



USGA JOURNAL

COMBINING
TIMELY TURF TOPICS

PUBLIC LINKS FINALISTS



City of Los Angeles

Kenneth J. Towns with the trophy symbolizing the USGA Amateur Public Links Championship, which he won at Los Angeles by defeating William E. Betger. Both represented San Francisco. Betger is a left-hander.

AUGUST 1949



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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 mean last dates for applications to reach U.S.G.A. office, except in the case of the Amateur Public Links Championship. For possible exceptions in dates of Sectional Qualifying Rounds, see entry forms.)

Championship	Entries Close	Sectional Qualifying Rounds	Championship Dates	Venue
Amateur	Closed	Aug. 16	Aug. 29-Sept. 3	Oak Hill C. C. (East) Rochester, N. Y.
Girls' Junior	Closed	None	Aug. 15-20	Phila. Country C. (Bala), Phila., Pa.
Women's Amateur	Aug. 12	Aug. 30-31	Sept. 12-17	Merion G. C. (East) Ardmore, Pa.

THROUGH THE GREEN

A 67 at 67

Golf is a game for both the young and the old, but only the seniors can achieve the ambition of "shooting their age." In this respect alone, the younger golfers cannot even challenge.

The trick has been done, both here



Pach Bros., N. Y.

Eugene G. Grace

and abroad, but not so often that it does not remain a rarer distinction than making a hole-in-one. One of those who has done it is the industrialist, Eugene G. Grace of Bethlehem, Pa. At the age of 67 he scored a 67 on his home course, the Saucon Valley Country Club. The score was well earned; Saucon Valley will test the best young amateurs in the USGA Championship two years hence.

Mr. Grace has never had time to play serious tournament golf, but he has won the club championship at Saucon Valley and at Country Club of Northampton County.

He also is a member of the National

Golf Links of America and Pine Valley, where he has scored a 71.

When A Didn't Play B

San Francisco has quite a golf crucible, whence sprang this year's USGA Public Links individual Champion and runner-up and the Champion Team. The crucible is the San Francisco City Championship, and to gain a glimmering of what it's like, listen to George MacRae. He was Tournament Director last year, is President of the Northern California Golf Association, and has long been a member of the USGA Public Links Committee.

"We had 1,123 entries in the 1948 City Championship," recalls Mr. MacRae.

"Further, we had to send off two matches simultaneously in the early rounds in order to save time. In other words, there were four players in each group, but there were two separate matches in progress—A vs. B and C vs. D.

"In the 61st flight, for players who had scored 87 in the qualifying round, four players who were strangers to one another appeared at the first tee when their names were called. After proper introductions, they teed off in proper order.

"They played the full round. Then they discovered that each man was playing the wrong opponent.

"What did we do? Why, we just had them replay, of course."

It is reported that another contestant requested permission to discontinue play, claiming a heart attack. Soon thereafter he was seen practicing putting, and it wasn't long before he was back at the first tee, boldly inquiring: "Where's my opponent?"

How to Prove a Point

The Baltusrol Golf Club in New Jersey has had some remodeling done during the last year. One of the questions

faced by the architect, Robert Trent Jones, was whether some of the proposed cupping areas were too difficult on the fourth green of the lower course.

Mr. Jones had carefully worked out seven teeing positions and seven spots for the hole, making a total of 49 possible combinations on this par-3 hole. He contended right along that the changes were fair.

The argument practically ended when, in the final trial spin over the course, Mr. Jones holed a No. 7 iron from 135 yards away.

Footnote on Maturity

*For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another
dress.*

—Longfellow

The race is not always to the young, even in the United States Seniors Golf Association Championship.

Usually, the title is won by a "freshman" member who is eligible by reason of having passed his 55th birthday but who has not yet started to number his years in the 60s.

This year, Joseph M. Wells of East Liverpool, Ohio, who was competing in Class D for contestants from 60 to 64, showed the "freshmen" the way around

two Westchester County courses and won the title for the first time.

Mr. Wells is 60 years old and was competing for the sixth time. By way of proving that 60 years are no handicap in golf, he played the Blind Brook Club course in 70 on the first day and assumed the burden of leadership over a field of 350. Leadership proved to be no particular handicap to him. On the next day, he played the Apawamis Club course in 75 for a winning score of 145. Brackett B. Fernald of Rhode Island finished second with 75-73-148.

The new Champion sailed shortly after the Championship for England with the United States Senior Team which defeated the British Seniors, 7 to 5, at Woking last month. It was the first renewal of the international matches since 1938. The United States won the last match by defeating both Canada and Great Britain.

John G. Jackson was Captain of the Team. The other members were S. W. Creekmore, Robert A. Gardner, William C. Hunt, John F. Riddell, Jr., Fitzwilliam Sargent, Harrison Smith and Duane L. Tower. The secretary of the USSGA, Sherrill Sherman, accompanied the group, which also will play in Sweden.

Handicap Classes

When handicaps are properly awarded, a 20-handicap man should be on even terms with a scratch man in a competition for a net prize. Nevertheless, high-handicap men usually need a little encouragement to enter week-end handicap tournaments in which scratch men also may compete. Therefore, the custom of dividing players into classes according to their handicaps has become well established.

The fairest method of dividing the players sometimes proves a puzzler for committee chairmen, however, and one of them recently asked William O. Blaney, Chairman of the USGA Handicap Committee, for his view. Mr. Blaney's answer provides a guide for a subject on which there are no fixed rules:

"The proper grouping will depend on the number and caliber of the players at each club. At my own club, where there



A. Chase Holmes

Joseph M. Wells

are 500 to 600 playing members, we have three classes:

Class A	14 and under
Class B	15 to 20
Class C	21 and over

"We have a large wall rack in the locker room containing the handicap cards of each player. These cards are of three colors, depending on the class, and they have space for the players to enter their scores for every round played during the year, as well as space to list their 10 lowest scores.

"This seems to work very well, but might not be suitable for every club. The grouping should be dependent on the potential number of players in each class. For example, our Class A used to include those handicapped at 10 and under, but it was found that there were not enough players in that handicap range to warrant suitable prizes. By upping the limit to 14, more players were included, larger entries were received and better prizes awarded. A little experimenting should disclose the most desirable grouping."

Accuracy

The ten members of the USGA Walker Cup Team have averaged 3.1 holes in one, at last report. John Dawson has most—seven.

Concave Faces

The Rules Governing Form and Make of Golf Clubs state in part: "Club faces shall not embody any degree of concavity..."

A golf-club manufacturer has placed on the market a No. 5 wood concerning which he advertises: "The slight concavity from toe to heel, leaving the striking point of the face straight, tends to correct a slice."

Attractive as this may be to chronic slicers, the club did not conform to the Rules and would provide cause for disqualification in competitions.

THE FASCINATION OF GOLF

You may hitch your golfing ambitions to a star, but when you reach the star, you will be awed by your lack of knowledge of the fine points of the game. And therein lies its eternal fascination.

—History of Golf in Southern California

SPORTSMAN'S CORNER



Herman Barron

It was not done as a public gesture, and so little was made of it at the time. Yet the Goodall Round-Robin Tournament last Spring was a reminder that Herman Barron earned a place in the Sportsman's Corner by his notably unselfish actions in connection with the same tournament a year ago.

Barron is professional at the Fenway Golf Club, White Plains, N. Y., and the tournament was played at the neighboring Wykagyl Country Club for the benefit of the New Rochelle Hospital.

As soon as the tournament was scheduled, Barron went to work and sold a thousand tickets around his club. His effort helped to make possible a donation of \$15,070 to the hospital, which received the entire proceeds.

Instead of resting on that pre-tournament contribution, however, Barron went out and won the first prize of \$2,500. From that purse, he then made another personal donation of \$500 to the hospital.

In telling the story of Barron's unostentatious generosity, Elmer Ward, the tournament sponsor, called it "as unselfish a contribution" as he has seen in golf.

Police Golf Organization

James J. Molinari, of the San Francisco police department, wants to form a national police golf organization. He requests interested peace officers to communicate with him at 1480 Douglas St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jim Molinari has long been a prominent contender for the USGA Public Links Championship. He and his associates have an active golf group in San Francisco.

Oak Hill: Scene of the 49th Amateur

The Amateur Championship will be played for the first time in upper New York State, starting at the end of this month, and the Oak Hill Country Club, near Rochester, has made appropriate preparations to provide a suitable test over its East course.

The course is exacting, well wooded, and the few changes deemed necessary to stiffen it have been routine.

Ben Hogan set the record at 64 in

few other players who are exempt by reason of past successes. Willie Turnesa will enter a defense of his title.

Oak Hill was founded in 1901 and is in its 24th year at its present location. Otto A. Shults is president of the club and chairman of its tournament committee. He is assisted by William C. Chapin and James W. Weldon, president of the Rochester District Golf Association, as vice-chairmen, Gay R. Levis,



Rochester Times-Union

These three Rochester, N. Y., golf executives are playing a large part in the preparations of the Oak Hill Country Club for the USGA Amateur Championship. Left to right: James W. Weldon, President of the Rochester District Golf Association; Otto A. Shults, President of the Oak Hill Country Club; William C. Chapin, Chairman of the Oak Hill Country Club Golf Committee and an entrant in the Championship.

1942. Dr. George M. Trainor holds the amateur record of 66. Since this 49th Amateur Championship again will be entirely at match play, there will be no opportunity for anyone to lower these records officially.

Members of both the British Isles and United States Walker Cup Teams have entered, for the first time since 1936. To their number will be added the survivors of 34 Sectional Qualifying Rounds and a

Fay Blanchard, Joseph J. Judge and Joseph J. Myler.

Chairmen of other committees are: Fred Allen and Dr. George M. Trainor, grounds; Charles C. Lennox, admissions; Jacob B. Greiner, Jr., caddies; Joseph T. Adams, public information; Joseph J. Myler, finance; Arthur Robinson, house; Elmer Thaney, gallery; Jack Barry, scoring; John D. Roche, program; Louis Cartwright, transport, accommodations.

Walker Cup Memories

By FRANCIS D. OUMET

MEMBER, USGA WALKER CUP TEAM 1922-23-24-26-28-30-32-34;
CAPTAIN, 32-34-36-38-47-49

When George Herbert Walker conceived the idea of bringing together amateur golfers representing the USGA and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, he was hopeful of accomplishing two things. The first and most important was to have the players understand one another and thereby bring about a closer friendliness between the two great nations they represented. Secondly, by this close association in a sporting match they could better keep the standard of the game on the highest possible plane.

That his sound reasoning has borne fruit must be a source of great satisfaction to Mr. Walker. I know of no international contest that is played more keenly or with more consideration toward the opponent than the Walker Cup Matches.

Lloyd George's View

That the Matches serve a useful purpose can be emphasized by a remark made by Lloyd George in 1923 at a complimentary dinner given to the American Team at the House of Commons. Responding to a toast, the great British statesman arose and stated simply: "The two teams, British and American, in Walker Cup play could accomplish more good than all the statesmen in London and Washington put together."

Perhaps I should not repeat his words, but the fact remains in the 11 matches played to date, covering a period of 27 years, the competition has well proved its worth and, as a vehicle of good will, must take front rank as long as international amity is a desirous factor in our fast-changing world.

Someday a full history should be written of Walker Cup competition. Then ample attention could be given to the many players who have competed without stinting anybody. In this effort, I am

obliged because of time and space to mention only a few of the most prominent matches. Unfortunately, I must forego the foursome matches. Though they are fully as important in the final outcome as some of the singles, they are played first and their true value is sometimes overlooked in the enthusiasm that follows the concluding individual contests.

Yet I would be lacking in candor and fairness if I did not mention the great British foursome team of Cyril Tolley and Roger Wethered. In the early Twenties, they were about as fine a combination as one could ask for, and they gave their American opponents a hard day.

Nor can I soon forget the gallant show put on by Alec Hill and Cecil Ewing at Pine Valley in 1936 against George Voigt and Harry Givan. Voigt and Givan held a lead of 7 up with 11 to play. We had won the first two matches and the third had finished square, so a victory for the Americans would make the task of winning the cup a bit easier. The British pair, to their credit, never quit trying. One by one they cut into the seven-hole lead and at the 35th hole they had evened the match. The final hole was halved, so ended the match. To Ewing and Hill must go the laurel wreath for a remarkable recovery, the finest comeback in foursome play in Walker Cup competition.

