(2) is explicit that "Players shall not agree to exclude the operation of any Rule or local rule, nor to waive any penalty incurred."

In the case cited it would appear that the agreement in advance was made to exclude the operation of this rule. Hence, the penalty should be applied and the players disqualified. That the intent prevailed after play started is the predominating factor, and not that no occasion arose for violating the Rule.

IT'S YOUR HONOR

54 Perfect Lies

TO THE USGA:

Mr. A. M. Reid's remark in a recent issue of the USGA JOURNAL that playing preferred lies "is not golf at all, and the players are only out for fresh air and exercise" could be elaborated on to good advantage. As a teaching professional, I feel strongly that players who regularly improve their lies miss a great part of the enjoyment of the game and also will never learn to hit shots really well.

When a player starts a round, he is guaranteed 54 perfect lies. He can tee up on 18 tees, and presumably he will have 36 perfect lies on the greens. On only a minority of his shots, therefore, does he even run the risk of an imperfect lie.

The few imperfect lies a player may find provide the challenge that makes golf a fascinating game.

The excuse that preferred lies spare the golf course is hardly valid. After all, when a player moves his ball from an imperfect piece of turf to a perfect piece, he will, in most cases, only dig up one more good piece of turf.

GENE ANDERSEN
OYSTER HARBORS CLUB
OSTERVILLE, MASS.

Advice On Advice

TO THE USGA:

I have been rather surprised to see how openly some of the big name pros ignore the rule on advice.

One quietly said to me during play here that he guessed he would do a little snooping on Ben Hogan, who was sizing up his shot to a green. The competitor walked over to Ben's bag of clubs and could tell at a glance the club Ben had in his hand by noting which was missing.

I do not care personally who peeks on me, and it would help me very little to spy on another competitor. No two players hit a ball exactly the same way, and there are several ways to play any shot.

Many ask and many tell a competitor the club that was used. I have yet to see the Rule enforced.

H. F. RUSSELL
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Discourteous Defaults

TO THE USGA:

Herewith is a copy of a letter which Mr. Joseph Esherick, President of the Golf Association of Philadelphia, sent to eight players in the Philadelphia Amateur Championship:

"In a recent Philadelphia Amateur Championship held by the Golf Association of Philadelphia, you qualified in the second sixteen and defaulted your first match.

"We of the Golf Association would like to call to your attention what this means in the operation of a golf tournament, but before going into that detail would like to remind you that, if you are not going to play through, the proper thing to do would be to inform the committee in charge that you would not play through the tournament, and that would have made your place available for someone else who would have been delighted to have competed in the second sixteen.

"By defaulting you upset the pairings of the Committee and we feel that in defaulting you have displayed very poor sportsmanship, been discourteous, first of all and most important, to your opponent with whom you have been paired, secondly, to the host club, and thirdly to the Golf Association of Philadelphia.

"As I mentioned in presenting the prizes at the completion of the tournament, it is my intention to recommend to the Executive Committee of the Golf Association that hereafter anyone who defaults without a good excuse, such as serious illness, a death in the family, etc., should be barred from all tournaments for the balance of the year.

"This last amateur championship was a big success except for the eight defaulters, who included yourself, and we are going to take steps as mentioned above to see that these defaults do not occur in the coming year."

MRS. RALPH L. RAYNOR, EXEC. SEC'Y,
GOLF ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

Editor's Note: The USGA JOURNAL invites comments on matters relating to the welfare of the game and will publish them as space permits.