Singles Decide Issue

However, the singles matches, coming as they do on the final day, really decide the issue. If one team falls behind in the foursome matches, of which there are four, that team must pull itself up by the bootstraps, so to speak, in the singles.

That happened to our side in 1923. We had lost three of the foursome matches, winning one. In the inaugural

event of 1922, the match between Jess Sweetser and Chubby Hooman was level at the end of 36 holes, and Hooman won out on the first extra hole. Since that time, any Walker Cup match which finishes square at the end of 36 holes is not continued. No points are awarded to either side.

A Stiff Assignment

Entering the singles in 1923, we were trailing, three points to one. Assuming that each match would be won or lost, this meant that the United States must win five of the individual contests to gain a tie. I was paired against Roger Wethered in the number one match. At the end of the morning round I was 2 down. Tolley was up on Jess Sweetser. Bob Gardner was having a close battle with Robert Harris. The late George Rotan was 6 down and four to play against Willis Mackenzie, but Rotan brought his match within reasonable bounds by winning the last four holes. Max Marston, who recently passed on, enjoyed a good lead. Dave Herron was winning, but generally speaking the team as a whole was in bad shape at the end of the morning round. I believe, taking our position at its worst, that at one time the American players were 24 holes in arrears, collectively speaking.

I made little headway against Wethered. Each time I seemed to be in a fair way to reduce his lead of two holes, he would hole a long putt. I had managed to cut his margin to a single hole as we came to the 14th, the 32nd hole of the match. That was a heart breaker. The 14th hole at St. Andrews, with all its subtleties, is difficult. Par is 5 although that day one could get up to the hole with two long shots. My second was just short of the green, and Roger's was on the back edge, at least 40 feet away. When I rolled my ball to within two feet of the hole, I felt reasonably certain that my good 4 would at the very least gain me a halved hole. Nothing of the kind happened. Wethered hit his long putt up over the slight incline right into the middle of the cup for a 3, and I was again 2 down.

The 15th was halved in 4s. Par on

the last three holes at St. Andrews would be 4-5-4. I won the 16th with a 3. We halved 17th in 4s. On the final hole, I was 18 feet from the cup on my second and Roger was several feet outside. He putted to within eight or ten inches from the hole and laid me a three-quarter stymie. The roll of the green favored me slightly in that there was a drift from right to left and his ball was on the low side. How my ball escaped his I will never know, but it just squeezed by, caught the high edge of the cup and fell in for a 3 to tie the match. I scored no point, but it was better than losing one.

From then on things began to happen. Sweetser was beaten by Tolley, but in succession Gardner, Rotan, Marston and Fred Wright won their matches to put us ahead 5 to 4. You will recall that, in the morning round, Rotan had been 6 down with four to play and had won the last four holes. In the afternoon he took seven of the first eight holes and finally won by 5 and 4. Wright was 2 down and three to play against Ernest Holderness and finished 3-4-3 to win by a hole.

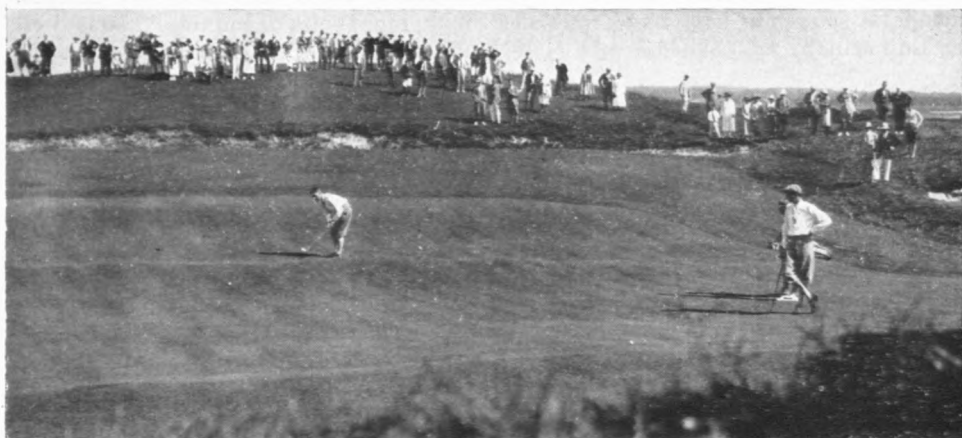
If my memory serves me, Herron dissipated a useful lead against John Wilson and was beaten on the home green. The matches were even again at 5-all, with the last match on the course.

Doctor Willing was playing Willie Murray. I can remember but one thing regarding this match. We all rushed out to the 17th green. Thousands of persons were there. I do not recall whether the Doctor was 1 up and two to play or dormie 2. I do recall quite vividly that he had a nine-foot putt to end the match and give us victory. He was a good man in such a spot. From the moment he hit his ball, there was no doubt but what it was going to find the hole rim. We had beaten a fine team the hard way, and as far as I am concerned the 1923 Walker Cup Match was the greatest that has ever been played, up to now.

Moe's Comeback

There have been other exciting moments, too. Those of us who played at Sandwich in 1930 will never forget the performance of Don Moe. In his match

First Match for the Walker Cup



The young Bobby Jones, then 20, attempts a difficult putt during his No. 2 singles contest against Roger H. Wethered in the first Match for the Walker Cup at the National Golf Links of America, Southampton, Long Island, on August 29, 1922. Jones defeated Wethered, 3 and 2, and went unbeaten in five Walker Cup singles contests. The USGA Team also won this first Match, 8 to 4.

against J. A. (Bill) Stout, he was 4 down after the morning round. Stout had had a 68. After luncheon Bill started 3-3-3 and was 7 up. He was still seven holes to the good with 13 to be played. Don got every one of those seven holes back and, standing on the 18th teeing ground, the match was even. Moe hit a long iron three feet from the hole after a good tee shot and won the match by a hole. That is in the record book but two things are not.

The record does not state that Moe's final round was played in 67. Neither does it mention Bill Stout's classic remark. Removing his spiked shoes in the locker room, Bill said, with no display of disappointment or irreverence, "That was not golf; that was a visitation from the Lord."

Then there was the match at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., in 1932. On September 2 that year the sun was in total eclipse. That is not important insofar as a Walker Cup Match is concerned, but both events made it an unusual day. It was hot and humid. Not a leaf on the many fine trees that grow on that course moved for hours. Instead of the usual lovely green fairways and putting greens and trees, there was a golden haze that

made one feel just a little bit eerie. I know I felt that way.

In any event, some of us who had finished the morning end of our matches were having lunch. The Walker Cup itself was reposing calmly on a rock behind the 18th green, where Harry Vardon sat in 1913 for a picture.

Leonard Crawley, the splendid British sportsman, was competing against George Voigt. One has to play a forcing shot to the 18th green at The Country Club because there is a network of traps guarding the green in front. Leonard was going to be up at any cost, and he banged an iron with great firmness, hoping, I suppose, to hit the back edge of the green. He hit his shot altogether too well. The ball landed on the road directly in back of the green and on the first bounce struck the Walker Cup full on. It was like the old dinner gong ringing at 12 noon.

It seemed to me there was a noticeable dent in the famous trophy, although I may be wrong. The last time I was near enough to examine the Cup, it was in perfect condition. If the dent had been removed, more is the pity because for historic reasons if nothing else it would have been just as well to allow it to

remain. It would add greatly to the tradition of the competition. My memory, though, is somewhat hazy as to whether the Cup actually was dented or not.

Crawley Dents Cup

Leonard Crawley is regarded as a great games player by the British. A brilliant cricketer, he took up golf several years after his university days. Long hours of practice and close application made him a splendid golfer. He was extremely popular with the American boys, and I am very fond of him.

In 1934 we sent a team to St. Andrews. To pass away the time, most of the Americans gathered in our private living room after dinner to play a little game of hearts, well known to most Americans. The night before the foursome matches, we gathered around the table as usual. A knock came on the door and in walked Leonard. After the usual introductions, we invited him to participate. He knew the game of hearts and accepted. He sat next to me. Invariably on the deal I would find the queen of spades in my allotment, and at the proper moment I would present it to Leonard. (The queen of spades carries a high penalty if you happen to get caught with it in your hand at the conclusion of play.) Leonard was most unlucky, although the stakes were small, in holding the infamous queen. We all enjoyed the evening immensely and Leonard proved himself to be a fine sport as well as a real addition to the party.

With the foursome matches behind us, it was my duty to place our singles lineup in a sealed envelope, and send it to the Royal and Ancient Club at a given hour. The British Captain did the same. The sealed envelopes were opened and the pairings were turned over to the press. I had put myself in the number three position and you can well imagine my surprise and pleasure to learn that my opponent in the singles match was to be Leonard Crawley.

I must say things broke well for me and badly for Leonard during the morning round, and I was able to go to the luncheon table with a fair lead.

Two good putts at the start of the afternoon round increased my margin. With nine holes remaining, I was well ahead. Leonard, still fighting, drove the 10th green, which measured 310 yards, and won the hole with a 3. I missed the iron to the Eden, and it was his hole with a par 3. On the 12th he pitched stone dead for another winning 3. I did manage to halve the 13th with a 4, but Leonard barely missed a 10-footer for his fourth successive 3. I was now dormie 5.

Queen of Spades

Lawson Little and Tolley had carried a huge gallery in the match ahead, and when Little defeated Tolley, their gallery picked us up. Leonard played two great shots to the back of the 14th green and was in a fair way to win the hole and keep the match alive. I was on the putting surface in three, about 15 feet from the hole. Leonard played a fine approach putt to within three feet. I putted rather cautiously down the slippery slope and my ball stopped on the very edge of the hole, directly in front of Leonard's three-footer. He studied every possibility of holing his ball. I had laid him a complete stymie. After looking the thing over from every conceivable angle, he turned to me and said; "What is that Francis, the bloody queen of spades?" Who but a grand sportsman could think of such a remark at such a time?

Those are the incidents surrounding Walker Cup play that make it a wonderful event. That our Teams up to now have been eminently successful is beside the point. Someday the tide will turn, and when it does, I hope and trust that our players will prove themselves to be sportsmen of the same quality as the British.

It is nice to be a member of a winning Walker Cup team. There is a great deal of personal satisfaction in this. But the friendships gained seem to me to be worth ever so much more than winning a Walker Cup. That I believe is what George Herbert Walker hoped for when he donated the trophy, and I sincerely wish that this same thought will be carried on, to perpetuity.

Golf's Bottle Neck: Courses

By GEORGE SCHNEITER

TOURNAMENT BUREAU MANAGER, PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION

Many articles have expressed concern as to where the future golfers will develop, since each year fewer caddies sift into the game.

Personally, I see no reason to become alarmed. The promotion of golf in schools and colleges is the means not only of developing many excellent golfers but of stimulating golf activity in each community through the school golf teams and golf classes.

The college golfers who become stars will be decided assets to either amateur or professional ranks. Their college backgrounds will have prepared them to meet the many problems confronting bigtime golfers, including public, radio and press relations.

Cary Middlecoff, the new USGA Open Champion, and Skip Alexander a member of the Ryder Cup Team, are college graduates. They attribute their interest in golf to their college team matches and scholastic tournaments.

School and college golfers are being taught the fundamentals of sound golf by competent PGA professionals who have the ability to analyze and expound the technique used so effectively by the leading professional and amateur players.

The bottle neck, as I see it, is not in developing more golfers; it is in what to do with the golfers! Each year golf courses in desirable locations are being dismantled and the property subdivided for real-estate projects. With more players developing, the dismantling of courses presents a serious problem.

At Los Angeles, in order to play on a Saturday, one must call the Griffith Park Golf Courses before 7 A.M. the preceding Monday. Otherwise, all times will already have been assigned. A similar situation prevails throughout the entire United States. Imagine going out to play eighteen holes and spending six to eight hours! This is a common



George Schneider

occurrence on public courses on week ends in America today.

There is no doubt that the bottle neck of golf is the lack of courses. More golfers will develop each year, but who will build the courses?

Various city and county officials will have to be educated to the view that adequate golf courses are as necessary as parks and playgrounds. Figures will show that the courses will be a source of revenue to cities and counties.

More colleges eventually will build golf courses as parts of their institutions. Wealthy individuals might be induced to provide for the construction of courses as memorials. Large corporations might be persuaded to construct golf courses to serve their employees.

I might recommend that golf associations and manufacturers' representatives form an active committee to put in motion immediately the machinery for promotion of golf-course construction.

"My Golf Creed"

When James W. Spangler of Seattle was active as a banker, golfer and toast-master in 1933, he composed "My Golf Creed" for the public benefit of his golfing opponents. He read it frequently at golfing dinners. The Creed has continued in circulation and has been republished in the Seattle Golf Club's "Divot Diggers Digest." Forest Watson of Seattle believes it deserves even wider circulation. We agree. Here it is:

My handicap is Eighteen.

I am not interested in hearing that you are not playing down to your admitted handicap.

I do not care to risk more than ten cents a point on this game.

I prefer to play first and second ball.

Please do not propose at the end of the first nine that the basis of the contest be modified.

Do not embarrass me by asking me to concede any of your putts. I will volunteer to do so if in my judgment it is deserved.

I admit it is a nice day for it.

Kindly refrain from a review of your previous golf performances.

It will be appreciated if you will avoid the usual, hackneyed, insincere expressions common to golf such as: 'That won't hurt you any'; 'Oh, too bad' (Meaning goodie! goodie! goodie! when uttered by an opponent); 'You should have had it' (also meaning goodie! goodie! goodie! under same authorship); 'We don't pay on the drive'; et cetera, et cetera.

Any complimentary expressions by an opponent concerning my shots will be understood as having an ulterior purpose and lacking sincerity.

I am aware that my practice swing is fair; please indulge me at least one on each tee—it's the most perfect part of my game.

It does not inspire me any to have other players engaging in practice swings when I am about to shoot.

The following imperfections in my golf performance are well-known to me:

Looking up.

Coming back too fast.

Standing too far ahead of the ball.

Standing too far behind the ball.

Playing off the left foot.

Not following through.

Bending left arm.

Lunging at the ball.

Stance too open.

Stance too closed.

Not pivoting.

Teeing ball too high.

Teeing ball too low.

Tightening up.

Too much right hand.

Not enough right hand.

Hitting ball on down instead of upswing.

Left foot too far forward.

Left foot too far back.

Wrong grip.

The above-mentioned faults have been pointed out to me by Bob Johnstone and also by one or more high-handicap men in practically every game I have played during the past 20 years. Calling my attention to these errors will be superfluous; no offense will result but your time could be more profitably employed. I will, however, appreciate it if you will, in a loud voice, call to my attention any imperfections which are not listed above.

The score card contains the local Rules. I shall expect you to apply them as scrupulously as though I were watching.

If I am 'up' on the last tee, I do not wish to give an additional one-half stroke or more and play the last hole 'double or nothing.'

I prefer, while at golf, not to be drawn into a discussion of business or economic subjects nor hear such discussion pursued by others.

If you must play 'Ship, Captain and Crew,' when this golf contest is finished, please make it a separate engagement not employed for the purpose of altering the monetary result of our golf. I reserve the right to refuse to shake.

Yes, I have heard the one about the banker with the glass eye, also the one concerning the banker who wished to shield his mother from the knowledge of the fact that he was a banker.

If it is agreeable to me to engage in a return match, I will so indicate at the appropriate time

WHEN THE GAME IS WON

When I've played my last shot to the home hole
And the span of my life has been run,
If I've kept the respect of my caddie,
I will feel that the game has been won.

Tho I've gathered no honors or trophies
And have played like the poorest of dubs,
Yet a prize I'll have won if I've kept the respect
Of the caddie who carried my clubs.
And if in the Great Book of Judgment,
These words are writ after my name,
"He kept the respect of his caddie,"
I will know that I won at the game.

—JUDGE EARLE F. TILLEY

The British Walker Cup Side

By JOHN P. ENGLISH

The Match for the Walker Cup between amateur Teams representing the British Isles and the United States provides followers of the game here with their first opportunity to see the new British Amateur Champion, S. Max McCready, in competition. He has a game well worth studying. He proved the point by defeating Frank Stranahan and

Englishmen devoted the war years to the service of their country. Nevertheless, they now are accomplished golfers. The Team members will be:

James Bruen, Jr., Ireland
Joseph B. Carr, Ireland
R. Cecil Ewing, Ireland
Percy B. Lucas, England
S. Max McCready, Ireland
Gerald H. Micklem, England
Ernest B. Millward, England
Arthur H. Perowne, England
Kenneth G. Thom, England
Ronald J. White, England



Percy B. Lucas

A veteran of the last Walker Cup Match, Mr. Lucas will serve as playing Captain for the British Isles. He plays left-handed.

William P. Turnesa on successive days at Portmarnock, Ireland, last May.

Mr. McCready is one of four Irishmen representing the British Isles at the Winged Foot Golf Club, near New York, August 19 and 20. The other six members of the Team are Englishmen. In the group which will attempt to regain the Cup, there is not a single Scotsman, although the game was nurtured in that land.

The individuals are not so well known in this country, perhaps, as the members of prewar teams, because most of the

Mr. Lucas will serve as playing Captain and is one of the six veterans of Walker Cup play. The other veterans are Bruen, Carr, Ewing, Micklem and White. Commander J. A. S. Carson, Secretary of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, came with the Team.

They also are accompanied by Fred Robson, the professional at the Addington Golf Club in Surrey, who played against America on three Ryder Cup Teams. The larger American ball will offer few problems; they have been practicing with it abroad.

On the day after the Match, the British Isles Team will go to Southampton, Long Island, for a three-day visit at the National Golf Links of America, scene of the first Match for the Walker Cup in 1922, and then to the Oak Hill Country Club, near Rochester, N. Y., for the USGA Amateur Championship, August 29 to September 3. Its members are exempt from sectional qualifying. Following the Championship, the Team will spend three days at the Pine Valley Golf Club, scene of the 1936 Match, and it will sail on the Britannic, September 8.

Leonard G. Crawley, the golf writer for the London Daily Telegraph and a member of four previous Walker Cup Teams, will accompany the Team and seek the USGA Amateur Championship.

The expenses of the British Isles Team are being defrayed from a special per-



James Bruen, Jr.



Joseph B. Carr



R. Cecil Ewing

manent fund instituted last year, not only for the Walker Cup Teams but also for other amateur teams which meet the Dominions from time to time.

Until this year, the Amateur Championship Fund bore the cost of these commitments, but with the increases in travel and administrative costs, that source became inadequate. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club therefore invited all Clubs to contribute annually a sum not exceeding the amount of the yearly dues of one member for the permanent support of the Matches.

Biographies of the members of the British Isles Team follow:

James Bruen, Jr.

When Mr. Bruen is playing regularly, he is one of Britain's most colorful and formidable golfers.

Mr. Bruen won the Boys' Championship in 1936, the Irish Closed Amateur in 1937 and 1938, the Irish Open Amateur in 1938 and was first amateur in the British Open in 1938 and 1939. At the age of 18, he played in the No. 1 position on the 1938 Walker Cup Team; he and Harry Bentley halved John Fischer and Charles Kocsis in foursomes, and he lost to Charles Yates in singles.

He came back after the war to win the British Amateur in 1946, but he did not enter a defense of his title or play with the Walker Cup Team in 1947. He represented Ireland against England, Scotland and Wales in 1937, 1938 and last spring. Mr. Bruen, who is 29, is an

insurance broker and lives in Cork. He is married and has two children.

Joseph B. Carr

A veteran of Walker Cup competition at 27, Mr. Carr played with the British side in 1947, defeating Ted Bishop in singles and, with Cecil Ewing, losing to Mr. Bishop and Skee Riegel in foursomes. He was beaten by Dick Chapman in the third round of the British Amateur in 1948.

In earning the privilege of representing Ireland against England, Scotland and Wales since the war, Mr. Carr has won nearly all the leading Irish championships, including the Open Amateur in 1946, the East of Ireland Championship six times, the West of Ireland three times and the South of Ireland once. He was first amateur in the Irish Open in 1946 and 1948. Mr. Carr lives in Dublin, is married and is a clothing company director.

R. Cecil Ewing

Mr. Ewing is a veteran of the last three Walker Cup Matches. He defeated Ray Billows at singles in 1938 but was beaten by John Fischer in 1936 and by Willie Turnesa in 1947 and also lost in two foursomes. The oldest British Team members, at 39, he is also the only player on either side who has competed in three Matches.

A leading Irish golfer for 15 years, he was a semi-finalist in 1936 and runner-up to Charles Yates in 1938 in the British Amateur. He lost to Mel Heath in the third round of the USGA Amateur Championship at Garden City Golf Club in 1936. Mr. Ewing has been winning Irish titles regularly since he was

**S. Max McCready****Gerald H. Micklem****Ernest B. Millward****Arthur H. Perowne****Kenneth G. Thom****Ronald J. White**

20 and has represented Ireland in international matches eight times since 1934. He won both the Irish Closed and Irish Open Amateur Championships in 1948. He lives in Ballina, County Mayo, is married and has two children. He represents a brewing company.

Percy B. Lucas

The Captain of the British side, Mr. Lucas is the most prominent left-handed golfer in competition today and has competed internationally since 1936, when he played on the English teams against Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France. He was a reserve on the Walker Cup Team that played at the Pine Valley Golf Club in 1936 but did not get into

the competition. He did, however, reach the third round of the USGA Amateur Championship at Garden City Golf Club, bowing to Scotty Campbell.

Popularly known as Laddie, he is a graduate of Cambridge and served six years in the Royal Air Force, earning the D.S.O. and Bar, the D.F.C. and the Croix de Guerre and retiring as a wing commander. He won the Boys Championship in 1933, the Herts Amateur in 1946 and 1947, the St. George's Challenge Cup in 1947 and the President's Putter in 1949. In the 1947 British Amateur, he was defeated by Ted Bishop in the fourth round. Last spring, he was defeated by Ronnie White at the 20th hole in the third round.

Mr. Lucas, who is 33, was a member of the 1947 Walker Cup Team. He and Leonard Crawley defeated Bud Ward and Smiley Quick in foursomes. Dick Chapman defeated him in singles. He lives in London and is a company director, and is married and has one son.

S. Max McCready

Mr. McCready defeated Frank Stranahan and Willie Turnesa on successive days to win the British Amateur last spring and earn a place on the Walker Cup Team for the first time. He was comparatively unknown as a golfer before the war. Although he was a reserve for the British side in 1947, he did not get into the competition.

During the war, Mr. McCready served seven and a half years in the RAF. From 1940 to 1942, he was a flying instructor at Maxwell Field, Alabama, and he later saw service as a pilot in England and North and South Africa. Although he is employed in the tobacco business in London, he was born and educated at Belfast, Northern Ireland, and represented Ireland against England, Scotland and Wales in 1947 and 1949. He won the Jamaican Amateur in 1948. He is 31 and married.

Gerald H. Micklem

Mr. Micklem came into prominence by reaching the semi-finals of the British Amateur in 1946, defeating Frank Stranahan en route. He won the English Amateur in 1947 and the Prince of Wales Cup in 1948. He earned a place on the Walker Cup Team in 1947 and played in the singles, losing to Skee Riegel, and represented England in international matches in 1947 and 1948.

During the war, he was a major in the Grenadier Guards and served in North Africa and Italy. He is a graduate of Oxford and a member of the London Stock Exchange. He lives in Kent and will celebrate his 39th birthday on the Sunday before the Match. He is a member of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews.

Ernest B. Millward

Mr. Millward has represented England against Ireland, Scotland and Wales since 1947, but he came into prominence by carrying Willie Turnesa to the 18th green in the semi-final round of the British Amateur last spring. Earlier in the Championship, he had defeated Ronnie White, the English Champion, in the fifth round.

An engineering officer and Commando captain who served in India and Burma during the war, Mr. Millward won the Dorset and Southwest Counties Cham-

pionships last year and played in the United States last winter. He will be making his debut in Walker Cup play. He is a property manager and lives in Bournemouth, is 27 and single.

Arthur H. Perowne

The youngest member of the Team, Mr. Perowne is 19 and captained the British Boys side in international matches three years ago. Nevertheless, he has made a formidable record for his years. He competed in the final trials for the Walker Cup Team and won the Swedish Amateur Championship two years ago. He has represented England in international matches for the last three years and won the Norfolk Amateur in 1948.

Mr. Perowne, called Sonny, was born and lives in Norwich, where he works a farm. He is single.

Kenneth G. Thom

Mr. Thom earned his place on the Team by going to the semi-finals of the British Amateur last spring, and he carried Max McCready, the subsequent winner, to the 20th green before bowing. Although he was runner-up in the Boys' Championship and a quarter-finalist in the British Amateur in 1939, he did not establish himself as an internationalist until after the war. He served through the war as a warrant officer and bomb-aimer in a Lancaster.

In 1946, he was runner-up in the English Amateur. In 1947 and 1948 he won the Middlesex Amateur, and for the last three years he has represented England against Ireland, Scotland and Wales. He is making his debut in Walker Cup competition. Mr. Thom who is 27, lives in London and is occupied with road transport. He is married.

Ronald J. White

A veteran of the 1947 Walker Cup Match, Mr. White helped the British to two of their four points. With Charles Stowe, he defeated Frank Stranahan and Dick Chapman in foursomes; and he also overcame Fred Kammer, Jr., in singles. Last spring he won the English Amateur and the GOLF ILLUSTRATED Gold Vase, but he was defeated by Ernest Millward in the fifth round of the British Amateur.

Mr. White is a solicitor and lives in Birkdale, Lancashire. He was a pilot in the RAF during the war and was retired with the rank of flight lieutenant. He has represented England in international matches for the last three years, and captained the winning team last spring. He is 28 and married.

How the Modern Ball Plays

By ROBERT TRENT JONES

GOLF COURSE ARCHITECT

In the Spring, 1949, issue of the USGA JOURNAL, John D. Ames, Chairman of the USGA Implements and Ball Committee, wrote an article on the present length of the ball as compared to its pre-war length. The comparison was based on tests made at the Armour Institute by the USGA in 1941 and again in 1948 with some 6,000 balls at variable temperatures.

Increase Indicated

It was Mr. Ames' conclusion that there might possibly be an increase in the length of the ball over its pre-war level and that this could be due to the use of improved materials.

The manufacturers, however felt that there had been no increase.

Before the USGA Open Championship at Canterbury in 1940, I became interested in the idea of testing the length of the drives of the players in the field as a determining factor in the placing of traps and the designing of greens in golf courses. In order to do this, I requested the privilege of making these tests during the tournament. Consent was readily given, and it was pointed out that the USGA was also very much interested in the results of these tests.

We chose the fifth hole at Canterbury Golf Club, near Cleveland, for the test, this being the most level hole on the course from the tee up to the 290-yard mark. At this point, a slight hill made the hole run uphill. Since the majority of the drives were unable to reach the incline, the test was made under what we think were fairly normal conditions.

An effort was made to keep an accurate tabulation of the wind direction and its approximate strength as a factor in aiding the drives during the various periods of the day. No attempt was made to do this with mechanized equipment for the accurate measurement of the wind velocity: it was done more by "feel" as

to whether the wind was slight, medium, or hard. The result of these tests showed that the average drive for the complete field during the second day of the championship at Canterbury was 253.4 yards.

We have recently made another check of the complete field in the 1949 Open Championship at the Medinah Country Club, near Chicago. This check was made on the 10th hole, which is perfectly flat. It so happened that a boundary fence along this hole made it possible to check accurately every 10 feet of the drive. For this reason it was also possible to check both the flight and roll of the ball, which was not done at Canterbury.

The condition of the fairway turf was about the same as it had been at Canterbury, though possibly it was a trifle harder. The wind on the 10th hole came constantly from one direction, from the back of the tee, therefore aiding the drive. The variation in the wind according to our best guess was 5 to 15 miles an hour, and it came sometimes in gusts. During the course of the day the survey was made, there was a constant breeze aiding the tee shot.

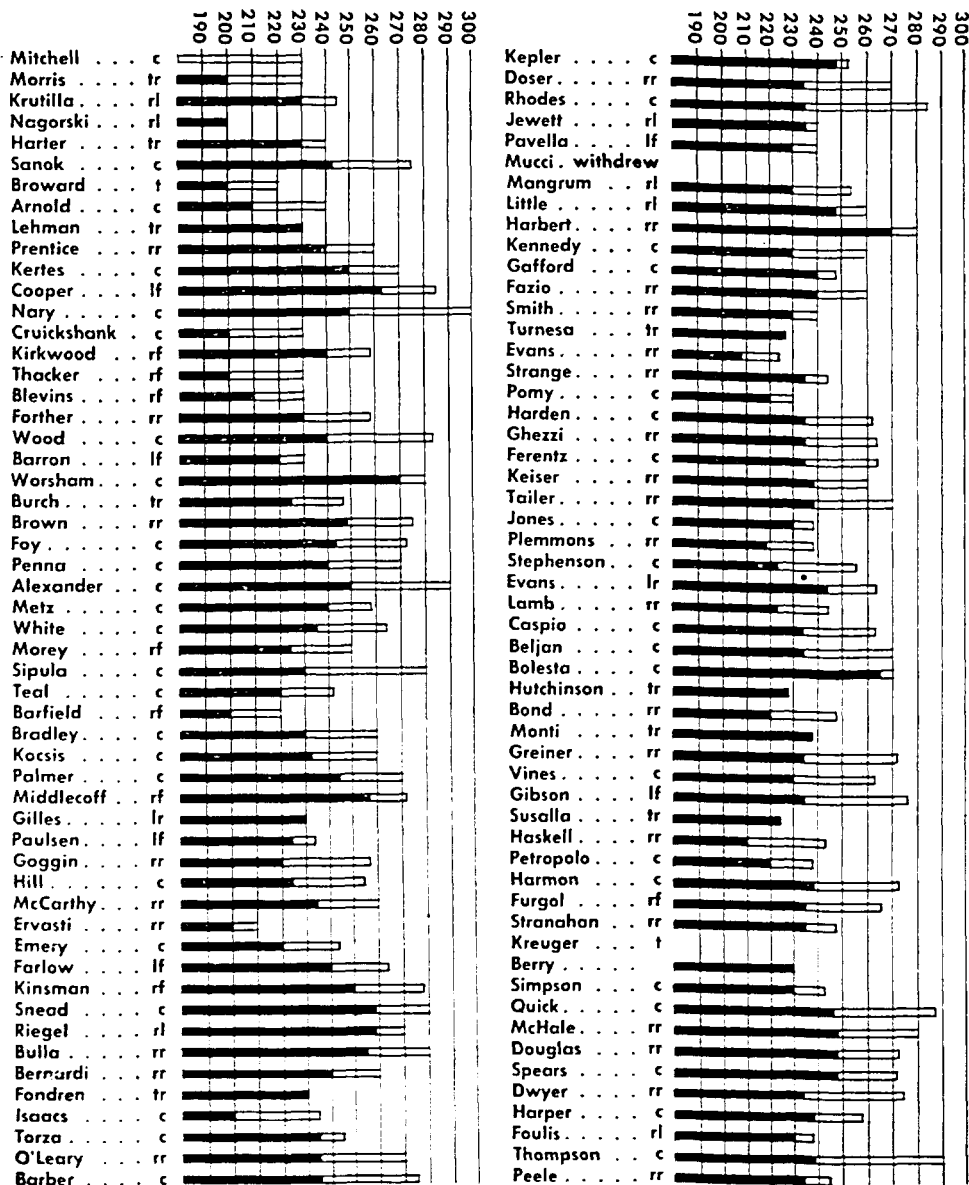
The average length of the drive for the whole field on the first day of the Championship at Medinah was 260.2 yards. The flight of the ball for the field was 231.9 yards. Shots that were under 215-220 yards were not counted, as these were not indicative of the normal tee shots of players of this caliber.

Shots that split the center of the fairway averaged 263.5 yards, and the average flight of these drives was 233.9 yards.

Certain players obtained a much longer roll than others, but the type of swing of these players had a bearing upon the carry and roll. For example, the long hitters, Jimmy Thomson, Chick Harbert and Skip Alexander, have swings of the type that give a high trajectory,

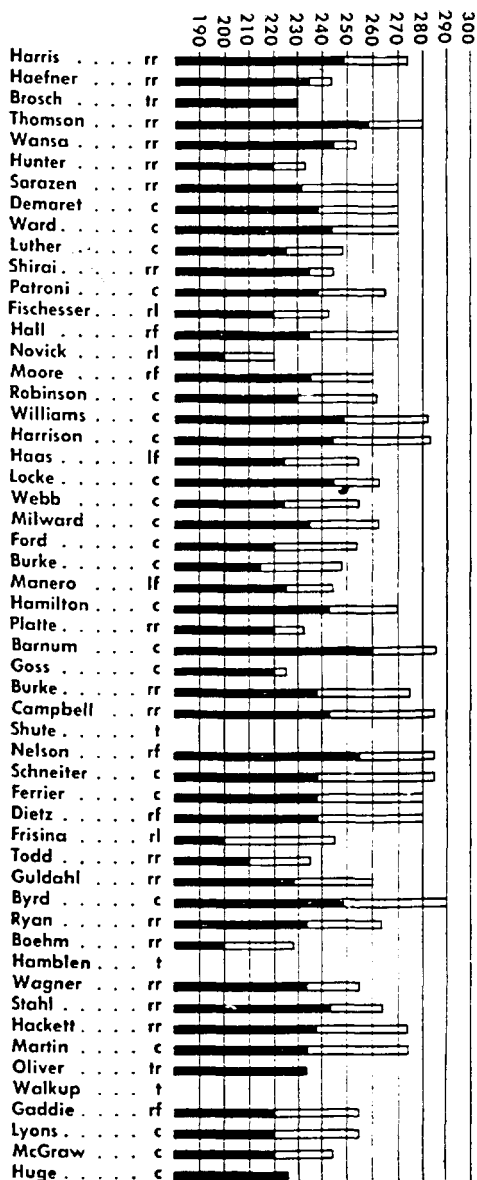
49th OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF U.S.G.A. *Medinah Country Club—No. 3 Course, Medinah, Ill.*

COMPARATIVE DISTANCES OF DRIVES—FIRST ROUND—JUNE 9, 1949:
MEASURED ON 10th HOLE



L E G E N D

CARRY ——— rr—RIGHT ROUGH
 ROLL ——— rl—LEFT ROUGH
 c—CENTER FAIRWAY tr—TRAP ON LEFT
 rf—RIGHT FAIRWAY t—TOPPED
 lf—LEFT FAIRWAY AVERAGE DRIVE—260.2 YDS.



and their shots had very little roll. Players with swings of the type of Claude Harmon's, more upright swings of the closed-face school, obtained longer rolls.

The accompanying chart will give a clear idea as to the number of hooks and slices and the number of balls that went into the trap, 230-240 yards from the tee.

According to our statistics, there is an increase of seven yards in the length of the average drive between the test made in 1940 at Canterbury and the test made in 1949 at Medinah.

The machine tests made by the USGA indicate a slight increase in the distance of the ball, which could account for this difference.

There are other variables that might have a bearing on the difference, such as the slight differences that might have been brought about by the velocity of the wind. This was pointed up the second day of the 1949 Championship when, during a dead calm, a check was made on 20 players who had played the day before. During this period with no wind, the drop was about eight yards per player. This of course would not account for the difference between the Canterbury check and the Medinah check, for in both cases there was an aiding wind.

The length of the cut of the grass and the hardness of the ground could also be variable factors, but from the appearance and feel of the turf it is our opinion that this variation was very slight.

It may be possible that longer hitters are now qualifying for the Championship in the various sections of the country, although this theory should not be given too much credence.

The design of the hole might tend to offset this difference slightly, although it is our opinion that, with these two particular holes, this is not the case. Both holes adapted themselves to free, lusty swings.

It was interesting to note that as far as the low scoring players and the name golfers of the country are concerned, they are all in the big-hit category, as can be seen by the accompanying graph.

The Public Links Championship

By JOSEPH C. DEY, Jr.

USGA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Eddie Kletcke had a starting time of 7:45 A.M. for his first match in the USGA Amateur Public Links Championship at Los Angeles last month. His opponent failed to appear—he overslept and was the only man in the field of 210 who didn't keep his engagement.

So there was Eddie, all set to go—but no opponent. He was disappointed at not having a game. You felt rather badly that Eddie had had to get up with the

larks, even though he went into the second round by default; so you mildly sympathized with him.

"Makes no difference to me," said Eddie. "In my business, we have to get up at all hours."

Eddie, you see, is a city fireman in Chicago.

His is the sort of spirit that makes the Public Links Championship one of the most refreshing events on the USGA calendar. It is a competition among true lovers of the game, "the amateurs without tarnish," as John Maynard of the LOS ANGELES EXAMINER described them.

No competition is more truly in the spirit of the game than this one. An atmosphere of good fellowship prevails, the local hosts always provide abundant entertainment both on and off the golf course, and the players contest stroke for stroke keenly. In the first four rounds at Rancho 193 matches were played, and 28 went extra holes. The contestants are always avid to learn more and more about the Rules of Golf and to play by the Rules. An unusual number voluntarily submitted iron clubs for examination of face marking before play began.

One of the nicest things of all is the surprised modesty of several contestants when, unexpectedly, they find themselves well along in a national championship. Take Lou Barnes, for instance, a 36-year-old sales engineer from Alhambra, Cal. "Can this really be me?" said Lou when he reached the semi-finals at Rancho. "Why, I'm a 5-handicapper, and I've been planning to go back to work from day to day."

Quality of play is high. The new Champion is Kenneth James Towns, of San Francisco, and in most of his eight matches he was better than Rancho's par of 71.

Ask Ralph Vranesic, of Denver. Ralph met Ken in the fifth round. Ralph played



City of Los Angeles

William E. Betger, 26-year-old San Francisco policeman, reveals the left-handed form that took him to the final of the Public Links Championship.



City of Los Angeles

Ben Hogan received a tremendous ovation when he appeared unexpectedly at the Riviera Country Club in Los Angeles, scene of his 1948 Open triumph, to speak at a dinner for contestants in the recent USGA Amateur Public Links Championship. Pictured above, left to right, back row: Harold Harvy, George Cronk and Win Austin of the Los Angeles City Council; Maurie Luxford, President of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Commission and General Chairman of Los Angeles' Committee for the tournament; Joe Novak, President of the PGA; C. Pardee Erdman, member of the USGA Executive Committee; George Hjelte, General Manager of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Department. Front row: Totton P. Heffelfinger, a Vice-President of the USGA and Chairman of the USGA Public Links Committee; Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles; Ben Hogan; Joseph C. Dey, Jr., USGA Executive Secretary; C. Tony Pereira, member of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Commission.

the first nine in 35, even par, having eight 4s and one 3—but Ralph found himself 4 down. Ken Towns, you see, went out in 31. He finished off the match by 6 and 5, playing the 13 holes in five birdies and eight pars. There were eight 3s on his card. Rancho measured 6,805 yards for the Championship and was watered throughout.

In the semi-final round, Towns holed a birdie 3 on the 36th green to establish his winning margin over Philip J. Kunkel, of Salt Lake City. For the 32 holes of the final, Towns was one above par in winning by 5 and 4 from William E. Betger, a fellow San Franciscan.

Twenty-year-old Ken Towns is a player of real promise. He is a sturdy young man cast in an athletic mold. He has an excellent temperament for golf which is reflected in a modest and quiet de-

meanor. He has a game of great power and a keen putting touch.

San Francisco monopolized main honors not only in the Individual Championship but also in the Team Championship, winning the Harding Cup with a three-man score of 221 for 18 holes stroke play. The San Francisco sectional team comprised Paul A. Millett, 69; Martin Stanovich, 73, and John M. Maughan, 79. There was a tie at 225 among Denver, Honolulu and Toledo. Thirty-three teams entered the competition, played two days before the all-match-play Individual Championship.

Los Angeles did an outstanding job in arrangements for the Public Links Championship. Its committees were wonderfully organized under the general chairmanship of Maurie Luxford, President of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Commission.

The Club Pro in Competition

By AL BROSCH

PROFESSIONAL AND COURSE SUPERINTENDENT, CHERRY VALLEY CLUB, GARDEN CITY, N.Y.

A club professional who competes in the Open Championship has a good deal more to lose than a tournament player. The tournament player need face only his own intimates at the next stop on the tour. The club professional will have to explain what happened to all his club members!

Seriously, though, the club professional is at a disadvantage when he takes time off from his regular job to compete against seasoned, year-around tournament players in, say, the Open or PGA Championships. When one of us is fortunate enough, as I happened to be last June, to lead the Open field through even 36 holes, I look upon it as a miracle and do not attempt to explain it.

My job is two-sided. I am both professional and golf-course superintendent at the Cherry Valley Club. From March 15 to the time of the Open Championship, I gave approximately 300 lessons and superintended the conditioning of the course. Spring is the season when members most need lessons, after their winter lay-off, and it is the season when the course and shop require a good deal of care. In recent years, labor problems alone have been sufficient to keep a fellow busy.

No one other than a golf professional can realize all the things it takes to operate a job successfully.

In spite of these duties, I should find time to practice. The urge is present, but the energy is not.

Practicing consists of three things: loosening up, perfection and exercise. Most golfers practice only for the exercise.

When practicing, each shot should be considered important. Once the player has loosened up, he should concentrate on each stroke and let the exercise take care of itself. A few moments of concentration are worth hours of practice.



Al Brosch

Some years ago I was told that addressing with the club centered directly behind the ball was important, and this is one of the things I try to make habitual by practice.

Making one's own decisions in the course of a round is another of the most important factors in achieving a consistently good game.

In the Open at Medinah Country Club, my game held together well except on the greens. Why some putts go in and others stay out, no one can say.

These things are not the most important in life, however. Undoubtedly, security and contentment at a job and at home have a far-reaching effect. One's acceptance at a club can have much more than a dollar value.

THE REFEREE

Decisions by the USGA Rules of Golf Committee

Example of symbols: "No. 49-1" means the first decision issued in 1949. "R. 7 (3)" means Section 3 of Rule 7 in the current Rules of Golf.

Ball Striking Two Others

No. 49-28. R. 12(4c)

Q: In a stroke play tournament, on the green a player's ball struck another player's ball, then caromed off and struck a second player's ball. Is the penalty two strokes, or is there two strokes penalty for each ball struck?

MARJORIE C. PACE
LACANADA, CAL.

A: There is one penalty of two strokes, under Rule 12(4c).

Ordering Opponent's Caddie from Flag

No. 49-30. R. 1(2a), 2(1), 7(7)

Q: In match play, A sends his caddie to attend the flagstick while B plays. Before playing, B orders A's caddie away from the hole, leaving the flagstick unattended. B's ball strikes the flagstick. A claims the hole on the ground that B refused to allow A's caddie to attend the flagstick. Should A's claim be upheld?

HAYNES WATERS
SAVANNAH, GA.

A: Under Rule 7(7), either side was entitled to have the flagstick removed at any time, but in the present case the right was not exercised. B then had a secondary right to have his own caddie attend the flagstick, but he did not exercise that right. A then was entitled to have his caddie attend flagstick. But B refused to allow this. If A condoned B's action, through either inertia or ignorance of his rights, he forfeited the right to make a subsequent claim. On the other hand, if A made a real objection before B played and entered claim under Rule 1(2a), B lost the hole. See also Rule 2(1).

Water Hazard in Drive Zone

No. 49-32. R. 17 (2); LR

Q: We have two holes on our course, No. 8 (390 yards) and No. 13 (420 yards), where a stream cuts diagonally across the fairway. From No. 8 tee (a blind tee, incidentally) it is approximately 225 yards to the stream on the right side of the fairway and 275 yards to the stream on the left side of the fairway. From No. 13 tee it is about 260 yards to the stream on the left side of the fairway and 300 yards on the right side. We

have a small group, perhaps 10, who drive into these ditches on occasion, especially during dry weather, and have to take a penalty stroke. The controversy concerns whether or not a free lift should be given for a drive into these ditches within the limits of the fairway only.

The minority group in favor of a free lift argues in this fashion:

(a) Golf is a game designed to reward a good shot and penalize a poor one. A straight drive down the middle of the fairway should not be penalized so drastically.

(b) A sand trap or bunker where the ball could be played would not be so bad, but an unplayable lie in water is too stiff a penalty.

(c) Other courses (stated to be a majority) give free lifts in similar circumstances.

(d) It is unfair to penalize a perfect drive on long par 4 holes where you should be able to get your maximum distance.

The majority group against a free lift argues in this fashion:

(a) Golf is a game principally of control, not of length. If there is danger of going in the ditch, use a shorter club.

(b) We have enough rules; let's not make any more.

(c) The rule benefits only a few golfers (not strictly pertinent; golf rules are not made to suit the preference of the majority).

(d) We have gotten along all right to this point; why change?

(e) The long hitters have enough advantage over the short hitters as it is.

(f) A number of courses do not give free lifts under such circumstances.

Unfortunately, we have difficulty arguing, as personal desires constantly creep in. The poorer golfer dislikes seeing the long hitter aided in any way, while the long hitters feel they are unfairly discriminated against.

We consulted Mr. J. Wood Platt, of the Golf Association of Philadelphia, who said that it was a matter for the Committee to decide but that he was personally against a free lift in such circumstances. After some discussion the

Committee voted and split exactly 50-50 for and against a free lift. As a consequence they asked me to write the USGA for its opinion.

The Committee wants to do what is just and fair, at the same time keeping within the spirit of the game. The consensus seemed to be that if the majority of golf clubs give free lifts in such situations, we would do likewise, but unfortunately we have no qualified authority among us who can state how the majority treat such situations.

HOMER HAGGARD
WILMINGTON, DEL.

A: From the facts submitted, we recommend that a free lift not be granted for a ball in the water hazard. On a yardage basis only, there seems to be enough opportunity on both holes for the long hitter to take advantage of his length if he controls his drive. If a free lift were allowed, there doubtless would be undue emphasis upon slugging at the expense of control, which is the basic test of golf. The arguments against a free lift as stated in the question coincide generally with the USGA view.

We know of other instances in which somewhat similar situations are treated in varying ways by club committees, but we believe that it is comparatively rare for such a free lift to be given. We would recommend a free lift only where the condition were palpably unfair to considerable numbers of players.

Striking Flag in 4-Ball Match

No. 49-33. R. 2 (5), 7 (7)

(Question embodied in answer)

A: In a four-ball match, when player A's ball strikes flagstick attended by his partner B, A is disqualified for the hole but B is not affected. This has long been USGA policy and is intention behind Rules 2 (5) and 7 (7), which in this particular case is admittedly ambiguous. Clarification now being considered.

GEORGE A. HEAP
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Touching Sand on Backswing

No. 49-34 R. 17 (1,1f)

Q. 1: What penalty, if any, is incurred by a player if he touches the sand in a trap as he pulls his club away from his ball on his backswing?

A. 1: Two strokes in stroke play and loss of hole in match play; see Rule 17(1).

Smoothing Irregularities in Hazard

Q. 2: Is there any penalty if a player, after missing a sand trap shot, smooths out the divot of that shot before she moves ahead to the new ball location (still in the trap but several feet away from its first location)?

A. 2: Rule 17(1f) provides: "There is no penalty for the player smoothing irregularities in the hazard made by his footprints or the soil displaced by his stroke, provided nothing is done that improves the lie of the ball or assists the player in his subsequent play of the hole."

Questions by: HARRY WINTERS
INGLEWOOD, CAL.

Failure to Alternate in Foursome

No. 49-35. R. 2(1), 6(5)

Q: In a two-ball mixed foursome, the lady of one pair put a ball in a sand trap. The gentleman playing the alternate shot failed to get the ball out of trap, and without thinking hit it again. What rule covers?

A. D. V. BURR
BRADENTON, FLA.

A: As the partners did not strike alternately, they violated Rule 6(5). If the incident occurred in match play, the side lost the hole—see Rule 2(1). If the competition was stroke play, the stroke played in incorrect order should have been cancelled and the side penalized two strokes; the side then should have put a ball in play by dropping it as nearly as possible at the spot from which the side played in incorrect order—see Rule 6(5a).



Unplayable Ball Procedure

No. 49-25. D. 3; R. 8 (2)

Q: A ball in stroke competition was driven from the tee, landed in the "rough" and was declared unplayable.

Some said the player could go back to tee and play three and others said he could move his ball out into the "fairway", put it on an artificial tee and play four.

Can a ball be moved into the "fairway" from the "rough"?

Does Rule 8, Section 2b, mean that a wood or plastic tee may be used?

D. H. BOYD,
SAVANNAH, GA.

A: In stroke play a competitor who declares his ball unplayable may proceed under Rule 8(2a) or 8(2b).

Under Rule 8(2a), the player in question could have returned to the tee and played three.

Under Rule 8(2b), a ball is teed under penalty of two strokes in such a way as to keep the point from which the ball was lifted between the player and the hole. This may occasionally permit teeing in a "fairway" even though the ball may originally have come to rest in the "rough", but that can be done

only if the Rule is observed and is merely incidental. In teeing a ball, an artificial tee may be used.

The terms "rough" and "fairway" are not used in the Rules of Golf—they are both "through the green"; see Definition 3.



Marker May Be Spouse

No. 49-39. R. 21(2,4)

Q: Should the signature of a husband or a wife be accepted for a card for monthly medal or monthly par, or should the signature of a male member for men and a lady member for women be required?

We require the signature of a member of the Ladies Branch for all tournaments. Is this the accepted practice in the U.S.?

CATHERINE F. CHALMERS
MANILA, P. I.

A: The matter is one for decision by the local committee. In club competition it is not unusual for a spouse to serve as marker. However, it is the duty of the committee to provide a single competitor with a marker (see Rule 21 (2)).

If during the competition the committee be not represented and a player be not provided with a marker, she should be permitted to make her own arrangements, and scores certified by anyone other than a caddie (see Rule 21(4)) should be allowed to stand. By special approval, a caddie may serve as marker.

Ball Moving or at Rest?

No. 49-45. R. 12(3), 18(9)

Q: With regard to the rule about a ball on the lip of the cup, who has the say-so as to whether the ball is moving? Many times when a ball hangs on the lip of the cup, the movement is imperceptible. I have seen a great many balls hang on the lip of the cup and then fall in, and the movement is not readily seen. For example, if I say my ball is rolling and my opponent says it is not rolling, who gets the say-so?

S. W. CREEKMORE, JR.
FORT SMITH, ARK.

A: Whether a ball is moving or not is a question of fact. In the absence of a referee, if a player and his opponent cannot agree on the question of fact, there is no way of applying the Rules.

In case of reasonable doubt, the player should be given the benefit of the doubt, inasmuch as under Rule 12(3) if he plays a moving ball, he is subject to a penalty of loss of hole in match play or of two strokes in stroke play, with certain exceptions.

Ball Moved by Opponent's

No. 49-46. R. 7(4), 12(4), 17(1b,1e)

Q. 1: In a hazard or through the green (match play, singles), if player's ball hit the opponent's ball that is within a club-length of player's ball, is there a penalty? If so, who is penalized?

A. 1: Rule 12 (4) provides in part: "In match play if the player's ball move the opponent's ball, the opponent, if he choose, may drop, or in a hazard or on the putting green may place, the ball as near as possible to the spot from which the original ball was moved, without penalty, but this must be done before another stroke is played by either side."

Balls within Club-Length

Q. 2: Does the fact that one ball is within a club-length of another ball change the rule in any way, other than one ball can be lifted?

A. 2: No.

Opponent's Option if Ball Is Struck

Q. 3: If both players are in a trap and the opponent has neglected to lift her ball which is within a club-length of the player's ball and player's ball hits the opponent's ball and knocks it out of the trap, is not the opponent permitted to play her shot from outside of the trap? Is there any penalty involved?

A. 3: See Answer 1 above. The opponent may either play the ball as it lies or may drop it as provided in Rule 12 (4).

No Option in Stroke Play

Q. 4: Are the rules for the above the same in medal play?

A. 4: No. The competitor's ball which has been moved must be replaced. See Rule 12 (4c,4d).

Artificial Obstructions Defined

Q. 5: In a hazard, a player may not lift, or lift away from, any natural obstruction, but is permitted to remove any man-made impediment. Is that correct?

A. 5: Rules 17 (1e) and 7 (4) give relief from artificial obstructions when the ball lies in a hazard. Artificial obstructions are defined in Rule 7 (4).

Paling Defined

Q. 6: Rule 17 (1b) mentions "paling". What is paling?

A. 6: "Paling" as used in Rule 17 (1b) means planks or boards used to support the side of a hazard.

Questions by: MRS. TED DEAL
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Ball Lost or Out of Bounds?

No. 49-48. R. 8(1), 9(1)

Q. At a golf match between the University of California and the University of Southern California played on the University home course, an incident arose. Following is the statement of player X (home team):

"A smothered hook was hit from the tee over the hill toward out of bounds bounded by rough. After a search of more than five minutes in bounds, the ball was not found. No search was made out of bounds. I (player X) went back to the tee and played a second ball which was played in the hole in four strokes. Since the ball was not found in bounds, I assumed the ball out of bounds".

Statement of Player Y (opponent):

"Player X hit a long hook which the gallery (one person) saw roll into the rough. Observer saw ball bounce into the rough and was so positive as to its whereabouts in the rough that I did not deem it necessary to mark the spot in the rough, in bounds. A search of over five minutes in the rough was made, and ball was not found. Player X returned to the tee and played a second ball into the hole in four strokes. I (player Y) felt that the penalty was stroke and distance, and declared such an opinion. My partner (player Z) stated that two people looked for the ball out of bounds and did not find it".

Would you be kind enough to render a ruling on whether the penalty should be distance only, or stroke and distance? The outcome of the match depends on the ruling.

G. F. ENGLEHARD
BERKELEY, CAL.

A. Rule 9 (1) provides in part: "When a ball has been struck toward out of bounds, it is a question of fact whether the ball is out of bounds or lost in bounds. For the player to treat the ball as being out of bounds, there must be reasonable evidence to that effect. If, on reaching the place where the ball is likely to be, the player or his opponent be in doubt, the player may not assume that the ball is out of bounds until a search of five minutes has been made."

When the fact of the ball's location cannot be positively determined, the possibility that the ball may be out of bounds is not sufficient; there must be a preponderance of evidence to that effect.

In the present case, even though player X made a search of at least five minutes, he was not entitled to presume that his ball was out of bounds

unless the weight of evidence pointed to such a conclusion.

On the facts presented, it appears to us that the ball must be considered lost in bounds, and Rule 8 (1) applies.

Soling Club outside Hazard

No. 49-54. R. 17(Def., 1)

Q: Ball is in sand in trap. Player soles his club, not in the sand, but on grassy margin of trap some 1½ inches back of where his ball lies in the sand. Does soling his club on the outside of the hazard in addressing a ball on the inside of the hazard call for a penalty? Or does fact that ball is in sand prohibit player from soling his club at all? Others contend that rule permitting "touching" of grass around hazard does not permit soling, which, they contend, is different from "touching". Club pro interprets rule that club may be soled outside of hazard if ball is in hazard.

A. GIFFORD
BALTIMORE, MD.

A: When a ball lies in a hazard, the player may sole his club outside the hazard without penalty. Further, grass in a bunker is not part of the hazard; see Rule 17, Definition.



Wrong Ball in Match Play

No 49-55. R. 13(2)

Q: A hits short drive. B hits longer slice in trees. A hits long shot near green. B hits a tree and bounds back, duplicates this, then plays out but is well short of green. B now discovers he has played a wrong ball (ball not in match) and returns to play his own as his second shot. Is he saved by playing ball not in match, or is he penalized for playing more than one shot with a wrong ball?

HORTON SMITH
DETROIT, MICH.

A: B is not penalized. His mistake of playing a ball outside the match was discovered and stated to his opponent before A played his next stroke. Rule 13(2) applies.

Rule 13(3) relating to playing two or more consecutive strokes with a wrong ball applies to stroke play only.

Better Turf for Better Golf



TIMELY TURF TOPICS



from the USGA Green Section

ONE MAN'S METHODS

Management Procedures at the Fairfax Country Club

By CHARLES G. WILSON

RESEARCH ASSISTANT, USGA GREEN SECTION

There are many excellent golf courses in the Washington, D. C., area. The condition of these courses gives evidence of the technical, scientific and managerial skill of the greenkeepers.

The Fairfax Country Club in Fairfax, Va., managed by William Glover, in all probability would be listed among the best public golf courses in the Mid-Atlantic area. Therefore, this report on its management practices is offered for the help it may afford other greenkeepers.

The reason for selecting Fairfax Country Club for this study are:

1. The course is relatively new, the second nine holes having been completed in June, 1947. This gives rise to management problems in the field of new construction as well as maintenance and management of the older, established areas.

2. The most modern maintenance methods are employed.

3. The course is as completely mechanized as any within the Washington area.

4. Fairfax Country Club receives a tremendous amount of play. This taxes the knowledge of the greenkeeper and his aids to the utmost and requires that

maintenance be accomplished rapidly and efficiently.

5. Mr. Glover, who is manager, professional and greenkeeper, has complete responsibility for the upkeep of the course. This places the source of information with but one party.

6. As a golf-playing greenkeeper, one who shoots consistently in the high 70s. Mr. Glover has a complete understanding of course management from the player's standpoint.

7. Mr. Glover keeps abreast of the latest developments in the field of turf research and management. He subscribes to the USGA JOURNAL, GREENKEEPERS' REPORTER and GOLFDOM. He is an active member of the Mid-Atlantic Greenkeepers' Association, and in the past has served two consecutive terms as president of the association. In addition to attending the Greenkeepers' Short Course sponsored each year by the University of Maryland for the Mid-Atlantic Greenkeepers, he also attends the Penn State Short Course and the Greenkeeping Superintendents' Association National Conference held each year by greenkeepers from all over the country.

8. Last, but far from least, Mr. Glover has been extremely affable and generous in sharing his time, knowledge and facilities with the writer.

Location

Fairfax Country Club is on Route 237, one and one-half miles from the town of Fairfax, Va., and twelve and one-half miles from Washington, D. C. It encompasses a total land area of 235 acres, of which 100 acres are wooded. Sixty acres are in fairways and the remainder is made up of rough, bunkers and greens. The terrain ranges from gently rolling to steeply rolling. Some slopes on a few of the holes are greater than 30 per cent, making an extremely picturesque setting. A creek passes through the eastern side of the course, allowing an additional water hazard on four holes as well as serving as an inexpensive source of water for irrigating the greens.

The first nine-hole course was constructed by Robert Trent Jones, and the second nine-hole course was constructed by William F. Gordon. Mr. Jones and Mr. Gordon are members of the American Society of Golf Course Architects. The fact that Mr. Glover worked closely with the architects is reflected in a course which not only offers the best from the standpoint of esthetic values and player skill but also is constructed with the proper regard for ease of maintenance and turf management.

Labor Requirements

Labor problems confronting the greenkeepers are extremely important in maintaining a smoothly functioning operation. Although the operation of a golf course is not entirely a seasonal enterprise, the majority of play is confined to about nine months of the year. This naturally gives rise to the problem of acquiring sufficient well-trained personnel during the spring, summer and fall when player traffic is most intense. Mr. Glover is fortunate in having two sons who help him during the summer vacation. He also hires one other school-boy during that period.

Seven men are employed on a fulltime basis, and there is a definite need for one more. All of these men are excellent mechanics. Mechanical skill is a necessity on a golf course that is so com-

pletely mechanized as is the Fairfax Country Club. Inasmuch as the management feels that "good pay is cheap insurance," the men are extremely well paid. It is interesting to note that during the past three years, 50 men have worked on the golf course. The present seven employees were selected from this group. In addition to top wages, employer-employee relationships are also on a high plane. The greenkeeping superintendent plays golf with his men whenever it is possible and takes them along to the various turf field days held in the area. Each man is also delegated certain authority and responsibility for machinery and other maintenance duties.

Equipment

Without a high degree of mechanization, seven men could not do the work on an 18-hole golf course. In ordinary day-to-day maintenance the only handwork necessary at the Fairfax Country Club is the raking of the bunkers, the changing the location of the cups and the watering of greens.

Three high-speed tractors carrying a combined total of 22 30-inch mowing units (17 fairway units and five blitzers) are capable of mowing the fairways and roughs in four hours. Fairways are mowed at a height of 1 inch. Roughs are mowed at a height of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The Fairfax Country Club really has grass! As a result of this, fairway mowing is done on the average of once every two and one-quarter days.

Three power putting-green mowers are used on the greens. All 18 greens are mowed by three men in from three to three and one-half hours. The greens are mowed daily. The mowers are set at a height of $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in the early spring and as the season progresses are brought down to a height of $\frac{3}{16}$ inch.

Other equipment consists of a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton dump truck, an aerifier, a fertilizer and lime spreader, a disc seed drill, a compost shredder, a 150-gallon-capacity spray tank with 100 feet of hose, an Over-green tractor, a chain saw, a buzz saw, a single bottom plow, a 20-section disc, two sod cutters, two 2-stage cen-

trifugal pumps that are powered by automobile engines and deliver 125 gallons of water per minute, a farm tractor and miscellaneous tools such as rakes, hoes, cup-cutters, screens and shovels.

The actual year-around management and maintenance problems will be discussed in their sequence of importance.

Greens

CONSTRUCTION

After the proper size and setting had been determined by the architect and greenkeeper, thorough initial preparation was undertaken before planting.

Subsurface grade was established and tile was laid following the contour of the green. Fairfax has a subsoil that is predominately clay. Therefore, tile lines were laid 15 feet apart. Gravel was then added to level the area. Next, eight inches of a special topsoil mixture consisting of one part coarse sand, one part ground Sphagnum moss and one part composted soil by volume were added to the established grade line. This was thoroughly mixed by the use of a rototiller and disc on the green site. Twenty pounds of lead arsenate to 1,000 square feet, agricultural ground limestone at the rate of two tons to the acre and 20 per cent superphosphate at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre were incorporated into the soil mixture.

Today Mr. Glover feels that it would pay to mix the above mentioned materials off the green site. Although this procedure would be more costly initially, the subsequent reduction in maintenance costs would more than offset the cost of such operation. The trouble lies in getting a thorough mixture of materials while the materials are on the green site. Thorough mixing is of extreme importance in preventing layering. A layer of any soil fraction, whether it is sand, clay or humus, will prevent moisture and air movement and root penetration.

After mixing, the soil was compacted by continual tramping. This is known as the "heel method", and in the absence of a 1,500 pound "sheep's foot roller" it is as good as any method now used.

COMING EVENTS

Aug. 30—Turf Field Day. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. Ralph E. Engel.

Sept. 7-8—Turf Field Day for Greenkeepers, Rhode Island State College, Kingston. J. A. DeFrance.

Sept. 9—Lawn Turf Field Day, Rhode Island.

Sept. 26-27—Turf Field Day and Golf Tournament, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. H. B. Musser.

Oct. 19—National Turf Field Day, Beltsville Turf Gardens, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., on U. S. 1, three miles north of College Park. Fred V. Grau.

Oct. 24-28—American Society of Agronomy Annual Meeting, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. L. G. Monthey, 2702 Monroe Street, Madison 5, Wisconsin.

1950

Feb. 27-Mar. 2—Nineteenth Annual Turf Conference. Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. H. B. Musser.

Mar. 6-8—Midwest Regional Turf Conference, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. G. O. Mott.

Natural settling would be best, but too much time is required for the utilization of nature's methods.

Following artificial compaction, vegetative planting was accomplished by the use of a mixture of Arlington (C-1), Congressional (C-19) and Collins (C-27) bentgrass stolons. The stolons were scattered over the prepared site at the rate of 3 bushels to 1,000 square feet. Mr. Glover used and favors uncut stolons for this type of planting because cut stolons are hard to cover. Also, uncut stolons have their root systems partly intact, thus giving a much faster "take" with less mortality.

The stolons were then hand-covered with the previously mentioned soil mixture. Although this "bucket method" is slower and requires more time later in

leveling the putting surface than would topdressing, Mr. Glover feels the extra time is worth-while—again because the mortality rate is lower and the catch is quicker.

Immediately after planting, the greens were watered thoroughly. Newly stolonized greens should never be allowed to dry out.

The greens were stolonized on September 1, 1946, and with an intensive program of fertilization, topdressing and watering, they were in condition for play by the following June.

MAINTENANCE

Aerification

Of all the problems that confront a greenkeeper, compaction is one of the worst. The enormous amount of traffic in a limited area creates a compacted condition which virtually excludes oxygen from the soil unless corrective measures are applied.

The aerifier is used at Fairfax Country Club in both the spring and the fall. To quote Mr. Glover, "Fairfax was open for play every day this past winter. Had it not been for the aerifier, the course would have been closed on several occasions."

Aerifying was completed this year on May 1. Soil cores are removed and composted. Fertilizing and watering immediately follow the aerifying operation, and after a short lapse of time just enough topdressing is added to level the putting surface. The looser and more open the aerifier holes can be kept, the better will be the results. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch spoons are used on the greens at Fairfax, and the 1-inch spoons are used on fairways and tees.

Fertilization

Mr. Glover follows an intensive fertilization program on his greens. He delays fertilizing until late in the spring (this year April 8), but from then until July 1 he applies a total of 4 or 5 pounds of actual nitrogen to 1,000 square feet. The same amount of actual nitrogen is also applied over an equal period of time in the fall, starting with the advent of

cooler weather. The fertilizer mixture used consists of inorganic 6-10-4, with organic Agrinite added to bring the analysis up to a 7-5-2. The addition of an organic fertilizer supplies many trace elements that would otherwise be lacking in a straight program of inorganic fertilization.

As previously mentioned, all the greens at Fairfax are planted vegetatively from bentgrass strains developed by the USGA Green Section. Mr. Glover believes that these superior strains may require more fertilizer than do seeded greens. This is especially true with the Arlington (C-1) strain of creeping bentgrass.

Sulfate of ammonia is also used to a limited extent and in small quantities ($\frac{1}{2}$ pound of actual nitrogen to 1,000 square feet) to stimulate growth following an attack of a fungus disease.

Raking

Raking of greens is another of the many vital jobs that must be done on several occasions during the year. It is also a job that confuses the layman to the utmost, because raking is done at Fairfax (and should be done) when the green is growing vigorously and looks its best.

The greens are thoroughly raked at Fairfax on five different occasions during the spring and raked again five or more times in the fall. The direction is reversed with each subsequent raking. It is felt that the following benefits are derived from raking: (1) Destruction of stolon mat; this mat prevents air and water movement into the soil and harbors fungus organism. (2) Coarse stolons are kept cut off; graininess is eliminated, thus making a smooth putting surface.

Disease Control

This section can be conveniently divided into two subheadings which will permit discussion of spray-management procedures used in controlling the two most serious diseases (brownpatch and dollarspot) found in the Washington area.

Before discussing these disease-control practices it might be well to mention that proper attention to green construction, fertilizing, aerifying, raking, watering and selection of bentgrass stolons is as important as, or perhaps more important than, the actual preventive spray measures that are employed.

In this area the main damage from dollarspot is confined to the spring and fall of the year. Usually by the end of May dollarspot damage has lost its severity. However, it is again in evidence during the middle of September and lasts until cold weather sets in.

Treatments usually are started sometime in April, the exact date depending on the weather. The first treatment applied is a double dose of Crag 531, a cadmium fungicide. The fungicide is mixed in the 150-gallon spray tank at the rate of 1 pound of fungicide to 25 gallons of water. It is applied as a fog that covers a 12-to-15-foot width. It is applied from a straight nozzle and is delivered under a pressure of 250 to 300 pounds. Two men control the operation while walking backward over the green. One man handles the hose; the other controls the nozzle. By this method two men can spray 18 greens in four hours.

Unless trouble occurs, the greens are not sprayed again until a three-week period has elapsed. At this time a single dose (3 ounces to 1,000 square feet) is applied and usually carries the green through the spring dollarspot season.

Around the middle of September, a double dose is again applied for fall disease control; again, depending upon the weather, one or more subsequent, single-dose treatments will be applied at approximately a three-weeks interval.

Brownpatch is most severe during the hot, humid summer months. Treatments for brownpatch control are usually begun at Fairfax Country Club about the middle of May. At this time the danger

from dollarspot infection still exists and Calo-clor is applied for dual protection. This is an excellent practice when the weather isn't hot enough to cause discoloration from use of the mercury compound. Mercury is an excellent fungicide for providing dual control, so long as a high nitrogen level is maintained. This application of Calo-clor usually gives control through the dollarspot season, or up until June 1. Calo-clor is applied at the rate of 2 ounces to 1,000 square feet.

During the remainder of the summer a regular weekly spray treatment of Tersan (tetramethyl thiuramdisulfide) is followed. In a dry season 2 ounces of Tersan to 1,000 square feet are ample; otherwise the 3-ounce rate is applied.

In laying out a spray program a strict schedule cannot be adhered to. Unforeseen troubles often arise that require additional spray treatments. For example, a heavy thundershower on the evening following application would to a great extent nullify control. From this statement it is obvious that the longer the spray remains on the grass leaves, the more lasting will be the control.

Watering

A good inexpensive source of water is a prime requisite on a golf course. Fairfax Country Club, with its storage dams and centrifugal pumps, has such a source that will deliver up to 125 gallons of water a minute.

At Fairfax the greens and approaches are watered early in the morning. There are two main reasons for this practice: (1) Watering at this time removes dew and fungus mycelium from the grass blades; fungi require a moist medium for growth, therefore danger of infection is most pronounced at this time. (2) Watering is fast and unhampered by the play of golfers.

Fairways

CONSTRUCTION

With the exception of fairway No. 3 and part of fairway No. 6 that were formerly in pasture, all fairways were newly constructed.

New Green Section Subscribers Commercial Firms

Cargill, Inc., Seed Division, Minneapolis, Minn.

Link's Nursery, Inc., Clayton, Mo.

Mock Seed Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Stumps were removed, the ground was leveled to specifications and then fallowed for 10 weeks. After fallowing, 3 tons of ground limestone and 1,000 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate were applied to the acre by spreading with a fertilizer spreader. This mixture was disced in with an orchard disc. The fairways were then "toothed combed" to remove roots that had been dug up by the discing operation. The areas were then disc-harrowed lightly in preparation for seeding. The seed mixture contained 10 per cent creeping red fescue, 35 per cent Chewings fescue, 40 per cent Kentucky bluegrass, 10 per cent domestic ryegrass, and 5 per cent Astoria Colonial bentgrass. Seed was applied at 125 pounds to the acre, using the fertilizer spreader. Fairways were then raked lightly with a spike-tooth harrow, dragged and cultipacked on the contour. Five hundred pounds of a 6-10-4 inorganic fertilizer to the acre was also applied just prior to seeding. The fairways were seeded between September 10 and 20 and were ready for play the following June.

MAINTENANCE

The fairways have been fertilized every fall since their construction with a 6-10-4 inorganic fertilizer applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre. Clover was a problem the first two years following construction. Continuous high nitrogen fertilization has corrected this problem.

Aerification has been necessary on the fairways having high degree of slope. The aerifier admirably has served its intended use on these slopes by establishing myriads of small pockets that trap water and prevent the fertilizer applications from washing down to the bottom of the hills.

The fairways are not irrigated, yet the turf is vigorous and well knit, and weeds are practically nonexistent. Weeds are no problem at Fairfax Country Club, because desirable grass species extend their root systems to a depth of from 10 to 12 inches and are growing so vigorously that it is impossible for weeds to

invade them. Chemical weed control has not been used, and it is felt that such methods are completely unnecessary when regular mowing and adequate fertilization is practiced on adapted grasses. Chemical weed control at best is a temporary measure unless it is followed by intelligent management, and it is far from being the panacea that some people think it is.

Tees

Golf tees are the only problem areas that now exist at the Fairfax Country Club. The problem originated in their construction; the cost of building a golf course is such that where limited funds are available corners must be cut at some point along the line. However, the tees are gradually rounding into shape. Mr. Glover feels that his tees of the future will be combination tees of warm-season and cool-season grasses. He is working toward that objective at the present time. The southern grasses will have the growth and vigor necessary to repair intensive wear and damage brought about by summer play, while the cool-season bent and bluegrasses will accomplish the same purpose during the fall, winter and spring when they are growing most vigorously.

Bunkers

From the standpoint of the relative area involved, bunkers are the most expensive maintenance problem on the course. One man at the Fairfax Country Club does nothing but work on bunkers. The bunkers must be hand-weeded (chemical control is not favored, because it is felt that chemicals strong enough to control weeds would burn the greens since explosion shots scatter sand over the green), hand-edged, hand-trimmed and mowed. Raking should be done every day, and at the Fairfax Country Club an average of 50 tons of sand must be replaced each year.

The Fairfax Country Club has only 41 bunkers. Many golf courses have anywhere from 100 to 200. The time, effort and cost of maintaining such areas is beyond comprehension.

HINTS ON BROWNPATCH CONTROL

EARLY MORNING WATERING. The water washes the dew and the guttated water from the blades of grass and returns the dissolved nutrients to the soil to be used by the plants. This helps to dry the green more quickly for mowing and for the early players. Disease is discouraged by removing moisture and nutrients from the grass. (USGA Bulletin, May, 1933).

WATER MANAGEMENT. Just enough water to keep the grass healthy is good management for brownpatch control. Watering sufficiently to keep a clay green soft enough to hold poorly hit shots is a sure way to weaken the grass and make it more susceptible to disease. Keep the greens on the dry side and make the shots hold by aerifying the soil.

HYDRATED LIME. When brownpatch hits, it is because excessive moisture and high temperatures have joined hands in the right combination. To spray more water (with a fungicide) on the green when there is too much there already is a good way to invite more trouble. Hydrated lime dusted on dry at 3 to 5 pounds to 1,000 square feet helps to dry the surface and has been very successful in checking brownpatch when spray treatments did no good. (Note: Any treatment will be more effective if the soil has been well aerated).

RESISTANT GRASSES. One does not go out overnight and change the grass on any green. A change to the better grasses that are more resistant to brownpatch takes time and merits a well-planned program.

THE RIGHT FUNGICIDE. Two excellent fungicides for brownpatch are Tersan and mercuric chloride (bichloride of mercury). Tersan is safer but some mercury is needed occasionally when it seems that Tersan is losing its effectiveness. A *preventive* program is preferred because brownpatch can hit faster than

some people can act. It is better to lock the stable door before the horse is gone.

GOOD AIR DRAINAGE. Where trees and shrubs pocket a green to stagnate the air, the best "fungicide" is an ax or a saw. Plants need air to live. Putting green grasses have only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of leaves in the air; trees have 40 to 50 feet of leaves in the air. Give the grass at least a fighting chance to breathe.

GOOD SOIL DRAINAGE. We've preached subdrainage and surface drainage until we are blue in the face, but some don't read or come to our meetings. A healthy plant doesn't readily become diseased. A layer of clay or sand in the green to stop air and water circulation is a sure way to produce a weak, shallow-rooted turf that is easy pickings for brownpatch or anything else. If you can't rebuild the green, the least you can do is to aerify and get roots down 4 or 5 inches.

GOOD MANAGEMENT. Matted grass which sheds water like a duck's back is an invitation to overwater because the water all slides off. Many greens are ruined because they have *too much* grass on them. A green that becomes scuffed and rough around the cup after a few rounds is a matted green. Brushes and mowers are made to remove excess grass so you don't have a "thatched roof."

VIGILANCE. Few real greenkeepers sleep well during brownpatch season. When they "smell" brownpatch, they watch the barometer, the thermometer, the humidity and the other courses in their vicinity. Their wives get fretful and the children don't eat well. The man who brings his greens through a bad summer with no damage from brownpatch has earned his year's salary. The secret is vigilance and knowing how to treat the greens *before* they get brownpatch. Prevention is better than cure.

CHINCH BUG CONTROL

Brown and dead patches in lawn in the eastern United States during summer and early autumn may be caused by chinch bugs. Close examination may disclose heavy populations of chinch bugs at the borders of the affected areas, under crabgrass leaves and around the crown of turf plants. A tin can opened at both ends, forced into the turf an inch or two and filled with warm water, will cause the chinch bugs to float to the top in five to ten minutes.

The most distinctive feature of chinch bugs is the disagreeable, musty odor which they emit when crushed.

Chlordane

Five pounds of a 5 per cent dust to 1,000 square feet will destroy both adult and immature bugs in 24 hours or less, giving protection for two to three months or longer. A treatment made on July 1 would protect the turf for the season.

DDT

Five to six pounds of a 10 per cent dust to 1,000 square feet of lawn area gives best results, but from one to two weeks in midsummer are required for complete kill. Reinfestation begins to appear in from seven to eight weeks after treatment. The effect is much slower than when Chlordane is used.

DDT - Sabadilla

Five pounds of the formulation (12½ per cent DDT and 2½ per cent Sabadilla) to 1,000 square feet of lawn area gives better results than does DDT used alone, but it is much less efficient than is Chlordane. Residual protection lasts for 1½ months and it takes from six to ten days for complete kill.

Methods of Application

Any of the insecticides may be applied as taken from the package or they may be combined with sand or fertilizer as a carrier. The author mentions Milorganite as an ideal material to be used as a carrier, because it does not burn the grass and it flows evenly in any kind of weather. Grass should be dry when applications are made. Mowing the lawn before or immediately after the

treatment is helpful for coverage and settling the dust. Any good fertilizer spreader is ideal equipment for distribution. Thorough mixing is important and this may be done by putting the materials in a pressed paper or metal drum with a tight top. By rolling and turning a thorough mixing is assured.

(Excerpts from Circular 168, May, 1949, by J. C. Schread, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.)

Chlordane in Fertilizer For Soil-Insects Control

Mixtures of Chlordane with fertilizer materials have controlled soil insects satisfactorily when broadcast over the soil surface and disced or harrowed in lightly on seedbags, or when applied to the surface of turf on lawns, golf courses and pastures, and watered in. Stimulated plant growth has been reported from numerous areas attributed not only to a direct stimulation but also to the control of the organisms that attack root systems. Some of the insects which Chlordane controls have not even been mentioned in turf literature as affecting turf grasses. It appears that organisms enter through the feeding scars.

Chlordane exhibits a wide margin of safety to plant roots. From rates of 1 pound of actual Chlordane to the acre for controlling mole crickets to 10 pounds to the acre for controlling Japanese beetle grubs, no injury has been observed on any plants. The best guide for mixing Chlordane with fertilizer is to use the correct poundage of Chlordane per acre blended with the correct fertilizer and quantity of fertilizer for the crop in question. Chlordane may be blended with fertilizer as a diluted dust, as a wettable-powder concentrate or as an emulsion concentrate. Mixture under observation for 192 days indicated no appreciable loss of Chlordane. Chlordane should not be mixed with fertilizers containing appreciable amounts of lime or other alkaline materials.

(Abstract of article by Dr. C. C. Compton in *Agricultural Chemicals*, Vol. 4, No. 5, May, 1949)

IT'S YOUR HONOR

Rhode Island Caddie Fund

TO THE USGA:

It is probably due to the fact that we have not told you before, but we are just a little bit "jealous" of the splendid publicity you give to caddie scholarships, yet not a word about the John P. Burke Memorial Fund.

This fund is Rhode Island Golf Association's memorial to John P. Burke, former Intercollegiate Champion who made the supreme sacrifice, and all Rhode Island golfers who served our country in World War II.

It was established in 1946, and we already have three caddies in college: one at Brown, one at Providence College and the other at Holy Cross—which is par for the course.

With the best of luck to all caddie scholarship funds and to the USGA Journal,

ALLEN H. CHATTERTON, President
Rhode Island Golf Association
Pawtucket, R. I.

Observing the Rules

TO THE USGA:

This is in the way of an appeal to the USGA to call the attention of golf clubs to the necessity of correcting the growing tendency to ignore the Rules of the game. The USGA has always taken great pains to make and clarify the Rules, but little is being done to insist on their observance.

As a golfer of more than 50 years experience, I am amazed and distressed at the general disregard of the Rules, without which no competition can be fair. Many players will admit that they have never read the Rules. They get along without them and prefer not to have their attention called to them. Further, such players are elected to serve on committees.

Few professionals make any effort to call attention to Rules and usually have a very sketchy knowledge of them.

There are few of the old school left, and it would seem that, if the USGA can do nothing about it, the game has a very limited future.

CHARLES MORRIS YOUNG
Radnor, Pa.

Par-5 Holes

TO THE USGA:

I am going to tell you what I saw in the South. I saw a woman get on the green in two shots. The hole is longer than 500 yards, and she used a drive and No. 3 iron. I saw a man do the same thing on a hole measuring 535 yards. He used a driver and No. 7 iron. I saw a 320-yard green hit on the carry.

Last spring at Wykagyl, Cary Middlecoff said he got home on every par-5 hole in two shots and made birdies. This was done in a single round.

Just to show you how much we need a shorter ball, in all the rounds of golf I played at Wykagyl (and I was once the pro there), I never made a birdie like Middlecoff did. Every birdie was earned and was made by a fine approach shot or putt. I broke par, with one other man. It was quite a thing and the club gave a prize of \$500.

No club seems to know the par of its course. They are arguing about par at Wykagyl. There is no need for an argument. Par is 67. If Wykagyl had a hole of 325 yards, as many courses have, there would be more arguments. There is too much distance, or variance, in the ball to fix par figures, and they are making the ball longer every year.

ELIJAH HORTON
New York, N. Y.

Japan Golf Association

TO THE USGA:

We take great pleasure to inform you that Japan Golf Association, the leading organization in this country, has been revived and will sponsor the first All-Japan Pro Golfers' Championship, to be held at the Sagami Golf Course near Tokyo on July 26 and 27, 1949, since the Pacific War ended. Over 100 pro golfers will struggle for 100,000 yen and the trophy.

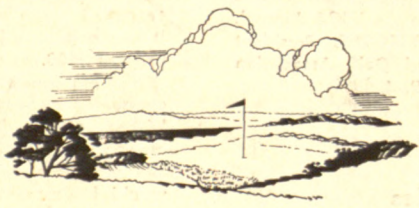
Hoping your aid as a rooster to flourish their meeting.

TEIICHI ADACHI
Tokyo, Japan.

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

Journal

Jan 15 - Arrived at the station at 10:30 AM. The weather was very cold and the ground was covered with snow. I went to the hotel and put my things down. Then I went out for a walk in the park. The children were playing in the snow and I saw many beautiful winter scenes. I took a few photographs and then went back to the hotel. I had a very good dinner and then went to bed. I was very tired after the long journey.



Jan 16 - A very cold day. I went out for a walk in the park again. The snow was very deep and the children were playing for hours. I saw many beautiful winter scenes and took a few more photographs. I went back to the hotel and had a very good dinner. I was very tired after the long day.

Jan 17 - A very cold day. I went out for a walk in the park again. The snow was very deep and the children were playing for hours. I saw many beautiful winter scenes and took a few more photographs. I went back to the hotel and had a very good dinner. I was very tired after the long day.

Jan 18 - A very cold day. I went out for a walk in the park again. The snow was very deep and the children were playing for hours. I saw many beautiful winter scenes and took a few more photographs. I went back to the hotel and had a very good dinner. I was very tired after the long day.